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Department of Employment

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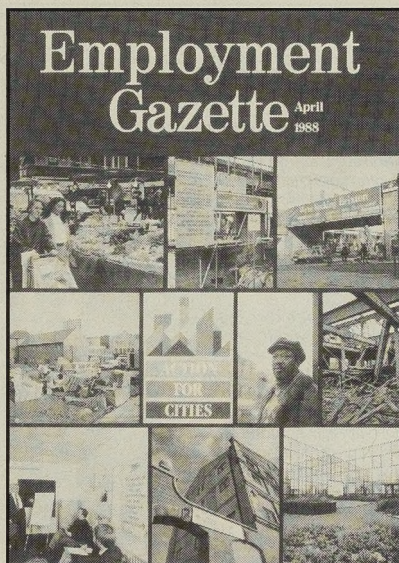
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COVER PICTURES

Inner city scenes before and after redevelopment—the theme of Action for Cities. See also pp 201 and 205.

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The diversity of the temporary workforce is discussed on p 238.



Gross earnings of manual workers and hours worked in 1987 are given in the annual article on p 229.

CONTENTS

NEWS BRIEF

Putting life back into cities
201

Budget to benefit businesses
202

Big three take the initiative
203

Triumphant ten
204

SPECIAL FEATURES

Action for cities: a programme to revitalise the inner cities
205

Vacancies and recruitment in Great Britain
211

Standard Occupational Classification—a proposed classification for the 1990s
214

Retail prices in 1987
222

Earnings and hours of manual employees in October 1987
229

Temporary workers in Britain
238

Retail prices index: revision of weights
248

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT
251

TOPICS
255

LABOUR MARKET DATA
Commentary
S2

Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

Note: This list does not include the publications of the 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 Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment	PL700 (1st rev)
2 Redundancy consultation and notification	PL833 (3rd rev)
3 Employee's rights on insolvency of employer	PL718 (4th rev)
4 Employment rights for the expectant mother	PL710 (1st rev)
5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations	PL705 (1st rev)
6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training	PL703
7 Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982	PL754 (1st rev)
8 Itemized pay statement	PL704
9 Guarantee payments	PL724 (3rd rev)
10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking	PL699 (1st rev)
11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay	PL711
12 Time off for public duties	PL702
13 Unfairly dismissed?	PL712 (3rd rev)
14 Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal	PL707 (2nd rev)
15 Union secret ballots	PL701 (1st rev)
16 Redundancy payments	PL808
17 Limits on payments	PL827

A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984 PL752

Industrial action and the law.

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

The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms PL715

Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers PL714

Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers PL716

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers RPL1 (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 OW1

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

Putting life back into the cities



Introduction: The Prime Minister launches Action for Cities with (left to right) Kenneth Clarke (DTI), Douglas Hurd (Home Secretary), Norman Fowler (Employment Secretary), Kenneth Baker (Education Secretary), Paul Channon (Transport Secretary) and Nicholas Ridley (Environment Secretary).

Describing it as 'a great enterprise', the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has launched **Action for Cities**, a £3,000 million initiative designed to regenerate the inner cities.

Six Cabinet ministers outlined the contributions that their Departments are to make towards the enterprise which, said Mrs Thatcher, "will leave its mark on Britain for decades and carry our towns and cities into the 21st century in much better shape."

Three groups of measures are from the Department of Employment. These are to help unemployed people, small businesses and school-leavers.

Gaining skills to get a job

Unemployed people in inner city areas are to be helped to get the skills they need to take advantage of new jobs now available.

More than 100 specialist staff are to be provided by the Department of Employment to work in local communities offering information and advice about the Government's training programmes. They will build on the help already being provided through 500 jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices.

It means that people in inner cities will have more immediate access to information on jobs and training programmes. Some of this will come through new technology located in community centres and libraries.

The programme will include training in literacy, numeracy and English as a second language with special Restart assessment courses being set up for people lacking these basic skills.

There will also be a recruiting campaign to encourage more employers to become training providers, with the Manpower Services Commission urging them to provide

- More help for small businesses with special funds, guaranteed bank loans and help for people to become self-employed.
- Support to 12 inner city 'Compacts' for employers working with schools to guarantee jobs with training for school-leavers.
- Help for unemployed people, with emphasis on special training in literacy, numeracy and English as a second language.

more training places. Employers will also be asked to collaborate in planning inner city training programmes.

Commenting on the plans Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "Our central concern in inner cities is that those who have the most difficulty returning to employment should be helped to take advantage of the new jobs now available."

Mr Fowler added that the new initiatives will reinforce the efforts made to improve the job prospects of people in inner cities—the enterprise, training and employment programmes which are currently costing over £1,100 million a year.

Boost for business

Enterprise is to be encouraged and business helped to prosper by the introduction of six additional inner city offices for the Small Firms Service. These will improve access to business advice and counselling with specialist counsellors being appointed to work in the local small business community, particularly with ethnic minority businesses.

Also established is a new fund of £600,000 a year which is to be used to match private sector contributions to local enterprise agencies' projects specially designed to help inner city firms.

Would-be entrepreneurs are to be offered more encouragement, better training and advice through increased marketing, more 'enterprise days' in inner city jobcentres and a new training course for people on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Raising the guarantee to banks for the loans they make to small businesses under the Loan Guarantee Scheme is intended to encourage the flow of finance to inner city business. The rate will be raised from 70 per

cent to 85 per cent in 16 Inner City Task Force areas.

Also included in the package of new ideas will be a greater emphasis on the option of self-employment. This will be included in YTS and the new training for employment programme.

Norman Fowler commented that over 30,000 unemployed inner city residents had last year started a business through the Enterprise Allowance Scheme; 40,000 people were trained in business on the Training for Enterprise Programme; 11,000 advice sessions were given through the Small Firms Service; and over 3,000 employers were helped by grants to enable them to identify and meet their training needs. Financial support was also provided to nearly 80 local enterprise agencies active in the inner cities.

The new package would, he said, tailor existing help more closely to the particular needs of inner city areas.

"It reflects our confidence in the potential of our inner cities to nurture new businesses and provide the environment in which they can flourish and grow."

Schools and employers make a deal

Over the next four years £3 million a year is to be given to 12 inner city Compacts.

These are agreements, pioneered in Boston USA, between employers and local schools and colleges in which employers give priority in recruitment to school-leavers who have reached agreed standards of achievement and commitment at school.



Just a dangerous playground or a site ripe for improvement? (Kirby, Liverpool).

Photo: Laurie Sparham/Network

With the first British Compact already operating in London's Docklands, employers and educationalists in other parts of the country are now showing an interest in this new form of inner city partnership on education, training and jobs.

It will be up to local employers to seek a 'compact' with schools and colleges and, in co-operation with local education authorities they would then bid for support in developing the proposal.

The Government in its role as facilitator, will provide up to £50,000 a year for four years for this development work. Once developed, proposals for Compacts which meet the criteria will receive up to £100,000 a year for four years in order to support their operation.

Norman Fowler said: "I now propose to deploy the resources of my Department to encourage the development and execution of 12 new Compacts within inner city target areas. I shall do this in full co-operation with the Department of Education and Science and the Department of Trade and Industry."

He said he was asking the Manpower Services Commission to make staff and programme resources available immediately to help to get the Compacts off the ground.

"My aim," he added, "is to help launch 12 first class Compacts which can transform the prospects of young people and help employers find the young people they need to revitalise business and social life in the inner cities."

A budget to benefit business

Small businesses are set to benefit from a group of measures presented in the Budget according to Employment Minister John Cope.

Speaking to the National Federation of Self-employed and Small Businesses (NFSE) in Birmingham Mr Cope stressed that changes made in the budget to capital gains tax, inheritance tax and the Business Expansion Scheme would be of great significance to small firms.

He said, "By rebasing the capital gains tax to 1982 levels, small firms who saw great 'paper' increases in the value of their assets during the inflationary 1970's will be able to realise capital from their sales without paying penal capital gains tax on the proceeds. This will result in more money for reinvestment purposes."

"The increased capital gains tax retirement relief will permit small business men and women to enjoy further the benefits of their working life during retirement."

Mr Cope continued, "This Government has always been keen to promote the growth of the family business and the

changes to inheritance tax will greatly ease the transfer of a business from one generation to the next without threatening the viability of the business with onerous liabilities."

Turning to the Business Expansion Scheme, Mr Cope said, "To date, this scheme has proved extremely successful and popular. Nevertheless we have been aware that much of the funding generated by the scheme has been going to larger firms. This was not the aim of the scheme and so I particularly welcome the proposed limit of £500,000 per year per company."

Mr Cope also took the opportunity to remind delegates of the opportunities offered by the Single European Market, which will be in place by the end of 1992.

"From that date the 12 member states of the EC will form a common market with 320 million customers. Brochures will be sent out to over 135,000 businesses around the country. Hotlines for enquiries are being set up for those who wish to know more about the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead."

"Don't make the mistake of thinking that

1992 is too far ahead to worry about; changes are happening now and small firms must be as aware of the changes as multinational companies," he said.

Budget changes

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson announced the following tax changes to benefit small businesses.

- Capital gains tax (GCT). The Budget announcement stated that CGT would be rebased to 1982 levels.
- Inheritance tax. The threshold for inheritance tax will be raised from £90,000 to £100,000 and the present four rates of tax will be reduced to one rate of 40 per cent.
- Business Expansion Schemes (BES). A general limit of £500,000 on relief under the BES for total investment in any one company in any period of 12 months, with a higher limit of £5 million for investment in qualifying companies providing private rented housing or letting ships on charter.

Big three take the initiative

Leading British industrialists are promoting private sector involvement in the regeneration of the inner cities in direct response to the Government's call for action.

Eight Target Teams of national business leaders have been formed through Business in the Community (BiC) to increase opportunities for the private sector to contribute to urban renewal and job creation.

BiC's chairman, Sir Hector Laing, also chairman of United Biscuits, commented "The problems of the inner cities will only be satisfactorily solved if Government and local authorities are working in partnership with the private sector and in consultation with the local communities concerned towards a common objective."

He said that the teams would focus on the key areas of hiring and training policy, assisting small firms to grow and through imaginative investments which positively help trigger inner city regeneration.

The Target Teams are:

- priority hiring and training chaired by David Rowland, deputy chairman Willis Faber, to target employers' recruitment and training opportunities on unemployed inner city young people;
- inner city enterprise development chaired by Kent Price, chief executive Chloride group, to promote new enterprise start-ups through youth enterprise programmes and local enterprise agencies;
- enterprise and the built environment chaired by Brian Corby, chief executive Prudential Corporation, to promote business involvement in job creation through property development, housing, workshops, and improvement of the built environment;
- education partnerships chaired by Martin Findlay, vice-chairman Whitbread, to promote school-based partnerships between employers and the education system to improve school performance and job opportunities for school-leavers;
- finance for enterprise chaired by Sir David Scholey, chairman S G Warburg, to promote private sector initiatives in financing mechanisms such as loan funds for small and new enterprises;
- local purchasing chaired by John Neill, chief executive Unipart, to promote action by large firms to support small

businesses through purchasing, production and marketing assistance;

- voluntary sector initiatives chaired by Claude Hanks-Drielsma, chairman management committee Price Waterhouse, and chairman Action Resource Centre, to assist the voluntary sector initiatives and its interface with the private sector;

- marketing private sector initiatives chaired by Michael Heron, director Unilever, to demonstrate the value of community involvement to companies.

3i moves

Venture capital group 3i, Investors in Industry, has announced that its Inner City Venture Fund, is to become open-ended.

It will be supported by an investment team drawn from 3i's 25 regional offices around the UK.

The decision follows the success of its original Inner City Fund, which since last October has already invested more than £2.2 million in new projects.

Chairman of 3i, Sir John Cuckney said: "so far our Inner City investments have created many new jobs and saved about 200 more. This is a vital boost for the enterprise economy in the inner cities."

3i's Inner City investments include a loudspeaker manufacturer in Leeds, a clothing company in Sheffield and a data processing installation firm in Birmingham.

Money from the open-ended fund will be used to provide start-up capital and development capital.

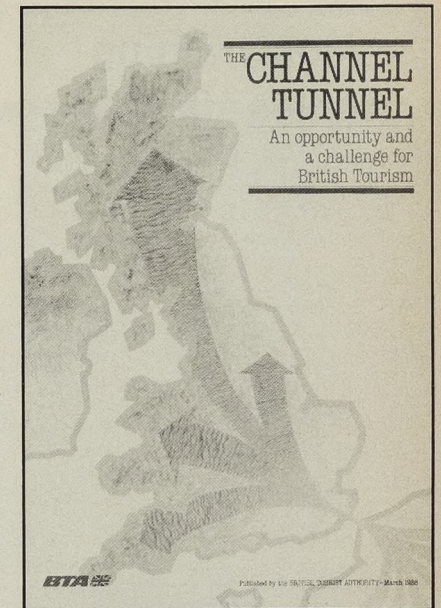
'Bud' for Britain

Eleven British civil engineering construction and property companies are to develop infrastructure projects in the inner cities to contribute to their regeneration.

The companies have already been looking at joint projects for the initiative to be called British Urban Development (BUD) and will register as a company called Eleveco Limited.

They have pledged £55 million for a development programme and those involved are: Alfred McAlpine, AMEC, BICC, Costain, John Laing, Sir Robert McAlpine, Mowlem, Tarmac, Taylor Woodrow, Trafalgar House and Wimpey.

The first Chairman of BUD will be Mr Martin Laing (Chairman of John Laing plc) who said that the aim would be to promote development on sites which would otherwise be unlikely to attract investment.



Tunnel vision

Britain must face up to a range of key strategic issues if its growing tourism industry is to exploit the full potential of the Channel Tunnel in 1993, says a new British Tourist Authority report.

Stressing Britain's need for fast and convenient road and rail links, the report calls on the Government to:

- Consider a dedicated high speed rail line from the tunnel to London (and beyond);
 - invest in road improvements—particularly new motorways;
 - ensure that all customers and immigration controls are conducted on trains—in line with frontier crossing procedures within the rest of Europe.
- The report underlines that the tunnel will increase tourist traffic to Britain and states that increased Government support is needed to help the tourism industry improve and develop facilities and promote them overseas.

It also warns that fare rises must be contained and that transport remains zero-rated for VAT so that growth in tourism, which is heavily dependent on budget travellers, is not jeopardised.

"The BTA is already locked into aggressive marketing in Europe and we shall be intensifying our efforts in the lead-up to 1993," said BTA chairman Duncan Bluck.

"But Britain has a very short time to turn discussion into action to enable us to capitalise fully on all the opportunities which the tunnel will offer."

Copies of the report are available from BTA, 4 Bromells Road, London SW4 0BJ, price £10. A summary is available free.

Most training bodies effective

More than half the voluntary bodies responsible for training issues in the various sectors of British industry are working well, says a new report.

The report, by the Institute of Manpower Studies, is the result of the first comprehensive review of the country's 102 Non-Statutory Training Organisations (NSTOs), which represent firms employing about five million people.

Organisations were graded A to E and the 56 NSTOs in categories A to C were considered effective.

Good news

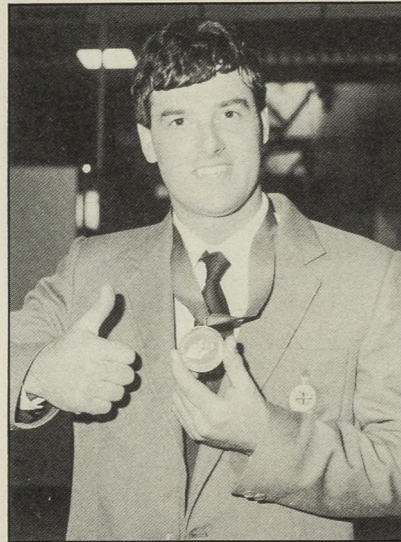
Employment Minister John Cope welcomed the findings of the review and commented: "This is good news and shows we have a good base from which to build."

He added, "The report's main recommendation is the establishment of a Central Support Unit for NSTOs. IMS suggest that the main benefits of such a Unit would be four-fold:

- the provision of advice, guidance and information to NSTOs;
- improved communications, between NSTOs and with external bodies;
- assistance with surveys, research and development; and
- improved marketing of NSTO-developed training materials.

Speaking at a Confederation of British Industry Conference Mr Cope said: "The report says such a Central Unit must be 'owned' by you, and not be part of Government, and that it should be self-sufficient, I am sure this approach is 'absolutely right', and I hope you will set up such a unit."

He urged employers to take the lead in this work and added, "NSTOs are undertaking a lot of good work which too often goes unrecognised. This work hinges very much upon the capabilities of key individuals and the establishment of good communications with employers in the sector, I do not think that you, the system, have been given enough credit for the energy and commitment which you have devoted to making your organisations 'tick'."



Above: Andrew Delaney. Below: Paul Blake.

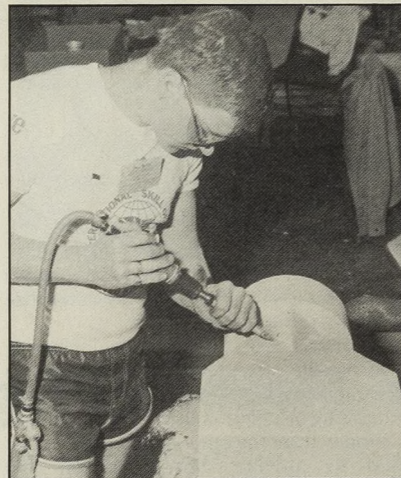


Photo: Adrian Meredith

Photo: Skill-UK

Triumphant ten

Ten young Britons have triumphed in the 29th International Youth Skill Olympics competition held in Sydney, Australia.

The final medal tally shows that UK apprentices won two gold medals, three silver and five bronze against strong international competition.

In the best overall performance by a UK team in this competition for twenty years, the two golds were won by Paul Blake of Bristol for stonemasonry and Andrew Delaney of Sutton Coldfield for auto mechanics.

Silver medals went to: Jonathan Firth of Carmarthen (plastering), Anita Khandke of Bedford (ladies' hairdressing) and Gary Taylor of Brighouse, West Yorkshire (men's hairdressing).

Bronze medal winners were: Ian Smith of Donington, Lincs, (plumbing), Andrew Fitch of Nottingham, (commercial domestic wiring), Graham Russell of Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, (painting and decorating) Matthew Rohan of Malton, North Yorkshire, (joinery), Katherine Forester of Hitchin, Herts (garment production).

The team of 26 young people was selected and trained by Skill-UK, the co-ordinating body of industrialists and educationists which organises the UK entry in the competition.

The Skill Olympics is an international competition for apprentices and trainees with skills ranging from industrial electronics and construction to tailoring and hairdressing.

Unemployment lowest for six years

Unemployment fell by 33,000 in February to 2,531,000 the lowest figure for six years.

Unemployment has now fallen nearly 400,000 since the June 1987 election and over the last 19 months the total reduction has been 679,000. Over this period the largest falls in the unemployment rate have been in the West Midlands, (below 10 per cent for the first time since April 1981), the North West, the North and Wales.

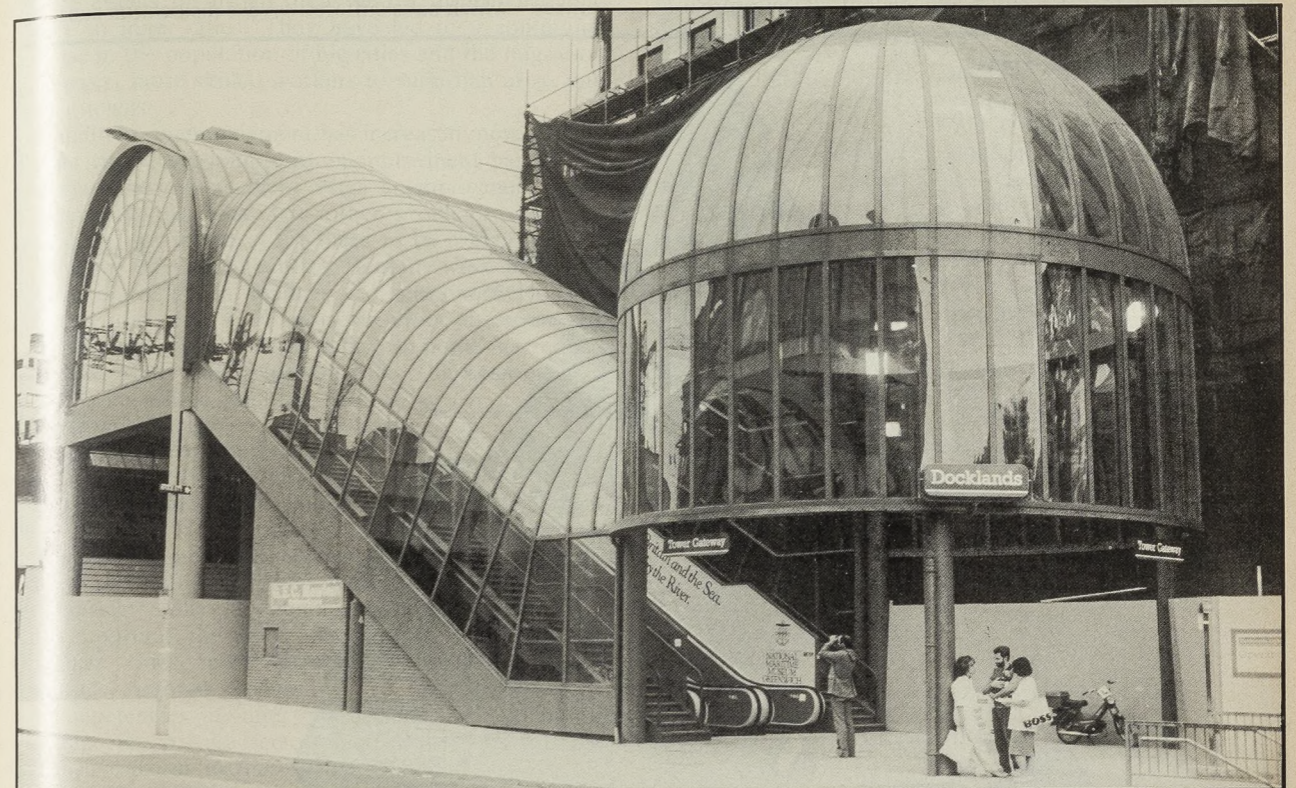
Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "Job opportunities are good and the number of vacancies available remains high, but jobcentres account for only one-third of total vacancies. This means that in the economy as a whole there are now about 700,000 vacancies. It must be a major priority to improve our adult training system so that more unemployed people can acquire the skills to fill the vacancies."

CORRECTION: 1987 Labour Force Survey—preliminary results

Published in the March 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

An error has been discovered in the way some of the percentage figures in tables 20 and 21 were calculated. The error affects most of the figures in table 21 but only the estimated percentages for the ILO/OECD definition in table 20.

The estimated numbers (thousands) in table 20 are not affected nor are the broad conclusions in the accompanying text. Amended versions of these tables are available on request from Statistics C4, Level 4, Caxton House, 01-273 5585.



Docklands Light Railway—bringing new businesses and tourism to a derelict area of London.

Photo: Clive Dixon/Rex Features Ltd.

Action for cities: a programme to revitalise the inner cities

On March 7 the Prime Minister and six Cabinet Ministers unveiled a new Action for Cities programme. This followed the Prime Minister's promise, made on the morning following the General Election in June 1987, to make revitalisation of the inner cities a priority for the Government's third term. This article describes the new initiatives of the six main Government Departments active in the inner cities, over and above existing measures.

In the introduction to the Action for Cities document published on March 7 the Prime Minister makes clear the Government's aim to revitalise the inner cities: "Every area covered by the term shares one common need: a new hope for the future."

"The Government is resolved, in partnership with the people, to generate that hope and help create a new, lively environment in which to live, work and prosper."

The Action for Cities programme will bring about the

conditions in which local enterprise and initiative can raise the quality of life in the inner cities. The programme's key priorities are to:

- encourage enterprise and new business and help existing businesses grow stronger;
- improve people's job prospects and provide training designed to develop their skills and motivation;
- make the inner city environment more attractive to

residents and business by tackling dereliction, preparing sites and encouraging development, bringing buildings into use and improving the quality of housing; and

- ensure that inner city areas are safe and attractive places in which to live and work.

The Government intends to implement these priorities by building on existing programmes and initiatives which tackle urban dereliction and inner city decay, and which are designed to raise skills and encourage enterprise.

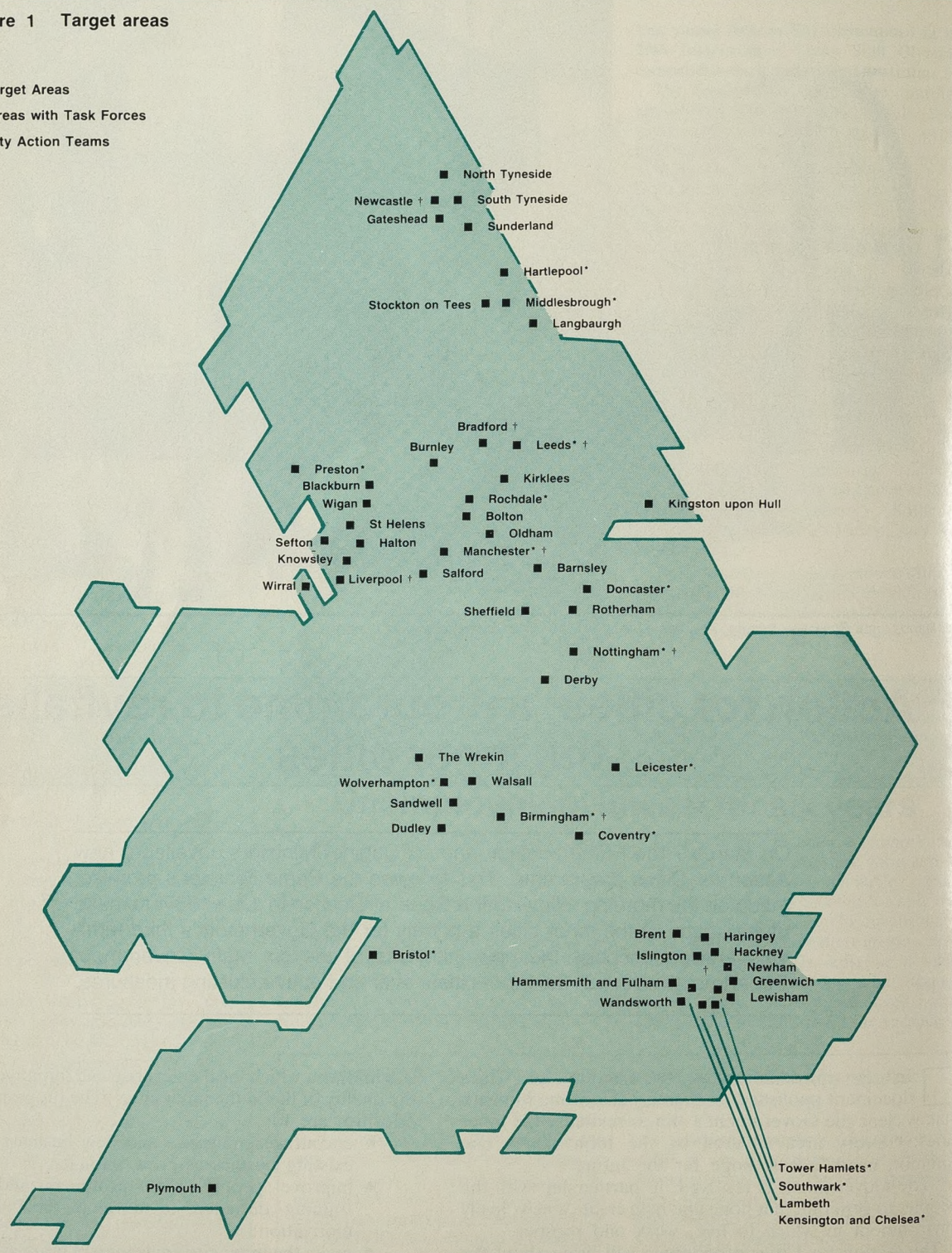
Target areas

The map shows the location of the priority areas and also the towns and cities where more intensive action is being taken by Inner City Task Forces and City Action Teams.

The term 'inner cities' is used to describe many different areas encountering a variety of serious economic and social problems. Most frequently it is applied to the inner areas of towns or cities—often older manufacturing centres—which have suffered severe dislocation caused by

Figure 1 Target areas

- Target Areas
- * Areas with Task Forces
- † City Action Teams



economic change. The impact of this dislocation is most evident in the derelict nature of the environment and the high levels of local unemployment, reflecting a lack of skills and an absence of enterprise.

Certain long-term economic trends, such as the shift of employment away from manufacturing towards the service sector, the increased demand for non-manual workers with higher levels of skills and qualifications and the increase in the number of part-time jobs, have had adverse effects on urban areas and a disproportionate impact on inner cities. They have led to a continuing decrease in the population of big cities and the migration of younger, more skilled workers to suburban areas and smaller towns.

In addition, unemployment has increased more rapidly in inner cities, and long-term unemployment has been a particularly serious problem. High unemployment levels in inner cities are linked to other problems: it is not uncommon, for instance, for there to be a high level of dependency on Supplementary Benefit, with increasing numbers of one-parent families and pensioners. Housing conditions too tend to be worse in inner cities and the proportion of those who own their own home has tended to be low. Many inner cities also have high numbers of people from ethnic minority groups, which frequently suffer from well above average unemployment¹.

As the economy continues to grow and employment expands, the question of whether the residents will be able to share in the increased job opportunities is one which must be addressed. Previously, even where local jobs have been available, inner city residents have been unable to compete successfully for them because they have lacked the necessary skills and qualifications.

It is important, therefore, that initiatives to regenerate the inner cities must include the development of specifically targeted programmes, to improve the skills and competencies of inner city residents as well as to encourage the private sector to generate jobs through capital investment in these areas.

Few of the problems outlined above are exclusive to inner cities. Inner city areas do, however, suffer from a combination of environmental, economic and social problems to a much greater degree than other parts of the community. These problems are often highlighted in cities where deprived areas are adjacent to prosperous developing areas—for example, St Pauls in Bristol, North Kensington or Tower Hamlets in London or Castlefield in Manchester.

Existing action

The variety and intensity of the problems faced in inner city areas means that many Government Departments as well as the private sector, local authorities and other local organisations have a role to play. Some examples of the main Departmental initiatives and programmes are:

The Department of Employment (DE) and Manpower Services Commission (MSC) have a considerable commitment in these areas and currently spend over £1,100 million annually on a wide range of programmes available in all inner city areas to help local residents and businesses. The programmes offer:

- encouragement and support for new and existing businesses through the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, the Small Firms Service, the Loan Guarantee Scheme, Training for Enterprise and financial support to local enterprise agencies; and
- the opportunity for people to improve their

¹ See 'Ethnic origins and the labour market', *Employment Gazette*, March 1988, p 164.

Special initiatives in City Action Team and Task Force areas

The following are examples of current initiatives already taken by the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission in City Action Team and Task Force areas.

Information/outreach

The following specialist staff have been appointed:

- 48 Inner City Outreach officers based in jobcentres to provide information and advice to unemployed adults in inner cities;
- 30 YTS development officers to improve take-up of YTS by young people from ethnic minorities;
- a small group of specialist advisors, based in London and the West Midlands to encourage inner city residents to participate in DE/MSC programmes.

Action for Jobs, which gives information on all DE/MSC schemes has been translated into seven languages to improve take-up of programme places by ethnic minority groups.

Information technology

Community Link, which offers computerised information on DE/MSC programmes in English and 13 other minority languages, is being piloted in three Urban Partnership Areas.

Jobsearcher provides direct access to information about DE/MSC and other schemes, services and job vacancies.

Help for groups with special needs

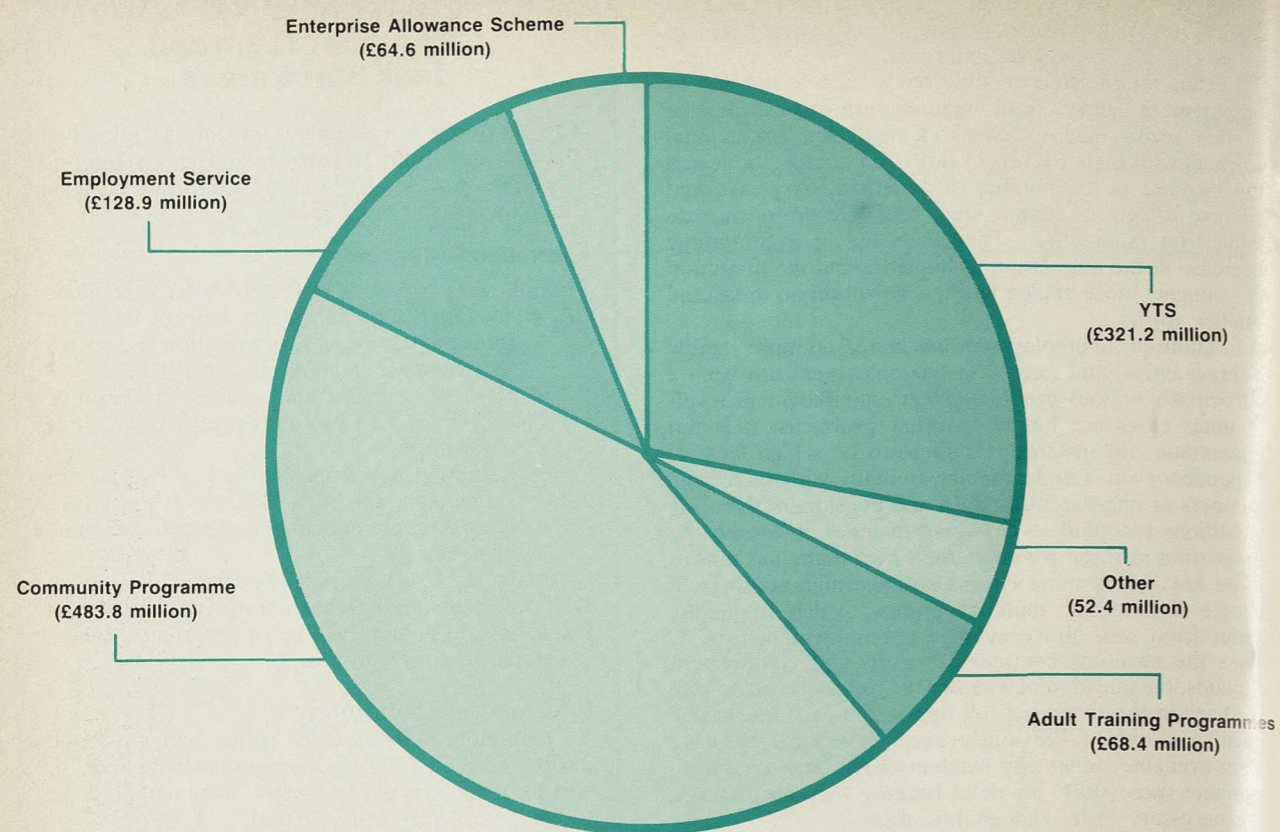
- Extra help for those with language, literacy and numeracy difficulties is now available: through Restart courses and DE/MSC's adult and youth training programmes.
- Extra support for young people wishing to set up their own business is also available from the Prince's Youth Business Trust at 21 Youth Business Centres.
- 1,450 extra Community Programme places, for the long-term unemployed have been made available in Task Force areas.

motivation and skills—and ultimately their chances of getting a job—with advice, training and work experience through the YTS, the Community Programme, the various adult training programmes, Jobclubs and Restart courses.

Although these programmes are available nationally, the Government has made guarantees to ensure that places go to unemployed people who need them and resources to areas of greater need. Through this mechanism, DE and MSC programmes are effectively targeted at inner city areas with high levels of unemployment.

The Department of the Environment has long been concerned with the problems of the inner cities. It has introduced a range of measures over recent years which aims to combat dereliction and decay by putting land back into use through clearing sites, preparing land and buildings for use and attracting new development. The Urban Development Corporations were originally

Figure 2 Action for Jobs in Inner Cities: estimated programme expenditure 1987-88



Private sector initiatives

The following three initiatives were announced by private sector organisations on March 7 to tie in with the launch of the Action for Cities programme.

Business in the Community

BIC is establishing eight teams headed by business leaders in a campaign to promote business involvement in inner city regeneration. The teams will focus on key areas of business involvement in education, training, small firms and investment.

Investors in Industry

The venture capital group 3i is launching a new inner city investment programme to expand its existing venture fund which has already put more than £2 million into schemes in London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle and Cardiff.

British Urban Development

The 11 largest British civil engineering and construction companies will seek out inner city development sites. The companies have pledged £55 million for a development programme.

established in London Docklands and Merseyside in 1981, and their numbers have been gradually increased since. They already represent a direct attack on the problems of the worst inner city areas.

Other DOE measures include the Enterprise Zones, Land Registers to highlight the location of unused land

and, of course, the Urban Programme, which supports a wide variety of projects which aim to overcome urban problems.

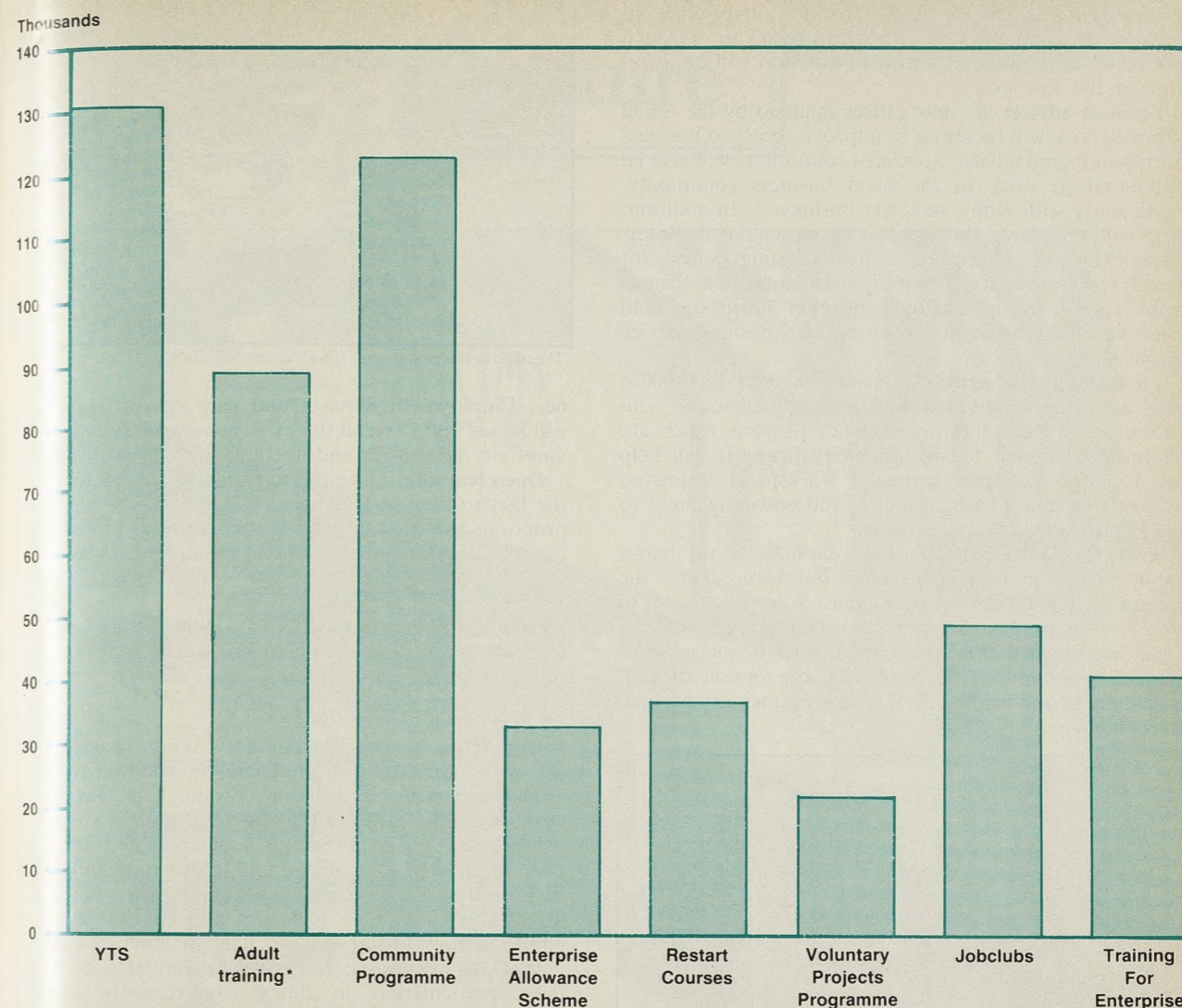
Inner City Task Forces were originally set up in spring 1986 within the Department of Employment and are now in the Department of Trade and Industry. The Task Forces cover very small areas suffering the most acute levels of unemployment and urban problems. They were set up to:

- stimulate economic activity and employment by encouraging private sector involvement and investment in target areas;
- improve co-ordination of different Government programmes and the involvement of local organisations;
- improve awareness of, relevance of and access to inner city employment and enterprise schemes in target areas;
- strengthen the capability of local organisations to undertake long-term economic and enterprise development activity;
- target the employment needs of specific disadvantaged groups, especially ethnic minorities; and
- develop innovative approaches which are capable of application in other inner city areas.

Impact of current efforts

The participation of more than 500,000 inner city residents in the DE's and MSC's existing programmes indicates the extent of the efforts to help both individuals and businesses. The DE and MSC have also introduced a wide range of special initiatives, particularly in City Action Team and Inner City Task Force areas, to

Figure 3 Action for Jobs in Inner Cities: number of programme participants in 1987-88 (projected)



* Old Job Training Scheme, New Job Training Scheme and Wider Opportunities Training Programme

complement and extend the broad base of provision described above.

The work of the City Action Teams, Inner City Task Forces, and the Urban Development Corporations has shown how much more effective Government help can be when separate Departments' efforts are co-ordinated, when action is focused on target areas and when initiatives are tailored closely to the needs of the local people and local firms.

The new programme

The Action for Cities programme involves 12 new initiatives, over and above existing measures, to be taken by the six main Government Departments active in inner cities. The start of the programme was complemented by a further three initiatives announced by private sector organisations (see box opposite).

In presenting the Government plans, the Prime Minister said: "The new initiatives being taken by the Government and announced by the private sector show that we mean business and that we are releasing the talent, enterprise and energy that is at the service of our inner cities. We are embarked on a great enterprise which

will leave its mark on Britain for decades and carry our towns and cities into the 21st century in much better shape."

The Government's programme is intended to be delivered in partnership with the private sector. Its measures cover the full range of Government inner city effort and extend help under existing programmes.

To step up inner city redevelopment

Urban Development Corporations: There will be a new UDC in the Lower Don Valley, Sheffield. The Merseyside UDC will be extended by adding another 800 acres on both sides of the River Mersey.

City Grant: A new simplified grant to support private sector developments in the inner cities will replace the Urban Development and Urban Regeneration Grants from May 1988.

Unused land: Information about land in public ownership will in future be publicised.

New inner city roads: Two new roads between Limehouse and Dagenham in London, and in the Black Country will be built at a cost of £59 million and £50 million respectively.

To help inner city businesses

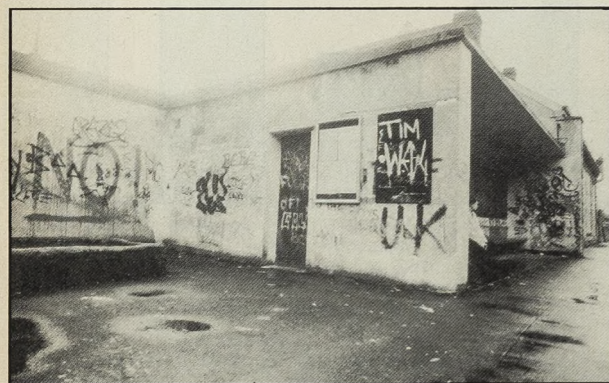
Managed workshops: English Estates, in partnership with private companies, will provide funding for managed workshop development. Up to £11 million will be available in the first year.

Business advice: Six new offices manned by the Small Firms Service will be set up to improve access to business information and advice. Specialist counsellors will also be appointed to work in the local business community, particularly with ethnic minority businesses. In addition, help will be offered through the development of 'Enterprise Days' at jobcentres, a new training course for Enterprise Allowance Scheme participants, new 'Enterprise Clubs' to help people develop businesses and improved links between jobcentres and business advice agencies.

Local enterprise agencies: A new fund of £600,000 a year has been established to match private sector contributions to local enterprise agency projects which are especially designed to aid inner city firms. It will help provide, for example, managed workspace, improved information and advice, training, and encouragement to local purchasing by large firms.

Loan Guarantee Scheme: The guarantee to the banks for the loans they make to small businesses under the Loan Guarantee Scheme will increase from 70 per cent to 85 per cent in the 16 Inner City Task Force areas.

Self-employment: Greater emphasis will be placed in all training programmes on promoting the option of self-employment and helping participants who wish to become self-employed.



Vandalised area of Bristol.

Photo: Crown copyright

To help people prepare for work

Compacts: Financial and organisational support will be available from the Manpower Services Commission for 12 inner city compacts between schools and employers for their first four years. Compacts, originally pioneered in Boston, USA, are agreements between employers, local colleges, and schools where employers give priority for training and recruitment to school leavers who have reached agreed standards of achievement.

Advice and training: Training courses in literacy and numeracy, and English as a second language are to be included as a priority in the Government's new Training for Employment programme. In addition, more employers are to be encouraged to become training providers in inner city areas and to collaborate in providing training with local colleges and other training organisations.

Access to information on job and training opportunities is to be improved through the allocation of more than 100 specialist staff working in local communities. Special Restart assessment courses will be offered through the



"We used to live over there." (Rushholme, Manchester)

Photo: John Sturrock/Network

new Employment Service, and new information points will be set up to extend the existing network of nearly 500 inner city jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices.

Open learning: Since the announcements on March 7, the Department of Education and Science has published proposals to establish open learning centres in inner city areas to help people acquire literacy and numeracy skills.

To make cities safer

Safer Cities Programme: A new Home Office initiative to tackle inner city crime in 20 cities will be phased in over the next three years.

To focus action on inner cities

City Action Teams: Two new City Action Teams will be set up in Leeds and Nottingham, in addition to those already operating in London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester/Salford and Newcastle/Gateshead.

Freefone: A new Freefone number 0800 181518 has been introduced to provide rapid information and advice on how the private sector can help in the inner city areas. The Action for Cities document also contains a simple guide on how businesses can help in inner cities.

Working breakfasts: To encourage companies to extend their participation in inner city regeneration, the Government will be running a series of working breakfasts, similar to those run for Action for Jobs. The first one will be in Newcastle on April 13, 1988 and will be followed by five further working breakfasts during May and June.

Local Action Teams: Local DE and MSC staff will work together to draw up action plans identifying new DE and MSC initiatives needed in each inner city locality. Other Government Departments, the private sector and local organisations will be consulted in drawing up the plans. A priority will be to encourage private sector leadership and develop local initiatives to tackle particular local problems.

The Action for Cities programme has been designed to build on the programmes and initiatives introduced since 1979 to tackle urban dereliction and inner city decay, and to raise skills and encourage enterprise. In all about £3,000 million will go to support urban regeneration in Britain in 1988-89, bringing in several times that total in private investment.

The Government is determined that inner cities be given the chance to share in the nation's prosperity and that they should be attractive places in which to invest, live and work, but clearly results will not happen overnight. To be successful the new programme requires everyone to play their part—above all the people who live in the cities themselves. ■

Special Feature



In a typical month there are currently over 700,000 unfilled vacancies in the economy.

Photo: Jim Stagg

Vacancies and recruitment in Great Britain

by Edwin Smith

Managing director, IFF Research Ltd

The White Paper *Training for Employment* (Cmnd 316) published in February 1988 quoted data on vacancies in the economy derived from a recent survey by IFF Research Limited. This article describes how the research was done and reports some of the main findings.

□ The survey suggests that, in a typical month, there are currently over 700,000 unfilled vacancies in the economy. This confirms earlier estimates that, on average, the official statistics on the number of vacancies at jobcentres at any one point in time represent about one-third of total unfilled vacancies. Furthermore, the survey suggests that, in the country as a whole, employers

took on about 7½ million new recruits in 1987. Two-thirds of this recruitment was outside the South East—38 per cent in the Midlands, East Anglia, South West and Wales, and 29 per cent in the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, North West and Scotland.

About 10 per cent of the vacancies filled were at management or professional level: 18 per cent were for

Background and methodology

The research on vacancies was undertaken at the request of the Department of Employment. Its aims were to determine the number and nature of job vacancies in Great Britain, jobcentres' share of those vacancies, other channels' share of recruitment and employers' views on jobcentre services. The first of those topics is described here.

The survey, which was conducted by telephone in January 1988, involved about 1,400 interviews covering all sizes and types of employer in both the private and public sectors. Vacancies were defined as positions for which employers were "looking for recruits from outside their company to fill any full-time, part-time or temporary vacancies at the moment." This definition excluded positions for which only internal promotions or transfers were being considered at the time of the survey interview.

other non-manuals—for example, in clerical occupations; 33 per cent were for retail and catering; 21 per cent for other skilled or semi-skilled manual jobs; and 17 per cent for unskilled jobs. Further details on these findings are below.

Total job vacancies

Estimates based on the survey suggest there were 650,000 job vacancies in January 1988. The results are, of course, subject to the usual limitations of a sample survey. The survey methodology is described in more detail in the technical note on p 213.

These findings can be related to the total volume of vacancies notified to jobcentres in Great Britain which remained unfilled. On January 8, 1988, this stood at 223,000—34 per cent of the survey's estimate of 650,000 unfilled vacancies at the time of the survey. This confirms the previous estimates that the level of vacancies recorded at jobcentres represents around one-third of those available.

The January vacancies figures is not typical since recruitment activity by employers in January is never particularly buoyant. Estimates of seasonality taken from jobcentre data and other sources indicate that 650,000 January vacancies are equivalent to some 720,000 in a typical month.

Because of the seasonal pattern, these data cannot be broken down reliably by region or occupation. For example, vacancies in occupations with a strong seasonal component (such as construction or hotels and catering) were clearly under-represented in January intakes. To obtain data which can form the basis of regional,



Scanning the ads.

Photo: Jim Stagg



A London job agency.

Photo: Jim Stagg

occupational and other analyses, the survey therefore asked employers about the pattern of recruitment during the whole of 1987, and about certain characteristics of three recent recruits and the jobs for which they had been recruited. The key findings from these analyses are given below.

Job vacancies filled in 1987

The survey indicates that some 7.4 million vacancies were filled by employers during 1987 in Great Britain—one for every three positions in the total workforce of 22.4 million. But this does not represent 7.4 million individual jobs being filled: some jobs become vacant several times in a year.

Table 1 Job vacancies in Great Britain filled in 1987

Region	Per cent	
	A	B
	Proportion of 1987 recruitment	Ratio of 1987 recruitment to Jan 1988 employment (per 100 employees)
South East (including London)	33	32
East and West Midlands	38	36
East Anglia, South West and Wales		
North, North West	29	30
Yorks and Humberside and Scotland		
Type of job		
Managerial and professional	10	12
Other non-manual	19	28
Retail and catering	33	69
Skilled, semi-skilled and manual	21	33
Unskilled manual	17	45
Establishment size		
1-9 employees	36	58
10-49	26	37
50+	30	31
Public Sector	8	11
All (7.4 million = 100 per cent)		33

Table 2 Jobs on offer and people recruited

Nature of position	Total	Per cent					
		Management and professional	Other non-manual	Retail catering	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Non-managerial and professional
Full-time	74	96	80	50	88	71	71
Part-time	25	4	19	50	12	29	29
Permanent	81	92	79	75	83	85	80
Temporary	15	2	16	21	15	11	17
Not stated	4	5	5	4	2	4	4
Previous status of recruit							
Employed	48	69	57	39	43	32	45
Unemployed	48	28	29	57	51	66	51
Not stated	4	3	4	4	7	2	4

Table 3 Previous employment status of recent recruits

	Establishment size			Public sector
	1-9	10-49	50+	
Employed	41	57	61	60
Unemployed	54	40	35	39
Not stated	5	3	4	1
All	100	100	100	100

The pattern of employment opportunities during 1987 was as follows.

Column A of table 1 analyses the approximately 7.4 million job vacancies filled in 1987 by region, by type of job, and by the size of the establishment concerned. The principal results include the following:

- there are significant job opportunities throughout the country. Around one-third of the workforce works in each of the three 'super-regions' quoted, and each of those regions' share of jobs filled nationally is broadly in line with this. Two-thirds of the vacancies filled were outside the South East;
- job vacancies exist at all levels of skill, but fewer than one in five are in unskilled manual occupations; and
- the majority of job vacancies are in small establishments: over 60 per cent of the vacancies filled were in establishments with fewer than 50 employees.

Column B relates recruitment in 1987 to employment in January 1988; in other words, it reflects labour turnover. Employment in some occupations will be depressed in January because of seasonal factors. This means that the ratios in column B may be inflated for some occupations such as retail/catering. Nevertheless, the effects of this are unlikely to be such as to invalidate the broad finding that the greatest degree of turnover is in retail/catering workers and among the smallest establishments. This is in line with the results of other inquiries. In other occupations, and in larger firms, the workforce shows more stability.

Jobs on offer and people recruited

Employers were asked about the nature of the jobs on offer and of the people they recruited to fill them. This part of the survey focused on up to three recent vacancies filled by each employer interviewed. The main findings are given in tables 2 and 3.

Although these data may not be fully representative of all recruits, they can be taken as indicative of jobs being filled in 1987. The main results of interest are these:

- around three-quarters of vacancies are for full-time jobs;
- around 80 per cent of the vacancies filled were said to be 'permanent'; and
- the data on the previous employment status of recruits must be treated with caution—they depend on employers' recollections of information provided (presumably) in the first instance at least by the recruits themselves. The category of "unemployed" used in the survey does, for instance, include women returning to the labour force and new entrants to it. Nevertheless, the data suggest a substantial proportion of those recruited were unemployed, including a majority of recruits into retail or catering and unskilled manual occupations. ■

Technical note

i) The survey covered 1,155 private sector establishments sampled from British Telecom's Business Subscriber files and the IFF Master File—an establishment-based sampling frame concentrating on establishments with 50+ employees.

Quotas were set by business activity and employee size to ensure efficient use of interview resources. Sampling was controlled by region to give proper geographical coverage of employment. Results for the private sector were grossed up separately within 47 business activity/employee size cells constructed from Census of Employment results and supplementary data from other sources.

ii) In Government and the public service, initial approaches were made centrally and these guided the direction of further inquiries about recruitment behaviour.

The objective was to maximise coverage of recruitment within each organisation while taking account of different arrangements by employee grade. This often necessitated talking to people with different functions and at different levels within an organisation. The aim was that those interviewed should be responsible for at least 50 employees across as wide a range of different locations and functions as possible. Results for the public sector were grossed up by factors derived by projecting the number of employees for which respondents were responsible to national totals in the organisation, by grade where appropriate.

The survey was conducted by telephone using a questionnaire developed and piloted in December 1987.

The fieldwork was undertaken between January 6 and 22, 1988. This relatively short timescale meant that some employers IFF wished to contact were not available. However, 83 per cent of those who were available agreed to co-operate and the planned total of 1,400 interviews was achieved. This represented 71 per cent of qualifying contacts attempted: a very respectable result for this type of exercise.

Special Feature



Refuse collectors, Liverpool.

Photo: John Sturrock/Network

Standard Occupational Classification — a proposed classification for the 1990s

This article introduces the proposed Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) developed by the Institute for Employment Research for the DE Group and Government Statistical Service and gives a brief guide to the official occupational classifications currently available. Subject to appropriate consultation and refinement, it is intended that all major sources of occupational information will be compiled on the basis of this classification in the 1990s.

Occupational classifications need to be kept up to date if planners are to remain fully informed about the changing job market. Accurate and comprehensive data on occupations are essential for providing information on the job market and designing relevant training courses.

By the mid-1980s analysts, planners and coders were all

concluding that the time was right for updating the existing classifications. The base classification CODOT (Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles) and its associated Key List of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) introduced by the Department of Employment in 1972 were becoming increasingly out of date. They were seen as too

industrially based, and too far from the current information needs on skills. Furthermore, CODOT has proved difficult to use as a coding scheme. Many jobcentres adopted different schemes for matching job vacancies with the needs of people looking for work.

In addition, many users commented on the large number of incompatible classifications and the difficulties in bringing together data from different sources. For example, the earnings and vacancy data compiled on CODOT based classifications cannot easily be reconciled with the employment data compiled by the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) on the 1980 Classification of Occupations (CO80). The latter, like its predecessors used in OPCS and the General Register Office (Scotland), was developed to cope with the information on occupations provided by household informants in the Census of Population, the Labour Force and other surveys and by people registering births, marriages and deaths.

Having considered the options with other Government Departments, the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) on behalf of the Government Statistical Service (GSS) contacted the Institute for Employment Research (IER) at the University of Warwick to produce a single standard occupational classification. IER was chosen because of its considerable experience on monitoring occupational changes and its intimate knowledge of the labour market. Rather than starting from scratch, the work has involved updating and building upon existing classifications.

The classification

IER has developed its proposals under the direction of an Inter-Departmental Steering Group chaired by the MSC's chief statistician. In taking the work forward, careful checks have been made to ensure a reasonable degree of compatibility with the main international classifications and that the occupational classification produced can be used on all types of data sources. The IER project team, directed by Dr Peter Elias, has worked very closely with MSC, the Department of Employment (DE) and OPCS.

The classification which has been developed identifies three levels of aggregation. The draft form consists of:

- nine major groups;
- 76 minor groups (subdivisions of major groups);
- 364 unit groups (subdivisions of minor groups).

Unit groups were developed by considering what changes ought to be made to the CO80 classification. This was taken as the base because it was the most up-to-date classification available and because OPCS was able, using a subsample of responses from the 1981 Census, to check that the proposed classification could cope with restricted data from censuses and surveys.

Information from employers, supplied by MSC, was also used in judging what changes could and should be made. In particular, consideration was given to identifying new occupations, reducing the 'not elsewhere classified' categories and splitting up in a useful and meaningful way certain large unit groups in CO80, which contained a high proportion of the jobs done by women.

The unit groups in the new classification were grouped into major and minor groups depending on the level of competence and area of work specialisations involved. Both these factors, together with the need to align with

Key features of the SOC

The central feature of the SOC is its structured approach to the classification. Occupations are identified and aggregated with reference to the complexity of jobs and the responsibilities required of persons for the competent performance of tasks. In this respect, SOC attempts to take account of the developing role of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications. In particular, the same concepts of competence levels and areas of specialisation, being promoted by NCVQ for the accreditation of vocational qualifications, have been used for the identification and aggregation of occupational categories.

In this way, the SOC

- yields more information about occupational structure. Previously, less than 80 per cent of all employment was allocated to distinct occupational categories. The remainder was allocated to heterogeneous 'not elsewhere classified' categories. SOC will reduce this residual to about 5 to 7 per cent.
- has taken account of the lack of differentiation in those occupational categories in which women were predominant. New occupational categories are proposed for clerks, secretaries, nurses and teachers. A new group of 'childcare occupations' has been identified.
- identifies occupations such as 'general manager' and 'company director' in large and medium-sized trading organisations. Previously these occupations were placed with production managers or into a 'managers not elsewhere classified' category.
- takes account of modern usage of job titles, particularly with respect to areas of rapid technological change.
- will enable a better alignment to be achieved with ISCO 88 than would be the case with prevailing classifications.

the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 88) contributed to the specification of the major groups. Within each of these major groups, occupations involving similar types of work were grouped together into minor groups.

The proposed classification uses a three-digit numbering system, for example:

Town planners

2	5	0
major	minor	unit
group	group	group
(professional	within	within
occupations)	major	minor
	group	group
	(architects	(town
	and surveyors)	planners)

Individual users who may wish to adopt a more detailed 'non-standard' breakdown of the unit group for a particular purpose will have to develop their own numbering system to the right of a decimal point following the three-digit SOC number.

More information on the classification and its development is given in subsequent parts of this article.

Subject to the outcome of the consultation process it is intended to finalise the classification by August 1988.

Occupational classifications—development

The Standard Occupational Classification is the final stage of a process which began approximately 20 years ago, bringing all official statistics on occupational information onto a common classification.

Prior to 1980, there were two major and quite different occupational classifications in use by Government Departments. The Employment Service required a detailed classification for the recording of job vacancies and for the registration of occupational details from unemployed people. Such a classification could not be used to code occupational information collected in the Census of Population and in other vital registration statistics because of the limited amount of detailed occupational information available. For this reason a less detailed classification has been used for these sources.

The classification was developed to assist in the process of matching employers' labour requirements to the experience of jobseekers who applied for, or were referred for work through the public employment service. An earlier version of this type of classification, published in 1950, was referred to as the 'ED526', but was never made generally available to the public. In November 1972, after a five-year overhaul of the ED526, the Department of Employment published the Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles.

Over 20,000 detailed job descriptions were collected during the review of ED526, leading to the creation of over 3,800 CODOT unit group descriptions. The unit group descriptions were circulated to 70 organisations (Government Departments, industry training bodies, employer organisations and trade unions), and approximately 400 'key' occupational groups were identified for statistical purposes. This list has been known as the Key List of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS). It was anticipated that about 80 per cent of the employed population would be classified into specific occupational groups, referenced in this Key List. As with the ED526, the fundamental principle underlying the aggregation of occupations in this list was the concept of similarity of the type of work performed.

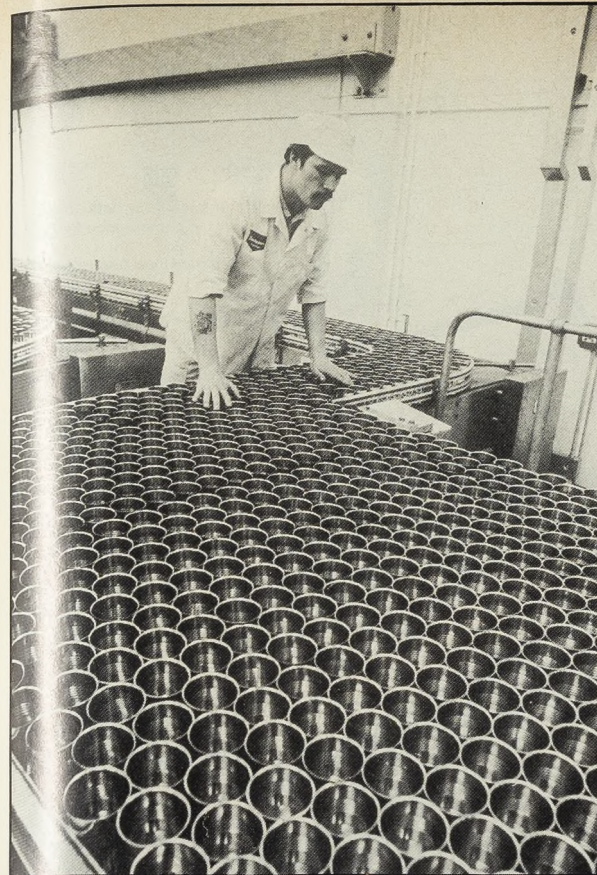
Prior to the publication of CODOT, the development of occupational classification for the Population Censuses and Vital Registration Statistics proceeded somewhat independently from the needs of the employment service. Different classifications were used for the Censuses of Population of 1921, 1931 and 1951. One of the key considerations regarding

the structure of these classifications was the extent of continuity with the earlier classification. In 1960 a new classification was introduced which, with minor modifications, was used for the coding of occupational information collected in the Censuses of Population for 1961, 1966 and 1971. These classifications bore some resemblance to the ED526, but the resemblance was superficial. In 1980 the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys revised its occupational classification completely to take account of the introduction of CODOT in 1972.

As with the changes introduced in earlier occupational classifications, OPCS had to maintain some continuity with the 1970 Classification of Occupations, but at the same time align the new census classification with the structure of the Key List. However, Key List occupational groups were defined with respect to the interests of statistical users and did not necessarily reflect the operational difficulties of identifying and coding such occupational groups. This problem was overcome through the specification of a 'Condensed Key List', consisting of 162 occupational groups which could be obtained by aggregating Key List categories.

The 1980 Classification of Occupations identifies 350 'operational coding groups'. These were combined with information on status in employment (particularly whether or not the occupation involved supervisory responsibilities) to generate 549 occupational unit groups which can be aggregated to the Condensed Key List.

The Condensed Key List has never proved attractive to users. There are two reasons for this. First, the main criterion for the aggregation of Key List occupations into the Condensed Key List Categories was the extent to which the resulting aggregated groups of occupations could be identified from information provided by census form-fillers. This tended to generate broadly defined occupational categories in which occupations requiring differing levels of competence and skill were aggregated. Second, there was already a significant number of 'catch-all' categories in the Key List, for it was never intended that this list should be specific about more than 80 per cent of job titles. For these reasons, jobcentres have continued to classify job vacancies using the full five-digit structure of CODOT. The New Earnings Survey uses its own version of the Key List, whereas the 1981 Census of Population, Vital Registration Statistics and the Labour Force Survey are coded to the Classification of Occupations 1980.



Bata colors' automated cannery, Worksop. Photo: Laurie Sparham/Network

Manuals

Manuals and associated material will be prepared for publication in early 1989. Two main publications are envisaged:

Basic Manual—MSC will be publishing a basic manual. This will include a brief introduction, details of the classification structure, detailed job descriptions on each occupational area, and an abbreviated index of job titles.

Detailed Index—OPCS will be publishing a detailed index of job titles for coding the 1991 Census of Population.

Conversion tables can be made available on request¹, to help users see how the new classification maps into previous classifications and into the International Standard Classification of Occupations.

Consultation

A large number of organisations are now being consulted by MSC and OPCS on the proposals for the Standard Occupational Classification. These include:

- Government Departments;
- the CBI and employers' organisations;
- the TUC;
- Industry training boards and non-statutory industry training organisations;
- the National Council for Vocational Qualifications;
- academics and research organisations.

¹ See address on p 221. A charge will be made to cover any additional processing costs incurred.

MSC and DE field staff are being consulted on the proposals, and jobcentre are testing them to ensure that they are workable.

Over the next six months IER and OPCS will continue to refine the classification in the light of comments received. Ways in which the classification can be kept up-to-date and accurate and consistent coding ensured are also being developed.

Conversion of main data series

Subject to successful consultation, the main occupational data series compiled by Government Departments will be converted onto SOC during the early 1990s. This will allow data providers sufficient time to consider the new classification and make appropriate amendments to their computer systems. They are expected to be introduced as follows:

Type of data	Source	Date for introduction of SOC
Employment data	Census of Population	1991
	Labour Force Survey General Household Survey	date still to be decided
	MSC's CALLMI ¹ system	April 1991
Vacancy statistics	Jobcentres	1991
Earning statistics	New Earnings Survey	date still to be decided
MSC training programmes	Scheme monitoring data systems	April 1991

¹ Computer Assisted Local Labour Market Information.

The classification—group structure

Summary details of the major, minor and unit group structure are provided in *table 1*.

The nine major groups identified are:

1 **Managers and administrators**—includes a wide range of occupations which involve managerial/administrative responsibilities. Examples include chairman/chief executive of a large multi-national company and owner/proprietor of small businesses in the service sector.

2 **Professional occupations**—includes all occupations which normally require a specific degree or equivalent professional qualification. Examples are judges, accountants and teachers.

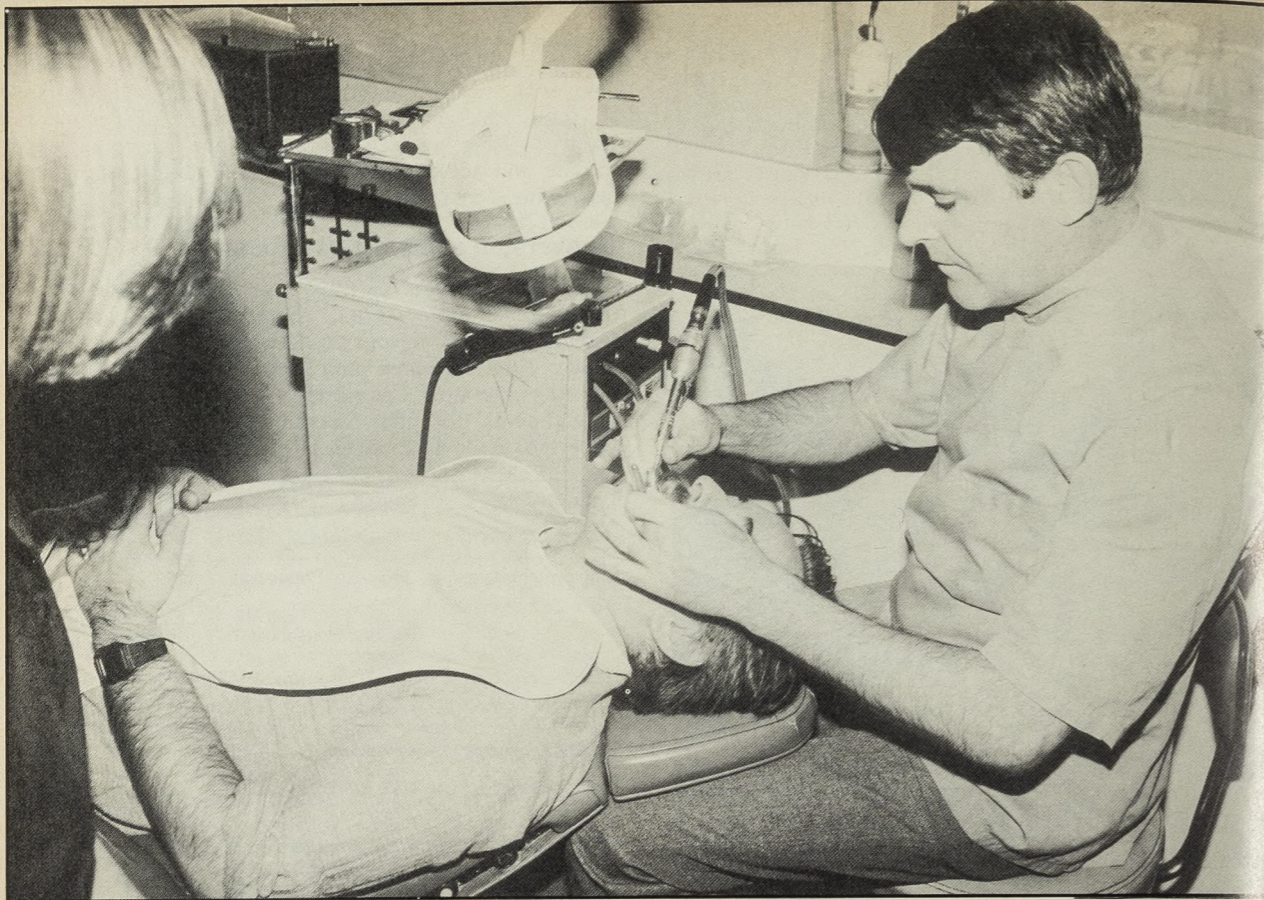
3 **Associate professional and technical occupations**—includes all professionally related occupations for which

Table 1 Standard Occupational Classification

Major groups	Number of minor groups	Number of unit groups
1 Managers and administrators	9	42
2 Professional occupations	8	39
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	9	48
4 Clerical and secretarial occupations	10	23
5 Craft and skilled manual occupations	10	71
6 Personal and protective service occupations	9	31
7 Sales occupations	5	17
8 Plant and machine operatives	10	61
9 Other occupations	6	32
Total	76	364



Photo: Bill Zygmant/Rex Features Ltd



Dentist.

Photo: Rex Features Ltd

the entry qualification is below degree level. Examples include nurses, librarians, surveyors, computer programmers, ships' officers and legal assistants.

4 Clerical and secretarial occupations—includes clerks, secretaries, receptionists and post office workers.

5 Craft and skilled manual occupations—includes all manual jobs not elsewhere covered, which require a substantial amount of skill/training. Many of these are apprenticed trades. Examples include joiners, tool makers, motor mechanics and dental technicians.

6 Personal and protective service occupations—includes a range of specific personal and protective service occupations. Examples include police officers (below sergeant), chefs, kitchen porters, ambulance staff and assisting nursing staff.

7 Sales occupations—includes buyers and purchasing officers, technical representatives, telephone sales-people/canvassers, sales assistants and merchandisers.

8 Plant and machine operatives—includes all machine operators not elsewhere covered who require a minimum amount of training to operate the machines. These include assembly line workers, vehicle drivers and factory operatives.

9 Other occupations—includes cleaning occupations, counter-hands, farm workers and labourers.

Figure 1 compares the spread of employees likely to be in the SOC major groups with the main summary aggregates in existing classifications.

The constituent unit and minor groups all represent significant occupational areas of interest which can be identified in the data sources available. To keep the classification simple, supervisors and foremen are not separately identified within the occupational classification but are classed in the appropriate occupational group along with other workers.

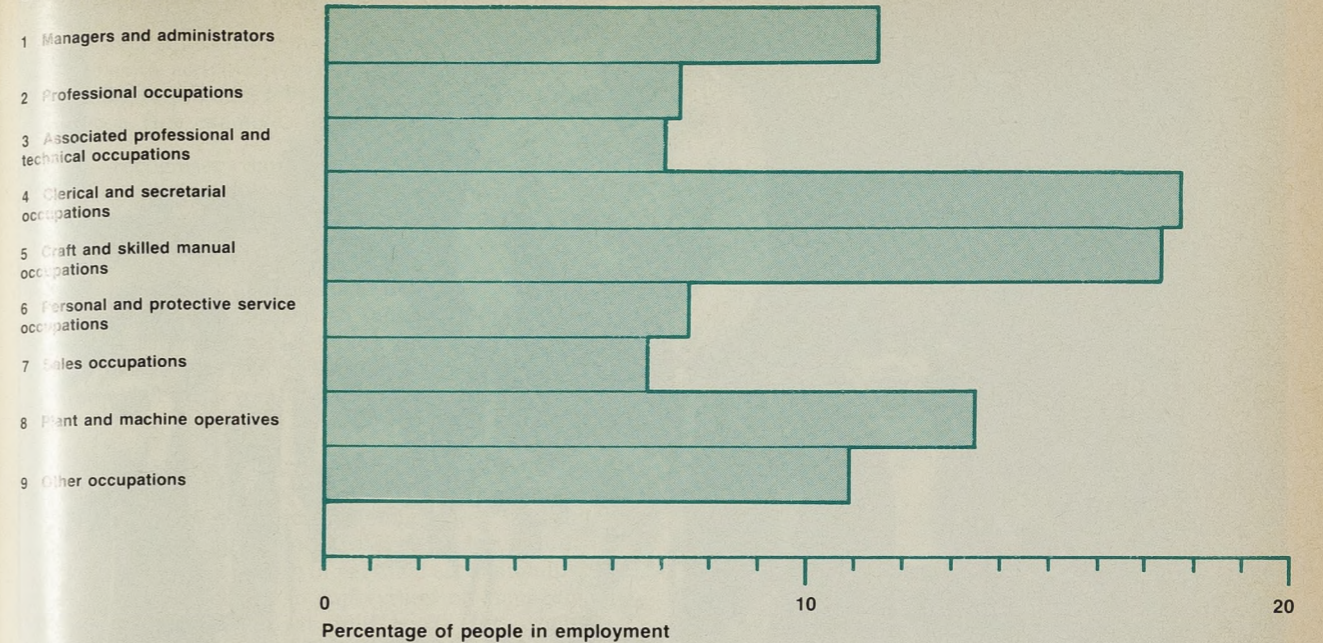
Development of the unit groups

In reaching the proposed form of the SOC, a considerable amount of work has gone into agreeing the unit group definitions and the way in which these should be combined. Care has been taken to maintain as much comparability as possible with the existing classifications to ensure that consistent data series can be produced.

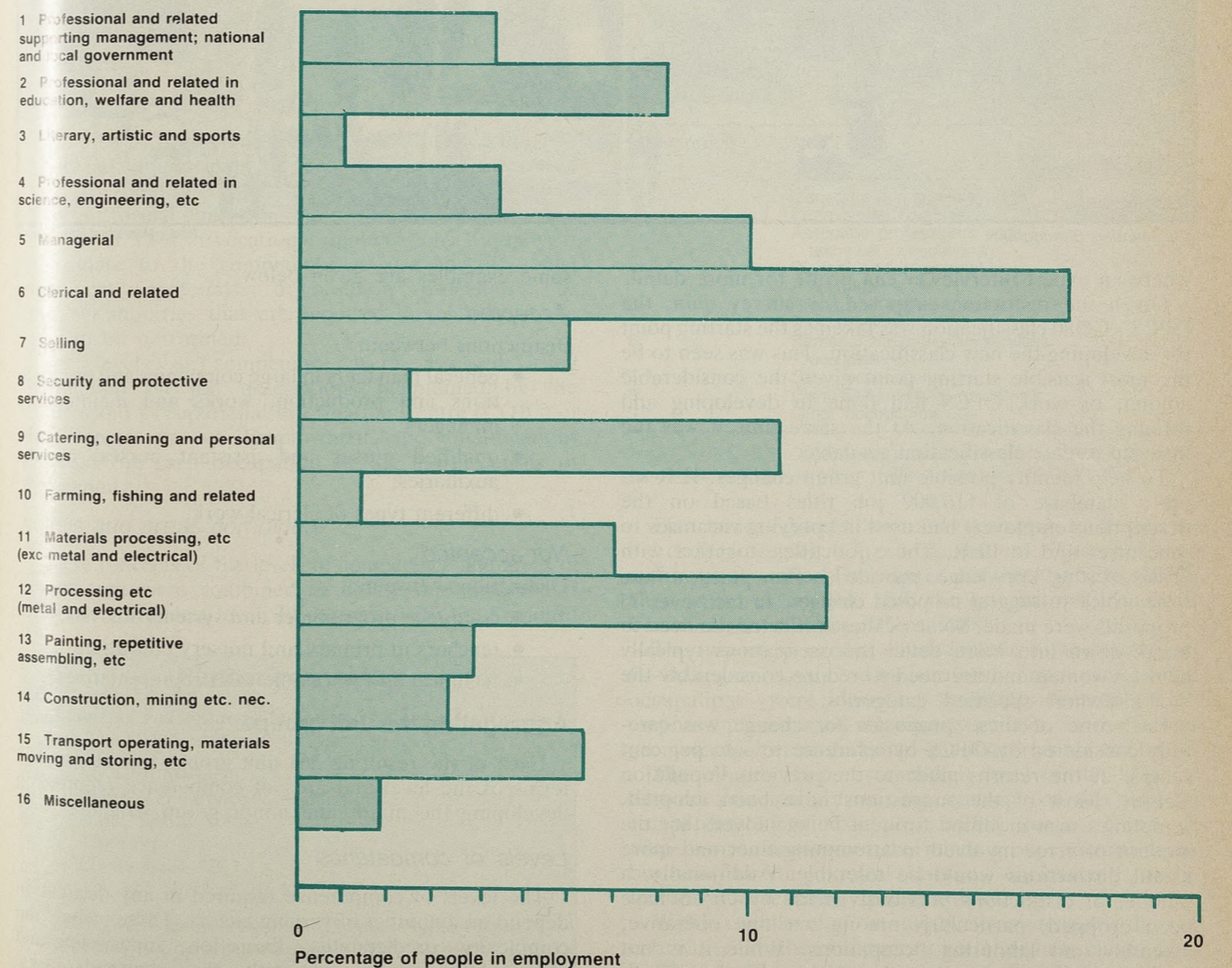
Many detailed investigations have been undertaken to ensure that the unit group distinctions being proposed can be made in practice from the available data. Data supplied by census form fillers or survey informants in response to standard questions impose severe limitations on the distinctions that can be made. For example, whereas there is a demand from users of occupational statistics to distinguish more routine 'computer programming' from the higher level skills of 'systems analysis', it can be shown that census form fillers do not use these terms in a consistent way to refer to different types or levels of work. These types of distinction may be made more successfully in administrative or statistical data sources

Figure 1 Percentage of people in employment in England and Wales in 1981 by occupational classification

SOC Major groups



OPCS Occupational orders



Source: 10 per cent sample from 1981 Census of Population: England and Wales



Childminder, Birmingham.

Photo: Mike Abrahams/Network

where an expert interviewer can probe for more detail.

Given the restrictions imposed by survey data, the OPCS's CO80 classification was taken as the starting point for developing the new classification. This was seen to be the most sensible starting point given the considerable amount of work OPCS had done in developing and refining the classification. At the same time it was the most up-to-date classification available.

To help identify possible unit group changes, IER set up a database of 116,000 job titles based on the descriptions employers had used in notifying vacancies to jobcentres and to PER. These job titles, together with IER's existing knowledge, provided a firm practical base from which to suggest proposed changes. In fact, over 75 proposals were made. Some of these reflected the need to break down into more detail the occupations typically held by women and the need to reduce considerably the 'not elsewhere specified' categories.

Each one of these proposals for change was carefully considered by OPCS by reference to a 1/2 per cent sample of the returns made to the previous Population Census. Most of the suggestions have been adopted, sometimes in a modified form, it being judged that the amount of error involved in attempting finer and more useful distinctions would be tolerable. Additionally, a number of distinctions previously made by OPCS have been dropped, particularly among machine operative, assembly and labouring occupations. While it is not possible to list all the changes which were considered,

some examples are given below:

Accepted

Distinctions between:

- general managers in large companies and organisations and production, works and maintenance managers;
- qualified nurses and assistant nurses, nursing auxiliaries;
- different types of clerical work.

Not accepted

Distinctions between:

- computer programmer and systems analysts;
- teachers in primary and nursery education;
- technical and wholesale sales representatives.

Aggregating the unit groups

Each of the resulting 364 unit groups was assessed in terms of the level and area of competence required in developing the major and minor group structure.

Levels of competence

The levels of competence required in any occupation depend on a number of varying factors. These include the complexity, predictability, discretion, supervision and responsibility associated with the required tasks.

Grouping occupations together into similar competence levels is extremely difficult. It has not proved possible to define levels in a simple, unambiguous way.

Level 1—recognises competence in the performance of a range of work activities which are primarily routine and predictable, or provides a broad foundation, primarily for progression (for example, filing clerk).

Level 2—recognises competence in a broader and more demanding range of work activities involving greater individual responsibility and autonomy than at level 1 (for example, bus driver).

Level 3—recognises competence in skilled areas that involve performance of a broad range of work activities including many that are complex and non-routine. In some areas, supervisory competence may be a requirement at this level (for example, machine tool setter operator).

Level 4—recognises competence in the performance of complex, technical, specialised and (associate) professional work activities including those associated with design, planning and problem-solving, normally carrying a significant degree of personal accountability. In many areas, competence in supervision or management will be a requirement at this level (for example, radiographer).

Level 5—not as yet formally defined by NCVQ, but has been taken to include competencies in higher professional work and some higher areas of management (for example, accountant).

Area of competence

The area of competence of an occupation is defined as the field of competence required to conduct the associated tasks. The field of competence may relate to the subject matter of formal education and training, often expressed in terms of a set of vocational qualifications. Equally, it may relate to the competence to use specific tools, equipment, materials, organisation procedures or customer inquiries that are required in relation to the tasks to be performed.

The levels of competence were assessed using information on job descriptions maintained by the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC) of the Department of Employment and qualifications reported for each occupation in the 1981 Census of Population.

Levels and areas combined

These concepts of the levels of competence and areas of competence were combined to define the structure of SOC at its broadest level. In common with the Standard

Further information

Comments and requests for further information on the draft classification should be sent to:

Mr G R Penman
Manpower Services Commission
LM5, Room W828
Moorfoot
Sheffield S1 4PQ
Tel No: Sheffield (0742) 704019

Although comments are generally being sought by April 30, 1988, they can be accepted up until May 31, 1988.



Photo: Chris Davies/Network

Industrial Classification, the SOC has adopted a decimal numbering system, with the number of digits defining the levels of aggregation. Nine major groups were identified as follows:

Major group	Title	Level of competence ¹
1	Managers and administrators	4, 5
2	Professional occupations	5
3	Associate professional and technical occupations	4
4	Clerical and secretarial occupations	1, 2, 3
5	Crafts and skilled manual occupations	3
6	Personal and protective services occupations	2, 3
7	Sales occupations	1, 2
8	Plant and machine operatives	2
9	Other occupations	1

¹ These have been developed taking account of the work of NCVQ. The use of competence definitions in this way is the responsibility of MSC and IER.

The major groups are not designed to reflect a hierarchical aggregation of occupations. The choice of major groups reflects a requirement that the SOC should align as far as possible with the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988.

The two major groups which include competence level 5—managers and administrators and professional occupations—were identified separately because of the emphasis placed upon relevant experience for the former group as against professional qualifications for the latter.

The minor group, or two-digit level of the SOC, is derived principally from the concept of the area of competence. For example, within major group 2, professional occupations, the minor groups identify legal, business, health, natural science, engineering, architectural and teaching specialisations.

Within each level of the numbering system, the digit '9' is reserved for the occupations not elsewhere classified at each level of the structured classification. ■

Special Feature



The price increase for clothing and footwear was only 1.1 per cent in 1987.

Photo: Chris Kelly/Network

Retail prices in 1987

This article describes what happened to retail prices during 1987. It provides a summary of the changes in prices which took place last year and the relative contributions of individual categories of goods and services to the overall movement in the retail prices index.

UK retail prices, as measured by the retail prices index, rose on average by 3.3 per cent between January 1987 and January 1988—less than the rate for the previous year (3.9 per cent) and the lowest increase over any calendar year since 1967.

The general pattern of price rises was fairly stable through the year. The annual rate of increase (the inflation rate) began the year at around 4 per cent, rose to around 4.5 per cent in the second half and then fell back to

the 3.3 per cent recorded for January 1988.

Although there was relative overall stability across time, the variation in price movements for different goods and services was wider in 1987 than in the last couple of years.

The most extreme price rises were for motor insurance, which increased by 22 per cent. There were also a number of price reductions; for example, coffee prices fell by 8.6 per cent over the year and gas charges were 4.5 per cent

Table 1 Changes between January 1987 and January 1988

	Change in group index (per cent)	Weight	Effect on 'all items' change (per cent)
Food	2.9	167	0.5
Catering	6.4	46	0.3
Alcoholic drink	3.7	76	0.3
Tobacco	1.4	38	0.1
Housing	3.9	157	0.6
Fuel and light	-1.7	61	-0.1
Household goods	3.3	73	0.2
Household services	5.0	44	0.2
Clothing and footwear	1.1	74	0.1
Personal goods and services	4.3	38	0.2
Motoring expenditure	5.1	127	0.6
Fares and other travel costs	5.1	22	0.1
Leisure goods	2.8	47	0.1
Leisure services	3.6	30	0.1
All items	3.3	1,000	3.3
Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries*	2.8	57	0.2
All items except food, housing and nationalised industries output	3.4	619	2.1

* These consist of coal, smokeless fuels, electricity, water, sewerage and environmental charges, rail and bus fares and postage.

lower. However, most of the price increases were spread over the range 0-8 per cent.

Among the 14 main groups of goods and services covered by the retail prices index, catering showed the largest average price increase over the period, at 6.4 per cent; but since on average index households¹ tend not to spend a large proportion of their budget on eating out, these price increases carry a relatively small 'weight' in the calculation of overall inflation.

More significant was the increase of 5 per cent in the average price for motoring (despite a small fall in petrol prices over the year), as this accounted for nearly 13 per cent of index household expenditure on average.

The contribution of any price change to the overall average price change depends both on the size of the particular change and its importance in index household spending (its weight). Although housing costs showed a smaller price change over the year than motoring costs, its contribution, to the overall change in retail prices through the year was the same as for motoring because relatively more money was spent on housing (nearly 16 per cent of index households' budgets).

Most prices in the housing group increased, the largest increase being for local authority rates (7.7 per cent). The exception was mortgage interest payments which fell on average by 3.7 per cent with two phases of cuts in mortgage interest rates over the year. This was despite higher house prices, which increased the amount of mortgage debt outstanding, and a reduction in tax relief on interest payments following the cut in the basic rate of income tax in the Chancellor's 1987 Budget.

Food heads the list of index household spending. As a result, even though food prices rose by only 2.9 per cent—less than the average for all retail prices—they made the third largest contribution to the overall figure. For the third year in succession, prices for fresh foods increased more than other food prices, mainly as a result of some poor weather.

Table 1 summarises the price changes between January

¹ Most households are covered by the retail prices index, the exceptions being pensioner households which are mainly dependent on state benefits and high income households, defined as those which have total gross income falling within the top 4 per cent (approximately) of the distribution.

Table 2 Retail prices excluding housing costs: percentage increase over a year earlier

	General index	One-person pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits*	Two-person pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits*
Fourth quarter			
1982	6.6	7.5	7.0
1983	4.7	4.6	4.8
1984	3.9	4.4	4.5
1985	4.8	4.8	4.7
1986	2.7	2.6	2.7
1987	3.6	2.6	2.9

* Defined as those which derive at least three-quarters of their income from national insurance retirement and similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits.

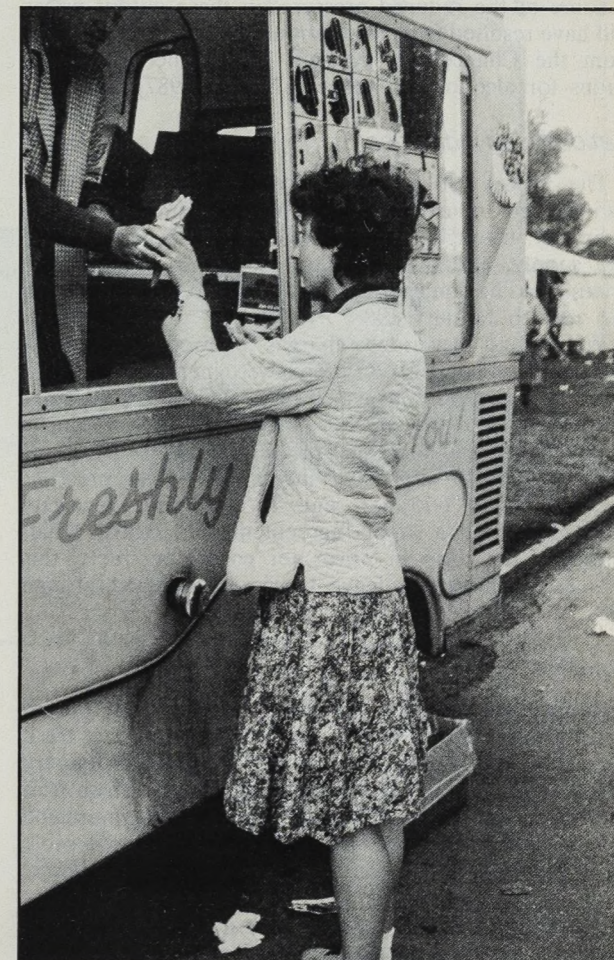


Photo: David Mattes

1987 and January 1988 and their contribution to the average change for 'all items'.

General influences on prices in 1987

Having been at an all-time low in the summer of 1986, world oil prices in 1987 were on average 20 per cent higher than in 1986 (the average price for 1987 was \$17¼ a barrel). Other world commodity prices increased more rapidly from their very low 1986 levels.

The impact of these higher prices on industry's costs was eased by the appreciation of sterling over the year. Measured against a basket of currencies, sterling rose by 9 per cent over the year to January 1988. In fact, manufacturers' raw materials and fuels costs increased by 3.5 per cent during 1987 after falling by 2.4 per cent during 1986.

Sterling's recovery from its fall in 1986 also had a favourable effect on the import prices of manufactured

consumer goods. These had risen by around 10 per cent to the end of 1986 but rose by only 5 per cent in the year to December 1987. The appreciation of sterling against the dollar also led to petrol price reductions towards the end of the year.

Productivity

Further substantial increases in productivity through 1987 led to a slower growth in unit wage costs, despite the persistence of high increases in average earnings. Prices of home sales of manufactured products increased by 3.8 per cent in the 12 months to January, less than the 4.3 per cent increase for the year earlier.

Some of the reduced pressure on these output prices will have resulted from lower input prices during 1986 and from the Chancellor's decision not to increase excise duties for alcohol and tobacco in the (1987) Budget.

Nationalised industries

The prices of goods and services produced by nationalised industries affect domestic consumers both indirectly, through their effects on costs of manufacture and supply, and directly. The average increase in the prices faced by domestic households was by 2.8 per cent in the year to January 1988.

Water and sewerage charges showed the largest increase—7.6 per cent. Rail fares were increased by about 7 per cent and bus and coach fares slightly less (6.7 per cent).

Retail coal and solid fuel prices rose by 1.8 per cent, although British Coal had increased its list price to wholesalers by 4.75 per cent. In 1986 the Electricity Council secured a supply agreement with British Coal, reflecting the drop in prices for competing fuels; this enabled the industry to leave its prices unchanged through 1987.

Weather

Bad weather at the beginning of the year caused transportation problems which disrupted supplies of fresh vegetables and consequently these prices rose in January and February. From July onwards supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables were affected by the unusually wet and overcast conditions. The bad weather was also responsible for a poor grain harvest.

Mortgages

Interest rates fell in various stages during the year. The average mortgage interest rate was around 12.5 per cent in January 1987, but had fallen to around 10.25 per cent by January 1988.

Following the sudden fall in share prices in October, there was speculation that house prices would increase more slowly, but there were no immediate signs of this; there was in fact an increase of 15 per cent over the year, which had the effect of increasing average mortgage debt (on which mortgage interest is paid) by nearly 12 per cent.

International comparisons

Although the UK rate of inflation remained above the rules of most of its main OECD competitors for much of 1987, it was lower than the rate in the USA by the end of the year. Prices in the USA rose by 4.4 per cent in the 12 months to December, in the UK they rose by 3.7 per cent, in Japan they rose by 0.5 per cent and in West Germany they rose by 1.0 per cent over the same period.

Pensioner price indices

In the year to the fourth quarter of 1987 the price indices (excluding housing costs) for one- and two-person pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits rose by about 2.6 and 2.9 per cent respectively—less than the increase in prices, excluding housing costs, for index households (3.6 per cent).

The difference is larger than in 1986 and reflects the fact that pensioners, who spend relatively little on eating out and motoring, have not faced these larger price increases to the same extent as households generally. This difference is likely to be temporary; in the long run the pattern of price changes as they affect pensioner households is very similar to that affecting index households, when housing costs are excluded.

The difference between the inflation experience for one-pensioner and two-pensioner households 'of limited means' lies in the make up of their respective 'shopping baskets' and the pattern of price changes each year. For example, single pensioners spend a greater proportion of their budgets on fuel and food and a smaller proportion on household durables.

Movements in prices within the major groups

The structure of the published components of the retail prices index was recast at the beginning of 1987 following a recommendation made by the RPI Advisory Committee in 1986. This made the classification more relevant to users' needs by, for example, introducing a separate category for leisure and recreation, and also brought it more into line with current conventions, particularly those used for international comparisons.

Food (weight 167 out of 1,000)

In 1987 the increase in food prices averaged 2.9 per cent over the year. This was less than in 1986 (3.8 per cent). Many fresh foods, particularly vegetables, began 1987 with very high prices when heavy snow disrupted transportation.

On average, the prices of items subject to seasonal variation had increased by 7.6 per cent over the year to January 1987. During the following 12 months it seemed possible that some of these high prices for vegetables would fall back but the bad summer and particularly wet autumn led to further increases. Fresh vegetables rose in price by 7.2 per cent over 1987 and the prices of seasonal food as a whole rose by 3.7 per cent. Home-killed lamb, dessert pears and apples and potatoes were lower in price by the end of the year than at the beginning.

Increases in the price of non-seasonal foods were more moderate in 1987 (2.7 per cent) than in 1986 (3.2 per cent). There were price reductions for coffee (9 per cent), corned beef (11 per cent) and cooking oil (7 per cent).

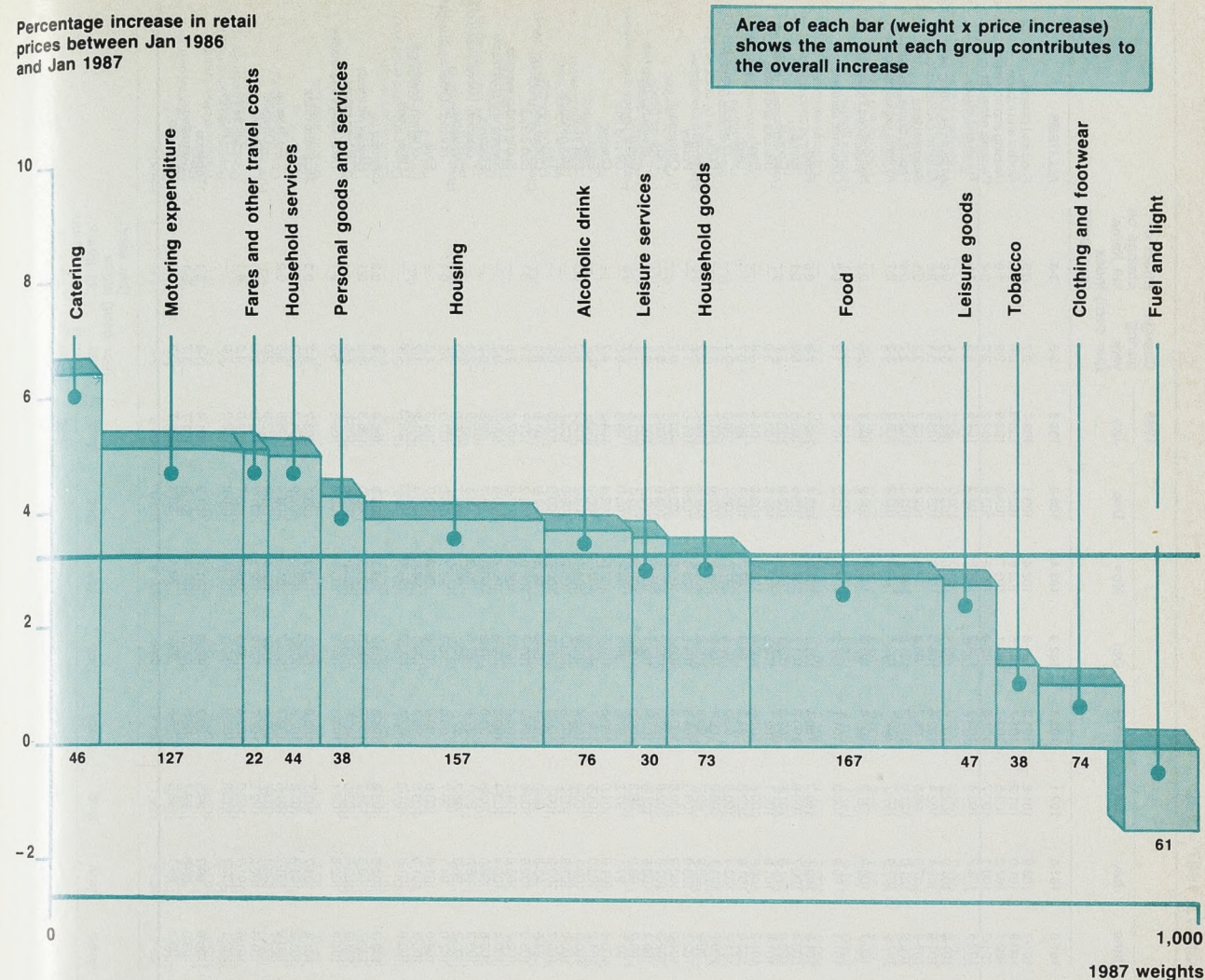
Catering—(meals bought outside the home) (weight 46)

The price index for this group increased by 6.4 per cent, similar to the increase in 1986 (6.6 per cent) but larger than for any other group in 1987. The price increases for components within the group were fairly uniform.

Alcoholic drink (weight 76)

Although there were no excise duty increases for this group in 1987, the price index increased by 3.7 per cent. The increase in the prices charged for wines and spirits, at 2.8 per cent, was less than that for beer, which was 4.3 per cent. For both categories, 'on sales' prices rose more than 'off sales' prices.

Figure 1 Contributions of the main groups of goods and services to the increase in the 'all items' index



Tobacco (weight 38)

Excise duties on tobacco remained unchanged and prices showed a 1.4 per cent increase over the year. Within the group the price of cigarettes rose by 1.7 per cent while the price of tobacco fell slightly, by 0.3 per cent.

These price changes show a very different picture from 1986, when excise duties were increased and average price increases of 11 per cent for cigarettes and 6.5 per cent for tobacco were recorded.

Housing (weight 157)

The price index for the Housing group showed an increase of 3.9 per cent between January 1987 and January 1988. This was far less than the increase of 8.3 per cent in 1986.

The mortgage interest payments index fell 3.7 per cent over the year, following two phases of cuts in mortgage interest rates. There was an increase in the index in April when a cut in the basic rate of income tax in the Chancellor's Budget reduced the tax relief on these payments.

Other increases in this group were rents (5.7 per cent), rates (7.7 per cent), and water charges (7.6 per cent) following the annual revision of these charges in April by local authorities.

Repairs and maintenance costs and the prices of DIY materials rose by over 4 per cent.

Fuel and light (weight 61)

Prices for fuel and light fell on average by 1.7 per cent over 1987. Gas prices were reduced by 4.5 per cent in the summer and electricity prices remained unchanged throughout the year. The prices of heating oil and other fuels fell in the first half of the year and although they increased again, they did not return to their start-of-year levels. Coal and solid fuel prices were nearly 2 per cent higher in January 1988 than they were in January 1987.

Household goods (weight 73)

The group index increased fairly steadily throughout 1987 to finish 3.3 per cent higher over the year. Seasonal price reductions were recorded for the summer and winter sales.

Household services (weight 44)

There was an average price rise of 5 per cent for the group. This increase reflected small increases in postal and telephone charges (0.6 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively), and much larger increases in domestic service charges (5.8 per cent) and in fees and subscriptions (8.4 per cent).

Table 3 Indices and weights for 'all items', groups and sub-groups: January 13, 1987 = 100

	Weights 1987												1988	Change during year (per cent)	Effect of change on 'all items' index (per cent)*			
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec					Jan	
ALL ITEMS	1,000	100.0	100.4	100.6	101.8	101.9	101.9	101.8	102.1	102.4	102.9	103.4	103.3	103.3	3.3	3.3	ALL ITEMS	
Food and catering	213	100.0	100.6	100.7	101.5	102.1	101.7	100.9	101.3	101.2	101.7	102.4	103.1	103.7	3.7	0.8	Food and catering	
Alcohol and tobacco	114	100.0	100.2	100.4	100.5	100.7	100.9	101.0	101.2	101.7	102.5	102.7	103.1	103.7	3.0	0.3	Alcohol and tobacco	
Housing and household expenditure	335	100.0	100.3	100.5	102.8	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.5	102.7	103.1	103.7	102.9	102.9	2.9	1.0	Housing and household expenditure	
Personal expenditure	112	100.0	100.3	100.8	101.1	101.1	101.2	100.1	100.7	101.8	102.4	103.2	103.6	102.2	2.2	0.2	Personal expenditure	
Travel and leisure	226	100.0	100.6	100.8	101.6	102.2	102.5	103.2	103.4	103.7	104.2	104.5	104.3	104.5	4.5	1.0	Travel and leisure	
All items excluding seasonal food	974	100.0	100.3	100.6	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.2	102.6	103.1	103.6	103.3	103.3	3.3	3.2	All items excluding seasonal food	
All items excluding food	833	100.0	100.4	100.6	101.8	101.8	101.9	102.1	102.4	102.8	103.3	103.8	103.5	103.4	3.4	2.8	All items excluding food	
Seasonal food	26	100.0	103.2	103.0	107.4	110.6	105.2	97.0	98.6	95.7	96.8	98.8	102.4	103.7	3.7	0.1	Seasonal food	
Food excluding seasonal	141	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.5	100.7	100.9	101.0	101.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.4	102.7	2.7	0.4	Food excluding seasonal	
All items excluding housing	843	100.0	100.4	100.6	101.2	101.6	101.6	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.6	103.0	103.2	103.2	3.2	2.7	All items excluding housing	
Nationalised industries	57	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.9	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.8	2.8	0.2	Nationalised industries	
Consumer durables	151	100.0	100.3	100.8	101.0	101.2	101.1	99.9	100.3	101.7	102.2	102.9	103.2	101.2	1.2	0.2	Consumer durables	
Food	167	100.0	100.7	100.7	101.6	102.2	101.6	100.4	100.7	100.4	101.1	101.6	102.4	102.9	2.9	0.5	Food	
Bread	9	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1	100.3	100.4	100.7	100.8	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.5	101.6	5.8	0.1	Bread	
Cereals	4	100.0	101.0	101.4	102.0	102.5	102.9	101.8	101.5	102.3	102.1	102.6	103.0	103.8	3.8	—	Cereals	
Biscuits and cakes	10	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.7	100.9	101.4	101.9	102.1	102.1	102.5	102.7	102.5	103.0	3.0	—	Biscuits and cakes	
Beef	10	100.0	99.5	99.0	100.0	100.7	101.2	100.9	100.5	101.6	102.0	102.2	103.8	104.8	4.8	—	Beef	
Lamb	4	100.0	99.3	98.8	100.9	113.8	108.9	101.8	102.8	94.5	94.4	97.7	100.3	99.3	-0.7	—	Lamb	
of which: Home-killed lamb	3	100.0	98.3	98.2	112.9	118.1	111.7	102.1	103.6	93.2	92.6	97.0	100.4	99.9	-0.7	—	of which: Home-killed lamb	
Pork	4	100.0	97.7	98.8	98.7	99.8	100.6	101.1	100.0	100.4	100.9	101.5	102.0	101.1	1.1	—	Pork	
Bacon	4	100.0	99.1	98.6	99.4	100.1	99.2	99.9	99.7	99.8	100.8	101.7	101.8	102.2	2.2	—	Bacon	
Poultry	7	100.0	102.1	100.9	102.6	100.4	102.2	103.9	103.3	104.5	104.5	103.3	102.6	101.5	1.5	—	Poultry	
Other meat	11	100.0	100.4	100.7	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.9	100.8	100.3	100.5	100.5	100.9	100.7	0.7	—	Other meat	
Fish	6	100.0	100.2	100.5	101.5	102.6	102.5	102.4	102.8	102.7	103.3	102.8	103.6	105.1	5.1	—	Fish	
of which: Fresh fish	2	100.0	98.4	99.7	99.6	100.9	100.4	100.5	101.6	101.6	102.1	100.7	103.4	108.1	8.1	—	of which: Fresh fish	
Butter	2	100.0	99.5	100.2	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9	97.1	97.2	97.5	98.1	98.6	100.0	99.5	-0.5	—	Butter
Oil and fats	3	100.0	100.5	99.9	98.4	97.3	97.7	97.1	97.2	97.5	98.1	101.5	102.5	102.4	104.2	4.2	—	Oil and fats
Cheese	5	100.0	99.9	100.1	99.4	100.2	100.4	101.0	101.0	100.8	101.5	102.5	102.4	104.2	4.2	—	Cheese	
Eggs	3	100.0	100.1	101.4	102.2	105.1	104.2	103.0	101.5	105.1	103.2	107.7	109.2	110.7	10.7	—	Eggs	
Milk fresh	14	100.0	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.4	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.2	4.2	0.1	Milk fresh	
Milk products	2	100.0	100.4	100.8	101.9	99.8	102.0	101.9	102.2	102.6	103.7	105.0	105.3	105.7	5.7	—	Milk products	
Tea	3	100.0	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.3	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.6	100.3	100.6	0.6	—	Tea	
Coffee and other hot drinks	4	100.0	99.5	98.9	95.4	94.9	94.5	93.8	94.0	93.1	92.3	92.4	91.9	91.9	-8.1	—	Coffee and other hot drinks	
Soft drinks	7	100.0	100.9	102.1	102.0	102.6	103.0	102.9	103.6	104.0	104.7	106.0	106.2	107.7	7.7	0.1	Soft drinks	
Sugar and preserves	3	100.0	100.4	100.7	101.3	102.3	102.7	103.0	104.1	105.4	105.9	106.3	107.0	107.6	7.6	—	Sugar and preserves	
Sweets and chocolates	13	100.0	100.1	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.2	100.3	100.7	0.7	—	Sweets and chocolates	
Potatoes	7	100.0	103.3	101.5	101.5	103.5	105.6	92.0	92.8	94.0	94.3	96.9	97.7	99.8	-0.2	—	Potatoes	
of which: Unprocessed potatoes	4	100.0	105.8	102.8	102.1	105.4	108.8	85.0	86.1	87.9	87.5	93.3	96.1	97.9	-2.1	—	of which: Unprocessed potatoes	
Vegetables	11	100.0	105.5	105.3	110.4	113.5	102.2	96.3	98.2	97.1	98.1	99.2	103.7	105.0	5.0	0.1	Vegetables	
of which: Other fresh vegetables	7	100.0	107.7	107.5	115.1	119.9	102.0	94.1	96.7	95.0	96.3	98.7	105.8	107.2	7.2	0.1	of which: Other fresh vegetables	
Fruit	9	100.0	101.8	102.4	102.7	105.5	104.9	101.8	103.6	98.0	100.6	99.3	100.7	101.3	1.3	—	Fruit	
of which: Fresh fruit	7	100.0	101.9	102.3	102.8	106.1	105.3	101.0	103.6	96.4	100.1	98.6	100.4	101.2	1.2	—	of which: Fresh fruit	
Other foods	12	100.0	100.2	100.7	100.8	101.2	100.9	101.9	101.2	102.1	102.3	102.0	102.0	102.8	2.8	—	Other foods	
Catering	46	100.0	100.4	100.8	101.4	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.6	104.3	104.7	105.3	105.8	106.4	6.4	0.3	Catering	
Restaurant meals	23	100.0	100.5	101.0	101.5	102.0	102.7	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.3	105.5	106.0	106.5	6.5	0.1	Restaurant meals	
Canteen meals	7	100.0	100.6	100.6	101.2	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.5	103.9	104.0	105.0	105.6	106.5	6.5	—	Canteen meals	
Take-aways and snacks	16	100.0	100.4	100.6	101.2	101.5	101.9	102.8	103.1	103.8	104.2	105.1	105.6	106.3	6.3	0.1	Take-aways and snacks	
Alcoholic drink	76	100.0	100.3	100.6	100.8	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.5	103.3	103.1	103.7	3.7	0.3	Alcoholic drink	
Beer	45	100.0	100.3	100.6	100.8	101.0	101.2	101.4	101.8	102.8	103.7	104.0	104.0	104.3	4.3	0.2	Beer	
—On sales	40	100.0	100.2	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.9	101.2	101.6	102.7	103.7	104.3	104.4	104.5	4.5	0.2	—On sales	
—Off sales	5	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.2	102.9	103.1	103.1	103.6	103.5	103.7	102.4	101.1	102.9	2.9	—	—Off sales	
Wines and spirits	31	100.0	100.4	100.8	100.8	101.5	101.8	102.2	102.5	102.7	103.2	102.3	101.7	102.8	2.8	0.1	Wines and spirits	
—On sales	13	100.0	100.2	100.5	100.8	101.0	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.6	103.3	103.6	103.7	104.0	4.0	0.1	—On sales	
—Off sales	18	100.0	100.5	100.7	100.9	101.9	102.1	102.7	102.8	102.8	103.3	101.4	100.2	102.0	2.0	—	—Off sales	
Tobacco	38	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.5	99.7	100.5	101.1	101.2	101.4	1.4	0.1	Tobacco	
Cigarettes	33	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.9	100.7	101.4	101.5	101.7	1.7	0.1	Cigarettes	
Tobacco	5	100.0	100.1	99.7	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.1	98.5	98.5	99.2	99.4	99.3	99.7	-0.3	—	Tobacco	

Table 3 (contd)

	Weights 1987												1988	Change during year (per cent)	Effect of change on 'all items' index (per cent)*		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec					Jan
Housing	157	100.0	100.3	100.7	105.0	103.6	103.4	103.8	104.1	104.4	104.9	105.6	103.9	103.9	3.9	0.6	Housing
Rent	34	100.0	100.2														

Clothing and footwear (weight 74)

The group index rose by 1.1 per cent in 1987, an even smaller increase than the 2.5 per cent rise in 1986. Prices for women's outerwear fell slightly over the year (down 0.8 per cent) as January sale reductions were more marked in 1988 than they had been in 1987.

Personal goods and services (weight 38)

The group showed an average price increase of 4.3 per cent in 1987. There was an April increase of 9 per cent for prescription charges. Personal services rose by 6.9 per cent.

Motoring expenditure (weight 127)

The index for the group rose by 5.1 per cent in 1987. The largest price change was the increase of just over 20 per cent for motor insurance, similar to the 1986 increase. Generally, motor vehicle prices rose 6.9 per cent on average, while maintenance costs rose by 5.8 per cent.

Petrol prices rose slightly at the beginning of the year then fell back to end about 1 per cent lower by January 1988 than they had been in January 1987. These falls were largely due to the declining value of the US dollar.

Fares and other travel costs (weight 22)

Prices rose by 5.1 per cent on average for the group; rail fares increased by 7.1 per cent and bus and coach fares by 6.7 per cent.

Leisure goods (weight 47)

These goods increased in price by 2.8 per cent over 1987. However, audio-visual equipment finished the year with lower prices than in January 1987 (a 4.7 per cent reduction). Prices for toys, photographic and sports goods increased by 2.2 per cent on average. Prices for books and newspapers, and for gardening products recorded the largest increases of 9 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively.

Leisure services (weight 30)

The group's price index rose 3.6 per cent in 1987. The cost of a TV licence remained unchanged and rental charges fell. However, the price of entertainment outside the home showed a general rise of 6.9 per cent.

Month-by-month changes

January to February (+0.4 per cent)

Higher prices for petrol, fresh vegetables, cars and car maintenance were the main cause of the monthly rise in the overall level of prices.

February to March (+0.2 per cent)

There were higher prices for motor vehicles, household goods, clothing and footwear in March than in February.

March to April (+1.2 per cent)

As is usual in April, local authorities increased their rates and rents; water charges were also revised. The reduction in income tax rates announced in the Budget reduced tax relief on mortgage interest and hence increased average mortgage interest payments. Higher prices were also recorded for some seasonal foods, motor vehicles and motor insurance.

April to May (+0.1 per cent)

The small rise in the index mainly reflected increases in the prices of some seasonal foods, notably fresh vegetables and home-killed lamb, and cars. The first

effects of a reduction in the mortgage interest rates, announced in March, led to lower mortgage interest payments.

May to June (no change)

The overall level of prices in June was the same as in May. There were decreases in the prices of fresh vegetables and increases in the prices of motor vehicles over the month. Owner occupiers' housing costs were lower as the residual effects of the reductions in mortgage interest rates announced in March were taken into the index.

June to July (-0.1 per cent)

The index declined over the month to July with seasonal falls in the prices of many fresh foods and sale price reductions for clothing and footwear. Prices for motor vehicles and insurance were higher.

July to August (+0.3 per cent)

Higher prices for clothing and footwear, as summer sales ended, and widespread but small increases in the prices of a range of other items resulted in the rise in the index between July and August.

August to September (+0.3 per cent)

In September there were increases in the prices of clothing (with the arrival of the new season's stocks), household goods, beer and motor vehicles. There were falls in the prices of home-killed lamb and fresh fruits.

September to October (+0.5 per cent)

The rise in the index between September and October was the result of price increases across a wide range of goods and services, most notably among foods, alcoholic drinks and tobacco.

October to November (+0.5 per cent)

There were a number of price increases between October and November across a range of goods and services. The most notable were for food, with higher prices for bread and potatoes and seasonal increases in the prices of other fresh vegetables.

In addition, part of the monthly increase resulted from the correction introduced to rectify an error in a computer program which affected the monthly index between February 1986 and October 1987. The discovery of this error was reported by the Secretary of State for Employment on December 11, 1987. (The index figures for February to October 1987 were affected by about 0.09 per cent).

November to December (-0.1 per cent)

Lower mortgage interest rates for most mortgagors and lower prices for motor vehicles and petrol contributed to this decrease in the index. Of the price increases, those for fresh foods were the most notable.

December to January (no change)

Of the increases between December and January, those for food prices, motor insurance premia and, with the end of pre-Christmas discounts, prices for alcohol drinks were the most notable. However, winter sales reduced the prices 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 the mortgage rate fed through to the index. ■

Labour Market Data

Contents

Commentary	S2	Industrial disputes	
		4-1	Summary; industries; causes S44
		4-2	Stoppages of work: summary S44
Employment		Earnings	
0-1	Background economic indicators S7	5-1	Average earnings index: industrial sectors S45
1-1	Working population S8	5-3	Average earnings index: industries S46
1-2	Employees in employment: industry time series S8	5-4	Average earnings and hours: manual employees: industries S48
1-3	Employees in employment: production industries S10	5-5	Index of average earnings: non-manual workers S48
1-4	Employees in employment: industries S11	5-6	Average earnings and hours: all employees S50
1-7	Manpower in the local authorities S13	5-7	Labour costs S51
1-8	Output, employment and productivity S15	5-9	International comparisons S52
1-9	International comparisons S16		
1-11	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing industries S17	Earnings chart	S53
1-12	Hours of work: manufacturing S17		
		Retail prices	
Unemployment		6-1	Recent index movements S54
2-1	UK summary S18	6-2	Detailed indices S54
2-2	GB summary S18	6-3	Average for selected items S55
2-3	Regions S20	6-4	General index: time series S56
2-4	Assisted and local areas S23	6-5	Changes on a year earlier: time series S58
2-5	Age and duration S25	6-6	Pensioner household indices S58
2-7	Age S26	6-7	Group indices for pensioner households S59
2-8	Duration S26	6-8	International comparisons S60
2-9	Counties and local authority districts S27		
2-10	Parliamentary constituencies S30	Retail prices chart	S61
2-13	Students S34		
2-14	Temporarily stopped S34	Tourism	
2-18	International comparisons S35	8-1	Employment S62
2-19	UK flows S36	8-2	Earnings and expenditure S62
2-20	GB flows by age S37	8-3	Visits to UK S63
2-21	Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: age and sex S38	8-4	Visits abroad S63
2-22	Median duration of unemployment: age and sex S38	8-5	Visits to UK by country residence S64
2-23	Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: region and sex S39	8-6	Visits abroad by country visited S64
2-24	Median duration of unemployment: region and sex S39	8-7	Visits to UK by travel mode and purpose S65
2-25	Flows and completed durations: age S40	8-8	Visits abroad by travel mode and purpose S65
2-26	Flows and completed durations: region S40	8-9	Visitor nights S65
2-30	Confirmed redundancies: regions S41		
2-31	Confirmed redundancies: industries S41	Other facts and figures	
		9-1	YTS entrants: regions S66
Vacancies		9-2	Numbers benefiting from employment measures S66
3-1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows S42	9-3	Placement of disabled jobseekers S66
3-2	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions S42	9-4	Disabled jobseekers and unemployed disabled people S66
3-3	Summary: regions S43	Definitions and conventions	S67
		Index	S68

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1988

Labour Market Statistics:
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours,
unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes

April 15, Friday
May 19, Thursday
June 16, Thursday

Retail Prices Index

April 15, Friday
May 20, Friday
June 17, Friday

Tourism

May 4, Wednesday
June 8, Wednesday
July 6, Wednesday

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

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

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

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

Adult unemployment (seasonally adjusted, claimants) fell further by 33,400 between January and February, to reach its lowest level for six years. The series has now fallen continuously since July 1986, cumulatively by 679,000, the largest sustained fall on record.

The employed labour force estimates (slightly revised) show an increase of 75,000 in the third quarter of 1987 and an increase of 461,000 between September 1986 and September 1987. Between March 1983, when the current upward employment trend began, and September 1987 the increase has been 1,508,000.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing continues to increase. In the fourth quarter of 1987 it was at its highest level since the start of the decade. The average per operative of about 3.7 hours compares with about 3 hours in 1979, the previous peak.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January was about 8½ per cent, the same as the increase in the year to December. Within the total, the underlying increase in service industries fell back slightly to 8½ per cent while the increase in production industries rose by ¼ per cent to 8½ per cent.

The rate of inflation in February, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, was unchanged from the 3.3 per cent recorded in January. In the Financial Statement and Budget Report (FSBR) the Chancellor forecast retail price inflation of 4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1988.

The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial action in the 12 months to January 1988 was provisionally recorded at 2.7 million. This compares with 2.6 million days lost in the previous 12 months to January 1987, and an annual average for January of 11.0 million days for the ten-year period 1978 to 1987.

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the fourth quarter 1987 was 17 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier, with the number of visits from North America increasing by 27 per cent. The number of visits abroad by UK residents was unchanged from the level of the fourth quarter of 1986. The travel account of the balance of payments was in surplus by £25

million in the latest quarter, compared with a surplus of £39 million in the same period of 1986.

Economic background

Economic activity in the UK continues to expand. Provisional estimates indicate that *Gross Domestic Product (average estimate)* grew by just over ½ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1987 and was nearly 4½ per cent above its level of a year earlier. The growth between 1986 and 1987 was also nearly 4½ per cent.

Output of the production industries in the three months to January 1988 is provisionally estimated to have increased by ½ per cent from the level of the previous three months, and to be 4½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. *Manufacturing output* in the latest three months was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and 6½ per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. Within manufacturing, the output of the metals industry increased by 5 per cent, while the output of the other minerals and 'other manufacturing' industries increased by 2 per cent. The output of all other broad industry groups increased by 1 per cent in the latest three months. The output of the energy sector in the latest period November to January was depressed by the relatively mild weather and was 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months and ½ per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1987 was £43.8 billion in 1980 prices. This is a 1 per cent increase over the previous quarter and 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of *retail sales* (provisional estimate) remained at about the same level in February as in January. In the three months December to February the volume of sales was over 1 per cent above that of the previous three months and nearly 7 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial industries rose in the fourth quarter, on the revised estimate at 1980 prices, by over 6 per cent compared with the previous quarter and was over 12 per cent higher than in the fourth

quarter of 1986. The volume of investment in 1987 as a whole was almost 9 per cent higher than in 1986. Within the total, expenditure by manufacturing industry fell by almost 3½ per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1987, but was still 8½ per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1986. Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries was over 11½ per cent higher than in the preceding quarter, and 14½ per cent higher than in the same period of 1986.

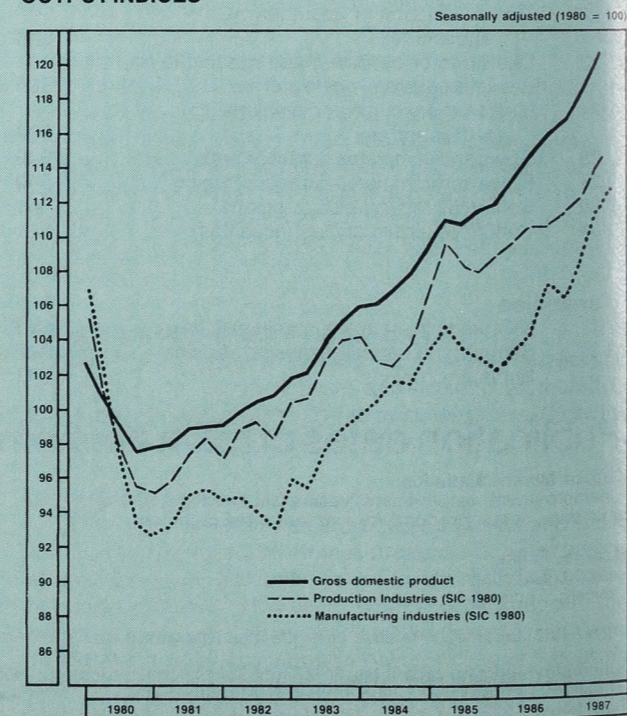
Stocks held by UK industry rose by about £210 million in the fourth quarter of 1987 at 1980 prices. There was an increase in stocks held by wholesalers of around £70 million and by retailers of around £10 million. Retailers have now been stockbuilding for 11 successive quarters. Stocks held by manufacturers fell by £185 million in the fourth quarter. In the energy and water supply industry stocks rose by £140 million.

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (not seasonally adjusted) in February is estimated to have been minus £0.5 billion (that is, a net repayment). In the first 11 months of the financial year 1987-88 there was a cumulative PSBR of minus £7.4 billion compared with borrowing of £0.1

billion in the same period of last year. The PSBR, excluding privatisation proceeds in the first 11 months of 1987-88, is estimated to have been minus £2.3 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 February 1988 fell by under 1 per cent to 74.3. Sterling remained unchanged against the deutsche mark and the EMS currencies, but fell by 2 per cent against the dollar and by 1 per cent against the yen. The sterling index was still 7½ per cent higher than in the same month a year earlier, reflecting rises of 15 per cent against the dollar, 7 per cent against the deutsche mark and 8 per cent against EMS currencies in total. Sterling did however fall by 3 per cent against the Japanese yen over the 12-month period. In March sterling has risen from 74.7 to 77.1 on March 24, a rise of over 3 per cent. *UK base rates* were decreased by ½ per cent to 8½ per cent on March 17, 1988, reversing the ½ per cent increase on February 1. Base rates had previously fallen from 10 per cent to 8½ per cent in three cuts of ½ per cent between October and December.

OUTPUT INDICES



On preliminary figures, the current account of the *balance of payments* in the fourth quarter 1987 is estimated to have been in deficit by £1.3 billion, compared with £0.9 billion in the previous quarter. In 1987 as a whole the current account showed a deficit of £1.7 billion compared with a revised estimate for 1986 of approximate balance. Visible trade in the three months to January 1988 was in deficit by £3.6 billion following a £3.0 billion deficit in the previous three months. Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil fell from £1.1 billion to £1.0 billion while the deficit in non-oil trade rose from £4.1 billion to £4.6 billion. The *volume of exports* rose by 1½ per cent in the latest three months and was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. Over the same period the *volume of imports* rose by 1½ per cent in the three months to January 1988 and was 10 per cent higher than a year earlier. Although the volume of imports and exports fell in January 1988, it is too soon to say whether the upward trend in non-oil trade during 1987 has now changed.

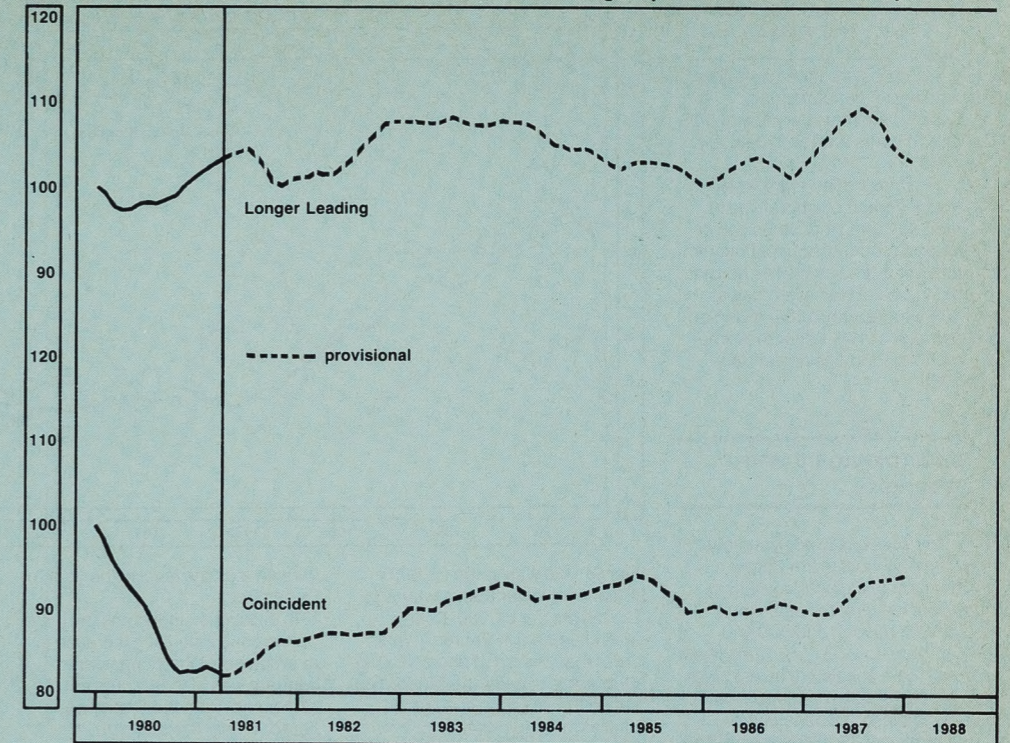
The Treasury's Budget Forecast as given in the Financial Statement and Budget Report, expects continuing economic growth in 1988 with an increase in GDP of 3 per cent (3½ per cent for the non-oil economy). Consumer spending is expected to grow less strongly in 1988, but this should be offset by buoyant investment. The FSBR states that recent data suggest that private sector settlements may turn out a little higher in 1988 than in 1987, but overtime working (and overtime earnings) should fall as economic growth moves back closer to trend. Manufacturing unit labour costs after rising only fractionally in 1987 should grow only slowly in 1988 as a result of the continued growth in productivity. Retail price inflation has come down in the first quarter of 1988, aided by lower import costs and recent cuts in mortgage interest rates. The FSBR expects that it may edge up a little, partly as a result of the Budget proposals and real increases in nationalised industry prices, following a decline in real terms over the past three years. The RPI is forecast to rise by 4 per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1988 with a similar increase being forecast for the year to the second quarter of 1989. The FSBR notes that the improved trend on unemployment has been mainly the result of strong growth of output and employment and that unemployment should continue to fall in the year ahead.

Employment

The new figures available relate to employees in the production industries for January 1988. The number of *employees employed in*

CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Composite indices of indicator groups

January 1980 = 100



manufacturing industries in Great Britain was unchanged compared with December 1987. Over the six months to January 1988 there was a reduction of 7,000 compared with 23,000 in the previous six months.

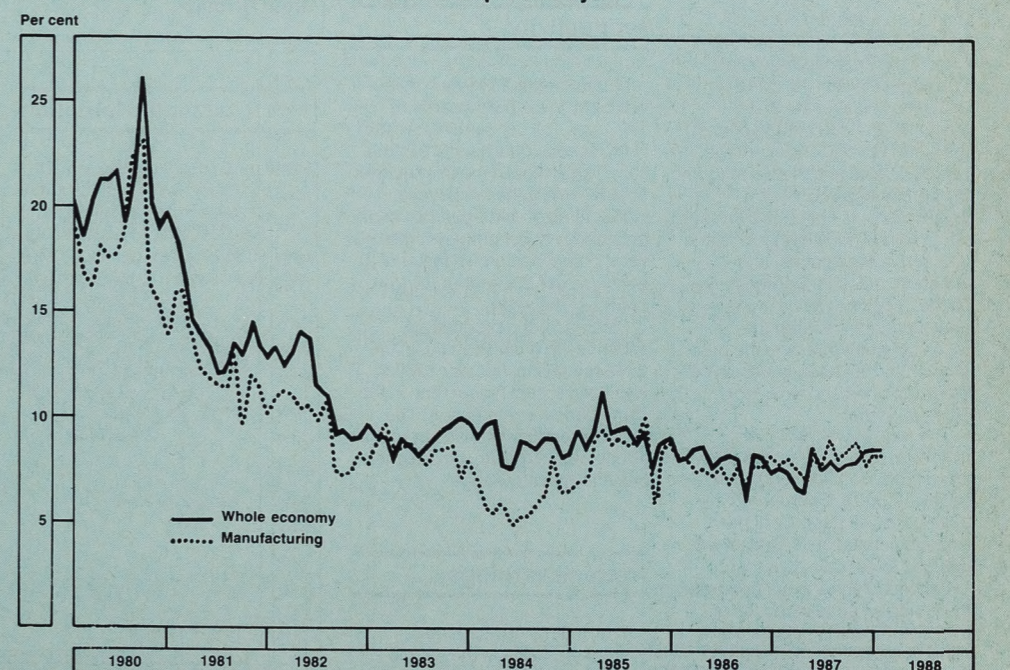
Figures for the rest of the economy and for the employed labour force in Great Britain have been slightly revised to reflect some late and revised data now available. The pattern shown by

the estimates is unchanged. *The employed labour force*—which comprises employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces—in Great Britain is estimated to have increased by 75,000 in the third quarter, by 461,000 in the year ending September 1987 and by 1,508,000 between March 1983 and September 1987.

Overtime working by operatives

in manufacturing industries rose in January to 14.54 million hours a week after allowing for normal seasonal influences. The monthly figures can be erratic and until later estimates become available, it is too early to say whether this represents a step up in the level of overtime or an erratic fluctuation. Overtime working is at its highest level since the start of the decade. The average per operative in the

AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX: Increases over previous year



fourth quarter 1987 of about 3.7 hours compares with about 3 hours in 1979, the year of the previous peak.

Hours lost through *short-time working* in manufacturing industries remain very low at 0.25 million hours a week in January 1988.

The *index of average weekly hours* worked by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 104.6 in January 1988, giving an average of 104.1 over the three-month period ending January 1988.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of *unemployment* in the United Kingdom (claimants, excluding school leavers) fell again, by 33,400 between January and February, to 2,531,300, the lowest level (on a consistent basis) since February 1982. The series has now fallen for 19 consecutive months, by 679,000 since the peak in July 1986, the largest sustained fall since similar records began in 1948. The adult unemployment rate fell to 9.1 per cent in February.

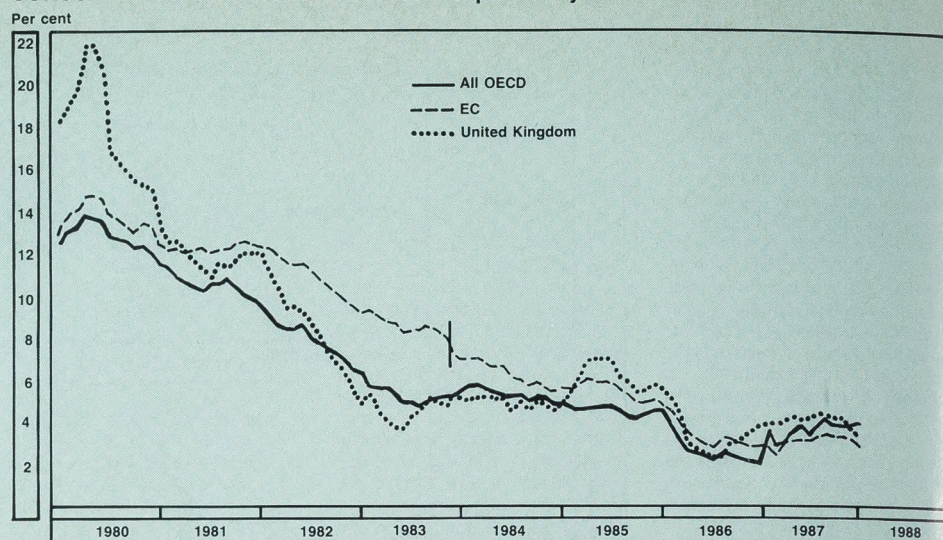
While the downward trend in unemployment continues strongly, over the past three months there has been an average fall of 39,800 per month compared with the record 58,200 per month over the previous three months to November. In the six months since August there has been a fall of 49,000 a month on average—35,800 among men and 13,200 among women.

Unemployment has continued to fall in all regions. Over the 12 months to February the adult unemployment rate for the UK has fallen by 1.9 percentage points. The largest falls in the rate over this period were in the West Midlands (2.4 percentage points), the North West (2.2 percentage points), Wales and the North (both 2.1 percentage points). The smallest falls in the rates over the past year were in Northern Ireland (1.3 percentage points) and Greater London (1.5 percentage points). Looking over a more recent period, the fall in the unemployment rate over the past six months has been fastest in the West Midlands and slowest in Greater London.

The *total of unemployed claimants* in the UK (unadjusted, including school-leavers) fell by nearly 57,000 in February to 2,665,000, 9.6 per cent of the working population. The total was 560,000 lower than a year ago.

Between January and February, there was an unadjusted fall of over 51,000 among adults and a fall of over 5,000 among school-leavers. The school-leaver total, at

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



over 57,000 was some 23,000 or 28 per cent lower than a year ago. The fall of over 51,000 among adult claimants in February was larger than the fall of about 18,000 attributable to seasonal influences, and so the seasonally adjusted adult total fell by 33,400.

The *stock of vacancies at jobcentres* (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) fell by 1,600 to 247,900 in February, although this was 20 per cent higher than a year ago. Between January and February there was a rise in both inflows of reported vacancies and outflows. Compared with a year ago inflows and outflows were both up by 14 per cent. However, placings between January and February were only 6 per cent higher than a year ago.

Productivity

Output per head in the whole economy in the third quarter of 1987 was 1½ per cent higher than in the second quarter and 3¼ per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1986. While the employed labour force grew ½ per cent over the quarter (2 per cent over the year) output has grown faster at 2 per cent over the quarter (5¼ per cent over the year).

Manufacturing productivity continues to grow strongly. In the three months to January 1988 it was 6.9 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. The gain in productivity arises from the strong output growth; employment has shown little change.

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January was about 8½ per cent,

the same as the level in the year to December.

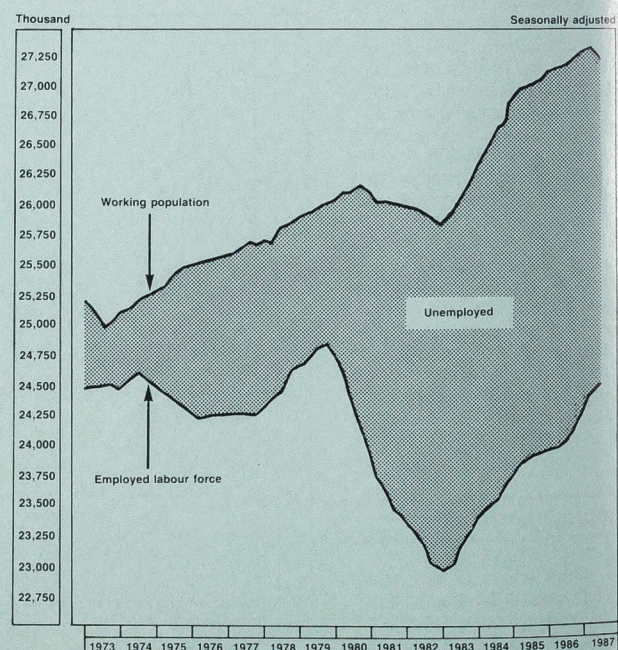
In production industries the provisional underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January was also 8½ per cent, up ¼ per cent from the December figure. Within this sector the underlying change for manufacturing showed the same movement, increasing from 8¼ per cent in the year to December to 8½ per cent in January.

The continued high level of overtime working in January compared with the levels of a year earlier, even allowing for the more severe weather in January 1987, has been sufficient to edge up the increase in production and manufacturing industries to 8½ per cent. While this figure is some way above the various estimates of levels of settlement produced by

organisations such as the CBI, the very much higher levels of overtime working compared with 12 months ago make a substantial contribution to that difference. Other factors which will generally contribute to the difference between settlements and earnings include bonus payments and other allowances, and changes in the composition of the workforce caused by regrading or reductions in the numbers of lower paid employees.

The provisional estimate for the underlying increase in average earnings in the service industries is also 8½ per cent, down ¼ per cent on the increase recorded for the year to December 1987. In parts of the services sector there appears to have been some easing back in the level of bonus payments from December's very high level.

WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE: Great Britain



The actual increase in average earnings for the whole economy for the year to January was 8.6 per cent (8.7 per cent seasonally adjusted), slightly above the underlying increase.

In the three months to January, *wages and salaries per unit of output* in manufacturing were 1.3 per cent higher than a year earlier with an increase in average earnings of 8.2 per cent being offset by a rise in productivity of 6.9 per cent. The corresponding figures for October, November and December 1987 have all been revised up a little. Revised unit wage cost figures for the whole economy show an increase of 3.8 per cent in the year to the third quarter of 1987.

Prices

The annual rate of inflation in February, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, was 3.3 per cent. This was the same as in January.

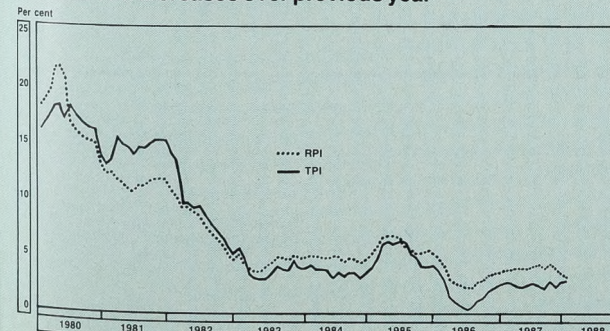
The overall level of prices was 0.4 per cent higher in February than in January, the same as the increase recorded between the corresponding months last year. Fresh fruit and vegetable prices and, with the end of the winter sales, prices for clothing, footwear and household goods were all higher. There were lower prices for motor vehicles and petrol.

The longer term outlook for inflation has improved: the Chancellor's forecast for inflation in the fourth quarter of 1988 is now 4 per cent—down from the 4½ per cent forecast issued in his Autumn Statement.

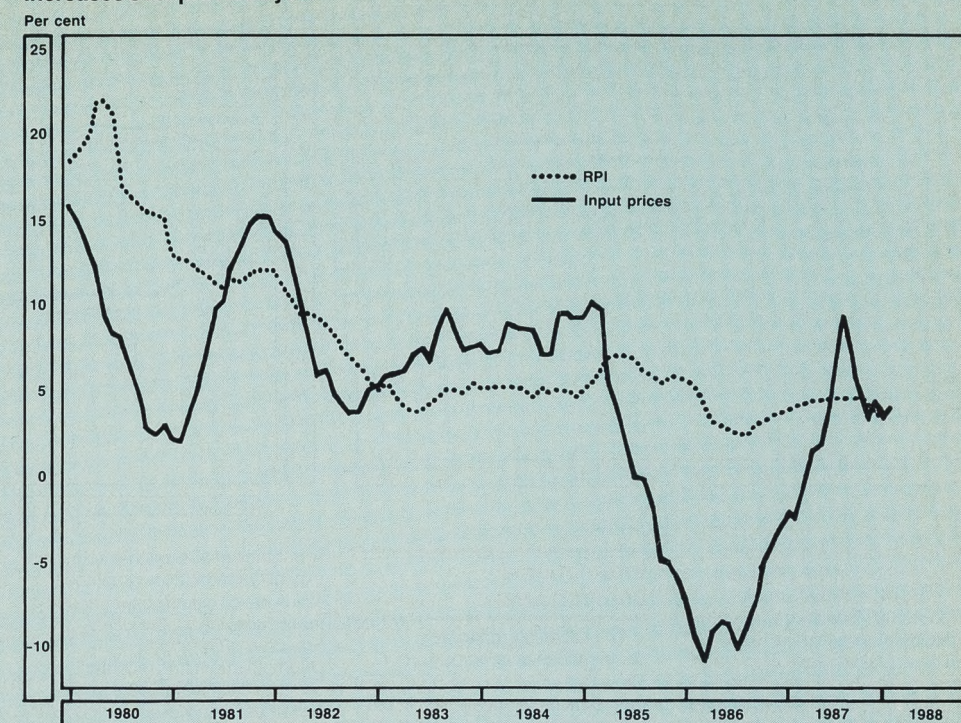
Producer prices continued to increase faster than retail prices in February. The increase in the price index for manufacturing industry output rose by 0.5 per cent between January and February: this was spread across most industries. The 12-month rate rose from 3.8 to 4.0 per cent. This rate has been between 3½ and 4 per cent since March 1987.

Prices for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 0.9 per cent between January and February, largely reflecting a seasonal reduction in industrial electricity costs. Sterling fell against the dollar

RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year



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



and other currencies in February, leading to increases in the prices for many imported materials. The corresponding monthly fall in this index in 1987 was 1.6 per cent; consequently the 12-month rate of increase has risen from 3.2 to 3.9 per cent.

The *tax and prices index* increased by 1.3 per cent in the year to February compared with 1.4 per cent recorded for January. With the reductions in income tax from April the TPI will rise more slowly than the RPI during 1988. The Chancellor's forecast is that the TPI is likely to rise by 1¼ per cent over the 12 months to the fourth quarter of this year.

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 86,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in January 1988, including some 35,000 days lost as a result of a stoppage in the

coal industry. This compares with 42,000 days lost (also provisional) in December 1987, 889,000 in January 1987 and an average of 1,139,000 for January during the ten-year period 1978–87.

Over a longer period there was a provisional total of 2.7 million working days lost during the 12 months to January, compared with 2.6 million days in the previous 12 month period, and an annual average over the ten-year period 1978 to 1987 of 11.0 million days. The largest stoppages in the most recent 12-month period in terms of working days lost were the latter half of the dispute in the telecommunications industry in February which accounted for 0.8 million days lost and the 1987 Civil Service pay dispute accounting for 0.6 million days.

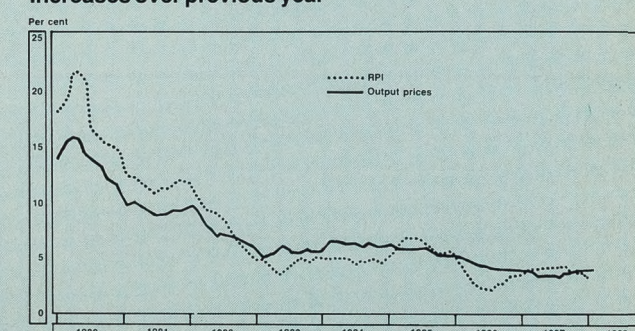
During the 12 months to January 1988, a provisional total of 867 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress although this figure will be revised upwards

because of late notifications. This figure compares with 1,111 stoppages in the 12 months to January 1987 and a ten-year average for the period 1978 to 1987 of 1,633 stoppages in progress.

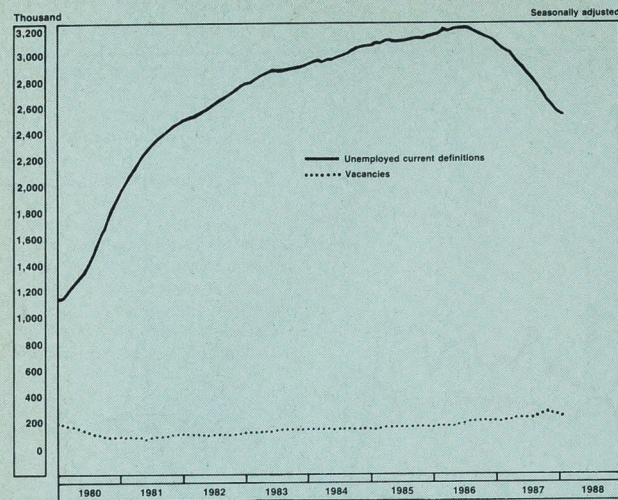
Overseas travel and tourism

Provisional figures for the whole of 1987 show that a record 15,634,000 visits were made to the UK by overseas residents, an increase of 13 per cent over 1986, and of 8 per cent over the previous record year, 1985. About 22 per cent of these visits were by North American residents, 60 per cent by Western European residents and 18 per cent by residents of other areas. These proportions are roughly the same as in 1986 but in 1985 a higher proportion of visits

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



UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: United Kingdom



were from North America and a lower proportion from Western Europe. UK residents made 27,224,000 visits abroad in 1987, 8 per cent more than in 1986.

The actual increase in average earnings for the whole economy for

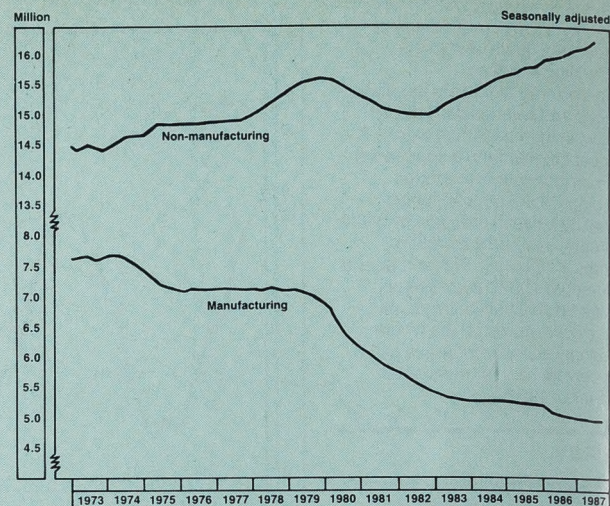
Spending by overseas residents in the UK was also a record in 1987, at £6,273 million. UK residents spent £7,241 million abroad, leading to a deficit on the travel account of the balance of payments of £968 million, compared with a deficit of £635 million in 1986 and a surplus of £571 million in 1985.

In the month of December, 1 million visits by overseas residents were made to the UK, 22 per cent more than in December 1986. The travel account of the balance of payments showed a surplus of £130 million in December 1987 due to overseas residents having spent £405 million in the UK and UK residents spending £275 million abroad.

International comparisons

The latest international comparisons of unemployment show that while the unemployment rate remains relatively high in the UK compared with many other industrialised 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. Many other countries also had a sharp fall over the period including the USA and Canada, but unemployment increased, for example, in Italy, Spain and Germany. More recently, in the latest three months compared with the previous three months (as also shown in table 2-18) the UK rate has again fallen

MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain



faster than in all the other countries except Canada. Other countries which have recently experienced a fall include Japan, the USA, France and Germany. Unemployment has recently continued to rise in Spain and there has been virtually no change in Italy.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain, at 8½ per cent, in the 12 months to January is higher than the increase for 11 of the 15 countries shown in table 5-9 (excluding Switzerland, for which recent figures are not available). Precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition.

The Financial Statement and Budget Report states that UK manufacturing productivity rose faster than in any other major industrial country in the year to 1987, third quarter (the latest period for which comparable data

are available). Manufacturing unit labour costs in the UK rose only fractionally in 1987 in line with other major industrial countries. Continued growth in underlying productivity should mean that UK manufacturing unit labour costs will grow only slowly in 1988, though in other major industrialised countries no unit labour cost growth at all is forecast.

Consumer prices increased in the 12 months to January by 5.0 per cent in Italy, 4.1 per cent in Canada, and 4.0 per cent in the United States. There were increases of 2.4 per cent in France, 0.7 per cent in West Germany and 0.7 per cent in Japan. In the Netherlands prices increased by 0.6 per cent over the period. The rate in the United Kingdom for the same period, at 3.3 per cent, was below the average for the OECD countries (3.5 per cent) but above the average for the European Community as a whole (2.9 per cent).

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0.1

Seasonally adjusted														UNITED KINGDOM	
	GDP average measure ²		Output GDP ^{3,4}				Index of output UK ⁵		Index of production OECD countries ¹		Income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁷		
	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	%	
1982	100.7	1.7 R	100.1	1.7	98.4	1.9	94.2	0.2	96.6	-3.5	98.6	-0.1	20.8	16.8	
1983	104.0	3.3	103.3	3.2	101.9	3.6	96.9	2.9	99.6	3.1	100.8	2.2	24.6	18.2	
1984	106.5	2.4	106.7	3.3	103.3	1.4	100.9	4.1	107.2	7.6	103.1	2.3	28.8	17.1	
1985	110.4 R	3.7 R	110.7 R	3.8 R	108.1	4.7	103.8	2.9	110.5	3.1	105.5	2.3	38.8	34.7	
1986	113.7	3.0 R	113.9 R	2.9 R	109.7 R	1.5 R	104.1 R	0.3 R	111.9	1.3	109.5	3.8	47.2	21.7	
1987	118.7 R	4.4 R	119.4 R	4.8	113.1 R	3.1	109.8 R	5.5	..	..	113.0	3.2	..	..
1986 Q4	115.6 R	4.4 R	115.8 R	3.9 R	110.5 R	2.3 R	106.9 R	3.8	112.4	1.3	110.4	3.3	11.8	15.4	
1987 Q1	116.7 R	3.7 R	116.7 R	4.3 R	111.3	2.6 R	106.5	4.4 R	113.1	1.5	111.7	3.6	12.7	13.2	
Q2	117.6 R	4.0 R	118.4 R	4.4 R	112.2 R	2.5	108.6	5.1 R	114.5	2.7	112.8	2.9	13.7	12.8	
Q3	119.8	5.4 R	120.6 R	5.1 R	114.0	3.4 R	111.3 R	6.7	..	..	113.2	2.9	14.6	18.7
Q4	120.6	4.3	121.8 R	5.2 R	115.1 R	4.2 R	112.8 R	5.5 R	..	..	114.3	3.5	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	113.2 R	3.1 R	110.3 R	5.6 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	..	114.9 R	3.3 R	112.3 R	6.4 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept	..	..	..	..	113.8 R	3.3 R	111.4 R	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	114.8 R	3.6 R	112.2 R	6.7 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	115.1 R	3.3 R	112.9 R	5.8 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	115.5 R	4.2 R	113.3 R	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1988 Jan	..	..	..	..	114.8	4.4	113.5	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure															
	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume ¹		Fixed investment ⁸		General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices ¹³		Base lending rates ¹¹				
	£ billion	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	
1982	138.8	0.8	102.1	1.9	39.54	5.2	5.6	-1.7	9.3	7.1	49.7	1.0 R	-1.04	10-10¼	
1983	144.5	4.1	107.4	5.2	41.61	5.2	5.6	-0.8	9.5	2.6	50.5 R	1.7 R	0.70	9	
1984	147.7 R	2.2	111.3	3.6	45.01	8.2	6.6	18.1 R	10.8	14.1	51.0	1.0 R	0.26	9½-9¾	
1985	153.4 R	3.9	116.4	4.6	46.40	3.1	7.5	14.8 R	12.1	11.4	51.6 R	1.2 R	0.60	11½	
1986	162.6	6.0	122.6	5.3	46.55	0.3	7.1	-5.1	11.9	-1.4	52.2 R	1.2 R	0.56	11	
1987	171.0 R	5.2 R	129.8	5.9	..	..	7.4	3.6 R	13.3 R	12.0 R	..	..	..	11
1986 Q4	41.3	5.9 R	126.3 R	7.3	11.86	4.6	1.7	-10.6	3.2	8.6	13.0 R	1.6 R	-0.36 R	11	
1987 Q1	41.5	4.5 R	125.5	5.1 R	11.90	2.9	1.8	-7.7	3.2	11.1	12.9 R	0.6 R	-0.21	9	
Q2	42.3	4.4	128.6	5.8 R	12.04	6.3	1.9	10.4 R	3.3	13.5	13.0 R	0.8 R	0.02	..	
Q3	43.4	5.9	131.7	6.6 R	..	..	1.9	5.0 R	3.2	8.8 R	13.1 R	2.0 R	0.96	..
Q4	43.8 R	6.1 R	133.4	5.6 R	..	..	1.8	8.3 R	3.6 R	14.6 R	13.3	2.3	0.21	..
Aug	..	..	132.1	6.3 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Sept	..	..	132.0	6.3 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½
Oct	..	..	133.0	6.4 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Nov	..	..	133.6	5.8 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dec	..	..	133.5	5.6 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1988 Jan	..	..	134.9 R	6.5 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½
Feb	..	..	135.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Visible trade															
	Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Balance of payments		Competitiveness		Prices						
	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	Jan 1987 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	
1982	101.9	2.6	101.5	5.4	2.3	4.0	90.7	-4.8	101.5 R	-4.3 R	167.4	9.8	117.2	7.3	
1983	104.2 R	2.3 R	100.1 R	8.5 R	-0.8	3.2 R	83.3	-8.2	95.4 R	-6.0 R	174.1	4.0	125.3	6.9	
1984	112.9 R	8.4	122.4 R	11.2 R	-4.4	1.5	78.7	-5.5	93.0 R	-2.5 R	180.8	3.9	135.5	8.1	
1985	119.1 R	5.5	126.4 R	3.3 R	-2.2	3.3 R	78.2	-0.6	93.7 R	0.8 R	190.3	5.3	137.7	1.6	
1986	123.3 R	3.5 R	134.6 R	6.5	-8.5	0.0 R	72.8	-6.9	89.6 R	-4.3 R	193.8	1.8	126.6	-8.1	
1987	130.4 R	5.8 R	144.6 R	7.4 R	-9.6 R	-1.8 R	72.7	-0.1	..	..	100.4	1.8	130.6	3.2
1986 Q4	129.9 R	8.5 R	142.0 R	11.2 R	-2.6 R	0.6 R	68.2 R	-14.5	85.4	-11.2	195.9	2.0	127.4	-3.9	
1987 Q1	129.5 R	9.7 R	133.5 R	5.1 R	-1.2 R	0.8 R	69.9	-6.9	88.3 R	-2.7 R	100.4	2.7	129.8	-2.0	
Q2	126.6 R	3.3 R	141.1 R	8.0 R	-2.3 R	-0.3 R	72.7	-4.2	92.9 R	-0.8 R	99.8	2.5	128.7	2.3	
Q3	130.6 R	6.4 R	151.1 R	8.2 R	-3.1	-0.9 R	72.7	1.0 R	93.3	5.3 R	100.0	2.5 R	131.0	8.4	
Q4	134.8 R	3.8 R	152.5 R	7.2 R	-3.0 R	-1.3	74.9 R	9.8	..	..	101.3	2.5 R	132.4 R	3.9 R
Aug	127.6 R	5.2 R	154.8 R	8.0 R	-1.5	-0.9	72.3	-1.5	..	..	100.0	2.6	131.3	9.1
Sept	134.1 R	6.7 R	149.7 R	8.4 R	-0.7 R	0	73.1	1.1	..	..	100.4	2.4	131.1	7.1 R
Oct	131.8 R	6.6	148.4 R	7.7 R	-0.9	-0.4 R	73.6	4.5	..	..	100.9	2.9	130.8 R	5.2 R
Nov	135.4 R	4.0 R	154.3 R	5.8 R	-1.1 R	-0.5 R	75.4	7.5	..	..	101.5	2.4	131.4 R	3.1 R
Dec	137.1 R	3.3 R	154.9 R	5.8 R	-1.0 R	-0.4 R	75.8	9.8	..	..	101.4	1.9	135.1 R	3.6 R
1988 Jan	126.4	2.5	151.0	8.7	-1.4	-0.8 R	75.0	9.9	..	..	101.4	1.4	135.9 R	3.2 R
Feb	123.7	1.9	147.0	9.6	-1.3	-0.7 R	74.3	..	..	..	101.8	1.3	134.7	3.9

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

(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.
 (9) Including leased assets.
 (10) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.
 (11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
 (12) Averages of daily rates.
 (13) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see *Economic Trends*, February 1979 p 80.
 (14) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices. The levels shown up to the end of 1986 are based on 1978=100. On this basis the index for January 1987 was 198.0. The method used for calculating the changes are as described in the General notes below table 6.7.

1.1 EMPLOYMENT

Working population

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					
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1985 Sept	12,022	9,568	21,589	2,615	326	24,529	27,876	281
Dec	11,978	9,651	21,630	2,619	323	24,572	27,845	264
1986 Mar	11,863	9,568	21,431	2,623	323	24,376	27,700	228
June	11,889	9,689	21,578	2,627	322	24,526	27,755	255
Sept	11,931	9,713	21,644	2,685	323	24,652	27,985	306
Dec	11,863	9,850	21,713	2,744	320	24,777	28,006	294
1987 Mar	11,797	9,771	21,568	2,802	320	24,690	27,834	265 R
June	11,876	9,925	21,800	2,861	319	24,980	27,885	320 R
Sept	11,953	9,948	21,901	2,892	319	25,112	27,982	380 R
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1985 Sept	11,961	9,568	21,528	2,615	326	24,469	27,694	
Dec	11,959	9,594	21,553	2,619	323	24,495	27,744	
1986 Mar	11,926	9,634	21,560	2,623	323	24,505	27,817	
June	11,899	9,673	21,572	2,627	322	24,520	27,839	
Sept	11,870	9,714	21,584	2,685	323	24,592	27,874	
Dec	11,843	9,789	21,632	2,744	320	24,696	27,910	
1987 Mar	11,862	9,836	21,698	2,802	320	24,820	27,947	
June	11,887	9,909	21,796	2,861	319	24,975	27,967	
Sept	11,892	9,949	21,841	2,892	319	25,052	27,887	

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 1987 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on p 159 of the March edition of *Employment Gazette*.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN	THOUSAND																							
	All industries and services		Manufacturing industries		Production industries		Production and construction industries		Service industries															
	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							
SIC 1980	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	21,006 R	20,998 R	5,258	5,272	5,838	5,852	6,834	6,852	13,852 R	13,816 R	321	271	309	444	345	748	782							
1986 Feb	20,938 R	21,067 R	5,184	5,212	5,728	5,757	6,687	6,717	13,944 R	14,031 R	308	240	304	431	344	737	768							
Mar			5,181	5,205	5,721	5,744	6,687	6,717	13,944 R	14,031 R	308	239	301	431	345	735	766							
April			5,170	5,197	5,708	5,734						237	301	426	344	734	768							
May			5,141	5,165	5,675	5,699						233	301	424	343	729	759							
June	21,088 R	21,083 R	5,133	5,147	5,662	5,676	6,629	6,648	14,149 R	14,115 R	310	230	300	425	343	723	758							
July			5,139	5,127	5,664	5,652						226	299	425	342	724	762							
Aug			5,132	5,112	5,654	5,633						222	299	424	344	721	760							
Sept	21,156 R	21,096 R	5,142	5,104	5,661	5,623	6,632	6,585	14,189 R	14,195 R	335	220	299	424	346	718	758							
Oct			5,131	5,098	5,647	5,614						217	299	424	346	715	756							
Nov			5,120	5,097	5,630	5,607						212	299	423	347	712	752							
Dec	21,224 R	21,143 R	5,105	5,090	5,613	5,598	6,584	6,566	14,327 R	14,265 R	313	210	298	421	343	710	751							
1987 Jan			5,042	5,065	5,543	5,566						205	296	414	340	704	746							
Feb			5,033	5,062	5,532	5,561						203	296	417	341	701	745							
Mar	21,083 R	21,213 R	5,029	5,054	5,523	5,547	6,498	6,528	14,286 R	14,374 R	299	199	294	417	342	703	746							
April			5,021	5,047	5,508	5,534						194	293	417	341	699	739							
May			5,027	5,051	5,513	5,538						194	292	414	342	703	736							
June	21,315 R	21,310 R	5,044	5,058	5,531	5,545	6,515	6,534	14,500 R	14,467 R	300	196	292	415	342	705	742							
July			5,054	5,042	5,539	5,527						193	291	416	342	703	742							
Aug			5,059	5,039	5,542	5,523						192	291	419	344	705	746							
Sept	21,415 R	21,355 R	5,069	5,029	[5,554]	[5,514]	[6,546]	[6,498]	14,540	14,547 R	329	[194]	291	420	344	702	747							
Oct			5,065	5,031	[5,545]	[5,511 R]						[191]	289	420	344	700	745							
Nov			5,062	5,040	[5,541]	[5,518]						[189]	[289]	420	343	702	744							
Dec			5,051	5,035	[5,528]	[5,513]						[189]	[289]	420	342	701	743							
1988 Jan			5,012	5,035	[5,486]	[5,510]						[184]	[290]	419	340	702	734							

* See footnote to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.1

Working population

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 R	All R	Part-time R	R					
GREAT BRITAIN										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1985 Sept	11,753	808	9,338	3,990	21,091	2,554	326	23,971	27,190	272
Dec	11,711	832	9,420	4,083	21,131	2,558	323	24,012	27,164	256
1986 Mar	11,600	819	9,338	4,053	20,938	2,563	323	23,823	27,023	221
June	11,628	852	9,460	4,143	21,088	2,567	322	23,976	27,080	245
Sept	11,671	843	9,486	4,119	21,156	2,625	323	24,104	27,302	297
Dec	11,604	866	9,620	4,237	21,224	2,684	320	24,227	27,328	285
1987 Mar	11,540	868	9,543	4,207	21,083	2,742	320	24,145	27,161	257 R
June	11,618	886	9,697	4,277	21,315	2,801	319	24,434	27,214	310 R
Sept	11,696	880	9,719	4,246	21,415	2,832	319	24,566	27,306	370 R
GREAT BRITAIN										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1985 Sept	11,692		9,338		21,030	2,554	326	23,910	27,017	
Dec	11,692		9,362		21,054	2,558	323	23,936	27,062	
1986 Mar	11,664		9,404		21,067	2,563	323	23,952	27,140	
June	11,639		9,444		21,083	2,567	322	23,971	27,161	
Sept	11,610		9,486		21,096	2,625	323	24,044	27,195	
Dec	11,583		9,560		21,143	2,684	320	24,147	27,231	
1987 Mar	11,604		9,608		21,213	2,742	320	24,275	27,274	
June	11,629		9,681		21,310	2,801	319	24,430	27,295	
Sept	11,634		9,720		21,355	2,832	319	24,505	27,215	

** 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*

GREAT BRITAIN	THOUSAND																																					
	All employees		Motor vehicles and parts		Other transport equipment		Metal goods n.e.s.		Food, drink and tobacco		Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing		Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.		Paper products, printing and publishing		Construction		Wholesale distribution and repairs		Retail distribution		Hotels and catering		Transport		Postal services and telecommunications		Banking, finance, insurance		Public administration etc.‡		Education		Medical and other health services: veterinary services		Other services†	
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46	48-49	47	50	61-63	67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94	96-98															
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282																				
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305																				
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315																				
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403																				
1985 June	266																																					

1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division class or group or AH	Jan 1987 R			Nov 1987			Dec 1987			Jan 1988		
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	3,979.3	1,563.3	5,542.6	3,946.6	1,594.1	5,540.7	3,937.7	1,590.5	5,528.2	3,913.9	1,572.4	5,486.3
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,551.6	1,490.1	5,041.7	3,540.2	1,522.0	5,062.3	3,532.7	1,517.9	5,050.6	3,511.4	1,500.8	5,012.2
Energy and water supply	1	427.8	73.2	500.9	406.3	72.0	478.4	405.0	72.7	477.6	402.6	71.6	474.1
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	156.3	6.8	163.1	141.7	5.5	147.2	140.2	5.8	145.9	137.5	5.3	142.8
Electricity	161	116.8	27.9	144.6	115.3	28.1	143.4	115.2	28.1	143.2	115.1	28.1	143.2
Gas	162	63.0	22.2	85.2	60.0	21.4	81.4	60.0	21.4	81.4	59.9	21.4	81.3
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	581.3	172.9	754.3	586.5	176.6	763.0	586.2	176.6	762.7	583.5	175.4	758.5
Metal manufacturing	22	146.9	19.7	166.7	142.8	20.1	162.9	143.0	20.0	163.0	142.0	20.1	162.1
Non-metallic mineral products	24	168.0	50.5	218.4	176.7	51.9	228.6	176.8	51.9	228.7	176.6	51.6	228.2
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	240.6	99.5	340.1	241.5	101.2	342.8	241.1	101.4	342.4	239.5	101.4	339.8
Basic industrial chemicals	251	102.4	20.6	123.0	103.7	21.0	124.7	103.2	20.8	124.0	103.0	20.5	123.5
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	138.2	78.9	217.1	137.8	80.2	218.1	137.8	80.6	218.4	136.5	79.9	216.4
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,778.3	466.1	2,244.4	1,755.5	472.7	2,228.2	1,752.2	473.3	2,225.4	1,742.3	468.3	2,210.5
Metal goods nes	31	233.9	64.4	298.3	228.6	66.2	294.8	229.6	66.3	295.9	227.7	65.7	293.4
Mechanical engineering	32	592.6	111.0	703.6	589.1	113.4	702.5	587.9	113.4	701.3	588.2	113.8	702.0
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	65.6	7.8	73.4	67.4	7.7	75.2	67.3	7.7	74.9	67.7	7.7	75.3
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	64.6	9.3	73.9	63.1	9.1	72.2	62.9	9.1	72.1	62.6	9.0	71.6
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/ 327/328	427.2	84.8	512.0	424.4	87.6	512.0	423.8	87.7	511.6	423.8	88.2	512.0
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	65.1	26.8	91.9	67.8	29.1	96.8	67.4	28.6	96.1	67.5	28.5	96.1
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	377.8	174.2	552.0	373.1	172.8	545.9	372.6	173.8	546.4	368.4	170.4	538.8
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/ 343	145.2	52.3	197.4	138.3	52.3	190.6	138.2	52.9	191.1	136.8	52.6	189.3
Telecommunication equipment	344	113.7	52.1	165.9	110.6	50.9	161.4	110.5	51.9	162.4	109.8	51.2	161.0
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	118.9	69.8	188.7	124.2	69.6	193.8	123.9	69.0	192.9	121.9	66.6	188.4
Motor vehicles and parts	35	210.1	28.3	238.4	210.4	29.9	240.3	209.5	30.0	239.4	208.0	29.5	237.5
Motor vehicles and engines	351	82.5	7.8	90.3	81.3	8.9	90.3	80.9	8.9	89.8	80.4	8.8	89.2
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	127.6	20.5	148.1	129.1	21.0	150.1	128.6	21.1	149.7	127.7	20.7	148.3
Other transport equipment	36	227.7	30.2	257.9	217.1	29.9	247.0	215.7	29.8	245.5	213.8	29.7	243.5
Aerospace equipment	364	138.1	21.1	159.2	132.7	20.6	153.3	132.3	20.6	152.9	131.9	20.4	152.3
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/ 365	89.6	9.0	98.7	84.4	9.3	93.7	83.4	9.2	92.6	82.0	9.2	91.2
Instrument engineering	37	71.1	31.2	102.4	69.5	31.4	100.9	69.5	31.3	100.8	68.5	30.7	99.2
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,191.9	851.1	2,043.0	1,198.2	872.8	2,071.0	1,194.4	868.0	2,062.4	1,186.0	857.1	2,043.1
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	319.3	220.0	539.3	318.7	229.1	547.8	316.2	226.1	542.3	311.8	222.3	534.1
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	54.1	36.4	90.5	54.2	37.9	92.1	54.4	38.5	92.9	53.9	37.7	91.6
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	66.6	23.1	89.7	68.5	24.8	93.3	67.8	24.2	92.0	66.4	23.5	89.9
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-423/ 429	198.6	160.5	359.1	196.1	166.4	362.5	194.0	163.5	357.4	191.5	161.1	352.6
Textiles	43	116.0	111.1	227.1	113.7	107.6	221.2	112.8	106.2	219.0	112.1	104.6	216.7
Footwear and clothing	45	75.9	210.9	286.8	77.1	213.1	290.2	77.0	212.9	289.9	76.7	211.3	288.1
Timber and wooden furniture	46	168.0	39.7	207.7	171.5	41.3	212.8	171.3	41.1	212.4	170.6	40.2	210.8
Paper, printing and publishing	47	315.7	165.9	481.6	312.9	170.2	483.1	310.0	169.5	481.6	310.1	168.5	478.6
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	94.7	42.9	137.6	95.9	44.0	139.9	95.8	43.5	139.3	95.3	42.5	137.8
Printing and publishing	475	220.9	123.0	344.0	217.1	126.1	343.2	216.2	126.0	342.2	214.8	126.0	340.7
Rubber and plastics	48	142.4	60.2	202.6	147.0	63.7	210.7	148.0	64.6	212.6	148.4	63.4	211.7
Other manufacturing	49	45.3	35.4	80.6	49.2	38.0	87.2	48.6	38.2	86.8	48.0	37.2	85.2

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.4 Employees in employment*: Dec 1987

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	Dec 1986 R					Sept 1987			Dec 1987		
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time							
All industries and services †	0-9	11,603.7	866.1	9,620.1	4,237.1	21,223.8	11,695.5	9,719.4	21,415.0	8	329.3	8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	228.8	29.0	84.1	30.7	312.9	240.4	88.9	329.3	0	329.3	0
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	4,877.0	69.7	1,707.3	362.1	6,584.4	4,835.8	1,710.3	6,546.1	[4,810.9	73.4	1,708.9
Index of production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4	4,024.2	55.5	1,588.8	309.8	5,613.0	3,962.2	1,591.8	5,554.0	[3,937.7	59.2	1,590.5
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,497.8	767.4	7,828.7	3,844.3	14,326.5	6,619.3	7,920.2	14,539.5	8	5,050.6	8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	228.8	29.0	84.1	30.7	312.9	240.4	88.9	329.3	0	329.3	0
Agriculture and horticulture	01	214.1	28.3	81.6	29.8	295.7	225.7	86.4	312.1			
Energy and water supply	1	434.3	1.2	73.9	14.4	508.2	411.8	72.9	484.7	405.0	1.2	72.7
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	159.5	0.1	6.9	1.8	166.3	144.1	6.2	150.4	140.2	0.1	5.8
Electricity	161	117.1	0.4	27.9	6.4	144.9	115.4	27.9	143.3	115.2	0.4	28.1
Gas	162	63.5	0.1	22.3	4.1	85.8	60.6	21.5	82.1	60.0	0.1	21.4
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	589.0	4.2	175.4	28.9	764.4	587.2	177.2	764.3	586.2	4.5	176.6
Metal manufacturing	22	148.2	0.7	19.8	2.7	168.0	143.8	20.1	163.9	143.0	0.9	20.0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	171.5	1.5	51.7	11.4	223.2	175.7	51.9	227.6	176.8	1.2	51.9
Chemical industry	25	235.3	..	99.8	13.8	335.1	235.7	101.2	336.9	234.9	..	100.7
Basic industrial chemicals	251	103.2	..	20.7	2.8	123.9	103.3	20.9	124.2	103.2	..	20.8
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	132.0	..	79.1	11.0	211.2	132.4	80.3	212.7	131.7	..	80.0
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,797.3	16.5	470.6	71.7	2,267.9	1,764.9	470.6	2,235.6	1,752.2	16.3	473.3
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	236.8	3.8	65.6	12.5	302.3	231.4	65.7	297.1	229.6	3.4	66.3
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	119.8	1.9	40.2	6.1	160.1	117.1	40.5	157.6	116.5	1.7	41.0
Other metal goods	311-314	116.9	1.9	25.3	6.3	142.3	114.3	25.2				

1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: Dec 1987

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Dec 1986 R						Sept 1987			Dec 1987								
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All					
		All	Part-time [§]	All	Part-time					All	Part-time [§]	All	Part-time						
SIC 1980																			
Retail distribution	64/65	788.2	144.9	1,373.8	826.3	2,162.0	765.3	1,314.8	2,080.1	788.9	162.7	1,403.9	850.5	2,192.8					
Food	641	220.1	57.6	388.6	266.2	608.6	215.5	381.1	596.6	221.2	61.8	397.4	274.9	618.7					
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	642	34.0	13.0	101.9	75.7	135.9	34.3	97.4	131.6	35.9	16.7	100.8	74.7	136.6					
Dispensing and other chemists	643	18.0	5.4	98.4	54.7	116.3	16.2	95.4	111.5	17.0	5.3	99.1	54.9	116.1					
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	53.0	9.1	203.3	124.0	256.3	54.4	200.0	254.4	55.2	11.9	214.8	131.4	270.0					
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	111.2		99.7	52.3	210.9	107.1	97.9	205.0	109.7		104.0	55.0	213.7					
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	165.8	13.8	63.3	24.3	229.1	168.2	64.7	232.8	167.8	14.8	66.0	24.2	233.8					
Other retail distribution	653-656	173.1	34.0	410.2	224.8	583.2	159.8	367.6	527.5	171.8	37.0	411.5	231.0	583.2					
Hotels and catering	66	340.3	134.4	695.2	477.4	1,035.5	376.0	733.5	1,109.5	360.3	150.0	716.6	484.2	1,076.9					
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	82.4	26.8	141.2	97.2	223.6	94.5	144.4	238.9	90.5	33.8	139.5	95.6	230.0					
Public houses and bars	662	75.1	43.4	203.6	170.9	278.7	78.2	206.0	284.2	78.5	46.6	207.6	171.2	286.1					
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	56.6	36.6	90.7	76.9	147.3	57.4	93.0	150.3	57.0	36.6	98.0	82.6	155.0					
Canteens and messes	664	31.4	4.2	99.0	49.5	130.3	34.3	102.8	137.1	33.2	5.0	102.6	50.0	135.8					
Hotel trade	665	88.6	22.4	154.3	79.6	243.0	96.3	169.9	266.2	93.2	26.0	163.7	82.0	257.0					
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	190.0	8.9	49.8	24.1	239.8	196.8	52.3	249.2	196.1	9.0	53.5	27.1	249.7					
Motor vehicles	671	167.3		41.7	20.3	208.9	172.4	44.7	217.0	171.7		45.2	22.9	217.0					
Transport and communication	7	1,042.6	30.3	273.8	63.0	1,316.4	1,059.1	281.8	1,340.8										
Railways	71	130.1	0.2	10.4	0.5	140.5	126.4	10.3	136.7										
Other inland transport	72	371.8	19.4	57.5	20.0	429.3	390.1	60.8	450.9	391.0	19.8	59.8	19.9	450.8					
Road haulage	723	199.7		30.9	12.6	230.5	209.5	32.5	242.0	211.8		32.3	12.7	244.1					
Other	721/722/726	172.2	10.5	26.6	7.4	198.8	180.6	28.3	208.9	179.3	10.6	27.5	7.2	206.7					
Sea transport	74	19.8	0.3	6.1	0.9	25.8	16.0	6.0	21.9	15.6	0.3	6.1	1.0	21.8					
Air transport	75	32.0	0.5	15.8	1.9	47.8	33.1	16.7	49.8	33.1	0.5	16.7	1.6	49.8					
Supporting services to transport	76	76.6	1.6	13.3	1.8	89.9	73.3	13.0	86.4										
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	84.4	2.6	67.1	15.0	151.6	83.7	68.6	152.3	83.5	2.9	68.7	16.0	152.2					
Postal services	7901	165.5	5.1	38.3	14.0	203.8	172.6	41.2	213.8										
Telecommunications	7902	162.3	0.6	65.4	9.0	227.7	163.7	65.3	229.0										
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,134.9	65.7	1,095.4	294.8	2,230.2	1,185.8	1,163.5	2,349.4										
Banking and finance	81	243.6	16.8	299.0	70.0	542.6	253.5	310.3	563.9										
Banking and bill discounting	814	189.7	11.3	216.5	46.2	406.2	197.1	224.3	421.4										
Other financial institutions	815	53.9	5.5	82.5	23.8	136.4	56.5	86.0	142.5	57.2	5.4	90.2	27.1	147.5					
Insurance, except social security	82	125.9	1.8	110.7	15.6	236.6	128.2	116.4	244.6	129.1	2.4	120.2	16.9	249.3					
Business services	83	615.6	36.5	604.2	177.3	1,219.8	652.4	647.6	1,300.0	667.1	37.0	655.3	187.0	1,322.5					
Professional business services	831-837	367.6	15.9	382.1	105.0	749.7	384.0	403.4	787.4	392.9	15.2	407.1	112.5	799.9					
Other business services	838/839	248.0	17.6	222.1	72.2	470.1	268.4	244.2	512.6	274.3	18.4	248.2	74.6	522.5					
Renting of movables	84	78.6	3.4	28.9	11.9	107.5	81.6	30.4	112.0	82.1	3.2	30.4	12.3	112.5					
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	71.1	7.2	52.6	20.1	123.7	70.1	58.8	128.9	69.0	7.6	56.1	20.7	125.2					
Other services	9	2,359.1	357.5	4,026.2	2,061.6	6,385.4	2,386.2	4,058.2	6,444.4 R										
Public administration and defence †	91	862.7	70.0	716.8	240.2	1,579.5	871.4	722.0	1,593.3 R										
National government n.e.s.	9111	222.9	19.2	224.8	57.8	447.7	223.0	227.8	450.8 R										
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	288.7	30.7	308.2	152.5	596.9	293.4	312.1	605.6										
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	240.2	18.8	75.1	21.3	315.3	243.3	75.7	319.0										
National defence	915	78.2	1.2	39.6	4.5	117.9	79.0	38.5	117.5										
Social security	919	32.7	0.1	69.0	4.2	101.6	32.6	67.8	100.4										
Sanitary services	92	146.6	39.4	226.8	197.0	373.4	156.1	243.0	399.1										
Education	93	519.3	108.2	1,119.9	658.0	1,639.1	495.0	1,084.3	1,579.3										
Research and development	94	79.4	1.2	30.0	4.5	109.4	78.0	30.1	108.1	77.3	1.2	30.0	4.8	107.3					
Medical and other health services	95	[255.0]	32.8	997.9	453.8	1,252.9]	[254.5	1,011.3	1,265.8 R]										
Other services	96	198.2	54.7	572.3	343.8	770.5	204.6	587.2	791.8	203.9	53.8	594.9	355.7	798.8					
Social welfare, etc	9611	122.1	34.0	499.4	307.8	621.4	128.8	515.5	644.3	127.3	34.5	522.4	315.7	649.7					
Recreational and cultural services	97	243.1	43.4	225.5	113.9	468.6	270.5	239.4	509.8	252.0	47.4	224.2	113.3	476.2					
Personal services ‡	98	54.7	7.9	137.1	50.5	191.8	56.1	141.0	197.1	56.2	7.0	139.7	52.9	195.9					

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals.
 * See footnotes to table 1.1.
 † Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed by type of service, are published in table 1.7 on a quarterly basis.
 ‡ Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.
 § The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.

EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England	June 14, 1986			Sept 13, 1986			(Dec 13, 1986)			
	Service	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	472,865	160,251	506,514	465,142	114,397	492,963	468,812	179,917	503,840	
—Others	173,819	448,637	369,176	173,232	443,152	366,014	174,110	461,665	375,195	
Construction	103,132	592	103,400	104,745	608	105,020	104,973	638	105,261	
Transport**	15,974	416	16,154	15,257	392	15,427	15,269	133	15,326	
Social Services	141,440	178,862	217,316	142,713	180,017	219,121	143,231	182,468	220,763	
Public libraries and museums	23,522	17,732	32,330	23,616	18,121	32,612	23,468	18,133	32,479	
Recreation, parks and baths	65,864	24,863	76,747	66,623	24,980	77,556	63,203	24,280	73,842	
Environmental health	19,038	1,502	19,691	19,191	1,496	19,842	18,790	1,473	19,434	
Refuse collection and disposal	36,445	241	36,552	36,490	226	36,590	36,007	222	36,105	
Housing	50,965	13,769	57,067	51,610	13,925	57,786	51,944	13,964	58,144	
Town and country planning	19,309	653	19,649	19,720	689	20,078	19,928	747	20,317	
Fire Service—Regular	34,133	1	34,134	34,216	1	34,217	34,215	1	34,217	
—Others (a)	4,537	2,118	5,449	4,505	2,191	5,446	4,669	2,058	5,558	
Miscellaneous services	210,296	42,102	228,902	212,521	42,612	231,364	212,551	42,593	231,403	
All above	1,371,339	891,739	1,723,081	1,369,581	842,807	1,714,036	1,361,170	828,295	1,721,884	
Police service—Police (all ranks)	114,743	—	114,743	114,765	—					

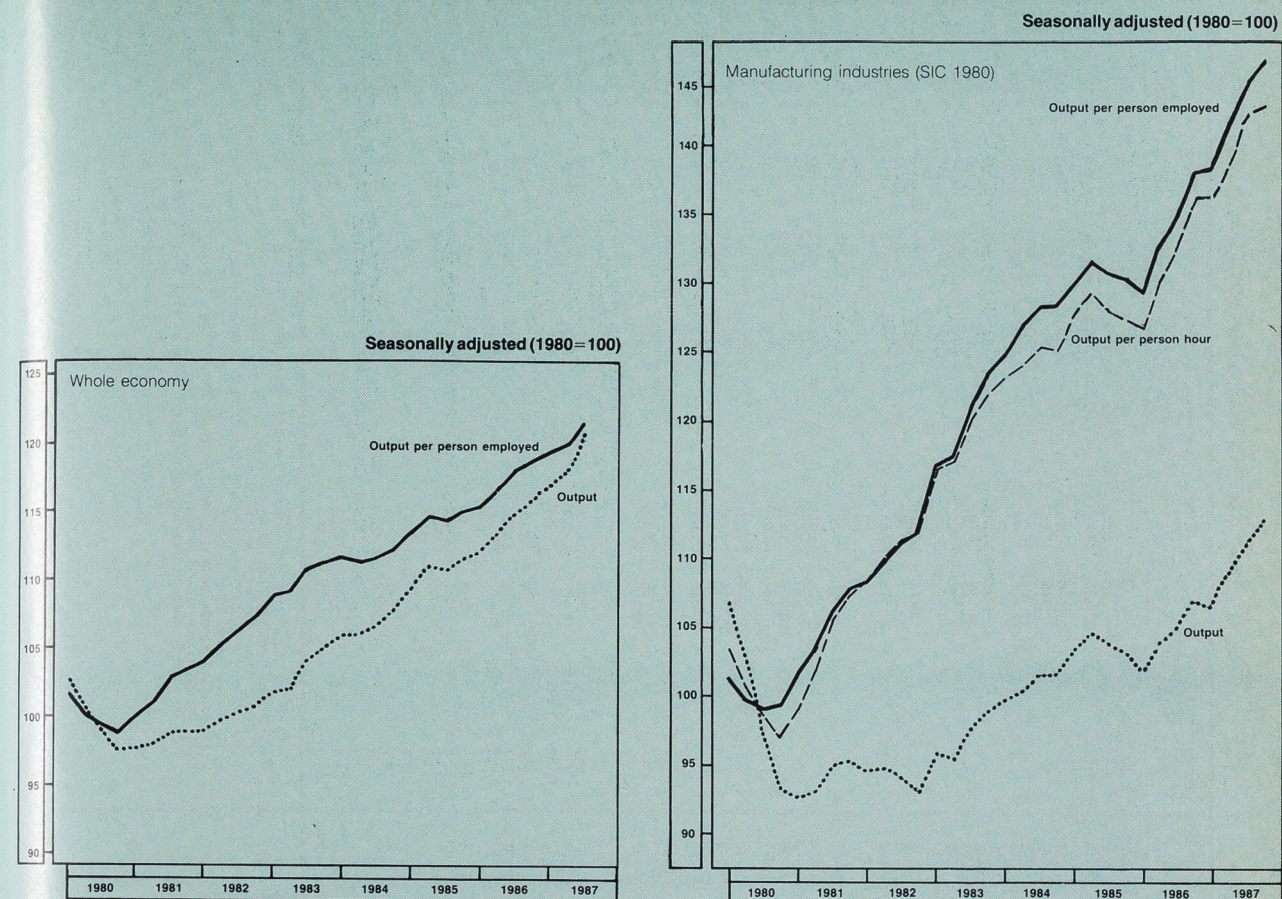
1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

Service	(Mar 14, 1987)			(June 13, 1987)			(Sept 12, 1987)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	471,273	178,304	507,895	471,881	166,838	507,242	466,046	115,089	495,295
—Others	175,333	469,382	379,856	174,885	469,422	379,435	174,859	460,828	375,422
Construction	105,463	643	105,757	104,899	671	105,207	106,051	732	106,384
Transport**	5,251	133	5,308	3,079	94	3,119	3,077	94	3,117
Social Services	145,342	183,766	223,495	146,426	184,044	224,754	147,520	184,603	226,122
Public libraries and museums	23,631	18,137	32,657	23,715	18,452	32,894	24,029	18,547	33,248
Recreation, parks and baths	63,245	24,266	73,886	67,595	26,359	79,150	68,274	26,406	79,872
Environmental health	18,911	1,469	19,553	19,261	1,505	19,921	19,434	1,626	20,150
Refuse collection and disposal	36,060	220	36,157	36,113	220	36,211	35,940	227	36,040
Housing	52,565	14,133	58,844	52,931	13,975	59,144	53,283	13,947	59,486
Town and country planning	20,164	773	20,566	20,358	800	20,774	20,569	817	20,995
Fire Service—Regular	34,275	1	34,276	34,431	1	34,432	34,451	2	34,452
—Others (a)	4,663	2,104	5,572	4,642	2,157	5,574	4,732	2,147	5,662
Miscellaneous services	212,822	42,415	231,619	213,913	42,955	232,973	215,579	43,450	234,885
All above	1,368,998	935,746	1,735,441	1,374,129	927,493	1,740,830	1,373,844	868,515	1,731,130
Police service—Police (all ranks)	116,040	—	116,040	116,441	—	116,441	116,877	—	116,877
—Others (b)	40,889	5,747	43,569	41,025	5,847	43,549	41,341	5,870	43,874
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	19,255	6,640	22,498	19,411	6,786	22,722	19,850	6,572	23,068
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,545,182	948,133	1,917,348	1,551,006	940,126	1,923,542	1,551,912	880,957	1,914,949

Service	(Mar 14, 1987)			(June 13, 1987)			(Sept 12, 1987)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	30,715	6,392	31,993	30,603	6,306	31,872	30,223	4,917	31,339
—Others	10,242	29,644	22,843	10,309	29,290	22,744	10,268	29,053	22,585
Construction	8,009	16	8,016	7,881	20	7,890	7,897	17	7,904
Transport**	149	—	149	39	—	39	39	—	39
Social Services	8,795	12,359	13,989	8,677	12,435	13,899	8,894	12,324	14,065
Public libraries and museums	1,113	805	1,507	1,121	831	1,529	1,138	841	1,551
Recreation, parks and baths	4,213	1,991	5,070	4,730	2,190	5,669	4,798	2,294	5,783
Environmental health	1,250	237	1,349	1,266	243	1,367	1,281	239	1,380
Refuse collection and disposal	1,802	9	1,806	1,780	7	1,783	1,793	7	1,796
Housing	2,140	591	2,410	2,197	616	2,480	2,267	619	2,551
Town and country planning	1,400	32	1,416	1,395	38	1,414	1,407	46	1,430
Fire Service—Regular	1,838	—	1,838	1,819	—	1,819	1,818	—	1,818
—Others (a)	256	151	319	247	155	312	255	151	319
Miscellaneous services	16,759	3,314	18,170	17,029	3,374	18,464	17,103	3,284	18,500
All above	88,681	55,541	110,875	89,093	55,505	111,281	89,181	53,792	111,060
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	6,424	—	6,424	6,389	—	6,389	6,406	—	6,406
—Others (b)	1,758	378	1,921	1,766	380	1,930	1,804	376	1,966
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,087	287	1,221	1,088	288	1,223	1,090	287	1,225
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	97,950	56,206	120,441	98,336	56,173	120,823	98,481	54,455	120,657

Service	(Mar 14, 1987)			(June 13, 1987)			(Sept 12, 1987)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	57,844	6,493	60,441	57,748	6,052	60,169	56,820	5,475	59,010
—Others (c)	22,576	40,191	41,680	22,529	39,772	41,445	22,584	39,991	41,614
Construction	16,827	53	16,852	16,870	66	16,907	17,530	71	17,565
Transport*	634	35	651	641	46	663	627	48	650
Social Services	19,755	26,063	32,035	20,045	26,386	32,483	20,289	27,127	33,068
Public libraries and museums	3,180	1,605	4,028	3,184	1,674	4,066	3,279	1,714	4,183
Recreation, leisure and tourism	10,858	2,485	12,046	12,444	2,926	13,840	12,372	2,805	13,711
Environmental health	2,292	459	2,505	2,252	535	2,501	2,272	546	2,527
Cleansing	9,199	154	9,270	9,576	170	9,654	9,498	169	9,576
Housing	5,932	472	6,167	6,016	481	6,256	6,173	483	6,415
Physical planning	1,787	67	1,825	1,711	42	1,734	1,718	49	1,744
Fire Service—Regular	4,495	—	4,495	4,515	—	4,515	4,487	—	4,487
—Others (a)	488	174	568	483	179	567	482	176	564
Miscellaneous services	34,658	3,342	36,279	35,210	3,336	36,823	35,375	3,424	37,037
All above	190,525	81,593	228,842	193,224	81,665	231,623	193,506	82,078	232,151
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	13,445	—	13,445	13,473	—	13,473	13,509	—	13,509
—Others (b)	3,384	2,562	4,568	3,422	2,598	4,623	3,444	2,596	4,644
Administration of District Courts	126	12	132	127	12	134	129	14	136
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	207,480	84,167	246,987	210,246	84,275	249,853	220,921	84,688	260,773

EMPLOYMENT 1.8 Indices of output, employment and productivity



Year	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output†	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1979	102.9	100.7	102.2	107.1	104.6	102.3	109.5	105.3	104.1	101.5
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.4	96.6	101.9	96.6	91.5	105.6	94.0	91.0	103.5	104.8
1982	100.1	94.6	105.7	98.4	86.3	114.1	94.2	85.5	110.4	110.4
1983	103.3	93.9	110.0	101.9	81.8	124.7	96.9	81.0	119.8	118.9
1984	106.7	95.5	111.7	103.3	80.3	128.7	100.9	79.8	126.4	124.4
1985	110.7 R	96.9	114.2 R	108.1	79.6	135.7 R	103.8	79.5	130.6	128.1
1986	113.9 R	97.5	116.9	109.7 R	77.5	141.6 R	104.1 R	77.9	133.8 R	131.5 R
1987	119.4	—	—	113.1 R	—	—	109.8 R	76.8	143.0 R	140.1 R
1982 Q1	99.1	95.3	104.0	97.3	88.3	110.2	94.8	87.6	108.4	108.4
Q2	99.9	94.9	105.3	98.9	87.0	113.7	94.9	86.3	110.1	110.2
Q3	100.5	94.5	106.4	99.2	85.6	115.9	94.1	84.7	111.1	111.2
Q4	100.8	93.9	107.3	98.2	84.2	116.6	93.2	83.4	111.9	111.8
1983 Q1	101.8	93.5	108.9	100.4	83.0	121.0	96.0	82.1	117.0	116.7
Q2	102.1	93.6	109.1	100.6	82.0	122.7	95.4	81.2	117.5	117.1
Q3	104.0	94.0	110.7	102.9	81.3	126.6	97.6	80.6	121.2	120.1
Q4	105.2	94.5	111.3	103.9	80.9	128.4	98.8	80.1	123.4	121.9
1984 Q1	105.9	94.9	111.6 R	104.3	80.5	129.6	99.8	79.8	125.1	123.3
Q2	106.1	95.3	111.3 R	102.8	80.3	128.0	100.4	79.8	126.0	124.1 R
Q3	106.9 R	95.7	111.7	102.6	80.1	128.1	101.6	79.9	127.3	125.3
Q4	107.8	96.1	112.2	103.6	80.1	129.3	101.5	79.8	127.3	125.1
1985 Q1	109.5 R	96.5 R	113.5 R	106.7	80.0	133.4	103.8	79.6	130.4	128.0
Q2	111.0 R	96.9	114.6 R	109.5 R	79.8	137.2 R	104.7	79.6	131.6	129.2
Q3	110.8 R	97.0 R	114.2 R	108.1	79.5	136.0	103.5	79.4	130.4	127.8
Q4	111.5 R	97.2	114.7	108.0	79.2	136.4	103.0	79.3	130.1	127.4
1986 Q1	111.9 R	97.2 R	115.2 R	108.5 R	78.5	138.2 R	102.0 R	78.8	129.5 R	127.0 R
Q2	113.4	97.3	116.6	109.5	77.7	140.9	103.3 R	78.1	132.3 R	130.2 R
Q3	114.7 R	97.5	117.7 R	110.3 R	77.0	143.2 R	104.3 R	77.4	134.8 R	132.5 R
Q4	115.8 R	97.9	118.3 R	110.5 R	76.7	144.1 R	106.9	77.2	138.5	136.2 R
1987 Q1	116.7 R	98.3	118.8 R	111.3	76.2	146.1	106.5	76.9	138.6 R	136.2
Q2	118.4 R	98.9	119.7	112.2 R	76.1	147.4 R	108.6	76.9	141.3 R	138.6
Q3	120.6 R	99.3	121.5 R	114.0 R	75.9	150.2	111.3 R	76.8	145.2 R	142.2 R
Q4	121.8	—	—	115.1 R	—	—	112.8 R	76.8	147.0 R	143.6 R

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.9

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
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																		
Thousand																		
Civilian labour force																		
1984 Q4	27,127 R	7,151	3,377	..	12,501	..	..	27,165	..	..	22,785	59,506	..	2,035	13,504	4,403	3,181	114,259
1985 Q1	27,234 R	7,192	3,353	..	12,521	..	..	27,228	..	..	22,728	59,650	..	2,049	13,530	4,426	3,187	115,028
Q2	27,320 R	7,218	3,359	..	12,621	..	..	27,274	..	..	22,828	59,553	..	2,040	13,478	4,414	3,185	115,175
Q3	27,368 R	7,290	3,342	..	12,650	..	..	27,360	..	..	23,003	59,670	..	2,087	13,557	4,427	3,200	115,467
Q4	27,420 R	7,397	3,364	..	12,765	..	..	27,392	..	..	22,998	59,645	..	2,095	13,635	4,427	3,202	116,187
1986 Q1	27,495 R	7,432	3,365	..	12,863	..	..	27,443	..	..	23,175	60,116	..	2,108	13,698	4,392	3,221	117,008
Q2	27,517 R	7,514	3,374	..	12,869	..	..	27,473	..	..	23,179	60,050	..	2,123	13,729	4,396	3,231	117,628
Q3	27,551 R	7,557	3,402	..	12,849	..	..	27,512	..	..	23,132	60,370	..	2,134	13,807	4,375	3,242	118,171
Q4	27,590 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	27,627 R	7,637	3,418	..	13,028	..	..	27,572	..	..	23,414	60,569	..	2,162	14,002	4,420	3,267	119,202
Q2	27,649 R	7,696	..	..	13,099	..	..	27,632	..	..	23,334	60,760	..	2,167	14,294	4,423	3,273	119,615
Q3	27,568 R	7,753	..	..	13,139	..	..	27,677	..	..	23,505	60,888	..	2,176	..	4,413	3,285	120,038
Civilian employment																		
1984 Q4	23,943 R	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	24,032 R	6,596	3,230	..	11,130	..	..	24,936	..	..	20,419	58,059	..	1,989	10,536	4,293	3,155	106,620
Q2	24,107 R	6,606	3,238	..	11,284	..	..	24,968	..	..	20,516	58,067	..	1,993	10,514	4,284	3,155	106,828
Q3	24,143 R	6,693	3,223	..	11,357	..	..	25,039	..	..	20,598	58,123	..	2,029	10,596	4,307	3,171	107,193
Q4	24,172 R	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	24,183 R	6,849	3,253	..	11,610	..	..	25,170	..	..	20,645	58,451	..	2,066	10,650	4,270	3,185	108,752
Q2	24,199 R	6,917	3,272	..	11,638	..	..	25,234	..	..	20,594	58,403	..	2,083	10,767	4,276	3,204	109,249
Q3	24,269 R	6,935	3,305	..	11,607	..	..	25,310	..	..	20,558	58,651	..	2,093	10,893	4,264	3,217	109,980
Q4	24,376 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	24,500 R	7,026	3,280	..	11,775	..	..	25,396	..	..	20,678	58,740	..	2,112	10,979	4,329	3,244	111,254
Q2	24,656 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
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1986 unless stated																		
Thousand																		
Civilian labour force:																		
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	11,335	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	27,434	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
Civilian employment:																		
Male	13,878	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	10,326	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	24,204	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
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																		
Male:																		
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
Female:																		
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
All:																		
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: OECD "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.

EMPLOYMENT 1.11

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost		Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		
									(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week			(Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37		16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352	12.6	
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.93		8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,776	12.4	
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.19		6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	1,000	12.9	
1984	1,297	34.3	8.9	11.39		6	238	40	402	10.4	43	1.5	645	14.4	
1985	1,329	34.0	9.0	11.98		4	165	24	241	10.2	28	0.7	416	15.1	
1986	1,304	34.2	9.0	11.72		5	192	29	293	10.1	34	0.9	485	14.4	
1987	1,359	36.1	9.3	12.68		4	148	21	207	10.0	25	0.7	364	14.8	
Week ended															
1986 Jan 11	1,218	31.5	8.6	10.51	12.14	7	264	22	218	10.0	28	0.7	482	390	17.0
Feb 8	1,334	34.6	8.7	11.64	11.76	5	212	30	286	9.5	36	0.9	498	404	14.0
Mar 8	1,336	34.7	8.9	11.83	11.74	7	261	36	359	10.0	43	1.1	620	500	14.6
Apr 12	1,294	33.6	8.8	11.36	11.58	6	256	33	339	10.2	40	1.0	595	557	15.1
May 17	1,326	34.6	8.9	11.79	11.51	4	156	32	322	10.2	35	0.9	478	498	13.5
June 14	1,291	33.7	9.0	11.56	11.28	3	109	28	283	10.1	31	0.8	392	448	12.7
July 12	1,279	33.8	9.2	11.74	11.66	4	140	22	220	10.2	25	0.7	360	395	14.3
Aug 16	1,192	31.6	9.2	10.99	11.77	4	144	20	223	10.9	24	0.6	367	433	15.3
Sept 13	1,280	33.8	9.2	11.81	11.68	3	116	23	244	10.5	26	0.7	360	434	13.8
Oct 14	1,346	35.6	9.0	12.18	11.77	8	300	43	445	10.4	50	1.3	745	814	14.9
Nov 15	1,393	36.9	9.1	12.69	12.06	5	184	33	319	9.7	37	0.9	503	482	13.5
Dec 13	1,354	35.8	9.2	12.49	11.62	4	164	26	256	9.9	30	0.8	420	511	14.0
1987 Jan 10	1,136	30.6	8.6	9.75	11.47	11	423	28	281	9.9	39	1.0	704	568	18.1
Feb 14	1,305	35.1	9.3	11.97	12.09	4	172	34	341	10.0	38	1.0	514	417	13.4
Mar 14	1,354	36.3	9.2	12.44	12.27	3	109	35	339	9.8	37	1.0	448	357	12.0
Apr 11	1,329	35.8	9.2	12.25	12.44	4	103	29	273	9.5	33	0.9	435	406	13.3
May 16	1,353	36.4	9.3	12.65	12.38	3	129	23	229	10.1	26	0.7	358	369	13.9
June 13	1,396	37.2	9.3	12.97	12.68	3	129	14	132	9.4	17	0.5	262	306	15.2
July 11	1,334	35.3	9.4	12.54	12.49	4	172	16	153	9.9	20	0.5	325	355	16.4
Aug 15	1,268	33.5	9.4	11.88	12.70	3	116	15	124	8.4	18	0.5	240	281	13.6
Sept 12	1,377	36.0	9.5	13.09	12.96	2	89	12	104	8.7	14	0.4	193	236	13.6
Oct 10	1,468	38.4	9.7	14.10	13.66	3	117	15	140	9.5	18	0.5	264	287	14.5
Nov 14	1,516	39.6	9.5	14.24	13.58	3	105	15	245	15.9	18	0.5	395	376	19.5
Dec 12	1,476	38.6	9.7	14.32	13.43	3	106	14	118	8.5	17	0.4	224	276	13.5
1988 Jan 16	1,376	36.2	9.3	12.77	14.54	4	142	18	170	9.3	22	0.6	312	251	14.3

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 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	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 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes	21-49					21-49				
1981	89.0	89.2	86.8	89.5	94.3	98.7	98.9	98.8	101.5	99.0
1982	84.6	85.0	80.1	84.8	89.6	100.5	100.9	100.9	103.9	99.5
1983	82.6	82.5	77.3	85.1	87.4	101.5	102.0	103.2	105.6	100.2
1984	83.4	84.3	73.6	87.0	84.3	102.7	103.5	104.5	105.8	100.3
1985	82.8	82.9	74.6	86.4	83.3	103.2	104.9	105.5	105.6	100.5
1986	80.1	78.6	68.5	85.1	82.7	102.9	103.8	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
Week ended										
1985 Dec 14	82.4	82.4	74.3	87.0	84.2	103.6	105.5	105.6	105.8	100.8
1986 Jan 11	82.1					103.5				
Feb 8	81.4					103.2				
Mar 8	81.1	80.0	72.0	86.5	84.6	103.1	104.3	104.8	105.0	100.4
Apr 12	80.8					102.9				
May 17	80.3					102.8				
June 14	79.7	78.3	69.1	85.6	83.4	102.6	103.6	103.4	104.4	99.8
July 12	79.6					102.9				
Aug 16	79.4					102.9				
Sept 13	79.2	78.1	66.7	84.1	81.3	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.2	99.9
Oct 11	78.9					102.6				
Nov 15	79.1					102.9				
Dec 13	79.1	77.9	66.2	84.1	81.5	102.9	103.9	103.8	104.4	99.9
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	81.1	103.6	104.0	104.1	105.2	100.0
Oct 10	82.4					104.0				
Nov 14	82.1					103.8				
Dec 12	80.1	78.4	67.0	83.1	81.1	104.0	105.3	104.7	105.4	100.4
1988 Jan 16	80.7					104.6				

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 unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1984	3,159.8	11.7	113.0	..	3,046.8	2,998.7	11.1				
1985	3,271.2	11.8	108.0	..	3,163.3	3,113.5	11.3				
1986	3,289.1	11.8	104.0	..	3,185.1	3,180.4	11.5				
1987	3,253.4	10.6	73.4	..	2,880.0	2,880.0	10.3				
1986 Feb 6*	3,336.7	12.0	92.3	..	3,244.4	3,164.8	11.4	10.8	12.6	308	
Mar 6	3,323.8	12.0	84.8	..	3,239.0	3,204.7	11.5	39.9	20.4	285	
Apr 10	3,325.1	12.0	112.4	..	3,212.7	3,194.9	11.5	-9.8	13.6	329	
May 8	3,270.9	11.8	110.9	..	3,160.0	3,200.1	11.5	5.2	11.8	283	
June 12	3,229.4	11.6	107.3	100.8	3,122.1	3,208.8	11.6	8.7	1.4	289	
July 10	3,279.6	11.8	101.6	125.1	3,178.0	3,210.3	11.6	1.5	5.1	381	
Aug 14	3,280.1	11.8	92.3	113.8	3,187.8	3,206.3	11.5	-4.0	2.1	318	
Sept 11	3,332.9	12.0	140.7	..	3,192.2	3,185.7	11.5	-20.6	-7.7	423	
Oct 9	3,237.2	11.7	117.5	..	3,119.7	3,163.5	11.4	-22.2	-15.6	353	
Nov 13	3,216.8	11.6	98.2	..	3,118.6	3,150.7	11.3	-12.8	-18.5	323	
Dec 11	3,229.2	11.6	89.0	..	3,140.2	3,120.7	11.2	-30.0	-21.7	290	
1987 Jan 8	3,297.2	11.8	89.2	..	3,208.0	3,112.2	11.2	-8.5	-17.1	297	
Feb 12	3,225.8	11.6	79.9	..	3,145.9	3,066.5	11.0	-45.7	-28.1	291	
Mar 12	3,143.4	11.3	72.3	..	3,071.1	3,037.3	10.9	-29.2	-27.8	261	
Apr 9	3,107.1	11.1	66.6	..	3,040.6	3,021.4	10.8	-15.9	-30.3	284	
May 14	2,986.5	10.7	74.9	..	2,911.5	2,950.9	10.6	-70.5	-38.5	246	
June 11	2,905.3	10.4	69.4	103.6	2,835.9	2,922.2	10.5	-28.7	-38.4	243	
July 9	2,906.5	10.4	63.9	128.9	2,842.5	2,873.1	10.3	-49.1	-49.4	337	
Aug 13	2,865.8	10.3	56.1	115.7	2,809.7	2,825.5	10.1	-47.6	-41.8	287	
Sept 10	2,870.2	10.3	92.4	..	2,777.8	2,772.2	9.9	-53.3	-50.0	358	
Oct 8	2,751.4	9.9	83.2	..	2,668.2	2,713.6	9.7	-58.6	-53.2	311	
Nov 12	2,685.6	9.6	69.4	..	2,616.2	2,650.8	9.5	-62.8	-58.2	282	
Dec 10	2,695.8	9.7	63.7	..	2,632.1	2,613.9	9.4	-36.9	-52.8	264	
1988 Jan 14	2,722.2	9.8	62.8	..	2,659.4	2,564.7	9.2	-49.2	-49.6	270	
Feb 11**	2,665.5	9.6	57.4	..	2,608.1	2,531.3	9.1	-33.4	-39.8	262	

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 unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1984	3,038.4	11.5	109.7	..	2,928.7	2,886.1	10.9				
1985	3,149.4	11.7	105.6	..	3,043.9	2,998.2	11.1				
1986	3,161.3	11.7	101.6	..	3,059.6	3,055.1	11.3				
1987	2,826.9	10.4	71.4	..	2,755.5	2,755.6	10.1				
1986 Feb 6*	3,211.9	11.9	90.3	..	3,121.6	3,043.2	11.2	9.2	11.3	298	
Mar 6	3,199.4	11.8	83.1	..	3,116.3	3,081.9	11.4	38.7	19.2	277	
Apr 10	3,198.9	11.8	109.8	..	3,089.1	3,071.0	11.3	-10.9	12.3	319	
May 8	3,146.2	11.6	108.6	..	3,037.5	3,075.5	11.4	4.5	10.8	275	
June 12	3,103.5	11.5	105.3	97.8	2,998.2	3,083.1	11.4	7.6	0.4	279	
July 10	3,150.2	11.6	99.8	121.8	3,050.4	3,083.8	11.4	0.7	4.3	369	
Aug 14	3,150.1	11.6	90.7	110.5	3,059.4	3,078.9	11.4	-4.9	1.1	309	
Sept 11	3,197.9	11.8	136.6	..	3,061.4	3,057.9	11.3	-21.0	-8.4	407	
Oct 9	3,106.5	11.5	114.2	..	2,992.3	3,035.4	11.2	-22.5	-16.1	342	
Nov 13	3,088.4	11.4	95.5	..	2,992.8	3,023.1	11.2	-12.3	-18.6	314	
Dec 11	3,100.4	11.4	86.6	..	3,013.7	2,993.3	11.1	-29.8	-21.5	282	
1987 Jan 8	3,166.0	11.6	87.0	..	3,079.0	2,984.9	11.0	-8.4	-16.8	288	
Feb 12	3,096.6	11.4	78.0	..	3,018.5	2,940.4	10.8	-44.5	-27.6	283	
Mar 12	3,016.5	11.1	70.6	..	2,945.9	2,911.9	10.7	-28.5	-27.1	253	
Apr 9	2,979.9	11.0	65.0	..	2,914.9	2,895.4	10.6	-16.5	-29.8	275	
May 14	2,860.3	10.5	72.8	..	2,787.5	2,824.8	10.4	-70.6	-38.5	237	
June 11	2,779.8	10.2	67.5	100.5	2,712.3	2,796.7	10.3	-28.1	-38.4	234	
July 9	2,778.5	10.2	62.2	125.8	2,716.3	2,747.9	10.1	-48.8	-49.2	325	
Aug 13	2,738.5	10.1	54.6	112.1	2,683.9	2,700.9	9.9	-47.0	-41.3	278	
Sept 10	2,740.2	10.1	89.2	..	2,651.1	2,648.5	9.7	-52.4	-49.4	344	
Oct 8	2,626.7	9.7	80.5	..	2,546.2	2,590.9	9.5	-57.6	-52.3	301	
Nov 12	2,564.6	9.4	67.2	..	2,497.4	2,530.1	9.3	-60.8	-56.9	274	
Dec 10	2,575.2	9.5	61.8	..	2,513.4	2,494.2	9.2	-35.9	-51.4	256	
1988 Jan 14	2,600.4	9.6	61.1	..	2,539.3	2,446.3	9.0	-47.9	-48.2	261	
Feb 11**	2,545.9	9.4	55.9	..	2,490.0	2,414.2	8.9	-32.1	-38.6	254	

* 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 UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1984	2,197.4	13.5	65.0	..	2,132.4	2,102.1	13.0				
1985	2,251.7	13.7	62.6	..	2,189.1	2,159.0	13.1				
1986	2,252.5	13.7	59.7	..	2,192.8	2,190.1	13.3				
1987	2,045.8	12.5	41.9	..	2,003.9	2,003.9	12.3				
1986 Feb 6*	2,300.4	14.0	53.5	..	2,246.9	2,181.3	13.3	1,036.2	9.1	38.8	
Mar 6	2,298.9	14.0	49.1	..	2,249.8	2,215.4	13.5	1,024.9	9.0	35.7	
Apr 10	2,290.0	14.0	64.8	..	2,225.2	2,201.4	13.4	1,035.0	9.1	47.6	
May 8	2,251.4	13.7	63.6	..	2,187.9	2,203.0	13.4	1,019.4	9.0	47.3	
June 12	2,217.5	13.5	61.3	..	2,156.1	2,206.4	13.5	1,011.9	8.9	46.0	
July 10	2,231.5	13.6	57.8	..	2,173.7	2,204.6	13.4	1,048.1	9.2	43.8	
Aug 14	2,222.0	13.5	53.3	..	2,168.7	2,201.4	13.4	1,058.1	9.3	39.1	
Sept 11	2,251.3	13.7	80.7	..	2,170.6	2,188.8	13.3	1,081.6	9.5	60.0	
Oct 9	2,199.8	13.4	66.9	..	2,132.9	2,174.9	13.3	1,037.4	9.1	50.6	
Nov 13	2,200.2	13.4	55.9	..	2,144.3	2,170.9	13.2	1,016.6	8.9	42.3	
Dec 11	2,221.5	13.5	50.6	..	2,170.9	2,153.0	13.1	1,007.6	8.9	38.3	
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	
Feb 12	2,233.9	13.7	45.5	..	2,188.4	2,122.5	13.0	991.9	8.6	34.4	
Mar 12	2,181.0	13.3	41.1	..	2,140.0	2,105.5	12.9	962.3	8.3	31.2	
Apr 9	2,158.2	13.2	37.9	..	2,120.3	2,095.3	12.8	948.9	8.2	28.7	
May 14	2,080.4	12.7	42.9	..	2,037.5	2,051.9	12.5	906.1	7.9	32.0	
June 11	2,023.0	12.4	39.8	..	1,983.2	2,033.2	12.4	882.4	7.7	29.6	
July 9	2,008.5	12.3	36.4	..	1,972.1	2,002.3	12.2	898.0	7.8	27.5	
Aug 13	1,970.3	12.0	32.1	..	1,938.2	1,970.4	12.0	895.5	7.8	24.0	
Sept 10	1,973.8	12.1	53.3	..	1,920.5	1,939.3	11.9	896.4	7.8	39.1	
Oct 8	1,903.6	11.6	47.3	..	1,856.3	1,899.5	11.6	847.8	7.4	35.9	
Nov 12	1,865.8	11.4	39.3	..	1,826.6	1,854.7	11.3	819.7	7.1	30.2	
Dec 10	1,878.7	11.5	36.0	..	1,842.7	1,825.3	11.2	817.1	7.1	27.7	
1988 Jan 14	1,892.7	11.6	35.4	..	1,857.3	1,783.5	10.9	829.5	7.2	27.4	
Feb 11**	1,852.1	11.3	32.3	..	1,819.8	1,755.5	10.7	813.3	7.1	27.4	

UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1984	2,109.6	13.4	62.9	..	2,046.8	2,020.5	12.8	928.8	8.8	46.8	
1985	2,163.7	13.5	61.1	..	2,102.6	2,075.0	12.9	965.7	9.0	44.5	
1986	2,159.6	13.5	58.2	..	2,101.4	2,098.8	13.1	1,001.7	9.0	43.5	
1987	1										

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS								
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual				Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number	Per cent working population†			
SOUTH EAST																
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 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			441.1	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			403.7	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	572.9	6.2	-17.9	-16.8			389.5	183.4
Feb 11**	586.9	400.0	187.0	6.9	6.3	7.5	4.8	580.0	563.0	6.1	-9.9	-13.6			381.5	181.5
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)																
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 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	-5.0	-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	318.6	7.4	-7.6	-6.6			224.3	94.3
Feb 11**	324.3	228.1	96.2	4.1	7.6	9.0	5.5	320.1	317.6	7.4	-1.0	-4.5			223.2	94.4
EAST ANGLIA																
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 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	59.6	5.9	-1.7	-2.0			38.3	21.3
Feb 11**	63.5	41.4	22.1	0.9	6.3	6.9	5.5	62.6	58.2	5.8	-1.4	-1.5			37.4	20.8
SOUTH WEST																
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 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	154.2	7.5	-2.5	-2.9			99.0	55.2
Feb 11**	163.3	104.8	58.5	2.0	7.9	8.7	6.8	161.3	152.0	7.4	-2.2	-2.3			97.3	54.7

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 un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual				Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number	Per cent working population†			
WEST MIDLANDS																
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				</		

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent working population†	Number	Per cent working population†			
NORTH														
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 Feb 12	228.1	165.4	62.7	6.1	16.0	19.5	10.9	222.1	217.7	15.3	-1.2	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	140.3	51.1	
1988 Jan 14	200.9	146.4	54.5	4.9	14.1	17.3	9.4	196.0	188.5	13.2	-2.9	137.5	51.0	
Feb 11**	196.6	142.9	53.8	4.5	13.8	16.8	9.3	192.1	187.3	13.1	-1.2	136.2	51.1	
WALES														
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 Feb 12	171.4	121.9	49.4	4.3	14.6	17.3	10.5	167.1	161.5	13.7	-3.1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	100.9	39.3	
1988 Jan 14	148.5	106.1	42.3	3.5	12.6	15.0	9.0	145.0	138.0	11.7	-2.2	98.8	39.2	
Feb 11**	145.5	103.6	41.8	3.1	12.4	14.7	8.9	142.4	136.7	11.6	-1.3	97.3	39.4	
SCOTLAND														
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 Feb 12	372.5	260.3	112.2	18.8	15.2	18.3	11.0	353.8	345.9	14.0	-2.7	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	216.0	90.2	
Feb 11**	326.0	228.5	97.5	14.5	13.3	16.0	9.5	311.5	303.5	12.4	-2.7	213.6	89.9	
NORTHERN IRELAND														
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 Feb 12	129.2	94.7	34.5	1.9	19.0	23.0	12.8	127.3	126.1	18.5	-0.8	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	87.7	32.0	
1988 Jan 14	121.8	89.4	32.3	1.7	17.9	21.7	12.0	120.0	118.4	17.4	-1.3	86.6	31.8	
Feb 11**	119.6	88.1	31.5	1.5	17.6	21.4	11.7	118.0	117.1	17.2	-1.3	85.6	31.5	

See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at February 11, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate	†per cent employees and unemployed		Male	Female	All	Rate	†per cent employees and unemployed
ASSISTED REGIONS‡											
South West	8,271	4,313	12,584	20.2		Carlisle	3,120	1,859	4,979	8.9	
Development Areas	14,879	8,324	23,203	12.7		Castletford and Pontefract	5,795	2,232	8,027	14.9	
Intermediate Areas	81,626	45,863	127,489	8.4		Chard	357	231	588	6.7	
Unassisted	104,776	58,500	163,276	9.3		Chelmsford and Braintree	3,223	2,085	5,308	6.3	
All	149,792	64,705	214,497	12.8		Cheltenham	2,839	1,494	4,333	6.0	
West Midlands	35,301	19,639	54,940	8.1		Chesterfield	7,372	2,794	10,166	13.1	
Development Areas	185,093	84,344	269,437	11.4		Chichester	1,922	1,059	2,981	5.1	
Intermediate Areas	1,852	1,025	2,877	11.8		Chippenham	1,140	797	1,937	6.7	
Unassisted	111,808	50,459	162,267	9.7		Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,781	1,119	2,900	12.1	
All	114,875	52,003	166,878	9.8		Cirencester	376	271	647	5.2	
East Midlands	20,810	7,912	28,722	17.5		Clacton	1,951	855	2,806	14.2	
Development											

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at February 11, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
Newark	1,770	883	2,653	11.1	Wolverhampton	14,678	5,842	20,520	14.5
Newbury	832	500	1,332	3.7	Woodbridge and Leiston	660	399	1,059	6.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	39,940	14,572	54,512	14.4	Worcester	3,179	1,662	4,841	7.8
Newmarket	908	644	1,552	6.0	Workington	2,348	1,352	3,700	13.5
Newquay	1,336	937	2,273	25.6	Worksop	2,658	1,015	3,673	14.6
Newton Abbot	1,531	928	2,459	10.7	Worthing	2,551	1,418	3,969	5.4
Northallerton	562	331	893	5.6	Yecovil	1,705	1,180	2,885	7.0
Northampton	4,477	2,449	6,926	6.3	York	4,849	2,722	7,571	9.0
Northwich	3,178	1,624	4,802	10.4					
Norwich	7,465	3,650	11,115	7.8					
Nottingham	26,733	10,478	37,211	11.0	Wales				
Oldhampton	271	176	447	9.5	Aberdare	2,658	913	3,571	21.2
Oldham	6,463	3,144	9,607	12.7	Aberystwyth	871	417	1,288	11.1
Oswestry	869	499	1,368	9.7	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,052	1,238	4,290	16.6
Oxford	5,213	2,618	7,831	4.3	Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny	4,090	1,387	5,477	16.6
Pendle	2,095	1,127	3,222	10.8	Brecon	405	218	623	8.7
Penrith	555	453	1,008	7.1	Bridgend	5,025	2,036	7,061	14.0
Penzance and St. Ives	2,276	1,127	3,403	19.9	Cardiff	17,263	6,026	23,289	11.9
Peterborough	6,052	2,878	8,930	9.1	Cardigan	1,043	488	1,531	23.6
Pickering and Helmsley	248	168	416	6.8	Cardarthen	1,141	523	1,664	9.3
Plymouth	10,595	5,633	16,228	12.3	Conwy and Colwyn	2,977	1,540	4,517	15.2
Poole	2,844	1,523	4,367	7.3	Denbigh	749	405	1,154	11.1
Portsmouth	10,070	4,602	14,672	9.4	Dolgellau and Barmouth	431	219	650	14.1
Preston	9,573	4,643	14,216	9.7	Fishguard	404	167	571	20.1
Reading	4,433	1,919	6,352	4.2	Haverfordwest	2,251	959	3,210	17.5
Redruth and Camborne	2,561	1,076	3,637	18.7	Holyhead	2,411	1,141	3,552	21.3
Retford	1,660	798	2,458	11.4	Lampeter and Aberaeron	680	288	968	17.3
Richmondshire	687	620	1,307	10.8	Llandeilo	235	151	386	12.1
Ripon	405	309	714	7.3	Llandrindod Wells	516	344	860	11.1
Rochdale	5,525	2,580	8,105	12.7	Llanelli	3,361	1,485	4,846	15.7
Rotherham and Mexborough	14,679	5,280	19,959	19.3	Machynlleth	337	231	568	16.2
Rugby and Daventry	2,301	1,659	3,960	7.7	Merthyr and Rhymney	6,301	2,199	8,500	17.4
Salisbury	1,431	1,009	2,440	5.8	Monmouth	305	176	481	14.0
Scarborough and Filey	2,537	1,299	3,836	12.3	Neath and Port Talbot	4,510	1,588	6,098	15.1
Scunthorpe	5,298	2,214	7,512	14.0	Newport	7,182	2,976	10,158	12.7
Settle	200	154	354	6.2	Newtown	515	323	838	9.8
Shaftesbury	553	373	926	6.1	Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,306	1,579	4,885	13.3
Sheffield	28,322	11,664	39,986	14.1	Pontypridd and Rhondda	6,663	2,245	8,908	15.1
Shrewsbury	2,303	1,319	3,622	7.9	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	573	323	896	14.0
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	2,625	1,637	4,262	10.6	Pwllheli	749	364	1,113	23.7
Skegness	1,800	797	2,597	22.6	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	6,682	3,111	9,793	14.5
Skipton	439	264	703	6.1	South Pembrokeshire	1,985	885	2,870	24.4
Sleaford	622	378	1,000	8.8	Swansea	10,272	3,744	14,016	14.7
Slough	4,914	2,648	7,562	4.4	Welsphool	438	284	722	9.7
South Molton	229	165	394	11.3	Wrexham	4,239	1,865	6,104	13.2
South Tyneside	9,541	3,212	12,753	22.1					
Southampton	10,886	4,633	15,519	8.4	Scotland				
Southend	15,434	7,653	23,087	9.2	Aberdeen	8,503	3,923	12,426	7.3
Spalding and Holbeach	1,180	750	1,930	8.1	Alloa	2,250	921	3,171	19.6
St. Austell	1,789	1,027	2,816	13.2	Annan	707	472	1,179	14.1
Stafford	3,201	1,974	5,175	7.5	Arbroath	1,035	530	1,565	18.8
Stamford	859	527	1,386	7.9	Ayr	4,242	1,905	6,147	14.5
Stockton-on-Tees	9,118	3,330	12,448	16.0	Badenoch	371	208	579	16.3
Stoke	12,266	6,296	18,562	8.7	Banff	699	339	1,038	11.8
Stroud	1,542	1,051	2,593	7.2	Bathgate	5,743	2,439	8,182	16.8
Sudbury	701	465	1,166	7.5	Berwickshire	501	283	784	15.7
Sunderland	23,690	8,261	31,951	18.4	Blairstown and Pitlochry	898	485	1,383	13.4
Swindon	4,647	2,699	7,346	7.6	Brechin and Montrose	1,116	661	1,777	14.3
Taunton	1,862	1,047	2,909	7.1	Buckie	377	317	694	16.8
Telford and Bridgnorth	6,361	2,989	9,350	14.4	Campbeltown	506	257	763	19.9
Thanet	4,487	2,090	6,577	16.0	Crieff	305	185	490	14.3
Thetford	1,099	666	1,765	7.0	Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,211	1,053	4,264	28.5
Thirsk	264	176	440	10.7	Dumbaron	3,421	1,914	5,335	19.5
Tiverton	517	337	854	8.0	Dumfries	1,378	783	2,161	9.0
Torbay	4,817	2,531	7,348	17.8	Dundee	9,454	4,312	13,766	14.4
Torrington	312	210	522	11.5	Dunfermline	5,068	2,352	7,420	14.2
Totnes	510	338	848	11.0	Dunoon and Bute	916	572	1,488	19.2
Trowbridge and Frome	1,837	1,372	3,209	6.9	Edinburgh	23,176	9,714	32,890	11.0
Truro	1,428	795	2,223	9.8	Elgin	1,087	758	1,845	11.7
Tunbridge Wells	2,043	1,125	3,168	3.5	Falkirk	5,899	3,094	8,993	15.1
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	456	326	782	6.3	Forfar	700	464	1,164	11.6
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,366	4,135	14,501	12.8	Forres	411	271	682	22.3
Walsall	14,402	5,826	20,228	12.9	Fraserburgh	549	261	810	11.6
Wareham and Swanage	405	306	711	7.2	Galashiels	716	356	1,072	7.0
Warminster	263	235	498	7.7	Girvan	554	275	829	26.6
Warrington	5,338	2,450	7,788	10.7	Glasgow	73,998	27,525	101,523	16.2
Warwick	3,306	2,122	5,428	6.5	Greenock	7,023	2,372	9,395	20.2
Watford and Luton	13,608	6,512	20,120	6.1	Haddington	826	447	1,273	9.3
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,002	1,305	3,307	7.3	Hawick	473	231	704	8.7
Wells	957	640	1,597	6.8	Huntly	254	122	376	9.9
Weston-super-Mare	2,747	1,617	4,364	11.2	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,216	766	2,982	22.1
Whitby	833	418	1,251	17.6	Inverness	3,382	1,550	4,932	11.9
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	907	543	1,450	9.9	Irvine	7,521	2,983	10,504	22.0
Whitehaven	2,052	1,074	3,126	9.5	Islay/Mid Argyll	420	264	684	16.3
Widnes and Runcorn	6,790	2,727	9,517	17.3	Keith	434	278	712	16.0
Wigan and St. Helens	20,296	8,597	28,893	16.3	Kelso and Jedburgh	295	141	436	8.2
Winchester and Eastleigh	1,763	967	2,730	3.3	Kilmarnock	3,590	1,466	5,056	16.5
Windermere	340	275	615	8.5	Kirkcaldy	7,284	3,258	10,542	16.4
Wirral and Chester	23,038	9,272	32,310	16.4	Lanarkshire	20,611	8,428	29,039	18.3
Wisbech	1,554	658	2,212	11.5	Lochaber	928	619	1,547	13.4
					Lockerbie	332	200	532	19.8
					Newton Stewart	407	247	654	19.8

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at February 11, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
North East Fife	1,131	721	1,852	11.1	Northern Ireland				
Oban	690	499	1,189	14.4	Ballymena	2,307	1,037	3,344	13.6
Orkney Islands	582	280	862	12.8	Belfast	41,961	16,621	58,582	17.0
Peebles	298	161	459	10.2	Coleraine	5,482	1,690	7,172	22.6
Perth	2,044	957	3,001	10.4	Cookstown	1,958	621	2,579	31.2
Peterhead	1,159	586	1,745	14.4	Craigavon	7,704	3,121	10,825	18.0
Shetland Islands	443	272	715	7.3	Dungannon	2,861	978	3,839	26.2
Skye and Wester Ross	708	487	1,195	23.0	Enniskillen	3,239	966	4,205	23.5
Stewartry	518	424	942	12.1	Londonderry	9,620	2,375	11,995	26.5
Stirling	2,813	1,419	4,232	12.8	Magherafelt	2,031	730	2,761	26.7
Stranraer	913	409	1,322	18.7	Newry	5,449	1,818	7,267	28.4
Sutherland	592	302	894	21.1	Omagh	2,555	885	3,440	21.3
Thurso	549	267	816	11.8	Strabane	2,921	624	3,545	31.7
Western Isles	1,632	537	2,169	22.1					
Wick	625	206	831	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.
* 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
MALE AND FEMALE																
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	1,347.8	3,279.6
Oct	634.2	193.9														

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									
MALE AND FEMALE									
1987 Jan	162.2	297.9	672.6	809.7	515.0	456.1	304.6	79.0	3,297.2
Apr	127.3	270.3	628.3	771.8	495.2	441.3	298.4	74.5	3,107.1
July	116.3	247.6	611.5	711.8	458.2	413.5	280.4	67.1	2,906.5
Oct	134.8	239.6	544.2	667.7	431.4	397.0	275.2	61.4	2,751.4
1988 Jan	119.4	229.6	544.3	673.3	434.8	392.8	270.6	57.4	2,722.2
Per cent									
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									
MALE									
1987 Jan	92.4	174.4	432.6	553.1	386.3	328.2	227.5	77.9	2,272.4
Apr	72.5	159.7	407.5	531.6	372.1	318.7	223.1	73.0	2,158.2
July	66.6	145.8	390.8	491.2	342.2	297.0	209.1	65.8	2,008.5
Oct	76.8	139.5	351.8	462.7	322.6	284.7	205.2	60.3	1,903.6
1988 Jan	67.1	135.4	354.7	470.0	325.9	281.6	201.8	56.5	1,892.7
Per cent									
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									
FEMALE									
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
Per cent									
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								
MALE AND FEMALE								
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
Per cent								
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								
MALE								
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
Per cent								
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								
FEMALE								
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
Per cent								
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 Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at February 11, 1988

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

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at February 11, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				†per cent employees and unemployed					†per cent employees and unemployed
Gloucestershire	9,965	5,639	15,604	7.3	Nottinghamshire	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	2,612	1,143	3,755		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	
Somerset	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		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Taunton Deane	1,801	992	2,793						
West Somerset	846	533	1,379		Humberside	35,349	14,221	49,570	14.0
Yeovil	2,111	1,462	3,573		Beverley	1,941	1,207	3,148	
					Boothferry	2,107	1,067	3,174	
Wiltshire	9,373	6,169	15,542	7.0	Cleethorpes	2,828	1,177	4,005	
Kennet	308	505	813		East Yorkshire	2,057	1,207	3,264	
North Wiltshire	1,569	1,115	2,684		Glanford	1,800	922	2,722	
Salisbury	1,480	1,020	2,500		Great Grimsby	5,061	1,609	6,670	
Thamesdown	3,955	2,204	6,159		Holderness	1,142	664	1,806	
West Wiltshire	1,561	1,225	2,786		Kingston-upon-Hull	15,160	5,240	20,400	
					Scunthorpe	3,253	1,128	4,381	
WEST MIDLANDS					North Yorkshire	14,637	8,469	23,106	8.8
Hereford and Worcester	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	
Wychavon	1,605	1,082	2,687						
Wyre Forest	2,303	1,507	3,810		South Yorkshire	65,824	25,048	90,872	16.4
					Barnsley	11,602	3,915	15,517	
Shropshire	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	2,189	1,207	3,396		West Yorkshire	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	
					Kirklees	10,933	5,422	16,355	
Staffordshire	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		NORTH WEST				
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,986	1,620	4,606						
South Staffordshire	2,812	1,535	4,347		Cheshire	28,867	13,675	42,542	11.3
Stafford	2,378	1,463	3,841		Chester	3,953	1,790	5,743	
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,615	1,183	2,798		Congleton	1,184	874	2,058	
Stoke-on-Trent	8,175	3,681	11,856		Crewe and Nantwich	2,637	1,451	4,088	
Tamworth	2,638	1,336	3,974		Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,332	1,400	4,732	
					Halton	6,569	2,463	9,032	
Warwickshire	11,142	6,664	17,806	8.7	Macclesfield	2,568	1,510	4,078	
North Warwickshire	1,592	880	2,472		Vale Royal	3,097	1,637	4,734	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,781	1,955	5,736		Warrington	5,527	2,550	8,077	
Rugby	1,776	1,232	3,008						
Stratford-on-Avon	1,496	1,027	2,523		Lancashire	44,840	20,783	65,623	12.2
Warwick	2,497	1,570	4,067		Blackburn	5,329	2,055	7,384	
					Blackpool	7,705	3,376	11,081	
West Midlands	124,033	49,998	174,031	13.2	Burnley	3,147	1,368	4,515	
Birmingham	53,925	20,647	74,572		Chorley	2,136	1,254	3,390	
Coventry	14,363	6,288	20,651		Fylde	1,418	760	2,178	
Dudley	10,602	4,913	15,515		Hyndburn	2,108	1,058	3,166	
Sandwell	14,550	5,792	20,342		Lancaster	4,707	2,121	6,828	
Solihull	5,809	3,184	8,993		Pendle	2,195	1,218	3,413	
Walsall	11,458	4,164	15,622		Preston	5,293	2,058	7,351	
Wolverhampton	13,326	5,010	18,336		Ribble Valley	517	411	928	
					Rossendale	1,508	752	2,260	
EAST MIDLANDS					South Ribble	2,127	1,309	3,436	
Derbyshire	30,537	13,322	43,859	11.3	West Lancashire	4,196	1,833	6,029	
Amber Valley	2,929	1,357	4,286		Wyre	2,454	1,210	3,664	
Bolsover	2,970	1,141	4,111						
Chesterfield	4,263	1,690	5,953		Greater Manchester	104,082	44,037	148,119	13.1
Derby	9,316	3,527	12,843		Bolton	10,047	4,226	14,273	
Erewash	2,956	1,316	4,272		Bury	4,599	2,415	7,014	
High Peak	1,915	1,227	3,142		Manchester	29,123	10,035	39,158	
North East Derbyshire	3,432	1,527	4,959		Oldham	7,298	3,644	10,942	
South Derbyshire	1,671	822	2,493		Rochdale	7,610	3,531	11,141	
West Derbyshire	1,085	715	1,800		Salford	11,339	4,108	15,447	
					Stockport	7,365	3,703	11,068	
Leicestershire	20,377	10,055	30,432	7.5	Tameside	7,602	3,753	11,355	
Blaby	958	713	1,671		Trafford	6,644	2,791	9,435	
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,228	1,378	3,606		Wigan	12,455	5,831	18,286	
Charnwood	708	506	1,214						
Harborough	1,529	927	2,456		Merseyside	87,207	32,148	119,355	19.3
Leicester	11,060	4,418	15,478		Knowsley	12,019	4,228	16,247	
Melton	683	519	1,202		Liverpool	37,047	13,113	50,160	
North West Leicestershire	2,216	870	3,086		St Helens	13,016	5,271	18,287	
Oadby and Wigston	614	440	1,054		Sefton	8,859	3,340	12,199	
Rutland	381	284	665		Wirral	16,266	6,196	22,462	
Lincolnshire	16,587	8,599	25,186	11.6	NORTH				
Boston	1,544	732	2,276						
East Lindsey	4,256	2,012	6,268		Cleveland	34,147	11,150	45,297	19.0
Lincoln	3,804	1,594	5,398		Hartlepool	5,969	1,831	7,800	
North Kesteven	1,550	977	2,527		Langbaugh	8,339	2,799	11,138	
South Holland	1,198	899	2,097		Middlesbrough	10,441	3,140	13,581	
South Kesteven	2,188	1,341	3,529		Stockton-on-Tees	9,398	3,380	12,778	
West Lindsey	2,047	1,044	3,091						
					Cumbria	12,320	7,300	19,620	9.6
Northamptonshire	11,017	6,533	17,550	7.4	Allerdale	2,887	1,668	4,555	
Corby	1,862	1,044	2,906		Barrow-in-Furness	2,143	1,269	3,412	
Daventry	836	759	1,595		Carlisle	2,850	1,648	4,498	
East Northamptonshire	750	570	1,320		Copeland	2,185	1,116	3,301	
Kettering	1,310	786	2,096		Eden	692	551	1,243	
Northampton	4,258	2,101	6,359		South Lakeland	1,563	1,048	2,611	
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 February 11, 1988

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				†per cent employees and unemployed					†per cent employees and unemployed
Durham	25,692	9,652	35,344	15.7	Dumfries and Galloway region	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	
Derwentside	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						
Sealtfield	3,878	1,528	5,406		Fife region	14,061	6,605	20,666	15.4
Teesdale	629	312	941		Dunfermline	5,127	2,330	7,457	
Wear Valley	3,142	1,093	4,235		Kirkcaldy	7			

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 11, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All				
SOUTH EAST											
Bedfordshire											
Luton South	3,874	1,415	5,289	Epsom and Ewell	928	464	1,392				
Mid Bedfordshire	1,203	918	2,121	Esher	628	336	964				
North Bedfordshire	2,224	1,062	3,286	Guildford	895	362	1,257				
North Luton	2,265	1,045	3,310	Mole Valley	657	315	972				
South West Bedfordshire	1,583	967	2,550	North West Surrey	875	549	1,424				
Berkshire											
East Berkshire	1,307	809	2,116	Reigate	787	439	1,226				
Newbury	906	545	1,451	South West Surrey	627	298	925				
Reading East	1,841	677	2,518	Spelthorne	886	593	1,479				
Reading West	1,556	574	2,130	Woking	1,026	493	1,519				
Slough	2,173	1,065	3,238	West Sussex							
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,067	588	1,655	Arundel	1,418	782	2,200				
Wokingham	755	527	1,282	Chichester	1,116	612	1,728				
Buckinghamshire											
Aylesbury	1,004	690	1,694	Crawley	1,000	637	1,637				
Beaconsfield	706	401	1,107	Horsham	740	477	1,217				
Buckingham	1,131	611	1,742	Mid Sussex	736	482	1,218				
Chesham and Amersham	574	362	936	Shoreham	981	576	1,557				
Milton Keynes	3,004	1,633	4,637	Worthing	1,236	690	1,926				
Wycombe	1,278	624	1,902	Greater London							
East Sussex											
Bexhill and Battle	862	502	1,364	Barking	2,192	745	2,937				
Brighton Kempdown	2,653	1,185	3,838	Battersea	3,576	1,421	4,997				
Brighton Pavilion	2,588	1,231	3,819	Beckenham	1,619	720	2,339				
Eastbourne	1,674	887	2,561	Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,635	1,365	7,000				
Hastings and Rye	2,497	1,086	3,583	Bexley Heath	1,060	678	1,738				
Hove	2,131	1,211	3,352	Bow and Popular	5,165	1,625	6,790				
Lewes	1,113	765	1,878	Brent East	4,497	1,742	6,239				
Wealden	733	523	1,256	Brent North	1,859	915	2,774				
Essex											
Basildon	3,024	1,506	4,530	Brent South	4,156	1,599	5,755				
Billycrag	1,609	990	2,599	Brentford and Isleworth	2,079	1,014	3,093				
Braintree	1,297	880	2,177	Carshalton and Wallington	3,316	685	4,001				
Brentwood and Ongar	989	462	1,451	Chelsea	2,711	1,110	3,821				
Castle Point	1,534	849	2,383	Chingford	1,402	682	2,084				
Chelmsford	1,337	859	2,196	Chipping Barnet	1,056	595	1,651				
Epping Forest	1,321	759	2,080	Chislehurst	1,206	576	1,782				
Harlow	1,849	1,026	2,875	Croydon Central	2,790	1,066	3,856				
Harwich	2,556	1,168	3,724	Croydon North East	1,765	670	2,435				
North Colchester	1,884	1,143	3,027	Croydon North West	1,960	1,016	2,976				
Rochford	1,143	724	1,867	Croydon South	2,156	1,025	3,181				
Saffron Walden	910	564	1,474	Dagenham	836	480	1,316				
South Colchester and Maldon	1,717	1,184	2,901	Dulwich	2,011	926	2,937				
Southend East	2,420	938	3,358	Ealing North	2,959	1,143	4,102				
Southend West	1,656	804	2,460	Ealing Acton	2,056	1,008	3,064				
Thurrock	2,948	1,304	4,252	Ealing Southall	2,738	1,166	3,904				
Hampshire											
Aldershot	1,125	849	1,974	Edmonton	3,029	1,470	4,499				
Basingstoke	1,206	612	1,818	Eltham	2,358	1,116	3,474				
East Hampshire	1,048	674	1,722	Enfield North	1,928	868	2,796				
Eastleigh	1,954	1,136	3,090	Enfield Southgate	2,072	1,057	3,129				
Fareham	1,549	1,040	2,589	Erith and Crayford	1,525	768	2,293				
Gosport	1,767	1,227	2,994	Falham and Heston	2,031	1,040	3,071				
Havant	2,711	1,160	3,871	Finchley	2,325	1,345	3,670				
New Forest	1,210	614	1,824	Fulham	1,478	830	2,308				
North West Hampshire	896	545	1,441	Greenwich	3,585	1,623	5,208				
Portsmouth North	2,396	1,134	3,530	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,750	1,155	3,905				
Portsmouth South	4,206	1,828	6,034	Hackney South and Shoreditch	6,159	2,354	8,513				
Romsey and Waterside	1,786	887	2,673	Hammersmith	6,826	2,443	9,269				
Southampton Itchen	3,862	1,537	5,399	Hampstead and Highgate	4,235	1,478	5,713				
Southampton Test	3,349	1,234	4,583	Harrow East	3,374	1,618	4,992				
Winchester	990	508	1,498	Harrow West	1,864	1,054	2,918				
Hertfordshire											
Broxborough	1,425	804	2,229	Hayes and Harlington	1,304	725	2,029				
Hertford and Stortford	863	519	1,382	Hendon North	1,343	756	2,099				
Hertsmer	1,268	654	1,922	Hendon South	1,604	758	2,362				
North Hertfordshire	1,438	814	2,252	Holborn and St Pancras	1,664	744	2,408				
South West Hertfordshire	987	549	1,536	Hornchurch	5,604	2,174	7,778				
St Albans	1,123	567	1,690	Hornsey and Wood Green	1,332	755	2,087				
Stevenage	1,760	1,004	2,764	Ilford North	4,362	2,079	6,441				
Watford	1,557	831	2,388	Ilford South	1,441	760	2,201				
Welwyn Hatfield	1,209	657	1,866	Islington North	2,317	1,039	3,356				
West Hertfordshire	1,361	798	2,159	Islington South and Finsbury	5,790	2,302	8,092				
Isle of Wight											
Isle of Wight	3,941	2,370	6,311	Kensington	4,545	1,853	6,398				
Kent											
Ashford	1,563	965	2,528	Kingston-upon-Thames	2,974	1,319	4,293				
Canterbury	2,020	1,065	3,085	Lewisham East	1,169	533	1,702				
Dartford	1,603	891	2,494	Lewisham West	2,628	1,034	3,662				
Dover	2,341	1,069	3,410	Lewisham Deptford	3,093	1,251	4,344				
Faversham	2,514	1,560	4,074	Leyton	5,138	1,874	7,012				
Folkestone and Hythe	2,627	1,139	3,766	Mitcham and Morden	3,221	1,296	4,517				
Gillingham	2,022	1,229	3,251	Newham North East	1,929	904	2,833				
Gravesham	2,369	1,332	3,701	Newham North West	3,501	1,328	4,829				
Maidstone	1,377	744	2,121	Newham South	3,431	1,213	4,644				
Medway	2,144	1,150	3,294	Norwood	3,351	1,151	4,502				
Mid Kent	1,920	1,136	3,056	Old Bexley and Sidcup	4,960	1,808	6,768				
North Thanet	2,929	1,459	4,388	Orpington	876	549	1,425				
Sevenoaks	976	538	1,514	Peckham	1,195	549	1,744				
South Thanet	2,424	1,158	3,582	Putney	5,656	1,938	7,594				
Tonbridge and Malling	1,140	687	1,827	Ravensbourne	2,212	983	3,195				
Tunbridge Wells	909	480	1,389	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	940	555	1,495				
Oxfordshire											
Banbury	1,335	845	2,180	Romford	1,198	670	1,868				
Henley	707	348	1,055	Ruislip-Northwood	1,370	689	2,059				
Oxford East	1,954	849	2,803	Southwark and Bermondsey	713	411	1,124				
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,292	600	1,892	Streatham	3,832	1,439	5,271				
Wantage	802	429	1,231	Surbiton	653	381	1,034				
Witney	872	621	1,493	Sutton and Cheam	931	561	1,492				
Surrey											
Chertsey and Walton	928	490	1,418	The City of London	2,790	1,066	3,856				
East Surrey	662	351	1,013	Tooting	3,157	1,391	4,548				
EAST ANGLIA											
Cambridgeshire											
Cambridge	1,682	755	2,437	Tottenham	6,131	2,490	8,621				
Huntingdon	1,419	1,103	2,522	Twickenham	1,076	552	1,628				
North East Cambridgeshire	2,190	1,141	3,331	Upminster	1,459	677	2,136				
Peterborough	4,535	1,827	6,362	Uxbridge	1,228	658	1,886				
Staffordshire											
Burton	2,601	1,377	3,978	Vauxhall	6,262	2,310	8,572				
Canooch and Burntwood	2,740	1,491	4,231	Walthamstow	2,308	972	3,280				
Mid Staffordshire	2,127	1,391	3,518	Wanstead and Woodford	1,098	547	1,645				
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,197	1,126	3,323	Westminster North	4,873	2,093	6,966				
South East Staffordshire	2,917	1,590	4,507	Wimbledon	1,341	618	1,959				
South Staffordshire	2,675	1,510	4,185	Woolwich	3,573	1,667	5,240				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 11, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All				
Staffordshire Moorlands											
Stafford	2,077	1,155	3,232	Staffordshire Moorlands							
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,547	1,117	2,664	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,123	1,309	4,432				
Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,123	1,309	4,432	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,895	1,355	4,250				
Stoke-on-Trent North	2,895	1,355	4,250	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,413	1,284	3,697				
Stoke-on-Trent South	2,413	1,284	3,697	Warwickshire							
Warwickshire											
North Warwickshire	2,662	1,494	4,156	Warwickshire							
Nuneaton	2,719	1,370	4,089	North Warwickshire	2,662	1,494	4,156				
Rugby and Kenilworth	1,877	1,325	3,202	Nuneaton	2,719	1,370	4,089				
Stratford-on-Avon	1,392	984	2,376	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,877	1,325	3,202				
Warwick and Leamington	2,147	1,276	3,423	Stratford-on-Avon	1,392	984	2,376				
West Midlands											
West Midlands											
Aldridge-Brownhills	2,216	1,042	3,258	Warwick and Leamington	2,147	1,276	3,423				
Birmingham Edgbaston	3,207	1,313	4,520	West Midlands							
Birmingham Erdington	4,847	1,853	6,700	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,216	1,042	3,258				
Birmingham Hall Green	3,380	1,389	4,769	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,207	1,313	4,520				
Birmingham Ladywood	4,632	1,764	6,396	Birmingham Erdington	4,847	1,853	6,700				
Birmingham Northfield	5,965	2,223	8,188	Birmingham Hall Green	3,380	1,389	4,769				
Birmingham Northfield	5,177	1,927	7,104	Birmingham Ladywood	4,632	1,764	6,396				
Birmingham Perry Barr	4,797	1,946	6,743	Birmingham Northfield	5,965	2,223	8,188				
Birmingham Small Heath	6,718	2,114	8,832	Birmingham Northfield	5,177	1,927	7,104				
Birmingham Sparkbrook	5,871	1,814	7,685	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,797	1,946	6,743				
Birmingham Yardley	2,927	1,324	4,251	Birmingham Small Heath	6,718	2,114	8,832				
Birmingham Selly Oak	3,700	1,583	5,283	Birmingham Sparkbrook	5,871	1,814	7,685				
Coventry North East	4,867	2,012	6,879	Birmingham Yardley	2,927	1,324	4,251				
Coventry North West	2,714	1,374	4,088	Birmingham Selly Oak	3,700	1,583	5,283				
Coventry South East	3,930	1,527	5,457	Coventry North East	4,867	2,012	6,879				
Coventry South West	2,417	1,235	3,652	Coventry North West	2,714	1,374	4,088				
Dudley East	4,504	1,824	6,328	Coventry South East	3,930	1,527	5,457				
Dudley West	3,202	1,620	4,822	Coventry South West	2,417	1,235	3,652				
Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,519	1,278	3,797	Dudley East	4,504	1,824					

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 11, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire				Stockport	2,518	1,080	3,598
Harrrogate	1,552	894	2,446	Stretford	5,579	2,059	7,638
Richmond	1,845	1,312	3,157	Wigan	4,177	1,835	6,012
Ryedale	1,533	1,005	2,538	Worsley	3,357	1,477	4,834
Scarborough	3,040	1,540	4,580				
Selby	1,884	1,236	3,120	Merseyside	6,388	1,978	8,366
Skipton and Ripon	1,235	870	2,105	Birkenhead	7,024	2,234	9,258
York	3,402	1,569	4,971	Bootle	3,049	1,526	4,575
				Crosby	6,076	2,028	8,104
South Yorkshire				Knowsley North	5,827	2,150	7,977
Barnsley Central	4,104	1,236	5,340	Knowsley South	5,602	2,174	7,776
Barnsley East	3,662	1,240	4,902	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,034	1,778	6,812
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,654	1,367	5,021	Liverpool Garston	4,838	1,916	6,754
Don Valley	4,435	1,739	6,174	Liverpool Mossley Hill	7,631	2,448	10,079
Doncaster Central	5,079	1,978	7,057	Liverpool Riverside	7,456	2,575	10,031
Doncaster North	5,332	2,048	7,380	Liverpool Walton	6,111	2,012	8,123
Rother Valley	3,621	1,572	5,193	Liverpool West Derby	2,704	1,425	4,129
Rotherham	4,434	1,519	5,953	Southport	3,965	1,516	5,481
Sheffield Central	6,898	2,310	9,208	St Helens North	4,682	1,741	6,423
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,753	1,586	5,339	St Helens South	4,808	1,801	6,609
Sheffield Brightside	5,255	1,683	6,938	Wallasey	2,186	1,145	3,331
Sheffield Hallam	2,581	1,440	4,021	Wirral South	2,576	1,223	3,799
Sheffield Heeley	4,538	1,827	6,365	Wirral West			
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,293	1,736	5,029				
Wentworth	4,080	1,519	5,599				
				NORTH			
West Yorkshire				Cleveland			
Batley and Spennings	2,894	1,303	4,197	Hartlepool	5,813	1,796	7,609
Bradford North	4,724	1,569	6,293	Langbaugh	4,963	1,763	6,726
Bradford South	3,456	1,297	4,753	Middlesbrough	6,821	2,058	8,879
Bradford West	5,296	1,747	7,043	Redcar	5,594	1,695	7,289
Calder Valley	2,062	1,264	3,326	Stockton North	5,581	1,842	7,423
Colne Valley	2,018	1,124	3,142	Stockton South	4,508	1,830	6,338
Dewsbury	2,733	1,401	4,134				
Elmet	2,039	958	2,997	Cumbria			
Halifax	3,170	1,508	4,678	Barrow and Furness	2,296	1,412	3,708
Hemsworth	3,724	1,343	5,067	Carlisle	2,348	1,307	3,655
Huddersfield	3,008	1,449	4,457	Copeland	2,138	1,111	3,249
Keighley	2,132	1,100	3,232	Penrith and the Borders	1,579	1,210	2,789
Leeds Central	4,838	1,678	6,516	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,279	881	2,160
Leeds East	4,540	1,565	6,105	Workington	2,288	1,291	3,579
Leeds North East	2,640	1,221	3,861				
Leeds North West	2,226	1,045	3,271	Durham			
Leeds West	3,337	1,419	4,756	Bishop Auckland	3,863	1,515	5,378
Morley and Leeds South	2,577	1,038	3,615	City of Durham	2,859	1,187	4,046
Normanton	2,166	1,108	3,274	Darlington	3,717	1,500	5,217
Pontefract and Castleford	4,017	1,467	5,484	Easington	3,955	1,347	5,302
Pudsey	1,487	915	2,402	North Durham	4,138	1,487	5,625
Shipley	1,671	925	2,596	North West Durham	3,510	1,303	4,813
Wakefield	3,194	1,258	4,452	Sedgefield	3,042	1,142	4,184
				Northumberland			
NORTH WEST				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,517	1,094	3,611
Cheshire				Blyth Valley	3,269	1,224	4,493
City of Chester	3,324	1,419	4,743	Hexham	1,188	789	1,977
Congleton	1,225	931	2,156	Wansbeck	3,638	1,178	4,816
Crewe and Nantwich	2,442	1,376	3,818				
Edisbury	2,412	1,237	3,649	Tyne and Wear			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,540	1,563	5,103	Blaydon	3,150	1,201	4,351
Halton	4,550	1,961	6,511	Gateshead East	4,321	1,614	5,935
Macclesfield	1,482	968	2,450	Houghton and Washington	5,165	1,894	7,059
Tatton	1,818	1,018	2,836	Jarrow	4,846	1,551	6,397
Warrington North	3,604	1,527	5,131	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,604	1,472	5,076
Warrington South	3,657	1,453	5,110	Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,681	1,623	6,304
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,918	1,488	5,406
Lancashire				South Shields	4,695	1,661	6,356
Blackburn	4,486	1,481	5,967	Sunderland North	7,068	2,134	9,202
Blackpool North	3,738	1,509	5,247	Sunderland South	5,471	2,035	7,506
Blackpool South	3,862	1,807	5,669	Tyne Bridge	6,498	1,833	8,331
Burnley	3,049	1,340	4,389	Tynemouth	3,746	1,447	5,193
Chorley	2,154	1,304	3,458	Wallsend	4,788	1,850	6,638
Fylde	1,635	856	2,491				
Hyndburn	2,030	1,037	3,067	WALES			
Lancaster	1,971	861	2,832	Clywd			
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,736	1,313	4,049	Alyn and Deeside	2,187	1,109	3,296
Pendle	2,095	1,127	3,222	Ciwyd North West	3,354	1,549	4,903
Preston	4,557	1,609	6,166	Ciwyd South West	2,202	1,028	3,230
Ribble Valley	924	665	1,589	Delyn	2,643	1,210	3,853
Rossendale and Darwen	2,209	1,239	3,448	Wrexham	2,573	1,169	3,742
South Ribble	2,046	1,257	3,303				
West Lancashire	4,018	1,709	5,727	Dyfed			
Wyre	2,215	1,084	3,299	Carmarthen	2,521	1,203	3,724
				Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,588	1,175	3,763
Greater Manchester				Llanelli	2,692	1,178	3,870
Aldridge and Stalybridge	1,669	809	2,478	Pembroke	4,299	1,867	6,166
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,831	1,333	4,164				
Bolton North East	3,192	1,251	4,443	Gwent			
Bolton South East	3,854	1,482	5,336	Blaenau Gwent	3,280	1,020	4,300
Bolton West	2,707	1,424	4,131	Islwyn	2,288	908	3,196
Bury North	2,251	1,160	3,411	Monmouth	1,703	923	2,626
Bury South	2,222	1,199	3,421	Newport East	2,867	1,180	4,047
Cheadle	1,182	814	1,996	Newport West	3,145	1,218	4,363
Davyhulme	2,499	1,021	3,520	Torfaen	3,022	1,369	4,391
Denton and Reddish	3,221	1,427	4,648				
Eccles	3,196	1,322	4,518	Gwynedd			
Hazel Grove	1,670	972	2,642	Caernarfon	2,467	1,025	3,492
Heywood and Middleton	3,088	1,466	4,554	Conwy	2,505	1,148	3,653
Leigh	3,540	1,588	5,128	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,237	736	1,973
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,798	1,140	2,938	Ynys Mon	2,930	1,394	4,324
Makerfield	3,434	1,705	5,139				
Manchester Central	7,651	2,257	9,908	Mid Glamorgan			
Manchester Blackley	4,311	1,567	5,878	Bridgend	2,238	959	3,197
Manchester Gorton	4,796	1,657	6,453	Caerphilly	3,378	1,107	4,485
Manchester Withington	4,488	1,793	6,281	Cynon Valley	2,970	1,018	3,988
Manchester Wythenshawe	4,402	1,314	5,716	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,381	1,127	4,508
Oldham Central and Royton	3,480	1,551	5,031	Ogmore	2,828	854	3,682
Oldham West	2,451	1,177	3,628	Pontypridd	2,842	1,026	3,868
Rochdale	3,649	1,545	5,194	Rhondda	3,184	1,072	4,256
Salford East	5,323	1,585	6,908				
Stalybridge and Hyde	3,172	1,565	4,737				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 11, 1988

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Powys				Strathclyde region			
Brecon and Radnor	1,344	762	2,106	Argyll and Bute	2,383	1,466	3,849
Montgomery	1,055	676	1,731	Ayr	3,126	1,397	4,523
				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,530	1,723	6,253
South Glamorgan				Clydebank and Milingavie	3,220	1,115	4,335
Cardiff Central	3,713	1,483	5,196	Clydesdale	3,037	1,399	4,436
Cardiff North	1,487	655	2,142	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,724	1,334	4,058
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,548	1,037	4,585	Cunninghame North	3,496	1,535	5,031
Cardiff West	3,883	1,195	5,078	Cunninghame South	4,053	1,516	5,569
Vale of Glamorgan	2,947	1,316	4,263	Dumbarton	3,421	1,914	5,335
				East Kilbride	2,796	1,620	4,416
West Glamorgan				Eastwood	1,909	995	2,904
Aberavon	2,692	816	3,508	Glasgow Cathcart	2,808	1,063	3,871
Gower	1,886	911	2,797	Glasgow Central	5,394	1,801	7,195
Neath	2,542	1,046	3,588	Glasgow Garscadden	4,244	1,220	5,464
Swansea East	3,448	1,127	4,575	Glasgow Govan	4,222	1,392	5,614
Swansea West	3,751	1,242	4,993	Glasgow Hillhead	3,540	1,736	5,276
				Glasgow Maryhill	5,500	1,911	7,411
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Pollock	5,246	1,556	6,802
Borders region				Glasgow Provan	5,937	1,712	7,649
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,259	655	1,914	Glasgow Rutherglen	4,434	1,553	5,987
Tweeddale, Etrick and Lauderdale	1,014	517	1,531	Glasgow Shettleston	4,692	1,463	6,155
				Glasgow Springburn	5,933	1,969	7,902
Central region				Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,199	1,850	8,049
Clackmannan	2,875	1,268	4,143	Hamilton	4,126	1,658	5,784
Falkirk East	2,935	1,434	4,369	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,590	1,466	5,056
Falkirk West	2,451	1,263	3,714	Monklands East	3,987	1,534	5,521
Stirling	2,380	1,252	3,632	Monklands West	3,162	1,397	4,559
				Motherwell North	3,973	1,716	5,689
Dumfries and Galloway region				Motherwell South	3,367	1,258	4,625
Dumfries	2,250	1,321	3,571	Paisley North	3,485	1,486	4,971
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,356	1,327	3,683</				

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1987 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
Feb 11	546	440	26	85	116	74	76	163	68	55	174	1,383	—	1,383

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

* Included in South East.

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1987 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	269	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
Feb 11	138	100	143	118	792	652	586	512	722	310	2,874	6,847	1,572	8,419

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

* Included in South East.

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

																	THOUSAND		
	United Kingdom†	Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark*	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece**	Irish Republic**	Italy||	Japan†	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain**	Sweden xx	Switzerland*	United States xx	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Monthly																			
1987 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	31.0	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	2,951	76	19.7	6,845	
Nov	2,686	567	166	417	1,024	215	2,670	2,133	110	241	3,325	1,560	680	31.4	2,998	76	21.0	6,802	
Dec	2,696	620	201	422	1,025	..	2,677	2,308	137	250	3,447	..	697	31.5	3,024	71	..	6,526	
1988 Jan	2,722	..	..	432	1,161	..	2,689	2,519	..	252	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	7,603
Feb	2,665	..	..	428	..	..	..	2,517	..	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage rate: latest month	9.6	7.8	7.1	15.6	8.9	7.9	10.9	8.9	7.3	19.4	14.8	2.5	14.4	2.1	21.2	1.6	0.7	6.3	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Annual averages																			
				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	2,643	124	27.0	8,312	
1986	3,180	611	152	443	1,236	214	2,517	2,223	110	236	3,173	1,667	712	35.9	2,759	98	22.8	8,237	
1987	2,881	629	165	435	1,172	..	2,623	2,233	..	247	3,294	..	686	..	..	84	..	7,410
Monthly																			
1987 Jan	3,114	638	176	444	1,255	216	2,613	2,198	..	245	3,238	1,790	691	35.0	2,869	80	..	8,023	
Feb	3,066	632	168	437	1,252	213	2,655	2,193	..	246	3,286	1,770	691	35.0	2,889	95	..	7,967	
Mar	3,037	651	179	440	1,254	217	2,676	2,225	..	246	3,263	1,740	693	34.3	2,897	95	..	7,854	
Apr	3,021	641	163	440	1,211	218	2,659	2,226	..	250	3,136	1,800	689	31.4	2,900	90	..	7,500	
May	2,951	634	162	438	1,188	218	2,661	2,218	..	250	3,233	1,940	684	31.6	2,912	92	..	7,546	
June	2,922	619	161	442	1,175	217	2,645	2,239	..	250	3,239	1,800	682	32.3	2,920	87	..	7,260	
July	2,873	645	154	441	1,190	217	2,638	2,250	..	250	3,297	1,660	686	30.5	2,926	81	..	7,224	
Aug	2,826	630	159	434	1,151	215	2,649	2,246	..	248	3,373	1,700	681	29.5	2,924	93	..	7,221	
Sept	2,772	596	160	430	1,130	217	2,597	2,252	..	247	3,376	1,670	681	31.8	2,946	65	..	7,091	
Oct	2,714	635	161	427	1,111	218	2,572	2,249	..	245	3,340	1,660	683	33.2	2,970	77	..	7,177	
Nov	2,651	619	159	425	1,081	218	2,546	2,242	..	245	3,335	1,630	682	33.6	2,965	82	..	7,090	
Dec	2,614	610	174 e	421	1,070	..	2,573	2,256	..	245	3,414	..	685	30.0	2,980	71	..	6,978	
1988 Jan	2,565	..	..	414	1,072	..	2,578	2,221	..	243	..	..	680	..	..	..	..	7,046
Feb	2,531	..	..	412 e	..	..	..	2,222	..	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,938
Percentage rate: latest month	9.1	7.8	6.1	15.0	8.1	8.0	10.4	7.9	..	18.9	14.7	2.7	13.9	2.0	20.9	1.7	..	5.7	
latest three months change on previous three months	-0.5	-0.1	+0.3	-0.4	-0.5	N/C	-0.1	-0.1	..	-0.1	N/C	-0.1	N/C	+0.1	+0.3	N/C	..	-0.1	
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)																			
Latest month	Dec	Dec	..	Dec	Dec	..	Dec	Nov	Nov	Dec	Nov	Aug	Dec	..	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.

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

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	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
	Feb 11	345.2	9.4	335.8	-51.5	220.5	5.2	215.3	-41.3	124.6	51.0	4.2	120.4	-10.2
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	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 10	321.5	8.4	313.1	+26.2	202.6	4.8	197.8	+25.8	119.0	49.8	3.6	115.3	+0.4
	Feb 11	406.6	11.3	395.3	-51.0	264.5	6.3	258.2	-30.2	142.1	57.9	5.0	137.1	-20.8

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

† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

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

INFLOW		OUTFLOW																		THOUSAND
Great Britain Month ending	Age group										All ages									All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Under 18		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54†	55-59†	60 and over†	
MALE																				
1987 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	9.5	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	26.2	32.9	63.6	35.4	22.3	33.1	23.5	11.5	7.8	256.4	27.3	44.0	81.6	40.7	27.0	39.3	24.2	9.9	9.3	303.2
Nov 12	17.8	26.1	58.2	34.3	22.3	34.1	23.6	11.1	7.1	234.6	19.6	27.0	59.7	35.2	23.2	35.2	22.7	9.2	9.1	241.0
Dec 10	14.9	22.3	51.3	32.1	21.4	32.1	21.7	9.9	6.3	211.9	12.3	19.6	44.3	26.6	17.6	27.7	18.5	7.7	7.3	181.5
1988 Jan 14	16.0	21.6	49.9	31.0	20.5	30.8	21.3	10.3	6.9	208.4	10.9	17.1	41.7	26.5	17.5	26.1	17.2	7.2	7.3	171.6
Feb 11	16.0	23.1	52.5	32.6	21.4	31.8	21.4	9.5	6.2	214.4	15.0	23.7	55.8	36.2	23.9	35.9	23.4	9.2	9.1	232.2
FEMALE																				
1987 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	147.2
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	20.7	25.3	39.8	21.2	11.6	16.5	10.8	3.7	—	149.5	19.9	34.9	54.5	26.2	15.1	20.9	12.0	3.7	0.1	187.3
Nov 12	13.7	18.3	35.3	20.3	11.1	16.3	11.1	3.8	—	129.9	14.6	21.5	39.2	22.5	12.8	17.7	10.9	3.4	0.1	142.8
Dec 10	11.0	14.3	28.6	17.3	9.7	14.2	9.4	3.1	—	107.6	9.3	15.0	28.9	16.6	9.2	12.5	8.2	2.5	0.1	102.5
1988 Jan 14	12.9	16.8	33.3	19.6	11.3	17.1	10.7	3.5	—	125.2	8.2	13.4	27.7	17.8	10.5	14.3	8.8	2.9	0.1	103.7
Feb 11	12.3	16.4	31.8	19.7	11.3	15.5	10.4	3.2	—	120.5	11.5	17.2	34.2	21.3	12.1	16.4	10.5	3.2	0.1	126.6
Changes on a year earlier																				
MALE																				
1987 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	-1.8	-1.5	-3.6	-1.6	-2.0	-3.9	-2.8	-1.8	-2.7	-21.8	-7.4	-4.5	+2.8	+3.0	+2.4	+2.6	+1.8	+1.2	-0.2	-1.5
Nov 12	-3.0	-1.8	-3.0	-2.2	-2.7	-4.3	-3.6	-2.3	-2.6	-25.4	-3.3	-1.1	+1.0	+2.6	+0.9	+1.6	+1.6	+0.8	-0.5	+3.7
Dec 10	-2.0	-1.8	-3.1	-0.7	-1.4	-3.2	-2.8	-0.9	-1.3	-17.4	-2.8	-2.5	-2.8	+0.3	-0.3	-0.7	+0.1	+0.4	-0.6	-9.0
1988 Jan 14	-2.0	-0.7	-1.3	-0.3	-1.2	-3.4	-4.2	-1.9	-1.6	-16.6	+1.2	+1.9	+6.1	+5.2	+3.0	+3.3	+2.1	+1.1	+0.2	+24.1
Feb 11	-2.8	-3.8	-7.8	-5.3	-4.5	-8.0	-5.6	-2.1	-1.7	-41.6	-3.0	-3.0	-6.6	-2.4	-2.9	-5.7	-2.4	-0.6	-1.3	-28.0
FEMALE																				
1987 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	—	—	-36.6	-7.9	-2.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	+0.8	+0.3	—	-12.9
Oct 8	-1.0	-1.3	-5.5	-3.6	-1.9	-1.9	-1.0	-0.6	—	-16.9	+5.2	+0.6	+0.2	+0.2	+1.0	+1.1	+0.5	0.0	—	-9.4
Nov 12	-1.9	-1.7	-3.6	-2.7	-1.4	-1.6	-0.8	-0.3	—	-14.1	-2.9	-2.2	-2.3	-1.4	-1.0	-0.3	+0.7	+0.2	—	-8.9
Dec 10	-1.5	-2.6	-2.8	-1.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	—	-9.8	-2.6	-3.3	-4.6	-2.8	-1.6	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1	—	-16.5
1988 Jan 14	-1.7	-1.3	-1.9	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	—	-7.3	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	-0.8	-0.4	—	+0.8	+0.2	—	+0.3
Feb 11	-1.8	-2.2	-3.2	-1.5	-0.8	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	—	-10.5	-2.1	-2.9	-5.3	-4.4	-2.9	-2.3	-0.6	-0.2	—	-20.6

* 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.

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

GREAT BRITAIN										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)										
January 1987	19.5	25.0	18.5	14.3	12.3	9.9	11.5	18.4	7.9	13.6
January 1988	14.0	19.3	15.1	12.1	10.3	8.3	9.8	16.2	5.7	11.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
October 1986-January 1987	12.2	11.3	7.5	4.8	3.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.7	4.5
October 1987-January 1988	11.5	11.4	7.7	5.0	3.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.3	4.4
Change	-0.7	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
October 1986-January 1987	53.0	41.3	36.1	31.5	28.1	26.7	21.6	17.0	39.5	30.3
October 1987-January 1988	69.5	54.2	47.8	43.0	37.3	34.8	28.4	22.6	54.5	39.6
Change	+16.5	+12.9	+11.7	+11.5	+9.2	+8.1	+6.8	+5.6	+15.0	+9.3
FEMALE										
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)										
January 1987	15.6	19.4	13.9	11.9	7.6	4.5	5.8	6.3		8.8
January 1988	11.7	14.7	11.0	9.4	6.0	3.8	5.1	5.6		7.1
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
October 1986-January 1987	9.8	8.9	6.4	4.7	3.0	1.9	1.5	0.9		3.5
October 1987-January 1988	9.3	8.8	6.4	4.7	3.0	1.9	1.6	0.9		3.5
Change	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0		0.0
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
October 1986-January 1987	54.6	47.6	45.8	43.6	44.0	42.6	26.9	14.1		41.0
October 1987-January 1988	67.6	60.0	57.8	54.9	55.1	51.8	34.5	20.2		50.9
Change	+13.0	+12.4	+12.0	+11.3	+11.1	+9.2	+7.6	+6.1		+9.9
MALE AND FEMALE										
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)										
January 1987	17.6	22.3	16.5	13.4	10.5	7.6	9.0	11.0		11.6
January 1988	12.9	17.1	13.3	11.0	8.7	6.4	7.7	9.4		9.6
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
October 1986-January 1987	11.1	10.1	7.1	4.8	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.2		4.1
October 1987-January 1988	10.4	10.1	7.1	4.9	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.0		4.0
Change	-0.7	0.0	0.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2		-0.1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
October 1986-January 1987	53.6	44.0	39.6	35.8	32.6	30.8	23.1	21.0		33.7
October 1987-January 1988	68.7	56.5	51.3	47.0	42.2	39.1	30.1	27.7		43.1
Change	+15.1	+12.5	+11.7	+11.2	+9.6	-8.3	+7.0	+6.7		+9.4

* These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.
 † The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment, the unemployed and self employed and HM Forces.
 ‡ The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters.
 § While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest error.
 Note: The unemployment rates and likelihood of becoming unemployed by age are expressed as a percentage of the whole working population at mid 1987 and the rates are consistent with tables 2.1 to 2.3 and 2.23.

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

GREAT BRITAIN										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
Completed spells (computerised records only)										
October 1986-January 1987	7.3	11.5	12.7	12.8	13.5	12.8	12.1	12.2	21.4	11.9
October 1987-January 1988	5.9	10.0	12.0	13.8	15.0	14.4	13.2	14.6	26.3	12.0
Change	-1.4	-1.5	-0.7	+1.0	+1.5	+1.6	+1.1	+2.4	+4.9	+0.1
Uncompleted spells (all records)										
January 1987	16.8	22.2	28.2	40.6	50.1	58.2	68.3	88.7	28.7	40.9
January 1988	15.2	20.2	24.6	35.9	48.0	60.3	77.3	105.1	29.6	40.0
Change	-1.6	-2.0	-3.6	-4.7	-2.1	+2.1	+9.0	+16.4	+0.9	-0.9
FEMALE										
Completed spells (computerised records only)										
October 1986-January 1987	7.4	10.6	12.6	18.9	16.8	11.1	11.8	12.7	39.5	11.9
October 1987-January 1988	5.9	9.5	11.8	17.2	16.4	11.3	12.8	16.8	42.7	11.4
Change	-1.5	-1.1	-0.8	-1.7	-0.4	+0.2	+1.0	+4.1	+3.2	-0.5
Uncompleted spells (all records)										
January 1987	16.5	22.4	24.4	25.8	26.9	30.9	53.6	96.1	179.4	28.1
January 1988	15.0	20.2	21.7	23.5	24.6	28.6	56.0	108.8	203.6	25.7
Change	-1.5	-2.2	-2.7	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	+2.4	+12.7	+24.2	-2.4
MALE AND FEMALE										
Completed spells (computerised records only)										
October 1986-January 1987	7.3	11.0	12.6	15.3	14.8	12.2	12.0	12.3	21.7	11.9
October 1987-January 1988	5.9	9.7	11.9	15.1	15.5	12.9	13.1	15.2	26.7	11.8
Change	-1.4	-1.3	-0.7	-0.2	+0.7	+0.7	+1.1	+2.9	+5.0	-0.1
Uncompleted spells (all records)										
January 1987	16.7	22.3	26.3	33.4	39.4	47.3	63.6	90.6	29.2	35.8
January 1988	15.1	20.2	23.5	29.9	37.4	47.4	70.4	106.0	30.2	34.6
Change	-1.6	-2.1	-2.8	-3.5	-2.0	+0.1	+6.8	+15.4	+1.0	-1.2

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

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

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
January 1987	9.7	10.9	9.2	11.1	15.1	12.2	16.0	18.2	19.9	17.7	18.6	13.6
January 1988	7.6	9.0	6.9	8.9	12.2	10.2	13.5	15.5	17.3	15.0	16.5	11.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
October 1986-January 1987	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.1	4.9	5.2	6.1	5.6	6.0	4.5
October 1987-January 1988	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.6	3.9	4.0	5.0	5.3	6.1	5.7	6.1	4.4
Change	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
October 1986-January 1987	36.4	33.0	36.2	38.0	25.5	29.4	28.2	26.6	27.3	30.0	26.6	30.3
October 1987-January 1988	48.1	42.6	51.8	49.0	34.5	37.9	36.9	34.7	35.4	37.1	34.9	39.6
Change	+11.7	+9.6	+15.6	+11.0	+9.0	+8.5	+8.7	+8.1	+8.1	+7.1	+8.3	+9.3
FEMALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
January 1987	6.5	7.0	7.3	8.7	10.2	8.6	9.8	10.5	11.2	11.0	11.3	8.8
January 1988	4.9	5.5	5.7	7.0	8.3	6.8	8.2	8.8	9.4	9.0	9.7	7.1
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
October 1986-January 1987	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.5
October 1987-January 1988	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.8	3.5
Change	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	0.0
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
October 1986-January 1987	45.9	43.5	45.2	44.8	35.3	41.1	39.2	38.7	37.5	42.0	37.4	41.0
October 1987-January 1988	57.4	52.2	58.2	54.7	43.7	50.9	49.3	47.6	45.8	52.7	47.4	50.9
Change	+11.5	+8.7	+13.0	+9.9	+8.4	+9.8	+10.1	+8.9	+8.3	+10.7	+10.0	+9.9
MALE AND FEMALE												
Unemployment rates												
January 1987	8.4	9.3	8.5	10.1	13.2	10.7	13.5	14.9	16.4	15.0	15.5	11.6
January 1988	6.5	7.6	6.4	8.1	10.6	8.8	11.3	12.6	14.1	12.6	13.6	9.6
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
October 1986-January 1987	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.4	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	4.1
October 1987-January 1988	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.3	3.7	3.7	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.5	4.0
Change	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
October 1986-January 1987	39.6	36.2	39.4	40.5	28.5	33.3	31.5	30.2	30.2	32.9	29.9	33.7
October 1987-January 1988	51.1	45.5	54.1	51.1	37.4	42.0	40.6	52.4	38.2	41.5	38.7	43.1
Change	+11.5	+9.3	+14.7	+10.6	+8.9	+8.7	+9.1	+22.2	+8.0	+8.6	+8.8	+9.4

* See footnote to table 2.21.
 † See footnote to table 2.21.
 ‡ See footnote to table 2.21.
 ** Included in the South East.
 Note: See note to table 2.21

UNEMPLOYMENT Median* duration of unemployment by region and sex 2.24

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
October 1986-January 1987	10.6	12.5	8.9	10.2	15.9	11.9	12.0	14.3	12.5	14.2	12.1	11.9
October 1987-January 1988	11.1	13.4	8.7	9.5	15.8	11.6	11.9	14.0	12.4	13.0	12.7	12.0
Change	+0.5	+0.9	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-1.2	+0.6	+0.1
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
January 1987	36.1	41.3	29.0	29.3	53.9	39.5	44.7	49.4	47.3	41.4	38.2	40.9
January 1988	36.0	40.7	29.6	26.7	53.7	41.3	44.7	45.9	44.4	36.2	38.7	40.0
Change	-0.1	-0.6	+0.6	-2.6	-0.2	+1.8	—	-3.5	-2.9	-5.2	+0.5	-0.9
FEMALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
October 1986-January 1987	10.6	11.3	10.3	10.6	15.2	12.3	12.8	12.3	14.6	11.7	12.4	11.9
October 1987-January 1988	10.6	11.9	8.9	9.9	14.1	11.7	11.8	11.7	12.4	10.8	11.8	11.4
Change	—	+0.6	-1.4	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	-1.0	-0.6	-2.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.5
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
January 1987	26.4	28.7	24.7	24.4	33.7	27.3	29.5	30.7	31.9	25.7	27.1	28.1
January 1988	25.6	27.9	22.7	22.7	31.3	25.5	25.9	26.9	27.5	23.4	25.2	25.7
Change	-0.8	-0.8	-2.0	-1.7	-2.4	-1.8	-3.6	-3.8	-4.4	-2.3	-1.9	-2.4
MALE AND FEMALE												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
October 1986-January 1987	10.6	12.1	9.5	10.4	15.6	12.1	12.3	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.2	11.9
October 1987-January 1988	10.9	12.7	8.8	9.6	15.2	11.6	11.8	12.8	12.4	1		

2.25 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by age*: Oct 9, 1987 to Jan 14, 1988

GREAT BRITAIN Duration of completed spells unemployment in weeks	Age groups													All	
	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over		
MALE															
Inflow	24.8	28.0	36.8	38.8	172.1	105.0	69.1	56.2	48.3	37.9	33.8	33.8	22.0	706.8	
Outflow															
One or less	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.3	14.5	8.2	5.3	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	58.8	
Over 1 and up to 2	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.4	10.2	6.2	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	43.8	
Over 2 and up to 4	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.8	17.0	9.8	6.2	5.3	4.9	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.1	69.0	
Over 4 and up to 6	3.6	2.8	3.6	2.9	12.9	7.2	4.7	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.5	53.4	
Over 6 and up to 8	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.3	9.9	5.5	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.1	40.2	
Over 8 and up to 13	3.7	3.3	4.4	4.2	17.9	10.1	6.2	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.0	2.8	1.9	70.3	
Over 13 and up to 26	2.3	3.9	5.5	6.0	27.2	13.8	8.5	6.6	5.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	2.8	94.9	
Over 26 and up to 39	0.4	1.9	2.5	3.1	13.9	8.5	5.6	4.3	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	55.2	
Over 39 and up to 52	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	7.1	4.9	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	32.6	
over 52 and up to 65	—	1.1	1.5	1.6	6.7	4.4	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.3	5.8	33.5	
over 65 and up to 78	—	0.4	1.1	1.1	5.1	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	19.9	
over 78 and up to 104	—	0.2	1.2	1.0	4.6	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	20.2	
over 104 and up to 156	—	—	0.7	1.1	4.9	3.8	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	19.7	
over 156	—	—	—	0.3	6.0	6.6	5.4	4.9	4.3	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	32.1	
Duration not available	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.0	12.7	7.5	6.9	3.5	3.6	10.2	18.6	5.4	73.4	
All	22.3	25.7	35.4	35.1	159.9	108.4	70.7	58.3	48.4	39.2	37.9	44.7	31.0	717.0	
	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over	All		
FEMALE															
Inflow	19.3	21.5	27.5	26.2	105.7	62.1	34.8	26.9	24.6	18.8	15.0	11.2	393.6		
Outflow															
one or less	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.4	9.0	4.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	34.9		
over 1 and up to 2	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	7.4	3.7	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	27.4		
over 2 and up to 4	2.3	2.5	3.4	3.0	11.9	6.0	3.6	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	43.2		
over 4 and up to 6	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.3	8.6	4.5	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.6	32.4		
over 6 and up to 8	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.8	6.4	3.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	24.0		
over 8 and up to 13	2.5	2.6	3.9	3.1	11.4	5.9	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.9	41.4		
over 13 and up to 26	1.7	3.0	4.4	4.4	17.9	8.9	5.0	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	57.3		
over 26 and up to 39	0.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	9.0	6.5	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	33.1		
over 39 and up to 52	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	5.6	4.7	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	21.1		
over 52 and up to 65	—	0.9	1.1	1.4	6.4	7.9	4.2	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	28.1		
over 65 and up to 78	—	0.3	0.8	0.8	2.7	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	10.9		
over 78 and up to 104	—	0.1	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	8.9		
over 104 and up to 156	—	—	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	7.7		
over 156	—	—	—	0.3	3.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	8.7		
Duration not available	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	6.5	3.5	3.2	2.4	1.8	5.2	3.9	30.8		
All	16.1	20.1	28.6	26.8	105.5	68.4	38.9	28.8	25.2	19.5	17.9	13.9	409.8		

* Ages of claimants relate to their ages either at the time of becoming unemployed, or when they cease to be unemployed as appropriate.

2.26 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by region: Oct 9, 1987 to Jan 14, 1988

Duration of completed spells unemployment in weeks	Region											Great Britain	
	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland		
MALE													
Inflow	184.2	89.5	21.9	55.1	60.4	45.6	70.0	91.0	51.8	39.9	86.8	706.8	
Outflow													
one or less	20.1	9.1	2.2	5.1	4.8	3.8	5.7	6.2	3.3	2.5	5.2	58.8	
over 1 and up to 2	11.9	4.8	1.8	3.4	3.7	3.2	4.6	4.9	3.4	2.1	4.7	43.8	
over 2 and up to 4	19.3	8.1	2.5	5.8	5.5	4.4	6.8	8.3	5.2	3.6	7.7	69.0	
over 4 and up to 6	14.5	6.3	1.8	4.4	4.6	3.3	5.2	6.5	4.1	2.9	6.2	53.4	
over 6 and up to 8	10.6	4.7	1.3	3.1	3.4	2.4	4.1	5.0	3.0	2.4	4.8	40.2	
over 8 and up to 13	19.1	9.2	2.1	5.4	6.2	4.1	6.5	9.0	5.5	4.2	8.2	70.3	
over 13 and up to 26	26.7	13.4	2.6	6.9	8.9	5.7	8.9	12.2	6.7	5.4	11.1	94.9	
over 26 and up to 39	14.7	7.7	1.5	3.6	5.3	3.4	5.3	7.2	4.3	3.3	6.6	55.2	
over 39 and up to 52	8.6	4.5	0.8	2.1	3.4	2.1	3.0	4.3	2.5	1.9	4.0	32.6	
over 52 and up to 65	8.4	4.2	1.0	2.2	3.6	2.2	3.4	4.4	2.7	2.0	3.7	33.5	
over 65 and up to 78	5.1	2.9	0.5	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.8	1.5	1.1	2.4	19.9	
over 78 and up to 104	5.5	3.2	0.5	1.1	2.2	1.2	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.1	2.5	20.2	
over 104 and up to 156	5.0	2.9	0.5	1.0	2.4	1.1	2.0	2.8	1.5	1.1	2.2	19.7	
over 156	7.1	4.1	0.7	1.5	4.3	2.0	3.4	5.3	2.6	2.0	3.3	32.1	
Duration not available	23.3	14.7	2.0	5.3	6.2	3.9	6.3	10.4	4.2	3.7	8.2	73.4	
All	199.9	99.8	21.6	52.0	66.5	44.0	69.2	92.1	51.8	39.2	80.8	717.0	
FEMALE													
Inflow	101.0	46.0	13.3	33.7	35.0	26.2	37.4	51.8	24.3	22.1	48.8	393.6	
Outflow													
one or less	11.4	4.8	1.3	3.1	2.7	2.2	3.2	4.0	1.8	1.8	3.5	34.9	
over 1 and up to 2	7.5	2.8	1.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.5	1.5	1.5	3.1	27.4	
over 2 and up to 4	12.0	5.1	1.5	3.7	3.6	2.8	4.0	5.5	2.6	2.4	4.8	43.2	
over 4 and up to 6	8.5	3.7	1.2	2.7	2.8	2.2	3.0	4.2	2.0	2.0	3.8	32.4	
over 6 and up to 8	6.3	2.8	0.8	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.3	3.2	1.5	1.5	2.8	24.0	
over 8 and up to 13	11.0	5.1	1.3	3.4	3.8	2.7	3.9	5.4	2.7	2.3	4.9	41.4	
over 13 and up to 26	15.5	7.6	1.7	4.4	5.5	3.8	5.5	7.3	3.6	3.2	6.8	57.3	
over 26 and up to 39	9.0	4.2	1.0	2.3	3.3	2.2	3.1	4.2	2.3	1.8	3.9	33.1	
over 39 and up to 52	5.4	2.4	0.6	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.0	2.6	21.1	
over 52 and up to 65	7.3	3.1	0.9	2.3	3.1	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.7	1.4	3.1	28.1	
over 65 and up to 78	2.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	10.9	
over 78 and up to 104	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	8.9	
over 104 and up to 156	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	7.7	
over 156	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	8.7	
Duration not available	9.5	5.4	0.9	2.6	2.7	1.6	2.6	4.1	1.7	1.7	3.3	30.8	
All	112.2	51.7	13.3	32.5	38.4	27.3	39.0	52.9	25.2	22.4	46.6	409.8	

* Included in the South East.
Note: See note to table 2.21.

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
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	26,242	234,977
1986	39,284	24,737	5,001	16,509	22,645	21,283	27,151 R	40,132	22,679	194,684 R	11,359	32,882	238,001 R
1987	19,637	12,079	2,168	13,439	12,191	14,617	15,182	22,801	11,832	111,867	4,657	20,235	136,759
1986 Q4	7,330	5,201	2,003	3,688	4,016	5,327	5,406 R	12,059	6,552	46,381 R	2,573	7,337	56,291 R
1987 Q1	8,555	5,378	524	3,102	3,692	8,208	7,756 R	7,510	4,593	43,940 R	1,481	6,218	51,639 R
Q2	4,421	2,856	592	3,616	3,966	2,988	2,396 R	5,131	3,484	26,594 R	1,053	6,494	34,141 R
Q3	2,966	1,552	443	3,383	2,530	1,333	2,787 R	5,166	1,825	20,433 R	1,075	3,652	25,160 R
Q4	3,695	2,293	609	3,338	2,003	2,088	2,243	4,994	1,930	20,900	1,048	3,871	25,819
1987 Jan	2,414	1,948	190	831	1,132	2,936	1,884 R	1,655	1,129	12,171 R	400	2,139	14,710 R
Feb	3,023	1,992	100	736	1,291	2,116	2,180 R	2,767	1,528	13,741 R	355	1,774	15,870 R
Mar	3,118	1,438	234	1,535	1,269	3,156	3,692 R	3,088	1,936	18,028 R	726	2,305	

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

THOUSAND

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	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 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
Feb 5	247.9	-1.6	-6.8	237.9	0.1	243.9	4.3	168.6	3.0

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.

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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland‡	United Kingdom
1986 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	16.6	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
Feb 5	100.1	36.5	8.7	19.5	24.5	12.9	15.8	21.9	11.4	11.0	19.2	244.9	3.0	247.9

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

VACANCIES 3.3 Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland‡	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)														
1983	52.9	22.9	5.3	13.6	11.5	8.7	10.5	15.3	7.5	7.8	17.1	150.2	1.2	151.4
1984	62.5	27.5	5.8	14.8	12.5	8.8	10.3	16.6	8.2	8.2	16.5	164.1	1.5	165.6
1985	65.6	28.2	6.3	17.8	14.5	9.8	10.7	18.1	9.7	9.3	17.0	178.7	1.6	180.3
1986	75.6	32.4	6.8	21.1	18.6	11.6	14.1	22.6	13.4	12.2	19.8	216.0	2.0	218.0
1987	95.3	40.1	8.6	22.3	24.8	13.6	18.3	27.4	15.7	13.6	22.2	261.7	2.0	263.8
1987 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
Feb 5	96.7	36.5	8.4	19.5	27.6	13.1	17.3	23.3	14.2	13.5	20.5	254.0	2.8	256.9
Community Programme vacancies††														
1983	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.7	14.0	..	14.0
1984	3.0	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.7	15.4	0.3	15.7
1985	3.3	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.3	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.4	18.2	0.4	18.6
1986	4.8	2.4	0.6	3.0	3.2	1.3	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.6	30.3	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 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													

4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: January 1988

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	49	36,000	86,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	44	34,600†	78,000
Continuing from earlier months	5	1,400	8,000

† Includes 29,300 directly involved.

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

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to January 1988		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	305	535,200	2,032,000
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	23	33,500	111,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	43	18,600	49,000
Redundancy questions	42	55,600	138,000
Trade union matters	25	4,800	14,000
Working conditions and supervision	114	21,900	54,000
Manning and work allocation	219	59,500	157,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	95	62,000	166,000
All causes	867	791,100	2,722,000

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	12 months to Jan 1988			12 months to Jan 1987		
	Stoppages in progress	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages in progress	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1980						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	231	100,000	235,000	360	86,400	145,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	7	3,000	17,000	10	2,100	6,000
Metal processing and manufacture	7	2,000	9,000	8	3,000	92,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	9	1,800	13,000	15	6,500	18,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	8	1,600	3,000	10	1,700	16,000
Metal goods nes	12	2,800	24,000	27	4,600	29,000
Engineering	68	35,000	170,000	105	28,600	252,000
Motor vehicles	86	92,900	152,000	67	61,900	114,000
Other transport equipment	28	33,800	96,000	44	69,900	419,000
Food, drink and tobacco	25	5,100	28,000	28	7,500	28,000
Textiles	5	1,900	18,000	7	6,600	13,000
Footwear and clothing	22	5,000	34,000	17	6,600	25,000
Timber and wooden furniture	2	200	1,000	4	400	1,000
Paper, printing and publishing	12	1,500	15,000	11	2,200	45,000
Other manufacturing industries	13	1,500	5,000	18	1,900	10,000
Construction	24	4,200	21,000	26	7,800	31,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	7	500	2,000	16	2,600	11,000
Transport services and communication	145	158,700	902,000	121	199,300	955,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	22	4,100	12,000	34	2,900	12,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	6	900	1,000	5	900	5,000
Public administration, education and health services	117	355,400	926,000	173	303,800	351,000
Other services	19	8,400	40,000	13	2,300	16,000
All industries and services	867††	820,500	2,722,000	1,111††	809,500	2,593,000

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

4.2 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 orders)	Mining and quarrying (I)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)	
SIC 1968												
1976	2,016	2,034	666†	668†	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461	
1977	2,703	2,737	1,159	1,166	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050	
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,284	
1979	2,080	2,125	4,586	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594	
1980	1,330	1,348	834†	834†	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065	
1981	1,338	1,344	1,512	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814	
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101†	2,103†	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697	
SIC 1980												
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101†	2,103†	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699	
1983	1,352	1,364	573†	574†	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348	
1984	1,206	1,221	1,436	1,464	27,135	22,484	2,055	66	334	666	1,530	
1985	887	903	643	791	6,402	4,143	590	31	50	197	1,391	
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	143	895	38	33	190	622	
1987	901	913	852	856	3,525	208	489	49	19	1,695	1,064	
1986 Jan	75	96	41	183	217	6	44	3	2	10	151	
Feb	83	116	42	188	248	6	60	3	3	11	165	
Mar	69	91	40	66	184	16	88	2	3	22	52	
Apr	112	128	57	62	145	21	68	5	14	17	21	
May	78	99	40	49	288	12	225	7	1	26	17	
June	97	116	45	64	170	5	102	1	—	21	41	
July	82	100	18	22	67	10	32	3	—	6	15	
Aug	77	92	26	27	57	4	38	3	—	6	15	
Sept	90	102	57	67	154	11	110	—	—	6	26	
Oct	128	148	41	48	167	19	74	—	—	7	27	
Nov	89	107	88	98	117	16	28	10	1	18	43	
Dec	73	91	43	50	97	16	23	—	1	7	50	
1987 Jan	99	111	167	170	889	9	55	3	—	787	35	
Feb	102	123	44	144	928	24	59	17	5	778	45	
Mar	99	115	209	215	250	20	54	3	1	8	164	
Apr	109	127	130	137	334	28	49	4	1	10	243	
May	73	87	85	103	218	13	29	1	2	18	157	
June	82	100	44	125	378	14	57	4	1	9	293	
July	69	88	39	57	220	74	22	8	6	55	56	
Aug	55	68	16	22	42	2	19	1	1	11	8	
Sept	57	76	15	18	50	6	24	8	1	2	10	
Oct	57	72	20	22	71	5	41	1	1	3	20	
Nov	65	73	64	64	103	8	65	1	1	5	24	
Dec	34	44	19	25	42	7	16	—	1	9	10	
1988 Jan	44	49	35	36	86	35	17	5	2	6	20	

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

Average earnings index: all employees; Main industrial sectors 5.1

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															
1980	111.4	109.1	109.1	109.4	113.0										
1981	125.8	123.6	123.6	124.1	127.8										
1982	137.6	137.4	137.4	138.2	138.9										
1983	149.2	149.2	149.2	150.0	151.1										
1984	158.3	158.3	158.3	158.5	160.7										
1985	171.7	171.7	171.7	176.2	171.4										
1986	185.3	185.3	185.3	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	150.1	11.4
Mar	146.1	146.3	8.6	7 3/4	145.1	145.0	7.9	8 1/2	145.9	145.3	7.9	8 1/2	148.6	149.1	9.5
April	146.0	147.0	8.6	7 1/2	146.7	148.1	8.9	8 1/2	147.4	148.5	9.1	8 1/2	147.2	148.3	8.6
May	148.3	148.6	8.7	7 1/2	149.2	148.2	8.6	8 1/2	149.3	148.4	8.4	8 1/2	150.4	150.8	9.6
June	149.7	148.2	8.2	7 1/2	150.2	147.8	8.1	8 1/2	150.4	148.2	7.7	8	151.4	151.4	9.1
July	151.7	150.3	7.7	7 1/2	151.2	149.7	8.6	8 3/4	151.8	150.0	8.3	8 1/2	153.9	152.3	7.6
Aug	150.4	150.2	8.4	7 3/4	149.9	150.8	9.0	8 3/4	150.4	151.3	8.6	8 1/2	152.8	151.8	8.7
Sept	150.5	150.7	8.5	7 3/4	150.9	152.4	9.4	9 1/4	151.4	153.0	9.1	9	151.8	151.5	8.9
Oct	151.7	152.0	8.7	7 3/4	153.3	154.4	9.6	9 1/2	154.1	155.4	10.1	9 1/4	152.1	152.2	7.8
Nov	152.8	152.1	7.3	7 3/4	156.5	155.6	9.9	9 3/4	155.7	154.7	8.3	9 1/4	153.1	153.6	6.8
Dec	155.1	153.4	8.0	8	157.0	156.6	9.7	9 3/4	155.9	155.8	8.3	9 1/4	157.3	155.1	8.4
1984 Jan	152.7	154.7	7.1	7 3/4	155.9	157.0	9.0	9 1/2	154.9	156.0	7.9	9	154.3	155.9	6.5
Feb	153.8	155.6	5.7	7 3/4	157.5	158.7	9.6	9 1/2	156.5	157.8	8.7	9	154.5	155.2	3.4
Mar	154.2	154.4	5.5	7 3/4	159.3	159.2	9.8	9 1/2	154.3	153.7	5.8	9	156.5	157.0	5.3
April	154.7	155.8	6.0	7 3/4	158.0	159.5	7.7	9 1/4	153.4	154.5	4.0	8 3/4	157.8	158.9	7.1
May	155.7	156.0	5.0	7 3/4	160.6	159.5	7.6	9 1/4	155.7	154.7	4.2	8 3/4	158.3	158.7	5.2
June	157.5	156.0	5.3	7 3/4	163.8	161.1	9.0	9 1/4	158.4	156.1	5.3	8 3/4	158.8	159.0	5.0
July	159.6	158.2	5.3	7 1/2	164.6	162.9	8.8	9							

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	149.0	157.4	151.9	160.9	154.4	154.4
1985	184.4	135.3	178.6	182.7	181.6	172.4	179.1	172.3	182.3	168.9	170.9	164.1	174.9	169.6
1986	194.6	166.8	195.6	195.4	193.4	185.7	193.2	184.3	196.9	183.6	184.4	176.2	190.1	181.9
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	183.6	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	209.3	185.3	221.6	212.3	221.8	218.9	229.6	207.3	226.8	204.1	214.3	197.5	216.5	201.5
1988 [Jan]	188.5	228.0	212.0	228.8	208.6	217.7	207.0	226.9	202.5	202.5	198.6	210.9	203.3	

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

EARNINGS 5.3

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61-65, 67)	(66)	(71-72, 75-77,79)	(81-82, 83pt.-84pt.)	(91-92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.-98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
JAN 1980 = 100													
107.6	105.9	110.4	107.6	111.5	107.2	108.0	108.4	112.7	114.2	123.8	113.3	111.4	107.3
121.4	115.2	128.2	121.1	125.8	120.3	120.5	120.6	128.9	129.6	140.8	128.0	125.8	120.2
134.1	126.9	142.8	134.0	137.6	132.6	127.6	132.2	144.6	140.0	147.9	143.7	137.6	131.8
145.2	139.9	156.8	144.0	148.0	143.6	137.9	144.3	157.5	149.5	163.6	156.0	149.2	143.5
155.6	150.2	170.1	157.1	156.7	153.9	148.0	154.1	170.4	159.3	170.3	169.4	158.3	154.4
169.4	161.0	184.8	169.7	169.5	165.2	157.2	166.2	184.8	169.0	178.3	182.3	171.7	169.6
180.8	172.3	198.6	183.0	182.9	176.7	168.7	177.0	203.5	178.5	196.3	196.7	185.3	181.9
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	177.2
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	176.7
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	179.5
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	183.7
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	176.7
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	179.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
188.6	188.3	208.4	190.5	189.4	181.4	173.3	179.2	209.5	184.3	199.9	202.8	181.2	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
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	183.5
202.1	183.4	221.0	213.3	210.0	201.5	203.8	201.8	236.7	199.0	220.1	223.8	210.3	183.5
202.5	197.7	218.3	207.0	205.3	196.4	189.3	195.7	235.4	199.6	214.6	222.0	206.8	183.5

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

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										
MALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										£
1983	156.30	152.57	162.13	139.45	137.78	146.96	146.82	137.93	148.17	120.66
1984	168.84	162.96	173.63	152.37	145.73	159.01	159.05	148.45	161.86	128.59
1985	180.15	172.96	187.19	167.86	160.26	170.94	174.76	156.56	173.18	140.50
1986	198.21	184.98	201.37	176.15	167.36	184.09	186.36	168.16	186.47	148.48
1987	219.89	198.94	215.84	192.92	179.27	210.58	197.89	184.19	197.82	162.93
Hours worked										
1983	41.7	45.1	42.8	41.7	41.9	41.0	41.1	42.4	45.2	43.9
1984	42.2	45.1	43.0	42.4	41.9	41.3	41.6	42.8	45.3	44.0
1985	41.9	45.3	42.7	43.0	42.3	40.4	42.1	42.9	45.1	44.2
1986	41.8	45.1	42.9	42.3	41.8	40.2	41.8	42.8	44.9	43.7
1987	42.8	45.3	43.3	43.6	42.6	41.8	42.3	43.6	45.0	44.5
Hourly earnings										pence
1983	374.7	338.6	379.1	334.3	328.5	358.0	357.6	325.3	327.5	274.7
1984	400.3	361.4	403.5	359.3	347.9	385.1	382.4	347.0	356.9	292.2
1985	429.6	382.2	438.5	390.6	379.2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7	317.9
1986	473.6	410.5	469.1	416.1	400.6	457.8	445.9	392.6	415.7	340.0
1987	513.7	439.3	498.3	442.1	420.8	503.5	467.9	422.8	439.2	366.3
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										£
1983	92.82	92.40	101.21	97.96	97.18	109.56	101.72	94.00	99.58	77.56
1984	103.02	99.79	110.09	106.16	102.51	117.14	110.70	99.41	106.35	82.97
1985	111.45	106.43	118.44	118.10	109.74	126.39	126.63	105.55	114.20	89.52
1986	113.84	112.92	130.58	125.38	117.27	140.86	127.86	115.19	123.21	94.47
1987	124.44	121.14	137.88	131.67	127.08	155.14	138.76	115.19	130.64	102.13
Hours worked										
1983	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.1	38.5	37.7	38.3	39.1	38.1
1984	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.3	37.9	38.8	38.4
1985	38.5	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9
1986	38.9	38.1	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.0	38.9	38.7	39.0	37.6
1987	39.0	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.3	38.7	37.8
Hourly earnings										pence
1983	240.8	240.7	264.7	253.1	254.8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	203.7
1984	265.4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8
1985	289.2	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	295.0	235.9
1986	293.0	296.1	333.9	323.0	301.5	370.9	328.3	297.3	316.1	251.4
1987	319.2	312.4	352.5	334.4	326.0	397.9	352.3	315.8	337.7	270.1
ALL (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										£
1983	154.05	145.59	149.79	136.85	122.74	144.12	144.76	128.18	134.32	102.01
1984	166.50	155.58	161.37	149.78	129.34	156.22	156.85	137.66	146.47	108.56
1985	177.90	165.23	174.30	165.16	142.68	167.87	172.71	145.58	156.17	118.15
1986	195.68	175.69	187.43	173.36	148.97	181.07	183.24	157.31	168.55	124.66
1987	216.75	189.58	201.11	189.24	159.36	206.97	195.23	172.10	178.69	135.89
Hours worked										
1983	41.6	44.3	41.8	41.5	40.5	40.9	40.9	41.5	43.5	41.4
1984	42.1	44.3	42.2	42.2	40.5	41.1	41.4	41.7	43.5	41.6
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41.0	40.3	41.9	42.0	43.3	41.5
1986	41.8	44.2	42.2	42.1	40.7	40.1	41.6	42.0	43.2	41.0
1987	42.7	44.5	42.5	43.4	41.2	41.6	42.2	42.7	43.2	41.5
Hourly earnings										pence
1983	370.3	328.8	357.9	329.6	302.8	352.8	353.9	309.0	308.9	246.4
1984	395.9	351.0	382.8	355.1	319.3	380.1	378.5	330.1	336.5	261.2
1985	425.4	371.6	416.0	386.2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.8	285.0
1986	468.6	397.8	444.4	411.4	365.8	452.0	440.0	374.6	390.2	304.2
1987	507.8	426.0	473.0	436.2	386.5	497.1	463.1	403.1	413.3	327.4

† More detailed results 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
119.69	139.92	198.43	151.41	157.50	179.77	147.80	173.32	159.30
129.72	154.00	214.42	162.57	170.58	193.34	160.37	..	..
134.81	163.40	235.17	177.70	182.25	208.70	171.25	..	..
142.55	174.76	253.77	190.88	197.92	222.22	180.62	..	..
42.0	43.0	42.1	43.1	42.5	40.8	43.6	46.5	43.3
41.8	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43.4
42.0	44.1	42.4	43.4	43.0	41.1	44.0	..	..
41.7	43.6	42.1	43.4	42.7	41.3	44.0	..	..
42.0	44.4	43.0	43.7	43.5	41.4	44.1	..	..
271.6	309.8	437.7	325.9	343.6	415.0	321.2	349.5	pence 343.5
286.5	326.3	467.1	349.7	367.7	441.5	341.4	371.2	366.7
309.0	348.9	506.1	374.5	397.1	470.0	364.8	..	..
323.6	374.7	558.6	409.6	426.8	504.9	389.3	..	..
339.7	393.9	590.7	436.3	455.1	536.3	409.4	..	..
73.60	97.36	112.07	87.52	90.32	112.46	77.98	118.08	£ 91.26
76.58	102.63	119.71	92.48	96.30	126.00	87.81	126.69	97.34
85.22	113.18	129.16	98.23	103.21	124.17	95.86	..	..
89.55	121.09	139.81	107.39	110.48	157.49	98.55	..	..
96.51	128.43	152.00	113.63	118.79	163.79	104.68	..	..
37.1	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.1	36.1	39.2	40.8	38.2
37.0	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.5	38.8	41.5	38.2
37.1	38.7	38.5	38.6	38.1	36.9	38.3	..	..
36.8	38.4	38.7	38.5	38.1	39.4	37.8	..	..
37.2	39.1	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.0	..	..
198.6	253.7	290.6	226.6	237.2	311.4	199.0	289.4	pence 239.1
212.6	267.2	308.3	239.8	252.9	336.1	226.6	305.4	254.9
229.9	292.4	335.9	254.5	271.0	336.4	250.4	..	..
243.3	315.5	361.3	278.8	289.7	399.4	260.8	..	..
259.8	328.3	387.7	293.7	309.5	424.7	275.8	..	..
82.96	129.37	170.39	127.29	132.98	168.43	139.80	160.58	£ 138.74
88.13	136.00	182.49	136.87	143.09	179.22	147.59	171.39	148.69
95.10	149.83	198.21	145.72	155.04	192.65	160.11	181.06	160.39
99.31	159.09	215.74	161.91	164.74	208.03	170.99	193.47	171.02
106.78	170.20	233.61	171.85	178.54	221.48	180.30	206.73	184.10
38.2	42.5	41.4	42.0	41.5	40.7	43.6	46.2	42.4
38.1	42.4	41.7	42.1	41.7	40.7	43.3	46.5	42.5
38.2	43.6	41.6	42.2	41.8	41.1	43.9	46.4	42.8
37.9	43.1	41.4	42.3	41.6	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	341.0
249.2	343.8	476.2	345.7	370.6				

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	
	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence			excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding 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
April of each year										
FULL-TIME MEN†										
Manual occupations										
1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118.4	121.9	44.2	275.3	269.1
1982*	134.8	138.1	43.8	315.1	307.9	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1983†	142.8	147.4	43.7	336.7	329.2	140.3	143.6	43.9	326.5	319.0
1984	141.0	145.5	43.6	333.0	325.5	138.4	141.6	43.8	322.7	315.2
1985	153.6	158.9	44.4	358.1	348.5	148.8	152.7	44.3	345.0	336.1
1986	167.5	172.6	44.6	386.8	373.8	159.8	163.6	44.5	368.0	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	193.7	194.9	38.4	494.8	494.2
1985	211.4	212.9	39.1	487.3	486.6	190.6	191.8	38.4	494.8	494.2
1986	211.7	213.5	39.3	537.8	537.1	207.3	209.0	38.5	537.4	536.4
1987	230.7	232.0	39.3	582.0	580.7	223.5	225.0	38.6	574.7	573.2
1987	254.4	255.7	39.3	641.0	640.0	243.4	244.9	38.6	627.3	625.8
1987	271.9	273.7	39.4	684.1	684.0	263.9	265.9	38.7	679.9	679.3
All occupations										
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2
1982*	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1983†	147.9	151.6	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					
FULL-TIME WOMEN†										
Manual occupations										
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8	188.2
1982*	79.9	82.9	39.6	209.5	207.1	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1983†	79.6	82.6	39.6	208.9	206.6	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3	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	134.7	137.2	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					
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303.2
1982*	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1983†	133.3	137.2	41.4	327.2	323.1	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1	362.5
1983	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9					
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4
1982*	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1983†	131.2	135.2	41.4	322.3	318.2	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356.8
1983	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8					
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates										
1983	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	380.6	375.4	155.8	159.3	40.3	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		Manu-	Mining and	Construction	Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	Index of production industries§§	Whole economy
		facturing	quarrying				
							Pence per hour
	1975	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	166.76	..
	1978	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14	..
	1981	394.34	603.34	357.43	595.10	405.57	..
	1984	509.80	..	475.64	811.41	..	..
	1985	554.2	..	511.2	860.6	..	..
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Per cent
Wages and salaries	1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	..
	1981	82.1	73.3	85.0	75.8	81.6	..
	1984	84.0	..	86.0	77.7	..	..
	1985	84.7	..	86.6	78.6	..	..
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1978	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	..
	1981	10.0	8.7	7.8	11.5	9.7	..
	1984	10.5	..	8.0	11.5	..	..
	1985	10.6	..	8.0	11.5	..	..
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	..
	1981	9.0	7.0	9.9	7.0	8.9	..
	1984	7.4	..	7.7	5.5	..	..
	1985	6.7	..	7.2	5.1	..	..
Private social welfare payments	1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	..
	1981	5.2	10.1	2.8	13.1	5.6	..
	1984	5.3	..	4.1	12.1	..	..
	1985	5.3	..	4.1	12.2	..	..
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1978	2.3	7.7	1.9	2.6	2.6	..
	1981	3.7	9.6	2.3	4.1	3.9	..
	1984	3.83	..	2.82	4.87	..	..
	1985	3.83	..	2.81	4.81	..	..
		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Construction industries††	Whole economy
SIC 1980							
Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier				% change over a year earlier
1980 = 100							
	1980	100.0	22.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1981	109.4	9.4	106.9	107.5	119.2	109.3
	1982	113.2	3.4	105.9	109.6	122.9	111.7
	1983	111.8	-1.2	99.8	107.3	127.1	110.2
	1984	114.0	2.0	82.2	108.2	133.6	112.1
	1985	117.9	3.4	94.8	112.1	136.0	116.1
	1986	122.5	3.9	92.5	115.1	142.7	119.6
	1984 Q3	..	..	..	..	..	123.6
	Q4	..	..	..	..	..	125.8
	1985 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	125.6
	Q2</						

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

EARNINGS 5.9

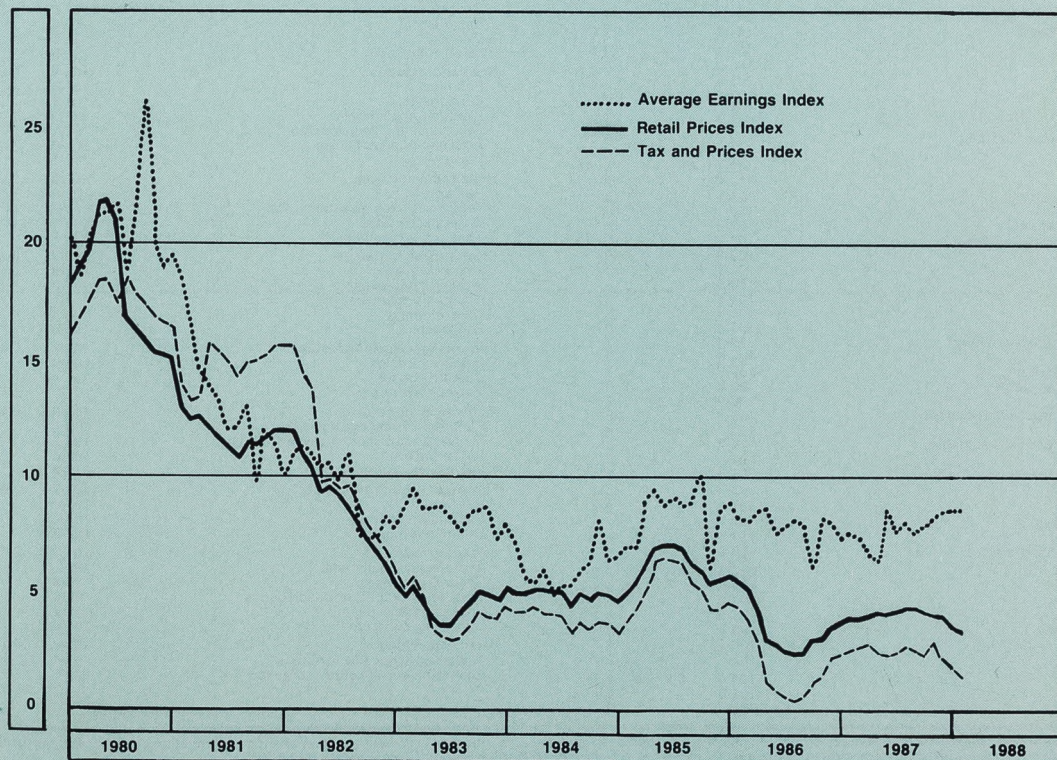
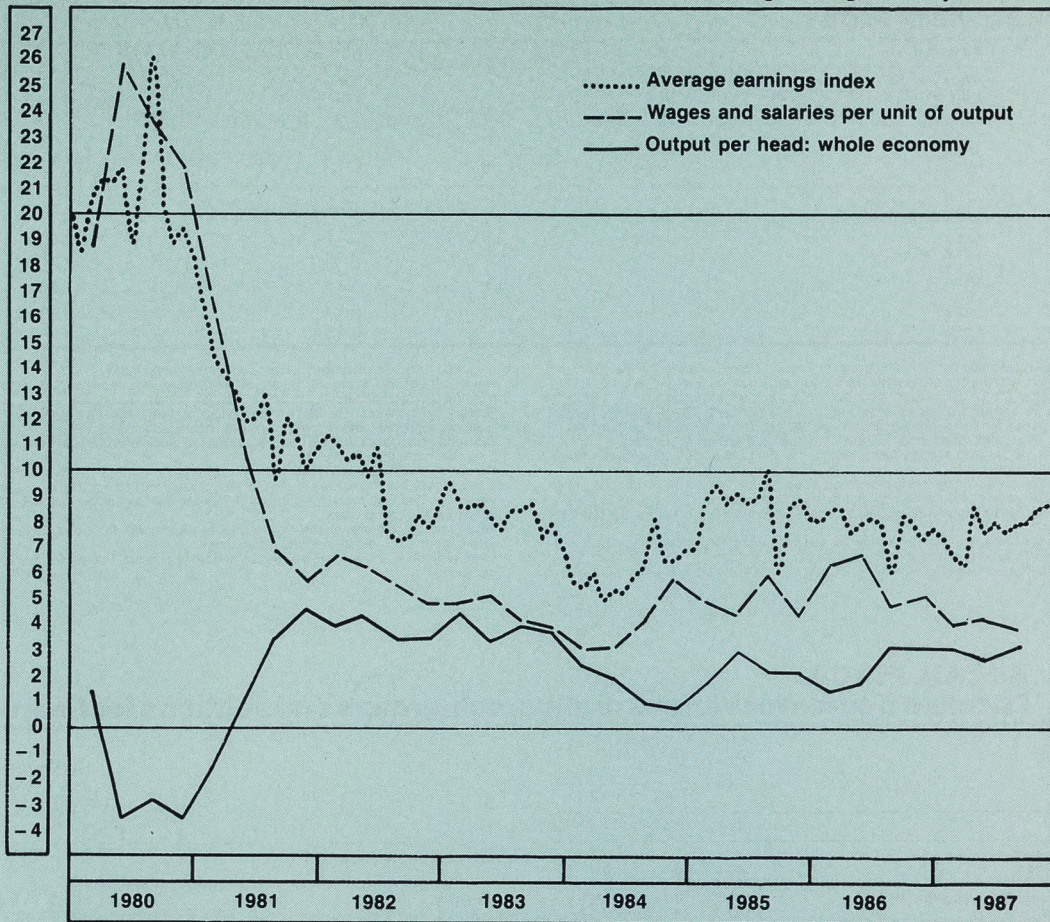
	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages																	
1977	64.2	82.9	79	78	73.2	68.1	84	53	62	59.1	81.9	87	82	..	78.5	90.0	78
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
1981	113.3	106.2	110	112	109.5	112.3	105	127	116	123.1	105.6	103	100	100.0	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	128.3	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
1987	189.5	146.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Quarterly averages																	
1986 Q4	181.0	138.3	139	149	151.0	175.5	129	359	192	227.4	128.7	123	178 R	227.9	165.3	..	135
1987 Q1	184.0	138.4	135	149	154.9	176.7	129	371	..	231.2	130.7	123	191 R	235.5	170.2	..	135
Q2	186.9	140.8	138	148	162.3	178.3	131	377	..	236.5	130.4	123	197 R	239.5	174.2	..	136
Q3	191.1	142.0	137	149	162.7	179.6	133	..	..	238.8	131.2	124 R	199	..	172.4	..	136
Q4	196.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
1987 June	187.8	144.0	138	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	124 R	..	..	172.7	..	136
Aug	190.0	137.2	..	149	160.1	..	..	..	..	238.8	131.8	124 R	..	..	171.6	..	136
Sept	192.8	145.2	137	151	163.5	..	..	..	..	238.8	133.5	124	..	..	173.0	..	138
Oct	194.8	143.0	..	152	164.7	..	..	..	..	241.2	134.1	124	..	..	174.5	..	137
Nov	195.0	..	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	244.8	134.0	124	..	..	175.3	..	138
Dec	198.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Increases on a year earlier																	
Annual averages																	
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	..	8	3	8
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	3	10	20	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	17	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19	12	20	4	3	9	15	8	7	4
1984	9	5	5	5	5	8	3	26	10	11	4	1	11	12	10	8	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
1987	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Quarterly averages																	
1986 Q4	8	3	1	3	5	4	4	11	6	4	2	2	13 R	10	8	..	2
1987 Q1	8	2	-1	3	8	3	4	10	..	5	2	2	19 R	5	6	..	1
Q2	8	3	1	2	10	3	5	10	..	7	2	1	18 R	11	7	..	2
Q3	8	3	2	3	10	3	4	..	..	7	3	1	14	..	6	..	1
Q4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Monthly																	
1987 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	2	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	6	..	2
Sept	8	4	2	3	11	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	..	6	..	3
Oct	8	3	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	7	4	1	..	..	7	..	2
Nov	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	1	..	..	6	..	2
Dec	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	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

C1



RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1987 Feb	100.4	0.4	2.6	3.9	100.3	0.3	2.5	2.5
Mar	100.6	0.2	2.3	4.0	100.6	0.3	2.3	2.3
Apr	101.8	1.2	3.4	4.2	101.6	1.0	3.0	3.0
May	101.9	0.1	2.6	4.1	101.7	0.1	2.2	2.2
June	101.9	0.0	2.3	4.2	101.8	0.1	2.1	2.1
July	101.8	-0.1	1.8	4.4	101.9	0.1	1.9	1.9
Aug	102.1	0.3	1.7	4.4	102.2	0.3	1.9	1.9
Sept	102.4	0.3	1.8	4.2	102.6	0.3	2.0	2.0
Oct	102.9	0.5	1.1	4.5	103.1	0.5	1.5	1.5
Nov	103.4	0.5	1.5	4.1	103.6	0.5	1.9	1.9
Dec	103.3	-0.1	1.4	3.7	103.3	-0.3	1.5	1.5
1988 Jan	103.3	0.0	1.5	3.3	103.3	0.0	1.4	1.4
Feb	103.7	0.4	1.6	3.3	103.6	0.3	1.4	1.4

The overall level of prices was 0.4 per cent higher in February than in January. Fresh fruit and vegetable prices and, with the end of the winter sales, prices for clothing, footwear and household goods were all higher. There were lower prices for motor vehicles and petrol.

Food: The index for seasonal foods rose by a little over 3 per cent. There were substantial increases in the prices for some fresh fruit and vegetables. There was a fall in the price of home-killed lamb. The index for all foods increased by a little less than 3/4 per cent.

Catering: The group index increased by a little less than 3/4 per cent. Prices of restaurant meals increased by almost 1 per cent.

Alcoholic drink: An average increase of more than 1 1/4 per cent in the price of 'off sales' beer contributed to an increase of around 1/2 per cent in the group index.

Tobacco: The index for the group rose by a little under 1/4 per cent. There were some cigarette price increases.

Housing: Increases in mortgage interest payments, and in prices for DIY materials contributed to a rise of a little less than 1/2 per cent in the group index.

Fuel and light: The price of oil and 'other fuel' fell by more than 4 1/2 per cent. This contributed to a

decrease of a little more than 1/4 per cent in the group index.

Household goods: Following the end of the January sales there were price increases throughout this group. The group index rose by a little more than 1/2 per cent.

Household services: The index for the group increased by a little more than 1/4 per cent. Some fees, subscriptions, and domestic services increased in price.

Clothing and footwear: This group was affected by the end of the January sales: the index rose by a little more than 3/4 per cent.

Personal goods and services: The group index increased by a little less than 1/2 per cent.

Motoring expenditure: Falls in petrol and oil prices, and in the cost of purchasing a motor vehicle were more than balanced by increases in the cost of motor vehicle maintenance. There was little change in the group index.

Fares and other travel costs: Increases in bus and coach fares contributed to an increase of a little more than 1/2 per cent in the group index.

Leisure goods: The group index rose by around 1/2 per cent. Prices of some national newspapers increased.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for February 1988

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
		All items	103.7		0.4	3.3
Food and catering	104.3	0.6	3.7			
Alcohol and tobacco	103.4	0.4	3.2			
Housing and household expenditure	103.2	0.3	2.9			
Personal expenditure	102.9	0.7	2.6			
Travel and leisure	104.5	0.0	3.9			
All items excluding seasonal food	103.6	0.3	3.3			
All items excluding food	103.8	0.4	3.4			
Seasonal food	106.9	3.1	3.6			
Food excluding seasonal	103.0	0.3	2.8			
All items excluding housing	103.6	0.4	3.2			
Nationalised industries	103.1	0.3	3.1			
Consumer durables	101.9	0.7	1.6			
Food	103.6	0.7	2.9			
Bread	106.2	6	6			
Cereals	105.5	4	4			
Biscuits and cakes	103.1	3	3			
Beef	104.9	5	5			
Lamb	97.5	-2	-2			
of which, home-killed lamb	92.7	-6	-6			
Pork	100.1	2	2			
Bacon	102.2	2	2			
Poultry	100.2	-2	-2			
Other meat	100.5	0	0			
Fish	106.1	6	6			
of which, fresh fish	107.9	10	10			
Butter	101.7	2	2			
Oil and fats	100.8	0	0			
Cheese	104.7	5	5			
Eggs	110.6	10	10			
Milk, fresh	104.1	4	4			
Milk products	105.7	5	5			
Tea	100.8	0	0			
Coffee and other hot drinks	92.3	-7	-7			
Soft drinks	109.3	8	8			
Sugar and preserves	107.6	7	7			
Sweets and chocolates	100.6	0	0			
Potatoes	100.9	-2	-2			
of which, unprocessed potatoes	100.3	-5	-5			
Vegetables	110.2	4	4			
of which, other fresh vegetables	114.2	6	6			
Fruit	104.1	2	2			
of which, fresh fruit	104.3	2	2			
Other foods	103.0	3	3			
Catering	107.1	0.7	6.7			
Restaurant meals	107.5	7	7			
Canteen meals	107.1	6	6			
Take-aways and snacks	106.6	6	6			
Alcoholic drink	104.2	0.5	3.9			
Beer	104.8	4	4			
— on sales	104.9	5	5			
— off sales	104.2	3	3			
Wines and spirits	103.4	3	3			
— on sales	104.5	4	4			
— off sales	102.7	2	2			
Tobacco	101.6	0.2	1.7			
Cigarettes	101.9	2	2			
Tobacco	99.7	0	0			
Housing	104.3	0.4	4.0			
Rent	105.8	6	6			
Mortgage interest payments	96.8	-4	-4			
Rates	107.7	8	8			
Water and other charges	107.6	8	8			
Repairs and maintenance charges	104.3	4	4			
Do-it-yourself materials	105.4	5	5			
Fuel and light	98.0	-0.3	-2.0			
Coal and solid fuels	102.0	2	2			
Electricity	100.0	0	0			
Gas	95.5	-5	-5			
Oil and other fuel	92.9	-7	-7			
Household goods	103.9	0.6	3.5			
Furniture	103.9	3	3			
Furnishings	104.7	4	4			
Electrical appliances	103.0	3	3			
Other household equipment	104.1	3	3			
Household consumables	105.9	6	6			
Pet care	100.7	1	1			
Household services	105.3	0.3	5.2			
Postage	100.6	1	1			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	101.2	1	1			
Domestic services	106.1	6	6			
Fees and subscriptions	108.9	9	9			
Clothing and footwear	101.9	0.8	1.6			
Men's outerwear	102.9	2	2			
Women's outerwear	99.8	0	0			
Children's outerwear	102.1	2	2			
Other clothing	103.5	3	3			
Footwear	102.4	2	2			
Personal goods and services	104.7	0.4	4.4			
Personal articles	100.9	1	1			
Chemists goods	105.4	5	5			
Personal services	107.7	7	7			
Motoring expenditure	105.0	-0.1	4.0			
Purchase of motor vehicles	106.5	6	6			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	107.5	6	6			
Petrol and oil	98.0	-4	-4			
Vehicles tax and insurance	112.2	12	12			
Fares and other travel costs	105.7	0.6	5.9			
Rail fares	107.1	7	7			
Bus and coach fares	108.2	8	8			
Other travel costs	102.3	3	3			
Leisure goods	103.3	0.5	3.1			
Audio-visual equipment	95.1	-4	-4			
Records and tapes	99.3	-1	-1			
Toys, photographic and sport goods	102.8	3	3			
Books and newspapers	110.2	9	9			
Gardening products	105.0	4	4			
Leisure services	103.7	0.1	3.6			
Television licences and rentals	99.4	-1	-1			
Entertainment and other recreation	107.0	7	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 February 16 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 February 16, 1988

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
FOOD ITEMS		p	p			p	p
Beef: home-killed				Butter			
Sirloin (without bone)	258	326	240-380	Home-produced, per 250g	292	52	48-59
Silverside (without bone) †	328	223	198-249	New Zealand, per 250g	271	50	49-52
Best beef mince	334	126	98-163	Danish, per 250g	272	58	56-63
Fore ribs (with bone)	266	164	124-278	Margarine			
Brisket (without bone)	294	168	139-192	Soft 500g tub	281	35	25-52
Rump steak †	332	297	238-329	Low fat spread 250g	294	40	37-44
Stewing steak	313	156	140-184	Lard, per 250g	320	15	14-22
Lamb: home-killed				Cheese			
Loin (with bone)	292	193	159-245	Cheddar type	289	133	112-159
Shoulder (with bone)	283	100	88-130	Eggs			
Leg (with bone)	288	170	150-199	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	257	112	84-128
Lamb: imported				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	213	99	78-110
Loin (with bone)	187	155	129-178	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	184	85	75-98	Pasteurised, per pint	310	26	23-26
Leg (with bone)	189	150	139-160	Skimmed, per pint	289	25	22-27
Pork: home-killed				Tea			
Leg (foot off)	290	108	78-148	Loose, per 125g	309	41	32-52
Belly †	254	84	72-96	Tea bags, per 250g	315	96	85-110
Loin (with bone)	313	144	130-160	Coffee			
Fillet (without bone)	257	196	138-279	Pure, instant, per 100g	625	133	86-175
Bacon				Ground (filter fine), per 1/2lb	272	143	115-179
Collar †	137	114	98-139	Sugar			
Gammon †	260	187	158-212	Granulated, per kg	323	52	50-54
Back, vacuum packed	206	161	120-200	Fresh vegetables			
Back, not vacuum packed	227	162	144-177	Potatoes, old loose			
Ham (not shoulder), per 1/4lb	314	58	47-75	Pork			
Sausages				White	265	13	8-17
Pork	341	85	68-99	Red	86	12	9-14
Beef	242	81	62-94	Potatoes, new loose	—	—	—
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	184	47	42-54	Tomatoes	320	71	59-85
Corned beef, 12oz can	213	77	59-95	Cabbage, greens			

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	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	36	75
				87 Dec-Jan					
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	185	24.0-26.7	158.3-161.0	44	82
				60 Dec-Jan					

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Annual averages	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1974	134.8	135.3	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	134.8	135.3	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1
1975	157.1	156.4	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	157.1	156.4	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.5
1976	182.0	179.7	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	182.0	179.7	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5	181.5
1977	197.1	195.2	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.1	195.2	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8
1978	223.5	222.2	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	223.5	222.2	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1	224.1
1979	263.7	265.9	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	263.7	265.9	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3
1980	295.0	299.8	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	295.0	299.8	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9	296.9
1981	320.4	326.2	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	320.4	326.2	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0	322.0
1982	335.1	342.4	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	335.1	342.4	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1
1983	351.8	358.9	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	351.8	358.9	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1	353.1
1984	373.2	383.2	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	373.2	383.2	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4
1985	385.9	396.4	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	385.9	396.4	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9
1986	379.7	390.2	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	379.7	390.2	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9	381.9
1987	381.1	391.4	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	381.1	391.4	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3	383.3
1988	381.6	391.5	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	381.6	391.5	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4	383.4
1989	385.3	395.6	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	385.3	395.6	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0
1990	386.0	395.8	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	386.0	395.8	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3	387.3
1991	385.8	395.3	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	385.8	395.3	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0	387.0
1992	384.7	394.9	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	384.7	394.9	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8	386.8
1993	385.9	396.1	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	385.9	396.1	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9	387.9
1994	387.8	398.5	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	387.8	398.5	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0	390.0
1995	388.4	399.6	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	388.4	399.6	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9	390.9
1996	391.7	403.7	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	391.7	403.7	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3	394.3
1997	393.0	404.7	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	393.0	404.7	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3	395.3
1998	394.5	405.6	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	394.5	405.6	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4	396.4

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	All items except housing	Nationalised industries	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
							All	Seasonal	Non- seasonal food		
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1987 Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987 Feb 10	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.0	100.3	100.7	103.2	100.4	100.4	100.3
1987 Mar 10	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.0	100.8	100.7	103.0	100.3	100.8	100.6
1987 Apr 14	101.8	101.8	101.6	101.2	100.8	101.0	101.6	107.4	100.5	101.4	100.8
1987 May 12	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.6	100.7	101.2	102.2	110.6	100.7	101.8	101.2
1987 June 9	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.6	100.7	101.1	101.6	105.2	100.9	102.3	101.4
1987 July 14	101.8	102.1	101.9	101.4	100.9	99.9	100.4	97.0	101.0	102.9	101.7
1987 Aug 11	102.1	102.4	102.2	101.7	101.3	100.3	100.7	98.6	101.0	103.6	102.1
1987 Sept 8	102.4	102.8	102.6	102.1	101.4	101.7	100.4	95.7	101.2	104.3	102.8
1987 Oct 13	102.9	103.3	103.1	102.6	101.5	102.2	101.1	96.8	101.8	104.7	103.5
1987 Nov 10	103.4	103.8	103.6	103.0	101.9	102.9	101.6	98.8	102.1	105.3	103.3
1987 Dec 8	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.2	101.9	103.2	102.4	102.4	102.4	105.8	103.1
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1988 Feb 16	103.7	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.1	101.9	103.6	106.9	103.0	107.1	104.2

RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

6.4

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	1974 Weights
43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54	1974
46	108	53	70	89	71	149	52	1975
46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57	1976
46	112	58	63	82	71	139	54	1977
48	113	60	64	80	70	140	56	1978
44	120	59	64	82	69	143	59	1979
40	124	59	69	84	74	151	62	1980
41	135	62	65	81	75	152	66	1981
36	144	62	64	77	72	154	65	1982
39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63	198

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

Notes: See notes under table 6-7.

6.6 RETAIL PRICES

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
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	PER CENT											
	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS												
1983	336.2	300.7	358.2	366.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	393.9	422.3	JAN 15, 1974 = 100	
1984	352.9	320.2	384.3	386.6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	417.3	438.3	311.5	321.3
1985	370.1	330.7	406.8	410.2	533.3	502.4	274.3	223.4	451.6	458.6	343.1	357.0
1986	382.0	340.1	432.7	428.4	587.2	510.4	281.3	231.0	468.4	472.1	357.0	357.0
1987 January	386.5	344.6	448.5	438.4	605.5	510.5	...	231.7	...	...	...	...
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS												
1983	333.3	296.7	358.2	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	383.9	393.1	320.6	320.6
1984	350.4	315.6	384.3	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	405.8	407.0	331.1	331.1
1985	367.6	325.1	406.7	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	438.1	429.9	353.8	353.8
1986	379.2	334.6	432.9	445.3	584.4	511.3	281.2	239.5	456.0	428.5	368.4	368.4
1987 January	384.2	338.8	448.8	456.0	602.3	512.2	...	240.5	...	...	...	...
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES												
1983	329.8	308.8	364.0	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	345.6	366.3	342.9	342.9
1984	343.9	326.1	390.8	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	364.7	374.7	357.3	357.3
1985	360.7	336.3	413.3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.2	392.5	381.3	381.3
1986	371.5	347.3	439.5	430.6	584.9	506.0	266.7	229.2	409.2	390.1	400.5	400.5
1987 January	377.8	354.0	454.8	440.7	602.9	506.1	...	230.8	...	...	...	...
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS												
1987	101.1	101.1	102.8	101.8	100.2	99.1	102.1	101.1	101.1	102.3	102.9	102.8
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
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

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

GENERAL NOTES—RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Following the recommendations of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, the index has been re-referenced to make January 13, 1987=100.

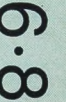
Details of all changes following the Advisory Committee report can be found in the article on p 185 of the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

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

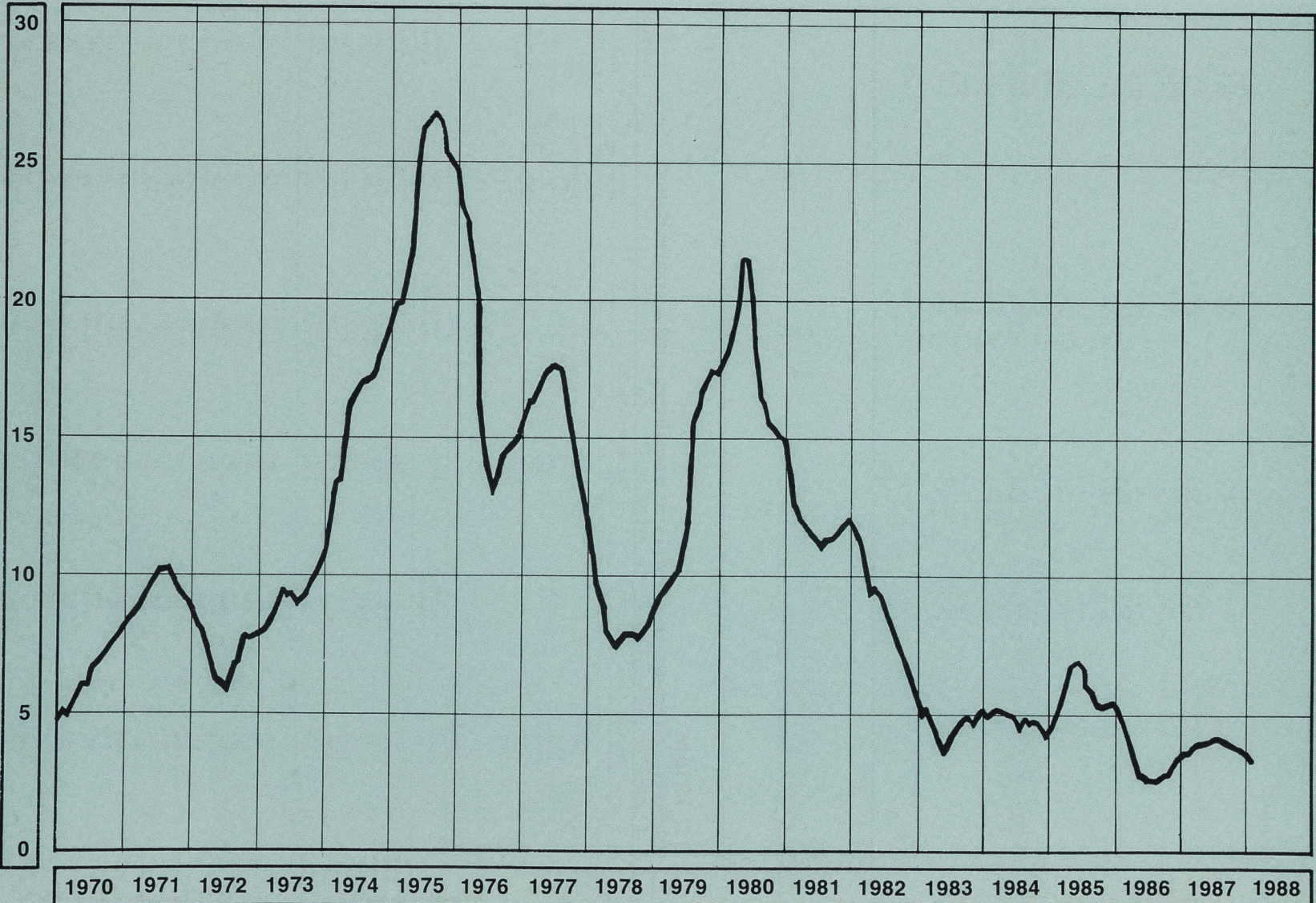


	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)
Indices 1980 = 100																			
Annual averages																			
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	91.8	47.1	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	176.1	130.9	144.5	155.5	158	...	121.0	366.4	191.1	...	114.6	122.3	180	203.9	167	126.0	137.9	145.8
Quarterly averages																			
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	180.5	131.4	144.9	157.7	160	168.7	121.2	368.8	191.9	215.1	115.1	123.1	183	207.3	170	126.8	140.0	147.9
Monthly																			
1987 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
Nov	154.7	180.5	131.2	144.7	157.9	160	168.7	121.1	386.1	191.9	215.0	114.9	123.2	183	206.9	171	127.0	140.1	147.9 R
Dec	154.5	...	131.4	144.8 R	158.0 R	161 R	168.8	121.3	390.9 R	...	215.6	114.8	122.9	184	207.6 R	170	127.1 R	140.1	148.1
1988 Jan	154.5	...	131.9	144.6	158.3	162	169.2	121.4	390.3	...	216.6	114.6	121.9	186	209.1	171	127.4	140.4	148.0
Feb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increases on a year earlier																			
Annual averages																			
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3
1976	16.5	13.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.8	5.8	8.7
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	17.0	8.1	6.5	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9
1981	11.9	9.6	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	6.3	24.5	20.4	17.8	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8
1983	4.6	10.1	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.3	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.3
1984	5.0	4.0	5.7	6.3	4.3	6.3	7.3	2.4	18.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.1
1985	6.1	6.7	3.3	4.9	4.0	4.7	5.8	2.2	19.3	5.4	9.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.7	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	8.4	1.5	1.5	4.4	3.9	...	0.2	16.4	3.2	...	0.3	-0.5	9.1	5.3	4.4	1.5	3.6	3.3
Quarterly averages																			
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	11.1	1.7	1.6	4.2	4.0	3.2	1.0	15.4	3.1	5.3	0.5	-0.1	7.0	4.6	4.9	1.9	4.5	4.0
Monthly																			
1987 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	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	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	0.1	7.5	4.6	5.1	1.9	4.5	3.9
Nov	4.1	7.1	1.7	1.5	4.2	4.0	3.2	1.0	15.3	3.1	5.4 R	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	...	1.9	0.9	4.1	4.3	2.4	0.7	14.3	...	5.0	0.7	0.6	7.0	4.5	4.4	1.6	4.0	3.5
Feb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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



RETAIL PRICES INDEX



8.1 TOURISM

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SIC group	Restaurants cafes, etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist, etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries, etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self employed *							
1981	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
Employees in employment †							
1982 March	180.6	225.0	137.3	219.5		309.4	
June	194.1	236.0	138.5	267.4		336.8	
September	194.9	234.0	134.7	268.2		327.0	
December	184.3	230.8	134.8	209.6		309.2	
1983 March	174.0	226.7	131.3	203.2		307.0	
June	197.7	237.1	133.0	262.2		312.8	
September	203.6	245.3	135.3	265.3		334.9	
December	200.3	243.8	138.3	211.0		314.1	
1984 March	200.5	239.5	136.6	202.1		311.2	
June	213.1	251.7	137.6	265.7		333.6	
September	216.2	259.8	137.0	262.0		330.1	
December	209.3	259.8	139.5	228.9		315.3	
1985 March	207.1	258.3	138.0	226.8		320.6	
June	222.2	271.5	142.4	276.3		379.0	
September	225.4	266.1	142.9	280.5		372.3	
December	219.9	267.0	145.7	244.4		335.8	
1986 March	214.2	260.1	142.5	242.1		334.0	
June	228.0	271.8	144.5	288.6		384.9	
September	226.3	278.0	145.7	289.1		378.0	
December	223.6	278.7	147.3	255.6		349.2	
1987 March	222.0	274.1	147.4	246.8		348.6	
June	238.1	281.8	146.6	293.0		396.0	
September	238.9	284.2	150.3	299.0		388.1	
Change September 1987 on September 1986	+12.6	+6.2	+4.6	+9.8		+10.1	
Absolute (thousands)							
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
 1984 169
 1985 170
 1986 185
 † 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 R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R
1980	2,961		2,798		+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	
1987 P	6,273		7,241		-968	
Percentage change 1987/1986	+15		+19			
	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R
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 R	1,014	1,487	1,081	1,678	-67	-191
2nd quarter R	1,491	1,548	1,798	1,877	-307	-329
3rd quarter R	2,358	1,582	2,977	1,914	-619	-332
4th quarter (e)	1,410	1,656	1,385	1,772	+25	-116
1986 P January	332	441	259	412	+73	+29
February	264	451	237	435	+27	+16
March	316	442	325	399	-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	569	-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 R	412	555	356	564	+56	-9
February R	265	456	316	580	-51	-124
March R	337	476	534	534	-71	-58
April R	413	489	480	607	-67	-118
May R	474	496	605	679	-131	-183
June R	604	563	714	591	-110	-28
July R	741	520	840	635	-99	-115
August R	920	545	1,128	663	-208	-118
September R	697	517	1,009	616	-312	-99
October (e)	600	562	745	647	-145	-85
November (e)	405	511	365	572	+40	-61
December (e)	405	583	275	553	+130	+30

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

TOURISM 8.3

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

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R			
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
1987 P	15,634		3,453	9,305	2,876
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	3,761	525	1,536	499
2nd quarter P	3,312	3,058	672	2,017	623
3rd quarter P	5,055	3,335	1,071	2,933	1,050
4th quarter P	2,917	3,690	575	1,815	526
1987 1st quarter P	2,620	3,843	502	1,632	486
2nd quarter P R	4,018	3,734	938	2,445	635
3rd quarter P R	5,576	3,710	1,283	3,158	1,135
4th quarter (e)	3,420	4,347	730	2,070	620
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	1,424	174	640	216
February	672	1,212	127	410	135
March	917	1,207	200	582	135
April R	1,304	1,263	191	944	168
May R	1,295	1,271	343	746	207
June R	1,419	1,200	404	755	260
July R	1,869	1,212	428	1,105	336
August R	2,210	1,263	479	1,316	414
September R	1,497	1,235	376	736	385
October (e)	1,430	1,477	370	790	270
November (e)	990	1,337	180	620	190
December (e)	1,000	1,533	180	660	160

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.4

Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R			
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
1987 P	27,224		1,614	23,428	2,184
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	6,172	159	3,020	556
2nd quarter P	6,410	6,015	269	5,701	440
3rd quarter P	10,026	6,480	437	9,147	442
4th quarter P	5,011	6,514	301	4,242	467
1987 1st quarter P	4,237	7,033	254	3,400	584
2nd quarter P R	7,311	6,854	347	6,432	532
3rd quarter P R	10,646	6,830	583	9,506	558
4th quarter (e)	5,030	6,507	430	4,090	510
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	2,246	120	975	209
February	1,291	2,573	53	1,086	152
March	1,642	2,214	81	1,339	222
April R	2,072	2,201	104	1,722	142
May R	2,390	2,460	130	2,118	247
June R	2,848	2,193	114	2,592	142
July R	3,147	2,361	118	2,921	108
August R	4,039	2,293	258	3,540	242
September R	3,460	2,176	207	3,045	208
October (e)	2,420	2,119	260	1,980	180
November (e)	1,530	2,338	90	1,250	190
December (e)	1,080	2,0			

8.5 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence

	1984	1985	1986 P				1987 P			
			1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q R	3rd Q	4th Q
Total all countries	13,644	14,449	13,844	2,560	3,312	5,054	2,917	2,620	4,018	5,576
North America										
USA	2,764	3,166	2,288	437	523	863	466	409	790	1,041
Canada	567	631	555	89	149	208	110	93	147	242
Total	3,330	3,797	2,843	525	672	1,071	575	502	938	1,283
European Community										
Belgium/Luxembourg	426	503	496	65	122	189	119	104	124	154
France	1,632	1,620	1,756	404	490	545	317	327	665	684
Federal Republic of Germany	1,485	1,484	1,599	284	396	585	335	291	482	534
Italy	475	494	494	72	75	259	89	104	110	343
Netherlands	741	762	769	125	177	240	227	156	212	265
Denmark	192	201	250	48	52	73	76	57	59	79
Greece	81	118	94	23	20	25	25	31	27	35
Spain	293	342	366	73	65	147	81	80	81	174
Portugal	59	64	81	16	21	23	21	19	14	22
Irish Republic	909	968	984	157	238	391	198	158	263	397
Total	6,292	6,557	6,888	1,268	1,655	2,478	1,488	1,326	2,039	2,685
Other Western Europe										
Austria	111	108	117	17	19	54	27	18	25	58
Switzerland	313	339	348	51	101	105	91	67	101	120
Norway	216	237	285	62	70	84	69	65	81	84
Sweden	402	380	407	80	113	124	90	83	125	103
Finland	72	70	67	13	22	21	11	26	30	34
Others	145	179	189	44	37	68	40	47	44	74
Total	1,259	1,313	1,413	268	362	455	328	306	406	473
Other countries										
Middle East	610	588	535	105	107	229	93	96	82	239
North Africa	132	119	100	20	18	40	21	16	26	39
South Africa	182	147	141	29	35	49	27	26	36	64
Eastern Europe	57	68	66	13	11	30	12	15	16	36
Japan	201	211	205	51	37	67	50	69	57	99
Australia	456	479	467	79	119	183	86	86	129	194
New Zealand	95	83	92	11	25	34	21	15	24	61
Latin America	165	166	181	25	44	74	39	36	36	59
Rest of World	865	927	912	166	227	344	177	127	229	344
Total	2,763	2,782	2,699	499	623	1,050	526	486	635	1,135

Notes: See table 8.2.

8.6 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by country visited

	1984	1985	1986 P				1987 P			
			1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q R	3rd Q	4th Q
Total all countries	22,072	21,610	25,181	3,734	6,410	10,026	5,011	4,237	7,311	10,646
North America										
USA	719	722	946	139	223	322	262	223	299	388
Canada	200	193	221	20	47	115	39	32	49	195
Total	919	914	1,167	159	269	437	301	254	347	583
European Community										
Belgium/Luxembourg	776	755	761	109	198	221	232	149	158	154
France	4,482	4,523	5,188	829	1,271	1,994	1,310	2,085	2,085	2,085
Federal Republic of Germany	1,294	1,321	1,258	204	309	479	267	249	410	440
Italy	1,184	1,066	1,103	150	320	504	128	185	331	524
Netherlands	868	949	868	146	278	276	169	160	321	255
Denmark	126	151	154	28	35	56	35	42	46	46
Greece	1,048	1,319	1,520	9	438	880	13	527	1,095	1,095
Spain	5,022	4,175	5,887	620	1,486	2,531	1,250	753	1,969	2,542
Portugal	573	709	956	122	244	385	205	111	198	427
Irish Republic	1,552	1,462	1,657	265	405	668	319	228	390	597
Total	16,935	16,430	19,352	2,482	4,984	7,994	3,892	2,791	5,656	8,165
Other Western Europe										
Yugoslavia	477	566	661	11	191	397	62	8	193	404
Austria	609	557	587	230	116	197	44	277	104	204
Switzerland	519	488	520	160	126	166	68	170	126	177
Norway/Sweden/Finland	302	346	339	85	94	114	47	47	83	105
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	475	475	534	44	159	222	109	96	200	355
Other	53	82	116	7	31	57	20	11	69	96
Total	2,436	2,514	2,757	537	717	1,153	350	609	775	1,341
Other countries										
Middle East	227	189	221	60	41	59	61	41	52	64
North Africa	253	273	280	68	58	57	97	85	115	82
Eastern Europe	164	237	194	51	49	63	30	28	45	85
Australia/New Zealand	167	154	188	72	56	24	35	87	42	32
Commonwealth Caribbean	140	122	162	44	41	40	37	46	45	49
Rest of World including Cruise	830	777	860	261	195	198	207	297	233	246
Total	1,781	1,752	1,905	556	440	442	467	584	532	558

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.7 Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit

	Total visits	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
		1978	12,646	7,580	5,067	5,876	2,295	2,193	2,283
1979	12,486	7,614	4,872	5,529	2,395	2,254	2,308
1980	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
1981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
1982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
1983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,556	2,560	1,530
1984	13,644	8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863	2,626	1,770
1985	14,449	9,413	5,036	6,686	3,014	2,880	1,890
1986 P	13,844	8,788	5,056	5,890	3,257	2,939	1,757
% change 1986/1985	-4	-7	-	-12	+8	+2	-7
1985 1st quarter	2,337	1,630	707	864	657	522	294
2nd quarter	3,957	2,464	1,493	1,988	793	736	440
3rd quarter	5,405	3,334	2,070	2,813	756	1,039	797
4th quarter	2,751	1,985	766	1,002	808	582	358
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	1,721	839	927	711	588	334
2nd quarter P	3,312	2,056	1,256	1,396	890	683	344
3rd quarter P	5,054	3,004	2,051	2,501	789	1,030	735
4th quarter P	2,917	2,007	909	1,066	868	639	344
1987 1st quarter P	2,620	1,875	745	902	771	627	320
2nd quarter P R	4,018	2,439	1,578	1,923	923	729	443
3rd quarter P	5,576	3,478	2,097	2,838	823	1,091	824

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.8 Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit

	Total visits	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
		1978	13,443	8,416	5,028	8,439	2,261
1979	15,466	9,760	5,706	9,827	2,542	2,166	931
1980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
1981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
1982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
1983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
1984	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
1985	21,610	13,732	7,878	14,898	3,188	2,628	896
1986 P	25,181	16,495	8,686	17,949	3,350	2,794	1,088
% change 1986/1985	+17	+20	+10	+20	+5	+6	+21
1985 1st quarter	3,279	2,383	896	1,946	699	508	126
2nd quarter	5,585	3,502	2,083	3,881	886	625	193
3rd quarter	8,258	4,994	3,264	6,322	725	979	231
4th quarter	4,488	2,853	1,635	2,749	877	516	346
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	2,661	1,074	2,219	738	572	205
2nd quarter P	6,410	4,219	2,191	4,616	906	680	208
3rd quarter P	10,026	6,258	3,767	7,946	804	1,003	273
4th quarter P	5,011	3,358	1,654	3,169	902	538	403
1987 1st quarter P	4,237	3,070	1,167	2,669	793	579	197
2nd quarter P R	7,311	5,241	2,070	5,329	967	758	256
3rd quarter P	10,646	7,213	3,433	8,404	812	1,116	314

Notes: See table 8.2.

TOURISM 8.9 Visitor nights

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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-February 1988	33,495	17,252	24,077	38,551	37,969	35,119	49,006	22,506	18,420	34,849	311,244
Total in training‡ February 29, 1988	43,962	21,356	32,326	48,603	48,456	45,180	62,957	29,452	23,852	46,658	402,802

* 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	
	Feb	Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb	Jan
Community Industry	7,000	7,000	1,707	1,690	867	871
Community Programme	224,000	221,000	30,971	30,209	19,816	19,454
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	95,000	95,000	8,739	8,833	5,863	5,886
Job Release Scheme	19,000	19,000	1,422	1,488	684	712
Jobshare	856	896	34	38	87	85
Jobstart Allowance	3,000*	4,000†	381*	418†	257*	286†
New Workers Scheme	18,000	19,000	1,990	2,072	1,860	1,930
Restart interviews (cumulative total)	1,872,831**	1,657,961††	232,839**	207,090††	107,861**	95,335††

* Live cases as at January 29, 1988.

† Live cases as at January 1, 1988.

** April 10 to January 29, 1988.

†† April 10 to December 25, 1987.

9.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Registered† for employment at jobcentres, February 5, 1988	56,048
Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, January 11 to February 5, 1988	7,569
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, January 11 to February 5, 1988*	2,768
Placed into employment by jobcentre and local authority careers offices, October 5, 1987 to January 8, 1988	9,208
Of which Section 1**	8,170
Of which Section 2** (286 open; 752 sheltered)	1,038

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

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

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

9.4 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled people*							
	Suitable for ordinary employment				Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed
1987 Jan	22.2	19.5	46.3	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
1988 Jan	21.5	18.4	45.6	32.9	4.1	3.6	2.7	1.8

* 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)	Apr 88:	1-1	<i>Manufacturing and certain other industries</i>			
Labour force estimates, projections		Mar 88:	117	Summary (Oct)	B (A)	Apr 88:	5-4
Employees in employment				Detailed results	A	Apr 88:	229
<i>Industry: GB</i>				<i>Manufacturing</i>			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Apr 88:	1-4	International comparisons	M	Apr 88:	5-9
: time series, by order group	M	Apr 88:	1-2	Aerospace	A	Aug 86:	340
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Apr 88:	1-3	Agriculture	A	Apr 88:	256
<i>Occupation</i>				Coal-mining	A	Apr 88:	255
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 87:	1-10	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Apr 88:	5-5
Local authorities manpower	Q	Apr 88:	1-7	Basic wage rates: manual workers			
<i>Region: GB</i>				Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 88:	230
Sector: numbers and indices	Q	Mar 88:	1-5	Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 88:	257
Self-employed: by region		Mar 88:	162	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
: by industry		Mar 88:	161	Latest figures: industry	M	Apr 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	Apr 88:	1-12
UK by industry		Apr 88:	1-9				
International comparisons	M	Apr 88:	1-9				
Apprentices and trainees by industry:				Output per head			
<i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	July 87:	1-14	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Apr 88:	1-8
Apprentices and trainees by region:				Wages and salaries per unit of output			
<i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	July 87:	1-15	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Apr 88:	5-7
Employment measures	M	Apr 88:	9-2	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Apr 88:	5-7
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 88:	65				
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Mar 88:	1-6	Labour costs			
Trade union membership	A	Feb 87:	84	Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	212
				Per unit of output	M	Apr 88:	5-7
Unemployment and vacancies				Retail prices			
Unemployment				<i>General index (RPI)</i>			
Summary: UK	M	Apr 88:	2-1	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Apr 88:	6-2
GB	M	Apr 88:	2-2	percentage changes	M	Apr 88:	6-2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Apr 88:	2-5	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Apr 88:	6-1
Broad category: UK	M	Apr 88:	2-1	Main components: time series and weights	M	Apr 88:	6-4
Broad category: GB, UK	M	Apr 88:	2-2	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Apr 88:	6-5
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Mar 88:	2-6	Annual summary	A	Apr 88:	222
Region: summary	Q	Mar 88:	2-6	Revision of weights	A	Apr 88:	248
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Apr 88:	2-7	<i>Pensioner household indices</i>			
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 88:	2-15	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Apr 88:	6-6
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Apr 88:	2-8	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Apr 88:	6-7
<i>Region and area</i>				Revision of weights	A	May 87:	241
Time series summary: by region	M	Apr 88:	2-3	<i>Food prices</i>	M	Apr 88:	6-3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Apr 88:	2-4	London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2-4)	M	Apr 88:	2-9	International comparisons	M	Apr 88:	6-8
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Apr 88:	2-10	Household spending			
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 88:	2-6	All expenditure: per household	Q	Feb 88:	7-1
Flows:				: per person	Q	Feb 88:	7-1
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2-19	Composition of expenditure			
UK, time series	M	Apr 88:	2-19	: quarterly summary	Q	Feb 88:	7-2
GB, Age time series	M	Apr 88:	2-20	: in detail	Q (A)	Dec 87:	7-3
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Apr 88:	2-23/24/26	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Dec 87:	7-3
GB, Age and duration	Q	Apr 88:	2-21/22/25				
Students: by region	M	Apr 88:	2-13	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Apr 88:	9-3/4	Summary: latest figures	M	Apr 88:	4-1
International comparisons	M	Apr 88:	2-18	: time series	M	Apr 88:	4-2
Ethnic origin	M	Mar 88:	164	Latest year and annual series	A	Sept 87:	466
Temporarily stopped: UK				Industry			
Latest figures: by region	M	Apr 88:	2-14	Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	Apr 88:	4-1
Vacancies				Annual Detailed	A	Sept 87:	466
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 88:	3-1	Prominent stoppages	A	Sept 87:	474
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 88:	3-2	Main causes of stoppage			
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Apr 88:	3-3	Cumulative	M	Apr 88:	4-1
Vacancies (previous definition)				Latest year for main industries	A	Sept 87:	471
<i>Industry UK</i>	(Q)	Sept 85:	3-3	Size of stoppages	A	Sept 87:	473
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sept 85:	3-4	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Sept 87:	470
Occupation region summary	(Q)	Sept 85:	3-6	International comparisons	A	Nov 87:	562
Redundancies				Tourism			
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Apr 88:	2-30	Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Apr 88:	8-1
Regions	M	Apr 88:	2-30	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Apr 88:	8-2
Industries	M	Apr 88:	2-31	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Apr 88:	8-3
Detailed analysis	A	Dec 86:	500	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Apr 88:	8-4
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 87:	573	Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 88:	8-5
Payments: GB latest quarter	D	July 86:	284	: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 88:	8-6
Industry	A	Dec 86:	500	: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 88:	8-7
				: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 88:	8-8
				: visitor nights	Q	Apr 88:	8-9
Earnings and hours				YTS			
Average earnings				YTS entrants: regions	M	Apr 88:	9-1
<i>Whole economy (new series) index</i>							
Main industrial sectors	M	Apr 88:	5-1				
Industry	M	Apr 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)	Apr 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



Photo: Katalin Arkell/Network

Earnings and hours of manual employees in October 1987

This article presents the results of the 1987 survey on earnings and hours of manual employees, a survey which, in various forms, has been undertaken periodically since 1886.

In October 1987, the average weekly earnings of full-time manual employees, both male and female, on adult rates in major production and transport industries in the UK were £184.10 for some 43.1 hours, an increase of 7.6 per cent on the corresponding earnings in October 1986.

For manufacturing industries, the corresponding figures were £178.54 for 42.2 hours, an increase in average weekly earnings of 8.4 per cent on the October 1986 level. The figures for males on adult rates were £197.92 for 43.5 hours and for females on adult rates were £118.79 for 38.4 hours—increases in average earnings over the October 1986 levels of 8.6 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively.

Average weekly hours worked by manual employees rose between October 1986 and October 1987, the increase being most marked in manufacturing industries. For the major production and transport industries covered in the survey, average hourly earnings of all full-time adult

manual employees rose by 6.5 per cent between October 1986 and October 1987. The corresponding increase for manufacturing industries was 6.7 per cent, with increases of 6.6 per cent for males and 6.8 per cent for females.

These figures, which are summarised in table 1, are some of the results from the voluntary, annual survey of the earnings and hours of manual employees conducted by the Department of Employment each October.

The averages cover all full-time employees, other than those on short-time for all or part of the survey period. The figures include the weekly equivalent of periodical bonuses. Also, they reflect the effect of sickness and voluntary absence and will not correspond precisely to average earnings for a full week unaffected by absence as measured in the *New Earnings Survey* each April (see *Employment Gazette*, November 1987, p 567). Separate figures for males and females are not shown for all the industries covered by the survey as some survey returns

Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees, 1985 to 1987 United Kingdom

	October		
	1985	1986	1987
All industries covered in survey*			
All employees on adult rates			
Weekly earnings (£)	160.39	171.02	184.10
Hours worked	42.8	42.7	43.1
Hourly earnings (pence)	374.7	400.6	426.7
Manufacturing industries†			
Weekly earnings (£)			
All employees on adult rates	155.04	164.74	178.54
Males on adult rates	170.58	182.25	197.92
Females on adult rates	103.21	110.48	118.79
Hours worked			
All employees on adult rates	41.8	41.6	42.2
Males on adult rates	43.0	42.7	43.5
Females on adult rates	38.1	38.1	38.4
Hourly earnings (pence)			
All employees on adult rates	370.6	396.1	422.7
Males on adult rates	397.1	426.8	455.1
Females on adult rates	271.0	289.7	309.5

* For details of coverage, see table 2.
† Divisions 2-4 of Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

provide figures for all adult employees only (see technical note on p 237).

Changes in average earnings between October 1986 and October 1987 broadly reflect the effect of pay settlements in the 1986-87 pay round, as relatively few pay settlements were made after July 1987 in time to be reflected at the beginning of October when the survey was carried out.

However, changes in average earnings between the two periods will reflect several factors other than pay settlements, including changes in bonus payments linked to productivity and changes in the relative numbers in different occupations and at various levels within the same occupation. The figures of average earnings for employees on other rates will reflect the numbers of young employees in the New Workers Scheme and the YTS (see technical note on p 237).

Short-time working was at a very low level at the time of the October 1987 survey with only about 0.2 per cent of employees covered by the survey returns reported to be on

short-time. However, the tables in this article exclude workers on short-time. The effect of short-time working on average weekly earnings is discussed in the technical note.

Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises average weekly earnings in October 1987 by broad industry groups (two-digit classes of SIC 1980) covered in the survey. The average earnings for each class have been calculated by weighting together the averages in each industry (at group, three-digit, level of SIC 1980) using the latest available estimates of the total number of manual employees in these industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 5. The latter are subject to a larger margin of possible error than the former, and figures are not given for a few industries where the number of employees covered by the survey returns is small.

As well as showing figures for employees on adult rates, table 2 shows figures for those not on adult rates—that is, young people, including apprentices. In manufacturing industries in October 1987, male employees not on adult rates had average weekly earnings of £94.86, rather less than half the corresponding average for male employees on adult rates.

Weekly hours

Table 3 summarises average weekly hours in October 1987 by broad industry group, again combining the averages for individual industries using the same estimated numbers of employees as for earnings.

The figures are derived from the total number of hours worked to which the weekly earnings relate, including all overtime, together with any hours not worked but for which employees were available and guaranteed payments were made by the employer. Main meal breaks and absences for which payments were not made are excluded from the figures. Also, holiday and sickness absence is excluded unless the corresponding holiday and sickness pay cannot be readily excluded from the reported wages paid. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

Average weekly hours worked in the industries covered

by the survey increased from 42.7 to 43.1 between October 1986 and October 1987. In manufacturing industries, average hours worked by males increased from 42.7 in October 1986 to 43.5 in October 1987; for females the corresponding increase was from 38.1 to 38.4 hours.

Increased hours occurred to a varying degree in virtually all the manufacturing industries shown in table 3, with the highest increase for both males and females (1.6 and 1.0 hours respectively) in the motor vehicles and parts industry group. Female employees in food, drink and tobacco were the only group to show a fall in average hours worked - 0.3 hours) compared with the same week in 1986.

Hourly earnings

Table 4 shows average hourly earnings at the survey date

Table 3 Average weekly hours: by grouped class, October 1987*

Grouped class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates						
		Full-time			Part-time†		Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	42.7	42.8	39.0	19.6	39.1	**	
Mineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	44.5	45.3	38.8	20.8	41.3	38.7	
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	42.5	43.3	39.1	21.4	38.7	37.9	
Metal goods and instruments	31, 37	42.7	43.6	39.3	21.8	40.0	37.8	
Mechanical engineering	32	43.4	43.6	39.4	19.3	39.7	41.6	
Electrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	41.2	42.6	39.0	21.2	39.4	37.9	
Motor vehicles and parts	35	41.6	41.8	39.0	22.5	39.2	38.8	
Other transport equipment	36	42.2	42.3	39.4	19.4	38.0	38.5	
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	43.2	45.0	38.7	22.8	39.9	38.8	
Textiles	43	41.5	44.5	37.8	22.7	40.5	37.9	
Leather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	38.2	42.0	37.2	23.0	39.5	37.4	
Timber and wooden furniture	46	43.8	44.4	39.1	18.8	40.9	38.4	
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	42.2	43.0	39.2	20.7	40.2	37.9	
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	42.5	43.7	38.7	21.7	40.4	38.9	
All manufacturing industries		42.2	43.5	38.4	22.0	39.7	38.0	
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	41.4	41.4	38.6	18.2	38.8	**	
Construction	50	44.1	44.1	38.0	16.0	41.2	37.8	
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 } 75-77, 79 }	47.0	..	..	..	..	..
All above industries		43.1	..	..	..	..	..

*.†. ** See footnotes to table 6.

Table 4 Average hourly earnings: by grouped class, October 1987*

Grouped class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates						
		Full-time			Part-time†		Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	507.8	513.7	319.2	275.8	261.1	**	
Mineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	426.0	439.3	312.4	284.1	241.4	200.0	
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	473.0	498.3	352.5	325.8	289.9	224.8	
Metal goods and instruments	31, 37	403.1	422.8	315.8	259.1	241.1	226.6	
Mechanical engineering	32	436.2	442.1	334.4	286.0	238.7	171.2	
Electrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	386.5	420.8	326.0	311.9	237.1	239.4	
Motor vehicles and parts	35	497.1	503.5	397.9	341.0	255.7	249.1	
Other transport equipment	36	463.1	467.9	352.3	305.4	245.5	223.3	
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	413.3	439.2	337.7	303.5	219.1	212.9	
Textiles	43	327.4	366.3	270.1	258.4	203.4	162.3	
Leather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	279.3	339.7	259.8	245.6	182.7	172.7	
Timber and wooden furniture	46	388.2	393.9	328.3	239.5	224.9	217.1	
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	553.3	590.7	387.7	318.1	276.6	228.9	
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	404.4	436.3	293.7	263.5	225.1	187.0	
All manufacturing industries		422.7	455.1	309.5	288.7	239.2	197.6	
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	535.0	536.3	424.7	333.9	248.5	**	
Construction	50	409.0	409.4	275.8	232.7	221.9	239.5	
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 } 75-77, 79 }	439.5	..	..	..	..	..
All above industries		426.7	..	..	..	..	..

*.†. ** See footnotes to table 6.

Table 2 Average weekly earnings: by grouped class, October 1987*

Grouped class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates						
		Full-time			Part-time†		Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	216.75	219.89	124.44	54.15	102.03	**	
Mineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	189.58	198.94	121.14	58.99	99.63	77.46	
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	201.11	215.84	137.88	69.79	112.27	85.29	
Metal goods and instruments	31, 37	172.10	184.19	123.99	56.53	96.39	85.65	
Mechanical engineering	32	189.24	192.92	131.67	55.16	94.66	71.18	
Electrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	159.36	179.27	127.08	66.28	93.45	90.80	
Motor vehicles and parts	35	206.97	210.58	155.14	76.55	100.15	96.58	
Other transport equipment	36	195.23	197.89	138.76	59.13	93.36	85.87	
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	178.69	197.82	130.64	69.29	87.47	82.70	
Textiles	43	135.89	162.93	102.13	58.62	82.37	61.45	
Leather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	106.78	142.55	96.51	56.36	72.20	64.60	
Timber and wooden furniture	46	170.20	174.76	128.43	44.95	91.99	83.35	
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	233.61	253.77	152.00	65.77	111.26	86.80	
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	171.85	190.88	113.63	57.30	90.90	72.67	
All manufacturing industries		178.54	197.92	118.79	63.46	94.86	75.06	
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	221.48	222.22	163.79	60.62	96.41	**	
Construction	50	180.30	180.62	104.68	37.25	91.45	90.45	
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 } 75-77, 79 }	206.73	..	..	..	..	..
All above industries		184.10	..	..	..	..	..

*.†. ** See footnotes to table 6.

Table 5 Average weekly earnings: by industry, October 1987

£ per week

Industry	Group** SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates	
		Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Electricity, gas, other energy and water							
Electricity production and distribution	161	226.53	227.61	145.03	57.99	92.05	**
Gas supply	162	224.54	225.34	131.13	65.42	92.19	**
Water supply	170	205.72	205.87	**	58.76	**	—
Metal processing and manufacturing							
Iron and steel	221	235.62	235.98	**	**	102.06	**
Steel tubes	222	194.46	196.79	123.87	**	**	**
Drawing cold rolling and forming of steel	223	200.76	207.51	107.36	46.46	**	—
Non-ferrous metals	224	205.17	209.95	131.72	60.26	101.29	**
Mineral extraction and manufacturing							
Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	231	200.17	200.52	**	**	**	—
Structural clay products	241	199.60	200.48	**	**	**	—
Cement lime and plaster	242	237.04	237.76	**	**	**	**
Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	243	198.49	199.15	**	55.50	**	**
Asbestos goods	244	190.45	196.33	121.86	**	**	—
Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals nes	245	201.73	206.00	**	**	**	—
Abrasive products	246	190.19	201.40	134.26	**	**	**
Glass and glassware	247	191.38	200.72	123.07	67.94	93.39	**
Refractory and ceramic goods	248	158.96	178.95	120.40	52.69	93.75	79.74
Chemicals and man-made fibres							
Basic industrial chemicals	251	217.40	220.81	131.83	73.54	115.93	**
Paints, varnishes and printing ink	255	185.56	191.89	127.06	58.45	**	**
Chemical products for industry and agriculture	256	198.74	208.32	159.94	72.20	**	**
Pharmaceutical products	257	176.04	207.24	132.83	71.48	**	**
Soap and toilet preparations	258	185.90	220.27	132.70	68.54	**	**
Chemical products for household and office	259	256.60	287.67	159.42	54.96	**	**
Production of man-made fibres	260	197.66	200.81	129.23	71.20	**	**
Mechanical engineering							
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	205.60	206.59	129.51	37.17	89.57	**
Agricultural machinery and tractors	321	188.16	189.09	**	**	107.72	**
Machine tools and engineers' tools	322	176.49	180.12	130.25	51.00	90.53	**
Textile machinery	323	173.42	180.94	122.45	**	93.51	**
Machinery for food, chemicals and related industries	324	199.96	203.35	**	**	**	—
Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	325	196.98	197.91	123.85	47.37	96.04	**
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	179.08	184.72	133.26	61.02	92.15	**
Printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass, laundry, etc machinery	327	226.14	227.12	**	**	**	**
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	184.25	188.64	129.80	59.49	93.40	67.59
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	329	200.86	210.17	155.24	**	100.09	**
Office machinery, electrical and electronic engineering							
Office machinery and electronic data processing equipment	330	181.02	196.96	147.95	98.14	**	**
Insulated wires and cables	341	172.31	192.75	111.66	62.92	**	**
Basic electrical equipment	342	153.71	167.31	114.66	54.51	83.62	71.18
Industrial electrical equipment, batteries, etc	343	163.23	185.82	124.59	61.85	88.67	**
Telecommunication equipment, electronic capital goods/components	344	155.98	178.72	125.31	75.49	94.25	78.71
Other electronic equipment (active)	345	151.81	176.30	128.87	61.85	**	105.80
Domestic-type electric appliances	346	162.38	173.09	136.11	62.17	96.50	**
Electric lamps and lighting equipment	347	146.30	170.05	122.33	67.03	**	**
Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts							
Motor vehicles and engines	351	224.38	225.38	199.03	104.58	114.89	**
Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	352	198.38	199.28	**	70.23	93.17	**
Motor vehicle parts	353	194.63	201.26	141.58	66.03	95.35	**
Other transport equipment							
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	190.31	191.19	131.18	53.27	92.09	**
Railway and tramway vehicles	362	183.24	183.74	**	**	112.89	**
Cycles and motor cycles	363	188.34	197.14	**	**	**	**
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	364	205.58	208.59	144.57	69.24	91.85	**
Metal goods and instruments							
Foundries	311	195.11	198.03	142.43	53.34	101.09	**
Forging, pressing and stamping	312	168.72	181.82	105.76	53.30	91.42	**
Bolts, nuts, springs, non-precision chains; metals treatment	313	164.69	175.42	117.74	54.36	**	**
Metal doors, windows, etc	314	182.14	183.66	**	**	**	—

†, ** See footnotes to table 6.

Table 5 (contd) Average weekly earnings: by industry, October 1987

£ per week

Industry	Group** SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates	
		Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Metal goods and instruments (contd)							
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	169.35	183.24	122.35	61.16	97.69	81.55
Precision instruments and apparatus	371	159.98	172.10	130.31	52.32	85.50	**
Medical and surgical equipment	372	157.60	176.85	121.39	56.81	**	**
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	373	182.58	199.85	134.28	52.36	124.76	**
Food, drink and tobacco							
Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	411	234.26	243.67	149.75	94.20	**	—
Animal slaughter and production of meat and by-products	412	149.82	168.80	119.11	64.84	88.51	86.35
Milk and milk products	413	180.52	188.16	133.79	61.54	**	**
Processing of fruit and vegetables	414	164.20	188.57	125.11	50.96	**	**
Fish processing	415	138.01	174.44	100.80	64.18	**	**
Grain milling	416	240.90	246.39	**	48.98	**	—
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	160.92	183.51	113.34	72.91	81.86	72.99
Sugar and sugar by-products	420	237.40	251.58	155.80	78.97	**	—
Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	421	172.59	199.48	122.48	74.18	**	75.00
Animal feeding stuffs	422	224.79	226.02	**	**	**	**
Miscellaneous foods	423	196.08	219.68	147.43	67.52	**	**
Spirit distilling and compounding	424	180.31	192.90	153.15	55.03	**	**
Brewing and malting	427	218.71	220.41	147.51	48.18	**	**
Soft drinks	428	165.48	172.30	128.99	61.07	67.24	**
Tobacco industry	429	227.76	254.93	195.64	88.94	**	**
Textiles							
Woollen and worsted industry	431	146.32	162.90	112.52	60.81	**	**
Cotton and silk industries	432	138.88	150.88	110.35	54.13	**	**
Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp, etc	434	123.18	138.51	109.23	65.88	**	**
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435	148.89	158.65	118.09	**	**	**
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	114.88	157.73	96.34	61.32	74.60	58.12
Textile finishing	437	171.66	180.70	115.95	55.02	**	**
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	438	169.73	180.58	132.71	63.56	**	**
Miscellaneous textiles	439	125.27	148.98	95.38	42.62	**	**
Leather, footwear and clothing							
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	441	154.97	162.15	116.72	55.13	**	**
Leather goods	442	113.99	126.75	102.97	45.76	**	**
Footwear	451	131.22	156.35	109.56	55.66	71.30	64.34
Clothing, hats and gloves	453	99.12	131.50	94.09	57.27	72.14	64.71
Household and other made-up textiles	455	114.16	139.48	103.07	54.92	**	**
Timber and wooden furniture							
Sawmilling, planing, etc of wood	461	159.53	160.42	105.10	36.49	101.60	—
Semi-finished wood products, etc	462	161.20	162.15	**	**	**	—
Builders' carpentry and joinery	463	172.44	174.50	125.52	43.59	87.50	**
Wooden containers	464	144.11	148.20	**	**	**	**
Other wooden articles (except furniture)	465	151.98	161.69	122.01	42.45	**	**
Cork, wickerware, brushes and brooms	466	133.77	160.22	104.14	54.24	**	**
Wooden and upholstered furniture, shop and office fittings	467	177.94	181.96	141.39	47.65	95.19	**
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing							
Pulp, paper and board	471	199.19	205.87	131.73	47.38	**	**
Conversion of paper and board	472	194.31	212.99	140.59	68.36	98.98	74.59
Printing and publishing	475	250.64	272.96	158.03	65.48	113.54	90.74
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing							
Rubber products	481	189.76	201.71	122.40	59.43	**	**
Processing of plastics	483	181.04	194.67	121.61	65.48	95.50	**
Jewellery and coins	491	143.41	176.13	95.03	49.91	**	**
Toys and sports goods	494	124.33	142.55	104.45	49.63	**	**
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	495	140.27	176.83	106.36	47.07	**	**
Construction	500	180.30	180.62	104.67	37.25	91.46	**
Transport and communication (except sea transport)							
Railways	710	192.73	193.97	145.78	50.54	98.26	**
Bus and coach services, urban railways	721	190.46	192.55	150.18	52.22	93.17	**
Road haulage	723	201.20	202.61	136.68	59.27	100.72	**
Inland water transport	726	227.27	228.00	**	**	**	—
Air transport	750	259.06	261.21	212.76	**	**	**
Supporting services to inland transport	761	157.62	157.72	**	**	**	—
Supporting services to sea transport	763	268.64	268.94	**	61.50	**	**
Supporting services to air transport	764	249.84	249.84	249.82	**	**	—
Miscellaneous transport services and storage nes	770	188.12	208.11	123.93	48.93	**	**
Postal services and telecommunications	790	221.24	..	..	..	..	..

†, ** See footnotes to table 6.

Table 6 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1987

Industry	Group** SIC 1980	Hours worked						Earnings (pence per hour)					
		Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates			Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates		
		Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Electricity, gas, other energy and water													
Electricity production and distribution	161	41.2	41.3	36.6	17.5	38.3	**	549.6	551.4	396.1	330.7	240.6	**
Gas supply	162	41.4	41.4	38.0	19.7	38.9	**	542.6	544.2	345.2	331.4	237.1	**
Water supply	170	41.5	41.5	**	16.8	**	—	495.7	495.9	**	348.8	**	—
Metal processing and manufacturing													
Iron and steel	221	40.9	40.9	**	**	38.9	**	576.2	577.0	**	**	262.6	**
Steel tubes	222	45.2	45.3	40.5	**	**	**	430.5	434.2	306.2	**	**	**
Drawing cold rolling and forming of steel	223	43.2	43.6	38.2	18.6	**	—	464.7	476.3	281.3	249.2	**	—
Non-ferrous metals	224	44.0	44.4	39.1	20.2	38.6	**	466.0	473.4	337.2	298.9	262.3	**
Mineral extraction and manufacturing													
Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	231	49.4	49.4	**	**	**	—	405.4	405.8	**	**	**	—
Structural clay products	241	43.9	44.0	**	**	**	—	454.4	456.0	**	**	**	—
Cement lime and plaster	242	48.8	48.9	**	**	**	**	485.2	486.1	**	**	**	**
Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	243	47.1	47.2	**	18.8	**	**	421.2	422.1	**	295.7	**	**
Asbestos goods	244	40.8	41.1	37.7	**	**	—	466.5	477.8	322.9	**	**	—
Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals nes	245	46.9	47.2	**	**	**	—	429.8	436.5	**	**	**	—
Abrasive products	246	44.0	45.1	38.6	**	**	**	432.1	446.6	347.9	**	**	**
Glass and glassware	247	42.2	42.5	40.3	22.9	39.8	**	453.2	472.3	305.6	296.3	234.7	**
Refractory and ceramic goods	248	41.5	43.1	38.3	19.8	41.6	38.0	383.5	415.3	314.3	266.1	225.6	209.6
Chemical and man-made fibres													
Basic industrial chemicals	251	42.7	42.9	38.5	24.3	37.9	**	508.9	514.9	342.8	303.3	305.9	**
Paints, varnishes and printing ink	255	43.1	43.8	37.1	20.5	**	**	430.1	438.2	342.1	285.0	**	**
Chemical products for industry and agriculture	256	44.4	45.0	41.9	21.6	**	**	447.7	462.9	381.8	334.4	**	**
Pharmaceutical products	257	40.8	42.3	38.7	21.1	**	**	431.6	489.8	343.4	339.1	**	**
Soap and toilet preparations	258	42.6	44.7	39.3	21.2	**	**	436.7	493.1	337.5	323.6	**	**
Chemical products for household and office	259	42.9	44.7	37.4	16.8	**	**	598.0	643.8	426.8	327.9	**	**
Production of man-made fibres	260	41.7	41.9	37.8	21.3	**	**	474.1	479.7	341.4	333.6	**	**
Mechanical engineering													
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	44.2	44.2	38.8	16.3	39.4	**	465.5	467.0	333.8	228.1	227.1	**
Agricultural machinery and tractors	321	42.6	42.7	**	**	41.7	**	441.4	443.0	**	**	258.4	**
Machine tools and engineers' tools	322	42.2	42.4	38.5	20.1	39.9	**	418.6	424.3	338.6	253.6	226.7	**
Textile machinery	323	44.4	45.3	38.4	**	41.7	**	390.6	399.6	318.5	**	224.4	**
Machinery for food, chemical and related industries	324	43.2	43.4	**	**	**	—	463.4	468.7	**	**	**	—
Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	325	44.7	44.8	37.0	19.2	39.8	**	440.7	441.8	334.5	246.3	241.4	**
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	40.8	41.2	37.1	20.4	38.0	**	439.1	447.9	359.5	299.1	242.6	**
Printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass, laundry, etc machinery	327	43.5	43.5	**	**	**	**	520.0	521.7	**	**	**	**
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	43.6	43.9	40.1	19.5	39.5	42.2	422.8	430.2	323.4	305.5	236.4	160.1
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	329	41.7	42.3	39.1	**	38.1	**	481.5	497.4	397.0	**	262.7	**
Office machinery, electrical and electronic engineering													
Office machinery and electronic data processing equipment	330	43.3	44.5	40.9	28.8	**	**	417.6	442.5	361.4	340.5	**	**
Insulated wires and cables	341	42.5	43.9	38.1	21.3	**	**	405.6	438.6	292.9	294.9	**	**

Table 6 (contd) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1987

Industry	Group** SIC 1980	Hours worked						Earnings (pence per hour)					
		Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates			Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates		
		Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Office machinery, electrical and electronic engineering (contd)													
Basic electrical equipment	342	40.7	41.6	38.1	19.4	39.0	37.7	377.9	402.4	301.0	280.3	214.4	204.9
Industrial electrical equipment, batteries, etc	343	41.0	42.2	38.8	20.3	40.0	**	398.3	439.8	321.1	304.9	221.5	**
Telecommunication equipment, electronic capital goods/components	344	40.8	42.6	38.4	23.6	39.3	38.5	382.3	419.7	326.5	319.3	239.9	204.6
Other electronic equipment (active)	345	41.1	42.8	39.5	20.0	**	37.6	369.3	411.6	326.3	308.9	**	281.1
Domestic-type electric appliances	346	41.0	41.6	39.8	19.4	39.9	**	395.6	416.3	343.5	319.9	242.0	**
Electric lamps and lighting equipment	347	40.1	42.8	37.4	20.3	**	**	365.1	397.7	327.4	330.7	**	**
Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts													
Motor vehicles and engines	351	41.9	42.0	39.3	23.5	38.6	**	535.5	536.6	506.4	445.3	297.5	**
Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	352	41.4	41.5	**	23.6	39.3	**	479.4	480.7	**	297.6	237.3	**
Motor vehicle parts	353	41.5	41.8	39.0	21.1	39.6	**	468.9	481.2	362.9	313.5	241.1	**
Other transport equipment													
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	42.7	42.8	38.0	16.7	37.5	**	445.5	446.7	361.5	319.3	245.3	**
Railway and tramway vehicles	362	41.6	41.6	**	**	38.7	**	441.0	441.8	**	**	291.8	**
Cycles and motor cycles	363	43.0	43.3	**	**	**	**	438.1	455.3	**	**	**	**
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	364	41.9	42.0	39.1	21.9	38.6	**	490.9	496.5	369.5	315.9	237.9	**
Metal goods and instruments													
Foundries	311	45.9	46.1	40.9	20.6	42.1	**	425.4	429.2	348.1	259.3	240.3	**
Forging, pressing and stamping	312	42.9	43.8	38.5	21.0	41.3	**	393.5	415.2	275.0	253.7	221.6	**
Bolts, nuts, springs, non-precision chains; metals treatment	313	42.5	43.4	38.8	22.5	**	**	387.2	404.4	303.3	242.1	**	**
Metal doors, windows, etc	314	41.6	41.7	**	**	**	—	438.1	440.0	**	**	**	—
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	42.6	43.7	39.1	22.3	40.3	37.4	397.1	419.4	312.9	274.6	242.7	234.1
Precision instruments and apparatus	371	41.0	41.4	40.2	21.9	38.5	**	389.8	415.8	324.4	239.2	222.1	**
Medical and surgical equipment	372	40.2	40.6	39.4	21.4	**	**	392.3	435.6	308.4	265.4	**	**
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	373	41.4	42.2	38.9	19.0	38.0	**	441.5	473.1	345.3	275.5	328.4	**
Food, drink and tobacco													
Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	411	47.8	48.6	40.7	27.6	**	—	489.7	501.0	367.7	341.4	**	—
Animal slaughter and production of meat and by-products	412	42.0	44.0	38.8	22.2	39.5	38.8	356.7	383.8	307.0	292.0	224.2	222.5
Milk and milk products	413	44.8	45.9	38.7	21.2	**	**	402.6	410.4	345.9	290.3	**	**
Processing of fruit and vegetables	414	41.4	43.1	38.7	18.7	**	**	396.4	437.4	323.2	272.5	**	**
Fish processing	415	40.4	43.4	37.3	22.5	**	**	341.9	402.0	270.5	285.2	**	**
Grain milling	416	49.3	49.8	**	20.2	**	—	488.6	494.7	**	242.0	**	—
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	44.8	47.7	38.8	23.8	40.7	38.6	358.8	384.7	291.9	306.5	201.0	189.3
Sugar and sugar by-products	420	47.3	48.4	41.1	23.0	**	—	501.4	519.4	379.4	343.5	**	—
Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	421	42.2	43.9	39.1	23.7	**	39.4	408.6	454.3	313.1	315.7	**	190.5
Animal feeding stuffs	422	47.0	47.3	**	**	**	**	477.8	477.6	**	**	**	**
Miscellaneous foods	423	42.9	44.3	40.0	22.9	**	**	457.5	496.3	369.0	295.0	**	**
Spirit distilling and compounding	424	43.4	44.7	40.5	20.9	**	**	415.8	431.5	378.3	263.6	**	**
Brewing and malting	427	43.4	43.5	40.6	16.1	**	**	503.9	507.1	363.3	302.8	**	**
Soft drinks	428	42.6	43.4	38.3	19.8	39.8	**	388.7	397.2	337.1	308.1	168.8	**
Tobacco industry	429	37.4	39.3	35.1	18.0	**	**	609.3	649.1	556.1	495.3	**	**

Table 6 (contd) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1987

Industry	Group SIC 1980	Hours worked					Earnings (pence per hour)						
		Manual employees on adult rates					Manual employees on other rates						
		Full-time		Part-time†			Full-time		Manual employees on other rates				
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Textiles													
Woolen and worsted industry	431	44.0	46.8	38.4	23.0	**	**	332.3	348.0	293.2	264.4	**	**
Cotton and silk industries	432	42.0	43.4	38.7	21.7	**	**	330.3	347.3	285.1	250.0	**	**
Spinning and weaving of flax hemp, etc	434	41.9	43.2	40.8	23.4	**	**	293.9	320.8	267.9	281.7	**	**
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435	41.3	41.9	39.3	**	**	**	360.9	379.0	300.1	**	**	**
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	38.5	41.8	37.0	23.4	39.1	37.3	298.4	376.9	260.1	267.6	190.8	157.3
Textile finishing	437	45.3	46.3	39.2	20.9	**	**	379.0	390.5	295.7	263.8	**	**
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	438	43.4	44.2	40.7	22.5	**	**	391.2	408.9	325.7	282.6	**	**
Miscellaneous textiles	439	41.9	44.5	33.5	19.9	**	**	299.2	334.6	247.8	213.9	**	**
Leather, footwear and clothing													
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	441	44.7	45.4	40.4	19.4	**	**	347.0	356.8	288.6	284.6	**	**
Leather goods	442	39.0	39.2	38.9	21.8	**	**	292.1	323.6	264.7	209.6	**	**
Footwear	451	40.1	42.1	38.4	21.5	39.7	39.6	327.1	371.3	285.2	258.8	179.4	162.4
Clothing, hats and gloves	453	37.3	40.9	36.8	23.4	39.0	37.2	265.4	321.8	255.7	245.2	184.8	173.9
Household and other made-up textiles	455	40.0	43.4	38.5	21.9	**	**	285.6	321.7	267.7	250.8	**	**
Timber and wooden furniture													
Sawmilling, planing, etc of wood	461	43.9	44.0	38.5	17.5	42.4	—	363.0	364.3	273.0	208.7	239.7	—
Semi-finished wood products, etc	462	42.5	42.6	**	**	**	—	379.1	380.9	**	**	**	—
Builders' carpentry and joinery	463	43.8	44.0	39.9	18.5	39.6	**	393.3	396.5	314.3	235.6	220.7	**
Wooden containers	464	41.2	41.5	**	**	**	**	349.7	357.0	**	**	**	**
Other wooden articles (except furniture)	465	42.3	43.0	40.0	19.0	**	**	359.7	376.3	304.7	223.4	**	**
Cork, wickerware, brushes and brooms	466	40.0	42.5	37.2	21.3	**	**	334.5	376.9	280.1	254.9	**	**
Wooden and upholstered furniture, shop and office fittings	467	44.6	45.1	39.5	18.9	41.5	**	399.3	403.3	357.8	251.7	229.2	**
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing													
Pulp, paper and board	471	45.7	46.1	40.8	18.8	**	**	436.3	446.3	322.9	251.6	**	**
Conversion of paper and board	472	41.8	42.9	38.6	22.5	41.0	36.8	464.7	496.0	364.7	304.1	241.2	202.7
Printing and publishing	475	41.9	42.5	39.4	20.1	40.0	38.2	598.6	642.6	401.3	326.0	283.8	237.8
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing													
Rubber products	481	42.4	43.0	39.1	21.7	**	**	447.6	469.3	312.9	274.2	**	**
Processing of plastics	483	43.7	44.7	39.3	23.2	41.2	**	414.6	435.8	309.7	282.8	231.6	**
Jewellery and coins	491	40.6	43.1	36.9	20.6	**	**	353.1	408.5	257.3	242.7	**	**
Toys and sports goods	494	40.1	41.4	38.6	20.4	**	**	310.1	344.1	270.4	242.9	**	**
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	495	40.3	42.8	37.9	20.3	**	**	348.4	413.1	280.5	231.7	**	**
Construction	500	44.1	44.1	37.9	16.0	41.2	**	409.0	409.4	275.8	232.7	221.9	**
Transport and communication (except sea transport)													
Railways	710	46.8	46.8	45.6	26.0	38.1	**	412.2	414.6	320.0	194.2	258.1	**
Bus and coach services, urban railways	721	44.5	44.6	41.4	20.8	38.9	**	428.4	431.5	362.4	250.9	239.3	**
Road haulage	723	51.4	51.6	42.8	22.6	47.2	**	391.4	392.7	319.1	262.3	213.4	**
Inland water transport	726	49.5	49.6	**	**	**	—	458.8	459.6	**	**	**	—
Air transport	750	46.0	46.0	44.1	**	**	**	563.7	567.4	482.0	**	**	**
Supporting services to inland transport	761	45.4	45.4	**	**	**	—	347.6	347.8	**	**	**	—
Supporting services to sea transport	763	44.8	44.8	**	21.7	**	**	599.4	600.0	**	283.5	**	**
Supporting services to air transport	764	40.3	40.3	40.3	**	**	—	620.2	620.1	620.7	**	**	—
Miscellaneous transport services and storage nes	770	42.5	44.0	37.7	18.6	**	**	443.6	473.0	328.6	263.7	**	**
Postal services and telecommunications	790	47.5	..	..	..	..	..	465.7	..	..	..	..	..

* Figures from previous years surveys are given in table 5.4 of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*.

† Workers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time.

** In general, figures are not published where an average is based on returns from fewer than five establishments or fewer than 200 employees.

Technical note

This survey, as a source of information on the average earnings and hours of manual employees, has been carried out periodically since 1886 and annually since 1970. It provides the most detailed analysis of manual earnings by industry. It does not attempt to provide information for particular occupations or to show the main components of gross earnings such as overtime pay. These subjects are covered in the *New Earnings Survey*, the latest report of which relates to April 1987 and is published by HMSO.

Separate figures for males and females are not available for the 'postal services and telecommunications' class and are not shown for any of the categories in which this class appears (as was the case for the 1986 survey results) nor for the 'all industries' category.

The results of the October survey of manual earnings and hours have formed the basis of a number of articles in *Employment Gazette* which examine particular features of manual pay, the most recent one being "Relative pay and employment of young people" (June 1983).

Industries covered

The tables in this note cover the following industries:

- All manufacturing industries (Divisions 2 to 4 of SIC 1980)
- Construction (Division 5)
- Part of energy and water supply industries (Division 1, classes 15 to 17 only)
- Transport and communication, except sea transport (Division 7, excluding class 74).

Information on the average earnings of manual employees of British Coal, which is not on a comparable basis to that of the main survey, is published in Topics (see p 255). The figures also relate to October 1987.

Information obtained by the Agricultural Departments on the average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of manual employees in agriculture is also given in Topics on p 256.

Firms covered

The results presented in this note are based on returns made on a voluntary basis by about 10,300 establishments, employing about 2.3 million manual employees, just under 80 per cent of those approached. Although the overall response in successive surveys is fairly constant, the response at a disaggregated level can show more variability and may affect comparisons of those results between successive surveys. The effect is greater where the total number of employees in a particular category is small.

For establishments in Great Britain employing fewer than 100 manual workers, the following samples were taken:

Employment	Sampling fraction
50 to 99	1 in 2
25 to 49	1 in 4
11 to 24	1 in 8

For Northern Ireland, however, all establishments with more than ten employees are covered.

Employees covered

All manual employees, including foremen and supervisors (except works and other higher level foremen), transport, warehouse and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned) are covered. Administrative, technical and office employees generally, sales representatives and canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors are excluded.

Employees, including apprentices, in the New Workers Scheme and the YTS are included. However, those in the YTS without a contract of employment are excluded.

Definition of earnings

As in all surveys since 1980, the current survey distinguishes manual employees on adult rates, irrespective of age, from those on other rates.

Total gross earnings for the week which included October 7, 1987 are reported, inclusive of:

- Supplements,
- Overtime payments,
- Shift premium payments,
- Bonuses,
- Incentive payments and
- Other additional types of payment.

Gross earnings are before deduction of PAYE tax payments, national insurance contributions and any other deductions. Also included are the proportionate weekly amounts of periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly; for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly. Where the amount of the current bonus was not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period was taken into account.

No deduction was made from the gross earnings of employees under the New Workers Scheme and YTS in respect of amounts receivable from central government.

Short-time working

In the 1987 survey (as in other surveys since 1981) firms were asked to identify separately the numbers, earnings and hours of workers on short-time (that is, working less than their normal basic hours) during the survey period. Only about 0.2 per cent of the employees covered by the survey were reported to be on short-time (0.3 per cent in manufacturing).

Average weekly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates, including those on short-time, in manufacturing industries were £178.39, about 0.1 per cent below the average excluding those on short-time.

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Temporary workers in Britain Findings from the 1986 Labour Force Survey

by Suzanne King

Social Science Branch, Department of Employment¹

This article compares and contrasts contract workers with seasonal, casual and other temporary workers, and compares both of these groups with permanent workers, using results from the 1986 Labour Force Survey. It demonstrates that the temporary workforce as a whole is more diverse than is generally thought.

From spring 1983 onwards, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) began to collect information on temporary work, identifying two types—"seasonal, temporary or casual" jobs and jobs "done under contract or for a fixed period of time" separately from "permanent" jobs. The form of one of the questions asked by the Survey (see box)

¹ Since writing this article, Dr King has left the Department of Employment to work in the private sector.

allows these two groups to be compared with permanent workers.

Brief technical details of the LFS are given in the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*, p 210. The figures in this article are based on the mid-1986 population estimates rather than the preliminary results presented in the April article.

The analysis presented here is mainly descriptive and is based on those who provided the relevant information in

Table 1 Permanent, casual and contract workers by age and sex, 1986

Age	Per cent								
	Permanent workers			Casual workers			Fixed term contract workers		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
16-19	6.3	5.5	7.4	25.0	32.8	21.2	8.4	8.9	7.7
20-24	12.9	12.0	14.2	12.6	16.9	10.5	15.5	16.9	13.6
25-34	23.0	24.3	21.1	19.4	13.6	22.2	28.9	29.4	28.3
35-49	35.2	34.6	36.0	25.9	14.8	31.4	32.6	27.6	39.2
50-59	17.2	17.0	17.3	8.1	6.6	8.9	9.5	10.2	8.5
60+	5.5	6.5	4.0	9.0	15.3	5.9	5.2	7.1	2.7

Source: Spring 1986 Labour Force Survey. Data for people in employment aged 16 and over in Great Britain, including students with a job in the reference week, excluding people who said that they were on Government employment and training schemes and those who did not say whether their job was permanent or temporary.

the 1986 Survey. Those who did not answer the question (see box) are excluded from the analysis. Those who said that they were on a government scheme have also been excluded.

The analysis covers employees and the self-employed, including jobs held by full-time students who were also working in the reference week¹. For convenience the two groups will be referred to as 'casual workers' and 'contract workers', reserving the term 'temporary workers' for both groups together.

It should be noted that the complete analysis was carried out twice: first with the 1985 LFS data and a second time with the 1986 LFS data. The results of the two analyses were virtually identical. Only the 1986 results are reported here (with one or two exceptions). But as there is virtually no difference between the results for the two years, and given that they are based on largely independent samples (apart from an overlap of about one-third), the results are reliable. This gives greater confidence in the results, even when small numbers are reported, than if they had come from a single survey.

National estimates

The 1986 LFS estimates that there were 1.3 million temporary workers (or 1,621,000 including those on government schemes) out of an economically active population of 26.6 million, of whom 23.5 million were working—either employed or self-employed—and about half a million more were on schemes.

Those doing temporary work included over half a million men and more than three-quarters of a million women. In all, just over a quarter described themselves as doing a fixed term contract or fixed period job; well over half of these were men. The rest said they were doing a seasonal, temporary or casual job; over two-thirds of these were women.

Temporary work generally has been growing in the 1980s, with an especially large increase in the numbers between 1986 and 1987².

Personal characteristics

Table 1 shows the age and sex distribution of permanent, casual and contract workers separately. Women casual workers were much more likely than women permanent workers to be aged under 20 and less likely to be aged over 50. Prime age women casual workers (25-49 years of age) were more likely to be married than women permanent workers of this age, reinforcing the stereotype image of the temporary worker as a married woman with domestic responsibilities which limit her availability for work.

¹ The LFS estimate of the number of people in employment includes jobs held by students, if they did any paid work in the reference week (whether full or part-time). They can be separately identified, but the Department of Employment's Statistics Division normally includes them in all statistical reports and publications and this convention is maintained in this article.

² See table 7 of "1987 Labour Force Survey—preliminary results" in the March 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

Male casual workers present a different picture. Again, they were much more likely to be aged under 25 than male permanent workers, with much higher concentrations in this age group than among women casual workers. They were also far more likely to be aged over 60 than were male permanent workers. The large number of older men with casual jobs may be due to retired men taking part-time jobs to supplement their pension, to keep active, or both.

Male contract workers were also more likely to be aged under 25 than were men in permanent jobs. However, the proportion of men working on contracts who were married was much greater than for those employed in casual jobs. Some, but not all, of this difference is explained by the different age distributions between the two groups—but even in the older age groups, a slightly higher proportion of male contract workers were married.

Of the women doing this type of work, nearly two-thirds were aged 25 to 49 compared to only just over half of women permanent workers. In total, much the same proportion of women working on contracts were married as of the permanently employed; however, in the 35-49 age group a far higher proportion were married (see table 2).

Labour force survey question

Question 9 of the 1986 Labour Force Survey asked people:

Was the job/business that you were in/away from (last week):
 CODE FIRST a permanent job?
 THAT a seasonal, temporary or casual job?
 APPLIES or a job done under contract or for a fixed period of time?

The instruction to interviewers to "code first that applies" means that interviewers read out one answer at a time. That is, respondents are first asked if their job is permanent. Only if the respondent says "no" to this, or expresses doubt, are they asked whether the job is a "seasonal, temporary or casual job", and only if they do not answer "yes" to this are they asked if it is "a job done under contract or for a fixed period of time".

It is up to respondents to decide how their job is classified, and there are temporary jobs that would fit into either of the two categories offered.

The way in which the question is asked results in an overstatement of permanent jobs relative to temporary jobs, and an understatement of contract work as compared with seasonal and casual jobs. On the other hand, some self-employed people (who work on a series of contracts for different clients) describe their work as contract work instead of a permanent (self-employed) job.

Table 2 Percentage of women permanent, casual, and contract workers who are married/single, 1986
Per cent

Age	Permanent workers		Seasonal workers		Fixed term contract workers	
	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single
20-24	37.2	62.8	44.0	56.0	28.9	71.1
25-34	75.2	24.8	86.4	13.6	72.6	27.4
35-49	85.7	14.3	91.1	8.9	93.1	6.9
All	68.6	31.4	64.5	35.5	68.9	31.1

Source: See table 1.

Multiple differences

The contract worker is somewhat different from the casual worker. From the findings it would appear that there is more than just a difference in terminology, used for example to distinguish between higher status work and less skilled work. Indeed, differences between the two groups are sustained throughout the analysis for both 1985 and 1986—in the two groups' levels of qualifications, the industries in which they work, their occupations, the size of the establishments where they work, how they find their jobs and their reasons for taking temporary employment.

Level of qualifications

The spring Labour Force Survey collects information on anyone aged 16 or over who has done any paid work in the week before interview. Some people with jobs, especially in the younger age group, are full-time students, either at school or college. Indeed 212,000 temporary jobs were held by students in 1986. Unsurprisingly, virtually all of these were aged under 25 and the majority were in casual jobs.

Table 3 shows that contract workers (both men and women) were better qualified than both casual and permanent workers. They were more likely to have a degree (including a higher degree) or equivalent, more likely to have a higher education qualification below

Table 3 Highest qualification of permanent, casual and contract workers, 1986
Per cent

Highest qualification	Permanent workers			Casual workers			Fixed term contract workers		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Degree or equivalent	9.4	11.9	5.7	7.1	6.5	7.4	22.6	20.5	25.5
Higher education below degree level	6.1	4.4	8.6	6.3	0.9	8.9	10.3	3.8	18.8
GCE A-level or equivalent	24.5	32.9	12.5	14.9	22.8	10.9	28.6	38.5	15.6
O-level or equivalent	15.7	11.7	21.6	23.8	22.3	24.6	11.6	8.5	15.6
CSE below Grade 1	4.7	4.0	5.6	4.9	4.0	5.4	4.1	4.5	3.5
Other qualification	4.9	4.0	6.1	4.9	2.3	6.2	4.7	3.5	6.3
No qualification	31.2	28.4	35.3	29.9	29.6	30.0	14.8	17.4	11.2

Source: See table 1.

Table 4 Percentage of workers in each industry who are casual and contract workers, by sex, 1986
Per cent

Industry (SIC 1980)	Casual workers			Fixed term contract workers		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All industries	4.0	2.3	6.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.1	2.6	14.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
1 Energy and water supply	1.3	0.5	6.9	1.4	1.4	1.8
2 Extraction of minerals, etc/metal manufacturing	1.8	0.8	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
3 Metal goods, engineering, etc	1.8	1.1	4.4	1.3	1.4	0.9
4 Other manufacturing industries	3.3	1.7	5.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
5 Construction	2.3	2.1	4.2	3.4	3.6	1.0
6 Distribution, hotels and repairs	6.7	4.9	8.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
7 Transport and communications	1.7	1.5	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
8 Banking, finance, etc	3.2	1.7	4.9	1.2	1.6	0.9
9 Other services	4.9	2.8	6.1	3.0	2.9	3.1
Workplace outside UK	9.1	5.9	29.1	22.3	17.9	49.5

Source: See table 1.

degree level, more likely to have A-levels or equivalents (including City and Guilds), and therefore less likely to have only O-levels or no qualifications at all. Identical findings for 1985 show these results to be robust.

Casual workers, however, were less qualified than permanent workers. For example, they were less likely to have degrees or equivalents, or to have A-levels or equivalents (including City and Guilds). Mainly because of the large percentage with O-levels, the proportion with no qualifications at all was very slightly below the average for permanent workers, but well above the percentage of contract workers who were unqualified.

It cannot be assumed that there is a very close correspondence between the qualifications people hold and the type of work they do—people may, for instance, be overqualified for the job they do, especially if their choice of job is restricted for any reason (as is the case with some temporary workers).

Industries

Some industries make greater use of temporary work than others, as shown in table 4. Three industries—distribution, hotels and repairs; agriculture, forestry and fishing; and other services—all employ an above average proportion of their workforce as casual workers, as noted also by previous studies¹.

'Construction' and 'other services' stand out as employing an above average proportion of their workforces on fixed term contracts. At the other end, 'energy and water supply', 'mining', and 'transport and communications' employed low proportions of their total workforces as either type of temporary worker.

'Engineering' has few casual workers and, perhaps surprisingly, 'distribution, hotels and repairs' has few contract workers relative to the size of its labour force.

¹ "Tuning into trends—tourism and leisure jobs", *Employment Gazette*, July 1987; and *Employment Structures in Tourism and Leisure*, IMS Commentary no 37, published by the University of Sussex Institute of Manpower Studies, 1987.

apparently relying on seasonal and casual workers in the main.

Table 5 shows that over a quarter of all permanent workers were employed in 'other services', with a further fifth working in 'distribution, hotels and repairs', on the other hand, one-third of all casual workers were clustered in each of these two industries.

The distribution of men was less concentrated than that of women but, compared with male permanent workers, was still clustered in much the same industries. The main differences between the sexes are accounted for by the greater proportion of male casual workers in 'construction', 'metal goods, engineering, etc' and 'transport and communications' and by the greater proportion of women in 'distribution, hotels and repairs' and 'other services'. Women casual workers were even more concentrated in a few industries than were women permanent workers.

The industrial distribution of contract workers differed from that of casual workers. Over half of all contract workers were employed in just one industry—'other services'—many of them as professional and educational workers. There was a greater concentration of contract workers than of casual workers in construction, although this obviously involved very few women as women are not greatly involved in construction generally. There were not many contract workers, except in the 16-19 age group, doing 'distribution, hotel and repairs' work.

In sum, temporary workers are clustered in certain

industries. The nature of these industries suggests that some temporary staff are doing low skilled, often seasonal work, while others are doing work requiring occupational skills (such as clerical, teaching or computing skills), rather than company-specific skills.

However, it should be noted that both the industrial and the occupational distribution of temporary jobs as shown by the Labour Force Survey are 'biased' in being time-specific. That is, the spring LFS can only show the pattern of temporary work as it occurs in the months March-April-May of each year. It thus excludes the peak periods for certain types of temporary work, such as seasonal work in summer and autumn in leisure and tourism, and also in agriculture. Recent decades have seen a significant restructuring of the agricultural workforce away from regular jobs towards temporary jobs and commercial subcontracting¹.

Occupations

A quarter of all casual workers had jobs in catering and cleaning, with most of the rest working in clerical and related occupations, in sales or in professional posts in health, welfare and education (table 6). There are very few professionals (except in education), managers, or security workers employed on a casual basis.

The occupations where casuals worked seem to involve

¹ See "Trends in the flexible workforce" by Catherine Hakim, *Employment Gazette*, November 1987, p 557.

Table 5 Industrial distribution of permanent, casual and contract workers, by sex, 1986
Per cent

Industry (SIC 1980)	Permanent workers			Casual workers			Fixed term contract workers		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.2	3.0	1.0	2.7	3.3	2.4	1.0	1.4	0.3
1 Energy and water supply	2.7	4.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.3	3.4	0.9
2 Extraction of minerals, etc/metal manufacturing	3.5	4.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.8	0.5
3 Metal goods, engineering, etc	11.2	15.2	5.5	4.8	7.3	3.6	8.7	13.0	2.9
4 Other manufacturing industries	10.5	11.0	9.7	8.5	8.3	8.6	3.1	3.3	2.8
5 Construction	7.1	10.9	1.6	4.1	10.3	1.0	14.9	25.5	0.9
6 Distribution, hotels and repairs	19.8	15.8	25.5	33.4	33.5	33.4	4.7	3.4	6.6
7 Transport and communications	6.3	8.6	3.0	2.6	5.5	1.2	2.5	3.8	0.8
8 Banking, finance, etc	9.8	9.0	11.0	7.7	6.7	8.1	7.5	8.9	5.7
9 Other services	26.9	17.6	40.1	33.6	22.1	39.3	52.5	33.5	77.5
Workplace outside UK	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.5	0.9

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

Source: See table 1.

Table 6 Occupational distribution of permanent, casual and contract workers, by sex, 1986
Per cent

Occupation	Permanent workers			Casual workers			Fixed term contract workers		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
I Professional and related—managerial and administration	7.2	9.5	4.0	1.5	2.4	1.0	6.4	7.6	4.8
II Professional and related—education, etc	8.8	5.3	13.9	11.0	4.8	14.1	27.5	13.2	46.4
III Literary, artistic and sports	1.1	1.2	0.9	2.2	3.3	1.7	6.8	6.4	7.2
IV Professional and related—science, etc	4.6	7.2	0.7	1.1	2.8	0.2	9.4	14.5	2.6
V Managerial	9.8	12.6	5.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.3	0.7
VI Clerical and related	16.3	6.0	31.0	16.8	8.5	20.9	7.8	2.5	14.7
VII Selling	6.8	4.7	9.8	14.7	14.8	14.6	2.1	1.2	3.3
VIII Security, etc	1.9	3.0	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.2	1.4	2.2	0.3
IX Catering, cleaning, etc	11.5	3.9	22.4	25.9	14.6	31.4	8.5	2.7	16.1
X Farming, fishing and related	1.5	2.2	0.5	3.6	6.4	2.2	2.1	3.4	0.4
XI Processing, etc (excluding metals and electrical)	6.7	8.0	4.9	4.4	5.3	4.0	3.4	4.9	1.4
XII Processing, etc (metals and electrical)	9.9	16.1	0.9	2.8	7.5	0.6	8.6	14.6	0.6
XIII Printing, assembling, etc	3.9	3.9	4.0	5.5	4.1	6.3	3.4	4.9	1.4
XIV Construction, mining, etc nes	3.1	5.3	0.0	2.0	5.9	0.0	7.7	13.5	0.0
XV Transport operating, etc	5.7	9.3	0.5	3.7	10.5	0.4	2.0	3.5	0.0
XVI Miscellaneous	1.2	1.8	0.2	2.4	6.0	0.7	1.5	2.4	0.2

Source: See table 1.

few company-specific skills and little responsibility for subordinates.

The occupational spread of contract workers is generally far more even but there is a much higher concentration in teaching jobs. More than a quarter of all contract workers were doing this type of work, while very few were in management, selling, security or transport operating.

The differences between the sexes in both groups of temporary worker reflect well known patterns of job segregation¹. Over 80 per cent of the total female casual workforce were occupied in catering and cleaning, clerical work, sales work and teaching. Men were much more evenly spread, but there was still some concentration in selling, catering and cleaning.

By contrast, almost half the female contract workers were in teaching jobs, but there were high proportions also in catering, cleaning, clerical and related occupations. Together these occupations account for more than three-quarters of the total. Again, men were much more evenly spread over all occupations, but with some concentration in processing and repairing (metal and electrical), construction, mining, education and related jobs.

It is notable that as age increases, female contract workers become more concentrated into fewer occupations. A similar trend is apparent for men but it starts at a later age. Though there was a similar pattern among casual workers, it was not as marked.

Inevitably, the youngest age groups were less well represented in the higher grade occupations, because they had not had time to acquire the necessary qualifications and experience. Older men were, as one would expect, less likely to be doing heavier manual jobs, more were doing clerical work.

The differences in the occupational distribution of contract and casual workers are indicative of other differences in the nature of their employment. The age, sex, industrial and occupational profile so far built up of contract workers in contrast with casual workers suggests that contract work may be a more stable alternative to permanent employment.

To investigate these questions further a number of other issues have to be examined, for example the details of self-employment and reasons for taking temporary work.

Self-employment

In both 1985 and 1986 the LFS results showed that self-employment was more common among temporary workers than among permanent workers. In 1986, only 11 per cent of permanent workers were self-employed compared to 13 per cent of casual workers and 23 per cent of contract workers. In line with the national picture², a larger

proportion of men than of women temporaries were self-employed.

Some industries have high rates of self-employment for temporaries, as they do for permanent workers (table 7). There is a predominance of self-employment in the construction industry: 22 per cent of all casual workers and half the contract workers in the construction industry were self-employed, virtually all of them men. Male temporary agricultural workers were also very likely to be self-employed. This reflects the tradition of sub-contracting seasonal and other work in these two industries and the generally high level of self-employment.

Given that the LFS relies on self-definition of employment status and that 35 per cent of all answers are obtained from proxy informants, it is quite possible that in these two industries the distinction between seasonal work and fixed term contract jobs may be even fuzzier than within other occupations.

Some occupations also seem to encourage self-employment (table 8). Among temporary workers, especially literary, artistic and sports professionals, farmers, fishermen and construction and mine workers (reflecting traditions in the industries as mentioned above) the level of self-employment was particularly high. Especially notable was the very high proportion of managers in casual jobs who were self-employed, and also the high proportion of self-employed among both casuals and contract workers, in processing, making and repairs work (excluding metals and electrical).

These LFS findings reflect both the growth of management consultancy in recent years and, more recently still, the rise of the temporary executive, and also the continuation of home-based self-employment working on contract.

Yet again there were differences between the two groups of temporary workers but in both groups the self-employed seem to have been clustered in the same industries and occupations. This raises questions as to whether there are *real* differences between the type of work and the type of workers who describe themselves as 'seasonal, temporary or casual' and those who describe themselves as contract workers, or whether the clustering of the self-employed is purely a function of the industry and occupation concerned.

¹ See *Occupational Segregation*, Research Paper no 9, by Catherine Hakim, published by the Department of Employment, 1979; and "Job segregation: trends in the 1970s" by the same author, published in the December 1981 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

² See "Self-employment in Britain: results from the Labour Force Surveys 1981-1984" by Stephen Creigh, Ceridwen Roberts, Andrea Gorman and Paul Sawyer, *Employment Gazette*, June 1986.

Table 7 Percentage of casual and contract workers in each industry who are self-employed, 1986

Industry (SIC 1980)	Per cent					
	Casual workers			Fixed term contract workers		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All industries	12.9	14.6	12.1	23.4	31.9	12.2
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19.7	41.0	4.8	9.3	22.7	0.0
1 Energy and water supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	19.7	0.0
2 Extraction of minerals, etc/metal manufacturing	10.6	7.9	12.1	31.3	27.0	52.7
3 Metal goods, engineering, etc	3.6	4.3	3.0	18.5	19.2	14.3
4 Other manufacturing industries	16.8	12.7	18.7	40.9	40.2	42.1
5 Construction	22.0	25.0	7.4	49.3	50.1	22.2
6 Distribution, hotels and repairs	9.0	7.3	9.9	14.6	21.8	9.7
7 Transport and communications	8.9	10.3	5.6	26.3	25.7	30.0
8 Banking, finance, etc	17.4	26.0	13.9	47.0	54.8	31.3
9 Other services	15.3	20.4	13.9	13.6	21.0	9.4
Workplace outside UK	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	10.4	0.0

Source: See table 1.



Reasons for taking temporary work

Those who said they were doing one or other type of temporary work were asked: "Would you please look at this card and tell me which of these statements describes why you took a temporary job rather than a permanent job?"

You had a contract which included a period of training.

- You could not find a permanent job
- You did not want a permanent job
- Or was there some other reason?"

The question is very simple and provides only limited information on the many possible reasons for taking a job of limited duration.

Over a third of people doing casual work had some other (unspecified) reason or gave no reason for choosing

Table 8 Percentage of temporary workers in each occupation who are self-employed, 1986

Occupation	Per cent					
	Casual workers			Fixed term contract workers		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
I Professional and related—managerial and administration	24.69	29.47	18.85	41.06	45.78	31.02
II Professional and related—education, etc	13.45	15.02	13.19	5.78	11.50	3.73
III Literary, artistic and sports	63.06	70.13	56.17	70.46	67.55	73.84
IV Professional and related—science, etc	19.45	19.00	22.63	22.67	25.82	0.00
V Managerial	77.66	62.68	84.24	22.85	21.15	30.08
VI Clerical and related	5.35	5.95	5.23	7.18	13.73	5.76
VII Selling	9.87	6.97	11.33	23.33	31.37	19.30
VIII Security, etc	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.53	7.13	0.00
IX Catering, cleaning, etc	8.58	5.76	9.23	7.93	11.66	7.10
X Farming, fishing and related	20.20	29.23	7.11	19.22	21.05	0.00
XI Processing, etc (excluding metals and electrical)	26.47	12.91	35.16	51.39	53.95	39.74
XII Processing, etc (metals and electrical)	11.43	11.51	10.90	28.23	29.16	0.00
XIII Printing, assembling, etc	4.48	13.31	1.71	31.37	37.64	0.00
XIV Construction, mining etc nes	23.59	23.59	0.00	52.19	52.19	0.00
XV Transport operating, etc	10.53	9.20	29.19	14.94	14.94	0.00
XVI Miscellaneous	8.01	9.86	0.00	6.65	0.00	100.00
All occupational groups	12.94	14.64	12.10	23.38	31.91	12.21

Source: See table 1.

temporary work (table 9). Of the other two-thirds, more than half said they did not want a permanent job. Virtually all the remainder (just over one-quarter) said they could not find a permanent job. Women were more likely than men to have taken a temporary job out of preference.

Just over one-quarter (28 per cent) of contract workers took the job because they could not find a permanent job. Again, women were far more likely than men to have taken contract work because they did not want a permanent job; men were more likely to have taken it in the absence of a permanent job.

Both among men and women, the proportion taking temporary work as a substitute for a permanent job has tended to fall very gradually between 1984 and 1987¹.

Ten per cent of contract workers said their contract included a period of training, while less than 1 per cent of casual workers did so. This difference may merely be a result of casual workers failing to identify with the statement because they did not have a formal contract; but it is more likely to be a consequence of apprentices and trainees having contracts, whereas casuals are not usually trained beyond minimal induction² (Meager, 1985).

Employers expect casual workers to possess any necessary skills already; they do not want to invest time and money training casual staff unless they have no alternative. It should be noted that the proportion of casual and contract workers who have a 'contract with training' would

have been higher if the analysis had included people on Government schemes, most of whom describe their posts as temporary.

As would be expected, the under-25s were much more likely than older workers to take a temporary job because it included training. Older and younger workers were more likely than prime-age workers to be in temporary work because they did not want a permanent job. Older workers were also more likely to have some other unstated reason for taking temporary work.

This overall picture was true of both groups of temporaries and here, for once, the similarities were stronger than the differences.

Part-time temporary work

The degree of overlap between temporary work and self-employment is much smaller than the overlap between temporary work and part-time work³. Only a small proportion of part-time workers are temporary—16 per cent in 1986—but the majority of temporaries work part-time—60 per cent in 1986.

¹ See table 7 of "1987 Labour Force Survey—preliminary results" in the March 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

² See *Temporary Work in Britain: Its Changing Growth and Rationales* by N Meager, IMS Commentary no 31, Brighton: University of Sussex Institute of Manpower Studies, 1985.

³ See "Trends in the flexible workforce" by Catherine Hakim, *Employment Gazette*, November 1987, p 551.

Table 9 Reasons for taking casual or contract job rather than a permanent job, by sex and age, 1986

Reasons	Per cent					
	Casual workers			Fixed term contract workers		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
All						
Contract with training	1.0	1.2	0.9	10.2	9.9	10.7
Could not find permanent job	28.3	39.9	22.6	28.0	31.2	23.8
Did not want permanent job	35.3	24.8	40.4	15.3	9.3	23.1
Other reason	32.9	31.6	33.6	44.9	47.9	40.8
Age 16 to 19						
Contract with training	1.6	0.8	2.2	25.9	29.5	20.3
Could not find permanent job	16.1	18.7	14.2	37.4	37.0	35.5
Did not want permanent job	40.4	38.9	41.5	4.3	5.6	2.4
Other reason	39.4	40.1	38.8	31.9	25.4	41.8
Age 20 to 24						
Contract with training	2.3	3.3	1.5	23.5	20.5	28.4
Could not find permanent job	41.4	50.9	33.9	27.8	28.4	26.8
Did not want permanent job	24.1	12.6	33.2	8.7	2.0	19.2
Other reason	28.9	29.7	28.2	37.6	45.9	24.5
Age 25 to 34						
Contract with training	1.0	1.0	1.0	11.5	10.6	12.8
Could not find permanent job	33.9	65.6	24.2	30.9	33.6	27.1
Did not want permanent job	31.5	8.0	38.7	12.4	7.8	18.7
Other reason	31.0	21.7	33.8	44.1	48.0	38.7
Age 35 to 49						
Contract with training	0.3	0.8	0.2	2.9	2.3	3.3
Could not find permanent job	32.4	68.5	23.9	25.4	30.2	21.0
Did not want permanent job	33.2	2.7	40.4	19.2	10.4	27.4
Other reason	31.7	25.0	33.2	50.8	55.3	46.5
Age 50 to 59						
Contract with training	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0
Could not find permanent job	37.3	51.2	32.2	29.3	38.3	15.2
Did not want permanent job	32.5	10.4	40.8	18.8	9.5	33.4
Other reason	27.4	32.9	25.3	48.8	47.4	49.4
Age 60 to 64						
Contract with training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Could not find permanent job	23.7	43.0	9.7	20.0	21.6	13.7
Did not want permanent job	45.2	38.1	50.4	30.0	26.8	43.2
Other reason	29.3	16.8	38.3	49.9	51.6	43.1
Age 65+						
Contract with training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Could not find permanent job	2.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did not want permanent job	59.4	57.3	64.1	50.8	44.9	66.9
Other reason	37.0	37.5	35.9	49.3	55.1	33.1

Note: Some of the percentages are based on small sample numbers and are therefore subject to relatively high sampling errors.

A quarter of these part-time temporary workers were students—two-fifths of the males and one-fifth of the females. Excluding students, 80 per cent of the part-time temporary workers were women, most of whom were aged 25-49, and they were considerably more likely to be married than women workers of the same age who had permanent jobs.

The very high degree of concentration of part-time temporary workers in just a few occupations, mainly catering, cleaning and selling, tends to disguise the fact that they were relatively highly qualified compared with permanent workers (table 10).

Students obviously will be well qualified and not yet using their qualifications at work. But these figures also reflect the tendency for women with young children to take less skilled work than they are trained to do, purely to fit in with their domestic and family commitments.

From the evidence presented here, professional and related occupations in education, welfare and health (specifically, teaching and nursing jobs) stand out as careers that can be maintained from such a marginal position in the labour force.

These results are consistent with the far more detailed analysis of women's downward occupational mobility following childbirth provided by Shirley Dex in *Women's Occupational Mobility: A Lifetime Perspective*¹ using the 1980 Women and Employment Survey.

A comparison between full-time and part-time temporary workers' reasons for taking a temporary job throws up some marked contrasts. Part-time temporary workers (both men and women) were most likely to be doing temporary work because they did not want a permanent job, whereas full-time temporary workers (both men and women) were most likely to be in a job of limited duration because they had not found a permanent job (table 11).

Size of establishments employing temporary workers

The 1986 LFS obtained more detailed information on the size of small establishments (with fewer than 25 employees) than previous surveys had done (table 12). However, this information does not relate to firm size, as firms may operate from more than one establishment (and homeworkers are also excluded).

The Labour Costs Survey and the New Earnings Survey show that small firms predominate in certain industries and large ones in others, and moreover, that they use labour differently. This is reflected in the size of establishments in which temporary workers were found. A greater proportion of contract workers (53 per cent) than of casual workers (42 per cent) were employed by establishments with 25 or more workers. This appears to reflect the different occupational spread of the two groups.

Job mobility

Many casual workers move around from job to job taking whatever is available, while other seasonal and casual workers continually return to the same employer each season. So it comes as no surprise that casual workers are the most mobile, both within and between occupations, and that permanent workers are the least mobile. (Only those who were in employment in the same week the previous year are asked by the LFS whether they are still working in the same job and/or for the same employer).

A third of casual workers and half of all contract workers

Table 10 Occupational distribution of part-time temporary workers, 1986

Occupation	Per cent	
	Males	Females
Professional and related—managerial and administration	3	1
Professional and related—education, etc	8	19
Literary, artistic and sports	5	2
Professional and related science	3	*
Managerial	*	1
Clerical and related	6	14
Selling	22	15
Security, etc	2	*
Catering, cleaning, etc	18	34
Farming, fishing and related	7	2
Processing, etc (excluding metals and electrical)	3	2
Processing, etc (metal and electrical)	3	*
Printing, assembling, etc	3	5
Construction, mining, etc nes	2	*
Transport operating, etc	8	*
Miscellaneous	6	*
No reply/inadequate description/does not apply	*	*

* Less than 1/2 per cent.

Source: See table 1.

Table 11 Reasons for taking a temporary job for full- and part-timers, by sex, 1986

Reasons	Per cent					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Contract with training	8.1	7.3	9.4	0.9	0.7	0.9
Could not find permanent job	41.1	44.1	35.8	20.5	24.6	19.1
Did not want permanent job	12.4	7.7	20.5	40.2	35.2	41.9
Other reason	36.2	38.8	31.8	36.2	37.2	35.8

Source: See table 1.

Table 12 Size of establishments where permanent, casual and contract workers are employed, 1986

No of employees at establishment	Per cent		
	Permanent workers	Casual workers	Fixed term contract workers
All under 25	34.1	45.6	25.0
1 to 2	6.0	8.8	5.1
3 to 9	14.0	19.0	8.3
10 to 24	11.7	12.7	8.7
Not known but less than 25	2.4	5.0	3.0
25 and over	58.3	42.0	53.2

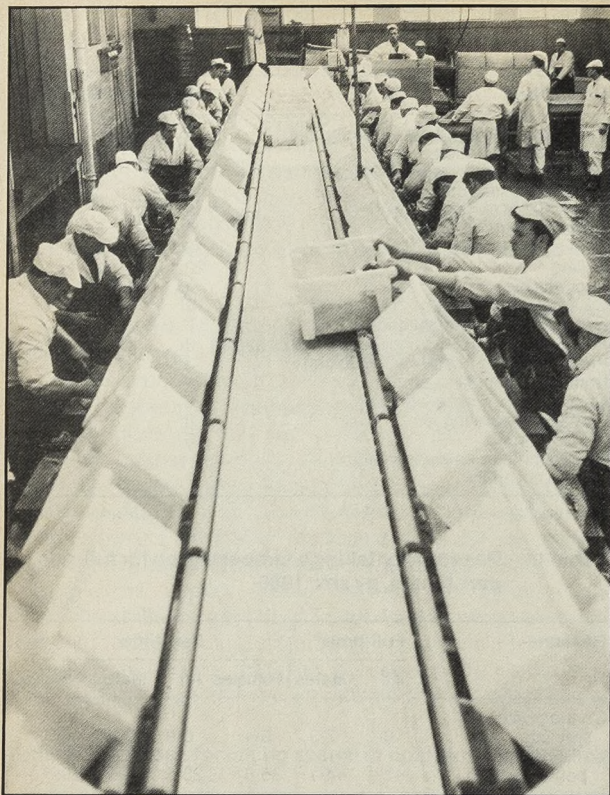
Source: See table 1.

were still working in the same occupation in spring 1986 as in spring 1985. (On the other hand, over half of those in casual jobs and nearly three-quarters of those employed on short-term contracts in spring 1986 were not working in the previous spring).

There was little difference between the sexes, women being very slightly less likely to have moved than men. This contrasts strongly with the situation for permanent workers, where 90 per cent were working in the same occupation in spring 1986 as in the previous year and men were slightly less mobile than women. Here again, the results from the 1986 LFS duplicated those obtained from the 1985 LFS.

As would be expected, temporary workers have shorter job tenures than people in permanent jobs: nearly one-third of casual workers had been with their current employer for less than three months compared with only 17 per cent of contract workers and 4 per cent of permanent workers. At the other extreme, while over half of all permanent workers had been with their current employer five years or more, only 10 per cent of casuals and 15 per cent of contract workers stayed in the same job as long.

¹ Published by Macmillan, Basingstoke, Hants, 1987.



Fish gutting, Hull.

Photo: Chris Davies/Network

Temporary workers had stayed with the same employer longer than one might have expected—given their temporary status. Fixed-term contracts can, of course, last for five years or longer, but the large proportion of *casual* workers who have been with their employer a number of years suggests that many continually return to work for the same employer—for example agricultural workers and banquet staff (table 13).

Use of agencies

Most people find their jobs, whether permanent or not, through newspaper advertisements, boards outside factories and offices, by word of mouth and other informal channels. In the case of temporary workers, some employers keep records of former employees whom they approach when a temporary worker is needed, and this can be an important source of work for temporaries.

However, the information collected in the LFS only identifies the use of private agencies¹ and jobcentres; all other methods of finding a job are grouped together as 'other'.

Of the 1.3 million temporary workers employed in spring 1986 (excluding people on Government schemes) 100,000 of them (7 per cent) found their job through a private employment agency and only slightly more of them

(109,000 or 8 per cent) through jobcentres. There were 9,000 licensed agencies in March 1986. (At the time of writing there are over 11,000).

The 1985 LFS shows that private agencies provided work in a narrower range of occupations than did state-run jobcentres. For many, the choice between jobcentre or private agency depends upon their occupation, as private sector agencies often specialise or offer specialist services.

The Federation of Recruitment and Employment Services (FRES) claims its members now provide work in a wide spectrum of occupations, although there is still some concentration on non-manual occupations.

Manual and clerical workers (both casual and contract workers), and caterers, cleaners and sales staff on contracts made most use of jobcentres. Professional workers with fixed-term contracts made most use of private agencies.

Among casual workers, women were more likely to use private agencies and men more likely to use jobcentres, if indeed either of these methods was used. Among contract workers, however, men were more likely than women to have used a private agency and less likely to have used a jobcentre (except for clerical work).

Regional distribution

Regional analysis shows that the incidence of temporary jobs was slightly higher in areas where the rate of unemployment was above average—such as Wales (table 14). But the pattern is not consistent. For example, London and the South East generally had a below average unemployment rate but nonetheless had an above average incidence of temporary jobs.

Over one-third of all casual staff and of contract workers worked in Greater London and the rest of the South East (table 15). This may sound high but in fact, a third of all permanent workers also worked in this region.

In all the regions, catering and cleaning, selling and clerical work predominated among casual workers; while for contract work, teaching, nursing and other professional jobs were the dominant occupations throughout the country.

Conclusions

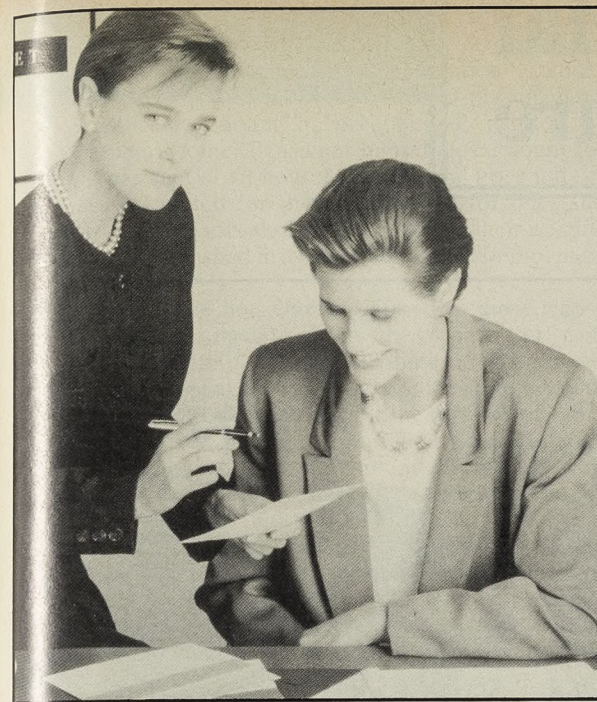
By comparison with permanent workers, temporary workers are more likely to be female. Both male and female temporary workers tend to be either younger or older workers; but if of prime age (25-50) they are more likely to be married than the prime age workers in permanent jobs.

¹ Under the 1973 Employment Agencies Act an 'employment agency' is defined as the business of providing services (whether by the provision of information or otherwise) for the purpose of finding workers employment with employers or of supplying employers with workers for employment by them. An 'employment business' is defined as the business of supplying persons in the employment of the person carrying on the business, to act for, and under the control of other persons in any capacity. This legal distinction was not made in the questionnaire and the term 'agency' here refers to both the above categories; that is, where the agency acts only as an intermediary to put employer and employee in touch with each other, and where the agency supplies a temporary worker for whom it remains responsible.

Table 13 Length of time in current job for casual and contract workers, by sex, 1986

Length of time	Per cent					
	Casual workers			Fixed term contract workers		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Less than 3 months	31.5	31.8	31.3	15.4	17.5	12.6
3 months but less than 6 months	14.4	15.4	14.0	12.1	11.9	12.2
6 months but less than 1 year	18.7	18.0	19.1	23.2	22.9	23.7
1 year but less than 2 years	13.4	11.8	14.1	13.7	12.8	14.8
2 years but less than 5 years	11.0	10.7	11.2	17.6	16.9	18.4
5 years or more	10.4	11.1	10.1	17.9	17.7	18.2

Source: See table 1.



Office temps.

Photo: Brook Street and Elle Magazine

Temporary workers are generally better qualified than the average; they are concentrated in particular industries and occupations; and they are more likely to use an agency to find their job than those who describe their job as permanent.

It would seem that though there are certain industries

and occupations which facilitate temporary work, there are also people who prefer jobs of limited duration and some who are not available for work on a permanent basis (including students).

It is worth reiterating that the results of the analysis are virtually identical for 1985 and 1986, so the picture presented is a robust one.

Despite the fact that it is left to workers to classify themselves as having temporary jobs or permanent jobs (and the undoubted room for confusion this offers), two somewhat different overall pictures emerge of contract workers and casual workers: contract workers are more likely than casuals to be male; they tend to be better qualified; they are clustered into slightly different industries and work in higher level occupations; they are usually employed by establishments with at least 25 workers; and they are more likely to have used an agency to obtain their contract work. However, they are less likely to have taken this type of working arrangement out of preference.

It would seem from this that a majority of this small group is adapting to changing labour market conditions but they would still prefer the security of permanent employment. In this they differ from most other temporary workers.

The LFS shows that almost three-quarters of temporary workers did *not* take this type of work for lack of any alternative: almost one-third did not want a permanent job and over one-third had some other reason for taking temporary work.

Further research is being undertaken to obtain a fuller picture of the varied reasons for taking jobs of limited duration. Given the continuing expansion of temporary jobs, it may well be that recruits to the temporary workforce, and reasons for taking this work, are changing. ■

Table 14 Percentage of people in employment in each region who are temporary, compared with the local unemployment rate, 1986

Region	Per cent								
	Casual workers			Fixed term contract workers			Local unemployment rate of all workers		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Northern	4.0	2.5	5.9	2.7	3.2	1.9	19.1	23.2	13.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	3.9	2.6	5.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	15.8	18.7	11.6
East Midlands	3.8	2.1	6.2	1.6	1.2	2.1	12.9	15.1	9.9
East Anglia	4.3	1.9	7.9	0.9	0.5	1.4	11.2	12.5	9.4
South East (excluding Greater London)	4.4	2.3	7.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	10.1*	11.9*	7.6*
Greater London	4.0	2.3	6.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	10.7	12.7	7.8
South West	4.3	2.2	7.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	12.2	13.8	10.1
West Midlands	3.7	2.2	5.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	15.5	17.9	11.9
North West	3.7	2.5	5.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	16.3	20.0	11.5
Wales	4.5	2.6	7.1	2.3	2.6	1.8	17.3	20.9	12.1
Scotland	3.7	2.3	5.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	15.8	19.3	11.2
Great Britain	4.0	2.3	6.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	13.7	16.4	10.1

Sources: For casual and fixed term workers see table 1. Unemployment rates for all workers (both permanent and temporary) in April 1986, not seasonally adjusted, excluding school leavers not yet entitled to benefit but including those who are, see *Employment Gazette*, June 1986.
*These figures include Greater London.

Table 15 Percentage of casual and contract workers in each region (males and females separately), 1986

Region	Per cent					
	Casual workers			Fixed term contract workers		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Northern	5.1	5.5	4.8	8.6	10.4	6.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	8.3	9.7	7.6	8.5	7.7	9.6
East Midlands	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.2	5.6	9.3
East Anglia	4.0	3.1	4.4	2.1	1.3	3.1
South East (excluding Greater London)	22.7	20.4	23.8	18.7	19.4	17.9
Greater London	12.8	12.5	13.0	17.3	16.1	19.0
South West	8.8	8.1	9.2	6.7	6.3	7.3
West Midlands	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.0
North West	10.0	11.7	9.2	7.3	8.0	6.3
Wales	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.4	7.4	5.1
Scotland	7.9	8.5	7.6	8.9	9.4	8.3

Source: See table 1.

Special Feature



Seeing is believing: Crown Eyeglass of Blackburn.

Retail prices index: revision of weights

Every year the weighting of the retail prices index is updated in the light of the latest results of the Family Expenditure Survey. This article describes the latest revision and gives the weights to be used for the general index in 1988.

The retail prices index (RPI) measures the change from month to month in the cost of a representative 'basket' of goods and services of the sort bought by a typical household. The 'weight' attached to each of the items in the basket is revised every year using the latest available results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES).

Data for the year ending June 1987 have now been used to calculate the weights to be employed in constructing the RPI from February 1988 to January 1989 inclusive, which are given in table 2. The methodology is essentially the

same as that used a year ago (*Employment Gazette*, April 1987) to calculate the 1987 weights.

Exclusions from the general index

This article relates to the general index of retail prices, which applies to most households but whose coverage excludes two particular groups:

- 'Pensioner' households mainly dependent on state benefits, defined as those in which at least three-

quarters of total income is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions and supplementary benefit. This definition excludes most households in which a retired person has a significant amount of occupational pension or earned income. Pensioner households account for 13 per cent of all households. Special price indices are calculated for them, separately for one- and two-person households, and details of their weights will be published in a future edition of *Employment Gazette*.

- High-income households, defined as those whose total gross income is in the top 4 per cent (approximately) of the distribution. The cut-off point was set at £575 per week for the second half of 1986 and at £600 per week for the first half of 1987.

High-income and pensioner households are excluded from the coverage of the general index because their expenditure patterns differ markedly from those of the great majority of households.

It should be noted that for RPI purposes housing benefit is regarded as income subventions (rather than reductions in price) and no account is taken of the imputed rents of owner-occupiers and rent-free tenants, which in the standard FES tabulations are treated as adding to both expenditure and income.

Coverage of expenditure

Certain types of expenditure included in the FES are not taken into account for the RPI, either because the RPI Advisory Committee has ruled them out of scope—as in the case of interest payments and gifts—or because it has not been possible to develop and test a suitable price index to attach to the weight—as in the case of holiday-type expenditure which, it is hoped, will be taken into the RPI at some future date.

Also excluded are certain household payments which do not figure in the main FES classification because they cannot be allocated to particular goods and services but are recorded as 'miscellaneous expenditure', such as children's pocket money.

Some other items are omitted from the RPI because of the variable or non-measurable nature of the service acquired in return for the payments made, as in the case of betting payments.

Finally, as a matter of principle, direct taxes, savings and investments (including life insurance premiums and pension contributions) are regarded as being out of scope of the RPI because they are not related to current consumption of goods and services.

Adjustments to FES data

With these exceptions, the RPI weights encompass all the expenditure which people make, as recorded in the FES. In some cases the FES information has had to be adjusted because in its original form it was not entirely satisfactory for purposes of the RPI. For example, there are a few items of expenditure—furniture, floor coverings and charges for house repairs and maintenance—where weights based on a single year would be subject to excessive sampling variation, so instead an average of the latest three years' expenditure is used.

However, the FES data on such expenditure has recently been improved by requiring participating households to record it over a three-month period (as opposed to the usual fortnight) and it is hoped that this will make the three-year averaging unnecessary in future.

From comparisons between FES results and statistics of aggregate consumers' expenditure it is known that certain types of expenditure are under-recorded in the FES, possibly because the goods in question are bought largely by people who do not provide expenditure records (for example, children under 16) or who are under-represented in the sample. In these cases the FES data are adjusted in accordance with information derived from the National Accounts. The adjustments to be made in 1988 are as follows:

	FES expenditure multiplied by
Sweets and chocolates	2.5
Soft drinks ¹	1.5
Beer	1.4
Wines and spirits	1.9
Cigarettes	1.2
Other tobacco	2.4

¹ Excluding fruit juice.

Mortgage interest

As already mentioned, imputed rents as shown in the FES are not used in the construction of the RPI but it is recognised that the index should have some component to represent the 'shelter cost' of owner-occupiers' housing, as the counterpart of the rent charges faced by tenants. 'Standardised' mortgage interest payments are used for this purpose—that is, the interest payments which *would* be made by owner-occupier households on mortgages of a standard type.

The weight for mortgage interest payments is obtained not from FES records of actual expenditure but from a breakdown it provides according to the length of time for which owner-occupiers covered by the index have lived in their present homes. This, combined with information on past house prices, interest rates and repayment profiles, makes it possible to calculate standardised estimates of current interest payments, for purposes of both the weight and the price indicator. The figure underlying the 1988 weights, expressed at January 1988 prices, is £8.13 per week when averaged over all households, and this is included in the total for the 'housing' group, which is given in table 1.

Table 1 Average household expenditure underlying the 1988 weights for the general RPI

	£ per week at January 1988 prices (index households)
Food	31.05
Catering	9.62
Alcoholic drink	14.94
Tobacco	6.82
Housing	30.61
Fuel and light	10.56
Household goods	14.13
Household services	7.83
Clothing and footwear	13.82
Personal goods and services	7.01
Motoring expenditure	25.07
Fares and other travel costs	4.34
Leisure goods	9.51
Leisure services	5.45
190.76	

Revaluation

A final adjustment to the expenditure figures which is necessary for appropriate weights to be calculated is known as revaluation. The expenditure recorded in the FES is spread over a period of at least 12 months, and is at the

Table 2 General index of retail prices: section weights for use in 1988

Group	Weight out of 1,000	Group	Weight out of 1,000	Group	Weight out of 1,000
Food	163	Alcoholic drink	78	Clothing and footwear	72
Bread	9	Beer	46	‡ Men's outerwear	14
Cereals	4	of which: 'On' sales	41	‡ Women's outerwear	22
Biscuits and cakes	9	'Off' sales	5	‡ Children's outerwear	9
Beef	10	Wines and spirits	32	Other clothing	12
Lamb	3	of which: 'On' sales	14	‡ Footwear	15
* of which: Home-killed lamb	1	'Off' sales	18		
Pork	4	Tobacco	36	Personal goods and services	37
Bacon	4	Cigarettes	32	Personal articles	11
Poultry	7	Other tobacco	4	Chemists' goods	15
Other meat	10			Personal services	11
Fish	5	Housing**	160	Motoring expenditure	132
* of which: Fresh fish	2	Rent	33	Purchase of motor vehicles	58
Butter	2	Mortgage interest payments	42	Maintenance of motor vehicles	18
Oils and fats	3	Rates	43	Petrol and oil	36
Cheese	5	† Water and other charges	7	Vehicle tax and insurance	20
Eggs	3	Repair and maintenance charges	9		
Milk	13	Do-it-yourself materials	19	Fares and other travel costs	23
Milk products	3			† Rail fares	7
Tea	3	Fuel and light	55	† Bus and coach fares	7
Coffee and other hot drinks	3	† Coal and solid fuels	5	Other travel costs	9
Soft drinks	8	† Electricity	26		
Sugar and preserves	3	Gas	21	Leisure goods	50
Sweets and chocolates	13	Oil and other fuels	3	‡ Audio-visual equipment	13
Potatoes	7	Household goods	74	‡ Records and tapes	5
* of which: Unprocessed potatoes	4	‡ Furniture	14	‡ Toys, photographic and sports goods	11
Vegetables	12	‡ Furnishings	12	Books and newspapers	16
* of which: Fresh vegetables	8	‡ Electrical appliances	16	Gardening products	5
Fruit	8	‡ Other household equipment	10	Leisure services	29
* of which: Fresh fruit	6	Household consumables	14	Television licences and rentals	11
Other foods	12	Pet care	8	Entertainment and recreation	18
Catering	50	Household services	41		
Restaurant meals	25	† Postal charges	2		
Canteen meals	8	† Telephone charges	16		
Take-away meals and snacks	17	Domestic services	7		
		Fees and subscriptions	16		

prices prevailing at the various times of recording. In order to make the expenditures for different quarters comparable with one another they have to be revalued to a common point of time.

This is done by scaling each component of expenditure by the proportionate change in the corresponding price index between the time of recording in the FES and the



Hunting for a High Street bargain.

Photo: Jim Staggs

chosen time-point. For the new weights this latter is January 1988 as the indices for the coming year will measure the proportionate change in prices since that date.

The revaluation process is carried out not at the level of detail at which weights and indices are published but at the lowest level for which price indices are compiled. Aggregated to section level and scaled so that the total equals 1,000, the revalued expenditures provide the weights given in table 2.

Table 1 shows the average expenditure figures for index households after all these adjustments have been made. These figures underlie the weights to be used in 1988 and may be compared with the results of the previous year's weighting calculations, revalued to allow for price changes between January 1987 and January 1988. This shows changes in the 'volume' of consumption over the year. For example, expenditure on household durables, repairs and maintenance and restaurant meals has shown particularly large volume increases.

Availability of indices

The Department publishes indices for all categories of expenditure which are thought to be of general interest, and in 1988 (as in 1987) indices will be published for all the categories for which weights are included in table 2. Individual users may also have an interest in component indices at a more disaggregated level and the Department is prepared to consider releasing these. For further information, write to Statistics Division D1, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

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

Tribunal costs awards

Richard Holt (Langbaugh) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many awards were made against claimants for frivolous or vexatious cases at industrial tribunals in each year since 1982; and what was the average value of these claims.

Patrick Nicholls: Details of all cases in which costs were awarded are only readily available for the last two years. There were 287 such cases in the 12 months to March 31, 1988, with a median award of £92. The corresponding figures for the 12 months to March 31, 1987 were 294 and £285 respectively. A breakdown between applicants and respondents is not readily available but in practice the vast majority of cost awards are against applicants.

(March 7)

Training Task Group

Harry Cohen (Leyton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what consultations he will be undertaking with organisations running existing Community Programmes and adult training schemes concerning the implementation of the new adult training scheme and other proposals contained in the recent White Paper from his Department.

John Cope: The Manpower Services Commission has decided to establish a Task Group representing employers, trade unions, local authorities, voluntary bodies and other organisations running existing Community Programme and adult training schemes to advise on the implementation of the new adult training programme. In the course of local planning, the Manpower Services Commission will also be consulting area manpower boards and potential providers of the new programme.

(March 3)



Norman Fowler

PER

James Couchman (Gillingham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what professional advice he has received about options for transferring Professional and Executive Recruitment out of the public sector.

Norman Fowler: I announced on December 2 the appointment of Lloyds Merchant Bank to advise me on the options for transferring PER out of the public sector.

There is extensive private sector provision in the activities which PER provides on a fee charging basis. It is the Government's view that activities of a clearly commercial nature are better conducted in the private sector.

I have now received Lloyds advice, which recommends that PER should be transferred out of the public sector through a sale by tender. This recognises, I believe,

that the current PER operation is essentially a commercial recruitment business and that it will have the opportunity both to realise its full commercial potential and to develop better in the private sector.

The Government intend therefore to proceed with privatisation. I have asked Lloyds Merchant Bank to conduct the necessary preparatory work over the next couple of months, with a view to offering PER for sale, through a private tender process open to all interested parties, at the earliest opportunity.

I am keen that PER's staff should have every chance to benefit from the wider opportunities that privatisation will open up for PER. I shall therefore offer all PER's established staff the option of accepting voluntary secondment arrangements. When PER transfers to the private sector, staff who opted for these arrangements will remain in the business as civil servants on secondment for a limited period on favourable terms. Staff who do not opt for voluntary secondment will be redeployed within the Department of Employment Group prior to privatisation.

(March 9)

Enterprise Allowance

James Cran (Beverley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will give a regional breakdown of the number of people receiving payment under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

John Cope: The number of people receiving the Enterprise Allowance at the end of February 1988 are shown below, by region.

Region	Recipients
South East	11,951
London	10,085
South West	10,006
West Midlands	9,402
East Midlands	10,194
Yorks and Humberside	9,102
North West	14,330
North	5,118
Wales	5,863
Scotland	8,739
Total	94,790

(March 21)

YTS bridging allowance

Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether bridging allowance, under the Employment Bill 1988, will be paid for more than eight weeks if a suitable YTS place cannot be found for a young unemployed person.

John Cope: From September 1988 all young people under 18 years of age will be guaranteed a YTS place before their Child Benefit entitlement or YTS Bridging Allowance runs out.

We have guaranteed that a suitable YTS place will be found for all young people under 18 including those who are disabled who want one before these payments run out.

Special arrangements will be made for young registered disabled people, who may require special training facilities, to receive the YTS Bridging Allowance for longer than eight weeks if this proves necessary.

(March 7)

Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will ensure that bridging allowance for young people under the Employment Bill 1988 will be paid immediately their parents cease receiving Child Benefit.

John Cope: No. The Child Benefit and YTS Bridging Allowance payments are designed for different groups of young people and are not intended to run consecutively. The new YTS Bridging Allowance is for young people who are already in the labour market who apply for YTS after having left or lost a job or previous YTS place.

(March 7)

Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether a young person discharged from a YTS place through no fault of her or his own, will be entitled to a bridging allowance under the Employment Bill 1988 of more than eight weeks if they had completed 18 months of a YTS placement and still had six months before their 18th birthday and were unable to obtain another suitable YTS place.

John Cope: The YTS Bridging Allowance will be limited to a maximum period of eight weeks in any year for all young people except registered disabled people.

All young people under 18 are guaranteed a place on YTS. This includes young people who have left a previous YTS scheme. The current rules preventing those with limited YTS entitlement from re-entering a YTS scheme will be changed to ensure that they can re-enter YTS and complete their training right up to their 18th birthday.

(March 7)



John Cope

Cost of double premiums

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what would be the gross and net annual costs of doubling the premiums over benefit on the proposed new training for employment programme.

John Cope: The Government has accepted the recommendations of the MSC about the level of training allowances which will apply from the time the new programme comes into operation in September 1988. If in all cases the lead over benefit were to be double that recommended by the Commission, the additional gross costs in a full year would be about £180 million.

The training allowance as recommended by the MSC will not be subject to income tax or National Insurance contributions. The net cost of increasing it would depend on the tax and National Insurance arrangements.

(March 2)

Loan guarantees

Simon Coombs (Swindon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many small businesses obtained loans with assistance from the Loan Guarantee Scheme in 1987; and if he will make a statement.

John Cope: In the financial year May 1986 to April 1987, 1,050 loans to a value of £40.37 million were made to small businesses under the Loan Guarantee Scheme. In the period from April 1987 to the end of January 1988, 938 loans had been issued to a value of £37.32 million. In January this year simplified administrative procedures for loans up to £15,000 were introduced and are expected to result in a further increase in the use of the scheme.

(March 1)

Enterprise agencies

Andrew Stewart (Sherwood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he has any plans to change the Local Enterprise Agency Grant Scheme.

John Cope: The Local Enterprise Agency Grant Scheme (LEAGS) was introduced as a five-year pump-priming scheme to develop a network of viable enterprise agencies (LEAs) led and supported by the private sector. There are no plans to extend the scheme or alter its basic structure. However, it remains our intention that a network of viable agencies should be created which will continue with private sector support.

Following the announcement of Government plans in respect of the inner cities and representations from Business in the Community and several enterprise agencies, some modifications to the scheme will come into effect on April 1, 1988.

The changes are:

- (i) The income ceiling up to which LEAs are eligible for LEAGS will be raised to £100,000 pa and will remain at this level for the remaining three years of the scheme.
- (ii) During the year of a merger, newly merged LEAs will be allowed an income ceiling of £150,000 and will be able to receive up to 50 per cent additional grant—for that one year only.

(March 8)

Government contracts

James Cran (Beverley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what measures are being introduced to assist and to encourage small firms in obtaining contracts from Government Departments.

John Cope: We are making considerable efforts to assist and to encourage small firms to obtain Government contracts, primarily by improving the quality of information made available to them. We publish a booklet, *Tendering for Government Contracts*, which gives guidance on what Government Departments seek to buy and the names and addresses of the relevant contacts. This information is also available on Prestel. Departments, including the Ministry of Defence and this Department, also publish booklets providing more specific information on the purchasing opportunities within their Departments.

Government tendering and approval procedures have been greatly simplified and contracts under £10,000 are now exempt from normal approval procedures. Government Departments are also under instruction to pay their invoices promptly.

Further assistance and information is available from the Department's Small Firm's Service which can be contacted by dialing the operator and asking for "Freefone Enterprise."

(March 1)

Jobclubs

Malcolm Moss (North East Cambridgeshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will make a statement on the progress of Jobclubs in placing people in jobs.

John Lee: The aim of the Jobclub service is to help long-term unemployed people to help themselves find a job. From April 1987 to December 1987 (the latest date for which figures are available) 74,653 people passed through Jobclubs, of which 40,685 (54 per cent) found jobs. A further 10,249 (14 per cent) gained a place on the Community Programme, entered training or took up the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

(March 1)

Training expenditure

Eric Martlew (Carlisle) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of the gross domestic product was expended on training for the unemployed in 1979 and in the last available year.

John Cope: The information is not available in the form requested because some training schemes are available to both employed and unemployed people. However, the total expenditure on training programmes through the Manpower Services Commission in 1978-79 was £380 million and in 1986-87 £1,400 million. This represents 0.22 per cent and 0.36 per cent of the gross domestic product respectively.

(March 1)

Job Training Scheme

Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how much has been spent on advertising the Job Training Scheme; and how much that was per filled place since its inception.

Patrick Nicholls: Expenditure on advertising up to the end of January was some £8,370,000. This represents a cost of £115 per place filled since the start of the scheme in November 1986 up to December 1987, the latest date for which information is available.

(March 3)

Communication support

Roger Sims (Chislehurst) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the average cost per trainee of providing communication support under the Communication Service for the Deaf.

John Cope: Information about the average cost of providing communication support is not readily available. However, communication support is provided for a maximum of 500 hours per trainee over a two-year YTS scheme. Managing agents are reimbursed for communicators at rates of £6.50, £8 or £12 per hour, according to

their level of skill in communicating. Since the Communication Service for the Deaf was introduced in April 1986, 172 trainees have received communication support, at a total cost of £234,472 to date.

(March 4)

Roger Sims (Chislehurst) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether his proposals for an adult training programme will include a communications service for deaf people.

John Cope: Yes. This service will be along the lines of the provision made in YTS.

(February 24)



John Lee

Tourist grants

David Evans (Welwyn, Hatfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many Section 4 tourist grants were made by the English Tourist Board in 1987; and if he will make a statement.

John Lee: In the financial year 1986-87, 630 project applications were approved by the English Tourist Board. The total of Section 4 assistance offered was £13.95 million. Between April 1987 and February 1988, 561 project applications have been approved with assistance offered totalling £14.12 million.

(March 1)

David Curry (Skipton and Ripon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the amount of money which will be made available for Section 4 tourist grants in England in 1988-89.

John Lee: The total which will be made available to the English Tourist Board for payments under the Section 4 scheme in 1988-89 is £13.2 million, a rise of 10 per cent over 1987-88.

(March 1)

Industrial tourism

James Couchman (Gillingham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what plans he has to encourage industrial companies to open their premises to tourists; and if he will make a statement.

John Lee: I shall continue to take every opportunity to promote the potential benefits to be gained from industrial tourism. I am particularly pleased at the support expressed by Sir David Nickson, president of CBI, at my recent meeting with him. I welcome his proposal for a conference to be arranged by CBI on this topic in September this year.

(March 1)

Underpayment

Jimmy Wray (Glasgow, Provan) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many cases of illegal underpayment of workers by their employers there were in each year since 1974.

Patrick Nicholls: The numbers of workers found to be underpaid under wages council legislation were:

Year	No of workers
1974	15,368
1975	22,604
1976	24,831
1977	26,920
1978	22,671
1979	22,457
1980	28,373
1981	24,117
1982	20,406
1983	20,832
1984	18,043
1985	16,948
1986	15,533
1987	9,129

(March 17)

John McAllion (Dundee East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many employers have been prosecuted in the last 12 months for breach of wages council obligations and what was the overall number of workplaces in which infringements were discovered.

Patrick Nicholls: In the 12 months ending January 31, 1988 the Wages Inspectorate prosecuted nine employers for offences under wages council legislation.

Statistics on infringements are compiled by reference to the numbers of each type found. In 1987, 4,443 establishments were found to be underpaying one or more workers, 1,249 establishments had inadequate wage records, 6,743 had inadequate records of time worked and 6,275 were not displaying a current wages council notice. These figures are not mutually exclusive. The overall number of establishments found to be infringing the legislation could only be provided at disproportionate cost.

(February 25)

Literacy and numeracy

Bob McTaggart (Glasgow Central) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what information he has on the number of long-term unemployed people in: (a) Glasgow, (b) Scotland and (c) the United Kingdom, who have difficulty returning to employment because of problems of literacy, numeracy or language.

Patrick Nicholls: The information is not available in the form requested.

Information collected in January 1987 through the Restart programme revealed that in Scotland 6 per cent of those unemployed for six months or more seen by Restart counsellors and 11.9 per cent of those on Restart courses had problems with literacy and numeracy. Those problems may have contributed to their difficulty in returning to employment. Comparable figures for Great Britain are 10.3 per cent of those counselled and 25.2 per cent of those on Restart courses. Separate figures are not available for the Glasgow area. The Restart survey also suggested that language problems were experienced by unemployed people, particularly in large conurbations.

(March 14)

Unemployment levels

George Foulkes (Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment which travel-to-work areas had the highest level of unemployment in (a) England, (b) Wales and (c) Scotland at the latest available date; and what was the percentage unemployed in each case.

Patrick Nicholls: The travel-to-work areas with the highest rates of unemployed claimants in England, Wales and Scotland at January 14, 1988 were Newquay, South Pembrokeshire and Cumnock and Sanquhar. The numbers of unemployed claimants in these travel-to-work areas expressed as a percentage of the number of employees in employment plus the employed were 26.7 per cent, 25.1 per cent and 28.9 per cent, respectively.

(March 1)

Maternity pay

Maureen Hicks (Wolverhampton North-East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what plans the Government has for the Maternity Pay Fund.

Patrick Nicholls: The Social Security Act 1986 provided for the introduction of Statutory Maternity Pay from April 6, 1987 and for the assets and liabilities of the Maternity Pay Fund to be transferred to the National Insurance Fund not later than April 5, 1988.

The transfer took place on January 31, 1988, on which date the Maternity Pay Fund ceased to exist. A statement of account showing the state of Maternity Pay Fund at the date of transfer will be published in due course.

(February 25)

Unfair dismissal

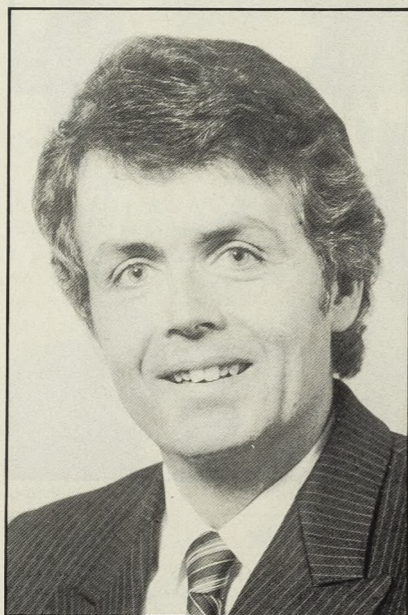
Spencer Batiste (Elmet) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the average size of awards of compensation for all unfair dismissal made in each of the last three years for which records are available; and what is the average for awards against companies employing less than 20 people.

Patrick Nicholls: The median award of compensations for unfair dismissal cases was:

12 months ending December 31, 1984	£1,345
12 months ending March 31, 1986	£1,674
12 months ending March 31, 1987	£1,805

I regret that information on awards against companies with less than 20 employees is not available.

(March 7)



Patrick Nicholls

Industrial diseases

Hilary Armstrong (North West Durham) asked the Secretary of State for Employment how many people died as a result of recognised industrial diseases: (a) in the Northern Regional Health Authority and (b) nationally, during the period 1979 to 1987.

Patrick Nicholls: The latest statistics available show 7,181 deaths in Great Britain during the period 1979 to 1986 which can be attributed to recognised industrial diseases. This figure has been obtained by combining figures for death benefit awards under the Industrial Injuries and Pneumoconiosis, Byssinosis and Miscellaneous Diseases Benefit Schemes with figures of certifications that death was due to Pneumoconiosis made under the Workers' Compensation Scheme. I regret that there are no separate figures for the Northern Regional Health Authority.

(March 10)

No prosecutions

Graham Allen (Nottingham North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment why no prosecutions were undertaken in the period covered by the Mines and Quarries Inspectorate's Report for the period ended March 1986 in the light of the number of accidents therein reported.

Patrick Nicholls: The Health and Safety Executive's inspectors make use of a range of enforcement techniques from advice and persuasion, through the issue of enforcement notices to prosecution. Prosecution is regarded as the last resort and was not judged to be appropriate in any case during this period.

(February 26)

Small Firms Service

David Nicholson (Taunton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what is the average cost, including an estimate of all overheads, of answering each inquiry to the Small Firms Service.

John Cope: It is not possible to allocate costs solely to inquiries since management of both the inquiry service and counselling service is closely interlinked. The Small Firms Service in England in 1986-87 cost £4.7 million (excluding accommodation), dealt with 283,537 inquiries and provided 38,210 counselling sessions.

(February 22)

Working days lost

David Sumberg (Bury South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the numbers of working days lost due to strikes in December 1987 and December 1978.

Patrick Nicholls: The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in December 1987 is provisionally estimated as 38,000. This compares with 542,000 working days lost in December 1978.

(March 1)

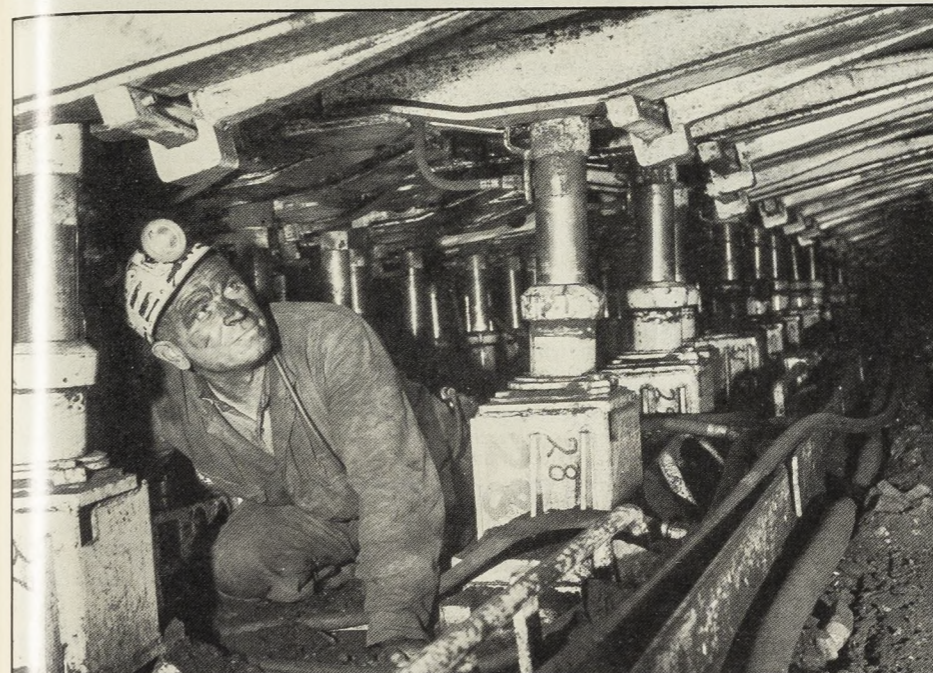
VAT and small firms

Chris Butler (Warrington South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if he will make a statement on the number of new Value Added Tax registrations in 1987 and the consequences for his policy on small firms.

John Cope: During 1986, the latest year for which figures are available, the number of businesses registered for VAT in the UK increased by 29,000. The number of registrations was 193,000 and of deregistrations 164,000. Overall since 1979 the number of registered businesses has increased on average by 500 a week. This is a remarkable record and a clear demonstration of the resurgence of the small firms sector in the UK.

(March 2)

Topics



At safe up top: An operator adjusts hydraulic roof supports at Cotgrave Colliery, Notts.

Photo: British Coal

Earnings in coal-mining

Coal-mining is not covered by the Department of Employment's regular October survey of earnings and hours of manual employees.

However, British Coal provides some information for an average October pay-week for some of its male manual employees.

Since this information is compiled on a different basis, it is not directly comparable with the results of the Department's survey.

The British Coal information relates to male manual employees aged 18 and over and only to those employed in coal-mining activities. In addition to average cash earnings for the October pay-week,

Earnings of manual workers in coal-mining

	Oct 1985	Oct 1986	Oct 1987
Cash earnings	189.90	205.20	216.08
Other items:			
Provision for paid holidays and rest days	21.75	22.57	24.11
Sickness pay	4.64	4.90	5.02
Allowances in kind	13.48	10.76	10.95

information is also supplied on the estimated cost of paid holidays and rest days per working man/week in the current financial year, and on the average weekly value of the actual cost of sickness pay and allowances in kind per working man/week during October.

The allowances in kind consist mainly of the value of concessionary fuel but there is also an element of concessionary rents.

The information for October 1987, with comparable information for previous years is shown in the following table. □

Research on union finances

A comprehensive picture of changes in British trade union finances between 1975 and 1985 has been published in a Department of Employment Research Paper.

Based on the Certification Officer's publicly available AR21 returns, the paper reveals that unions in 1985 (especially the largest) were generally in sound financial condition despite experiencing losses in membership since 1979.

Real income from subscriptions and investments grew consistently

during the period 1975 to 1985, although expenditure did too.

While union wealth has become more concentrated among the largest unions, it was found that the 1960s difference between asset-rich manual unions and subscription-dependent white-collar unions had not disappeared.

In the early 1980s a concentration on improved benefits and higher subscriptions for existing members may have been more profitable for unions than recruitment drives. The paper reveals that membership

growth before 1979 yielded surprisingly few financial benefits and it is not clear whether merger always did so either.

The paper concludes that, on the basis of net worth, some unions were healthy, but some were not. However, judging them on the capacity to secure consistent income flow, most were healthy. □

The Finances of British Trade Unions 1975-1985 (Research Paper 62) by Paul Willman and Timothy Morris. Copies can be obtained free from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Redundancy —draft Order

The number of organisations with whom employment can be counted as local government service for the purpose of redundancy payments is to be increased.

A draft Order amending existing provisions has been laid before Parliament by Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls. If approved, it is expected to take effect from April 27, 1988.

The amendment will add 17 bodies and authorities to the current list.

Bodies to be included are: the National Advisory Body for Public Sector Higher Education (NAB); The Further Education Staff College (FESC); the Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research (CLIT); the National Institute of Adult Continuing Education (England and Wales) (NIACE); Teachers in European Schools; the Scottish Museums Council (SMC); Scottish Community Education Council (SCEC); the Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC); the Scottish Technical Education Council (SCOTEC); the Scottish Business Education Council (SCOTBEC); the Scottish Association for National Certificated and Diplomas (SANCAD); the Scottish Council for the Commercial, Administrative and Professional Education (SCCAPE); the Scottish Examination Board (SEB); Newbattle Abbey College; National Mobility Services Trust Ltd; National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside and the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority. □

Social calls

Puzzled employers trying to work out sickness and maternity pay are the most frequent type of caller to the Government's new social security advice line.

Operators report an "overwhelming" response to the service which offers employers free expert advice on a whole range of social security issues.

Employers from all over Great Britain are able to phone the service free of charge by dialling 0800 393539.

Members of the public will continue to get general advice by dialling Freeline Social Security on 0800 666555. □

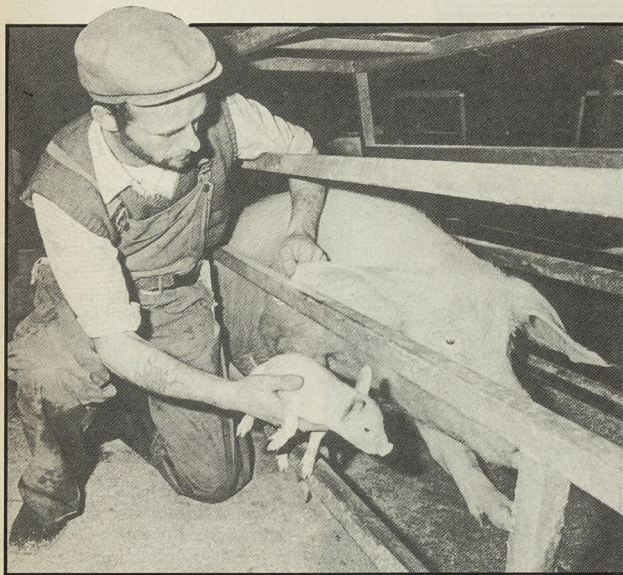


Photo: Alan Wylie

Back to mummy: Dave Gibson from Glasgow University farm with a reluctantly photogenic sow and her off-spring.

Earnings in agriculture

Information about farm workers' pay is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Separate details are given for men (20 years and over), youths (under 20 years) and for women and girls combined.

The average earnings of regular

Average weekly earnings

£ per week

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1986 Apr-1986 Sept	145.99	91.20	104.85
1986 Oct-1987 Mar	139.02	88.11	117.88
1987 Apr-1987 Sept	150.06	96.15	120.63
Yearly period			
1986 Apr-1987 Mar	142.51	89.66	111.37

Average hourly earnings

pence per hour

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1986 Apr-1986 Sept	303.5	195.7	245.6
1986 Oct-1987 Mar	307.6	200.7	269.7
1987 Apr-1987 Sept	317.3	205.0	271.1
Yearly period			
1986 Apr-1987 Mar	305.6	198.2	257.7

whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are shown here: total earnings are shown, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders.

The figures given are averages of earnings over a complete year or half-year, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays, or other absences.

Average weekly hours of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked plus hours paid for in respect of statutory holidays and they exclude time lost from any other cause.

Average hours worked

Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1986 Apr-1986 Sept	48.1	46.6	42.7
1986 Oct-1987 Mar	45.2	43.9	43.7
1987 Apr-1987 Sept	47.3	46.9	44.5
Yearly period			
1986 Apr-1987 Mar	46.7	45.3	43.2

For details of earnings and hours for earlier dates see the February 1986 and March 1987 editions of *Employment Gazette*. □

Record fine for fatalities

The highest ever fine levied since the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 came into force has been imposed following three fatal accidents at the BP Oil Grangemouth Refinery in Scotland last year.

The company was fined a total of £¾ million at the High Court in Edinburgh after pleading guilty to two charges under the HSW Act.

A fine of £250,000 was imposed following an incident in March 1987 when two engineering contractors, James Fraser Bruce and Phillip Mellon, were killed and two others received serious burns during work on the refinery flare system.

A further fine of £500,000 was also made following another incident nine days later when a worker, George Spiers, was killed in a production unit explosion.

The Health and Safety Executive is urging all chemical industry managers to look hard at their maintenance activities. David Eves, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, said: "In the chemical industry the complexity of many operations demands special care. With 125 incidents in the industry each year in Britain directly related to maintenance of chemical processing

plants, the ever present potential for serious incidents must not be underestimated."

The HSE's recent publication *Dangerous Maintenance in the Chemical Industry* available from HMSO and booksellers. Price £7.50.

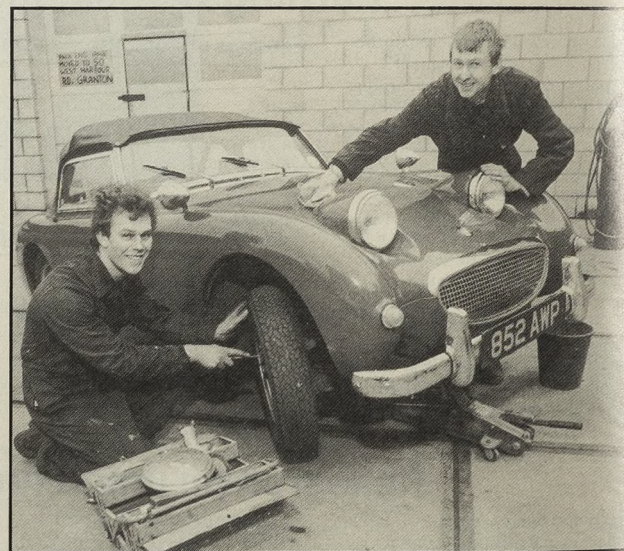
Advice and information on the safe planning of industrial maintenance is also available from the Accident Prevention Advisory Unit, HSE, Room 119, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY. □

British Airways

In the special feature "Registered disabled people in the public sector," published in the February 1988 edition of *Employment Gazette*, the figures for British Airways should have read:

Registered disabled staff	Per cent
34,145	0.3

British Airways is now a private sector employer, so figures relating to it will not appear in the next annual article. □



On the road again: A 'Frogeye'—Austin Healey Sprite Mark II—has a final polish before hitting the road.

Green light for enterprise

Two former students are motoring to success since turning a hobby into a successful business.

With assistance from the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, Colin Jamieson and Roger Brandon (pictured above) have set up *Clockhill Classics* in Edinburgh to restore and service classic motor cars.

No job is too large or small—from replacing a light bulb in a sleek MGB GT V8 or a complete restoration of a venerable Morris Traveller—it's all part of the service. □

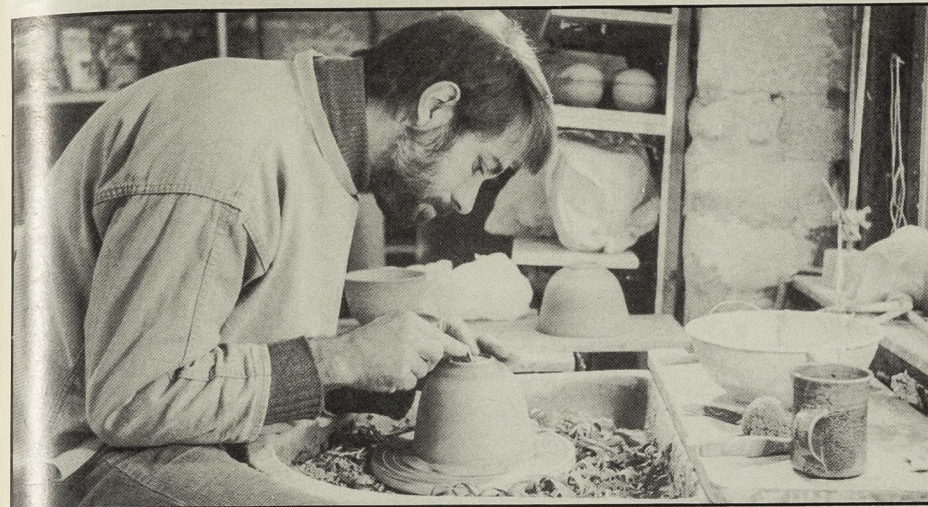


Photo: Tim Edgar

Not just a pot! Peter Cave seeking to balance the commercial and artistic aspects of his work.

Making 'pots' of money on artistic principles

One of the major struggles for craftspeople is to balance the artistic and commercial aspects of their work.

"I always feel sad when my pots go and I've got in exchange a cheque, because the exchange doesn't seem fair," is the reaction of one potter.

"I want to achieve the highest possible quality," says a furniture maker. "I have a firm prejudice against business—but now I am running a business and I have met myself coming the other way."

If craftspeople are to overcome these problems and run their businesses more effectively, a major shake-up is needed, says a study carried out in the South West of England.

Marketing Skills for Craftspeople looks at the commercial problems facing craftspeople and records the

views of craft agencies and buyers.

Only a small minority of those interviewed were found to have any formal training in business and management skills: "I had no training at all... I learnt by trial and error." (a ceramics maker).

Apart from the usual difficulties of running a business, craftspeople often have the additional problem of being the sole maker. Other problems include lack of previous training in marketing skills, finding start-up finance, low turnover and working long hours.

Craft shops and gallery proprietors were critical of the lack of professionalism among some craftspeople. Lack of adequate product information, lack of firm delivery dates and price changes without prior notice were given as examples.

Despite these criticisms, buyers

still preferred to deal direct with the maker rather than through agents; however, there can be misunderstandings. "Some old lady says... £80 for a knitted cardigan! What she doesn't realise is that it's a woven coat that's taken maybe 70 hours to make and £20 in materials and still only costs £80!" (a weaver).

The study finds that there is an urgent need for craftspeople to market their work more successfully and to run their businesses more efficiently. What is evidently missing, says the study, is marketing courses specifically targeted at small craft businesses. □

Marketing Skills for Craftspeople by Anne Channon, is available free from the Adult Training Promotions Unit, Room 2/2, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH.



Ideas to work

A guide to rights and services for deaf people at work has been published by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf (RNID).

Entitled *Putting Ideas to Work*, the guide sets out the range of technical aids, communication services and good employment practices that can help deaf people work effectively at any level.

Mike Whitlam, chief executive of the RNID, explains: "Our research has shown that deaf people often don't know what support services and aids for training and work are available."

To help overcome this problem, the RNID guide gives advice on the assistance a deaf person has a right to get, where to get it and what can be done by employers to help deaf people use their talents to the full.

The rights and services guide is the latest in a series of RNID publications which are part of its national campaign on employment, training and deafness.

Copies of *Putting Ideas to Work* are available free from the RNID, Information Division, 105 Gower Street, London WC1E 6AH. □

Car driver of the year award

Ideas to increase road safety awareness and improve driving performance are always welcome—especially when there is the added incentive of winning an award.

The *Business Car Driver of the Year 1988* competition, encourages drivers of company cars to demonstrate their driving ability and potentially save their firms the time that would otherwise be lost through accidents.

Launched by the RAC and Evans Halshaw Contracts, the competition will take place at four locations—Birmingham, Crawley, Halifax and Nottingham. A national final is scheduled for September 7 at the military vehicle testing centre at Chertsey.

Entry forms are available from Evans Halshaw Contracts, 104/107 Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham B5 6QB. □

Recent changes in hours and holiday entitlements—manual employees

During 1987¹ there were relatively few reductions in normal basic hours of work or increases in holiday entitlements in nationally negotiated agreements covering manual employees, and average basic hours for these workers at the end of 1987 remained at just under 39 hours.

The great majority of changes in holiday entitlements during the year was for one additional day and the average holiday entitlement, not including public holidays, now stands at 22 days.

Normal hours: Normal hours refer to those hours of work for which basic rates of wages are payable, exclusive of main meal

breaks and overtime hours.

There were few changes in 1987 and the general trend continues to be towards a basic working week of 39 hours. Of the manual employees covered in this analysis, about 12 per cent still have basic weekly hours of 40 or more, and about 11 per cent have less than 39 basic hours per week. About 100,000 manual employees had basic normal hours reduced in 1987, the average reduction being just under one hour for those workers affected.

Holidays with pay: The relatively slow increase in entitlement to holidays with pay (additional to public or customary holidays)

experienced during recent years continued during 1987.

The great majority of the reported increases were for one additional day, but the average entitlement for manual workers covered by this analysis remains at just over 22 days.

Actual holiday entitlements will tend to be higher than the minimum because of additions for seniority, length of service and local arrangements. □

¹ Recent changes in hours and holiday entitlements for manual employees based on information contained in national collective agreements or in wage orders updated here, were previously given in 'special features.' For example, see pp131-133 of the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

Life begins at 40 35

Those people who proudly reach their retirement day having spent most of their working life in the same company are becoming ever fewer. In fact, job changes are now an accepted part of most people's career pattern.

People change jobs for a variety of reasons. For some it is a means to promotion or higher wages. To others a change of direction mid-way through a career can be an escape from a rut or may even be forced upon them by economic circumstances.

Whatever the reasons for changing direction, job hunting in mid-career can be a difficult and tricky step to take.

Changing Your Job After 35, now in its sixth edition, is a step-by-step guide through the job change process for those still on the sunny side of the hill.

The authors justify targeting the over-35s by arguing that this age group has been overrun by events. "Furthermore, if you are now in your mid-30s or over, you are likely to find the job market very much more competitive than when you first entered."

The book tackles the complete job change process—from how to depart gracefully, through to negotiating the salary in your next post. Also included are chapters on: self-assessment, planning a job strategy, and the interview.

A frivolous 'gung-ho' approach adopted by many writers on job hunting is avoided. Instead, the subject is treated with the degree of seriousness which it deserves.

Finally, for those seeking a more radical departure from the nine to five routine, there are sections on seeking a career abroad, temporary work and self-employment. □

Changing Your Job After 35: The Daily Telegraph Guide (sixth edition) by Godfrey Golzen and Philip Plumley. Published by Kogan Page. Price £6.95. ISBN 1 85091 5350.

Fit for work

New Outlook—the free newspaper which aims to increase awareness of employment opportunities for disabled people has been relaunched by the Department of Employment. Published three times a year in a lively tabloid format, the latest issue is a 'fit for work award' special.

To be included on the mailing list write to Jerry Leese, New Outlook, Inf 3, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. □

REVIEWS



Photo: Barry Mortimer

Warwick University: one of four universities which exhibit the Cambridge Phenomenon according to the report below.

Swotting up on the Cambridge Phenomenon

The burgeoning growth of high technology industry, led by locally formed small firms in and around the university town of Cambridge is often referred to as the 'Cambridge Phenomenon'.

This has been studied in a report prepared for the Manpower Services Commission by economic and management consultants, Segal Quince Wickstead.

The report explores the links between university research and local economic growth. It also examines the long-term character of technology-related regional economic development.

Based on case studies of Cambridge, Warwick, Salford and

Newcastle universities, the report shows the large number and variety of factors that influence the impact of university research on a local economy; and it highlights the fact that no simple rules apply to govern that impact.

Topics discussed in the study include: small firms, technology transfer, continuing education, exploitation of publicly funded research, real estate development, local/regional economic development and Government procurement. □

Universities, Enterprise and Local Economic Development: An Exploration of Links is available from HMSO bookshops. Price £5.80. ISBN 0 11 361306 7.

An open book

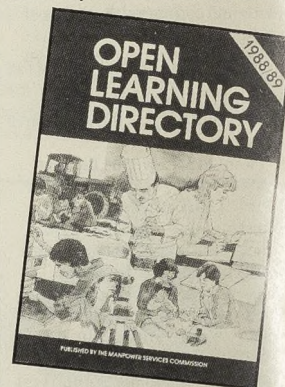
Open learning is playing an important role in the retraining of Britain, helping people of all ages to acquire new work skills or upgrade their existing ones.

Through open learning, people can choose whether to work alone or in groups, at home, at work or in a local centre where they can use the necessary equipment.

The Open Learning Directory 1988-89, published by the MSC contains details of more than 1,000 training courses and is considered to be the definitive collection of information on the subject.

Details are given of courses ranging from risk control to retail management, process technology to pollution control and highway construction to hotel reception.

Some courses are for beginners while others require a basic or advanced level of expertise. They also vary in length from a few hours to several years. Course providers include the Open College, the Open University and hundreds of others.



Details of how and where course materials can be obtained, the approximate costs and the average time needed to complete course modules are also given. □

The Open Learning Directory 1988-89, published by the MSC. Available from MSC PP2, Freepost, PO Box 161, Bradford BD9 4BR. Price £19.50. ISBN 0 86392 2333.

Expatriates—out of sight out of mind?

As the business world becomes increasingly international, it is vital that executives abroad are not regarded as 'out of sight—out of mind'. However, executives given overseas postings are frequently ill-prepared, and often take many months to become operational and occasionally have to be brought home.

According to Dr Chris Brewster, author of *The Management of Expatriates*, this happens because "Most expatriates get almost nothing in way of preparation for

the strange circumstances they have to operate in."

What is so surprising, argues Dr Brewster, is that expatriates "are the most expensive people companies employ. They are in crucial positions and often very visible. The months that they spend learning to adjust could be reduced by some straightforward and cost-effective preparation."

The report, which summarises results from research into the management of expatriates in five industries across five European

countries, finds wide differences in professionalism and success.

Much of the report is concerned with the selection, appointment and training of expatriates and more briefly looks at 'running-in,' remuneration and return.

In broad terms the report finds that Swedish companies are better organised than British ones with the French as the least professional. □

The Management of Expatriates by Dr Chris Brewster. Published by The Cranfield School of Management, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford MK43 0AL. Price £5.95.