

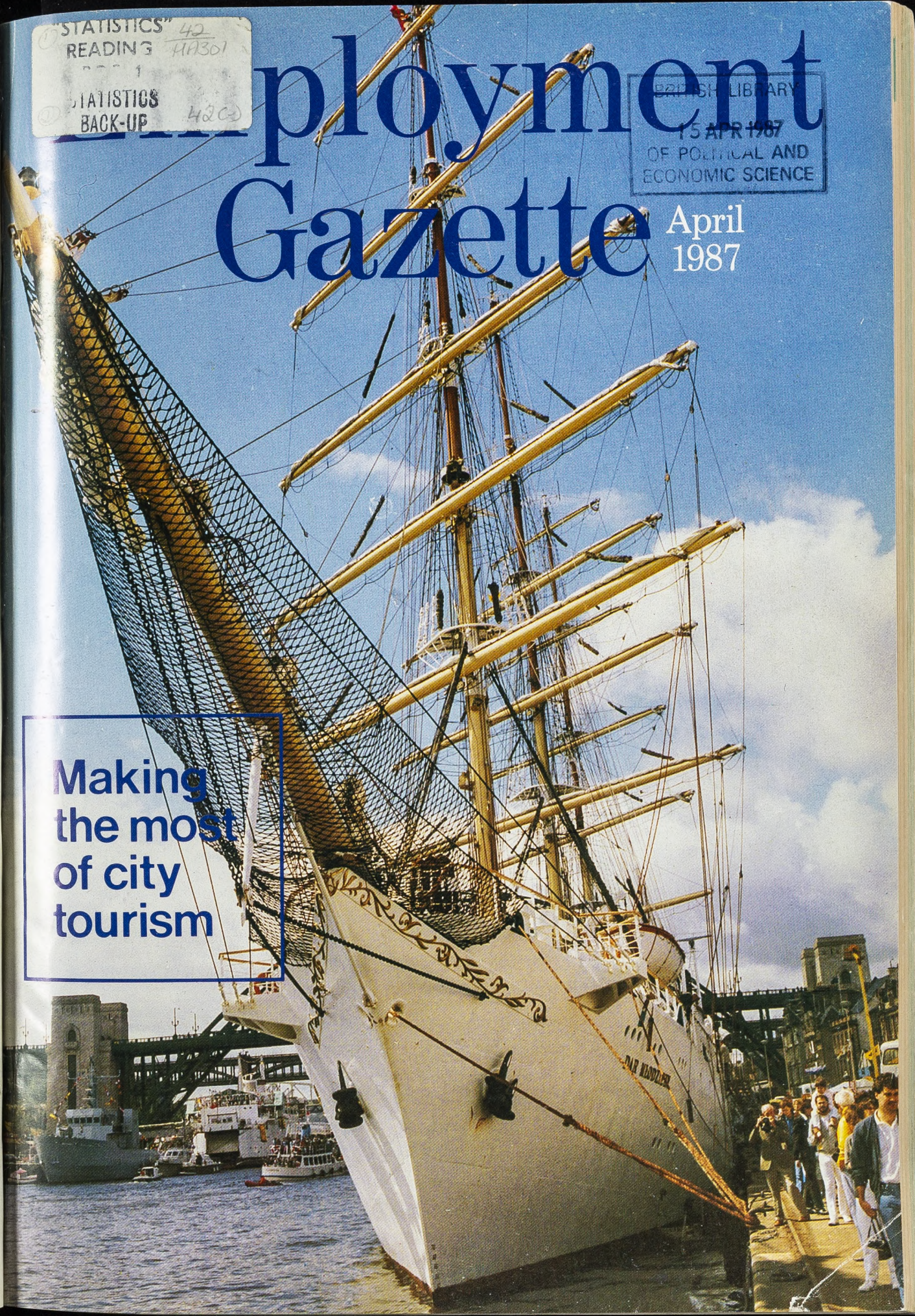
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OF POLITICAL AND
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ployment Gazette

April
1987

Making
the most
of city
tourism



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



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

Are better qualified people beating you to promotion?

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

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

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

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

And that takes training.

What sort of training?

You can discover what training courses are available from the reference section of your local library.

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

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

What's your future worth?

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

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

In addition, the government will pay the interest on the loan for the duration of the course and for up to three months afterwards.

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

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

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

It's up to you.

Get into training.

Career Development Loans.

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



Employment Gazette

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OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE



April 1987

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Department of Employment

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COVER PICTURE

Making the most of city tourism—one of the competitors in the Newcastle Tall Ships Race. See page 167.

Photo: City Engineers, Newcastle upon Tyne.



Changes in the weighting of the retail prices index are detailed on page 185.



Graduates employed as barristers feature in an article on the graduate labour market on page 191.

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

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

General information

Action for jobs

Details of the extensive range of DE and MSC employment and training programmes and business help PL782

Cutting red tape

Government action to free business and enterprise from regulations and red tape

Firm facts notice board kit

A do-it-yourself aid to help you — the employer — to communicate essential information to your employees.

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

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 **Procedure for handling redundancies** PL756 (2nd rev)
- 3 **Employee's rights on insolvency of employer** PL718 (3rd rev)
- 4 **Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710 (1st rev)
- 5 **Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations** PL705
- 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 (2nd 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

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)

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

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Sex discrimination in employment

Collective agreements and sex discrimination

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

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 1982(rev)

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

A guide for workers from abroad Employment in the UK OW17

Other 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

Special employment measures

Job Release Scheme

For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 64 in full-time employment PL778

New Workers Scheme

A scheme for employers designed to create more employment opportunities for young people. An application form is included PL793(rev)

Job Splitting Scheme

To create more part-time jobs PL760(rev)

Employment agencies

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

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

Race relations

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

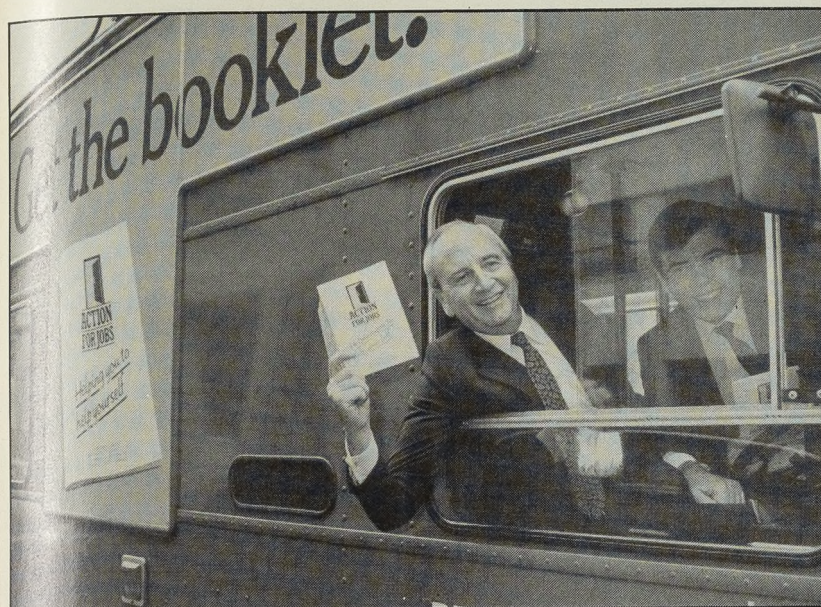
Miscellaneous

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

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

*DENOTES NEW EDITION

News Brief



Setting the wheels in motion to launch Action for Jobs advertising on buses are Employment Secretary, Lord Young and Employment Minister, David Trippier. The slogan "Don't miss the bus. Get the booklet" will be seen on 2,500 buses around the country with 600 in London. Photo: Jim Stagg

New life for old church

It's now a vandalised shell, but St George's Church, Camberwell, faces a new future as home for first-time buyers.

St George's, one of the many "Waterloo" churches built after the Napoleonic wars, is to be renovated by the North Peckham Task Force in partnership with a private sector consortium, turning it into 19 two and three bedroom flats.

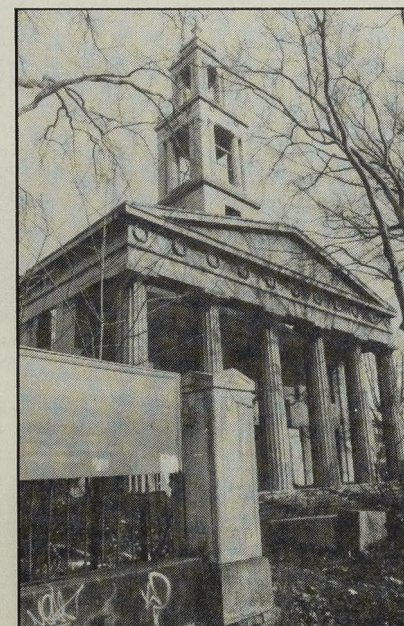
The DE's Inner City Task Force is putting up £40,000 and the consortium is negotiating with English Heritage for a substantial grant to repair the stonework of the building recognised as having architectural merit. The rest of the deal will be financed by the Housing Corporation and the cost will be just over £1 million.

About 25 jobs, some local, will be created, and six youngsters from neighbouring estates are to be taken on for three year apprenticeships in the building trade.

Making the announcement, Employment Minister Kenneth Clarke said: "This project will give a boost to the area in more ways than one. It will improve morale in an area surrounded by troubled Council estates and will turn an eyesore into a landmark of real architectural merit. It has also created training opportunities in an area where there is a serious shortage of skilled workers."

While visiting North Peckham, Mr

Clarke launched a new 100-place training scheme for unemployed adults at the South London Polytechnic—this is one of 12 approved projects in the first year of the North Peckham Task Force.



St George's Church

Photo: Keiron Pearce

Seven up!

An extra £559,000 is being put into new grants for projects in the Bristol inner city with some £245,000 coming from the Government's Bristol Inner City Task Force.

The seven new approved projects are:

- the New Trinity Community Centre, which will receive an additional £125,000 on top of the £181,000 already committed by other Government funded agencies to create a social centre in a disused church;
- a study into the possibility of providing a bank specifically for the minority communities in the area which will receive £20,000;
- the Avon and Somerset Police and the Police Foundation Security Scheme which will receive £27,000 to help provide security to householders and tenants; MSC will also be contributing £17,000 under its Community Programme;
- a grant of £5,000 to be provided to the Drake Fellowship so that young people from the area will be able to go on their courses—this is in addition to the £47,000 contributed by MSC under the Community Programme;
- £31,110 to be provided from an environmental scheme to tidy up the St Werburgh's area of Bristol in addition to the £56,000 provided by the MSC Community Programme;
- a project to provide training to encourage young people to set up their own business will receive £12,800; the MSC Adult Training Scheme will also provide £12,800; and
- a centre providing translation and interpretation of information on jobs and careers will receive £23,833.

New jobs created

The New Trinity Community Centre will establish a social centre and live music venue in the former church which, once converted will be used by all sectors of the local community. Fifteen new jobs for skilled local workers will be created by the conversion. Interior alterations and landscaping work will create other jobs.

More rights for union members

The creation of a special Commissioner for trade union affairs to advise and support individual union members is proposed in a recent Government Green Paper*

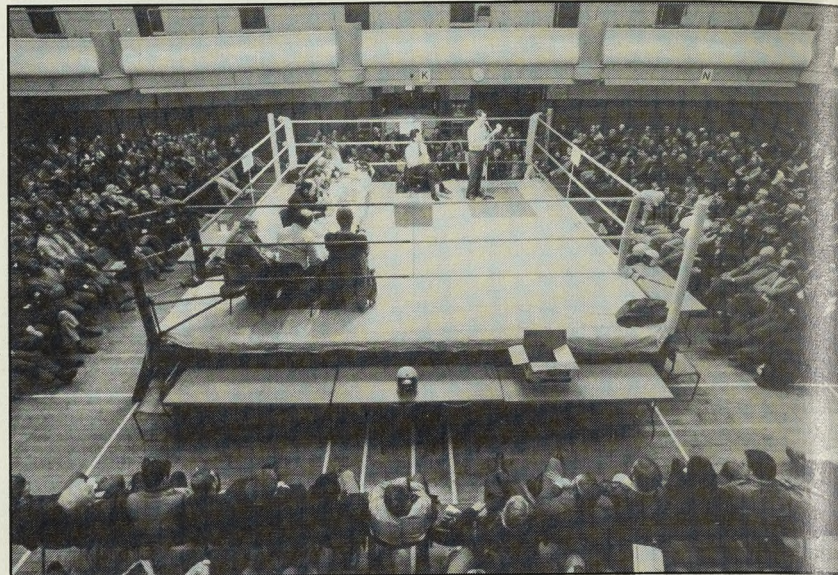
There are also proposals to remove legal immunity from strikes called to force a closed shop; to take away the remaining legal protection for the closed shop; to require secret postal ballots under independent supervision for the election of members of union executive bodies; to elect by secret ballot under independent supervision union Presidents and General Secretaries and every other member of the union executive, whether or not they have a vote on that executive; and to choose to go to work or cross a picket line despite a strike call.

The special Commissioner would advise individual union members who need to make a complaint and perhaps take legal action against a union and its officials who may be failing to comply with statutory duties. The Green Paper suggests that at present individual union members may be deterred from taking their union to court because of the difficulty of pursuing cases.

The Green Paper also proposes that trade union members should have the right of access to the union's financial records.

In a statement to both Houses of Parliament, Employment Secretary, Lord Young and Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke said:

"We have observed closely the impact of our legislation. In general, progress has been marked and encouraging. However, some unions have declined the opportunity



Out for the count? British Telecom engineers take part in a secret ballot in a Bethnal Green boxing hall.

to put their house in order, and union members have not always felt able to take a stand and ensure that abuses are corrected. It is therefore clear that we need now to take another step both to strengthen the rights of individuals within a union and to reinforce their ability to exercise their rights.

"We believe that trade unions behave more responsibly when they are in close touch with the views of their members and take steps to ensure that their actions command members' support. We have closely

watched developments since 1984 and the Green Paper is based on our experience of events since the last legislation. Its proposals frame sensible solutions to specific problems which can be expected to work in practice. Consultation has of course always been an important part of our process of law reform in this area and the Government will welcome informed comment on these latest proposals."

* "Trade Unions and their members" cmnd 95 HMSO Price £4.50

Managing change

Change in coalfield communities is not a new phenomenon and they need to manage that change, cope with industrial transformation, and, above all, create new jobs said Employment Minister Kenneth Clarke, pledging Government support in that task.

At the second national conference of the Coalfield Communities in Swansea, Mr Clarke gave his view of the future shape of the coal industry. "A strong, competitive coal industry will provide a secure base for employment into the future, though the precise areas in which those jobs exist probably will change over time," he said.

Mr Clarke continued, "The only way to tackle such changes and to build a secure industry is through efficiency and competitiveness and by reducing costs and winning markets. The government has shown its commitment to the coal industry through investing nearly £5 billion since 1979. The

industry has responded, with deep mined productivity up 50 per cent since 1978-79.

"The sort of jobs which can be created and which will last are those which meet the needs of consumers at home and abroad. The industries which develop may well be service industries. Over the last year alone, the service sector has seen growth of nearly 300,000 jobs.

Special treatment

"We recognise that some areas have much worse problems than others and so require special treatment. We have changed regional policy so that it now emphasises job creation rather than capital investment as the basis for Government grants. And we have set up enterprise companies to help create employment opportunities in areas hit by the decline of coal, steel and shipbuilding."

Extra money boosts British tourism

British tourism is to have an extra £5 million to spend on marketing and development.

At the launch of *A Vision for England* the English Tourist Board's development and marketing strategy for the next five years Employment Secretary Lord Young said half of the money — £2.5 million—would provide further funding for the Section 4 scheme.

Under this scheme some £45 million has been granted to over 2,000 projects, generating investment in excess of £330 million since 1983. More than 8,000 jobs have been created. The Government is backing the scheme with an increase of 26 per cent to £12 million in the coming financial year.

Lord Young said, "The ETB is now re-launching the scheme with more emphasis

on innovative projects which bring the greatest employment benefits. At the same time, assistance will continue to be available for businesses with smaller projects and those seeking to improve standards".

He added that the Government was keen to see the ETB working closely with the private sector to see the benefits of tourism spread widely throughout the country, particularly to areas of high unemployment.

"If the industry is to achieve its full employment potential, there must be continuing new investment in training, and the people who are so essential to the success of a tourism and leisure enterprise—only then will we be able to take full advantage of the growth in leisure time and disposable income," said Lord Young."



Make way for the press!

Photo: Sheila Gray/Format

Making it in the media

A project to give work experience in audio and video production techniques to 24 unemployed people in the All Saints Road, North Kensington is to have Government support.

The North Kensington Task Force is contributing to the capital costs of adapting premises in the Apollo Workshops, All Saints Road, and providing equipment.

The Manpower Services Commission will fund the running costs of the project, which aims to help people especially those from the Afro-Caribbean community, to gain the experience which will help them to get a job with one of the many media companies based in the area. The total Government contribution will be a £26,000 capital grant from the Task Force and £109,000 in revenue from the Manpower Services Commission.

Workers on the project will help to create a library of audio and video tapes reflecting the interests, talent and culture of North Kensington.

Announcing the Task Force's contribution, Paymaster General Kenneth Clarke said: "These companies can provide jobs for people with skills in audio and video production and this project is designed to help people within the Task Force area to gain those skills."



Being shown the yellow book! Phillip Carter, Chairman of the Football League and Everton Football Club holds aloft Department of Employment literature at the Merseyside Action for Jobs exhibition.

Up for grabs

A Merseyside exhibition to let people know what opportunities are available through the *Action for Jobs* campaign was held in Liverpool's new Albert Dock complex.

Thirty organisations involved in employment, enterprise and training initiatives on Merseyside took part. Among them were the Manpower Services Commission,

Merseyside Development Corporation, the Skill Training Agency, the Royal National Institute for the Blind Roadshow, Merseyside Tourism Board, the Small Firms Service, and Business in Liverpool.

During the three-day exhibition about 5,000 *Actions for Jobs* booklets were picked up by visitors.

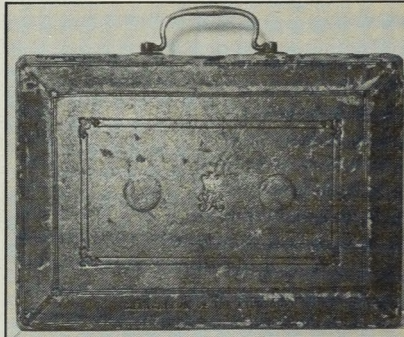
Budget and small businesses

A number of measures in the Budget are of particular importance to small businesses. The main changes are:

- Reduction to 27 per cent of the rate of corporation tax for small companies for the financial year 1987;
- Reduction in the basic rate of income tax for 1987-88 to 27 per cent, which will benefit the self employed and partnerships;
- Optional cash accounting for VAT for businesses up to £250,000 turnover, which accounts for more than half of those registered for VAT. One of the key concerns of these businesses is the late payment of bills. This scheme will mean that they will not have to account for VAT until their bills have been paid. It will also give them effective bad debt relief;
- Optional annual accounting for VAT, for businesses up to £250,000 turnover. Under this scheme, businesses will have to complete only one VAT return per year, with nine advance payments on account;
- Extension of the time to notify liability to register for VAT from 10 to 30 days;
- Making the simpler retail schemes more widely available.

Other measures which will benefit small businesses include:

Capital gains made by companies will be charged at the appropriate corporation tax rate, 27 per cent for small companies in-



stead of 30 per cent. Companies will be able to offset ACT against tax liability on gains; **Ceiling for retirement relief** for capital gains tax will be increased from £100,000 to £125,000; **Simplified occupational pension schemes** will help small employers to set up their own schemes; **Business Expansion Scheme** will make it easier to raise equity finance throughout the year; **Rate of business relief** for inheritance tax will be increased from 30 per cent to 50 per cent for minority holdings in companies quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market will be treated for all inheritance tax purposes like shares in companies with a full listing); **VAT registration threshold** will be increased to £21,300, keeping it at the maximum level allowed under current EC law.

Employee benefit

In the Budget proposals, employees who receive profit related pay under registered schemes will benefit from tax relief.

The Budget proposal followed the publication in July of the Government's Green Paper, but takes it a step further.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, proposed in the Budget to make 50 per cent of an employee's profit related pay tax free (the Green Paper considered 25 per cent) up to the point where PRP is £3,000 or 20 per cent of an employee's total pay, whichever is lower.

Advantages

This means that a married man on average earnings receiving 5 per cent of pay in profit related form, would receive tax relief equivalent to a penny off the basic rate of income tax. For a married man getting 20 per cent of pay as PRP, the relief would be worth as much as 4p off the basic rate.

The Chancellor said that two considerable advantages flow from arrangements which relate pay to profits. First, the workforce has a more direct personal interest in

the success of their business; and, second, there will be a greater degree of pay flexibility with changing market conditions.

He added that while PRP is no panacea, the extra pay flexibility, if it became widespread, would help to defeat the scourge of unemployment.

The Chancellor challenged British management to take advantage of this new tax relief for the good of their businesses, their workforce and the country.

The tax relief would be available to employees of profitable private sector employees who register their PRP schemes with the Inland Revenue before the profit year begins and would be given by employers through their operation of PAYE.

To qualify, a scheme will need to have certain basic characteristics. Full details will appear in the Finance Bill and guidance notes will be issued by the Inland Revenue when these proposals become law.

Guidance notes are available from Profit Related Pay Office, Inland Revenue, St Mungo's Road, Cumbernauld, Glasgow G67 1YZ.

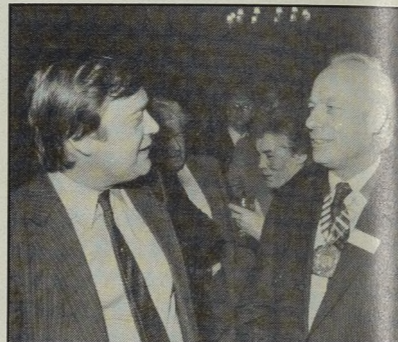
Win a first

A description of how culture and personnel policies were developed within the group led the Nabisco personnel team to win the first Daily Telegraph/IPM Personnel Management Achievement Award.

Their entry "New culture—new relationships" described how both culture and personnel policies were developed within the group following the merger of Nabisco and Standard Brands and the subsequent acquisition of Huntley and Palmer Foods in 1983.

The competition attracted 42 entries from organisations, including the Civil Service, local authorities, public bodies, and large and small industrial and commercial concerns.

Application forms for the 1987 competition are now available from the Institute of Personnel Management. The closing date is May 22.



Paymaster General Kenneth Clarke chats with John Crosby, President of the Institute of Personnel Management, at the award ceremony in London. Photo: George Edwards.



Back to school for Minister and managers who visited Cheshire's newest—Birchwood Community High School in Warrington. The aim was to give local industrialists a chance to talk to head teachers. Here, Education Minister, Robert Dunn observes 14-year-old pupils Bradley Andrews (left) and Lee Brown.

Shifting focus to success

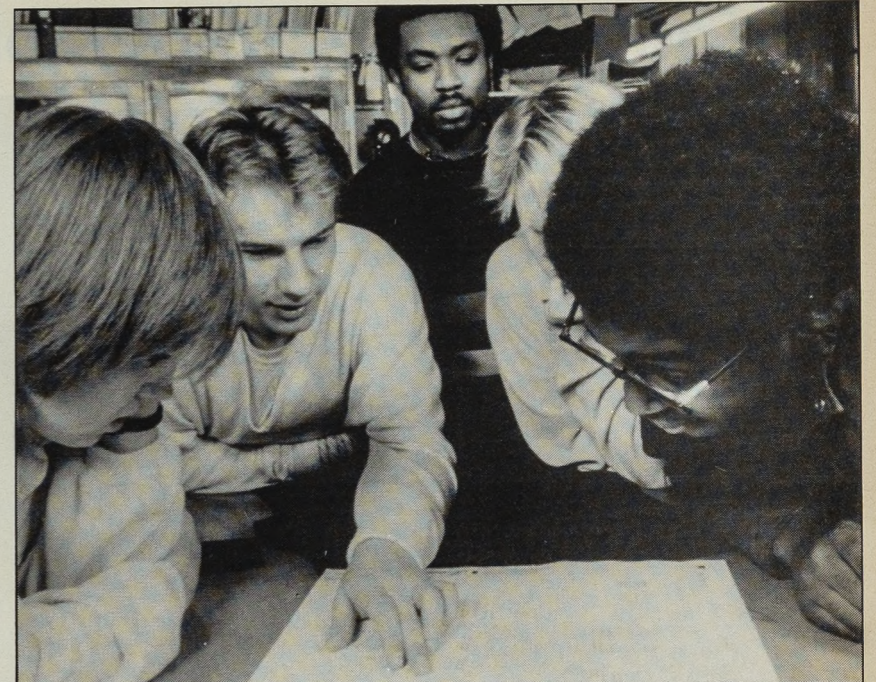
Far too often in the past Britons have focused on failure and not success, and a change of both attitude and culture is needed if the UK is to compete successfully with Japan, West Germany and the United States, Employment Secretary Lord Young said at a regional conference on YTS held in London.

"We need to foster an enterprise economy—an economy in which it is the norm to go out and look for commercial opportunities, and have the self-confidence and the skills to achieve rather than hanging back and allowing others to do it," he added.

Vital response

"If people aren't encouraged to be achievers and to have those achievements recognised, then the dynamism and energy within each individual is in serious danger of being switched off. Switched off workers inevitably lead to closed down industries."

Lord Young said that the Government had not only recognised the problem, but it was doing something about it. By improving the quality of the Government's training measures and introducing enterprise training into YTS, a vital response was being made to the challenge from competition overseas.



Heading for enterprise. YTS trainees pool their skills to solve a problem. Photo: YTS News.

"YTS is releasing the talents and energies of many young people through routes which would have been neglected before.

"Encouraging enterprise among young people is vitally important because it is their skills and attitudes which will shape the future of this country.

"Enterprise training in YTS, which I launched towards the end of last year, will help to produce the people that this country needs. People with ideas and initiative—achievers with a determination to succeed. These are the attitudes Britain needs for success in world markets," he concluded.



Celebrating success. Employment Minister, David Trippier (centre) congratulates Sophie Mirman, (right) and Richard Ross, founders of Sock Shop. Photo: Jim Stagg.

A socking success

The meteoric rise of Sock Shop, one of the country's most successful retailers of hosiery, was acknowledged by Small Firms Minister, David Trippier, when he opened its flagship store in London's Oxford Street.

"This is an amazing success story and one from which every small business in the country should take a lead. From an initial investment of £2,000 and a loan of £45,000 under the Government's Loan Guarantee Scheme (LGS), Sock Shop has gone from strength to strength. I believe its turnover is now in excess of £14 million and some 200 staff are employed," he said.

Sock Shop was founded by chairman Sophie Mirman, and her husband Richard Ross, who initially intended to open between four and six outlets. But, with the help of the LGS, they have now opened their 41st shop.

"This kind of expansion reflects the entrepreneurial spirit the Government is trying to foster throughout the country," said Mr Trippier.

Lack of skills hinder job search

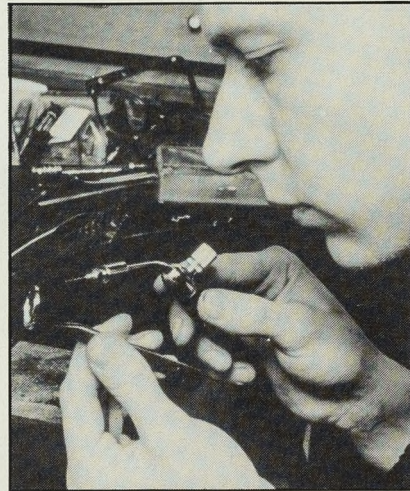
Literacy or numeracy problems are experienced by some 25 per cent of long-term unemployed people which might affect their opportunities of securing employment.

This is the estimate given in a Manpower Services Commission report and quoted in a parliamentary written reply by Employment Minister, David Trippier.

The report states that between 350,000 and 400,000 people are affected, and adds that in 1986-87 the MSC is spending £5-6 million on basic literacy and numeracy skills training, a provision which is additional to spending by local education authorities.

Mr Trippier commented "The figures in the report emphasise, however, the scale of the problem that remains".

Much of the MSC's expenditure will be through the Wider Opportunities Training Programme (£4.9 million). There are 3,300 trainees on the programme which provides preparatory literacy and numeracy courses for people needing fairly substantial help with these skills in a work-related context. The courses are generally full-time, last about 13 weeks and are supported by training allowances. Some 2,000 have been planned for 1986-87. There are 25,000 Work



No problems here as a YTS trainee puts his skills to use. Photo: YTS News.

Related Skills and Assessments (WRSA) courses running over the same time period. These provide support through workshops or *ad hoc* individual tuition as part of a wide range of skills related modules.

Also available under the programme is English as a Second Language (ESL) training with an estimated 1,300 participants in 1986-87.

An estimated £500,000 is being spent through the Voluntary Projects Programme which has about 5,000 trainees. This caters for unemployed people whose literacy and numeracy skills have lapsed. There are 136 projects currently operating which offer training in basic education and basic skills. Of these, 70 projects offer remedial literacy and numeracy provision with a handful of projects specialising in this area. During 1986-87 about 12,600 unemployed people are having some form of elementary education and of these, 5,000 gain in training literacy.

Literacy and numeracy training is also offered through the Community Programme and YTS, although no information is available on the expenditure or numbers involved.

On the Community Programme, training is becoming increasingly important, while special training needs are identified before young people join YTS, by the Careers Service, and by trainers while they are on YTS.

Crowned with success

Following the successful introduction of the national Crown Classification Scheme for serviced tourist accommodation, the English Tourist Board is beginning a new campaign to encourage all those establishments not yet classified to join.

The Government-backed scheme already has approximately 12,000 participants, some 8,500 in England alone.

The scheme, which covers accommodation from B & Bs to major city centre hotels—is increasing its public awareness. Introductory leaflets have been delivered to 3 million households and thousands of free explanatory leaflets are available through the national Tourist Information Centre network. In addition, distinctive signs displaying the six classifications—'Listed' and

from One to Five Crowns—are appearing on premises and in guides and promotional literature.

At a conference in London, Mr John East, Chief Executive of ETB said, "This national scheme is being welcomed by the public because it identifies the wide range of accommodation that can be used with confidence, whether they are looking for a farm holiday or somewhere to stay on business."

The first four hotels to receive the Five Gold Crown Award from Mr Kenneth Robinson, member of the ETB are Chewton Glen, New Milton, Hampshire, the Howard Hotel, London, the Hyatt Carlton Tower, London and the Savoy Hotel, London. For award criteria see Questions in Parliament p 215.

Inform and advise

A series of nine regional seminars aimed at advising small businesses of the assistance available both nationally and from the European Community (EC) have been launched in London by Small Firms Minister David Trippier.

Organised by Peat Marwick Mitchell with CBI and Business in the Community the seminars run from April 28 to May 21.

The Minister said he looked forward to

the EC Action Programme for Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) playing a major part in Community initiatives for employment growth.

"Small businesses must be encouraged to compete effectively with one another and with imports from outside the community, free from unnecessary constraints if they are to make their full contribution to employment creation," he said.

Working together

Encouraging employers and training providers to collaborate in identifying training needs help to create the right framework for cost-effective training, said Employment Minister John Lee at a national tourism conference at Alton Towers, Staffordshire. The Minister said that collaboration would prove to be a useful, flexible and cost-effective tool in developing and providing training for industry.

"I am delighted that there are over 40 Local Collaborative Projects (LCP) covering tourism-related training needs—representing about a tenth of the total number of approved projects under the scheme.

"The important thing about the LCP programme is that it brings employers and training providers together so that training needs can be analysed and flexible solutions found to meet those needs.

He added: "There are many benefits to be gained by continued collaboration between colleges and companies—it helps to bridge the gap that can sometimes exist between the training that is available and the training that is required, particularly in developing industries like tourism.

"Communication between industry and training providers should be an important part of everyday business and academic life and the LCP programme and this conference provides important models to follow."



Alhambra Theatre, Bradford, after refurbishment

Photo: Bradford Economic Development Unit

If you've got it, flaunt it Making the most of city tourism

by Liz Davies

This article reviews the work being carried out through Tourism Development Action Programmes which have been set up in England by the English Tourist Board as a means of encouraging local authority commitment to the better development of tourism. It is illustrated by special reference to achievements in Bradford and Tyne and Wear.

□ Tourism means jobs and wealth and the industry is set fair for further expansion in the future. But in many areas tourism is at present under-exploited. They are now being encouraged to recognise what they have to offer and make the most of their potential through the English Tourist Board's Tourism Development Action Programmes (TDAPs). These were among the initiatives

highlighted in the Department of Employment's Action for Jobs in Tourism booklet, whereby local authorities can join forces with the private sector to create jobs and improve the quality of life.

TDAPs are initiatives aimed at developing tourism in both city and rural areas. They are partnerships between the English Tourist Board, the local authority and the



Photo: Bradford Economic Development Unit

Saree silks in Bombay Stores, Bradford

private sector (and any appropriate public agencies) whose aim is to generate a new momentum and set new directions through a burst of concentrated action and involvement. They focus on action, concentrating on specific initiatives that are readily achievable. The English Tourist Board supported by the appropriate Regional Tourist Board acts as a catalyst, as a development and marketing advisor and forms a bridge between the public and private sectors. It also provides some funds for the development of the TDAPs.¹

An action programme

Action is the key work in a TDAP! The programmes consist of a package of development, marketing and research initiatives, capable of being implemented in the short-term and (relatively) speedy results are expected. Protracted research is not part of the programme. After a period—usually two to three years—of concentrated activity, the programme officially comes to an end and the lead devolves back to the local authority. Far from being the end of the story, it is then expected that the local authority will be able to build on and feed off the energy and resources that have been pumped in by the programme.

In addition, work on several of the programmes has been carried out with the help of funding under the Manpower Services Commission's Community Programme (CP), which offers jobs to unemployed people of up to a year's duration on projects which will significantly increase the long-term employment prospects of participants and result in the creation of something of practical value to the local community.

TDAPs have been set up in various parts of the country: the first, in Bristol, was started in August 1984 and more have followed in city areas notably Bradford, Tyne and Wear, Portsmouth and Gosport; in rural areas, notably Exmoor and Kielder Water; and two seaside resorts, Bridlington and Torbay. The English Tourist Board's development strategy, supported by the Regional Tourist

¹ In Scotland, the Scottish Tourist Board has been involved in initiatives strengthening local input through the area tourist board network and in Wales through the development and marketing panels of the regional tourism councils.

Boards is now aiming for a national network of TDAPs and local strategies. In 1987-88 the number of TDAPs is planned to increase from 8 to 12; by 1990 there should be no fewer than 20.

Cities, particularly large industrial centres are not generally thought of as having tourism potential. But England has a fascinating industrial heritage—and it is now becoming more widely recognised that city centres can be interesting places to visit whether for business or holiday purposes and that they have potential for creating new jobs and wealth.

So it is no coincidence that the first TDAP was established in an inner city area. In fact, the whole TDAP programme originated in an inner city initiative, with an urban regeneration programme leading to Bristol becoming the pilot TDAP in 1984.

"In this way", says Geoff Broome of ETB, "tourism is an economic regeneration tool, though TDAPs also have a much wider legitimacy". Other cities have been added to the programme since then. Two such examples worth looking at here are Bradford—approved in July 1985—and Tyne and Wear approved more recently in June 1986.

Bradford

In Bradford, a partnership was formed between the English Tourist Board, Bradford City Council and the Yorkshire and Humberside Tourist Board with the aim of stimulating and developing tourism in Bradford. After an initial assessment of the area's strengths and weaknesses, a number of key issues were identified and from there the programme was drawn up.

The Bradford area had many strong points to build on: the strong regional identity, that is, its "Yorkshireness", its



High spirits at the Little Germany festival.

Photo: Asadour Guzelian



Keighley and Worth Valley Railway

Photo: Bradford Economic Development Unit

location as the gateway to some spectacular areas of countryside in the Dales and the Pennines, its range of attractive small towns and villages and its recent investment in tourism-related facilities such as the Alhambra theatre and the Photographic Museum.

Conversely, it had a number of drawbacks to face: its negative image as a tourist destination, its lack of exhibition and conference facilities and its lack of new major attractions.

From this assessment it was decided to concentrate on five key issues: improving the visitor's experience of the city centre; expanding the accommodation base (including high quality self-catering and group accommodation); developing a major new attraction; broadening the market perspective to encourage overseas visitors and domestic tourists and, finally, exploiting the conference and exhibition market.

Bradford's achievements so far are impressive. The city centre looks set not just for improvement but for transformation. The historic Wool Exchange, former hub of the wool trade, situated strategically in the heart of the city, has attracted private sector funded development proposals which could turn it into a multi-million pound high-quality retail development. With the Wool Exchange development as the focal point, further plans for the city's face lift—some of which involved MSC Community Programme funding—include pedestrianising parts of the city centre, improving car parking facilities, signposting and disabled access. Even a Victorian cemetery where Bradford's 19th Century Wool barons lie buried is being restored through the Community Programme.

Little Germany

Also close to the city centre is the 20-acre conservation area known as Little Germany. It is an area of fine Victorian textile warehouses whose potential has always been recognised but, until the TDAP, there had been little success in realising that potential. Under TDAP, investment and refurbishment of the area culminated in September 1986 in the first of what is hoped to become a regular series of Little Germany Festivals. This first major festival attracted more than 10,000 people to its music, theatre, dance, markets, food, drink and exhibitions. Another CP Scheme enabled a public square to be developed as a focal point both for the festival and for the area's continued use. Festival Square, as it is known, is likely to be a venue for some major attractions currently planned for a 10-day Bradford Festival '87 in September.

Nothing can change or impair the architectural splendour and uniformity of Little Germany's York stone buildings but within them they now house a wide variety of enterprises made possible by the planning department's flexible approach to development applications, and a warehouse is being converted as a Community Arts Centre through CP.

Further TDAP activity includes the commissioning of consultants to look into the feasibility of a Regional Exhibition Centre in Bradford and to consider how Bradford can win a greater share of the expanding UK conference market.

When a TDAP begins, there are of course tourism developments already in process; the TDAP scheme then



Quayside Market, Newcastle upon Tyne

Photo: City Engineer, Newcastle upon Tyne

serves to carry them forward. Bradford has recently enjoyed some tourism successes which, in this way, are not wholly attributable to the TDAP. They include the official reopening in October 1986 of the Alhambra Theatre. This famous Edwardian music hall, redeveloped at a cost of £8¼ million, now combines the restored elegance of its Edwardian beginnings with the most up-to-date theatre technology and facilities for its visitors. Its dance stage is of such a high standard that it is hoped that it will become the home of a major national dance company.

Asian flavour

A further success, and one which the TDAP hopes to extend, has emerged from the area's strong Asian community. Bradford boasts more than 60 authentic Asian restaurants plus the largest Asian foodstore in Europe. It is therefore no surprise that evening tours and weekend breaks to savour the flavour of Asia are proving extremely popular. Consideration is now being given to the possibility of a museum and a festival to complete the visitor's Asian experience in Bradford.

Second stage of TDAP

A second stage of the TDAP is likely to swing into action in the near future with further work on current initiatives. Dramatic new moves are being discussed for Salts Mill, which lies at the heart of the best-known model village, Saltaire established by the alpaca manufacturing merchant, Sir Titus Salt.

Further afield, Ingrow Station on the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway is being rebuilt brick by brick removed from a historic railway station fallen into decay. And at Shipley Glen a pre-war pleasure garden is being restored.

Tyne and Wear

The Tourism Development Action Programme in Tyne and Wear is quite different from that in Bradford. To begin with it is relatively new, having been approved only in June 1986. Second, the TDAP concerns not just one local authority but five Metropolitan District Councils each with active tourism development and marketing programmes of their own.

One major area of its work, therefore (following the abolition of the Metropolitan Council) is the process of the five district councils learning to work together to develop tourism in the same way that teamwork brought industrial giants, such as Nissan, Komatsu, Dunlop and Findus to Tyne and Wear.

The strengths of the area include its major historic and cultural themes, such as its maritime and shipbuilding heritage; its industrial heritage and distinctive Geordie character; superb sports facilities and excellent entertainment. Weaknesses include the lack of a strong image for the area, nationally recognised showpiece attractions and a poorly co-ordinated marketing strategy.

Although there is no purpose-built conference and

exhibition centre, Newcastle is a particularly popular conference venue, ideally suited for a conference of up to 600 people, particularly in the medical, technical or political fields, although up to 1,500 delegates can also be handled. The conference industry in Newcastle was estimated to be worth in excess of £5 million in 1985 showing a growth of 100 per cent in three years. However, the time for development of a major conference and exhibition facility is ripe and officials are investigating several schemes with development companies.

The TDAP programme drawn up proposes action on six issues: marketing and promotion; development of resources; annual events; information; training and advisory services; and transport.

Following initial work on image-building and marketing, a TDAP consultant was appointed by the TDAP steering group to undertake a major study of the image of the area and to formulate a marketing plan. The report will be presented to the TDAP group very shortly.

Shipbuilding heritage

A further preliminary study of the shipbuilding heritage of the Tyne and Wear rivers has been commissioned. The area enjoyed the most successful ever Tall Ships race in 1986 with a three-week Maritime Festival programme. Over 1½ million people viewed the race and 1 million people visited the historic quayside in Newcastle where the 79 vessels were berthed. Major projects in the area include the Metro (Shopping) Centre, the forthcoming Garden Festival at Gateshead, and the refurbishment of the Theatre Royal, at present taking place at a cost of £7½ million, and the Tyne Theatre and Opera House at a cost of over £1 million. A reconstruction on the original Roman foundation of the Arbeia Fort in South Shields has also been undertaken.

District officials are quick to point out that with major attractions such as Durham Cathedral and Hadrian's Wall bordering the metropolitan area, the private sector needs

to be made aware through the work of the TDAP of this tourism potential and the wide range of development opportunities available.

TDAPs Mark II

New TDAPs are in the fortunate position of being able to learn from the pioneers. In February this year a meeting of the key officers from all TDAPs was held in London to facilitate the exchange of views and experience, and consideration is now being given to making this an annual event. In addition, a handbook to assist local authorities preparing a TDAP is planned for publication in 1987 and a series of practical workshops on such subjects as signposting is being considered. All this allows for cross fertilisation of ideas and can also encourage a certain level of healthy competition between different schemes.

The pilot Bristol TDAP suffered initially from a lack of structure—now TDAPs form steering groups and working groups right from the start, and from February 1987 all future TDAPs will have the added benefit of a locally appointed programme director or project manager.

According to Geoff Broome of ETB, "The importance of TDAPs is that they lift the profile of tourism within an area. Because of the national board's involvement, they legitimise tourism and produce a more corporate approach within the authority. People who have never even met before now find themselves sitting round a table together and working together".

TDAPs provide the knowledge, expertise and funding (ETB will contribute up to one-third of a TDAP budget) and the ability to bring a lot of ideas to fruition. The measure of success is thought to be the extent to which the momentum continues in the hands of the local authority at the end of the programme. Certainly the ETB aims that there should be an ongoing marketing and development strategy and the mechanism to sustain it at the end of each programme.

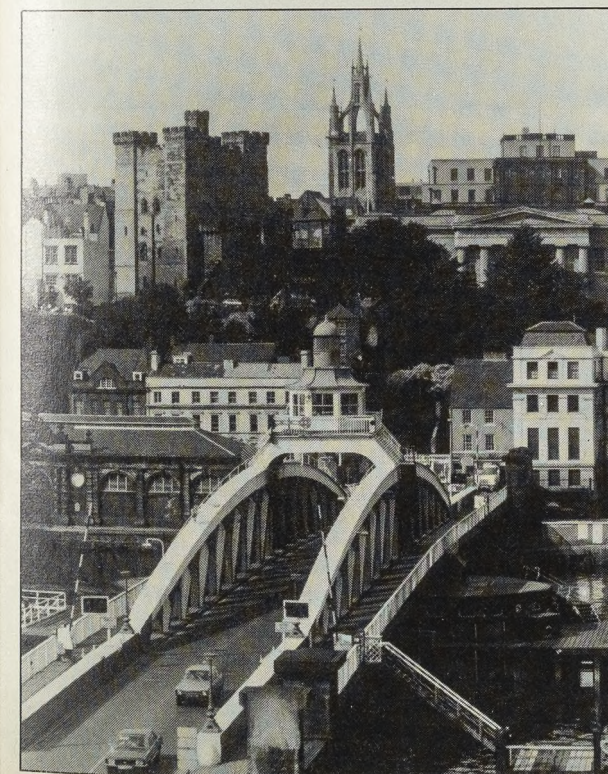
It is now planned that TDAPs coming to the end of their programme should make a public review statement identifying ongoing initiatives. The ETB would remain involved only where necessary to see a scheme through but a steering group with an ETB representative would be formed, meeting every six months and reporting every year.

In Autumn 1985 ETB's competition "Resorts 2000" attracted proposals from no fewer than 38 seaside resorts; two were chosen for TDAP status. In 1987-88 four more locations will be selected as TDAPs through a similar competitive approach; this time the theme is to be "Cities 2000".

Conclusion

The short, sharp shock approach of TDAPs appears to be very successful; in the words of ETB: "These programmes have already proved to be a powerful mechanism for inspiring vision, concentrating the minds of local authorities and developers alike and achieving action on the ground".

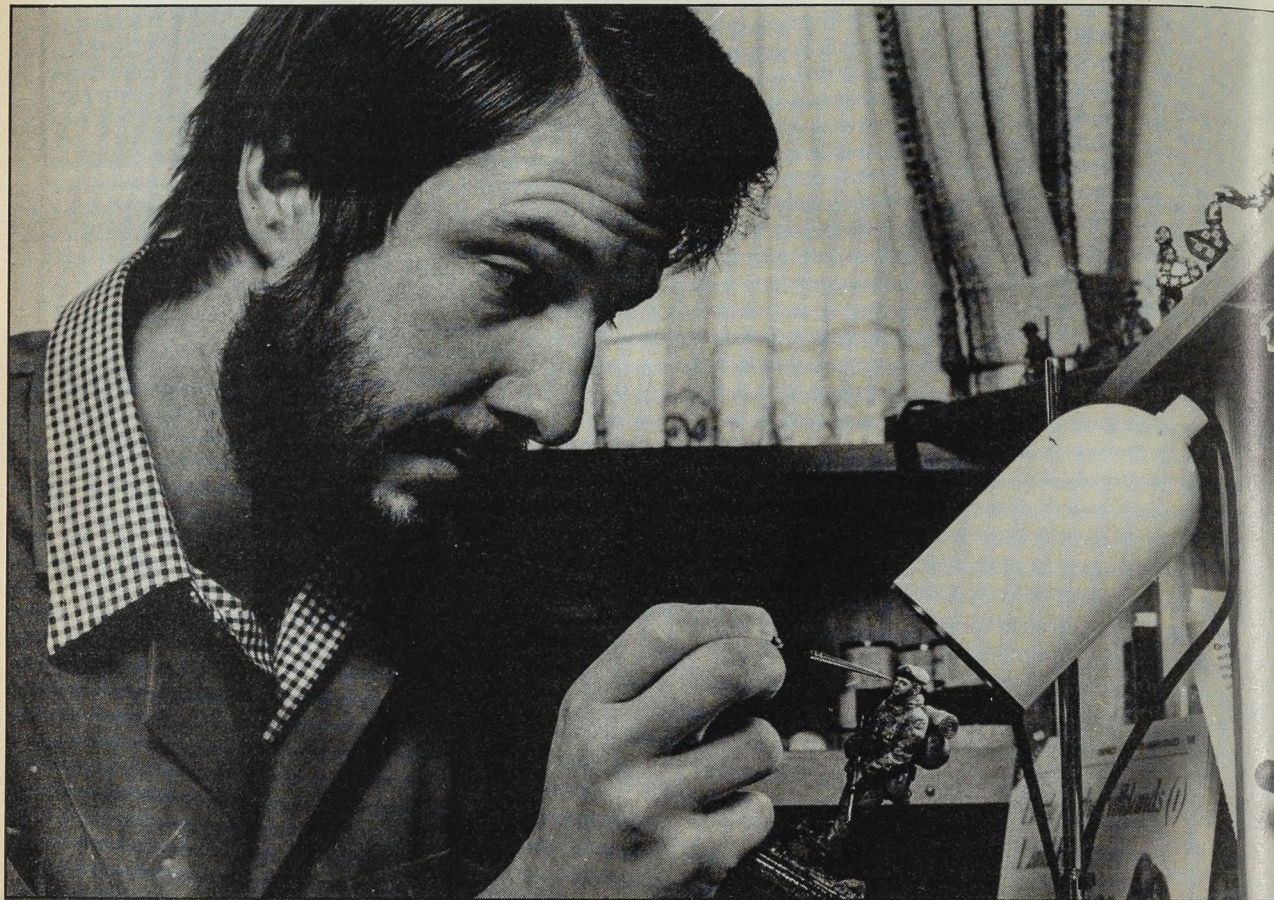
Detailed criteria have now been established for the selection of new TDAPs; locations must have a clearly identified need for ETB assistance; major opportunities for tourism development must exist as must opportunities to work with other development agencies. Future selection of TDAPs will also take into account the need to achieve a more even distribution of programmes throughout the country. They will be a major plank in the ETB's future development strategy, set out in 'Vision for England'. This will be reviewed in a future *Employment Gazette* article. ■



Swing bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Photo: City Engineer, Newcastle

Special Feature



One of the first people on the EAS, military model painter, David Shaw.

Photo: J. B. Wright

Be aware! Enterprise under construction!

by Barry Mortimer



BE AWARE!
Enterprise under construction

Reckless launching of a new business can damage your wealth. *Awareness Days* are a novel approach to raising business awareness, designed to give unemployed people the best chance of success when setting up in business under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.



BE AWARE!
Enterprise under construction

Starting a new business involves a risk. Many people will succeed—but inevitably some will fail.

The prospect of economic independence—"being your own boss"—when fuelled with a large slice of optimism, is often all that is needed for some people to take the plunge and start a new business. Alternatively, the potential risks in starting up such an enterprise can be enormous and off-putting.

For one particular section of the community—those who are unemployed—the risks can appear overwhelming. Lack of capital and business experience or fears that unemployment or supplementary benefit will be lost, can act as powerful disincentives.

In an effort to overcome this problem and encourage the wealth of entrepreneurial talent among unemployed people, the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) in

1983, introduced the Enterprise Allowance Scheme (EAS) nationally.

The object of the EAS is to give unemployed people, an opportunity to set up their own businesses by paying them an allowance of £40 a week for up to a year, which helps to overcome the disincentives of the loss of benefit.

This approach is helping to create a more dynamic and viable small firms sector in the economy, which in time will generate further wealth and employment.

In general, when a small business fails, the reasons for its downfall can often be pinpointed to a number of key decisions, taken—or not taken as the case may be—at an early stage in the business's development.

For example, failure could be due to lack of pre-launch planning, market research, lack of resources—the possibilities are infinite. However, a number of business advisors are convinced that many small business failures would have been preventable had action been taken at an early stage.

With the EAS, the success rate has been encouraging. Nevertheless, the MSC has recognised that it should attempt improvement through an enhanced programme of business information, advice, counselling and training for people on the scheme.

As part of this initiative in April 1986, the MSC replaced its old style two-hour information session for potential EAS participants with a novel introduction to business awareness—Awareness Days.

Awareness Days

Awareness days are designed to provide people interested in joining the EAS with the best possible start to self-employment by ensuring that everyone receives a foundation of business awareness upon which to build. All potential applicants must now attend an awareness day before joining the scheme.

Awareness days are delivered by presenters from local enterprise agencies, small business training providers, Skills Training Agency staff or others with the appropriate background and knowledge.

Presenters are selected by the MSC from the local area, so that those attending may benefit from local knowledge.

The delivery and format of the day is based around an MSC package of materials and visual aids. This ensures that the content and standard of delivery is consistent, while still flexible enough to allow the individual needs of participants to be taken into consideration.

In order to ensure that the day is as participative as possible, no more than 25 people are invited to attend each day. Participants are then encouraged to discuss their business ideas openly in a relaxed and receptive forum.

Most of the trainers run their own businesses and so speak from personal experience. They know what needs to be covered, and the importance of getting the details right. They also recognise that a new enterprise requires vision, not just an intimate knowledge of matters such as VAT. And, just as importantly, they are keen to keep everything in the right perspective, relevant to the participants' scale of operation.

The following is an account of a typical awareness day attended by an *Employment Gazette* reporter.

Urban and Economic Development Group

More than 30 awareness days are held every weekday throughout the country. One of these is run by the Enterprise Development Unit of URBED—the Urban and Economic Development Group.

Although in many ways typical of awareness days run by

other organisations, URBED's awareness days also reflect its own particular priorities and specialisms.

URBED

URBED was one of the first business workshops in the country. Set up in 1976, it is a non-profit making company specialising in programmes which combine the resources of the private and public sectors to create new work and regenerate run-down areas.

Situated in London south of the Thames—mid-way between London Bridge and Waterloo stations—URBED is based in an old Victorian testing works above a museum.

As well as its involvement in EAS, URBED also provides a series of complementary programmes and workshops which are designed to 'take people from vision to action' through:

- business planning, to identify worthwhile market opportunities and practical strategies for achieving them;
- action learning, to build self-confidence and inter-personal skills;
- simplified techniques and information for dealing with the complexities of running a business.

The day begins with a short introduction presented by a representative of the local EAS team. Although those attending will to a certain extent be aware of the EAS rules and eligibility conditions through reading leaflets provided at jobcentres, this opening session—with the use of visual aids—serves to provide a more detailed explanation of all the eligibility conditions and application procedures. At the end of this session, time is allocated for questions.



A bagpipe maker on the EAS.

The morning is then continued by an URBED training provider asking the participants to introduce themselves and give a brief description of the business they are hoping to set-up under the EAS.

Each presenter has widespread experience of the problems participants are likely to face in these new businesses. Tony Caswell, for example, when not acting as an URBED training provider runs a business providing

EAS eligibility conditions

People wishing to join the EAS must be

- Receiving unemployment or supplementary benefit at the date of application;
- Unemployed and actively seeking work for at least eight weeks;
- Able to show they have access to at least £1,000;
- 18 or over but under 65 years of age;
- Willing to work full-time in the business.

The proposed business must be new and suitable for public support.

electronic damp detectors, which he designed, manufactures and markets himself. They are used by surveyors and others interested in property conservation.

The businesses proposed by his course participants normally cover an encouragingly diverse range; their enthusiasm and determination are clearly evident, even at this early stage.

Typical of the budding entrepreneurs represented on the URBED awareness day earlier this year were:

Adrian—who is intending to set up a marketing company to provide advisory and marketing services for small, medium and emerging companies.

Lisa and Jay—two girls from fashion design college who wish to use their skills as fashion design consultants—making and designing clothes for all the family.

Angie—who intends to start a business which provides publicity and press promotions for up and coming bands in the music industry.

George—who is setting up his own small-scale litho printing business, printing letterheads, cards and business stationery.

Julian—who wants to convert a lifetime's hobby—sculpting in clay and making pottery—into a means of earning a living. He is already in the process of buying a small kiln.

June—who is hoping to set up a travel business.

Roy and David—two skilled carpenters and joiners who want to form a partnership to design and build bedroom and kitchen furniture

Sue—who is setting up a small home-based knitwear business.

Tony, Ian and Simon—who are investigating the possibility of starting a light removal and storage business for the many advertising and film companies in the London area.

Broadening horizons

During the morning session, the presenters attempt to create an awareness of what it takes to be in business by allowing various problems encountered by the participants to be thrown into the debate—broadening their horizons by letting them share their experiences and difficulties.

Key questions

Participants are also encouraged to develop their business ideas through a number of key questions:

Your business idea

- What is your business? What could it be? What should it be?
- What is unique about your business idea?
- Who is your competition?—shape, size, location, strength, tactics?

- What does marketing mean to you—selling, advertising, neon lights, price-cuts?

Your knowledge and skills

- What do you know about your product or service?
- What does running a business mean to you—paperwork, systems, time-keeping, running around, flair?
- What sort of people will you need with you—advisors, friends, family, wise guys, competitors, partners, listeners?

Your resources

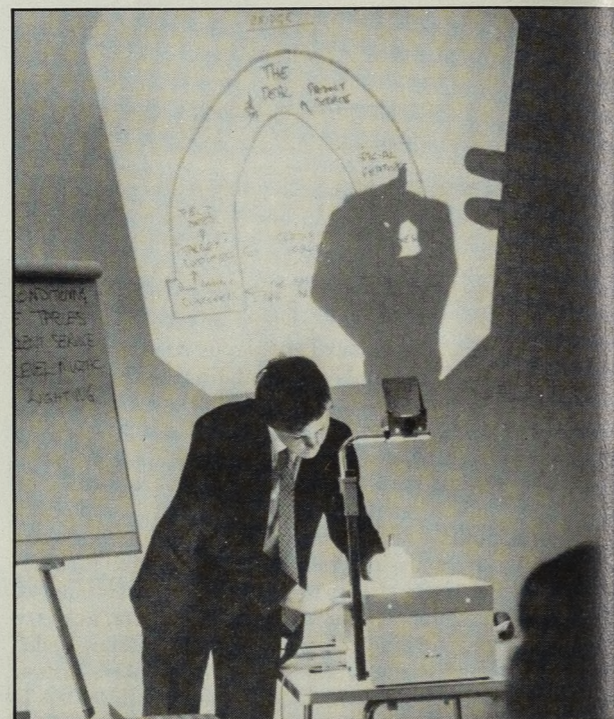
- What resources do you need to get your business going?
- How many of these do you already have?

Your motivation

- What does your business mean to you—money, freedom, something to do, hard work?
- How are you past history and interests linked with your business?

Your family and your business

- How will your business fit in with your family life?
- What does your family think or feel about your starting a business?
- What practical arrangements will you have to make?—working at home, children, partner, and so on.



Tony Caswell draws the 'marketing bridge.'

Photo: Barry Mortimer

"One of the things we attempt, is to instill a bit of realism to go with the optimism," says Tony Caswell, "even if those here decide at the end of the day not to continue, then that is still constructive: it could be a decision that saves a lot of money."

The morning continues with the first half of a two-part MSC video. This is used to highlight the problems encountered by "Jackie" who is setting up a small mobile hairdressing business; and it shows how these problems might be overcome.

Marketing

Marketing is the next subject on the agenda. Participants explore some of the basic marketing concepts, particularly the "five Ps of marketing"—Placement, Price, Product, Promotion and Profit.

Finally, before lunch, there is a discussion on the themes, concepts and ideas which have been presented during the morning.

The afternoon session starts with money as its theme. To prepare them for this, and by way of amusement the participants are handed a poem to ponder over during lunch.

"It's unwise to pay too much, but
it's worse to pay too little.

When you pay too much, you lose a
little money—that is all.

When you pay too little, you
sometimes lose everything, because the thing
you bought was incapable of doing the thing
it was bought to do.

The common law of business balance
prohibits paying a little and getting a lot—it can't
be done.

If you deal with the lowest bidder, it is
well to add something for the risk you run.

And if you do that, you will have enough
to pay for something better."

(John Ruskin 1819–1900)

Managing money

The afternoon session is usually taken by Chris Cadell, a founder director of URBED and international management consultant.

"Managing money" is the first topic. Accounting concepts such as cash flow, profit and loss accounts, taxation, preparing a financial or business plan, budgeting and forward financial planning are all explained in a simple manner. For many of the participants some of these concepts can be quite new.

Part two of the MSC video is then shown. This continues from the morning session and reveals how Jackie attempted to resolve the problems she had encountered when setting up her business. It focuses on a number of key areas—including market research, advertising, pricing policy and cash flow.

A discussion follows; many participants find they can sympathise and relate to the problems experienced by the girl in the film. By this time they are often able to pinpoint errors and suggest alternative strategies which may have resulted in a smoother and successful business launch.

Time is then devoted to the problem of "managing time": gauging priorities, planning schedules, reviewing these schedules and asking the important question: "Did I do the important things?"

Sources of advice

The day goes on to look at sources of advice, counselling and enterprise training for small business people which in recent years have proliferated.

Specific organisations—such as the Small Firms Service Scottish Development Agency, Welsh Development Agency, enterprise agencies, local authorities, banks, accountants, trade associations—as well as the extensive range of workshops, courses, books, leaflets, and pamphlets currently on the market—make this a good time to launch a new business.

Creating an awareness of these resources is a key feature of the awareness day, which attempts to direct people

Success rate

When the Enterprise Allowance scheme was introduced nationally in August 1983, it provided 28,000 places, but demand for places has been so high that it has been expanded several times. In 1986–87 there were 86,000 places available at an estimated cost of £146.8 million. For 1987–88 there will be 102,500 places available and 110,000 places in 1988–89.

A number of surveys have been carried out into what happens to EAS participants after 12 months, when the payment of allowance ceases.

They show that for every 100 entrants:

- 88 are still trading at the end of their year on the allowance;
- 68 are still trading 18 months after start-up;
- 54 are still trading three years after start-up;

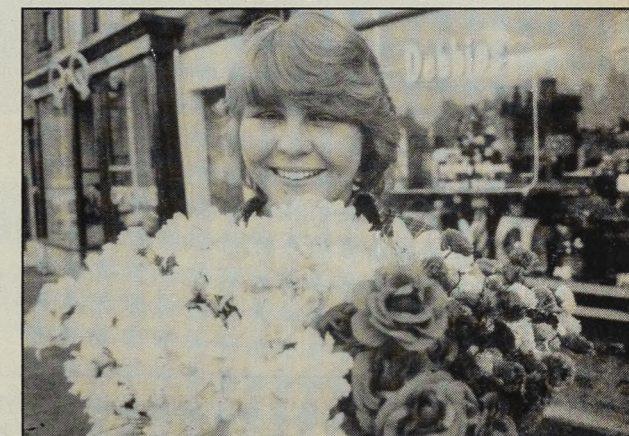
They also show that for every 100 businesses trading at the 18-month point, 91 additional jobs had been created and at the three-year point 99 additional new jobs had been created.

towards those local agencies from which they would gain maximum benefit.

By being made aware of the many excellent training, and counselling services available, EAS participants are given a better chance of survival.

At the end of the day there is a general summing up and review, followed by a question and answer session. The EAS officer returns and the participants are presented with an information pack and EAS application forms.

The information pack is particularly useful as it contains a comprehensive list of local and national organisations who are there to help people running small businesses.



Debbie's blossoming business thanks to the EAS.

Reaction

"People who come along to EAS awareness days just expecting to collect some information without putting any energy into the day are in for a surprise," says Andrea Deletant, URBED's training administrator.

Reaction of the day has always been very positive. Most participants are surprised to learn just how many people and organisations are able and willing to help. This reflects a change in culture that has taken place in recent years—the small business is now recognised as a major growth sector in the British economy and the EAS is giving unemployed people a new opportunity to partake in it.

Though its EAS awareness days the MSC is in effect offering unemployed people a guide to the pitfalls and the short cuts of setting up in business, making it less likely they will lose their way. ■

Special Feature

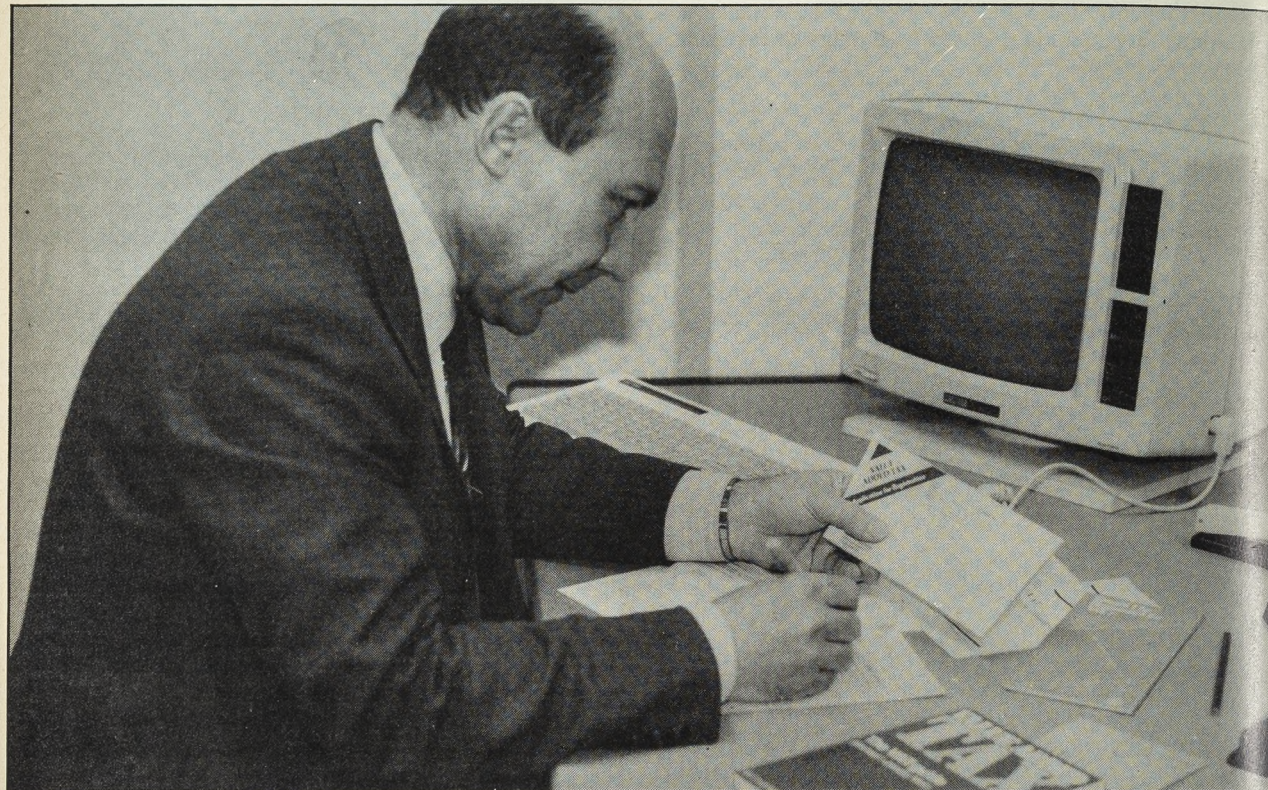


Photo: Crown copyright

Numbers of businesses: data on VAT registrations

Data on VAT registrations are analysed to estimate trends in the overall number of businesses in the United Kingdom, their regional and industrial distribution, lifespan and other characteristics. Between the end of 1979 and the end of 1985 the number of businesses registered for VAT increased by 150,000.

The register of VAT traders is one of the best sources available for data relating to businesses in the United Kingdom.

¹ All previous articles using these data have appeared in *British Business*; originally, because the articles were prepared within the Department of Trade and Industry. Since the articles are likely to continue to be of interest to the readership of *British Business*, updated estimates will be published in that journal as they become available. From time to time further summaries of recent results, along the lines of this current article, may appear in *Employment Gazette*. Any further developments in the availability of statistics of small firms will also be reported in *Employment Gazette*.

² "UK registrations and deregistrations for VAT", *British Business*, September 19, 1986, pp 6-7.

A number of articles presenting results based on it have previously been published in *British Business*, the weekly magazine of the Department of Trade and Industry¹. A recent article², for example, showed that the number of registered traders had risen over the six years 1980 to 1985 at an average rate of 500 a week. This special feature describes some results of the analysis of the registrations data and comments on the nature of the data.

There is a general dearth of reliable and comprehensive statistics on small firms, for a variety of reasons, for instance, they are often hard to identify and to track.

Table 1 Business registrations, deregistrations and stocks in the UK: 1975-85

	Stock at start of year	Registrations	Deregistrations	Net change	Stock at end of year
1975	1,203.0	161.3	138.5	22.8	1,225.8
1976	1,225.8	169.0	146.0	23.0	1,248.0
1977	1,248.8	157.2	158.2	-1.0	1,247.8
1978	1,247.8	149.7	155.7	-6.0	1,241.8
1979	1,241.8	171.8	125.3	46.5	1,288.3
1980	1,288.3	158.2	142.3	15.9	1,304.2
1981	1,304.2	152.0	120.5	31.5	1,335.7
1982	1,336	166	146	20	1,356
1983	1,356	180	146	34	1,390
1984	1,390	182	153	29	1,419
1985	1,419	183	163	20	1,439
1975-85	1,203	1,830	1,594	236	1,439

Notes:

- The pattern of registrations and deregistrations may have been affected by disturbances in the regular processing of register amendments because of industrial action in 1979 and 1981.
- Because the allowances for outstanding notifications are only approximate for later years, figures for 1982 onwards are shown only to the nearest thousand.
- The small decreases in 1977 and 1978 may in part be due to increases in the registration threshold around that time (see table 3).

Also, in line with the policy of reducing the burden on them, some statistical inquiries have reduced coverage of small firms. For example, the Census of Production does not require returns from the smallest establishments, and the Census of Employment from only a sample.

One of the most widely used sources of statistics for small firms is the data on VAT registrations, which is collected initially by Customs and Excise and passed to the Business Statistics Office (BSO) for the purpose of maintaining its register of businesses. This gives a rich database of information, providing estimates of the number of registered traders, rates of registration and deregistration, lifespan, size distribution and so on.

Among its most commonly quoted findings is that over the six years 1980-85 the total number of registered firms had risen, on average, by 500 a week.

This article analyses these statistics and provides a detailed account of the nature of the VAT database, its strengths and weaknesses. When studying the results, these have to be borne in mind.

The most important general points are that a VAT registration is not the same as a "firm"; and that new registrations and deregistrations are not the same as "births and deaths", or "starts and stops". For this reason, these latter expressions, although more convenient, are avoided throughout.

Results

At the end of 1974 there were 1.23 million businesses registered for VAT. As is illustrated in chart 1, the number increased during the following two years before dropping back slightly to the end of 1978. The number has increased in every year since to reach 1.44 million at the end of 1985.

The increase of 150,000 since the end of 1979 represents an average increase of around 500 per week. However, the size of the annual increases, which are the net result of substantial changes in the numbers of registrations and deregistrations, has varied considerably, as shown in table 1. One of the factors affecting these changes can be rises in the VAT threshold.

The number of registrations has reached 180,000 or more in each of the latest three years for which figures are available compared with an average of nearly 160,000 in the previous three years. The number of deregistrations has also increased in the latest two years, in part reflecting the slightly earlier increase in registrations and the

Table 2 Comparison between industries of time on register

	Months until one quarter dereg'd	Months until one half dereg'd	% still registered after 10 years
All industries	24	60	30
of which			
Agriculture	88	more than 120	62
Production	24	60	33
Construction	25	64	30
Transport	19	47	26
Wholesale	21	59	31
Retail	21	48	24
Property, finance and prof. services	29	71	34
Catering	23	51	26
Motor trades	20	52	30

Note: These estimates are built up from the deregistration rates described in this article. They are thus based on the experience of all firms registering in the years 1974-84.

tendency, as described below, for a proportion of new firms to have a relatively short life.

Geographical and industrial analysis

The increase since the end of 1979 can be broken down both geographically and by industry, as in charts 2 and 3. These show that there was net growth between 1980 and 1985 in the number of registered firms in all regions and countries of the United Kingdom, and in all industry divisions other than retailing, where there was a small decrease.

It is also interesting to note the variation in the total numbers of registrations and deregistrations, as well as the net figures. In Northern Ireland, for example, there were relatively few registrations and deregistrations, but a net increase larger (in percentage terms) than any other region bar the South-East; this would indicate a less rapid turnover of the stock of businesses in Northern Ireland than elsewhere.

Among the industries identified in chart 3 agriculture showed a small turnover rate.

Size distribution

Information on the turnover of the registered traders is also included in the data and can be used to estimate the size distribution of firms. Although it is possibly more usual to assess whether a firm is "small" on the basis of employment—which is not available from VAT records—chart 4 shows clearly that the vast majority of firms are small: 90 per cent have a turnover below £500,000. This is broadly true for all industry divisions, although there is some variation.

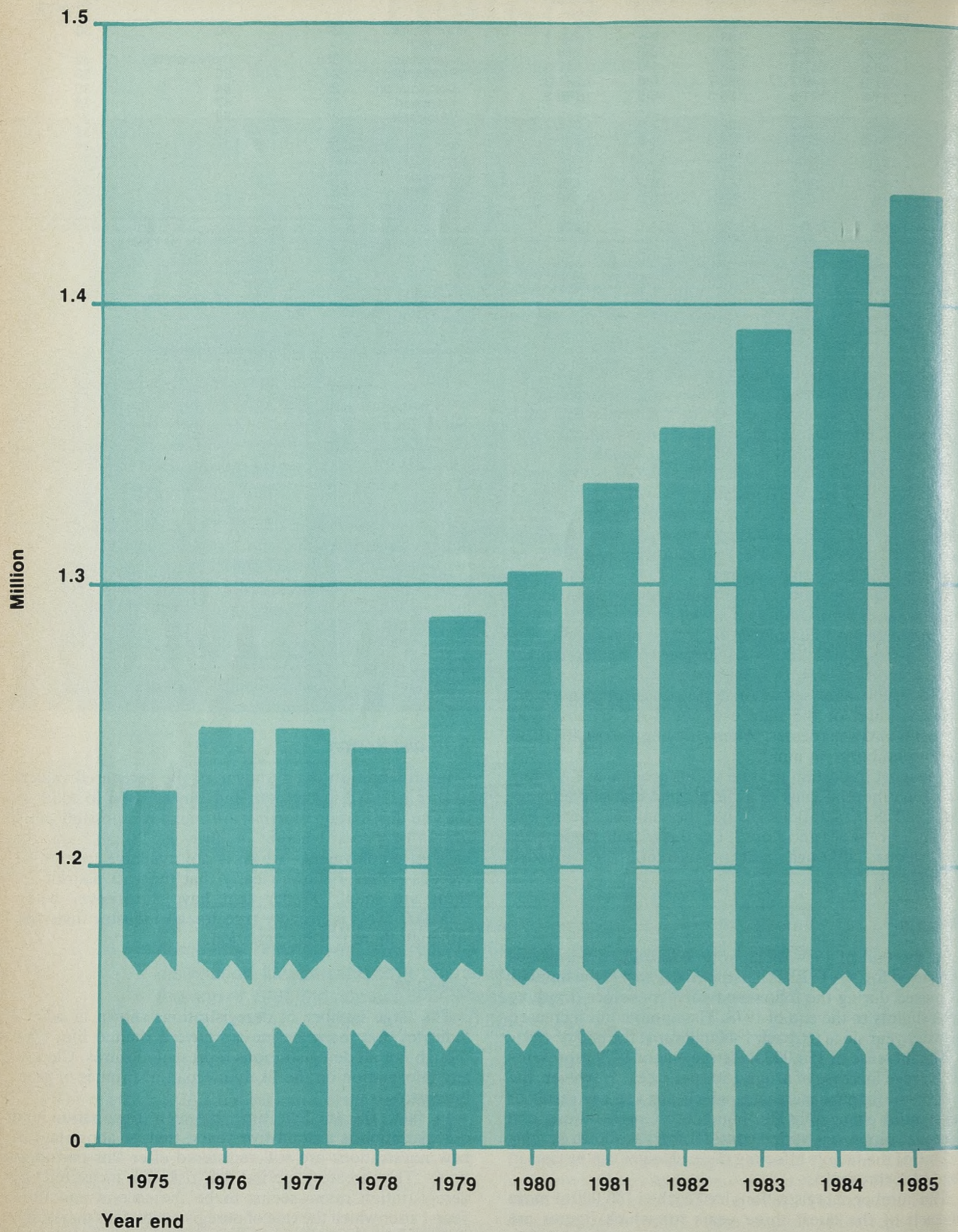
Lifespan

The large number of deregistrations shown in table 1 indicates that many businesses have a limited life, even though not all deregistrations represent closures. Clearly, any information on the likely lifespan of firms is of great interest.

In fact, the median time between registration and deregistration is around five years; that is, about half of new registrations are still registered after this period of time. The greatest period of risk—as measured by deregistration rates—seems to be the second and third years, after which the rate of deregistration falls markedly, as shown in chart 5.

For example, the deregistration rate between 24 and 30 months is calculated as the number of firms deregistering between 24 and 30 months after registration as a proportion

Chart 1 UK stock of businesses registered for VAT



Notes: see notes to table 1

Chart 2 Business registrations and deregistrations as a percentage of stock 1980-85 by region

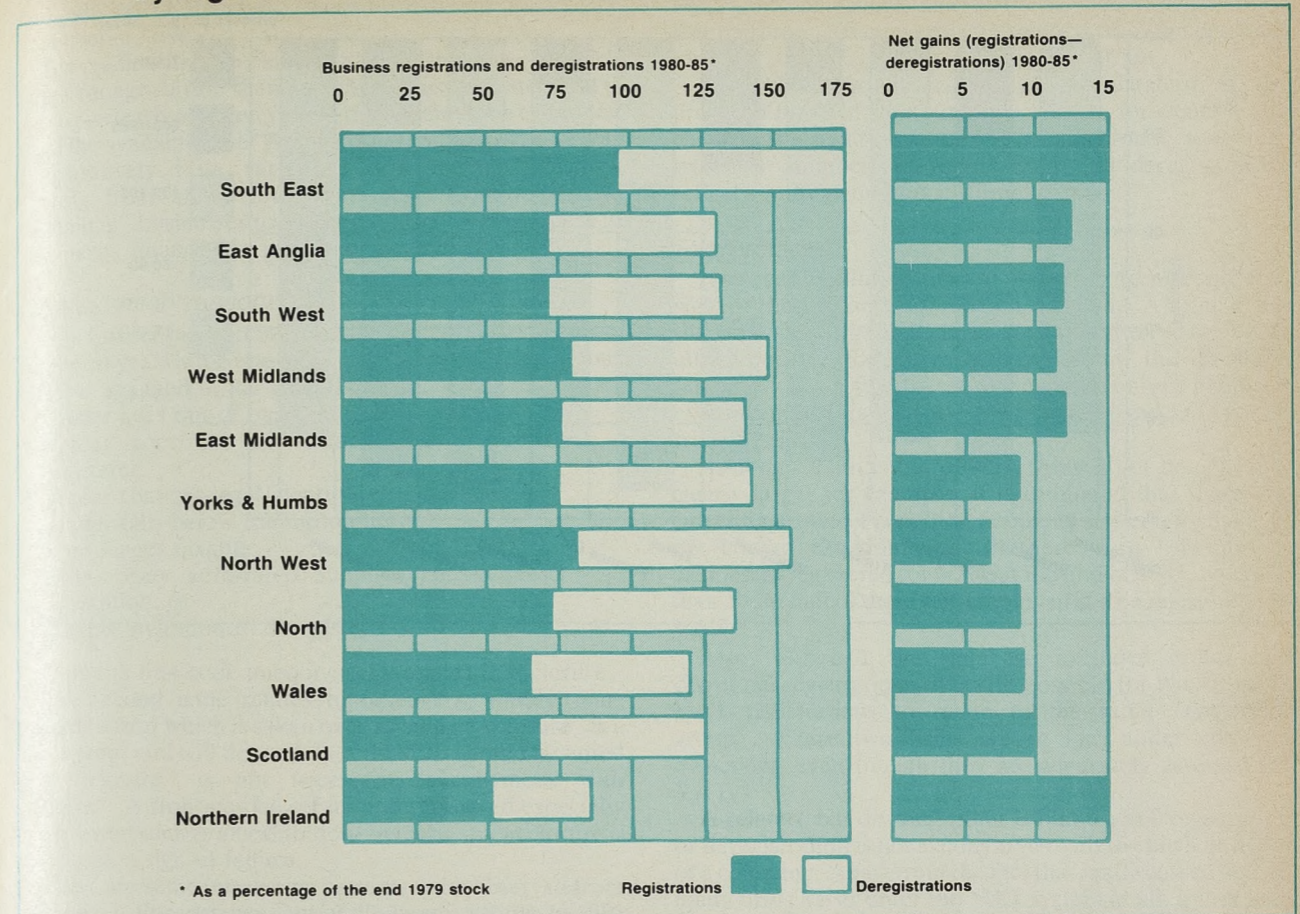


Chart 3 Business registrations and deregistrations as a percentage of stock 1980-85 by industry

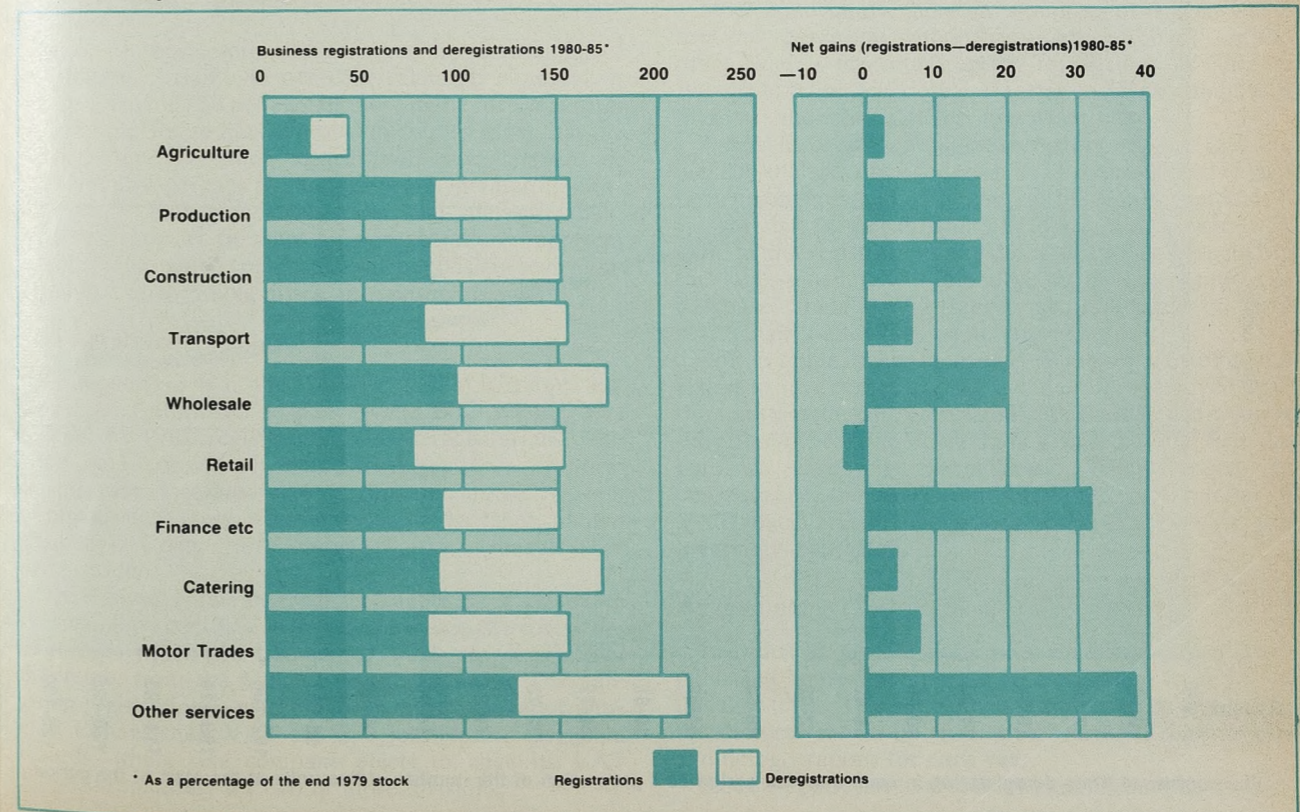
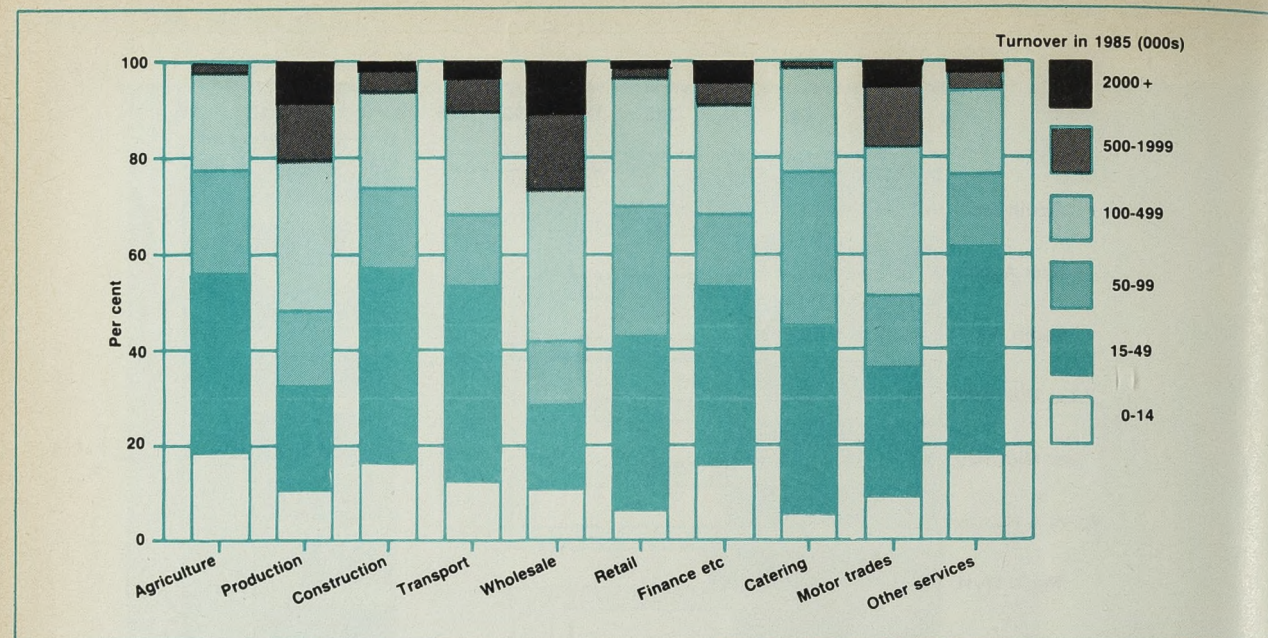


Chart 4 Analysis by turnover size and industry



of the number still remaining on the register after 24 months.

Again, the lifespan pattern can be analysed by industry as shown in table 2.

The median time to deregistration is shown to be much larger for agriculture than for other industries; indeed it is so long—clearly over ten years—that it cannot be estimated from the available data. Among other industries there was comparatively little variation, with median lifespans ranging from about four years for “Transport” and “Retailing” businesses to about six years for businesses in “Property, finance and professional services”.

Deregistration reasons

One further piece of information added to the database for recent years is the reason for deregistration. One of four codes is assigned in the BSO database:

- Trader goes out of business.
- Trader goes out of business, buyer already registered.
- Trader changes legal identity.
- Trader falls below exemption limit; is no longer taxable; makes only zero-rated supplies and requests exemption; or accepts invitation to deregister.

Only the first code unequivocally relates to a closure.

The second code relates to takeovers; whether one regards a firm which is taken over as being a “closure” is a moot point and will depend on context. It should be noted that “closure” is not necessarily synonymous with “failure”. A firm may be set up and registered especially for an event such as an exhibition—its subsequent closure is in no way a sign of failure.

There are some interesting patterns to be observed from these data. For instance, out of all deregistrations in 1985 62 per cent were of type 1; that is, closures. But the proportion varied from 37 per cent in catering, where takeovers are relatively common, up to 78 per cent in transport.

Also, of those deregistrations within six months of registration, around 80 per cent relate to closures, as compared to only 60 per cent of those in the fifth year after registration. These data can be analysed to show that the median time between registration and closure is substantially—perhaps two to four years—greater than the five years between registration and deregistration, reflecting the fact that not all deregistrations represent closures. The analysis of lifespan will be considered in more detail in a forthcoming article in *British Business*.

The database

Under section 44 of the VAT Act (1983), Customs and Excise are authorised to pass to the BSO certain data relating to VAT registrations and deregistrations. The basic data consist of: date of registration, business classification, location, turnover (updated annually), form of organisation (sole proprietorship, partnership, limited company), date of deregistration, reason for deregistration.

The analyses in this article differ from those derived from the main BSO database in that they exclude two categories of records which are treated for VAT purposes rather differently from the bulk of registered firms. They are group registrations—where two or more registered units elect to have their VAT assessed jointly; and divisional records—where one company elects to have its VAT assessed separately for two or more divisions.

The circumstances under which these arrangements may take place are fairly restricted; there are a total of 70,800 legal units in groups and 1,500 divisional registrations (representing 500 companies) excluded from the database used for the analyses described in this article.

A most important feature of the database is the preponderance of small firms, as shown, for example, by chart 4. The significance of this is that, broadly speaking, trends in numbers of registrations and deregistrations reflect trends in numbers of small firms.

Interpretation

However, the interpretation of any results must not lose sight of the fundamental restriction that a VAT unit is not the same as a firm. Many firms are not registered for VAT, either because they have turnover below the threshold (currently £21,300) or because they trade only or mainly in exempt or zero-rated goods and services and are exempt from VAT.

Although the number of such firms is not known, it is clearly large; for example, it is estimated that there are currently around 2¾ million people in self-employment in the United Kingdom and, as there were 1.44 million businesses registered for VAT at the end of 1985, no more than about half of these self-employed can be registered for VAT.

Also, although the database excludes group and divisional registrations, it is still possible for two or more VAT registrations to relate to the same “enterprise group”, where two firms are in fact under common ownership even though they are separately assessed for VAT.

A related, but distinct, point is that a VAT registration or deregistration is not synonymous with the birth or death of a company. Apart from the fact that, as discussed above, many firms never enter the VAT system at all, a firm may well register some time after starting up depending, for example, on how long it takes for its turnover to build up to the threshold level.

More importantly, there are a number of reasons why a firm may deregister without closing (see above). On the other hand, a firm may register for VAT in advance of starting to trade, and deregister after ceasing to trade. But these are thought to be less important factors.

Taken in combination, these factors suggest that the lifespan analyses obtained from VAT data will tend to lead to an understatement of the average lifespan of companies.

There is a further difficulty in interpreting recent VAT data, in that registrations and deregistrations—particularly the latter—may take some time to be taken onto the database. Some deregistrations are not taken on until several years after they come into effect.

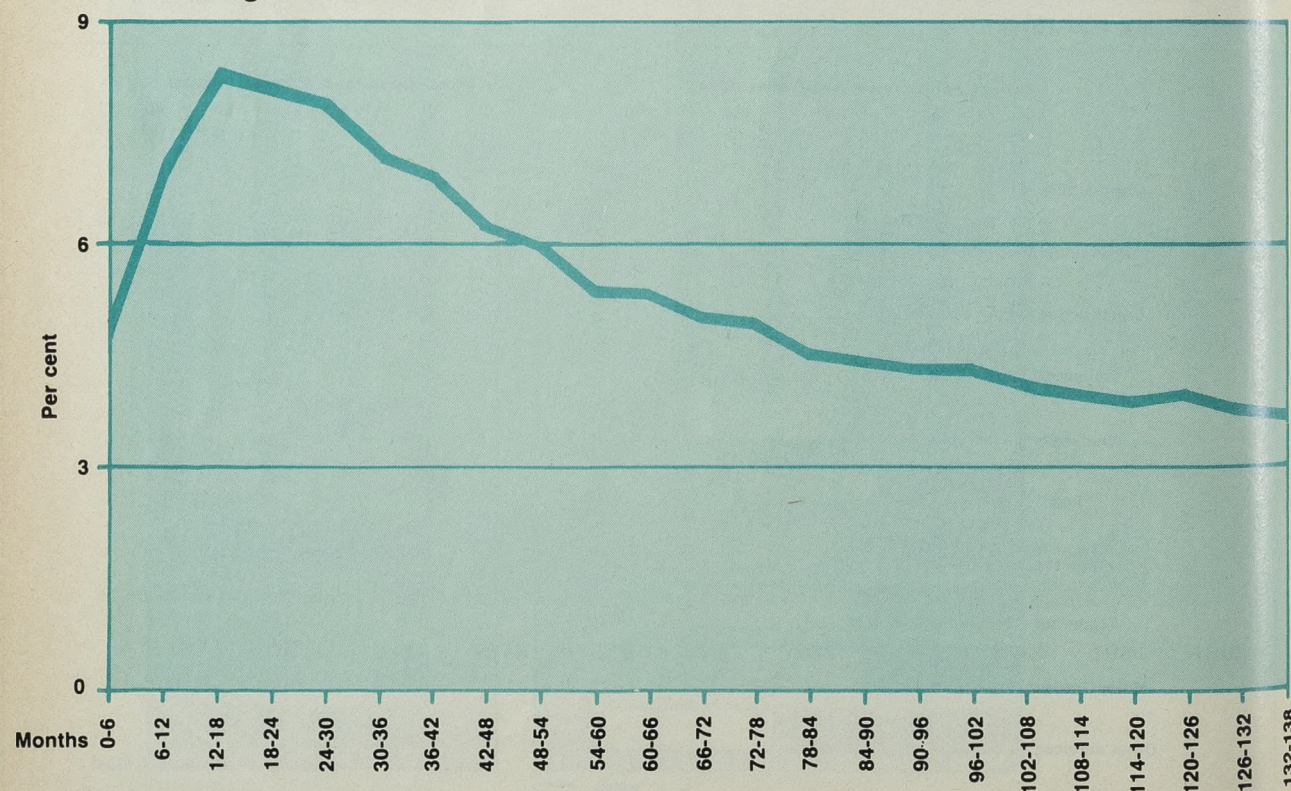
For example, when a firm is found by Customs and Excise to have ceased trading, and therefore removed from the register, the date associated with the deregistration is the estimated date on which trading ceased, rather than the date on which the deregistration is processed. In consequence, the direct counts of the current number of VAT units, and of net growth for recent periods, are invariably overstated.

Adjustment

In order to give a more accurate picture, the latest published figures incorporate an adjustment to allow for this time lapse. This adjustment is arrived at by comparing the patterns shown by successive counts of registrations and deregistrations for each year.

Since the pattern varies to some extent from year to year,

Chart 5 Deregistration rates*



* The number of firms deregistering in each 6-month period as a proportion of the number of live units at the start of the period.

the experience of previous years provides only an approximate guide to the appropriate adjustment to be incorporated in the estimates for the most recent year. It may be necessary to revise the estimates as more information becomes available.

Also, until more experience has been gained in the use of these adjustments, they will not be made separately for regions and industries (the estimates illustrated in *charts 2 and 3* were obtained by apportioning the adjustments *pro rata*). The process is illustrated in *chart 6*. This shows, not surprisingly, that the adjustments for earlier years are quite small while those for 1985 are relatively large and hence more likely to require further revision.

Low turnover

A large number of firms have a turnover below the current threshold; some even have zero turnover. There are a number of reasons why such firms could be registered. They may be newly created firms, which expected their turnover to exceed the threshold in the first year but did less well than they anticipated or were delayed in starting to trade. They may be "ailing" firms, whose turnover has fallen but which have not yet deregistered, or they may be firms which are registered voluntarily, despite being below the threshold.

Because the data reflect an administrative system, changes to the system will have an effect on the figures. In particular, successive upward revisions to the threshold (see *table 3*) will have each time removed some firms from the scope of VAT. However, changes since 1981 have been set so as to balance the effect of inflationary increases in turnover, bringing some firms into scope. The more significant changes in earlier years can be expected to have had a larger effect.

Table 3 Changes in VAT registration threshold

From	To	Threshold (£)
April 1, 1973	September 30, 1977	5,000
October 1, 1977	April 11, 1978	7,500
April 12, 1978	March 26, 1980	10,000
March 27, 1980	March 10, 1981	13,500
March 11, 1981	March 9, 1982	15,000
March 10, 1982	March 15, 1983	17,000
March 16, 1983	March 13, 1984	18,000
March 14, 1984	March 19, 1985	18,700
March 20, 1985	March 18, 1986	19,500
March 19, 1986	March 16, 1987	20,500
March 17, 1987	—	21,300

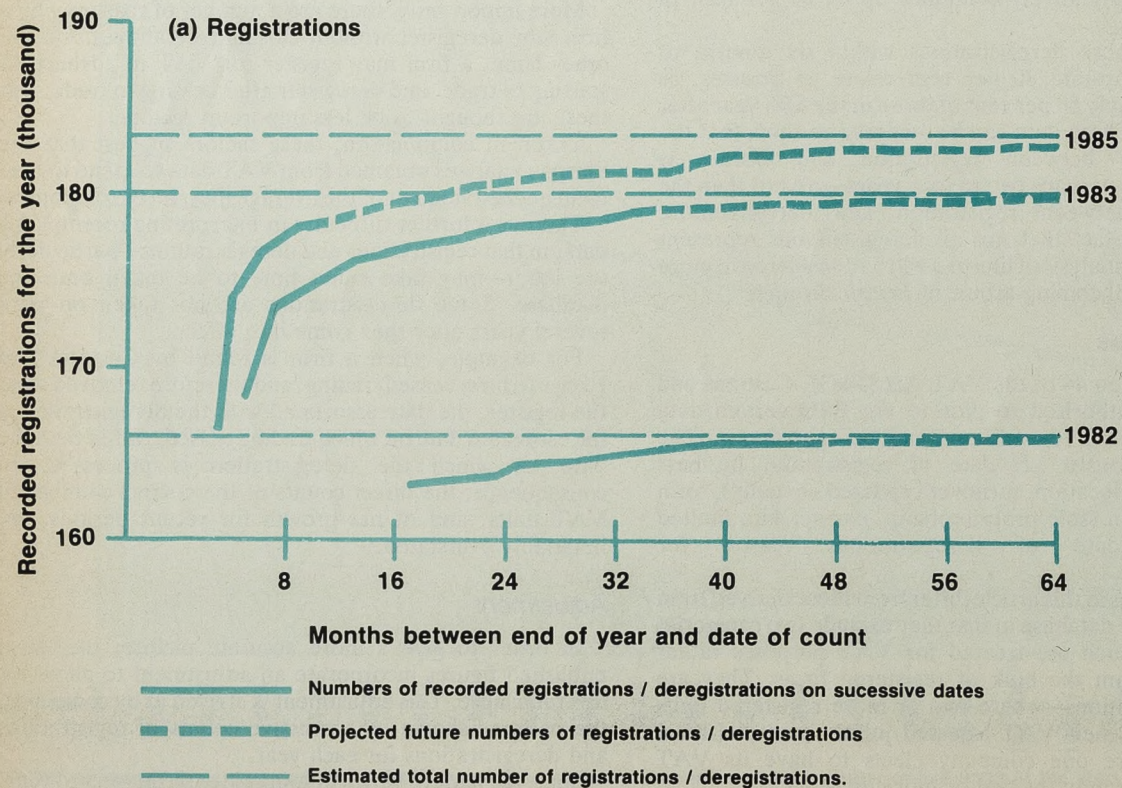
Warning

Analyses of the VAT data are also published by BSO but on a substantially different basis which prevents them being comparable with those discussed in this article.

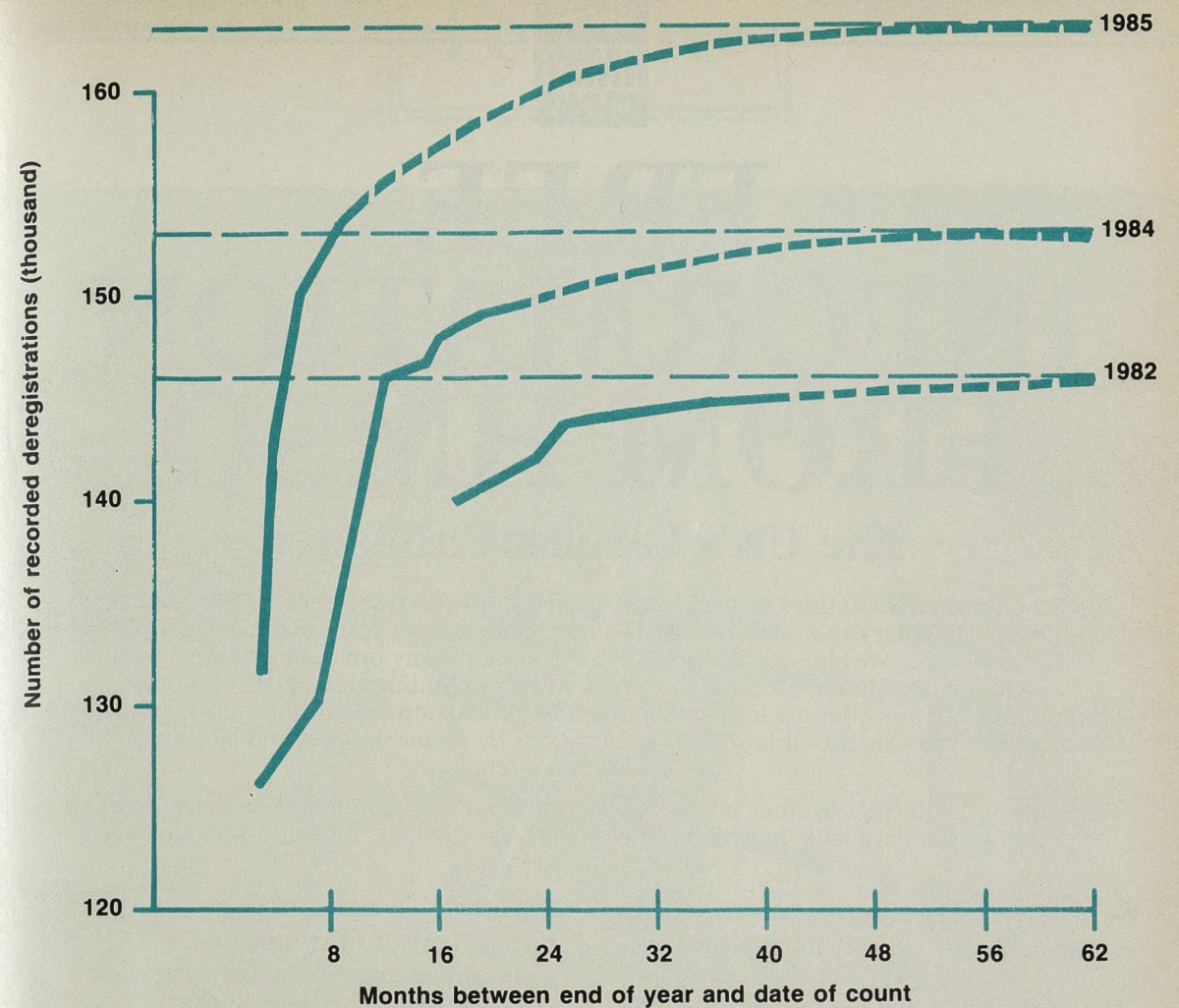
The BSO analyses are designed to provide cross-sectional rather than time series estimates. They represent the state of the database at a given time, without any adjustment for late notification of registrations and deregistrations, and will thus slightly overstate the number of "live" registrations. As BSO does not revise its figures for earlier years, the changes shown between one year and the next in those estimates reflect those registrations and deregistrations notified during the year, some of which will in fact relate to earlier years.

Other differences are that the BSO analyses include the use of a mid-year rather than end-year reference date, exclude units with turnover below the threshold and include division/group registrations. Customs and Excise also produce such analyses in their annual report, which for similar reasons are not comparable to those in this article.

Chart 6 Estimation of allowances for registrations and deregistrations not yet notified



(b) Deregistrations



NOTES TO CHART 6

These charts illustrate the process of estimating the numbers of registrations and deregistrations. (Data are shown for selected years only to avoid the charts becoming too tangled.)

As one would expect, the numbers of recorded registrations/deregistrations increase over time but at a declining rate: the total numbers in *table 1* are arrived at by estimating the points at which the curves eventually level out.

As can be seen from the charts, the 1982 data indicate that the curves start to level out after about 3 years. However, the shape of the curve does vary from year to year, so that the estimation process has to be tempered by judgement.

Given the extent to which the curves have flattened out for 1982, one can be reasonably confident that the eventual outturn figures for that year will be fairly close to the current estimates. For later years the size of the allowance for registrations/deregistrations yet to be notified is greater and so consequently is the scale of possible revisions to the estimates.

The overall size of the allowances for recent years, and the differences between registrations and deregistrations, show clearly the necessity of making these allowances, rather than using the raw numbers recorded on the database.



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Special Feature



Farm Shop, Nottingham.

Photo: Raissa Page/Format

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 year's weights also reflect the implementation of changes in the coverage and construction of the index which were proposed in 1986 by the RPI Advisory Committee. This article describes the changes.

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 composition of this 'basket'—that is, the relative importance or 'weight' attached to each of the various goods and services it contains—is revised each year using the latest available results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Data for the year ending June 1986 have

now been used to calculate the weights to be used in constructing the RPI from February 1987 to January 1988 inclusive.

The new weights for the 'all items' index (whose full title is the General Index of Retail Prices) are given in *Table 2*. This index covers all households except those with the highest incomes and those consisting of retired people mainly dependent on state pensions and benefits. For many

years special price indices have been calculated for the 'pensioners', separately for one and two person households. On the recommendation of the RPI Advisory Committee¹, these indices are being continued, and the weights will be published in a future edition of *Employment Gazette*.

High-income households

The two groups of households mentioned above are excluded from the coverage of the general index because their expenditure patterns differ markedly from those of the great majority of households. Previously, the high-income households were defined as the 4 per cent (approximately) whose heads had the highest incomes. However, the Advisory Committee thought that expenditure patterns are now determined more by total household income than by the individual income of the head of the household and the definition has been changed accordingly, the actual cut-off point being set—at £525 per week gross—so as to continue to exclude about 4 per cent of all households.

Two other recommendations of the Advisory Committee were that housing benefit should be regarded as income but that the RPI should take no account of the imputed rents of owner-occupiers and of rent-free tenants, which in the standard FES tabulations are treated as adding to both expenditure and income. The definition of income used to identify both 'high-income' and 'pensioner' households has been modified to conform to these recommendations.

Pensioner households

For RPI purposes a 'pensioner' household is defined as one in which at least three-quarters of total income is derived from national insurance retirement or 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, although, following from the change in the definition of income mentioned in the previous paragraph, households are no longer excluded from the pensioner category on account of any imputed rent attributed to them as owner-occupiers or rent-free tenants. Pensioner households now account for some 14 per cent of all households, and for about 60 per cent of all retired households. (Their share of *people* above pensionable age who are retired or unoccupied is somewhat less, since among pensioner households those with low incomes are more likely to consist of only one person.)

Calculation of RPI weights

The average weekly household expenditure in 1985 of 'index households', 'high-income households' and 'pensioner households' is shown in *table 1*. The calendar year figures have been quoted so as to correspond to those published in standard analyses of the FES² and thereby permit comparison with other types of household. A more detailed version of this table, showing expenditure in the categories for which RPI weights are published, is available on request from the Department of Employment³. However, it should be noted that the weights are actually calculated from somewhat more up-to-date figures for the four quarters to the middle of 1986.

Certain types of expenditure included in *Table 1* are not taken into account for the RPI, either because the Advis-

¹See *Methodological issues affecting the Retail Prices Index*, cmdnd 9848, HMSO, July 1986, £6.50.

²See, for example, *Family Expenditure Survey 1985*, HMSO, £15.50.

³Department of Employment, Statistics Division D1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

ory Committee has ruled them out of scope—as in the case of interest payments and gifts—or because it has not yet 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 in future years.

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 services acquired in return for the payments made, as in the cases of income tax or betting payments. Finally, as a matter of principle, payments which are in the nature of saving or investment, including life insurance premiums and pension contributions, are out of scope of the RPI because they do not involve 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. Some small gaps which formerly existed in the coverage most notably in services, have been filled this year in response to Advisory Committee recommendations. However, in some cases the FES information has to be adjusted



Joe loses interest.

Photo: Joanne O'Brien/Format

Table 1 Household characteristics and average weekly household expenditure by type of household in 1985

	General index	One person pensioner	Two person pensioner	High-income	All in Survey in
Household characteristics					
Number of households	5,773	630	345	256	7,012
Average number of people per household of which:	2.8	1.0	2.0	3.7	2.6
Males	1.4	0.2	1.0	1.9	1.3
Females	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.3
Children	0.8	—	—	0.8	0.7
Working	1.3	—	—	2.5	1.2
Unoccupied adults					
below retirement age	0.4	—	—	0.3	0.3
Retired	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.1	0.4
Percentage of households by tenure type:					
Rented unfurnished:					
Local authority	31	71	60	6	35
Other	26	58	48	2	29
Other	5	13	12	4	6
Rented furnished	3	—	—	1	2
Rent-free	2	3	1	2	2
Owner-occupied:	64	26	39	91	61
In process of purchase	43	1	1	70	38
Owned outright	21	25	38	21	23
Average weekly household expenditure					
£					
FES expenditure categories:					
Housing (gross)	30.00	19.36	21.25	55.97	29.55
Fuel, light and power	10.01	6.86	9.58	16.95	9.95
Food	34.17	12.55	23.17	62.23	32.70
Alcoholic drink	8.39	1.00	2.49	22.52	7.95
Tobacco	4.86	1.20	2.68	4.81	4.42
Clothing and footwear	12.46	2.45	4.98	32.48	11.92
Durable household goods	12.12	1.85	3.84	34.58	11.61
Other goods	13.18	3.58	5.93	30.58	12.59
Transport and vehicles	26.16	1.23	6.36	71.08	24.56
Services	19.39	5.60	9.43	69.72	19.48
Total	170.72	55.66	89.72	400.92	164.74
Less					
Imputed rents	11.67	3.67	5.49	27.27	11.20
Gifts	1.73	0.51	0.84	6.20	1.74
Holiday expenditure†	5.54	0.44	3.03	30.16	5.85
Credit card interest	0.30	0.03	0.04	0.51	0.27
Total expenditure as defined for the RPI	151.48	51.01	80.32	336.78	145.68

* Components do not aggregate precisely to the total as a small number of pensioner households consist of more than two persons.

† Includes air fares and the rent and rates of second homes.

because in its original form it is 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 an average of the latest three years' expenditure is used. The RPI Advisory Committee recommended that an attempt should be made to improve the FES data so as to make this averaging unnecessary, by extending the period for which the households participating in the survey are required to provide records of such expenditure. This possibility is being pursued in the current year's FES.

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. The items in question are confectionery and soft drinks, alcoholic drink and tobacco, and in each of these cases the FES data are adjusted in accordance with in-

formation derived from the National Accounts. The adjustments in question range from a 20 per cent increase in estimated expenditure on cigarettes to one of 150 per cent for confectionery.

Mortgage interest

As already mentioned, imputed rents are not used in the construction of the RPI but it is recognised that the index should have some component to represent the 'shelter costs' of owner-occupiers, as the counterpart of the rent charges faced by tenants. Following recommendations by the Advisory Committee 'standardised' mortgage interest payments are used for this purpose—that is, the interest payments which would be made by owner-occupier households if they all had mortgages of the same standard type. (As explained in para 128 of the Committee's report, the standardisation is necessary to prevent the RPI from being affected by changes in the amount of borrowing as opposed to the amount of shelter obtained.)

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 1987 weights, expressed at 1985 prices so as to be consistent with the information in *Table 1*, is about £7 per week when averaged over all households.

Revaluation

A final adjustment to the expenditure figures which is necessary before the weights can be calculated is known as revaluation. The expenditure recorded in the FES is spread over a period of at least twelve months, and is at the 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 chosen time-point. For the new weights this latter is January 1987 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 expenditure information and 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*.

The presentation of the weights in *Table 2* reflects the new structure of component indices recommended by the Advisory Committee. Five of the new sub-groups—'alcoholic drink', 'tobacco', 'housing', 'fuel and light' and 'clothing and footwear'—are identical in coverage to the equivalent groups in the old structure. The 'food and catering' sub-groups are little changed (the latter corresponding to 'meals bought and consumed outside the home') and the 'motoring' and 'fares' sub-groups together correspond to the old 'transport and vehicles' group. The new sub-groups for 'household', 'personal' and 'leisure' items are the result of some considerable rearrangement of component sections but in itself this has no effect on the 'all items' index. The new aggregates have been defined to suit users' requirements and to conform more closely to international and other standard classifications.

Structure of the Retail Prices Index in 1987

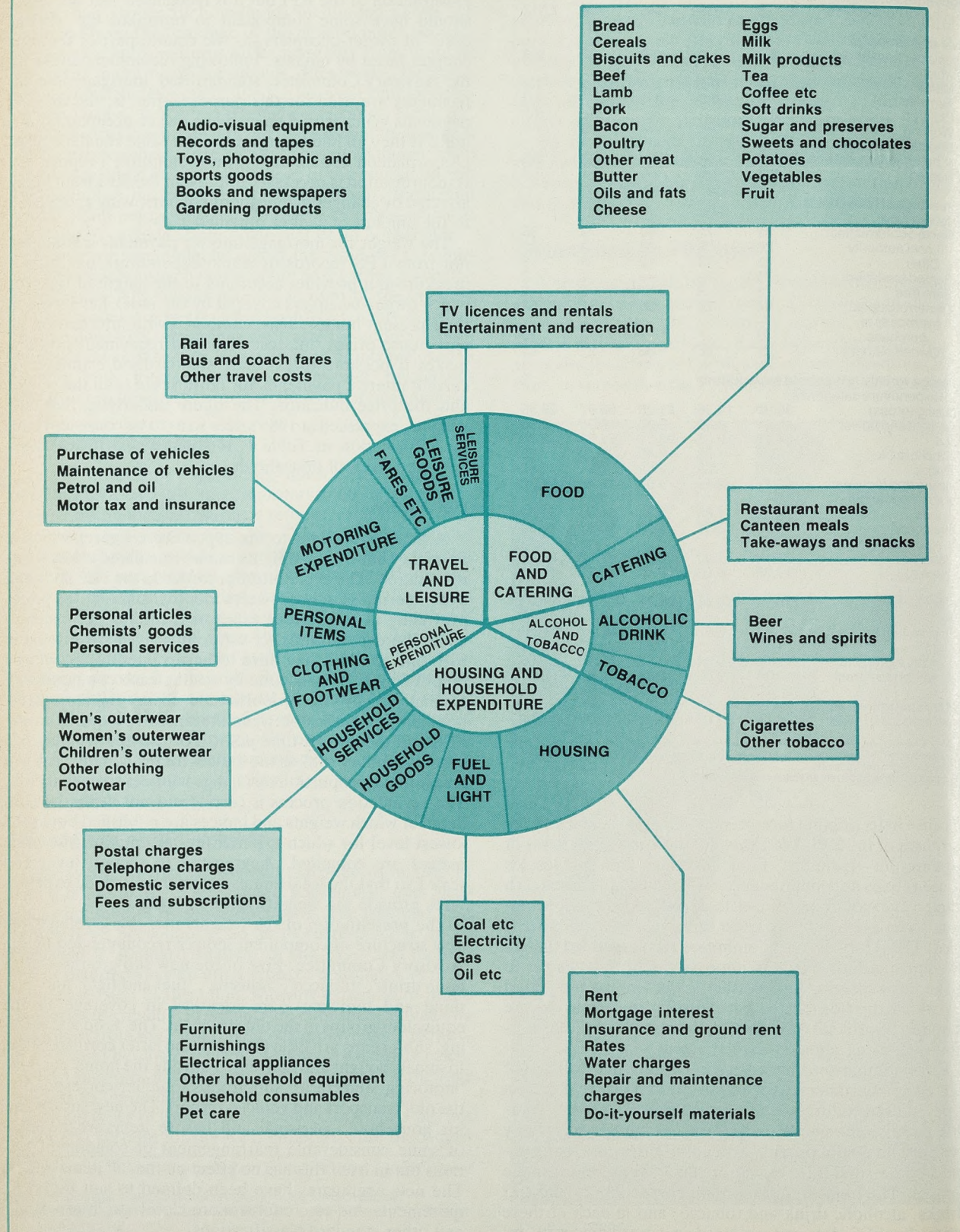


Table 2 General index of retail prices: sector weights for use in 1987

Group	Weight out of 1000	Group	Weight out of 1000	Group	Weight out of 1000
Food	167	Alcoholic drink	76	Clothing and footwear	74
Bread	9	Beer, of which:	45	‡Men's outerwear	15
Cereals	4	'On licence' sales	40	‡Women's outerwear	22
Biscuits and cakes	10	'Off-licence' sales	5	‡Children's outerwear	9
Beef	10	Wines and spirits, of which:	31	Other clothing	12
Lamb, of which:	4	'On licence' sales	13	‡Footwear	16
* Home-killed lamb	3	'Off-licence' sales	18	Personal goods and services	38
Pork	4	Tobacco	38	Personal articles	11
Bacon	4	Cigarettes	33	Chemists' goods	16
Poultry	7	Other tobacco	5	Personal services	11
Other meat	11	Housing	157	Motoring expenditure	127
Fish, of which:	6	Rent	34	Purchase of motor vehicles	52
* Fresh fish	2	Mortgage interest payments	44	Maintenance of motor vehicles	20
Butter	2	Dwelling insurance and ground rent	6	Petrol and oil	37
Oils and fats	3	Rates	42	Vehicle tax and insurance	18
Cheese	5	†Water and other charges	7	Fares and other travel costs	22
*Eggs	3	†Repair and maintenance charges	8	†Rail fares	7
Milk	14	†Bus and coach fares	7	Other travel costs	8
Milk products	2	Do-it-yourself materials	16	Leisure goods	47
Tea	3	Fuel and light	61	‡Audio-visual equipment	12
Coffee and other hot drinks	4	†Coal and solid fuels	6	‡Records and tapes	3
Soft drinks	7	†Electricity	28	‡Toys, photographic and sports goods	11
Sugar and preserves	3	Gas	24	Books and newspapers	16
Sweets and chocolates	13	Oil and other fuels	3	Gardening products	5
Potatoes, of which:	7	Household goods	73	Leisure services	30
* Unprocessed potatoes	4	‡Furniture	13	Television licences and rentals	13
Vegetables, of which:	11	‡Furnishings	11	Entertainment and recreation	17
* Fresh vegetables	7	‡Electrical appliances	15	†Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	57
Fruit, of which:	9	‡Other household equipment	12	‡Consumer durables	139
* Fresh fruit	7	Household consumables	14	All items	1,000
Other foods	12	Pet care	8		
*Seasonal foods	26	Household services	44		
Catering	46	†Postal charges	2		
Restaurant meals	23	Telephone charges	16		
Canteen meals	7	Domestic services	7		
Take-away meals and snacks	16	Fees and subscriptions	19		

Methodological changes

Apart from the changes affecting the weights which have already been mentioned the RPI Advisory Committee has made a number of recommendations about the methodology for compiling the RPI, most of which are being implemented with the indices for February 1987 which appear in the tables in section 6 of the Labour Market Data statistics. These developments are summarised in the following paragraphs, which describe in each case the nature of the change and the action which has been taken to implement it.

- The RPI is being re-referenced with January 1987 taken as 100 and the compilation of regular time series on the 1974 base is discontinued. The re-referencing is a simple scaling of the index figures which has no material effect on the rate of inflation as measured by the index. The RPI measures changes in price levels, not price levels themselves, and taking a particular date as reference point is largely a matter of convenience. Details of the calculation necessary to derive a measure of the price change across the new reference date are given at the end of this article.
- The general aim is to publish indices for all categories of expenditure having a weight of 5 or more parts per thousand in the general index, and for any others which are of general interest, subject to their being of sufficient reliability. The indices are now being published for all groups, sub-groups and for almost all sections for which weights are in-

cluded in Table 2, including several sections with weights of less than 5 parts per thousand. As regards indices for categories which are not of general interest the Department is prepared to release these to particular users provided the reliability criterion is satisfied.

- A brief statement of the principles and concepts underlying the construction of the RPI, as laid down by the Advisory Committee, is available from the Department's Statistics Division (Branch D1) and will be incorporated in a new 'Short Guide to the RPI' to be published in a future edition of *Employment Gazette*.
- The RPI is now based on prices charged. In establishing the prices charged, subsidies and discounts are deducted where they are funded by the seller, or where they are available to all purchasers, but not in the case of selective benefits funded by a third party. In particular, rents and rates, which are subsidised on a selective basis, are taken gross rather than net. It should be noted that this has not given rise to a step change in the RPI, as it was introduced in January 1987 when the index was 'linked'.
- The range of price indicators for fruit and vegetables has been extended to cover more items, including some which are not available throughout the year. The use of variable monthly weights for fruit and vegetables is being continued for fresh



Photo: Jim Stagg



Photo: Jim Stagg

produce but not for processed items. This is essentially a technical device designed to reflect the impact of price changes when there are large changes from month to month in the availability and consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables.

- For RPI items where problems are caused by articles selected for pricing becoming unavailable the Department is experimenting with the collection of quotations for additional items, which are not followed up in subsequent months unless the original articles become unavailable, in which case the 'reserve' may be substituted in order to provide a direct 'like with like' comparison.

- Where prices do not change from month to month but are charged for a period of time (such as rates and electricity charges) the practice is now that any adjustments which are announced after the start of the period are taken into the index at the earliest opportunity, no allowance being made to compensate for their previous exclusion. This change was recommended by the Advisory Committee to deal with price situations which arise occasionally.

- Following another of the Committee's recommendations the Department is attempting to divide the range of articles used for pricing into 'specification bands' grouping together those with similar characteristics. Differences between the average price levels of these bands may be taken as indicating the value of the quality difference between them, which can then be discounted when an article from one band has to be replaced by one from another because it is impossible to make a direct comparison with a 'base price'. This approach to the problem of allowing for quality change will be examined and tested over a narrow range of items with a view to developing a satisfactory procedure for the RPI.

- The Department is seeking ways of obtaining from the FES information classified by type of retail outlet, to provide a sound basis for 'stratification' of price quotations. In the meanwhile the existing 'stratification' has been brought up to date as far as possible using statistics of retail sales.

Calculation of price changes spanning the reference date January 1987 = 100

To obtain the percentage change in prices from one month to another, the index for the later month (which has January 1987 = 100) should be multiplied by the index for January 1987 (with January 1974 = 100) and the result divided by the index for the first month (which has January 1974 = 100). 100 should then be deducted from this result. Alternative computations are possible but will give the same result unless they involve intermediate rounding. The final results of such calculations should generally be rounded to one decimal place since the measured price change cannot be regarded as accurate to within one-tenth of one per cent.

Labour Market Data

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

April 15, Wednesday
May 14, Thursday
June 18, Thursday

Retail Prices Index

April 10, Friday
May 15, Friday
June 12, Friday

Tourism

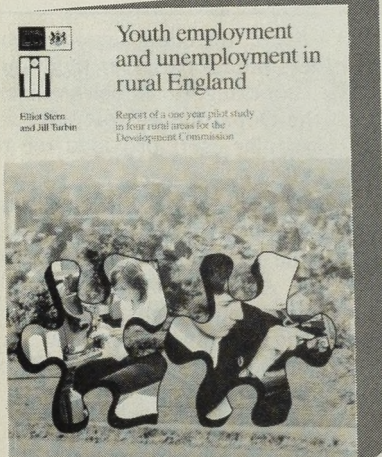
May 6, Wednesday
June 3, Wednesday
July 8, Wednesday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) /6572

Employment and hours: 0928 715 151 ext. 423 (Ansafone Service).
Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412
Tourism: 01-215 6142

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



Youth Employment and Unemployment in Rural England

Elliott Stern & Jill Turbin,

Tavistock Institute of Human Relations

ONE of the few recent studies of rural employment problems. The report draws together its findings in the form of policy recommendations in areas such as local employment development, vocational training and transport.

It considers younger workers' job prospects in four rural labour markets with particular reference to the practices of local employers and the policies of local authorities. The report draws together its findings in the form of policy recommendations in areas such as local employment development, vocational training and transport.

Published by and available from: **Development Commission**, 11 Cowley Street, London, SW1P 3NA. Cost: £5.00

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

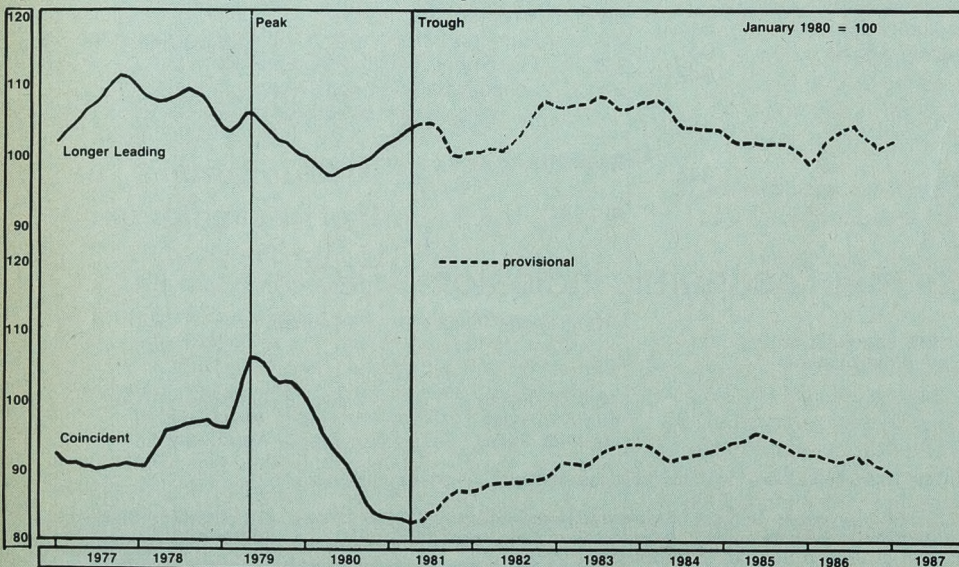
In his Budget Statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the economy was entering the seventh successive year of growth and the fifth in which this had been combined with low inflation. He forecast that total output would rise by 3 per cent in 1987, with exports and investment up by rather more and that inflation would be about 4 per cent at the end of the year.

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

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

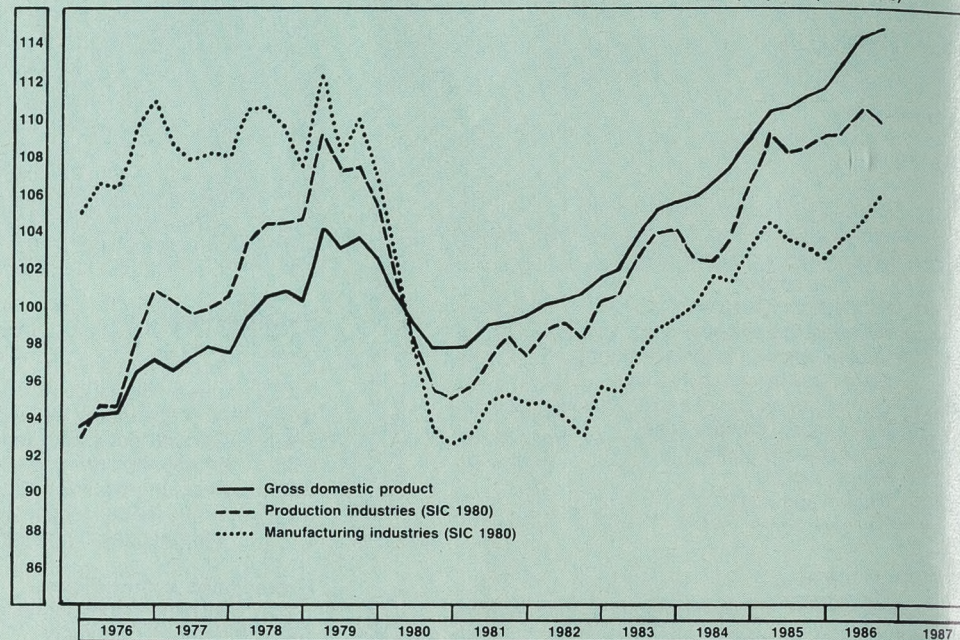
Estimates of the employed labour force have been revised in the light of the Labour Force Survey 1986 and now show an increase of 1,040,000 between March 1983 and September 1986. Later figures for employees in employment in manufacturing industry show a decrease of 8,000 per month in the three months ending January, compared with an average decrease of 6,000 in the previous three months.

Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups



OUTPUT INDICES

Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)



Adult unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell very sharply, by 44,000, between January and February, the largest monthly fall on record. The trend in unemployment clearly continues downward. The average fall during the past six months was 24,000 per month, yet again the largest six month fall since 1973.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to January was about 7 1/2 per cent, slightly below the increase in the year to December. In production and manufacturing

industries, the underlying increases in the year to January were both about 7 3/4 per cent, slightly below the increases in the year to December. The decline reflects the reduced significance of bonus payments in January.

The rate of inflation in February, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, remained at 3.9 per cent, the same level as in January.

During the 12 months to January 1987 a provisional total of 2.5 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to

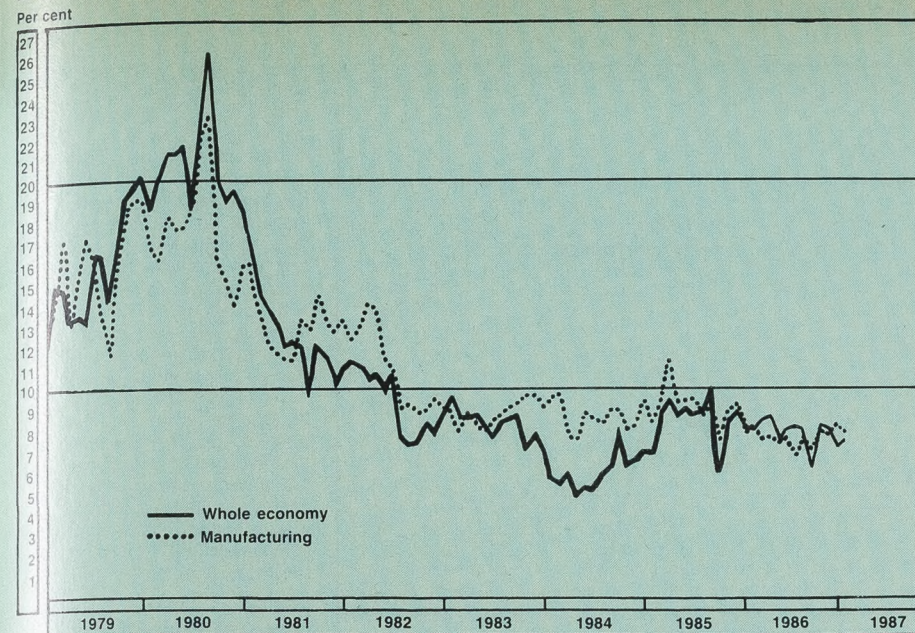
industrial action. This compares with 4.5 million days lost in the 12 months to January 1986 and an annual average of 11.1 million days over the ten years to January 1986.

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in December 1986 was 2 per cent more than a year earlier, with the number from North America 10 per cent higher. The number of visits abroad by UK residents was 2 per cent more than a year earlier. The travel account of the balance of payments showed a surplus of £140 million in December, compared with a surplus of £79 million a year earlier.

Economic background

In his Budget Statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer emphasised the steady growth of the economy and the relative improvement in the UK's performance internationally. He noted that during the 1960s and again during the 1970s Britain's growth rate was the lowest of all major European economies. By contrast, during the 1980s the UK growth rate has been the highest of all the major European economies. On the basis of the measures in the Budget, the economy is expected to grow in 1987 by a further 3 per cent. This improved growth performance has been accompanied by falling inflation which, at 3 1/2 per cent in 1986, reached the lowest figure in

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year



almost 20 years. The current account of the balance of payments is likely to remain in deficit in 1987 by some £2 1/2 billion, about 1/2 per cent of GDP.

The February results of the CBI Monthly Industrial Trends Enquiry suggested faster output growth and much improved total and export books; the results remain encouraging even after seasonal factors have been taken into account. However, the prices of domestic orders are expected to increase suggesting that inflationary pressures may be increasing.

Provisional estimates indicate that *Gross Domestic Product (Output)* rose by about 1/2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1986, following the substantial increase of about 1 1/4 per cent between the second and third quarters. In the fourth quarter it stood about 3 per cent above its level of a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the three months to January 1987 is provisionally estimated to have been 1/2 per cent lower than in the previous three months, 2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago and nearly 14 per cent higher than the trough in the first quarter of 1981. Within manufacturing, the output of the metals industry increased by 6 per cent between the latest two three months periods and output of engineering and allied industries and other manufacturing industries rose by 1 per cent. The output of chemicals and of textiles and clothing, however, both fell by 1 per cent and the output of minerals fell by 2 per cent. There was little change in the output of food, drink

and tobacco. Output of the energy sector in the latest quarter was 3 1/2 per cent lower than in the previous three months and was 1/2 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1986, on the provisional estimate and in volume terms, was unchanged from the third quarter but was nearly 4 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of *retail sales* in February 1987, on provisional estimates, was similar to the average level of the fourth quarter, but well above the January figure which was depressed by the effects of the severe weather. In the three months to February the level of sales was nearly 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, on provisional estimates and at 1980 prices rose by around £145 million in the fourth quarter of 1986. There was a sharp rise in retailers' stocks compared with a reduction in stocks held by manufacturers of around £105 million. In 1986 as a whole stocks of manufacturers and distributors rose by about £195 million.

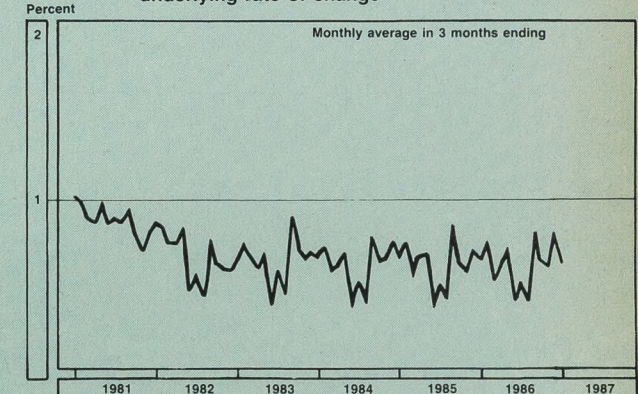
Money supply preliminary information (not seasonally adjusted) for the calendar month of February suggests that MO fell by about 1 1/2 per cent but that EM3 rose by between 1 3/4 and 2 per cent. After seasonal adjustment, MO fell by 3/4 per cent but EM3 rose by 2 1/4 per cent. Over the 12 months to end-February 1987, MO rose by between 4 and 4 1/4 per cent, and EM3 rose by between 18 3/4 and 19 per cent. The target growth range for MO in 1987-88 will be 2-6 per cent; no target has been set for EM3 but growth of broad money will continue to be taken into account in

assessing monetary conditions, as will the exchange rate.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (not seasonally adjusted) in February is provisionally estimated to have been minus £0.3 billion. This gives a cumulative PSBR for the first 11 months of 1986-87 of £0.1 billion compared with £2.7 billion in the same period last year. However, comparisons between these periods are affected by changes in the seasonal pattern of borrowing and erratic influences. The Chancellor indicated in his Budget speech that the PSBR in 1986-87 as a whole is expected to be about £4 billion, compared with the forecast of the PSBR for the financial year 1986-87 given in the Autumn Statement of around £7 billion. This is the second successive year that the outturn has been significantly below the forecast. The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement for 1987-88 has been set at £4 billion, 1 per cent of GDP.

Sterling's effective exchange rate in February rose by 1/4 per cent

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: underlying rate of change *



* Adjusted for seasonal and temporary factors: for description see Employment Gazette, April 1981, pages 193-6

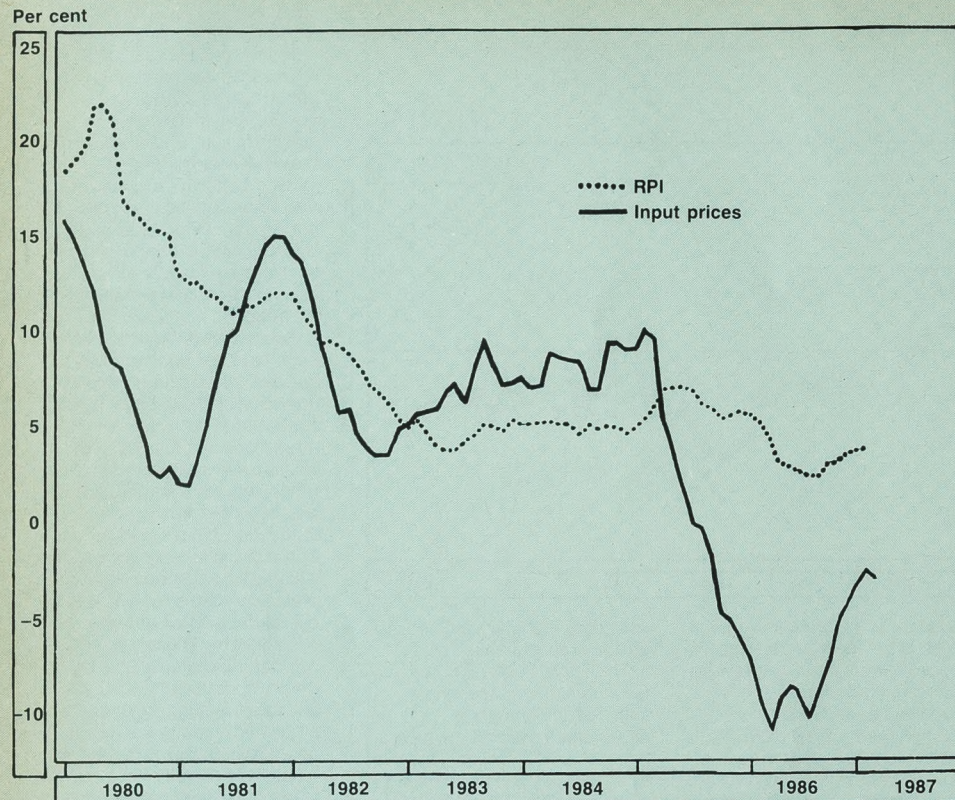
to an average of 69.0, with a rise of 1 1/4 per cent against the dollar more than off-setting a fall of 1/2 per cent against other major currencies; the index was 7 per cent lower than in the same month a year earlier, reflecting an overall fall over this period against European currencies and the yen while sterling rose against the dollar. In the week ending March 19 sterling's effective exchange rate averaged 72.0. UK base rates were cut by 1/2 per cent on March 9 and by a further 1/2 per cent, to 10 per cent, on March 18. The level had been at 11 per cent since October 14, 1986.

The current account of the *balance of payments* showed a deficit of £0.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1986 leading to a deficit for the year of £1.1 billion. In the three months to January 1987 visible trade was in deficit by £2.4 billion, with an oil surplus of £1.0 billion being more than offset by a £3.4 billion deficit on non-oil trade. The invisible account is projected at a surplus of £1.8 billion on a preliminary basis, leading to an overall deficit in the current account of £0.6 billion. This deficit compares with one of £0.8 billion in the previous three months when the trade in oil was in surplus by £0.6 billion and non-oil trade was in deficit by £3.6 billion. In the three months to February 1987 the *volume of exports* rose by 2 per cent to a level 10 per cent higher than a year earlier, with the underlying trend in the volume of non-oil exports continuing upwards. The *volume of imports* fell by 3 per cent in the latest three months but was 11 per cent higher than a year earlier; the upward trend in the underlying level of non-oil imports may now have stabilised.

Employment

As explained in the article on page 201, estimates of employment have been revised this month in the light of the preliminary results of the 1986 Labour Force Survey. The opportunity has also

The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers' input prices: increases over previous year



been taken to revise the seasonal adjustment factors.

The revised estimates for *employees in employment* for dates since September 1984—for which the census of employment provides benchmark figures—are slightly higher than the previous estimates, for example, the estimate for September 1986 has been revised from 21,208,000 to 21,122,000. However, the main revision is a downward adjustment to the estimates of *self-employment* growth since June 1985. The previous provisional estimates assumed continuation after June 1985 of the average rate of growth between 1981 and 1985 of 122,000. The Labour Force Survey suggests a considerably slower rate of growth between 1985 and 1986 with an annual rate of growth between 1981 and 1986 of 102,000.

These revisions lead to an estimated growth of 1,040,000 in the employed labour force between March 1983 and September 1986, compared with the previous estimate of 1,128,000. The employed labour force is now estimated to have increased by 59,000 in the third quarter of 1986 following an increase of 32,000 in the second quarter.

The number of *employees in employment in manufacturing industries* in Great Britain decreased by an estimated 22,000 in January 1987. The monthly figures can fluctuate erratically but some of this fluctuation is removed if the averages over three months are considered. Over the three months ending January, the average decrease was 8,000 per month, which compares with average decreases of 6,000 per month for the previous three

months ending October 1986, and 7,000 per month for the three months ending January 1986. It is also less than the average monthly decreases in each of the three-month periods between February 1986 and September 1986.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 10.6 million hours a week in January (seasonally adjusted), giving an average for the three months ending January of 11.5 million hours a week. This compares with an average 11.7 million hours a week for the three months ending October and with 12.1 million hours a week for the three months ending January 1986.

Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0.53 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) in manufacturing industries in

January 1987 which made an average of 0.51 million hours per week lost in the three months ending January. This compares with an average of 0.54 million hours per week for the three months ending October and 0.36 million hours per week for the three months ending January 1986.

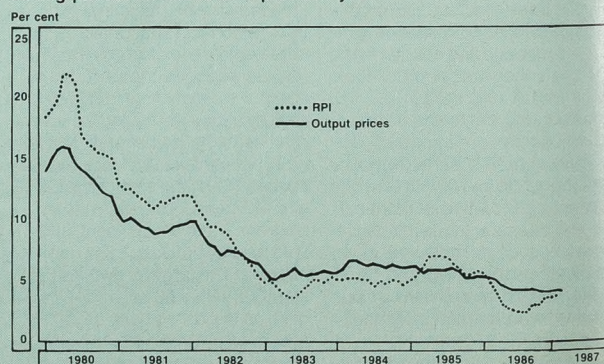
The *index of average weekly hours worked* by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 102.1 in January 1987 (seasonally adjusted). The series, which has been revised this month, incorporates new data on average hours from the October survey of the earnings and hours of manual workers. This gave an average for the three months ending January of 102.5 which is the same as the average for the previous three months ending October, and compares with 103.4 for the three months ending January 1987.

Unemployment and vacancies

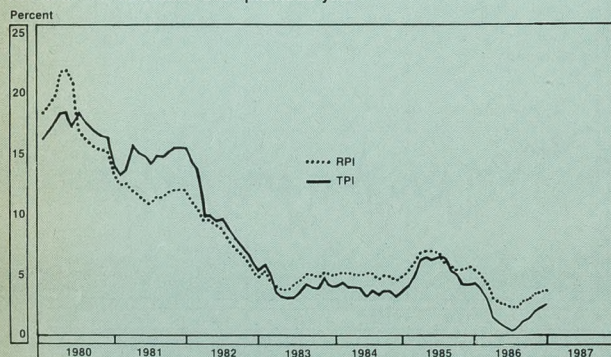
The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) fell very sharply, by over 44,000, between January and February. This is the largest seasonally adjusted monthly fall on record and probably reflects some compensation for the flat figures for January. Taking the latest two months together, the average fall was nearly 23,000. In the seven months since last July there have been seven consecutive monthly falls and the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment has dropped nearly 150,000 to stand at 3,074,000 (11.1 per cent). Unemployment is now lower than two years ago.

In the six months since August, there has been a fall of 145,000, or 24,000 per month, the largest six months' fall since the six months ending May 1973. The recent falls have been experienced by both men and women. On average over the last six months, male unemployment fell by 13,000 per month and female unemployment

The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers' selling prices: increases over previous year



RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



by 11,000 per month.

All regions experienced a fall in unemployment between January and February, and over the past six months only Scotland has had a small rise. Over the past year unemployment has fallen fastest in the North and Wales; the only regions to experience an increase were Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Total unemployment in the UK (unadjusted including school leavers) fell by 71,000 in February to 3,226,000, 11.7 per cent of the working population. The overall total is 111,000 lower than in February last year, the biggest 12-month fall since February 1974. In February there was a fall of 62,000 among adults and 9,000 among school leavers. The school leaver total, at 80,000, was 12,000 lower than a year ago.

The fall of 62,000 among adults in the month to February was much larger than the fall of about 18,000 expected from seasonal influences, so that the seasonally adjusted adult total fell by 44,000.

The latest figures on unemployment by duration for January showed a significant fall in long-term unemployment for the second successive quarter.

In January, the number unemployed for more than a year in the UK was 1,334,000, a fall of 7,000 since October, during a quarter in which the total would normally rise because of seasonal influences. Allowing approximately for the change in compilation in March 1986, long-term unemployment was about 20,000 lower than in January 1986. Within the total, there has been a further rise among those unemployed for more than five years, although the rate of increase is slowing.

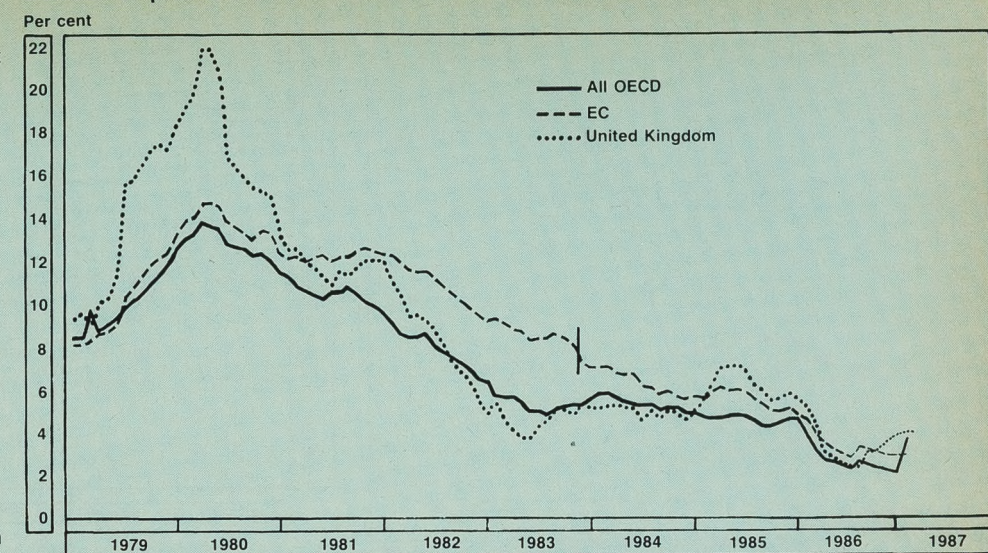
The number of claimants aged under 25 has continued to fall, to 1,133,000 in January; over the past year since January 1986, there has been a reduction of over 80,000 allowing for the change in compilation in March 1986.

The stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) fell in February by 3,000 to 207,000 though it was still 24 per cent higher than a year ago. Inflows of notified vacancies, outflows, and placings all fell.

Productivity

Whole economy productivity (output per head) was broadly flat during 1985 after allowing for the coal dispute but has increased steadily during 1986. In the third quarter of 1986 output per head was 1 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and over 3 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1985. These figures reflect the revised employment estimates following the results of the 1986

Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year



Labour Force Survey.

During 1986 manufacturing output grew steadily from its rather depressed level in the first quarter and employment declined (particularly between the first and third quarters), suggesting rapid growth in productivity during the year. Up to the end of 1986 output continued to increase whereas in the last few months of 1986 employment tended to flatten out. The output figure for January 1987 is down, probably as a result of the severe weather in that month. As a consequence, the calculated figure for productivity is also low. In the three months to January both output per head and output per hour show a 1/2 per cent rise compared with the previous three months. Compared with the same period a year ago output per head shows a rise of 4 1/2 per cent and output per hour shows a rise of 5 per cent.

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to January was about 7 1/2 per cent, slightly below the increase in the year to December 1986. The decline in the underlying increase to its level prior to the last two months of 1986, reflects the reduced significance of bonus payments in January, compared with the previous two months.

The underlying increase of 7 1/2 per cent is higher than recent commonly reported figures for pay settlements. However, average earnings increases are affected by several factors other than annual pay settlements, such as changes in overtime and bonus payments and changes in the composition of employment. A recent memorandum by the Confederation of British Industry to the National Economic Development Council noted that over 60 per cent of manufacturing establishments make payments not

covered by the normal pay settlement and that 90 per cent of service sector companies have some form of performance-related pay.

In production industries and manufacturing industries, the underlying increases in average weekly earnings in the year to January were both about 7 3/4 per cent, slightly below the increases in the year to December. The decline reflects the reduced significance of bonus payments in January.

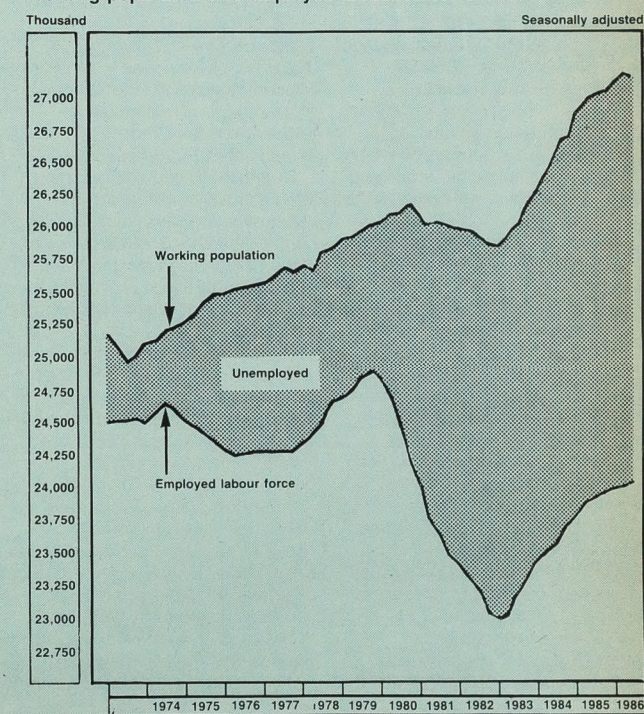
The actual increase for the whole economy in the year to January, 7.6 per cent, was similar to the estimated underlying increase. Temporary factors largely offset each other. Teachers had been paid two settlements in the 12-month period because of the delay in reaching the April 1985

settlement and this inflated the actual increase by about 1/4 per cent, while industrial action in January 1987 in the transport and communication sector reduced average earnings, depressing the actual increase by about 1/4 per cent.

In the three months ending January, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries were 3.3 per cent higher than a year earlier with an increase in actual earnings of 8.0 per cent being partly offset by a rise in output per head of 4.5 per cent. The reduction in unit wage costs from 7.9 per cent for the first quarter of 1986 reflects a significant improvement in the annual increase in productivity.

Unit wage costs in the whole economy in the third quarter of

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



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					
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 June	11,864	9,339	21,203	2,515	326	24,044	27,074	230
1984 Sep	11,946	9,365	21,311	2,544	328	24,183	27,466	270
1984 Dec	11,945	9,475	21,421	2,573	327	24,320	27,539	262
1985 Mar	11,879	9,409	21,288	2,601	326	24,215	27,483	236
1985 June	11,935	9,531	21,467	2,630	326	24,422	27,601	224
1985 Sep	11,991	9,561	21,552	2,634	326	24,512	27,858	278
1985 Dec	11,947	9,645	21,592	2,638	323	24,554	27,827	262
1986 Mar	11,831	9,560	21,391	2,642	323	24,356	27,679	228
1986 June	11,879	9,669	21,548	2,646	322	24,516	27,745	258 R
1986 Sep	11,959	9,687	21,646	2,672	323	24,641	27,974	315
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 June	11,874	9,320	21,194	2,515	326	24,035	27,128	
1984 Sep	11,884	9,360	21,243	2,544	328	24,115	27,267	
1984 Dec	11,930	9,427	21,357	2,573	327	24,256	27,432	
1985 Mar	11,941	9,474	21,415	2,601	326	24,342	27,546	
1985 June	11,947	9,514	21,461	2,630	326	24,417	27,653	
1985 Sep	11,929	9,556	21,485	2,634	326	24,444	27,663	
1985 Dec	11,928	9,594	21,522	2,638	323	24,483	27,715	
1986 Mar	11,895	9,625	21,519	2,642	323	24,484	27,789	
1986 June	11,892	9,653	21,545	2,646	322	24,513	27,857	
1986 Sep	11,896	9,680	21,577	2,672	323	24,571	27,849	

The seasonally adjusted Working Population series published in the Historical Supplement No 1 was incorrect and has been revised. For periods prior to those given above refer to "Topics" section in the March 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette* p 157.

* Estimates of employees in employment for December 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample enquiries (*Employment Gazette*, January 1987, page 31). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.
† Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1985 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1985 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1985 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on page 135 of the May 1986 *Employment Gazette*.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN	THOUSAND																
	All industries and services	Manufacturing industries	Production industries	Production and construction	Service industries												
SIC 1980																	
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
Divisions or Classes	0-9	2-4	1-4	1-5	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34	37				
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
1982 June	20,916	20,895 R	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,077	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983 June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430 R	6,057	6,069 R	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984 June	20,741	20,732 R	5,302	5,315 R	5,909	5,922 R	6,919	6,936 R	13,503	13,466 R	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985 Feb R	20,824	20,952	5,269	5,297	5,864	5,892	6,868	6,898	13,638	13,724	318	285	310	448	344	749	780
1985 Mar R			5,265	5,288	5,858	5,881	6,868	6,898	13,638	13,724	318	283	310	453	343	748	777
1985 April R			5,254	5,280	5,844	5,871	6,855	6,873	13,828	13,794	321	281	309	451	342	744	777
1985 May R			5,264	5,287	5,851	5,874	6,855	6,873	13,828	13,794	321	279	309	451	344	746	779
1985 June R	21,004	20,998	5,269	5,282	5,850	5,863	6,855	6,873	13,828	13,794	321	273	308	448	345	745	774
1985 July R			5,287	5,274	5,863	5,850	6,855	6,873	13,828	13,794	321	269	308	450	345	744	779
1985 Aug R			5,292	5,269	5,864	5,841	6,855	6,873	13,828	13,794	321	265	306	451	345	742	778
1985 Sep R	21,089	21,022	5,316	5,279	5,886	5,849	6,891	6,845	13,851	13,849	347	263	306	450	348	749	776
1985 Oct R			5,307	5,276	5,874	5,843	6,891	6,845	13,851	13,849	347	261	306	447	348	745	774
1985 Nov R			5,287	5,263	5,851	5,827	6,891	6,845	13,851	13,849	347	259	305	444	348	742	772
1985 Dec R	21,128	21,058	5,275	5,261	5,835	5,821	6,832	6,815	13,973	13,921	323	255	305	442	346	740	768
1986 Jan R			5,231	5,256	5,780	5,805	6,730	6,761	13,895	13,982	308	246	303	439	344	735	760
1986 Feb R			5,203	5,232	5,750	5,779	6,730	6,761	13,895	13,982	308	244	303	438	344	732	754
1986 Mar R	20,933	21,061	5,202	5,226	5,744	5,768	6,730	6,761	13,895	13,982	308	242	300	438	344	729	751
1986 April R			5,192	5,219	5,732	5,759	6,685	6,704	14,098	14,066	310	240	300	434	343	729	752
1986 May R			5,166	5,190	5,703	5,727	6,685	6,704	14,098	14,066	310	237	300	433	343	723	742
1986 June R	21,093 R	21,090	5,161	5,175	5,694	5,708	6,685	6,704	14,098	14,066	310	234	299	434	342	717	741
1986 July R			5,170	5,158	5,699	5,687	6,685	6,704	14,098	14,066	310	230	298	435	342	718	745
1986 Aug R			5,167	5,146	5,692	5,672	6,685	6,704	14,098	14,066	310	227	298	435	344	716	742
1986 Sep R	21,192	21,122	5,180	5,141	5,704	5,665	[6,716]	[6,668]	14,138	14,135	338	225	299	435	346	712	739
1986 Oct R			5,172	5,139	5,692	5,660	6,685	6,704	14,098	14,066	310	222	299	435	346	709	737
1986 Nov R			5,164	5,141	5,680	5,657	6,685	6,704	14,098	14,066	310	217	298	435	347	707	732
1986 Dec R			5,152	5,137	5,666	5,651	6,685	6,704	14,098	14,066	310	216	298	434	343	705	731
1987 Jan			5,091	5,115	[5,599]	[5,622]	6,685	6,704	14,098	14,066	310	210	[297]	427	340	698	725

* 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	Part-time	All					
GREAT BRITAIN								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 June	11,619		9,123	3,889	326	20,741	24,355	222
1984 Sep	11,699	771	9,147	3,858	328	20,846	24,464	262
1984 Dec	11,698	801	9,256	3,980	327	20,954	24,493	254
1985 Mar	11,635	792	9,190	3,933	326	20,824	24,522	230
1985 June	11,691	822	9,313	4,012	326	21,004	24,550	215
1985 Sep	11,745	808	9,343	4,003	326	21,089	24,554	269
1985 Dec	11,703	832	9,425	4,096	323	21,128	24,558	253
1986 Mar	11,592	819	9,341	4,065	323	20,933	24,563	221
1986 June	11,641	852 R	9,451	4,136	322	21,093	24,567	249 R
1986 Sep	11,721	855 R	9,471	4,103	323	21,192	24,592	306
GREAT BRITAIN								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 June	11,628		9,104	3,889	326	20,732	24,435	222
1984 Sep	11,636		9,142	3,858	328	20,778	24,464	262
1984 Dec	11,683		9,207	3,980	327	20,890	24,493	254
1985 Mar	11,697		9,255	3,933	326	20,952	24,522	230
1985 June	11,703		9,296	4,012	326	20,998	24,550	215
1985 Sep	11,683		9,338	4,003	326	21,022	24,554	269
1985 Dec	11,684		9,374	4,096	323	21,058	24,558	253
1986 Mar	11,655		9,406	4,065	323	21,061	24,563	221
1986 June	11,654		9,435	4,136	322	21,090	24,567	249 R
1986 Sep	11,658		9,464	4,103	323	21,122	24,592	306

** 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 figure includes YTS trainees without contracts of employment, and trainees on the Youth Training Programme in Northern Ireland, all of whom are outside the working population. The estimates of the numbers in the categories are based on information supplied by MSC and NIDED.

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN	THOUSAND																																	
	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	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†
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	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46	47	50	61-63	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94	96-98		
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	13,142	13,102</																								

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment*: index of production industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or group or AH	THOUSAND											
		Jan 1986 R			Nov 1986 R			Dec 1986 R			Jan 1987		
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	4,165.5	1,614.7	5,780.2	4,060.9	1,618.8	5,679.6	4,052.8	1,613.1	5,665.9	4,009.8	1,589.2	5,599.0
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,693.3	1,538.2	5,231.5	3,620.8	1,543.2	5,164.0	3,614.7	1,537.4	5,152.1	3,576.9	1,514.2	5,091.1
Energy and water supply	1	472.2	76.4	548.7	440.1	75.6	515.6	438.1	75.7	513.8	432.9	75.0	507.9
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	186.1	8.5	194.6	165.6	8.2	173.8	163.0	8.0	171.0	160.0	8.0	167.9
Electricity	161	118.0	27.9	145.9	117.3	27.9	145.2	117.1	27.9	145.0	117.1	27.9	145.0
Gas	162	66.1	23.1	89.1	63.8	22.4	86.3	63.5	22.3	85.8	63.5	22.3	85.8
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	598.2	184.9	783.1	588.7	193.8	782.5	586.2	191.3	777.4	578.2	188.8	767.0
Metal manufacturing	22	155.9	24.3	180.2	146.3	25.7	172.0	145.6	25.8	171.4	144.0	25.9	169.9
Non-metallic mineral products	24	169.1	56.7	225.8	171.0	61.5	232.5	171.1	61.4	232.5	167.2	60.6	227.8
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	244.5	99.7	344.1	245.0	102.4	347.4	243.2	99.9	343.0	241.8	98.2	340.1
Basic industrial chemicals	251	105.0	21.2	126.2	105.7	21.8	127.5	103.6	20.6	124.2	103.0	20.3	123.4
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	139.5	78.4	217.9	139.3	80.6	219.9	139.6	79.3	218.9	138.8	77.9	216.7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,863.4	479.7	2,343.1	1,792.8	463.3	2,256.1	1,789.2	463.1	2,252.3	1,768.6	458.1	2,226.7
Metal goods nes	31	238.4	67.1	305.4	230.4	64.6	295.0	229.3	63.6	292.9	225.8	62.5	288.3
Mechanical engineering	32	621.2	114.1	735.4	597.3	109.7	707.0	594.7	110.0	704.7	589.7	108.3	698.0
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	72.1	8.3	80.5	65.9	7.7	73.6	66.4	7.8	74.1	65.5	7.7	73.2
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	68.2	9.6	77.9	65.4	9.1	74.5	64.7	9.2	74.0	64.2	9.1	73.3
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/327/328	442.7	86.2	528.9	430.4	83.9	514.3	428.3	84.0	512.3	425.2	82.7	507.9
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	65.2	25.7	90.9	64.4	26.3	90.7	64.2	26.7	90.8	64.3	26.6	90.8
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	388.7	177.6	566.3	371.3	170.6	541.9	369.1	170.4	539.6	364.8	169.9	534.8
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	152.3	55.1	207.3	141.9	52.1	194.0	141.3	51.7	192.9	140.2	51.1	191.3
Telecommunication equipment	344	115.0	54.1	169.1	110.9	51.7	162.6	110.6	51.6	162.2	110.2	50.8	161.0
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	121.5	68.3	189.8	118.5	66.8	185.3	117.3	67.2	184.4	114.4	68.1	182.5
Motor vehicles and parts	35	231.4	31.0	262.4	220.2	30.0	250.2	219.3	29.9	249.2	217.1	29.1	246.2
Motor vehicles and engines	351	93.3	8.8	102.2	87.0	8.2	95.2	86.5	8.2	94.7	85.2	8.0	93.2
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	138.1	22.2	160.2	133.2	21.8	155.0	132.8	21.8	154.5	131.9	21.1	153.0
Other transport equipment	36	247.6	32.8	280.3	239.4	31.9	271.3	242.6	31.9	274.5	237.5	31.7	269.2
Aerospace equipment	364	144.6	22.4	167.0	144.2	22.2	166.5	144.0	22.4	166.4	143.9	22.2	166.0
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/365	103.0	10.4	113.3	95.1	9.7	104.8	98.6	9.5	108.1	93.6	9.5	103.1
Instrument engineering	37	70.9	31.5	102.4	69.7	30.2	99.9	70.0	30.6	100.6	69.4	30.0	99.4
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,231.7	873.6	2,105.3	1,239.3	886.1	2,125.4	1,239.3	883.0	2,122.3	1,230.2	867.3	2,097.4
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	333.1	224.3	557.4	328.6	226.0	554.6	327.0	224.0	551.0	323.3	215.2	538.5
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	56.5	35.6	92.1	55.8	37.0	92.8	56.0	37.0	93.1	54.8	35.6	90.5
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424/428	71.0	24.3	95.3	69.1	23.1	92.2	68.5	22.7	91.2	67.6	22.4	90.0
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-423/429	205.6	164.4	370.0	203.6	165.9	369.5	202.4	164.3	366.8	200.8	157.2	358.0
Textiles	43	126.5	119.2	245.7	127.7	121.4	249.1	128.4	122.6	251.0	127.7	121.1	248.8
Footwear and clothing	45	81.1	227.6	308.6	84.4	227.8	312.2	84.3	226.8	311.0	82.5	224.4	306.9
Timber and wooden furniture	46	171.6	39.7	211.3	175.5	40.7	216.2	176.4	40.7	217.1	175.3	40.6	215.9
Paper, printing and publishing	47	322.6	158.0	480.6	315.4	161.2	476.6	315.9	160.2	476.1	314.4	159.3	473.7
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	92.4	39.6	132.0	94.7	41.9	136.6	95.0	42.0	137.0	94.6	41.4	136.0
Printing and publishing	475	230.3	118.3	348.6	220.6	119.3	339.9	220.9	118.2	339.1	219.8	117.9	337.7
Rubber and plastics	48	141.6	59.1	200.7	149.5	61.8	211.3	149.6	62.2	211.8	149.0	61.4	210.4
Other manufacturing	49	43.9	36.8	80.7	47.6	38.0	85.6	47.3	37.3	84.6	47.4	36.4	83.9

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.4

Employees in employment*: December 1986

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	THOUSAND												
		December 1985 R				September 1986 R				December 1986				
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
Production industries	1-4	11,703.4	831.6	9,424.8	4,096.3	21,128.3	11,721.2	9,471.1	21,192.3	4,052.8	54.5	1,613.1	319.5	5,665.9
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,718.1	54.0	1,557.1	306.7	5,275.3	3,636.5	1,619.3	5,703.7	1,543.9	54.3	1,537.4	304.3	5,152.1
Energy and water supply	1	5,076.3	69.6	1,755.4	375.1	6,831.6	4,974.6	1,741.2	6,715.8	4,052.8	54.5	1,613.1	319.5	5,665.9
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	4,200.1	55.4	1,634.4	321.8	5,834.5	4,084.4	1,619.3	5,703.7	1,543.9	54.3	1,537.4	304.3	5,152.1
Electricity	161	1,118.2	0.4	27.9	6.6	146.1	117.4	27.9	145.3	117.1	27.9	145.0	117.1	27.9
Gas	162	66.3	0.1	23.1	4.3	89.4	64.3	22.5	86.8	63.5	22.3	85.8	63.5	22.3
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	601.8	4.2	186.6	29.6	788.4	589.1	191.9	781.0	586.2	4.2	191.3	29.4	777.4
Metal manufacturing	22	157.8	0.7	24.4	3.4	182.2	147.3	25.4	172.8	145.6	0.7	25.8	3.2	171.4
Non-metallic mineral products	24	170.0	1.5	56.6	9.6	226.5	171.5	60.3	231.8	171.1	1.5	61.4	11.7	232.5
Chemical industry	25	237.2	..	100.2	15.3	337.4	236.4	101.5	337.9	236.2	..	99.1	13.6	335.3
Basic industrial chemicals	251	105.1	..	21.0	3.1	126.1	104.4	20.7	125.1	103.6	..	20.6	2.8	124.2
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	132.1	..	79.2	12.2	211.3	132.0	80.8	212.8	132.6	..	78.6	10.8	211.1
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,876.0	16.8	486.4	74.5	2,362.4	1,811.7	468.7	2,280.4	1,789.2	16.5	463.1	69.7	2,252.3
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	240.8	3.2	68.4	12.9	309.2	232.0	65.5	297.4	229.3	3.8	63.6	11.3	292.9
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	118.2	1.6	41.3	7.0	159.5	116.9	40.1	156.9	116.2	1.9	39.1	5.5	155.3
Other metal goods	311-314	122.6	1.6	27.0	5.8	149.7	115.1	25.4	140.5	113.1	1.9	24.5	5.9	137.7
Mechanical engineering	32	624.4	6.7	115.2	24.5	739.7	600.8	111.6	712.4	594.7	6.2	110.0	24.3	704.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	71.9	..	8.5	2.2	80.4	66.2	7.9	74.1	66.4	..	7.8	2.2	74.1
Machinery for agriculture, metal working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries	321-324/327	153.2	..	29.7	7.6	182.9	151.3	29.1	180.4	149.2	..	28.4	6.8	177.5
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	68.5	..	9.7	1.6	78.2	65.6	9.4	75.0	64.7	..	9.2	1.6	74.0
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	292.5	3.7	57.3	12.4	349.8	281.7	56.2	337.9	279.2	3.7	55.6	12.9	334.8
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	65.2	..	26.1	1.7	91.3	64.9	27.0	92.0	64.2	..	26.7	2.0	90.8
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	392.5	..	180.7	23.2	573.1	374.9	171.4	546.3	369.1	..	170.4	20.3	539.6
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	153.4	..	56.0	7.5	209.4	144.1	52.4	196.5	141.3	..	51.7	6.2	192.9
Telecommunication equipment	344	116.4	..	55.1	6.0	171.5	111.7	51.6	163.3	110.6	..	51.6	5.3	162.2
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	122.7	..	69.6	9.6	192.3	119.1	67.4	186.5	117.3	..	67.2	8.8	184.4
Motor vehicles and parts	35	233.6	1.1	31.5	2.9	265.1	222.5	30.3	252.8	219.3	1.0	29.9	2.7	249.2
Motor vehicles and engines	351	93.9	..	8.9	0.6	102.8	88.9	8.4	97.3	86.5	..	8.2	0.6	94.7
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	139.7	..	22.6	2.3	162.3	133.7	21.9	155.6	132.8	..	21.8	2.1	154.5
Other transport equipment	36	248.3	1.5	32.7	3.3	281.0	246.1	32.3	278.4	242.6	1.7	31.9	3.3	27

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment*: December 1986

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	December 1985 R			September 1986 R			December 1986						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female				
		All	Part-time [§]	All	All	Part-time [§]	All	All	Part-time [§]	All				
SIC 1980														
Retail distribution	64/65	790.2	142.9	1,354.2	815.1	2,144.4	772.0	1,287.3	2,059.3	789.7	144.9	1,356.1	825.6	2,145.8
Food	641	221.1	56.1	378.2	254.7	599.4	215.2	370.8	586.0	220.5	57.6	384.2	265.6	604.7
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	642	34.6	13.0	98.7	71.6	133.4	35.2	98.4	133.6	34.0	13.0	100.9	75.5	134.9
Dispensing and other chemists	643	18.0	5.2	95.3	52.9	113.3	17.4	92.8	110.2	18.0	5.4	96.8	54.7	114.8
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	51.9	8.7	202.5	123.8	254.4	50.8	191.7	242.4	53.1	9.1	200.9	124.0	254.0
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	113.5	..	99.1	54.3	212.6	109.0	95.7	204.7	111.4	..	98.0	52.1	209.5
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	168.3	16.8	62.3	25.1	230.6	168.8	63.5	232.3	166.1	13.8	62.0	24.2	228.1
Other retail distribution	653-656	169.9	30.4	408.0	227.8	577.9	162.6	364.9	527.5	173.4	34.0	404.9	225.2	578.3
Hotels and catering	66	332.2	130.6	668.7	471.1	1,000.9	350.8	706.0	1,056.8	333.1	134.4	685.0	477.4	1,018.1
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	81.7	25.4	136.0	95.7	217.7	84.0	138.7	222.7	80.6	26.8	138.9	97.0	219.5
Public houses and bars	662	72.9	42.9	192.5	164.6	265.4	74.9	200.3	275.2	73.5	43.4	202.1	170.8	275.5
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	55.6	36.0	89.0	76.1	144.6	56.1	87.9	144.0	55.4	36.6	90.0	76.9	145.4
Canteens and messes	664	32.0	5.1	99.7	54.2	131.7	31.9	98.5	130.4	30.6	4.2	96.7	49.6	127.3
Hotel trade	665	85.0	19.9	146.8	77.4	231.8	90.2	162.5	252.7	86.9	22.4	151.1	79.6	238.0
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	181.9	8.6	45.8	20.0	227.7	186.7	47.4	234.1	185.7	8.9	47.3	20.8	233.0
Motor vehicles	671	159.2	..	38.7	16.9	197.9	164.3	39.8	204.1	163.6	..	39.5	17.7	203.1
Transport and communication	7	1,060.3	25.2	270.3	60.8	1,330.6	1,071.8	276.0	1,347.8					
Railways	71	135.7	0.2	9.4	0.4	145.2	133.6	10.6	144.2					
Other inland transport	72	372.9	15.6	58.0	19.9	431.0	385.5	59.6	445.1	380.7	19.4	59.4	21.5	440.1
Road haulage	723	195.9	..	30.2	11.9	226.1	203.8	31.9	235.7	204.3	..	31.9	13.5	236.3
Other	721/722/726	177.1	8.0	27.8	8.0	204.9	181.7	27.7	209.4	176.4	10.5	27.4	8.0	203.8
Supporting services to transport	76	79.1	1.6	13.5	2.0	92.5	78.7	13.7	92.4					
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	87.8	3.5	66.4	14.9	154.2	87.1	68.9	156.0	86.2	2.6	68.3	15.9	154.5
Postal services	7901	164.1	3.0	35.2	12.2	199.3	168.1	36.9	204.9					
Telecommunications	7902	163.7	0.8	65.7	9.3	229.4	165.3	63.6	228.8					
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,073.4	67.6	1,012.6	258.1	2,086.1	1,106.2	1,056.7	2,162.9					
Banking and finance	81	230.3	15.6	281.4	57.7	511.8	234.5	289.5	524.0					
Banking and bill discounting	814	181.4	11.3	208.1	39.3	389.5	184.1	211.6	395.6					
Other financial institutions	815	49.0	4.2	73.3	18.4	122.3	50.5	77.9	128.4	52.6	5.5	79.8	21.7	132.4
Insurance, except social security	82	121.5	2.3	103.9	14.1	225.4	121.3	107.0	228.3	121.4	1.8	107.9	13.6	229.3
Business services	83	574.2	35.8	547.8	155.5	1,122.0	598.3	575.4	1,173.7					
Professional business services	831-837	341.8	13.4	353.5	95.6	695.4	356.6	367.4	723.9					
Other business services	838/839	232.4	17.5	194.3	59.9	426.6	241.7	208.0	449.7	241.0	17.6	210.7	62.1	451.7
Renting of movables	84	78.4	3.0	30.2	11.9	108.5	80.4	28.6	109.0					
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	69.0	10.9	49.4	18.9	118.4	71.7	56.2	127.9	69.4	7.2	50.8	18.3	120.3
Other services	9	2,316.8	330.7	3,933.2	1,980.2	6,250.0	2,384.8	3,969.1	6,353.9					
Public administration and defence †	91	853.9	66.3	727.1	236.0	1,581.1	860.7	732.1	1,592.8					
National government n.e.s.	9111	215.4	17.0	221.1	50.4	436.5	220.1	224.9	445.0					
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	290.9	30.0	321.7	155.1	612.6	289.2	320.3	609.5					
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	235.2	18.1	75.8	21.9	312.0	239.9	77.0	316.9					
National defence	915	80.0	1.2	41.9	5.3	121.8	79.2	41.0	120.2					
Social security	919	31.5	0.1	66.7	3.3	98.1	32.3	68.8	101.1					
Sanitary Services	92	138.9	38.5	220.7	195.0	359.6	150.1	233.4	383.4					
Education	93	518.5	104.3	1,078.9	612.2	1,597.3	501.3	1,065.0	1,566.3					
Research and development	94	82.5	1.3	31.0	5.0	113.5	82.6	30.8	113.4	82.2	1.2	30.6	4.8	112.7
Medical and other health services	95	251.7	32.3	1,002.1	457.7	1,253.8	259.2	1,001.2	1,260.5					
Other services	96	186.7	42.6	523.9	309.6	710.6	201.2	549.1	750.3	171.0	49.4	528.4	329.3	699.4
Social welfare, etc	9611	116.6	24.9	455.3	279.9	571.9	125.1	479.5	604.6	125.4	34.0	487.1	304.8	612.5
Recreational and cultural services	97	233.2	40.0	214.7	114.2	447.9	274.5	222.7	497.2	249.7	43.4	218.0	111.7	467.7
Personal services ‡	98	51.4	5.3	134.7	50.4	186.1	55.3	134.8	190.1	56.2	7.9	131.9	49.8	188.1

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

* See footnotes to table 1.1.
 † Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed by type of service, are published in table 1-7 on a quarterly basis.
 ‡ Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.
 § The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.

EMPLOYMENT 1.6

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: September 1986 and December 1986

PER CENT

GREAT BRITAIN	Division or class of SIC	September 1986						December 1986						
		Engagement rate			Leaving rate			Engagement rate			Leaving rate			
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
SIC 1980														
Minerals and ores extraction other than fuels	2	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
Metal manufacturing	22	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	
Non-metallic mineral products	24	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	
Chemical industry	25	1.1	2.4	1.5	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.8	
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	
Metal goods nes	31	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.1	
Mechanical engineering	32	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	
Motor vehicles and parts	35	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.1	
Other transport equipment	36	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	
Instrument engineering	37	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.4	
Other manufacturing industries	4	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.3	
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	1.6	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	3.1	2.1	
Textiles	43	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.5	0.6	2.0	1.3	
Leather and leather goods	44	2.5	4.4	3.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.3	1.0	
Footwear and clothing	45	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.6	1.3	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	
Timber and wooden furniture	46	2.4	3.1											

1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England	June 15, 1985			(Sept 14, 1985)			(Dec 14, 1985)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Service									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	475,618	149,733	507,387	468,641	101,451	494,975	471,423	164,861	504,732
—Others	169,851	437,713	360,500	168,692	425,327	353,622	168,749	440,023	360,372
Construction	102,430	537	102,671	103,021	511	103,251	103,457	540	103,699
Transport	17,742	410	17,922	17,687	405	17,864	17,173	416	17,355
Social Services	137,868	173,454	211,274	138,804	174,479	212,679	139,538	176,584	214,335
Public libraries and museums	23,333	17,218	31,863	23,501	17,341	32,093	23,384	17,308	31,981
Recreation, parks and baths	65,484	23,359	75,648	65,992	23,322	76,175	62,346	22,557	72,212
Environmental health	18,949	1,485	19,593	18,982	1,460	19,615	18,548	1,437	19,171
Refuse collection and disposal	37,746	225	37,846	37,994	253	38,105	37,074	215	37,169
Housing	50,268	13,674	56,314	50,654	13,724	56,720	51,136	13,705	57,198
Town and country planning	19,535	593	19,643	19,680	619	20,002	19,587	634	19,917
Fire Service—Regular	34,273	1	34,274	34,334	1	34,335	33,072	1	34,073
—Others (a)	4,088	1,983	4,944	4,129	2,020	4,998	4,133	2,083	5,027
Miscellaneous services	217,226	41,847	235,647	218,969	41,729	237,361	218,739	41,822	237,182
All above	1,374,411	862,232	1,715,726	1,371,080	802,642	1,701,795	1,369,359	882,186	1,714,423
Police service—Police (all ranks)	113,768	—	113,768	113,898	—	113,898	114,333	—	114,333
—Others (b)	39,180	5,734	41,654	39,284	5,724	41,755	39,537	5,747	42,018
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	18,110	5,858	20,969	18,421	5,690	21,208	18,556	5,720	21,357
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,545,469	873,824	1,892,117	1,542,683	814,056	1,878,656	1,541,785	893,653	1,892,131
TABLE B Wales									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	31,526	4,879	32,478	31,094	4,284	32,017	31,115	5,906	32,217
—Others	10,455	27,974	22,303	10,296	27,339	21,852	10,354	28,521	22,463
Construction	7,975	21	7,984	8,004	29	8,016	7,866	29	7,878
Transport	1,716	29	1,728	1,692	32	1,706	1,676	32	1,690
Social Services	8,675	11,092	13,328	8,644	11,115	13,307	8,550	11,526	13,389
Public libraries and museums	1,120	800	1,512	1,129	805	1,523	1,100	793	1,488
Recreation, parks and baths	4,551	1,933	5,380	4,468	2,003	5,331	4,099	1,880	4,905
Environmental health	1,334	214	1,422	1,332	211	1,419	1,281	211	1,368
Refuse collection and disposal	1,861	10	1,865	1,880	9	1,884	1,808	8	1,811
Housing	1,939	522	2,178	1,956	525	2,196	1,959	540	2,205
Town and country planning	1,399	27	1,412	1,407	27	1,420	1,381	31	1,396
Fire Service—Regular	1,800	—	1,800	1,831	—	1,831	1,832	—	1,832
—Others (a)	264	152	328	258	163	326	257	160	324
Miscellaneous services	17,110	3,378	18,539	16,942	3,387	18,377	16,849	3,344	18,267
All above	91,725	51,031	112,257	90,933	49,929	111,205	90,127	52,981	111,233
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,330	—	6,330	6,322	—	6,322	6,296	—	6,296
—Others (b)	1,753	376	1,915	1,734	378	1,897	1,745	371	1,905
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,064	280	1,195	1,069	280	1,200	1,076	270	1,203
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	100,872	51,687	121,697	100,058	50,587	120,624	99,244	53,622	120,637
TABLE C Scotland (g)									
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	58,812	5,024	60,822	57,388	4,470	59,176	57,608	4,951	59,588
—Others (c)	22,072	38,188	40,184	21,393	38,073	39,455	21,228	38,816	39,641
Construction	18,541	73	18,576	18,139	62	18,169	17,300	63	17,330
Transport	7,488	82	7,488	7,377	89	7,420	7,270	81	7,309
Social Services	19,795	24,561	31,363	20,157	24,981	31,924	20,240	25,190	32,106
Public Libraries and Museums	3,194	1,579	4,024	3,202	1,628	4,059	3,140	1,632	4,000
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,177	2,740	13,477	11,901	2,537	13,105	10,919	2,377	12,051
Environmental health	2,291	557	2,549	2,345	558	2,604	2,201	460	2,424
Cleansing	9,602	163	9,678	9,648	159	9,722	9,364	150	9,434
Housing	5,577	410	5,777	5,572	417	5,776	5,645	429	5,855
Physical planning	1,702	57	1,734	1,719	64	1,755	1,705	67	1,742
Fire Service—Regular	4,454	1	4,555	4,472	1	4,473	4,460	1	4,461
—Others (a)	480	161	555	482	161	557	481	147	549
Miscellaneous services	32,247	3,267	33,829	32,975	3,335	32,975	33,535	3,265	35,117
All above	198,392	76,863	234,511	196,770	76,535	232,787	195,096	77,649	231,607
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	13,254	—	13,254	13,304	—	13,304	13,359	—	13,359
—Others (b)	3,191	2,515	4,351	3,223	2,520	4,385	3,229	2,538	4,400
Administration of District Courts	113	14	120	121	13	128	117	16	125
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	214,950	79,392	252,236	213,418	79,068	250,604	211,801	80,203	249,491

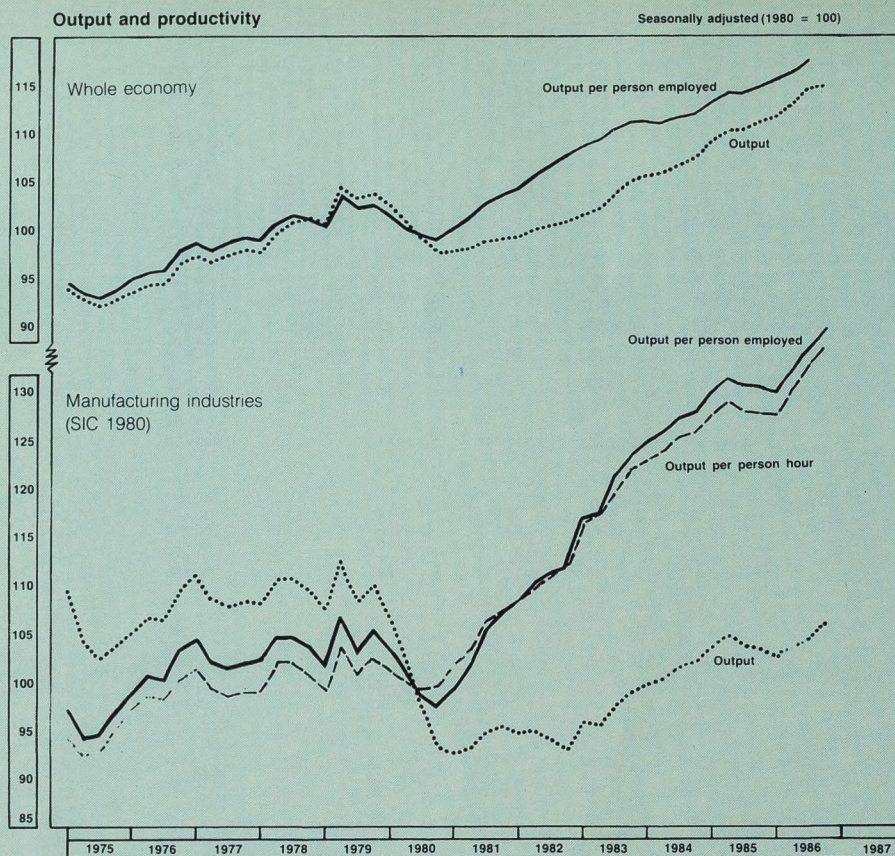
Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.
 (b) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.
 (c) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent. Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0.11. Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0.53. Manual employees 0.41.
 (d) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.
 (e) Includes school-crossing patrols.
 (f) Based on the following factors to cover part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0.40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0.59; (0.58) manual employees 0.45.
 (g) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England (continued)	(Mar 8, 1986)			(June 14, 1986)			(Sep 13, 1986)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Service									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	472,208	170,383	506,971	472,865	160,251	506,514	465,139	114,079	492,925
—Others	169,433	447,570	364,422	173,763	447,482	368,653	172,935	443,065	365,675
Construction	103,398	561	103,651	102,701	600	102,972	104,440	585	104,703
Transport	16,887	394	17,060	16,974	428	16,159	15,425	410	15,602
Social Services	141,551	178,130	217,096	141,440	178,812	217,292	142,833	179,818	219,149
Public libraries and museums	23,437	17,526	32,145	23,475	17,732	32,282	23,794	18,130	32,790
Recreation, parks and baths	62,369	22,575	72,269	65,934	24,800	76,790	66,133	25,018	77,087
Environmental health	18,601	1,434	19,223	19,070	1,503	19,723	19,592	1,495	20,243
Refuse collection and disposal	37,370	238	37,474	36,610	238	36,716	36,692	222	36,790
Housing	51,165	13,761	57,255	50,931	13,759	57,029	51,540	13,893	57,702
Town and country planning	19,645	656	19,986	19,331	650	19,669	19,773	682	20,128
Fire Service—Regular	34,294	—	34,294	34,133	—	34,134	34,216	—	34,217
—Others (a)	4,089	2,056	4,975	4,537	2,118	5,449	4,505	2,191	5,446
Miscellaneous services	218,928	41,690	237,322	210,472	42,136	229,092	212,985	42,934	231,959
All above	1,373,375	896,974	1,724,143	1,371,236	890,570	1,722,474	1,370,002	842,523	1,714,416
Police service—Police (all ranks)	114,846	—	114,846	114,743	—	114,723	114,765	—	114,765
—Others (b)	39,790	5,785	42,287	40,151	5,798	42,653	40,465	5,833	42,983
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	18,577	5,935	21,468	18,581	6,092	21,545	16,879	6,265	21,927
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,546,588	908,694	1,902,744	1,544,711	902,400	1,901,415	1,544,111	854,621	1,894,091
TABLE B Wales (continued)									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	31,127	5,877	32,286	31,140	5,548	32,166	30,578	4,593	31,526
—Others	10,405	28,492	22,513	10,388	28,128	22,357	10,300	28,091	22,183
Construction	7,820	33	7,834	7,807	22	7,816	7,987	28	7,999
Transport	1,698	30	1,711	1,643	33	1,657	1,582	33	1,596
Social Services	8,777	11,657	13,674	8,644	11,759	13,589	8,656	11,951	13,679
Public libraries and museums	1,096	826	1,500	1,113	791	1,501	1,131	816	1,531
Recreation, parks and baths	4,070	1,866	4,872	4,602	2,021	5,469	4,589	2,018	5,456
Environmental health	1,266	212	1,353	1,272	233	1,368	1,277	238	1,376
Refuse collection and disposal	1,827	7	1,830	1,833	8	1,836	1,837	8	1,840
Housing	1,978	531	2,220	2,054	545	2,303	2,074	567	2,333
Town and country planning	1,379	31	1,395	1,384	32	1,410	1,399	34	1,416
Fire Service—Regular	1,828	—	1,828	1,831	—	1,831	1,827	—	1,827
—Others (a)	253	160	320	259	157	325	253	163	322
Miscellaneous services	16,748	3,344	18,165	17,043	3,419	18,491	16,963	3,407	18,411
All above	90,272	53,066	111,501	91,023	52,786	112,119	90,453	51,947	111,495
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	6,341	—	6,341	6,362	—	6,362	6,373	—	6,373
—Others (b)	1,731	379	1,8						

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output, employment and productivity



seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1979	102.8	100.6	102.2	107.1	104.7	102.3	109.5	105.3	104.1	101.5
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.4 R	96.6	101.9 R	96.6	91.5	105.6	94.0	91.0	103.5	104.8
1982	100.0 R	94.6	105.8 R	98.4	86.2	114.1	94.2	85.5	110.3	110.3
1983	103.1 R	93.8	109.9 R	101.9	81.7	124.7	96.9	81.0	119.7	118.9
1984	106.4 R	95.5 R	111.5 R	103.2	80.1	128.7	100.7	79.8	126.3	124.3
1985	110.4 R	96.8	114.0 R	108.1	79.7 R	135.6 R	103.8	79.6 R	130.5 R	127.9 R
1986	113.5	—	—	109.7 R	77.8	140.9	104.1	78.2 R	133.3 R	131.1 R
1981 Q3	98.9 R	96.2	102.8 R	97.3	90.7	107.3	95.0	90.0	105.6	106.2
1981 Q4	99.0 R	95.6	103.6 R	98.3	89.4	110.0	95.3	88.8	107.4	107.7
1982 Q1	99.1 R	95.3	104.1 R	97.2	88.3	110.1	94.7	87.6	108.3	108.3
1982 Q2	100.0 R	94.9	105.4 R	98.9	87.0	113.7	94.9	86.3	110.1	110.2
1982 Q3	100.4 R	94.4	106.4 R	99.2	85.5	116.0	94.1	84.7	111.1	111.2
1982 Q4	100.7 R	93.9	107.2 R	98.2	84.1	116.8	93.1	83.3	111.8 R	111.8
1983 Q1	101.6 R	93.5	108.7 R	100.3	82.9	121.0	95.8	82.1	116.8	116.5
1983 Q2	102.0 R	93.5	109.1 R	100.6	82.0	122.7	95.4	81.2	117.5	117.1
1983 Q3	103.9 R	93.9	110.7 R	102.8	81.3	126.4	97.5	80.6	121.0 R	120.0
1983 Q4	105.0 R	94.4	111.3 R	104.0	80.8	128.7	98.9	80.1	123.5	122.0
1984 Q1	105.6 R	94.9	111.3 R	104.0	80.4	129.4	99.4	79.8	124.6	122.8 R
1984 Q2	105.8 R	95.3 R	111.1 R	102.6	80.2	127.9	100.3	79.8 R	125.8	123.9
1984 Q3	106.7 R	95.6	111.6 R	102.4	80.0	128.0	101.4	79.9	127.0 R	125.1
1984 Q4	107.6 R	96.1 R	112.0 R	103.7	80.0	129.6	101.7	79.7	127.6	125.3 R
1985 Q1	109.2 R	96.5 R	113.2 R	106.4	80.0 R	133.0 R	103.3	79.6	129.8 R	127.3 R
1985 Q2	110.5 R	96.8 R	114.2 R	109.3	79.8 R	137.0 R	104.5	79.6 R	131.3 R	128.9 R
1985 Q3	110.6 R	97.0 R	114.0 R	108.3	79.7 R	135.9 R	103.7 R	79.5 R	130.5 R	127.9 R
1985 Q4	111.3 R	97.1 R	114.6 R	108.4	79.3	136.7	103.5 R	79.5 R	130.4 R	127.6 R
1986 Q1	111.7 R	97.2 R	115.0 R	109.0 R	78.8 R	138.3 R	102.5 R	79.0	129.8 R	127.4 R
1986 Q2	113.0 R	97.2 R	116.3 R	109.2 R	78.0	140.0 R	103.5	78.4	132.2	130.1 R
1986 Q3	114.5	97.4 R	117.6 R	110.6	77.4 R	142.9 R	104.6	77.8 R	134.6 R	132.6 R
1986 Q4	114.9	—	—	109.8 R	77.1	142.4 R	106.0 R	77.6	136.6 R	134.4 R

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 161 of May 1986 *Employment Gazette*.

1.9 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3)(6)(7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR) (6)(7)	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 Q1	26,692 R	7,048	3,356	..	12,283	..	..	27,029	..	..	22,902	58,926	..	2,040	13,260	4,373	3,174	112,536
Q2	26,802 R	7,107	3,343	..	12,350	..	..	27,066	..	..	22,712	59,168	..	2,027	13,378	4,366	3,174	113,541
Q3	26,939 R	7,131	3,375	..	12,460	..	..	27,126	..	..	22,784	59,435	..	2,023	13,463	4,411	3,176	113,812
Q4	27,105 R	7,151	3,377	..	12,492	..	..	27,165	..	..	22,867	59,526	..	2,035	13,504	4,412	3,184	114,235
1985 Q1	27,220 R	7,192	3,353	..	12,535	..	..	27,231	..	..	22,866	59,670	..	2,053	13,590	4,420	3,186	115,024
Q2	27,327 R	7,218	3,355	..	12,622	..	..	27,272	..	..	22,893	59,514	..	2,039	13,475	4,401	3,185	115,206
Q3	27,338 R	7,283	3,346	..	12,638	..	..	27,357	..	..	23,085	59,729	..	2,076	13,557	4,436	3,202	115,468
Q4	27,392 R	7,405	3,367	..	12,753	..	..	27,400	..	..	23,091	59,686	..	2,090	13,635	4,439	3,216	116,158
1986 Q1	27,467 R	7,432	3,365	..	12,883	..	..	27,461	..	..	23,318	60,137	..	2,101	13,698	4,387	3,201	117,027
Q2	27,536 R	7,514	3,370	..	12,886	..	..	27,480	..	..	23,274	59,991	..	2,107	13,729	4,382	3,215	117,671
Q3	27,527	7,549	..	..	12,856	..	..	27,549	..	..	23,091	60,430	..	2,107	13,807	4,383	3,228	118,158
Civilian employment																		
1984 Q1	23,615 R	6,372	3,217	..	10,881	..	..	24,772	..	..	20,416	57,312	..	1,977	10,592	4,233	3,136	103,671
Q2	23,709 R	6,472	3,217	..	10,949	..	..	24,819	..	..	20,305	57,553	..	1,966	10,678	4,225	3,138	105,024
Q3	23,787 R	6,501	3,254	..	11,054	..	..	24,827	..	..	20,449	57,835	..	1,961	10,689	4,278	3,142	105,368
Q4	23,929 R	6,533	3,252	..	11,108	..	20,826	24,881	..	..	20,502	57,938	..	1,977	10,566	4,280	3,148	105,959
1985 Q1	24,016 R	6,589	3,230	..	11,140	..	..	24,914	..	..	20,419	58,119	..	1,993	10,536	4,290	3,151	106,618
Q2	24,091 R	6,612	3,235	..	11,287	..	..	24,966	..	..	20,495	57,991	..	1,995	10,574	4,270	3,154	106,804
Q3	24,119 R	6,686	3,226	..	11,333	..	..	25,036	..	..	20,598	58,181	..	2,021	10,596	4,318	3,173	107,200
Q4	24,159 R	6,815	3,247	..	11,455	..	20,913	25,101	..	..	20,520	58,029	..	2,040	10,623	4,322	3,185	107,996
1986 Q1	24,161 R	6,842	3,253	..	11,629	..	..	25,188	..	..	20,666	58,511	..	2,060	10,650	4,267	3,172	108,768
Q2	24,191 R	6,924	3,269	..	11,653	..	..	25,241	..	..	20,573	58,327	..	2,071	10,767	4,261	3,188	109,225
Q3	24,248	6,928	..	..	11,610	..	..	25,320	..	..	20,563	58,709	..	2,067	10,883	4,275	3,202	109,976
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1985 unless stated																		
Thousand																		
Civilian Labour Force: Male	16,124 R	4,461	2,031	2,425	7,257	1,450	13,330	16,543	2,491	914	14,731 R	35,960	3,807	1,165	9,424	2,341	2,016	64,411
Female	11,151 R	2,814	1,324	1,650	5,382	1,238	9,975	10,772	1,320	386	8,248 R	23,670	1,980	898	4,211	2,083	1,185	51,050
All	27,275 R	7,274	3,355	4,125	12,639	2,688	23,304	27,315	3,811	1,300	22,979 R	59,634	5,787	2,064	13,635	4,424	3,201	115,461
Civilian Employment: Male	13,927 R	4,108	1,957	2,225	6,508	1,338	12,189	15,254	2,341	757	13,678 R	35,030	3,252	1,141	7,489	2,277	1,999	59,891
Female	10,169 R	2,568	1,277	1,354	4,804	1,118	8,691	9,757	1,160	339	6,831 R	23,040	1,713	871	3,134	2,022	1,172	47,259
All	24,096 R	6,676	3,235	3,579	11,311	2,457	20,889	25,011	3,501	1,096	20,509 R	58,070	4,965	2,012	10,623	4,299	3,171	107,150
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																		
Per cent																		
Male: Agriculture	3.6	7.4	8.0	3.7	6.8	..	..	4.7	24.5	..	10.9	7.6	..	8.9	18.5	6.8	7.7	4.5
Industry	41.8	35.7	48.8	39.6	34.2	..	..	50.4	33.3	..	38.1	39.1	..	39.5	38.1	43.7	47.0	37.2
Services	54.6	56.9	43.2	56.7	59.1	..	..	44.9	42.2	..	50.6	53.4	..	51.5	43.3	49.5	45.3	58.3
Female: Agriculture	1.1	4.3	10.5	1.7	3.1	..	..	6.8	39.3	..	11.9	10.6	..	4.7	15.2	2.7	4.8	1.4
Industry	18.2	14.7	21.8	14.9	13.7	..	..	26.3	16.7	..	23.8	28.4	..	12.4	16.7	14.3	21.8	16.4
Services	80.7	81.0	67.7	83.3	83.2	..	..	66.9	44.0	..	64.3	61.0	..	82.7	68.1	83.1	73.4	82.1
All: Agriculture	2.6	6.2	9.0	3.0	5.2	6.7	7.6	5.5	29.4	16.6	11.2	8.8	5.0	7.2	17.6	4.8	6.6	3.1
Industry	31.8	27.7	38.1	30.3	25.5	26.8	32.0	41.0	27.8	29.1	33.6	34.9	26.9	27.8	31.8	29.9	37.7	28.0
Services	65.6	66.2	52.9	66.8	69.3	66.4	60.4	53.5	42.8	54.3	55.2	56.4	68.1	65.0	50.6	65.3	55.7	68.8

Sources and definitions: The international data are taken from publications of the *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development* ("Labour Force Statistics" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics") and the *Statistical Office of the European Communities* ("Employment and Unemployment"). They are intended to conform to the internationally agreed definitions, namely: **Civilian Labour Force:** Employees in employment; the self-employed, employers and some family workers; and the unemployed. **Civilian Employment:** Civilian Labour Force excluding the unemployed. **Agriculture, Industry and Services:** Major divisions 1, 2-5, and 6-0 respectively of the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, differences exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, and international comparisons must be approached with caution. Some of the differences are indicated in the footnotes below, but for details of the definitions, and of the national sources of the data, the reader is referred to the OECD and SOEC publications.

Notes: [1] For the UK, the Civilian Labour Force figures refer to working population excluding HM Forces, civilian employment to employed labour force excluding HM Forces, and industry to production and construction industries. See also footnotes 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 1984.

[7] Annual figures relate to second quarter.

[8] Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.

[9] Annual figures relate to April.

[10] Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.

[11] Annual figures relate to January.

[12] Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

1.11 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME								
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week			
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Actual) (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1980	1,422	29.5	8.3	11.76		21	823	258	3,183	12.1	279	5.9	4,006	14.3
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
Week ended														
1985 Mar 16	1,346	34.5	9.0	12.06	12.03	6	227	38	395	10.4	44	1.1	621	14.2
April 13	1,224	31.4	8.3	10.22	10.51	5	184	21	206	9.7	26	0.7	390	15.1
May 18	1,407	36.0	8.9	12.58	12.26	4	156	25	232	9.2	29	0.7	388	13.3
June 15	1,390	35.5	9.1	12.67	12.51	3	122	23	216	9.5	26	0.7	338	13.1
July 13	1,339	34.3	9.2	12.27	12.15	4	168	17	209	12.1	21	0.5	373	17.6
Aug 17	1,218	31.2	9.1	11.14	11.86	4	152	17	199	11.8	21	0.5	347	17.0
Sept 14	1,349	34.3	9.2	12.38	12.26	5	199	18	168	9.4	23	0.6	367	16.1
Oct 12	1,338	34.1	9.1	12.53	12.07	3	200	22	217	10.1	27	0.7	345	15.7
Nov 16	1,386	35.4	9.1	12.77	12.18	3	168	23	221	9.7	27	0.7	353	14.4
Dec 14	1,407	36.1	9.3	13.07	12.33	3	123	18	144	8.1	21	0.5	267	12.8
1986 Jan 11	1,218	31.5	8.6	10.51	11.92	7	264	22	218	10.0	28	0.7	482	17.0
Feb 8	1,334	34.6	8.7	11.64	11.77	5	212	30	286	9.5	36	0.9	498	14.0
Mar 8	1,336	34.7	8.9	11.83	11.82	7	261	36	359	10.0	43	1.1	620	14.6
Apr 12	1,294	33.6	8.8	11.36	11.63	6	256	33	339	10.2	40	1.0	595	15.1
May 17	1,326	34.6	8.9	11.79	11.48	4	156	32	322	10.2	35	0.9	478	13.5
June 14	1,291	33.7	9.0	11.56	11.40	3	109	28	283	10.1	31	0.8	392	12.7
July 12	1,279	33.8	9.2	11.74	11.61	4	140	22	220	10.2	25	0.7	360	14.3
Aug 16	1,192	31.6	9.2	10.99	11.71	4	144	20	223	10.9	24	0.6	367	15.3
Sept 13	1,260	33.8	9.2	11.81	11.68	3	116	23	244	10.5	26	0.7	360	13.8
Oct 14 R	1,346	35.6	9.0	12.18	11.73	8	300	43	445	10.4	50	1.3	745	14.9
Nov 15 R	1,393	36.9	9.1	12.69	12.08	5	184	33	319	9.7	37	0.9	503	13.5
Dec 13	1,354	35.8	9.2	12.49	11.74	4	164	26	256	9.9	30	0.8	420	14.0
1987 Jan 10	1,083	29.1	8.5	9.19	10.62	10	384	24	221	9.2	34	0.9	605	18.0

EMPLOYMENT 1.13

Overtime and Short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in December 1986: Regions

Week ended	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	(Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative on short-time	
December 13, 1986	1,304	34.2	9.0	11.72	5	192	29	293	10.1	34	0.9	485	14.4	
Analysis by region														
South East	339.5	37.3	9.8	3,340.0	0.1	4.0	1.2	13.1	10.6	1.3	0.2	17.2	12.8	
Greater London *	124.1	37.6	11.1	1,372.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Anglia	48.5	34.6	8.5	411.3	—	0.3	0.7	8.6	11.6	0.7	0.5	8.9	11.9	
South West	105.5	40.2	8.8	929.8	0.3	10.6	1.7	10.3	6.0	2.0	0.8	20.9	10.5	
West Midlands	202.9	37.4	8.9	1,796.3	0.6	24.4	3.8	45.7	12.0	4.4	0.8	70.1	15.9	
East Midlands	128.2	34.7	9.0	1,156.5	0.3	13.7	6.1	49.8	8.2	6.5	1.7	63.6	9.9	
Yorkshire and Humberside	139.9	36.8	9.4	1,320.6	0.9	35.0	2.4	28.8	12.2	3.2	0.8	63.8	19.7	
North West	171.7	34.7	9.1	1,567.6	0.4	14.5	3.3	37.1	11.4	3.6	0.7	51.6	14.2	
North	64.1	30.9	9.4	600.0	—	1.3	1.6	14.1	8.7	1.7	0.8	15.4	9.3	
Wales	48.0	30.1	8.6	410.7	0.3	13.8	0.9	8.0	9.3	1.2	0.8	21.8	18.1	
Scotland	105.0	34.1	9.2	961.3	1.2	46.6	4.1	40.5	9.8	5.3	1.7	87.2	16.4	

* Included in South East.

1.12 EMPLOYMENT

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
1980	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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 R	84.3	73.6 R	84.3	87.0 R	102.7	103.5 R	104.5 R	105.8 R	100.3 R
1985	82.9	78.7 R	75.5 R	88.7 R	83.2 R	103.2 R	104.8 R	105.6	100.6	100.6
1986	80.4	73.6	70.2	90.1	82.3	102.8	104.6	105.6	105.0	100.4
Week ended										
1985 Jan 12	83.2					103.1				
Feb 16	83.4	R	R	R	R	103.2				
Mar 16	83.2 R	79.5	74.6	87.1	83.2	103.2	104.3 R	105.9	105.3	100.5
Apr 13	82.1					102.3				
May 18	83.2 R					103.4				
June 15	83.3 R	79.2	75.9	88.0	83.2	103.5	104.9 R	106.1	105.4	100.7
July 13	82.9					103.3				
Aug 17	82.7 R					103.1				
Sept 14	83.0 R	78.1	75.8	89.2	82.4	103.4	104.2 R	104.3	105.6	100.1
Oct 12	82.8 R					103.4				
Nov 16	82.5					103.4 R				
Dec 14	82.7	78.0	75.5	90.3	84.0	103.6 R	105.6 R	106.1	106.0	100.9 R
1986 Jan 11	82.3 R					103.3 R				
Feb 8	81.7					103.1 R				
Mar 8	81.5 R	75.2	73.4	90.3	84.7	103.0 R	104.5 R	105.8 R	105.3	100.6
Apr 12	81.1 R					102.8 R				
May 17	80.5 R					102.6 R				
June 14	80.1 R	73.5	70.7	90.4	83.3	102.5 R	104.4 R	105.0 R	104.8	100.1
July 12	80.0 R					102.6 R				
Aug 16	79.8 R					102.6 R				
Sept 13	79.6 R	73.1	68.6	89.3	80.8	102.5 R	104.5	105.7 R	104.6	100.3
Oct 11	79.4 R					102.5 R				
Nov 15	79.7 R					102.8 R				
Dec 13	79.6 R	72.6	67.9	90.2	80.5	102.7 R	105.0 R	105.9	105.1	100.5
1987 Jan 10	79.2					102.1				

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		MALE AND FEMALE										UNITED KINGDOM										
		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				MARRIED				
		Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Number	Per cent working population†	Number	
1983††	Annual averages	3,104.7	11.7	134.9	..	2,969.7	2,866.0	10.8	1983††	Annual averages
1984		3,159.8	11.7	113.0	..	3,046.8	2,998.3	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1984
1985		3,271.2	11.9	108.0	..	3,163.3	3,113.1	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1985
1986		3,289.1	11.9	132.3	..	3,185.1	3,183.6	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1986
1985	Feb 14	3,323.7	12.0	97.8	..	3,225.9	3,093.5	11.2	18.9	12.8	299	2,956	68	1985	Feb 14
	Mar 14	3,267.6	11.8	88.0	..	3,179.6	3,094.8	11.2	1.3	10.7	264	2,936	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar 14
	Apr 11	3,272.6	11.9	83.7	..	3,188.9	3,120.8	11.3	26.0	15.4	293	2,909	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr 11
	May 9	3,240.9	11.7	107.7	..	3,133.2	3,121.4	11.3	0.6	9.3	305	2,869	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 9
	June 13	3,178.6	11.5	106.9	104.1	3,071.7	3,114.2	11.3	-7.2	6.5	285	2,828	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 13
	July 11**	3,235.0	11.7	104.6	134.5	3,130.5	3,121.1	11.3	6.9	0.1	380	2,790	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jul 11**
	Aug 8**	3,240.4	11.7	99.9	126.6	3,140.5	3,127.4	11.3	6.3	2.0	328	2,848	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug 8**
	Sept 12	3,346.2	12.1	156.8	..	3,189.4	3,123.5	11.3	-3.9	3.1	447	2,834	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept 12
	Oct 10	3,276.9	11.9	131.3	..	3,145.6	3,119.9	11.3	-3.6	-0.4	367	2,843	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct 10
	Nov 14	3,258.9	11.8	110.1	..	3,148.8	3,113.8	11.3	-6.1	-4.5	323	2,871	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov 14
	Dec 12	3,273.1	11.9	99.4	..	3,173.7	3,132.5	11.4	18.7	3.0	301	2,907	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec 12
1986	Jan 9	3,407.7	12.3	101.3	..	3,306.4	3,153.2	11.4	20.7	11.1	316	3,022	69	1986	Jan 9
	Feb 6*	3,336.7	12.1	92.3	..	3,244.4	3,160.9	11.5	7.7	15.7	308	2,967	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb 6*
	Mar 6	3,323.8	12.0	84.8	..	3,239.0	3,198.6	11.6	37.7	22.0	285	2,973	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar 6
	Apr 10	3,325.1	12.0	112.4	..	3,212.7	3,200.2	11.6	1.6	15.7	329	2,930	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr 10
	May 8	3,270.9	11.9	110.9	..	3,160.0	3,205.4	11.6	5.2	14.8	283	2,921	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 8
	June 12	3,229.4	11.7	107.3	100,802	3,122.1	3,219.6	11.7	14.2	7.0	289	2,874	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 12
	July 10	3,279.6	11.9	101.6	125,107	3,178.0	3,223.2	11.7	3.6	7.7	381	2,832	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jul 10
	Aug 14	3,280.1	11.9	92.3	113,828	3,187.8	3,219.0	11.7	-4.2	4.5	318	2,896	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug 14
	Sept 11	3,332.9	12.1	140.7	..	3,192.2	3,192.6	11.6	-26.4	-9.0	423	2,842	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept 11
	Oct 9	3,237.2	11.7	117.5	..	3,119.7	3,166.2	11.5	-26.4	-19.0	353	2,817	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct 9
	Nov 13	3,216.8	11.7	98.2	..	3,118.6	3,144.8	11.4	-21.4	-24.7	323	2,877	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov 13
	Dec 11	3,229.2	11.7	89.0	..	3,140.2	3,110.1	11.3	-25.7	24.5	290	2,870	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec 11
1987	Jan 8	3,297.2	11.9	89.2	..	3,208.0	3,118.0	-11.3	-1.1	-16.1	297	2,930	71	1987	Jan 8
	Feb 12‡	3,225.8	11.7	79.9	..	3,145.9	[3,073.9]	[11.1]	[-44.1]	[-23.6]	291	2,867	68	Feb 12‡

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM		MALE AND FEMALE										UNITED KINGDOM										
		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				MARRIED				
		Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Number	Per cent working population†	Number	
1983††	Annual averages	2,987.6	11.5	130.7	..	2,856.8	2,756.6	10.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1983††	Annual averages
1984		3,038.4	11.5	109.7	..	2,928.7	2,885.1	10.9		1984
1985		3,149.4	11.7	105.6	..	3,043.9	2,997.4	11.1		1985
1986		3,161.3	11.7	101.6	..	3,059.6	3,057.8	11.4		1986
1985	Feb 14	3,200.7	11.9	95.6	..	3,105.1	2,979.9	11.1	18.1	12.6	290	2,843	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	1985	Feb 14
	Mar 14	3,145.9	11.7	86.1	..	3,059.8	2,980.8	11.1	0.9	10.2	256	2,824	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar 14
	Apr 11	3,150.3	11.7	81.9	..	3,068.4	3,006.3	11.2	25.4	11.5	285	2,800	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr 11
	May 9	3,120.0	11.6	105.3	..	3,014.7	3,007.3	11.2	-1.1	9.1	297	2,758	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 9
	June 13	3,057.2	11.4	104.8	101.5	2,952.4	2,998.8	11.1	-8.5	2.7	276	2,717	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 13
	July 11	3,116.2	11.6	102.7	131.5	3,013.5	3,005.4	11.2	6.6	-0.3	369	2,683	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jul 11
	Aug 8	3,120.3	11.6	98.1	123.3	3,022.2	3,010.5	11.2	5.1	1.1	320	2,737	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug 8
	Sept 12	3,219.7	12.0	152.6	..	3,067.1	3,006.1	11.2	-4.4	2.4	431	2,724	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept 12
	Oct 10	3,155.0	11.7	128.1	..	3,026.9	3,002.1	11.2	-4.0	-1.1	356	2,733	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct 10
	Nov 14	3,138.3	11.7	107.5	..	3,030.8	2,996.3	11.1	-5.8	-4.7	314	2,761	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov 14
	Dec 12	3,151.6	11.7	97.1	..	3,054.5	3,013.3	11.2	17.0	2.4	293	2,795	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec 12
1986	Jan 9	3,282.0	12.2	99.2	..	3,182.9	3,033.0	11.3	19.7	10.3	308	2,907	65	1986	Jan 9
	Feb 6*	3,211.9	11.9	90.4	..	3,121.5	3,039.5	11.3	6.5	14.4	298	2,852	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb 6*
	Mar 6	3,199.4	11.9	83.1	..	3,116.3	3,075.7	11.4	36.2	20.8	277	2,858	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar 6
	Apr 10	3,198.9	11.9	109.8	..	3,089.1	3,075.9	11.4	0.2	14.3	319	2,814	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr 10
	May 8	3,146.2	11.7	108.6	..	3,037.5	3,080.6	11.4	4.7	13.7	275	2,806	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 8
	June 12	3,103.5	11.5	105.3	97,847	2,998.2	3,092.6	11.5	12.6	5.8	279	2,759	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 12
	July 10	3,150.2	11.7	99.8	121,803	3,050.4	3,097.1	11.5	3.0	6.8	369	2,716	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jul 10
	Aug 14	3,150.1	11.7	90.7	110,497	3,059.4	3,090.8	11.5	-5.4	3.4	309	2,776	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug 14
	Sept 11	3,197.9	11.9	136.6	..	3,061.4	3,063.9	11.4	-26.9	-9.8	407	2,724	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept 11
	Oct 9	3,106.5	11.5	114.2	..	2,992.3	3,036.1	11.3	-27.8	-20.0	342	2,699	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct 9
	Nov 13	3,088.4	11.5	95.5	..	2,992.8	3,016.8	11.2	-19.3	-24.7	314	2,709	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov 13
	Dec 11	3,100.4	11.5	86.6	..	3,013.7	2,991.5	11.1	-25.3	-24.1	282	2,751	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec 11

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			
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST															
1983††	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	8.4	10.0	6.0	696.9	666.0	7.7				475.3	190.7
1984	748.0	511.0	236.5	20.1	8.4	9.7	6.5	727.4	710.5	8.0				488.6	221.9
1985	782.4	527.1	255.2	17.0	8.6	9.9	6.9	765.4	747.5	8.2				506.1	241.4
1986	784.7	524.7	260.0	14.6	8.7	9.8	7.0	770.1	768.3	8.5				515.2	253.1
Annual averages															
1986 Feb 6*	794.3	534.5	259.8	13.6	8.7	10.0	7.0	781.8	759.5	8.4	3.2	4.1		509.9	249.6
Mar 6	797.4	540.1	257.3	12.3	8.8	10.1	6.9	785.0	774.4	8.5	14.9	8.1		522.5	251.9
Apr 10															
May 8	794.7	536.1	258.6	14.2	8.8	10.0	6.9	780.5	777.4	8.6	3.0	7.0		522.7	254.7
Jun 12	780.0	525.5	254.5	14.6	8.6	9.8	6.8	765.4	779.2	8.6	1.8	6.6		523.9	255.3
Jul 10	772.4	518.7	253.7	14.3	8.5	9.7	6.8	758.2	782.0	8.6	2.8	2.5		524.3	257.7
Aug 14															
Sep 11	785.8	522.7	263.1	13.8	8.7	9.8	7.1	772.0	782.4	8.6	0.4	1.7		523.4	259.1
Oct 9	791.5	521.6	269.9	12.7	8.7	9.8	7.2	778.8	779.3	8.6	-3.1	0.0		519.5	259.8
Nov 13	791.9	522.1	269.8	19.3	8.7	9.8	7.2	772.5	770.3	8.5	-9.0	-3.9		514.7	255.6
Dec 11	770.4	510.0	260.4	17.4	8.5	9.5	7.0	753.0	762.5	8.4	-7.8	-6.6		509.8	252.7
1987 Jan 8	761.0	506.5	254.5	14.7	8.4	9.5	6.8	746.3	752.9	8.3	-9.6	-8.8		504.8	248.1
Feb 12‡	764.6	512.5	252.1	13.3	8.4	9.6	6.8	751.2	744.0	8.2	-8.9	-9.2		499.5	244.5
1987 Jan 8															
Feb 12‡	774.1	520.0	254.1	12.3	8.5	9.7	6.8	761.7	743.0	8.2	-1.0	-6.5		497.1	245.9
Feb 12‡	756.0	511.3	244.7	10.9	8.3	9.6	6.6	745.1	[728.2]	[8.0]	[-14.8]	[-8.2]		[490.7]	[237.5]
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)															
1983††	359.9	258.8	101.1	12.0	8.8	10.5	6.2	347.9	333.1	8.1				240.0	93.2
1984	380.6	265.4	115.2	10.2	9.1	10.6	6.8	370.4	361.4	8.6				253.6	107.8
1985	402.5	278.4	124.1	8.6	9.4	10.9	7.2	393.8	384.3	9.0				267.2	117.1
1986	407.1	280.9	126.1	7.4	9.5	11.0	7.4	399.7	398.7	9.3				276.0	122.7
Annual averages															
1986 Feb 6*	409.7	280.0	124.7	7.3	9.5	11.0	7.3	398.1	391.5	9.2	0.7	1.6		271.0	120.5
Mar 6	406.2	282.1	124.0	6.6	9.5	11.1	7.2	399.6	397.1	9.3	5.6	3.1		275.4	121.8
Apr 10															
May 8	409.4	284.2	125.2	6.9	9.6	11.1	7.3	402.5	402.1	9.4	5.0	3.8		278.6	123.5
Jun 12	404.3	281.0	123.3	7.0	9.5	11.0	7.2	397.3	402.8	9.4	0.7	3.8		279.5	123.3
Jul 10	404.9	281.0	123.9	6.9	9.5	11.0	7.2	398.1	405.6	9.5	2.8	2.8		280.6	125.0
Aug 14															
Sep 11	411.4	283.0	128.3	6.8	9.6	11.1	7.5	404.6	406.3	9.5	0.7	1.4		280.5	125.7
Oct 9	415.1	283.4	131.7	6.5	9.7	11.1	7.7	408.7	405.2	9.5	-1.1	0.8		279.4	125.8
Nov 13	415.1	283.5	131.6	9.0	9.7	11.1	7.7	406.1	402.2	9.4	-3.0	-1.1		277.8	124.4
Dec 11	403.6	277.2	126.4	8.7	9.5	10.9	7.4	394.9	398.4	9.3	-3.8	-2.6		275.6	122.8
1987 Jan 8	397.1	273.7	123.4	7.6	9.3	10.7	7.2	389.5	393.3	9.2	-5.0	-3.9		272.7	120.7
Feb 12‡	398.9	276.1	122.8	7.1	9.4	10.8	7.2	391.8	388.8	9.1	-4.6	-4.5		270.1	118.8
1987 Jan 8															
Feb 12‡	398.8	276.2	122.6	6.6	9.3	10.8	7.1	392.3	389.0	9.1	0.2	-3.1		269.3	119.7
Feb 12‡	390.7	272.1	118.6	5.9	9.2	10.7	6.9	384.8	[381.5]	[8.9]	[-7.5]	[-3.9]		[265.5]	[116.0]
EAST ANGLIA															
1983††	77.5	54.8	22.6	2.7	9.0	10.2	6.9	74.7	72.0	8.3				51.0	21.1
1984	77.3	52.0	25.3	2.2	8.7	9.5	7.3	75.1	73.9	8.3				50.0	23.8
1985	81.3	53.2	28.1	2.0	8.8	9.6	7.7	79.3	77.9	8.5				51.2	26.7
1986	83.4	53.9	29.5	1.9	9.1	9.7	8.1	81.5	81.5	8.9				52.8	28.7
Annual averages															
1986 Feb 6*	86.5	56.5	30.0	1.6	9.4	10.2	8.2	85.0	80.5	8.8	0.1	0.5		52.2	28.3
Mar 6	86.7	56.9	29.9	1.5	9.4	10.2	8.2	85.2	82.3	9.0	1.8	0.8		53.5	28.8
Apr 10															
May 8	85.6	55.9	29.7	2.3	9.3	10.1	8.2	83.4	81.5	8.9	-0.8	0.4		52.9	28.6
Jun 12	84.1	54.6	29.6	2.3	9.2	9.8	8.1	81.9	82.3	9.0	0.8	0.6		53.4	28.9
Jul 10	81.3	52.6	28.8	2.1	8.8	9.5	7.9	79.3	82.5	9.0	0.2	0.1		53.4	29.1
Aug 14															
Sep 11	82.1	52.6	29.5	1.9	8.9	9.5	8.1	80.2	83.0	9.0	0.5	0.5		53.5	29.5
Oct 9	81.8	52.0	29.8	1.7	8.9	9.4	8.2	80.1	83.1	9.0	0.1	0.3		53.5	29.6
Nov 13	82.2	52.3	29.9	2.7	8.9	9.4	8.2	79.6	82.2	8.9	-0.9	-0.1		53.2	29.0
Dec 11	80.1	51.0	29.2	2.2	8.7	9.2	8.0	78.0	80.6	8.8	-1.6	-0.8		52.1	28.5
1987 Jan 8	81.0	52.2	28.9	1.7	8.8	9.4	7.9	79.3	80.4	8.7	-0.2	-0.9		52.2	28.2
Feb 12‡	81.9	53.3	28.7	1.6	8.9	9.6	7.9	80.4	79.5	8.6	-0.9	-0.9		51.6	27.9
1987 Jan 8															
Feb 12‡	85.1	55.6	29.5	1.5	9.3	10.0	8.1	83.6	79.8	8.7	0.3	-0.3		51.9	27.9
Feb 12‡	83.6	55.2	28.4	1.2	9.1	9.9	7.8	82.4	[78.1]	[8.5]	[-1.7]	[-0.8]		[51.0]	[27.1]
SOUTH WEST															
1983††	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	9.7	10.9	7.8	182.3	173.0	8.9				117.9	55.0
1984	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	9.7	10.6	8.4	188.7	184.8	9.2				122.0	62.8
1985	204.9	132.8	72.2	4.6	10.2	11.1	8.9	200.4	196.2	9.8				127.7	68.5
1986	205.7	131.6	74.2	4.2	10.1	10.7	9.1	201.6	201.6	9.9				129.3	72.3
Annual averages															
1986 Feb 6*	213.9	137.6	76.3	3.7	10.5	11.2	9.4	210.4	199.6	9.8	-0.3	0.8		128.3	71.3
Mar 6	211.8	136.8	75.0	3.3	10.3	11.1	9.2	208.5	202.5	9.9	2.9	1.4		130.7	71.8
Apr 10															
May 8	208.3	134.5	73.9	4.3	10.2	10.9	9.1	204.0	202.8	9.9	0.2	0.9		130.5	72.3
Jun 12	203.0	131.0	71.9	4.3	9.9	10.6	8.8	198.6	204.0	10.0	1.3	1.5		131.3	72.7
Jul 10	196.0	126.3	69.7	4.3	9.6	10.3	8.6	191.7	204.5	10.0	0.5	0.7		131.3	73.2
Aug 14															
Sep 11	199.6	127.2	72.4	4.2	9.8	10.3	8.9	195.4	205.3	10.0	0.8	0.9		131.4	74.0
Oct 9	200.8	127.0	73.8	3.7	9.8	10.3	9.1	197.1	205.1	10.0	-0.2	0.4		130.8	74.3
Nov 13	204.6	129.2	75.4	5.9	10.0	10.5	9.3	198.8	202.2	9.9	-2.9	-0.8		129.2	73.0
Dec 11	202.0	127.5	74.4	4.9	9.9	10.4	9.1	197.1	199.8	9.8	-2.3	-1.8		127.6	72.2
1987 Jan 8	203.8	129.2	74.6	4.0	10.0	10.5	9.2	199.8	198.3	9.7	-1.5	-2.2		126.9	71.3
Feb 12‡	205.2	131.0	74.2	3.7	10.0	10.6	9.1	201.6	195.3	9.5	-3.0	-2.4		125.1	70.2
1987 Jan 8															
Feb 12‡	209.1	134.1	75.0	3.4	10.2	10.9	9.2	205.6	195.5	9.6	0.2	-1.4		125.0	70.5
Feb 12‡	204.0	131.3	72.7	3.1	10.0	10.7	8.9	201.0	[191.0]	[9.3]	[-4.5]	[-2.4]		[122.7]	[68.3]

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			
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS															
1983††	354.7	257.3	97.4	16.0	14.5	16.9	10.5	338.6	327.8	13.4				238.8	89.0
1984	345.4	243.0													

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†			
NORTH																
1983††	225.7	164.7	61.0	11.8	16.7	20.1	12.0	213.9	206.6	15.3					151.6	55.0
1984	230.5	165.9	64.6	9.8	17.0	20.4	11.9	220.7	218.8	16.1					158.9	59.9
1985	237.6	169.3	68.4	10.4	17.3	20.6	12.3	227.2	225.2	16.4					161.9	63.3
1986	234.9	167.3	67.6	9.4	17.1	20.4	12.1	225.6	225.6	16.4					161.8	63.7
1986 Feb 6*	237.7	172.4	68.3	7.6	17.5	21.0	12.3	233.1	229.6	16.7	1.2	1.9			165.0	64.6
Mar 6	238.9	171.6	67.4	7.0	17.3	20.9	12.1	231.9	231.2	16.8	1.6	1.8			166.4	64.8
Apr 10	240.3	171.1	69.2	11.4	17.4	20.9	12.4	228.8	229.5	16.7	1.7	0.4			164.4	65.1
May 8	236.1	168.0	68.1	11.3	17.1	20.5	12.2	224.9	226.8	16.5	-2.7	-0.9			162.1	64.7
June 12	231.9	164.6	67.3	10.7	16.8	20.1	12.1	221.2	226.3	16.4	-0.5	-1.6			161.4	64.9
July 10	233.0	164.6	68.4	9.8	16.9	20.1	12.3	223.2	225.6	16.4	-0.7	-1.3			160.7	65.0
Aug 14	230.7	163.0	67.7	8.7	16.8	19.9	12.2	222.0	225.0	16.3	-0.6	-0.6			160.6	64.4
Sept 11	236.4	166.0	70.4	12.3	17.2	20.2	12.6	224.0	223.0	16.2	-2.0	-1.1			159.5	63.5
Oct 9	228.2	161.9	66.3	9.7	16.6	19.8	11.9	218.6	220.9	16.0	-2.1	-1.6			158.5	62.4
Nov 13	228.4	163.9	64.5	8.1	16.6	20.0	11.6	220.3	220.7	16.0	-0.2	-1.4			159.7	60.9
Dec 11	228.3	164.8	63.5	7.2	16.6	20.1	11.4	221.1	219.4	15.9	-1.3	-1.2			159.2	60.2
1987 Jan 8	233.3	168.8	64.5	6.7	16.9	20.6	11.6	226.5	219.5	15.9	0.1	-0.5			159.1	60.4
Feb 12§	228.1	165.4	62.7	6.1	16.6	20.2	11.3	222.1	[218.0]	[15.8]	[-0.5]	[-0.9]			[158.4]	[59.6]
WALES																
1983††	170.4	122.9	47.5	8.3	14.2	16.8	10.2	162.1	157.5	13.2					114.1	43.4
1984	173.3	123.2	50.1	6.8	14.2	16.6	10.4	166.5	164.8	13.5					118.1	46.7
1985	180.6	127.7	52.9	6.8	14.6	17.1	10.9	173.8	172.0	13.9					122.5	49.4
1986	179.0	126.1	52.9	6.2	14.5	16.9	10.9	172.9	173.0	14.0					122.4	50.5
1986 Feb 6*	186.5	132.4	54.2	5.8	15.1	17.7	11.1	180.9	175.1	14.2	0.5	1.3			124.5	50.6
Mar 6	184.2	131.2	53.0	5.2	14.9	17.6	10.9	179.0	176.4	14.3	1.3	1.6			125.6	50.8
Apr 10	183.9	130.3	53.6	6.9	14.9	17.4	11.0	176.9	175.8	14.3	-0.6	0.4			124.9	51.0
May 8	179.2	127.2	52.0	6.2	14.5	17.0	10.7	173.1	175.9	14.3	0.1	0.3			124.9	51.0
June 12	173.7	123.2	50.5	5.5	14.1	16.5	10.4	168.2	175.6	14.2	-0.3	-0.3			124.4	51.2
July 10	175.2	123.0	52.1	5.2	14.2	16.5	10.7	170.0	174.6	14.2	-1.0	-0.5			123.3	51.4
Aug 14	174.0	121.3	52.6	4.8	14.1	16.3	10.8	169.2	173.9	14.1	-0.7	-0.7			122.5	51.4
Sept 11	180.4	124.4	56.0	9.7	14.6	16.7	11.5	170.7	170.8	13.8	-3.1	-1.6			120.0	50.8
Oct 9	174.1	121.2	52.9	7.4	14.1	16.2	10.9	166.7	168.9	13.7	-1.9	-1.9			118.8	50.1
Nov 13	173.3	121.8	51.5	5.9	14.1	16.3	10.6	167.4	168.0	13.6	-0.9	-2.0			118.9	49.1
Dec 11	173.5	122.4	51.1	5.2	14.1	16.4	10.5	168.4	166.3	13.4	-1.5	-1.6			118.0	48.3
1987 Jan 8	176.9	124.8	52.1	5.0	14.3	16.7	10.7	171.9	165.2	13.4	-1.1	-1.2			116.7	48.5
Feb 12§	171.4	121.9	49.4	4.3	13.9	16.3	10.2	167.1	[161.8]	[13.1]	[-3.4]	[-2.1]			[115.1]	[46.7]
SCOTLAND																
1983††	335.6	232.1	103.4	20.6	13.7	16.0	10.4	315.0	307.0	12.6					213.9	93.1
1984	341.6	235.2	106.4	18.4	13.8	16.3	10.4	323.1	319.1	12.9					221.9	97.1
1985	353.0	243.6	109.3	17.3	14.0	16.7	10.3	335.7	331.4	13.2					230.5	100.9
1986	359.8	248.1	111.8	17.9	14.3	17.0	10.6	341.9	341.7	13.6					237.2	104.5
1986 Feb 6*	362.7	250.9	111.8	19.2	14.4	17.2	10.6	343.7	335.2	13.3	0.4	0.8			232.9	102.2
Mar 6	359.3	248.8	110.6	18.0	14.3	17.1	10.4	341.3	337.9	13.4	2.7	1.2			235.2	102.7
Apr 10	356.7	246.5	110.1	18.0	14.2	16.9	10.4	338.7	338.7	13.5	0.8	1.3			235.5	103.2
May 8	351.6	242.9	108.7	17.5	14.0	16.7	10.3	334.1	339.3	13.5	0.6	1.4			234.8	104.5
June 12	351.4	242.2	109.1	17.1	14.0	16.6	10.3	334.2	341.2	13.6	1.9	1.1			236.1	105.1
July 10	359.0	244.2	114.8	16.5	14.3	16.8	10.8	342.5	343.5	13.7	2.3	1.6			236.7	106.7
Aug 14	358.6	244.8	113.8	15.4	14.3	16.8	10.8	343.2	345.1	13.7	1.6	1.9			238.4	106.7
Sept 11	363.0	248.4	114.6	22.1	14.4	17.1	10.8	340.9	345.0	13.7	-0.1	1.3			239.0	106.0
Oct 9	359.2	247.5	111.7	19.1	14.3	17.0	10.6	340.2	345.8	13.8	0.8	0.8			240.2	105.6
Nov 13	360.1	249.3	110.8	16.2	14.3	17.1	10.5	343.9	346.3	13.8	0.5	0.4			241.2	105.1
Dec 11	365.2	254.3	110.9	15.2	14.5	17.5	10.5	350.0	347.7	13.8	1.4	0.9			242.8	104.9
1987 Jan 8	380.4	265.0	115.4	20.1	15.1	18.2	10.9	360.3	350.1	13.9	2.4	1.4			244.8	105.3
Feb 12§	372.5	260.3	112.2	18.8	14.8	17.9	10.6	353.8	[347.6]	[13.8]	[-2.5]	[0.4]			[244.2]	[103.4]
NORTHERN IRELAND																
1983††	117.1	85.1	32.0	4.2	17.4	20.5	12.4	112.9	109.3	16.2					80.1	29.2
1984	121.4	87.7	33.7	3.3	18.0	21.2	12.9	118.1	113.2	16.8					82.7	30.5
1985	121.8	88.0	33.8	2.4	18.0	21.3	12.7	119.4	115.8	17.1					84.4	31.4
1986	127.8	92.9	34.9	2.4	18.8	22.5	13.2	125.4	125.8	18.5					91.7	34.1
1986 Feb 6*	124.7	91.6	33.1	1.9	18.4	22.2	12.5	124.3	121.4	17.9	1.2	1.3			88.6	32.8
Mar 6	124.4	91.8	32.6	1.7	18.3	22.2	12.3	122.7	122.9	18.1	1.5	1.2			89.9	33.0
Apr 10	126.2	92.7	33.4	2.6	18.6	22.5	12.6	123.6	124.3	18.7	1.4	2.3			90.9	33.4
May 8	124.7	91.7	33.1	2.2	18.4	22.2	12.5	122.5	124.8	18.4	0.5	1.1			91.3	33.5
June 12	125.9	92.0	33.9	2.0	18.6	22.3	12.8	123.9	126.4	18.6	1.6	1.2			92.3	34.1
July 10	129.4	93.0	36.4	1.9	19.1	22.5	13.7	127.6	127.0	18.7	0.6	0.9			92.5	34.5
Aug 14	130.0	93.4	36.6	1.7	19.2	22.6	13.8	128.3	128.2	18.9	1.2	1.1			93.2	35.0
Sept 11	135.0	96.2	38.8	4.2	19.9	23.3	14.6	130.8	128.7	19.0	0.5	0.8			93.4	35.3
Oct 9	130.6	93.9	36.7	3.2	19.3	22.7	13.8	127.4	130.1	19.2	1.4	1.0			94.2	35.9
Nov 13	128.4	93.2	35.2	2.6	18.9	22.6	13.3	125.8	128.0	18.9	-2.1	0.1			93.2	34.8
Dec 11	128.8	94.1	34.7	2.3	19.0	22.8	13.1	126.5	127.6	18.8	-0.4	-0.4			93.1	34.5
1987 Jan 8	131.2	95.9	35.3	2.2	19.3	23.2	13.3	129.0	128.0	18.9	0.4	-0.7			93.3	34.7
Feb 12§	129.2	94.7	34.5	1.9	19.1	22.9	13.0	127.3	[127.2]	[18.8]	[-0.8]	[-0.3]			[92.5]	[34.7]

See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

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

	Unemployment in regions by assisted area status†				Unemployment in travel-to-work areas*			
	Male	Female	All	Rate	Male	Female	All	Rate
ASSISTED REGIONS‡								
South West								
Development Areas	9,937	5,136	15,073	23.0				

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
Newark	2,113	1,123	3,236	13.9	Wolverhampton	17,889	7,077	24,966	18.0
Newbury	1,294	776	2,070	6.7	Woodbridge and Leiston	993	527	1,520	8.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	47,023	17,193	64,216	17.8	Worcester	4,102	2,180	6,282	10.9
Newmarket	1,310	886	2,196	9.4	Workington	2,795	1,481	4,276	16.7
Newquay	1,611	1,114	2,725	26.9	Worksop	2,996	1,211	4,207	17.3
Newton Abbot	2,071	1,259	3,330	14.1	Worthing	3,764	1,966	5,730	8.3
Northallerton	723	403	1,126	9.4	Yeovil	2,188	1,472	3,660	9.1
Northampton	6,096	3,205	9,301	9.2	York	6,004	3,590	9,594	10.6
Northwich	3,910	2,244	6,154	13.3					
Norwich	9,513	4,544	14,057	10.0					
Nottingham	31,508	12,802	44,310	13.3	Wales				
Okehampton	343	198	541	12.2	Aberdare	2,851	922	3,773	20.1
Oldham	7,806	3,633	11,439	13.8	Aberystwyth	899	433	1,332	11.3
Oswestry	1,180	584	1,764	13.8	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,474	1,386	4,860	17.6
Oxford	7,142	4,001	11,143	6.5	Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny	4,795	1,796	6,591	18.6
Pendle	2,722	1,551	4,273	13.8	Brecon	525	286	811	10.5
Penrith	721	537	1,258	9.4	Bridgend	6,275	2,286	8,561	15.8
Penzance and St. Ives	2,706	1,274	3,980	23.0	Cardiff	20,243	7,321	27,564	13.6
Peterborough	8,110	3,756	11,866	12.9	Cardigan	1,105	542	1,647	25.6
Pickering and Helmsley	292	201	493	7.5	Cardigan	1,148	568	1,716	9.9
Plymouth	11,655	6,535	18,190	14.7	Conwy and Colwyn	3,296	1,709	5,005	15.9
Poole	3,894	2,077	5,971	10.5	Denbigh	765	468	1,233	13.9
Portsmouth	13,446	6,254	19,700	12.2	Doigellau and Barmouth	482	256	738	16.4
Preston	11,501	5,675	17,176	11.0	Fishguard	527	218	745	22.8
Reading	6,242	3,204	9,446	6.8	Haverfordwest	2,724	1,007	3,731	17.6
Redruth and Camborne	3,201	1,388	4,589	21.5	Holyhead	2,702	1,192	3,894	22.4
Retford	1,788	1,010	2,798	14.0	Lampeter and Aberaeron	860	328	1,188	24.9
Richmondshire	839	726	1,565	13.1	Llandeilo	336	196	532	15.5
Ripon	497	350	847	8.1	Llandrindod Wells	673	396	1,069	14.2
Rochdale	6,942	3,245	10,187	16.4	Llanelli	3,857	1,852	5,709	17.4
Rotherham and Mexborough	17,241	6,125	23,366	22.3	Machynlleth	323	210	533	17.0
Rugby and Daventry	2,956	2,022	4,978	10.3	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,219	2,453	9,672	18.4
Salisbury	2,113	1,356	3,469	8.5	Monmouth	370	227	597	12.2
Scarborough and Filey	3,307	1,604	4,911	16.0	Neath and Port Talbot	4,856	1,938	6,794	13.4
Scunthorpe	6,538	2,582	9,120	17.7	Newport	8,845	3,651	12,496	15.2
Settle	283	179	462	8.7	Newtown	677	345	1,022	12.3
Shaftesbury	751	493	1,244	8.6	Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,929	1,797	5,726	15.1
Sheffield	33,049	13,463	46,512	16.0	Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,003	2,662	10,665	16.6
Shrewsbury	2,985	1,585	4,570	10.7	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	725	420	1,145	18.4
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,682	1,976	5,658	14.5	Pwllheli	815	374	1,189	21.4
Skegness	2,077	897	2,974	25.9	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,594	3,959	12,553	18.3
Skipton	606	369	975	9.1	South Pembrokeshire	2,298	953	3,251	23.4
Sleaford	881	526	1,407	13.0	Swansea	11,687	4,581	16,268	14.4
Slough	7,079	3,810	10,889	6.4	Welshpool	593	344	937	13.9
South Molton	300	174	474	11.6	Wrexham	5,475	2,371	7,846	17.2
South Tyneside	11,118	3,884	15,002	24.7					
Southampton	14,504	5,794	20,298	11.4	Scotland				
Southend	21,786	10,180	31,966	13.2	Aberdeen	10,733	4,806	15,539	9.5
Spalding and Holbeach	1,648	942	2,590	11.7	Alloa	2,555	1,027	3,582	18.6
St. Austell	2,233	1,241	3,474	15.1	Annan	859	519	1,378	16.8
Stafford	4,042	2,359	6,401	9.7	Arbroath	1,314	690	2,004	21.3
Stamford	1,107	829	1,936	11.6	Ayr	4,994	2,268	7,262	14.7
Stockton-on-Tees	10,471	3,896	14,367	18.4	Badenoch	440	260	700	18.7
Stoke	15,272	7,693	22,965	11.9	Banff	760	368	1,128	14.2
Stroud	2,102	1,316	3,418	9.5	Bathgate	7,189	2,933	10,122	21.3
Sudbury	1,093	628	1,721	11.2	Berwickshire	521	308	829	17.1
Sunderland	26,994	9,486	36,480	21.0	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	1,107	558	1,665	16.6
Swindon	6,828	3,832	10,660	11.6	Brechin and Montrose	1,423	746	2,169	16.7
Taunton	2,369	1,386	3,755	9.2	Buckie	464	287	751	19.1
Telford and Bridgnorth	8,281	3,432	11,713	19.2	Campbeltown	540	277	817	18.5
Thanet	5,650	2,556	8,206	20.3	Crieff	352	196	548	15.5
Thetford	1,545	870	2,415	11.9	Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,692	1,153	4,845	28.6
Thirsk	358	207	565	12.7	Dumbarton	3,642	2,257	5,899	20.1
Tiverton	775	434	1,209	12.8	Dumfries	1,646	979	2,625	10.7
Torbay	5,389	2,924	8,313	18.3	Dundee	11,243	5,087	16,330	16.5
Torrington	364	213	577	15.1	Dunfermline	5,813	2,817	8,630	16.9
Totnes	576	358	934	14.9	Dunoon and Bute	983	614	1,597	20.3
Trowbridge and Frome	2,356	1,670	4,026	9.3	Edinburgh	25,697	10,966	36,663	12.0
Truro	1,725	959	2,684	12.4	Elgin	1,330	849	2,179	13.9
Tunbridge Wells	3,195	1,843	5,038	5.9	Falkirk	7,710	3,604	11,314	16.6
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	653	431	1,084	10.4	Forfar	880	532	1,412	12.8
Wakefield and Dewsbury	12,120	5,012	17,132	14.9	Forres	458	337	795	26.6
Walsall	18,208	7,253	25,461	16.8	Fraserburgh	602	296	898	14.5
Wareham and Swanage	652	390	1,042	10.8	Galashiels	862	486	1,348	8.6
Warminster	391	331	722	11.3	Girvan	635	272	907	24.4
Warrington	6,807	3,209	10,016	12.9	Glasgow	82,270	31,380	113,650	17.2
Warwick	4,340	2,572	6,912	8.8	Greenock	7,436	2,699	10,135	20.9
Watford and Luton	18,125	9,296	27,421	8.6	Haddington	877	468	1,345	11.4
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,676	1,708	4,384	10.2	Hawick	566	305	871	10.2
Wells	1,383	897	2,280	9.1	Huntly	299	165	464	14.8
Weston-super-Mare	3,128	1,970	5,098	13.9	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,237	906	3,143	21.5
Whitby	1,081	470	1,551	24.1	Inverness	3,779	1,782	5,561	14.6
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,213	671	1,884	13.8	Irvine	8,610	3,535	12,145	25.6
Whitehaven	2,321	1,287	3,608	11.8	Islay/Mid Argyll	489	254	743	15.9
Widnes and Runcorn	7,956	3,125	11,081	18.2	Keith	460	332	792	15.1
Wigan and St. Helens	24,005	10,346	34,351	18.4	Kelso and Jedburgh	348	198	546	10.7
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,434	1,344	3,778	5.0	Kilmarnock	4,022	1,686	5,708	18.0
Windsor	398	320	718	11.9	Kirkcaldy	7,960	3,740	11,700	17.5
Wirral and Chester	26,964	10,860	37,824	17.4	Lanarkshire	24,250	9,581	33,831	21.5
Wisbech	1,993	775	2,768	16.5	Lochaber	1,051	721	1,772	22.2
					Lockerbie	366	238	604	15.0
					Newton Stewart	490	254	744	22.2

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
North East Fife	1,235	824	2,059	12.2	Northern Ireland				
Oban	814	570	1,384	18.9	Ballymena	2,443	1,898	4,341	16.3
Orkney Islands	606	308	914	13.5	Belfast	45,465	18,272	63,737	18.7
Peebles	357	195	552	11.6	Coleraine	5,842	1,776	7,618	27.5
Perth	2,464	1,139	3,603	10.9	Cookstown	2,037	735	2,772	37.1
Peterhead	1,347	691	2,038	15.3	Craigavon	8,231	3,495	11,726	21.5
Shetland Islands	553	336	889	7.4	Dungannon	3,051	1,005	4,056	30.9
Skye and Wester Ross	703	480	1,183	24.8	Enniskillen	3,531	1,841	5,372	28.1
Stewartry	673	416	1,089	14.3	Londonderry	10,084	2,651	12,735	29.2
Stirling	3,270	1,662	4,932	14.1	Magherafelt	2,218	774	2,992	30.0
Stranraer	1,003	498	1,501	17.9	Newry	5,810	2,000	7,810	33.0
Sutherland	632	337	969	24.6	Omagh	2,728	969	3,697	25.0
Thurso	516	276	792	13.1	Strabane	3,277	691	3,968	39.2
Western Isles	1,530	532	2,062	21.0					
Wick	643	204	847	17.6					

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1985 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.
* Travel to work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (page 467), March 1985 (page 126) and February 1986 (page 86) issues.
† Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no Development Areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted.

UNEMPLOYMENT 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																
1984 Oct	719.5	200.7	366.2	1,286.4	578.2	275.0	727.6	1,580.9	104.4	70.4	183.1	357.9	1,402.1	546.2	1,276.9	3,225.1
1985 Jan	693.2	227.9	365.0	1,286.2	642.3	287.2	758.2	1,687.7	108.3	66.0	192.7	367.1	1,443.8	581.2	1,316.0	3,341.0
Apr	547.5	306.8	359.0	1,213.3	603.0	312.1	778.0	1,693.0	99.4	69.7	197.1	366.3	1,249.9	688.5	1,334.2	3,272.6
July	617.1	265.2	350.9	1,233.1	571.1	295										

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									Thousand
1986 Jan	186.8	342.1	718.1	818.5	512.3	451.6	300.1	78.4	3,407.7
Apr*	186.6	314.6	682.6	805.2	510.2	447.7	301.0	77.2	3,325.1
Jul	170.8	303.7	703.2	788.8	499.6	441.5	296.1	75.9	3,279.6
Oct	186.5	301.9	657.1	779.6	494.4	442.0	298.0	77.7	3,237.2
1987 Jan	162.2	297.9	672.6	809.7	515.0	456.1	304.6	79.0	3,297.2
Proportion of number unemployed									Per cent
1986 Jan	5.5	10.0	21.1	24.0	15.0	13.3	8.8	2.3	100.0
Apr	5.6	9.5	20.5	24.2	15.3	13.5	9.1	2.3	100.0
Jul	5.2	9.3	21.4	24.1	15.2	13.5	9.0	2.3	100.0
Oct	5.8	9.3	20.3	24.1	15.3	13.7	9.2	2.4	100.0
1987 Jan	4.9	9.0	20.4	24.6	15.6	13.8	9.2	2.4	100.0
MALE									Thousand
1986 Jan	107.6	200.3	460.3	559.0	387.7	327.5	226.0	77.2	2,345.6
Apr*	107.1	185.2	438.9	548.8	384.1	323.4	226.4	76.2	2,290.0
Jul	97.4	176.0	442.5	531.4	371.9	316.1	221.3	74.8	2,231.5
Oct	106.4	173.0	416.1	522.8	367.3	315.9	221.8	76.6	2,199.8
1987 Jan	92.4	174.4	432.6	553.1	386.3	328.2	227.5	77.9	2,272.4
Proportion of number unemployed									Per cent
1986 Jan	4.6	8.5	19.6	23.8	16.5	14.0	9.6	3.3	100.0
Apr	4.7	8.1	19.2	24.0	16.8	14.1	9.9	3.3	100.0
Jul	4.4	7.9	19.8	23.8	16.7	14.2	9.9	3.3	100.0
Oct	4.8	7.9	18.9	23.8	16.7	14.4	10.1	3.5	100.0
1987 Jan	4.1	7.7	19.0	24.3	17.0	14.4	10.0	3.4	100.0
FEMALE									Thousand
1986 Jan	79.1	141.8	257.8	259.5	124.6	124.1	74.1	1.2	1,062.1
Apr*	79.5	129.4	243.7	256.4	126.0	124.3	74.6	1.0	1,035.0
Jul	73.4	127.7	260.6	257.3	127.7	125.4	74.8	1.1	1,048.1
Oct	80.1	128.9	241.0	256.8	127.1	126.1	76.3	1.1	1,037.4
1987 Jan	69.8	123.5	240.0	256.7	128.7	127.9	77.1	1.1	1,024.8
Proportion of number unemployed									Per cent
1986 Jan	7.5	13.3	24.3	24.4	11.7	11.7	7.0	0.1	100.0
Apr	7.7	12.5	23.5	24.8	12.2	12.0	7.2	0.1	100.0
Jul	7.0	12.2	24.9	24.5	12.2	12.0	7.1	0.1	100.0
Oct	7.7	12.4	23.2	24.8	12.3	12.2	7.4	0.1	100.0
1987 Jan	6.8	12.1	23.4	25.0	12.6	12.5	7.5	0.1	100.0

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE								Thousand
1986 Jan	185.1	132.3	265.6	288.4	588.5	576.2	1,371.6	3,407.7
Apr*	199.2	131.0	221.7	252.5	498.8	665.4	1,356.5	3,325.1
Jul	227.0	154.8	226.8	468.4	627.8	1,347.8	1,347.8	3,279.6
Oct	196.3	157.3	302.2	231.9	453.5	555.0	1,341.0	3,237.2
1987 Jan	162.8	134.8	246.5	281.4	559.3	578.0	1,334.4	3,297.2
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1986 Jan	5.4	3.8	7.8	8.5	17.3	16.9	40.3	100.0
Apr	6.0	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	20.0	40.8	100.0
Jul	6.9	4.7	6.9	6.9	14.3	19.2	41.1	100.0
Oct	6.1	4.9	9.3	7.2	14.0	17.1	41.4	100.0
1987 Jan	4.9	4.1	7.5	8.5	17.0	17.5	40.5	100.0
MALE								Thousand
1986 Jan	115.1	86.3	176.6	187.7	370.8	365.1	1,044.0	2,345.6
Apr*	124.6	82.7	143.1	160.7	325.0	420.9	1,033.0	2,290.0
Jul	134.3	94.5	142.9	142.5	294.5	400.4	1,022.4	2,231.5
Oct	124.6	97.5	181.4	147.1	282.6	353.2	1,013.5	2,199.8
1987 Jan	100.2	88.6	165.7	186.8	352.0	363.9	1,015.2	2,272.4
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1986 Jan	4.9	3.7	7.5	8.0	15.8	15.6	44.5	100.0
Apr	5.4	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.2	18.4	45.1	100.0
Jul	6.0	4.2	6.4	6.4	13.2	18.0	45.8	100.0
Oct	5.7	4.4	8.2	6.7	12.8	16.1	46.1	100.0
1987 Jan	4.4	3.9	7.3	8.2	15.5	16.0	44.7	100.0
FEMALE								Thousand
1986 Jan	70.0	46.0	89.0	100.7	217.7	211.1	327.7	1,062.1
Apr*	74.6	48.3	78.6	91.8	173.8	244.5	323.5	1,035.0
Jul	92.8	60.3	83.9	84.4	173.9	227.5	325.4	1,048.1
Oct	71.7	59.8	120.8	84.8	170.8	201.9	327.5	1,037.4
1987 Jan	62.6	46.2	80.9	94.6	207.2	214.1	319.3	1,024.8
Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1986 Jan	6.6	4.3	8.4	9.5	20.5	19.9	30.8	100.0
Apr	6.2	4.7	7.6	8.9	16.8	23.6	31.3	100.0
Jul	8.8	5.8	8.0	8.1	16.6	21.3	31.0	100.0
Oct	6.9	5.8	11.6	8.2	16.5	19.5	31.6	100.0
1987 Jan	6.1	4.5	7.9	9.2	20.2	20.9	31.2	100.0

*See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
					†per cent employees and unemployed				†per cent employees and unemployed
SOUTH EAST									
Bedfordshire	14,898	7,493	22,391	10.2	West Sussex	11,032	6,407	17,439	6.8
Luton	7,291	2,973	10,264		Arun	1,157	615	1,772	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,504	1,238	2,742		Chichester	2,477	1,382	3,859	
North Bedfordshire	3,555	1,795	5,350		Crawley	1,338	798	2,136	
South Bedfordshire	2,548	1,487	4,035		Horsham	1,311	807	2,118	
Berkshire	13,734	7,373	21,107	6.5	Mid Sussex	1,344	1,019	2,363	
Bracknell	1,622	1,022	2,644		Worthing	1,857	946	2,803	
Newbury	1,729	1,097	2,826		Greater London	272,130	118,554	390,684	10.0
Reading	4,146	1,711	5,857		Barking and Dagenham	5,510	2,145	7,655	
Slough	3,052	1,416	4,468		Barnet	6,893	3,700	10,593	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,876	1,117	2,993		Bexley	5,291	2,994	8,285	
Wokingham	1,309	1,010	2,319		Brent	11,706	5,286	16,992	
Buckinghamshire	11,372	6,290	17,662	7.7	Bromley	6,436	3,278	9,714	
Aylesbury Vale	2,078	1,279	3,357		Camden	9,853	4,309	14,162	
Chiltern	959	573	1,532		City of London	69	36	105	
Milton Keynes	5,162	2,711	7,873		City of Westminster	9,443	3,952	13,395	
South Buckinghamshire	793	425	1,218		Croydon	8,503	4,245	12,748	
Wycombe	2,380	1,302	3,682		Ealing	9,345	4,603	13,948	
East Sussex	19,455	9,485	28,940	11.6	Enfield	7,185	3,316	10,501	
Brighton	6,782	3,025	9,807		Greenwich	9,995	4,335	14,330	
Eastbourne	2,135	1,053	3,188		Hackney	14,615	5,572	20,187	
Hastings	3,127	1,266	4,393		Hammersmith and Fulham	8,491	3,498	11,989	
Hove	2,887	1,477	4,364		Haringey	12,184	5,275	17,459	
Lewes	1,554	891	2,445		Harrow	3,824	2,180	6,004	
Rother	1,485	818	2,303		Havering	5,792	2,664	8,456	
Wealden	1,485	955	2,440		Hillingdon	4,416	2,611	7,027	
Essex	39,329	20,529	59,858	11.2	Hounslow	5,553	3,147	8,700	
Basildon	5,771	2,635	8,406		Islington	11,892	4,894	16,786	
Braintree	2,197	1,441	3,638		Kensington and Chelsea	6,164	2,927	9,091	
Brentwood	1,260	641	1,901		Kingston-upon-Thames	2,493	1,294	3,787	
Castle Point	2,163	1,077	3,240		Lambeth	17,875	6,660	24,535	
Chelmsford	2,249	1,543	3,792		Lewisham	5,746	5,057	10,803	
Colchester	3,471	2,214	5,685		Merton	4,350	2,126	6,476	
Epping Forest	2,289	1,338	3,627		Newham	12,463	4,405	16,868	
Harlow	2,348	1,315	3,663		Redbridge	6,068	2,978	9,046	
Maldon	1,069	658	1,727		Richmond-upon-Thames	2,882	1,656	4,538	
Rochford	1,461	777	2,238		Southwark	15,389	5,545	20,934	
Southend-on-Sea	5,515	2,379	7,894		Sutton	3,245	1,817	5,062	
Tendring	3,843	1,782	5,625		Tower Hamlets	12,336	3,581	15,917	
Thurrock	4,928	2,204	7,132		Waltham Forest	8,254	3,594	11,848	
Uttlesford	765	525	1,290		Wandsworth	10,869	4,674	15,543	
Hampshire	40,868	20,066	60,934	9.8	EAST ANGLIA				
Basingstoke and Deane	2,254	1,314	3,568		Cambridgeshire	15,627	8,343	23,970	9.3
East Hampshire	1,423	919	2,342		Cambridge	2,440	1,140	3,5	

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	per cent employees and unemployed					per cent employees and unemployed			
Gloucestershire	12,509	7,214	19,723	8.9	Nottinghamshire	42,881	17,539	60,420	13.3
Cheltenham	2,479	1,277	3,756		Ashfield	4,360	1,649	6,009	
Cotswold	1,043	724	1,767		Bassetlaw	4,389	2,114	6,503	
Forest of Dean	2,143	1,416	3,559		Broxtowe	3,250	1,473	4,723	
Gloucester	3,229	1,468	4,697		Gedling	3,062	1,639	4,701	
Stroud	2,122	1,352	3,474		Mansfield	4,419	1,683	6,102	
Tewkesbury	1,493	977	2,470		Newark	3,676	1,760	5,436	
Somerset	10,566	6,698	17,264	10.5	Nottingham	17,369	5,959	23,328	
Mendip	2,013	1,343	3,356		Rushcliffe	2,356	1,262	3,618	
Sedgemoor	2,640	1,520	4,160		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Taunton Deane	2,290	1,324	3,614		Humberside	41,484	16,415	57,899	16.8
West Somerset	983	608	1,591		Beverley	2,438	1,467	3,905	
Yeovil	2,640	1,903	4,543		Boothferry	2,484	1,233	3,717	
Wiltshire	12,553	7,906	20,459	9.7	Cleethorpes	3,174	1,320	4,494	
Kennet	1,008	870	1,878		East Yorkshire	2,452	1,348	3,800	
North Wiltshire	1,960	1,381	3,341		Glansford	2,144	1,113	3,257	
Salisbury	2,012	1,243	3,255		Great Grimsby	5,410	1,824	7,234	
Thamesdown	5,522	2,902	8,424		Holderness	1,467	783	2,250	
West Wiltshire	2,051	1,510	3,561		Kingston-upon-Hull	17,971	6,065	24,036	
WEST MIDLANDS					Scunthorpe	3,944	1,262	5,206	
Hereford and Worcester	19,875	11,031	30,906	13.0	North Yorkshire	18,263	10,600	28,863	11.2
Bromsgrove	2,720	1,485	4,205		Craven	963	599	1,562	
Hereford	1,670	922	2,592		Hambleton	1,694	958	2,652	
Leominster	1,019	586	1,605		Harrogate	2,807	1,803	4,610	
Malvern Hills	2,205	1,065	3,270		Richmondshire	857	733	1,590	
Redditch	2,707	1,594	4,301		Ryedale	1,460	1,024	2,484	
South Herefordshire	1,221	727	1,948		Scarborough	4,348	2,043	6,391	
Worcester	2,841	1,396	4,237		Selby	2,087	1,468	3,555	
Wychavon	2,171	1,409	3,580		York	4,047	2,072	6,119	
Wyre Forest	3,321	1,847	5,168		South Yorkshire	74,837	28,943	103,780	18.4
Shropshire	14,449	6,699	21,148	15.1	Barnsley	13,027	4,719	17,746	
Bridgnorth	1,386	802	2,188		Doncaster	16,803	6,670	23,473	
North Shropshire	1,413	787	2,200		Rotherham	14,354	5,435	19,789	
Oswestry	978	477	1,455		Sheffield	30,653	12,119	42,772	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,650	1,394	4,044		West Yorkshire	84,089	35,612	119,701	13.4
South Shropshire	975	527	1,502		Bradford	21,234	8,129	29,363	
The Wrekin	7,047	2,712	9,759		Calderdale	6,509	3,327	9,836	
Staffordshire	34,363	17,894	52,257	13.2	Kirkstall	13,156	6,502	19,658	
Cannock Chase	3,591	1,842	5,433		Leeds	28,865	11,878	40,743	
East Staffordshire	3,088	1,653	4,741		Wakefield	14,325	5,776	20,101	
Lichfield	2,629	1,524	4,153		NORTH WEST				
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,606	1,816	5,422		Cheshire	34,185	16,835	51,020	12.8
South Staffordshire	3,406	1,844	5,250		Chester	4,642	2,170	6,812	
Stafford	2,986	1,720	4,706		Congleton	1,569	1,165	2,734	
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,010	1,360	3,370		Crewe and Nantwich	2,778	1,748	4,526	
Stoke-on-Trent	9,747	4,563	14,310		Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,009	1,676	5,685	
Tamworth	3,300	1,572	4,872		Halton	7,541	2,880	10,421	
Warwickshire	13,806	8,010	21,816	11.5	Macclesfield	3,099	1,861	4,960	
North Warwickshire	1,882	1,086	2,968		Vale Royal	3,740	2,126	5,866	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,447	2,308	6,755		Warrington	6,807	3,209	10,016	
Rugby	2,330	1,504	3,834		Lancashire	52,421	24,733	77,154	13.7
Stratford-on-Avon	1,945	1,290	3,235		Blackburn	6,334	2,534	8,868	
Warwick	3,202	1,822	5,024		Blackpool	8,503	3,829	12,332	
West Midlands	148,860	58,748	207,608	15.7	Burnley	3,784	1,684	5,468	
Birmingham	63,464	23,770	87,234		Chorley	2,641	1,619	4,260	
Coventry	16,959	7,265	24,224		Fylde	1,669	969	2,638	
Dudley	13,533	6,039	19,572		Hyndburn	2,420	1,291	3,711	
Sandwell	18,041	7,049	25,090		Lancaster	5,306	2,387	7,693	
Solihull	7,186	3,583	10,769		Pendle	2,722	1,551	4,273	
Walsall	13,922	5,104	19,026		Preston	5,897	2,286	8,183	
Wolverhampton	15,755	5,938	21,693		Ribble Valley	694	568	1,262	
EAST MIDLANDS					Rossendale	1,809	903	2,712	
Derbyshire	34,732	15,612	50,344	13.9	South Ribble	2,646	1,528	4,174	
Amber Valley	3,339	1,569	4,908		West Lancashire	5,140	2,094	7,234	
Bolsover	3,285	1,229	4,514		Wyre	2,856	1,510	4,366	
Chesterfield	4,605	1,965	6,570		Greater Manchester	121,612	51,144	172,756	14.6
Derby	10,576	4,097	14,673		Bolton	11,465	5,116	16,581	
Erewash	3,553	1,682	5,235		Bury	5,618	2,908	8,526	
High Peak	2,294	1,479	3,773		Manchester	32,488	11,033	43,521	
North East Derbyshire	3,854	1,776	5,630		Oldham	8,605	4,109	12,714	
South Derbyshire	1,918	993	2,911		Rochdale	9,213	4,238	13,451	
West Derbyshire	1,308	822	2,130		Salford	13,462	4,827	18,289	
Leicestershire	24,907	12,590	37,497	9.7	Stockport	9,302	4,630	13,932	
Blaby	1,243	890	2,133		Tameside	9,146	4,329	13,475	
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,832	1,265	3,097		Trafford	8,154	3,426	11,580	
Charnwood	2,914	1,785	4,699		Wigan	14,159	6,528	20,687	
Harborough	924	620	1,544		Merseyside	98,130	36,374	134,504	19.9
Leicester	13,232	5,423	18,655		Knowsley	13,962	4,781	18,743	
Melton	744	605	1,349		Liverpool	40,739	14,428	55,167	
North West Leicestershire	2,727	1,095	3,822		St Helens	10,278	4,035	14,313	
Oadby and Wigston	791	538	1,329		Sefton	14,733	6,065	20,798	
Rutland	500	369	869		Wirral	18,418	7,065	25,483	
Lincolnshire	20,276	10,041	30,317	14.7	NORTH				
Boston	2,140	932	3,072		Cleveland	38,944	12,535	51,479	20.8
East Lindsey	4,809	2,245	7,054		Hartlepool	7,003	2,122	9,125	
Lincoln	4,406	1,751	6,157		Langbaugh	9,555	3,140	12,695	
North Kesteven	1,972	1,175	3,147		Middlesbrough	11,915	3,377	15,292	
South Holland	1,713	977	2,690		Stockton-on-Tees	10,471	3,896	14,367	
South Kesteven	2,843	1,709	4,552		Cumbria	14,121	8,538	22,659	12.1
West Lindsey	2,393	1,252	3,645		Allerdale	3,392	1,969	5,361	
Northamptonshire	14,512	8,369	22,881	10.6	Barrow-in-Furness	2,331	1,466	3,797	
Corby	2,544	1,294	3,838		Carlisle	3,284	1,917	5,201	
Daventry	1,025	882	1,907		Copeland	2,456	1,341	3,797	
East Northamptonshire	1,030	782	1,812		Eden	850	636	1,486	
Kettering	1,756	1,023	2,779		South Lakeland	1,808	1,209	3,017	
Northampton	5,467	2,692	8,159						
South Northamptonshire	839	645	1,484						
Wellingborough	1,851	1,051	2,902						

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	per cent employees and unemployed					per cent employees and unemployed			
Durham	28,102	11,153	39,255	17.4	Dumfries and Galloway region	5,442	3,077	8,519	14.6
Chester-le-Street	2,247	932	3,179		Annandale and Eskdale	1,225	757	1,982	
Darlington	4,294	1,897	6,191		Nithsdale	2,051	1,152	3,203	
Derwentside	4,893	1,752	6,645		Stewartry	673	416	1,089	
Durham	2,970	1,328	4,298		Wigton	1,493	752	2,245	
Easington	4,987	1,796	6,783		Fife region	15,237	7,432	22,669	16.7
Sedgefield	4,448	1,801	6,249		Dunfermline	5,756	2,684	8,440	
Teesdale	700	372	1,072		Kirkcaldy	7,858	3,656	11,514	
Wear Valley	3,563	1,275	4,838		North East Fife	1,623	1,092	2,715	
Northumberland	11,710	4,967	16,677	16.7	Grampian region	16,737	8,276	25,013	11.1
Alnwick	1,127	561	1,688		Banff and Buchan	2,709	1,355	4,064	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	929	456	1,385		City of Aberdeen	8,631	3,592	12,223	
Blyth Valley	3,732	1,460	5,192		Gordon	1,493	912	2,405	
Castle Morpeth	1,420	654	2,074		Kincardine and Deeside	1,172	612	1,784	
Tynedale	1,289	758	2,047		Moray	2,732	1,805	4,537	
Wansbeck	3,213	1,078	4,291		Highland region	10,001	4,966	14,967	17.8
Tyne and Wear	72,523	25,534	98,057	19.2	Badenoch and Strathspey	440	260	700	
Gateshead	11,926	4,							

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST							
Bedfordshire							
Luton South	4,758	1,942	6,700	Epsom and Ewell	1,228	668	1,896
Mid Bedfordshire	1,630	1,307	2,937	Esher	877	479	1,356
North Bedfordshire	2,986	1,383	4,369	Guildford	1,304	629	1,933
North Luton	3,072	1,406	4,478	Mole Valley	947	440	1,387
South West Bedfordshire	2,452	1,455	3,907	North West Surrey	1,343	840	2,183
Berkshire							
East Berkshire	1,979	1,206	3,185	Reigate	1,240	778	2,018
Newbury	1,416	827	2,243	South West Surrey	1,075	521	1,596
Reading East	2,601	1,095	3,696	Spelthorne	1,440	838	2,278
Reading West	2,100	1,031	3,131	Woking	1,433	826	2,259
Slough	3,052	1,416	4,468	West Sussex			
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,519	933	2,452	Arundel	2,127	1,176	3,303
Wokingham	1,067	865	1,932	Chichester	1,548	860	2,408
Buckinghamshire							
Aylesbury	1,533	940	2,473	Crawley	1,564	1,012	2,576
Beaconsfield	1,063	595	1,658	Horsham	1,311	807	2,118
Buckingham	1,629	928	2,557	Mid Sussex	1,118	805	1,923
Chesham and Amersham	961	562	1,523	Shoreham	1,507	801	2,308
Milton Keynes	4,375	2,387	6,762	Worthing	1,857	946	2,803
Wycombe	1,811	898	2,709	Greater London			
East Sussex							
Bexhill and Battle	1,325	728	2,053	Barking	2,694	999	3,693
Brighton Kemptown	3,487	1,428	4,915	Battersea	4,414	1,848	6,262
Brighton Pavilion	3,295	1,597	4,892	Beckenham	2,137	988	3,125
Eastbourne	2,298	1,152	3,450	Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,363	1,625	7,988
Hastings and Rye	3,482	1,442	4,924	Bexleyheath	1,476	913	2,389
Hove	2,887	1,477	4,364	Bow and Poplar	5,973	1,956	7,929
Lewes	1,605	950	2,555	Brent East	4,993	2,162	7,155
Walden	1,096	711	1,807	Brent North	2,051	1,125	3,176
Essex							
Basildon	4,382	1,879	6,261	Brent South	4,662	1,999	6,661
Billerica	2,320	1,315	3,635	Brentford and Isleworth	2,616	1,391	4,007
Braintree	1,913	1,256	3,169	Carshalton and Wallington	1,930	981	2,911
Brentwood and Ongar	1,485	741	2,226	Chelsea	2,648	1,163	3,811
Castle Point	2,163	1,077	3,240	Chingford	1,773	863	2,636
Chelmsford	1,722	1,168	2,890	Chipping Barnet	1,364	822	2,186
Epping Forest	1,797	1,067	2,864	Chislehurst	1,474	735	2,209
Harlow	2,615	1,486	4,101	Croydon Central	2,295	942	3,237
Harwich	3,348	1,486	4,834	Croydon North East	2,442	1,250	3,692
North Colchester	2,500	1,449	3,949	Croydon North West	2,568	1,320	3,888
Rochford	1,715	997	2,712	Croydon South	1,198	733	1,931
Saffron Walden	1,322	865	2,187	Dagenham	2,816	1,146	3,962
South Colchester and Maldon	2,535	1,719	4,254	Dulwich	3,185	1,371	4,556
Southend East	3,212	1,306	4,518	Ealing North	2,533	1,214	3,747
Southend West	2,303	1,073	3,376	Ealing Acton	3,215	1,396	4,611
Thurrock	3,997	1,654	5,651	Ealing Southall	3,597	1,993	5,590
Hampshire							
Aldershot	1,576	1,209	2,785	Edmonton	2,837	1,240	4,077
Basingstoke	1,897	1,046	2,943	Eltham	2,422	1,053	3,475
East Hampshire	1,529	988	2,517	Enfield North	2,609	1,119	3,728
Eastleigh	2,800	1,520	4,320	Enfield Southgate	1,739	957	2,696
Fareham	2,084	1,216	3,300	Erith and Crayford	2,662	1,390	4,052
Gosport	2,361	1,578	3,939	Feltham and Heston	2,937	1,756	4,693
Havant	3,697	1,547	5,244	Finchley	1,753	1,059	2,812
New Forest	1,752	992	2,744	Fulham	3,528	1,690	5,218
North West Hampshire	1,355	916	2,271	Greenwich	3,319	1,372	4,691
Portsmouth North	3,318	1,642	4,960	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,956	2,715	9,671
Portsmouth South	5,364	2,386	7,750	Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,659	2,857	10,516
Romsey and Waterside	2,433	1,148	3,581	Hammersmith	4,963	1,808	6,771
Southampton Itchen	4,937	1,830	6,767	Hampstead and Highgate	3,885	1,951	5,836
Southampton Test	4,408	1,490	5,898	Harrow East	2,212	1,283	3,495
Winchester	1,357	758	2,115	Harrow West	1,612	897	2,509
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,852	1,145	2,997	Hayes and Harlington	1,769	1,137	2,906
Hertford and Stortford	1,220	853	2,073	Hendon North	1,964	899	2,863
Hertsmer	1,709	963	2,672	Hendon South	1,812	920	2,732
North Hertfordshire	1,928	1,168	3,096	Holborn and St Pancras	5,968	2,358	8,326
South West Hertfordshire	1,370	811	2,181	Hornchurch	1,888	896	2,784
St Albans	1,496	827	2,323	Hornsey and Wood Green	5,208	2,510	7,718
Stevenage	2,432	1,387	3,819	Ilford North	1,859	968	2,827
Watford	2,003	1,073	3,076	Ilford South	2,839	1,274	4,113
Welwyn Hatfield	1,754	1,056	2,810	Islington North	6,674	2,773	9,447
West Hertfordshire	1,911	1,290	3,201	Islington South and Finsbury	5,218	2,121	7,339
Isle of Wight							
Isle of Wight	4,733	2,647	7,380	Kensington	3,516	1,764	5,280
Kent							
Ashford	2,306	1,333	3,639	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,541	758	2,299
Canterbury	2,890	1,411	4,301	Lewisham East	3,239	1,333	4,572
Dartford	2,260	1,147	3,407	Lewisham West	3,763	1,536	5,299
Dover	3,157	1,449	4,606	Lewisham Deptford	5,744	2,188	7,932
Faversham	3,507	1,878	5,385	Leyton	3,715	1,579	5,294
Folkestone and Hythe	3,360	1,487	4,847	Mitcham and Morden	2,592	1,202	3,794
Gillingham	2,973	1,629	4,602	Newham North East	4,175	1,498	5,673
Gravesham	3,141	1,657	4,798	Newham North West	4,150	1,461	5,611
Maidstone	2,175	1,153	3,328	Newham South	4,138	1,446	5,584
Medway	3,177	1,617	4,794	Norwood	5,857	2,276	8,133
Mid Kent	2,834	1,617	4,451	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,153	691	1,844
North Thanet	3,754	1,797	5,551	Orpington	1,527	779	2,306
Sevenoaks	1,451	823	2,274	Peckham	6,597	2,280	8,877
South Thanet	3,219	1,455	4,674	Putney	2,629	1,119	3,748
Tonbridge and Malling	1,622	1,051	2,673	Ravensbourne	1,298	776	2,074
Tunbridge Wells	1,498	856	2,354	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,525	858	2,383
Oxfordshire							
Banbury	1,815	1,182	2,997	Romford	1,843	918	2,761
Henley	1,056	647	1,703	Ruislip-Northwood	964	608	1,572
Oxford East	2,555	1,127	3,682	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,607	1,894	7,501
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,638	893	2,531	Streatham	4,462	1,809	6,271
Wantage	1,154	704	1,858	Surbiton	952	536	1,488
Witney	1,389	1,030	2,419	Sutton and Cheam	1,315	836	2,151
Surrey							
Chertsey and Walton	1,258	760	2,018	The City of London	3,626	1,358	4,984
East Surrey	1,011	564	1,575	and Westminster South	3,828	1,707	5,535
				Tooting	6,976	2,765	9,741
				Tottenham	1,357	798	2,155
				Upminster	2,061	850	2,911
				Uxbridge	1,683	866	2,549
				Vauxhall	7,556	2,775	10,331
				Walthamstow	2,766	1,152	3,918
				Wanstead and Woodford	1,370	736	2,106
				Westminster North	5,886	2,630	8,516
				Wimbledon	1,758	924	2,682
				Woolwich	4,254	1,910	6,164
EAST ANGLIA							
Cambridgeshire							
Cambridge	2,247	1,054	3,301				
Huntingdon	2,161	1,544	3,705				
North East Cambridgeshire	2,978	1,505	4,483				
Peterborough	5,793	2,325	8,118				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire							
South East Cambridgeshire	1,053	814	1,867	Stafford	2,638	1,439	4,077
South West Cambridgeshire	1,395	1,101	2,496	Staffordshire Moorlands	2,010	1,360	3,370
Norfolk							
Great Yarmouth	5,195	2,310	7,505	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,844	1,637	5,481
Mid Norfolk	2,011	1,196	3,207	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,710	1,775	5,485
North Norfolk	2,584	1,279	3,863	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,915	1,596	4,511
North West Norfolk	3,102	1,589	4,691	Warwickshire			
Norwich North	2,653	1,282	3,935	North Warwickshire	3,248	1,815	5,063
Norwich South	4,295	1,697	5,992	Nuneaton	3,297	1,715	5,012
South Norfolk	1,939	1,145	3,084	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,535	1,682	4,217
South West Norfolk	2,562	1,499	4,061	Stratford-on-Avon	1,945	1,290	3,235
Suffolk							
Bury St Edmunds	1,875	1,324	3,199	Warwick and Leamington	2,781	1,508	4,289
Central Suffolk	1,871	1,219	3,090	West Midlands			
Ipswich	2,996	1,345	4,341	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,865	1,348	4,213
South Suffolk	2,082	1,293	3,375	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,769	1,559	5,328
Suffolk Coastal	1,839	974	2,813	Birmingham Erdington	5,876	2,210	8,086
Waveney	4,580	1,917	6,497	Birmingham Hall Green	4,150	1,789	5,939
SOUTH WEST							
Avon							
Bath	2,397	1,227	3,624	Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,633	2,018	7,651
Bristol East	3,438	1,599	5,037	Birmingham Ladywood	6,901	2,519	9,420
Bristol North West	3,365	1,398	4,763	Birmingham Northfield	6,099	2,126	8,225
Bristol South	5,191	1,889	7,080	Birmingham Perry Barr	5,649	2,236	7,885
Bristol West	4,452	2,010	6,462	Birmingham Small Heath	7,810	2,357	10,167
Kingswood	2,443	1,362	3,805	Birmingham Sparkbrook	3,679	2,101	5,780
Northavon	1,903	1,383	3,286	Birmingham Yardley	3,679	1,629	5,308
Wandsdyke	1,768	1,150	2,918	Birmingham Selly Oak	4,511	1,866	6,377
Weston-Super-Mare	2,685	1,584	4,269	Coventry North East	6,106	2,392	8,498
Woodspring	1,670	1,164	2,834	Coventry North West	3,253		

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire				Stockport	3,255	1,434	4,689
Harrogate	2,112	1,215	3,327	Stretford	6,601	2,341	8,942
Richmond	2,362	1,546	3,908	Wigan	4,841	2,108	6,949
Ryedale	1,977	1,294	3,271	Worsley	4,067	1,791	5,858
Scarborough	3,941	1,844	5,785	Merseyside			
Selby	2,166	1,542	3,708	Birkenhead	7,341	2,307	9,648
Skipton and Ripon	1,658	1,087	2,745	Bootle	8,004	2,575	10,579
York	4,047	2,072	6,119	Crosby	3,534	1,853	5,387
South Yorkshire				Knowsley North	7,112	2,222	9,334
Barnsley Central	4,638	1,578	6,216	Knowsley South	6,850	2,559	9,409
Barnsley East	4,170	1,501	5,671	Liverpool Broadgreen	6,080	2,387	8,467
Barnsley West and Penistone	4,219	1,640	5,859	Liverpool Garston	5,736	2,042	7,778
Don Valley	5,276	2,033	7,309	Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,328	2,163	7,491
Doncaster Central	5,390	2,192	7,582	Liverpool Riverside	8,406	2,724	11,130
Doncaster North	6,137	2,445	8,582	Liverpool Walton	8,127	2,802	10,929
Rother Valley	4,337	1,837	6,174	Liverpool West Derby	7,062	2,310	9,372
Rotherham	5,086	1,819	6,905	Southport	3,195	1,637	4,832
Sheffield Central	7,517	2,453	9,970	St Helens North	4,752	1,975	6,727
Sheffield Attercliffe	4,413	1,806	6,219	St Helens South	5,526	2,060	7,586
Sheffield Brightside	6,082	2,075	8,157	Wallasey	5,464	2,058	7,522
Sheffield Hallam	3,197	1,680	4,877	Wirral South	2,652	1,252	3,904
Sheffield Heeley	5,403	2,101	7,504	Wirral West	2,961	1,448	4,409
Sheffield Hillsborough	4,041	2,004	6,045				
Wentworth	4,931	1,779	6,710	NORTH			
West Yorkshire				Cleveland			
Batley and Spen	3,638	1,645	5,283	Hartlepool	7,003	2,122	9,125
Bradford North	5,705	1,872	7,577	Langbaugh	5,748	1,969	7,717
Bradford South	4,297	1,698	5,995	Middlesbrough	8,056	2,242	10,298
Bradford West	6,348	2,078	8,426	Redcar	6,519	1,943	8,462
Calder Valley	2,610	1,573	4,183	Stockton North	6,263	2,231	8,494
Colne Valley	2,427	1,407	3,834	Stockton South	5,355	2,028	7,383
Dewsbury	3,454	1,761	5,215	Cumbria			
Elmet	2,345	1,215	3,560	Barrow and Furness	2,665	1,705	4,370
Halifax	3,899	1,754	5,653	Carlisle	2,709	1,489	4,198
Hemsworth	4,062	1,500	5,562	Copeland	2,456	1,341	3,797
Huddersfield	3,637	1,689	5,326	Penrith and the Borders	1,960	1,461	3,421
Keighley	2,646	1,355	4,001	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,574	1,042	2,616
Leeds Central	5,424	1,865	7,289	Workington	2,757	1,500	4,257
Leeds East	5,407	1,770	7,177	Durham			
Leeds North East	3,237	1,392	4,629	Bishop Auckland	4,530	1,792	6,322
Leeds North West	2,678	1,250	3,928	City of Durham	2,970	1,328	4,298
Leeds West	3,995	1,628	5,623	Darlington	4,011	1,733	5,744
Morley and Leeds South	3,281	1,285	4,566	Easington	4,354	1,602	5,956
Normanton	2,557	1,389	3,946	North Durham	4,601	1,742	6,343
Pontefract and Castleford	4,495	1,651	6,146	North West Durham	4,118	1,554	5,672
Pudsey	1,918	1,160	3,078	Sedgefield	3,518	1,402	4,920
Shipley	2,238	1,126	3,364	Northumberland			
Wakefield	3,791	1,549	5,340	Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,591	1,231	3,822
NORTH WEST				Blyth Valley	3,732	1,460	5,192
Cheshire				Hexham	1,516	919	2,435
City of Chester	3,888	1,734	5,622	Wansbeck	3,871	1,357	5,228
Congleton	1,657	1,260	2,917	Tyne and Wear			
Crewe and Nantwich	2,690	1,653	4,343	Blaydon	3,717	1,449	5,166
Eddisbury	3,074	1,648	4,722	Gateshead East	5,031	1,791	6,822
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,335	1,880	6,215	Houghton and Washington	6,018	2,120	8,138
Halton	5,412	2,312	7,724	Jarrow	5,754	1,918	7,672
Macclesfield	1,911	1,226	3,137	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,192	1,666	5,858
Tatton	2,282	1,345	3,627	Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,614	1,958	7,572
Warrington North	4,521	1,961	6,482	Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,729	1,789	6,518
Warrington South	4,415	1,816	6,231	South Shields	5,364	1,966	7,330
Lancashire				Sunderland North	8,107	2,491	10,598
Blackburn	5,449	1,921	7,370	Sunderland South	6,145	2,253	8,398
Blackpool North	4,176	1,778	5,954	Tyne Bridge	7,275	2,071	9,346
Blackpool South	4,327	2,051	6,378	Tynemouth	4,640	1,844	6,484
Burnley	3,784	1,684	5,468	Wallsend	5,937	2,218	8,155
Chorley	2,776	1,724	4,500	WALES			
Fylde	2,420	1,089	3,509	Clywd			
Hyndburn	2,359	1,085	3,444	Alyn and Deeside	2,866	1,408	4,274
Lancaster	3,173	1,468	4,641	Clywd North West	3,880	1,761	5,641
Morcambe and Lunesdale	2,722	1,551	4,273	Clywd South West	2,590	1,360	3,950
Pendle	5,187	1,848	7,035	Delyn	3,517	1,558	5,075
Preston	1,170	866	2,036	Wrexham	3,399	1,432	4,831
Ribble Valley	2,694	1,516	4,210	Dyfed			
Rossendale and Darwen	2,646	1,528	4,174	Carmarthen	2,713	1,365	4,078
South Ribble	5,005	1,989	6,994	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,949	1,362	4,311
West Lancashire	2,630	1,344	3,974	Llanelli	3,135	1,483	4,618
Wyre				Pembroke	5,091	1,985	7,076
Greater Manchester				Gwent			
Altrincham and Sale	1,966	1,000	2,966	Blaenau Gwent	3,832	1,342	5,174
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,447	1,541	4,988	Islwyn	2,705	1,076	3,781
Bolton North East	3,786	1,563	5,349	Monmouth	2,106	1,135	3,241
Bolton South East	4,524	1,903	6,427	Newport East	3,487	1,448	4,935
Bolton West	3,155	1,650	4,805	Newport West	3,930	1,547	5,477
Bury North	2,747	1,424	4,171	Torfaen	3,562	1,538	5,100
Bury South	2,871	1,484	4,355	Gwynedd			
Cheadle	1,510	1,041	2,551	Caernarfon	2,757	1,153	3,910
Davyhulme	3,228	1,601	4,829	Conwy	2,801	1,285	4,086
Denton and Reddish	4,053	1,863	5,916	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,433	811	2,244
Eccles	3,893	1,579	5,472	Ynys Mon	3,318	1,504	4,822
Hazel Grove	2,177	1,248	3,425	Mid Glamorgan			
Heywood and Middleton	3,911	1,870	5,781	Bridgend	2,683	1,071	3,754
Leigh	4,202	1,844	6,046	Caerphilly	4,266	1,389	5,655
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,333	1,392	3,725	Cynon Valley	3,196	1,037	4,233
Makerfield	4,129	2,069	6,198	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,657	1,198	4,855
Manchester Central	8,592	2,645	11,237	Ogmore	3,665	998	4,663
Manchester Blackley	4,957	1,775	6,732	Pontypridd	3,404	1,216	4,620
Manchester Gorton	5,259	1,798	7,057	Rhondda	3,828	1,250	5,078
Manchester Withington	4,964	2,004	6,968				
Manchester Wythenshawe	5,075	1,523	6,598				
Oldham Central and Royton	4,176	1,785	5,961				
Oldham West	2,992	1,444	4,436				
Rochdale	4,406	1,856	6,262				
Salford East	6,489	1,964	8,453				
Stalybridge and Hyde	4,006	1,832	5,838				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at February 12, 1987

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Powys				Strathclyde region			
Brecon and Radnor	1,681	942	2,623	Argyll and Bute	2,686	1,596	4,282
Montgomery	1,360	762	2,122	Ayr	3,617	1,683	5,300
South Glamorgan				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	5,299	1,837	7,136
Cardiff Central	4,416	1,754	6,170	Clydebank and Mingavie	3,462	1,302	4,764
Cardiff North	1,814	796	2,610	Clydesdale	3,680	1,648	5,328
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,033	1,276	5,309	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,224	1,535	4,759
Cardiff West	4,381	1,394	5,775	Cunninghame North	3,943	1,816	5,759
Vale of Glamorgan	3,436	1,560	4,996	Cunninghame South	4,630	1,777	6,407
West Glamorgan				Dumbarton	3,642	2,257	5,899
Aberavon	2,930	1,006	3,936	East Kilbride	3,232	1,926	5,158
Gower	2,273	1,121	3,394	Eastwood	2,161	1,251	3,412
Neath	2,650	1,280	3,930	Glasgow Cathcart	3,192	1,259	4,451
Swansea East	3,991	1,323	5,314	Glasgow Central	5,762	1,911	7,673
Swansea West	4,211	1,521	5,732	Glasgow Garscadden	4,689	1,365	6,054
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Govan	4,560	1,545	6,105
Borders region				Glasgow Hillhead	3,908	1,883	5,791
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,435	811	2,246	Glasgow Maryhill	5,961	2,120	8,081
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,219	681	1,900	Glasgow Pollock	5,730	1,741	7,471
Central region				Glasgow Provan	6,691	1,998	8,689
Clackmannan	3,339	1,451	4,790	Glasgow Rutherglen	5,133	1,754	6,887
Falkirk East	3,810	1,584	5,394	Glasgow Shettleston	5,082	1,672	6,754
Falkirk West	3,224	1,533	4,757	Glasgow Springburn	6,536	2,190	8,726
Stirling	2,744	1,486	4,230	Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,596	2,134	8,730
Dumfries and Galloway region				Hamilton	4,743	1,924	6,667
Dumfries	2,651	1,576	4,227	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	4,022	1,686	5,708
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,791	1,501	4,292	Monklands East	4,603	1,683	6,286
Fife region				Monklands West	3,610	1,523	5,133
Central Fife	3,823	1,937	5,760	Motherwell North	4,800	1,855	6,655
Dunfermline East	3,468	1,607	5,075	Motherwell South	3,990	1,526	5,516
Dunfermline West	2,781	1,251	4,032	Paisley North	3,829	1,651	5,480
Kirkcaldy	3,542	1,545	5,087	Paisley South	3,927	1,709	5,636
North East Fife	1,623	1,092	2,715	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,527	1,322	3,849
Grampian region							

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														
1985 Oct 10	10,794	5,138	804	2,214	2,128	1,475	2,556	3,391	1,047	1,385	4,355	30,149	3,790	33,939
Nov 14	3,002	1,846	232	523	834	555	809	1,437	453	525	1,525	9,895	—	9,895
Dec 12	4,401	2,146	407	678	956	686	824	1,687	674	974	1,490	12,777	—	12,777
1986 Jan 9	8,491	3,841	769	2,055	1,708	1,466	3,358	2,985	1,279	1,824	2,963	26,898	369	27,267
Feb 6	2,479	1,380	158	415	639	448	638	1,119	362	380	1,253	7,891	—	7,891
Mar 6†	1,915	1,179	138	354	542	383	573	1,026	321	335	920	6,507	—	6,507
Apr 10	12,781	5,047	1,090	2,970	2,409	2,694	5,007	3,808	1,807	2,411	4,345	39,322	533	39,855
May 8	2,026	1,188	132	362	565	372	626	1,049	361	378	1,342	7,213	—	7,213
Jun 12	3,300	2,024	265	631	1,201	767	1,143	2,226	771	677	7,479	18,460	4,486	22,946
Jul 10	35,489	15,646	3,984	9,918	13,508	9,106	15,133	20,362	8,220	10,334	22,119	148,173	7,972	156,145
Aug 14	41,084	19,115	3,783	10,812	14,882	10,037	15,569	22,474	8,291	10,840	22,201	159,973	8,642	168,615
Sep 11	44,631	19,674	4,167	12,103	15,938	10,997	16,998	24,206	9,328	11,595	21,224	171,187	9,222	180,409
Oct 9	6,752	3,447	546	1,351	1,720	1,085	1,469	2,490	768	1,338	4,835	22,354	2,000	24,354
Nov 13	1,053	757	46	141	214	162	130	253	36	92	218	2,345	—	2,345
Dec 11	917	654	45	123	207	156	121	200	59	89	207	2,124	—	2,124
1987 Jan 8	1,333	793	95	263	378	272	304	490	213	236	425	4,009	—	4,009
Feb 12	745	529	43	120	193	123	99	209	44	85	161	1,822	—	1,822

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

* Included in South East.

† See note * to table 2.1 and note † table 2.14.

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1985 Oct 10	242	111	76	398	681	295	1,464	830	409	484	1,310	6,189	977	7,166
Nov 14	290	173	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	60	91	529	605	519	934	855	449	387	1,366	5,944	1,383	7,327
1986 Jan 9	282	79	133	495	1,241	768	1,364	974	764	618	2,946	9,585	2,208	11,793
Feb 6	786	136	225	576	1,295	713	1,760	918	721	636	2,771	10,401	2,029	12,430
Mar 6†	1,108	210	275	827	1,911	1,346	2,658	1,315	905	699	3,296	14,340	2,228	16,568
Apr 10	489	295	210	632	2,021	718	1,641	998	692	569	2,440	10,410	1,876	12,286
May 8	274	175	113	647	902	578	1,147	922	503	494	2,392	7,972	2,078	10,050
Jun 12	309	213	63	491	958	438	1,107	924	402	421	1,999	7,112	1,620	8,732
Jul 10	361	253	134	215	781	206	867	652	300	383	2,591	6,490	1,542	8,032
Aug 14	193	106	62	207	920	539	625	499	265	255	1,907	5,472	1,096	6,568
Sep 11	164	100	48	152	1,875	620	601	489	387	236	2,006	6,578	1,100	7,678
Oct 9	161	51	25	95	2,113	892	944	541	300	193	1,749	7,013	1,051	8,064
Nov 13	246	56	115	68	621	764	1,142	706	430	143	2,343	6,588	1,010	7,598
Dec 11	205	70	149	120	738	534	869	769	412	200	2,255	6,251	1,598	7,849
1987 Jan 8	293	93	279	132	791	587	1,100	845	373	231	2,807	7,438	1,489	8,927
Feb 12	513	117	175	179	1,264	1,033	1,573	958	800	299	2,394	9,188	1,792	10,980

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

* Included in South East.

† See note * to table 2.1. The change for students and temporarily stopped was effective from March 1986, because no estimates on the revised basis were made for February 1986.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†		Austra- lia xx	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada xx	Den- mark*	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece**	Irish Republic**	Italy||	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain**	Sweden xx	Switzer- land*	United States xx	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																				
Annual averages																				
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,448	281	2,068	2,258	62	193	2,707	1,561	801	63.6	2,207	151	26.3	10,717	
1984	3,160	3,047	642	130	513	1,399	275	2,310	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,608	822	66.6	2,476	137	32.1	8,539	
1985	3,271	3,163	597	139	478	1,328	244	2,424	2,305	89	231	2,959	1,563	761	51.4	2,642	125	27.0	8,312	
1986	3,289	3,185	610	152	442	1,236		2,517	2,223	110	236	3,173		711	36.2	2,759	117	22.8	8,237	
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q3	3,274	3,153	570	100	458	1,236	216	2,369	2,197	65	232	2,895	1,503	765	49.0	2,576	133	23.0	8,239	
Q4	3,270	3,156	550	153	446	1,228	226	2,564	2,236	109	231	3,051	1,573	745	40.7	2,706	114	24.8	7,816	
1986 Q1	3,356	3,263	636	197	460	1,356	259	2,504	2,544	144	239	3,210	1,707	745	42.7	2,806	126	26.9	8,727	
Q2	3,275	3,165	587	128	438	1,245	208	2,386	2,143	101	232	3,178	1,683	690	32.2	2,711	105	22.1	8,349	
Q3	3,298	3,186	607	114	432	1,186	193	2,499	2,099	83	235	3,108	1,677	710	35.4	2,666	125	19.9	8,147	
Q4	3,228	3,126	610	169	438	1,156		2,677	2,104	112	240	3,193		698	34.3	2,851	112	22.1	7,725	
Monthly																				
1986 Jan	3,408	3,306	615	206	466	1,347	269	2,550	2,590	155	240	3,185	1,650	761	46.8	2,806	128	28.4	8,472	
Feb	3,337	3,244	659	202	461	1,341	256	2,493	2,593	145	239	3,239	1,640	750	42.4	2,810	120	27.2	9,041	
Mar	3,324	3,239	635	182	454	1,380	253	2,469	2,448	133	237	3,207	1,830	725	38.8	2,903	130	25.1	8,667	
Apr	3,325	3,213	607	154	445	1,303	230	2,427	2,230	119	232	3,190	1,820	698	36.0	2,777	112	23.8	8,115	
May	3,271	3,160	592	123	438	1,227	202	2,386	2,122	96	232	3,175	1,820	688	30.2	2,703	99	22.2	8,158	
June	3,229	3,122	562	107	431	1,205	191	2,346	2,078	87	233	3,170	1,610	687	30.6	2,652	104	20.4	8,775	
July	3,280	3,178	594	108	437	1,231	185	2,395	2,132	87	235	3,105	1,670	714	33.8	2,645	108	20.1	8,471	
Aug	3,280	3,188	596	113	432	1,201	198	2,479	2,120	81	238	3,064	1,690	711	38.4	2,643	125	19.8	7,955	
Sept	3,333	3,192	632	120	429	1,227	196	2,624	2,046	81	232	3,156	1,670	704	34.1	2,710	141	19.7	8,015	
Oct	3,237	3,120	590	141	439	1,116	199	2,668	2,026	85	233	3,217	1,610	696	33.8	2,785	106	20.3	7,842	
Nov	3,217	3,119	583	165	431	1,173	213	2,673	2,068	111	237	3,180	1,590	692	33.2	2,867	113	22.1	7,872	
Dec	3,229	3,140	656	202	445	1,180		2,689	2,218	139	250	3,183		705	36.0	2,902	116	24.0	7,461	
1987 Jan	3,297	3,208	671		462	1,342		2,613	2,497	148	255			713						
Feb	3,226	3,146							2,488		253									
Percentage rate: latest month																				
11.7			8.9	6.9	16.8	10.6	7.8	11.2	8.9	8.0	19.4	13.9	2.7	14.6	1.7	23.0	2.7	0.8	6.3	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																				
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q3		3,124	591	134	461	1,296	242	2,434	2,300	72	234	2,491	1,553	760	50.4	2,653	120		8,286	
Q4		3,122	574	146	448	1,294	224	2,447	2,296	109	233	2,592	1,677	741	41.6	2,677	116		8,158	
1986 Q1		3,171	587	151	457	1,254	217	2,452	2,283	144	232	2,625	1,587	732	37.4	2,733	121		8,259	
Q2		3,208	589	146	446	1,233	214	2,510	2,238	100	234	2,698	1,657	717	35.5	2,736	120		8,446	
Q3		3,212	631	149	435	1,246	213	2,549	2,199	83	237	2,533	1,733	702	36.4	2,740	111		8,182	
Q4		3,142	637	162	441 e	1,213		2,556	2,168	114 e	242	2,779		695	35.2		114		8,138	
Monthly																				
1986 Jan		3,153	576	148	451	1,262	215	2,442	2,277	155	232	2,625	1,600	733	39.0	2,728	113		7,831	
Feb		3,161	596	146	445	1,261	216	2,446	2,287	145	232		1,530	733	36.9	2,726	117		8,527	
Mar		3,199	591	158	445	1,238	220	2,468	2,282	133	233		1,630	730	36.4	2,745	133		8,419	
Apr		3,203	601	150	445	1,239	216	2,490	2,245	118	232	2,698	1,720	723	35.8	2,748	126		8,342	
May		3,205	590	143	444	1,228	213	2,517	2,244	95	235		1,620	718	34.8	2,739	119		8,554	
June		3,220	576	146	448	1,231	215	2,523	2,228	87	236		1,630	710	36.0	2,722	114		8,443	
July		3,223	633	141	437	1,267	217	2,541	2,212	87	237	2,533	1,770	713	36.7	2,733	108		8,190	
Aug		3,219	627	152	435	1,250	213	2,557	2,200	81	238		1,740	695	35.9	2,727	107		8,057	
Sept		3,193	634	154	433	1,221	211	2,550	2,186	81	237		1,690	697	36.6	2,759	119		8,285	
Oct		3,166	637	155	444	1,210	210	2,544	2,171	91 e	239	2,779	1,660	697	36.7	2,782	107		8,222	
Nov		3,145	633	158	435	1,214	212	2,549	2,161	111 e	241		1,690	693	35.5	2,838	119		8,243	
Dec		3,119	641	175 e	444 e	1,215		2,574	2,171	139 e	246			695	33.4		116		7,949	
1987 Jan		3,118	632		447 e	1,255		2,574	2,187	148 e	246			691						
Feb		3,074							2,182		246									
Percentage rate: latest month																				
latest three months change on previous three months	-0.2	N/C		6.0 e	16.2 e	9.7	7.8	11.0	7.8	8.0 e	18.9	11.7	2.8	14.2	1.6	22.5	2.7		6.7	
				+0.5	+0.2	N/C	-0.2	+0.1	N/C	+2.5 e	+0.5	+0.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	+0.5	+0.1		-0.1	

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

(2) Source: SOEC (Eurostat), OECD (Main Economic Indicators, supplement by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

* 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.

† See footnotes to table 2.1.

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

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

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

Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month of 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††
1986 Feb 6	389.8	14.5	375.4	+11.4	245.2	8.1	237.1	-2.2	144.7	61.8	6.3	138.3	+13.6	
Mar 6	367.3	10.0	357.4	+41.0	241.0	5.7	235.3	+31.6	126.4	56.8	4.3	122.1	+9.4	
Apr 10	392.1	38.2	353.9	+20.8	247.0	22.0	225.0	+11.0	145.1	60.9	16.2	128.9	+9.8	
May 8	358.6	21.5	337.1	+13.4	228.2	12.2	216.0	+10.1	130.4	57.0	9.3	121.1	+3.3	
Jun 12	364.6	21.0	343.6	+24.0	229.9	11.7	218.2	+15.1	134.7	55.7	9.3	125.4	+9.0	
Jul 11	476.1	22.5	453.6	+25.9	286.3	12.1	274.3	+13.2	189.7	62.4	10.4	179.3	+12.7	
Aug 14	406.3	15.1	391.2	+2.3	250.2	8.9	241.3	+1.3	156.1	62.9	6.1	149.9	+0.9	
Sep 11	528.9	85.9	443.0	+17.4	315.8	49.0	266.8	+8.9	213.1	64.8	36.8	176.3	+8.7	
Oct 9	459.5	24.7	434.8	+7.0	286.9	13.8	273.1	+4.9	172.7	65.1	10.9	161.7	+2.1	
Nov 13	415.2	12.3	402.9	+14.2	266.8	6.9	259.8	+12.1	148.4	61.0	5.4	143.1	+2.1	
Dec 11	356.6	6.7	347.9	-9.1	235.6	4.9	230.7	-4.5	121.0	50.8	3.8	117.2	-4.7	
1987 Jan 8	368.7	13.3	355.4	-8.3	224.0	7.5	224.0	-6.0	137.1	56.1	5.8	131.4	-2.3	
Feb 12	398.8	11.6	387.2	+11.8	263.2	6.6	256.6	+19.5	135.7	56.5	5.0	130.6	-7.7	
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††
1986 Feb 6	417.8	15.6	402.2	+25.1	265.1	8.7	256.4	+12.6	152.7	62.7	6.9	145.9	+12.6	
Mar 6‡‡	381.4	11.8	369.6	-4.4	242.7	6.7	236.0	-10.0	138.7	65.3	5.1	133.6	+5.6	
Apr 10	391.0	9.6	381.4	+53.4	254.7	5.6	249.1	+36.3	136.4	56.7	4.1	132.3	+17.0	
May 8	417.3	16.7	400.5	+12.2	270.0	9.6	260.4	+7.8	147.3	61.0	7.1	140.2	+4.5	
Jun 12	400.6	18.1	382.5	+3.5	259.3	10.1	249.2	+2.2	141.3	57.0	8.0	133.3	+1.3	
Jul 11	421.6	22.6	399.0	+28.9	271.2	12.5	258.7	+16.9	150.5	57.2	10.2	140.3	+12.0	
Aug 14	405.8	17.2	388.7	+3.9	258.4	9.4	249.0	+1.4	147.4	53.6	7.8	139.6	+2.4	
Sep 11	471.7	28.9	442.8	+57.6	284.0	16.8	267.2	+30.0	187.7	69.6	12.1	175.6	+27.6	
Oct 9	563.2	41.8	521.4	+35.8	342.6	24.0	318.7	+23.0	220.6	70.4	17.9	202.7	+12.8	
Nov 13	432.9	22.8	410.1	+16.2	266.5	13.0	253.6	+9.1	166.4	65.8	9.8	156.6	+7.3	
Dec 11	343.2	13.3	334.0	-2.7	212.4	7.4	205.0	-2.3	130.8	50.9	5.9	124.9	-4.4	
1987 Jan 8	294.9	8.1	286.9	+61.4	176.4	4.4	172.0	+37.1	118.5	53.9	3.7	114.9	+24.3	
Feb 12	460.8	14.5	446.3	+44.1	296.5	8.2	288.4	+32.0	164.2	70.8	6.3	157.9	+12.0	

* 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.

‡‡ Comparisons of outflows for the month to March 6, 1986 and later, with previous outflows are only slightly affected by the change in the compilation of the unemployment figures from March 1986.

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

INFLOW											OUTFLOW										THOUSAND	
Great Britain		Age group									All ages											All ages
Month ending	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§	All ages		
MALE																						
1986 Feb 6	21.3	26.8	54.2	33.2	22.8	35.0	24.2	11.0	9.0	237.5	18.6	26.5	54.8	32.2	22.4	33.9	21.6	8.2	10.1	228.3		
Mar 6	17.4	25.2	53.0	33.5	23.5	36.6	24.9	11.5	8.7	234.4	15.6	25.5	52.5	31.1	21.1	32.9	20.8	8.0	9.2	216.7		
Apr 10	31.8	22.9	49.8	30.4	21.2	33.6	25.5	13.9	10.9	240.0	13.5	25.8	54.7	32.1	22.3	34.6	21.8	8.7	9.5	222.9		
May 8	22.9	22.8	48.6	30.0	20.9	32.5	23.7	11.6	8.9	221.9	17.3	27.2	56.5	33.3	23.0	35.9	22.6	9.2	9.9	234.9		
June 12	22.7	25.5	51.2	30.0	20.5	31.9	23.3	10.4	8.4	228.8	20.1	29.4	59.3	33.4	22.7	34.7	22.0	8.3	9.0	238.9		
July 11	23.9	33.1	87.7	34.1	22.3	32.9	23.3	11.8	9.7	278.7	17.5	27.3	56.1	32.7	22.8	35.4	22.2	8.8	9.4	232.1		
Aug 14	20.8	28.4	63.4	32.7	21.6	32.8	23.4	11.3	9.3	243.8	16.8	26.5	61.2	31.7	21.3	32.4	20.8	8.0	8.9	227.7		
Sept 11	61.9	47.4	62.6	32.4	21.8	32.9	24.4	12.5	9.2	305.2	26.5	30.5	68.8	34.3	22.7	34.3	21.2	8.3	9.4	255.9		
Oct 9	28.1	34.4	67.2	37.1	24.3	37.0	26.4	13.4	10.5	278.2	34.7	48.5	78.8	37.8	24.6	36.7	22.4	8.6	9.6	301.7		
Nov 13	20.8	27.9	61.2	36.5	25.0	38.4	27.2	13.4	9.7	260.0	22.9	28.1	58.7	32.6	22.3	33.6	21.1	8.4	9.6	237.3		
Dec 11	16.9	24.1	54.4	32.8	22.8	35.3	24.5	10.8	7.6	229.3	15.1	22.1	47.1	26.3	17.9	28.4	18.4	7.3	7.9	190.5		
1987 Jan 8	18.0	22.3	51.2	31.3	21.7	34.2	25.5	12.2	8.5	225.0	9.7	15.2	35.6	21.3	14.5	22.8	15.1	6.1	7.1	147.5		
Feb 12	18.8	26.9	60.3	37.9	25.9	39.8	27.0	11.6	7.9	256.0	18.0	26.7	62.4	38.6	26.8	41.6	25.8	9.8	10.4	260.2		
FEMALE																						
1986 Feb 6	16.7	20.5	36.2	22.6	12.7	17.0	10.5	3.5	—	135.7	14.2	20.7	37.3	22.7	12.7	16.0	9.2	2.7	0.1	135.7		
Mar 6	12.6	16.5	31.7	20.3	11.5	16.2	10.4	3.3	—	122.4	12.0	19.6	34.9	20.8	11.6	15.3	8.7	2.6	0.1	125.7		
Apr 10	23.7	16.6	32.9	21.2	12.6	17.6	11.6	4.0	—	140.4	10.0	18.6	34.6	20.6	11.5	14.9	8.9	2.7	0.1	121.8		
May 8	17.0	15.7	31.7	20.8	11.6	15.8	10.1	3.5	—	126.3	12.8	19.4	36.6	22.0	12.5	16.6	9.4	2.9	0.1	132.3		
June 12	17.1	18.4	33.2	20.2	11.3	16.0	10.3	3.4	—	129.9	13.7	19.6	35.3	21.4	12.0	15.6	9.1	2.8	0.1	129.5		
July 11	19.3	26.9	65.5	23.8	13.1	19.1	11.4	3.8	—	182.9	15.9	21.5	37.6	21.2	11.8	14.8	8.5	2.6	0.1	134.1		
Aug 14	14.7	21.2	44.8	22.6	13.2	19.3	11.7	3.9	—	151.4	13.4	20.3	41.2	20.5	11.3	14.2	8.6	2.6	0.1	132.1		
Sept 11	46.7	42.4	42.9	23.4	13.8	19.0	11.5	4.7	—	204.4	19.3	24.3	51.8	24.6	15.0	21.4	11.4	3.3	0.1	171.3		
Oct 9	21.7	26.6	45.3	24.8	13.5	18.4	11.8	4.3	—	166.4	26.1	40.2	55.1	26.0	15.3	19.9	10.9	3.2	0.1	196.7		
Nov 13	15.6	20.0	38.9	23.0	12.5	17.9	11.9	4.1	—	144.0	17.5	23.7	41.4	23.9	13.8	18.0	10.2	3.2	0.1	151.7		
Dec 11	12.5	16.9	31.4	19.1	10.5	14.8	9.8	3.3	—	117.4	11.9	18.3	33.5	19.4	10.8	13.9	8.4	2.6	0.1	119.0		
1987 Jan 8	14.6	18.1	35.2	20.2	12.0	17.9	10.9	3.6	—	132.5	7.9	13.3	27.5	18.6	10.9	14.3	8.0	2.7	0.1	103.4		
Feb 12	14.1	18.6	35.0	21.2	12.1	16.4	10.4	3.3	—	131.0	13.6	20.1	39.5	25.7	15.0	18.7	11.1	3.4	0.1	147.2		
Changes on a year earlier																						
MALE																						
1986 Feb 6	-0.7	-0.3	+1.3	+0.4	-1.2	-2.3	-0.6	+0.3	+0.4	-2.6	—	+1.3	+3.5	+1.9	+0.4	+0.6	+0.1	—	-1.1	+6.6		
Mar 6	+0.8	+2.9	+8.3	+6.0	+3.5	+5.9	+2.8	+0.9	+0.3	+31.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.8	-2.1	-2.7	-1.2	-0.4	-1.1	-11.2		
Apr 10	+16.5	+0.8	+2.4	+2.1	+0.3	+1.0	+1.4	+1.1	+0.6	+26.2	+1.2	+2.6	+8.9	+4.7	+2.5	+3.8	+2.1	+0.9	+0.5	+27.2		
May 8	-13.4	+0.1	+3.2	+2.1	+0.8	+1.7	+1.6	+0.8	+0.3	-2.9	+1.3	+0.8	+2.1	+1.6	—	+0.3	-0.2	+0.2	—	+5.9		
June 12	-2.1	+2.1	+4.1	+3.3	+1.3	+2.8	+1.5	+0.3	+0.6	+13.7	-0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.8	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.5		
July 11	-0.9	+1.7	+5.1	+2.4	+1.0	+1.9	+0.8	+0.2	+1.2	+13.4	+1.5	+2.0	+4.1	+3.3	+1.6	+2.2	+1.3	+0.4	+0.2	+16.6		
Aug 14	-3.2	-0.3	+1.6	+1.1	-0.2	+0.8	+0.1	-0.8	+0.4	-0.5	—	-0.5	+0.7	+1.7	+0.7	+1.8	+0.9	+0.3	+0.2	+5.8		
Sept 11	+3.9	+1.4	+2.5	+1.5	+0.4	+1.0	+1.5	+0.4	+0.5	-13.2	+3.1	+3.3	+7.2	+4.3	+2.4	+4.0	+2.1	+0.8	+1.1	+28.1		
Oct 9	-4.6	-1.2	+3.1	+2.1	+0.7	+1.0	+0.7	+0.1	—	+0.9	-3.6	+0.5	+5.2	+4.1	+1.8	+3.6	+2.2	+0.5	+0.3	+13.6		
Nov 13	-2.3	-0.1	+3.4	+3.1	+1.6	+2.3	+1.7	+1.2	+0.7	+11.4	-1.8	-1.0	+3.5	+3.1	+2.3	+3.3	+1.7	+0.6	—	+11.8		
Dec 11	-2.4	-1.0	+0.9	+0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-4.8	-2.7	-2.3	-1.1	+0.4	+0.4	+1.8	+1.4	+0.4	-0.5	-2.2		
1987 Jan 8	-1.8	-0.7	+1.1	+0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-2.2	-0.6	-1.7	-6.5	+1.0	+1.7	+6.5	+4.6	+2.9	+4.6	+3.1	+1.0	+0.9	+26.5		
Feb 12	-2.5	+0.1	+6.1	+4.7	+3.1	+4.8	+2.8	+0.6	-1.1	+18.5	-0.6	+0.2	+7.6	+6.4	+4.4	+7.7	+4.2	+1.6	+0.3	+31.9		
FEMALE																						
1986 Feb 6	+0.2	+1.0	+3.4	+3.0	+1.7	+2.6	+0.8	+0.4	—	+9.1	-0.5	-0.1	+2.2	+2.4	+1.6	+2.4	+1.1	+0.3	—	+9.5		
Mar 6	+0.5	+0.6	+2.7	+2.1	+0.9	+2.0	+0.9	+0.2	—	+9.8	-0.6	-0.9	+1.0	+1.6	+0.6	+1.5	+0.4	+0.1	—	+3.9		
Apr 10	+12.6	+0.8	+2.1	+2.0	+1.1	+1.7	+1.0	+0.4	—	+21.7	+0.5	+0.5	+3.5	+2.9	+1.7	+2.8	+1.5	+0.3	—	+13.6		
May 8	-9.5	-0.4	+1.0	+0.8	+0.6	+1.3	+0.4	+0.2	—	-5.5	+1.1	-1.1	+0.7	+1.2	+0.6	+0.8	+0.1	+0.3	—	+3.8		
June 12	-0.9	+1.5	+2.2	+1.6	+0.8	+1.9	+1.2	+0.3	—	+8.7	—	-1.0	-0.2	+1.1	+0.6	+1.2	+0.3	—	—	+1.8		
July 11	-0.1	+1.0	+3.7	+2.3	+1.1	+2.6	+1.6	+0.5	—	+12.5	+1.6	+1.5	+2.8	+2.3	+1.5	+1.8	+0.6	+0.3	—	+12.2		
Aug 14	-2.9	-0.8	+0.2	+0.8	+0.4	+1.0	+0.4	+0.3	—	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	+0.8	+1.3	+1.1	+1.6	+0.9	+0.3	—	+4.9		
Sept 11	+3.1	+1.7	+1.2	+1.4	+1.4	+2.1	+0.6	+0.4	—	+11.9	+1.4	+2.5	+6.3	+3.9	+2.7	+4.6	+2.3	+0.7	—	+24.6		
Oct 9	-3.8	-2.2	+1.1	+1.5	+0.8	+1.5	+0.4	+0.3	—	-0.4	-3.3	-1.1	+3.0	+2.5	+2.0	+2.7	+1.4	+0.3	—	+7.4		
Nov 13	-1.8	-1.1	+0.8	+0.9	+0.4	+1.3	+0.8	+0.4	—	-1.7	-1.4	-0.4	+1.7	+2.7	+1.8	+2.9	+1.4	+0.6	—	+9.2		
Dec 11	-1.6	-1.5	-1.0	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2	-0.2	-4.8	-2.0	-2.1	-1.7	-0.1	—	+0.7	+0.6	+0.2	—	-4.1		
1987 Jan 8	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	+0.1	—	+3.3	+0.9	+1.4	+4.6	+4.6	+2.6	+3.4	+1.8	+0.8	—	+20.2		
Feb 12	-2.6	-1.9	-1.2	-1.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	—	-4.7	-0.6	-0.6	+2.2	+3.0	+2.3	+2.7	+1.9	+0.7	—	+11.5		

** Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between counts dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

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

2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1979	26,798	15,179	2,981	11,031	19,320	8,449	17,838	40,705	14,985	142,107	11,663	33,014	186,784
1980	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,178	493,704
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,396	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,825	24,647	48,944	400,416
1983	58,345	34,078	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	326,638
1984	42,501	24,239	2,356	15,054	29,678	24,017	25,570	37,935	25,727	203,838	11,441	30,164	245,443
1985	34,926	23,601	3,585	13,615	29,803	17,660	33,319	35,784	24,834	193,526	15,027	26,424	234,977
1985 Q3	8,815	6,507	539	2,882	6,746	4,486	11,252	8,358	4,739	47,817	3,152	5,229	56,198
1985 Q4	10,106	6,332	782	4,786	6,468	5,256	12,630	11,540	6,871	58,439	6,018	6,512	70,969
1986 Q1	1,289	6,257	663	4,847	9,445	7,090	6,693	9,266	5,047	54,340	3,246	7,180	64,766
1986 Q2	9,308	6,110	1,193	3,207	5,894	4,043	8,507	9,100	4,746	46,498	2,611	9,377	58,486
1986 Q3	10,788	7,169	1,142	2,473	3,883	4,379	5,733	9,372	4,754	42,524	2,425	7,081	52,030
1986 Feb	3,696	2,216	225	917	2,523	1,957	1,931	3,124	1,389	15,762	952	2,263	18,977
1986 Mar	4,301	2,180	274	2,590	4,144	2,146	2,467	3,900	1,849	21,671	1,335	3,007	26,013
1986 Apr	2,856	1,604	190	916	1,446	1,035	2,513	2,576	1,497	13,024	782	3,412	17,218
1986 May	3,258	2,103	514	1,460	2,643	1,470	3,123	2,331	1,660	16,459	908	2,508	19,875
1986 June	3,694	2,403	489	831	1,805	1,538	2,871	4,193	1,594	17,015	921	3,457	21,393
1986 July	4,081	2,716	453	962	1,949	2,544	2,325	4,329	1,621	18,264	1,059	2,842	22,165
1986 Aug	3,584	2,524	243	602	1,106	1,111	1,628	1,953	1,259	11,486	773	2,268	14,527
1986 Sept	3,123	1,929	446	909	828	724	1,780	3,090	1,874	12,724	593	1,971	15,338
1986 Oct	2,430	1,645	663	1,923	1,136	1,486	2,022	4,661	2,012	16,333	284	2,574	19,191
1986 Nov	2,134	1,612	919	853	1,049	869	1,308	3,412	1,097	11,441	841	1,352	13,634
1986 Dec	2,684	1,935	421	431	1,123	2,229	1,624	3,908	1,815	14,235	495	2,004	16,734
1987 Jan†	2,013	1,702	190	488	695	2,848	1,101	1,410	461	9,206	297	1,396	10,899
1987 Feb†	2,426	1,657	100	179	759	1,632	374	2,115	482	8,067	228	881	9,176

** Included in the South East.
† See note to table 2.31.

2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class or Group	1984		1985		1986		1987		Feb
			1984	1985	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Dec		Jan
SIC 1980											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	222	372	79	43	27	189	93	34	26
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	9,455	28,301	9,058	13,173	4,339	4,210	3,255	1,447	2,467
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		13	209	99	43	0	3	984	1,175	51	35
Mineral oil processing		14	679	1,301	447	461	187	398	375	254	65
Nuclear fuel production		15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	32
Gas, electricity and water		16-17	1,366	660	214	279	150	55	251	0	10
Energy and water supply industries	1		11,709	30,361	9,762	13,913	4,679	5,647	5,056	1,785	2,610
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	359	467	65	327	39	40	25	46	0
Metal manufacture		22	8,871	5,653	1,734	1,604	3,422	1,160	1,305	344	183
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	3,885	4,486	1,010	1,368	980	1,118	1,118	466	124
Chemical industry		25	5,202	4,228	1,169	1,326	1,777	1,159	926	486	63
Production of man-made fibres		26	275	1,394	1,020	90	0	11	26	0	0
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	2		18,592	16,228	4,998	4,715	6,218	3,488	3,400	1,342	370
Shipbuilding and repairing		30	7,111	2,523	20	258	503	699	575	199	100
Manufacture of metal goods		31	9,275	10,922	2,632	4,154	2,193	2,126	2,066	274	312
Mechanical engineering		32	30,646	22,210	4,409	6,546	7,858	7,122	5,967	1,599	883
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	1,672	2,064	643	460	1,146	501	314	43	15
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	13,938	20,711	5,381	5,596	5,100	3,690	3,014	1,559	850
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	13,982	9,448	1,950	3,029	2,609	3,994	1,539	1,088	193
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		36	10,540	4,516	1,103	1,147	1,186	549	937	482	154
Instrument engineering		37	1,164	1,346	474	333	143	356	184	77	0
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		88,328	73,740	16,612	21,523	20,738	19,037	13,736	5,321	2,216
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	17,540	16,438	3,389	5,250	3,521	3,782	3,267	1,555	567
Textiles		43	5,594	4,849	806	693	1,149	1,885	1,562	672	252
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	8,233	6,904	1,392	1,276	1,420	1,514	1,500	372	166
Timber and furniture		46	3,918	3,776	1,133	874	1,172	701	481	52	40
Paper, printing and publishing		47	6,002	6,130	1,121	2,104	1,068	2,705	3,104	925	185
Other manufacturing		48-49	6,317	9,570	1,999	1,928	1,772	1,161	1,158	235	118
Other manufacturing industries	4		47,604	47,667	9,840	12,125	10,102	11,748	11,072	3,811	1,916
Construction	5	50	23,057	17,885	4,214	5,835	5,282	3,456	3,947	1,954	902
Wholesale distribution		61-63	7,435	7,254	1,637	2,172	1,691	1,912	1,484	546	683
Retail distribution		64-65	13,513	11,350	2,189	1,809	3,869	3,046	3,972	293	470
Hotel and catering		66	3,167	2,973	424	696	802	417	524	324	101
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	831	1,427	164	721	391	214	239	44	0
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		24,946	23,004	4,414	5,398	6,753	5,589	6,219	1,207	1,254
Transport		71-77	6,240	6,276	1,133	2,053	2,924	3,581	3,379	444	351
Telecommunications		79	593	417	109	165	435	111	36	34	98
Transport and communication	7		6,833	6,693	1,242	2,218	3,359	3,692	3,415	478	449
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	6,539	5,076	1,104	1,639	1,483	1,010	893	228	162
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		6,539	5,076	1,104	1,639	1,483	1,010	893	228	162
Public administration and defence		91-94	13,225	7,388	2,799	1,497	3,101	2,144	2,417	432	303
Medical and other health services		95	1,599	4,080	1,242	2,066	1,490	1,477	30	406	186
Other services n.e.s.		96-99, 00	2,789	2,483	791	821	938	987	305	112	285
Other services	9		17,613	13,951	3,933	3,560	6,125	4,630	4,199	574	994
All production industries	1-4		166,233	167,996	41,212	52,276	41,737	39,920	33,264	12,259	7,112
All manufacturing industries	2-4		154,524	137,635	31,450	38,363	37,058	34,273	28,208	10,474	4,631
All service industries	6-9		55,931	48,724	10,693	12,815	17,720	14,921	14,726	2,487	2,859
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		245,443	234,977	56,198	70,969	64,766	58,486	52,030	16,734	10,899

Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
† Provisional figures as at February 1, 1987; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total Great Britain is projected to be about 16,000 in December and 14,000 in January.
** Included in the South East.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which		PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1982	113.9			166.0		165.0		127.7			
1983	137.3			181.7		179.5		137.0			
1984	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8			
1985	162.1			201.6		200.4		154.5			
1986	188.7			212.3		208.2		157.3			
Annual averages											
1985 Feb 8	154.5	0.5	-0.7	194.6	-2.0	194.4	-2.0	150.7	-2.3		
1985 Mar 8	156.9	1.9	0.7	201.1	-0.3	198.9	-0.3	154.6	-0.4		
1985 Mar 29*	162.1	5.2	2.5	193.9	0.1	188.7	-1.8	141.2	-3.2		
1985 May 3*	161.9	-0.2	2.3	195.5	-0.3	188.9	-1.5	141.5	-3.1		
1985 Jun 7	162.8	0.9	2.0	204.1	1.0	204.1	1.5	157.7	1.0		
1985 Jul 5	161.6	-1.2	0.2	204.1							

3.3 VACANCIES Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

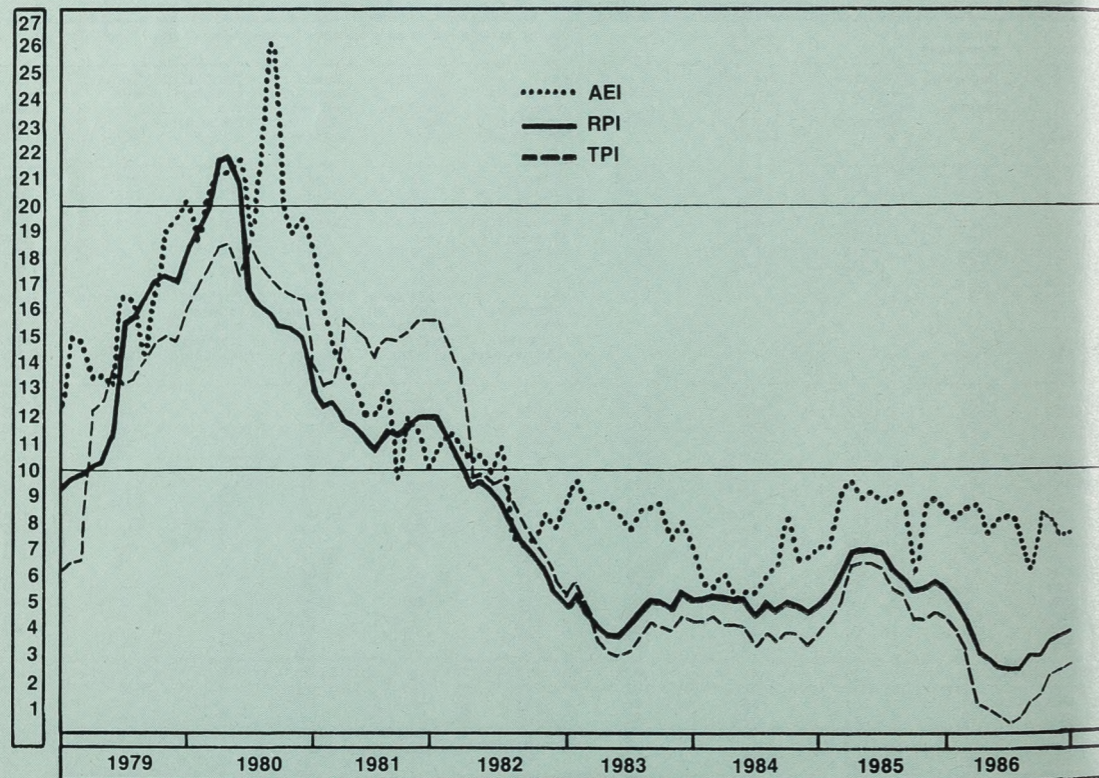
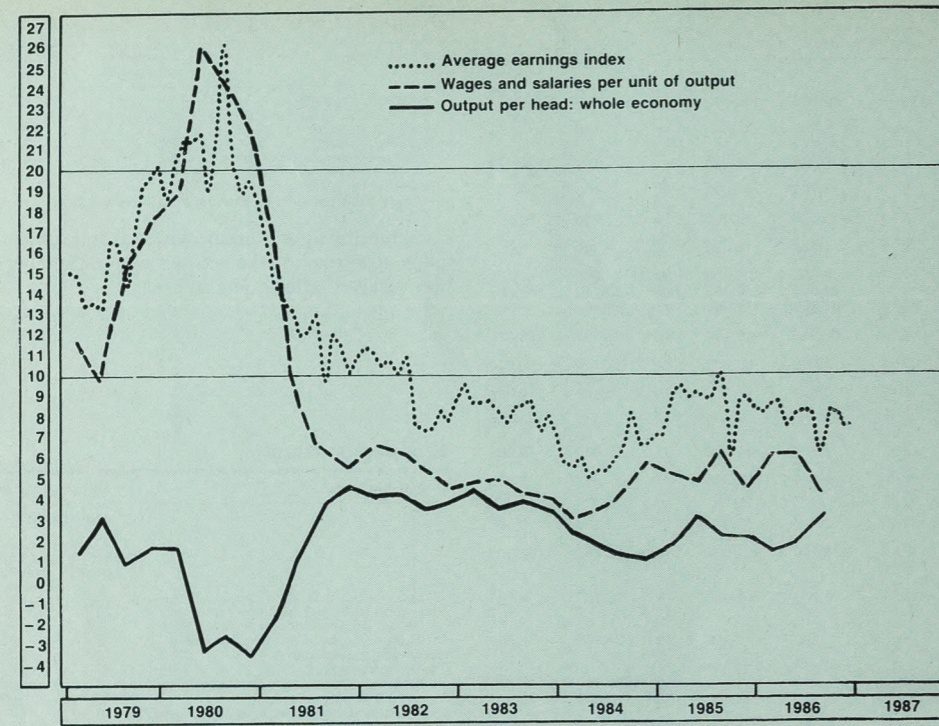
		THOUSAND													
		South East	Greater London [‡]	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern [†] Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)															
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	Annual averages	65.6	28.2	6.3	17.8	14.5	9.8	10.7	18.1	9.7	9.3	17.0	178.7	1.6	180.3
1986		75.6	32.4	6.8	21.1	18.6	11.6	14.1	22.6	13.4	12.2	19.8	216.0	2.0	218.0
1986	Feb 7	59.4	25.5	5.3	17.6	15.2	9.6	10.2	18.3	10.2	9.4	16.4	171.5	1.8	173.3
	Mar 7	62.1	26.9	5.7	19.9	15.8	10.5	10.6	18.6	11.2	10.7	18.1	183.1	1.9	185.0
	Apr 4	66.8	28.3	6.2	21.9	15.8	11.1	11.5	20.1	11.8	11.0	19.3	195.5	2.2	197.7
	May 2	70.5	30.1	6.2	22.1	16.7	11.1	13.3	21.6	12.3	11.9	20.6	206.4	2.2	208.5
	Jun 6	78.3	32.5	7.2	24.3	18.4	11.9	15.0	24.6	13.2	12.8	21.8	227.5	2.2	229.7
	Jul 4	80.1	33.1	7.5	23.6	19.4	12.0	15.3	24.7	14.0	13.7	22.7	232.9	2.2	235.0
	Aug 8	80.8	33.8	7.3	22.2	20.6	12.4	15.5	24.5	15.0	13.8	22.2	234.4	2.2	236.5
	Sep 5	88.7	37.6	8.0	23.5	21.9	13.0	16.9	26.0	15.9	14.8	22.4	251.1	2.1	253.2
	Oct 3	93.4	41.3	8.4	22.8	22.8	13.8	18.3	26.9	16.7	14.6	21.4	259.0	2.1	261.1
	Nov 7	89.5	39.7	7.6	21.5	22.0	13.2	17.5	25.5	16.3	13.0	20.1	246.2	2.0	248.2
	Dec 5	81.3	36.0	7.1	18.4	20.4	11.2	15.1	23.1	14.4	12.3	18.2	221.6	1.7	223.3
1987	Jan 9	78.7	35.8	6.6	17.4	19.6	10.9	15.4	23.1	14.1	12.1	18.5	216.4	1.8	218.1
	Feb 6	76.2	35.1	6.6	18.2	20.0	11.0	15.3	22.4	13.5	12.2	18.6	214.1	2.0	216.0
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	Annual averages	3.3	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.3	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.4	18.2	0.4	18.6
1986		4.8	2.4	0.6	3.0	3.2	1.3	2.8	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.6	29.2	0.6	29.9
1986	Feb 7	4.1	2.0	0.6	2.4	3.0	1.1	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.7	24.3	0.7	25.0
	Mar 7	4.1	2.1	0.6	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.4	24.8	0.7	25.5
	Apr 4	4.2	2.0	0.6	2.8	2.7	1.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	25.2	0.8	26.0
	May 2	4.5	2.2	0.6	3.2	2.8	1.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.5	27.6	0.8	28.4
	Jun 6	5.0	2.4	0.7	3.2	3.0	1.4	3.1	4.2	3.8	2.7	3.5	30.5	0.7	31.2
	Jul 4	5.5	2.7	0.7	3.4	3.3	1.3	3.1	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.9	32.9	0.7	33.7
	Aug 8	5.2	2.6	0.6	3.2	3.4	1.4	3.1	4.5	4.1	3.2	4.2	32.8	0.7	33.5
	Sep 5	5.4	2.7	0.7	3.4	3.8	1.4	3.5	4.7	4.1	3.6	4.0	34.7	0.6	35.3
	Oct 3	5.7	3.1	0.7	3.4	3.5	1.4	3.6	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.6	34.3	0.6	34.9
	Nov 7	5.3	2.9	0.7	3.2	3.6	1.4	3.2	3.8	4.3	3.1	3.0	31.7	0.4	32.2
	Dec 5	4.8	2.6	0.7	2.8	3.7	1.3	2.6	3.1	3.8	2.8	3.2	28.6	0.4	29.0
1987	Jan 9	4.8	2.5	0.7	2.9	3.6	1.4	2.7	3.4	3.8	2.7	3.9	29.6	0.4	30.1
	Feb 6	4.7	2.4	0.6	2.8	3.2	1.2	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.4	3.4	27.4	0.5	27.9
Total excluding Community Programme vacancies															
1983		50.8	22.1	5.1	12.7	9.6	8.0	8.7	13.2	5.9	6.8	15.3	136.1	1.2	137.3
1984		59.4	26.0	5.4	13.6	10.7	8.1	8.2	14.5	6.6	7.3	14.8	148.6	1.2	149.8
1985	Annual averages	62.3	26.6	5.8	16.1	12.2	9.0	8.7	16.0	7.8	8.0	14.6	160.5	1.2	161.7
1986		70.8	30.0	6.2	18.1	15.4	10.3	11.3	19.0	9.8	9.5	16.3	186.8	1.4	188.1
1986	Feb 7	55.3	23.5	4.7	15.2	12.2	8.5	8.0	15.7	7.5	7.5	12.6	147.1	1.2	148.3
	Mar 7	58.0	24.8	5.2	17.3	12.8	9.3	8.5	16.0	8.2	8.4	14.6	158.3	1.2	159.5
	Apr 4	62.6	26.2	5.7	19.1	13.1	10.0	9.2	17.3	8.8	8.7	15.8	170.3	1.4	171.7
	May 2	66.1	27.9	5.6	18.9	13.8	9.9	10.6	18.5	8.9	9.2	17.1	178.7	1.4	180.1
	Jun 6	73.3	30.1	6.5	21.1	15.3	10.6	12.0	20.3	9.4	10.1	18.4	197.0	1.6	198.6
	Jul 4	74.7	30.4	6.9	20.2	16.2	10.6	12.2	20.2	10.1	10.2	18.7	200.0	1.4	201.4
	Aug 8	75.7	31.3	6.7	19.1	17.1	10.9	12.4	20.1	11.0	10.6	18.0	201.6	1.4	203.0
	Sep 5	83.3	34.9	7.2	20.1	18.1	11.6	13.5	21.3	11.9	11.2	18.3	216.5	1.5	218.0
	Oct 3	87.7	38.2	7.7	19.4	19.3	12.4	14.7	22.4	12.3	11.1	17.7	224.7	1.5	226.2
	Nov 7	84.2	36.8	6.8	18.4	18.3	11.8	14.3	21.7	12.0	9.9	17.1	214.5	1.6	216.0
	Dec 5	76.5	33.4	6.4	15.6	16.7	9.9	12.5	20.0	10.7	9.5	15.0	192.9	1.3	194.3
1987	Jan 9	73.9	33.3	5.9	14.5	16.1	9.6	12.6	19.8	10.3	9.4	14.6	186.7	1.3	188.1
	Feb 6	71.6	32.7	6.0	15.4	16.7	9.8	12.8	19.3	10.1	9.8	15.2	186.6	1.5	188.1
Vacancies at Careers Offices															
1983		3.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	7.2	0.3	7.4
1984		4.3	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.5	0.5	9.0
1985	Annual averages	6.0	3.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.8	0.7	11.5
1986		7.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	12.8	0.6	13.4
1986	Feb 7	5.1	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.2	0.5	9.6
	Mar 7	5.6	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.0	0.5	10.5
	Apr 4	5.8	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	10.1	0.6	10.7
	May 2	6.3	3.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	11.2	0.6	11.8
	Jun 6	10.5	6.5	0.4	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	17.6	0.7	18.3
	Jul 4	10.9	7.0	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	17.3	0.6	17.9
	Aug 8	10.0	6.3	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	16.0	0.6	16.5
	Sep 5	9.0	4.9	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	15.3	0.7	15.9
	Oct 3	8.4	4.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	14.0	0.7	14.7
	Nov 7	7.6	4.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	12.8	0.7	13.5
	Dec 5	7.4	4.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	12.0	0.6	12.5
1987	Jan 9	6.8	4.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	11.4	0.5	11.9
	Feb 6	7.8	5.0	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	13.2	0.6	13.8

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

Stoppages—industry

SIC 1980	12 months to Jan 1987			12 months to Jan 1986		
	Stoppages in progress			Stoppages in progress		
	Stop-pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
United Kingdom	1,068	788,400	2,528,000	933	786,400	4,482,000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	173	169,000	2,140,000
Coal extraction	339	82,600	138,000	—	—	—
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	2	200	†
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	10	2,100	6,000	7	5,200	56,000
Metal processing and manufacture	8	3,100	92,000	27	6,400	94,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	15	6,500	18,000	18	5,300	59,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	10	1,700	16,000	8	1,300	5,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	27	4,600	29,000	32	4,600	44,000
Engineering	102	28,500	249,000	95	20,700	146,000
Motor vehicles	66	61,100	114,000	67	56,600	72,000
Other transport equipment	44	69,900	419,000	46	86,600	258,000
Food, drink and tobacco	28	7,500				

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



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		109.4		113.0								
1981	125.8		123.6		124.1		127.8								
1982	137.6		137.4		138.2		138.9								
1983	149.2		149.7		150.0		151.1								
1984	158.3		162.8		158.5		160.7								
1985	171.7		177.6		176.2		171.4								
1986	185.3		191.2		190.8		184.6								
1982 Jan	131.2	132.8	10.9	11	131.1	132.0	13.3	12 3/4	131.6	132.6	13.0	13	133.0	134.6	10.2
1982 Feb	132.8	134.3	11.3	10 3/4	131.8	132.8	12.4	12	133.7	134.7	13.5	12 1/4	133.9	134.7	10.5
1982 Mar	134.6	134.7	11.0	10 3/4	134.4	134.4	13.0	11 3/4	135.2	134.6	12.7	12	135.6	136.2	10.7
1982 Apr	134.5	135.4	10.4	10 1/2	134.8	136.0	14.1	11 3/4	135.2	136.1	13.7	11 3/4	135.4	136.5	8.8
1982 May	136.5	136.7	10.6	10 1/2	137.5	136.5	13.8	11 1/2	137.8	136.9	13.6	11 1/4	137.2	137.6	9.0
1982 Jun	138.3	137.0	9.8	9 1/2	138.8	136.7	11.5	11 1/4	139.6	137.6	11.4	11	139.0	138.8	9.5
1982 Jul	140.7	139.5	10.9	9 1/4	139.2	137.8	11.0	11	140.1	138.5	11.0	11	142.9	141.6	11.1
1982 Aug	138.8	138.6	7.5	8 3/4	137.6	138.4	9.1	9 1/2	138.4	139.3	9.4	9 1/2	140.7	139.7	6.6
1982 Sep	138.7	138.9	7.3	8 3/4	137.9	139.3	9.3	9 3/4	138.7	140.2	9.6	9 1/2	139.9	139.1	6.3
1982 Oct	139.6	139.8	7.4	8 3/4	140.0	140.9	8.9	9 1/4	139.9	141.1	8.6	9 1/2	140.9	141.2	6.9
1982 Nov	142.4	141.7	8.3	8 1/2	142.5	141.6	9.0	9	143.7	142.8	9.8	9 1/4	143.4	143.8	8.0
1982 Dec	143.6	142.0	7.8	8	143.2	142.7	9.6	9	144.0	143.8	10.2	9	145.2	143.1	7.0
1983 Jan	142.6	144.5	8.8	8	142.9	144.0	9.1	9	143.5	144.6	9.0	8 3/4	144.8	146.4	8.8
1983 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
1983 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
1983 Apr	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
1983 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
1983 Jun	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
1983 Jul	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
1983 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
1983 Sep	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
1983 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
1983 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
1983 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
1984 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
1984 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
1984 Apr	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
1984 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
1984 Jun	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
1984 Jul	159.6	158.2	5.3	7 1/2	164.6	162.9	8.8	9	159.5	157.6	5.1	8 1/2	162.1	160.3	5.3
1984 Aug	159.2	159.0	5.9	7 1/2	162.8	163.7	8.6	8 3/4	157.7	158.7	4.9	8 1/4	162.7	161.8	6.6
1984 Sep	159.9	160.2	6.3	7 1/2	164.5	166.1	9.0	8 3/4	159.7	161.4	5.5	8 1/4	162.3	162.4	7.2
1984 Oct	164.2	164.5	8.2	7 1/2	167.2	168.3	9.0	8 1/2	162.2	163.6	5.3	8	168.6	168.7	10.8
1984 Nov	162.8	162.0	6.5	7 1/2	169.1	168.1	8.0	8 1/2	164.4	163.4	5.6	8	164.5	165.1	7.5
1984 Dec	165.3	163.5	6.6	7 1/2	170.0	169.5	8.2	8 1/2	164.9	164.7	5.7	8	168.4	165.9	7.0
1985 Jan	163.4	165.5	7.0	7 1/2	170.5	171.7	9.4	8 1/2	165.9	167.1	7.1	8 1/4	165.0	166.7	6.9
1985 Feb	164.6	166.5	7.0	7 1/2	170.6	172.0	8.4	8 1/2	166.3	167.6	6.2	8 1/4	166.3	166.9	7.5
1985 Mar	168.1	168.3	9.0	7 1/2	173.9	173.8	9.2	8 3/4	171.7	171.0	11.3	8 1/4	168.2	168.6	7.4
1985 Apr	169.4	170.6	9.5	7 1/2	176.0	177.6	11.3	8 3/4	174.3	175.5	13.6	8 1/4	168.8	170.0	7.0
1985 May	169.4	169.7	8.8	7 1/2	175.6	174.4	9.3	9	174.2	173.2	12.0	8 1/2	169.2	169.6	6.9
1985 Jun	171.9	170.2	9.1	7 1/2	179.1	176.2	9.4	9	178.1	175.6	12.5	8 1/2	169.9	170.1	7.0
1985 Jul	173.7	172.2	8.8	7 1/2	180.2	178.3	9.5	9	179.9	177.8	12.8	8 3/4	172.0	170.1	6.1
1985 Aug	173.4	173.1	8.9	7 1/2	177.0	178.1	8.8	9	176.6	177.8	12.0	8 3/4	173.9	173.1	7.0
1985 Sep	176.1	176.4	10.1	7 3/4	179.8	181.5	9.3	9	179.8	181.7	12.6	8 3/4	175.8	176.0	8.4
1985 Oct	173.9	174.3	6.0	7 1/2	179.7	180.9	7.5	8 3/4	179.3	180.8	10.5	8 3/4	172.4	172.4	2.2
1985 Nov	176.8	175.9	8.6	7 1/2	184.0	182.9	8.8	8 3/4	183.5	182.4	11.6	8 3/4	174.8	175.6	6.4
1985 Dec	180.0	178.1	8.9	7 1/2	185.3	184.7	9.0	8 3/4	184.4	184.2	11.8	8 3/4	180.1	177.4	6.9
1986 Jan	176.9	179.1	8.2	7 1/2	184.1	185.5	8.0	8 1/2	184.1	185.5	11.0	8 3/4	175.0	176.7	6.0
1986 Feb	177.9	180.0	8.1	7 1/2	184.5	186.0	8.1	8 1/4	184.5	185.9	10.9	8 1/2	176.5	177.0	6.1
1986 Mar	182.4	182.6	8.5	7 1/2	187.0	186.9	7.5	8	186.8	186.0	8.8	8 1/4	182.7	183.0	8.5
1986 Apr	184.0	185.3	8.6	7 1/2	189.3	191.1	7.6	7 3/4	188.6	189.9	8.2	8 1/4	184.4	185.7	9.2
1986 May	182.3	182.6	7.6	7 1/2	188.5	187.1	7.3	7 3/4	187.7	186.6	7.7	8 1/4	181.8	182.2	7.4
1986 Jun	185.7	183.9	8.0	7 1/2	192.9	189.8	7.7	7 3/4	191.6	188.8	7.5	8	184.5	184.8	8.6
1986 Jul	187.9	186.3	8.2	7 1/2	192.5	190.5	6.8	7 3/4	192.2	189.9	6.8	8	188.0	186.0	9.3
1986 Aug	187.2	187.0	8.0	7 1/2	190.8	191.9	7.7	7 3/4	190.9	192.1	8.0	7 3/4	188.0	187.3	8.3
1986 Sep	186.8	187.1	6.1	7 1/2	192.1	194.0	6.9	7 3/4	191.9	193.9	6.7	7 3/4	185.7	186.0	5.7
1986 Oct	188.3	188.7	8.3	7 1/2	193.9	195.2	7.9	7 3/4	193.6	195.2	8.0	7 3/4	187.4	187.4	8.7
1986 Nov	191.2	190.2	8.1	7 3/4	198.4	197.1	7.8	7 3/4	197.8	196.6	7.8	8	189.6	190.5	8.5
1986 Dec	193.4	191.3	7.4	7 3/4	200.6	200.0	8.3	8	199.7	199.6	8.4	8	192.1	189.2	6.7
1987 [Jan]	190.4	192.8	7.6	7 1/2	198.6	200.1	7.9	7 3/4	198.5	200.0	7.8	7 3/4	188.4	190.2	7.6

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

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

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	107.3
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	125.0	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.9	120.2
1982	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.8
1983	157.5	134.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1984	169.6	67.7	162.5	170.4	167.1	159.5	164.9	156.1	167.1	149.0	160.9	151.9	160.9	154.4
1985	184.4	135.3	178.6	182.7	181.6	172.4	179.1	172.3	182.3	168.9	170.9	164.1	174.9	169.6
1986	194.6	166.8	195.6	195.4	193.4	185.7	193.2	184.3	196.9	183.6	184.4	176.2	190.1	181.9
1984 Nov	168.2	67.1	164.3	176.6	164.4	165.2	179.0	162.7	172.9	153.1	161.7	157.3	169.5	159.5
1984 Dec	163.5	68.5	165.7	170.7	170.9	167.4	179.5	163.9	176.8	151.4	163.8	157.6	171.6	158.3
1985 Jan	163.9	74.0	170.5	174.9	177.5	163.0	170.8	164.2	173.8	171.0	161.8	156.7	167.5	163.1
1985 Feb	170.3	78.2	173.1	175.9	169.7	165.5	170.4	165.5	175.6	162.3	164.6	158.7	170.0	164.2
1985 Mar	170.4	122.5	173.6	175.9	175.8	168.5	173.1	169.1	181.4	167.8	168.5	161.9	167.9	166.6
1985 April	175.4	137.9	173.5	173.8	188.0	170.0	173.8	168.9	185.3	167.2	168.1	161.6	171.9	167.0
1985 May	173.6	139.5	178.3	175.9	174.9	170.4	174.6	170.6	181.2	168.7	167.0	164.5	173.5	168.9
1985 June	188.2	148.0	177.1	182.5	175.7	175.2	178.8	173.4	183.1	168.3	183.3	164.5	176.5	172.1
1985 July	193.6	149.5	178.5	193.2	198.8	173.0	181.6	174.7	183.5	172.8	172.1	164.8	176.4	172.0
1985 Aug	203.1	150.7	177.2	184.8	176.7	172.1	180.8	171.7	181.0	166.8	167.8	163.1	173.0	168.5
1985 Sep	206.3	152.9	183.7	194.5	196.5	176.5	179.8	174.4	182.7	165.6	170.8	165.5	175.8	171.3
1985 Oct	200.5	153.6	181.7	187.1	176.7	175.6	180.4	175.5	184.5	167.2	174.4	166.5	177.0	172.5
1985 Nov	182.9	159.3	185.5	188.4	177.1	176.6	195.3	180.1	186.3	175.6	173.3	171.6	182.6	174.5
1985 Dec	184.5	157.8	190.0	184.9	192.0	182.0	190.1	179.7	189.6	173.2	178.6	169.7	186.7	174.5
1986 Jan	179.5	172.0	185.1	185.4	188.3	176.3	183.4	177.7	189.5	172.5	179.7	169.7	185.0	177.2
1986 Feb	177.9	166.4	187.3	189.7	179.9	177.0	184.2	180.8	189.7	176.5	178.2	170.6	183.3	176.7
1986 Mar	179.4	170.1	188.2	189.3	184.5	178.8	186.2	182.5	192.7	185.9	181.1	173.8	183.0	179.5
1986 April	183.2	164.7	188.1	189.5	202.6	182.5	186.1	184.1	199.5	178.0	179.8	172.1	187.3	177.2
1986 May	186.0	159.6	199.7	191.1	185.9	183.3	189.4	182.3	193.6	182.2	178.6	175.8	188.7	180.0
1986 Jun	193.2	159.4	195.4	191.5	191.5	191.5	192.8	184.1	199.7	190.6	184.7	176.2	192.9	184.1
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 Sep	218.0	168.8	197.3	198.1	189.7	190.5	193.1	183.9	196.6	183.2	183.9	177.4	191.1	182.8
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]		174.6	204.1	207.8	205.4	190.3	198.0	188.6	204.7	190.1	193.2	181.3	201.1	188.6

* England and Wales only.
 † Excluding sea transport.
 ‡ Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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	111.4
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	125.8
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	137.6
145.2	139.9	156.6	144.0	148.0	143.6	137.9	144.3	157.5	149.5	163.6	156.0	149.2	149.2
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	158.3
168.4	161.0	184.8	169.7	169.5	165.2	157.2	166.2	184.8	169.0	178.3	182.3	171.7	171.7
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	185.3
159.0	154.7	177.4	165.4	161.0	157.6	149.4	160.5	173.0	162.5	173.4	175.3	162.8	162.8
161.5	149.6	173.7	163.3	165.6	161.9	162.8	161.3	192.5	161.3	174.0	184.3	165.3	165.3
162.3	160.6	174.1	163.9	158.1	159.6	153.0	158.9	174.6	164.2	170.9	182.4	163.4	163.4
163.9	156.2	175.0	164.2	162.1	159.7	149.5	159.0	174.3	169.1	173.7	178.0	164.6	164.6
167.0	154.3	179.5	165.9	169.4	161.6	151.3	162.3	190.4	166.4	172.4	179.5	168.1	168.1
166.9	158.7	182.9	167.0	167.6	167.3	152.8	164.6	178.0	165.4	173.0	178.6	169.4	169.4
167.3	153.6	183.8	169.9	165.3	164.1	156.3	164.6	185.1	165.2	174.7	177.9	169.4	169.4
171.3	158.4	188.3	171.3	171.7	165.1	156.2	164.3	184.9	170.9	173.4	172.7	171.9	171.9
168.3	161.7	187.1	171.0	171.6	165.8	156.8	168.2	187.1	167.6	179.7	177.2	173.7	173.7
166.9	171.7	185.9	170.2	167.1	164.1	158.8	170.1	181.0	167.4	190.1	181.5	173.4	173.4
169.6	165.2	189.5	169.7	174.0	167.1	160.2	167.0	182.8	172.8	190.2	196.4	176.1	176.1
169.0	166.5	188.6	171.6	172.6	164.9	159.9	166.3	183.3	172.2	180.0	185.5	173.9	173.9
171.6	165.8	192.5	175.7	176.4	167.7	159.6	177.5	185.5	173.1	177.3	186.4	176.8	176.8
177.1	159.4	190.8	176.1	178.4	175.0	171.0	171.3	210.0	173.7	183.6	191.8	180.0	180.0
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	176.9
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	177.9
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	182.4
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	184.0
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	182.3
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	185.7
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	187.9
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	187.2
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	186.8
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	188.3
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	191.2
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	193.4
187.4	185.0	205.9	190.8	186.8	182.8	172.0	177.2	210.3	184.2	196.0	206.3	190.4	190.4

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)		
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
April of each year											
FULL-TIME MEN†											
Manual occupations											
1980	111.2	115.2	45.0	255.5	250.0	108.6	111.7	45.4	245.8	240.5	
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	
1986	178.4	183.4	44.5	411.6	398.5	170.9	174.4	44.5	392.6	380.8	
Non-manual occupations											
1980	143.6	144.8	39.4	362.3	362.0	140.4	141.3	38.7	360.8	361.3	
1981	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.5	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	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3	
1984	193.2	194.6	39.1	491.6	491.0	193.7	194.9	38.4	503.4	502.9	
1985	191.4	192.9	39.1	487.3	486.6	190.6	191.8	38.4	494.8	494.2	
1986	211.7	213.5	39.3	537.8	537.1	207.3	209.0	38.5	537.4	536.4	
1986	230.7	232.0	39.3	582.0	580.7	223.5	225.0	38.6	574.7	573.2	
1986	254.4	255.7	39.3	641.0	640.0	243.4	244.9	38.6	627.3	625.8	
All occupations											
1980	120.3	124.3	43.4	284.1	281.8	121.5	124.5	42.7	288.2	287.6	
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2	
1982*	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6	
1983†	147.9	151.8	42.3	354.2	351.4	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6	
1984	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1	398.0	
1985	156.4	161.2	42.2	378.1	375.0	161.4	164.7	41.4	392.6	391.2	
1986	171.2	176.8	42.8	409.9	406.2	174.3	178.8	41.7	423.0	421.4	
1986	187.2	192.6	42.9	444.3	438.6	187.9	192.4	41.9	452.5	449.9	
1986	202.3	207.8	42.9	479.1	474.0	203.4	207.5	41.8	488.9	486.6	
FULL-TIME WOMEN†											
Manual occupations											
1980	66.4	69.5	39.8	174.5	172.8	65.9	68.0	39.6	172.1	170.4	
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	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7	
1984	86.7	90.3	39.7	227.3	224.9	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3	222.0	
1985	86.7	90.4	39.7	227.7	225.3	85.3	88.1	39.3	224.9	222.6	
1986	91.9	96.0	39.9	240.9	238.1	90.8	93.5	39.4	238.0	235.1	
1986	100.1	104.5	40.0	261.7	257.3	98.2	101.3	39.5	256.9	252.9	
1986	107.0	111.6	40.0	278.9	274.6	104.5	107.5	39.5	273.0	269.2	
Non-manual occupations											
1980	76.7	77.1	37.3	205.8	204.9	82.0	82.7	36.7	221.2	220.7	
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	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2	
1984	105.5	106.2	37.2	283.3	281.9	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0	309.0	
1985	106.2	107.0	37.2	285.4	284.0	115.1	116.1	36.5	312.9	311.9	
1986	115.8	117.2	37.4	310.8	308.7	123.0	124.3	36.5	334.3	333.1	
1986	125.5	126.8	37.4	336.5	334.7	132.4	133.8	36.6	359.1	357.6	
1986	135.8	136.7	37.4	363.2	361.2	144.3	145.7	36.7	390.6	388.8	
All occupations											
1980	70.3	72.8	38.7	187.3	186.1	77.3	78.8	37.5	207.0	206.4	
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	97.1	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1	
1983†	86.8	89.4	38.5	231.4	229.7	97.1	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1	
1984	94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250.1	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5	287.5	
1985	94.7	97.9	38.6	252.7	251.0	106.9	109.5	37.2	290.6	289.5	
1986	101.7	105.5	38.8	270.9	268.8	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1	
1986	110.6	114.7	38.8	294.4	291.5	123.9	126.4	37.3	334.0	332.4	
1986	119.2	123.2	38.8	316.1	313.3	134.7	137.2	37.3	362.5	360.7	
FULL-TIME ADULTS											
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over											
All occupations											
1980	108.4	112.4	42.3	263.3	259.8	107.7	110.2	41.1	264.8	262.8	
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303.2	
1982*	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1	
1983†	133.3	137.2	41.4	327.2	323.1	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1	
1983	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1	362.5	
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over											
All occupations											
1980	106.9	110.9	42.3	259.8	256.2	106.3	108.7	41.1	261.1	259.0	
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4	
1982*	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7	
1983†	131.2	135.2	41.4	322.3	318.2	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7	
1983	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356.8	
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates											
1983	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0	
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	380.6	375.4	155.8	159.3	40.3	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	

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

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

Labour costs	1975	Manu-	Mining and	Construction	Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	Index of production industries§§	Whole economy	Pence per hour	
		facturing	quarrying						
	1978	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	166.76	..	..
	1981	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 *	1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	..	..
Wages and salaries	1981	82.1	73.3	85.0	75.8	81.6	..	..
	1984	84.0	..	86.0	77.7	..	..	..
	1985	84.7	..	86.6	78.6	..	..	..
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1978	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	..	..
	1981	10.0	8.7	7.8	11.5	9.7	..	..
	1984	10.5	..	8.0	11.5	..	..	..
	1985	10.6	..	8.0	11.5	..	..	..
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	..	..
	1981	9.0	7.0	9.9	7.0	8.9	..	..
	1984	7.4	..	7.7	5.5	..	..	..
	1985	6.7	..	7.2	5.1	..	..	..
Private social welfare payments	1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	..	..
	1981	5.2	10.1	2.8	13.1	5.6	..	..
	1984	5.3	..	4.1	12.1	..	..	..
	1985	5.3	..	4.1	12.2	..	..	..
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1978	2.3	7.7	1.9	2.6	2.6	..	..
	1981	3.7	9.6	2.3	4.1	3.9	..	..
	1984	3.3	..	2.2	4.7	..	..	..
	1985	3.3	..	2.1	4.1	..	..	..
SIC 1980		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Construction industries††	Whole economy		
Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier				% change over a year earlier		
1980 = 100									
	1979	81.8	17.9	78.4	82.3	80.8	82.0	81.7	14.4
	1980	100.0	22.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.4
	1981	109.0	9.0	106.5	107.2	118.7	108.9	110.1	10.1
	1982	114.2	4.8	106.8	110.7	121.7	112.4	115.6	5.0
	1983	114.4	0.2	10					

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	100.0	100
1981	113.3	106.2	110	112	109.5	112.3	105	127	116	123.1	105.6	103	110	122.6	110.5	105.1	110
1982	126.0	112.7	117	125	120.4	131.9	110	170	133	144.1	110.7	110	121	142.0	119.2	111.6	117
1983	137.4	117.8	122	130	128.3	146.7	114	203	143	172.3	115.0	113	132	163.4	128.6	119.2	121
1984	149.3	123.7	128	136	134.4	158 R	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	..	..	..	..	..	174.0	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	134
Quarterly averages																	
1985 Q4	167.7	133.3	137	144	143.9	169.2	124	324	181	218.4	126.2	121	158 R	205.1	153.7	..	133 R
1986 Q1	170.7	135.4	137	145	143.8	170.9	124	336	183 R	219.3	128.5	121	160 R	227.1	160.8 R	..	134 R
Q2	173.6	138.1	136 R	145	147.7	172.7	125	341	187	221.9	128.7	121	166 R	217.0	162.8 R	..	133
Q3	176.2	136.8	137	145	148.3	174.3	128	..	..	224.0	127.7	122	173	..	161.9	..	134
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	175.7	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	135
1986 June	174.0	136.8	136 R	145	147.7	..	..	..	187	223.1	130.5	121	..	..	161.9	..	133
Jul	174.7	138.7	..	145	158 R	174.3	128	..	..	223.7	125.3	122	..	..	161.2 R	..	134
Aug	176.0	133.1	..	144 R	146.4	..	..	..	..	223.9	128.8	122	..	..	161.9 R	..	133
Sep	177.9	138.7	137	146	147.8	..	..	..	..	224.5	128.8	122	..	..	162.6	..	134
Oct	179.0	140.0	..	147	149.1	175.7	..	..	..	224.8	128.7	122	..	..	163.5	..	134
Nov	180.7	..	..	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.3	122	..	..	165.4	..	134
Dec	183.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	136
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	..	9	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	7	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19	12	20	4	3	9	..	8	7	4
1984	9	5	5	5	5	8	3	26	10	11	4	1	11	12	10	8	4 R
1985	9	6	4 R	4	5	7	3	20	7	11	4	5 R	8	10	8	..	4
1986	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Quarterly averages																	
1985 Q4	8	6	3 R	4	5	6	5	19	7	11	4	4	7	15	6	..	3
1986 Q1	8	5	6 R	4	5	5	4	16	6	6	4	2	8	16	8 R	..	2
Q2	7	5	4 R	3	5	5	2	12	7	5	2	1	9	8	7 R	..	2
Q3	7	..	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	4	..	1	12	..	7	..	2
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Monthly																	
1986 June	8	7	4 R	3	4	..	..	..	7	5	2	1 R	..	..	4	..	3
Jul	7	5	..	3	4	4	4	..	..	5	3	1 R	..	..	4	..	2
Aug	8	3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	1 R	..	..	7 R	..	2
Sep	7	6	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	8	..	2
Oct	8	3	..	2	4	4	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	8	..	2
Nov	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	8	..	2
Dec	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

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.

General index of retail prices

General notes

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.

Calculations

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

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

For example: take the index for February 1987 (100.4) and multiply it by the January index (394.5), then divide by the February 1986 index (381.1). Subtract 100 from the result which gives 3.9 as the percentage change in the index over the 12 months to February.

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

The index for February 1987, if translated to the old reference date (January 1974=100) would be 396.1.

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

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

6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All Items			All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1986 Feb	381.1	0.4	1.2	5.1	383.3	0.4	0.9
Mar	381.6	0.1	1.4	4.2	383.4	0.0	1.0
Apr	385.3	1.0	2.2	3.0	387.0	0.9	1.8
May	386.0	0.2	2.0	2.8	387.3	0.1	1.6
June	385.8	-0.1	1.8	2.5	387.0	-0.1	1.5
July	384.7	-0.3	1.3	2.4	386.8	-0.1	1.3
Aug	385.9	0.3	1.3	2.4	387.9	0.3	1.2
Sept	387.8	0.5	1.6	3.0	390.0	0.5	1.7
Oct	388.4	0.2	0.8	3.0	390.9	0.2	1.8
Nov	391.7	0.8	1.5	3.5	394.3	0.9	1.0
Dec	393.0	0.3	1.9	3.7	395.3	0.3	2.1
1987 Jan	394.5	0.4	2.5	3.9	396.4	0.3	2.5
Feb	100.4	0.4	2.6	3.9	100.3	0.3	2.5

The rise in the index between January and February was mainly the result of higher prices for petrol, fresh vegetables cars and car maintenance.
Food: Prices for many seasonal foods, in particular those for fresh vegetables, increased in February. The index for seasonal foods increased by a little over three per cent and that for food as a whole increased by around three quarters of one per cent.
Catering: The group index increased by nearly a half of one per cent.
Alcoholic drink: Price increases for beer, wines and spirits resulted in an increase of a little under one half of one per cent in the group index.
Housing: The index for this group increased by a little under one half of one per cent. There

were increases in owner occupiers' mortgage interest payments.
Household goods: Many items of furniture and furnishings increased in price following the end of the winter sales. The group index increased by nearly one half of one per cent.
Clothing and footwear: The group index increased by a little under one half of one per cent with many items of clothing rising in price following the end of winter sales.
Personal goods and services: Chemists goods rose in price in February. The group index increased by a little under one half of one per cent.
Motoring expenditure: The price of petrol, cars and car maintenance were all higher in February and the index for the group increased by about one per cent.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for January 13*

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
		All items	100.4		0.4	3.9	100.3	0.3	2.5
Food and catering	100.6	0.6	4.3	100.3	0.3	2.5
Alcohol and tobacco	100.2	0.2	5.7	100.3	0.3	2.5
Housing and household expenditure	100.3	0.3	4.6	100.3	0.3	2.5
Personal expenditure	100.3	0.3	3.0	100.3	0.3	2.5
Travel and leisure	100.6	0.6	2.2	100.3	0.3	2.5
All items excluding seasonal food	100.3	0.3	3.7	100.3	0.3	2.5
All items excluding food	100.4	0.4	4.0	100.3	0.3	2.5
Seasonal food	103.2	3.2	9.2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Non seasonal food	100.2	0.2	2.8	100.3	0.3	2.5
All items excluding housing	100.4	0.4	3.1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Nationalised industries†	100.0	0.0	2.6	100.3	0.3	2.5
Consumer durables‡	100.3	0.3	0.9	100.3	0.3	2.5
Food	100.7	0.7	3.8	100.3	0.3	2.5
Bread	99.9	3	3	100.3	0.3	2.5
Cereals	101.0	5	3	100.3	0.3	2.5
Biscuits and cakes	99.9	3	3	100.3	0.3	2.5
Beef	99.5	0	0	100.3	0.3	2.5
Lamb	99.3	4	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
of which home-killed lamb	98.3	1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Pork	97.7	-1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Bacon	99.1	1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Poultry	102.1	2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Other meat	100.4	2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Fish	100.2	4	10	100.3	0.3	2.5
of which fresh fish	98.4	9	9	100.3	0.3	2.5
Butter	99.5	1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Oils and fats	100.5	-10	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Cheese	99.9	2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Eggs	100.1	-1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Milk	100.3	5	5	100.3	0.3	2.5
Milk products	100.4	1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Tea	100.3	-2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Coffee and other hot drinks	99.5	11	11	100.3	0.3	2.5
Soft drinks	100.9	-1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Sugar and preserves	100.4	2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Sweets and chocolates	100.1	4	4	100.3	0.3	2.5
Potatoes	103.3	25	25	100.3	0.3	2.5
of which unprocessed potatoes	105.8	41	41	100.3	0.3	2.5
Vegetables	105.5	5	5	100.3	0.3	2.5
of which fresh vegetables	107.7	7	7	100.3	0.3	2.5
Fruit	101.8	3	3	100.3	0.3	2.5
of which fresh fruit	101.9	4	4	100.3	0.3	2.5
Other goods	100.2	3	3	100.3	0.3	2.5
Catering	100.4	0.4	6.5	100.3	0.3	2.5
Restaurant meals	100.5	7	7	100.3	0.3	2.5
Canteen meals	100.6	5	5	100.3	0.3	2.5
Take-away meals and snacks	100.4	6	6	100.3	0.3	2.5
Alcoholic Drink	100.3	0.3	3.8	100.3	0.3	2.5
Beer	100.3	5	5	100.3	0.3	2.5
—on sales	100.2	5	5	100.3	0.3	2.5
—off sales	100.9	3	3	100.3	0.3	2.5
Wine and spirits	100.4	3	3	100.3	0.3	2.5
—on sales	100.2	4	4	100.3	0.3	2.5
—off sales	100.5	2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Tobacco	99.9	-0.1	9.5	100.3	0.3	2.5
Cigarettes	99.9	10	10	100.3	0.3	2.5
Other tobacco	100.1	6	6	100.3	0.3	2.5
Housing	100.3	0.3	8.2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Rent	100.2	6	6	100.3	0.3	2.5
Mortgage interest payments	100.9	9	9	100.3	0.3	2.5
Rates	100.0	14	14	100.3	0.3	2.5
Water and other charges	100.0	8	8	100.3	0.3	2.5
Repairs and maintenance charges	100.0	2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Do-it-yourself materials	100.2	2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Fuel and light	100.0	0.0	-0.2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Coal and solid fuels	100.1	0	0	100.3	0.3	2.5
Electricity	100.0	0	0	100.3	0.3	2.5
Gas	100.0	1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Oil and other fuel	99.6	-18	-18	100.3	0.3	2.5
Household goods	100.4	0.4	1.3	100.3	0.3	2.5
Furniture	100.7	2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Furnishings	100.8	1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Electrical appliances	100.4	1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Other household equipment	100.8	3	3	100.3	0.3	2.5
Household consumables	100.0	0	0	100.3	0.3	2.5
Pet care	99.9	—	—	100.3	0.3	2.5
Household services	100.1	0.1	3.5	100.3	0.3	2.5
Postal charges	100.0	6	6	100.3	0.3	2.5
Telephone charges	100.2	2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Domestic services	100.1	—	—	100.3	0.3	2.5
Fees and subscriptions	100.1	—	—	100.3	0.3	2.5
Clothing and footwear	100.3	0.3	2.6	100.3	0.3	2.5
Men's outerwear	100.7	2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Women's outerwear	99.8	1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Children's outerwear	100.1	3	3	100.3	0.3	2.5
Other clothing	100.5	4	4	100.3	0.3	2.5
Footwear	100.5	3	3	100.3	0.3	2.5
Personal goods and services	100.3	0.3	3.9	100.3	0.3	2.5
Personal articles	100.0	0	0	100.3	0.3	2.5
Chemists' goods	100.6	4	4	100.3	0.3	2.5
Personal services	100.2	6	6	100.3	0.3	2.5
Motoring expenditure	101.0	1.0	2.7	100.3	0.3	2.5
Purchase of motor vehicles	100.6	7	7	100.3	0.3	2.5
Maintenance of motor vehicles	101.4	5	5	100.3	0.3	2.5
Petrol and oil	102.0	-6	-6	100.3	0.3	2.5
Vehicle tax and insurance	100.0	10	10	100.3	0.3	2.5
Fares and other travel costs	99.8	-0.2	5.9	100.3	0.3	2.5
Rail fares	100.0	5	5	100.3	0.3	2.5
Bus and coach fares	100.0	8	8	100.3	0.3	2.5
Other travel costs	99.5	—	—	100.3	0.3	2.5
Leisure goods	100.2	0.2	-0.6	100.3	0.3	2.5
Audio and visual equipment	99.4	-10	-10	100.3	0.3	2.5
Records and tapes	100.1	2	2	100.3	0.3	2.5
Toys, photographic and sports goods	100.0	1	1	100.3	0.3	2.5
Books and newspapers	100.8	4	4	100.3	0.3	2.5
Gardening products	100.5	0	0	100.3	0.3	2.5
Leisure services	100.1	0.1	3.4	100.3	0.3	2.5
Television licences and rentals	100.5	0	0	100.3	0.3	2.5
Entertainment and other recreation	99.9	8	8	100.3	0.3	2.5

Footnotes
1 See general notes on page S51.
2 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.
3 The structure of the published components of the index has been recast. Where there is no change in the definition of a component, the percentage change over 12 months has been calculated in relation to previously published indices. [See page S51]. In other cases, the 12-month change shown is derived in relation to a reworked index for February 1986 for the coverage of the new definition. For a few cases comparable figures cannot be compiled prior to February.

6.3 RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on February 10 for a number of important items derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.
It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for

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 10, 1987

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
FOOD ITEMS				Flour			
Beef: home-killed				Self-raising, per 1½kg	267	46	42-54
Sirloin (without bone)	277	298	236-360	Butter			
Silverside (without bone)*	337	211	189-245	Home-produced, per 250g	290	51	48-59
Best beef mince	352	121	98-152	New Zealand, per 250g	276	50	48-53
Fore ribs (with bone)	225	147	100-182	Danish, per 250g	275	56	54-62
Brisket (without bone)	291	158	136-184	Margarine			
Rump steak	326	284	228-329	Soft 500g tub	159	32	25-49
Stewing steak	286	146	134-176	Low fat spread 250g	206	38	30-42
Lamb: home-killed				Lard, per 250g	309	16	13-22
Loin (with bone)	289	207	160-268	Cheese			
Shoulder (with bone)	271	105	89-130	Cheddar type	210	124	99-149
Leg (with bone)	266	171	151-198	Eggs			
Lamb: imported				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	234	103	89-114
Loin (with bone)	174	157	135-170	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	203	91	78-98
Shoulder (with bone)	176	88	78-99	Milk			
Leg (with bone)	167	151	139-168	Pasteurised, per pint	316	25	21-25
Pork: home-killed				Skimmed per pint	262	24	19-27
Leg (foot off)	299	104	72-148	Tea			
Belly*	270	83	68-94	Loose, per 125g	203	40	30-49
Loin (with bone)	293	146	125-160	Tea bags, per 125g	322	96	86-110
Fillet (without bone)	262	184	130-260	Coffee			
Bacon</							

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			
1974	Annual averages	108.5	109.3	108.8	108.4	106.1	103.0	106.9	108.2	109.7	
1975		134.8	135.3	135.1	147.5	133.3	129.8	134.3	132.4	135.2	
1976		157.1	156.4	156.5	185.4	159.9	177.7	156.8	157.3	159.3	
1977		182.0	179.7	181.5	208.1	190.3	197.0	189.1	185.7	183.4	
1978		197.1	195.2	197.8	227.3	203.8	180.1	208.4	207.8	196.0	
1979		223.5	222.2	224.1	246.7	228.3	211.1	231.7	239.9	217.1	
1980		263.7	265.9	265.3	307.9	255.9	224.5	262.0	290.0	261.8	
1981		295.0	299.8	296.9	368.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	318.0	306.1	
1982		320.4	326.2	322.0	440.9	299.3	276.9	303.5	341.7	341.0	
1983		335.1	342.4	337.1	440.9	308.8	282.8	313.8	364.0	366.5	
1984		351.8	358.9	353.1	454.9	326.1	319.0	327.8	390.8	387.7	
1985		373.2	383.2	375.4	478.9	336.3	314.1	340.9	413.3	412.1	
1986		385.9	396.4	387.9	496.6	347.3	336.0	350.0	439.5	430.6	
1975 Jan 14	119.9	120.4	120.5	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	118.7	118.2		
1976 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147.6	172.8	148.3	158.6	146.6	146.2	149.0		
1977 Jan 18	172.4	169.3	170.9	198.7	183.1	214.8	177.1	172.3	173.7		
1978 Jan 17	189.5	187.6	190.2	220.1	196.1	173.9	200.4	199.5	188.9		
1979 Jan 16	207.2	204.3	207.3	234.5	217.5	207.6	219.5	218.7	198.9		
1980 Jan 15	245.3	245.5	246.2	274.7	244.8	223.6	248.9	267.8	241.4		
1981 Jan 13	277.3	280.3	279.3	348.9	266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7		
1982 Jan 12	310.6	314.6	311.5	387.0	296.1	287.6	297.5	329.7	321.8		
1983 Jan 11	325.9	332.6	328.5	441.4	301.8	256.8	310.3	353.7	353.7		
1984 Jan 10	342.6	348.9	343.5	445.8	319.8	321.3	319.8	378.5	376.1		
1985 Jan 15	359.8	367.8	361.8	465.9	330.6	306.9	335.6	401.8	397.9		
1986 Jan 14	379.7	390.2	381.9	489.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	426.7	423.8		
Feb 11	381.1	391.4	383.3	489.5	343.6	328.2	346.9	428.9	425.9		
Mar 11	381.6	391.5	383.4	489.5	345.2	337.5	347.3	429.9	426.5		
Apr 15	385.3	395.6	387.0	497.8	347.4	343.7	348.7	434.3	427.6		
May 13	386.0	395.8	387.3	495.9	349.4	356.8	349.4	436.2	428.8		
June 10	385.8	395.3	387.0	496.8	351.4	361.8	350.3	439.3	429.4		
July 15	384.7	394.9	386.8	498.3	347.4	332.2	350.7	440.4	431.0		
Aug 12	385.9	396.1	387.9	499.8	348.6	336.5	351.4	442.6	432.5		
Sept 16	387.8	398.5	390.0	500.5	348.3	331.7	351.8	445.3	434.6		
Oct 14	388.4	399.6	390.9	500.4	347.6	324.9	352.2	447.8	436.6		
Nov 11	391.7	403.7	394.3	500.7	347.5	322.8	352.4	449.5	436.0		
Dec 9	393.0	404.7	395.3	499.7	349.8	333.3	353.4	452.9	434.6		
1987 Jan 13	394.5	405.6	396.4	502.1	354.0	347.3	355.9	454.8	440.7		
January 13, 1987 = 100				All items except housing	Consumer durables			Catering			
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
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
Feb 10	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.0	100.3	100.7	103.2	100.2	100.4	100.3

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM											
Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Annual averages			
115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.2	111.0	106.8	1974			
147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	138.6	143.9	135.5	1975			
171.3	143.2	182.4	144.2	139.4	161.3	166.0	159.5	1976			
209.7	161.8	211.3	166.8	157.4	188.3	190.3	173.3	1977			
226.2	173.4	227.5	182.1	171.0	206.7	207.2	192.0	1978			
247.6	208.9	250.5	201.9	187.2	236.4	243.1	213.9	1979			
290.1	269.5	313.2	226.3	205.4	276.9	288.7	262.7	1980			
358.2	318.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	300.7	322.6	300.8	1981			
413.3	359.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	325.8	343.5	331.6	1982			
440.9	387.1	485.4	250.4	214.8	345.6	366.3	342.9	1983			
489.0	400.7	478.8	256.7	214.6	364.7	374.7	357.3	1984			
532.5	452.3	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.2	392.5	381.3	1985			
584.9	478.1	506.0	266.7	229.2	409.2	390.1	400.5	1986			
124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118.6	125.2	130.3	115.8	Jan 14 1975			
162.6	134.8	168.7	140.8	131.5	152.3	157.0	154.0	Jan 13 1976			
193.2	154.1	198.8	157.0	148.5	175.2	178.9	166.8	Jan 18 1977			
222.8	164.3	219.9	175.2	163.6	198.8	198.7	186.6	Jan 17 1978			
231.5	190.3	233.1	187.3	176.1	216.4	218.5	202.0	Jan 16 1979			
269.7	237.4	277.1	216.1	197.1	258.8	268.4	246.9	Jan 15 1980			
296.6	285.0	355.7	231.0	207.5	293.4	299.5	289.2	Jan 13 1981			
392.1	350.0	401.9	239.5	207.1	312.5	330.5	325.6	Jan 12 1982			
426.2	348.1	467.0	245.8	210.9	337.4	353.9	337.6	Jan 11 1983			
450.8	382.6	489.3	252.3	210.4	353.3	370.8	350.6	Jan 10 1984			
505.1	416.4	487.5	257.7	217.4	378.4	379.6	369.7	Jan 15 1985			
545.7	463.7	507.0	265.2	225.2	402.9	393.1	393.1	Jan 14 1986			
549.9	465.7	507.0	267.8	225.7	406.1	391.2	394.1	Feb 11			
553.2	467.5	507.0	268.8	227.9	405.8	386.8	394.7	Mar 11			
580.8	483.5	506.8	267.6	227.4	408.7	386.3	399.1	Apr 15			
594.4	482.7	504.2	289.3	227.8	408.5	383.6	400.5	May 13			
597.3	471.6	504.8	268.7	227.5	409.3	387.9	401.2	June 10			
597.1	472.6	505.0	265.5	226.8	408.2	386.7	401.5	July 15			
597.5	475.2	505.8	254.2	229.7	410.1	387.0	402.0	Aug 12			
598.3	477.3	506.7	263.7	231.5	411.6	393.2	403.2	Sept 16			
599.9	478.4	506.4	264.7	233.0	412.5	393.2	404.0	Oct 14			
502.2	497.4	506.1	276.3	234.0	413.0	395.3	406.2	Nov 11			
603.1	501.1	505.3	267.9	234.2	414.0	396.3	406.7	Dec 9			
602.9	502.4	506.1	265.6	230.8	413.0	399.7	408.8	Jan 13 1987			
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987 weights
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Jan 13 1987
99.9	100.3	100.0	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.0	99.8	100.2	100.1	Feb 10

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

PER CENT

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services			
1974 Jan 15	12	20	21	2	0	10	6	10	13	7	10	12			
1975 Jan 14	20	18	19	18	24	10	25	18	19	25	30	16			
1976 Jan 13	23	25	23	26	31	22	35	19	11	22	20	33			
1977 Jan 13	17	23	18	17	19	14	18	12	13	16	14	8			
1978 Jan 17	10	7	16	9	15	7	11	12	10	13	11	12			
1979 Jan 16	9	11	10	5	4	16	6	7	8	9	10	8			
1980 Jan 15	18	13	22	21	17	25	19	15	12	20	23	22			
1981 Jan 13	13	9	15	15	10	20	28	7	5	13	12	17			
1982 Jan 12	12	11	7	16	32	23	13	4	0	7	10	13			
1983 Jan 11	5	2	7	10	9	-1	16	3	2	8	7	4			
1984 Jan 10	5	6	7	6	6	10	1	3	0	5	5	4			
1985 Jan 15	5	3	6	6	13	9	4	2	3	7	2	5			
1986 Jan 14	6	3	6	7	7	11	4	3	4	6	4	6			
Feb 11	5	3	6	7	7	9	4	3	4	6	2	7			
Mar 11	4	3	6	6	8	8	3	3	3	5	0	6			
Apr 15	3	3	6	4	9	5	2	2	3	5	-2	5			
May 13	3	3	6	4	9	5	1	2	3	4	-4	4			
June 10	2	3	6	4	11	2	1	2	3	4	-2	5			
July 15	2	3	6	5	11	2	1	1	2	4	-3	5			
Aug 12	2	4	6	4	11	2	1	0	3	4	-2	5			
Sept 16	3	4	6	4	11	4	0	-1	2	4	-1	5			
Oct 14	3	4	6	3	11	5	0	-1	2	4	0	5			
Nov 11	4	3	6	3	11	8	0	0	2	3	0	5			
Dec 9	4	3	7	3	11	8	0	0	3	4	1	4			
1987 Jan 13	4	4	7	4	10	8	0	0	2	3	2	4			
			Catering					Household goods	Household services	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services	
1987 Feb 10	4	4	6	4	10	8	0	1	4	3	4	3	6	-1	3

Notes: See page S51.

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
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

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

6.7 RETAIL PRICES

Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336.3
1983	336.2	300.7	366.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358.2
1984	352.9	320.2	386.6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	438.3	417.3	321.3	384.3
1985	370.1	330.7	410.2	533.3	502.4	274.3	223.4	458.6	451.6	343.1	406.8
1986	382.0	340.1	428.4	587.2	510.4	281.3	231.0	472.1	468.4	357.0	432.7
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	393.1	383.9	320.6	358.2
1984	350.4	315.6	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	407.0	405.8	331.1	384.3
1985	367.6	325.1	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	429.9	438.1	353.8	406.7
1986	379.2	334.6	445.3	584.4	511.3	281.2	239.5	428.5	458.0	368.4	432.9
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1982	314.3	299.3	341.0	413.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308.8	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	366.3	345.6	342.9	364.0
1984	343.9	326.1	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	374.7	364.7	357.3	390.8
1985	360.7	336.3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.5	392.2	381.3	413.3
1986	371.5	347.3	430.6	584.9	506.0	266.7	229.2	390.1	409.2	400.5	439.5

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

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	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	63.2
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	68.7
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	69.4	64.1	86.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	90	86.6	88	96.1	88.1	88.6
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	111.9	109.6	106.8	107.6	112.5	112	113.4	106.3	124.5	120.4	117.8	104.9	106.7	114	114.6	112	106.5	110.4	110.5
1982	121.5	121.8	112.6	117.0	124.6	123	126.8	111.9	150.6	141.1	137.3	107.7	113.1	127	131.1	122	112.5	117.1	119.1
1983	127.1	134.1	116.3	126.0	131.9	132	139.0	115.6	181.0	155.8	157.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.3
1984	133.4	139.4	122.9	134.0	137.6	140	149.3	118.4	214.4	169.3	174.3	112.1	120.0	146	163.6	143	119.3	126.1	131.8
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	137.7
1986	146.3	162.3	129.0	142.3	149.0	152	162.2	120.7	314.7	185.2	..	..	122.9	165	193.7	160	124.2	133.1	141.5
Quarterly averages																			
1986 Q1	144.4	157.1	129.0	142.0	146.8	148	160.3	121.3	297.3	183.3	199.0	115.1 R	123.0	160	189.4	159	124.6 R	132.6	140.5
Q2	146.3	159.7	128.7	142.2	148.0	152	161.4	121.0	310.2	185.5	200.8	115.3 R	123.3	163	191.5	160	124.4	132.3	140.9 R
Q3	146.4	163.9	129.2	142.5	149.8	153	162.4	120.4	316.5	185.8	201.9	114.6	122.1	168	195.8	160	123.8	133.3	141.6 R
Q4	148.3	168.6	129.2	142.6 R	151.3	154	163.5	120.0	335.1	186.2	..	..	123.2 R	171	198.1	162	124.4	134.0	142.8 R
Monthly																			
1986 Aug	146.3	163.9	129.3	142.3	149.9	152	162.3	120.2	312.5	185.8	201.9	114.3	122.0	167	195.3	160	123.9	133.1	141.5
Sept	147.1	..	129.4	142.8	149.9	154	162.9	120.4	324.4 R	..	202.5	114.9	122.5	169	197.4	161	124.0	133.8	142.2
Oct	147.3	..	129.3	142.7	150.7	154	163.3	120.0	332.6	..	203.4	115.0	123.2	170	198.1	162	124.1	133.9	142.5
Nov	148.5	168.6	129.0	142.6	151.5	154	163.5	119.9 R	334.9	186.2	..	114.4	123.3	171	197.7	162	124.4	134.0	142.8
Dec	149.0	..	129.2	142.7 R	151.7	154	163.7	120.1	337.8 R	..	..	..	123.1	171	198.4	162	124.6	134.2	143.0
1987 Jan	149.6	..	..	143.3	152.0	155.1	165.2	120.6	341.4	..	..	..	121.2	174	199.9	165	125.2	135.0	143.9
Feb	150.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	6.1	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	4.3	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	4.1	2.7	-0.2	23.0	3.8	..	..	0.2	7.1	8.8	3.9	0.7	2.0	2.8
Quarterly averages																			
1986 Q1	4.9	9.2	2.4	2.5	4.2	2.8	3.6	0.7	24.7	4.6	7.6	1.4	1.2	6.0	8.9	5.3	1.5	3.1	3.8
Q2	2.8	8.4	1.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	2.4	-0.2	24.5	4.4	6.1	0.8	0.4	6.5	8.5	3.9	0.9	1.6	2.5
Q3	2.6	8.9	1.7	0.8	4.2	4.1	2.1	-0.4	23.8	3.1	..	0.2	-0.4	8.4	9.4	3.9	0.6	1.7	2.5
Q4	3.4	9.8	1.3	0.7	4.3	4.1	2.1	-1.1	19.5	..	..	..	-1.8	8.9	8.6	3.8	0.2	1.3	2.1
Monthly																			
1986 Aug	2.4	8.9 R	1.7	0.8	4.3	4.3	2.0	-0.4	24.2	3.1	5.5	-0.2	-0.5	8.1	9.5	3.9	0.7	1.6	2.4
Sept	3.0	..	1.7	0.9	4.1	4.6	2.3	-0.4	22.7	..	5.3	-0.2	-0.6	8.6	9.5	4.4	0.6	1.8	2.5
Oct	3.0	..	1.6	0.8	4.4	4.5	2.2	-0.9	21.9	..	4.7	-0.6	-0.2	8.8	9.3	4.1	0.4	1.5	2.3
Nov	3.5	..	1.2	0.5	4.5	4.3	2.1	-1.2	19.8	..	..	-0.3	-0.2	8.7	8.3	3.5	-0.1	1.3	2.2
Dec	3.7	9.8	1.1	0.6	4.2	4.3	2.1	-1.1	16.9	3.2	..	..	-0.1	8.9	8.2	3.3	0.0	1.1	2.1
1987 Jan	3.9	..	..	0.9	3.9	4.8	3.0	-0.8	15.5	..	..	..	-0.3	9.5	6.0	3.5	0.6	1.4	2.3
Feb	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

7.1 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly expenditure per household				Average weekly expenditure per person				
	At current prices		At constant prices		At current prices		At constant prices		
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	
	£	£	Index (1975=100)	£	£	£	Index (1975=100)	£	
Annual averages									
1981*	125.41	13.4	105.5	0.5	45.96	12.6	108.7	0.0	
1982*	134.01	6.9	103.3	-2.1	49.73	8.2	107.8	-0.8	
1983*	142.58	6.4	103.3	—	53.65	8.0	109.3	1.4	
1984	141.03	—	—	—	53.06	—	—	—	
1985	151.92	7.7	106.4	3.0	57.96	9.2	114.3	4.5	
1985§	162.50	6.5	108.3	1.7	62.60	8.0	117.3	2.7	
Quarterly averages									
1983 Q3	141.90	—	142.5	103.9	-1.3	53.39	53.7	110.1	0.3
1983 Q4	150.36	8.9	146.2	105.2	3.8	56.89	55.2	111.7	2.0
1984 Q1	140.15	5.7	145.4	103.5	1.0	53.19	7.9	110.9	3.2
1984 Q2	156.90	13.0	154.9	109.2	7.2	60.86	15.8	118.5	9.3
1984 Q3	147.49	3.9	148.4	103.6	-0.2	55.99	4.9	111.0	0.8
1984 Q4	163.48	8.7	158.8	109.5	4.1	62.02	10.8	116.9	4.7
1985 Q1§	152.69	8.4	158.5	107.6	4.0	58.68	9.8	116.7	5.3
1985 Q2§	161.57	2.4	159.3	106.6	-2.4	62.89	2.7	115.7	-2.3
1985 Q3§	164.07	11.0	165.4	109.5	5.6	62.74	12.1	118.3	6.5
1985 Q4§	172.01	4.8	166.9	109.4	-0.1	66.18	6.2	118.6	1.5
1986 Q1	169.39	10.9	175.9	114.2	6.1	67.11	14.4	127.6	9.3
1986 Q2	175.01	8.3	172.4	111.5	4.6	70.16	11.6	124.5	7.6

Source: Family Expenditure Survey **
 * See note to table 7-2.
 ** For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see *Employment Gazette* for Dec 86 (pp. 485-492).
 § See note to table 7-2.

7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

Composition of expenditure

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Commodity or service											
		Housing*		Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Miscellaneous
		Gross	Net										
Annual averages													
1981*	125.41	19.76	7.46	27.20	6.06	3.74	9.23	9.40	9.45	18.70	13.84	0.58	
1982*	134.01	23.31	8.35	28.19	6.13	3.85	9.69	9.65	10.06	19.79	15.37	0.53	
1983*	142.58	25.34	9.22	29.56	6.91	4.21	10.00	10.26	10.81	20.96	16.09	0.58	
1984	141.03	22.43	9.22	29.56	6.91	4.21	10.00	10.26	10.81	20.96	16.09	0.58	
1985	151.92	27.41	9.42	31.43	7.25	4.37	11.10	11.57	11.89	22.77	17.41	0.64	
1985§	162.50	30.18	9.95	32.70	7.95	4.42	11.92	11.61	12.59	24.56	19.48	0.68	
Quarterly averages													
1983 Q3	141.90	26.05	8.35	29.61	6.86	4.12	9.80	9.10	10.28	22.24	18.24	0.47	
1983 Q4	150.36	26.64	8.46	31.17	7.86	4.19	13.01	12.05	13.21	21.46	14.78	0.83	
1984 Q1	140.15	26.12	10.20	30.25	6.21	4.08	8.55	11.12	10.26	21.05	15.08	0.63	
1984 Q2	156.90	29.79	10.28	31.38	6.94	4.26	11.31	10.38	10.86	22.13	22.53	0.47	
1984 Q3	147.49	26.74	8.77	31.05	7.16	4.40	9.93	10.25	11.45	23.62	16.91	0.55	
1984 Q4	163.48	27.52	8.38	33.10	8.75	4.74	14.65	15.02	15.02	24.38	15.07	0.92	
1985 Q1§	152.69	28.41	10.66	31.92	6.92	4.37	9.64	11.76	10.96	22.70	18.27	0.52	
1985 Q2§	161.57	30.72	10.77	32.10	7.87	4.28	11.70	11.50	11.50	24.03	21.14	0.49	
1985 Q3§	164.07	31.22	9.23	32.58	7.77	4.55	11.31	10.35	12.18	26.13	21.17	0.92	
1985 Q4§	172.01	30.43	9.15	34.25	9.28	4.49	15.16	13.67	15.80	25.40	17.39	0.80	
1986 Q1	169.39	32.20	11.13	33.55	7.02	4.10	10.39	14.46	12.44	25.64	21.59	0.67	
1986 Q2	175.01	31.78	11.67	34.32	7.80	4.59	12.62	12.65	12.78	24.83	25.41	0.55	
Standard error** percent													
1986 Q1	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.8	3.6	3.6	4.2	10.5	3.0	3.8	5.3	10.1	
1986 Q2	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	7.7	2.9	3.9	7.1	8.9	
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier													
1982	6.9	13.3	11.8	3.6	1.3	3.0	5.0	2.7	6.5	5.8	11.1	-18.6	
1983	6.4	7.1	10.5	4.9	12.7	9.3	3.2	6.3	7.4	5.9	4.7	8.3	
1984	7.7	7.3	2.2	6.3	4.9	3.8	10.9	12.7	10.0	8.7	8.2	11.5	
1985§	6.5	7.6	5.7	4.0	9.6	1.3	7.4	0.3	5.9	7.9	11.9	6.1	
1985 Q1§	8.4	6.3	4.5	5.5	11.4	7.1	12.7	5.4	6.8	7.8	21.2	-17.5	
1985 Q2§	2.4	-0.8	4.8	2.3	13.4	0.5	3.4	3.2	5.9	8.6	-6.2	4.3	
1985 Q3§	11.0	16.8	5.2	4.9	8.5	3.4	13.9	1.0	6.3	10.6	25.2	67.9	
1985 Q4§	4.8	8.2	9.2	3.5	6.0	-5.3	3.5	-6.0	5.2	4.2	15.4	-13.8	
1986 Q1	10.9	13.3	4.4	5.1	1.5	-6.2	7.8	23.0	13.5	13.0	18.2	34.6	
1986 Q2	8.3	3.5	8.4	6.9	-0.9	7.2	7.9	18.1	11.1	3.3	20.2	12.2	
Percentage of total expenditure													
1983	100	16.8	6.5	20.7	4.8	3.0	7.0	7.2	7.6	14.7	11.3	0.4	
1984	100	15.8	6.2	20.7	4.8	2.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	15.0	11.5	0.4	
1985§	100	16.4	6.1	20.1	4.9	2.7	7.3	7.2	7.8	15.1	12.0	0.4	

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.
 * Under the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households receiving supplementary benefit were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded expenditure and income. For the period up to 1983 Q4 a series was produced covering the same transactions as in earlier periods whether or not expressed as cash expenditure to indicate the underlying level of housing expenditure. From the beginning of 1984, net housing expenditure has been calculated net of all allowances, benefits and rebates, with comparable figures for 1983 to indicate the scale of discontinuity. Figures are also given back to 1982 of gross expenditure, i.e. before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates. The latter series is unaffected by changes in the administration of housing benefits although it includes a significant element of estimation. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure.
 ** For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, March 1983, p 122 or annex A of the 1985 FES Report.
 § In the light of more detailed analysis of imputed income from owner occupation, expenditure on housing fuel (and hence total expenditure) in 1985 has been revised since these tables were last published in December 1986. 1984 and 1983 data have not been revised but it is estimated that housing expenditure (and thus total expenditure) are understated by about £0.70 per week. Percentage increases in expenditure reflect these estimates.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING

Detailed composition of expenditure per household

UNITED KINGDOM	1983	1984	1985	Standard error** in 1985 (per cent)	UNITED KINGDOM	1983	1984	1985	Standard error** in 1985 (per cent)
Characteristics of households					Average per week £				
Number of households	6,973	7,081	7,012		Food (continued)				
Number of persons	18,532	18,557	18,206		Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.27	0.31	0.32	1.9
Number of adults	13,401	13,618	13,401		Poultry, other and undefined meat	2.38	2.59	2.60	1.1
Average number of persons per household					Fish	0.75	0.80	0.88	1.6
All persons	2.66	2.62	2.60		Fish and chips	0.34	0.34	0.37	2.7
Males	1.29	1.27	1.26		Butter	0.43	0.43	0.44	1.4
Females	1.37	1.36	1.34		Margarine	0.27	0.31	0.29	1.4
Adults	1.92	1.92	1.91		Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.16	0.19	0.24	2.1
Persons under 65	1.56	1.57	1.55		Milk, fresh	0.16	0.21	0.24	1.1
Persons 65 and over	0.36	0.35	0.36		Milk products including cream	0.41	0.41	0.45	1.8
Children	0.74	0.70	0.69		Cheese	0.71	0.74	0.79	1.3
Children under 2	0.08	0.07	0.08		Eggs	0.47	0.52	0.51	1.2
Children 2 and under 5	0.12	0.11	0.11		Potatoes	1.01	1.15	0.96	1.3
Children 5 and under 18	0.53	0.52	0.50		Other and undefined vegetables	1.63	1.76	1.86	1.0
Persons working	1.17	1.18	1.19		Sugar	1.51	1.54	1.69	1.3
Persons not working	1.49	1.44	1.40		Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.15	0.35	0.33	1.5
Number of households by type of housing tenure					Sweets and chocolates	0.68	0.82	0.85	1.9
Rented unfurnished	2,498	2,511	2,449		Tea	0.40	0.54	0.56	1.3
Local authority	2,178	2,162	2,135		Coffee	0.38	0.44	0.52	1.7
Other	320	349	314		Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.05	0.04	0.05	3.8
Rented furnished	199	189	174		Soft drinks	0.60	0.59	0.61	1.7
Rent-free	151	125	146		Ice cream	0.19	0.18	0.19	2.7
Owner-occupied	4,125	4,256	4,243		Other food, foods not defined	2.11	2.35	2.47	1.5
In process of purchase	2,499	2,658	2,661		Meals bought away from home	5.01	5.36	5.80	1.8
Owned outright	1,626	1,598	1,582		Alcoholic drink	6.91	7.25	7.95	1.8
Certain items of housing expenditure in each tenure group*					Beer, cider, etc	4.00	4.21	4.46	2.2
Local authority					Wines, spirits, etc	2.14	2.23	2.52	2.7
Gross rent, rates and water charges	19.14	19.60	21.18	0.6	Drinks not defined	0.78	0.81	0.97	5.1
Housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	-8.06	-9.09	-9.53	2.2	Tobacco	4.21	4.37	4.42	1.9
Net rent, rates and water charges	11.08	10.51	11.65	2.0	Cigarettes	3.87	4.02	4.10	1.9
Other rented unfurnished					Pipe tobacco	0.15	0.18	0.15	6.9
Gross rent, rates and water charges	16.52	17.30	18.76	3.3	Cigars and snuff	0.19	0.17	0.18	14.8
Housing benefit, etc	-2.97	-3.96	-4.81	8.9	Clothing and footwear	10.00	11.10	11.92	2.0
Net rent, rates and water charges	13.55	13.33	13.95	4.9	Men's outer clothing (incl. shirts)	2.00	2.15	2.43	4.1
Rented furnished					Men's underclothing and hosiery	0.21	0.22	0.22	5.1
Gross rent, rates and water charges	24.18	24.26	28.56	5.3	Women's outer clothing	3.08	3.49	3.70	3.2
Housing benefit, etc	-2.24	-3.75	-5.53	14.3	Women's underclothing and hosiery	0.65	0.67	0.69	4.8
Net rent, rates and water charges	21.94	20.51							

8.1 TOURISM (R) 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 *				32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
1981	48.1	51.7	1.6				
Employees in employment †				219.5	309.4		
1982 March	180.6	225.0	137.3				
June	194.1	236.0	138.5				
September	194.9	234.0	134.7				
December	184.3	230.8	134.8				
1983 March	174.0	226.7	131.3				
June	197.7	237.1	133.0				
September	203.6	245.3	135.3				
December	200.3	243.8	138.3				
1984 March	200.5	239.5	136.6				
June	213.1	251.7	137.6				
September	216.2	259.8	137.0				
December	209.0	259.2	139.2				
1985 March	206.5	257.0	137.4				
June	221.4	269.7	141.5				
September	224.3	263.7	141.8				
December	218.6	264.0	144.3				
1986 March	212.6	256.5	140.8				
June	226.1	267.5	142.5				
September	224.1	273.0	143.5				
Change Sept 1986 on Sept 1985	-0.2	+9.3	+1.7				
Absolute (thousands)				+8.3		+5.0	
Percentage		+3.5	+1.2	+3.0		+1.3	

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

1981	145
1983	142
1984	161
1985	170

† These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1-4.

R Revised. This table has been revised to allow for the results of the 1984 Census of Employment. Separate figures for SIC groups 665, 667, 977 and 979 are not available.

8.2 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ million at current prices

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)	UK residents abroad (b)	Balance (a) less (b)
1980	2,961	2,738	+223
1981	2,970	3,272	-302
1982	3,188	3,640	-452
1983	4,003	4,090	-87
1984	4,614	4,663	-49
1985 P	5,451	4,877	+574
Percentage change 1985/1984	+18	+5	

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R
1985 P 1st quarter	903	1,327	846	1,275	+57	+52
2nd quarter	1,331	1,388	1,153	1,147	+178	+241
3rd quarter	2,066	1,382	1,879	1,155	+187	+27
4th quarter	1,150	1,353	998	1,300	+152	+53
1986 P 1st quarter	912	1,332	896	1,378	+16	-46
2nd quarter	1,250	1,294	1,456	1,519	-206	-225
3rd quarter R	2,055	1,369	2,539	1,637	-484	-268
4th quarter (e)	1,240	1,462	1,105	1,462	+135	-

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R
1985 P January	322	427	277	428	+45	-1
February	247	428	244	433	+3	-5
March	334	472	325	414	+9	+58
April	376	443	324	390	+52	+53
May	459	483	350	378	+109	+105
June	496	462	480	378	+16	+84
July	641	449	530	384	+111	+65
August	823	487	677	377	+146	+110
September	602	446	671	394	-69	+52
October	466	437	476	398	-10	+39
November	364	459	281	427	+83	+32
December	320	458	241	475	+79	-17
1986 P January	332	440	259	414	+73	+26
February	264	451	237	437	+27	+14
March	316	441	399	527	-83	-86
April	364	426	367	465	-3	-39
May	424	441	497	562	-138	-121
June	463	427	593	492	-130	-65
July R	633	439	695	528	-62	-89
August R	778	457	968	570	-190	-113
September R	644	473	877	539	-233	-66
October (e)	460	426	540	472	-80	-46
November (e)	425	532	350	553	+75	-21
December (e)	355	504	215	437	+140	+67

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

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

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 P	14,483		3,797	7,904	2,782
1985 1st quarter P	3,112	3,527	489	1,379	483
2nd quarter P	3,957	3,725	1,138	2,171	649
3rd quarter P	5,419	3,665	1,545	2,798	1,076
4th quarter P	2,755	3,566	625	1,557	574
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	3,759	525	1,536	499
2nd quarter P	3,312	3,055	672	2,017	623
3rd quarter PR	5,054	3,333	1,071	2,933	1,050
4th quarter (e)	2,910	3,689	600	1,780	530
1985 P January	824	1,157	164	451	209
February	656	1,197	134	405	117
March	872	1,173	191	523	158
April	1,207	1,183	236	798	173
May	1,282	1,273	383	674	225
June	1,467	1,269	519	697	251
July	1,201	1,201	541	976	306
August	2,145	1,249	586	1,144	415
September	1,451	1,214	418	678	355
October	1,141	1,194	290	612	239
November	804	1,107	172	457	175
December	811	1,265	163	488	160
1986 P January	920	1,262	179	523	218
February	726	1,300	133	459	134
March	914	1,197	214	553	147
April	1,025	984	185	689	151
May	1,123	1,092	224	677	222
June	1,164	979	263	651	250
July R	1,677	1,078	319	1,023	385
August R	2,043	1,161	431	1,229	383
September R	1,334	1,093	321	681	332
October (e)	1,170	1,199	250	710	210
November (e)	910	1,223	170	570	170
December (e)	830	1,266	180	500	150

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 P	21,771		914	19,105	1,752
1985 1st quarter P	3,324	5,421	158	2,707	459
2nd quarter P	5,613	5,173	200	4,993	420
3rd quarter P	8,314	5,244	350	7,486	477
4th quarter P	4,521	5,933	206	3,919	396
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	6,182	159	3,020	556
2nd quarter P	6,410	6,025	269	5,701	440
3rd quarter R	10,026	6,492	437	9,147	442
4th quarter (e)	4,740	6,211	260	4,080	400
1985 P January	1,056	1,814	75	781	200
February	883	1,736	44	715	124
March	1,384	1,871	40	1,209	135
April	1,653	1,728	57	1,400	196
May	1,661	1,691	61	1,490	109
June	2,300	1,754	82	2,103	114
July	2,293	1,703	110	2,080	103
August	3,172	1,763	138	2,864	170
September	2,849	1,778	103	2,542	204
October	2,064	1,794	94	1,841	129
November	1,435	2,192	63	1,232	140
December	1,022	1,948	49	846	127
1986 P January	1,137	1,950	69	866	202
February	1,012	2,033	48	809	155
March	1,586	2,169	42	1,345	199
April	1,623	1,740	85	1,339	199
May	2,139	2,225	71	1,948	120
June	2,647	2,060	113	2,414	120
July R	2,896	2,196	114	2,680	102
August R	3,777	2,150	194	3,407	176
September R	3,353	2,136	129	3,060	164
October (e)	2,300	2,039	120	2,050	130
November (e)	1,400	2,169	90	1,140	170
December (e)	1,040	2,003	50	890	100

Notes: See table 8-2.

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

THOUSAND

	1983	1984	1985 P	1985 P				1986 P			
				1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Total all countries	12,484	13,644	14,483	2,351	3,957	5,419	2,755	2,560	3,312	5,054	
North America											
USA	2,317	2,764	3,166	412	927	1,308	519	437	523	863	
Canada	519	567	631	78	211	237	105	89	149	208	
Total	2,836	3,330	3,797	489	1,138	1,545	625	525	672	1,071	
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	430	426	503	104	136	156	107	65	122	189	
France	1,516	1,632	1,620	332	528	507	253	404	490	545	
Federal Republic of Germany	1,374	1,485	1,484	232	445	540	267	284	396	585	
Italy	458	475	494	78	112	233	72	72	75	259	
Netherlands	735	741	762	122	185	266	196	125	177	240	
Denmark	219	192	201	37	52	65	47	48	52	73	
Greece	85	81	118	23	38	31	26	23	20	25	
Spain	298	293	342	57	72	143	69	73	65	147	
Portugal	55	59	64	11	19	19	15	16	21	23	
Irish Republic	908	909	1,001	162	245	399	195	157	238	391	
Total	6,078	6,292	6,591	1,158	1,833	2,352	1,247	1,268	1,655	2,478	
Other Western Europe											
Austria	88	111	108	11	26	54	17	17	19	54	
Switzerland	310	313	339	57	96	101	84	51	101	105	
Norway	194	216	237	45	59	75	58	62	70	84	
Sweden	288	402	380	59	105	125	91	80	113	124	
Finland	62	72	70	13	16	30	12	13	22	21	
Others	144	145	179	37	36	61	48	44	37	68	
Total	1,086	1,259	1,313	221	338	445	309	268	362	455	
Other countries											
Middle East	616	610	588	110	126	241	112	105	107	229	
North Africa	125	132	119	22	24	50	23	20	18	40	
South Africa	147	182	147	27	37	54	28	29	35	49	
Eastern Europe	50	57	68	15	8	30	15	13	11	30	
Japan	170	201	211	49	49	65	48	51	37	67	
Australia	331	456	473	73	118	192	89	79	119	183	
New Zealand	76	95	83	15	18	29	21	11	25	34	
Latin America	109	165	166	31	37	65	33	25	44	74	
Rest of World	840	865	927	141	232	350	205	166	227	344	
Total	2,464	2,763	2,782	483	649	1,076	574	499	623	1,050	

Notes: See table 8.2.

* The figures for 1983-85 have been revised to allow for the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Community.

8.6 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism*: Visits abroad by country visited

THOUSAND

	1983	1984	1985 P	1985 P				1986 P			
				1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Total all countries	20,994	22,072	21,771	3,324	5,612	8,314	4,521	3,734	6,410	10,026	
North America											
USA	780	719	722	134	163	243	182	139	223	322	
Canada	243	200	193	24	37	108	24	20	47	115	
Total	1,023	919	914	158	200	350	206	159	269	437	
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	831	776	755	148	199	191	216	109	198	221	
France	5,058	4,482	4,523	622	1,118	1,725	1,058	829	1,271	1,994	
Federal Republic of Germany	1,091	1,294	1,321	180	366	499	275	204	309	479	
Italy	1,154	1,184	1,066	178	269	472	147	150	320	504	
Netherlands	784	868	949	156	346	247	201	146	278	276	
Denmark	128	126	151	12	34	56	34	28	35	56	
Greece	869	1,048	1,319	12	378	782	146	9	438	880	
Spain	4,278	5,022	4,175	577	1,089	1,557	951	620	1,486	2,531	
Portugal	547	573	709	86	191	263	170	122	244	385	
Irish Republic	1,472	1,552	1,623	262	397	648	316	265	405	668	
Total	16,212	16,935	16,591	2,249	4,388	6,440	3,515	2,482	4,984	7,994	
Other Western Europe											
Yugoslavia	293	477	566	10	177	318	61	11	191	397	
Austria	490	609	557	185	121	188	62	230	116	197	
Switzerland	474	519	488	132	106	175	74	160	126	166	
Norway/Sweden/Finland	285	302	346	57	84	124	81	85	94	114	
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	434	475	475	61	93	201	119	44	159	222	
Other	40	53	82	13	24	40	7	7	31	57	
Total	2,017	2,436	2,514	458	605	1,046	404	537	717	1,153	
Other countries											
Middle East	219	227	189	41	57	44	47	60	41	59	
North Africa	224	253	273	60	59	81	72	68	58	57	
Eastern Europe	149	164	237	37	79	105	16	51	49	63	
Australia/New Zealand	147	167	154	64	35	24	31	72	56	24	
Commonwealth Caribbean	147	140	122	64	28	38	27	44	41	40	
Rest of World including Cruise	856	830	777	228	161	185	203	261	195	198	
Total	1,743	1,781	1,752	459	419	477	396	556	440	442	

Notes: See table 8.2.

* The figures for 1983-85 have been revised to allow for the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Community.

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

THOUSAND

	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	14,483	9,396	5,086	6,663	3,009	2,898	1,912
% change 1985/1984	+6	+10	-1	+4	+5	+10	+8
1983 1st quarter	2,013	1,356	657	776	537	485	225
2nd quarter	3,200	1,831	1,369	1,568	676	621	335
3rd quarter	4,715	2,730	1,987	2,546	633	900	635
4th quarter	2,537	1,747	790	938	711	553	335
1984 1st quarter	2,156	1,452	704	819	622	475	240
2nd quarter	3,582	2,093	1,489	1,751	744	614	473
3rd quarter	5,179	3,039	2,140	2,750	728	978	723
4th quarter	2,728	1,931	796	1,066	769	558	334
1985 1st quarter P	2,351	1,625	726	866	655	530	299
2nd quarter P	3,957	2,458	1,499	1,985	791	737	444
3rd quarter P	5,419	3,326	2,092	2,812	755	1,045	807
4th quarter P	2,755	1,987	769	1,000	807	586	362
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

Notes: See table 8.2.

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

THOUSAND

	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	1,970	774
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	21,771	13,805	7,967	14,942	3,268	2,612	949
% change 1985/1984	-1	-1	-2	-2	+4	-3	-3
1983 1st quarter	2,978	2,073	905	1,684	640	489	164
2nd quarter	5,404	3,104	2,300	3,794	778	613	220
3rd quarter	8,576	4,679	3,897	6,711	655	946	264
4th quarter	4,037	2,504	1,532	2,379	813	511	334
1984 1st quarter	3,256	2,344	912	1,892	706	512	146
2nd quarter	5,980	3,633	2,347	4,198	885	659	238
3rd quarter	8,599	5,202	3,396	6,615	689	1,001	293

9.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES YTS entrants: Regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants* April 1986—March 1987	43,451	22,781	28,800	50,895	44,578	39,872	52,900	22,961	21,250	44,321	371,809
Entrants to training† April—February 1987	41,160	21,408	27,799	47,588	43,605	37,922	55,664	27,112	21,096	41,581	364,935
Total in training‡ February 28, 1987	34,379	17,576	25,002	43,498	37,501	35,572	50,908	24,538	20,986	37,944	327,904

* Planned entrants are based on assumptions about the number of 16 and 17 year olds to enter the labour market in 1986-87, the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS, the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS while in employment, and the number leaving further education or employment part way through their first year and thus requiring the balance of a year's training on YTS.

† YTS entrants and those already in training include some young people on existing one-year YTS places as well as those on two-year YTS places.

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	8,000	8,000	1,734	1,661	929	922
Community Programme	247,000	248,000	31,268	31,689	22,727	22,336
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	78,000	76,000	7,329	7,118	5,021	4,950
Job Release Scheme	25,000	26,000	1,925	2,009	952	979
Job Splitting Scheme	270	240	23	23	17	18
Jobstart Allowance	4,516	3,241	508	352	326	253
New Workers Scheme	34,000	33,000	2,860	2,604	2,052	1,910
Young Workers Scheme	187	470	27	58	10	36
Restart interviews (cumulative total July 10 to February 12)	1,003,644	779,051	110,885	86,222	57,134	43,444

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

Registered† for employment at jobcentres, February 6, 1987	62,484
Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, January 12 to February 6, 1987	8,012
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, January 12 to February 6, 1987*	2,886
Placed into employment by jobcentres and local authority careers offices, October 6, 1986 to January 9, 1987*	10,126
Of which Section 1**	9,108
Section 2** (240 open, 778 sheltered)	1,018

† 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 disabled 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—jobcentres and local authority careers offices

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled people*							
	Suitable for ordinary employment				Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed
1986 Jan	26.4	23.2	48.5	37.9	4.5	4.1	2.7	2.1
April	25.8	22.5	47.0	37.2	4.4	3.9	2.5	2.0
July	27.8	24.2	51.8	41.8	4.9	4.4	3.1	2.5
Oct	24.8	21.7	49.3	38.1	4.3	3.9	2.5	2.0
1987 Jan	22.2	19.5	43.6	33.2	3.9	3.4	2.2	1.7

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

Notes: Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. At April 21, 1986, the latest date for which figures are available, 389,273 people were registered under the Acts.

DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

EARNINGS

Total gross remuneration which employees receive from their 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

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except 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 head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two person pensioner households (covered by separate indices) whose incomes 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.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any 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, i.e. excluding construction.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

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 87:	1-1	Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Labour force estimates, projections		Aug 86:	317	Summary (Oct)	B (A)	Mar 87:	5-4
Employees in employment				Detailed results	A	Mar 87:	65
Industry: GB				Manufacturing			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Apr 87:	1-4	International comparisons	M	Apr 87:	5-9
: time series, by order group	M	Apr 87:	1-2	Aerospace	A	Aug 86:	340
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Apr 87:	1-3	Agriculture	A	Mar 87:	
Occupation				Coal mining	A	Mar 87:	
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 86:	1-10	Average earnings: non-manual employees	B (A)	Apr 87:	5-5
Local authorities manpower	Q	Apr 87:	1-7	Basic wage rates: manual workers			
Region: GB				Wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5-8
Sector: numbers and indices, self employed: by region	Q	Feb 87:	1-5	Normal weekly hours	A	Mar 87:	
: by industry		Jan 87:	56	Holiday entitlements	A	Mar 87:	
Census of Employment: Sep 1984		May 86:	164	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
GB and regions by industry				Latest figures: industry	M	Apr 87:	1-11
on SIC 1980		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Region: summary	Q	Apr 87:	1-13
Census of Employment: Sept 1981				Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Apr 87:	1-12
UK by industry on SIC 1980 [final]				Output per head			
International comparisons	Q	Apr 87:	1-9	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Apr 87:	1-8
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	June 86:	1-14	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	June 86:	1-15	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Apr 87:	5-7
Employment measures	M	Apr 87:	9-2	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Apr 87:	5-7
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 87:	87	Labour costs			
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Apr 87:	1-6	Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	212
Trade union membership	A	Feb 87:	84	Per unit of output	M	Apr 87:	5-7
Unemployment and vacancies				Retail prices			
Unemployment				General index (RPI)			
Summary: UK	M	Apr 87:	2-1	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Apr 87:	6-2
GB	M	Apr 87:	2-2	percentage changes	M	Apr 87:	6-2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Apr 87:	2-5	Recent movements and the index			
Broad category: UK	M	Apr 87:	2-1	excluding seasonal foods	M	Apr 87:	6-1
Broad category: GB	M	Apr 87:	2-2	Main components: time series			
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Mar 87:	2-6	and weights	M	Apr 87:	6-4
Region: summary	Q	Mar 87:	2-6	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Apr 87:	6-5
Age time series UK	Q	Apr 87:	2-7	Annual summary	A	Mar 87:	117
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 87:	2-15	Revision of weights	A	Apr 87:	???
Duration: time series UK	Q	Apr 87:	2-8	Pensioner household indices			
Region and area				All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Apr 87:	6-6
Time series summary: by region	M	Apr 87:	2-3	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Apr 87:	6-7
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Apr 87:	2-4	Revision of weights	A	May 86:	167
: counties, local areas	M	Apr 87:	2-9	Food prices	M	Mar 87:	6-3
(formerly table 2-4)				London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Apr 87:	2-10	International comparisons	M	Apr 87:	6-8
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 87:	2-6	Household spending			
Flows:				All expenditure: per household	Q	Apr 86:	7-1
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2-19	: per person	Q	Apr 86:	7-1
UK, time series	M	Apr 87:	2-19	Composition of expenditure			
GB, Age time series	M	Apr 87:	2-20	: quarterly summary	Q	Apr 87:	7-2
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Feb 87:	2-23/24/26	: in detail	Q (A)	Apr 87:	7-3
GB, Age and duration	Q	Feb 87:	2-21/22/25	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Apr 86:	7-3
Students: by region	M	Apr 87:	2-13	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Apr 87:	9-3/4	Summary: latest figures	M	Apr 87:	4-1
International comparisons	M	Apr 87:	2-18	: time series	M	Apr 87:	4-2
Ethnic origin	M	Apr 87:	18	Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 86:	323
Temporarily stopped: UK				Industry			
Latest figures: by region	M	Apr 87:	2-14	Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	Apr 87:	4-1
Vacancies				Annual Detailed	A	Aug 86:	323
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 87:	3-1	Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 86:	329
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Apr 87:	3-2	Main causes of stoppage			
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Apr 87:	3-3	Cumulative	M	Apr 87:	4-1
Vacancies (previous definition)				Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 86:	326
Industry UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-3	Size of stoppages	A	Aug 86:	328
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-4	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 86:	325
Occupation region summary	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-6	International comparisons	A	July 86:	266
Redundancies				Tourism			
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Apr 87:	2-30	Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Apr 87:	8-1
Regions	M	Apr 87:	2-30	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Apr 87:	8-2
Industries	M	Apr 87:	2-31	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Apr 87:	8-3
Detailed analysis	A	Dec 86:	500	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Apr 87:	8-4
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 86:	466	Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 87:	8-5
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 86:	284	: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 87:	8-6
Industry	A	Dec 86:	500	: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 87:	8-7
Earnings and hours				: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 87:	8-8
Average earnings				: visitor nights	Q	Apr 87:	8-9
Whole economy (new series) index				YTS			
Main industrial sectors	M	Apr 87:	5-1	YTS entrants: regions	M	Apr 87:	9-1
Industry	M	Apr 87:	5-3				
Underlying trend	Q (M)	Mar 87:	514				
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)							
Latest key results	A	Dec 86:	482				
Time series	M (A)	Apr 87:	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



A watching brief: three young graduate barristers.

Photo: Raissa Page/Format

Employment of graduates 1975 to 1990

By Pamela Meadows and Richard Cox
Employment Market Research Unit, Department of Employment

This article considers some of the available evidence on the demand for and supply of graduates over the past ten years, a period in which the UK economy and the graduate labour market underwent some far-reaching changes. It then uses that evidence and other sources to look ahead to 1990 and beyond.

Throughout much of the last ten years the supply of people available for work has exceeded the demand for them at prevailing rates of pay. This has resulted in unemployment. The labour market for new graduates has not been immune from this. An excess supply of graduates however tends not only to be manifested in unemployment but also in a process known as 'bumping'

or 'filtering down'. This occurs when graduates take jobs for which a degree is neither a necessary nor a useful qualification. Many secretarial jobs would be examples of this. Recruitment of graduates into these posts means that they are no longer available to A-level school leavers who in turn displace people with O-levels from clerical and technical jobs and the process continues until

Table 1 Occupational change 1971-1990

Occupation	1971 (thousands)	1984 (thousands)	Percentage change per year			1990 (thousands)
			1971-81	1981-84	1984-90	
Managers and administrators	577	740	2.37	0.53	1.77	823
Education professions	785	991	1.98	1.19	-0.15	982
Health and welfare professions	753	1,142	3.36	2.91	2.01	1,288
Other professions	835	1,162	2.56	2.60	1.57	1,275
Literary, artistic and sports	154	227	2.52	4.83	1.94	255
Engineers and scientists	455	649	2.93	2.22	1.91	726
All occupations	24,146	23,652	-0.07	-0.47	0.10	23,797

Source: University of Warwick Institute of Employment Research, Review of the Economy and Employment, 1985-86, vol 2.

Table 2 Total employment by industry 1975-1990

Industry	Nos of employees (thousands)				Percentage change per year			
	1975	1980	1984	Forecast 1990	1975-80	1980-84	1984-90	Forecast 1975-90
Agriculture	655	621	597	538	-1.06	-0.98	-1.72	-1.30
Mining and chemicals	824	842	703	621	0.43	-4.41	-2.05	-1.87
Engineering	3,427	3,217	2,636	2,372	-1.26	-4.86	-1.74	-2.42
Other manufacturing	3,732	3,283	2,627	2,390	-2.53	-5.42	-1.56	-2.93
Construction	1,686	1,651	1,521	1,548	-0.42	-2.03	0.29	-0.57
Public utilities and transport	1,965	1,975	1,800	1,776	0.10	-2.29	-0.22	-0.67
Professional services	1,726	1,993	2,265	2,528	2.92	3.25	1.85	2.58
Other private services	5,809	6,313	6,642	7,190	1.68	1.28	1.33	1.43
Education, health etc.	3,225	3,384	3,429	3,470	0.97	0.33	0.20	0.49
Public administration	1,992	1,912	1,760	1,692	-0.82	-2.05	-0.65	-1.08
Total	25,041	25,191	23,980	24,125	0.12	-1.22	0.1	-0.25

Source: University of Warwick Institute of Employment Research.

unemployment is observed among the unqualified and unskilled. Thus, the fact that graduates are much less likely than non-graduates to be unemployed,¹ does not necessarily mean that they are not in excess supply.

Nevertheless, the labour market for graduates has been stronger than that for other groups. This has occurred for two main reasons. The first is that some of the industries which are major employers of graduates have been growing recently, and the second is the shift in the occupational structure within industries, towards professional, technical and managerial groups, so that even contracting industries have increased their demand for graduates. This is illustrated in table 1, where the rapid growth in the demand for health and welfare professions, other professions and engineers and scientists can be seen.

As shown in table 2, between 1975 and 1984 total UK employment fell by nearly 1.1 million (over 4 per cent) but then rose by 250,000 between 1984 and 1985. In many industries the whole of the fall took place after 1980, but in other cases the 1980s simply represented an acceleration of long standing trends. This was true, for example, in agriculture and parts of manufacturing. The industries where employment grew between 1980 and 1984 include professional services (which covers accountancy, banking and insurance), other private services (covering retailing, hotels and catering etc) and education and health. As is discussed on pp 194 and 197 these are nearly all industries where the demand for graduates has also been strong.

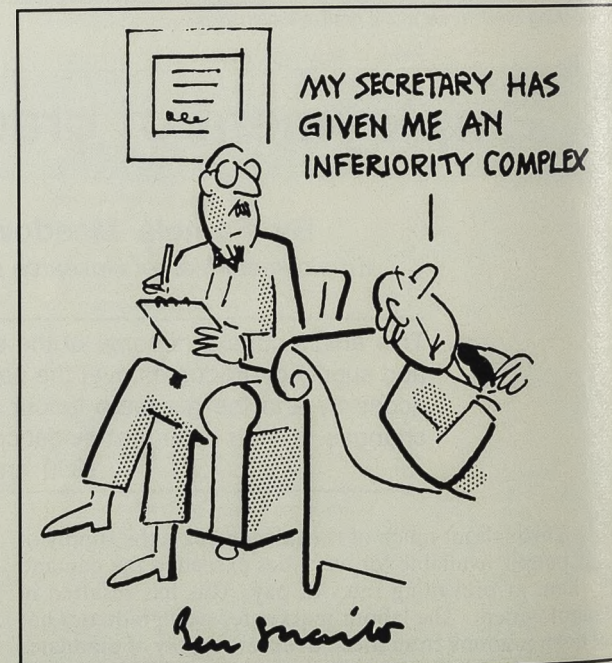
Background

Between 1975 and 1984 the number of home university graduates² grew from 54,000 to 67,900 (a rise of 26 per cent) as shown in table 4 and chart 1, though it fell back a

¹ According to the 1985 Labour Force Survey, 4.2 per cent of those with degree or equivalent qualifications were unemployed, compared with an average of 10.2 per cent for all those in the survey.

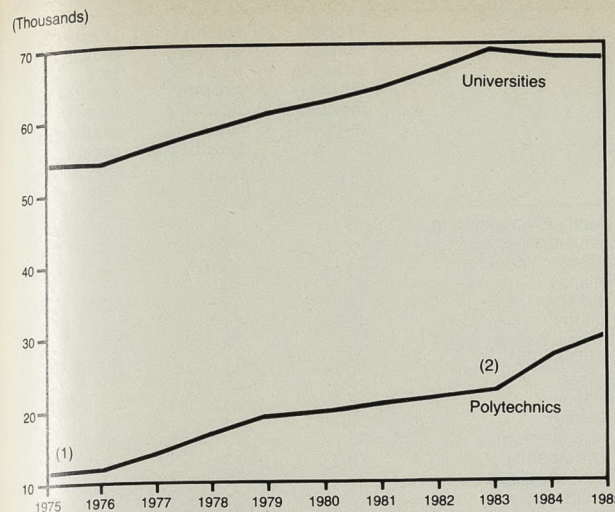
² A home graduate or student is defined as one whose domicile is in the United Kingdom.

little to 67,400 in 1985. The number going directly into UK employment grew from 24,900 to 36,400 in 1984 and 37,200 in 1985, in total a 49 per cent increase (table 5 and chart 2). For polytechnics the figures are even more dramatic with the total number of graduates rising from 11,600 to 26,700 1975-84, and up again to 29,500 in 1985, a total increase of 154 per cent. The number entering UK employment more than trebled. (The polytechnic figures need some caution, however, since they include the effects of a number of institutional mergers whereby colleges have become part of polytechnics, and not all polytechnics took part in the 1975 First Destinations Survey). Nevertheless, these give an indication of the



Cartoon: Daily Telegraph

Chart 1: Numbers of home full-time and sandwich course students obtaining first degrees, 1975-85



Source: First Destination Statistics. See notes to table 4.

scale of the flows of newly qualified people seeking work.

It is at first sight surprising that, given the need for the economy to absorb increased numbers of graduates on such a scale, the proportion of new graduates unemployed six months after graduation was not much higher in 1985 than it was in 1975 (see table 6). After a surge between 1979 and 1982, it fell steadily to a level close to that in the mid-1970s. For university graduates the simplest 'filtering

Table 3 Total workforce by industry 1985-90

	1985 (thousands)	Forecast 1990 (thousands)	Increase	Percentage per year change
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	655	598	-57	-1.9
Energy and water	596	526	-70	-2.6
Process industries	779	728	-51	-1.5
Engineering and related industry—light production	2,549	2,305	-250	-2.2
Construction	2,042	1,871	-171	-2.0
Distribution, finance and business services	1,400	1,350	-50	-0.8
Transport and communication	6,104	6,485	+381	+1.4
Leisure and related services	1,369	1,293	-76	-1.2
Public services	2,663	2,953	+290	+2.4
Total	5,010	4,950	-60	-0.2
Total	23,167	22,747	-420	-0.4

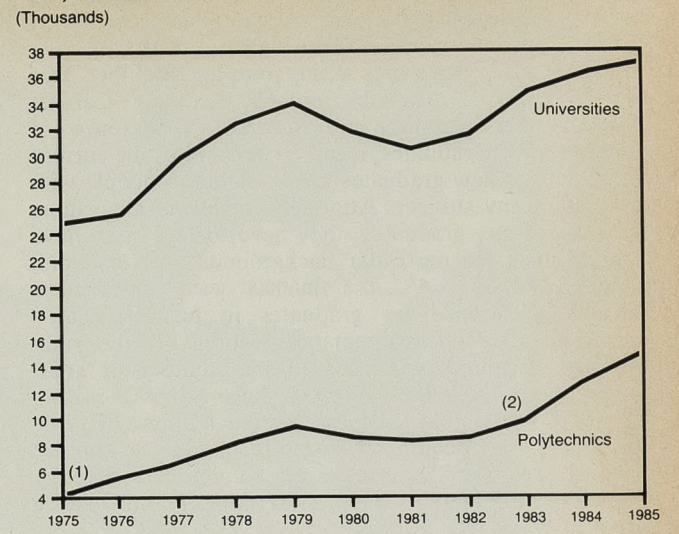
Source: The Occupation Study Group

Table 4 Number of home full-time and sandwich course students obtaining first degrees, 1975-85

	Universities (UK)	Polytechnics† (England and Wales)
1975	54,000	11,600
1976	53,900	11,900
1977	55,900	13,900
1978	58,200	16,500
1979	60,500	19,000
1980	61,900	19,400
1981	63,800	20,500
1982	66,200	21,400
1983	68,800	22,200*
1984	67,900	26,700
1985	67,400	29,500

† Home students, that is, those domiciled in the UK, only for universities. Polytechnics include both home and overseas students.
* One polytechnic did not take part in the 1983 First Destinations Survey.

Chart 2: Number of graduates entering employment in the UK, 1975-85



Source: First Destination Statistics. See notes to table 5.

down' measure—the proportion of graduates entering 'other' types of work (including clerical, secretarial and manual)—showed virtually no change after 1980 when it was first published on its present definition. For polytechnic graduates this measure did show an increase.

What does this suggest for the balance of supply and demand for new graduates? It seems clear that over the past ten years the overwhelming majority of employers of new graduates have not been constrained in their recruitment by supply shortages and have been able to recruit as many people as they need. There have of course, been exceptions. For some disciplines in some years there may have been excess demand. Some employers looking for a particular mixture of personal and academic skills may have found that too few of the available supply of graduates meet their criteria. On the whole, however, flows of new graduates into employment can be taken as a measure of employer demand.

Demand has, however, varied between disciplines. Table 7 shows for a number of disciplines the proportion of new graduates entering employment directly on leaving university. For some disciplines such as electrical engineering and accountancy the proportion is very high. For some, such as law, the proportion is low because many graduates require further qualifications before being considered for employment. In others such as sociology or English, the relatively low employment rate is also linked to a relatively high unemployment rate,

Table 5 Number of graduates entering employment in the UK 1975-85

	Universities (UK)	Polytechnics (England and Wales)
1975	24,900	4,270†
1976	25,600	5,700
1977	29,800	6,800
1978	32,600	8,300
1979	34,200	9,600
1980	32,000	8,700
1981	30,600	8,400
1982	31,700	8,700
1983	35,000	10,100*
1984	36,400	13,100
1985	37,200	15,200

† 27 polytechnics took part in the 1975 First Destinations Survey
* 29 polytechnics took part in the 1983 First Destinations Survey.
Source: First Destinations Statistics.

whether measured as a proportion of graduates entering the labour force or as a proportion of all graduates. For most of the disciplines quoted, the employment situation has improved between 1984 and 1985.

These differences persist in spite of the fact that according to the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services and the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates, some 40 per cent of the current vacancies for new graduates are available to people with degrees in any subject. Although employers are willing to consider any graduates, they nevertheless often have a preference for particular backgrounds. For example, as discussed on p 195 the financial sector appears to have a preference for graduates in business-related social science and mathematics. Moreover, the ratio of 'any discipline' vacancies to the number of graduates in all disciplines is much lower than the ratio of specific discipline vacancies to the number of graduates in those disciplines. Therefore, graduates who are only eligible for vacancies open to graduates of any discipline will tend to have a far more limited choice of jobs.

The demand for graduates

The First Destinations Surveys (FDS) give details of the industry of new graduates whose first destination is employment. This is used as an indicator of the demand by different industries for graduate recruits. This measure excludes some important industries where many if not most recruits have a post-graduate qualification, for example, in schools or legal services. However, the focus in this article is in changes over time in the demand of industries which recruit people with first degrees. Table 8 shows the numbers recruited by industry for selected years

Table 6 Indicators of excess supply of graduates per cent

	Graduates believed to be unemployed 6 months after graduation		Graduates who had entered 'other'† types of work*	
	as percentage of those entering labour market	as percentage of all graduates of known destination	as percentage of those entering home employment	as percentage of all graduates of known destination
Universities				
1975	11	6	..	..
1976	11	6	..	..
1977	9	6	..	..
1978	8	5	..	..
1979	8	5	..	..
1980	14	8	5	2
1981	18	10	6	3
1982	20	12	6	3
1983	17	11	6	3
1984	14	9	5	3
1985	12	8	5	3
Polytechnics				
1975	..	..	..	..
1976	14	9	3	1
1977	12	9	3	1
1978	10	7	3	2
1979	10	7	3	2
1980	17	12	4	2
1981	22	15	4	2
1982	23	16	5	2
1983	20	15	6	3
1984	22	14	6	4
1985	16	12	6	3

Source: First Destinations Statistics.

† Graduates entering jobs including clerical secretarial and manual for which a degree is neither a necessary nor a useful qualification (see p. 191).

* For polytechnics only permanent jobs are included; for universities both permanent and temporary jobs are included. Before 1980 for polytechnics the figures include jobs in the category 'secretarial and clerical' as well as 'other'. After 1980 the two categories were included.

.. = not available.

Table 7 University graduates: labour market indicators for selected subjects in 1985

	per cent		
	Proportion entering employment in the UK	Unemployed as a proportion of total graduates	Unemployed as a proportion of graduates entering the labour force
Electrical engineering	66	4	5
Civil engineering	51	3	6
Other engineering	65	5	8
Physics	47	8	17
Chemistry	44	8	19
Biology	42	11	25
Other science	50	8	16
English	36	11	30
French	36	7	21
Spanish	33	11	35
German	36	9	24
Other languages	38	10	26
Accountancy	79	3	3
Business studies	73	5	7
Sociology	47	11	24
Law	15	3	17
Other social sciences	50	11	21
History	43	10	23
Other arts	37	10	27
All subjects	58	8	14

Source: First Destinations Statistics.

from 1975 to 1985 and table 9 gives a breakdown by degree subject.

Other private services

The biggest increase in the numbers of both university and polytechnic graduates entering employment was in the industry group classified as 'other private services', that is, the service sector excluding public services, transport and financial services. Employment of new university graduates in this sector grew by an average of 12 per cent a year between 1975 and 1984, and by a further 4 per cent above the 1984 level in 1985. Even between 1980 and 1985 the growth rate was 9 per cent a year. Employment of polytechnic graduates grew at an average rate of 20 per cent a year between 1975 and 1984, and by a further 13 per cent to 1985. In both 1984 and 1985 one-fifth of all graduates entering employment went into this sector compared with just over a tenth in 1975. The relatively rapid expansion of this sector in general provides much of the explanation for the growth in the demand for graduates.

This sector is also remarkable for its recruitment across a very wide spectrum of disciplines, including a large number of polytechnic arts graduates.

The Institute for Employment Research at Warwick University (IER) (see technical notes for sources), is forecasting further growth in overall employment in the 'other private services' sector of 1.3 per cent a year between 1984 and 1990. The Occupations Studies Group (OSG) forecasts similar growth between 1985 and 1990 for its 'distributive, financial and business services' sector, and growth of just over 2 per cent a year for the 'leisure and related services' sector which jointly overlap strongly with the IER 'other private services'. Graduates seeking employment in this industry in the future should find a growing range of management and professional opportunities open to them. It is unlikely, however, that a degree will be the only or main route into these types of job, which will also be drawing on school leavers, existing staff and recruits from other industries.



Trainee graduate civil engineer

Photo: Brenda Prince/Format

Professional services

The area of the economy where overall demand for labour has been strongest in recent years—professional (mainly financial) services—showed signs of a slowdown in the rate of growth of demand for graduates to 1984. Between 1980 and 1984 demand for university graduates grew at 2 per cent a year (against the all industry average of 3 per cent). For polytechnic graduates demand grew over the same period by 11 per cent, a little more than the average rate of 10 per cent. During the 1970s changes in the financial background and legislative requirements resulted in a large increase in the demand for accountants and other financial professionals who also had general management skills. Chartered accountancy became a profession where almost all entrants were graduates. At

the same time, banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions found themselves operating in an increasingly sophisticated market domestically and internationally which demanded a greater variety of expertise. Employers realised that they had to increase both the number and the quality of their managers and they could only achieve this by very large increases in their intakes of new graduates.

Between 1980 and 1984 the overall demand for graduates in professional services grew by 3 per cent a year, the same as the demand for labour of all types. This implies that the demand for graduates in the financial sectors is now being driven by business expansion rather than the shift in the occupational structure which occurred in the 1970s. The 1985 statistics show a resurgence of growth in this sector with a rise of nearly 14 per cent in the

Table 8 Employment of new graduates by industry

Industry	University				Polytechnic				Total			
	1975	1980	1984	1985	1975	1980	1984	1985	1975	1980	1984	1985
Agriculture	173	259	295	281	17	20	26	29	190	279	321	310
Mining and chemicals	959	1,723	1,812	2,028	158	242	445	560	1,117	1,965	2,257	2,588
Engineering	3,111	4,102	5,201	5,024	816	1,169	1,844	2,030	3,927	5,271	7,045	7,054
Other manufacturing	782	1,329	1,354	1,475	222	459	681	797	1,004	1,788	2,035	2,272
Construction	1,083	1,174	1,079	1,076	340	777	984	1,119	1,423	1,951	2,063	2,195
Public utilities and transport	1,018	1,311	1,048	1,303	209	255	360	509	1,227	1,566	1,408	1,812
Professional services	3,685	5,683	6,154	6,876	243	657	1,014	1,283	3,928	6,340	7,168	8,159
Other private services	2,318	4,538	6,393	6,498	599	1,393	3,119	3,525	2,917	5,931	9,512	10,003
Education	1,526	1,747	1,677	2,032	178	1,273	1,090	1,363	1,704	3,020	2,767	3,395
Public administration	7,731	7,731	8,371	8,716	1,059	1,353	2,137	2,572	8,790	9,084	10,508	11,281
Total	22,386	29,597	33,384	35,309	3,841	7,598	11,700	13,787	26,227	37,195	45,084	49,096

Source: First Destinations Statistics.

Table 9 Employment of new graduates by industry and by subject

	University				Polytechnic				Total			
	1975	1980	1984	1985	1975	1980	1984	1985	1975	1980	1984	1985
Other private services												
Pharmacy	182	301	284	326	101	160	175	229	283	461	459	555
Biological sciences	90	280	269	295	7	16	22	44	97	296	291	339
Maths, including computing	173	369	644	655	49	45	160	277	222	414	804	932
Business and management	76	106	176	216	67	265	428	331	143	371	604	547
Economics	71	140	166	176	32	21	90	69	103	161	256	245
Geography	59	162	241	244	12	26	48	59	71	188	289	303
Government and public administration	35	90	153	108	0	16	43	53	35	106	196	161
Psychology	42	125	185	170	1	11	48	67	43	136	233	237
Sociology	67	101	163	169	29	32	131	128	96	133	294	297
Architecture and planning	18	99	41	66	11	45	63	61	29	144	104	127
Home, hotel, management	34	62	86	85	0	32	138	125	34	94	224	210
Other professional services	3	7	8	3	23	39	65	67	26	46	73	70
English language	140	352	447	391	2	2	21	33	142	354	468	424
Other languages	200	487	702	764	14	24	58	90	214	511	760	854
Other arts	327	668	1,021	964	156	425	1,030	1,044	483	1,093	2,051	2,008
All	2,318	4,538	6,393	6,498	599	1,393	3,119	3,525	2,917	5,931	9,512	10,023
Engineering												
Aeronautical engineering	65	114	158	141	6	11	17	19	71	125	175	160
Chemical engineering	93	58	79	55	0	8	9	7	93	66	88	62
Civil engineering	40	35	19	37	4	8	5	5	44	43	24	42
Electrical engineering	677	884	1,383	1,252	184	243	412	427	861	1,127	1,795	1,679
Mechanical engineering	532	560	748	744	158	197	274	342	690	757	1,022	1,086
Production engineering	69	87	80	114	29	63	93	102	98	150	173	216
Metallurgy	105	87	90	86	26	8	15	11	131	95	105	97
Other general and combined engineering subjects	213	222	396	371	69	64	150	181	282	286	546	552
Maths	271	539	740	654	104	131	272	288	375	670	1,012	942
Physics	278	431	605	454	16	41	51	39	294	472	656	493
Chemistry	57	90	87	72	12	8	15	25	69	98	102	97
Business and management	37	97	126	140	126	208	247	253	163	305	373	393
Economics	51	85	88	60	15	25	21	35	66	110	109	95
All	3,111	4,102	5,201	5,024	816	1,169	1,844	2,030	3,927	5,271	7,045	7,054
Other manufacturing												
Chemical engineering	33	48	92	83	2	6	7	8	35	54	99	91
Other technologies	64	89	110	93	21	11	25	2	85	100	135	95
Chemistry	81	69	79	86	17	12	17	18	98	81	96	104
Business management	30	84	83	112	49	110	158	158	79	194	241	270
Art and design	..	..	..	..	42	121	169	161	..	..	..	..
All	782	1,329	1,354	1,475	222	459	681	797	1,004	1,788	2,035	2,272
Professional services												
Biological sciences	55	152	165	212	3	5	10	19	58	157	175	231
Mathematics	401	411	698	805	16	13	31	61	417	424	729	866
Chemistry	64	82	138	153	0	1	4	5	64	83	142	158
Business management	124	242	269	288	71	139	172	210	195	381	441	498
Economics	316	600	632	703	37	72	89	141	353	672	721	844
Geography	57	254	238	262	3	22	31	16	60	276	269	278
Accountancy	124	601	569	665	34	200	353	440	158	801	922	1,105
Government and public administration	16	57	63	89	0	5	14	8	16	62	77	97
Law	74	190	165	249	11	14	34	57	85	204	199	306
English	37	112	110	127	0	2	4	8	37	114	114	135
Other languages	171	381	466	523	11	14	19	31	182	395	485	554
Other arts	564	330	386	447	4	35	46	53	568	365	432	500
All	3,685	5,683	6,154	6,876	243	657	1,014	1,283	3,928	6,340	7,168	8,159
Chemicals												
Pharmacy	49	34	69	38	5	8	48	38	54	42	117	76
Chemical engineering	148	161	186	190	4	5	12	15	152	166	198	205
Biological science	97	143	165	209	15	25	39	44	112	168	204	253
Chemistry	181	252	307	334	56	32	47	93	237	284	354	427
Geology*	38	165	161	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All	959	1,723	1,812	2,028	158	242	445	560	1,117	1,965	2,257	2,588

Table 9 Employment of new graduates by industry and by subject (cont.)

	University				Polytechnic				Total			
	1975	1980	1984	1985	1975	1980	1984	1985	1975	1980	1984	1985
Construction												
Civil engineering	684	661	514	494	150	243	157	190	834	904	671	684
Surveying	4	49	92	99	61	226	333	297	65	275	425	396
Architecture/planning	179	244	329	266	84	219	227	272	263	463	556	538
All	1,083	1,174	1,079	1,076	340	777	984	1,119	1,423	1,951	2,063	2,195
Public administration												
Clinical medicine	2,201	2,991	3,484	3,508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clinical dentistry	193	369	239	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pharmacy	305	331	291	272	117	85	120	121	422	416	413	393
Aero engineering	14	29	54	39	0	2	1	5	14	31	55	44
Civil engineering	340	162	107	96	122	55	51	63	462	217	158	159
Agriculture	33	44	53	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biological sciences	384	427	436	486	40	60	100	151	424	487	536	637
Chemistry	96	67	104	111	15	9	19	20	111	76	123	131
Environmental sciences*	34	42	51	56	..	..	53	59	..	..	104	115
Economics	174	101	136	144	42	17	65	70	216	118	201	214
Geography	263	169	198	195	22	26	59	62	285	195	257	257
Government and public administration	57	41	97	108	10	41	62	59	67	82	159	167
Law	103	84	99	95	10	16	27	28	113	100	126	123
Psychology	149	194	212	213	10	18	32	70	159	212	244	283
Sociology	341	277	257	294	151	109	164	202	492	386	421	496
Architecture/planning	156	78	100	104	128	117	168	150	284	195	268	254
Other professions	15	26	21	16	66	108	91	41	81	134	112	57
English	177	140	171	155	3	5	26	21	180	145	197	176
Other languages	385	320	368	340	17	17	21	54	402	337	389	394
Art and design†	..	..	..	..	30	61	69	60	..	..	..	..
Other arts	498	379	492	465	31	84	160	186	529	463	652	651
All	7,731	7,731	8,371	8,716	1,059	1,353	2,137	2,572	8,790	9,084	10,508	11,288

* For polytechnics, geology is included with environmental sciences.
† For universities, art and design is included in 'other arts'.
Source: First Destinations Statistics.

employment of graduates over the 1984 level. This is likely, however, to be due to the process of deregulation in the City, although it may have been repeated in 1986. In the aftermath of deregulation, however, there may be a shake-out as some companies lose out in the competitive race and demand drops. However, these short-term factors are unlikely to affect the medium-term trend of continued growth in the sector. For example, the Building Societies Act widened the services—and hence the opportunities for graduates—this sector can provide. Hitherto, it had recruited very few graduates.

The professional services sector is often thought of as drawing graduates from all disciplines, but about 40 per cent of graduate recruits in 1984 and 1985 came from just four disciplines: maths, business and management studies, economics and accountancy. In 1975 14 per cent of recruits were arts graduates, but by 1985 this had fallen to 6 per cent.

The Institute for Employment Research is forecasting annual growth in overall employment in professional services of just under 2 per cent between 1984 and 1990. Growth in graduate employment in this sector between 1980 and 1984 was no greater than total employment growth in the sector, and if this relationship continues growth in the demand for new graduates in professional services will mainly reflect business expansion, and be in line with the demand for other types of staff. The OSG evidence is consistent with this. This rate is lower than that expected for graduate output over the next few years, so the share of graduates going into this sector is expected to fall.

Engineering

Well over a tenth of all graduates entering employment join the engineering industry. Since 1980 it had the second

fastest growth in demand for all graduates, and increased its total graduate intake by around 7.5 per cent a year between 1980 and 1984 and its university graduates by six per cent a year. The total employment of graduates rose again slightly in 1985, though the numbers of university graduates entering the industry fell by 3 per cent. This was mainly due to reduced recruitment of chemical and electrical engineers, and maths and physics graduates. The strong demand for graduates in this sector is all the more notable when it is set in the context of a fall in overall employment of 18 per cent over the 1980–84 period. The engineering industry has seen a substantial shift in the composition of employment away from operatives and craftsmen towards technicians and technologists. However, the increased demand for graduates is for a variety of disciplines, not just engineering.

In 1984 a quarter of graduate recruits to engineering had degrees in electrical or electronic engineering. Fewer were recruited in 1985, however, probably because of increased competition from other employers. The greatest increase between 1980 and 1984 was in the recruitment of general or combined engineering graduates with an average annual growth rate of 17.5 per cent though this seemed to have stabilised in 1985. Taking a longer time period, the largest increase between 1975 and 1984 was in maths graduates (11.5 per cent annual growth), though their recruitment fell back by 7 per cent between 1984 and 1985. Given what is known about developments in the industry, it is likely that this was for computer-related skills. In 1985 13 per cent of graduate recruits in engineering had maths degrees, only slightly less than the share of mechanical engineering, in contrast to 1975 when two mechanical engineers were recruited for every maths graduate. By 1985 the number of mathematicians

recruited was considerably greater than the combined total of chemical, civil, aeronautical and production engineering graduates. Other disciplines showing a large increase in demand since 1975 were business and management studies—an annual average growth of nearly 10 per cent—and physics where growth was particularly strong in 1984 but where a fall was experienced in 1985. The demand in the engineering sector for civil engineers may have picked up again after a large fall in the early 1980s, though the absolute numbers concerned are not high since they also tend to go into construction (see below).

Both the IER and the OSG predict a further fall in engineering employment up to 1990. However, the continuing shift in occupational structure, and growth areas like biotechnology which overlap with engineering tend to favour graduates. It is therefore likely that their demand for them will continue to grow, perhaps by around 5 per cent a year.

Public administration

Since 1975 there has been a considerable fall in the proportion of graduates recruited into public administration (including central government, the armed forces, local authorities and the NHS) from a third to a little more than a fifth. The absolute numbers rose at an average rate of 2 per cent. Graduates in clinical medicine grew by over 5 per cent a year and by 1985 accounted for over 30 per cent of recruitment compared with 25 per cent in 1975. The non-trading public sector recruits both specialists (environmental health inspectors, town planners, civil engineers, agricultural advisers) and generalists (administrators and managers) and this is reflected in the wide variety of disciplines involved. There was marked growth between 1980 and 1985 in the numbers of chemistry, environmental sciences, economics and government and public administration graduates recruited, but a sharp fall in civil engineering. Up to 1990 the IER predicts static overall employment in public administration on present policies, with the OSG being slightly more pessimistic in forecasting a small fall in employment. It is therefore unlikely to be a source of additional demand for graduates.

Construction

Construction was the only industry to experience no growth in demand for university graduates between 1975 and 1985. There was a fall on average of 2 per cent per year after 1980 compensated for by an increase in demand for polytechnic graduates to give a small overall increase. The IER is forecasting an end to falling employment in construction, while the OSG predicts a further small fall up to 1990. In these circumstances the demand for graduates may therefore stay at roughly its present level.

Since 1975, well over 70 per cent of graduate recruits in construction have had degrees in civil engineering, surveying, or architecture or planning. However, by 1985 the share of civil engineering graduates had nearly halved from 59 per cent in 1975, while the share of surveyors rose four-fold from 5 per cent of the total. The number of civil engineering graduates recruited was still well down from its high point of 904 in 1980 at 684 in 1985, a small increase on 1984. The number of surveyors recruited increased from 65 to 425 between 1975 and 1984, and fell back a little to 396 in 1985.

Other industries

Public utilities, oil and chemicals, other manufacturing and education have all experienced slow increased

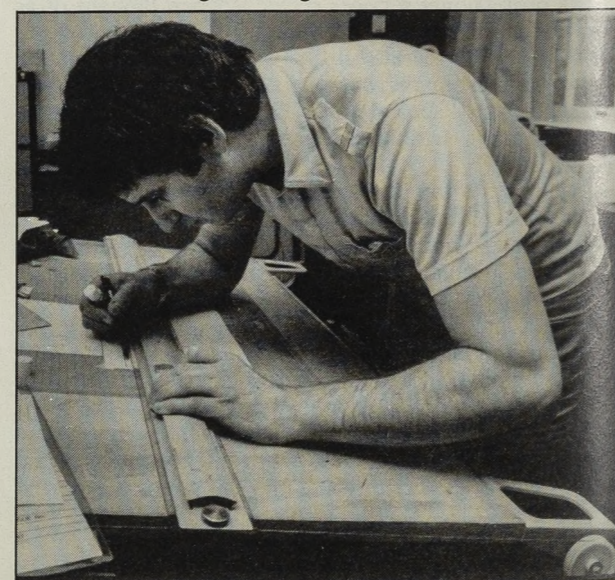
demand for graduates in recent years. Up to 1990, both the IER and OSG forecasts indicate falls in employment in these sectors, and this would suggest that they are unlikely to produce major increases in demand for graduates in the foreseeable future. The figures for education in table 8 include only the recruitment of people immediately after taking their first degree. They do not include recruits who join after taking a Post-graduate Certificate of Education. Nevertheless, as the school population fell, the stock of teachers became excessive with the result that the demand for new recruits fell off very sharply. This had an effect right across the graduate labour market since teaching traditionally drew particularly from arts graduates. More recently, however, there have been shortages of teachers in some subjects and an increase in the primary school population, so that demand from this sector may start to grow again.

Pay

The lifetime pay and prospects available in a particular type of work should act as a signal to attract people towards or turn them away from the jobs on offer. Employers' recruitment literature aimed at graduates does tend to provide them with this information, and it is likely to be influential in their decisions. Unfortunately, however, for the market as a whole the data are not available.

The data available on starting salaries is limited. The Central Services Unit of the careers services based in Manchester collates details of the salaries offered for the vacancies notified to the unit. Where a particular discipline is specified in the vacancy the salary offers can be compared by discipline. However, many vacancies are open to graduates from a variety of disciplines, and it is not always clear how many vacancies are available in a particular advertisement. Moreover, the data do not show the salaries actually paid to graduates in different subjects.

Recent evidence from surveys of graduate starting salaries suggests that their growth has been a little faster than the increase in average earnings. For instance, in the year to February 1987 average graduate starting salaries as measured by the Central Services Unit have grown by more than 9 per cent at a time when the underlying increase in average earnings has been no more than 7½



Designer in Media Resources office, Westminster College

Photo: Jenny Matthews/Format



City Limits design studio

Photo: Jenny Matthews/Format

per cent. There is a fairly wide distribution of starting salaries for graduates with degrees in different subjects. Electrical engineering, computer science, maths and physics have done particularly well, while mechanical and civil engineering, and arts graduates in general have suffered relative declines.

Starting salaries alone are not necessarily a guide to long-term prospects. Two of the best paid occupations after the age of 30—accountancy and medicine—both offer relatively low starting salaries. Nevertheless, estimates of rates of return to different degree subjects recently published¹ by the Department of Education and Science tend to reinforce the salary evidence. These compare earnings of graduates of all ages with those of people with A-levels. Following ten years of decline, rates of return to degrees in all subjects showed a steady increase between 1981 and the most recent estimates for 1984. This suggests that the pay of graduates has been rising faster than that of other groups, which is consistent either with an increase in demand by employers for graduates or with a declining demand for people with A-levels or some combination of the two. As with relative starting salaries, the rates of return of arts graduates are below those for science, engineering and social science graduates.

The Department of Employment's Employment Market Research Unit (EMRU) is currently surveying one in six of university graduates and one in four of public sector graduates and people receiving higher diplomas who obtained their qualification in 1980. This should provide among other things information about their earnings profiles and employment records over their early careers.

The future

The Institute of Employment Research predicts that between 1984 and 1990 the number of people employed as managers and administrators, engineers, scientists, professionals of all kinds and literary, artistic and sports

occupations is likely to grow by around 440,000. Bearing in mind that there will be retirements and other moves out of these occupations the number of new recruits needed is likely to be in the order of one million. The OSG forecasts imply an even greater shift in the occupational structure in the economy than IER forecasts. Their evidence suggests that the favoured occupations will be managers and administrators, engineers, scientists and technologists, R & D related staff and the professions in general. All of these draw at least some, and in some cases a majority of their recruits from the graduate labour market. On the basis of broad overall numbers, therefore, it appears that new graduates in the years to 1990 should not encounter any great difficulty in obtaining suitable employment.

The industrial breakdown of the IER forecast (see table 2) shows that within a virtually static total the private service sector (professional services and other private services) should grow quite strongly.

The OSG expects employment in distributive, financial and business services to grow (see table 3). There is likely to be a greater emphasis on the need for multiple skills including planning, commercial, human relations, administration and new technology related skills. The OSG survey also draws attention to the extent to which small firms are creating new jobs across all industries including those which have been in contraction. There has been an increase recently in the number of small firms seeking to recruit graduates and this seems likely to continue.

Both expanding and contracting sectors have tended in recent years to show a shift in demand away from arts graduates towards mathematics, business studies and some types of engineering. This probably reflects an occupational shift within the graduate/professional group particularly towards computer and financial skills. As this trend is most marked in industries where graduate demand is expanding, it seems reasonable to conclude that the demand for graduates with technical and numeracy skills will continue to grow. This tendency will apply not only to mathematics, computer science and electronics engineering but also to physics, general

¹ "How much is a degree worth?", by André Clark and Jason Tarsh, *Education and Training*, UK, 1987.

engineering, economics, business studies, and accountancy. These all have relatively low unemployment rates already.

Another group of subjects, most of which tend to have relatively high unemployment rates, are likely to be facing fairly static and in some cases falling demand by employers for graduates. These are arts and languages, biology, chemistry, government and public administration, psychology, sociology and art and design. Many, but not all the graduates from this group, are recruited because of their general education rather than for any specific subject-based skills. It is likely to be in the interests of the economy and of the graduates themselves for people entering higher education to study subjects in greater rather than lesser demand.

There are some mainly vocational subjects where demand for graduates has been falling consistently and where there now appears to be excess supply. The most obvious of these is civil engineering, but others include geology and metallurgy. 1985 did however show an increased demand for geologists and civil engineers over the 1984 level, but it is too early to say if this signals a reversal of recent trends. However, people qualified to enter these courses are also likely to be qualified to read physics, mathematics or electronic engineering where employer demand is much stronger. Therefore, provided that young people are well-informed about graduate job opportunities, surpluses may be self-correcting.

Conclusion

The graduate labour market although in excess supply over much of the past ten years has been much stronger than the market for other types of skills. Graduates have benefited from the expansion of areas of the economy which have prospered in recent years such as retailing and financial services but they have also benefited from the technological shifts that have increased the ratio of professional to other staff throughout the economy, particularly in large firms. In addition, small firms are beginning to recognise the value of recruiting graduates both as professionals and managers.

The graduate labour market is now showing signs of moving towards a position where demand and supply are more nearly in balance. On present occupational and industrial trends, the demand for graduates is likely to continue to grow over the next few years, although growth rates will not be uniform between subjects, and not all the jobs involved will need to be reserved for graduates. Given the growing emphasis placed by employers on personal skills, it is possible that even under favourable demand conditions, some graduates may find it difficult to obtain the sort of job which fulfils their aspirations. This will more particularly be the case where their degrees are in subjects, which while valued for their general education, are not also in demand because their content has specific job-related applications. ■

Technical Note

Data contained in this article are from several sources; the First Destinations Surveys (FDS) carried out by the Careers Advisory Services of both universities and polytechnics; the Institute for Employment Research (IER) at the University of Warwick; the Central Services Unit (CSU) of the Careers Advisory Services and the Occupations Study Group (OSG) report published in 1986.

The First Destinations Survey asks new graduates for their first main destination six months after graduation. The analysis on pp. 194 *et seq* is based on those graduates whose first destination was employment in the UK. It therefore excludes all those who were unemployed before starting work if this unemployment lasted more than six months. It also excludes all those whose first destination was further study or training—particularly important for teaching, for example, where most people need a Post-graduate Certificate of Education. The coverage is in the region of 80 per cent for polytechnics and 90 per cent for universities. In the polytechnics they include only full-time and sandwich students.

Warwick University Institute of Employment Research uses its own occupational groupings known as Warwick Occupational Categories. Those of most importance to graduates are shown in table 4. The industrial groupings used by Warwick have been amalgamated in some cases to try and produce correspondence with the First Destinations Statistics. The only substantial mismatch is the Warwick category 'health and education' because the First Destinations Statistics include the National Health Service within 'public administration'.

The IER starts with a macroeconomic model which is broken down into specific occupational and industrial components which can then be used to produce forecasts. These forecasts rest on a number of assumptions, both those underlying the model, and those concerned with such things as the state of the international economy and domestic economic policy. They provide quite a detailed occupational and industrial breakdown, based on the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification, and the main interest in

their findings is the pattern of change in the structure of highly qualified employment.

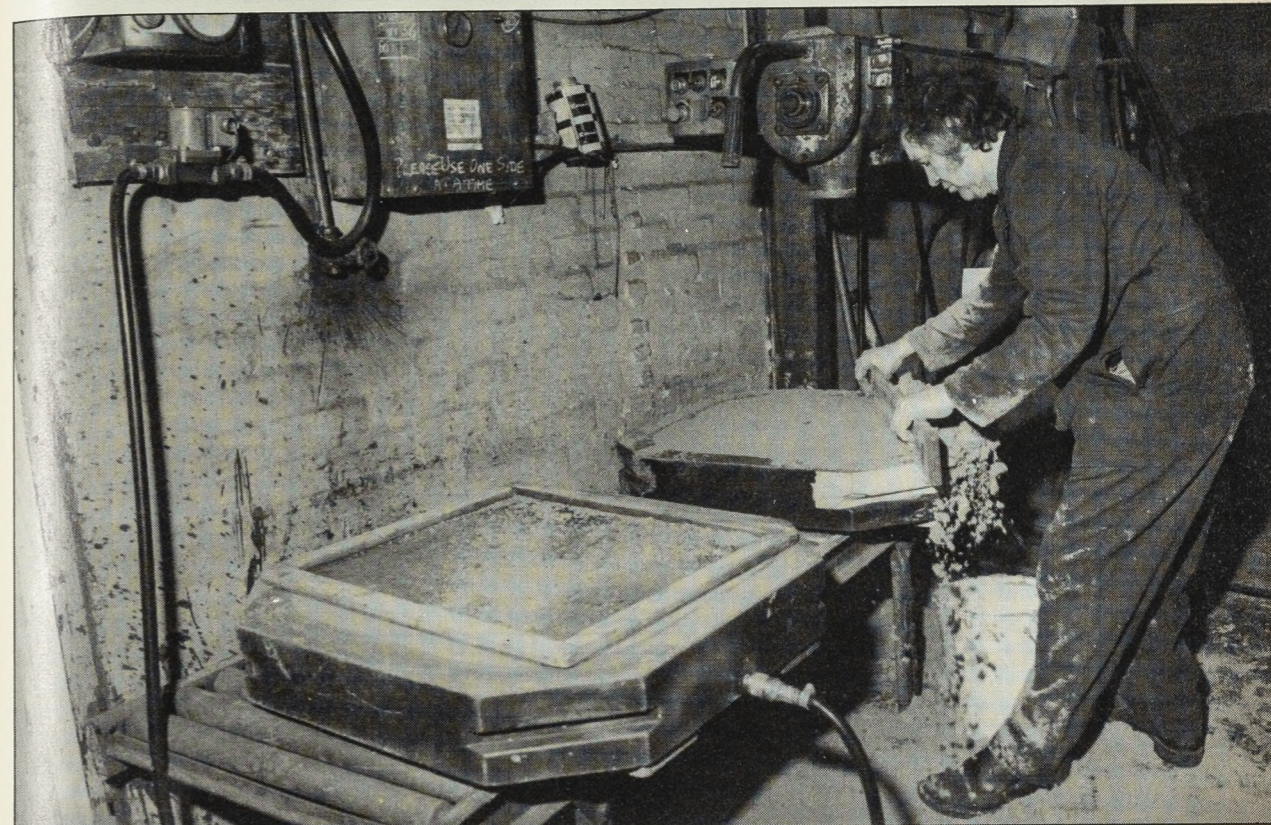
The CSU publishes a variety of statistical information on issues related to graduates, including their supply and limited data on their starting salaries.

The final source is a survey of employers carried out in 1986 by the Institute of Manpower Studies on behalf of the Occupations Study Group. They were asked for details of their present and expected future requirements for labour with different types of skills, and the findings were used to produce projections by industry (based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification) and occupation. The methodology is therefore very different from that of the IER. The OSG starts from company and industry level and aggregates upwards. The IER starts from the whole economy and disaggregates downwards. They also differ in the way they break down their projections. Nevertheless because of—rather than in spite of—their differences they offer useful cross-checks, although both sources provide information on which judgements can be based, rather than forecasts of what is going to happen.

The Occupations Study Group survey is broken down according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. This categorises distribution, finance, and business services in the same grouping, whereas the Institute of Employment Research has accountancy and banking etc. classified under 'professional services', and other commerce (including distribution) under 'other private services'. The Occupations Study Group uses a separate category for 'leisure and related services', which will be mainly absorbed into 'other private services' in the Institute for Employment Research groupings.

The analysis is complicated by the inconsistencies in the years which the available sources cover. The main analysis therefore concentrates on the years 1975, 1980 and 1984 for which FDS and IER data are reasonably consistent, with reference to the OSG survey where this is appropriate. The latest FDS data (for 1985) provide an important source of comparison.

Special Feature



A process in the foundry of George Taylor, Hamilton.

1986 Labour Force Survey and revised employment estimates

A range of preliminary results¹ from the 1986 Labour Force Survey together with employment estimates revised to take account of the Survey results are presented in this special feature, which also compares Survey-based estimates of unemployment with the monthly count of people claiming unemployment benefits.

□ The Labour Force Survey estimates of economic activity² for the population living in private households in Great Britain in spring 1986 are presented in table 1. The total private household population was

54,346,000—an increase of 111,000 since 1985.

The number who were economically active rose over the same period by an estimated 104,000 to 26,657,000. Expressed as a percentage of all people 16 and over, this

¹ The Survey results are subject to revision when the official estimates of the population in mid-1986 become available later this year. Results of further analyses of the Survey results will be published in *Employment Gazette*.

² The definitions adopted in presenting the Labour Force Survey results are those conventionally used in the Department of Employment's labour force estimates; a more detailed description is given in the Annex.

represents an economic activity rate of 61.7 per cent, almost identical to that shown by the 1984 and 1985 Surveys—a rise of 0.4 percentage points since 1985 among women being offset by a fall of 0.6 points in the activity rate for men.

Table 2 shows how economic activity rates varied by age, sex and marital status. In the youngest age group (16–19) the economic activity rates for men and non-married¹ women are very similar, at just over 70 per cent. The rate among married women aged 16–19 is much lower, at about 40 per cent.

The proportion economically active rises quickly with age among men to a steady 95–96 per cent in the prime working age bands (ages 25–49), falling to a little over 50 per cent at age 60–64.

The patterns for married and non-married women are rather different, reflecting their different family responsibilities. For single and other non-married women the economic activity rate peaks at an earlier age than for men, reaching over 80 per cent among 20–24-year-olds; thereafter the pattern is similar to that for men but at a lower level—averaging about 75 per cent between ages 25 and 49, then falling as state retirement age (60 for women) approaches.

The pattern for married women is rather different. The overall economic activity rate for married women, at 53 per cent, is higher than that for non-married women. However, this is entirely due to the large number of non-married (mainly widowed) women aged 65 and over

¹ "Non-married" men and women are those who are single, widowed, legally separated or divorced.

Table 1 Private household population by economic status, Great Britain

Economic status	LFS estimates Thousand									
	All		Men		Women		Married women		Non-married women*	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Economically active	26,657	49.1	15,531	58.6	11,127	40.0	7,366	53.0	3,761	27.0
of which:										
In employment**	23,830	43.8	13,806	52.1	10,024	36.0	6,763	48.6	3,261	23.4
Unemployed**	2,827	5.2	1,725	6.5	1,103	4.0	602	4.3	500	3.6
Economically inactive	27,689	50.9	10,965	41.4	16,723	60.0	6,544	47.0	10,179	73.0
of which:										
Aged 16 years and over	16,518	30.4	5,232	19.7	11,287	40.5	6,544	47.0	4,743	34.0
Aged under 16 years	11,170	20.6	5,734	21.6	5,436	19.5	—	—	5,436	39.0
Total private household population	54,346	100.0	26,496	100.0	27,850	100.0	13,910	100.0	13,940	100.0
Economic activity rate†		61.7		74.8		49.6		53.0		44.2

* Widowed, divorced, legally separated or single.

** For definitions, see Annex.

† Economically active people as a percentage of all people aged 16 and over.

Table 2 Economic activity by age, sex and marital status, Great Britain

Age	LFS estimates Thousand									
	All		Married men		Non-married men*		Married women		Non-married women*	
	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate** per cent	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate** per cent	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate** per cent	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate** per cent	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate** per cent
16–19	2,409	70.8	12	88.5	1,253	72.9	39	40.7	1,105	70.3
20–24	3,665	80.6	439	96.3	1,624	87.8	610	59.4	992	81.6
25–34	6,120	79.4	2,544	97.1	1,170	92.7	1,826	59.6	580	75.6
35–49	8,816	83.9	4,284	96.5	730	88.8	3,241	72.1	561	74.5
50–59	4,223	72.0	2,143	87.5	332	74.2	1,391	59.1	357	57.9
60–64	1,041	35.2	643	55.3	108	44.2	198	18.7	92	18.8
65 and over	383	4.7	203	8.5	46	5.1	62	3.4	73	2.4
Working age†	25,984	77.7	10,065	90.3	5,217	82.2	7,107	64.4	3,595	73.0
All aged 16 and over	26,657	61.7	10,268	75.9	5,263	72.7	7,366	53.0	3,761	44.2

* Widowed, divorced, legally separated or single.

** Economic activity rates are calculated as the numbers economically active expressed as a percentage of the private household population in the relevant sex and age group.

† People of working age are men aged 16 and under 65 and women aged 16 and under 60.

and inactive—they account for more than a third of all non-married women, compared with only 13 per cent for married women.

Further examination of table 2 shows that up to age 50, the economic activity rate for married women is, in fact, significantly lower than that for non-married women in each age band. Among married women, the proportion economically active remains below 60 per cent until age 35; the rate reaches its highest level at a much later age than for non-married women (in the 35–49 year age band, compared with 20–24 for non-married women) and is then only about 72 per cent. Over the age of 50 the rates for married and non-married women are almost identical.

These differences between the economic activity rates of married and non-married women contrast sharply with the differences between married and non-married men. Economic activity rates are consistently higher among married men than non-married men, at all ages. The difference is smallest (less than five percentage points) among 25–34-year-olds but widens to about 10–15 percentage points for older age groups, up to age 65.

This information on activity rates is being used in the calculation of revised mid-year labour force estimates and projections which will be published in *Employment Gazette*.

Employment

Table 3 gives a breakdown of Labour Force Survey estimates of people in employment by employment status and by whether they were working full- or part-time

(based on respondents' own description rather than an examination of the number of hours worked).

The 1986 survey showed an increase of 91,000 in the number of people identified as in employment¹; this rise occurred mainly among married women working as part-time employees.

The pattern shown in table 3 is similar to that seen in previous years, with married women accounting for about three-quarters of all part-time employment while men predominantly work full-time.

The Survey asked those in part-time jobs why they took a part-time job rather than a full-time job. The results (summarised in table 4) showed that most part-time workers did not want or were unable to take a full-time job. More than 90 per cent of married women working part-time said they did not want a full-time job (without saying why) or gave some particular reason for not working full-time, while only 7 per cent said they were working part-time because they could not find a full-time job.

Among men and non-married women reasons for taking part-time work were quite different; about a third of part-time workers in these groups were students or still at school and working in their spare time, while roughly one in five said they had taken a part-time job because they could not find full-time work.

The Survey results on work patterns are summarised in table 5 (shift working, times of day worked) and table 6 (weekend working). As in 1985, just over 70 per cent of those in employment said they usually worked "during the

¹ See Note 2 on page 201.

Table 3 Employment status of people in employment aged 16 and over, Great Britain

Employment status	LFS estimates Thousand									
	All		Men		Women		Married women		Non-married women††	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Employees:										
Full-time*	16,104	68.7	11,034	81.5	5,070	51.2	2,797	41.4	2,273	72.3
Part-time*	4,588	19.6	450	3.3	4,138	41.8	3,407	50.5	731	23.2
All**	20,705	88.4	11,491	84.9	9,214	93.1	6,207	92.0	3,007	95.6
Self-employed:										
Full-time*	2,282	9.7	1,925	14.2	356	3.6	268	4.0	88	2.8
Part-time*	440	1.9	119	0.9	321	3.2	272	4.0	49	1.6
All**	2,723	11.6	2,045	15.1	679	6.9	540	8.0	138	4.4
Employees and self-employed:										
Full-time*	18,385	78.5	12,959	95.7	5,426	54.8	3,065	45.4	2,361	75.1
Part-time*	5,028	21.5	569	4.2	4,459	45.1	3,679	54.5	780	24.8
All**	23,429	100.0	13,536	100.0	9,893	100.0	6,748	100.0	3,145	100.0
On Government employment and training schemes†	399		269		130		15		115	
All in employment	23,830		13,806		10,024		6,763		3,261	

* The definition of full-time and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not the number of hours usually worked.

** Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.

† Includes all on the Youth Training Scheme, Community Programme, Community Industry, and the Voluntary Projects Programme, together with those on other Government training schemes who said they did some paid work. For full details of definition, see Annex.

†† Widowed, divorced, legally separated or single.

Table 4 Part-time* employees, Great Britain: reasons for taking a part-time job

Reason for taking part-time job:	LFS estimates Thousand							
	All		Men		Married women		Non-married women†	
	Number	Per cent††	Number	Per cent††	Number	Per cent††	Number	Per cent††
All part-time employees**	4,588		450		3,407		731	
Student/at school	365	8.5	150	35.3	3	0.1	211	30.9
Ill or disabled	46	1.1	10	2.4	26	0.8	10	1.5
Could not find a full-time job	423	9.9	93	21.8	212	6.7	118	17.3
Did not want a full-time job	2,819	65.6	110	25.9	2,467	77.5	241	35.3
Some other reason	641	14.9	63	14.7	476	15.0	102	15.0

* Widowed, divorced, legally separated or single.

†† Percentages are based on those who stated a reason for taking a part-time job.

** The definition of part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not the number of hours usually worked.

†† Includes 24,000 men and 270,000 women who did not state their reasons for taking a part-time job.

day". Nearly three million people were doing shift work, the most common types being double day shifts with earlies and lates, and three-shift systems.

The number of people who said they had a second job in addition to their main job in the reference week was 813,000, a marginal (and not statistically significant) increase of 35,000 compared with 1985.

As in previous years, about a third of second jobs were as self-employed, compared with only 11 per cent of main jobs; but those working as self-employed in their main job were much more likely to be self-employed in their second job than those who were employees in their main job (see table 7).

Most people only worked short hours in their second job, as shown in table 8. Forty per cent worked fewer than five hours during the Survey reference week. Only about 8 per cent reported working 20 hours or more in their second job.

Revised employment estimates

For several years the employees in employment estimates have incorporated data from Labour Force Surveys (LFS); this is to make allowance for the persistent tendency for the figures derived from the regular sample inquiries of employers to underestimate the number of employees.

The LFS also provides the estimates of annual change in the number of self-employed which are used to update the benchmark figure provided by the Census of Population. This use of LFS data has been described in a number of

Table 5 Patterns of work, people aged 16 and over in employment, Great Britain

	LFS estimates Thousand	
	Number	Per cent
All in employment*	23,830	100.0
Not doing shift-work**	20,667	86.7
of which: usually working:		
Mornings only	1,282	5.4
Afternoons only	353	1.5
During the day	16,841	70.7
Evenings only	519	2.2
At night	174	0.7
Both lunchtimes and evenings	169	0.7
Other times†	1,283	5.4
Doing shift work††	2,986	12.5
of which:		
Double day shifts (earlies and lates)	876	3.7
3-shift working	592	2.5
Sometimes night/sometimes day shift	346	1.5
Night shifts	243	1.0
Split shifts	181	0.8
Other shift systems‡	717	3.0

* Includes 116,000 who did not state if they did shift-work, and 61,000 on Government employment and training schemes who were not asked.
 ** Includes 46,000 who did not state times of day usually worked.
 † Including varying times of day, no usual pattern.
 †† Includes 29,000 who did not state type of shifts worked.
 ‡ Continental shifts, morning shifts, afternoon shifts, evening or twilight shifts, weekend shifts, and other shift systems not specified.

Table 6 Weekend working, people aged 16 and over in employment, Great Britain

	LFS estimates Thousand	
	Number	Per cent
All in employment*	23,830	100.0
Working weekends**	10,697	44.9
of which:		
Saturdays but not Sundays	5,006	21.0
Sundays but not Saturdays	766	3.2
Both Saturdays and Sundays	4,905	20.6
Not working weekends	12,938	54.3

* Includes 196,000 who either gave no reply when asked whether they worked weekends or were not asked whether they worked weekends as they were on Government employment and training schemes and said they did not work in the reference week.
 ** People who worked on any weekend in the four weeks ending with the survey reference week. Includes 21,000 who said they had worked at weekends but did not state whether they worked on Saturdays, Sundays or both.

Table 7 Employment status of people aged 16 and over in employment with more than one job, Great Britain

Employment status in main activity	All** in employment	Employment status in second activity			People with no 2nd job
		Employee	Self-employed	All with 2nd job	
Employee	20,705	467	206	674	20,016
Self-employed	2,723	51	77	128	2,589
Employee and self-employed*	23,431	519	283	802	22,607
On Government employment and training schemes	399	8	2	10	373
All in employment	23,830	527	285	813	22,979

* Includes those who did not state whether they were working as employee or self-employed.
 ** Includes those who did not state if they had a second job.

Table 8 People in employment aged 16 and over with a second job, by hours worked in second job, Great Britain

Hours worked in second job	LFS estimates Thousand	
	Number	Per cent
Less than 5 hours	322	39.6
5 but less than 10	222	27.3
10 but less than 20	197	24.3
20 or more	67	8.2
All hours*	813	100.0

* Includes number of hours not stated.

previous articles published in *Employment Gazette*¹.

The preliminary results of the 1986 Survey have been used to derive the revised employment estimates described below. The estimates for recent dates will be reviewed when the results of the 1987 Labour Force Survey become available during the first half of 1988.

The revised estimates show an increase of 136,000 in the employed labour force between September 1985 and September 1986, contributing to an increase of 1,040,000 between March 1983 and September 1986; the previous estimates were 216,000 and 1,128,000.

Time series of the revised estimates are given in tables 1.1 to 1.5 of the Labour Market Data section in this edition of *Employment Gazette*. Revised productivity and unit labour cost figures (for manufacturing), reflecting the new employment estimates, are included in tables 1.8 and 5.7 respectively. Unemployment rates incorporating the revised employment figures will be published in a future edition of *Employment Gazette*.

The rest of this article comprises an account of how the new LFS data have been used in deriving the revised estimates, and a commentary on the new series.

Derivation of revised estimates

Employees

As reported in the January 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*, while the methods used to derive employee estimates for dates since the latest Census of Employment produced whole economy estimates for September 1984 which were very similar to the results of the 1984 Census of Employment, which became available later, the similarity was less close if the estimates for full-time female employees, part-time female employees, or employees in some industries or regions were considered separately. For example, the Census showed that the growth in the number of part-time female employees between 1981 and 1984 had been substantially overestimated and the growth in full-time female employees correspondingly underestimated.

Because of these differences, the possibility that more accurate estimates could have been produced if the LFS data had been used in a more disaggregated form has been investigated. This showed that the quality of the estimates could be improved by using the national LFS data separately for full-time and part-time female employees but that, because of sampling errors, the use of LFS data further disaggregated by industry or by region would not be expected to lead to more accurate estimates.

In consequence, the LFS data have been used to measure the proportionate changes between 1984 and 1985, and between 1985 and 1986, separately for male employees, female full-time employees and female part-time employees. Also, in line with past practice, the seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated in the light of the revised estimates.

Revised April 1985 estimates for the above three categories were obtained by applying the proportionate rates of change between the 1984 and 1985 LFS to the published estimates of employees in employment (interpolated between March and June 1984) for the 1984 Survey mid-point in April.

Similarly the proportionate rates of change between the 1985 and 1986 LFS and the new estimate for April 1985 were used to calculate a revised estimate for April 1986.

¹ "1984 Census of Employment and revised employment estimates", January 1987, p 31.
 ** Revised employment estimates for 1981 to 1984", March 1985, p 114.
 ** Revised employment estimates", July 1984, p 319.
 ** "Employment and the working population, adjustments for underestimation", June 1983, p 242.

As previously, the time series of estimates for each quarter month have been calculated on the assumption that the difference between the revised estimate calculated in this way and the basic estimate obtained from employer surveys for the same date developed at uniform rates between September 1984 and April 1985 and then between April 1985 and April 1986.

Estimates for later periods have been derived on the assumption that the rate of adjustment for the year to April 1986 is also appropriate for later periods.

Following past practice, employment in agriculture was excluded from these calculations and estimates calculated from the Census of Agriculture.

Estimates by industry and region for June 1985 and June 1986 were calculated by scaling the previous estimates—separately for males, full-time females and part-time females—to the whole economy figures for these dates.

The detailed time series were then derived on the assumptions that the differences between these estimates and the basic series had built up at uniform rates within each of the two periods September 1984 to April 1985 and April 1985 to June 1986; and that, as the sampling errors on LFS estimates of changes in part-time male employees were proportionately large, the adjustment for male employees was all allocated to full-time employees.

For the period September 1984 to March 1985 the addition made to the estimates of total employees in employment, based on the sample inquiry of employers, is 51,600 a quarter. An addition of 48,800 has been made in the second quarter of 1985 and from June 1985 the addition is 47,400 a quarter. These figures compare with the previous addition of 46,100 a quarter from September 1984.

Self-employed

The estimates of self-employment have been updated to take account of the results of the 1986 LFS and final results of the 1985 LFS, using precisely the same method as had been used with the data from earlier surveys. That is, national and regional estimates were based on the 1981 Census of Population, which was updated using proportionate changes estimated from Labour Force Surveys for the whole economy excluding agriculture and, for agriculture, from the Census of Agriculture.

As the rate of growth of self-employment since June

Table 9 Employed labour force in Great Britain: previous and revised estimates

Seasonally adjusted	Employees				Self-employed	Employed labour force
	Manufacturing	Services	Other	Total		
Previously published estimates						
1983 Mar	5,485	13,031	2,013	20,529	2,147	22,998
1984 Sept	5,291	13,538	1,949	20,778	2,462	23,569
1984 Dec	5,298	13,647	1,941	20,886	2,489	23,703
1985 Mar	5,283	13,729	1,932	20,944	2,516	23,787
1985 June	5,275	13,793	1,909	20,977	2,543	23,846
1985 Sept	5,270	13,862	1,877	21,010	2,574	23,910
1985 Dec	5,254	13,935	1,855	21,044	2,604	23,972
1986 Mar	5,215	14,004	1,830	21,048	2,635	24,006
1986 June	5,162	14,078	1,820	21,059	2,665	24,046
1986 Sept	5,128	14,168	1,813	21,108	2,695	24,126
Revised estimates						
1983 Mar	5,485	13,031	2,013	20,529	2,147	22,997
1984 Sept	5,292	13,537	1,949	20,778	2,464	23,571
1984 Dec	5,299	13,646	1,945	20,890	2,493	23,710
1985 Mar	5,288	13,724	1,940	20,952	2,522	23,799
1985 June	5,282	13,794	1,922	20,998	2,550	23,874
1985 Sept	5,279	13,849	1,894	21,022	2,554	23,901
1985 Dec	5,261	13,921	1,876	21,058	2,558	23,939
1986 Mar	5,226	13,982	1,853	21,061	2,563	23,946
1986 June	5,175	14,066	1,849	21,090	2,567	23,978
1986 Sept	5,141	14,135	1,846	21,122	2,592	24,037



Foreign exchange dealers.

Photo: Barclays Bank

1986 cannot be estimated until the results of the 1987 Labour Force Survey are available, provisional figures for dates after June 1986 have to incorporate an assumption about the rate of increase.

This assumption has, as previously, been derived by projecting forward the average rate of growth observed between 1981 (the date of the benchmark from the Census of Population) and the date of the most recent LFS, thus evening out the annual variations.

The assumed rate of growth of 25,600 a quarter since June 1986 derived in this way compares with the assumed rate of 30,400 used for dates after June 1985 in the previous estimates.

Commentary on the new estimates

Table 9 compares the revised series with the previously published estimates. The revised estimates show, as did the previously published series, an increase in employment since March 1983 following the previous decline. For September 1986 the revised series show 14,000 more employees in employment and 103,000 fewer self-employed than the previous estimates.

This reflects 1986 Labour Force Survey data which suggested a considerably slower rate of growth between 1985 and 1986 than had been assumed in the previous provisional estimates, which had assumed continuation of the average rate of growth between 1981 and 1985.

The estimated growth of 17,000 between June 1985 and June 1986 compares with the previous assumption of a growth of 122,000

The employed labour force in September 1986 is now estimated to be 24,037,000 (seasonally adjusted); that is 89,000 smaller than the previously published estimate. It is estimated to have increased by 1,040,000 between March 1983 and September 1986, with an increase of 168,000 between March and September 1983 followed by increases of 406,000 in the year to September 1984, 330,000 between September 1984 and September 1985, and 136,000 between September 1985 and September 1986.

This increase of 1,040,000 between March 1983 and September 1986 comprises increases of 445,000 self-employed, 593,000 employees in employment and 2,000 HM Forces. The increase in employees in employment is the net result of an increase of 1,104,000 in services and decreases of 344,000 in manufacturing and 167,000 in other industries.

The employed labour force estimates are available separately for males and females; the estimates for female employees in employment, and for recent dates (since

Table 10 Employed labour force in Great Britain

Seasonally adjusted		Thousand													
		Employees in employment				Self-employment			HM forces			Employed labour force			
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
		All	Of which part-time*	All	Of which part-time										
1983	Mar	11,706	na	8,823	3,713	20,529	1,651	496	2,147	306	15	321	13,663	9,334	22,997
1984	Sept	11,636	771	9,142	3,884	20,778	1,868	596	2,464	312	16	328	13,816	9,755	23,571
	Dec	11,683	801	9,207	3,937	20,890	1,886	606	2,493	311	16	327	13,881	9,829	23,710
1985	Mar	11,697	792	9,255	3,962	20,952	1,905	617	2,522	310	16	326	13,912	9,888	23,799
	June	11,703	822	9,296	3,993	20,998	1,923	628	2,550	309	16	326	13,935	9,939	23,874
	Sept	11,683	808	9,338	4,031	21,022	1,926	629	2,554	309	16	326	13,919	9,983	23,901
1986	March	11,655	819	9,406	4,094	21,061	1,932	631	2,563	306	16	323	13,893	10,053	23,946
	June	11,654	852	9,435	4,116	21,090	1,935	631	2,567	305	16	322	13,895	10,083	23,978
	Sept	11,658	855	9,464	4,130	21,122	1,950	642	2,592	306	16	323	13,915	10,122	24,037
Change Mar 1983—															
Sept 1986		-48	na	+641	+417	+593	+299	+146	+445	—	+1	+2	+252	+788	+1,040

* The estimates for male part-time employees are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 11 Self-employed* people—industrial analysis

Division	Great Britain		Thousand			
			1983	1984	1985	1986
0-9	All industries and services	Male	1,652	1,850	1,923	1,935
		Female	508	586	627	631
		Total	2,160	2,435	2,550	2,567
2-4	Manufacturing industries	Male	122	147	158	161
		Female	28	34	48	48
		Total	150	181	206	209
6-9	Service industries	Male	912	1,027	1,084	1,081
		Female	443	514	540	541
		Total	1,355	1,541	1,624	1,622
0	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Male	218	221	220	219
		Female	28	28	28	30
		Total	246	249	249	248
3	Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	Male	41	47	50	58
		Female	5	2	3	4
		Total	46	49	53	62
1, 2, 4	Other production industries	Male	82	101	110	104
		Female	23	32	44	43
		Total	104	133	154	147
5	Construction	Male	399	454	458	474
		Female	10	10	12	13
		Total	409	464	470	487
6	Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	Male	464	530	529	516
		Female	236	266	263	265
		Total	701	796	792	782
Of which:	Retail distribution	Male	261	278	274	271
		Female	150	164	163	158
		Total	411	442	437	429
Hotels and catering	Male	76	90	92	101	
	Female	71	84	84	90	
	Total	147	174	176	191	
7	Transport and communication	Male	87	111	98	102
		Female	5	7	6	9
		Total	92	118	103	111
8	Banking, finance, insurance, etc	Male	168	171	207	217
		Female	46	55	53	58
		Total	214	226	260	275
of which:	Business services	Male	147	151	183	196
		Female	26	32	32	38
		Total	173	183	215	234
9	Other services	Male	193	215	251	245
		Female	155	186	218	209
		Total	348	401	469	454

* Self-employed, with and without employees.

Table 12 Self-employed* people—regional analysis

Region		Thousand			
		1983	1984	1985	1986
South East	Male	567	647	686	667
	Female	163	211	217	238
	Total	730	858	903	904
East Anglia	Male	72	83	86	81
	Female	22	26	28	24
	Total	94	109	114	105
South West	Male	161	171	186	193
	Female	52	62	65	63
	Total	213	233	251	256
West Midlands	Male	137	151	145	144
	Female	40	36	40	43
	Total	177	187	185	187
East Midlands	Male	127	129	124	127
	Female	30	38	33	40
	Total	157	166	157	167
Yorkshire and Humberside	Male	130	159	162	163
	Female	39	44	61	53
	Total	169	203	222	216
North West	Male	163	183	193	196
	Female	61	74	75	71
	Total	224	258	267	267
North	Male	64	73	79	79
	Female	27	19	26	25
	Total	91	92	104	105
Wales	Male	94	108	111	120
	Female	32	36	34	34
	Total	126	144	146	154
Scotland	Male	137	145	151	165
	Female	42	40	49	40
	Total	179	185	200	205
Great Britain	Male	1,652	1,850	1,923	1,935
	Female	508	586	628	631
	Total	2,160	2,435	2,550	2,567

* Self-employed, with and without employees.

Table 13 Unemployment rates* by age, sex and, for women, marital status, Great Britain

Age	Per cent				
	All	Men	Women	Married women	Non-married women**
16-19	19.6	20.3	18.8	—	18.0
20-24	15.8	17.5	13.6	15.7	12.4
25-34	11.6	11.3	12.2	12.3	11.7
35-49	7.4	7.8	6.8	5.8	12.6
50-59	7.4	8.5	5.7	4.8	9.2
60-64	7.7	9.1	—	—	—
65 and over	5.5	6.4	3.9	3.5	4.6
All 16+	10.6	11.1	9.9	8.2	13.3

* Unemployed people (as defined in the Annex) expressed as a percentage of all economically active people in the relevant sex and age group.

** Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

** Widowed, divorced, legally separated or single.

Table 15 Main method of seeking work** of unemployed people in Great Britain, aged 16 and over: by sex and, for women, marital status

Main method of seeking work	Thousand									
	All		Men		Women		Married women		Non-married women*	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Visiting a jobcentre, Government employment office, etc	1,066	37.7	726	42.1	340	30.8	148	24.6	192	38.3
Name on private agency books	45	1.6	25	1.4	20	1.8	12	1.9	8	1.6
Answering advertisements	280	9.9	155	9.0	126	11.4	75	12.5	50	10.1
Studying "situations vacant" columns in newspapers	683	24.1	343	19.9	340	30.8	213	35.4	127	25.4
Direct approach to firms/employers	211	7.5	142	8.3	69	6.2	33	5.5	36	7.2
Personal contacts	267	9.4	185	10.7	82	7.5	48	7.9	35	7.0
Other methods	77	2.7	48	2.8	29	2.7	18	3.0	12	2.3
All methods**	2,827	100.0	1,725	100.0	1,103	100.0	602	100.0	500	100.0

* Widowed, divorced, legally separated or single.

** Includes some unemployed people who were not seeking work in the reference week because of temporary sickness or holiday, or they were waiting to start a new job, or they were awaiting the results of job applications; and those who did not state a main method of seeking work. Also includes a small number (less than 10,000) who said their main method of seeking work was advertising in newspapers.

September 1984) for males, are split between full- and part-time employees (table 10).

The male employed labour force increased by 252,000 between March 1983 and September 1986, with an increase of 299,000 self-employed and a reduction of 48,000 employees in employment. At the same time, the female employed labour force increased by 788,000 with increases of 146,000 self-employed, 224,000 full-time employees in employment and 417,000 part-time employees in employment.

The self-employment estimates for selected industries are shown in table 11. Self-employment has increased between 1983 and 1986 in all the industries identified and by 59,000 (39 per cent) in manufacturing and 267,000 (20 per cent) in services. The increase of 275,000 between June 1983 and June 1984 was followed by increases of 115,000 and 17,000 in the following years. Self-employment estimates for regions are presented in table 12.

Unemployment

The unemployed as conventionally defined in the Department of Employment's labour force estimates consist essentially of people without a job who were looking for work during a particular reference week¹.

The preliminary results of the 1986 Labour Force Survey show an estimated 2,827,000 unemployed people in Great Britain in spring 1986 on this definition—just 14,000 more than the 1985 Survey estimate, a difference which is well within sampling error. Expressed as a percentage of all economically active people, this figure is equivalent to an unemployment rate of 10.6 per cent—unchanged since 1985.

¹ See Note 2 on page 201.

Table 14 Unemployment rates* by highest qualification and sex, people of working age**, Great Britain

Highest qualifications held	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Degree or equivalent	4.5	4.1	5.5
Higher education, below degree level	4.8	3.6	5.6
GCE 'A' level or equivalent†	8.4	8.0	9.8
GCE 'O' level or equivalent††	10.1	10.5	9.8
CSE other than grade 1/ other qualifications	13.8	14.5	13.2
No qualifications	14.6	17.3	11.3
All qualifications	10.8	11.2	10.1

* Unemployed people (as defined in the Annex) expressed as a percentage of all economically active men or women of working age with the relevant qualifications.

** People of working age are men aged 16 and under 65 and women aged 16 and under 60.

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

†† Includes CSE grade 1 and Scottish equivalents.

Unemployment rates vary significantly between different population groups, as shown for example in tables 13 and 14.

As in previous years, the 1986 results show considerably higher rates of unemployment among young people—both men and women—compared with older age groups, and generally higher rates for men and women.

The tendency for those with higher qualifications to experience lower unemployment rates than the less qualified is confirmed by table 14 (which refers to people of working age).

Methods of job search

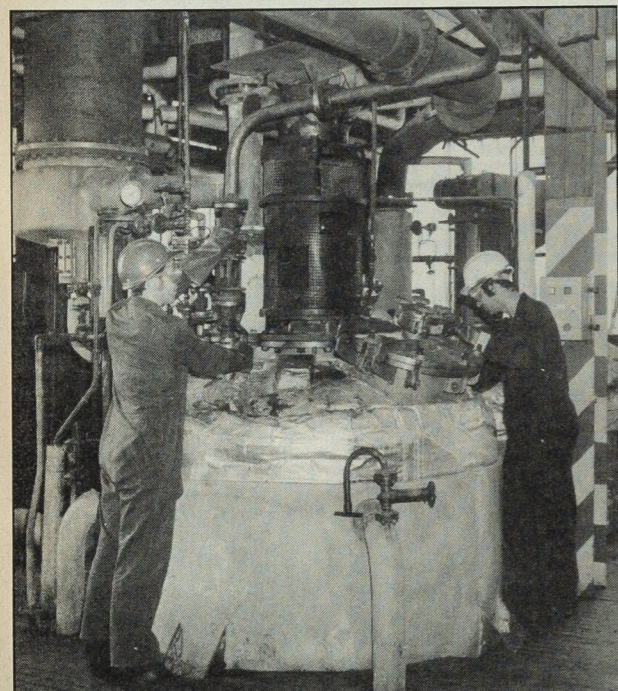
Methods of job search range from visiting jobcentres and using private agencies to looking through the "situations vacant" columns of newspapers or journals and asking friends. As in previous years unemployed jobseekers were asked which was the main way in which they tried to find work; the results (see table 15) show a similar pattern to previous years.

For about 40 per cent of unemployed men and non-married women, their main method of job search was visiting a jobcentre; and another 20 per cent of men and 25 per cent of non-married women said that studying the situations vacant columns was their main method. These were also the two most frequently reported main methods among married women but in the reverse order.

Other measures of unemployment

The above analyses use the labour force measure of unemployment conventionally adopted in the UK. For 1986, as for 1984 and 1985, an alternative measure of unemployment which more closely follows the broad guidelines of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has also been constructed from the Labour Force Survey data.

This is based on those who said they were available to start work within the next fortnight and had sought work at some time during the past four weeks (rather than the



Coalite and chemicals plant, Bolsover.

Photo: The U P Group

Table 16 Labour force estimate of unemployment compared with the monthly claimant count*, Great Britain

	LFS estimates Thousand		
	All	Men	Women
LFS estimate of people seeking work**	2,827	1,725	1,103
of whom:			
Not claiming benefits	826	233	593
Claiming benefits	2,002	1,492	510
Claimants not unemployed†	1,166	686	479
of whom:			
Inactive (not seeking work)‡	960	569	391
In employment	206	117	88
Claimant count	3,167	2,178	989

* These figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS, using the same method as described in the appendix to the article "Unemployment figures: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey" in the October 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

** Includes those who were waiting to start a new job, waiting for the results of a job application, or were prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday. See Annex for detailed definition.

† Not unemployed on the conventional GB labour force definition.

‡ Not in work nor unemployed on labour force definition.

past week as in the conventional measure). This gives a total of 2,976,000 for Great Britain, about 150,000 higher than the conventional labour force measure.

The difference is the net result of adding in 360,000 people who said they were available for work and had looked for work in the last four weeks although not in the reference week itself, and subtracting from the conventional labour force figure 210,000 who were excluded from the alternative definition, mostly because they were not available for work.

Like the conventional labour force measure, the ILO measure of unemployment was little changed between 1985 and 1986.

Both the Survey estimates of unemployment described above are on a different basis from the monthly count published by the Department of Employment, which is a count of the number of people claiming benefits at Unemployment Benefit Offices. It is, therefore, not surprising that the different approaches do not produce the same totals.

There is, of course, a large overlap between them but in each case there are also significant groups included in one measure but not the other.

Between the Survey periods in 1985 and 1986, the claimant count increased by about 80,000 (after allowing for the change in compilation in March 1986) to a level of 3,167,000, while the conventional labour force estimate increased by 14,000 and the broad ILO measure by only 8,000. These results maintain the divergence in trends evident since 1981. Over that period the claimant count has grown by over 500,000 more than the labour force measure of unemployment.

Table 16 compares the conventional GB labour force estimate of unemployment with the monthly count. This shows that in spring 1986 there were 960,000 people who were claiming unemployment benefits but had not looked for work in the Survey reference week. In addition, there were another 200,000 people claiming benefits who did some paid work in the reference week and are therefore classified as employed in the Survey results.

These two groups are partially offset by 830,000 people seeking work but not claiming unemployment benefits; 72 per cent of these were women.

Table 17 presents a similar comparison of the monthly count at the time of the Survey and the broad ILO measure of unemployment measure described above; that is, those who were available for work and had looked for work in the last four weeks.

The Survey estimate on this basis includes 870,000 who said they were not claiming unemployment benefits. On

the other hand, there were 860,000 claimants who either said they had not looked for work in the last four weeks or had looked but were not available to start a job, and another 200,000 claimants who did some paid work during the survey reference week.

Further analysis of the different measures of unemployment will be published in *Employment Gazette* when the final survey results are available.

People outside the labour force

An article in the January 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette*¹ discussed a number of groups which, although not included in the labour force as conventionally defined, could nevertheless be described as having some "marginal attachment" to the labour force.

One such group is the 360,000 who were available for work and had looked for work at some time during the last four weeks, although not in the Survey reference week itself; these are included in the broader measure of unemployment described above.

¹"Classification of Economic Activity", *Employment Gazette*, January 1986, pp 21-27.

Table 17 ILO measure of unemployment compared with the monthly claimant count*, Great Britain

	LFS estimates Thousand		
	All	Men	Women
ILO unemployed**	2,976	1,791	1,186
of whom:			
Not claiming benefits	873	217	656
Claiming benefits	2,103	1,573	530
Claimants not unemployed	1,064	605	459
of whom:			
Not seeking/not available	859	488	371
In employment	206	117	88
Claimant count	3,167	2,178	989

* See footnote to table 16.

** People without a job who were available for work, and had looked for work in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Table 18 Discouraged workers*, Great Britain

	LFS Estimates Thousand		
	All	Looked for work	Did not look for work
All discouraged workers*	341	119	222
of which:			
Available for work	330	118	212
Not available for work	11	—	10

* People not in the labour force, whose main reason for not seeking work was because they believed there were no jobs available, but would like a job.

— Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table 19 Training received by employees in last 4 weeks, by age, Great Britain

	All employees of working age*	LFS estimates				
		Age 16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64
All employees in each age group	20,208	1,629	2,852	4,791	6,961	THOUSAND 3,975
All employees: training in last 4 weeks						
On-the-job training only	645	94	138	177	181	55
Training off-the-job only	1,195	163	242	344	355	91
Both on-the-job and off-the-job training	330	105	77	78	57	12
All who received training	2,176	363	459	600	595	159
As a percentage of all employees in the age group						PER CENT
On-the-job training only	3.2	5.8	4.8	3.7	2.6	1.4
Training off-the-job only	5.9	10.0	8.5	7.2	5.1	2.3
Both on-the-job and off-the-job training	1.6	6.5	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.3
All who received training	10.8	22.3	16.1	12.5	8.6	4.0

* People of working age are men aged 16 and under 65 and women aged 16 and under 60.



Attaching collars to shirts.

Photo: Jack Hickey

Another, partially overlapping, group of interest is those who said they would like to have a job but were not actively seeking work in the reference week because they believed there were no jobs available; these are sometimes referred to as "discouraged workers". There were an estimated 341,000 discouraged workers (so defined) in spring 1986, a similar overall number to 1985; some of their characteristics are shown in table 18. The majority said they were available for work, and 118,000 of these had looked for work at some time in the last four weeks.

Training

Table 19 shows the number of employees who had received some job-related training in the four weeks before interview. Overall, about 10.8 per cent had received some training, the proportion varying from more than 22 per cent of those aged 16-19 (even though these estimates exclude people on the Youth Training Scheme or other Government schemes) to only 4 per cent of 50-60-year-old employees. These figures are similar to those reported in the 1985 survey.

More than 70 per cent of those who had received job-related training said that the training was wholly or partly away from the job.

Relatively few received both on-the-job training and training away from the job during the reference period, although this combination was more frequently reported by the youngest employees than older age groups. ■

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey estimates in this paper are based on interviews with members of about 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain during March, April and May 1986 (that is about one in every 350 private households in Great Britain).

These responding households constituted about 82 per cent of the eligible households found at addresses selected for the sample. The addresses were drawn by a random process from the Post Office's *Postcode address file* in such a way that each standard region was represented in the correct proportion for the country as a whole, as were three strata of local authority districts defined by population size and density.

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

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

The questionnaire covered household size and structure; accommodation details; basic demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and ethnic origin; and, for people aged 16 and over, details of economic activity. The latter was established by asking people about their paid work, job search, and so on, during a specified seven-day period called the reference week, normally the week immediately prior to the interview.

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

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

In order to adjust for this, each responding person in the Survey was given a weight or "grossing factor", related to that person's age, sex, marital status and region of residence. In this way the "grossed-up" Survey results give the correct population total for Great Britain and reflect the distributions by sex, age and region of residence shown by the population figures.

The population figures used in producing these preliminary results are projections. As usual, the results are therefore subject to revision when mid-1986 population estimates become available later this year.

As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling error.

Where comparisons with 1985 or previous years are made in the text, they are based on the final LFS estimates for those years rather than the preliminary estimates published in the May 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

Annex

Concepts and definitions used in presenting the Labour Force Survey results

This Annex summarises the definitions of terms used. In all cases the definitions are the same as those adopted in the presentation of the results of the 1985 Survey (*Employment Gazette*, May 1986).

People in employment comprise the following groups:

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

This definition of people in employment is the same as that used for the 1985 Survey results. It differs from that used in 1984 and earlier years in the treatment of people participating in Government employment and training schemes. These differences were described in *Employment Gazette*, May 1986, p 144.

Unemployed people as conventionally defined in the GB labour force estimates are those without a job who were

looking for work in the Survey reference week, or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or who were waiting for the results of a job application or waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Those on training courses under TOPS and its successors (see above) who said they were looking for work in the reference week are included as unemployed, but full-time students who were seeking work but said they were not available to start work within two weeks because they had to complete their education are excluded and classified instead as economically inactive.

People in employment and unemployed people together comprise the **economically active** population, or labour force.

People who are not economically active, including all those under 16, are referred to as **economically inactive**. Those aged 16 and over can be subdivided according to their characteristics—their main reason for not seeking work in the reference week, whether they had looked for a job during the last four weeks, whether they were available for work, whether they said they would like a job, and so on.

One sub-group of the economically inactive of particular interest is **discouraged workers**, defined here as inactive people who said their main reason for not seeking work in the reference week was because they believed there were no jobs available and who said they would like to have a job at the moment.

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

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

Employment

The Earl of Selkirk asked Her Majesty's Government if they could state the numbers employed (a) in Scotland (b) in the United Kingdom in the years 1925, 1935, 1945, 1955, 1965, 1975, 1985.

Lord Young: It is not possible to give consistent figures for all the dates asked for because of the changes in methods and definitions used in making employment estimates. The available information is as follows:

Employed labour force

At mid-year	United Kingdom	Scotland
1935	About 19½ to 20 million	..
1955	23,699,000	2,261,000
1965 (A)	25,626,000	2,272,000
1965 (B)	25,204,000	..
1975	25,040,000	2,234,000
1985	24,402,000	2,095,000

Notes
1 The UK employed labour force includes employees in employment, the self-employed and members of HM Forces. The Scottish figures do not include any HM Forces.
2 The figures for 1955 and 1965(A) are based on counts of national insurance cards; those for 1965(B) and later years are based on the Censuses of Employment (for employees) and Population (for the self-employed). In Scotland the difference between estimates on the two bases was 15,000 in 1971.
.. not available.

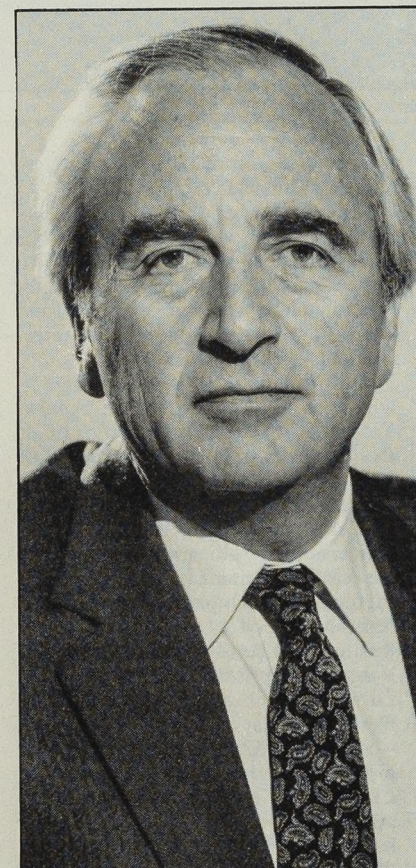
(March 9)

Unemployment benefit

Lord Dean of Beswick asked Her Majesty's Government whether they contemplate any change in the level of Unemployment Benefit.

Lord Young: Unemployment Benefit will be increased by 2.1 per cent in April this year, in line with other social security benefits. The increase reflects the rise in inflation between January and September 1986, the relevant period for this uprating. Unemployment Benefit is statutorily increased each year in line with rises in prices, and there are no plans to alter this arrangement in future.

(March 5)



Lord Young

Unit wage costs

Lord Diamond asked Her Majesty's Government what were the comparable unit wage costs for the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan for each year subsequent to 1979, taking that year as 100 in each case.

Lord Young: Precise comparisons of the unit wage cost figures for different countries cannot be made because of differences in definitions. The available

figures from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for manufacturing industry are shown below:

Unit wage costs in manufacturing

Annual	United Kingdom ²	West Germany ³	Japan
1979 ¹	100	100	100
1980	122	108	103
1981	134	113	109
1982	140	117	114
1983	140	116	116
1984	144	115	110
1985	152	115	112
1985 qtr 3	154	115	111
1986 qtr 3	160	120	115

¹ Converted from indices base 1980=100, and therefore subject to rounding differences.
² Published in *Employment Gazette* February 1987, table 5-7 with 1980=100.
³ Manufacturing and mining.

A copy of the relevant OECD publication *Main Economic Indicators*, is available in the Library. 1986 Quarter 3 is the latest period for which figures are available for West Germany and Japan but these figures show that the rate of increase in the United Kingdom over the last year compares favourably with West Germany and Japan.

(March 10)

Disputes

Mr Tony Favell (Stockport) asked the Paymaster General how many days were lost through industrial disputes in each of the last 10 years for which figures are available in: (a) the public sector and (b) the private sector.

Mr John Lee: The statistics are as follows:

Working days lost through industrial disputes

Year	United Kingdom: Thousand		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1977	2,087	8,055	10,142
1978	1,433	7,972	9,405
1979	5,052	24,423	29,474
1980	9,825	2,139	11,964
1981	1,866	2,400	4,266
1982	3,378	1,935	5,313
1983	1,831	1,923	3,754
1984	23,866	3,270	27,135
1985	5,591	810	6,402
1986 (p)	874	977	1,852

Figures for 1986 are provisional. Disputes are classified by sector as at the time of that occurrence.

(February 26)

City Action Team

Mr Piers Merchant (Newcastle upon Tyne Central) asked the Paymaster General if he will list the job creation measures in the North East that have been supported by the Newcastle City Action Team using the £1 million fund announced by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry in his statement on May 14, 1986, Official Report, column 705.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: The purpose of the fund is to stimulate job creation and enterprise in the North East and I am pleased to say that I have approved support for a number of projects which meet that aim. They have been designed particularly to develop the infrastructure of support for small and developing business enterprise, to introduce projects in the areas worst affected by shipbuilding redundancies and to provide some projects with region-wide application. The funding by the City Action Team was designed to provide comparatively small sums of money which were necessary to lever and to bring together other sources of support from the public and private sectors for the project. Without the grants from the CAT fund these schemes would not have gone ahead. The projects include:

- 1 "Design Works"—a project sponsored by the Burton Group plc involving the conversion of a derelict warehouse into a centre of excellence for all types of design including studios, workspaces, offices and exhibition facilities, providing design consultancy and services; it will provide employment and training opportunities for people in the North East and establish a significant capability for small companies—a grant of £300,000.
- 2 North East Media Development Council—an innovative project to establish a Regional Media Training Centre specialising in all aspects of film and video work and giving the necessary accreditation for graduating trainees to obtain employment in the industry—a grant of £50,000.
- 3 Tyne River Boat Project sponsored by the Association of Marine and Related Charities to build vessels for franchised operation to carry passengers on River Tyne cruises for leisure and educational purposes—a grant of £80,000.
- 4 West Newcastle Enterprise Centre to provide business advice and workshop facilities, primarily to assist the unemployed in start-up-businesses—a grant of £30,000.
- 5 Product Database—a project sponsored by Newcastle Technology Centre to establish a database facility for small companies within the region to provide information on new products and to assist companies in adapting their production policies to maintain and increase competitiveness—a grant of £15,000.
- 6 Preliminary work by Durham University Business School to establish the basis on which a procurement service for small firms in the region can be estab-



Kenneth Clarke

lished, based on public sector purchasing—a grant of £11,750.

- 7 Business Information System On Line (BISON)—a project sponsored by the local enterprise agency, Project North East, to provide a range of computerised guidance tests, marketing data and other information for new entrepreneurs—a grant of £3,500.
- 8 Northern Youth Venture Fund, sponsored by the local enterprise agency, Project North East, and attracting funds from the private sector. To provide low interest loans to youth-based businesses—a grant of £60,000.
- 9 St Thomas Street Stables Workshops—conversion of former stables in central Newcastle into managed workshops and office units which provide tenants with centralised services and marketing and financial advice through the Tyne and Wear Enterprise Trust—a grant of £10,000.
- 10 Newcastle Marketing Advice Centre—a grant of £2,000 to assist with the promotion of this Centre, set up by the City Action Team to provide marketing information and advice to small businesses; and £10,000 towards the cost of networking this service to Sunderland.
- 11 Innovative Factory for New Technology (INFANT)—a project in Sunderland sponsored by MARI Advanced Micro Electronics Ltd to establish a factory unit providing training and work experience, particularly in microelectronics—a grant of £197,500.
- 12 Centre for Hi-Tech Activity in North Tyneside (CHANT)—a project also sponsored by MARI Advanced Micro Electronics Ltd to establish a centre for training and business development for new small enterprises in the high technology sector—a grant of £80,000.

These projects will make a significant contribution to tackling directly the need for jobs in the North East and also to providing a foundation for future enterprise development in the region. In many cases the grants complement support from the Urban Programme, some have DTI support, others combine other Government schemes such as YTS and the Community Programme and some include significant private sector contributions.

Major projects are proposed for Cleveland but at this stage the other public and private sector contributions have to be confirmed.

(February 23)

Skill shortages

Mr Jim Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked the Paymaster General in which employment regions of the United Kingdom skill shortages have emerged; if he will qualify the number of unfilled vacancies arising from skill shortages; and in which industries.

Mr John Lee: Difficulties in recruiting skilled labour have been reported in all regions, particularly the South East. There are no comprehensive figures available on the number of unfilled vacancies in the economy arising from skill shortages. A survey of vacancies held by jobcentres in April 1986 estimated that 5,535 or 3.3 per cent of them had remained unfilled for two months or more due to a lack of people with the relevant skills of expertise. Jobcentres are believed to handle about one-third of vacancies.

(February 9)

Breakfast presentations

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General how many opinion formers and business leaders have been invited to the breakfast launches of the Action for Jobs programme: (a) nationally and (b) by region.

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General which cities and towns have been used for the launch of breakfast presentations by the Action for Jobs project.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Pursuant to his reply Monday, January 19, 1987 at column 406. Thirteen breakfast presentations were held in 1986 to increase awareness of the employment, enterprise and training measures offered by my Department and the Manpower Services Commission and particularly to reach local employers whose participation is crucial to the success of many of the programmes.

Invitations to the breakfasts were sent to some 13,643 people in all. The location of the breakfasts and the numbers invited are listed below by DE region:

Region	Locations	No invited
Midlands	Leicester, Birmingham, Droitwich	2,888
South West	Bristol, Bournemouth	2,613
Yorks and Humberside	Leeds	804
North West	Carlisle, Chester, Manchester, Burnley	4,355
South East	Maidstone, Brighton	2,481
Scotland	Edinburgh	502
		13,643

We intend to hold breakfast presentations in the following towns and cities in the early part of 1987.

Region	Locations
Yorks and Humberside	York
South East	London
Eastern	Cambridge
Scotland	Glasgow, Ayr
Northern	Middlesbrough, Newcastle

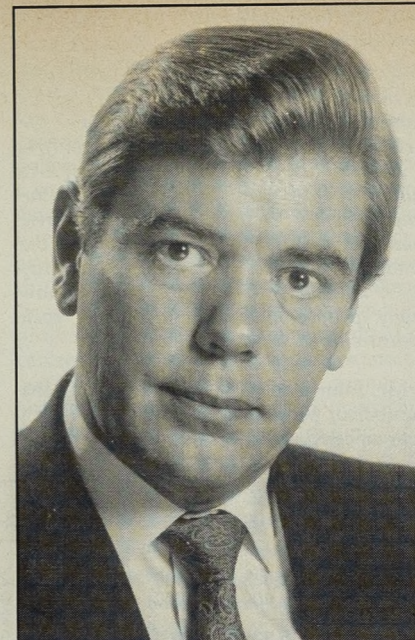
(January 20)

Arts projects

Mrs Virginia Bottomley (Surrey South West) asked the Paymaster General what indication he has of the total expenditure by the Manpower Services Commission on employment measures with an arts content.

Mr John Lee: It is estimated that in 1986-87 the Manpower Services Commission will spend about £21 million on arts related projects through the Community Programme and the Voluntary Projects Programme. The Commission will also spend about £9 million on supporting arts related small businesses through the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

(March 9)



David Trippier

Wages inspectors

Mrs Ann Winterton (Congleton) asked the Paymaster General how many visits per day he expects to be carried out on average by inspectors of the Wages Inspectorate; how long he expects an inspector's visit made by the Wages Inspectorate to last on average; if he will give details of the salary structure and average salary of inspectors who carry out visits for the Wages Inspectorate; and what is the total number of inspectors employed to carry out visits for the Wages Inspectorate.

Mr David Trippier: During 1987 it is planned that wages inspectors will carry out an average of 3.4 visits per day. The length of visits varies considerably according to the circumstances but on average about an hour is spent on the employer's premises.

The current salary structure for wages inspectors is given in the following table:

	London	Elsewhere
Wages Inspector—Executive Officer grade	£6,715-£10,917	£5,250-£9,492
Wages Inspector—Higher Executive Officer grade	£10,895-£13,406	£9,430-£11,941

The average salary of wages inspectors is £10,166.

At present there are 78 outdoor wages inspectors.

(March 10)

Quota compliance

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent South) asked the Paymaster General if he is satisfied with the level of quota compliance in the public sector, particularly with regard to the figures to be published in the Employment Gazette; and if he will make a statement.

Mr John Lee: We are firmly committed to encouraging all employers, including those in the public sector, to employ more people with disabilities, both registered and unregistered. The key to success is continuous education and persuasion to promote the adoption and implementation of constructive policies and practices towards the employment of people with disabilities. We seek to apply such policies in central government and will be continually striving to improve our performance.

We shall be considering further the role of the Quota Scheme in this overall approach of education and persuasion when we have the results of the research into the numbers and characteristics of people with disabilities in the working population, which we are commissioning on the advice of the Working Group set up by the Manpower Services Commission to examine ways of improving the effectiveness of the Quota Scheme.

(February 2)

Overtime

Mr Michael Fallon (Darlington) asked the Paymaster General whether the overtime figures published in the Employment Gazette are compiled from separate figures for employment in the public and private sectors; and if he will make a statement.

Mr Michael Fallon (Darlington) asked the Paymaster General whether he will publish on a regular basis, separately, figures for overtime worked in both the public and private sectors.

Mr John Lee: The overtime figures in the Employment Gazette are compiled from surveys of establishments which employ operatives in manufacturing activities.

Respondents to the surveys are not asked to distinguish between public and private sector employment, and there are no plans to provide separate overtime figures for the public and private sectors.

(February 18)

Tourism grants

Miss Janet Fookes (Plymouth Drake) asked the Paymaster General what level of grant-in-aid he expects to make available to the British Tourist Authority and English Tourist Board in future years.

Mr David Trippier: The grants in aid to the British Tourist Authority and English Tourist Board (ETB) for 1987-88 will be £21.4 million and £11.3 million respectively. In addition £12.0 million will be made available to the ETB for assistance to tourism projects under Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969.

(March 4)

Cancer testing

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe) asked the Paymaster General what steps his Department is taking to encourage employers to provide cervical cancer testing facilities at the place of work; and if he will make a statement.

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe) asked the Paymaster General if he will seek information from the baking industry and the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers' Union about the agreement reached on provision of cervical cancer testing facilities at the place of work or for paid release for off-site testing.

Mr David Trippier: The provision of cervical cancer testing facilities is in general a matter for my right honourable friend, the Secretary of State for Social Services. I appreciate that the workplace provides an excellent forum for carrying out activities, such as cervical cancer screening, aimed at preventing disease in the general population. The Health and Safety Commission encourages employers to use the workplace for such preventative purposes and I fully support the Commission in this.

Primarily, however, the provision of workplace screening facilities is a matter for agreement between employers and their employees. I have seen the agreement reached recently within the National Joint Committee of the Baking Industry in England and Wales, on which the baking industry employers and the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers' Union are represented. I understand that this agreement provides for workplace testing by the National Health Service where this can be arranged. Where not, women employees are allowed full time off with pay to attend off-site testing centres. Other industries may wish to consider adopting schemes on these lines.

(February 17)

Manufacturing employment

Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East) asked the Paymaster General how many people are employed in manufacturing industry and what was the comparable figure seven years ago.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: In December 1986 (the latest date for which figures are available) there were 5,363,000 employees in employment and self-employed people in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain. In December 1979 the figure was 7,206,000.

Some of the decrease in the figures will be the result of the re-classification of jobs such as industrial cleaning, catering, computer services and road haulage, previously done by manufacturers' own employees and now done by sub-contractors. This developing feature of our economy has the effect of exaggerating the extent of the move from manufacturing to service sector employment.

(February 25)

Employment and other measures

Mr Ron Davies (Caerphilly) asked the Paymaster General, pursuant to his reply of February 5 to the honourable member for Leicester East, Official Report, column 764, if he will disaggregate the figure of 6½ million people who have benefited from the employment, training and enterprise measures run by his Department and the Manpower Services Commission since May 1979, indicating so far as is possible how many people have benefited from each measure in each year since that date.

Mr John Lee: The breakdown of the number of people on each scheme in each year since May 1979 is as follows:

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 estimates
Adult training	110,538	111,468	102,696	85,250	109,850	131,800	269,650	252,500
YOP/YTS	216,400	360,000	553,000	543,000	353,979	395,000	404,000	360,000
YWS	—	—	—	174,266	130,000	66,182	66,000	2,800
CI	5,806	6,160	6,868	6,982	9,612	9,532	9,661	9,000
STEP/CP	22,400	18,400	27,554	51,645	136,968	161,437	241,159	300,000
JRS	68,164	24,239	38,674	46,134	44,045	14,895	11,970	12,000
JSS	—	—	—	180	656	260	268	1,000
EAS	—	—	—	2,132	28,453	46,816	60,167	86,000
NWS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000

(February 17)

Community Programme

Dr Norman Godman (Greenock and Port Glasgow) asked the Paymaster General if he will list in the Official Report the percentage of Community Programme places under the Manpower Services Commission's Community Programme granted to religious bodies in each of the past five years and if he will break this figure down by way of religious denomination.

Mr John Lee: It is not possible to give a breakdown of places in the form requested from records held centrally and this could only be obtained at disproportionate cost. However, the table below shows at March 1984, the earliest date for which detailed statistics are available, and for each subsequent year, the total number of authorised Community Programme places, the number of those places sponsored by religious bodies and the percentage this represents of the total.

Position at	Total no of authorised places	No of places sponsored by religious bodies	Per cent
15.3.84	130,312	1,771	1.3
27.3.85	150,272	7,471	5.0
14.3.86	219,722	12,426	5.6
24.11.86*	272,980	16,489	6.0

* The latest date for which statistics are available.

(February 19)



John Lee

Venture capital

Mr Alex Carlile (Montgomery) asked the Paymaster General what measures he has taken to encourage provision of venture capital for small and growing enterprises; and if he will make a statement.

Mr David Trippier: The Government's economic policies have created a climate in which enterprise is encouraged and rewarded and people are willing to invest in the wide range of commercial opportunities that now exists. The venture capital market in the UK has expanded rapidly since 1979. The establishment of the Unlisted Securities Market, the Over-the-Counter Market and the Third Market have provided easier access to equity capital for small and growing companies.

Specific Government measures to facilitate the supply of finance include the Business Expansion Scheme which offers tax relief to individuals investing in unquoted companies. The Venture Capital Scheme enables income or corporation tax relief to be claimed on losses incurred on disposal of new shares issued by unquoted companies.

My Department and the Department of Trade and Industry have also provided support for seminars, conferences and other activities to promote the supply of finance to small and growing enterprises. The Small Firms Merit Award for Research and Technology (SMART) run by the Department of Trade and Industry has assisted small firms to develop projects and seminars are to be run to enhance their prospects for venture capital investment.

(February 25)

Growth of jobs

Mr Charles Wardle (Bexhill and Battle), Sir Bernard Braine (Castle Point), Mr Spencer Batiste (Elmet) asked the Paymaster General if he will make a statement on progress made during Britain's Presidency of the European Community in encouraging the growth of jobs throughout the European Community.

Mr John Lee: The progress made was considerable. In particular at the Labour and Social Affairs Council on December 11 the Council adopted an action programme for employment growth, based on a text put forward by the United Kingdom, Italy and the Republic of Ireland. The action programme sets the four priorities for the Labour and Social Affairs Council's future work as being the promotion of new business and employment growth; more efficient labour markets; better training for young people and adults; and more help for long-term unemployed people.

First proposals under the programme are to be brought forward before the Council's next meeting. The European Commission will in addition be making six monthly reports to the Council and the European Parliament on progress made in the programme's implementation. For a more detailed account of the action programme I refer my hon friends to my right hon and learned friend's reply to the hon member for Kingswood (Mr Hayward) on December 15, 1986 at column 368.

In addition to the adoption of the action programme, achievements during the UK presidency in a number of other areas will also contribute substantially to the growth of jobs throughout the Community. Particular examples are the substantial progress made towards the completion of the internal market and towards lightening the burdens on business arising from Community obligations.

(January 21)

Small businesses

Mr Michael Lord (Central Suffolk), Mr Peter Thurnham (Bolton North East) and Mr Kenneth Hind (West Lancashire) asked the Paymaster General if he will make a statement on progress made during Britain's Presidency of the European Community in encouraging the growth of smaller businesses throughout the European Community.

Mr John Lee: The European Community approved the broad principles of an action programme for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) at the Industry Council on October 20, 1986. They adopted a resolution recognising the important role of SMEs in job creation and calling for a Community strategy for SMEs to complement national action. The programme's two main aims are to create a favourable environment for SMEs and to develop specific measures to improve their effectiveness, efficiency and access to finance. The programme provides a

framework for the activities of the Commission's SME Task Force. It identifies the areas in which they will develop proposals in more detail including the reduction of burdens on businesses; ensuring that European Community policies relating to taxation, company law, competition, and the internal market are developed with due regard to the needs and interests of SMEs; ensuring that SMEs have access to European Community assistance through, for example, the European Social Fund and research and development programmes; setting up information centres to improve SMEs' understanding and awareness of European Community programmes and policies; and improving SMEs' access to advice, training and finance.

In a separate set of conclusions the Industry Council of October 20 emphasised the priority it attaches to reducing fiscal, administrative and legal constraints on business, particularly SMEs, so as to encourage enterprise and promote employment.

On November 17, 1986 the Economic and Finance Council reached agreement on the substance of a new lending facility for SMEs. 1.5 billion ECU (about £1.1 billion) will be made available in two equal tranches, the first to be raised by the Commission, the second by the European Investment Bank.

The Council has already begun discussion of a Commission proposal for a Council Directive on the application of value added tax to SMEs. The proposals include provisions concerning the exemption limits below which small businesses are not required to be registered for VAT, and a simplified scheme to be made available for all businesses whose annual turnover does not exceed 150,000 ECU (about £110,000).

In addition the Labour and Social Affairs Council on December 11 adopted an action programme on employment growth which sets out the formation of new business and employment growth as one of the priority areas of its future work. The programme calls for the rapid implementation of the SME Action Programme as endorsed by the Industry Council and for support for the efforts being made within Member States to encourage the setting up and expansion of SMEs and one-man businesses, in particular through the removal of unnecessary administrative constraints and a review of existing Community legislation to remove obstacles to the number of people taking up self-employment.

(January 21)

Hotel awards

Mr Conal Gregory (York) asked the Paymaster General what are the criteria for the five gold crown award under the English Tourist Board's hotel classification scheme; what is the anticipated number of recipients; and if he will make a statement.

Mr David Trippier: I am informed by the English Tourist Board that their criteria for the award of five gold crowns under their voluntary hotel classification scheme are as follows:

"The main criteria are that the establishment should have achieved and maintained, over the course of at least three years, a wide range and high standard of facilities and services. In addition the establishment would normally be expected to provide the following facilities and services, over and above the standard requirements for Five Crowns.

- 1 A tended reception counter or office available at all hours.
- 2 Porterage provided by uniformed staff and a storage room for luggage.
- 3 A valet service, comprising dry cleaning, pressing, laundry and shoe cleaning. (This service may involve the use of outside facilities.)
- 4 All services provided by well-trained, well-presented and efficient staff.
- 5 Accommodation, both in respect of bedrooms and public rooms, of a particularly high level of comfort, with furnishings and decor to a standard significantly higher than the minimum required for Five Crowns.
- 6 A restaurant, serving breakfast, lunch and dinner to residents and their guests each day. All menus offering an appropriate range of choice. Table appointments and decor to a high standard. Last orders for dinner no earlier than 9.30 pm.
- 7 A 24-hour room service to include the provision of hot meals at any hour of the day or night.
- 8 A bar or lounge service, with cocktail facilities.
- 9 A range of leisure and other additional facilities. Examples: bookstall, theatre ticket bureau, hairdressing salon, games room, swimming pool, sauna, solarium, tennis courts, squash courts, golf course, typewriting, photocopying and secretarial service.
- 10 Adequate security and service arrangements to enable guests to preserve their personal privacy and avoid unwelcome attention or disturbance.

When applying these criteria the Award Committee will take into full consideration the nature and location of the hotel and the particular needs of the clientele it seeks to serve."

I understand from the ETB that they expect no more than 40 hotels to receive the Five Gold Crown Award.

(February 24)

Restart interviews

M/s Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Paymaster General what guidance has been given to jobcentre managers and Restart counsellors on the practice of Restart interviewees being accompanied by a friend, adviser or other similar third party; and what is his policy on this practice.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Jobcentre staff have been told that a third party may accompany a person to a Restart interview if the interviewee so wishes, so long as the friend is present to assist the Restart participant with the interview.

(February 18)

What it's worth

In 1986 £100 sterling spent in the UK would have bought a typical basket of goods and services that in France would have cost 1,310 Francs (for an equivalent set of items). However, at market exchange rates, £1 sterling would have been worth only 1,020 Francs.

Purchasing power parities attempt to quantify such differences in general price levels by valuing a large range of typical goods and services in each country in its national currency. These cover all items of expenditure, including government expenditure, not solely consumers' expenditure.

For each item, individual parities are obtained which show the relative prices of the item in the various countries. By a complex process of weighting, the individual parities are combined to produce a single currency converter, the Purchasing Power Parity, for each country. The PPPs show the rates at which currencies must be exchanged if the purchasing power of money is to be maintained.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) has recently calculated new estimates of PPPs as well as comparisons of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per head for its member countries. The OECD Secretariat has added to the list figures for some other countries, notably USA, Japan and Canada.

The Department of Employment and the Central Statistical Office have provided most of the information for these calculations for the UK.

The use of PPPs gives more meaningful comparisons of GDP. In particular, changes between one year and another reflect changes in GDP per head, rather than changes in exchange rates.

Compared with the UK the relatively lower general price levels of Greece, Spain and Portugal increase their GDP per head when expressed in PPP terms, while higher price levels in the other countries decrease their GDP per head. For example in 1986, using market exchange rates, estimated GDP per head in France would appear to be 34 per cent higher than the UK and that of West Germany some 54 per cent higher. Using PPPs these reduce to 3 per cent and 14 per cent respectively.

For further information contact the press office, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ. □



Children's charities could benefit from payroll giving schemes. Photo: Charities Aid Foundation

Give as you earn

From this month employees who are paid through a PAYE system will be able to have up to £120 a year deducted from their earnings tax free and have the money sent to a maximum of eight charities of their choice.

This follows new tax concessions introduced in the 1986 Budget.

Employees will only be eligible if their employer has an agreement with an approved 'agency charity.'

So far eight agency charities have been approved by the Inland Revenue to collect the donations and to redistribute the money to the chosen charities.

The first agency charity given the go-ahead to work on a national basis is the Charities Aid Foundation's new non-profit making *Give as You Earn Scheme*.

Agency charities will seek to minimise the administrative burden on employers. Each month the employer will be able to send a single remittance to an agency charity, whose task is to distribute the donation of every employee according to their individual wishes, effectively acting as a clearing bank.

Before distributing the money, the agency charity is required to check that the organisations

selected by employees are recognised as charitable by the Inland Revenue.

Donations made through agency charities are deducted from employees earnings before they are taxed. Unlike a covenant, neither the employee or the charity needs to claim any outstanding tax.

As there are no statutory obligations, employers and employees must both agree to operate a scheme before one can be set up.

In a similar scheme in America, \$2,300 million was raised from payroll donations in 1985. The Charities Aid Foundation hopes that within the next year, payroll giving schemes will be adopted by most of the largest British companies and by 1990 its aim is to get £100 million given to charity every year in this way.

It has already made a video as a promotional aid for both employers and charities to encourage members of the workforce to participate.

The video pack includes posters and employers' guides and is available from: Give as You Earn, Sterling House, 150/152 High Street, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 1BB. Price £17.25 □

Vocational reform

Vocational qualifications in the UK are awarded by about 300 bodies. The present arrangements in some occupational areas are complex and can be confusing.

The National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) was set up last October to act as a national focus for implementing improvements to the system. It has now published a free eight-page booklet *The National Council for Vocational Qualifications: Its purposes and aims*, which explains why the NCVQ has been set up, how it has been constituted and the tasks it will undertake.

These tasks support two major thrusts:

- The design and implementation of a new national framework for vocational qualifications;
- Development of agreed national standards of occupational competence.

In particular, the name "National Vocational Qualification" (NVQ) will be accorded to qualifications accredited by the NCVQ and awarded by bodies it has approved. NVQs will be based on employment led standards of competence designed by the NCVQ in partnership with the Manpower Services Commission, training organisations, professional and industrial interests.

Another booklet summarising how NVQs will work and the sort of qualifications that will be eligible is also available from the NCVQ. This booklet *The National Vocational Qualification Framework* also illustrates the various standards the NVQ is likely to endorse.

Both booklets include a timetable for the NCVQ's programme, copies are available from the NCVQ, 222 Euston Road, London NW1 2BZ. □

CRAC

CRAC—The Careers Research and Advisory Centre has announced details of a conference on *Managing the Career Break*, London April 28 and Edinburgh October 6. Career breaks and the return to work—how an employer can plan to retain and maximise the skills of an employee who takes a break from paid employment, whether to raise a family or for other reasons.

For further details contact CRAC, 2nd floor, Sheraton House, Castle Park, Cambridge CB3 0AX. Tel: (0223) 460277. □

Your office can damage your health

Office staff are damaging their health as a direct result of their working environment. Badly designed furniture, central heating, strip lighting, new technology and cigarette smoke are "attacking" workers each day — leading to needless suffering and lost working hours caused by sickness.

These are the findings of a new survey carried out by Nielsen Consumer Research and commissioned by Reed Employment to investigate the effects of the office environment on the health of office support staff. Chris Kelly, the managing director of Reed described the survey's findings as "shocking" and urged employers to consult their staff and take action.

Reed realised the need for the survey when it decided to refurbish one of its own branches.

Face to face interviews were carried out with 500 secretaries and keyboard operators in eight areas of the UK.

The specific subjects investigated were: design of office furniture, office lighting, heating systems and air conditioning, smoking at work and stress.

Nearly half the people questioned said they suffered from backache, with two out of three claiming that the cause of their



problem was directly associated with their chair: it was not the right height, lacked support or they had to lean over their machines.

The researchers were surprised to find that 76 per cent of backache sufferers fell into the 16-34 age group — indicating that young as well as old people are prone to the problem of backache.

"Companies are quick to spend thousands of pounds on office technology but are slow to realise

that the chairs on which staff spend most of their working lives are not up to scratch," said Chris Kelly.

One-third of staff claimed to suffer as a result of heating at work. Those working in modern air-conditioned offices are just as likely to suffer as those heated by more traditional methods. The main complaint was that the heating was either too hot or too cold; close behind came stuffiness, breathing problems, colds, sore

throats, drowsiness, headaches and drying skin and eyes.

Following last month's national 'no smoking day' and a recent report which linked passive smoking and cancer, the survey shows that the dangers of smoking are being realised and attitudes changing.

Only one in five of those who smoked were allowed to smoke in the office. Significantly, during their job interview 16 per cent of employees had been asked whether they smoked—something almost unheard of a few years ago.

Only 23 per cent of the people in the survey were able to work by natural light, the rest were dependent on some form of artificial lighting. In most cases this meant either fluorescent or strip lighting. Nearly half the workers said they suffered from regular headaches as a result, while those who used VDUs were found to be more susceptible to headaches and sore eyes. A mere five per cent of the users were given protective glasses for the screen.

Much has been written about "executive stress" but, according to the survey, we are now in a generation of "secretarial stress". Over 50 per cent of the respondents considered their jobs to be stressful. □



All safe on the Eastern front

Vital sea defences are being re-built by a Community Programme team to help protect the Essex coastline.

Timber sea walls or groynes, pictured above, are being built 90 degrees to the shore to help stabilise the mud and encourage plant growth.

Since the tragic East coast floods of 1953, which claimed the lives of 118

people and caused millions of pounds worth of damage, the sea defences have been greatly strengthened but the task is a huge one and will take many years to complete.

The Essex Saltings CP project is being carried out by the Countryside and Farm Initiative and is sponsored by the National Farmers Union. □

New chairman for Remploy

Sir John Bremridge has been asked by Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, to be the next chairman of Remploy Limited, the Government funded company which provides employment under sheltered conditions for people with severe mental and physical disabilities.

Remploy is a conglomerate of some 40 different businesses operating throughout Britain. Its manufacturing activities are divided into three product groups: furniture

and medical equipment, leather and textile products and packaging and assembly.

The company employs some 11,500 people, of whom just under 9,000 are severely disabled.

Sir John starts his three year appointment at the end of April 1987, although he will join the board immediately as a non-executive director until Mr Albert Frost retires after four years as chairman. The post is part-time and unpaid. □

PLATO's job service

Philosophers from Bristol and Manchester Universities have set up a national charitable scheme to improve the employment prospects of qualified British philosophers.

Called PLATO (Philosophy Lecturing And Teaching Opportunities), it aims to raise funds to provide a small number of academic fellowships.

Since the start of the year PLATO has also been operating a job placement service for philosophers in academic institutions. So far it has completed three successful placements in what is, by its nature, a very limited jobs market.

According to PLATO's own figures the number of full-time philosophy posts in UK universities fell by around 20 per cent in the period 1980-86; and only 13 people were appointed to their first full-

time philosophy post between 1980 and 1985, though many younger entrants to the profession work part-time by "job-hopping"—substituting for permanent staff on sabbaticals.

Among the ideas that PLATO is seeking to promote is that of corporate sponsorship for philosophy posts in British universities, as already happens in the USA. Another aim is to set up a study centre where young philosophers can use individual talents (such as teaching English as a foreign language) to earn a living in an environment where they may study and write philosophy in their spare time.

Further details about the organisation may be obtained from Dr Dean Buckner, PLATO, University of Bristol, Department of Philosophy, Bristol BS8 1TB. □

Homeworking in Britain

The special feature "Homeworking in Britain" in the February edition of *Employment Gazette* contained some errors in the interpretation of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) data. In particular, the LFS does not show that there was an enormous increase in the number of temporary workers between 1981 and 1985.

From 1983 onwards, LFS estimates of people in employment can be subdivided between those who said their job was permanent, and others—including temporary workers. In earlier surveys this question was not asked; instead, people with jobs were asked whether they had a "regular" job or an "occasional or casual" job. These concepts (regular/occasional or casual up to 1981, permanent/temporary and so on, from 1983 onwards) are quite different.

It is therefore impossible to derive, from the LFS alone, estimates of the change in the number of temporary workers

between 1981 and 1985, and the references on p 93 of the article in the "permanent" workforce between 1981 and 1985 are not supported by the survey results.

Analysis of the survey results for people in employment (excluding those on Government employment and training schemes) in 1983 and 1985 in fact shows an increase of only about 70,000 in the number of temporary workers over that period. The estimates of the size of the "flexible" workforce in 1983 and 1985 are not affected.

Dr Catherine Hakim, who wrote the article in the February *Employment Gazette*, is currently preparing a special feature on trends in temporary work and the flexible workforce, expected to be published in a future edition of *Employment Gazette*. This will draw on information from a number of sources (including the LFS) which, taken together, indicate substantial growth in the size of the flexible workforce since 1981. □



Key to success

Pye Telecom is helping boost British business by donating £12,000 to finance a roadshow which will tour the country promoting the merits of the British Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The BJCC is a management training organisation founded to promote the development of young professionals working in all branches of commerce and industry.

Pictured above: Mike Bowerman (left), sales manager of Pye Telecom presents Rodney Coleman BJCC national president with a cheque for £12,000. Diana Jakubowska, BJCC executive vice-president, displays the symbol of the roadshow—"Just a Key". □

'Gas chamber' victims

The recent death of a farmer's son together with a part-time fireman in Clwyd has prompted the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) to urgently renew its plea to farmers and farmworkers to follow the rules on safe working conditions in silos.

Robert Griffin aged 18 and 36-year-old fireman Edwin Goodman were suffocated in a moist grain silo at Plas Captain Farm, Brynford, Holywell, Clwyd.

"Moist grain silos are gas

chambers," said John Summerscales, Deputy Chief Agricultural Inspector, "every year they take a tragic, unnecessary toll of human life."

In December 1986 a father and son were also gassed in a moist grain silo in Herefordshire.

Information on the correct working conditions for grain and forage silos and other confined spaces is available from your local HSE area office. □

Family Expenditure Survey

Starting from the first half of 1986, results from the *Family Expenditure Survey*—published in tables 7.1 and 7.2 of the Labour Market Data Statistics of *Employment Gazette*—have been produced by a new computer system.

This has been developed over the last two and a half years by Department of Employment and Office of Population Censuses and Surveys staff. It is based on the Scientific Information and Retrieval package (SIR), a product of the ISI Corporation of Virginia, USA, and runs on the Department of Employment's ICL 39/80 computer.

While the new system produces analyses identical to those produced by the old system, its database format opens up a wider range of data to particular analysis and allows the survey results to be produced more efficiently. Requests for additional analyses and for further information should be made to Department of Employment, Statistics Division A6, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, 01-213 6909 or 01-213 3806.

A charge is made where a significant amount of computing or staff time is involved in providing unpublished analyses. □

AIDS on video

In spite of the massive public education campaign on AIDS, there is still fear and confusion among many employers.

Initially AIDS had been considered merely a medical problem by employers—it has now for some companies become a management problem. For example, staff may be reluctant to work alongside a colleague suffering from AIDS even though there is no medical risk.

In an attempt to dispel the myths, the Wellcome Foundation Ltd has produced a video, *AIDS and Employment*, to be distributed by the Industrial Society.

The ten-minute video features Professor Michael Adler of the Middlesex Hospital, Sister Jacqui Elliot who looks after AIDS patients and agony aunt, novelist and broadcaster Clare Rayner.

In between scenes showing people in normal working environments, Professor Adler hammers home the message about how difficult it is to catch AIDS.

Clare Rayner urges people to adopt a compassionate attitude to colleagues who may have the virus. She encourages individuals to respond in the same way as they would if confronted with any other serious illness.

The Industrial Society suggests that companies and trade unions should show the video to employees

in small groups in their workplace, ideally as part of a regular briefing session or a union meeting.

The video comes with briefer's notes, a copy of the Department of Employment leaflet *AIDS and Employment*, and The Health



Claire Rayner. Photo: A. Rayner

Education Council booklet *AIDS What Everybody Needs to Know*. Any profits made from the sale of the video, once costs have been recovered, will be donated to the Middlesex Hospital.

Copies of *AIDS and Employment* are available on VHS or U-matic formats price £47.50 plus VAT from Publications and Marketing Services Dept, The Industrial Society, Peter Runge House, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG. □



Kelly's new computer.

Coping with computers

Due to the explosion of different personal computers and software packages, many businesses face difficulties finding temporary operators with experiences of a particular software.

Kelly Temporary Services have attempted to solve this problem by introducing a new computer—the PC-PRO™.

Before being sent out on an assignment the PC-PRO™ enables Kelly to cross-train their keyboard operators on 11 leading personal computer software packages—85 per cent of those used in the UK. □

Proof of the pudding

Eating in the company restaurant is as popular as ever—even though prices are rising as companies attempt to make a profit on sales of meals, snacks and cups of tea.

This is the main finding of the Industrial Society's latest survey of catering in Britain's factories and offices.

Prices for food, reveals the survey, have increased by an average of 10 per cent in a year. Most firms now sell each item of food separately, but those which still serve complete meals record an even steeper price rise of more than a third.

In mid 1985, for example, roast lamb and two vegetables cost an average of 49 pence—the same dish now costs an average of 64 pence.

The reason for such increases is that two-thirds of the operations surveyed are seeking to make a profit on what they sell over the counter. The majority of companies that make a profit use the money as a contribution to labour costs.

More than 80 catering operations were surveyed, representing nearly two hundred dining rooms.

There are still considerable differences in the rates paid to catering assistants with the minimum recorded pay rate at £1.86 per hour and the maximum at £4.43. □

Catering prices, costs and other information. Published by the Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG. Price £7.50. ISBN 0 85290 363 4.

Redundancy survey

In selecting people for redundancy, there has been a clear move away from the principle of last in, first out, towards a basis which gives greater priority to the skills and experience which needs to be retained in order to maintain an effective and balanced workforce.

This is one of the main trends to emerge from a recent survey into redundancy arrangements published by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS).

A continuing formalisation of redundancy arrangements is revealed by the survey, with 70 per cent of the employers sampled by ACAS having written redundancy conditions, and nearly 50 per cent having agreements with recognised independent trade unions.

From a management view, this increase in more formalised arrangements has had a positive effect on industrial relations. In general, respondents with redundancy agreements thought that co-operation with trade unions on the introduction of new technology or new working practices was more likely.

Copies of the report *Redundancy arrangements: the 1986 ACAS survey* (Occasional paper no 37)—are available free of charge from the Information Section, ACAS, 11-12 St James's Square, London SW1 4LA. □

Blind to technology

Information technology is an unknown world to almost two-thirds of "fast-track" executives in leading British companies, according to a survey commissioned by Philips Business Systems.

These executives have no IT training themselves and—in a classic case of the blind leading the blind—many of them have no plans to provide it for others in their company.

Financial high-flyers appear to have even less opportunity to learn about IT than their manufacturing and service industry counterparts. Only 22 per cent of financial institutions, compared with 46 per cent of service and 39 per cent of manufacturing companies, provided IT training for up-and-coming managers.

The survey of 151 firms in the Times 1,000 listings also revealed that, at director level at least, there is little prospect of a change of attitude. Of those companies without provision for this level of IT training, only 15 per cent of directors said they felt it would be of

any value—and in the financial sector the figure dropped to just 8 per cent.

The 56 companies already running a special scheme for fast-track executives generally found IT training useful.

Among the most common reasons given for not providing this form of training was that companies had "managed without it so far" or preferred general training. Eight of these major companies actually said they were "too small" for IT training to be of any use to their high flying executives; and another 12 commented either that they were "not into IT yet" or that they "didn't know about IT".

"One of the most surprising results of the survey," remarked management consultant William Jamieson, "is that no one cited competitive advantage as a reason for IT training." He maintains that the effective use of IT will soon become absolutely fundamental to obtaining and sustaining a company's competitive advantage. □

The pathfinder

Britain's enterprise agency movement stems from the community of St Helens Trust which started in 1978 in the North-Western glass-making town of St Helens.

Today there are over 350 local enterprise agencies in Britain and their importance has grown with the realisation that new and growing small businesses are a major source of new jobs.

Yet despite their crucial influence, the formula to make these agencies work developed by chance—through a combination of accident and an amazing series of coincidences.

The story of the community of St Helens Trust, Britain's pathfinder enterprise agency, is told by Ian Hamilton Fazey, Northern correspondent of the *Financial Times*.

Sponsored by the glass group Pilkington, *The Pathfinder: The origins of the enterprise agency in Britain*, takes its title from its first director Bill Humphrey, who was a pathfinder in a squadron of Mosquitoes during World War II.



David Trippier, the Minister for Small Firms, who launched the book, recalled that he first met Bill Humphrey in 1980 and as a result helped set up an enterprise agency in his Rossendale constituency—the first significant spread of the St. Helens experiment.

"I regard Bill Humphrey as the patron saint of enterprise agencies," said Mr Trippier. "In the last three or four years there has been explosive growth of the movement—the problem has not been finding the accelerator but sometimes the brake!" □

The Pathfinder: The origins of the enterprise agency in Britain by Ian Hamilton Fazey. Published by Financial Training Publications Ltd, price £7.95 ISBN 1 85185 055 4.

REVIEWS

Developing directors



How do Britain's top directors learn their skills?

Mainly by relatively accidental informal and badly organised processes of development on the job, according to *Developing Directors—The Learning Process*, a Manpower Services Commission report of the first in-depth study of how people at the top of British industry and commerce were trained for the jobs they do.

Some 144 directors in 41 manufacturing organisations were personally interviewed for the study by a project team from the International Management Centre from Buckingham led by professor Alan Mumford.

The report reveals that there are still organisations of significant size which make little or no attempt to plan the development of the people who will eventually take the most important decisions in the organisation.

- The survey found that:
- formal schemes of management development have been less successful than organisations believe;
 - at least some directors already in posts are prepared to consider and act on their own development needs;
 - very few directors have had management training experience of four weeks or more.

In an introduction to the report,

Geoffrey Holland, Director of the MSC notes that several "surprises" were found and that: "Many of the traditional theories about how to organise management development now needed to be re-examined."

What then is needed? Neither informal managerial processes, 'accidental' as the authors term it, nor formal management development, "planned," are the whole answer, says the report. Instead it recommends a significantly new management development process, — "Integrated" or "opportunistic" managerial development — by which managerial activities themselves are used in an organised way for the development of managers. This would take advantage of the normal managerial processes, but plan their use rather than simply allowing it to happen.

The report contains a number of recommendations for action. In general terms it recommends that all organisations, including those with conventional and successful development systems, should consider ways of encouraging the process described by the authors as "integrated managerial" development. □

Developing Directors—the Learning Process by Professor A Mumford, G Robinson and D Stadling. Published by MSC, available from the sales manager, Dept PP2CW ISCO5, the Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD. Price £10 ISBN 0 86392 205 8.

Talking about mental health

The number of people taking time off work with stress-related illnesses is estimated to have increased by 500 per cent since the mid 1950s and now costs industry millions of pounds a year.

Last year nearly 40 per cent of working people took some time off work through sickness. For one in eight of these cases the reason given was a headache, migraine, nerves, depression or feeling "run down". These are all symptoms of mental illness in a few of its many guises.

Mental illness is a broad range of conditions that can affect any one of us. It includes depression, schizophrenia, compulsory over-eating, alcoholism and drug addiction.

Much of the mental illness which accounts for staff absenteeism, low morale or poor efficiency in a workforce—and which costs the country money—is preventable.

To help British industry cope the Mental Health Foundation, with support from the National Westminster Bank, has published *Someone to talk to at work*, a guide to common mental illness.

The booklet, written by medical



journalists Peter Boyes and Julie-Anne Ryan, explains the effects of mental ill health and provides sufferers with the means to seek help.

Brief advice is given on a wide range of problem areas: stress, alcohol and drug abuse, gambling, smoking, depression, retirement, family problems, ageing and loneliness.

Although the booklet is short (28 pages), its strongest point is that it is simple to read and provides a comprehensive list of organisations for those seeking help. □

Someone to talk to at work by Peter Boyes and Julie-Anne Ryan. Published by the Mental Health Foundation, 8 Hallam Street, London W1N 6DH. Price free: donations welcome.

DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. Some recent titles are listed below.

No. 56: New technology and industrial relations: a review of the literature

Paul Willman, London Business School

This paper attempts to assess the contribution of the available literature to our understanding of the industrial relations consequences and implications of the introduction of new microelectronics technology. The approach adopted is to define industrial relations as being concerned with the overall process of job regulation, including arrangements for collective bargaining, joint consultation and employee relations, and takes a broad view of the sort of research findings which might be relevant to those concerned with its analysis.

No. 53: Unfair dismissal law and employment practices in the 1980's

S Evans, Professor J Goodman, L Hargreaves, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology

This paper explores the recruitment, discipline and dismissal practices of 81 private sector firms of different sizes. It considers the effect of unfair dismissal legislation, including the changes made in 1979–80, and the factors affecting the way employers deal with unfair dismissal claims and industrial tribunal cases.

No. 54: Codetermination, communication and control in the workplace: A study of participation in four Midlands companies

Ray Loveridge, Paul Lloyd and Geoffrey Broad, Aston University Management Centre

The research paper reports on a study of the attitudes of shop-floor employees and management and on the role of stewards in four companies where participative initiatives had been introduced alongside a traditional collective bargaining structure. The study examined the awareness of and commitment to the existing industrial relations arrangements and the impact on management and employees' frames of reference of the participative innovations.

Research papers can be obtained free from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (telephone 01-213 4662). Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.

No. 55: Young adults in the labour market

D N Ashton and M J Maguire, University of Leicester

This paper reports on the results of a survey of 1,800 young adults aged 18–24 in four contrasting local labour markets and on a small scale survey of employers, carried out in 1982–83. It investigates the experiences of employment and unemployment of young people as they move into the adult labour market, with particular reference to the impact of initial entry points, training, and local labour market structure.

No. 58: Job evaluation and equal pay

Abby Ghobadian and Michael White, Policy Studies Institute

Based on a sample of 109 establishments using job evaluation schemes drawn from the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, the study covered 152 job evaluated payment schemes, all of which had both male and female employees. The Report examines those aspects of job evaluation which might generally be expected to have a beneficial influence upon the equalisation of pay for work of equal value and relates them to the pay actually received by men and women within each scheme.

No. 59: The changing structure of youth labour markets

K Roberts, Sally Dench and Deborah Richardson, Department of Sociology, University of Liverpool.

This paper reports the results of a major study of the ways the youth labour market is changing under the impact of YTS and other developments, and of how young people who had left school were affected by these changes. It was conducted in Chelmsford, Walsall and Liverpool. The study reports a demand for young people with qualifications but a collapse in demand for those without. Although apprenticeships were in decline there was no general collapse in youth training. New technology was helping not hindering young people's chances of jobs.

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MPlI C2, Level 4, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

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