Ending HASSI READING HASSI BOOM STATISTICS 40 READING HASSI BACK-UP

Guaranteed loans for small companies

More help than you ever imagined

If you're unemployed, thinking of starting your own business, or want to train for something better, there are now more than thirty government programmes to help you.

> This booklet is a guide to them. It's divided into sections, covering employment, training, enterprise, and special needs such as those of ethnic minorities and

> > disabled people. It then gives a simple, clear description of each programme, telling you if you are eligible and where to go for more information.

Ambitions you thought out of reach could turn into reality with the right kind of help. This booklet is a good first step to finding out what's available.



HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF HELPING YOU TO HELP YOURSELF

Helping you to elp yourself

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November 1987

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Employment Gazette

> COVER PICTURE Sock Shop—one of the many successful firms started with help from the Loan Guarantee Scheme. For details see page 537. Photo: Jim Stagg.



Different approaches by EC countries to tackling the problem of long-term unemployment are discussed on page 541.



Part-time workers, the self-employed and temporary workers now constitute one-third of the workforce. Trends in the flexible workforce are reviewed on page 549.



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LABOUR MARKET DATA Commentary S2

Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

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

General information

Action for jobs Details of the extensive range of DE and MSC

employment and training programmes and PL782 (5th rev) business help

Firm facts notice board kit A do-it-vourself aid to help employers communicate essential information to employees

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation 1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of PL700 (1st rev) employment 2 Procedure for handling redundancies PL833

3 Employee's rights on PL718 (4th rev) insolvency of employer

4 Employment rights for the expectant mother PL710 (1strev) 5 Suspension on medical grounds under

health and safety regulations PL705 (1st rev)

- 6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training PI 703
- 7 Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the PL754 (1st rev) Employment Act 1982

8 Itemized pay statement PL704 9 Guarantee payments PL724 (3rd rev) 10 Employment rights on the

transfer of an undertaking PL699 (1st rev)

11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay PL71 12 Time off for public duties

13 Unfairly dismissed? PI-712 (3rd rev) 14 Rights of notice and

PL707 (2nd rev) reasons for dismissal PL701 (1strev) 15 Union secret ballots 16 Redundancy payments 17 Limits on payments

A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984 Industrial action and the law. A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984

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PL808

PL827

PL752

me law on uman uisimissai
guidance for small firms

Fair and unfair dismissala guide for employers

Individual rights of employeesa quide for employers

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments-a quide RPLI (1983) for employers

Code of practice-picketing

Code of practice-closed shop agreements and arrangements

Sex discrimination in employment

Collective agreements and sex discrimination

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

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

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

Facing an unfair dismissal claim? A leaflet describing an audio visual programme available on video cassette PI 734

Industrial tribunals

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

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

Recoupment of benefit from PL702 industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers

Overseas workers

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

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

A guide for workers from abroad PI 753 Employment in the Uk

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

A scheme for employers designed to create more employment opportunities for young people. An application form is included PL829

A share opportunity for the unemployed PL825

Equal pay

Equal pay A guide to the Egual Pay Act 1970 PL743 Equal pay for women-what you

PL739

PL815

PI 748

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

Race relations

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

Miscellaneous

PL720

OW17

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 PI 811 campaign

The way across Details of Government action to develop vocationa education and training PI 807

The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment business services PI 594 (4th rev)

Payment on time Guidance for suppliers and buyers

New rights for trade union members

e Employment Bill represents another lestone in the step-by-step process of trade ion reform. Commenting on the Bill blished on October 23, Employment cretary Norman Fowler said that the first rt of the Bill is essentially about giving new hts to trade union members.

The response to the Green Paper, rade Unions and their Members', as well other evidence," he said, "leaves me in doubt that action is needed. We must sure that trade union members have otection from abuse of power by their ons and the rights that they are entitled expect in a free society. They must be e to use the law of the land to defend ir rights as union members. No obstacle ould be put in the way of a union member o needs to take to the courts a complaint inst his own union.

The Bill contains provisions which perience has shown are necessary to event abuses of trade union power. But, me stress, responsible and democratic de unions have nothing to fear from this

Among the main provisions in Part 1 of Employment Bill are the following:

the right of trade union members not Training to be called out on strike without a properly held secret ballot;

the right not to be disciplined by a union for refusing to strike or for crossing a picket line;

Qualified for SUCCESS

How vocational qualifications are being reshaped to make them more relevant to employment is explained in a video launched by the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVO).

In a 14-minute investigative report, TV commentator Nick Ross sets out to discover how NCVQ is cutting through a labyrinth of qualifications to establish a simple coherent system to help increase skill levels throughout the economy.

Commenting on the video, NCVQ Chairman, Oscar De Ville, said the aim was to show how vital changes in qualifications were necessary if the United Kingdom was to become competitive in world markets

• the right to a postal vote in elections for all members of union governing bodies and for key national leaders, and in ballots on the use of union funds for political purposes, with the assurance that such elections and ballots will be subject to proper standards of independent scrutiny;

- the establishment of a Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members with the task of helping trade union members with legal action by paying for legal advice and representation and, where the member wishes, making arrangements to provide this help;
- removal of the present legal immunity applying to industrial action to create or maintain closed shop practices;
- abolition of remaining legal protection for the closed shops so that in future anyone dismissed from a job, or subjected to action short of dismissal, on grounds of non-union membership will be able to complain to a tribunal and seek compensation.

"If the economy is to flourish industry must have the right skills. Training must

now be at the top of our agenda," he said. Part 2 of the Bill will rename the

The Nikkeiren Mission (one of two Japanese equivalents to the CBI) was entertained at Lancaster House by Employment Secretary Norman Fowler (centre) and the Department of Employment's Permanent Secretary, Sir Michael Quinlan (back row, third from right). Next to Mr Fowler is the Japanese ambassador, His Excellency Toshio Yamazaki (third from left), and the president of Nikkeiren and leader of the mission, Eiji Suzuki (third from right). During the mission's visit, its eighth. the members attended a series of talks arranged by DE's industrial relations staff.



PL715 **Employment measures** Job Release Scheme PL714

PL716 **New Workers Scheme**

Jobshare

should know about it Information for working women Manpower Services Commission as the Training Commission and it will focus on training efforts. The number of employers on the Commission will be increased by up to six and employer membership on industrial training boards will also be increased

The Bill, together with the Social Security Bill which was also published on the same day, gives effect to Manifesto commitments for 16 and 17-year-olds.

"Every unemployed school leaver in this age group is now guaranteed a place on the Youth Training Scheme. No one who is able to take up a YTS place needs to live on benefit," commented Mr Fowler.

'The Social Security Bill provides that income support will in future be payable only to a very small group of young people under 18-for example, those who are so disabled they cannot take a job or a YTS place. For summer school leavers, child benefit will be extended for up to four months and for Christmas and Easter leavers for up to three months to allow time for young people to find the right job or YTS place

"The only option which is being taken away from young people is the option to spurn the offer of a training place and live on benefit. With the growth in the number of jobs and the guarantee of a YTS place for every unemployed school leaver that option is no longer necessary", he concluded.



News Brief



the welcoming reception area at Hayes Unemployment Benefit Office, 1987. Now

Now we are one

The new Employment Service came into being on October 26 when the responsibility for running jobcentres was transferred from the Manpower Services Commission to the Department of Employment.

By merging the two organisations—the Unemployment Benefit Service — and the MSC's General Employment Service – a more coherent and effective service to unemployed people is planned.

They will be offered a pathway back into the labour market, and benefit will be paid quickly, courteously and efficiently to those genuinely entitled to it.

In recent years the two services have moved closer together through Restart and claimant advisers, but while co-operation was seen to be the best for many years, there were still missing links.

It was found, for example, through Restart interviews that many long-term unemployed people did not know enough about help available through jobcentres. Restart counsellors realised that they needed to know about benefit rules.

The new Employment Service plans to close the gaps and greatly improve the labour market prospects of long-term unemployed people in particular.

The Department of Employment will also take responsibility for Restart programmes, Restart courses, jobclubs, professional and executive recruitment, the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, sheltered employment, and services for the disabled. The MSC will concentrate on training programmes such as two year YTS, JTS and the Community Programme.

Your choice your future

The message in a new booklet and video aimed at teenagers is clear.

Education and training beyond the age of 16 is more important than ever before and can open opportunities in the job market.

The booklet and video package, It's Your Choice, show teenagers and their parents the routes to the world of work.

Launching the pack, Education Minister of State Angela Rumbold. said: "This pack is designed to help fifth formers make the right choices. Lots of young people are bewildered by the many alternatives open to them at 16. There must be a wide range of options to meet the wide range of needs, interests and abilities of young people. But to make the right choices, young people need to understand what the alternatives are, and where to find them."

Every fifth former in England and Wales will receive the booklet free, while the video will be available to every school for its fifth formers to watch.

Options

The booklet describes the education, training and employment options open to pupils at 16, including A and AS levels, jobrelated courses, the Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education (CPVE), GCSE, YTS, employment and selfemployment.

The video follows two real-life 15vear-olds from London, Jason and Lorraine, who travel around the country talking to other young people who have already made their choices.

Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls commented: "We have sought to stress in both booklet and video the vital importance of general and vocational education for youngsters entering today's labour market. Unskilled jobs are disappearing fast and technologies are changing. The future workforce will need a sound basis of learning to build on throughout their working lives if they are to fulfil their potential and contribute to our economic wellbeing.

Britain bounces back

Britain's tourist industry has bounced back with record figures reported for July.

They show that over 1.9 million overseas visitors came to the UK in July, 15 per cent more than in July 1986 and 100,000 over the total for July 1985, the previous record year. About 460,000 came from North America, 1,140,000 from Western Europe and 330,000 from other areas; 44 per cent more, 11 per cent more and 1 per cent less respectively compared to July 1986.

Overseas residents spent £750 million in the UK in July, up 18 per cent on the same month last year.

We have bounced back after the problems of 1986-the last three months have shown a 21 per cent ncrease over the corresponding period then and a 54 per cent increase n those arriving from North America," commented Tourism Minister, John Lee.

Figures indicate that there were 17 per cent more visits by Western Europe residents, but a 3 per cent lecrease in the number of visits from he rest of the world when compared with the same three months last year. In the first seven months of 1987 here were 8.7 million visits to the JK by overseas residents, 16 per cent p on 1986. The rise in visits by North American residents was 28 per cent.

Danger at work

film to help people avoid personal attacks work has been launched as a first step in the Suzy Lamplugh Trust's programme of action against aggression in the workplace.

The Trust was set up by Diana Lamplugh, mother of the 25-year-old estate agent who disappeared just over a year ago when meeting a client.

Mrs Lamplugh commented, "The problem of aggression in the workplace can take many forms, from physical violence, rape or assault to verbal abuse, sexual harassment and unwelcome innuendos. It is important to learn the lifeskills that can recognise and deal with violence"

Avoiding Danger is available from NACAB Vision, 115/123 Pentonville Road, London N1 9LZ.

News Brief



Ready for the road – the brand-new Action bus

North West jobs action

A specially designed hand-painted bus is stations are using. taking the Action for Jobs campaign into the North West's housing estates and shopping centres

It is the first in a series of regional campaigns planned by the Department of Employment to explain the range of opportunities available, to stimulate people into using its employment, training and enterprise schemes and to encourage self-help.

The bus has been fitted out with an exhibition, a touch screen interactive video, a counselling area and a fully equipped broadcasting studio which local radio exhibition in Nelson and Colne.

Health in the workplace

Occupational health issues affecting He added: "The Commission has always employers and employees is to be the encouraged employers to introduce concern of a new committee set up by the occupational health services, wherever Health and Safety Commission (HSC). possible, but it is clear that we can only Chairman is Dr Tim Carter, head of the point the way ahead if we have specialist advice from professionals in the field."

Health and Safety Executive's Medical Division, and members include health professionals and representatives from the CBI and TUC

Dr John Cullen, chairman of the HSC. with experience from their professions. said to committee members at their first The committee will look at various meeting: "Health and Safety services must projects which will include guidance on job be extended to the workplace if we are to placement and rehabilitation, a review of make progress in controlling illnesses occupational disease reporting under health associated with work. Despite increasing and safety regulations, and guidance on concern about the risks from work-related mental health at work. illness, 50 per cent of the working The Occupational Health Advisory Committee replaces the Medical Advisory population still has no access to occupational health services." Committee.

. Inside Richmond Employment exchange, (men's office) March 1955.

While the bus takes to the road to spread the message, an "Action Centre" exhibition will be set up in Manchester's Arndale Shopping Centre for a week before moving on to Preston and Liverpool.

And in Manchester, the Post Office will frank all letters posted in the area during November with the campaign slogan.

The campaign goes on until November 28. Satellite events include a local enterprise agency launch in Burnley, targeted at new and small businesses, and a jobclubs

Dr Cullen said that the new advisory committee was in a position to draw on a wide circle of expertise outside the HSE

News Brief



David Eves (left) points out a missing toe board to site agent, Reg Batson, during a "blitz" visit to a construction site in Camden London

THE D-I-Y guide to Britain

Independent travellers from overseas will have easy access to the many short breaks and special interest holidays in Britain through a new publication from the British Tourist Authority.

Entitled Britain Piece by Piece, the guide contains details of over 60 operators offering a wide range of short holiday packages in all parts of Britain. It features holidays available during the winter months, many of which can also be enjoyed all year round.

"No less than 80 per cent of leisure visitors to Britain are independent travellers," said Michael Medlicott, BTA chief executive. "But they still want to enjoy the many value-for-money short break packages available in Britain. This Winning young people new guide will help D-I-Y holidaymakers to create their own memorable itinerary at all times of the year

walking in Wales, to sporting holidays in arranged in hotels, family homes, farms, of enterprise and entrepreneurship. and even a luxury train. Information on It is reported that 54 per cent of guide

Centre, London. All packages featured in Travel Centre

Australia, New Zealand and North America, and from the British Travel Centre, London.

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Increased enterprise

There has been a 109 per cent increase in the number of enterprise agencies providing training courses over the past year, and a 60 per cent increase in those with education links with schools and colleges

Of the 270 agencies throughout the country, 213 now offer training courses to their clients in addition to the traditional counselling. This is stated in BiC Post, the Business in the Community newspaper.

Enterprise agencies give free advice to those wishing to set up or expand their own business.

The most rapid rise has been in youth enterprise activity which is up to 163 per cent, with 121 enterprise agencies involved Packages featured in the guide vary from in 1987, compared with 46 in 1986.

The growth in the number of agencies Scotland and short breaks in the great with education links reflects the emphasis English cities. Accommodation can be on winning over young people to the ideas

travel around Britain is also given in the enterprise agencies are participating (146 now compared with 91 in 1986).

Business in the Community is a businessthe guide can be booked at the British led organisation which seeks to increase corporate community involvement by Copies are available from BTA offices in encouraging partnerships between the public and private sectors and local communities in an effort to regenerate inner cities and create more jobs.

Uncaring and unsafe

"Complacency, lack of concern, ignorance and often sheer bloodymindedness" are to blame for the continuing poor safety record of the construction industry, claims David Eves, the Health and Safety Executive's chief inspector of factories

"Taken together with problems of occupational health in that industry, the picture, seen in terms of human suffering, is not a pretty one."

Little regard

In his report for 1986–87 Mr Eves concedes that many firms are genuinely anxious to improve the industry's poor image and safety performance. Nevertheless, he felt it necessary to comment: "My inspectors are not by nature cynical but they are forced to the conclusion that a substantial number of smaller firms in the industry have little regard for their workforce as human beings.'

Including injuries to members of the public, there were 123 fatal accidents on construction sites and over 3,600 major injuries.

Over the last five years the incidence of injuries on construction sites has worsened by some 45-50 per cent, estimated Mr Eves, "and the trend is getting worse-you fall even 20 feet on a construction site and you are likely to be killed"

"Blitzes"

To combat this trend, the HSE has been mounting a series of 'blitzes'; the latest one, in London, involving visits to over 100 construction sites, was the fifteenth. One in five of the sites visited had something seriously enough wrong with them to justify the issue of a prohibition notice stopping the job in progress and already this year 29 people have been killed on London building sites.

Currently the HSE has some 600 factory inspectors, of whom 85 specialise in construction. Plans are in hand to raise the number of specialist construction inspectors to 100 over the next two years.

Two other high priority areas are mentioned in the report: major hazards and occupational health.

Report by HM Chief Inspector of Factories 1986–87 is available from HMSO or booksellers, price £11. ISBN 0 11 8839551.

Jobs pledge to inner cities

ot only must more jobs be created in the mer cities, but they must go to inner city sidents.

Stating this to senior managers from rporate sponsors of Business in the Comunity, Employment Secretary Norman owler asked the private sector to take the in helping to regenerate those areas ffering from the most serious problems of employment.

Referring to programmes existing to enurage and assist small businesses, Mr owler said, "We are determined to target Enterprise Allowance Scheme inasingly on the inner cities". He added at through the Loan Guarantee Scheme, ancial underpinning was available for all businesses to get the loans they eded if they were to expand.

This, too, we are determined to target ore on inner cities", he added.

Mr Fowler stressed the importance of king sure that jobcentres and jobclubs in the right places so that services are silv accessible to inner city residents. here would be new emphasis on outreach ogrammes by staff of the new Employent Service so that people in the ethnic norities would know what jobs and suprt schemes are available to them.

'But, employment can all too easily be en as employment by someone else, or nply waiting for a job to come along. Part the revolution in attitudes over the past en or eight years has been the realisation people can create work themselves", (Manpower Policy), DE. d Mr Fowler



News Brief

Mr Geoffrey Holland, CB.

Changes at DE

Mr Geoffrey Holland, is to be Permanent Secretary of the Department of Employment, replacing Sir Michael Quinlan, KCB, who is to head the Ministry of Defence.

Mr Holland has been with the Manpower Services Commission since its formation in 1973, and has been its Director General since 1981.

His post will be filled by Mr Roger Dawe, OBE, at present Deputy Secretary

The changes will take place early in 1988.

Skilled staff slip away

Many firms are losing half their graduate intake within three years according to a survey of nearly 60 companies.

The problem is particularly serious for accountancy firms and banks who suffer the loss after an expensive recruiting and training programme. The survey found that they had to be prepared for a 50 per cent loss as soon as their employees became marketable.

But retail supermarket chains also faced the problem of large-scale desertion of new graduates, as did the electronic and computing sections of the engineering sector.

Anne Heal, director of Charles Barker Graduate Recruitment Services which carried out the survey, said at least one in four companies

were experiencing the problem of retaining the graduates they recruit. "But we think the problem could

be more widespread many of the firms were loathe to admit they had a retention difficulty."

She said that the need for a professional graduate recruitment service was greater now than ever.

"In 1985 the Government was forecasting 104,000 graduates leaving higher education in 1987. In fact, not more than 67,000 of these were availabl," she said.

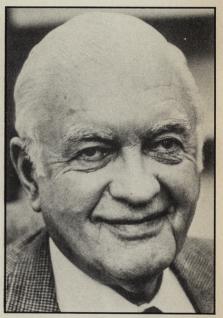
And Ms Heal added that the Department of Education and Science suggested that the number of young people entering higher education could drop by more than a fifth in the next 10 years because of the declining birthrate in the 1970's.

MSC chairman

Sir James Munn, OBE, is the new chairman of the Manpower Training Commission. He succeeds Sir Bryan Nicholson who is now chairman of the Post Office.

Sir James has been chairman of the Manpower Services Committee for Scotland since 1984. He is currently a member of the Court of Strathclyde University.

Sir James, who will serve on a part-time basis, is being appointed for a period of six months. A subsequent appointment will be made in due course.



Sir James Munn, OBE.

New name for MSC

The Manpower Services Commission is to be renamed The Training Commission.

The proposal, introduced in the Employment Bill, follows the transfer to the Department of Employment of the Employment Service, and the decision that the Commission will concentrate on training and retraining.

Until the Bill becomes law, the Commission will operate under its existing name.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler stated: "It will be the main task of The Training Commission to encourage the provision of the skills companies need for growth and individuals need for jobs. We must match the efforts of our competitors and the best British companies in developing the professionalism, competence and skills of their employees."

The Commission will concentrate in particular on training for every school leaver.

News Brief

Keeping faith with the public

Industrial sources of major hazards with potential to affect the public are increasing in number, becoming international in scale and are now attracting significant public attention.

This was revealed by John Rimington, director general of the Health and Safety Executive, in a speech to an Internationl Atomic Energy Agency conference in Vienna.

He commented that it would prove increasingly difficult to deal with these matters piecemeal: and this in turn might lead to unified regulatory authorities for industry, perhaps partly resembling those in place in the United Kingdom.

Mr Rimington added: "The public requires certain forms of assurance, and it is largely the responsibility of the safety regulator and of industry (including trade unions) to supply these.

Mr Rimington stated that nothing was to be gained by suggesting publicly that there was no risk attached to particular forms of activity-Chernobyl, Bhopal and the Sandoz Rhine incident spoke of a different message

"Industry has the primary duty to provide information about particular installations because of the greater immediacy of the information it can provide. This approach has been accepted by the Confederation of British Industry, who have published guidelines and by the Chemical Industries Association. For its part, the Health and Safety Commission have accepted the obligation to keep public registers of notified chemical hazards and to provide any information at our disposal to avert immediate hazard. We have for many years published statistics on accidents and will in future do so for pesticides incidents.'



This bandoliered component counter, portal and hand-held, won Dean Shorten Engineering Council's Young Engineer Britain 1987 award

Best of the

bunch



Learning to suit the market

providing a new type of officeworker is the unfilled computer programming and aim of high street learning centres.

retrain, college leavers to expand their Marks, the recruitment consultancy knowledge and mothers, returning to work running the centres. after raising their families, to learn how to use high tech equipment.

staff; in London alone there are 12,000 companies and students starts at £75.

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Updating skills to suit the job market while unfilled secretarial vacancies while 22,000 systems analysts exist nationally," said The centres will allow office staff to Tony Martin, chief executive at Alfred encouragement.

The first centre in Regent Street, London, is open seven days and seven 'Companies are crying out for skilled evenings a week. Courses for outside

WISE award The Engineering Council's Women In Science and Engineering (WISE) award £200 for the best project by a girl or a tear of girls was won by 16-year-old Nicol Ballantyne, of King Edward VII School, Glossop, Sheffield, who invented a computer-controlled device to assist young

children in learning musical notation. Presenting the awards, Heather Couper astronomy broadcaster and writer, commented that innovation needed

"We need a climate where new ideas in engineering and technology are welcomed. It looks as if such a climate for innovation is 'setting in' in the United Kingdom which would give young engineers a guaranteed future.



Special Feature

arry Kane, managing director of McDonald Kane and rocking horses.

You're never alone with a loan

by Geoffrey Rigby

This article describes how the Department of Employment's Loan Guarantee Scheme helps small firms to obtain finance for promising projects.

"We would never have got off the ground without it" is the refrain of successful companies who have been helped by the Department of Employment's Loan Guarantee Scheme.

The Scheme was introduced in 1981 to help small firms overcome their particular disadvantage in raising finance. Since its inception the Scheme has covered lending of over £590 million to more than 18,000 small firms.

Many of them have grown from virtually nothing to become prosperous businesses with large turnovers

and socks to software.

Bookshops

employing significant numbers of people in a wide variety of trades and occupations, from books to rocking horses

One of the first companies to get started with the help of the Scheme was Waterstone's, now a thriving chain of upmarket bookshops. It started in 1982 with a share capital of £20,000 and a guaranteed loan from ICFC - now 3i (Investors in Industry) — of £71,000.



Interior of Waterstone's bookshop in Bath.

The first store was opened in South Kensington, London, and at the last count the company had 20 stores nationwide with a turnover of £16 million and employing 250 people.

Chairman and managing director, Tim Waterstone, made the now familiar claim: "We couldn't have started without the loan guarantee. The concept for the new shops was very similar to the American-type bookstore, which is probably where I got the idea from. We are open 100 hours a week and carry a very heavy and comprehensive range of stock. All our staff are graduates and know their stuff. We have just had our fifth birthday and today our share capital is around £4 million and we have fully repaid the loan. We are thinking of a stock market listing around 1989-90."

Computer software

Almost half the high tech companies in the Cambridge area have been in receipt of LGS funds. One of the many success stories is that of Stephen Ives who in 1983 founded Torus Systems with a fellow Cambridge graduate, Stephen Jolley. A £75,000 loan from Barclays Bank under the Loan Guarantee Scheme allowed the company to spend the next 18 months developing a software package for which they signed an international distribution agreement with IBM.

Turnover now stands at £2 million and the company has grown from six people beavering away in a Hampstead flat to substantial premises in a Cambridge science park with a staff of 50.

Socks

One of the most widely publicised business successes has been the phenomenal rise of Sock Shop, the brainchild of Sophie Mirman and her husband Richard Ross. They were originally employed by another 'new idea' type shop, Tie

Rack, but developed their own idea to fill what the believed was a hole in the market for socks. Socks the found, were badly designed, difficult to buy and bad marketed.

Their start came with a guaranteed loan of £45,00 which-together with the £2,000 they were able to scrap together between them-was enough to open the doors of tiny shop in Knightsbridge Underground Station, opposition Harrods, in London.

The success of the venture was immediate. They four themselves working all hours of the day and night designing their own stock and very soon looking for mo

John Cope, Minister of State responsible for small firms

• Small firms are a vital source of innovation and flexibility and most new jobs now come from smaller firms.

The Loan Guarantee Scheme has played its part in encouraging small firms' growth by meeting a real need for finance.

It is an excellent example of partnership between Government and the private sector-in this case the banking system-to help new and expanding businesses.

premises. Within the year they had paid off the loan and in four years the empire has grown to over 50 shops with a turnover of more than £6 million. There is also a large warehouse and factory premises in Nine Elms, London, where they now design and manufacture their products. In May 1987, Sock Shops made a sensational debut on



Unlisted Securities Market (USM) when their shares bened at the quoted price of 125p and closed at the end of e first day's trading at 257p, capitalising the company at ound £56 million.

ody swapping

Many new businesses seem to have come into being ecause someone with a discerning eye saw an opportunity revitalise an existing business or saw a profitable pect hitherto overlooked or ignored by the management. ne such is Barry Kane, who has made it out of 'body apping'-not the human kind-but the manufacture of ass fibre truck bodies which can be dumped or picked up hydraulic legs as required.

Andy Lord, senior manager of the Small Business Development Section at the National Westminster Bank.

We have actively supported the Scheme as an important part of our armoury in supporting the growth of small businesses. It is an appropriate part of a package of facilities-for example, some resources available from the borrower, some lending by the bank and an effective loan guarantee. This helps us to lend and helps the bank's business to grow.

Barry used to be a lorry driver for a Nottingham firm which decided to move its operation elsewhere, leaving most of its former workers on the dole. Barry looked hard at the business and decided he could set it up again himself. He managed to gather the original workforce together and, with the expertise they already had and a well constructed

lending under normal terms.

The Scheme provides guarantees to cover one or more loans of up to £75,000 to any one borrower. Guarantees are available on medium-term loans only, with a term of between two and seven years. The Department guarantees to pay 70 per cent if the borrower defaults. Borrowers pay the Department a premium of 21/2 per cent per annum on the 70 per cent portion of the outstanding balance of the loan

carefully and properly presented.

In all cases, after the loan has been granted and the guarantee issued, lenders will continuously monitor the progress and development of the borrower's business and will require regular financial management information on at least a quarterly basis. Provision of this information is one of the conditions of a Scheme loan.

business plan, they were able to raise a guaranteed loan of £25,000 from Nat West. They are now running a business with a £21/2 million turnover and which is rapidly expanding.

Barbara Kane, Barry's wife, who is also the firm's accountant, has provided some icing for the cake. She had a brilliant idea for using up the spare capacity of the fibreglass moulding plant by manufacturing a new linerocking horses. Once they had surmounted the design hurdles, especially safety, they were away into production of these magnificent beasts moulded from a fairground original. They are selling as fast as they can be foaled and export orders are breaking into a brisk trot.

The loan was paid off in three years and says Barry: "We needed to be highly competitive to succeed and we geared our operation to that end. I am certain that there are lots more potentially successful businesses within large companies."

Sewage

From the heights to the depths is the story of two civil engineers, Brian Young and Rod Hewitt. They started a company called SFMS, which stands for sewage flowmonitoring services. It originated from a survey they did for their former employers, a multi-national engineering

How the scheme operates

The Loan Guarantee Scheme enables banks and other financial institutions to lend money for promising projects which would otherwise present too great a risk for bank

By providing the lender with a Government guarantee against default by borrowers, the scheme offers small businesses (those with fewer than 200 employees) a means of obtaining finance that they would not otherwise have, due to lack of security or track record.

The Scheme is available to sole traders, partnerships, co-operatives and limited companies who are already trading or who intend to start trading before long.

The terms of the offer of the loan are a matter for negotiation between the borrower and the lender. The lender will wish to be satisfied with the commercial viability of the project and that a loan cannot be offered on normal commercial terms. Once the lender is satisfied that the Scheme loan meets these criteria, the application for a guarantee is forwarded to the Department, which checks that the business is eligible to take part in the Scheme.

The Department recommends any individual wishing to enter the Scheme to seek professional advice when preparing the case for consideration. The direct involvement of the Department's Small Firms Service, a local enterprise agency or a qualified accountant in preparing a business proposal can be vital in ensuring that all financial and other aspects of the business have been



Brian Young of SFMS checking monitoring equipment.

company. The survey showed that there could be huge scope in providing a service for the country's 700 local authorities to measure the flow of sewage through the miles of British sewers.

SFMS was able to come up with the answer—flow monitors which electronically record depth and velocity every two to five minutes. The monitors operate in manholes and are housed in watertight containers. The firm itself was helped to get in the flow by the Loan Guarantee Scheme. Again the familiar cry: "We could never have got off the ground without it," says Brian Young.

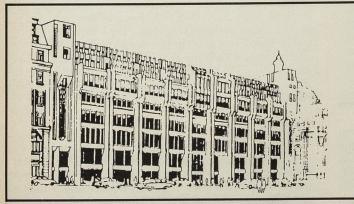
Barclays Bank provided £15,000 initially, which grew to £70,000. As engineers, both men were conscious of their vulnerability in financial management so they had the good sense to avail themselves of the services of a freelance accountant, Chris Brown. He took a minority interest and a directorship in the company, and became responsible for the day-to-day accounting as well as the monthly accounting Barclays insisted upon.

Turnover has grown from £89,500 to £415,500 in just few years. Equally importantly, the firm will have paid o its loan on time and has earned future credibility with t bank; so next time, perhaps, a phone call will suffice raise further finance.

Quite clearly the Loan Guarantee Scheme achiev much more than just guaranteeing loans.

A booklet describing all the details of the Loan Guarant Scheme is available from: Loan Guarantee Un Department of Employment, Steel House, 11 Tothill Stree London SW1H 9NF. Telephone 01-213 4293/4719.

More general advice and guidance on setting up a d running small businesses and on business planning can e obtained from the Department's Small Firms Centres (d al 100 and ask for Freefone Enterprise), from local enterprise agencies (ask at Small Firms Centres or Business in the Community, 227A City Road, London EC1V 1LX; tel 04-253 3716) or from qualified accountants.



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



plant training for young workers in West Germany

European policies to help long-term unemployed people

by Peter Irwin

European Communities Branch, Overseas Division, Department of Employment

This article provides a survey of the various measures used in member states of the European Community to help tackle the problem of long-term unemployment. Through a workshop organised by MISEP, the Mutual Information System on Employment Policies, it looks at different approaches in four member states and provides a chart of measures in operation throughout the European Community¹.

Over 50 per cent of the European Community's 16 million unemployed people have been out of work for more than one year.² This proportion has grown over recent years and is likely to remain high even if the total numbers of the unemployed begin to fall. The problem is widespread and affects all areas of the Community and all categories of people.

¹ Trends in Employment policies, 1987: MISEP report. Rome, May 1987. ² Source: Memorandum from the European Commission on action to combat long-term unemployment. COM (87) 231 final. The European Commission recently organised, through the auspices of the Mutual Information System on Employment Policies (MISEP) (see technical note on p. 542) a workshop to discuss measures to help long-term unemployed people in the member states of the European Community.

The main purpose of the workshop was to look at the different approaches to the problem of long-term unemployment and at the measures used to tackle this in the various member states, as a guide to the European

Commission in making an assessment of the most effective ways of dealing with the problem.

Two member states, the United Kingdom and Denmark, have been particularly successful in reducing the numbers of the long-term unemployed, although the measures used are significantly different both in approach and costs. In the United Kingdom the total number of long-term unemployed people fell by 110,000 in the period from July 1986 to July 1987 and by 57,000 between April and July 1987. It now stands at the lowest level for three years. In Denmark, in an admittedly far more favourable labour market situation, the absolute numbers of long-term unemployed people have been reduced by 30 per cent over the last three years.

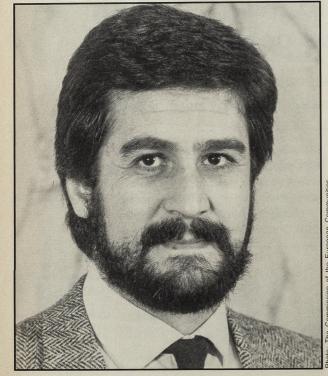
It was generally recognised at the workshop that people who have been unemployed for a long time faced a number of specific problems in finding work:

- they become detached from the habit of work and lose motivation;
- they have no work record to attract employers;
- they are less likely to have relevant educational or skill qualifications.

It is against this background that Governments are now developing strategies which increase resources to assist the long-term unemployed.

The general strategy

A chart compiled by MISEP (see pp 545–5) shows that there is a very wide range of measures to help the long-term unemployed throughout the member states. However, certain measures are common to a number of countries; and one type of measure in particular, personalised counselling, although less widely adopted, is significantly successful. This aims to interview all long-term unemployed people—and in some cases those likely to become long-term unemployed—to assess their particular needs and to offer advice accordingly. The Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Republic of Ireland and



Vice-President Marin Gonzalez, responsible for the European Commission memorandum on long-term unemployment.

MISEP Mutual information system on employment policies

MISEP's function is to provide information on employment measures operating in member states with a view to helping policy formation. Regular output includes:

- National Basic Information Reports (BIRs) providing, for each member state, valuable descriptions of the administrative organisation of labour ministries and agencies; the legal framework for procedures covering labour market/employment measures, including their aims, legal base, contents and effects;
- Infor MISEP—a newsletter containing articles describing recent developments in member states on employment/labour market measures;
- synoptic tables summarising employment and labour market measures operating in each member
- state;
 rapid notification of new developments in member states.

the UK all have schemes along these lines. In the last three countries, these are combined with specific training and help in job search, one of the best examples being the UK s highly successful Restart programme and Jobclubs. The most commonly adopted strategies are briefy

described as follows.

Help towards self-employment

Although not for the most part specifically aimed at the long-term unemployed, helping people to become see employed is seen as being attractive to many of them. usually takes the form of financial assistance either to he set up in business or to provide support while the business becomes established.

Training

There are many types of training programmes, including specialised training aimed at the individual's needs; insertion into existing training schemes; and training link d to work experience.

Special work programmes

Special work programmes often cover work in the community, or other useful types of employment, usually of a temporary nature—perhaps up to one year—and sometimes with a training element.

Subsidies

These may include wage subsidies; grants or incentives for hiring long-term unemployed people; or jobs in the public sector.

There are many variations in measures adopted, but it is quite clear that most member states are concentrating their strategic approach in these four main areas.

Approaches in four member states

The workshop looked in detail at the measures in four of the member states noted and that these reflected some quite different philosophies.

Denmark

Denmark starts from the position of being a relatively prosperous country with a favourable labour market.



used to be teacher's pet —she kept me in a cage at the back of the class"—John Martin, who established himself as a Liverpudlian comedian, thanks to e Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

nemployment there (slightly over 7 per cent) is lower tan the European Community average of around 11 per ent and employment growth is around 3 per cent. Longerm unemployed represent only 25 per cent of all nemployed, although 65 per cent of these are women. The principles behind Denmark's measures are that very Dane has the right to:

• a decent income;

- guidance and advice on employment opportunities;
- a job guarantee;
- a training guarantee;
- the possibility of starting up his or her own enterprise.

The insured unemployed in Denmark receive benefit up to 90 per cent of their former earnings (maximum ± 200 a week) for up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. They are interviewed after six months unemployment, when an individual programme is drawn up and subsequently monitored, and again after 12 months. They then become entitled to a job offer with two alternatives:

- a job for nine months with an employer in the private sector who receives a 50 per cent wage subsidy (15 per cent of the long-term unemployed take this option); or
- a job for seven months in the public sector. Local authorities are required to hire those who cannot find a job elsewhere—this scheme is financed by a local tax. (This takes care of the remaining 85 per cent of the long-term unemployed).

This has a success rate in leading to a permanent job of 80 per cent in the private sector and 50 per cent in the public sector.

The Danes acknowledge that this scheme does not entirely solve the problem and is costly. Those who do not have employment after the job offer can choose between:

- a training allowance for a maximum of two years, under which they can take up any education desired (this has a 10 per cent take-up); or
- an enterprise allowance of 50 per cent of benefit for 3¹/₂ years while setting up a business (this has a 5 per cent take-up).

Of those taking up the enterprise allowance since it started in 1984, 75 per cent are still running their enterprise and 50 per cent have hired employees.

The remaining less-easy-to-place cases, from the summer of 1987 are covered by a co-ordinated Nordic countries' programme of specific education for the longterm unemployed and with special emphasis on women, and improvements to existing employment programmes.

Federal Republic of Germany

The German Federal Republic in 1986 experienced a fall both in the total number of unemployed and in the actual number of long-term unemployed, but there was a proportional rise in long-term unemployed. The long-term unemployed in Germany are said to be characteristically "old" (47 per cent are over 45 years); without relevant vocational training; and experiencing health problems.

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Spain	France	Greece
Personalised counselling			Personalised counselling after every three months of unemployment		Personal interviews assessment and programme after 13 months unemployment	
ostering self-help			FdA financial aids for travel, etc to enable LTUs to find and take up jobs			
ostering self- employment		Enterprise allowance scheme to help start up own firm instead of receiving a second Job	<i>Bridging allowance</i> for three months	Reduction of interest on loan and technical assistance grant	Helping the unemployed set up own business	
		Offer			Departemental youth initiative fund for LTUs aged over 25	
inancing specialised				Basic and vocational retraining for LTUs over 25 years (75 per cent of	Modular traineeships 300 to 1200 hours for over 25 year olds	
			within an employment contract	statutory minimum wage)	Training and reinsertion aid programme: 550 hours training plus two months in enterprise for young people; and 300 to 700 hours for adults	
sertion into existing aining		Training allowance for up to two years for under 25 year olds Training allowance instead of second Job Offer	LTUs are encouraged to participate in existing courses only once they have come to grips with their personal and vocational situation so as to reduce the number of drop-outs	Vocational training in rural areas: LTUs over 25 years receive 75 per cent of minimum wage. Free VT for LTUs aged over 45 after being given indefinite employment contracts	18–25 traineeships Employment-training contracts ANPE upgrading FNE traineeships	Priority on courses to LTUs
ork contracts			Fixed-term trial employment	Indefinite contracts for LTUs aged over 45 Indefinite contracts for employing women aged over 45 in under- represented occupations		
ecial work ogrammes	TCT-Third work circuit: new permanent, non- market community jobs. State pays 95 per cent of wage, plus social security (1982– 86) Promoting employment		Public interest job creation	Priority in <i>collaboration</i> contracts of public sector bodies with INEM: maximum grant of 100 per cent	Part-time collective utility jobs for 16 to 21 year olds (1984) extended to 21 to 25 year olds Part-time work for LTUs aged over 25 years for six months	
	in the non-market sector	lab effection in the	Wago subsidios for	In co-operatives: loan	Aids to employer and	12,000 12-month
osidising normal		Job offers for jobs lasting at least seven months in public (nine in private) sector after two years	Wage subsidies for over 50 year old LTUs hired for additional jobs Loans or subsidies for organising, extending and departments aimed at providing work for older workers Settling in allowance Occupational trial periods	Encouraging local employment initiatives for LTUs	Alls to eniployee and topping up unemployment benefit for part-time employment Financial compensation for LTUs accepting part-time jobs at wages below unemployment benefit levels	grants to firms for hiri
stering early irements	Early retirement by collective agreement for workers aged 57 or over replaced by unemployed people	Voluntary early retirement scheme: replacements by LTUs are encouraged	Early retirement scheme enables LTUs to be hired in replacement			
tending pemployment owance			Extension of maximum duration of receipt of unemployment benefit over 42 years old	unemployment	LTUs of over 57 years get unemployment benefit without signing on until age 60, when they receive early retirement pension	

res (Cont'd) Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal Italy ction (pilot) me: integrated of counselling, or place on programme ch scheme: in job-search es Start-up assistance scheme: income supplement plus loan se scheme: nstitute 40 per Self-employment a programme articipants Capitalised unemployment insurance scheme enterprise creation Vocational training or on experience aged 25 to 44: hs alternating re-education, general education courses aining and For under 25 year olds: introductory courses in companies; temporary b training ment ment me for LTU manpower programme contracts; initiation traineeship contracts Priority access to reconversion and upgrading courses state training centr *employable* ogramme se training mes nal ities scheme 25 year olds Temporary work contracts of 20–32 hours a week for young LTUs through nation agency (START) enable employers to receive subsidy of 33 per cent of youth e job allowance Training-work contracts for LTUs for 18 to 29 year olds with 15 to 30 per cent a work of less wage subsidies (1983– nours a week 86) minimum wage Aids for creating jobs of socio-economic LTUs in non-profit usefulness bodies (1979–83) Enhancing cultural assets: finance for projects hiring additional LTUs aged under 29 on fixed-term mployment: work in non-Programme of temporary employ (six months) in community activitie aking itions, paid -112 on over 25 year olds contracts for maximum of 36 months kly basis Local employment initiatives' finance nent incentives Jobs in state administrations, autonomous bodies, cent of reference al workers, local authorities: priority minimum social wage (double to LTUs unemployed Employers hiring a LTU for at least six months receive up to ECU 400 a month for six months for training othe pacts for training, etc costs in favour of for over six months Plough back scheme: Job creation in building, financed by unemployment benefit and public funds, 70 per cent must be LTUs Social security exemption for hiring LTUs unemployed over three years on indefinite contract, or a work contract for over two years, plus grant for retraining costs retraining costs Early retirements for over 62 year olds (no replacement required) Job release scheme: early retirers replaced by unemployed (not just LTUs) Fostering early retirements Possibility of extending unemployment compensation for 182 days for particularly difficult to place Extended unemployment assistance payments for over 50 year olds

unemployed people

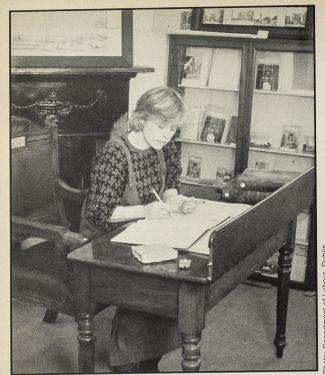
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abbreviations, see box on p 547.

	and the second second	
	United Kingdom	
	Restart offering all LTUs practical advice and help to secure jobs	Personalised counselling
	<i>Jobclubs</i> providing LTUs with meeting place, coaching and material facilities	Fostering self-help
<i>aids</i> e for	Enterprise allowance scheme: £40 (ECU 55) a week allowance for one year to set up own business—not just LTUs	Fostering self- employment
	Restart training course for updating basic skills and job search techniques of one week plus one day for 13 weeks	Financing specialised training
sof	Wider opportunities training programme	Insertion into existing training
res	<i>Job training scheme</i> : six months training and work experience	
	Training for enterprise	
he o firms over		Work contracts
racts		
yment ies for it	Community programme offers jobs for up to one year of value to the community to help raise LTUs' job prospects	Special work programmes
	Jobstart allowance: £20 (ECU 28) a week to LTUs who find a full- time job paying less than £80 (ECU 111) a week	Subsidising normal work
for	Job release scheme:	Fostering early

Part-time JRS (1983-86)

Extending unemployment allowance



Cataloguing medieval items at the Drogheda Museum under the Social Employment Scheme in the Irish Republic.

German measures are not aimed specifically at the longterm unemployed but at providing special aids to unemployed people who are difficult to place. Hence they tend to favour the long-term unemployed.

The main measures are:

- extension of the duration of payment of unemployment benefit beyond one year, to 18 months for 42 to 43 year olds, 22 months for 44 to 48 year olds, 26 months for 49 to 53 year olds and 32 months for 54 and older. (This has more the nature of social alleviation than a measure aimed at providing employment);
- grants towards the wage costs of all long-term unemployed people over 50 years of age. (There were 6,900 cases in 1986);
- state grants where unemployed people are taken on to fill a job vacated by early retirement;
- settling-in allowances for fixed-term employment relationships; and grants for a training period within an employment contract;
- the extension of the Federal and *Länder* programmes for people in the severe disabilities to facilitate their placement where they have been unemployed for longer than the average.

The Federal government is in the process of developing proposals for further measures for the long-term unemployed, including improved conditions for grants towards the labour costs of older workers.

The Republic of Ireland

The Republic of Ireland has a very high level of unemployment—over 19 per cent of the labour force—with close on half the unemployed out of work for one year or more. More than 75 per cent of these are over the age of 25 and many have poor skills or educational levels.

The main features of measures to help the long-term unemployed are:

• enhanced wage subsidies to private sector employers;

• temporary employment projects;

• a scheme combining training and work experience;

• counselling services. An independent commentary on the Irish labour

market¹ stated that: "Any upturn in the economy would have to be significant and sustained before it began to reach into the pool of long-term unemployed." Since this economic situation is not really in prospect, consideration is being given in the Irish Republic to the best approach to tackling the problem to avoid people becoming more and more detached from work and developing into a hard core of unemployables, without arousing expectations of work that cannot be fulfilled.

United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom there are currently just under million unemployed people, of whom around 40 per cen have been unemployed for over a year. Both tota unemployment and long-term unemployment are nov showing a consistent downward trend and the success of th UK's measures to help the long-term unemployed reflected in the record fall in their numbers.

Research into employers' attitudes² to recruitment showed that many employers were reluctant to recru people simply because they had been out of work for to long. When recruiting new employees, employers were looking for, first, motivation, personality and attitude second, a previous employment record; and, third educational qualifications and relevant skills. These and precisely the characteristics which many long-terunemployed people lack. UK measures for the long-terunemployed are therefore aimed at overcoming the disadvantages and at helping them back to work.

One particular thrust of the UK's policies recognises the need to tackle long-term unemployment before it take hold and the downward spiral of demotivation and the lack of a work record becomes serious. Consequently, the first help to unemployed people comes after six months unemployment.

¹Report on Manpower Policy in Ireland, published by the National Economic and Social Research Institute. ²Recruitment practices and the long-term unemployed. IMS Manpower Commun-



Cobblestones being laid at St Peter's Square, Wexford under the Social Employment Scheme.



tephen Westgate abseils down St Mary's Maternity Hospital, Manchester—providing a high rise survey. He set up in business helped by the Enterprise llowance Scheme and the MSC's Firm Start Scheme.

The main measures in the UK are:

- individual counselling under the Restart programme which acts as a gateway to other programmes for the long-term unemployed. Every unemployed person is offered an interview after six months' unemployment, and at six-monthly intervals afterwards if still unemployed;
- improving motivation, mainly through Jobclubs which provide training on how to apply for a job and how to take part in an Interview, and provide the facilities for intensive job hunting. These have been remarkably successful: over 60 per cent of those leaving Jobclubs go into full-time jobs and a further 10 per cent go into training;
- training, particularly through the Job Training Scheme, which provides, for about a quarter of a million people a year, on average six months' training leading to a recognised qualification. Training is provided by employers, ensuring that it is in skills relevant to their needs, and contains a work experience element;
- the Community Programme which provides temporary work on projects of community benefit for up to a year. These increasingly incorporate a significant training element;
- help for those wishing to go into self-employment under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, with an allowance of £40 a week for up to 52 weeks. The scheme is open to all who have been unemployed for at least eight weeks. Some 25 per cent of the new businesses supported by the scheme are set up by long-term unemployed people.
- incentives are provided through advice on overcoming tax and benefit problems and through the Jobstart Allowance, which provides an allowance of £20 a week to long-term unemployed people who take lower paid jobs of less than £80 a week.

Restart interviews are providing valuable insights into needs and problems of long-term unemployed people and policies are being developed at national and local levels to meet them.

Conclusion

The workshop clearly demonstrated the concern in all member states of the European Community about the scale and urgency of the problem of long-term unemployment, and confirmed that targeted labour market measures are indispensable.

The large number of measures available throughout the Community reflects a variety of approaches and philosophies. Some measures are demonstrably effective and some are particularly costly or carry considerable burdens in terms of deadweight and substitution. A greater exchange of information about measures throughout the Community—and particularly their costs and effectiveness—would help member states to adopt strategies at the national level in accordance with their particular needs. MISEP is expecting to play a role in developing such an exchange.

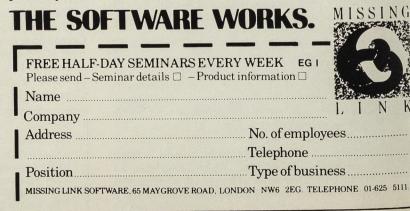
The European Community as a whole is taking a strong interest in the problem of long-term unemployment. The Commission has recently published a memorandum in the form of a discussion document on the issue and this will be considered by the Council during the current Presidency probably leading to specific proposals for action at Community level in favour of the long-term unemployed.

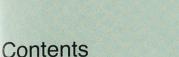
Abbreviations

(See chart on pp 544–5) ANPE (France)—National Employment Agency. FNE (France)—National Employment Fund. FdA (Germany)—Incentives to enter employment. LTU—Long-term unemployed people. VT—Vocational Training.

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Publication dates of main economic indicators

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

Nov 12, Thursday Dec 17, Thursday

3.3

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) Retail Prices Index: 0923 228500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).

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

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Dec 2, Wednesday Jan 13, Wednesday

Commentary

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The economy continues to grow strongly: latest estimates indicate that GDP (output) in the UK was about 1 per cent higher in the second guarter of 1987 then in the previous guarter and was 4 per cent above its level of a year earlier. On the average measure, GDP in the second quarter was 31/2 to 4 per cent higher than a year earlier

Output of the production industries is estimated to have increased in the three months to August 1987 by 1 per cent compared with the previous three months to a level 3 per cent above the corresponding period a year earlier. Within the total, manufacturing output was 2 per cent higher in the latest three months than in the previous three months and 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Manufacturing output in the latest three months is at about the same level as the previous peak in the first half of 1979.

The employed labour force has continued to increase with a rise of 134,000 in the second guarter of 1987, contributing to a total increase of 372,000 in the latest 12 months. the rate of increase has now strengthened for five successive quarters. The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industry decreased by an average of 3,000 a month in the three months to August compared with an average decrease of 16,000 a month in the same period a year ago.

Adult unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell again by nearly 54,000 between August and September, continuing the sharp downward trend. The average fall during the past six months was 44,000 a month. The series has now fallen for 15 months running and is some 437,000 lower than its peak in June 1986, and it is at its lowest level for nearly five years.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to August was 73/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to July, but a little above the 71/2 per cent recorded almost continuously between mid-1984 and March this

The rate of inflation in September, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail price index, fell to 4.2 per cent from the 4.4 per cent recorded in August.

During the 12 months to August 1987 a provisional total of 3.7 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial action; this compares with 2.4 million days lost in the previous 12 months, to August 1986, and an annual average for August of 11.0 million days for the ten years to 1986

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the three months to July 1987 was 21 per cent higher than a year earlier, with the number of visits from North America increasing by 54 per cent over the year. Over the same period the number of visits abroad by UK residents was up by 1 per cent. The travel account of the balance of payment showed a deficit of £165 million in the latest three months. compared with a deficit of £265 million a year earlier.

Economic background

The level of activity in the economy has continued to rise strongly, Provisional estimates indicate that the Gross Domestic Product (output) grew by about 1 per cent in the second quarter of 1987 and was about 4 per cent above its level of a year earlier. On the average measure, GDP in the second quarter was 31/2 to 4 per cent higher than a year earlier

Output of the production industries in the three months to August 1987 is provisionally estimated to be 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and to have increased by 3 per cent over the corresponding period a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the latest three months was 2 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and 6 per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. Manufacturing output in the latest three months is at about the same level as the previous peak in the first half of 1979. Within manufacturing, the output of the metals industry increased by 6 per cent and that of textiles and clothing and of 'other manufacturing' industries by 3 per cent over the latest three-month period. Output of other minerals rose by 2 per cent and that of engineering and allied and of the food, drink and tobacco industries showed a 1 per cent growth. The output of the energy sector in the latest three months was 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months and 3 per cent less than in the same period a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure rose by 21/2 per cent in the third quarter of 1987 compared with the previous quarter to £42.9 billion in 1980 prices, and was nearly 51/2 per cent higher than a year earlier Expenditure on most categories of

goods and services increased during the third quarter

The volume of retail sales fell by nearly 1 per cent in September, on the provisional estimate, but in the third guarter of 1987 was 21/2 per cent above that of the previous quarter. The level of sales was 61/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier, and now stands at a record level. Capital expenditure by the manufacturing industries,

The Public Sector Borrowing

billion. In the first six months of the

financial year 1987-88 a net £1.4

with £5.8 billion in the same period

last year. So far this year, receipts

from privatisation have amounted

to £4 billion—compared with £1.1

billion for the same period last yea

Sterling's effective exchange

rate index in September 1987 rose

to 73.1. Sterling rose by 3 per cent

against the dollar and by 1/2 per cer

remained stable against the yen.

The index was 4 per cent higher than in the same month a year

earlier, reflecting rises of about 12

per cent against the dollar, 31/2 pe

cent against the Japanese ven an

1/2 per cent against EMS currencie

overall. Sterling's exchange rate

index on Thursday, October 1 was

Thursday, October 15. On August

7. UK base rates increased by 1 p

previously fallen from 11 per cent

the start of the year to 9 per cent in

current account of the balance of

payments was estimated to have

been in deficit by £0.2 billion in the

second quarter of 1987 compared

quarter of £0.7 billion. There was

with a surplus in the previous

On preliminary figures the

72.8 but increased to 73.5 by

cent to 10 per cent, having

May

EMS currencies in total, but

ainst the Deutschemark and the

billion was borrowed compared

Requirement (not seasonally

estimated to have been £0,35

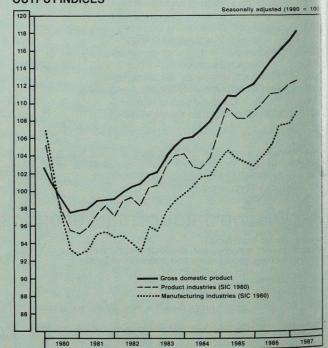
adjusted) in September is

construction, distribution and the financial industries rose, on the revised estimate at 1980 prices, by over 6 per cent in the second quarter of 1987 and was almost 13 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1986. Within the total, expenditure by manufacturing industry rose by nearly 14 per cent between the first and second quarters of 1987, having fallen at the turn of the year, and reached a level almost 101/2 per cent higher than a year earlie

Stocks held by UK industry rose by about £110 million in the second quarter of 1987 on the revised estimate and at 1980 prices. Within the total, there was an increase in stocks held by manufacturers of around £45 million, by wholesalers of around £20 million and by retailers of around £230 million The rise in retailers' stocks was the ninth successive quarterly rise. However, there was a decrease in stocks held by the energy and water

industries by around £200 million.

OUTPUT INDICES



and a net surplus of £2.2 billion on

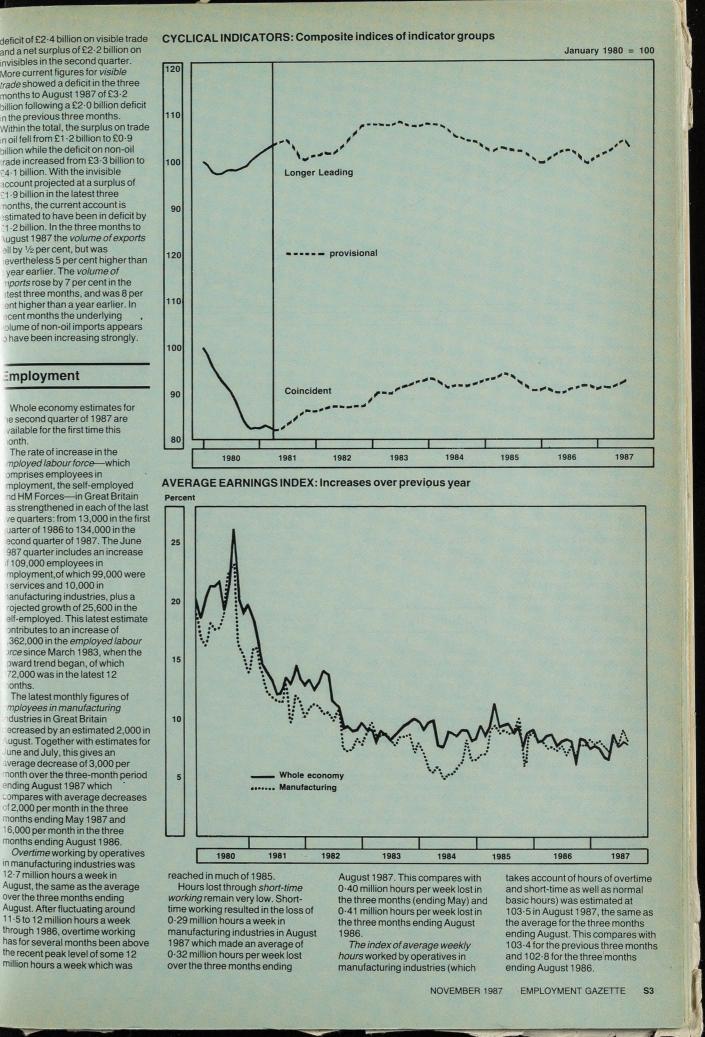
nvisibles in the second quarter More current figures for visible trade showed a deficit in the three months to August 1987 of £3.2 billion following a £2.0 billion deficit n the previous three months. Within the total, the surplus on trade noil fell from £1.2 billion to £0.9 billion while the deficit on non-oil rade increased from £3-3 billion to 4.1 billion. With the invisible ccount projected at a surplus of 1.9 billion in the latest three onths, the current account is stimated to have been in deficit by 1.2 billion. In the three months to ugust 1987 the volume of exports by 1/2 per cent, but was vertheless 5 per cent higher than vear earlier. The volume of ports rose by 7 per cent in the test three months, and was 8 per ent higher than a year earlier. In cent months the underlying ume of non-oil imports appears have been increasing strongly

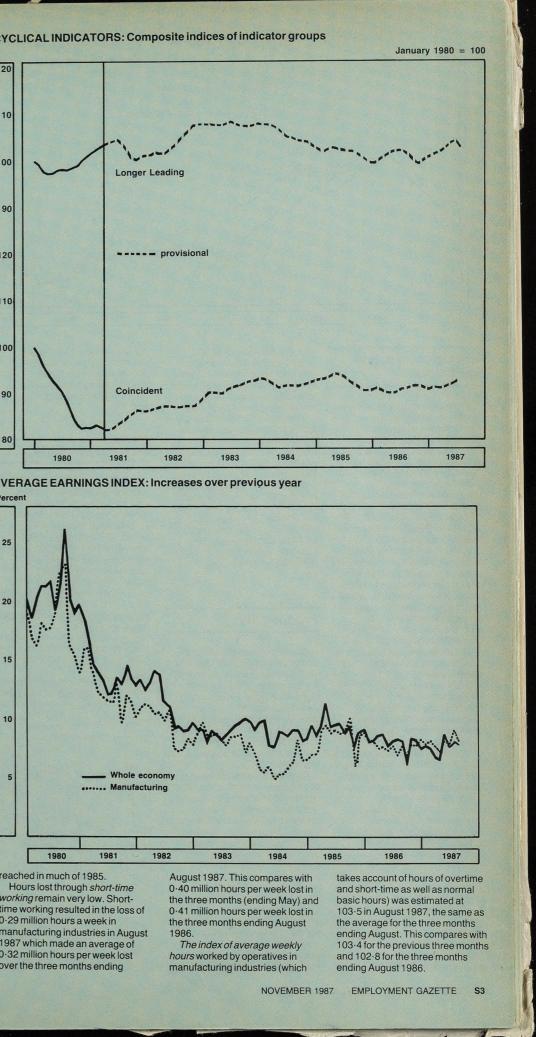
mployment

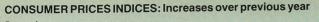
Whole economy estimates for e second quarter of 1987 are ailable for the first time this

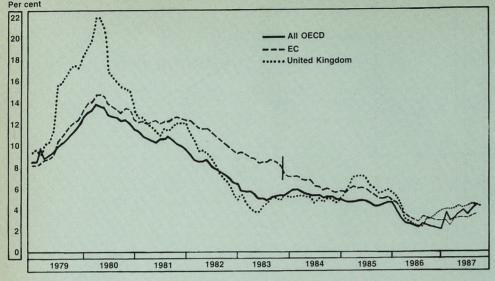
The rate of increase in the mployed labour force-which mprises employees in nployment, the self-employed d HM Forces-in Great Britain as strengthened in each of the last e quarters: from 13,000 in the first arter of 1986 to 134,000 in the econd quarter of 1987. The June 987 quarter includes an increase 109,000 employees in nployment, of which 99,000 were services and 10.000 in anufacturing industries, plus a ojected growth of 25,600 in the If-employed. This latest estimate ontributes to an increase of 362,000 in the employed labour prce since March 1983, when the oward trend began, of which 2,000 was in the latest 12

The latest monthly figures of mplovees in manufacturing dustries in Great Britain ecreased by an estimated 2.000 in ugust. Together with estimates for une and July, this gives an verage decrease of 3,000 per nonth over the three-month period nding August 1987 which mpares with average decreases f 2.000 per month in the three nonths ending May 1987 and 6.000 per month in the three months ending August 1986. Overtime working by operatives n manufacturing industries was 12.7 million hours a week in August, the same as the average over the three months ending August. After fluctuating around 11.5 to 12 million hours a week through 1986, overtime working has for several months been above the recent peak level of some 12 nillion hours a week which was









Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) fell again, by 53,800 between August and September, to 2,775,300 (10.0 per cent), the lowest level (on the current basis) since December 1982 Unemployment has now fallen for 15 consecutive months, by 437,000 since the peak in June 1986, the largest sustained fall since similar records began in 1948.

In the six months since March there has been a record fall of some 44 000 a month on average -28,000 among men and 16,000 among women. The current trend appears to be close to the sixmonth average decline. The unemployment rate has recently been falling slightly faster among men than women, a reversal of the position during the early months of the falling trend.

Over the 12 months to September the adult unemployment rate for the UK has fallen 1.5 percentage points, with the largest falls in the West Midlands (1.9 percentage points) and Wales (1.8 percentage points). Unemployment has fallen in all regions over this period with the smallest fall in Northern Ireland (0.6 percentage points).

The total of unemployed claimants in the UK (unadjusted including school leavers) increased by over 4,000 in September to 2,870,000, some 10.3 per cent of the working population. The total was over 463,000 lower than a year ago, the biggest 12-month fall since similar records began in 1948.

In September, there was an increase of over 36,000 among school leavers and an unadjusted fall of nearly 32,000 among adults. The school-lever total at 92,400 was some 48.000 lower than a year

ago. The fall of nearly 32,000 among adult claimants was in contrast to an increase of 22,000 expected from seasonal influences, and so the seasonally adjusted adult total fell by nearly 54,000. The stock of unfilled vacancies at iobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) increased

sharply by 14,000 in the month to September to 251,500-22 per cent higher than a year ago. Inflows of vacancies and placings, which have been fluctuating over the last few months, both increased in the month to September; inflows by 10,400 to 231,800 and placings by 1.300 to 155.000, However, both remain close to their levels a year ado.

Productivity

Output per head in the whole economy in the second quarter of 1987 was 1/2 per cent higher than in the first quarter and 21/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. After a rapid increase in productivity between the first and third quarters of 1986 of 21/4 per cent, growth has slowed, reflecting a stronger increase in employment

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) resulting in quite fast growth in productivity during the year. Since the beginning of the year there have been further increases in productivity and employment continues to reduce slowly in the three months to August 1987 manufacturing output per head increased by 11/2 per cent compared with the previous three months, and by nearly 7 per cent compared with the same period a year earlier. The productivity

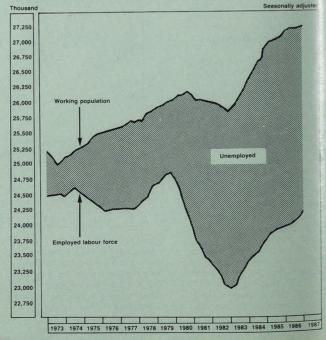
figures are lower than those published last month due to a downward revision to the manufacturing output figures. mainly affecting the second quarter and July

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the vear to August was 73/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to July, Although the underlying increase for the whole economy has remained unchanged in August there have been upward and downward movements in manufacturing industries and service industries respectively. The

other times this year

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



underlying increase is higher than commonly reported figures for pay settlements. This is because average earnings increases are affected by several factors other than annual pay settlements, such as changes in overtime and bonus payments and movements in the composition of employment.

In the production industries the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to August was about 81/4 per cent. similar to the increase in the year July, Within this sector, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries in the year to August wa about 81/2 per cent, slightly higher than in the year to July. The rise may be reflecting higher bonus ar productivity payments arising fro the buoyant output performance In the service industries the

underlying increase in the year to August was about 71/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year July, which has been revised dow by 1/4 per cent. The recent fall in th underlying increase in earnings may reflect the absence of significant bonus payments in the summer months, and the inclusion of some settlements which were lower than a year ago.

The actual increase for the who economy in the year to August, 7 per cent, was similar to the underlying increase. Back pay in August was close to its level in August last year. Changes in the timing of some pay settlements, which resulted in some employed receiving two settlements in the year to August, inflated the actua increase but this effect was offset because some bonus payments made in August 1986 were made In the three months to August 1987 wages and salaries per uni

output in manufacturing were 1.5 per cent higher than a year earlier, with an increase in actual earnings of 8.3 per cent being partly offset by a rise in productivity of 6.8 per cent. The unit wage cost figure for the period ending July was also 1.5 per cent, which is higher than that published last month because of a downward revision to the output

Unit wages costs in the whole economy in the second quarter of 1987 were 4.6 per cent above the corresponding period of 1986, esulting from an increase in actual average earnings of 71/2 per cent being offset by a rise in output per read of 2.7 per cent. The annual unit wage cost rise is slightly above ne equivalent first quarter figure of 0 per cent reflecting a reduction in roductivity growth.

rices

igures.

The annual rate of inflation, as easured by the 12-month change the retail prices index, fell to 4.2 er cent in September compared ith the 4.4 per cent recorded for uaust.

The overall level of prices was 3 per cent higher in September an in August, less than the crease of 0.5 per cent recorded etween the corresponding months ast year when there was a sharp crease in petrol prices. Prices for othing rose between August and entember with the arrival of new eason's stocks as did those for ousehold goods, beer and motor ehicles. There were decreases in e prices of home killed lamb and esh fruit.

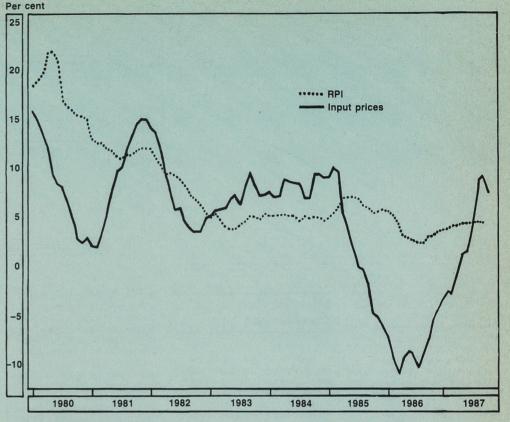
The annual change in the prices dex for home sales of anufacturered products was 3.5 er cent in September, much the ame as in the previous six months rices have moved differently cross sectors the annual rate of crease for the food, drink and bacco industries has decelerated nd was 1.6 per cent in September hereas the rate for the other ectors has accelerated to 4.8 per ent in September

Prices for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing ndustry were 7.4 per cent higher in

RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year

1980 1981 1982 1984 1985 1986 1983

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



September than a year ago. This compares with an annual rate of increase of 9.1 per cent in August. This fall follows a sequence of five successive increases in the 12month change of these prices. Before this there was a period of nearly two years when the 12month change in prices was negative. Movements in petrol prices have been an important factor behind these changes.

The tax and price index increased by 2.4 per cent in the vear to September compared with 2.6 per cent recorded for August.

Industrial disputes

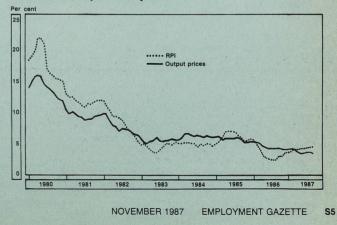
It is provisionally estimated that 30,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to

1987

stoppages has been recorded as MANUFACTURERS' SELLING PRICES: Increases over previous year

million days were lost.

year period 1977-1986.



industrial disputes in August 1987. this compares with 170,000 (also provisional) in July 1987, 67,000 in August 1986 and an average of 861,000 for August during the ten-

Over a longer period there was a provisional total of 3.7 million working days lost during the 12 months to August 1987, compared with 2.4 million days in the previous year and an annual average over the ten-year period of 11.0 million days, also to August 1986. The figure for the latest 12 months was slightly below the figure for the year ending in July 1987, and except for the latter is the highest since the 12 months to January 1986 when 4.5

During the 12 months to August 1987, a provisional total of 1,004

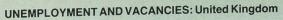
being in progress, the lowest annual total since the one ending September 1986. The figure compares with 990 stoppages in the 12 months to August 1986 and with the ten-year average for August to 1986 of 1,630 stoppages in progress

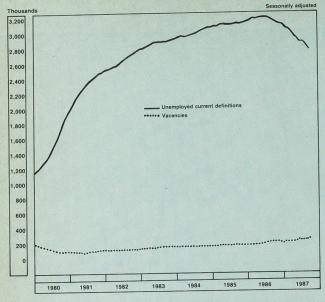
Overseas travel and tourism

In July 1987 there were 1,930,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents, 15 per cent more than in the same month a year earlier, while the number of visits abroad by UK residents was 3,030,000, 5 per cent more than in July 1986

RETAIL PRICES INDEX AND MOVEMENTS IN

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*





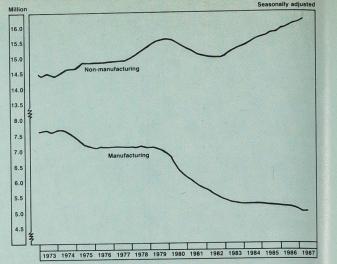
Overseas residents spent £750 million in the UK, 18 per cent more than a year earlier while expenditure by UK residents abroad was £825 million, 19 per cent more than in the same month the previous year. This led to a balance of payments travel account deficit of £75 million for the month, compared with a £62 million deficit in the previous July.

Provisional estimates for the three months, May to July 1987, show that visits to the UK by overseas residents increased to 4.8 million, 21 per cent more than in the same period of 1986, and UK residents made 7.8 million visits abroad, 1 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1986. Expenditure by overseas residents contributed £1,835 million to the balance of payments, 21 per cent more than a year earlier. UK residents spent £2,000 million abroad, a 12 per cent increase over the previous year, leading to a balance of payments travel account deficit of £165 million, compared with a £65 million deficit a year earlier. show that the unemployment rate

International comparisons

Latest OECD figures show that employment is continuing to rise in the major economies. In the year to the second quarter of 1987, civilian employment rose by 1.9 per cent in the five major countries for which information is available. North America is continuing to outperform the rest of the group, with the United States registering a 2.7 per cent increase followed by Canada with 2.3 per cent. In Europe there were rises of 1.5 per cent for the United Kingdom or West Germany. Japan recorded an increase of just 0.1 per cent over the period. Once again the majority of job gains have been in the services sector while employment in agriculture and industry has continued to fall in most countries.

The latest international comparisons of unemployment MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING **EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain**



remains relatively high in the UK compared with many other countries, though it is lower than several countries including France, Belgium and Spain, as shown by the OECD's latest standardised rates in table 2.18. Over the past year unemployment in the UK has been falling faster than in any other industrialised country except Portugal. More recently in the latest performance since 1980 is better three months compared with the previous three months (as shown in industrialised country but the unit detail in table 2.18) the UK rate has wage cost comparison is less fallen faster than in all the other countries. Those which have experienced a fall include France, the Netherlands, Canada, and the USA. Unemployment has recently continued to rise in some countries including Spain and Germany. The rate of increase of unit wage in West Germany, and by 0.2 per

costs of manufacturing industries in cent in the Netherlands but fell 0.4 major industrial countries has generally fallen over the past year, except in West Germany where the period, at 4.2 per cent, was above weak industrial performance and some rise in earnings growth means that unit wage costs in the year to the second quarter have

risen an estimated 3 per cent. Comparing the rise in unit wage cost in the year to Q2 1986 with the equivalent rise for the year to Q2 1987 shows falls from 6 per cent to 1 per cent in the UK; from 2 per cent to a decrease of 2 per cent in the USA; and from 5 per cent to no change in Q1 1987 for Japan. In the United Kingdom the productivity than for any other major favourable because of the faster UK earnings growth.

Consumer prices increased in the 12 months to August by 4.5 per cent in Canada, 4.5 per cent in Italy, 4.3 per cent in the United States, 3-4 per cent in France, 0-8 per cent per cent in Japan. The rate in the United Kingdom for the same the average for the OECD countries (3.9 per cent) and the European Community as a whole (3.4 per cent).

		GDP		Output						
		average measure	:	GDP ^{3, 4}		Index of o	utput UK ⁵			Index of
						Production	n 1, 5	Manufact	uring	OECD
		1980 = 1	00 %	1980 = 1	00 %	1980 = 10	0 %	1980 = 10	00 %	1980 =
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986		99·0 100·5 103·9 106·5 110·4 113·8	-1.0 1.5 3.4 2.5 3.7 3.1	98·4 100·1 103·3 106·7 110·7 114·0	-1.6 1.7 3.2 3.3 3.8 3.0	96-6 98-4 101-9 103-3 108-1 110-2 R	-3.4 1.9 3.6 1.4 4.7 2.9	94.0 94.2 96.9 100.8 103.7 R 104.8 R	-6.0 0.2 2.9 4.0 2.9 R 1.1	100·1 96·6 99·6 107·6 R 110·5 R 111·9 R
	Q2 Q3 Q4	113·1 114·0 115·4	2·1 3·1 4·3	113·4 114·8 115·9	2·3 3·6 4·0	109·8 R 111·0 111·1	0·4 R 2·6 2·7 R	104·0 R 105·1 R 107·4 R	-0·6 R 1·4 R 4·1	111·7 R 112·2 R 112·4 R
	Q1 Q2	116·7 117·3	3.6 3.7	117·0 118·1	4·5 4·1	112-1 R 112-5 R	2·8 2·5 R	107·5 R 109·0 R	4·7 R 4·8 R	113-0 R 114-7
	Mar					112-9 R	2.8	108.7	4.7 R	113-9 R
	Apr May June		··· ·· ··		 	112-3 R 113-2 R 111-9 R	2·5 R 2·7 R 2·5 R	109·3 109·9 109·8	4·9 R 4·9 R 4·8 R	113·7 R 114·7 R 115·9
	July Aug					114-4 R 115-3	3·2 R 3·1	111.6 111.5	5·5 R 5·8	

	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices			Retail sale	s	Fixed inve	stment ⁸					Gene			tock	Base
				volume ¹		Whole economy 1980 price	s ¹⁰	Manufact industrie 1980 pric	e	Constru distribu & finan industr 1980 pr	ition cial ies ¹⁰	cons	rnment umption 80 prices	1	hanges 980 rices ¹³	lending rates†11
1	£ bill	ion	%	1980 = 10	0 %	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billior	n %	£ billi	on %	£	billion	%
981 982 983 984 985 986	137-4 138-5 144-0 147-1 152-5 161-3	5	-0.7 R 0.8 4.0 2.1 3.7 5.8	100.2 102.1 107.4 111.3 116.4 122.6	0.2 1.9 5.2 3.6 4.6 5.3	37.57 39.54 41.60 45.01 46.40 46.55	-9.6 5.2 5.2 8.2 3.1 0.3	5.7 5.6 5.6 6.6 7.5 7.2	$ \begin{array}{r} -22 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 7 \\ -0 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ -5 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	8.6 9.3 9.5 10.9 12.0 11.9	1.1 8.0 1.7 14.5 10.8 -1.3	49·1 49·7 50·6 51·0 50·9 51·4	0. 1. 1. 0. -0.	0 – 9 8 – 1	2·40 1·04 0·70 0·28 0·61 0·66	14½ 10-10¼ 9 9½-9¾ 11½ 11
986 Q2 Q3 Q4	40-2 40-7 40-9	7	6.6 5.8 5.6	121·3 123·7 126·5	4·7 5·5 7·3	11.33 11.80 11.86	0·4 2·4 4·6	1.7 1.8 1.7	-5.5 -3.2 -10.6	2.9 3.0 3.2	4.0 0.3 8.6	12-8 12-9 12-9	0- 1- 0-	4 –	0·00 0·16 0·41	10 10 11
987 Q1 Q2 Q3	41.1 41.8 42.9	3	4·1 4·3 R 5·4	125·4 128·3 131·7	5·1 5·8 6·5	11.90 12.04	2.9 6.3	1.7 1.9	-13.9 10.4	3·2 3·3	11.1 13.9	12·8 12·9	-0· 0·	2 -	0·15 0·12	11 9
Mar				125.5	5.1											10
Apr May June	··· ···		··· ···	130·0 125·4 129·4	6·2 5·5 5·9	··· ·· ··										9½ 9 9
July Aug Sept	 		··· ·· ··	131·2 132·5 R 131·4	5·6 6·3 R 6·5	··· ··	 	 		••• ••• ••	 			:	··· ·· ··	9 10
	Visible trade				Balanc	e of payme	ents		Competiti	veness	Prices					
	Export v	Export volume ¹ Import volume ¹			Visible		Effective rate ^{+1, 1}	e exchange	Normal un labour cos	it 1, 13	Tax and p index ^{†14}	rice	Produce	r prices i	ndex ^{+6, 14}	
					Dalarice	Balance	rater		labour cos	015	index		Materials	and fuels	Home	sales
	1980 = 1	00 %	1980	D = 100 %	£ billion	n £ billion	1975 =	100 %	1980 = 10	0 %	Jan 1987 = 100	%	1980 = -	100 %	1980	= 100 %
981 982 983 984 985 986	99·3 101·9 103·8 112·5 118·7 123·1	-0.7 2.6 1.9 8.4 5.5 3.7	96- 101- 109- 121- 126- 134-	-5 5-4 -7 8-1 -8 11-0 -0 2-9	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.4 \\ 2.3 \\ -0.8 \\ -4.4 \\ -2.2 \\ -8.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.2 \\ 4.0 \\ 3.3 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.9 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	95·3 90·7 83·3 78·7 78·2 72·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.8 \\ -4.8 \\ -8.2 \\ -5.5 \\ -0.6 \\ -6.9 \\ \end{array} $		5.7 -3.6 -5.9 -2.5 1.6 -5.2	152.5 167.4 174.1 180.8 190.3 193.8	14·8 9·8 4·0 3·9 5·3 1·8	109·2 117·2 125·3 135·5 137·7 126·6	9·2 7·3 6·9 8·1 1·6 -8·1	109 118 124 132 139 145	-0 7-8 -4 5-4 -1 6-2 -4 5-5
986 Q2 Q3 Q4	121.9 122.6 130.5	1·4 5·5 9·1	129 139 144	0 11.4	-1.6 -2.9 -2.7	0·1 0·9 1·0	76·0 71·9 68·3	-3·7 -12·4 -14·5		3·5 13·4 15·9	192·7 193·0 195·9	0·9 0·7 2·0	125-8 120-8 127-4	-9·4 -9·2 -3·9	145 146 147	-3 4.4
987 Q1 Q2 Q3	130·0 126·3	10·6 3·6	133 140	•7 9.0	-1·1 -2·4	0.7 -0.2	69·9 72·8 72·7	-6·9 -4·2 1·1	87·9 	-6·9 	100·4 99·8 100·0	2·7 2·5 2·6	129·8 128·7 131·0	-2·0 2·3 8·4	149 150 151	0.9 3.5
Mar	126-9	10.7	130	-2 5.6	-0.4	0.2 R	71.9	-6.9			100.7	2.8	128-2	-0.7	14	9.7 . 3.7
Apr May June	131-4 123-9 123-5	11.7 7.5 4.0	138 144 139	-3 6.7	-0.5 -1.1 -0.7	0·2 R -0·4 R -0·0 R	72·3 73·3 72·7	-5·2 -4·1 -4·3		 	99.7 99.8 99.8	2.5 2.4 2.5	128-4 128-0 129-7	1.2 1.3 4.4	15 15 15	
July Aug Sept	131·3 126·4	2.6 4.8	147 154	.9 9.0	-0·9 -1·5	-0·3 -0·9	72-8 72-3 73-1	-3.1 -1.5 1.1			99·7 100·0 R 100·4	2·8 2·6 2·4	130-5 131-2 131-4	8·9 9·1 7·4	15	1·3 R 3·6 1·6 3·6 1·9 3·5

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

				UNITE	DKINGDOM				
		Income							
of ction ies ¹		Real perso disposable income	onal	Gross trading profits of companies ⁷					
= 10	0 %	1980 = 10	0 %	£ billion	%				
T T T	0·1 -3·5 3·1 7·6 R 3·1 R 1·3 R	98.6 R 98.4 R 100.6 103.4 R 106.1 R 110.6 R	-1.4 R 0.2 R 2.2 R 2.8 R 2.6 R 4.2	17·8 20·8 R 24·6 28·8 R 38·8 R 47·2 R	-2.2 16.8 R 18.2R 17.1 R 34.7 R 21.7 R				
R R R	1.6 R 1.5 R 1.3 R	110·4 R 111·2 R 112·2	4·2 R 4·6 R 4·3 R	11·7 R 12·3 R 11·9 R	19·3 24·2 R 15·5 R				
R	1·4 2·7	113-9 R 114-2	4·7 R 3·4	12·9 R 13·2	13·2 R 12·8				
R	1.8 R								
R	1.9 R 2.6 2.8	··· ··	::	:: :: ::					
		•••		··· ··					

0.1

(8) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.
(9) Including leased assets.
(10) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.
(11) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(12) Averages of daily rates.
(13) INF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see Economic Trends 304, February 1979 p80.
(14) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices. The levels shown up to the end of 1986 are based on 1978=100. On this basis the index for January 1987 was 1980. The method used for calculating the changes are as described in the General notes in Section 6 (page S53).

EMPLOYMENT • **Working population**

Quar	ter	Employees in	n employment*		Self-employed	HM Forces**	Employed labour	Working population§	YTS: non-employee
		Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†	Forces	force	populations	trainees‡
	ED KINGDOM justed for seasonal varia	tion							
	June Sept Dec	11,967 12,022 11,979	9,542 9,575 9,665	21,509 21,597 21,645	2,610 2,615 2,619	326 326 323	24,445 24,537 24,587	27,624 27,883 27,860	224 278 262
1986	Mar June Sept Dec	11,863 11,903 11,966 11,919	9,579 9,691 9,709 9,830	21,442 21,594 21,675 21,749	2,623 2,627 2,652 2,678	323 322 323 320	24,387 24,542 24,650 24,747	27,711 27,772 27,983 27,976	228 255 313 303
987	Mar June	11,874 R 11,972	9,744 9,890	21,618 R 21,861	2,703 2,729	320 319	24,641 R 24,909	27,784 R 27,814	280 328
djus	ED KINGDOM sted for seasonal variatio June Sept Dec	n 11,977 11,961 11,960	9,525 9,575 9,608	21,502 21,536 21,568	2,610 2,615 2,619	326 326 323	24,438 24,476 24,510	27,653 27,697 27,758	
986	Mar June Sept Dec	11,927 11,914 11,905 11,899	9,644 9,675 9,709 9,769	21,571 21,589 21,615 21,668	2,623 2,627 2,652 2,678	323 322 323 320	24,517 24,537 24,589 24,666	27,832 27,860 27,866 27,878	
987	Mar June	11,939 R 11,983	9,809 9,874	21,747 R 21,856	2,703 2,729	320 319	24,771 R 24,904	27,899 R 27,906	

Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section. * Estimates of employees in employment for December 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample enquiries (*Employment Gazette*, January 1987, page 31). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice. † Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1986 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1986 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1986 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on page 201 of the April 1987 *Employment Gazette*.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT **Employees in employment: industry***

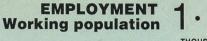
GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All indu		Manufac industri		Product industri		Produc constru	tion and ction	Service industri	85							
Divisions Cor Classes	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	All empioyees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
	0-9		2-4		1-4		1-5		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-3
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
	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
983 June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430	6,057	6,069	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
984 June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,315	5,909	5,922	6,919	6,936	13,503	13,466	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
985 June	21,011	21,003	5,258	5,272	5,838	5,852	6,834	6,852	13,857	13,821	321	271	309	444	345	748	782
Oct Nov Dec	21,145	21,069	5,291 5,269 5,258	5,260 5,246 5,244	5,856 5,831 5,815	5,825 5,808 5,801	6,796	6,779	14,026	13,968	323	259 256 252	307 306 305	441 438 436	348 347 347	748 746 744	785 783 780
1986 Jan Feb Mar	20,950	21,079	5,212 5,182 5,181	5,236 5,211 5,205	5,758 5,727 5,721	5,783 5,756 5,744	6,687	6,717	13,955	14,043	308	243 241 239	304 304 301	432 431 431	344 343 345	740 737 735	773 768 766
April May June	21,105	21,099	5,169 5,142 5,137	5,195 5,165 5,151	5,706 5,675 5,667	5,732 5,699 5,681	6,635	6,654	14,160	14,126	310	236 233 230	301 301 300	426 424 425	343 342 343	734 729 723	768 759 758
July Aug Sept	21,187	21,127	5,143 5,138 5,152	5,131 5,118 5,113	5,669 5,661 5,672	5,657 5,640 5,634	6,646	6,599	14,206	14,213	335	226 223 220	299 299 300	426 425 425	341 343 347	725 723 720	763 761 759
Oct Nov Dec	21,260	21,179	5,143 R 5,134 R 5,120	5,110 R 5,111 R 5,106	5,660 R 5,646 R 5,631	5,627 R 5,623 R 5,616	6,606	6,588	14,341	14,279	313	217 213 211	300 300 R 299	425 424 423	347 R 348 R 344	717 715 713	757 754 753
987 Jan Feb Mar	21,133 R	21,262 R	5,059 R 5,052 R 5,051	5,083 R 5,082 R 5,075	5,563 R 5,554 R 5,547	5,586 R 5,583 R 5,571	6,527 R	6,558 R	14,306	14,393 R	299 R	206 R 204 R 201 R	297 298 296	416 419 420	341 R 342 R 343	707 704 707	749 748 749
April May June	21,376	21,371	5,044 R 5,052 R 5,071	5,070 R 5,077 R 5,085	5,534 R 5,542 R 5,562 R	5,560 R 5,567 R 5,576 R	[6,550]	[6,569]	14,525	14,492	300	195 R 195 R 197 R	294 294 294	420 417 418	343 R 344 R 344	703 707 710	742 740 746
July			5,082 R 5.088	5,070 R 5,068	[5,570 R] [5,574]	[5,558 R] [5,554]						[195 R] [193]	[293] [293]	419 422	346 R 348	708 709	745 747

S8 NOVEMBER 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

THOUSAND Self-employed persons (with or without employees)† Employed labour force Quarter Employees in employment* HM Forces** Working population§ YTS non-employee trainees‡ Male Female All All Part-time All Part-time GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1985 June 11,699 Sept 11,753 Dec 11,712 11,699 11,753 11,712 9,312 9,345 9,434 3,996 3,993 4,091 21,011 21,098 21,145 2,550 2,554 2,558 821 808 832 326 326 323 23,887 23,978 24,027 26,944 27,198 27,179 215 269 253 11,601 11,643 11,706 11,660 27,034 27,096 27,300 27,298 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 9,349 9,462 9,481 9,600 4,058 4,141 4,109 4,218 20,950 21,105 21,187 21,260 23,835 23,993 24,102 24,198 R 819 853 843 867 2,563 2,567 2,592 2,618 323 322 323 320 221 245 303 294 869 R 887 1987 Mar June 11,617 R 11,714 9,516 4,181 4,245 21,133 R 21,376 2,643 2,669 320 319 24,096 R 24,363 27,112 R 27,143 272 319 GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal 1985 June Sept Dec l variation 11,709 11,692 11,693 9,295 9,345 9,376 21,003 21,037 21,069 2,550 2,554 2,558 23,879 23,917 23,951 26,977 27,021 27,077 326 326 323 11,664 11,653 11,645 11,639 9,414 9,446 9,482 9,540 21,079 21,099 21,127 21,179 2,563 2,567 2,592 2,618 23,964 23,987 24,041 24,117 1986 Mar 323 322 323 320 27,154 27,181 27,188 27,199 June Sept Dec 1987 Mar 11,681 R 11,725 24,225 R 24,359 9,581 9,646 21,262 R 2,643 21,371 2,669 320 319 27,225 R 27,233 June

* 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 service, and a description of the discontinuities, see tables 2-1 and 2-2 and their footnotes. * The figures include YTS trainees without contracts of employment based on information from the MSC, and additionally for the UK, trainees on the Youth Training Programme in Northern Ireland, reported by NIDED. These trainees are outside the working population.

									*									TH	HOUS
		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles. leather. footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture. rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products. printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.‡	Education	Medical and other health services: veterinary services	Other services†
		35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-
981	June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,2
982	June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1.258	1,3
983	June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,3
984	June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,4
985	June	266	278	320	573	548	474	480	996	1,169	2,044	1,046	900	426	2,055	1,904	1,559	1,267	1,4
	Oct Nov Dec	265 264 261	277 276 275	317 316 315	583 573 567	555 555 556	486 486 488	486 486 488	981	1,187	2,154	1,010	892	427	2,124	1,922	1,580	1,266	1,4
	Jan Feb Mar	258 258 257	274 274 272	312 311 310	558 551 550	551 547 552	484 484 486	486 477 477	966	1,180	2,072	991	886	427	2,139	1,927	1,599	1,270	1,4
	April May June	255 254 252	271 270 268	305 304 302	553 551 552	551 546 549	486 485 488	477 477 475	968	1,185	2,068	1,070	893	429	2,175	1,924	1,597	1,271	1,5
	July Aug Sept	250 248 247	270 270 269	298 292 307	557 560 558	547 540 540	487 494 495	478 482 486	974	1,198	2,074	1,072	900	432	2,221	1,941	1,539	1,269	1,5
	Oct Nov Dec	245 244 242	265 262 264	304 305 303	557 556 552	541 542 541	495 498 498	490 486 486	975	1,201	2,162	1,035	888	433	2,234	1,951	1,639	1,257	1,5
	Jan Feb Mar	240 239 239	259 257 256	299 300 295	541 534 534	532 530 529	493 493 495	483 484 R 485	980 R	1,205	2,067	1,021	887	435	2,261	1,963	1,653	1,266	1,5
	Apr May June	239 241 240	254 252 253	293 295 297	539 545 545	529 529 532	497 498 501	484 485 486	[988]	1,218	2,074	1,095	895	441	2,306	1,974	1,645	1,267	1,6
	July Aug	240 239	252 251	298 296	549 550	533 533	506 506	487							_,,	.,	.,	.,20.	.,0



EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: index of production industries 1.3

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Aug 19	86 R	<u> </u>	June 19	987 R		July 198	7 R		Aug 1987	7	
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
	1-4	4,076.9		5,662.5	3,988.0	1,573.9	5.561.9	3,986.7	1,583.1	5,569-8	3,989	5 1,584.3	5,573.7
Production industries	2-4	3.628.3		5,140.3		1,501.1	5,070.9			5,082.0	3,575	4 1,512.1	5,087.5
Manufacturing industries							491.0			487.8	414.		486-2
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	1 111	448-6 170-6	73-5 7-1	522·2 177·7	418·3 147·3	72·7 6·4	153-6	147.2	5.9	153-0	146-1	2 5.8	152.0
Electricity Gas	161 162	117·5 64·6	27·8 22·5	145·2 87·1	116·3 61·8	27·7 21·6	143-9 83-5			144·2 83·2			144·1 83·2
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	593·1	176-6	769·6	587.7	174.1	761-8	589-6	174.9	764-6	593-	6 176.5	770.1
Metal manufacturing	22	149.7	20.1	169-8	144.5	19.1	163-7	143.9	19.2	163-1	144-	8 19.2	164.0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	173-1	51.1	224.3	174.0	51.0	225.0	176.1	50·7	226-8	177.	4 51.4	228.8
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	242.6	102-1	344.7	243-2	100.7	343.9			345-6			
Basic industrial chemicals	251 255-259	103.7	21.0	124.6	104.1	20-8	124.9	104.6	21.0	125.7	104.	7 21.3	126.0
Other chemical products and preparations	260	139.0	81.1	220.1	139.1	79.9	218-9	139.3	80.6	219.9	141.	0 81.3	222.3
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,822.9	471.8	2,294.7	1,779.4	466.0	2,245-4	1,774.8	467.3	2,242.1	1,776	6 466-3	2,242.9
Metal goods nes	31	229.0	63·1	292·1	232.3	64.5	296-8	233-4	64.6	298.0	231	5 64.3	295.7
Mechanical engineering	32	608.8	113.9	722.7	598·1	111.9	710-0			707.6			709.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	320 325	68-4 67-2	8·0 9·6	76·4 76·8	67·9 64·8	7.7 9.4	75·6 74·1			73·5 73·1	67- 63-		
Mining and construction machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/									517.5			
Office machinery, data processing equipment	327/328 33	437·1 65·3	87·1 27·2	524·3 92·5	431·3 66·3	86.0 27.9	517-2 94-2			94.3			
Electrical and electronic engineering	34 341/342/	388.7	175-3	564·1	378.0	171-3	549-3	377.6	170.8	548.5	380	4 170.8	551.2
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	343	150.3	53.3	203.6	142.3	52.7	195.0	141.2		194-2			195.4
Telecommunication equipment Other electronic and electrical equipment	344 345-348	115·5 122·9	53·2 68·8	168·8 191·7	113·2 122·6	51·2 67·4	164-3 190-0			165·2 189·1			
Motor vehicles and parts	35	219-2	29.2	248.4	210.9	29.3	240-2	2 210-5	29.2	239.7			
Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	351 352/353	87·1 132·1	8·2 21·0	95·3 153·1	82·9 128·1	8·2 21·1	91-0 149-2			90·8 149·0			90·1 149·3
Other transport equipment	36	239-3	31.0	270.4	222.6	30.0	252.6	5 221.6	30.2	251.8	221.		251.2
Aerospace equipment	364 361-363/	140.3	21.6	161.8	136-9	20.7	157.6	5 135-4	20.7	156-1	134.	8 20.7	155-5
Ship and other transport equipment	365	99·1	9.5	108.5	85.7	9.2	95.0	86-2	9.5	95.7	86.	2 9.5	95.7
Instrument engineering	37	72·5	32.1	104.5	71.1	31.1	102-3	3 71.	31.1	102-2	2 70·	4 30.6	100.9
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,212.3	863-6	2,075-9	1,202.7	861.0	2,063-8	3 1,206.0	6 868·7	2,075-4	1,205	2 869-2	2,074.5
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	332-0	228.2	560·3	320.7	224.1	544.8			549-5			
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	411/412 424/428	56·2 71·1	37·6 24·7	93·8 95·8	53-9 69-3	36·4 23·9	90-3 93-2			91·0 92·4			91·3 93·6
All other food, drink and tobacco	413-423	204.7	165.9	370.6	197.6	163-8	361.4			366-1			
Textiles	43	118.1	111.7	229.7	115.7	106.7	222-4						
Footwear and clothing	45	77.8	214.6	292.4	77.2	214.4	291.0			293.1			
Timber and wooden furniture	46	168-4	38.3	206.7	168-1	39.1	207.3	3 168-1		207.5			
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products Printing and publishing	47 471/472 475	317 ·1 95·4 221·7	165·4 42·7 122·7	482-4 138-1 344-4	317-6 95-8 221-8	168.6 43.4 125.1	486-1 139-1 347-0	2 95.4	44.5	140.0	96.	7 44.3	140.9
Rubber and plastics	48	142.8	60·1	202.8	146.5	61.8	208	3 148-	62-3	210.7	147	7 61.8	209.5
Other manufacturing	49	46.6	37.6	84-2	47.9	37.6	85-	5 48-	5 39-0	87.6	48	7 39.4	88-1

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 198	6				March 198	37		June 198	7		1949 - 1949 1949 - 1949	
	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All I	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time					All	Part- time§	All	Part- time	
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,642.7	853-5	9,462.1	4 140.9	21,104.8	11,617.0R	9.515-5F	21.132.5R	11.714.4	887.3	9,661.4	4,244.7	21.375.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	227.9	30.6	81.6	30.0	309-5	223.7	75.7F		217.8	28.3	82.3	29.5	300-2
Index of production and construction														
industries	1-5	4,929.5	67.7	1,705-4	369-8	6,634.8	4,853-5R		6,527·4R			1,691.9		6,550.1
Index of production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4 2-4	4,079·8 3,624·0	53-5 52-2	1,586·8 1,512·7	318·1 303·9	5,666·6 5,136·6	3,991·3R 3,568·0	1,555·8F 1,482·8	5,547.0R 5,050.9	3,988-0F 3,569-8		1,573.9R 1,501.1		5,561.9R 5,070.9
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,485.3	755-1	7,675.1	3,741.1	14,160.5	6,539-8R	7,765·9F	14,305·7 F	6,638-3	790·3	7,887.2	3,859-3	14,525.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	0 01	227.9	30.6	81·6	30-0 29-1	309·5 292·3	223.7 209.0	75.7 73.1			28·3 27·6	82·3 79·8	29·5 28·7	300-2 282-9
Energy and water supply	1	213-2 455-8	30-0 1-3	79·1 74·2	14.2	530.0	423·2 R		496·2 R					
Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity	111 161	175·3 117·1	0.1	7·3 27·6	1.7 6.3	182·6 144·7	150·2 116·5	6·7 27·5	156·8 144·0	147·3 116·3	0·1 0·4	6·4 27·7	1.5 6.4	153·6 143·9
Gas	162	64.9	0.1	22.5	4.1	87.4	62.6	21.8	84.5	61.8	0.1	21.6	3.9	83.5
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	592.9	4.0	175.7	29.7	768.6	589.1	173.8	762.9	587.7	3.9	174.1	26.9	761.8
Metal manufacturing	22	151.5	0.7	20.3	3.0	171.8	147.2	19.6	166-8	144.5	0.6	19.1	2.7	163.7
Non-metallic mineral products Chemical industry	24 25	171-1	1.3	51.2	9.7	222.3	172.5	50.7	223-2	174.0	1.2	51.0	10.0	225.0
Basic industrial chemicals Other chemical products and	251	234·8 103·9		100·1 20·9	16 ⋅ 0 3⋅0	334·9 124·9	236·2 103·7	99·5 20·6	335·8 124·3	236.6 104.1	•••	99.9 20.8	13·3 2·6	336.5 124.9
preparations	255-259	130.9		79.2	13.0	210.1	132.5	79.0	211.5	132.4	· · ·	79.2	10.7	211.6
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,829.0	16-9	475.6	76.2	2,304.6	1,781.8	463-8	2,245.6	1,779-4F	R 15.3	466-0	70.7	2,245.4
Metal goods n.e.s. Hand tools and finished metal goods	31 316	236-0 114-5	3·2 1·6	66·5 39·4	12·9 6·6	302·4 154·0	231.6 116.3	63·5 38·8	295-1 155-1	232·3 117·0	3·1 1·5	64·5 39·7	11·0 5·7	296-8 156-6
Other metal goods	311-314	121.4	1.6	27.0	6.2	148.5	115.3	24.7	140.0	115.3	1.6	24.9	5.3	140-2
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, metal working, textile, food and	32 320	610·3 68·5	6·8 	113·1 8·0	24·0 2·1	723·4 76·6	595 ∙1 67∙0	111·5 7·8	706·7 74·8	598 ·1 67·9	5.6	111·9 7·7	24·8 2·1	710-0 75-6
printing, etc. industries Mining and construction	321-324/327	150.8		29.0	7.2	179.8	149.1	29.0	178.1	150.8		29.6	7.4	180.3
machinery, etc Other machinery and mechanical	325	66-9		9.6	1.6	76-4	63.9	9.2	73.1	64.8		9.4	1.7	74.1
equipment	328	287.5	3.6	57.1	12.4	344.6	280.5	56.4	336-8	280.5	2.9	56.4	12.8	336.9
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	64.7		26.2	1.9	90.9	66·2	27.1	93-3	66-3		27.9	1.8	94-2
Electrical and electronic engineering Wires, cables, batteries and other	34	386.7		176-3	24.4	563-0	380-4	172.5	552.9	378-0		171-3	22.1	549.3
electrical equipment Telecommunication equipment	341/342/343 344	150.2		54.1	7.4	204.3	144.5	52.3	196.7	142.3		52.7	7.4	195.0
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	114·0 122·5		53·2 69·0	5·9 11·1	167·3 191·4	114·9 121·0	52·6 67·6	167·5	113-2		51·2 67·4	4·9 9·8	164·3 190·0
Motor vehicles and parts	35	221.9	1.0	29.9	3.0	251.9	211.0	28.2	239-2	210.9	0.9	29.3	2.2	240.2
Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers, caravans and	351	89.6		8.4	0.5	98.0	83.6	7.8	91.5	82.9		8.2	0.4	91.0
parts	352/353	132-3		21.5	2.5	153.9	127.4	20.3	147.7	128.1	•••	21.1	1.8	149.2
Other transport equipment Aerospace equipment	36 364	237-4 139-8	1.8	31·1 21·5	3·2 1·3	268-5 161-2	225-8 138-3	30·0 21·1	255-8 159-4	222-6 136-9	1.4	30·0 20·7	3·0 1·1	252.6 157.6
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/ 365	97.6		9.6	1.9	107.2	87.5	9.0	96-4	85.7		9.2	1.9	95.0
Instrument engineering	37	71·9	1.1	32.6	6.8	104.5	71.6	31.0	102.6	71.1	1.1	31.1	5.8	102.3
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,202.1	31.2	861·3	197.9	2,063-4	1,197.1	845-2	2,042.3	1,202.7	34.0	861.0	191.9	2,063-8
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils	41/42	328-5	8·1	223.3	82·7	551.8	317.5	216-1	533-6	320.7	8.8	224.1	81.2	544.8
and fats Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	411/412 419	55·0 62·2		36·1 62·7	10·6 33·8	91-0 125-0	54·0 61·4	35·6 61·9	89·6 123·3	53·9 62·5		36·4 66·5	9·3 37·4	90.3
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture All other food, drink and tobacco	424-428	70.4		24.7	4.5	95.1	67.7	23.2	90.9	69.3		23.9	4.2	129·0 93·2
manufacture	413-418/ 420-423/429	140.9		99.8	33.7	240.7	134-4	95.4	229.8	135.0		97.4	30-2	232.4
Textiles	43	119.9	2.4	114.3	19-1	234-3		107.8	222.9	115.7	2.3	106.7	15.1	222.4
Footwear and clothing Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	45 453/456	78-4 42-0		217-8 172-4	26·4 21·2	296·2 214·5		211.0	288-5	77.2		214.4	24.0	291.6
Timber and wooden furniture	46	166-5	3.3	39.2	8.3	214·5 205·7		166.5	207.4	41.1		168.6	18.2	209.7
Paper, printing and publishing	47	312.6	11.7	162-0	35.7	474.5		39·4 166·1	208.8	168-1	3.8	39.1	7.9	207.3
products	471/472	92.7		40.7	7.4	133.4		42.8	484·8 138·7	317·6 95·8		168-6	36-2	486-2
Printing and publishing	475	219.9		121.3	28.3	341.1		123.3	346.1	221.8	•••	43·4 125·1	7.7 28.5	139·2 347·0
Rubber and plastics	48	141.1	1.8	58.9	13.1	199-9	144.1	61.6	205.7	146.5	1.4	61.8	12.7	208-3
Other manufacturing Construction	49 5	44·9 849·7	1·2 14·2	37·5 118·5	11·5 51·7	82.4		34.8	80.3	47.9	1.5	37.6	13.9	85.5
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	1,960-6	303-3	2,361.3		968·2			980-4 F			118.0	52.4	988.2
Wholesale distribution	61	611.2	13.9	2,301.3	1,368-6 89-0	4,321·9 901·6		2,342·5	4,292.8	1,987.7				4,387.1
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc		90.9	13.3	32.3	7.7	123.3		297 .5 31.8	912·2 120·4	621·3 88·9	15.3	299 ·1 32·0	90·1 7·6	920-4 120-8
Timber and building materials Machinery, industrial equipment,	613	95.0		29.7	10.0	124.7	97.4	30.1	127.6	97.7		29.9	9.8	127.6
vehicles and parts Food, drink and tobacco Other wholesale distribution	614 617	127·3 161·3	8.6	47·3 81·5	11·2 30·3			47·7 85·3	176·1 248·7	128·9 166·6		48.5 85.5	10·9 31·6	177·4 252·0
and moreale distribution	615/616/ 618/619	136.6	5.2	99.5	29.9	236-1	136-9	102.5	239.4	139-3			30.0	242.5

EMPLOYMENT 1.4 Employees in employment*: June 1987

1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: June 1987

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 198	6	1			March 198	17		Ju	ne 198	7		
	Class or Group	Male	1. 3	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part- time§	All	Part- time					All	Part- time§	All	Part- time	
Retail distribution Food Confectioners, tobacconists, etc Dispensing and other chemists Clothing, footwear and leather goods Household goods, hardware,	64/65 641 642 643 645/646	770.9 217.6 34.2 17.0 49.8	130.6 53.8 12.8 4.5 7.9	1,296·8 373·6 97·7 93·2 190·8	767 .9 251.6 71.2 51.0 115.0	2,067 ·7 591·2 132·0 110·2 240·6	770-2 216-4 33-9 17-5 51-5	1,297·2 377·1 98·0 94·9 191·8	2,067 ·4 593·5 131·9 112·3 243·3	770.6 218.0 35.2 16.5 52.6	15·3 5·1	1,303.8 377.4 98.5 95.4 196.0	779·3 258·6 72·9 53·0 117·6	2,074.5 595.4 133.7 111.9 248.6
ironmongery Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations Other retail distribution	648 651/652 653-656	107·7 170-9 160-4	14·9 26·9	98·7 64·7 369·3	53·1 24·6 196·7	206·4 235·6 529·6	109·1 166·5 162·2	95·6 64·5 367·0	204·8 231·0 529·2	107·4 167·2 160·7	14.6	97·0 64·3 365·9	50·9 24·9 197·1	204·4 231·5 526·6
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes Hotel trade	66 661 662 663 664 665	360·2 86·4 75·1 56·4 34·8 93·7	138.0 27.0 44.3 36.3 5.9 22.3	709·3 141·6 196·6 88·1 102·0 163·5	483.8 100.0 167.0 74.8 52.8 81.7	1,069.6 228.0 271.7 144.5 136.8 257.2	338·4 83·8 74·2 56·5 31·0 85·9	682·3 138·2 199·4 90·8 99·8 147·0	1,020.7 222.0 273.6 147.3 130.8 232.9	366-2 89-0 76-7 58-5 32-7 94-7	43.7 37.4 5.4	728 .5 149.0 204.5 88.0 103.0 166.3	488 · 1 102 · 0 170 · 4 74 · 8 51 · 3 82 · 0	1,094 .7 238.1 281.2 146.6 135.7 260.9
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Motor vehicles	67 671	185-2 161-8	8·0 	49∙6 42∙0	23·9 20·4	234·8 203·8	193·5 170·1	49·0 41·7	242.6 211.8	195·5 171·7	8.8	51·2 43·5	25∙0 21∙3	246.7 215.2
Transport and communication	7	1,049.0	28.8	273.6	62.8	1,322.6	1,047.9	274.4	1,322.3	1,058.9	32.5	276.8	63.8	1,335.7
Railways	71	131.6	0.2	10.5	0.5	142.1	129-6	10.5	140.1	128.7	0.5	10.4	0.4	139.1
Other inland transport Road haulage Other	72 723 721/722/	375∙0 197∙5	18.7	57·1 30·5	20.6 12.7	432 ·1 228·0	378-3 202-3	58-4 30-8	436.6 233.1	385·9 205·6		59·5 31·2 28·3	20.6 12.8 7.9	445.4 236.8 208.6
	726	177.5 21.1	8·9 0·3	26·5 5·9	7·9 0·9	204·1 27·0	176-0 18-8	27·6 6·0	203-6 24-9	180·3	11.0 R 0.3	6.0 R	0.9 F	
Sea transport Air transport	74	32.6	0.5	16.8	1.6	49.3	31.8	16.4	48.3		R 0.5	16.7 R	1.6 F	
	76			13.3	1.9	90.7	74.8	12.9	87.7	74.6	1.8	12.8	1.8	87.5
Supporting services to transport		77.4	1.6			152-2	83.2	66.5	149.6	83.2		66.5	14.7	149.7
Miscellaneous transport and storage Postal services Telecommunications	77 7901 7902	85.6 163.6 162.1	2 ⋅ 8 4⋅0 0⋅7	66∙6 37∙4 66∙1	14·8 13·3 9·2	201·0 228·3	168·1 163·2	38·9 64·8	207·0 228·0	172.0 164.0	6.2	40·1 64·8	15·0 8·8	212·1 228·9
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,110.0	66.6	1,064.5	292.6	2,174.5	1,155·3 R	1,105.7	2,260-9 F	R 1,173-6	68·7	1,132.4	306.6	2,305.9
Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	81 814 815	235·8 185·0 50·8	16·7 11·3 5·4	288·2 211·7 76·5	65·9 44·8 21·0	524.0 396.7 127.2	245·7 191·4 54·3	296·8 215·7 81·2	542.5 407.1 135.5	248.9 193.3 55.6	11.5	300·2 216·6 83·6	71·1 47·3 23·8	549 .1 409.9 139.2
Insurance, except social security	82	123-9	2.2	106.4	15-5	230.2	126.5	112.4	238.8	126-8	2.1	113.5	15.8	240.3
Business services Professional business services Other business services	83 831-837 838/839	600·8 357·6 243·2	34·7 14·8 16·9	583.7 370.3 213.4	175.6 102.4 73.3	1184·5 727·9 456·6	631·3 373·2 258·1	613-8 385-8 228-0	1,245 · 1 759 · 0 486 · 1	644·3 378·3 266·0	16.2	630-6 395-1 235-5	182·2 108·8 73·3	1,274.9 773.4 501.5
Renting of movables	84	79.9	3.0	30-3	11.7	110.2	81·2 R	28.7	110.0 F	82.1	R 3.1	29.7	12.2	111.9 R
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	69.6	10.0	55.9	23.9	125-5	70.5	53.9	124.4	71.4	7.6	58.3	25.3	129.7
Other services	9	2,365.7	356-5	3,975-8	2,071.1	6,341.4	2,386.4	4,043-4	R 6,429-8 F	₹ 2,418·1	369-8	4,078.5	2,101.6	6,496.7
Public administration and defence † National government n.e.s. Local government services n.e.s. Justice, police, fire services National defence Social security	91 9111 9112 912-914 915 919	854·8 217·8 286·2 238·6 79·8 32·4	68-2 17-5 30-9 18-4 1-2 0-1	705·8 218·3 305·2 74·4 40·7 67·1	235 •4 52•6 153•6 21•1 4•7 3•4	1,560.5 436.1 591.4 313.0 120.6 99.5	869.6 223.5 290.9 243.0 79.4 32.8	712.0 223.4 307.0 75.1 38.6 68.0	1,581.6 446.9 597.9 318.1 118.0 100.7	874-1 224-0 293-1 244-4 79-6 32-8	31.0 18.9 1.1	712.7 223.0 308.1 75.3 38.5 67.8	244.6 62.3 153.3 21.4 4.1 3.4	1,586.8 447.0 601.3 319.7 118.1 100.7
Sanitary services	92	143.4	38.3	220.5	192.8	364.0	150.1	231.8	381.9	153-6	41.1	234.0	203-2	387.6
Education	93	515.6	99.6	1,081.1	621.7	1,596-6	523-3	1,129.3	1,652.6	518-5	102.9	1,126.3	659.6	1,644.8
Research and development	94	79.8	1.3	30.4	4.8	110.2	79.3	29.6	108·9	78-3	1.3	29.4	4.5	107.7
Medical and other health services	95	257.7	33-5	1,013.3	458-9	1,271.0	257.3	1,008.6	R 1,265-9	R 257.7	34.3	1,009.7	460.9	1,267.5
Other services Social welfare, etc	96 9611	195·1 120·9	53·2 31·8	550·2 478·0	330-6 293-0	745·3 598·9	202·1 124·4	577·4 501·6	779.6 626.0	206 -7 129-5		587.0 512.4	352·1 314·6	793 .7 641.8
Recreational and cultural services	97	265-5	56.4	236-2	121.6	501·7	251.4	220.5	471.9	273.9	56 .7	244.1	125.6	517·9
Personal services ‡	98	53.9	6.0	138-3	51.4	192-2	53-3	134.1	187.4	55-4	6.1	135-4	51.2	190.7

THOUSAND

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

EMPLOYMENT 1.5

	-					Empic	yee	s in em	рюуг	ilent b	yreg		THOUSAN
Standard region	Male	Female All	Part- time	Total	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Produc- tion and construc- tion in- dustries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Produc- tion in- dustries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Manu- facturing industrie	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Service industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100
SIC 1980						1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	1
South East 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	4,021 4,027 4,046 4,038 4,033 4,058	3,293 3,324 3,323 3,373 3,357 3,407	1,332 1,351 1,331 1,371 1,361 1,370	7,314 7,351 7,369 7,411 7,389 7,465	101-3 101-8 102-1 102-7 102-4 103-4	1,820 1,799 1,803 1,782 1,759 1,758	95.4 94.3 94.5 93.4 92.2 92.2	1,532 1,511 1,514 1,494 1,470 1,469	95·9 94·6 94·8 93·5 92·1 92·0	1,427 1,407 1,410 1,390 1,369 1,367	96.0 94.7 94.9 93.6 92.1 92.0	5,432 5,484 5,492 5,564 5,568 5,661	103·8 104·8 104·9 106·3 106·4 107·8
Greater London (included in South East) 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June 1987	1,957 1,956 1,961 1,960 1,945 1,950	1,518 1,515 1,513 1,534 1,518 1,535	506 503 498 507 500 504	3,476 3,470 3,474 3,494 3,463 3,485	100-4 100-2 100-3 100-9 100-0 100-6	713 701 699 687 670 670	93·9 92·4 92·1 90·5 88·3 88·3	588 578 576 565 548 548 548	94·8 93·1 92·8 91·0 88·4 88·4	539 529 527 516 500 500	94-8 92-9 92-6 90-7 88-0 87-9	2,762 2,768 2,774 2,805 2,792 2,814	102·2 102·4 102·6 103·8 103·3 104·1
East Anglia 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	436 442 451 454 454 454	312 321 325 332 328 337	147 151 151 156 156 160	748 763 776 786 783 798	104·3 106·4 108·2 109·6 109·2 111·3	244 246 252 254 254 255	103·1 104·1 106·7 107·7 107·5 108·0	206 208 214 216 215 215	103-7 104-7 107-4 108-4 107-9 108-2	198 200 205 207 207 207	104·3 105·3 108·3 109·3 108·9 109·3	470 484 488 496 495 510	106·2 109·5 110·4 112·2 112·0 115·5
South West 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	855 863 875 867 863 872	682 705 705 705 697 725	310 323 318 320 313 332	1,537 1,568 1,580 1,572 1,560 1,597	99.0 101.0 101.8 101.3 100.5 102.9	459 458 461 460 455 459	97.0 96.9 97.4 97.2 96.3 97.0	395 394 397 396 391 395	98.0 97.9 98.4 98.2 97.1 98.0	369 369 371 371 366 370	98.1 98.1 98.7 98.5 97.3 98.3	1,034 1,066 1,072 1,068 1,062 1,096	100·3 103·4 103·9 103·6 103·0 106·3
West Midlands 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	1,147 1,147 1,159 1,163 1,159 1,165	866 871 881 891 887 893	376 384 385 392 392 397	2,012 2,018 2,040 2,054 2,045 2,058	101.6 101.9 103.0 103.7 103.2 103.9	833 828 831 833 825 832	98·4 97·7 98·1 98·3 97·4 98·3	746 739 742 743 734 741	98.6 97.7 98.1 98.2 97.1 97.9	702 696 699 701 693 700	99·0 98·2 98·6 98·8 97·7 98·7	1,151 1,163 1,178 1,192 1,192 1,199	104-2 105-3 106-7 108-0 108-0 108-6
East Midlands 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	839 857 857 845 841 859	656 661 659 677 669 674	290 293 292 301 296 300	1,495 1,518 1,516 1,523 1,510 1,534	102.6 104.2 104.1 104.5 103.6 105.3	627 630 627 625 615 620	99·3 99·7 99·3 98·9 97·4 98·2	568 580 566 564 553 558	99.6 99.9 99.4 98.9 97.1 97.9	491 494 493 488 493	100.5 101.2 101.1 101.0 99.9 101.0	838 858 856 867 866 884	105-9 108-4 108-1 109-5 109-4 111-7
Yorkshire and Humberside 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	990 993 995 990 984 996	784 795 796 809 798 811	376 387 386 398 395 400	1,774 1,788 1,791 1798 1,783 1,807	100·0 100·8 101·0 101·4 100·5 101·9	636 631 628 624 612 614	93.8 93.1 92.7 92.0 90.3 90.6	549 543 540 535 523 525	93·8 92·9 92·4 91·6 89·5 89·8	467 463 461 457 448 450	96-3 95-4 95-2 94-3 92-4 92-7	1,112 1,130 1,134 1,148 1,145 1,167	104-2 106-0 106-3 107-6 107-4 109-4
North West 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	1,212 1,208 1,215 1,210 1,203 1,201	1,048 1,055 1,059 1,077 1,061 1,067	475 485 480 500 492 497	2,260 2,263 2,274 2,286 2,264 2,264 2,268	98·4 98·6 99·1 99·6 98·6 98·8	795 784 788 783 775 773	94.6 93.3 93.8 93.2 92.2 92.0	685 674 672 663 660	94.7 93.1 93.5 92.8 91.5 91.2	636 626 629 625 617 615	94.9 93.3 93.8 93.2 91.9 91.7	1,448 1,463 1,470 1,487 1,473 1,473 1,479	100-7 101-7 102-2 103-4 102-5 102-9
North 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	600 599 602 602 598 605	479 487 488 486 481 488	225 229 227 229 229 229 233	1,080 1,086 1,089 1,088 1,080 1,093	101·8 102·4 102·7 102·6 101·8 103·1	381 378 377 376 371 373	96·3 95·6 95·3 95·0 93·7 94·3	324 322 320 319 314 316	96·9 96·2 95·7 95·3 93·8 94·5	269 268 267 266 261 265	97·5 97·1 96·8 96·4 94·7 96·0	686 695 699 700 697 708	105-4 106-8 107-4 107-5 107-1 108-8
Wales 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	481 484 484 479 478 483	374 378 380 384 376 383	167 174 176 180 176 182	855 862 864 863 854 866	96·5 97·2 97·5 97·4 96·3 97·7	288 285 285 283 282 283	93.0 91.9 91.9 91.4 91.0 91.4	245 242 242 241 239 241	93·3 92·1 92·1 91·6 91·1 91·5	206 203 205 205 206 207	96·9 95·9 96·7 96·7 96·9 97·7	545 556 556 559 551 561	98·4 100·4 100·4 100·9 99·5 101·4
Scotland 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	1,020 1,023 1,022 1,011 1,004 1,014	855 865 865 866 862 877	361 364 365 372 371 375	1,875 1,888 1,887 1,877 1,866 1,891	98.5 99.2 99.1 98.6 98.0 99.3	604 597 596 588 581 582	94.8 93.6 93.4 92.2 91.1 91.3	471 463 461 452 444 444	94·4 92·8 92·3 90·7 89·0 88·9	415 410 409 405 398 398	95-8 94-5 94-4 93-4 91-7 91-7	1,240 1,260 1,261 1,259 1,255 1,279	100·8 102·5 102·6 102·4 102·0 104·0
Great Britain 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	11,601 11,643 11,706 11,660 11,617 11,714	9,349 9,462 9,481 9,600 9,516 9,661	4,058 4,141 4,109 4,218 4,181 4,245	20,950 21,105 21,187 21,260 21,133 21,376	100.5 101.2 101.6 102.0 101.4 102.5	6,687 6,635 6,646 6,607 6,528 6,550	96·1 95·4 95·5 95·0 93·8 94·2	5,721 5,667 5,673 5,631 5,548 5,562	96.5 95.6 95.7 95.0 93.5 93.8	5,181 5,137 5,152 5,121 5,051 5,071	97-3 96-4 96-7 96-1 94-8 95-2	13,955 14,160 14,206 14,340 14,305 14,525	103-0 104-6 104-9 105-9 105-6 107-3

1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

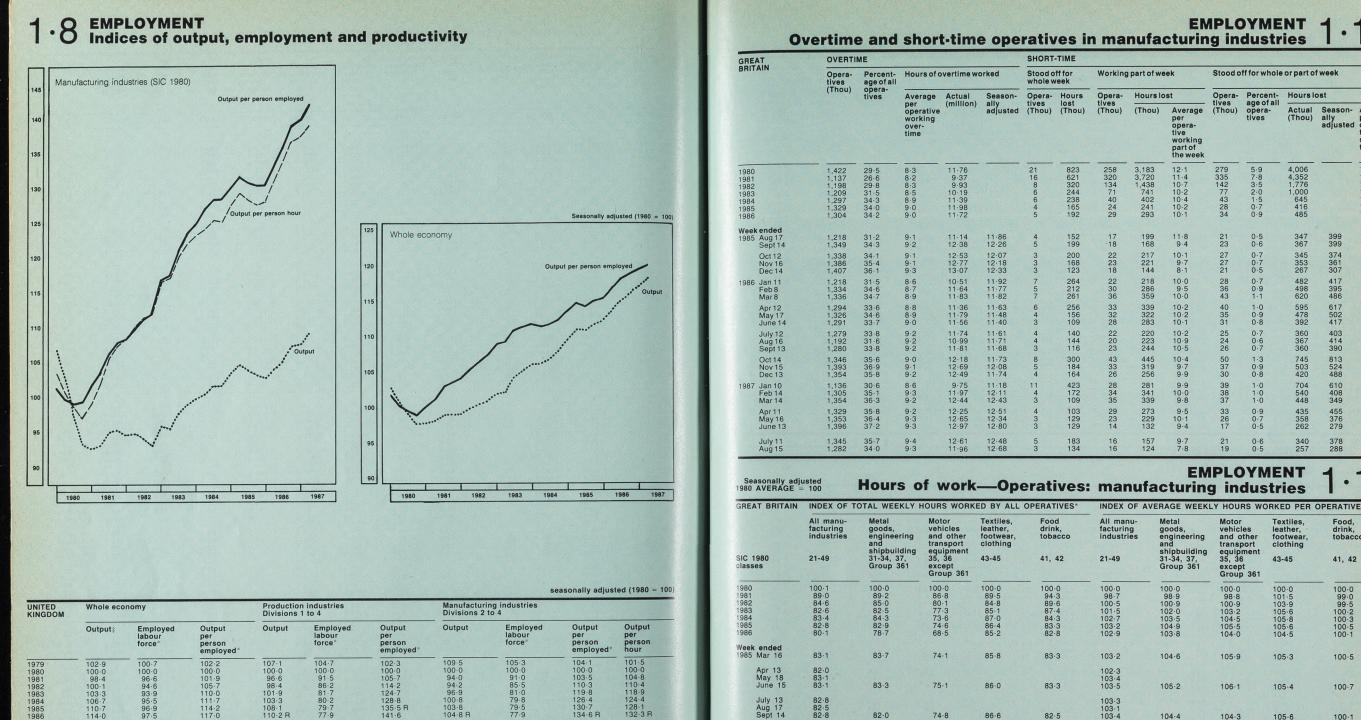
		EMPLOYMENT
Indices of output† employment	and output per per	rson employed

1.8

Standard egion	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufac- turing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineer- ing and vehicles	Other manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribu- tion, hotels and catering	Retail distribu- tion	Transport and communi- cation	Banking insurance and finance	Public adminis- tration and defence	Educatio health and other services
SIC 1980	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99
South East 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	63 68 74 66 62 66	104 104 104 103 102 102	166 165 168 168 168 167 164	712 697 699 682 667 658	550 545 544 541 535 545	288 288 288 288 288 289 290	769 781 785 777 776 795	753 750 751 793 761 760	564 569 573 570 573 577	1,069 1,084 1,103 1,112 1,128 1,146	737 729 736 740 746 751	1,540 1,572 1,545 1,571 1,585 1,612
Greater London included in South East) 986 Mar June Sept Dec 987 Mar R June	1 1 2 1 1 1	49 49 49 49 48 48	58 57 60 60 58 57	212 207 210 201 192 187	269 264 257 256 250 255	125 124 123 123 122 122	367 365 364 368 364 364 372	331 330 354 335 334	328 330 331 329 330 331	670 679 690 691 697 703	396 384 388 391 392 393	669 679 669 673 674 680
East Anglia 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	35 33 36 36 34 33	9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	29 30 31 31 32 32	79 79 80 79 80 80 80	90 91 95 98 94 95	37 38 38 39 39 40	76 80 81 77 78 83	75 76 77 81 77 80	58 61 63 63 63 64	60 62 64 65 66 71	52 54 55 55 54 55	149 151 148 154 156 158
South West 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	44 44 48 44 42 42	25 25 25 25 25 25 25	46 47 47 48 48 50	187 185 186 186 184 184	136 137 138 136 134 136	64 64 64 64 64 64	178 200 199 182 181 203	156 157 156 161 152 155	81 83 83 83 84 85	148 151 157 158 160 163	150 152 154 156 157 158	321 323 323 328 329 332
West Midlands 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	28 28 30 30 28 27	44 43 42 42 41 41	120 118 119 119 119 119 118	401 394 394 394 389 389 392	181 184 186 188 185 190	88 88 89 90 91 92	202 206 209 209 209 211	168 166 168 174 166 163	85 85 86 86 86 87	165 168 174 175 177 182	161 161 162 163 165 166	369 377 378 384 389 390
Sept Dec 987 Mar June Dec 987 Mar R June	30 31 33 31 29 29	77 75 73 71 66 65	59 59 59 59 59 58 60	176 178 176 174 174 177	256 257 258 260 256 257	59 60 61 61 62	140 144 145 146 146 151	141 141 140 147 141 141	76 78 79 78 80 81	87 90 91 92 92 93	133 135 137 138 140 142	261 271 264 266 266 276
Yorkshire and Humberside 1986 Mar June Sept Dec 1987 Mar R June	26 26 29 26 25 26	82 80 79 78 75 75 75	88 86 85 84 82 80	154 151 151 149 149 148	225 225 226 224 218 222	88 88 88 88 89 89	200 211 209 210 211 219	170 170 171 175 167 171	101 101 103 102 103 104	136 140 142 140 142 146	128 126 128 128 129 129	376 383 381 393 394 397
orth West 986 Mar June Sept Dec 987 Mar R June	16 15 17 17 16 15	49 48 47 47 46 45	98 96 96 94 94 94	265 258 256 254 252 251	274 272 277 276 271 270	110 110 111 111 112 113	238 246 253 252 251 257	237 238 238 249 237 236	135 135 134 131 130 130	191 192 198 198 196 199	211 210 210 211 211 211	436 443 436 445 449 449
orth 986 Mar June Sept Dec 987 Mar R June	13 13 14 13 12 12	55 54 53 53 53 53 51	63 62 61 60 59 59	112 111 109 109 106 108	95 95 97 97 96 97	56 56 56 56 56 57	98 101 103 104 102 104	102 101 101 103 100 98	59 58 58 57 56 57	71 73 74 75 75 77	88 89 90 90 90 91	268 274 273 272 274 280
Vales 986 Mar June Sept Dec 987 Mar R June	22 21 23 22 21 21	40 39 37 36 34 33	58 58 58 57 57 57 57	71 69 70 69 69 71	77 76 77 79 79 79 79	43 43 43 42 42 42 43	79 86 87 86 82 89	82 83 84 89 84 85	43 43 42 41 41 42	60 60 61 61 62 64	96 96 95 94 95 93	185 188 187 187 187 187
Sept Dec 987 Mar June Dec 987 Mar R June	31 31 30 29 30 30	56 53 51 47 46 46	49 48 48 47 47 46	184 182 180 179 177 178	183 181 181 179 174 173	133 134 135 136 137 139	190 199 199 190 189 199	187 186 187 190 183 185	111 110 111 109 106 109	151 155 158 159 162 165	172 175 176 176 177 178	428 435 431 435 438 443
ireat Britain 986 Mar June Sept Dec 987 Mar R June	308 310 335 313 299 300	540 530 520 510 496 491	775 769 772 767 763 762	2,339 2,305 2,302 2,276 2,246 2,246 2,246	2,066 2,063 2,079 2,077 2,042 2,064	966 968 974 975 981 988	2,170 2,254 2,270 2,236 2,225 2,313	2,072 2,068 2,074 2,162 2,067 2,074	1,313 1,323 1,332 1,321 1,323 1,336	2,139 2,175 2,221 2,234 2,261 2,306	1,928 1,925 1,941 1,951 1,964 1,975	4,333 4,416 4,368 4,436 4,465 4,521

	Whole Total economy produc- tion indus-		Manufactu	ring industri	es					-	Construc-
	economy	tion	Total manufac- turing	Metals	Other minerals and min- eral pro- ducts	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Engineer- ing and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing & leather	Other manufac- turing	
Class		DIV 1-4	DIV 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	DIV 5
Output\$ 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1985	102-9 100-0 98-4 100-1 103-3 106-7 110-7 114-0	107-1 100-0 96-6 98-4 101-9 103-3 108-1 110-2	109.5 100.0 94.0 94.2 96.9 100.8 103.7 104.8	131.8 100.0 106.0 103.2 104.7 107.9 112.7 111.1	$ \begin{array}{c} 111.0\\ 100.0\\ 89.0\\ 90.9\\ 93.9\\ 95.1\\ 94.6\\ 96.9\\ \end{array} $	111.2 100.0 99.5 99.6 107.1 113.9 119.1 120.8	107.6 100.0 91.8 92.9 94.9 99.5 104.0 103.3	100.7 100.0 98.3 99.8 100.9 101.9 101.0 102.5	117.9 100.0 92.7 91.3 94.7 98.1 101.9 103.8	111.9 100.0 93.2 90.8 93.8 97.8 95.0 103.8	105-8 100-0 89-9 91-6 95-3 98-5 99-8 102-1
1982 Q3	100-5	99·2	94·1	100·4	91·3	99·2	92·7	100·4	91.6	90·8	92·6
Q4	100-8	98·3	93·1	93·9	90·8	99·8	91·6	99·6	90.3	90·2	94·3
1983 Q1	101·8	100·4	95·9	98.6	93·0	103.8	94·8	99·9	92·7	92·9	93.7
Q2	102·1	100·5	95·4	104.8	91·4	106.5	93·1	98·7	93·4	92·8	92.1
Q3	104·0	102·8	97·6	105.6	95·6	108.5	95·1	103·0	95·2	93·7	97.7
Q4	105·2	104·0	98·9	109.9	95·4	109.8	96·7	101·9	97·4	95·7	97.8
1984 Q1	106∙0	104·2	99.7	111.5	94·3	111.3	97.7	101.8	96·8	97·3	97.8
Q2	106∙1	102·7	100.4	104.5	95·4	112.1	98.8	102.8	97·7	98·4	98.3
Q3	106∙9	102·5	101.6	109.0	96·5	115.6	100.8	101.8	99·0	97·5	99.6
Q4	107∙8	103·7	101.6	106.8	94·3	116.4	100.9	101.2	99·1	98·1	98.2
1985 Q1	109-5	106·4	103·4	109·6	93.0	120-3	103·8	101.8	100.0	98·1	100·3
Q2	110-9	109·4	104·6	114·7	95.0	120-9	106·1	100.4	101.7	97·8	99·5
Q3	110-8	108·2	103·7	115·0	94.7	118-3	103·4	100.4	103.0	100·3	98·7
Q4	111-5	108·2	103·2	111·7	95.6	116-8	102·6	101.3	102.9	99·8	100·8
1986 Q1	112-0	109·0	102·7	109·3	93.6	118·4	101·3	100·9	103·1	100·4	98.9
Q2	113-4	109·8	104·0	110·1	97.0	119·0	102·8	101·6	104·1	102·4	101.7
Q3	114-8	111·0	105·0	109·3	97.9	120·9	103·6	102·8	103·2	104·7	102.8
Q4	115-9	111·1	107·4	115·6	99.3	124·8	105·4	104·7	104·7	107·5	105.1
1987 Q1	117-0	112·1	107·5	114·5	97·9	126·6	105·4	104·8	102·0	108·6	109·8
Q2	118-1	112·5	109·0	120·6	101·3	127·2	105·4	106·3	106·1	112·2	105·9
Employed labor 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	ur force* 100-7 100-0 96-6 94-6 93-9 95-5 96-9 97-5	104-7 100-0 91-5 86-2 81-7 89-2 79-7 77-9	105·3 100·0 91·0 85·5 81·0 79·8 79·5 77·9	111.5 100.0 86.4 83.4 73.2 64.9 64.8 59.8	105·3 100·0 85·3 74·8 73·2 77·8 77·0 76·6	104·5 100·0 92·2 87·0 82·6 81·9 82·4 82·2	104.2 100.0 90.8 84.6 79.2 76.8 75.6 73.1	101.6 100.0 94.9 90.2 85.4 83.1 81.8 79.3	111.8 100.0 87.2 81.5 78.1 78.6 79.4 79.1	104·4 100·0 93·7 90·6 89·2 90·9 92·9 92·9 94·0	98.8 100.0 94.6 91.6 91.8 94.1 93.6 92.9
1982 Q3	94·5	85-5	84·7	83·0	74·4	86·3	83·8	89-6	80·7	90·2	91.7
Q4	93·9	84-1	83·4	79·3	73·2	84·9	82·2	87-9	79·4	89·6	91.6
1983 Q1	93-5	82-9	82·1	75·9	73-5	83·9	80·7	86·9	78-5	89·2	91·3
Q2	93-6	82-0	81·2	74·3	72-8	82·7	79·5	85·5	77-9	89·3	91·1
Q3	94-0	81-3	80·6	72·3	72-7	82·1	78·6	84·9	77-9	89·1	91·8
Q4	94-5	80-8	80·1	70·2	73-8	81·8	77·9	84·5	78-3	89·3	92·9
1984 Q1	94-9	80·4	79.8	68·3	74.9	81.5	77·3	83·7	78·4	89·9	93·4
Q2	95-3	80·2	79.8	67·4	74.7	81.7	76·9	83·2	78·6	90·5	93·8
Q3	95-7	80·1	79.9	60·9	82.0	82.1	76·5	82·9	78·6	91·3	94·5
Q4	96-1	80·1	79.8	63·1	79.8	82.2	76·4	82·7	78·8	92·1	94·7
1985 Q1	96-6	80·0	79·6	66·4	77.1	82·0	76·1	82·5	78·8	92.0	94·3
Q2	96-9	79·9	79·6	65·2	77.3	82·2	75·8	82·2	79·2	92.2	93·8
Q3	97-1	79·7	79·4	64·3	76.9	82·6	75·6	81·6	79·8	93.3	93·3
Q4	97-2	79·4	79·3	63·2	76.6	82·7	75·1	81·0	80·0	94.0	93·0
1986 Q1	97·3	78-8	78.8	61·3	77.0	82·5	74·4	80·3	80-0	93.7	92·9
Q2	97·3	78-1	78.1	60·1	76.6	82·0	73·3	79·5	79-8	93.3	92·9
Q3	97·5	77-5	77.4	59·3	76.2	82·1	72·6	78·8	78-6	94.0	92·7
Q4	97·8	77-2	77.3	58·6	76.8	82·1	72·1	78·7	78-2	94.9	93·2
1987 Q1	98·2	76·5	76·9	57·7	77·2	82·0	71.5	78·0	77.5	95·2	94·4
Q2	98·6	76·2	76·9	57·0	77·3	82·1	71.2	78·0	77.5	95·7	95·3
Output per pers 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	son employed* 102:2 100:0 101:9 105:7 110:0 111:7 114:2 117:0	102-3 100-0 105-7 114-2 124-7 128-8 135-5 141-6	104-1 100-0 103-5 110-3 119-8 126-4 130-6 134-6	117.6 100.0 122.2 123.1 142.7 165.9 173.3 184.9	105.7 100.0 105.4 121.8 128.5 122.6 123.1 126.7	106.5 100.0 108.1 114.5 129.8 139.1 144.6 147.1	103·4 100·0 101·2 109·9 120·0 129·7 137·5 141·4	99.1 100.0 103.5 110.7 118.1 122.6 123.4 129.2	105.5 100.0 106.5 112.2 121.2 125.0 128.4 131.3	107.2 100.0 99.5 100.2 105.1 107.6 106.6 110.5	107 · 1 100 · 0 95 · 1 100 · 0 103 · 9 104 · 7 106 · 7 109 · 9
1982 Q3	106·4	116·1	111.2	120·4	123·0	115·0	110·7	112·0	113·6	100·7	101.0
Q4	107·3	116·9	111.9	117·9	124·3	117·6	111·5	113·3	113·9	100·7	103.0
1983 Q1	108-9	121·1	116-9	129·3	126·8	123·8	117·5	115-0	118·2	104·2	102.7
Q2	109-1	122·6	117-5	140·4	125·8	128·9	117·2	115-4	120·0	104·0	101.1
Q3	110-7	126·5	121-2	145·4	131·8	132·2	121·1	121-3	122·3	105·2	106.5
Q4	111-3	128·7	123-5	155·8	129·5	134·3	124·2	120-6	124·5	107·2	105.3
1984 Q1	111.7	129·6	124·9	162·5	126·1	136.7	126·5	121.6	123.6	108·3	104·8
Q2	111.4	128·1	126·0	154·3	128·0	137.3	128·6	123.6	124.4	108·8	104·8
Q3	111.7	128·0	127·3	178·2	117·9	140.9	131·8	122.8	126.1	106·9	105·4
Q4	112.2	129·5	127·4	168·5	118·4	141.7	132·1	122.4	125.9	106·6	103·7
1985 Q1	113-4	133-0	129·9	164·3	120·9	146-8	136·5	123·4	127.1	106·7	106·4
Q2	114-5	137-0	131·6	175·1	123·1	147-2	140·1	122·1	128.6	106·1	106·1
Q3	114-1	135-8	130·7	178·0	123·4	143-3	136·9	123·0	129.2	107·6	105·8
Q4	114-8	136-3	130·3	175·7	125·0	141-3	136·7	125·1	128.8	106·2	108·4
1986 Q1	115-2	138-4	130-4	177·5	121.8	143-6	136·2	125·6	129·0	107·2	106·5
Q2	116-6	140-6	133-3	182·4	126.9	145-2	140·3	127·8	130·6	109·8	109·5
Q3	117-8	143-3	135-8	183·5	128.7	147-4	142·8	130·4	131·5	111·5	110·9
Q4	118-5	144-0	139-1	196·4	129.5	152-1	146·3	133·0	134·0	113·4	112·8
1987 Q1	119·2	146·6	139·8	197·5	127·1	154·5	147·5	134-4	131·8	114·2	116·4
Q2	119·8	147·7	141·9	210·6	131·3	155·0	148·1	136-3	137·1	117·3	111·2

* Based on the output measure of Gross Domestic Product. † Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1980. ‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.



July 13 Aug 17 Sept 14

Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14

3 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8

Apr 12 May 17 June 14

July 12 Aug 16 Sept 13

Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13

7 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14

Apr 11 May 16 June 13

July 11 Aug 15

82·8 82·5 82·8

82.6 82.3 82.5

82.0 81.5 81.2

80·8 80·2 79·8

79·6 79·4 79·3

79·0 79·3 79·2

78·1 79·1 79·2

79·1 R 79·1 R 79·6

79·2 R 79·3

82.0

82.4

80.0

78.4

78.3

78.0

77.1

77.4

74.8

74.3

72.0

69.1

66.8

65.9

65.7

65.3

86.6

87.1

86.4

85.8

84.1

84.4

83.9

84.5

	102.9 100.0 98.4 100.1 103.3 106.7 110.7 114.0	100.7 100.0 96.6 94.6 93.9 95.5 96.9 97.5	102-2 100-0 101-9 105-7 110-0 111-7 114-2 117-0	107 · 1 100 · 0 96 · 6 98 · 4 101 · 9 103 · 3 108 · 1 110 · 2 R	104.7 100.0 91.5 86.2 81.7 80.2 79.7 77.9	102-3 100-0 105-7 114-2 124-7 128-8 135-5 R 141-6	109.5 100.0 94.0 96.9 100.8 103.8 104.8 R	105.3 100.0 91.0 85.5 81.0 79.8 79.5 77.9	104.1 100.0 103.5 110.3 119.8 126.4 130.7 134.6 R	101-5 100-0 104-8 110-4 118-9 124-4 128-1 132-3 R
2 Q1	99·1	95·3	104-0	97·2	88·3	110·1	94-7	87.6	108·3	108-3
Q2	99·9	94·9	105-3	98·8	87·0	113·6	94-9	86.3	110·1	110-1
Q3	100·5	94·5	106-4	99·2	85·5	116·1	94-1	84.7	111·2	111-3
Q4	100·8	93·9	107-3	98·3	84·1	116·9	93-1	83.4	111·9	111-8
3 Q1	101.8	93.5	108·9	100·4	82·9	121.1	95-9	82·1	116·9	116-6
Q2	102.1	93.6	109·1	100·5	82·0	122.6	95-4	81·2	117·5	117-0
Q3	104.0	94.0	110·7	102·8	81·3	126.5	97-6	80·6	121·2	120-1
Q4	105.2	94.5	111·3	104·0	80·8	128.7	98-9	80·1	123·5	122-0
Q1	106-0	94·9	111.7	104·2	80·4	129.6	99-7	79·8	124.9	123·1
Q2	106-1	95·3	111.4	102·7	80·2	128.1	100-4	79·8	126.0	124·0
Q3	106-9	95·7	111.7	102·5	80·1	128.0	101-6	79·9	127.3	125·3
Q4	107-8	96·1	112.2	103·7	80·1	129.5	101-6	79·9	127.4	125·1
Q1	109-5	96-6	113·4	106·4 R	80·0	133-0 R	103·4	79·6	129.9 R	127·4 R
Q2	110-9	96-9	114·5	109·4	79·9	137-0	104·6	79·6	131.6	129·2
Q3	110-8	97-1	114·1	108·2	79·7	135-8	103·7	79·4	130.7	128·1
Q4	111-5	97-2	114·8	108·2 R	79·4	136-3 R	103·2 R	79·3	130.3	127·5 R
Q1	112-0	97·3	115-2	109·0 R	78-8	138·4 R	102·7 R	78-8	130-4 R	127-8 R
Q2	113-4	97·3	116-6	109·8 R	78-1	140·6 R	104·0 R	78-1	133-3 R	131-0 R
Q3	114-8	97·5	117-8	111·0	77-5	143·3	105·1 R	77-4	135-8 R	133-6 R
Q4	115-9	97·8	118-5	111·1	77-2	144·0	107·4 R	77-3	139-1 R	136-7 R
7 Q1	117.0	98-2 98-6	119·2 119·8	112-1 R 112-5 B	76·5 76·2	146-6 R 147-7 B	107-5 R 109-0 B	76.9	139-8 R 141-9 B	137-4 R 138-9 R

product for whole e mates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 161 of May 1986 Employment Gazette

1982

1983

S16 NOVEMBER 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

•

Actual Season- Average (Thou) ally per adjusted opera-tive on short-time

399 399

374 361 307

417 395 486

617 502 417

403 414 390

813 524 488

610 408 349

455 376 279

378 288

.

drink, tobacco

41, 42

100.0 99.0 99.5 100.2 100.3 100.5 100.1

100.5

100.7

100.1

100.8

100.4

99.8

99.9

100.1

99.7

99.8

14·3 12·6 12·4 12·9 14·4 15·1 14·4

17·0 16·1

15·7 14·4 12·8

17·0 14·0 14·6

15·1 13·5 12·7

14·3 15·3 13·8

14·9 13·5 14·0

18·1 13·4 12·0

13·3 13·9 15·2

16·4 13·4

2

Hours lost

4,006 4,352 1,776 1,000 645 416 485

347 367

345 353 267

482 498 620

595 478 392

360 367 360

745 503 420

704 540 448

435 358 262

340 257

Textiles

leather, footwear clothing

43-45

100.0 101.5 103.9 105.6 105.8 105.6 105.6

105.3

105.4

105.6

105.9

105.0

104.4

104.1

104.5

104.9

105.1

104.3

105.6

104.8

103.4

103.7

103.9

104.8

104.8

103·3 103·1 103·4

103·4 103·4 103·6

103·4 103·2 103·2

103·0 102·8 102·7

102·8 102·8 102·8

102·8 103·0 102·9

102·2 103·2 103·4

103·4 103·3 103·6

103·3 103·5

104.4

105.5

104.3

103.6

103.4

103.9

104.1

104.2

82.5

84.2

84.9

83.5

81.1

81.5

82.6

81.5

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK Summary**

THOUSAND

	MALE AN	D FEMALE									YED BY DUR	ATION
	UNEMPLO						y adjusted	OL LEAVERS	·	Up to 4	Over 4	Over 4
	Number	Per cent working popu- lation†	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non- claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Number	Per cent working popu- lation†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	weeks	weeks aged under 60	weeks aged 60 and over
1983†† 1984 Annual 1985 averages 1986 J	3,104·7 3,159·8 3,271·2 3,289·1	11.7 11.7 11.8 11.8	134·9 113·0 108·0 104·0	· · · · ·	2,969·7 3,046·8 3,163·3 3,185·1	2,866.5 2,998.6 3,113.5 3,180.3	10-8 11-1 11-3 11-5					
1985 Sept 12	3,346-2	12.1	156.8	•••	3,189-4	3,121.2	11.3	2.5	4.0	447	2,834 2,843	66 67
Oct 10 Nov 14	3,276·9 3,258·9 3,273·1	11.9 11.8 11.8	131·3 110·1 99·4		3,145·6 3,148·8 3,173·7	3,124·0 3,123·1 3,143·0	11·3 11·3 11·4	2·8 0·9 19·9	3·7 1·5 7·3	367 323 301	2,843 2,871 2,907	64 65
Dec 12 1986 Jan 9	3,407.7	12.3	101.3		3,306.4	3,155.7	11.4	12.7	10.6	316	3,022	69
Feb 6* Mar 6	3,336·7 3,323·8	12·0 12·0	92·3 84·8		3,244·4 3,239·0	3,164·4 3,206·8	11·4 11·5	8·7 42·4	13·8 21·3	308 285	2,967 2,973	66 66
Apr 10 May 8 June 12	3,325·1 3,270·9 3,229·4	12·0 11·8 11·6	112·4 110·9 107·3	 100·8	3,212·7 3,160·0 3,122·1	3,196·8 3,200·6 3,212·5	11.5 11.5 11.6	-10·0 3·8 11·9	13·7 12·1 1·9	329 283 289	2,930 2,921 2,874	67 67 67
July 10 Aug 14 Sept 11	3,279·6 3,280·1 3,332·9	11·8 11·8 12·0	101.6 92.3 140.7	125·1 113·8	3,178·0 3,187·8 3,192·2	3,212·4 3,209·2 3,183·2	11.6 11.6 11.5	$-0.1 \\ -3.2 \\ -26.0$	5·2 2·9 –9·8	381 318 423	2,832 2,896 2,842	67 67 68
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	3,237·2 3,216·8 3,229·2	11.7 11.6 11.6	117-5 98-2 89-0	· · · · ·	3,119·7 3,118·6 3,140·2	3,159·6 3,143·4 3,119·4	11·4 11·3 11·2	-23.6 -16.2 -24.0	-17·6 -21·9 -21·3	353 323 290	2,817 2,827 2,870	67 67 69
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	3,297·2 3,225·8 3,143·4	11.9 11.6 11.3	89·2 79·9 72·3		3,208·0 3,145·9 3,071·1	3,114·3 3,065·8 3,039·7	11.2 11.0 10.9	-5·1 -48·5 -26·1	-15·1 -25·9 -26·6	297 291 261	2,930 2,867 2,815	71 68 67
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	3,107·1 2,986·5 2,905·3	11-2 10-8 10-5	66-6 74-9 69-4	103.6	3,040·6 2,911·5 2,835·9	3,018·1 2,952·3 2,925·2	10·9 10·6 10·5	-21.6 -65.8 -27.1	-32·1 -37·8 -38·2	284 246 243	2,758 2,677 2,601	65 63 62
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10§	2,906·5 2,865·8 2,870·2	10·5 10·3 10·3	63·9 56·1 92·4	128·9 115·7	2,842·5 2,809·7 2,777·8	2,876·2 2,829·1 2,775·3	10·4 10·2 10·0	-49·0 -47·1 -53·8	-47·3 -41·1 -50·0	337 287 358	2,510 2,522 2,457	60 57 55
2.2 G	2,987.6 3,038.4	11.5 11.5 11.5 11.7	130·7 109·7 105·6	.:	2,856-8 2,928-7 3,043-9	2,757-8 2,886-1 2,998-3	10.6 10.9 11.1					
1985 averages	3,149·4 3,161·3	11.7	101.6	•••	3,059·6 3,067·1	3,055·0 3,005·0	11·3 11·2	1.8	3.4	431	2,724	65
1985 Sept 12 Oct 10 Nov 14	3,219·7 3,155·0 3,138·3	12·0 11·7 11·7	152·6 128·1 107·5		3,026·9 3,030·8	3,007·0 3,005·3	11·2 11·2	2·0 -1·7	3·0 -0·7 6·2	356 314 293	2,733 2,761 2,795	66 63 64
Dec 12 1986 Jan 9	3,151·6 3,282·0	11·7 12·1	97·1 99·2		3,054·5 3,182·9	3,023·7 3,035·8	11·2 11·2	18·4 12·1	9.6	308	2,907	65
Feb 6* Mar 6	3,211·9 3,199·4	11.9 11.8	90-3 83-1		3,121·5 3,116·3	3,043·1 3,084·1	11·2 11·4	7·3 41·0	12·6 20·1	298 277	2,852 2,858	65 65
Apr 10 May 8	3,198·9 3,146·2 3,103·5	11.8 11.6 11.5	109·8 108·6 105·3	 97·8	3,089·1 3,037·5 2,998·2	3,072·9 3,075·9 3,086·7	11·3 11·4 11·4	11.2 3.0 10.8	19·8 18·4 8·3	319 275 279	2,814 2,806 2,759	65 65 65
June 12		11.6	99·8 90·7	121·8 110·5	3,050·4 3,059·4 3,061·4	3,085·8 3,081·7 3,055·3	11·4 11·4 11·3	-0·9 -4·1 -26·4	4·3 1·9 −10·5	369 309 407	2,716 2,776 2,724	66 65 66
June 12 July 10 Aug 14 Sept 11	3,150·2 3,150·1 3,197·9	11.6 11.8	136.6		0,001 1				10.0	0.10		
July 10 Aug 14	3,150.1			 	2,992·3 2,992·8 3,013·7	3,031·3 3,015·9 2,992·0	11.2 11.1 11.0	-24·0 -15·4 -23·9	-18·2 -21·9 -21·1	342 314 282	2,699 2,709 2,751	66 65 67
July 10 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13	3,150·1 3,197·9 3,106·5 3,088·4	11·8 11·5 11·4	136-6 114-2 95-5		2,992·3 2,992·8	3,015.9	11.1	-15.4	-21.9	314	2,709	65 67 69 66 65
July 10 Aug 14 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 1987 Jan 8 Feb 12	3,150-1 3,197-9 3,106-5 3,088-4 3,100-4 3,166-0 3,096-6	11.8 11.5 11.4 11.4 11.7 11.7	136.6 114.2 95.5 86.6 87.0 78.0	··· ··· ··	2,992·3 2,992·8 3,013·7 3,079·0 3,018·5	3,015·9 2,992·0 2,987·1 2,939·9	11.1 11.0 11.0 10.9	-15·4 -23·9 -4·9 -47·2	-21.9 -21.1 -14.7 -25.3	314 282 288 283	2,709 2,751 2,809 2,748	65 67 69 66

 Sept 103
 2,740-2
 10-1
 89-2
 2,051-1
 2,051-5
 9-8
 -52-9
 -49-4
 344
 2,343
 54

 * Because of a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics (see Employment Gazette, March/April 1966, pages 107–108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimated for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduces the total UK count by 50,000 on average.

 § The latest figures to rational and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision mainly in the following month. The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage.
 * Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count is made in June, July and August.
 * Trom April 1983 the unadjusted figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office. An estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and H.M. Forces) at mid-1986 for 1986 and 1987 data and at the corresponding mid-year for earlier years.

UNITED							FEMALE						MALE
	MARRIED	IDING	DYED EXCLU			YED	UNEMPLO	DING	VED EXCLU	UNEMPLO		YED	JNEMPLO
	Number	y adjusted	Seasonall	Actual	School	Per cent	Number	y adjusted	Seasonally	Actual	School	Per cent	lumber
	+	Per cent working population	Number		included in unem- ployed	working popu- lation†	ŧ†	Per cent working population	Number		leavers included in unem- ployed	working popu- lation†	
1983 ^{††} 1984 1985 1986 1986		7.7 8.2 8.5 8.7	811.2 895.9 954.4 990.2	828·3 914·5 974·2 992·2	57·7 48·0 45·3 44·3	8·4 8·9 9·1 9·1	886-0 962-5 1,019-5 1,036-6	12·8 13·0 13·1 13·3	2,055·3 2,102·1 2,159·0 2,190·1	2,141·4 2,132·4 2,189·1 2,192·8	77·2 65·0 62·6 59·7	13·8 13·5 13·7 13·7	2,218.6 2,197.4 2,251.7 2,252.5
1985 Sept 12	421.8	8.6	962.5	1,011.7	66.0	9.6	1,077.7	13.1	2,158.7	2,177.7	90.8	13.8	2,268.5
Oct 10	421·8	8-6	963·5	987·7	55·2	9·3	1,042·9	13.1	2,160·5	2,157·8	76·1	13·6	2,234·0
Nov 14	423·0	8-6	963·4	981·9	46·2	9·2	1,028·1		2,159·7	2,166·9	63·9	13·6	2,230·8
Dec 12	424·5	8-7	970·5	977·5	41·6	9·1	1,019·1		2,172·5	2,196·2	57·8	13·7	2,253·9
1986 Jan 9	439.8	8.6	975.6	1,019.5	42.7	9.4	1,062.1	13.3	2,180.1	2,287.0	58.7	14.3	2,345.6
Feb 6*	431·8	8·7	982·7	997·4	38·8	9·1	1,036·2	13·3	2,181·7	2,246·9	53·5	14·0	2,300-4
Mar 6	430·8	8·7	989·2	989·2	35·7	9·0	1,024·9	13·5	2,217·6	2,249·8	49·1	14·0	2,298-9
Apr 10	435-6	8·7	993·3	987-4	47·6	9·1	1,035·0	13.4	2,203·5	2,225·2	64·8	13·9	2,290·0
May 8	431-9	8·8	996·1	972-2	47·3	9·0	1,019·4		2,204·5	2,187·9	63·6	13·7	2,251·4
June 12	430-5	9·8	1,003·2	965-9	46·0	8·9	1,011·9		2,209·3	2,156·1	61·3	13·5	2,217·5
July 10	435·3	8·9	1,006·1	1,004·3	43·8	9·2	1,048·1	13.4	2,206·3	2,173·7	57·8	13·6	2,231.5
Aug 14	446·0	8·9	1,008·3	1,019·1	39·1	9·3	1,058·1		2,200·9	2,168·7	53·3	13·5	2,220.0
Sept 11	441·5	8·8	996·3	1,021·6	60·0	9·5	1,081·6		2,186·9	2,170·6	80·7	13·7	2,251.3
Oct 9	436·6	8·7	987·8	986·8	50·6	9·1	1,037·4	13.2	2,171·8	2,132·9	66·9	13·4	2,199·8
Nov 13	431·2	8·6	977·1	974·3	42·3	9·0	1,016·6		2,166·3	2,144·3	55·9	13·4	2,200·2
Dec 11	431·1	8·5	966·6	969·3	38·3	8·9	1,007·6		2,152·8	2,170·9	50·6	13·5	2,221·5
1987 Jan 8	433-2	8·5	967·4	986-5	38-3	9·0	1,024·8	13·1	2,146·9	2,221.6	50·8	13-8	2,272·4
Feb 12	416-8	8·3	943·0	957-5	34-4	8·7	991·9	12·9	2,122·8	2,188.4	45·5	13-6	2,233·9
Mar 12	406-5	8·2	931·8	931-1	31-2	8·5	962·3	12·8	2,107·9	2,140.0	41·1	13-3	2,181·0
Apr 9	404-2	8·1	925·4	920·2	28.7	8·4	948·9	12·7	2,092·7	2,120·3	37·9	13·1	2,158-2
May 14	383-7	7·9	898·7	874·0	32.0	8·0	906·1	12·5	2,053·6	2,037·5	42·9	12·7	2,080-4
June 11	373-3	7·8	889·0	852·7	29.6	7·8	882·4	12·4	2,036·2	1,983·2	39·8	12·3	2,023-0
July 9	368·4	7.7	871.6	870·4	27:5	7·9	898.0	12·2	2,004·6	1,972·1	36·4	12·2	2,008·5
Aug 13	369·0	7.5	857.2	871·4	24·0	7·9	895.5	12·0	1,971·9	1,938·2	32·1	12·0	1,970·3
Sept 10§	356·9	/.3	833.3	857·3	39·1	7·9	896.4	11·8	1,942·0	1,920·5	53·3	12·0	1,973·8

										60
2,133·5	13.6	74.6	2,059·0	1,975·5	12.6	854·0	8·3	56·1	797·9	
2,109·6	13.4	62.9	2,046·8	2,020·5	12.8	928·8	8·8	46·8	882·0	
2,163·7	13.5	61.1	2,102·6	2,075·0	12.9	985·7	9·0	44·5	941·2	
2,159·6	13.5	58.2	2,101·4	2,098·8	13.1	1,001·7	9·0	43·5	958·2	
2,179.0	13.6	88.3	2,090.7	2,074.1	12.9	1,040.7	9.5	64.3	976-4	
2,146·6	13·4	74·2	2,072·4	2,075·2	12·9	1,008·5	9·2	53·9	954·5	
2,143·6	13·4	62·2	2,068·4	2,073·8	12·9	994·7	9·1	45·3	949·4	
2,165·3	13·5	56·3	2,109·1	2,085·4	13·0	986·3	9·0	40·8	945·4	
2,254.0	14.1	57.3	2,196-8	2,092.5	13.1	1,028.0	9.3	41.9	986-1	
2,208·8	13-8	52·2	2,156·6	2,093·2	13·1	1,003·2	9.0	38-1	965·1	
2,207·0	13-8	48·0	2,159·1	2,127·9	13·3	992·3	9.0	35-1	957·2	
2,197·3	13.7	63·1	2,134·1	2,112·9	13·2	1,001·6	9.0	46·7	954-9	
2,159·8	13.5	62·1	2,097·6	2,113·4	13·2	986·4	8.9	46·5	939-9	
2,125·5	13.3	60·0	2,065·5	2,117·4	13·2	978·0	8.8	45·2	932-7	
2,138·4	13-4	56·6	2,081·8	2,114·1	13·2	1,011·7	9·1	43·2	968-6	
2,128·6	13-3	52·2	2,076·4	2,108·1	13·2	1,021·5	9·2	38·5	983-0	
2,155·1	13-5	78·1	2,076·9	2,093·9	13·1	1,042·8	9·4	58·4	984-4	
2,105·9	13-2	64·9	2,040·9	2,078·6	13·0	1,000·7	9·0	49·3	951·4	
2,106·9	13-2	54·2	2,052·7	2,073·4	13·0	981·4	8·9	41·3	940·1	
2,127·4	13-3	49·2	2,078·3	2,059·9	12·9	972·9	8·8	37·5	935·4	
2,176·5	13-6	49·5	2,127·1	2,054·2	12·8	989·5	8·9	37·5	952·0	
2,139·2	13-4	44·3	2,094·9	2,031·2	12·7	957·4	8·6	33·7	923·6	
2,088·2	13-0	40·0	2,048·2	2,017·0	12·6	928·4	8·4	30·6	897·8	
2,065·1	12·9	36·9	2,028·2	2,001·2	12·5	914·8	8·3	28·1	886·7	
1,988·0	12·4	41·6	1,946·5	1,961·8	12·3	872·3	7·9	31·3	841·0	
1,931·5	12·1	38·6	1,892·9	1,944·7	12·2	848·3	7·7	29·0	819·3	
1,916-5	12.0	35-2	1,881·2	1,913·2	12·0	862·1	7·8	27·0	835-1	
1,879-1	11.7	31-0	1,848·0	1,881·2	11·8	859·5	7·8	23·5	835-9	
1,880-8	11.8	51-2	1,829·6	1,851·8	11·6	859·4	7·8	37·9	821-4	

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

GB summary

782·2 865·6 923·3 956·3	7.6 8.2 8.5 8.6		1983†† 1984 1985 1986 1986
930.9	8.5	407.4	Sept 12
931-8	8.5	407·6	Oct 10
931-5	8.5	408·8	Nov 14
938-3	8.6	410·5	Dec 12
943-3	8.5	425.3	1986 Jan 9
949·9	8.6	417·3	Feb 6*
956·2	8.6	417·0	Mar 6
960·0	8.7	421·4	Apr 10
962·5	8.7	417·7	May 8
969·3	8.7	416·2	June 12
971.7	8.8	420·0	July 10
973.6	8.8	430·5	Aug 14
961.4	8.7	426·4	Sept 11
952·7	8.6	421.6	Oct 9
942·5	8.5	416.4	Nov 13
932·1	8.4	416.4	Dec 11
932·9	8·4	418-2	1987 Jan 8
908·7	8·2	402-1	Feb 12
897·4	8·1	391-9	Mar 12
891.0	8·0	389-3	Apr 9
864.4	7·8	369-2	May 14
854.9	7·7	358-9	June 11
837·6	7·6	353·3	July 9
823·2	7·4	353·7	Aug 13
799·7	7·2	342·1	Sept 10§

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBE	RUNEMPL	OYED		PER CE	ATON*	ING	UNEMPL	OYED EX	CLUDING	SCHOOL LE	AVERS		
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employee		Male	Female	Actual	Seasona Number	Per cent working popula- tion†	ed Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	8.4	10.0	6.0	696.9	667.5	7.8			476·6 489·7	190·9 222·1
984 Annual 985 averages 986	748.0 782.4 784.7	511.0 527.1 524.7	236·5 255·2 260·0	20·1 17·0 14·6	8·4 8·7 8·6	9.7 9.9 9.9	6-5 6-9 6-9	727·4 765·4 770·1	711.8 748.8 768.4	8.0 8.3 8.4			507·3 515·7	241.6 252.8
1986 Sept 11	791.9	522-1	269.8	19.3	8.7	9·8 9·6	7·1 6·9	772·5 753·0	769·0 761·6	8·5 8·4	-8·1	-3·7 -6·0	514·7 509·9	254·3 251·7
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	770·4 761·0 764·6	510.0 506.5 512.5	260·4 254·5 252·1	17·4 14·7 13·3	8·5 8·4 8·4	9.6 9.5 9.7	6.9 6.6	746·3 751·2	753·3 745·5	8·3 8·2	-8·3 -7·8	-7·9 -7·8	505·5 500·8	247.8 244.7
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	774·1 756·0 733·6	520·0 511·3 497·1	254·1 244·7 236·5	12·3 10·9 9·7	8·5 8·3 8·1	9·8 9·6 9·4	6·7 6·5 6·2	761.7 745.1 723.9	743·2 727·1 716·6	8·2 8·0 7·9	-2·3 -16·1 -10·5	-6.1 -8.7 -9.6	497·7 490·3 483·3	245.5 237.0 233.3
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	721-5 690-9 669-4	489·1 469·3 455·4	232·4 221·6 214·0	8.8 9.5 8.9	7·9 7·6 7·4	9·2 8·8 8·6	6·1 5·8 5·6	712.6 681.4 660.5	707·9 693·3 682·1	7·8 7·6 7·5	-8.7 -14.6 -11.2	-11.8 -11.3 -11.5	477.5 469.0 462.8	230-4 224-3 219-3
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10§	670-8 665-6 653-3	454.0 447.6 440.7	216·9 218·1 212·6	8·5 7·6 10·4	7·4 7·3 7·2	8.6 8.4 8.3	5·7 5·8 5·6	662·4 658·0 642·9	668·8 655·0 640·8	7·4 7·2 7·0	-13·3 -13·8 -14·2	-13·0 -12·8 -13·8	455.6 447.5 439.5	213-2 207-5 201-3
BREATER LONDON (inclue 1983†† 1984 Annual 1985 averages 1986	359-9 380-6 402-5 407-1	258-8 265-4 278-4 280-9	101-1 115-2 124-1 126-1	12·0 10·2 8·6 7·4	8·8 9·1 9·4 9·5	10.5 10.6 10.9 11.0	6·2 6·8 7·2 7·4	347·9 370·4 393·8 399·7	334·0 362·2 385·0 398·8	8·1 8·6 9·0 9·3			240.7 254.2 267.9 276.3	93·3 107·9 117·1 122·6
1986 Sept 11	415-1	283.5	131.6	9.0	9.7	11.1	7.6	406.1	400.8	9.3	-3.2	-1.4	277.4	123-4
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	403-6 397-1 398-9	277·2 273·7 276·1	126-4 123-4 122-8	8·7 7·6 7·1	9·4 9·3 9·3	10.8 10.7 10.8	7·3 7·2 7·1	394·9 389·5 391·8	397.5 393.6 389.9	9·3 9·2 9·1	-3·3 -3·9 -3·7	-2.5 -3.5 -3.6	275·3 273·1 270·8	122-2 120-5 119-1
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	398-8 390-7 383-1	276-2 272-1 267-8	122.6 118.6 115.3	6.6 5.9 5.3	9·3 9·1 8·9	10·8 10·6 10·4	7·1 6·9 6·7	392·3 384·8 377·7	389·3 381·5 377·2	9·1 8·9 8·8	$-0.6 \\ -7.8 \\ -4.3$	-2·7 -4·0 -4·2	269·7 265·7 263·0	119.6 115.8 114.2
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	368-9 368-9 361-4	265·2 258·6 254·0	114·1 110·3 107·4	5.0 5.1 4.9	8-8 8-6 8-4	10·3 10·1 9·9	6·6 6·4 6·2	374-3 363-8 356-4	373-6 368-7 363-3	8·7 8·6 8·5	$-3.6 \\ -4.9 \\ -5.4$	$-5.2 \\ -4.3 \\ -4.6$	260.6 257.7 254.5	113-0 111-0 108-8
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10§	362-9 361-2 355-5	253·8 251·5 248·1	109·1 109·7 107·4	4·8 4·4 5·4	8-5 8-4 8-3	9·9 9·8 9·7	6·3 6·4 6·2	358-1 356-8 350-1	357·8 351·3 345·0	8·3 8·2 8·0	-5.5 -6.5 -6.3	-5·3 -5·8 -6·1	251.6 248.0 244.3	106-2 103-3 100-7
EAST ANGLIA														
1983†† 1984 Annual 1985 averages 1986	77.5 77.3 81.3 83.4	54·8 52·0 53·2 53·9	22.6 25.3 28.1 29.5	2·7 2·2 2·0 1·9	9·0 8·7 8·8 9·1	10-2 9-5 9-6 9-7	6·9 7·3 7·7 8·1	74-7 75-1 79-3 81-5	72·1 73·9 77·9 81·4	8·3 8·2 8·4 8·8			51.0 50.1 51.3 52.8	21-1 23-8 26-6 28-6
1986 Sept 11	82·2	52.3	29.9	2.7	8.8	9.4	8.1	79.6	81.8	8.8	-0.8	-0.2	53·0 52·1	28-8 28-4
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	80·1 81·0 81·9	51.0 52.2 53.3	29·2 28·9 28·7	2·2 1·7 1·6	8.6 8.7 8.8	9·1 9·3 9·5	7.9 7.8 7.7	78-0 79-3 80-4	80·5 80·4 79·5	8.7 8.6 8.5	-1·3 -0·1 -0·9	-0.7 -0.7 -0.8	52·1 52·3 51·7	28-1 27-8
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	85·1 83·6 81·1	55∙6 55∙2 53∙6	29.5 28.4 27.5	1.5 1.2 1.1	9·2 9·0 8·7	9.9 9.9 9.6	8·0 7·7 7·4	83·6 82·4 80·0	79·7 77·9 77·2	8.6 8.4 8.3	0·2 -1·8 -0·7	-0·3 -0·8 -0·8	51.9 51.0 50.9	27.8 26.9 26.8
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	78-9 75-1 71-3	52·0 49·5 46·9	26·9 25·6 24·4	1.0 1.2 1.1	8·5 8·1 7·7	9·3 8·9 8·4	7·3 6·9 6·6	77-9 73-9 70-2	76-0 74-1 73-0	8·2 8·0 7·9	-1.2 -1.9 -1.1	-1.2 -1.3 -1.4	49·8 48·8 48·1	26-2 25-3 24-9
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10§ SOUTH WEST	70·0 68·3 67·2	45·6 44·2 43·4	24·4 24·1 23·8	1.0 0.9 1.4	7·5 7·3 7·2	8·2 7·9 7·8	6.6 6.5 6.4	69·0 67·4 65·8	71·3 69·9 68·3	7·7 7·5 7·3	-1.7 -1.4 -1.6	-1.6 -1.4 -1.6	46·9 46·1 45·0	24-4 23-8 23-3
1983†† 1984 Annual 1985 averages 1986	188-6 193-7 204-9 205-7	129·3 127·2 132·8 131·6	59·3 66·5 72·2 74·2	6·2 5·0 4·6 4·2	9.7 9.7 10.2 10.1	10·9 10·6 11·1 10·7	7·8 8·4 8·9 9·1	182·3 188·7 200·4 201·6	172·8 184·6 196·0 201·1	9.0 9.3 9.6 9.7			117·9 121·9 127·6 129·0	54-9 62-7 68-4 72-1
1986 Sept 11	204.6	129-2	75.4	5.9	9.9	10.6	8.9	198-8	201.1	9.7	-3.0	-0.8	128.6	72.5
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	202·0 203·8 205·2	127.5 129.2 131.0	74·4 74·6 74·2	4.9 4.0 3.7	9.8 9.9 9.9	10·5 10·6 10·8	8.8 8.8 8.7	197·1 199·8 201·6	199-1 197-8 195-2	9.6 9.6 9.5	-2.0 1.3 -2.6	-1.7 -2.1 -2.0	127·2 126·6 125·1	71.9 71.2 70.1
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	209·1 204·0 196·5	134·1 131·3 126·4	75.0 72.7 70.1	3·4 3·1 2·7	10·1 9·9 9·5	11.0 10.8 10.4	8.8 8.6 8.3	205.6 201.0 193.8	195-0 190-6 188-0	9·4 9·2 9·1	-0·2 -4·4 -2·6	-1.4 -2.4 -2.4	124·8 122·5 120·7	70-2 68-1 66-9
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	191-0 178-6 169-7	123·1 115·6 109·7	67·9 63·0 60·0	2·4 2·7 2·5	9·3 8·7 8·2	10·1 9·5 9·0	8·0 7·4 7·1	188·5 175·9 167·2	186-6 180-5 179-3	9·0 8·7 8·7	-1·4 -6·1 -1·2	-2.8 -3.4 -2.9	119·5 116·1 115·3	67. 64. 64.
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10§	169-8 168-9 168-2	109·2 107·6 107·4	60·5 61·3 60·8	2·2 1·9 3·1	8·2 8·2 8·2	9.0 8.9 8.8	7·1 7·2 7·2	167·5 167·0 165·2	176-2 173-1 168-3	8·5 8·4 8·2	-3·1 -3·1 -4·8	-3.5 -2.5 -3.7	113·7 111·5 109·1	62- 61- 59-

See footnotes to table 2.1.

-		NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED			ENT WORK	CING	UNEMPI	LOYED EX	CLUDING	SCHOOL LE	AVERS		HOUSAND
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed			
					included in un- employed	ł				Number	Per cent working popula- tion†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST	MIDLANDS														
1983†1 1984 1985 1986	Annual averages	354·7 345·4 349·7 346·7	257·3 243·0 243·1 238·6	97.4 102.4 106.6 108.0	16·0 12·8 12·1 11·7	14·2 13·7 13·7 13·4	16.6 15.7 15.6 15.3	10.2 10.6 10.6 10.5	338-6 332-6 337-6 334-9	328.0 329.2 334.1 334.6	13·1 13·1 13·0 12·9			239.0 233.9 234.4 232.1	89·0 95·3 99·6 102·5
1986 Se		356-1	241.7	114.5	16.2	13.7	15.5	11.1	339.9	334.6	12.9	-3.1	-0.9	231.8	102.8
No	ov 13 ec 13	343-5 338-4 336-4	234·4 232·2 231·8	109·0 106·2 104·7	13·3 11·6 10·4	13·3 13·1 13·0	15-0 14-9 14-9	10.6 10.3 10.1	329·6 326·8 326·0	331.6 331.1 326.8	12·8 12·8 12·6	-3.0 -0.5 -4.3	-0.8 -2.0 -2.2	229·8 229·4 226·5	101.8 101.7 100.3
Fe	an 8 eb 12 lar 12	341-6 333-7 326-0	235·9 231·4 226·2	105·8 102·4 99·8	9-9 8-8 8-1	13·2 12·9 12·6	15·1 14·8 14·5	10-3 9-9 9-7	331.8 324.9 317.9	325·3 319·2 315·8	12.6 12.3 12.2	-1.5 -6.1 -3.4	-1.6 -1.9 -2.5	225.0 221.7 219.7	100·3 97·5 96·5
Ma	pr 9 ay 14 une 11	320.6 310.5 303.3	222.5 215.5 210.4	98.0 95.0 92.9	7·4 8·5 8·0	12·4 12·0 11·7	14·3 13·8 13·5	9.5 9.2 9.0	313·2 302·1 295·3	312·7 305·9 302·4	12·1 11·8 11·7	-3·1 -6·8 -3·5	-4·2 -4·4 -4·5	217·3 212·6 210·3	95·4 93·3 92·1
AL	uly 9 ug 1:° ept 10§	302-1 297-6 299-3	208·2 204·2 204·3	94∙0 93∙5 95∙0	7·4 6·4 10·2	11.7 11.5 11.6	13·4 13·1 13·1	9·1 9·1 9·2	294·8 291·2 289·2	296-6 290-9 284-6	11.4 11.2 11.0	-5.8 -5.7 -6.3	$-5.4 \\ -5.0 \\ -5.9$	206·2 202·2 198·3	90·4 88·7 86·3
1983†† 1984	Annual	188-0 194-3	134-8 134-1	53·2 60·2	6·9 5·9	10·5 10·7	11.8 11.7	6·9 7·8	181·2 188·4	174.8	9.8			124.9	49.9
1985 1986	averages	202·3 202·8	136·9 136·0	65·3 66·8	6·2 6·2	11.7 11.6	12.0 11.9	8.5 8.7	188-4 196-1 196-5	186-2 193-6 196-4	10·2 10·2 10·3			129·3 131·8 132·3	56-9 61-8 64-1
1986 Se		204-6	134.9	69·7	8.1	10.7	11.8	9.0	196-9	196-9	10.3	-1.3	0.6	132-3	64.6
No	ov 13 ec 11	198-7 197-7 198-5	131.5 131.9 133.7	67·2 65·8 64·8	6·8 5·7 5·2	10·4 10·3 10·4	11.5 11.5 11.7	8.7 8.5 8.4	191.9 192.0 193.4	195.7 195.6 193.6	10·2 10·2 10·1	-1.2 -0.1 -2.0	-0.2 -0.8 -0.7	131·2 131·2 130·3	64·5 64·4 63·3
	an 8 eb 12 ar 12	205·5 201·5 197·2	138·7 137·3 134·6	66·8 64·2 62·5	4·9 4·4 4·0	10.7 10.5 10.3	12·1 12·0 11·8	8.7 8.3 8.1	200.6 197.1 193.2	193·5 191·3 189·7	10·1 10·0 9·9	-0·1 -2·2 -1·6	-0.8 -0.7 -0.8	130·2 129·6 128·8	63·3 61·7 60·9
Ma	or 9 ay 14 une 11	195-9 187-1 181-6	133-8 127-8 124-1	62·0 59·3 57·6	3.6 4.4 4.0	10·2 9·8 9·5	11.7 11.2 10.8	8·0 7·7 7·5	192·2 182·7 177·6	189·3 184·6 182·9	9.9 9.6 9.6	-0·4 -4·7 -1·7	-1·4 -2·2 -2·3	128-8 125-9 125-1	60·5 58·7 57·8
Au	uly 9 ug 13 ept 10§	181-6 178-0 177-5	123·2 120·0 119·9	58·4 58·0 57·6	3·7 3·2 5·0	9·5 9·3 9·3	10·8 10·5 10·5	7.6 7.5 7.5	177.9 174.9 172.5	180-0 176-4 173-3	9·4 9·2 9·1	-2·9 -3·6 -3·1	-3·1 -2·7 -3·2	123-4 120-9 119-3	56.6 55.5 54.0
YORKS	HIRE AND HUMBE	RSIDE											02	110 0	04 0
1983†† 1984 1985 1986	Annual averages	288-7 291-9 305-8 315-9	207·4 204·8 212·9 220·1	81·3 87·0 92·9 95·8	14·8 12·7 13·3 14·2	12.9 12.8 13.1 13.4	15·1 14·8 15·2 15·7	9·3 9·7 9·9 10·0	273-8 279-2 292-5 301-7	263·7 275·7 288·8 301·4	11.7 12.1 12.4 12.7			190.5 195.6 203.2 211.8	73-2 80-1 85-6 89-6
1986 Se		322-8	221.4	101-4	19.9	13.7	15.8	10.6	302.9	302.3	12.8	-2.8	-0.5	211.9	90.4
No De	ct 9 ov 13 ec 11	311-4 308-8 309-8	215.6 215.3 217.0	95-8 93-6 92-8	15.9 13.2 11.9	13·2 13·1 13·1	15·3 15·3 15·4	10-0 9-8 9-7	295.5 295.6 297.9	300·4 298·4 296·5	12·7 12·6 12·5	-1.9 -2.0 -1.9	$-0.8 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.3$	210-9 209-8 208-7	89·5 88·6 87·8
	an 8 eb 12 ar 12	316-2 310-2 303-2	222.0 218.7 214.1	94·2 91·6 89·1	11·1 9·8 8·9	13·4 13·1 12·8	15·8 15·6 15·2	9.8 9.6 9.3	305·1 300·5 294·3	295·8 292·1 293·8	12·5 12·4 12·4	-0.7 -3.7 -1.7	-1·3 -0·9 -1·5	207·7 206·1 208·7	88·1 86·0 85·1
Ma	or 9 ay 14 ine 11	300·7 289·8 282·9	212.6 205.0 199.8	88.1 84.8 83.1	8-2 10-6 9-7	12.7 12.3 12.0	15·1 14·6 14·2	9·2 8·9 8·7	294·3 279·2 273·2	290·0 282·1 282·1	12·3 11·9 11·9	-3.8 -7.9 0.0	-3·1 -4·5 -3·9	205·2 200·4 199·8	84·8 81·7 82·3
Au	ily 9 ug 13 ept 10§	281-8 275-9 280-1	197·8 192·5 195·0	83·9 83·4 85·1	8.7 7.5 12.9	11.9 11.7 11.8	14·1 13·7 13·9	8.8 8.7 8.9	273·0 268·4 267·2	276·7 272·0 267·2	11.7 11.5 11.3	$-5.4 \\ -4.7 \\ -4.8$	$ \begin{array}{r} -4 \cdot 4 \\ -3 \cdot 4 \\ -5 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	196-5 192-9 190-1	80·2 79·1 77·1
1983††	1	437.1	315.7	121.4	18-8	14.6	17.7	10.1	418-2	407.9	13.7			000 0	
1984 1985 1986	Annual averages	442-9 452-0 448-3	313·2 317·1 313·2	129.6 134.9 135.1	16·0 16·1 15·3	14.7 14.9 14.9	17·6 17·8 17·9	10.5 10.8 10.8	426-9 435-9 433-0	422.0 430.7 432.4	14·0 14·2 14·4			296.0 301.0 304.6 304.0	111.9 121.1 126.1 128.4
1986 Se	ept 11 ct 9	455-9 438-9	314·8 305·2	141·1 133·7	20·4 17·1	15·2 14·6	18.0	11.2	435.6	432.2	14.4	-2.8	-1.2	303-2	129.0
No De	ov 13 ec 11	435-6 436-8	304.6 306.6	131.0 130.2	14·3 13·0	14.5 14.5	17·4 17·4 17·5	10-6 10-4 10-4	421.8 421.3 423.8	427.7 424.8 422.0	14·2 14·1 14·0	-4.5 -2.9 -2.8	-1.8 -2.4 -2.5	300·3 298·9 297·1	127·4 125·9 124·9
Ma	eb 12 ar 12	443·9 435·4 426·3	311.7 306.3 300.5	132-2 129-1 125-8	12·1 10·8 9·8	14·8 14·5 14·2	17·8 17·5 17·2	10-5 10-3 10-0	431.8 424.6 416.5	421·1 416·1 413·5	14·0 13·8 13·8	-0·9 -5·0 -2·6	-1.9 -1.2 -1.9	296-8 293-5 291-7	124-3 122-6 121-8
Ma Ju	or 9 ay 14 ine 11	421-9 407-9 398-9	297·7 289·0 282·6	124·1 118·9 116·3	9·0 10·8 10·1	14·0 13·6 13·3	17·0 16·5 16·1	9·9 9·5 9·3	412-8 397-1 388-8	410·3 401·3 399·5	13.6 13.3 13.3	-3·2 -9·0 -1·8	-3.6 -4.9 -4.7	289-9 284-4 283-0	120·4 116·9 116·5
Au	ily 9 Jg 13 ept 10§	398-7 392-8 395-8	280.7 275.7 276.9	118-0 117-0 118-9	9·2 8·0 13·3	13·3 13·1 13·2	16·0 15·7 15·8	9·4 9·3 9·5	389·5 384·7 382·5	391-8 385-9 379-6	13·0 12·8 12·6	-7.7 -5.9 -6.3	-6·2 -5·1 -6·6	277.9 273.8 269.9	113·9 112·1 109·7

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

2.3

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBE	UNEMPL	OYED	and the second	PER CE	NT WORK	ING	UNEMPL	OYED EX	CLUDING	SCHOOL LE	AVERS		
	All	Male	Female	School leavers	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjust Per	ed Change	Average	Male	Female
				included in un- employe	d		-			cent working popula- tion†	since previous month	change over 3 months ended		_
NORTH 1983†† 1984 Annual	225·7 230·5	164·7 165·9	61·0 64·6	11.8 9.8	16·3 16·6	19·5 19·7	11·4 11·8	213·9 220·7	206·6 218·8	14·9 15·7			151.7 159.0 161.9	55-0 59-8 63-3
1985 1986 averages	237.6 234.9	169·3 167·3	68·4 67·6	10·4 9·4	16-6 16-3	19·7 19·5	12·1 11·6	227·2 225·6	225·2 225·4	15·8 15·7			161·8 159·7	63·6
1986 Sept 11	236-4 228-2	166-0 161-9	70·4 66·3	12·3 9·7	16·4 15·9	19·4 18·9	12·1 11·4	224·0 218·6	223·0 220·9	15·5 15·3	-1·9 -2·1	-1.1	158-6	62-3
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	228·2 228·4 228·3	163·9 164·8	64.5 63.5	8·1 7·2	15·9 15·9	19·1 19·2	11·1 10·9	220·3 221·1	220·6 219·6	15·3 15·3	-0·3 -1·0	-1·4 -1·1	159-8 159-3	60-8 60-3
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	233·3 228·1 222·9	168·8 165·4 162·5	64·5 62·7 60·4	6·7 6·1 5·4	16·2 15·8 15·5	19·7 19·3 19·0	11·1 10·8 10·4	226·5 222·1 217·5	219·3 217·9 216·8	15-2 15-1 15-1	0·3 -1·4 -1·1	-0.5 -0.9 -1.9	159-1 158-3 158-2	60·2 59·6 58·6
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	222-7 216-6 210-8	163·0 159·3 154·6	59·7 57·3 56·2	5·0 6·3 5·7	15·5 15·0 14·6	19-0 18-6 18-0	10·3 9·8 9·7	217·7 210·3 205·2	216·1 212·3 210·4	15·0 14·7 14·6	-0.7 -3.8 -1.9	-1.1 -1.9 -2.1	158-0 156-0 154-5	58-1 56-3 55-9
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10§	208-8 204-9 211-2	151.9 148.0 151.7	56·8 56·9 59·5	5-2 4-6 9-4	14·5 14·2 14·7	17·7 17·3 17·7	9·8 9·8 10·2	203.6 200.2 201.8	206·5 203·3 201·1	14·3 14·1 14·0	-3.9 -3.2 -2.2	-3·2 -3·0 -3·1	151-4 148-5 147-2	55-1 54-8 53-9
WALES 1983 ^{††} 1984 1985 averages 1986	170·4 173·3 180·6 179·0	122·9 123·2 127·7 126·1	47·5 50·1 52·9 52·9	8·3 6·8 6·8 6·2	14·3 14·4 14·3 14·9	16·7 16·6 17·2 17·1	10·4 10·8 11·4 11·4	162-1 166-5 173-8 172-9	157·4 164·7 171·9 172·6	13·2 13·6 14·2 14·3			114·2 118·2 122·5 122·4	43·3 46·6 49·3 50·3
1986 Sept 11	180.4	124.4	56.0	9.7	15.0	16.8	12.1	170.7	170-3	14.2	-2.8	-1.6	120.0	50.3
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	174-1 173-3 173-5	121·2 121·8 122·4	52·9 51·5 51·1	7·4 5·9 5·2	14·5 14·4 14·4	16·4 16·5 16·6	11.4 11.1 11.0	166·7 167·4 168·4	168-7 167-8 166-2	14-0 13-9 13-8	-1.6 -0.9 -1.6	-1.7 -1.8 -1.4	118-9 119-0 118-0	49·8 48·8 48·2
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	176-9 171-4 166-0	124·8 121·9 118·2	52·1 49·4 47·8	5.0 4.3 3.8	14·7 14·2 13·8	16·9 16·5 16·0	11·2 10·7 10·3	171·9 167·1 162·2	165-0 161-4 159-2	13·7 13·4 13·2	-1.2 -3.6 -2.2	-1.2 -2.1 -2.3	116.7 114.8 113.2	48·3 46·6 46·0
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	163-4 157-8 151-5	116·7 112·7 108·3	46·7 45·1 43·1	3·4 4·6 4·1	13.6 13.1 12.6	15·8 15·2 14·7	10·1 9·7 9·3	160·0 153·1 147·4	158-2 155-3 154-1	13·1 12·9 12·8	-1.0 -2.9 -1.2	-2·3 -2·0 -1·7	112-8 110-7 109-9	45-4 44-6 44-2
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10§	152·1 150·5 155·0	108·1 106·6 109·4	44·0 43·9 45·6	3.6 3.2 6.3	12-6 12-5 12-9	14-6 14-4 14-8	9·5 9·5 9·8	148·5 147·3 148·7	152·4 150·9 148·8	12·7 12·5 12·4	-1.7 -1.5 -2.1	-1.9 -1.5 -1.8	108-9 108-2 107-2	43·5 42·7 41·6
SCOTLAND							10.5	045.0		10.0			213-8	93-1
1983†† 1984 1985 1986 Annual averages	335.6 341.6 353.0 359.8	232·1 235·2 243·6 248·1	103·4 106·4 109·3 111·8	20.6 18.4 17.3 17.9	13.8 14.0 14.2 14.5	16·0 16·3 16·7 16·9	10.5 10.6 10.7 11.1	315-0 323-1 335-7 341-9	306-9 319-0 331-3 341-5	12.6 13.0 13.4 13.8			213.6 221.9 230.4 237.1	97·1 100·8 104·4
1986 Sept 11	363-0	248.4	114.6	22.1	14.7	16.9	11.3	340.9	344-3	13.9	-0.2	1·1 0·8	238-8 239-8	105·5 105·3
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	359·2 360·1 365·2	247.5 249.3 254.3	111.7 110.8 110.9	19·1 16·2 15·2	14·5 14·5 14·7	16·9 17·0 17·3	11.0 11.0 11.0	340-2 343-9 350-0	345·1 346·2 347·4	13-9 14-0 14-0	0.8 1.1 1.2	0.8 0.6 1.1	241·1 242·6	105·1 104·8
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	380-4 372-5 363-8	265·0 260·3 254·8	115·4 112·2 109·0	20·1 18·8 17·2	15·4 15·0 14·7	18·1 17·8 17·4	11.4 11.1 10.8	360·3 353·8 346·6	349·3 346·3 343·8	14·1 14·0 13·9	1.9 -3.0 -2.5	1·4 -1·2	244·4 243·4 242·4	104·9 102·9 101·4
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	363-5 346-1 340-3	254·5 244·3 239·6	108·9 101·8 100·7	16·1 14·4 13·4	14·7 14·0 13·7	17·4 16·7 16·3	10·8 10·1 10·0	347·4 331·8 326·9	345·3 336·7 333·8	13·9 13·6 13·5	1.5 -8.6 -2.9	-1·3 -3·2 -3·3	242·5 237·9 235·7	102-8 98-8 98-1
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10§	342-8 336-1 332-7	237·7 232·7 232·1	105·1 103·4 100·6	12·7 11·2 17·3	13-8 13-6 13-4	16·2 15·9 15·8	10·4 10·2 10·0	330·1 324·8 315·4	330-9 326-7 319-8	13-2	-2·9 -4·2 -6·9	-4.8 -3.3 -4.7	232·9 229·4 226·4	98·0 97·3 93·4
NORTHERN IRELAND													79.8	29.0
1983†† 1984 Annual 1985 averages 1986	117-1 121-4 121-8 127-8	88.0	32·0 33·7 33·8 34·9	4·2 3·3 2·4 2·4	17·2 17·7 17·6 18·6	20·4 21·0 21·0 22·4	12·1 12·5 12·4 12·9	112·9 118·1 119·4 125·4	112-6 115-2	16-4 16-7			82-3 84-0 91-4	30·3 31·2
1986 Sept 11	135-0	96-2	38.8	4.2	19.7	23.2	14.3	130-8			0-4	0.7	93.0	
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	130-6 128-4 128-8	93-2	36·7 35·2 34·7	3·2 2·6 2·3	19-0 18-7 18-8	22.6 22.4 22.7	13·6 13·0 12·8	127-4 125-8 126-5	127.5	18.6	0-4 -0-8 -0-1	0.6 -0.5	93-2 92-9 92-9	34·6 34·5
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	131-2 129-2 126-8	94.7	35·3 34·5 34·0	1.9	19·1 18·8 18·5	23·1 22·8 22·4	13·0 12·7 12·6	129-0 127-3 125-2	127-2 125-9 125-9	18.4	-0.2 -1.3 -0.0	-1·1 -0·5 -0·7	92-7 91-6 90-9	34·3 34·4
Apr 9 May 14 June 11	127-2 126-1 125-6	92.3	34·1 33·8 34·1	1.5 2.1 1.9	18·5 18·4 18·3	22.2	12·6 12·5 12·6	125-7 124-0 123-7	126.	18.4	0.0 0.2 -0.5	-0·4 0·1 -0·1	91-5 91-8 91-5	34.3
July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10§	127·9 127·3 130·0	91.3	36.0	1.6	18-6 18-6 18-9	22.0	13·3 13·3 13·7	126-2 125-7 126-7	124.	7 18.2	-0·2 -0·7 -0·9	-0·2 -0·5 -0·6	91-4 90-7 90-2	7 34.0

See footnotes to table 2.1.

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status ‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at September 10, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				†per cent employees	这些资料不同				†per cent employees and
ASSISTED REGIONS:				and unemployed	Quitte		4.040		unemploye
South West Development Areas	7 400	3,474	10,882	17.2	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard	3,329 5,780 375	1,912 2,377 261	5,241 8,157 636	9·0 14·7 7·0
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	7,408 15,094 84,921 107,423	8,562 48,777 60,813	23,656 133,698 168,236	12·7 8·7 9·4	Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham Chesterfield	3,547 3,162	2,502 1,817	6,049 4,979	6·2 6·8
West Midlands Intermediate Areas Unassisted	165,736 38,597	72,884 22,115	238,620 60,712	14·1 8·0	Chickester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	7,506 2,091 1,226 1,915	3,162 1,226 878 1,269	10,668 3,317 2,104 3,184	13.6 5.9 7.3 12.7
All East Midlands	204,333	94,999	299,332	12.6	Cirencester	414	283	697	5.6
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	2,022	1,159 623	3,181 1,858	12·7 15·0	Clacton Clitheroe	1,994 315	909 250	2,903 565	15·1 5·8
Unassisted	116,650 119,907	55,774 57,556	172,424 177,463	10·9 10·3	Colchester Corby Coventry and Hinckley	3,681 2,022 21,906	2,482 1,159 10,460	6,163 3,181 32,366	8·6 12·7 13·4
Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas	21,948	8,506	30,454	17.9	Crawley	3,766	2,646	6,412	3.6
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	101,227 71,847 195,022	41,732 34,817 85,055	142,959 106,664 280,077	14·9 10·6 13·2	Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington	3,117 1,302 4,316	1,777 670 2,082	4,894 1,972 6,398	10·2 11·3 13·0
lorth West Development Areas	123,264	48,998	172,262	18-8	Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	566	318	884	11.1
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	82,949 70,687	35,565 34,311	118,514 104,998	12·9 12·0	Derby Devizes Diss	11,532 442 473	4,831 347	16,363 789	10-2
All North	276,900	118,874	395,774	14.6	Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	4/3 13,616 1,919	316 5,703 1,209	789 19,319 3,128	6·8 18·5 8·4
Development Areas Intermediate	122,545 16,967	45,261 6,757	167,806 23,724	17·9 14·1	Dover and Deal	2,502	1,178	3,680	9.8
Unassisted All	12,209 151,721	7,453 59,471	19,662 211,192	9·1 16·0	Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne	27,347 6,144 2,436	11,916 2,560 1,438	39,263 8,704 3,874	14·4 13·0 7·0
Vales Development Areas	43,814	17,548	61,362	16-8	Evesham	1,099	827	1,926	6.5
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	56,849 8,739 109,402	23,254 4,792 45,594	80,103 13,531	14-3 12-4 15-0	Exeter Fakenham Falmouth	4,786 702 1,279	2,606 428 539	7,392 1,130 1,818	8·3 11·8 17·6
Scotland			154,996	12.0	Folkestone Gainsborough	2,580 1,235	1,207 623	3,787	12·2 15·0
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	139,715 35,813	56,296 16,662	196,011 52,475	17·6 16·1	Gloucester	3,542	1,852	5,394	7.8
JI	56,545 232,073	27,653 100,611	84,198 332,684	10·5 14·8	Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham	2,163 3,320 1,402	1,482 2,199 881	3,645 5,519	12·9 9·9
NASSISTED REGIONS South East	440,673	212,634	650 007		Great Yarmouth	3,916	1,747	2,283 5,663	10·6 13·0
East Anglia	440,073 43,384	23,766	653,307 67,150	8·1 8·3	Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate	7,798 4,976 1,735	3,253 3,219 1,033	11,051 8,195 2,768	13·4 4·7 6·4
	100 710	101.040	644.050	17.0	Hartlepool Harwich	6,817 624	2,139 314	8,956 938	21.9 13.7
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	460,716 475,870 944,252	181,242 206,039 472,092	641,958 681,909 1,416,344	17·9 14·1 9·0	Hastings Haverhill	3,419	1,680	5,099	10.3
	1,880,838	859,373	2,740,211	11.3	Heathrow Helston	441 27,467 668	378 14,673 436	819 42,140 1,104	5.7 6.1 16.0
ited Kingdom	92,938 1,973,776	37,046 896,419	129,984 2,870,195	22·4 11·6	Hereford and Leominster	2,620	1,581	4,201	9.4
AVEL TO WORK AREAS*					Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth	8,237 851 2,085	5,133 627 1,533	13,370 1,478 3,618	5.6 9.1 6.3
crington and Rossendale	3,389 5,030	1,754 1,702	5,143 6,732	10·7 10·3	Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	975 864	563 542	1,538 1,406	9·4 12·1
nwick and Amble ndover	1,294 984 1,786	620 738	1,914 1,722	16·5 6·2	Huddersfield Hull	6,547	3,644	10,191	11.1
shford /lesbury and Wycombe	4,540	1,091 2,838	2,877 7,378	8·7 4·5 -	Huntingdon and St. Neots Ipswich	19,205 1,654 4,708	7,918 1,294 2,610	27,123 2,948 7,318	14·5 6·8 7·0
anbury	1,348 10,603	798 3,853	2,146 14,456	8-6 17-4	Isle of Wight	3,424	1,777	5,201	11.0
arnstaple and Ilfracombe arrow-in-Furness	1,775 2,592	952 1,808	2,727 4,400	11·2 11·2	Keighley Kendal Keswick	2,360 835 183	1,197 513 89	3,557 1,348	10·6 5·9
asingstoke and Alton ath	1,795 2,911	1,105 1,740	2,900 4,651	4·0 - 7·5	Kettering and Market Harboro Kidderminster	1,632 2,802	89 1,129 1,785	272 2,761 4,587	8·9 6·4 11·2
eccles and Halesworth edford erwick-on-Tweed	864 3,294 511	519 1,878 297	1,383 5,172 808	8·7 6·7 8·0	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,704	1,455	4,159	9.7
cester deford	350	378	728	4.6 -	Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds	4,546 454 26,012	2,168 331 11,487	6,714 785 37,499	13·6 12·9
mingham shop Auckland	968 74,547 5,473	494 32,089 2,382	1,462 106,636 7,855	15·7 13·8 18·3	Leek	515	327	37,499 842	10·9 6·6
ackburn ackpool	6,128 9,763	2,521	8,649 14,059	13·1 12·6	Leicester Lincoln	15,390 5,191	7,586 2,580	22,976 7,771	8·6 11·7
andford odmin and Liskeard	370 1,749	325 951	695 2.700	7.7 12.2	Liverpool London Loughborough and Coalville	68,995 230,696 3,319	25,924 98,341 1,870	94,919 329,037 5,189	19·8 9·3 8·3
olton and Bury oston	17,312 1,621	8,228 825	25,540 2,446	14·8 9·7	Louth and Mablethorpe	1,205	542	1,747	13.3
ournemouth adford idgwater	6,192 19,566 2,087	2,914 7,956	9,106 27,522	9.5 12.7	Lowestoft Ludlow	2,889 719	1,286 438	4,175 1,157	12·2 9·3
idlington and Driffield idport	2,087 1,618 433	1,292 826 235	3,379 2,444 668	10.7 11.5 7.7	Macclesfield Malton	2,261 270	1,593 183	3,854 453	7·1 6·1
ighton istol	10,352 19,504	5,508 9,937	15,860 29,441	9·3 9·0	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester	1,362 68,907	673 28,690	2,035 97,597	9·2 13·1
Jde Jrnley	465 3,277	278 1,534	743 4,811	13·2 12·0	Mansfield Matlock	6,907 788	2,465 482	9,372 1,270	14·4 6·2
urton-on-Trent ury St. Edmunds	4,471 886	2,143 745	6,614	10.0	Medway and Maidstone Melton Mowbray	12,481	7,155	19,636	9.5
alderdale	1,079 5,450	753 2,867	1,631 1,832 8,317	5·2 - 8·3 10·2	Meiton Mowbray Middlesbrough Milton Keynes	843 19,620 4,473	713 6,507 2,481	1,556 26,127 6,954	7·5 20·1 8·3
ambridge anterbury	3,840 3,111	2,396 1,595	6,236 4,706	4.5 · 10.2	Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	555 6,507	343 2,115	898 8,622	12·3 16·5

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at September 10, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	AII	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployee
lewark lewbury lewcastle upon Tyne lewmarket lewquay	1,756 944 43,056 935 917	1,008 624 16,428 718 499	2,764 1,568 59,484 1,653 1,416	11.6 4.6 15.6 6.7 15.9	Wolverhampton Woodbridge and Leiston Workington Workisop	16,278 750 3,630 2,507 2,859	6,661 493 1,908 1,365 1,157	22,939 1,243 5,538 3,872 4,016	16-0 7-4 8-8 14-8 15-6
ewton Abbot orthallerton orthampton orthwich orwich	1,607 538 4,869 3,459 8,033	957 377 2,773 1,931 4,103	2,564 915 7,642 5,390 12,136	11.1 5.7 7.0 11.6 9.2	Worthing Yeovil York	2,875 1,682 5,295	1,617 1,335 3,016	4,492 3,017 8,311	6·3 7·1 9·8
ottingham kehampton diham swestry kford	28,277 299 7,096 925 5,612	11,714 193 3,326 518 3,095	39,991 492 10,422 1,443 8,707	11.8 10.3 13.4 10.2 4.9	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny Prenco	2,672 893 3,083 4,438 441	871 492 1,254 1,729 243	3,543 1,385 4,337 6,167 684	20·4 11·9 16·5 18·0 9·3
endle enrith enzance and St. Ives eterborough ckering and Helmsley	2,291 580 1,986 6,342 236	1,252 471 874 3,023 147	3,543 1,051 2,860 9,365 383	11.0 7.3 16.6 10.1 6.2	Brecon Bridgend 69 rdiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn	441 5,527 18,238 1,064 1,124 2,753	243 2,307 6,900 497 561 1,360	7,834 25,138 1,561 1,685 4,113	9-3 15-0 12-7 24-3 9-4 13-9
ymouth ole irtsmouth eston iading	10,965 2,972 11,329 10,295 5,045	6,064 1,683 5,252 5,076 2,546	17,029 4,655 16,581 15,371 7,591	12.8 7.7 10.8 10.3 5.2	Denbigh Dolgeilau and Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	746 362 449 2,291 2,571	443 157 183 924 1,191	1,189 519 632 3,215 3,762	11.5 10.8 22.1 17.0 22.1
druth and Camborne tford hmondshire on chdale	2,558 1,649 712 418 6,026	1,126 978 662 343 2,969	3,684 2,627 1,374 761 8,995	18·4 11·7 11·2 7·8 13·7	Lampeter and Aberaeron Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli Machynlleth	689 278 522 3,679 262	304 166 358 1,708 151	993 444 880 5,387 413	18·3 14·0 11·3 16·7 11·4
herham and Mexborough by and Daventry sbury rborough and Filey nthorpe	15,707 2,475 1,639 2,310 5,451	5,773 1,819 1,147 1,033 2,399	21,480 4,294 2,786 3,343 7,850	20·1 8·3 6·6 10·6 14·1	Merthyr and Rhymney Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot Newport Newtown	6,826 301 4,785 7,725 565	2,350 186 1,844 3,408 343	9,176 487 6,629 11,133 908	17.9 13.7 15.5 13.8 10.5
lle iftesbury iffield ewsbury ngbourne and Sheerness	241 589 30,439 2,558 2,997	184 437 13,049 1,485 1,625	425 1,026 43,488 4,043 4,622	7·4 6-7 15-1 8·8 11·8	Pontypool and Cwmbran Pontypridd and Rhondda Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwilheli Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	3,740 7,198 563 649 7,069	1,813 2,486 259 255 3,346	5,553 9,684 822 904 10,415	14.6 15.7 12.6 19.6 14.6
igness oton aford ugh th Molton	1,240 481 598 5,813 234	457 309 433 3,199 156	1,697 790 1,031 9,012 390	14∙9 6.8 8∙9 5.5 11∙0	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,762 10,905 492 4,740	711 4,243 332 2,219	2,473 15,148 824 6,959	20·2 15·4 11·2 15·0
uth Tyneside thampton thend alding and Holbeach Austell	10,010 11,936 17,382 1,151 1,829	3,606 5,109 8,671 804 992	13,616 17,045 26,053 1,955 2,821	22.8 9.5 10.5 8.2 13.2	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	8,436 2,349 676 1,076 4,361	4,172 970 405 546 1 849	12,608 3,319 1,081 1,622 6,210	7·4 19·6 12·4 19·5 14·6
ifford Imford Ickton-on-Tees Ike oud	3,402 783 9,554 13,761 1,681	2,244 620 3,690 7,257 1,173	5,646 1,403 13,244 21,018 2,854	8·1 8·1 17·0 9·7 7·8	Ayr Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire	4,361 294 673 6,005 361 825	1,849 145 356 2,598 245 394	6,210 439 1,029 8,603 606 1,219	14-6 12-0 11-8 17-4 11-7 11-7
lbury Iderland Inton ord and Bridgnorth	821 25,508 4,953 2,063 6,966	535 9,144 3,082 1,204 3,291	1,356 34,652 8,035 3,267 10,257	9·2 19·4 8·0 7·8 15·4	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock and Sanguhar	997 385 488 272 3,330	647 251 250 142	1,644 636 738 414 4,352	13·2 15·7 19·0 11·9
inet itford rsk arton bay	4,765 1,234 272 552 4,139	2,136 802 201 339 2,006	6,901 2,036 473 891 6,145	17·3 8·5 11·4 8·2 14·8	Currinock and Sangunar Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Duncon and Bute	3,479 1,456 10,035 5,251 826	1,979 883 4,707 2,638	5,458 2,339 14,742 7,889 1,249	20.0 9.6 15.2 15.0
rington nes wbridge and Frome ro bridge Wells	302 487 1,969 1,423 2,550	182 322 1,384 745 1,456	484 809 3,353 2,168 4,006	10.5 10.4 7.1 9.6 4.6	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Forfar Forres	24,325 1,032 6,530 729 379	10,359 737 3,244 429	34,684 1,769 9,774 1,158 652	11.7 11.2 16.0 11.4
oxeter and Ashbourne kefield and Dewsbury Isall reham and Swanage rminster	457 10,809 15,890 410 298	334 4,327 6,682 272 258	791 15,136 22,572 682 556	6·3 13·0 14·1 7·0 8·6	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow Greenock	483 692 512 76,613 6,565	276 405 229 29,389	759 1,097 741 106,002 9,047	10.7 7.1 23.1 16.9
rrington rwick tford and Luton llingborough and Rushden lls	5,829 3,770 15,410 2,129 1,114	2,749 2,420 7,992 1,328 810	8,578 6,190 23,402 3,457 1,924	11.7 7.5 7.3 7.6 8.1	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall Inverness	741 460 279 1,714 3,200	382 223 139 746	1,123 683 418 2,460 4,611	8·1 8·0 11·1 18·0
ston-super-Mare itby itchurch and Market Drayton itehaven Ines and Runcorn	2,781 790 969 2,151 7,233	1,689 334 632 1,167 2,786	4,470 1,124 1,601 3,318 10,019	11-1 15-7 11-0 9-9 17-9	Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock	7,658 354 357 261 3,795	206 204 171	10,845 560 561 432 5,374	13-3 12-3 8-3 17-1
gan and St. Helens nchester and Eastleigh ndermere rral and Chester sbech	22,172 1,982 224 24,864 1,584	9,959 1,183 145 10,329 705	32,131 3,165 369 35,193 2,289	17·7 4·0 5·2 17·6 12·4	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	7,369 21,159 793 310 432	8,807 348 168	10,826 29,966 1,141 478 667	18·6 13·1 11·7

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at September 10, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployee
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,058 550 524 257 2,072	751 298 249 155 1,029	1,809 848 773 412 3,101	10·7 10·2 11·4 8·8 10·8	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	2,426 44,852 5,568 1,936 7,996	1,216 19,222 1,865 775 3,768	3,642 64,074 7,433 2,711 11,764	14·7 18·4 23·0 32·0 19·4
Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	980 419 627 517 2,916	561 295 239 298 1,461	1,541 714 866 815 4,377	12-4 7-1 16-5 10-3 13-1	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,975 3,284 10,066 2,241 5,650	1,153 1,180 2,795 909 2,183	4,128 4,464 12,861 3,150 7,833	27·9 24·9 28·1 30·4 30·6
Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick	811 438 465 1,513 609	394 194 249 520 210	1,205 632 714 2,033 819	16-7 14-8 10-3 20-4 15-8	Omagh Strabane	2,728 3,216	1,148 832	3,876 4048	24.0 35.7

The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1986 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in tables 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3. Travel to work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126) and deforuary 1986 (p 86) (p 86) (p 86) (ssues. 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 THOUSAND

KINC	NGDOM	Under 2	25			25-54				55 and 6	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
MAL	E AND F	EMALE 547.5	306.8	359.0	1 0 1 0 0								,				
1000	July Oct	617·1 693·8	265·2 193·5	350.9	1,213·3 1,233·1 1,245·2	603·0 571·1 596·8	312·1 295·3 278·5	778.0 782.4 792.6	1,693.0 1,648.8 1,667.9	99·4 93·9 101·1	69·7 65·5 61·4	197·1 193·6 201·2	366-3 353-1 363-8	1,249·9 1,282·1 1,391·6	688·5 626·1 533·4	1,334·2 1,326·9 1,351·9	3,272· 3,235· 3,276·
1986	Jan	678.7	218.6	349.6	1,246.9	672.4	295.5	814.5	1,782.4	108.8	62.1	207.5	378.4	1,459.9	576.2	1.371.6	3,407.
	Apr* July Oct	572·1 608·7 634·2	280·3 247·8 193·9	321.2	1,183·8 1,177·7 1,145·5	626·8 595·5 604·7	317·0 312·4 295·4	819·3 821·9 815·8	1,763.0 1,729.9 1,715.9	104·3 99·7 102·2	68·1 67·6 65·6	205·8 204·7 207·8	378-2 372-1 375-7	1,303·2 1,304·0 1,341·1	665·4 627·8 555·0	1,356·5 1,347·8 1,341·0	3,325· 3,279· 3,237·
	Jan Apr July	620·0 488·1 504·8	209·4 252·1 205·6		1,132-8 1,025-9 975-3	659·3 598·3 535·9	302·9 312·9 277·8	818·6 797·2 769·8	1,780·8 1,708·3 1,583·5	105-6 93-9 83-0	65.6 66.7 61.0	212·4 212·3 203·6	383.6 372.8 347.6	1,384·8 1,180·4 1,123·7	578·0 631·6 544·4	1,334·4 1,295·1 1,238·3	3,297· 3,107· 2,906·
MAL 1985	E Apr	326.8	183.9	242.4	753-1	393-8	100.0									.,	_,
	July Oct	360·5 403·9	157·6 115·3	237·4 239·6	755-5 758-9	359.1 375.3	199·3 188·4 174·3	628·5 629·8 634·5	1,221.7 1,177.4 1,184.1	84·7 79·4 85·1	58·4 54·6 51·5	152·9 149·3 154·4	296-0 283-3 291-0	806·3 799·1 864·4	441.6 400.7 341.1	1,023·8 1,016·5 1,028·4	2,270- 2,216- 2,234-
1986	Jan	402.1	131.1	234.3	768.2	441.5	182-1	650.7	1,274.2	92.3	51.9	159.0	303-2	936.5	365-1	1.044.0	2.345
	Apr* July Oct	341·1 354·7 370·6	167·2 146·5 114·6	222-8 214-8 210-3	731·2 715·9 695·5	406·0 369·8 377·0	197·1 197·4 183·3	653·2 652·2 645·6	1,256·3 1,219·4 1,205·9	89·0 84·1 85·6	56·5 56·5 55·2	157·0 155·5 157·6	302-6 296-1 298-3	836·1 808·7 833·1	420.9 400.4 353.2	1,033·0 1,022·5 1,013·5	2,290· 2,231· 2,199·
1987	Jan Apr July	372·2 298·5 302·5	125.0 150.3 123.1	202·2 190·9 177·6	699·5 639·7 603·3	432·2 394·2 340·5	184-0 191-8 175-2	651·4 636·3 614·6	1,267·5 1,222·4 1,130·3	88·9 79·7 69·6	54·9 55·0 50·6	161.6 161.5 154.7	305·4 296·2 274·9	893·4 772·3 712·6	363·9 397·2 349·0	1,015·2 988·7 946·8	2,272· 2,158· 2,008·
985	ALE Apr July Oct	220·7 256·5 289·8	122·9 107·6 78·1	116-6 113-5 118-4	460·2 477·7 486·3	209·1 211·9 221·4	112·8 106·9 104·2	149·4 152·6 158·2	411-3 471-4 483-8	14·7 14·5 16·0	11.3 10.9 9.9	44·3 44·3 46·9	70·3 69·7 72·8	444.5 483.0 527.2	247·0 225·4 192·3	310·4 310·4	1,001· 1,018·
986	Jan	276.0	87.5	115-3	478.7	231.0	113.4	163-8	508.2	16.5	10.2	48.6	75.2	523.4		323.4	1,042.
	Apr* July Oct	230·9 254·0 263·6	113·1 101·3 79·3	108-6 106-5 107-1	452·7 461·7 450·0	220·8 225·7 227·7	119·8 115·0 112·1	166-1 169-7 170-2	506·7 510·4 510·0	15·3 15·6 16·7	11.6 11.2 10.5	48.8 49.2 50.3	75-6 76-0 77-4	467.0 495.3 508.0	211.1 244.5 227.5 201.9	327.7 323.5 325.4 327.5	1,062· 1,035· 1,048·
987	Jan Apr July	247·7 189·7 202·3	84·5 101·7 82·5	101·2 94·8 87·3	433·3 386·3 372·1	227·1 204·1 195·5	118·9 121·1 102·6	167·3 160·8 155·2	513·3 486·0 453·2	16·6 14·3 13·4	10.7 11.6 10.4	50·8 50·8 48·9	78·2 76·7 72·6	491.5 408.1 411.1	214·1 234·4 195·4	327.5 319.3 306.4 291.4	1,037. 1,024. 948. 898.

S24 NOVEMBER 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT Age 2.7

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 1986 July Oct	170·8 186·5	- 303·7 301·9	703·2 657·1	788·8 779·6	499·6 494·4	441·5 442·0	296·1 298·0	75·9 77·7	Thousand 3,279.6 3,237.2
1987 Jan Apr July	162-2 127-3 116-3	297·9 270·3 247·6	672.6 628.3 611.5	809·7 771·8 711·8	515·0 495·2 458·2	456·1 441·3 413·5	304-6 298-4 280-4	79·0 74·5 67·1	3,297·2 3,107·1 2,906·5 Per cen
1986 Apr July Oct	Proportion o 5·6 5·2 5·8	f number unemj 9·5 9·3 9·3	20+5 21+4 20+3	24·2 24·1 24·1	15∙3 15∙2 15∙3	13∙5 13∙5 13∙7	9·1 9·0 9·2	2·3 2·3 2·4	100-0 100-0 100-0
1987 Jan Apr July	4·9 4·1 4·0	9·0 8·7 8·5	20-4 20-2 21-0	24·6 24·8 24·5	15∙6 15∙9 15∙8	13·8 14·2 14·2	9·2 9·6 9·6	2·4 2·4 2·3	100·0 100·0 100·0
MALE 1986 July	97.4	176-0	442.5	531.4	371.9	316.1	221.3	74.8	Thousand 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 Apr July	92∙4 72∙5 66∙6	174·4 159·7 145·8	432-6 407-5 390-8	553·1 531·6 • 491·2	386·3 372·1 342·2	328-2 318-7 297-0	227·5 223·1 209·1	77·9 73·0 65·8	2,272·4 2,158·2 2,008·5
1986 Apr July Oct	Proportion o 4.7 4.4 4.8	f number unem 8·1 7·9 7·9 7·9	19·2 19·8 18·9	24·0 23·8 23·8	16·8 16·7 16·7	14·1 14·2 14·4	9·9 9·9 10·1	3·3 3·3 3·5	Per cen 100 0 100 0 100 0
1987 Jan Apr July	4·1 3·4 3·3	7·7 7·4 7·3	19·0 18·9 19·5	24·3 24·6 24·5	17·0 17·2 17·0	14·4 14·8 14·8	10·0 10·3 10·4	3·4 3·4 3·3	100·0 100·0 100·0
FEMALE 1986 July Oct	73·4 80·1	127·7 128·9	260.6 241.0	257·3 256·8	127·7 127·1	125-4 126-1	74·8 76·3	1.1 1.1	Thousand 1,048·1 1,037·4
1987 Jan Apr July	69·8 54·9 49·7	123·5 110·6 101·7	240-0 220-8 220-7	256-7 240-2 220-6	128-7 123-1 116-1	127·9 122·6 116·5	77.1 75.2 71.3	1-1 1-4 1-4	1,024·8 948·9 898·0
1986 Apr July Oct	Proportion o 7·7 7·0 7·7	f number unem 12·5 12·2 12·4	23-5 24-9 23-2	24-8 24-5 24-8	12·2 12·2 12·3	12-0 12-0 12-2	7·2 7·1 7·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	Per cent 100-0 100-0 100-0
1987 Jan Apr July	6-8 5-8 5-5	12·1 11·7 11·3	23·4 23·3 24·6	25.0 25.3 24.6	12.6 13.0 12.9	12·5 12·9 13·0	7·5 7·9 7·9	0·1 0·2 0·2	100·0 100·0 100·0

UNEMPLOYMENT Duration 2.8

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								Thousan
1986 July	227.0	154.8	226.8	226.9	468.4	627.8	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
Apr	165.0	120.3	207.1	232.5	455.5	631.6	1,295-1	3,107.1
July	203.2	135.0	188-8	191.1	405.7	544.4	1,238.3	2,906 5
	Proportion of nu	mber unemployed						Per cer
1986 Apr	6.0	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	20.0	40.8	100.0
July	6.9 -	4.7	6.9	6.9	14.3	19.2	41.1	100.0
Ocť	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
Apr	5.3	3.9	6.7	7.5	14.7	20.3	41.7	100.0
July	7.0	4.6	6.5	6.6	14.0	18.7	42.6	100.0
MALE								Thousand
1986 July	134.3	94.5	142.9	142.5	294.5		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
Apr	107.0	78.9	135.2	151.0	300-3	397.2	988.7	2,158-2
July	122.0	84.6	120.8	122.0	263.2	349.0	946.8	2,008-5 Per cen
		mber unemployed						
1986 Apr	5.4	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.2	18.4	45.1	100.0
July	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
Apr	5.0	3.7	6.3	7.0	13.9	18.4	45.8	100.0
July	6.1	4.2	6.0	6.1	13.1	17.4	47.1	100.0
EMALE								Thousand
1986 July	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
Apr	58.0	41.4	71.9	81.5	155-3	234.4	306.4	948.9
July	81.1	50.4	68.0	69.1	142.4	195.4	291.4	898.0
	Proportion of nu	mber unemployed						Percen
1986 Apr	7.2	4.7	7.6	8.9	16.8	23.6	31.3	100.0
July	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
Apr	6.1	4.4	7.6	8.6	16.4	24.7	32.3	100.0
July	9.0	5.6	7.6	7.7	15.9	21.8	32.4	100.0

S26 NOVEMBER 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	12,634 6,427 1,197 2,955 2,055	6,406 2,617 990 1,614 1,185		per cent mployees and inemployed 8-3	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham	8,244 838 1,857 1,201 982 906	5,215 553 1,052 721 643 643	e	per cent mployees and nemployed 5·0
Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	11,107 1,305 1,261 3,329 2,545 1,512 1,155	5,982 845 869 1,326 1,210 914 818	17,089 2,150 2,130 4,655 3,755 2,426 1,973	5.3	Mid Sussex Worthing Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley	1,027 1,433 248,137 4,597 6,338 4,422	677 804 765 107,350 1,858 3,279 2,525	1,831 2,198 355,487 6,455 9,617 6,947	9·1
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	9,159 1,650 793 4,097 659 1,960	5,296 1,069 522 2,165 385 1,155	14,455 2,719 1,315 6,262 1,044 3,115	5.7	Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield	11,256 5,328 9,188 68 8,606 7,398 8,583 6,520	4,811 2,706 4,032 37 3,611 3,689 4,215 2,270	16,067 8,034 13,220 105 12,217 11,087 12,798	
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	15,691 5,834 1,663 2,366 2,400 1,175 1,112 1,141	8,242 2,789 892 1,067 1,240 818 651 785	23,933 8,623 2,555 3,433 3,640 1,993 1,763 1,926	9.1	Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow	6,520 8,920 13,955 8,209 11,413 3,553 4,759 3,823 4,944	3,070 3,924 5,294 3,248 4,948 2,035 2,320 2,228 2,676	9,590 12,844 19,249 11,457 16,361 5,588 7,079 6,051 7,620	
Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Cheimsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlestord	31,386 4,491 1,644 1,025 1,727 1,924 2,880 1,881 1,849 761 1,114 4,534 2,988 3,984 584	17,456 2,229 1,205 4,89 975 1,388 1,891 1,148 1,115 540 667 1,953 1,497 1,953 406	48,842 6,720 2,849 1,514 2,702 3,312 4,771 3,029 2,964 1,301 1,781 6,487 4,485 5,937 990	9.2	Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Waltham Forest Waltham Korest	11,156 5,641 2,223 16,438 11,666 3,720 11,242 5,406 2,604 14,217 2,583 11,970 7,485 9,906	4,640 2,554 1,165 6,413 4,645 1,734 3,998 2,663 1,499 5,253 1,367 3,394 3,248 4,271	15,796 8,195 3,388 22,851 16,311 5,454 8,069 4,103 19,470 3,950 15,364 10,733 14,177	
lampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant	33,826 1,675 1,119 1,576 1,651 1,888 603 3,539	17,210 958 765 1,026 1,120 1,254 500 1,457	51,036 2,633 1,884 2,602 2,771 3,142 1,103 4,996	8·1	Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	12,565 2,125 607 1,938 1,781 5,207 907	6,921 1,036 498 1,069 1,406 2,168 744	19,486 3,161 1,105 3,007 3,187 7,375 1,651	7.1
New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	2,820 6,886 1,026 8,518 1,311 1,214	1,356 3,180 821 3,306 809 658	4,176 10,066 1,847 11,824 2,120 1,872		Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth Norwich North Norfolk South Norfolk	18,923 2,113 1,452 3,599 5,390 1,779 1,461	9,851 1,295 970 1,572 2,339 936 1,045	28,774 3,408 2,422 5,171 7,729 2,715 2,506	10.1
lertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	14,585 1,378 1,866 1,139 1,285 1,648 1,602 1,803 944 1,472 1,448	9,041 838 1,247 786 765 1,088 1,005 1,068 551 784 909	23,626 2,216 3,113 1,925 2,050 2,736 2,607 2,871 1,495 2,256 2,357	5.6	West Norfolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	3,129 11,896 1,155 611 3,248 881 1,191 1,386 3,424	1,694 6,994 774 464 1,614 693 993 878 1,578	4,823 18,890 1,929 1,075 4,862 1,574 2,184 2,264 5,002	7.4
sle of Wight Medina South Wight Cent Ashford Canterbury Dartford	3,424 2,075 1,349 34,384 1,840 3,111 1,450 2,502	1,777 1,080 697 18,341 1,113 1,595 810	5,201 3,155 2,046 52,725 2,953 4,706 2,260	11∙0 9∙6	SOUTH WEST Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	25,059 2,100 14,870 1,606 1,879 1,109 3,495	13,273 1,090 6,594 1,054 1,524 819 2,192	38,332 3,190 21,464 2,660 3,403 1,928 5,687	9.0
Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet	2,293 2,568 2,116 4,256 1,449 2,580 2,997 4,765	1,178 1,430 1,431 1,254 2,265 848 1,207 1,625 2,136 2,136	3,680 3,723 3,999 3,370 6,521 2,297 3,787 4,622 6,901 2,147		Cornwall Caradon Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel Scilly Isles	13,961 1,696 2,517 3,167 1,656 2,294 2,614 17	7,186 1,013 1,202 1,538 995 1,010 1,419 9	21,147 2,709 3,719 4,705 2,651 3,304 4,033 26	14.4
Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Dxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire West Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	1,340 1,117 7,570 1,596 2,613 1,482 837 1,042	807 642 4,404 1,068 1,199 813 634 690	2,147 1,759 11,974 2,664 3,812 2,295 1,471 1,732	5·1	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge	27,071 1,976 2,937 1,055 2,033 9,252 1,343 2,212	14,775 1,152 1,447 707 1,125 4,859 938 1,319	41,846 3,128 4,384 1,762 3,158 14,111 2,281 3,531	11.3
Urrey Embridge Epsom and Eweil Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spetthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	10,526 1,182 759 1,339 756 1,184 851 1,037 676 758 965 1,019	5,914 676 374 687 390 718 472 696 471 463 516 451	16,440 1,858 1,133 2,026 1,146 1,902 1,323 1,733 1,733 1,147 1,221 1,481 1,470		Torbay Torridge West Devon Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch North Dorset Poole Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland Wimborne	3,991 1,380 892 12,417 4,554 635 587 2,594 557 1,097 1,483 910	1,927 743 558 6,824 2,027 373 464 1,404 374 704 898 580	5,918 2,123 1,450 19,241 6,581 1,008 1,051 3,998 931 1,801 2,381 1,490	8.4

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

ad least authority districts at September 10, 1987

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Rate

Male Female All

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at September 10, 1987

Rate

Male Female All

Unemployment in cou	Male	Female	All	Rate		Mäle	Female	All	Rate
		-		per cent employees and				en	er cent ployees and
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	10,560 2,211 783 1,758 2,731 1,711 1,366	6,285 1,180 577 1,150 1,294 1,196 888	16,845 3,391 1,360 2,908 4,025 2,907 2,254	inemployees and inemployed 7·8	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham	39,362 4,196 4,043 2,833 2,735 4,291 3,542 15,556	16,115 1,421 2,018 1,342 1,508 1,569 1,573 5,461	55,477 5,617 6,061 4,175 4,243 5,860 5,115 21,017	employed 11-8
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil	8,510 1,600 2,242 1,990 636 2,042	5,762 1,200 1,388 1,144 400 1,630	14,272 2,800 3,630 3,134 1,036 3,672	8-4	Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside	35,236	1,223 15,211	3,389 50,447	14.0
Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	9,845 841 1,644 1,532 4,115 1,713	6,708 717 1,268 1,079 2,429 1,215	16,553 1,558 2,912 2,611 6,544 2,928	7.3	Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull	2,146 1,765 2,661 1,858 1,765 4,724 1,155 15,813	1,463 1,107 1,243 1,060 1,000 1,749 716 5,674	3,609 2,872 3,904 2,918 2,765 6,473 1,871 21,487	
WEST MIDLANDS				10.0	Scunthorpe North Yorkshire	3,349 14,860	1,199 8,811	4,548 23,671	8.9
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	16,236 2,261 1,364 742 1,751 2,297 919 2,594 1,687 2,621	9,609 1,375 830 416 950 1,397 624 1,246 1,126 1,645	25,845 3,636 2,194 1,158 2,701 3,694 1,543 3,840 2,813 4,266	10-0	Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	798 1,338 2,290 727 1,194 3,076 1,783 3,654	525 915 1,481 676 835 1,340 1,324 1,715	1,323 2,253 3,771 1,403 2,029 4,416 3,107 5,369	
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	12,042 1,132 1,092 783 2,314	6,285 732 714 441 1,312	18,327 1,864 1,086 1,224 3,626	12.1	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherharn Sheffield West Yorkshire	68,956 11,994 15,648 13,010 28,304 75,970	27,527 4,327 6,290 5,104 11,806 33,506	96,483 16,321 21,938 18,114 40,110 109,476 26,995	17·0 11·8
South Shropshire The Wrekin Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire	756 5,965 30,221 2,981 2,652	445 2,641 16,493 1,626 1,437	1,201 8,606 46,714 4,607 4,089	10.8	Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	19,246 5,450 11,779 26,578 12,917	7,749 2,867 5,786 11,805 5,299	26,995 8,317 17,565 38,383 18,216	
East Stationshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Statford Statford Statford Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	2,552 2,252 3,206 2,913 2,606 1,683 8,937 2,991	1,437 1,375 1,738 1,719 1,701 1,189 4,314 1,394	4,944 4,632 4,307 2,872 13,251 4,385		NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester Congleton	30,745 4,250 1,349	15,190 2,080 1,065	45,935 6,330 2,414	12.0
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	12,199 1,793 4,008 2,021 1,566 2,811	7,318 938 2,101 1,385 1,168 1,726	19,51 7 2,731 6,109 3,406 2,734 4,537		Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,858 3,543 6,851 2,761 3,304 5,829	1,572 1,558 2,560 1,764 1,842 2,749	4,430 5,101 9,411 4,525 5,146 8,578	
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	133,635 57,534 15,543 11,583 15,870 6,406 12,330 14,369	55,294 22,563 6,951 5,539 6,357 3,491 4,810 5,583	188,925 80,097 22,494 17,122 22,227 9,897 17,140 19,952	14.2	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston	44,725 5,858 6,286 3,239 2,332 1,359 2,157 4,566 2,291 5,527	21,008 2,341 2,424 1,506 1,412 825 1,120 2,185 1,252 2,126	65,733 8,199 8,710 4,745 3,744 2,184 3,277 6,751 3,543 7,653	12.0
EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire	31,707	14,275	45,982	11.7	Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble	631 1,477 2,202	499 815 1,345 1,960	1,130 2,292 3,547	
Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Erewash Hign Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,996 3,204 4,275 9,589 3,222 1,938 3,614 1,740 1,129	1,356 1,190 1,852 3,786 1,460 1,347 1,700 842 742	4,352 4,394 6,127 13,375 4,682 3,285 5,314 2,582 1,871		West Lanccashire Wyre Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale	4,450 2,350 110,042 10,662 5,098 30,192 7,835 7,966	1,198 48,028 4,839 2,700 10,757 3,758 3,847	6,410 3,548 158,070 15,501 7,798 40,949 11,593 11,813 16,511	13.8
Leicestershire Blaby Hinckley and Bosworth Charnwood	21,898 1,064 1,684 2,417	11,603 795 1,094 1,717	33,501 1,859 2,778 4,134		Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	12,053 8,086 8,014 7,181 12,955	4,458 4,222 4,036 3,113 6,298	16,511 12,308 12,050 10,294 19,253	
Harborough Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	743 11,898 663 2,338 679 412	585 5,035 568 1,001 494 314	1,328 16,933 1,231 3,339 1,173 726		Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool St Helens Sefton Wirral	91,388 12,662 38,330 9,615 13,634 17,147	34,648 4,451 13,814 3,903 5,734 6,476	126,036 17,113 52,144 13,518 19,368 23,893	20.0
Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	15,553 1,498 3,362 3,803 1,536 1,190 2,130 2,034	8,481 761 1,550 1,651 1,080 837 1,448 1,154	24,034 2,259 4,912 5,454 2,616 2,027 3,578 3,188		NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough	35,137 6,319 8,516 10,748	11,966 1,968 2,934 3,374	47,103 8,287 11,450 14,122	19.5
West Lindsey Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	2,034 11,387 1,892 815 805 1,397 4,378 614 1,486	7,082 1,066 718 617 939 2,357 557 828	3,186 18,469 2,958 1,533 1,422 2,336 6,735 1,171 2,314	7.8	Middlesbrougn Stockton-on-Tees Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	10,748 9,554 12,533 3,000 2,257 2,903 2,252 701 1,420	3,374 3,690 7,559 1,693 1,530 1,635 1,199 564 938	14,122 13,244 20,092 4,693 3,787 4,538 3,451 1,265 2,358	9.8

		-		ercent		-			percent
Durham Chester-le-Street Darington Derwentside Durham Faciliarto	26,347 2,148 3,939 4,462 3,025 4,901	10,888 920 1,872 1,687 1,403 1,617	97,235 3,068 5,811 6,149 4,428 6,518	nployees and lemployed 16⋅2	Dumfries and Galloway region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigton	4,553 986 1,807 517 1,243	2,506 573 1,006 298 629	7,059 1,559 2,813 815 1,872	mployees and nemployed 12·2
Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	4,063 595 3,214	1,805 339 1,245	5,868 934 4,459		Fife region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	13,892 5,190 7,260 1,442	6,957 2,546 3,397 1,014	20,849 7,736 10,657 2,456	15.4
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	10,998 1,073 572 3,384 1,354 1,105 3,510	4,554 531 327 1,250 677 769 1,000	15,552 1,604 899 4,634 2,031 1,874 4,510	14.1	Grampian region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	13,209 2,136 6,864 1,228 828 2,153	7,109 1,193 3,051 850 550 1,465	20,318 3,329 9,915 2,078 1,378 3,618	8.8
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne Norh Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland WALES	66,706 10,930 16,927 9,787 10,010 19,052	4,504 3,976 6,359 3,832 3,606 6,731	91,210 14,906 23,286 13,619 13,616 25,783	17-2	Highland region Badenock and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	8,140 294 1,039 2,459 793 445 2,197 440 473	3,542 145 445 1,046 348 203 993 154 208	11,682 439 1,484 3,505 1,141 648 3,190 594 681	13.2
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Bhuddlan	13,816 2,253 1,700 2,260 1,013 2,342	6,702 1,217 887 1,040 640 992	20,518 3,470 2,587 3,300 1,653 3,334	14.5	Lothian region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	31,313 19,264 2,743 3,059 6,247	13,558 8,265 1,216 1,260 2,817	44,871 27,529 3,959 4,319 9,064	12.3
Antuolain Wrexham Maelor Orfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Lianelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	4,248 12,357 1,694 2,054 1,159 2,735 2,953 1,762	1,926 5,620 805 1,043 638 1,211 1,212 711	6,174 17,977 2,499 3,097 1,797 3,946 4,165 2,473	16.1	Strathclyde region Argyle and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame	129,273 2,109 798 53,343 3,149 2,076 2,817 3,323 7,617	51,529 1,125 502 18,011 1,061 1,053 1,493 1,018 3,179	180,802 3,234 1,300 71,354 4,210 3,129 4,310 4,341 10,796	17-6
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen	17,787 3,709 2,526 1,822 6,115 3,615	7,678 1,340 981 1,124 2,534 1,699	25,465 5,049 3,507 2,946 8,649 5,314	15.1	Dumbarton East Wood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick	3,479 2,828 983 5,384 6,356 3,795 4,529	1,979 1,747 762 2,224 2,306 1,579 1,959 2,959	5,458 4,575 1,745 7,608 8,662 5,374 6,488	
Gw ynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor	8,897 1,492 2,505 859	3,879 666 973 357	12,776 2,158 3,478 1,216	16-4	Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	6,195 7,504 10,139 2,849	2,510 3,020 4,505 1,496	8,705 10,524 14,644 4,345	
Meirionnydd Ynys Mon— Isle of Anglesey	921 3,120	427 1,456	1,348 4,576		Tayside region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	15,732 2,922 9,547 3,263	7,713 1,682 4,364 1,667	23,445 4,604 13,911 4,930	13.8
Mid-Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil	22,344 2,998 2,549	7,788 985 914	30,132 3,983 3,463	16.7	Orkney Islands	524	249	773	9.3
Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	5,036 3,394 4,683 3,684	1,876 1,128 1,517 1,368	6,912 4,522 6,200 5,052		Shetland Islands Western Isles	419 1,513	295 520	714 2,033	5·7 20·4
Pow ys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	2,548 957 1,142 449	1,539 499 729 311	4,087 1,456 1,871 760	10.9	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh	2,187 2,158 2,567	977 1,145 1,136	3,164 3,303 3,703	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	16,432 12,828 3,604	6,508 4,692 1,816	22,940 17,520 5,420	12.2	Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast	2,426 1,472 1,191 23,508	1,216 459 746 8,236	3,642 1,931 1,937 31,744	
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	15,221 2,211 1,973 2,574 8,463	5,880 735 925 1,109 3,111	21,101 2,946 2,898 3,683 11,574	15.5	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry	1,424 2,110 2,925 1,936 4,238 7,961	810 1,165 1,101 775 1,886 2,110	2,234 3,275 4,026 2,711 6,124 10,071	
SCOTLAND					Down Dungannon Fermanagh	2,232 2,975 3,284	1,071 1,153 1,180	3,303 4,128 4,464	
Borders region Berwickshire Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	2,031 361 692 721 257	1,199 245 405 394 155	3,230 606 1,097 1,115 412	8.3	Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle	1,585 2,105 4,221 2,241 1,171	1,180 672 685 1,922 909 305	2,257 2,790 6,143 3,150 1,476	
Central region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	11,474 2,204 6,288 2,982	5,434 900 3,025 1,509	16,908 3,104 9,313 4,491	15.8	Newry & Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	5,650 3,391 2,036 2,728 3,216	2,183 1,761 1,463 1,148 832	7,833 5,152 3,499 3,876 4,048	

[†] The number of unemployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1986 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on different bases from the percentage rates given in tables 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3, but comparable regional and national rates are shown in table 2-4. Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets.
* Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work-areas.

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 10, 1987

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 10, 1987

	Male	Female	All	М	lale	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			-	Epsom and Ewell	1,029 723	515 427	1,544
Bedfordshire Luton South	4,252	1,693	5,945	Esher Guildford Mole Valley	1,042 798	514 411	1,556 1,209
Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	1,346 2,482 2,616	1,058 1,287 1,223	2,404 3,769 3,839	Mole Valley North West Surrey Reigate	1,039 914	684 577	1,723 1,491
North Luton South West Bedfordshire	1,938	1,145	3,083	South West Surrey Spelthorne	840 1,037 1,266	452 696 590	1,292 1,733 1,856
Berkshire East Berkshire	1,583	990	2,573	Woking West Sussex	1,200	550	1,000
Newbury Reading East	1,032 2,051	689 839 786	1,721 2,890 2,502	Arundel Chichester	1,555 1,201	912 721	2,467 1,922
Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	1,716 2,545 1,234	1,210 769	3,755 2,003	Crawley Horsham	1,129 906	800 677	1,929 1,583
Wokingham	946	699	1,645	Mid Sussex Shoreham	880 1,140 1,433	647 693 765	1,527 1,833 2,198
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury	1,250	798	2,048	Worthing Greater London	1,435	705	2,100
Beaconsfield Buckingham	867 1,288 803	542 754 510	1,409 2,042 1,313	Barking Battersea	2,313 3,944	862 1,605	3,175 5,549
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes Wycombe	3,435 1,516	1,881	5,316 2,327	Beckenham Bethnal Green and Stepney	1,753 6,254	803 1,520	2,556 7,774 2,025
East Sussex				Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar	1,249 5,716 4,762	776 1,874 1,918	7,590 6,680
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	1,022 2,929	611 1,296	1,633 4,225	Brent East Brent North Brent South	2,043 4,451	1,065	3,108 6,279
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	2,905 1,787	1,493 967	4,398 2,754 3,765	Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	2,371 1,516	1,199 767	3,570 2,283
Hastings and Rye Hove	2,578 2,400 1,222	1,187 1,240 852	3,765 3,640 2,074	Chelsea Chingford	2,463 1,498	1,087 772	3,550 2,270
Lewes Wealden	848	596	1,444	Chipping Barnet Chislehurst	1,188 1,245	727 659 770	1,915 1,904 2,731
Essex Basildon	3,437	1,595 1,118	5,032 2,935	Croydon Central Croydon North East Croydon North West	1,952 2,196 2,297	779 1,142 1,137	3,338
Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	1,817 1,410 1,214	1,118 1,036 577	2,935 2,446 1,791	Croydon North West Croydon South Dagenham	953 2,284	631 996	1,584 3,280
Castle Point Chelmsford	1,727	975 1,046	2,702 2,547	Dulwich Ealing North	2,986 2,305	1,331 1,141	4,317 3,446
Epping Forest Harlow	1,480 2,061	931 1,244	2,411 3,305	Ealing Acton Ealing Southall Edmonton	2,895 3,383	1,316 1,758	4,211 5,141
Harwich North Colchester	2,618 2,048	1,223 1,296	3,841 3,344	Eltham	2,500 2,215	1,149 952	3,649 3,167 3,267
Rochford Saffron Walden	1,326 1,029	868 716	2,194 1,745	Enfield North Enfield Southgate	2,229 1,791 2,185	1,038 883 1,137	3,267 2,674 3,322
South Colchester and Maldon Southend East	1,963 2,653	1,409 1,065	3,372 3,718 2,769	Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston	2,185 2,573 1,692	1,477 909	4,050 2,601
Southend West Thurrock	1,881 3,221	888 1,469	2,769 4,690	Finchley Fulham Greenwich	3,528 2,927	1,650 1,247	5,178 4,174
Hampshire Aldershot	1,319	1,074	2,393	Hackney North and Stoke Newingto Hackney South and Shoreditch	n 6,684 7,271	2,605 2,689	9,289 9,960
Basingstoke East Hampshire	1,387 1,219	756 846	2,143 2,065	Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East	4,681 3,486	1,598 1,813	6,279 5,299
Eastleigh Fareham	2,194 1,761	1,317 1,144	3,511 2,905	Harrow West	2,046	1,153 882 933	3,199 2,389 2,500
Gosport Havant	2,073 3,035	1,404 1,219 669	3,477 4,254 2,094	Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	1,567 1,742 1,716	802 841	2,500 2,544 2,557
New Forest North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	1,425 1,112 2,700	669 717 1,299	2,094 1,829 3,999	Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch	5,702	2,219 812	7,921 2,340
Portsmouth North Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside	4,690 1,882	2,119	6,809 2,863	Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North	4,847 1,547	2,354 836	7,201 2,383
Southampton Itchen Southampton Test	4,174 3,726	1,645 1,370	5,819 5,096	Ilford South Islington North	2,643 6,381	1,194 2,632	3,837 9,013
Winchester Hertfordshire	1,129	650	1,779	Islington South and Finsbury Kensington	4,775 3,178 1,422	2,008 1,467 697	6,783 4,645 2,119
Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford	1,507 969	899 668	2,406 1,637	Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East	1,422 2,769 3,456	1,155 1,397	2,119 3,924 4,853
Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	1,377 1,584	814 1,022	2,191 2,606	Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford	5,441 3,514	2,093	7,534 4,957
South West Hertfordshire St Albans	1,141 1,319	688 812	1,829 2,131	Leyton Mitcham and Morden Newham North East	2,195 3,725	1,011 1,410	3,206 5,135
Stevenage Watford Wolwaya Hatfield	1,968 1,704	1,214 965	3,182 2,669	Newham North West Newham South	3,773 3,744	1,295 1,293	5,068 5,037
Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	1,449 1,567	928 1,031	2,377 2,598	Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup	5,393 988	2,103 612 619	7,496 1,600
sle of Wight Isle of Wight	3,424	1,777	5,201	Orpington Peckham	1,293 6,051 2,478	2,172 1,132	1,912 8,223 3,610
Kent Ashford	1 840	1 113	2 053	Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barne	1,037 es 1,324	625 800	1,662 2,124
Ashford Canterbury Dartford	1,840 2,364 1,740	1,113 1,160 1,014	2,953 3,524 2,754	Romford Ruislip-Northwood	1,552 844	763 520	2,315 1,364
Dover Faversham	2,321 2,870	1,063 1,560	3,384 4,430	Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham	5,180 4,120	1,750 1,679	6,930 5,799
Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham	2,580 2,339	1,207 1,456	3,787 3,795	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	801 1,067	468 600	1,269 1,667
Gravesham Maidstone	2,568 1,662	1,431 890	3,999 2,552	The City of London and Westminster South	3,308 3,484	1,220 1,534	4,528 5.018
Medway Mid Kent	2,449 2,261 3,077	1,323 1,306 1,503	3,772 3,567 4,580	Tooting Tottenham Twickenham	3,484 6,566 1,280	2,594 699	9,160 1,979
North Thanet Sevenoaks South Thanet	1,159 2,697	644 1,222	4,580 1,803 3,919	Upminster Uxbridge	1,679 1,412	745 775	2,424 2,187
Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,340 1,117	807 642	2,147	Vauxhall Walthamstow	6,925 2,473	2,631 1,033	9,556 3,506
Oxfordshire				Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North	1,216 5,366	633 2,428	1,849 7,794
Banbury Henley Oxford Fast	1,458 796 2,101	960 495	2,418 1,291	Wimbledon Woolwich	1,525 3,778	723 1,725	2,248 5,503
Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	2,101 1,345 895	960 740 507	3,061 2,085 1,402	EAST ANGLIA			
Witney	975	742	1,717	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	1,938	943	2,881
Surrey Chertsey and Walton	1,080	585	1,665	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	1,566 2,269	1,241	2,807 3,595
East Surrey	758	463	1,221	Peterborough	4,740	1,851	6,591

	Male	Female	Ali	
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	880 1,172	654 906	1,534 2,078	
lorfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South Norfolk	3,599 1,627 1,779 2,507 2,218 3,741 1,461 1,991	1,572 1,026 936 1,279 1,074 1,626 1,045 1,293	5,171 2,653 2,715 3,786 3,292 5,367 2,506 3,284	
suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,400 1,622 2,507 1,557 1,386 3,424	1,100 1,045 1,262 1,131 878 1,578	2,500 2,667 3,769 2,688 2,264 5,002	
OUTH WEST				
Ivon Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wandsdyke Waston-Super-Mare Woodspring	2,100 2,861 2,825 4,280 4,138 2,019 1,598 1,463 2,380 1,395	1,090 1,333 1,282 1,701 1,906 1,195 1,297 1,048 1,356 1,065	3,190 4,194 4,107 5,981 6,044 3,214 2,895 2,511 3,736 2,460	
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	3,625 2,454 2,156 3,048 2,678	1,569 1,419 1,272 1,496 1,430	5,194 3,873 3,428 4,544 4,108	
Devon Exeler Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay Torridge and West Devon	2,937 1,680 2,123 3,207 3,880 2,165 2,146 2,006 1,487 3,168 2,272	1,447 996 1,172 1,644 1,797 1,418 1,301 1,175 976 1,548 1,301	4,384 2,676 3,295 4,851 5,677 3,583 3,447 3,181 2,463 4,716 3,573	
Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	2,841 2,220 1,198 1,069 2,087 1,943 1,059	1,303 956 667 842 1,172 1,199 685	4,144 3,176 1,865 1,911 3,259 3,142 1,744	
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	2,394 1,388 2,785 1,751 2,242	1,301 933 1,356 1,239 1,456	3,695 2,321 4,141 2,990 3,698	
Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil	2,157 1,321 2,042 1,608 1,382	1,312 1,092 1,186 1,107 1,065	3,469 2,413 3,228 2,715 2,447	
Wiltshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	1,605 1,644 1,466 3,351 1,779	1,271 1,268 1,033 1,875 1,261	2,876 2,912 2,499 5,226 3,040	
VEST MIDLANDS				
Bromsgrove Hereford Leominister Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	2,261 2,079 1,617 3,065 1,839 2,754 2,621	1,375 1,309 967 1,868 1,085 1,360 1,645	3,636 3,388 2,584 4,933 2,924 4,114 4,266	
Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	1,888 2,205 2,314 5,635	1,177 1,376 1,312 2,420	3,065 3,581 3,626 8,055	
Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	2,652 2,992 2,283 2,378 3,450 2,913	1,437 1,599 1,453 1,230 1,740 1,719	4,089 4,591 3,736 3,608 5,190 4,632	

ember 10, 1987	Male	Female	All
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	2,315 1,683 3,473 3,354 2,728	1,422 1,189 1,515 1,636 1,553	3,737 2,872 4,988 4,990 4,281
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Straftord-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	3,067 2,912 2,205 1,566 2,449	1,627 1,543 1,514 1,168 1,466	4,694 4,455 3,719 2,734 3,915
West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Erdpaston Birmingham Erdpaston Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Party Barr Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Yardley	$\begin{array}{c} 2,465\\ 3,540\\ 5,209\\ 3,711\\ 4,973\\ 6,424\\ 5,572\\ 5,131\\ 7,179\\ 6,534\\ 3,233\\ 3,036\\ 4,286\\ 2,778\\ 4,981\\ 3,981\\ 3,725\\ 2,877\\ 2,877\\ 2,877\\ 4,429\\ 1,977\\ 2,009\\ 5,172\\ 2,693\\ 4,139\\ 3,754\\ 4,693\\ 4,139\\ 3,754\\ 4,511\\ 5,637\\ 4,678\\ 4,054\\ \end{array}$	1,724 1,470 2,080 1,901 1,558 2,166 1,325 1,335 1,734 1,831 1,763 1,409 1,539 1,646	3,710 5,018 7,245 5,289 6,888 8,894 7,630 7,224 9,470 8,517 4,755 5,823 7,680 4,556 6,010 4,248 7,061 5,626 4,435 6,595 3,302 3,344 6,596 6,524 5,902 5,223 5,626 6,524 5,902 5,223 5,626 6,557 5,223 6,157 7,584 6,312 6,056
EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	5,343 3,111 2,029	1,142 1,401 1,656 1,433 1,899 1,402 1,423 1,685 1,296 938	3,691 5,249 5,526 4,880 7,242 4,513 3,452 5,060 3,835 2,534
Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicestershire Butland and Melton		1,013 1,171 861 1,622 1,829 1,584 1,197	2,354 2,957 2,006 4,781 6,348 5,804 2,990 3,672 2,589
LincoInshire East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	3,040 2,356 2,343 2,098 4,276 1,440	1,373 1,331 1,530	4,413 3,687 3,873 3,254 6,223 2,584
Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	2,323 1,116 1,530 2,479 2,079 1,860	1,410 1,025 1,038 1,282 1,226 1,101	3,733 2,141 2,568 3,761 3,305 2,961
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	3,586 3,755 2,260 2,253 3,719 2,549 6,342 4,885 4,329 2,166 3,518	1,143 1,310 1,361 1,478 2,310 1,595 1,556	4,748 5,439 3,403 5,080 4,027 8,652 6,480 5,885 3,389 4,811
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSID Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West		1,335 1,521 1,490 1,814 1,628 1,749	3,335 3,742 4,193 5,521 5,696 6,473 6,623 7,988 6,876

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 10, 1987

Unemployment in Par	Male	Female	All			Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough	1,741 1,905 1,516 2,829	999 1,458 989 1,257	2,740 3,363 2,505 4,086	St W W	tockport retford igan jorsley	2,793 6,006 4,528 3,632	1,261 2,233 2,013 1,670	4,054 8,239 6,541 5,302
Selby Skipton and Ripon York South Yorkshire	1,868 1,347 3,654	1,386 1,007 1,715	3,254 2,354 5,369	Bi Bo Cr	seyside rkenhead ootle rosby nowsley North nowsley South	6,802 7,480 3,398 6,480 6,182	2,088 2,350 1,851 2,054 2,397	8,890 9,830 5,249 8,534 8,579
Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hailam Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Heley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	4,154 3,923 3,917 4,794 5,541 3,829 4,709 7,303 3,971 5,494 3,065 4,846 3,625 3,625 4,472	1,352 1,391 1,584 1,920 2,136 2,234 1,732 1,720 2,440 1,770 1,854 1,791 2,002 1,949 1,652	5,506 5,314 5,501 6,714 7,745 5,561 6,429 9,743 5,741 7,348 4,856 6,848 5,574 6,124	Li Li Li Li St St St W W	nowsley South verpool Broadgreen verpool Broadgreen verpool Mossley Hill verpool Waton verpool Waton verpool Waton verpool Wato Derby poutport Helens North Helens South allasey irral South irral West	5,876 5,389 5,054 7,969 7,644 6,398 2,756 4,396 5,219 5,054 2,490 2,801	2,271 1,984 2,126 2,686 2,642 2,105 1,533 1,826 2,077 1,936 1,341 1,381	8,147 7,373 7,180 10,655 10,286 8,503 4,289 6,222 7,296 6,990 3,831 4,182
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen	3,101	1,317 1,763	4,418	NOF	RTH veland			
Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet	5,173 3,763 5,854 2,223 2,260 2,958 2,183 3,227	1,763 1,514 2,067 1,434 1,390 1,485 1,105 1,433	6,936 5,277 7,921 3,657 3,650 4,443 3,288 4,660	Hi La M Ri Si	verano angbaurgh iddlesbrough edcar tockton North tockton South	6,319 5,132 7,223 5,905 5,796 4,762	1,968 1,891 2,220 1,824 2,039 2,024	8,287 7,023 9,443 7,729 7,835 6,786
Halifax Hernsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West	3,756 3,460 2,459 5,179 4,932 3,034 2,595	1,367 1,594 1,278 1,872 1,702 1,474 1,377	5,123 5,054 3,737 7,051 6,634 4,508 3,972	Ba Ca Ca Pe W	nbria arrow and Furness arlisle opeland enrith and the Borders festmorland and Lonsdale forkington	2,540 2,377 2,252 1,702 1,205 2,457	1,779 1,239 1,199 1,269 741 1,332	4,319 3,616 3,451 2,971 1,946 3,789
Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield	3,624 2,838 2,268 4,020 1,684 1,997 3,382	1,616 1,219 1,200 1,558 1,189 1,127 1,425	5,240 4,057 3,468 5,578 2,873 3,124 4,807	Bi Ci Di Ei No No	ham Jishop Auckland ity of Durham arlington asington orth Durham orth West Durham edgefield	4,116 3,025 3,700 4,232 4,288 3,717 3,269	1,778 1,403 1,729 1,443 1,708 1,496 1,331	5,894 4,428 5,429 5,675 5,996 5,213 4,600
NORTH WEST				Nort	thumberland erwick-upon-Tweed lyth Valley	2,190 3,384	1,079 1,250	3,269 4,634
Cheshire City of Chester	3,603	1,657	5,260	He	exham Vansbeck	1,333 4,091	941 1,284	2,274 5,375
Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	1,442 2,765 2,711 3,831 4,844 1,667 2,046 3,941 3,895	1,144 1,493 1,422 1,749 2,014 1,158 1,258 1,646 1,649	2,586 4,258 4,133 5,580 6,858 2,825 3,304 5,587 5,544	Bi Gi Hi Ja Ne Ne Ne	e and Wear laydon ateshead East oughton and Washington arrow ewcastle upon Tyne Central ewcastle upon Tyne East ewcastle upon Tyne North outh Shields	3,393 4,597 5,576 5,107 3,940 5,002 4,144 4,903	1,331 1,774 2,107 1,767 1,756 1,813 1,665 1,839	4,724 6,371 7,683 6,874 5,696 6,815 5,809 6,742
ancashire Blackborn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Evide	5,022 3,178 3,108 3,239 2,443 1,608	1,807 1,114 1,310 1,506 1,518 935	6,829 4,292 4,418 4,745 3,961 2,543	Si Si Ty Ty	underland North underland South yne Bridge ynemouth fallsend	7,553 5,923 6,781 4,545 5,242	2,361 2,263 1,996 1,722 2,110	9,914 8,186 8,777 6,267 7,352
Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,157 2,096 2,658	1,120 989 1,321	3,277 3,085 3,979	WA	LES			
Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	2,291 4,833 1,076 2,313 2,202 4,339 2,162	1,252 1,687 828 1,349 1,345 1,854 1,073	3,543 6,520 1,904 3,662 3,547 6,193 3,235	CI	wd lyn and Deeside lwyd North West lwyd South West elyn /rexham	2,412 3,301 2,348 2,835 2,920	1,290 1,522 1,225 1,302 1,363	3,702 4,823 3,573 4,137 4,283
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East	1,826 3,092 3,433 4,195	962 1,461 1,408 1,731	2,788 4,553 4,841 5,926	C LI	ed armarthen eredigion and Pembroke Nort lanelli embroke	2,626 2,647 2,962 4,122	1,319 1,302 1,335 1,664	3,945 3,949 4,297 5,786
Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles	3,034 2,509 2,589 1,421 2,746 3,404 3,544 1,928	1,700 1,310 1,390 971 1,190 1,658 1,470 1,195	4,734 3,819 3,979 2,392 3,936 5,062 5,014 3,123	ls M N N	ent laenau Gwent lwyn lonmouth lewport East lewport West orfaen	3,582 2,526 1,853 3,045 3,414 3,367	1,281 981 1,135 1,346 1,430 1,505	4,863 3,507 2,988 4,391 4,844 4,872
Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blackley	3,251 3,830 2,058 3,710 8,007 4,493	1,195 1,631 1,817 1,304 1,990 2,456 1,739	3,123 4,882 5,647 3,362 5,700 10,463 6,232	C	ynedd aernarfon onwy leirionnydd nant Conwy nys Mon	2,249 2,388 1,140 3,120	887 992 544 1,456	3,136 3,380 1,684 4,576
Manchester Gorton Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde	5,104 4,772 4,419 3,814 2,674 4,004 5,764 3,462	1,787 2,079 1,424 1,617 1,292 1,761 1,796 1,712	6,891 6,851 5,843 5,431 3,966 5,765 7,560 5,174	B C C M O P	I Glamorgan ridgend aerphilly ynon Valley lerthyr Tydfil and Rhymney gmore ontypridd hondda	2,512 3,722 2,998 3,510 3,063 3,145 3,394	1,086 1,240 985 1,191 974 1,184 1,128	3,598 4,962 3,983 4,701 4,037 4,329 4,522

ployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 10, 1987

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Powys		er la		Strathclyde region		4.495	
Brecon and Radnor Montgomery	1,406 1,142	810 729	2,216 1,871	Argyll and Bute Ayr Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,109 3,187 4,665	1,125 1,410 1,567	3,234 4,597 6,232
South Glamorgan	3,989	1,757	5,746	Clydebank and Milngavie Clydesdale	3,507 3,186	1,284 1,488	4,791 4,674
Cardiff Central Cardiff North	1,749	793	2,542	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,817	1,493	4,310
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,748	1,136	4,884 5,466	Cunninghame North	3,432 4,185	1,570	5,002 5,794
Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	4,108 2,838	1,358 1,464	4,302	Cunninghame South Dumbarton East Kilbride	3,479 2,828	1,979	5,458 4,575
West Glamorgan			Set Market Market	Eastwood	2,088	1,212	3,300
Aberavon	2,859	973 1,090	3,832 3,257	Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Central	2,962 5,453	1,143 1,825	4,105 7,278
Gower Neath	2,167 2,655	1,177	3,832	Glasgow Garscadden	4,366	1,264	5,630
Swansea East	3,650	1,216	4,866	Glasgow Govan	4,388	1,493	5,881
Swansea West	3,890	1,424	5,314	Glasgow Hillhead Glasgow Maryhill	3,758 5,673	1,840 2,018	5,598 7,691
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Pollock	5,345	1,584	6,929
				Glasgow Provan	6,041 4,593	1,751 1,597	7,792 6,190
Borders region Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,082	639	1,721	Glasgow Rutherglen Glasgow Shettleston	4,393	1,501	6,235
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderda		560	1,509	Glasgow Springburn	6,030	1,995	8,025
a test sealer				Greenock and Port Glasgow Hamilton	5,744 4,274	1,921 1,789	7,665 6,063
Central region Clackmannan	3,069	1,331	4,400	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,795	1,579	5,374
Falkirk East	3,259	1,487	4,746	Monklands East	4,094	1,652	5,746
Falkirk West	2,703 2,443	1,333 1,283	4,036 3,726	Monklands West Motherwell North	3,189 4,093	1,424 1,658	4,613 5,751
Stirling	2,445	1,200	0,720	Motherwell South	3,411	1,362	4,773
Dumfries and Galloway region	0.057	4.045	3,572	Paisley North	3,698 3,623	1,579 1,605	5,277 5,228
Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,257 2,296	1,315 1,191	3,572	Paisley South Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,325	1,256	3,581
Galloway and Opper Ministale	_,	.,		Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,201	1,209	3,410
Fife region	3.594	1 750	5.047	Tayside region			
Central Fife Dunfermline East	3,155	1,753 1,529	5,347 4,684	Angus East	2,476	1,481	3,957
Dunfermline West	2,462	1,188	3,650	Dundee East	5,066	2,249	7,315
Kirkcaldy North East Fife	3,239 1,442	1,473 1,014	4,712 2,456	Dundee West North Tavside	4,120 1,732	1,822 913	5,942 2,645
	1,442	1,014	2,430	Perth and Kinross	2,338	1,248	3,586
Grampian region Aberdeen North Aberdeen South	3,152 2,424	1,179 1,175	4,331 3,599	Orkney and Shetland islands	943	544	1,487)
Banff and Buchan	2,424 2,136	1,175	3,329	Western Isles	1,513	520	2,033
Gordon	1,692	1,191	2,883				
Kincardine and Deeside Moray	1,652 2,153	906 1,465	2,558 3,618	NORTHERN IRELAND			
	2,100	1,400	0,010	Belfast East	3,451	1,609	5,060
Highland region	1 510	650	0.105	.Belfast North	6,563	2,379	8,942
Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	1,512 3,785	653 1,602	2,165 5,387	Belfast South Belfast West	4,143 9,724	2,036 2,423	6,179 12,147
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,843	1,287	4,130	East Antrim	4,617	2,163	6,780
athian malan				East Londonderry	6,833	2,491	9,324
Lothian region East Lothian	2,743	1,216	3,959	Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle	6,259 9,674	2,333 2,562	8,592 12,236
Edinburgh Central	3,801	1,723	5,524	Lagan Valley	4,325	1,993	6,318
Edinburgh East	3,206	1,258	4,464	Mid-Ulster	6,605	2,507	9,112
Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh Pentlands	4,875 2,376	1,727 1,129	6,602 3,505	Newry & Armagh North Antrim	6,408 5,069	2,425 1,980	8,833 7,049
Edinburgh South	3,038	1,364	4,402	North Down	3,010	1,882	4,892
Edinburgh West Linlithgow	1,598	826 1,531	2,424 5.014	South Antrim South Down	3,970	2,057	6,027
Livingston	3,483 3,134	1,531	4,658	Strangford	4,521 2,817	2,231 1,609	6,752 4,426
Mid Lothian	3,059	1,260	4,319	Upper Bann	4,949	2,366	7,315

S32 NOVEMBER 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMA 1986 Sept 11	LE 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	Ξ	4,009
Feb 12	745	529	43	120	193	123	99	209	44	85	161	1,822		1,822
Mar 12	676	477	42	105	179	115	107	215	49	82	196	1,766		1,766
Apr 9	1.061	619	101	233	383	244	263	388	149	190	890	3,902	2,440	3,902
May 14	752	512	51	121	242	150	191	317	113	125	729	2,791		2,791
June 11	1,311	808	98	236	508	295	446	858	326	242	4,322	8,642		11,082
July 9	22,949	10,015	2,783	6,631	10,941	6,962	12,329	14,940	6,721	8,531	19,435	112,222	7,997	120,219
Aug 13	29,620	14,557	2,792	8,320	12,814	8,114	13,633	18,293	7,192	9,354	19,795	129,927	8,561	138,488
Sept 10	31,640	14,780	3,179	9,082	13,789	9,181	15,335	20,237	8,161	10,321	18,797	139,722	9,494	149,216

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 * Included in South East.

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1986 Sept 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
Mar 12	404	64	155	114	930	349	1,274	797	1,461	291	1,996	7,771	1,494	9,265
Apr 9	326	73	115	50	734	910	984	1,446	536	147	2,039	7,287	1,338	8,625
May 14	164	82	161	55	585	524	901	1,374	259	108	1,934	6,065	1,205	7,270
June 11	173	122	31	53	720	427	649	366	734	107	1,541	4,801	1,107	5,908
July 9	162	101	78	28	461	133	674	612	840	78	1,556	4,622	1,051	5,673
Aug 13	117	65	10	35	270	258	408	293	154	109	1,359	3,013	838	3,851
Sept 10	119	79	67	28	199	342	299	285	185	83	1,380	2,987	927	3,914

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ∞ **Selected countries**

Ň																		THOUSAND
	United Kingdom	Austra- lia xx	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada xx	Den- mark*	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece**	lrish Republic	Italy	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain**	Sweden	xx Switzer- land*	United States xx
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIO			OT SEASON		STED							-				- 10		
Monthly 1986 Sept	3,333	632	120	429	1,127	196	2,624	2,046	81	232	3,156	1,670	704	34.1	2,710	141	19.7	8,015
Oct Nov Dec	3,237 3,217 3,229	590 583 656	141 165 202	439 431 445	1,116 1,173 1,180	199 213 216	2,668 2,673 2,689	2,026 2,068 2,218	85 111 139	233 237 250	3,217 3,180 3,277	1,610 1,590 1,610	696 692 705	33·8 33·2 36·0	2,785 2,867 2,902	106 113 116	20·3 22·1 24·0	7,842 7,872 7,461
1987 Jan Feb Mar	3,297 3,226 3,143	671 700 703	234 225 205	462 453 450	1,342 1,335 1,397	271 252 248	2,729 2,699 2,679	2,497 2,488 2,412	148 146 136	255 253 249	3,330 3,404 3,348	1,820 1,860 1,940	713 709 692	41.5 39.7 36.5	2,972 2,988 2,977	93 94 94	26·6 25·4 23·6	8,620 8,503 8,124
Apr May June	3,107 2,986 2,905	652 635 604	167 141 122	442 432 424	1,271 1,177 1,142	232 208	2,593 2,522 2,459	2,216 2,099 2,097	116 	251 246 247	3,143 3,139	1,900 1,910 1,760	668 653 658	31·1 26·7 28·8	2,946 2,884 2,839	 	22·5 21·6 20·7	7,306 7,318 7,655
July Aug Sept	2,906 2,866 2,870	610 602	120 119	438 429	1,158 1,102		2,488	2,176 2,165 2,107		249 249	··· ··	1,590 	692 694	29·0 	2,821	•••	20·3 	7,453 7,088
Percentage rate: latest month	10.3	7.8	4.1	15.7	8.1	7.6	10.7	7.5	6.3	19.4	13.7	2.6	14.2	1.8	20.1	2.1	0.7	5.8
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIO Annual averages	NAL DEFINIT Excl. school leavers	TIONS (1) SI	EASONALLY	ADJUSTED														
1983 1984 1985 1986	2,867 2,999 3,113 3,180	698 642 597 611	133 130 140 152	505 512 478 443	1445 1,397 1329 1,236	278 270 245 214	2,068 2,309 2,425 2,517	2,258 2,265 2,305 2,223	62 71 89 110	193 214 231 236	2,707 2,955 2,959 3,173	1,561 1,613 1,566 1,667	801 823 762 712	63·5 67·1 51·6 35·9	2,208 2,477 2,643 2,759	151 136 124 117	26·3 32·1 27·0 22·8	10,717 8,539 8,312 8,237
Monthly 1986 Sept	3,183	631	154	433	1,221	211	2,550	2,191		237	2,725	1,690	697	36.6	2,772	119		8,285
Oct Nov Dec	3,160 3,143 3,119	639 637 645	155 158 175	444 435 445	1,210 1,214 1,215	210 213 212	2,544 2,549 2,574	2,175 2,166 2,177	·· ·· ··	239 241 245		1,660 1,690 1,720	697 693 695	36·7 35·5 33·4	2,802 2,825 2,849	107 119 116	··· ··	8,222 8,243 7,949
1987 Jan Feb Mar	3,114 3,066 3,040	638 632 651	176 168 179	444 437 440	1,255 1,252 1,254	216 213 217	2,613 2,655 2,676	2,194 2,190 2,228	··· ··	245 246 246	2,724	1,790 1,770 1,740	691 691 693	35·0 35·0 34·3	2,869 2,889 2,897	 		8,023 7,967 7,854
Apr May June	3,018 2,952 2,925	641 634 619	163 162 161	440 438 442	1,211 1,188 1,175	218 219	2,659 2,661 2,645	2,227 2,219 2,241	··· ··	250 250 250		1,800 1,940 1,800	689 684 682	31-5 31-6 32-3	2,900 2,912 2,920			7,500 7,546 7,260
July Aug Sept	2,876 2,829 2,775	645 630	154 158 e	441 434 e	1,190 1,151	··· ··	2,638 	2,252 2,249 2,255	 	250 249		1,660 	686 681	30·5 			··· ··	7,224 7,221
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months change on previous three months	10∙0 0∙5	8·1 0·2	5·4 e 0·3	5-8 e N/C	8·8 0·4	8·0 +0·1	11·3 0·1	8-0 +0-1		19·4 +0·1	11.5 -0.3	2.7 N/C	14·0 0·1	1·9 0·1	20·9 +0·2	2.7 +0.1		6·0 0·4
OECD STANDARDISED RATES: 1 Latest month Per cent				July 10·6	July 9.0		July 10-9	July 7·0			Q3(1986) 10·7 ⁽³⁾	July 2·7	July 9-6	May 1·8	Feb 21·1	July 1·9	Q3(1986) 0·9	July 5-9

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

(a) DEC statisations of rates in rary are in longer being updated and are subject to revision in the light of new information from the EC tabour Force Survey.
 (4) The following symbols apply only to the figures for national definition
 * The unadjusted series includes school leavers. The seasonally adjusted series excludes school leavers, and also takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage [see notes to table 2-1].

* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
 ** Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.
 ± insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
 ¶ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
 ∥Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force. Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month each quarter and taken from OECD sources.
 xx Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

e Estimated. N/C no change.

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2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending INEL OW Male Female Male and Female Excluding school leavers Change since previous year†† Change AII School leavers All Married School leaverst Excluding AII School Excluding Change since school leavers since leavers school leavers previous yeart† previous year†† 176.3 +8.7 49.0 266.8 +8.9 213.1 64.8 36.8 443.0 +17.4 315.8 1986 Sept 11 528.9 85.9 65·1 61·0 50·8 10·9 5·4 3·8 161·7 143·1 117·2 +2·1 +2·1 -4·7 13·8 6·9 4·9 273·1 259·8 230·7 +4·9 +12·1 -4·5 172·7 148·4 121·0 +7.0 +14.2 -9.1 286-9 266-8 235-6 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11 459·5 415·2 356·6 24.7 12.3 8.7 434·8 402·9 347·9 56·1 56·5 53·8 5·8 5·0 3·6 131·4 130·6 117·5 -2·3 -7·7 -4·6 7.5 6.6 4.9 224·0 256·6 216·2 -6.0 +19.5 -19.1 137·1 135·7 121·1 231.5 263.2 221.0 13·3 11·6 8·5 355-4 387-2 333-7 -8·3 +11·8 -23·7 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 368·7 398·8 342·1 1987 4·0 12·9 5·8 228.6 191.9 196.0 +3.6 -24.1 -22.2 124·5 116·0 113·7 56·8 49·9 48·0 3·0 9·1 4·4 121.6 107.0 109.3 -7.3 -14.1 -16.1 232.6 204.8 201.9 7.0 21.9 10.2 350·1 298·9 305·3 -3.8 -38.2 -38.3 357·1 320·8 315·5 Apr 9 May 12 June 11 5.7 4.4 32.2 257·6 233·2 249·1 -16.7 -8.1 -17.7 165·8 146·8 175·2 55·2 56·9 54·0 5.0 3.5 23.2 160·8 143·2 152·0 -18.5 -6.7 -24.3 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10 429·1 384·4 456·6 10·7 8·0 55·5 418-4 376-4 401-1 -35·2 -14·8 -41·9 263·3 237·6 281·3

THOUSAND

UNITED	OUTFLO	W †											
KINGDOM Month ending	Maleand	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 Sept 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 +9.1 -2.3	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		166.4	65-8	9·8	156.6	+7·3
Dec 11	343·2	13·3	329·9	-6·8	212·4	7·4	205·0		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
Mar 12	431·4	11·5	419·9	+50·3	278·3	6·5	271-8	+35·8	153·1	64·9	5·0	148·1	+14·5
Apr 9	396·4	8·4	388·0	+6.6	257·3	4·7	252-6	+3·5	139·1	59·3	3·7	135·4	+3.1 + 8.4 + 1.0
May 12	425·4	10·7	414·7	+14.2	272·3	6·2	266-1	+5·7	153·2	67·7	4·6	148·6	
June 11	403·4	11·7	391·8	+9.3	264·0	6·6	257-5	+8·3	139·4	59·3	5·1	134·3	
July 9	427·9	12·1	415-7	+16.7	279·0	6·8	272·2	+ 13·5	148·9	60·5	5·3	143·5	+3·2
Aug 13	419·6	10·1	409-6	+20.9	270·7	5·5	265·2	+ 16·2	148·9	56·4	4·6	144·4	+4·8
Sept 10	451·8	13·0	438-8	-3.9	277·6	7·4	270·1	+2·9	174·2	67·1	5·6	168·6	-7·0

* 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 that 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 age 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.

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

1000	-		

INFLOW											OUTFLO	w								THOUSAND
Great Britain Month ending	Age group			05.00		05.44	45.54	55.50			Under 10	40.40	00.04	05.00	00.04	05.44		55 50×	CO and arrest	
MALE	Under 18	18-19	_ 20-24				45-54		60 and over	All ages	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59§	60 and over§	All ages
1986 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	61·9 28·1 20·8 16·9	47·4 34·4 27·9 24·1	62·6 67·2 61·2 54·4	32·4 37·1 36·5 32·8	21.8 24.3 25.0 22.8	32-9 37-0 38-4 35-3	24·4 26·4 27·2 24·5	12.5 13.4 13.4 10.8	9·2 10·5 9·7 7·6	305-2 278-2 260-0 229-3	26·5 34·7 22·9 15·1	30·5 48·5 28·1 22·1	68·8 78·8 58·7 47·1	34·3 37·8 32·6 26·3	22.7 24.6 22.3 17.9	34-3 36-7 33-6 28-4	21.2 22.4 21.1 18.4	8·3 8·6 8·4 7·3	9·4 9·6 9·6 7·9	255-9 301-7 237-3 190-5
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	18.0 18.8 14.9 13.4 20.8 14.6 15.3 14.4 42.9	22-3 26-9 23.0 22-5 20-2 22-0 30-6 27-8 40-6	51.260.350.852.044.947.883.365.362.0	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \cdot 3 \\ 37 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	21.7 25.9 21.1 22.0 19.0 18.7 21.4 21.2 21.4	$\begin{array}{c} 34.2\\ 39.8\\ 32.9\\ 34.6\\ 28.8\\ 28.2\\ 31.4\\ 30.9\\ 31.4 \end{array}$	25.5 27.0 24.0 20.5 19.8 21.7 21.5 22.5	12.2 11.6 10.5 13.1 9.7 9.4 10.7 10.3 11.3	8.5 7.9 7.1 8.6 6.9 6.7 7.5 6.9 6.8	225.0 256.0 215.2 226.0 198.4 195.3 255.9 231.6 272.1	9.7 18.0 15.7 12.5 13.2 13.1 13.8 12.4 15.6	15.2 26.7 26.2 24.0 24.8 24.8 24.8 27.3 26.0 28.2	35.6 62.4 59.4 54.2 58.0 57.5 62.1 64.7 69.8	21.3 38.6 36.2 33.1 35.4 35.7 36.3 35.1 36.4	14.5 26.8 25.3 23.4 24.1 24.4 24.7 23.2 23.4	22.8 41.6 39.0 36.3 37.6 37.8 38.1 35.4 35.1	15.1 25.8 25.2 23.7 24.6 24.4 24.4 23.0 22.4	6.1 9.8 9.6 9.6 10.4 9.9 9.7 9.2 9.1	7.1 10.4 9.5 9.5 9.7 9.4 9.3 9.1 8.7	147-5 260-2 246-5 226-3 237-8 237-0 245-6 238-0 248-6
FEMALE 1986 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	46·7 21·7 15·6 12·5	42·4 26·6 20·0 16·9	42·9 45·3 38·9 31·4	23·4 24·8 23·0 19·1	13·8 13·5 12·5 10·5	19·0 18·4 17·9 14·8	11.5 11.8 11.9 9.8	4·7 4·3 4·1 3·3		204·4 166·4 144·0 117·4	19·3 26·1 17·5 11·9	24·3 40·2 23·7 18·3	51.8 55.1 41.4 33.5	24·6 26·0 23·9 19·4	15·0 15·3 13·8 10·8	21·4 19·9 18·0 13·9	11·4 10·9 10·2 8·4	3·3 3·2 3·2 2·6	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	171-3 196-7 151-7 119-0
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	14.6 14.1 10.6 9.7 14.7 10.5 11.8 10.7 31.2	18.1 18.6 15.2 14.7 13.3 14.7 23.6 20.2 33.3	35.2 35.0 30.5 31.2 27.5 29.0 58.9 44.4 39.1	20.2 21.2 19.3 20.6 18.1 17.7 21.2 21.4 20.4	12.0 12.1 11.3 12.0 10.5 10.1 12.0 12.2 11.9	17.9 16.4 16.3 17.2 15.1 14.4 17.7 18.6 17.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.9 \\ 10.4 \\ 10.4 \\ 11.4 \\ 9.6 \\ 9.4 \\ 10.4 \\ 11.1 \\ 10.7 \\ \end{array} $	3.6 3.3 3.2 3.7 3.0 3.1 3.5 3.6 4.0		132.5 131.0 116.9 120.4 111.8 108.9 159.1 142.1 167.8	7.9 13.6 11.7 9.3 10.0 10.0 10.4 9.6 11.4	13.3 20.1 19.1 17.3 18.5 17.3 19.7 19.3 21.4	27.5 39.5 37.6 34.5 37.4 34.7 37.5 42.1 49.9	18.6 25.7 23.8 21.8 24.3 22.0 22.9 21.8 24.1	10.9 15.0 13.7 12.4 14.1 12.6 12.8 12.0 14.5	14.3 18.7 17.9 16.0 18.7 16.6 16.1 15.6 21.1	8.0 11.1 10.9 9.7 11.2 10.4 9.9 9.6 12.2	2.7 3.4 3.2 3.1 3.6 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.6	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	103-4 147-2 138-0 124-2 137-9 127-0 132-7 133-1 158-4
Changes on a year	earlier																			
MALE 1986 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	+3.9 -4.6 -2.3 -2.4	+1.4 - 1.2 - 0.1 - 1.0	+2.5 +3.1 +3.4 +0.9	+1.5 +2.1 +3.1 +0.1	+0.4 +0.7 +1.6 -0.2	+1.0 +1.0 +2.3 -0.7	+1.5 $+1.7$ -0.7	+0·4 +1·2 -0·3	+0.5 +0.1 +0.7 -0.6	-13·2 +0·9 +11·4 -4·8	+3·1 -3·6 -1·8 -2·7	$+3.3 \\ -0.5 \\ -1.0 \\ -2.3$	+7.2 + 5.2 + 3.5 - 1.1	+4.3 + 4.1 + 3.1 + 0.4	+2·4 +1·8 +2·3 +0·4	+4.0 +3.6 +3.3 +1.8	+2·1 +2·2 +1·7 +1·4	+0.8 +0.5 +0.6 +0.4	$ \begin{array}{r} +1\cdot1\\ +0\cdot3\\ -0\cdot5\end{array} $	+28·1 +13·6 +11·8 -2·2
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	-1.8 -2.5 -18.4 -2.1 -8.1 -8.6 -6.4 -19.0	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.7 \\ +0.1 \\ -2.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -3.5 \\ -2.5 \\ -0.6 \\ -6.8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +1\cdot 1 \\ +6\cdot 1 \\ -2\cdot 2 \\ +2\cdot 2 \\ -3\cdot 7 \\ -3\cdot 4 \\ -4\cdot 4 \\ +1\cdot 9 \\ -0\cdot 6 \end{array} $	+0.6 +4.7 -2.8 +1.3 -2.4 -1.9 -0.2 -0.5 +0.7	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ +3.1 \\ -2.4 \\ +0.8 \\ -1.9 \\ -1.8 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ +4.8 \\ -3.7 \\ +1.0 \\ -3.7 \\ -3.7 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.9 \\ -1.5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.2 \\ +2.8 \\ -0.9 \\ +2.5 \\ -3.2 \\ -2.5 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.9 \\ -1.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ +0.6 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.8 \\ -1.9 \\ -1.0 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.0 \\ -1.2 \\ \end{array} $	-1.7 -1.6 -2.3 -2.0 -1.7 -2.2 -2.4 -2.4	-6.5 +18.5 -19.2 -14.0 -23.5 -27.5 -22.8 -12.2 -33.1	$ \begin{array}{c} +1 \cdot 0 \\ -0 \cdot 6 \\ +0 \cdot 1 \\ -0 \cdot 1 \\ -4 \cdot 1 \\ -4 \cdot 4 \\ -6 \cdot 3 \\ -4 \cdot 4 \\ -10 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	+1.7 +0.2 +0.7 -1.8 -2.4 -2.5 -2.1 -0.5 -2.3	+6.5 +7.6 +6.9 -0.5 +1.5 +1.4 +2.8 +3.5 +1.0	$ \begin{array}{r} +4.6 \\ +6.4 \\ +5.1 \\ +1.0 \\ +2.1 \\ +3.0 \\ +2.9 \\ +3.4 \\ +2.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +2.9\\ +4.4\\ +4.2\\ +1.1\\ +1.1\\ +1.6\\ +2.0\\ +1.9\\ +0.7\end{array} $	+4.6 +7.7 +6.1 +1.7 +2.4 +3.4 +3.0 +0.8	+3.1 +4.2 +4.4 +1.9 +2.0 +2.2 +2.4 +2.2 +1.2	+1.0 +1.6 +1.6 +0.9 +1.2 +1.1 +1.4 +1.2 +0.8	+0.9 +0.3 +0.7 -0.2 +0.2 +0.3 +0.2 -0.7	+26.5 +31.9 +3.4 +2.9 +4.9 +6.7 +10.3 -7.3
FEMALE 1986 Sept 11 Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	+3·1 -3·8 -1·8 -1·6	+1.7 -2.2 -1.1 -1.5	+1.2 + 1.1 + 0.8 - 1.0	+1.4 +1.5 +0.9 -0.7	+1.4 +0.8 +0.4 -0.3	+2·1 +1·5 +1·3 -0·1	+0.6 +0.4 +0.8 +0.1	+0-4 +0-3 +0-4 +0-2	 0.2	+11-9 -0-4 -1-7 -4-8	+1.4 -3.3 -1.4 -2.0	+2.5 -1.1 -0.4 -2.1	+6.3 + 3.0 + 1.7 - 1.7	+3.9 +2.5 +2.7 -0.1	+2·7 +2·0 +1·8	+4.6 +2.7 +2.9 +0.7	+2·3 +1·4 +1·4 +0·6	+0.7 +0.3 +0.6 +0.2	=	+24.6 +7.4 +9.2 -4.1
1987 Jan 8 Feb 12 Apr 9 May 14 June 11 July 9 Aug 13 Sept 10	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.7 \\ -2.6 \\ -2.0 \\ -14.0 \\ -6.6 \\ -7.5 \\ -4.0 \\ -15.5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ -1.9 \\ -1.3 \\ -2.4 \\ -3.7 \\ -3.3 \\ -1.0 \\ -9.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ -1.2 \\ -1.2 \\ -4.2 \\ -4.2 \\ -6.6 \\ -0.4 \\ -3.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -1.4 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.6 \\ -2.7 \\ -2.5 \\ -2.6 \\ -1.2 \\ -3.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.2 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -0.5 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.7 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.4 \\ -0.7 \\ -1.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ -0.1 \\ \hline -0.5 \\ -0.9 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +0.1 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.7 \\ \end{array} $		$\begin{array}{r} +3\cdot 3\\ -4\cdot 7\\ -5\cdot 5\\ -20\cdot 0\\ -14\cdot 5\\ -21\cdot 0\\ -23\cdot 8\\ -9\cdot 3\\ -36\cdot 6\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} +0.9 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.3 \\ -?.7 \\ -2.8 \\ -3.7 \\ -5.5 \\ -3.8 \\ -7.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} +1\cdot 4 \\ -0\cdot 6 \\ -0\cdot 5 \\ -1\cdot 3 \\ -0\cdot 9 \\ -2\cdot 3 \\ -1\cdot 8 \\ -1\cdot 0 \\ -2\cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} +4.6 \\ +2.2 \\ +2.7 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.8 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.9 \\ -1.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +4.6 \\ +3.0 \\ +3.0 \\ +1.2 \\ +2.3 \\ +0.6 \\ +1.7 \\ +1.3 \\ -0.5 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} +2.6 \\ +2.3 \\ +2.1 \\ +0.9 \\ +1.6 \\ +0.6 \\ +1.0 \\ +0.7 \\ -0.5 \end{array}$	+3.4+2.7+2.6+1.1+2.1+1.0+1.3+1.4-0.3	+1.8 +1.9 +2.2 +0.8 +1.8 +1.3 +1.4 +1.0 +0.8	+0.8 +0.7 +0.6 +0.4 +0.7 +0.6 +0.7 +0.6 +0.3		+ 20 2 + 11-5 + 2-4 + 5-6 + 2-5 - 1-4 + 1-0 - 12-9

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

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.21

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

GREAT BRITAIN Age group										
Agegroup	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Allages
MALE Unemployment rates§ (per cent) July 1986 July 1987	21.6 14.6	22·3 18·4	19-1 16-8	14·0 12·9	12·0 10·9	9·6 8·8	10·8 10·1	17·2 16·2	7·5 6·6	13·4 12·0
Likelihood of becoming unemployed April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	15-9 11-8 -4-1	10·8 9·6 –1·2	8·4 7·8 −0·6	4.6 4.3 -0.3	3.5 3.2 -0.3	2.6 2.4 -0.2	2·5 2·2 -0·3	2·7 2·4 -0·3	2.7 2.2 -0.5	4.5 4.0 -0.5
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Chance	57·2 61·2 +4·0	49·5 53·7 +4·2	41·4 47·3 +5·9	38·5 43·2 +4·7	34·0 39·0 +5·0	32·0 36·4 +4·4	25·4 28·8 +3·4	21.4 24.8 +3.4	45·7 49·7 +4·0	35·9 39·9 +4·0
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	_	Allages
EMALE Jnemployment rates § (per cent) July 1986 July 1987	17·1 11·5	19·0 15·0	15·1 12·7	12·4 10·5	7·9 6·8	4·6 4·2	5.7 5.3	6·1 5·8		9·1 7·8
Likelihood of becoming unemployed† April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	12·9 9·1 –3·8	9·4 7·8 -1·6	7.7 6.8 -0.9	5·0 4·4 –0·6	3.2 2.9 _0.3	1.9 1.8 -0.1	1.5 1.4 -0.1	0·9 0·8 –0·1		3·9 3·4 -0·5
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed≑ April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	58-8 61-2 +2-4	49·8 55·6 +5·8	45·7 52·7 +7·0	44·8 53·6 +8·8	44·7 54·1 +9·4	43·5 50·2 +6·7	27·4 32·6 +5·2	15·4 21·3 +5·9		42·2 48·3 +6·1
MALE AND FEMALE Unemployment rates § (per cent) July 1986 July 1987	19·4 13·1	20·8 16·8	17·4 15·1	13·4 12·0	10·4 9·4	7·5 6·9	8.6 8.1	10·5 9·8		11.6 10.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed † April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	14·4 10·5 –3·9	10·1 8·8 -1·3	8·1 7·4 -0·7	4.7 4.4 -0.3	3·4 3·1 -0·3	2·3 2·1 -0·2	2·0 1·9 -0·1	2·1 1·7 -0·4		4·3 3·8 −0·5
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed≩ April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	57·9 61·2 +3·3	49·6 54·5 +4·9	42·9 49·2 +6·3	40·7 46·7 +6·0	37·1 43·1 +6·0	34·9 39·9 +5·0	25·9 29·9 +4·0	25·1 28·9 +3·8		37·9 42·5 +4·6

These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.
 The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employed expressed and the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest error.
 The unemployment rates and likelihood of becoming unemployed by age are expressed as a percentage of the whole working population and the rates are consistent with tables 2-1 to 2-3 and 2-23.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE Completed spells (computerised records only) April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	6·1 6·6 +0·5	17·0 16·4 -0·6	16·7 17·6 +0·9	16·4 18·7 +2·3	16·6 18·9 +2·3	15·3 18·2 +2·9	14·0 17·0 +3·0	15·1 18·9 +3·8	21-9 28-9 +7-0	14.7 17.3 +2.6
Uncompleted spells (all records) July 1986 July 1987 Change	15·9 16·3 +0·4	26·1 24·4 -1·7	32·1 28·7 -3·4	46·7 45·8 –0·9	55.6 56.7 +1.1	65·0 68·4 +3·4	74·4 79·2 +4·8	90·6 97·6 +7·0	27·4 32·1 +4·7	44·9 46·6 +1·7
EMALE Completed spells (computerised records only) April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	6·3 7·4 +1·1	14·9 16·5 +1·6	16-1 17-7 +1-6	21.5 23.9 +2.4	18.6 21.1 +2.5	12·2 14·2 +2·0	12·5 16·2 +3·7	15·2 21·2 +6·0	41·7† 43·3† +1·6	+14·0 +17·2 +3·2
Uncompleted spells (all records) July 1986 July 1987 Change	15-8 16-8 +1-0	26·2 25·8 -0·4	23·3 22·3 -1·0	26·0 26·1 +0·1	26·9 27·6 +0·7	31.0 33.1 +2.1	54.6 58.4 +3.8	94·3 103·5 +9·2	175·5† 188·5† +13·0	+29·2 +31·1 +1·9
MALE AND FEMALE Computerised spells (computerised records only) April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	6·2 6·9 +0·7	16·1 16·4 +0·3	16·5 17·6 +1·1	18·3 20·5 +2·2	17·2 19·6 +2·4	14-3 17-1 +2-8	13·5 16·8 +3·3	15·1 19·4 +4·3	22·1 29·1 +7·0	14·5 17·3 +2·8
Uncompleted spells (all records) July 1986 July 1987 Change	15-8 16-5 +0-7	26-2 24-9 -1-3	28·1 25·7 -2·4	36-6 36-7 +0-1	43·1 44·1 +1·0	50·9 53·6 +2·7	67·5 72·0 +4·5	91·6 99·0 +7·4	27·9 32·8 +4·9	38·8 40·8 +2·0

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

Likelihood* of becoming unemployed and ceasing to be unemployed by $2 \cdot 23$ region and sex $2 \cdot 23$

	South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE Unemployment rates (per cent) July 1986 July 1987	9.9	11·0 9·9	9·4 8·2	10·5 9·0	15·2 13·4	11.8	15.6	17.9	19.2	16.6	16.7	13.4
	0.0	3.3	0.5	9.0	13.4	10.8	14.1	16.0	17.7	14.6	16.2	12.0
Likelihood of becoming unemployed† April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	3·9 3·3 –0·6	3.8 3.4 -0.4	4.0 3.5 -0.5	4·5 4·0 –0·5	4·1 3·6 −0·5	4.0 3.5 -0.5	4·9 4·3 0·6	5·2 4·8 –0·4	5.7 5.4 0.3	4.9 4.8 -0.1	5·7 5·3 -0·4	4.5 4.0 -0.5
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	41·1 45·1 +4·0	35·2 37·9 +2·7	47·0 53·3 +6·3	47·5 53·5 +6·0	28·4 32·6 +4·2	36·8 39·6 +2·8	33·7 36·9 +3·2	30·2 34·8 +4·6	33-0 36-6 +3-6	34·4 39·3 +4·9	34·8 38·2 +3·4	35·9 39·9 +4·0
FEMALE Unemployment rates (per cent) July 1986 July 1987	6·9 5·7	7·4 6·3	8·0 6·6	8·5 7·1	10-6 9-1	8·8 7·6	10·1 8·8	10·9 9·4	11-8 9-8	11·2 9·5	11·4 10·4	9·1 7·8
Ikelihood of becoming unemployed† April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	3·3 2·7 –0·6	3·3 2·7 –0·6	3·8 3·3 -0·5	4·1 3·4 -0·7	3.8 3.3 –0.5	3.9 3.3 –0.6	4·1 3·7 -0·4	4·3 3·9 –0·4	4·5 3·9 –0·6	4·7 4·5 –0·2	5·1 4·5 -0·6	3.9 3.4 -0.5
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	45·9 52·3 +6·4	42-8 46-3 +3-5	48·2 58·4 +10·2	49·1 56·6 +7·5	34·5 39·8 +5·3	42-8 48-3 +5-3	40·2 46·3 +6·1	39·3 45·2 +5·9	38·9 44·2 +5·3	43·9 51·4 +7·5	41·3 46·1 +4·8	42·2 48·3
IALE AND FEMALE Jnemployment rates July 1986 July 1987	8·6 7·4	9·6 8·5	8·8 7·5	9·7 8·2	13·4 11·7	10·6 9·5	13-4	15.0	16-2	14-6	14.5	+6.1
.ike <mark>lihood of becoming unemployed</mark> † April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987 Change	3.6 3.1 -0.5	3.6 3.1 -0.5	3.9 3.4 -0.5	4·3 3·7 -0·6	4·0 3·5 -0·5	9.5 4.0 3.4 -0.6	11.9 4.6 4.1 -0.5	13·3 4·8 4·4 -0·4	14·5 5·2 4·8	12·6 4·8 4·7	13·8 5·4 5·0	10·3 4·3 3·8
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ April 1986-July 1986 July 1986-October 1986 Change	42·7 47·4 +4·7	37.5 40.4 +2.9	47·4 55·0 +7·6	48·1 54·6 +6·5	30·3 34·9 +4·6	-0.6 38.8 42.4 +4.4	-0.5 35.7 39.7 +4.0	-0.4 32.9 37.8 +4.9	-0.4 34.7 38.6 +3.9	-0·1 37·2 42·8 +5·6	-0·4 36·9 40·6 +3·7	-0.5 37.9 42.5 +4.6

	South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britair
ALE												
ompleted spells (computerised records only)												
April 1986-July 1986 April 1987-July 1987	12.4	13.4	12.5	13.7	17.7	14.3	14.5	16-9	16.2	19.3	15.4	14.7
Change	14·2 +1·8	16·1 +2·7	14·4 +1·9	15.2	20.9	17.2	18.3	19.9	18.3	20.1	18.3	17.3
•	+1.0	+2.1	+1.9	+1.5	+3.2	+2.9	+3.8	+3.0	+2.1	+0.8	+2.9	+2.6
ncompleted spells (all records)												
July 1986 July 1987	37.4	40.9	36.1	34.9	56.1	45.0	45.1	51.6	53.7	47.4	45-1	44.9
Change	40·1 +2·7	43·8 +2·9	38-4	36.8	58.3	45.1	50.7	53.2	51.1	45.4	45.6	46.6
	+2.1	+2.9	+2.3	+1.9	+2.2	-0.1	+5.6	+1.6	-2.6	-2.0	+0.5	+1.7
MALE												
ompleted spells (computerised records only) April 1986-July 1986												
April 1987-July 1987	12·1 14·8	12·1 15·6	13.7	14.8	17.5	13.4	14.2	14.8	15.3	15.4	15.0	14.0
Change	+2.7	+3.5	15.5 +1.8	16·9 +2·1	20·9 +3·4	17·5 +4·1	17.9	17.9	19.2	16.8	18.0	17.2
		100	110	72.1	+3.4	+4.1	+3.7	+3.1	+3.9	+1.4	+3.0	+3.2
ncompleted spells (all records) July 1986												
July 1987	26·0 28·6	27.6 31.1	26.5	26.9	35.2	27.8	29.8	32.1	33.6	30.8	27.1	29.2
Change	+2.6	+3.5	26·9 +0·4	28.7 +1.8	36·7 +1·5	30·2 +2·4	32.4	34.1	34.0	29.7	29.0	31.1
	120	100	+0.4	+1.0	+1.2	+2.4	+2.6	+2.0	+0.4	-1.1	+1.9	+1.9
ALE AND FEMALE												
ompleted spells (computerised records only) April 1986-July 1986	12.3	12.8										
April 1987-July 1987	14.4	12.8	12·8 14·8	14·0 15·8	17-6 20-9	14.0	14.4	16.1	16.0	18.0	15.3	14.5
Change	+2.1	+3.1	+2.0	+1.8	+3.3	17·3 +3·3	18·1 +3·7	19·2 +3·1	18·6 +2·6	19.0	18.2	17.3
completed spells (all records)						10.0	+31	+3.1	+2.6	+1.0	+2.9	+2.8
July 1986	33-2	36.3	20.0									
July 1987	36.0	36.3	32·3 34·2	31.7 33.6	47.2	38.0	39.6	44.5	46.1	41.7	38.0	38.8
Change	+2.8	+3.0	+1.9	+1.9	48·7 +1·5	39·2 +1·2	44·1 +4·5	46·0 +1·5	45·4 -0·7	39·9 -1·8	39·4 +1·4	40·8 +2·0

* See footnote to table 2.22.

UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.24

See footnote to table 2-21. See footnote to table 2-21. Included in the South East. See footnote to table 2-1 and 2-2. ote: See note to table 2-21

2.25 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by age*: April 10 to July 9, 1987

REAT BRITAIN	Age gro	ups	1							<u></u>			00 d	
Duration of completed spells inemployment in weeks	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All
IALE	24.7	26.8	33.9	38.0	172.9	89.1	58.9	48-2	40.1	32.5	29.5	29.7	21.0	645·4
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 39 and up to 52	2.8 2.2 2.4 1.8 1.4 1.6 1.8 1.0 0.2	3.1 2.0 2.9 2.0 1.5 2.8 4.4 3.2 1.6	3.5 2.4 3.3 2.4 1.9 3.6 6.3 5.6 3.1	3·3 2·3 3·4 2·7 2·1 4·0 6·9 6·1 3·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 13.5 \\ 10.2 \\ 15.1 \\ 11.6 \\ 9.2 \\ 17.9 \\ 31.0 \\ 25.4 \\ 12.9 \\ \end{array} $	7.5 5.8 8.9 6.9 5.5 10.9 18.4 13.5 6.6	4.9 4.0 6.1 4.8 3.9 7.3 12.4 8.8 4.3	4.2 3.5 5.3 4.0 3.2 6.2 10.3 7.3 3.6	3.5 3.0 4.4 3.5 2.8 5.4 8.7 6.0 2.7	2.72.33.62.92.24.37.14.92.3	$2.1 \\ 1.9 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.4 \\ 1.9 \\ 3.6 \\ 5.9 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.2$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	54.5 42.5 62.9 48.4 38.3 73.0 122.3 94.1 48.0
over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156		0·8 0·3 0·3 —	1.7 1.1 1.7 0.6	1.6 1.0 1.5 1.2 0.3	7·4 4·6 6·0 5·9 6·6	4.9 3.3 4.1 4.4 6.5	3·3 2·3 2·9 3·1 5·2	2·8 1·8 2·2 2·6 4·6	2·3 1·6 1·8 2·1 3·9	2·0 1·3 1·3 1·6 3·3	2·0 0·8 0·5 0·4 0·7	2.8 1.1 0.6 0.3 0.2	6.6 1.3 0.5 0.2 0.2	38·3 20·3 23·4 22·4 31·5
Duration not available	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.0	12.2	8.2	7.6	2.6	3.6	8.1	22.4	5.3	74.2
All	15.6	25.4	37.8	40.3	179.3	119.5	81.4	69-2	54.3	45-4	39.7	52.4	33.7	794.0
	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over		All
Inflow	17.6	20.0	25.0	25.7	112.9	56-8	32.6	25.2	21.7	16-3	13.0	9.6		376-3
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 6 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 39 and up to 52	1.8 1.5 1.6 1.4 1.0 1.1 1.4 0.8 0.2	2·3 1·5 2·1 1·5 1·1 2·1 3·7 2·6 1·3	2.8 1.9 2.6 1.7 1.3 2.5 4.5 4.0 2.2	2.4 1.8 2.5 1.8 1.4 2.7 4.9 4.2 2.5	8.6 7.0 9.9 7.2 5.6 10.2 17.9 14.3 8.9	4.1 3.6 5.5 4.1 3.2 5.9 10.0 8.6 6.7	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot7\\ 2\cdot4\\ 3\cdot5\\ 2\cdot5\\ 1\cdot9\\ 3\cdot4\\ 5\cdot6\\ 4\cdot6\\ 3\cdot5\end{array}$	2.2 2.2 3.0 2.0 1.5 2.8 4.2 3.1 1.9	2.0 1.9 2.4 1.7 1.3 2.2 3.4 2.6 1.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	1.1 1.0 1.4 1.0 0.7 1.3 2.0 1.7 0.9	0.8 0.6 0.8 0.5 0.8 1.6 1.5 1.0		32-2 26-7 37-1 26-6 20-4 36-7 61-8 50-1 31-9
over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156		0.7 0.2 0.3	1.2 0.8 1.1 0.4	1.3 0.7 1.2 1.0 0.2	8.4 2.6 3.0 2.9 3.4	11.1 2.1 1.8 1.4 1.5	5.7 1.2 1.1 0.9 0.7	2.7 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.6	1.8 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.7	1.4 0.6 0.6 0.7 0.9	1·1 0·4 0·3 0·2 0·2	1·3 0·4 0·3 0·1 0·1		36.7 10.6 11.0 9.0 8.3
Duration not available	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6	6-3	3.6	4.2	1.7	2.2	3.9	4.9		30.1
All	11.2	19.9	27.6	29.1	111.4	75.8	43.2	32.4	25.2	20.7	17.1	15.5		429.0

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

2.26 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by region: April 10 to July 9, 1987 THOUSAND

Duration of completed spells unemployment in weeks	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	I Great Britain
MALE	177.4	87.0	19.6	48.3	55.9	40.2	61.0	83.5	46-6	35.6	77.2	645-4
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 16 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 26 and up to 52	18.6 12.0 18.1 13.5 10.8 20.3 31.9 22.1 11.5	8.0 4.8 7.7 5.8 4.7 9.2 13.9 9.8 5.5	2.0 1.7 2.3 1.8 1.4 2.5 4.5 3.3 1.4	5.1 3.4 5.3 3.9 3.0 5.8 10.0 7.9 3.5	3.9 3.4 5.0 4.1 3.2 6.1 10.5 8.1 4.6	3.4 3.0 3.9 3.0 2.4 4.6 8.4 6.0 3.0	5-1 4-3 5-9 4-4 3-6 6-6 11-3 9-3 4-9	5.9 4.7 7.3 5.8 4.5 8.7 15.0 11.7 6.4	3.3 3.1 4.6 3.7 2.9 5.5 8.8 7.8 3.7	2.5 2.1 3.1 2.6 2.1 4.0 6.9 6.3 2.8	4.9 4.8 7.4 5.7 4.5 8.7 13.0 11.6 6.2	54.5 42.5 62.9 48.4 38.3 73.0 122.3 94.1 48.0
over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156	10-1 5-8 5-7 5-4 6-7	5·1 3·0 3·0 3·0 3·6	1.1 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.6	2.8 1.3 1.5 1.3 1.5	4.0 2.0 2.4 2.5 4.2	2·5 1·1 1·4 1·4 1·9	3·7 2·0 2·4 2·2 3·1	5·2 2·7 3·3 3·4 5·2	2.6 1.3 1.7 1.7 2.7	1.9 1.1 1.4 1.3 2.1	4·4 2·4 2·9 2·6 3·3	38-3 20-3 23-4 22-4 31-5
Duration not available	20.2	11.5	1.8	6.1	6.3	4.6	6.7	10.6	4.3	3.9	9.6	74.2
All	212.5	98·3	26.0	62·2	70-3	50.9	73.8	100.5	57.6	44.2	94.0	794.0
FEMALE	101-9	46.6	12.4	29.0	34.2	25.5	35∙6	48.7	22.9	20.6	45.5	376-3
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 29 and up to 52	10-3 7-6 10-7 7-6 5-7 10-3 16-4 12-7 8-3	4.1 2.9 4.6 3.2 2.6 4.8 7.2 5.5 3.6	1.2 1.1 1.4 0.9 0.7 1.3 2.2 1.9 1.0	2·9 2·0 3·3 2·2 1·7 3·1 5·4 4·8 2·6	2·3 2·2 3·0 2·2 1·8 3·1 5·5 4·3 3·1	2.1 2.0 2.5 1.9 1.3 2.4 4.2 3.3 2.3	2.9 2.7 3.3 2.4 1.9 3.3 5.4 4.6 3.0	3.9 3.4 4.6 3.3 2.5 4.5 8.0 6.3 4.1	1.8 1.4 2.1 1.6 1.2 2.2 3.5 3.2 2.0	1.7 1.5 2.0 1.5 1.1 2.1 3.4 3.2 1.7	3.1 2.7 4.2 3.0 2.4 4.3 7.7 5.8 3.8	32·2 26·7 37·1 26·6 20·4 36·7 61·8 50·1 31·9
over 52 and up to 52 over 55 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156	10.3 2.7 2.5 2.1 1.8	4·1 1·3 1·3 1·1 0·9	1.2 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2	3.0 0.7 0.8 0.6 0.5	3.7 1.1 1.4 1.1 1.1	2.8 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.5	3.5 1.0 1.1 0.9 0.8	4·3 1·4 1·5 1·3 1·3	2·2 0·7 0·8 0·7 0·7	1.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	3.9 1.3 1.3 1.0 0.9	36·7 10·6 11·0 9·0 8·3
Duration not available	8-3	4.3	1.0	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.7	4.1	1.6	1.5	3.9	30.1
All	117.5	51.6	15.0	36-3	38-2	29.1	39.8	54.8	25.8	23.3	49.3	429·0

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

S40 NOVEMBER 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

		South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
983		58,345	34,078	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	326,638
984		42,501	24,239	2,356	15,054	29,678	24,017	26,570	37,935	25,727	203,838	11,441	30,164	245,443
985		34,926	23,601	3,585	13,615	29,803	17,660	33,319	35,784	24,834	193,526	15,027	26,424	234,977
986		39,284	24,737	5,001	16,509	27,788	21,283	27,850	40,132	22,679	200,526	11,359	32,882	244,767
	Q2	9,808	6,110	1,193	4,376	5,894	4,043	8,570	9,100	4,746	47,730	2,611	9,940	60,281
	Q3	10,857	7,169	1,142	3,524	4,300	4,823	7,140	9,707	6,334	47,827	2,929	8,337	59,093
	Q4	7,330	5,201	2,003	3,688	8,149	5,327	5,447	12,059	6,552	50,555	2,573	7,337	60,465
1987	Q1 Q2	8,158 4,130	5,091 2,645	524 592	2,416 3,499	2,911 2,853	7,896 2,629	7,701 2,411	7,210 5,121	4,056 2,429	40,872 23,664	1,364 922	4,768 5,392	47,004 29,978
	Aug	3,584	2,524	243	1,148	1,235	1,227	1,990	1,953	1,707	13,087	911	2,675	16,673
	Sept	3,192	1,929	446	1,030	902	806	2,268	3,425	2,118	14,187	745	2,470	17,402
	Oct	2,470	1,654	663	2,222	3,657	1,810	2,185	4,661	3,421	21,089	571	2,965	24,625
	Nov	2,145	1,612	919	859	2,405	928	1,471	3,412	1,672	13,811	942	1,819	16,572
	Dec	2,715	1,935	421	607	2,087	2,589	1,791	3,986	1,459	15,655	1,060	2,553	19,268
	Jan	2,222	1,814	190	593	832	2,860	1,842	1,655	927	11,121	333	1,695	13,149
	Feb	2,957	1,978	100	443	1,065	1,968	2,174	2,673	1,342	12,722	353	1,264	14,339
	Mar	2,979	1,299	234	1,380	1,014	3,068	3,685	2,882	1,787	17,029	678	1,809	19,510
	Apr	1,649	1,117	203	1,435	1,244	948	801	1,705	744	8,729	262	2,171	11,162
	May	1,839	1,191	242	806	997	883	933	1,682	911	8,293	219	2,052	10,564
	June	642	337	147	1,258	612	798	677	1,734	774	6,642	441	1,169	8,252
	July	1,185	789	141	1,171	742	473	1,024	2,344	912	7,992	227	1,011	9,23
	Aug†	944	270	101	1,423	422	275	438	1,268	374	5,245	560	1,017	6,82
	Sept†	776	449	144	523	278	345	364	867	284	3,581	148	889	4,61

Other notes: see table 2.31.

BREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class										
SIC 1980		Group	1985	1986	Q2	Q3	Q4	1987 Q1	Q2	July	August†	September
Agriculture, forestry and fishing griculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	372 372	440	189 189	93 93	131 131	55 55	55 55	0 0	200 200	0
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		11-12 13	28,301 99	16,368 2,621	4,229	4,010	3,790 407	10,278 35	340 17	132 31	121 32	126 48
Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water		14 15 16-17	1,301 0 660	1,460 33 595	398 0	375 0 252	500 33 138	170 97 72	269 48 112	65 25 0	0 26 0	0 26 0
nergy and water supply industries	1	10-17	30,361	21,077	55 5,666	5,864	4,868	10,652	786	253	179	200
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture		21,23 22	467 5,653	1,161 7,795	481 1,160	331 1,594	132 1,771	30 801 693	22 822	0 116 142	10 45 118	10 99 26
Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres		24 25 26	4,486 4,228 1,394	4,396 5,267 37	1,118 1,159 11	1,153 1,133 26	1,145 1,198 0	882 0	472 735 0	419 0	166	65 0
xtraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral								0.406	0.051	677	339	200
products and chemicals	2	30	16,228 2.523	18,656 3.773	3,929 699	4,237 1,043	4,246 1,528	2,406 1,062	2,051 64	75	0	0
Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		30 31 32	10,922 22,210	7,020 28,934	2,144 7,433	1,252 6,728	1,431 6,900	1,440 3,319	936 4,065	262 947	358 345	195 610
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering		33 34	2,064 20,711	2,031 16,410	513 3,820	314 3,603	244 3,887	201 3,890	439 3,425	188 846	22 605	30 465
Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		35 36	9,448 4,516	13,015 4.080	4,391 679	1,911 942	3,991 1.273	1,423 2,046	1,202	163 170	79 1.074	105
Instrument engineering letal goods and engineering and		37	1,346	984	356	184	301	201	228	23	53	28
vehicles industries	3		73,740	76,247	20,035	15,977	19,555	13,582	11,329	2,674	2,536	1,565
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing		41-42 43 44-45 46	16,438 4,849 6,904 3,776 6,130	13,621 6,385 6,124 2,654 9,354	3,852 1,885 1,577 701 2,661	3,409 1,798 1,810 569 3,184	2,859 1,553 1,317 212 2,441	3,430 973 840 838 980	2,162 909 1,044 206	669 252 246 162	1,109 239 208 30 99	450 167 101 9
Other manufacturing industries	4	47 48-49	9,570 47,667	5,186 43,324	1,161 11,837	1,254 12,024	952 9,334	736 7,797	879 1,282 6,482	866 266 2,461	171 1,856	83 167 977
Construction	5	50	17,885 17,885	20,086 20,086	3,545 3,545	4,936 4,936	6,185 6,185	3,123 3,123	2,000 2,000	454 454	635 635	436 436
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution		61-63 64-65	7,254 11,350	7,035 12,686	1,942 3,057	1,578 4,020	1,824 1,724	1,491 2,169	1,253 1,971	593 416	157 255	232 422
Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles istribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	66 67	2,973 1,427 23,004	3,707 1,013 24,441	417 214 5,630	549 286 6,433	1,939 122 5,609	1,105 90 4,855	840 489 4,553	30 63 1,102	26 8 446	10 8 672
Transport Telecommunications		71-77 79	6,276 417	17,442	3,625	4,218	6,669 119	1,455	847 199	668 17	61 10	133 10
ransport and communication	7	19	6,693	18,159	3,736	4,270	6,788	1,814	1,046	685	71	143
Insurance, banking, finance and business services anking, finance, insurance, business		81-85	5,076	4,118	1,010	901	724	642	278	67	10	163
services and leasing	8		5,076	4,118	1,010	901	724	642	278	67	10	163
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services n.e.s. ther services	9	91-94 95 96-99,00	7,388 ,4,080 2,483 13,951	9,175 6,499 2,545 18,219	2,207 1,499 998 4,704	2,506 1,532 320 4,358	1,354 1,382 289 3,025	969 652 457 2,078	691 448 259 1,398	440 390 27 857	511 39 0 550	140 86 36 262
I production industries	1-4		167,996	159,304	41,467	38,102	38,003	34,437	20,648	6,065	4,910	2,942
II manufacturing industries II service industries LL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	2-4 6-9 0-9		137,635 48,724 234,977	138,277 64,937 244,767	35,801 15,080 60,281	32,238 15,962 59,093	33,135 16,146 60,465	23,785 9,389 47,004	19,862 7,275 29,978	5,812 2,711 9,230	4,731 1,077 6,822	2,742 1,240 4,618

* 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 October 1, 1987; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 18,000 in August and 8,000 September. ** Included in the South East.

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2.31

VACANCIES 3

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

of which PLACINGS OUTFLOW INFLOW Unfilled vacancies UNITED Average change over 3 months ended Level Average change over 3 months ended Average change over 3 months ended Level Change since previous month Average change over 3 months ended Level Level 127.7 137.0 149.8 154.5 157.3 166-0 181-7 193-9 201-6 212-3 165·0 179·5 193·7 200·4 208·2 113·9 137·3 150·2 162·1 188·7 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 Annual averages 157.0 0.2 202.3 0.4 1.0 204.0 3.0 165.7 1985 Sept 6 160·1 160·4 161·2 0·4 -0·1 1·4 207·1 206·4 208·7 0.5 0.2 2.1 210·2 207·2 203·0 2·0 -0·1 -0·3 169-9 168-6 163-5 4·1 -1·2 -5·1 2.8 2.0 -0.7 Oct 4 Nov 8 Dec 6 181·9 202·7 201·5 -8·4 -1·2 -2·4 140·8 156·5 156·0 -6·4 -1·3 -1·7 179.6 206.5 204.6 -10·2 -0·2 0·5 -0.7 4.4 2.4 -2·4 -0·5 2·0 162·8 167·2 169·5 Jan 3 Feb 7 Mar 7 1986 5·1 -0·1 -2·0 205·1 206·2 198·0 7.7 1.2 -1.2 156·0 156·1 149·9 8·9 0·4 1·3 206·3 207·8 208·5 170·2 172·1 184·4 2·5 1·6 5·0 0.6 1.9 12.3 Apr 4 May 2 June 6 -0.5 0.2 3.5 154·5 156·8 160·5 205·4 209·8 215·0 0·1 1·2 5·7 3.0 3.4 5.3 193·2 201·1 206·4 215·3 218·1 224·4 8·8 7·9 5·3 7·7 9·7 7·3 July 4 Aug 8 Sept 5 3·3 3·5 2·6 164·5 167·3 168·4 3.8 3.2 -0.8 220.7 224.0 227.9 5·1 4·7 4·3 226·6 227·8 222·1 212·8 215·2 210·0 6·4 2·4 -5·2 6·5 4·7 1·2 Oct 3 Nov 7 Dec 5 -2.0 -3.0 0.7 -2·4 -4·0 0·6 158-6 158-2 170-5 -4·4 -6·2 3·9 213·6 211·9 229·6 213·5 209·2 233·7 210·3 207·1 210·6 0·3 -3·2 3·5 -0.8 -2.7 0.2 1987 Jan 9 Feb 6 Mar 6 -1.6 -1.7 -2.3 153-2 153-3 163-5 211.0 212.1 227.4 219·5 221·0 231·0 2·0 4·0 -0·9 -0.6 0.1 -0.7 213-9 231-2 233-3 3·3 17·4 2·1 1.2 8.0 7.6 Apr 3 May 8 June 5 -0·9 0·1 -2·8 150·7 153·7 155·0 213·8 217·6 215·6 216-0 221-4 231-8 -1·2 -0·1 0·3 0.9 1.8 -4.0 1.6 2.6 14.0 7·0 2·1 6·1 234·9 237·5 251·5 July 3 Aug 7 Sept 4

Notes: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about ½ of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about ¼ of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month. * The seasonal adjustments to the vacancies series, including flows and placings in table 3-1 were revised in October 1986.

VACANCIES 2 Regions: vacancies at jobcentres: seasonally adjusted (excluding Community Programme vacancies)†

												1		(1.1. A. T.)	THOUSAND
		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
0.95	Sept 6	62.0	26.1	6.0	16.6	12.8	9.2	8.7	17.0	8.3	8.1	14.9	164.1	1.6	165.7
	Oct 4	64·1	26.5	6·1	17·6	13·6	9·4	8·8	17·2	8·5	8·4	15·0	168·3	1.6	169·9
	Nov 8	63·5	26.6	5·8	17·9	13·3	9·3	9·0	16·8	8·4	8·4	14·6	167·0	1.6	168·6
	Dec 6	61·0	25.8	5·5	17·0	13·0	9·1	9·2	16·7	8·0	8·6	13·8	161·8	1.7	163·5
986	Jan 3	60·3	25.6	5·5	16·1	13-0	9·3	9·1	16·7	8-1	8.5	14·0	161·0	1.8	162·8
	Feb 7	6211	26.2	5·4	17·4	13-4	9·5	9·0	17·3	8-3	8.3	14·6	165·2	2.0	167·2
	Mar 7	63·0	27.0	5·5	18·0	13-5	9·5	9·1	16·7	8-4	8.5	15·5	167·6	2.0	169·5
	Apr 4	63·2	26.7	5·5	18·3	13·3	9.7	9.6	16-8	8.5	8·1	15·4	167·9	2·2	170·2
	May 2	63·5	26.8	5·4	17·3	13·9	9.5	10.4	17-3	8.7	8·5	16·0	170·0	2·0	172·1
	June 6	67·1	27.5	6·0	19·0	14·9	10.1	11.3	18-8	9.1	9·2	16·9	182·4	2·0	184·4
	July 4	71-4	29·7	6·4	18-7	16-0	10.6	11.5	19·7	9-6	9·7	17·6	191·2	2·0	193·2
	Aug 8	74-8	31·6	6·5	18-4	16-9	11.0	12.4	20·3	10-9	10·2	17·6	199·0	2·1	201·1
	Sept 5	77-9	33·0	6·6	18-8	17-0	11.2	12.7	20·3	10-8	10·8	17·5	204·4	2·0	206·4
	Oct 3	80·8	34·1	7·3	18·8	17·9	11.6	13-6	21.3	11.8	11.1	16-6	210·7	2·1	212.8
	Nov 7	83·1	35·1	6·9	19·0	17·5	11.4	14-0	21.7	12.0	10.6	16-9	213·1	2·1	215.2
	Dec 5	82·1	35·9	7·2	17·9	17·3	10.5	13-2	21.4	11.5	10.5	16-5	208·1	1·9	210.0
987	Jan 9	81-8	36.5	6·7	17·4	17·4	10.6	13·6	21.8	11.4	10·4	17·1	208-2	1.9	210·3
	Feb 6	78-5	35.4	6·7	17·6	17·9	10.8	13·8	20.9	10.9	10·7	17·2	205-0	2.1	207·1
	Mar 6	80-7	35.5	7·2	18·5	17·5	10.4	14·6	21.6	10.7	10·0	17·5	208-6	2.0	210·6
	Apr 3	81·1	35·0	7·2	19·4	18·0	11·4	14·9	22·2	11.3	9·4	16·7	211.7	2·2	213.9
	May 8	86·5	35·3	7·9	21·8	20·4	12·7	15·9	24·2	11.5	10·2	18·1	229.2	2·0	231.2
	June 5	86·8	35·2	7·9	20·8	20·8	12·7	15·8	24·6	12.0	11·7	18·3	231.3	2·0	233.3
	July 3	89-4	36-7	8-0	19·3	21.7	12·4	14·9	25·4	12·1	11.0	18·6	233.0	2·0	234·9
	Aug 7	89-7	35-8	8-2	19·3	21.5	12·5	15·8	25·6	12·6	11.3	18·9	235.5	2·0	237·5
	Sept 4	96-1	39-1	8-4	20·3	23.5	13·5	16·6	26·2	12·5	11.9	20·4	249.5	2·1	251·5

Community Programme Vacancies are excluded from the Seasonally Adjusted vacancies except in Northern Ireland.
 included in South East.

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		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdo
/acanci 983 984 985 986	Annual averages	ntres: tota 52·9 62·5 65·6 75·6	l (including) 22·9 27·5 28·2 32·4	Community 5-3 5-8 6-3 6-8	Program 13·6 14·8 17·8 21·1	ne vacancies 11·5 12·5 14·5 18·6	8.7 8.8 9.8 11.6	10-5 10-3 10-7 14-1	15·3 16·6 18·1 22·6	7·5 8·2 9·7 13·4	7·8 8·2 9·3 12·2	17·1 16·5 17·0 19·8	150·2 164·1 178·7 216·0	1.2 1.5 1.6 2.0	151-4 165-6 180-3 218-0
1986 Se	ept 5 ct 3	88·7 93·4	37·6 41·3	8·0 8·4	23·5 22·8	21·9 22·8	13·0 13·8	16·9 18·3	26·0 26·9	15·9 16·7	14·8 14·6	22.4	251.1	2.1	253-2
No	ov 7 ec 5	89.5 81.3	39·7 36·0	7.6 7.1	21.5 18.4	22.0 20.4	13·2 11·2	17·5 15·1	25.5 23.1	16·3 14·4	13·0 12·3	21·4 20·1 18·2	259·0 246·2 221·6	2·1 2·0 1·7	261.1 248.2 223.3
	an 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
	eb 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
	ar 6	79·7	35·4	7·4	20·2	19·7	11·4	16·3	23·7	13·6	12·1	19·8	224·1	2.0	226·1
M	or 3	84·2	36·4	7·9	22.7	20.9	12·9	16·7	25·5	14·7	12·0	20·2	237.9	2·2	240-0
	ay 8	93·2	38·4	8·7	25.7	23.5	14·4	18·6	28·4	14·9	13·0	22·7	263.3	2·1	265-4
	ine 5	97·2	39·9	9·1	25.7	24.7	14·6	19·2	29·2	15·8	15·1	23·1	273.6	2·2	275-8
AL	ily 3	97·2	39·6	9·0	23.6	25·5	13·9	18·3	29·3	16·1	14·1	23·1	270·1	2·1	272-3
	Jg 7	95·2	37·8	9·0	22.8	25·5	13·9	18·5	29·0	16·4	14·1	23·4	267·7	2·1	269-9
	ept 4	106·1	43·4	9·6	24.3	28·5	15·5	20·3	30·9	17·9	14·9	25·0	293·1	2·1	295-2
Commu 983 984 985 986	nity Program Annual averages	nme vacan 2·1 3·0 3·3 4·8	0·8 1·5 1·6 2·4	0·2 0·3 0·5 0·6	0·9 1·2 1·7 3·0	1.9 1.8 2.3 3.2	0.7 0.7 0.8 1.3	1.8 2.0 2.0 2.8	2·0 2·1 2·0 3·6	1.7 1.6 1.9 3.6	0·9 0·9 1·3 2·8	1.7 1.7 2.4 3.6	14·0 15·4 18·2 29·2	0·3 0·4 0·6	14·0 15·7 18·6 29·9
986 Se	ept 5 ct 3	5·4 5·7	2·7 3·1	0·7 0·7	3·4 3·4	3.8	1.4	3.5	4.7	4.1	3.6	4.0	34.7	0.6	35-3
No	ov 7 ec 5	5.7 5.3 4.8	2.9 2.6	0.7 0.7 0.7	3.4 3.2 2.8	3.5 3.6 3.7	1·4 1·4 1·3	3.6 3.2 2.6	4.5 3.8 3.1	4-4 4-3 3-8	3.5 3.1 2.8	3.6 3.0 3.2	34·3 31·7 28·6	0.6 0.4 0.4	34·9 32·2 29·0
	in 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
	95 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
	ar 6	4·1	2.1	0·6	2.5	2.9	1·2	2·3	2·8	3.1	2.2	3·1	25.0	0·4	25·4
Ma	or 3	3·7	1.9	0.6	2·4	3∙0	1.2	2·2	2·8	3·2	2·0	3.0	24·0	0.5	24·5
	ay 8	4·0	2.0	0.6	2·4	3∙1	1.4	2·5	2·9	3·2	2·0	3.5	25·5	0.5	26·0
	ine 5	4·1	2.1	0.6	2·8	3∙4	1.4	2·8	3·1	3·5	2·5	3.3	27·5	0.5	28·0
Au	ly 3	4·5	2·3	0·5	2.8	3.6	1.4	2.6	3·5	3.5	2·5	3·2	28·1	0.5	28.6
	ig 7	4·6	2·3	0·6	2.8	3.8	1.5	2.6	3·6	3.7	2·4	4·1	29·7	0.5	30.2
	ept 4	4·8	2·4	0·6	2.7	4.0	1.6	2.9	3·8	4.3	2·7	3·9	31·5	0.5	31.9
otal ex 983 984 985 986	Annual averages	nmunity Pr 50·8 59·4 62·3 70·8	rogramme va 22·1 26·0 26·6 30·0	5-1 5-4 5-8 6-2	12·7 13·6 16·1 18·1	9·6 10·7 12·2 15·4	8·0 8·1 9·0 10·3	8.7 8.2 8.7 11.3	13·2 14·5 16·0 19·0	5-9 6-6 7-8 9-8	6·8 7·3 8·0 9·5	15·3 14·8 14·6 16·3	136·1 148·6 160·5 186·8	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.4	137·3 149·8 161·7 188·1
986 Se	ept 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
No	ct 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
	ov 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
	ec 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
	n 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
	9 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
	ar 6	75·6	33·2	6·9	17·7	16·8	10·2	14.0	20·9	10·5	9-9	16·7	199·1	1·6	200-7
Ma	or 3	80·5	34·5	7·3	20·3	17·9	11.8	14·5	22·7	11.6	10·1	17·3	213·9	1.6	215-5
	ay 8	89·3	36·4	8·1	23·4	20·4	13.1	16·2	25·4	11.7	11·0	19·3	237·8	1.6	239-5
	ne 5	93·1	37·8	8·5	22·9	21·3	13.2	16·4	26·1	12.3	12·5	19·7	246·1	1.7	247-9
Au	ly 3	92.7	37·4	8·5	20·8	21.8	12·5	15-7	25·9	12·6	11.6	19·8	242·0	1.7	243.7
	ig 7	90.6	35·5	8·4	20·0	21.7	12·5	15-8	25·4	12·7	11.7	19·3	238·0	1.6	239.6
	ipt 4	101.3	41·0	9·0	21·6	24.5	13·9	17-4	27·2	13·6	12.2	21·1	261·6	1.7	263.3
acanci 983 984 985 986	es at Career Annual averages	s Offices 3.6 4.3 6.0 7.6	1.9 2.1 3.2 4.4	0·2 0·3 0·4 0·4	0.5 0.6 0.7 0.7	0.7 0.9 1.2 1.2	0·5 0·5 0·6 0·7	0·5 0·6 0·6 0·6	0.5 0.5 0.7 0.8	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	7·2 8·5 10·8 12·8	0·3 0·5 0·7 0·6	7·4 9·0 11·5 13·4
986 Se		9.0	4.9	0.5	8.0	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	15.3	0.7	15.9
No	et 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
	ov 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
	ec 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
	n 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
	b 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
	ar 6	7·8	4·6	0·3	0.9	0.8	0·7	0.8	0.8	0-3	0·3	0·3	13-2	0·7	13.9
Ma	nr 3	9·1	5-3	0·3	1·1	1·1	0.8	0.8	0·9	0-4	0·4	0·3	15·2	0.6	15·9
	ay 8	10·8	6-2	0·5	1·3	1·3	1.0	1.0	1·1	0-5	0·3	0·5	18·2	0.7	19·0
	ne 5	14·4	9-0	0·5	1·2	1·9	1.0	1.1	1·2	0-6	0·4	0·4	22·6	0.9	23·5
Au	ly 3 ig 7 ipt 4	15-2 14-1 14-4	9.0 8.6 8.2	0.6 0.7	1.4 1.3	1·3 1·3	1.0 1.0	1.3 0.9	1.1 1.2	0.4	0·4 0·3	0·4 0·5	23·0 21·8	0.8 0.8	23·9 22·6

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

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	12 mon	ths to Aug	1987	12 mont	hs to Aug	1986
	Stoppa	ges in prog	ress	Stoppag	jes in prog	gress
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry						
and fishing Coal extraction	341	109,200	199,000	274	64,200	111,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	_	_			_	
Electricity, gas, other						
energy and water	6	1,600	8,000	10	2,100	5,000
Metal processing		States and				170.000
andmanufacture	6	1,000	4,000	11	6,100	173,000
Mineral processing	-	0.000	10.000	18	6,000	30,000
and manufacture	8	2,300	18,000	10	6,000	30,000
Chemicals and man-	7	1,500	8,000	8	1,300	10,000
made fibres	'	1,500	0,000		1,000	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	15	3,300	32,000	26	4,200	29,000
Engineering	94	48,300	304,000		20,200	131,000
Motor vehicles	70	61,300	67,000	71	73,900	120,000
Other transport						
equipment	33	53,500	134,000	49	80,000	501,000
Food, drink and					0 400	40.000
tobacco	29	8,100	37,000		8,400	48,000 21,000
Textiles	5	2,000	18,000		9,800 2,500	23,000
Footwear and clothing	17	7,600	33,000	1 15	2,500	23,000
Timber and wooden	0	200	1,000	10	1,100	7,000
furniture	2	200	1,000	, 10	1,100	1,000
Paper, printing and	13	1,800	20,000) 17	12,100	57,000
publishing Other manufacturing	13	1,000	20,000		12,100	
industries	11	1,200	3,000) 18	1,900	9,000
Construction	25	4,800	24,000		7,500	29,000
Distribution, hotels						
and catering, repairs	15	2,000	11,000) 12	2,300	. 8,000
Transport services						
and communication	138	198,000	1,708,000) 98	85,200	208,000
Supporting and						
miscellaneous	~~	0.000	16.000) 22	1,400	6,000
transport services	30	3,800	16,000) 22	1,400	0,000
Banking, finance,						
insurance, business	6	1,800	4,000) 8	1,500	3,000
services and leasing Public administration,	0	1,500	,,000		.,500	-,
education and						
health services	121	444,300	998,000		319,800	863,000
Other services	19	3,200	39,000		2,700	8,000
Allindustries						
and services	1,004§	960,900	3,686,000	990§	714,000	2,399,000

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1 Stoppages of work* 4.1

Stoppages: August 1987

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	38	13,100	30,000
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month	27	7,800†	20,000
Continuing from earlier months	11	5,300‡	10,000

Includes 6,600 directly involved.
 Includes 300 involved for the first time in the month.

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

United Kingdom	Stoppages in progress							
	Augus	t 1987	12 mor August					
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved				
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked	<u>19</u> <u>1</u>	4,700	351 28 46	644,300 35,400 12,200				
Redundancy questions Trade union matters	2	4,200 300	72 25	75,300 18,300				
Working conditions and supervision Manning and work allocation	1 9	800 1,300	150 230	29,100 64,600				
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	5 38	500 11,800	102 1,004	51,700 930,900				

Stoppages of work*: summary

4.2

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

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of wo (Thou)	rkers	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)									
SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarry- ing (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI–XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construc- tion (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)			
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	666† 1,159 1,001 4,586 830† 1,512 2,101†	668† 1,166 1,041 4,608 834† 1,513 2,103†	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	65 264 179 109 44 39 66	570 297 416 834 281 86 44	132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697			
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11–14)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21–22, 31–37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construc- tion (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71–79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)			
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	1,528 1,352 1,206 887 1,053	1,538 1,364 1,221 903 1,074	2,101† 573† 1,436 643 538	3† 574† 3,754 6 1,464 27,135 3 791 6,402		380 591 22,484 4,143 143	1,457 1,420 2,055 590 895	1,420 32 2,055 66 590 31		1,675 295 666 197 190	1,699 1,348 1,530 1,391 622			
1985 Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	62 86 96 65 48	83 108 125 93 72	30 106 112 68 28	40 197 228 202 186	99 286 280 228 220	11 20 7 3 1	25 118 98 52 28	1 4 6 3 4	2 3 1	8 11 43 12 29	53 131 123 159 158			
1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	75 83 69 112 78 97 82 77 90 128 89 73	96 116 91 128 99 116 100 92 102 148 107 91	41 42 40 57 40 45 18 26 57 41 88 88 43	183 188 66 62 49 64 22 28 67 48 98 50	217 248 184 145 288 170 67 67 154 167 117 97	6 16 21 12 5 10 4 11 19 16 16	44 60 88 68 225 102 32 38 110 74 28 23	3 2 5 7 1 3 3 — 10	2 3 14 1 - 1 7 1	10 11 22 17 26 21 6 6 6 39 18 7	151 165 52 21 17 41 15 15 26 27 43 50			
1987 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug	96 102 99 105 71 73 39 27	108 123 114 125 85 91 58 38	168 43 213 126 88 51 27 8	171 145 219 152 125 168 64 13	886 928 252 327 220 338 170 30	9 24 20 28 13 7 37	55 59 54 48 29 20 21 18	3 17 3 4 3 8 1	5 1 1 1 6	785 778 8 10 18 9 42 4	35 45 166 235 159 298 56 7			

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

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EARNINGS 5.1

BRITAIN (Divisio			economy ons 0–9)			Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2–4)				Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1–4)				Service industries (Divisions 6–9)			
		Actual		ally adjusted		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Actual			Actual		ally adju	sted		
			% change over previous 12 month under- lying†		IS		% change over previous 12 months under- lying†				% change over previous 12 months		S		% change over previous 12 month		
											under- lying†				-	under- lying†	
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Annual average	111.4 125.8 137.6 149.2 158.3 171.7 185.3				109.1 123.6 137.4 149.7 162.8 177.6 191.2				109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0 158·5 176·2 190·8				113.0 127.8 138.9 151.1 160.7 171.4 184.6		JA	N 1980 = 10
1982	Jan Feb Mar	131-2 132-8 134-6	132·8 134·3 134·7	10·9 11·3 11·0	11 10¾ 10¾	131·1 131·8 134·4	132·0 132·8 134·4	13·3 12·4 13·0	12 ³ /4 12 11 ³ /4	131.6 133.7 135.2	132·6 134·7 134·6	13·0 13·5 12·7	13 12¼ 12	133·0 133·9 135·6	134·6 134·7 136·2	10·2 10·5 10·7	
	April May June	134-5 136-5 138-3	135·4 136·7 137·0	10·4 10·6 9·8	10½ 10¼ 9½	134-8 137-5 138-8	136-0 136-5 136-7	14·1 13·8 11·5	113/4 111/2 111/4	135-2 137-8 139-6	136-1 136-9 137-6	13·7 13·6 11·4	113/4 111/4 11	135·4 137·2 139·0	136·5 137·6 138·8	8·8 9·0 9·5	
	July Aug Sept	140.7 138.8 138.7	139·5 138·6 138·9	10·9 7·5 7·3	91/4 83/4 83/4	139·2 137·6 137·9	137·8 138·4 139·3	11.0 9.1 9.3	11 9½ 9¼	140·1 138·4 138·7	138·5 139·3 140·2	11-0 9-4 9-6	11 9½ 9½	142·9 140·7 139·9	141.6 139.7 139.1	11·1 6·6 6·3	
	Oct Nov Dec	139-6 142-4 143-6	139·8 141·7 142·0	7·4 8·3 7·8	83⁄4 81⁄2 8	140-0 142-5 143-2	140-9 141-6 142-7	8·9 9·0 9·6	91⁄4 9 9	139·9 143·7 144·0	141-1 142-8 143-8	8-6 9-8 10-2	9½ 9¼ 9	140-9 143-4 145-2	141·2 143·8 143·1	6-9 8-0 7-0	
	Jan Feb Mar	142-6 145-4 146-1	144·5 147·2 146·3	8.8 9.6 8.6	8 8 7 ³ ⁄4	142-9 143-7 145-1	144·0 144·8 145·0	9·1 9·0 7·9	9 8 ³ /4 8 ¹ /2	143·5 144·1 145·9	144-6 145-2 145-3	9·0 7·8 7·9	83/4 83/4 81/2	144·8 149·3 148·6	146-4 150-1 149-1	8·8 11·4 9·5	
	April May June	146-0 148-3 149-7	147·0 148·6 148·2	8.6 8.7 8.2	71/2 71/2 71/2	146-7 149-2 150-2	148·1 148·2 147·8	8-9 8-6 8-1	8½ 8½ 8½	147·4 149·3 150·4	148·5 148·4 148·2	9·1 8·4 7·7	8½ 8½ 8	147·2 150·4 151·4	148·3 150·8 151·4	8.6 9.6 9.1	
	July Aug Sept	151.7 150.4 150.5	150·3 150·2 150·7	7.7 8.4 8.5	71/2 73/4 73/4	151-2 149-9 150-9	149·7 150·8 152·4	8-6 9-0 9-4	8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 9 ¹ /4	151-8 150-4 151-4	150·0 151·3 153·0	8·3 8·6 9·1	8½ 8½ 9	153-9 152-8 151-8	152-3 151-8 151-5	7.6 8.7 8.9	
	Oct Nov Dec	151.7 152.8 155.1	152·0 152·1 153·4	8.7 7.3 8.0	73/4 73/4 8	153·3 156·5 157·0	154·4 155·6 156·6	9-6 9-9 9-7	91/2 93/4 93/4	154·1 155·7 155·9	155-4 154-7 155-8	10·1 8·3 8·3	91/4 91/4 91/4	152·1 153·1 157·3	152-2 153-6 155-1	7·8 6·8 8·4	
984	Jan Feb Mar	152·7 153·8 154·2	154·7 155·6 154·4	7·1 5·7 5·5	73/4 73/4 73/4	155·9 157·5 159·3	157·0 158·7 159·2	9.0 9.6 9.8	9½ 9½ 9½	154·9 156·5 154·3	156-0 157-8 153-7	7·9 8·7 5·8	9 9 9	154·3 154·5 156·5	155-9 155-2 157-0	6·5 3·4 5·3	
	April May June	154·7 155·7 157·5	155-8 156-0 156-0	6·0 5·0 5·3	73/4 73/4 73/4	158-0 160-6 163-8	159·5 159·5 161·1	7.7 7.6 9.0	91/4 91/4 91/4	153·4 155·7 158·4	154·5 154·7 156·1	4·0 4·2 5·3	83⁄4 83⁄4 83⁄4	157·8 158·3 158·8	158-9 158-7 159-0	7·1 5·2 5·0	
	July Aug Sept	159·6 159·2 159·9	158-2 159-0 160-2	5·3 5·9 6·3	7½ 7½ 7½	164-6 162-8 164-5	162·9 163·7 166·1	8.8 8.6 9.0	9 8 ³ ⁄4 8 ³ ⁄4	159·5 157·7 159·7	157.6 158.7 161.4	5·1 4·9 5·5	8½ 8¼ 8¼	162·1 162·7 162·3	160·3 161·8 162·4	5·3 6·6 7·2	
	Oct Nov Dec	164-2 162-8 165-3	164-5 162-0 163-5	8·2 6·5 6·6	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	167·2 169·1 170·0	168-3 168-1 169-5	9·0 8·0 8·2	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	162·2 164·4 164·9	163-6 163-4 164-7	5·3 5·6 5·7	8 8 8	168-6 164-5 168-4	168·7 165·1 165·9	10·8 7·5 7·0	
	Jan Feb Mar	163-4 164-6 168-1	165·5 166·5 168·3	7·0 7·0 9·0	7½ 7½ 7½	170.5 170.6 173.9	171.7 172.0 173.8	9·4 8·4 9·2	8½ 8½ 8¾	165·9 166·3 171·7	167·1 167·6 171·0	7·1 6·2 11·3	81/4 81/4 81/4	165-0 166-3 168-2	166·7 166·9 168·6	6·9 7·5 7·4	7 7 7
	April May June	169·4 169·4 171·9	170-6 169-7 170-2	9.5 8.8 9.1	7½ 7½ 7½	176-0 175-6 179-1	177-6 174-4 176-2	11·3 9·3 9·4	8 ³ ⁄4 9 9	174·3 174·2 178·1	175·5 173·2 175·6	13.6 12.0 12.5	81/4 81/2 81/2	168-8 169-2 169-9	170-0 169-6 170-1	7·0 6·9 7·0	7 7 6¾
	July Aug Sept	173.7 173.4 176.1	172·2 173·1 176·4	8.8 8.9 10.1	7½ 7½ 7¾	180·2 177·0 179·8	178-3 178-1 181-5	9·5 8·8 9·3	9 9 9	179·9 176·6 179·8	177.8 177.8 181.7	12·8 12·0 12·6	83⁄4 83⁄4 83⁄4	172·0 173·9 175·8	170·1 173·1 176·0	6·1 7·0 8·4	6 ³ /4 6 ³ /4 6 ³ /4
	Oct Nov Dec	173·9 176·8 180·0	174·3 175·9 178·1	6.0 8.6 8.9	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	179.7 184.0 185.3	180-9 182-9 184-7	7·5 8·8 9·0	8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4	179·3 183·5 184·4	180·8 182·4 184·2	10·5 11·6 11·8	83/4 83/4 83/4	172·4 174·8 180·1	172·4 175·6 177·4	2·2 6·4 6·9	6 ³ /4 6 ¹ /2 6 ¹ /2
	Jan Feb Mar	176·9 177·9 182·4	179·1 180·0 182·6	8·2 8·1 8·5	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	184·1 184·5 187·0	185-5 186-0 186-9	8.0 8.1 7.5	8½ 8¼ 8	184-1 184-5 186-8	185-5 185-9 186-0	11.0 10.9 8.8	8 ³ /4 8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /4	175-0 176-5 182-7	176.7 177.0 183.0	6.0 6.1 8.5	6½ 6¾ 7
	April May June	184·0 182·3 185·7	185-3 182-6 183-9	8.6 7.6 8.0	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	189-3 188-5 192-9	191-1 187-1 189-8	7.6 7.3 7.7	73/4 73/4 73/4	188-6 187-7 191-6	189·9 186·6 188·8	8·2 7·7 7·5	8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4 8	184·4 181·8 184·5	185·7 182·2 184·8	9·2 7·4 8·6	71/4 71/4 71/4
1	July Aug Sept	187·9 187·2 186·8	186-3 187-0 187-1	8·2 8·0 6·1	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	192·5 190·8 192·1	190-5 191-9 194-0	6·8 7·7 6·9	73/4 73/4 73/4	192·2 190·9 191·9	189-9 192-1 193-9	6·8 8·0 6·7	8 73⁄4 73⁄4	188-0 188-0 185-7	186-0 187-3 186-0	9·3 8·3 5·7	71/4 71/4 71/4
	Oct Nov Dec	188-3 191-2 193-4	188.7 190.2 191.3	8·3 8·1 7·4	71/2 73/4 73/4	193·9 198·4 200·6	195-2 197-1 200-0	7·9 7·8 8·3	73/4 73/4 8	193-6 197-8 199-7	195-2 196-6 199-6	8·0 7·8 8·4	73⁄4 8 8	187·4 189·6 192·1	187·4 190·5 189·2	8·7 8·5 6·7	71/4 71/2 71/2
	Jan Feb Mar	190-4 191-2 194-5	192-8 193-4 194-8	7.6 7.4 6.7	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	198.5 199.4 201.2	200·0 201·0 201·1	7·8 8·1 7·6	73⁄4 8 8	198·4 199·1 200·7	199·9 200·6 199·8	7·8 7·9 7·4	73⁄4 8 8	188-4 189-1 193-4	190-3 189-7 193-8	7.7 7.2 5.9	7½ 7¼ 7¼
	April May June	195·9 198·1 200·0	197-2 198-4 198-0	6·4 8·7 7·7	73/4 73/4 73/4	202·5 203·8 208·2	204·4 202·4 204·8	7·0 8·2 7·9	8 8 81⁄4	202·2 202·8 206·9	203.6 201.6 203.9	7·2 8·0 8·0	8 8 8 ¹ ⁄4	194·8 198·7 198·4	196.1 199.1 198.7	5.6 9.3 7.5	73/4 73/4 71/2
i	July [Aug]	203·1 201·8	201·3 201·5	8·1 7·8	73/4 73/4	209·8 206·3	207·6 207·5	9·0 8·1	81/4 81/2	208·9 206·8	206·4 208·1	8·7 8·3	8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4	202·6 201·6	200·4 200·7	7.7 7.2	71/4 71/4

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 Topics p 482, Employment Gazette, September 1987.

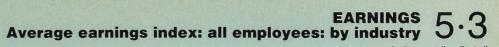
EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elect- ronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 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)
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1985 1986	117.7 131.8 144.2 157.5 169.6 184.4 194.6	106.1 118.6 131.1 134.7 67.7 135.3 166.8	104.4 119.8 135.8 147.8 162.5 178.6 195.6	116.2 133.5 147.8 159.2 170.4 182.7 195.4	** 125.0 137.3 150.7 167.1 181.6 193.4	109·1 121·6 136·8 148·5 159·5 172·4 185·7	109.8 124.8 138.9 152.0 164.9 179.1 193.2	106.9 117.3 130.6 142.3 156.1 172.3 184.3	109-0 123-4 139-2 152-9 167-1 182-3 196-9	100-5 111-4 125-3 138-6 149-0 168-9 183-6	111-4 124-0 137-3 143-2 157-4 170-9 184-4	103.7 116.8 129.3 140.3 151.9 164.1 176.2	109.0 123.9 136.7 149.6 160.9 174.9 190.1	$1980 = 10$ $107 \cdot 3$ $120 \cdot 2$ $131 \cdot 8$ $143 \cdot 5$ $154 \cdot 4$ $169 \cdot 6$ $181 \cdot 9$
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
Sept	206·3	152·9	183·7	194·5	196-5	176·5	179·8	174.4	182·7	165-6	170·8	165·5	175-8	171-3
Oct	200.5	153-6	181·7	187-1	176·7	175-6	180-4	175.5	184·5	167·2	174-4	166·5	177·0	172·5
Nov	182.9	159-3	185·5	188-4	177·1	176-6	195-3	180.1	186·3	175·6	173-3	171·6	182·6	174·5
Dec	184.5	157-8	190·0	184-9	192·0	182-0	190-1	179.7	189·6	173·2	178-6	169·7	186·7	174·5
1986 Jan	179·5	172·0	185-1	185·4	188·3	176·3	183-4	177.7	189·5	172-5	179.7	169·7	185-0	177-2
Feb	177·9	166·4	187-3	189·7	179·9	177·0	184-2	180.8	189·7	176-5	178.2	170·6	183-3	176-7
Mar	179·4	170·1	188-2	189·3	184·5	178·8	186-2	182.5	192·7	185-9	181.1	173·8	183-0	179-5
April	183-2	164·7	188-1	189·5	202.6	182·5	186-1	184-1	199-5	178-0	179·8	172·1	187·3	177-2
May	186-0	159·6	199-7	191·1	185.9	183·3	189-4	182-3	193-6	182-2	178·6	175·8	188·7	180-0
June	193-2	159·4	195-4	191·5	191.5	191·5	192-8	184-1	199-7	190-6	184·7	176·2	192·9	184-1
July	197·3	160·7	194·8	204·7	205-6	186-6	192·3	187·1	196-9	184-4	182-1	176·9	189.9	183.5
Aug	213·4	161·7	194·2	207·2	189-8	185-5	192·4	183·0	195-8	182-6	188-8	176·2	186.6	181.0
Sept	218·0	168·8	197·3	198·1	189-7	190-5	193·1	183·9	196-6	183-2	183-9	177·4	191.1	182.8
Oct	213·7	171.0	194·5	199-2	207·9	188-7	196-6	185.6	199-9	183-2	186·1	178-2	191.0	183·7
Nov	198·0	172.6	219·3	199-6	190·9	191-0	211-6	189.0	202-2	189-7	194·9	184-7	199.9	189·0
Dec	195.7	174.2	203·1	199-1	203·9	197-2	210-6	191.4	207-2	194-6	194·5	182-5	202.1	187·6
1987 Jan	188-9	174-6	203·7	207·8	205·4	190-2	198·4	189-1	204·0	189·8	193-2	181-1	201.5	188·5
Feb	188-3	175-7	203·7	203·2	196·2	192-6	200·7	192-0	204·6	194·7	193-4	184-6	195.3	192·3
Mar	189-5	178-5	205·3	202·3	196·9	195-5	198·9	193-4	208·6	196·6	201-7	185-5	195.9	194·8
April	199·1	185-1	209·9	201·4	220·2	195·8	203·7	192-0	213·5	194·7	191.6	184-9	202-5	188-0
May	196·7	172-7	220·2	203·0	205·8	196·5	205·8	193-6	210·9	198·3	191.6	187-1	205-8	193-7
June	206·0	178-0	214·0	202·8	204·8	205·4	208·8	198-6	217·5	208·6	197.0	191-4	204-7	200-5
July	210.2	177-0	223·1	211·9	234·4	205·0	212·9	200·7	216·7	201-8	196-3	192·1	205·1	201·8
[Aug]		178-6	212·5	226·4	201·7	201·7	210·5	198·7	216·0	197-6	195-3	191·2	202·7	197·1

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

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation†	finance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAI	N
(44–45)	(46)	(47)	(48–49)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81–82 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.– 98pt.)		SIC 198 CLASS	30
107.6 121.4 134.1 145.2 155.6 168.4 180.8	105-9 115-2 126-9 139-9 150-2 161-0 172-3	110-4 128-2 142-8 156-6 170-1 184-8 198-6	107.6 121.1 134.0 144.0 157.1 169.7 183.0	111-5 125-8 137-6 148-0 156-7 169-5 182-9	107·2 120·3 132·6 143·6 153·9 165·2 176·7	108.0 120.5 127.6 137.9 148.0 157.2 168.7	108·4 120·6 132·2 144·3 154·1 166·2 177·0	112.7 128.9 144.6 157.5 170.4 184.8 203.5	114-2 129-6 140-0 149-5 159-3 169-0 178-5	123.8 140.8 147.9 163.6 170.3 178.3 196.3	113·3 128·0 143·7 156·0 169·4 182·3 196·7	111.4 125.8 137.6 149.2 158.3 171.7 185.3	JAN 19 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	80 = 100 Annual averages
166-9	171·7	185-9	170-2	167·1	164·1	159·8	170·1	181-0	167·4	190·1	181-5	173-4	AS	ug
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		iept
169-0 171-6 177-1	166·5 165·8 159·4	188-6 192-5 190-8	171.6 175.7 176.1	172·6 176·4 178·4	164·9 167·7 175·0	159·9 159·6 171·0	166·3 177·5 171·3	183-3 185-5 210-0	172-2 173-1 173-7	180·0 177·3 183·6	185·5 186·4 191·8	173-9 176-8 180-0	N	lov lov
175·8	169·7	189-6	176.7	173·7	170-1	158-4	170·4	189·2	172·4	179·5	191.6	176-9	1986 J	an
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	F	'eb
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	M	Mar
180·1	167·1	196·4	180·3	179·8	179·5	163·6	174·2	193·3	174·9	203·6	189·4	184·0	A	pril
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	N	Nay
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	J	une
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	A	uly
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		ug
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		ept
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	N	Oct
183-9	179·0	204·8	189·3	190·9	179.8	172·9	182-2	222·6	182·0	197·5	205·7	191-2		lov
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		Dec
187·1	184-8	205-2	189·9	186-6	183·3	171·8	177·0	210·3	184-2	196-0	206·3	190-4		an
188·6	188-3	208-4	190·5	189-4	181·4	173·3	179·2	209·5	184-3	199-9	202·8	191-2		eb
193·2	174-6	210-5	195·6	196-6	185·4	176·2	187·7	231·1	186-0	197-4	201·7	194-5		Mar
186-5	175-9	211.0	191-2	194·4	192·8	182·8	190·7	217.6	185-5	197·2	205.8	195·9	A	April
192-1	184-2	213.4	198-0	192·9	187·8	182·4	190·3	221.5	186-6	217·7	208.2	198·1	N	May
193-6	188-0	217.3	199-7	199·4	189·9	179·8	190·7	235.4	188-4	206·9	206.2	200·0	J	June
195·3	184·8	215·6	201·1	200·2	189·2	176-8	195-2	221.7	195·7	222·1	215·1	203·1	J	uly
191·6	190·0	215·7	196·6	196·5	189·5	180-0	189-3	219.0	191·2	226·9	209·0	201·8		Aug]

Excluding sea transport.
 Excluding private domestic and personal services.



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

UNITED KINGDOM October	Metal process- ing and manu-	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering,	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980	facturing	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	etc (33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
CLASS	(21-22)	_ (23-24)	(23-20)	(32)	(00-04)					<u>(/</u>
MALE (full-time on adul Weekly earnings	t rates)					6			110.17	3
1983	156-30 168-84	152-57 162-96	162·13 173·63	139-45 152-37	137·78 145·73	146-96 159-01	146-82 159-05	137·93 148·45	148·17 161·86	120.66 128.59
1984 1985	180.15	172.96	187.19	167.86	160.26	170.94	174.76	156.56	173.18	140.50
1986	198.21	184.98	201.37	176.15	167.36	184.09	186.36	168.16	186-47	148.48
Hours worked			10.0	44.7	41.0	41.0	41.1	42.4	45-2	43.9
1983	41.7 42.2	45·1 45·1	42·8 43·0	41·7 42·4	41·9 41·9	41·0 41·3	41·1 41·6	42.8	45.3	43.9
1984	42.2	45.3	42.7	43.0	42.3	40.4	42.1	42.9	45.1	44.2
1986	41.8	45.1	42.9	42.3	41.8	40.2	41.8	42.8	44.9	43.7
Hourly earnings					2022 5	050.0	057.0	005.0	207 5	pence 274.7
1983	374.7	338.6	379·1 403·5	334-3 359-3	328·5 347·9	358-0 385-1	357·6 382·4	325·3 347·0	327·5 356·9	274.7 292.2
1984 1985	400-3 429-6	361·4 382·2	403.5	390.6	379.2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7	317.9
1986	473.6	410.5	469.1	416.1	400.6	457.8	445.9	392.6	415.7	340.0
EMALE (full-time on a	dult rates)									£
Weekly earnings 1983	92.82	92.40	101-21	97.96	97.18	109.56	101.72	94.00	99.58	77.56
1984	103.02	99.79	110.09	106-16	102.51	117.14	110.70	99.41	106.35	82.97
1985	111.45	106.43	118.44	118.10	109·74 117·27	126-39 140-86	126-63 127-86	105-55 115-19	114·20 123·21	89·52 94·47
1986	113-84	112-92	130.58	125.38	117.27	140.86	127.00	115.19	123.21	54.41
Hours worked	38.5	38-4	38-2	38.7	38.1	38.5	37.7	38.3	39.1	38.1
1983 1984	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.3	37.9	38.8	38.4
1985	38.5	38.4	38-5	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9
1986	38.9	38.1	39.1	38.8	38-9	38.0	38-9	38.7	39.0	37.6
Hourly earnings	0.40.0	040 7	064.7	050.1	254-8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	pence 203.7
1983 1984	240·8 265·4	240·7 259·0	264·7 286·1	253·1 275·6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8
1985	289.2	277.0	308-0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	295.0	235.9
1986	293.0	296.1	333.9	323.0	301.5	370.9	328.3	297.3	316.1	251.4
LL (full-time on adult i	rates)									5
Weekly earnings 1983	154.05	145.59	149.79	136.85	122.74	144.12	144.76	128.18	134-32	102.01
1984	166.50	155-58	161.37	149.78	129.34	156-22	156.85	137.66	146-47	108.56
1985 1986	177-90 195-68	165-23 175-69	174·30 187·43	165-16 173-36	142-68 148-97	167·87 181·07	172.71 183.24	145-58 157-31	156-17 168-55	118-15 124-66
	199.00	175.05	107-40		. 10 01					
Hours worked 1983	41.6	44.3	41.8	41.5	40.5	40.9	40.9	41.5	43.5	41.4
1984	42.1	44.3	42.2	42.2	40.5	41.1	41.4	41.7	43.5	41.6
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41·0 40·7	40·3 40·1	42·0 41·6	41·9 42·0	43·3 43·2	41·5 41·0
1986	41.8	44-2	42.2	42.1	40.7	40.1	41.0	42.0	43.2	
Hourly earnings	370.3	328.8	357.9	329-6	302.8	352.8	353.9	309.0	308.9	pence 246·4
1983	395.9	351.0	382.8	355-1	319-3	380.1	378.5	330.1	336.5	261.2
1985	425.4	371.6	416.0	386.2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.8	285.0
1986	468.6	397.8	444.4	411.4	365.8	452.0	440.0	374.6	390.2	304.2

+ For more detailed results see article in this edition of Employment Gazette. Articles for previous years can be found in February past editions of Employment Gazette.

Average earnings and hours: manual empl

Leather, foot- wear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply
(44–45)	(46)	(47)	(48–49)	(21-49)	(15–17)
113-94	133·35	184-22	140·51	146·19	169·13
119-69	139·92	198-43	151·41	157·50	179·77
129-72	154·00	214-42	162·57	170·58	193·34
134-81	163·40	235-17	177·70	182·25	208·70
42·0	43·0	42·1	43·1	42-5	40·8
41·8	42·9	42·5	43·3	42-8	40·7
42·0	44·1	42·4	43·4	43-0	41·1
41·7	43·6	42·1	43·4	42-7	41·3
271-6	309·8	437·7	325-9	343-6	415·0
286-5	326·3	467·1	349-7	367-7	441·5
309-0	348·9	506·1	374-5	397-1	470·0
323-6	374·7	558·6	409-6	426-8	504·9
73-60	97·36	112.07	87·52	90-32	112-46
78-58	102·63	119.71	92·48	96-30	126-00
85-22	113·18	129.16	98·23	103-21	124-17
89-55	121·09	139.81	107·39	110-48	157-49
37·1	38·4	38.6	38∙6	38-1	36·1
37·0	38·4	38.8	38∙6	38-1	37·5
37·1	38·7	38.5	38∙6	38-1	36·9
36·8	38·4	38.7	38∙5	38-1	39·4
198-6	253·7	290.6	226.6	237·2	311-4
212-6	267·2	308.3	239.8	252·9	336-1
229-9	292·4	335.9	254.5	271·0	336-4
243-3	315·5	361.3	278.8	289·7	399-4
82-96	129·37	170-39	127·29	132-98	168·43
88-13	136·00	182-49	136·87	143-09	179·22
95-10	149·83	198-21	145·72	155-04	192·65
99-31	159·09	215-74	161·91	164-74	208·03
38-2	42·5	41.4	42·0	41.5	40·7
38-1	42·4	41.7	42·1	41.7	40·7
38-2	43·6	41.6	42·2	41.8	41·1
37-9	43·1	41.4	42·3	41.6	41·3
217·2	304-2	411·4	303·1	320·5	413∙9
231·4	320-7	437·2	324·9	343·0	440∙5
249·2	343-8	476·2	345·7	370·6	468∙9
262·4	369-4	521·0	382·9	396·1	503∙6

Except sea transport.

EARNINGS

Great Brit

	index of average	earnings:	non-manual	workers	
	Full-time adults*				
in	Manufacturing Industries				

April of each year	Weights	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†	1987 †
Men Women	689 311	404·0 494·1	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657·5 807·2	724·7 869·4	776·8 947·0
Men and women	1,000	418.7	469.1	525.6	569.3	627.3	682.0	748-4	804.6

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

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Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

	Weights	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Men	575	403.1	465.2	510.4	556.0	604.4	650.1	708.2	770.7
Women	425	468.3	547.4	594.1	651.6	697.5	750.9	818.8	883.9
Men and women	1,000	420.7	487.4	533.0	581.9	629.6	677.4	738.1	801.3

Note: These series were published in Employment Gazette as Table 124 until September 1980, and are described in detail in articles in the issues of May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and January 1976 (page 19).

		AND HOUI	
ity, er and upply	Construction	Transport and communication*	All Industries covered
,66,13	(50)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	SIC 1980
	139·99 147·80 160·37 171·25	162·43 173·32 	£ 148-63 159-30
	43.6 43.3 44.0 44.0	46·5 46·7 	43·3 43·4
	321:2 341:4 364:8 389:3	349·5 371·2 	pence 343-5 366-7
	77∙98 87∙81 95∙86 98∙55	118-08 126-69 	£ 91·26 97·34
	39·2 38·8 38·3 37·8	40·8 41·5 	38-2 38-2
	199·0 226·6 250·4 260·8	289-4 305-4 	pence 239-1 254-9
	139·80 147·59 160·11 170·99	160-58 171-39 181-06 193-47	£ 138·74 148·69 160·39 171·02
	43·6 43·3 43·9 44·0	46·2 46·5 46·4 47·0	42·4 42·5 42·8 42·7
	320-9 341-0 364-4 388-8	347·3 368·7 390·0 411·3	pence 327-3 349-5 374-7 400-6





Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

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

REAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*			ALL INDUST	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (p	pence)	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (p	pence)
				those whose by absence	pay was			excluding affected b	those whose y absence	pay was
pril of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
JLL-TIME MEN?			-							
Manual occupations 1981	119-3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118-4	121.9	44.2	275-3	269-1
1982*	134·8 134·4	138·1 137·8	43·8 43·9	315-1 313-7	307·9 306·7	131.4	133-8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1983 ⁺	142·8 141·0	147·4 145·5	43·7 43·6	336·7 333·0	329·2 325·5	140-3 138-4	143-6 141-6	43·9 43·8	326·5 322·7	319·0 315·2
1984 1985	153·6 167·5	158·9 172·6	44·4 44·6	358·1 386·8	348·5 373·8	148·8 159·8	152·7 163·6	44·3 44·5	345·0 368·0	336·1 356·8
1986 1987	178-4 191-2	183-4 195-9	44·5 44·7	411.6 437.6	398·5 423·8	170·9 182·0	174·4 185·5	44·5 44·6	392·6 416·5	380·8 404·3
Non-manual occupations							100.1			440.7
1981	159·6 180·1	161·8 181·4	38·8 38·8	411·9 457·9	411·5 457·0	161·2 177·9	163·1 178·9	38·4 38·2	419-1 462-5	419·7 462·3
1983†	178·5 193·2	179·8 194·6	38·9 39·1	453·4 491·6	452·5 ∫ 491·0	193.7	194.9	38.4	503.4	502.9]
1984	191·4 211·7	192·9 213·5	39·1 39·3	487·3 537·8	486-6 537-1	190·6 207·3	191·8 209·0	38·4 38·5	494·8 537·4	494·2 536·4
1985 1986	230-7 254-4	232·0 255·7	39·3 39·3	582·0 641·0	580·7 640·0	223·5 243·4	225·0 244·9	38-6 38-6	574·7 627·3	573·2 625·8
1987	271.9	273.7	39.4	684.1	684.0	263.9	265-9	38.7	679.9	679.3
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323-5	320.8	136-5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331-2
1982*	148·8 147·9	152-6 151-8	42·2 42·3	357·0 354·2	354·0 351·4	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1983†	158·6 156·4	163·3 161·2	42·2 42·2	383-0 378-1	380·0 375·0	163-8 161-1	167·5 164·7	41·5 41·4	399·1 392·6	398·0 391·2
1984	171.2	176.8	42·8 42·9	409·9 444·3	406·2 438·6	174·3 187·9	178-8 192-4	41·7 41·9	423·0 452·5	421.4 449.9
1985	187·2 202·3	192.6 207.8	42.9	479-1	474.0	203.4	207.5	41.8	488-9	486.6
1987	217.0	222.3	43.0	511.0	506.5	219.4	224.0	41.9	527.3	526-2
ILL-TIME WOMEN† Manual occupations	70.5	70.0		100.0	101.1	70.4	74.5	20.4	100.0	100.0
1981 1982*	72·5 79·9	76·3 82·9	39·6 39·6	192-8 209-5	191·4 207·1	72·1 78·3	74·5 80·1	39·4 39·3	189-8 205-0	188-2 202-7
1983†	79·6 86·7	82·6 90·3	39·6 39·7	208·9 227·3	206·6 ∫ 224·9	85.6	87.9	39-3	224.3	222.0]
1984	86·7 91·9	90·4 96·0	39·7 39·9	227·7 240·9	225-3 238-1	85·8 90·8	88·1 93·5	39·3 39·4	224·9 238·0	222.6 J 235.1
1985	100·1 107·0	104·5 111·6	40·0 40·0	261.7 278.9	257·3 274·6	98·2 104·5	101·3 107·5	39·5 39·5	256·9 273·0	252-9 269-2
1987	113-8	119-6	40.3	297.2	291.9	111.4	115.3	39.7	292.0	287.4
Ion-manual occupations 1981	86-4	87.3	37.1	234-2	233.4	95.6	96.7	36-5	259.7	259.2
1982*	97·2 97·0	97·6 97·4	37·2 37·2	260-3 259-8	259·0 258·5	104.3	104.9	36.5	283-0	282.2
1983†	105·5 106·2	106-2 107-0	37·2 37·2	283·3 285·4	281-9 284-0	114·2 115·1	115·1 116·1	36·5 36·5	310-0 312-9	309·0 311·9
1984 1985	115-8 125-5	117·2 126·8	37·4 37·4	310-8 336-5	308·7 334·7	123·0 132·4	124·3 133·8	36-5 36-6	334·3 359·1	333-1 357-6
1986 1987	135·8 147·7	136·7 149·1	37·4 37·5	363·2 391·6	361-2 389-4	144·3 155·4	145·7 157·2	36·7 36·8	390.6 418.0	388-8 415-9
All occupations	147.1	140 1	0, 0			100 1	107 2			
1981	78·1	81·5 89·7	38·4 38·5	211.6 232.1	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.8	241.2
1982*	86·8 94·5	89·4 97·6	38·5 38·6	231·4 251·8	229·7 250·1	97·5 106·9	99-0 108-8	37·1 37·2	263-1 288-5	262·1 287·5
1983†	94.7	97.9	38.6	252.7	251.0	107.6	109.5	37·2 37·2	290.6	289·5 309·1
1984 1985	101.7 110.6	105·5 114·7	38·8 38·8	270-9 294-4	268-8 291-5	114·9 123·9	117-2 126-4	37.3	310·3 334·0	332.4
1986 1987	119·2 128·2	123·2 133·4	38·8 39·0	316·1 339·2	313-3 335-9	134·7 144·9	137·2 148·1	37·3 37·5	362·5 388·4	360·7 386·2
LL-TIME ADULTS										
a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, Il occupations										
1981 1982*	118·6 134·0	124-3 138-0	41·2 41·3	299·0 329·6	295·6 325·4	121·6 134·1	124-9 136-5	40·3 40·2	305-1 334-6	303-2 332-1
1983	133-3 143-2	137·2 148·0	41·4 41·4	327·2 354·1	323·1 349·9	145.4	148.3	40.2	365-1	362.5
b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and ov								A1 - 1		
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123-1	40.3	300.4	298-4
1982*	132·0 131·2	135-9 135-2	41·3 41·4	324·6 322·3	320·3 318·2	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	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	386·7 412·7
1985	169·2 183·1 196·0	174-7 188-6 202-0	41.9 41.9 42.0	411-8 444-4 474-1	404-8 437-7 467-6	167-4 181-2 194-9	171.0 184.7 198.9	40-4 40-4 40-4	416-8 450-8 484-7	446·8 481·1

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

19 19 19	1975 1978 1981 1984 1985 1978 1985 1985 1985 1978 1985 1978 1985 1978 1985 1978 1985 1978 1985		84-3 394-34 509-80 554-2 84-3 82-1 84-7 9-2 10-0 10-5 10-6 8-5 9-0 7-4 6-7 4-8 5-2 5-3 5-3 2-3 3-7 3-7	249.36 365.12 603.34 76.2 73.3 9.3 8.7 6.7 7.0 9.4 10.1 	156-95 222-46 357-43 475-64 511-2 86-8 85-0 86-6 6-8 8-0 8-0 8-0 9-1 9-9 7-7 7-2 2-3 2-8	217-22 324-00 595-10 811-41 860-6 78-2 75-8 77-7 78-6 11-2 11-5 11-5 11-5 11-5 11-5 5-5 5-1 12-2 13-1	83.9 83.9 81.6 9.0 9.7 8.4 8.9 5.1	······································	Pence per ho Per ce
Ages and salaries f which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay tatutory National Insurance contributions rivate social welfare payments ayments in kind, subsidised services, aining (excluding wages and salaries lement) and other labour costs ‡ Inc 1980 abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1981 1984 1985 1978 1981 1981 1984 1985 1978 1985 1978 1984 1985 1978 1984 1985 1978 1984 1985	3	894-34 554-2 84-3 82-1 84-7 84-7 9-2 10-0 10-5 10-6 8-5 9-0 7-4 6-7 4-8 5-2 5-3 5-3 2-3	603-34 76-2 73-3 9-3 8-7 6-7 7-0 9-4 10-1 	357-43 475-64 511-2 86-8 85-0 86-0 86-6 6-8 7-8 8-0 8-0 9-1 9-9 7-7 7-2 2-3 2-8	595-10 811-41 860-6 78-2 75-8 77-7 78-6 11-2 11-5 11-5 11-5 6-9 7-0 5-5 5-1 12-2	405-57 83.9 81.6 9.0 9.7 8.4 8.9 5.1	······································	Perce
Ages and salaries f which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay tatutory National Insurance contributions rivate social welfare payments ayments in kind, subsidised services, aining (excluding wages and salaries lement) and other labour costs ‡ Inc 1980 abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1985 1978 1984 1985 1978 1985 1978 1985 1978 1985 1978 1985 1978 1985 1978 1985 1978	5	84-3 82-1 84-7 9-2 10-0 10-5 10-6 8-5 9-0 7-4 6-7 4-8 5-2 5-3 5-3 2-3	76.2 73.3 9.3 8.7 6.7 7.0 9.4 10.1 	86.8 85.0 86.6 6.8 7.8 8.0 9.1 9.9 7.7 7.2 2.3 2.8	78-2 75-8 77-7 78-6 11-2 11-5 11-5 6-9 7-0 5-5 5-1 12-2	83.9 81.6 9.0 9.7 8.4 8.9 5.1	······································	Per ce
Ages and salaries f which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay tatutory National Insurance contributions rivate social welfare payments ayments in kind, subsidised services, aining (excluding wages and salaries lement) and other labour costs ‡ Inc 1980 abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1981 1984 1985 1978 1981 1981 1984 1985 1978 1981 1984 1985 1978 1981 1984 1985 1978 1978		82:1 84:0 84:7 9:2 10:0 10:5 10:6 8:5 9:0 7:4 6:7 4:8 5:2 5:3 5:3 2:3	73-3 9-3 8-7 6-7 7-0 9-4 10-1 	85-0 86-0 86-6 6-8 7-8 8-0 9-1 9-9 7-7 7-2 2-3 2-8	75-8 77-7 78-6 11-2 11-5 11-5 6-9 7-0 5-5 5-1 12-2	81.6 9.0 9.7 8.4 8.9 5.1	··· ··· ··· ···	
maternity pay tatutory National Insurance contributions rivate social welfare payments ayments in kind, subsidised services, aning (excluding wages and salaries lement) and other labour costs ‡ IC 1980 abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100	1985 1978 1981 1984 1985 1978 1985 1978 1984 1985 1978 1984 1985		84-7 9-2 10-0 10-5 10-6 8-5 9-0 7-4 6-7 4-8 5-2 5-3 2-3	9:3 8:7 6:7 7:0 9:4 10:1	86.6 6.8 7.8 8.0 9.1 9.9 7.7 7.2 2.3 2.8	78.6 11.2 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 5.5 5.1 12.2	 9·0 9·7 8·4 8·9 5·1	··· ··· ··· ···	
maternity pay tatutory National Insurance contributions rivate social welfare payments ayments in kind, subsidised services, aning (excluding wages and salaries lement) and other labour costs ‡ IC 1980 abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100	1981 1984 1985 1978 1981 1984 1985 1978 1981 1984 1985 1978 1984		10.0 10.5 10.6 8.5 9.0 7.4 6.7 4.8 5.2 5.3 2.3	8-7 6-7 7-0 9-4 10-1 	7.8 8.0 9.1 9.9 7.7 7.2 2.3 2.8	11.5 11.5 6.9 7.0 5.5 5.1 12.2	9·7 8·4 8·9 5·1	··· ··· ··· ··	
rivate social welfare payments ayments in kind, subsidised services, aning (excluding wages and salaries ement) and other labour costs ‡ IC 1980 abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100	1985 1978 1981 1984 1985 1978 1981 1984 1985 1978 1981		10.6 8.5 9.0 7.4 6.7 4.8 5.2 5.3 5.3 2.3	6.7 7.0 9.4 10.1	8.0 9.1 9.9 7.7 7.2 2.3 2.8	11.5 6.9 7.0 5.5 5.1 12.2	8·4 8·9 5·1	··· ··	
rivate social welfare payments ayments in kind, subsidised services, aning (excluding wages and salaries ement) and other labour costs ‡ IC 1980 abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100	1981 1984 1985 1978 1985 1985 1985 1978 1981 1984		9.0 7.4 6.7 4.8 5.2 5.3 5.3 2.3	7.0 9.4 10.1	9·9 7·7 7·2 2·3 2·8	7·0 5·5 5·1 12·2	8·9 5·1		
ayments in kind, subsidised services, aning (excluding wages and salaries lement) and other labour costs ‡ IC 1980 abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100	1985 1978 1981 1984 1985 1978 1981 1984		6.7 4.8 5.2 5.3 5.3 2.3	9·4 10·1	7·2 2·3 2·8	5·1 12·2	 5·1		
ayments in kind, subsidised services, aning (excluding wages and salaries lement) and other labour costs ‡ IC 1980 abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100	1981 1984 1985 1978 1981 1984		5·2 5·3 5·3 2·3	10.1	2.8				
aíning (excluding wages and salaries lement) and other labour costs ‡ IC 1980 abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100 19 19 19 19 19 19	1985 1978 1981 1984		5·3 2·3		4.1	12.1	5.6		
lement) and other labour costs ‡ siC 1980 abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100 19 19 19 19 19 19	1984		3.7	7.7	4·1 1·9	12·2 2·6	2.6		
abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1903		3·3 3·3	9.6	2·3 2·2 2·1	4·1 4·7 4·1	3.9		
abour costs per unit of output § 980 = 100 19 19 19 19 19 19 19		Manufac		Energy and water supply	Production	Construction	Production and Con-	Whole	
980 = 100 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19							struction industries††		1
. 19 . 19 19 19 19 19 19 19			% change over a year earlier						% chang over a year earlier
19 19 19 19 19 19	80	100.0	22.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.9
19 19	82 83	110.5 112.6 111.5	8·4 0·7 -2·0	106-9 105-9 99-8	108-4 109-2 107-0	119·2 122·9 127·3	110·1 111·3 110·0	111.0 115.7 119.6	11.0 4.2 3.4
	85 86	113·2 117·0 121·6	0·4 3·7 2·6	82·2 94·8 92·5	107·4 111·4 114·3	133·8 136·1 142·8	111.6 115.4 118.9	123·1 127·9 134·1	2·9 3·9 4·8
19	84 Q2 Q3							122·2 123·4	2·0 3·4
19	Q4 85 Q1							125-4 125-4	4·2 3·7
	Q2 Q3 Q4							126-4 129-1 130-0	3·4 4·6 3·7
19	86 Q1 Q2						::	131-8 133-6	5·1 5·7
	Q3 Q4							134-2 135-9 R	4.0 4.5
	087 Q1 Q2							136.7 138.9	3·7 4·0
19	180 181	100·0 109·3	22·4 9·3	100·0 105·3	100-0 106-6	100·0 118·0	100·0 108·3	100-0 109-9	22·5 9·9
19 19	182 183 184	114·0 114·4 117·8	4·3 0·4 3·0	106-5 102-3 86-1	110·5 110·4 113·5	121-7 125-0 129-4	112·2 112·7 116·1	115·7 120·3 125·2	5·3 4·0 R 4·1
19	185 186	124·5 130·0	5.7 4.4	102.5	119.7	134-1	122.1	131.6 138.7	5·1 5·4
19	085 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	121.5 122.4 125.5 128.4	4·8 5·3 6·3 6·0					128.7 129.9 132.9 134.2	5·1 4·8 6·0 4·4
19	086 Q1 Q2 Q3	130·6 130·0 129·4	7.5 6.2 3.1					136-4 137-9 138-8	6·0 6·2 4·4
19	Q4 987 Q1	129·8	1·1 0·6					140·9 141·9	5·0 4·0
	Q2 987 May	131·5 130·3	1·2 1·1					144-2	4.6
	June July Aug	131.9 131.4 130.7	1.5 2.1 0.8						
months ending: 19	987 May June	131·0 131·5 131·2	0·5 1·2						

Notes: All the estimates in the two lower sections of the table are subject to revision. * Source Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette and note in Employment Topics section, October 1986 edition, p 438. Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) *less* regional employment premium (when applicable). § Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted. † Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968). *Source:* Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output. * Figures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only. § As defined under SIC 1968; includes the four industry groups shown.

LABOUR COSTS

EARNINGS Ś

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

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1)(2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6)(8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1977 1978 1979	64·2 73·4 84·9	82·9 87·6 92·1	79 85 92	78 83 91	73·2 80·7 89·9	68·1 76·9 86·9	84 89 94	53 65 79	62 71 83	59·1 68·6 81·9	81-9 86-8 93-0	87 92 96	82 89 91		78-5 85-3 91-9	90.0 93.1 95.1	es 1980 = 100 78 85 92
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	100.0 113.3 126.0 137.4 149.3 162.9 175.4	100.0 106.2 112.7 117.8 123.7 131.2 137.0	100 110 117 122 128 133 136	100 112 125 130 136 142 146	100.0 109.5 120.4 128.3 134.4 141.0 147.7	100.0 112.3 131.9 146.7 158.0 167.1 174.0	100 105 110 114 117 122 126	100 127 170 203 256 307 346	100 116 133 149 164 176 188	100-0 123-1 144-1 172-3 192-0 212-9 223-1	100.0 105.6 110.7 115.0 120.3 125.1 128.0	100 103 110 113 114 120 122	100 110 121 132 143 154 170 B	100.0 122.6 142.0 163.4 182.5 200.7 222.7	100·0 110·5 119·2 128·6 140·9 151·5 162·7	100·0 105·1 111·6 119·2	100 110 117 121 126 131 134
Quarterly averages 1986 Q2 Q3 Q4	173-6 176-2 181-0	138-1 136-8 137-8	135 134 139	145 145 149	147∙7 148∙3 151∙0	172·7 174·3 175·5	125 128 129	341 347 359	187 189 192	221.9 224.0 227.4	128·5 127·7 128·7	122 122 123	167 R 174 R 178	216·4 222·3 227·9	162·8 161·9 165·3		134 134 135
1987 Q1 Q2	184-0 186-9	138.7	135	149 149		176·7 178·3	129 131			231.2	130·7 130·4 R	123 123	191	235.5	167·5 R 172·5 R		135 136
1987 Jan Feb Mar	183-4 184-3 184-4	138·5 137·4 140·1	 135	149 149 149	::	176·7 	129 	 		229·2 232·2 232·2	130.6 130.5 131.2	123 123 123			167·6 R 167·6 R	··· ··· ···	135 135 135
Apr May June	187·4 185·6 187·8	141·3 140·8	··· ··	149 149 148	.: .:	178·3 	131 			233.9 237.6	130∙6 130∙3 R 130∙3 R	123 123 123	··· ··		171.5 173.1 172.8	··· ···	136 136 136
July	190.4				••	•••					127.8	123					136
Increases on a year Annual averages 1977 1978 1979	r earlier 10 14 16	9 6 6	9 7 8	11 7 9	10 10 11	13 13 13	7 5 6	21 24 20	15 15 15	28 16 19	9 6 7	75	10 8 3	·:- ·:	7 9 8	2 3 2	Per cent 9 8 9
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	18 13 11 9 9 8	8 6 5 5 6 4	9 10 11 4 5 4 2	10 12 12 4 5 4 3	11 9 10 7 5 5 5 5	15 12 17 11 8 7 4	6 5 3 3 4 3	27 27 33 19 26 20 13	21 16 15 12 10 7 7	22 24 17 20 11 11 5	7 6 5 4 4 4 2	4 3 7 3 1 5 2	10 10 10 9 11 8 10	20 15 15 12 10 11	9 11 8 10 8	5 5 6 7 8	9 9 7 4 4 4 2
Quarterly averages 1986 Q2 Q3 Q4	7 7 8	5 5 3	3 2 1	3 3 3	5 4 5	5 4 4	2 4 4	12 14 11	7 7 6	5 4 4	2 2 2	1 1 2	9 12 13	8 15 10	7 7 8		2 2 2 2
1987 Q1 1987 Q2	8	2	-1	3 3		3	4			5	2	2	12 19	5	4		1 2
Monthly 1987 Jan Feb Mar	8 8 8	1 2 5	 -1	3 3 3	 	3	4			6 6 6	2 2 2 2	2 2 2		··· ··	6 4 3		1 1 1
Apr May June	7 8 8	3 1		3 3 2	··· ·· ··	3	5 			7 6	2 2 1	1 1 1	··· ··		6 5 7	 	2 2 2
July	9							····			2	1			(1

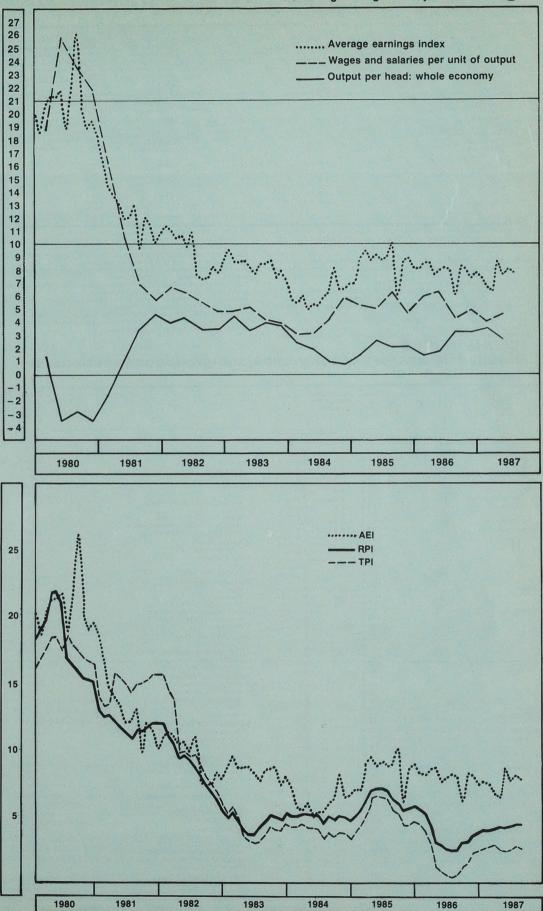
Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

Males only.
 Hourly wage rates.
 Monthly earnings
 Including mining.

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

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



RETAIL PRICES

b.

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for September 8

	All items				All items except s	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
986 Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	385.9 387.8 388.4 391.7 393.0	0·3 0·5 0·2 0·8 0·3	1.3 1.6 0.8 1.5 1.9	2·4 3·0 3·0 3·5 3·7	387-9 390-0 390-9 394-3 395-3	0.3 0.5 0.2 0.9 0.3	1.2 1.7 1.0 1.8 2.1
987 Jan	394.5	0.4	2.5	3.9	396-4	0.3	2.5
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100				Index Jan 13, 1987=100	_	
Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept	100-4 100-6 101-8 101-9 101-9 101-8 102-1 102-4	0.4 0.2 1.2 0.1 0.0 -0.1 0.3 0.3	2.6 2.3 3.4 2.6 2.3 1.8 1.7 1.8	3-9 4-0 4-2 4-1 4-2 4-4 4-4 4-4 4-2	100-3 100-6 101-6 101-7 101-8 101-9 102-2 102-6	0·3 0·3 1·0 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·3 0·3	2.5 2.3 3.0 2.2 2.1 1.9 1.9 2.0

The overall level of prices in September was 0-3 per cent higher than in August. There were increases in the prices of clothing (with the arrival of the new season's stocks), household goods, beer, and motor vehicles. There were falls in the prices of home killed lamb and fresh fruits.

fruits. Food. There were decreases in the prices of some seasonal foods, and the index for seasonal foods fell by nearly 3 per cent. The index for all foods decreased by around ¼ per

Cent. Catering: The group index increased by around ³/₄ per cent. Alcoholic drink: A rise in on-sales beer prices contributed to an increase of nearly ³/₄ per

cent in the group index. Tobacco: Some cigarette prices increased slightly. The index for the group increased by

 Iobacco: Some cigarette prices increased slightly. The index for the group increased by around ¼ per cent.

 Housing: There were increases in owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments. The index for the group increased by around ¼ per cent.

 Fuel and light: The third phase of the recent cut in gas prices contributed to a decrease of **BETAIL PRICES Betailed figures for various group**
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for September 8

	Index Jan 1987	Percent change (months	over		Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percenta change (months	over
	= 100	1	12		= 100	1	12
II items	102.4	0.3	4.2				
Food and Catering	101-2	-0.1	3.0	Торассо	99 .7 99.9	0.2	0·5
Alcohol and tobacco	101·7 102·7	0.5	2·9 5·6	Cigarettes	99·9 98·5		-1
lousing and household expenditure Personal expenditure	102-7	1.1	5.6	Tobacco		~ ~	
ravel and leisure	101-8	0.3	5.0	Housing	104-4	0.3	9·9 6
	102.6	0.4	4.3	Rent	104·6 101·0		17
Il items excluding seasonal food Il items excluding food	102-6	0.4	4.3	Mortgage interest payments	107.7		8
seasonal food	95.7	-2.9	0.2	Rates Water and other charges	105.6		6
Food excluding seasonal	101.2	0.2	2.3	Repairs and maintenance charges	101.6		ŏ
All items excluding housing	102-1	0.4	3.2	Do-it-yourself materials	102.7		1
Nationalised industries	101.4	0.1	1.7		98-5	-0.5	-1.6
			1.8	Fuel and light Coal and solid fuels	99.2		0
Consumer durables	101.7	1.4	1.9	Electricity	100.0		-1
	100.4	0.2	0.1	Gas	96.5		-3
Food	100-4 100-8	-0.3	2·1 3	Oil and other fuel	98.0		3
Bread	102-3		3	Household goods	102.7	0.8	3.0
Cereals Biscuits and cakes	102.1		3	Furniture	102.7		3
Beef	101.6		2	Furnishings	103-2		2
Lamb	94.5		-2	Electrical appliances	102.8		3
Home-killed lamb	93.2		-1	Other household equipment	102.9		5
Pork	100-4		1	Household consumables	103-3		4
Bacon	99.8		1	Petcare	100.7		
Poultry	104.5		3	Household services	102.9	0.5	5.3
Other meat	100.3		3	Postage	100.6		6
Fish	102·7 101·6		9	Telephones telemessages, etc	100-2		2
Freshfish	100.0		-1	Domestic services	102·7 105·5		
Butter Oil and fats	97.5		-6	Fees and subscriptions		~ ~	1 5
Cheese	100.8		2	Clothing and footwear	101-8	2.0	1·5
Eggs	105.1		8	Men's outerwear	102·5 101·2		0
Milkfresh	100.4		4	Women's outerwear	101.2		4
Milk products	102.6		3	Children's outerwear	102.1		2
Tea	100.3		0	Other clothing Footwear	101-6		2
Coffee and other hot drinks	93-1		-6		101.9	-0.5	3.0
Soft drinks	104-0		5	Personal goods and services	99.5		0
Sugar and preserves	105·4 100·6		1	Personal articles	102.1		3
Sweets and chocolates	94.0		-2	Chemists goods Personal services	104.0		6
Potatoes Unprocessed potatoes	87.9		-7		105-1	0.3	6-8
Vegetables	97.1		8	Motoring expenditure Purchase of motor vehicles	108-0		9
Other fresh vegetables	95.0		11	Maintenance of motor vehicles	103-9		2
Fruit	98.0		-8	Petrol and oil	101.0		2
Fresh fruit	96.4		-10	Vehicles tax and insurance	106-2		11
Otherfoods	102.1		2	Fares and other travel costs	102-3	0.0	4.4
atavina	1010	0.7		Rail fares	101.1	and the second	6
Catering Restaurant meals	104·3 104·8	0.7	6·5	Bus and coach fares	104-9		• 5
Canteen meals	104-8		6	Other travel costs	101.0		-
Take-aways and snacks	103-8		6	Leisure goods	101.9		2.6
and anayound ondoro	100-0		U	Audio-visual equipment	96.7		0
Alcoholic drink	102-8	0.7	4.2	Records and tapes	100.0	r i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	0
Beer	102.8		5	Toys photographic and sport goods	101.9		1 8
Beer on sales	102.7		5	Books and newspapers	106-5		8
Beer off sales	103.5		3	Gardening products	101.0		
Wines and spirits	102.7		4	Leisure services	101.9		2.1
Wines and spirits on sales	102.6		4	Television licences and rentals	100.0		0 4
Wines and spirits off sales	102.8		4	Entertainment and other recreation	103-4		4

1 Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available, but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels. 2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. Where there is no change in the definition of a component, the percentage change over 12 months has been calculated in relation to previously published indices. [See general notes under table 6-3]. In other cases, the 12-month change shown is derived in relation to reworked indices for 1986 for the coverage of the new definition. For a few cases comparable figures cannot be compiled prior to January 1987.

around ½ per cent in the group index. Household goods: There were price increases throughout this group, particularly for furniture. The group index rose by around ¾ per cent. Household services: Higher prices for fees and subscriptions contributed to an increase of around ½ per cent in the index of this group. Clothing and footwear: The arrival of new season's stock contributed to an increase of around ½ per cent in the group index. Personal goods and services: Price reductions in some chemists' goods led to a decrease of around ½ per cent in the group index. Motoring expenditure: Higher prices for motor vehicles contributed to an increase of around ½ per cent in the group index. Leisure goods: The group index. Leisure services: Prices for entertainment and recreation increased, and this led to a rise of around ½ per cent in the group index.

und 1/2 per cent in the group index.

Average retail prices on September 8 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

Number of Average

Price range

Average prices on September 8, 1987

fairly standard item
retail outlets.
The averages giv
which is given in the
recorded prices fel

Item

			which 80 per cent of quotations fell	
		р	р	
DOD ITEMS eef: home-killed				Flour Self-raising, per 11/2kg
Sirloin (without bone)	229	305	229-382	Sen-raising, per 172kg
Silverside (without bone) †	314	214	198-248	Butter
Best beef mince	332 223	120 153	98–158 115–189	Home-produced, per 25 New Zealand, per 250g
Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone)	280	160	130-184	Danish, per 250g
Rump steak †	320	297	249-330	Damon, por 2009
Stewing steak	312	150	132-179	Margarine
A A server fullered				Soft 500g tub
a mb: home-killed Loin (with bone)	301	197	165-250	Low fat spread 250g
Shoulder (with bone)	286	97	78-139	Lard, per 250g
Leg (with bone)	282	164	148-200	
				Cheese
amb: imported	100	154	134-176	Cheddar type
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	190 186	86	76- 99	Eggs
Leg (with bone)	198	141	118-159	Size 2 (65-70g), per do
Log (min bons)				Size 4 (55-60g), per do
ork: home-killed			70.440	Milk
Leg (foot off)	272 258	108 83	78-149 69-96	Pasteurised, per pint
Belly † Loin (with bone)	326	149	129-168	Skimmed per pint
Fillet (without bone)	260	196	138-278	Теа
				Loose, per 125g
acon				Tea bags, per 125g
Collar †	143	110	98-140	
Gammont Back vacuum packed	267 199	184 160	150-212 112-210	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g
Back, vacuum packed Back, not vacuum packed	178	153	138-172	Ground (filter fine), per
lam (not shoulder), per 1/4lb	314	58	45- 70	Sugar Granulated, per kg
				Grandiated, per kg
ausages	351	83	68- 98	Fresh vegetables
Pork Beef	266	78	60- 93	Potatoes, old loose
				White Red
ork luncheon meat, 12oz can	192	47	41- 57	Potatoes, new loose
orned beef, 12oz can	206	89	76-109	Tomatoes
oniou been, reer eun	200		10 100	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted
hicken: roasting				Cauliflower
Frozen, oven ready	214	66	52- 85	Brussels sprouts
Fresh or chilled 4lb, oven ready	273	82	69- 90	Carrots
oven ready	210	02	00 00	Onions Mushrooms, per 1/4lb
resh and smoked fish				machine per vite
Cod fillets	260	197	165-248	Fresh fruit
Haddock fillets Mackerel, whole†	259 170	195 75	179-244 58- 98	Apples, cooking
Kippers, with bone	265	105	82-120	 Apples, dessert Pears, dessert
happore, man bone				Oranges
anned (red) salmon, half-size				Bananas
can	195	160	142-179	Items other than food
				Draught bitter, per pint
read				Draught lager, per pint
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	220	44	07 54	Whisky, per nip
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	329 244	44 55	37- 54 52- 59	Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	294	36	33- 39	Cigarettes 20 king size Coal, per 50kg
Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	160	37	35- 39	Smokeless fuel per 50
Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	232	57	49- 61	

Or Scottish equivalent

General notes

Following the recommendations of the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, the ndex has been re-referenced to make January 13, 1987=100. Details of all changes following the Advisory Committee report can be found in the

article on p 185 of the April 1987 edition of Employment Gazette.

Calculations

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

% change = -	Index for later month (Jan 1987=100)	×	Index for Jan 1987 (Jan 1974=100)	
/o change	Index for earlier month	(Jan	1974=100)	-100

For example, take the index for August 1987 (102-1) and multiply it by the January index (394-5), then divide by the August 1986 index (385-9). Subtract 100 from the result which gives 4-4 as the percentage change in the index over the 12 months to August.

The index for September 1987, if translated to the old reference date (January 1974=100), would be 404-0. A complete set of indices for January 1987 can be found in *table 6-2* on pp

120-121 of the March 1987 edition of Employment Gazette.

Structure

Definitions

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

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

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items



is; that is, those which do not vary between

ven are subject to uncertainty, an indication of e ranges within which at least four-fifths of the given in the final column below.

	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		р	р
	223	47	42- 52
lg -	280 251 271	52 50 56	47- 60 48- 53 54- 63
	225 289	31 38	24- 57 31- 44
	311	15	13- 24
	291	125	99–149
zen zen	250 215	108 96	86–120 80–106
	318 293	25 24	22- 26 21- 27
	258 318	40 96	32- 52 85-110
1⁄2lb	615 269	134 156	89–175 129–187
	313	51	48- 52
	187 67	10 11	8- 13 10- 15
	339 262 287 299 93 336 332 328	51 24 24 38 35 20 23 30	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 40-&60\\ 18-&35\\ 15-&32\\ 28-&50\\ 25-&49\\ 15-&24\\ 16-&30\\ 22-&35 \end{array}$
	305 301 308 295 324	34 37 36 33 50	26- 42 29- 45 29- 44 13- 58 42- 52
filter g	686 689 701 704 3,268 412 477 689	83 94 69 68 142 532 732 38	75-96 86-105 62-76 131-152 443-655 610-870 37-39

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

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

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6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items		Nationalised industries		Food			Meals bought and	Alcoholic drink
January 15, 1974 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food		Industries		All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food	consumed outside the home	
Weights 1974 1975	1,000	747 768	951·2-925·5 961·9-966·3		80 77		253 232	47·5-48·8 33·7-38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3	5 51 3 48	70 82
1973 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799 799	958.0-960.8 953.3-955.8 966.5-969.6 964.0-966.6 969.8-969.6 969.2-971.9 965.7-967.6 971.5-974.1 966.1-968.7		90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109 102 Feb-Nov 97 Doc Jap		228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	$\begin{array}{c} 39.2-42.0\\ 44.2-46.7\\ 30.4-33.5\\ 33.4-36.0\\ 30.4-33.2\\ 28.1-30.8\\ 32.4-34.3\\ 25.9-28.5\\ 31.3-33.9\end{array}$	186.0-188.8 200.3-202.8 199.5-202.6 196.0-198.6 180.9-183.6 176.2-178.9 171.7-173.6 174.5-177.1 167.1-169.8	8 45 6 51 6 51 6 41 9 42 6 38 1 39	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75
1985 1986	1,000 1,000	810 [815	970·3–973·2 973·3–976·0		87 Dec-Jan 86 83 Feb-Nov 60 Dec-Jan	,	190 185	26·8–29·7 24·0–26·7	160·3–163·2 158·3–161·0	2 45 0 44	75 82]
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1989 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1986	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1 351-8 373-2 385-9	109.3 135.3 156.4 179.7 195.2 225.9 286.9 299.8 326.2 342.4 356.9 383.2 396.4	108-8 156-4 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1 353-1 375-4 387-9		108.4 156.5 185.4 208.1 227.3 246.7 307.9 368.0 417.6 440.9 454.9 454.9 478.9 496.6		106-1 185-4 159-9 190-3 203-8 228-3 255-9 277-5 299-3 308-8 326-1 336-3 347-3	103-0 159-9 177-7 197-0 180-1 211-1 224-5 244-7 276-9 282-8 319-0 314-1 336-0	106.9 177.7 156.8 189.1 208.4 231.7 262.0 283.9 303.5 313.8 327.8 340.9 350.0	108-2 156-8 157-3 185-7 207-8 239-9 290-0 318-0 341-7 364-0 390-8 413-3 439-5	109.7 157.3 159.3 183.4 196.0 217.1 261.8 306.1 341.0 366.5 387.7 412.1 430.6
1975 Jan 14	119.9	120.4	120.5		119.9		118.3	106-6	121.1	118.7	118.2
1976 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147.6		172.8		148-3	158-6	146-6	146-2	149.0
1977 Jan 18	172.4	169.3	170.9		198.7		183-1	214.8	177.1	172.3	173.7
1978 Jan 17	189.5	187-6	190.2		220.1		196.1	173-9	200.4	199.5	188-9
1979 Jan 16	207.2	204-3	207.3		234.5		217.5	207.6	219.5	218.7	198-9
1980 Jan 15	245-3	245-5	246.2		274.7		244.8	223.6	248.9	267.8	241.4
1981 Jan 13	277.3	280.3	279.3		348.9		266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7
1982 Jan 12	310.6	314.6	311.5		387.0		296.1	287.6	297.5	329.7	321.8
1983 Jan 11	325-9	332.6	328.5		441.4		301.8	256-8	310-3	353.7	353.7
1984 Jan 10	342.6	348.9	343.5		445.8		319-8	321.3	319.8	378.5	376.1
1985 Jan 15	359.8	367.8	361.8		465.9		330.6	306.9	335.6	401.8	397.9
1986 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	379-7 381-1 381-6	390·2 391·4 391·5	381-9 383-3 383-4		489·7 489·5 489·5		341·1 343·6 345·2	322-8 328-2 337-5	344·9 346·9 347·3	426.7 428.9 429.9	423·8 425·9 426·5
Apr 15 May 13 June 10	385-3 386-0 385-8	395-6 395-8 395-3	387·0 387·3 387·0		497·8 495·9 496·8		347·4 349·4 351·4	343·7 356·8 361·8	348·7 349·4 350·3	434·3 436·2 439·3	427.6 428.8 429.4
July 15 Aug 12 Sept 16	384·7 385·9 387·8	394·9 396·1 398·5	386-8 387-9 390-0		498-3 499-8 500-5		347·4 348·6 348·3	332·2 336·5 331·7	350·7 351·4 351·8	440·4 442·6 445·3	431-0 432-5 434-6
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	388-4 391-7 393-0	399·6 403·7 404·7	390·9 394·3 395·3		500·4 500·7 499·7		347·6 347·5 349·8	324-9 322-8 333-3	352·2 352·4 353·4	447·8 449·5 452·9	436·6 436·0 434·6
1987 Jan 13	394.5	405.6	396.4		502.1		354.0	347.3	355-9	454-8	440.7
	ALL	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	r Food			Catering	Alcoholic
January 13, 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food	except housing	ised industries	durables	All	Seasonal	Non- seasonal food		drink
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1987 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	100-0 100-4 100-6	100·0 100·4 100·6	100-0 100-3 100-6	100·0 100·4 100·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-3 100-8	100·0 100·7 100·7	100·0 103·2 103·0	100·0 100·2 100·3	100·0 100·4 100·8	100·0 100·3 100·6
Apr 14 May 12 June 9	101-8 101-9 101-9	101·8 101·8 101·9	101.6 101.7 101.8	101·2 101·6 101·6	100·8 100·7 100·7	101.0 101.2 101.1	101.6 102.2 101.6	107·4 110·6 105·2	100.5 100.7 100.9	101·4 101·8 102·3	100·8 101·2 101·4
July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	101·8 102·1 102·4	102-1 102-4 102-8	101·9 102·2 102·6	101·4 101·7 102·1	100·9 101·3 101·4	99·9 100·3 101·7	100·4 100·7 100·4	97·0 98·6 95·7	101.0 101.0 101.2	102·9 103·6 104·3	101.7 102.1 102.8

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Dur hou goo	rable usehold ods	Clothing and footwear	la	liscel- ineous oods	Transport and vehicles	Servic	98			
43 46	124 108	52 53			91 89	-	63 71	135 149	54 52			197 197	74 Weigh 75
46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 62 69 65	75 63 64 69 65 64 64 69		84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70		74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75 76	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159 158	57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65			197 197 197 198 198 198 198	77 78 79 80 81 82 83
37 40	153 153	65 62	65 63		75 75		77 B1	156 157	62 58			198 198	35 36
115-9 147-7 171-3 209-7 226-2 247-6 290-1 358-2 247-6 290-1 358-2 440-9 449-9 449-9 532-5 584-9	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1 400-7 452-3 478-1	110-7 147-4 182-4 211-3 227-5 250-5 313-2 380-0 433-3 485-4 478-8 499-3 506-0	107 131 144 166 182 201 226 237 243 250 256 263 266	-2 -2 -8 -1 -9 -3 -2 -8 -3 -2 -8 -4 -7 -9	109-4 125-7 139-4 157-4 171-0 187-2 205-4 208-3 210-5 214-8 214-6 222-9 229-2	1: 11 2: 2: 2: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3:	11.2 38.6 61.3 88.3 06.7 36.4 76.9 00.7 25.8 45.6 64.7 92.2 99.2	111-0 143-9 166-0 190-3 207-2 243-1 288-7 322-6 343-5 366-3 374-7 392-5 390-1	106-8 135-5 159-5 173-3 192-0 262-7 300-8 331-6 342-9 357-3 381-3 381-3 400-5		Annual averages	{	1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986
124.0	110-3	124.9	118	•3	118-6	1:	25.2	130-3	115.8			Jan 14	1975
162 ·6	134.8	168.7	140		131.5	1	52.3	157.0	154.0			Jan 13	1976
193-2	154.1	198.8	157		148.5		75-2	178-9	166-8			Jan 18	1977
222.8	164-3	219.9	175		163-6		98.8	198.7	186.6			Jan 17	1978
231·5 269·7	190·3 237·4	233·1 277·1	187 216		176·1 197·1		16·4 58·8	218-5	202.0			Jan 16	1979
296- 6	285.0	355.7	210		207.5		93·4	268·4 299·5	246·9 289·2			Jan 15	1980 1981
392-1	350-0	401.9	239		207.1		12.5	330.5	325.6			Jan 13 Jan 12	1981
426- 2	348-1	467.0	245		210.9		37.4	353-9	337.6			Jan 11	1983
450-8	382.6	489.3	252		210.4		53-3	370.8	350-6			Jan 10	1984
505-1	416-4	487.5	257	.7	217.4	3	78.4	379.6	369.7			Jan 15	1985
545•7 549•9 553•2	463·7 465·7 467·5	507·0 507·0 507·0	265 267 268	·8	225·2 225·7 227·9	41	02-9 06-1 05-8	393-1 391-2 386-8	393-1 394-1 394-7		i	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1986
580- 8 594- 4 597- 3	483.5 482.7 471.6	506·8 504·2 504·8	267 289 268	.3	227·4 227·8 227·5	41	08·7 08·5 09·3	386-3 383-6 387-9	399·1 400·5 401·2		N	Apr 15 May 13 Jne 10	
597-1 597-5 598-3	472.6 475.2 477.3	505·0 505·8 506·7	265 254 263	·2	226·8 229·7 231·5	4	08·2 10·1 11·6	386-7 387-0 393-2	401.5 402.0 403.2		4	uly 15 Aug 12 ept 16	
599-9 502-2 603-1	478-4 497-4 501-1	506-4 506-1 505-3	264 276 267	·3	233·0 234·0 234·2	4	12·5 13·0 14·0	393-2 395-3 396-3	404-0 406-2 406-7		1	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	
602 ·9	502.4	506.1	265	•6	230.8	4	13-0	399.7	408.8		· · ·	Jan 13	1987
Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods*	Household services*	Clothing and footwear*	Personal goods and services*	Motoring expendi ture*		Leisure goods*	Leisure services*			
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	_	1987	weights
100- 0 99-9 99-9	100·0 100·3 100·7	100-0 100-0 99-8	100·0 100·4 101·0	100-0 100-1 100-3	100·0 100·3 100·8	100·0 100·3 100·7	100·0 101·0 101·3	100·0 99·8 99·9	100·0 100·2 100·3	100·0 100·1 100·1		Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	1987
99.8 99.8 99.8	105-0 103-6 103-4	99·9 99·4 99·4	101.5 102.0 101.9	100·9 101·4 101·6	101.0 101.0 100.8	101·3 101·4 101·9	102·1 102·8 103·2	100·2 101·3 101·5	100-9 101-6 102-0	101·5 101·1 101·3		Apr 14 May 12 June 9	
99.7 99.5 99.7	103·8 104·1 104·4	99·1 99·0 98·5	101.6 101.9 102.7	102-0 102-4 102-9	99-2 99-8 101-8	101.9 102.4 101.9	104·4 104·8 105·1	102-2 102-3 102-3	101.6 101.7 101.9	101-4 101-4 101-9		July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	

edition of Employment Gazette [pp 332-3] for the period 1974-86 [using the January 1987 reference date]. These historical indices may be helpful to users wishing to make comparisons over long periods but should not be used for any calculation requiring precision of definition or of measurement.

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

	197 197	4 Weights
	197 197 197 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	77 78 79 10 11 12 13 14 14
Annua averag		1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986
	Jan 14	1975
	Jan 13	1976

6.4

154-0	Jan 13	1976
166-8	Jan 18	1977
186.6	Jan 17	1978
202.0	Jan 16	1979
246.9	Jan 15	1980
289-2	Jan 13	1981
325.6	Jan 12	1982
337.6	Jan 11	1983
350-6	Jan 10	1984
369.7	Jan 15	1985
393-1 394-1 394-7	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1986
399-1 400-5 401-2	Apr 15 May 13 June 10	
401-5 402-0 403-2	July 15 Aug 12 Sept 16	
404-0 406-2 406-7	Oct 14 Nov 11	

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

UNITEI		All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	1	Durable nousehold goods	Clothing and footwear		Misce- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles		Services
1976 Ja 1977 Ja 1978 Ja 1979 Ja 1980 Ja 1981 Ja 1982 Ja 1983 Ja 1983 Ja	an 14 an 13 an 13 an 17 an 16 an 15 an 13 an 12 an 11 an 10 an 15	- 12.0 19.9 23.4 16.6 9.9 9.3 18.4 13.0 12.0 4.9 5.1 5.5	20.1 18.3 25.4 23.5 7.1 10.9 12.6 8.9 11.0 1.9 6.0 3.4 3.2	20.7 18.7 23.2 17.9 15.8 9.6 22.5 14.8 7.2 7.3 7.0 6.2 6.2	$\begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 18.2\\ 26.1\\ 16.6\\ 8.8\\ 5.3\\ 21.4\\ 15.0\\ 15.9\\ 9.9\\ 6.3\\ 5.8\\ 6.5\\ \end{array}$	0.4 24.0 31.1 18.8 15.3 3.9 16.5 10.0 32.2 8.7 5.8 12.7 7.4	$\begin{array}{c} 10.5\\ 10.3\\ 22.2\\ 14.3\\ 6.6\\ 15.8\\ 24.8\\ 20.1\\ 22.8\\ -0.5\\ 9.9\\ 8.8\\ 11.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5.8\\ 24.9\\ 35.1\\ 17.8\\ 10.6\\ 6.0\\ 18.9\\ 28.4\\ 13.0\\ 16.2\\ 0.5\\ 3.9\\ 4.0\\ \end{array}$		9-8 18-3 19-0 11-5 11-6 6-9 15-4 6-9 15-4 6-9 3-7 2-6 2-6 2-6 2-6 2-1 2-9	$\begin{array}{c} 13.5\\ 18.6\\ 10.9\\ 12.9\\ 10.2\\ 7.6\\ 11.9\\ 5.3\\ -0.2\\ 1.8\\ -0.3\\ 3.3\\ 3.6\end{array}$		7.3 25.2 21.6 15.7 12.7 9.0 19.6 13.4 6.5 8.0 4.7 7.1 6.5	9.8 30.3 20.5 13.9 11.1 10.0 22.8 11.6 11.6 10.4 7.1 4.8 2.4 3.6		12-2 15-8 33-0 8-3 11-8 8-3 22-2 17-1 12-6 3-7 3-9 5-4 6-3
1986 Ji A		2·4 2·4 3·0	3.6 4.0 3.7	6-2 6-1 6-4	4·5 4·1 3·6	10·7 10·8 10·8	1.5 1.7 4.4	0.7 0.6 0.4		1.0 0.2 1.1	2·4 2·9 2·3		3·5 3·7 3·7	-2·5 -2·4 -0·7		4·8 4·8 4·8
N	Oct 14 lov 11 Dec 9	3·0 3·5 3·7	3.6 3.0 3.1	6·4 6·4 6·9	3·1 2·9 3·4	11·1 10·6 10·7	4-7 8-2 8-5	0·3 -0·1 -0·4		-1·0 -0·2 0·0	2·1 2·3 2·8		3.6 3.5 3.5	-0·3 0·5 0·9		4·8 4·5 4·3
1987 Ja	an 13	3.9	3.8	6.6	4.0	10.5	8.3	-0.2	-	0.2	2.5		2.5	1.7		4.0
		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1987 F	Feb 10 Mar 10	3·9 4·0	3.8 3.3	6·5 6·6	3.8 3.9	9·5 8·9	8·2 8·2	-0·2 -0·4		3·5 3·4	2·6 2·1	3·9 4·2	2·7 4·3	5·9 6·0	-0.6 -0.4	3·4 3·4
٨	Apr 14 May 12 June 9	4·2 4·1 4·2	3.6 3.4 2.3	6·2 6·1 5·9	3·9 4·0 4·1	3·6 1·2 0·7	9·1 7·8 10·2	-0.2 -0.2 -0.2	1.7	4·0 4·3 4·3	2.5 2.3 2.3	3·7 3·9 4·0	5·7 7·3 6·4	3·5 4·5 4·3	0.6 1.3 1.5	2·6 1·7 1·9
A	July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8	4·4 4·4 4·2	2·3 2·3 2·1	6·3 6·5 6·5	4·0 4·0 4·2	0·7 0·4 0·5	10·3 10·1 9·9	-0.7 -0.9 -1.6	2.7	4·6 4·9 5·3	0·9 0·3 1·5	4·0 4·0 3·0	8·1 8·4 6·8	4.6 4.5 4.4	1.8 1.8 2.6	2·1 1·9 2·1
c	Oct 13															

Nov 10 Dec 8

1988 Jan 12

Notes: See notes under table 6-3.

RETAIL PRICES 6

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	One-person pensioner households					Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
JAN 15, 1974 = 100	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105-8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116-1			
1974 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			
1975	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	335·4 348·5			
1984	346.7	353-6	353-8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355-1	337.5	344·3 361·8	345·3 362·6	365-3			
1985	363.2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369-0	368.7	371.8	353·0 367·4	371.0	372.2	375.3			
1986	378.4	382.8	382.6	384-3	375.4	379-6	379.9	382.0	367.4	3/1.0	312.2	375.5			
1987 January	386.5				384.2				377.8						
JAN 13, 1987 = 100															
1987	100.3	101.2	100.9		100.3	101.3	101.1		100.3	101.5	101.7				

Note: The indices for January 1987 are shown to enable calculations to be made involving periods which span the new reference date—see General Notes below table 6-3

RETAIL PRICES 6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	ERSON PENS	IONER HOU	JSEHOLDS								N 15, 1974 = 10
1000	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398-8	370.8	305·5	336·3
1982 1983	336.2	300.7	366.7	414.1	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	410.2	587.2	510.4	281.3	231.0	472.1	468.4	357.0	432.7
INDEX FOR TWO-PI	ERSON PENS	IONER HO	USEHOLDS								
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	393.1	383.9	320.6	358-2
1984	350.4	315-6	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	407.0	405.8	331.1	384.3
1985	367.6	325.1	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	429.9	438.1	353.8	406.7
1986	379.2	334.6	445.3	584.4	511.3	281.2	239.5	428.5	456.0	368.4	432.9
GENERAL INDEX O	F RETAIL PR	ICES									
1982	314.3	299.3	341.0	413.3	433-3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308.8	366-5	440.9	465-4	250.4	214.8	366-3	345.6	342.9	364.0
1984	343.9	326.1	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	374.7	364.7	357.3	390.8
1985	360.7	336.3	412.1	532.5	499-3	263.9	222.9	392.5	392.2	381.3	413.3
1986	371.5	347.3	430.6	584.9	506.0	266.7	229.2	390.1	409-2	400.5	439.5

Note: The General Index covers the goods and services purchased by all households, apart from those in the top 4 per cent of the income distribution and pensioner households deriving at least three-guarters of their total income from state benefits.

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RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices 00 :0

0																		
	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	51·1 59·6 69·0 74·7 84·8	60.5 68.7 77.1 83.2 90.8	77-3 83-0 87-6 90-7 94-0	73.5 80.2 85.9 89.8 93.8	65.8 70.7 76.4 83.2 90.8	61 66 74 81 89	60.8 66.7 72.9 79.5 88.1	81.8 85.5 88.6 91.0 94.8	47·1 53·3 59·8 67·3 80·1	51.8 61.1 69.4 74.7 84.6	46.9 54.8 64.1 71.9 82.5	72.9 79.7 86.1 89.4 92.6	74.7 81.3 86.6 90.1 93.9	67 73 80 86 90	42.6 50.2 62.5 74.8 86.6	61 67 75 82 88	89-1 90-7 91-8 92-8 96-1	Indi 65·3 69·1 73·5 79·2 88·1
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	100·0 111·9 121·5 127·1 133·4 141·5 146·3	100·0 109·6 121·8 134·1 139·4 148·8 162·4	100.0 106.8 112.6 116.3 122.9 126.9 129.0	100.0 107.6 117.0 126.0 134.0 140.5 142.3	100.0 112.5 124.6 131.9 137.6 143.1 149.0	100 112 123 132 140 146 152	100.0 113.4 126.8 139.0 149.3 158.0 162.2	100.0 106.3 111.9 115.6 118.4 121.0 120.7	100.0 124.5 150.6 181.0 214.4 255.8 314.7	100.0 120.4 141.1 155.8 169.3 178.5 185.2	100.0 117.8 137.3 157.3 174.3 190.3 201.4	100.0 104.9 107.7 109.7 112.1 114.4 114.9	100·0 106·7 113·1 116·2 120·0 122·7 122·9	100 114 127 137 146 154 165	100·0 114·6 131·1 147·0 163·6 178·0 193·7	100 112 122 133 143 154 160	100.0 106.5 112.5 115.9 119.3 123.3 124.2	100.0 110.4 117.1 120.9 126.1 130.5 133.1
Quarterly averages 1986 Q3 Q4	146∙4 148∙3	163-9 168-6	129·2 129·2	142·5 142·6	149·8 151·3	153 154	162·4 163·5	120·4 120·0	316·5 335·1	185·8 186·2	201·9 204·3	114·6 114·5	122·1 123·2	168 171	195-8 198-1	160 162	123-8 124-4	133-3 134-0
1987 Q1 Q2	150·1 152·4	172-0 R 174-6	129·4 130·5	143·5 144·5	152·7 154·8	155 157	165·5 166·9	120·7 121·1	345·9 365·5	189-6 190-8	207·2 209·6 R	113·7 115·1	121·5 122·1	176 178	201·0 R 202·3	165 165	125·7 125·7	135-5 137-3
Monthly 1987 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept	150.5 152.3 152.4 152.4 152.3 152.7 153.2	174·6 179·1	129.6 129.8 130.2 131.4 131.0 132.7	143.7 144.4 144.6 145.6 145.6	153·4 154·1 155·0 155·4 156·6 R 156·6	156 157 158 158 158 158	165.7 166.6 166.9 167.2 167.6 168.0	120.7 121.0 121.1 121.3 121.3 121.2	353.6 361.5 363.8 371.0 365.5 R 363.8	190-8 191-7 	208.0 208.8 R 209.7 R 210.5 R 210.9 R 211.0	114·1 115·1 115·3 115·0 114·2 R 115·5	121.8 122.1 122.1 122.0 121.9 122.2 	177 178 178 179 180 R 180	202·0 202·4 202·3 202·3 204·2 R 204·3	165 165 165 165 167 168	126.0 126.1 125.4 125.7 125.8 R 126.3	136.1 136.8 137.2 137.8 138.1 138.8
Increases on a ye	ear earlie	r																
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10.8 7.4 8.1 8.9 9.1	9.6 9.0 11.1 10.0 9.6	11.8 9.7 9.4 9.1 10.8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 17·0 12·1 14·8	11.8 9.3 8.1 3.8 3.6	10·2 8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	11.7 9.1 9.1 8.1 4.8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·8 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6 5·0 6·1 3·4	10·2 9·6 11·1 10·1 4·0 6·7 9·1	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3 5·7 3·3 1·7	6.6 7.6 8.7 7.7 6.3 4.9 1.3	10·1 12·5 10·8 5·9 4·3 4·0 4·1	12·3 11·7 10·1 6·9 6·3 4·7 3·6	13-6 13-4 11-8 9-6 7-3 5-8 2-7	5.5 6.3 5.3 2.4 2.2 -0.2	24.9 24.5 20.9 20.5 18.1 19.3 23.0	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7 5·4 3·8	21.2 17.8 16.6 14.6 10.8 9.2 5.8	8.0 4.9 2.7 1.9 2.2 2.1 0.4	6·5 6·7 6·0 2·7 3·3 2·3 0·2	10·9 13·6 11·2 8·6 6·6 5·5 7·1	15.5 14.6 14.4 12.1 11.3 8.8 8.8	13.7 12.1 8.6 8.9 7.5 7.7 3.9	4.0 6.5 5.6 3.0 2.8 3.4 0.7	13·5 10·4 6·1 3·2 4·3 3·5 2·0
Quarterly averages 1986 Q3 Q4	2-6 3-4	8·9 9·8	1.7 1.3	0·8 0·7	4·2 4·3	4·1 4·1	2·1 2·1	-0·4 -1·1	23·8 19·5	3·1 3·2	5·4 4·4	0·2 -0·5	-0·4 -1·8	8-4 8-9	9-4 8-6	3.9 3.8	0·6 0·2	1.7 1.3
1987 Q1 1987 Q2	3.9 4.2	9·4 9·3	0·3 1·4	1·1 1·6	4·1 4·6	5.0 3.3	3-2 3-4	-0·5 0·1	16·4 17·8	3·4 2·8	4·1 4·2	-1.3	-1.2 -1.0	10·0 9·2	6·1 5·6	3·8 3·1	0·9 1·0	2·2 3·8
Monthly 1987 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept	4.0 4.2 4.1 4.2 4.4 4.4 4.2	9-3 9-3 9-3	··· ·· 2·6	1.3 1.4 1.7 1.7 2.4 2.3	4.2 4.5 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.5	5·3 3·1 3·3 3·4 4·1 3·9	3·3 3·5 3·4 3·3 3·4 3·5	-0.2 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.7 0.8	16·8 17·6 17·7 18·1 16·9 16·4	2.8 3.2	4·2 4·4 R 4·3 R 4·6 R 4·7 R 4·5	-0.8 -0.2 -0.3 -0.4 -0.4 0.7	$ \begin{array}{c} -1 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 1 \\ -0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	10·4 10·0 10·1 8·8 8·1 7·8	6·3 6·2 5·7 4·9 4·8 4·6	3.8 3.4 3.5 3.3 4.3 4.9	1.0 1.2 0.9 1.2 1.9 1.9	3.0 3.8 3.8 3.7 3.9 4.3

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

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

All OECD (1)

Indices 1980 = 100 3 63·2 1 68·7 5 74·8 2 80·7 1 88·6

100.0 110.5 119.1 125.3 131.7 137.6 141.1

141·2 142·2

143-5 145-5 R

144·1 144·9 R 145·4 R 145·7 R 145·9 146·6

Per cent 11.3 8.7 8.9 8.0 9.8

12.9 10.5 7.8 5.3 5.1 4.5 2.6

2·1 1·8

2·3 3·5

2.7 3.2 3.4 3.4 3.5 3.9

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TOURISM Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain 8.1

SIC group	Restaurants cafes, etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade	Other tourist, etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries, etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self employed * 1981	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
Employees in employment † 1982 March June September December	180·6 194·1 194·9 184·3	225-0 236-0 234-0 230-8	137-3 138-5 134-7 134-8	219- 267 268 209	·4 ·2	309·4 336·8 327·0 309·2	_
1983 March June September December	174·0 197·7 203·6 200·3	226-7 237-1 245-3 243-8	131·3 133·0 135·3 138·3	203 262 265 211	·2 ·3	307-0 312-8 334-9 314-1	
1984 March June September December	200.5 213.1 216.2 209.3	239-5 251-7 259-8 259-8	136-6 137-6 137-0 139-5	202 265 262 228	·7 ·0	311-2 333-6 330-1 315-3	
1985 March June September December	207·1 222·2 225·4 219·9	258-3 271-5 266-1 267-0	138·0 142·4 142·9 145·7	226 276 280 244	.3 .5	320.6 379.0 372.3 335.8	
1986 March June September December	214·2 228·0 226·3 223·6	260-1 271-7 277-8 278-4	142·5 144·5 145·7 147·2	242 288 289 255	·7 ·2	334-0 385-0 378-3 349-7	
1987 March June	222-0 238-1	273·6 281·2	147·3 146·6	247 293		349·3 396·8	
Change June 1987 on June 1986 Absolute (thousands)	+10.1	+9.5	+2.1	+4	4-5	+11.8	
Percentage	+4.4	+3.5	+1.5	+1	·6	+3.1	

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 1986 185
 There are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1.4.

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

	All areas Actual	Seasonally adjusted	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
976 977 978 980 980 981 982 983 983 984 985 984 985 986 P	10,808 12,281 12,646 12,426 12,421 11,636 12,464 13,644 13,644 13,844		2.093 2.377 2.475 2.196 2.082 2.105 2.135 2.836 3.330 3.797 2.843	6,816 7,770 7,865 7,873 7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,870 8,302	1.899 2.134 2.306 2.417 2.429 2.291 2.418 2.464 2.763 2.782 2.699
986 1st quarter P 2nd quarter P 3rd quarter P 4th quarter P	2,560 3,312 5,054 2,917	3,761 3,058 3,335 3,690	525 672 1,071 575	1,536 2,017 2,933 1,815	499 623 1,050 526
987 1st quarter P 2nd quarter (e)	2,620 4,170	3,887 3,915	502 980	1,632 2,570	486 620
986 P January February March April May June July August September October November December	920 726 914 1,025 1,123 1,164 1,677 2,043 1,334 1,334 1,188 905 823	1,263 1,300 1,198 985 1,093 980 1,079 1,162 1,094 1,219 1,217 1,255	179 133 214 185 224 263 319 431 321 241 163 171	523 459 553 689 677 651 1,023 1,229 681 738 573 573 504	218 134 147 222 250 385 383 332 209 169 148
987 P January February March April (e) May (e) June (e) July (e)	1,031 672 / 917 1,320 1,350 1,500 1,500	1,440 1,226 1,221 1,293 1,339 1,283 1,266	174 127 200 360 420 460	640 410 582 950 790 830 1,140	216 135 135 170 200 250 330

2 **TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure** 8

£ million at current prices UK residents abroad (b) Overseas visitors to the UK (a) Balance (a) less (b) +223 -302 -452 -87 -49 +571 -635 2,738 3,272 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,871 6,070 2,961 2,970 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,442 5,435 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 PR +25 Percentage change 1986/1985 R -UK residents abroad Balance Overseas visitors to the UK Actual Actual Seasonally adjusted R Actual Seasonally adjusted R Seasonally adjusted R 896 1,456 2,539 1,179 1,372 1,513 1,632 1,553 +16 -206 -484 +39 -38 -218 -264 -115 1986 P 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter R 912 1,250 2,055 1,218 1,334 1,295 1,368 1,438 -176 -97 1,652 1,644 -70 -105 1,084 1,605 1987 P 1st quarter R 2nd quarter (e) 1,014 1,500 1,476 1,574 1986 P January February March April May June July August September October R November R +73 +27 -83 -3 -73 -130 -62 -190 -233 -127 +47 +120 332 264 316 364 424 463 633 778 644 451 418 350 259 237 399 367 497 593 695 968 877 578 371 230 412 435 525 463 560 490 526 569 537 504 583 466 +29 +16 -83 -36 -120 -62 -86 -113 -65 -85 -61 +31 441 451 442 427 440 428 440 456 472 419 522 497 1987 P January February March April (e) May (e) June (e) July (e) +55 -52 -72 -15 -65 -25 -75 412 265 337 415 475 610 750 550 453 473 489 494 564 523 357 317 409 430 540 635 825 555 572 525 533 595 516 612 -5 -119 -52 -44 -101 +48 -89

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

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	All areas Actual	Seasonally adjusted	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 P	11,550 11,525 13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,610 25,181		579 619 782 1,087 1,382 1,514 1,299 1,023 919 914 1,167	9,954 9,866 11,517 12,959 14,455 15,862 17,625 18,229 19,371 18,944 22,110	1,027 1,040 1,144 1,420 1,670 1,671 1,687 1,743 1,743 1,743 1,752 1,905
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	6,172	159	3,020	556
2nd quarter P	6,410	6,015	269	5,701	440
3rd quarter P	10,026	6,480	437	9,147	442
4th quarter P	5,011	6,514	301	4,242	467
1987 1st quarter P	4,237	7,058	254	3,400	584
2nd quarter (e)	6,650	6,266	340	5,790	520
1986 P January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,137 1,012 1,586 1,623 2,139 2,647 2,896 3,777 3,353 2,475 1,475 1,062	1,976 2,030 2,166 1,736 2,222 2,057 2,192 2,156 2,156 2,132 2,191 2,281 2,042	69 48 42 85 71 113 114 194 129 137 104 60	866 809 1.345 1.339 1.948 2.414 2.680 3.407 3.060 2.187 1.169 886	202 155 199 120 120 120 120 164 164 151 201 116
1987 P January	1,305	2,254	120	975	209
February	1,291	2,582	53	1,086	152
March	1,642	2,222	81	1,339	222
April (e)	1,910	2,036	100	1,570	240
May (e)	2,180	2,252	130	1,910	140
Jule (e)	2,560	1,978	110	2,310	140
July (e)	3,030	2,282	140	2,790	100

Notes: See table 8.2.

THOUSAND

				TOU	R	SM
a	d	hv	UK	resi	de	nts

8	3.	4	
	THO	USA	ND

NOVEMBER 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S61

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES YTS entrants: regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants* April1987–March 1988	42,442	22,109	27,587	46,183	42,448	39,849	55,982	23,632	21,417	43,502	365,151
Entrants to training† April-Sept 1987	24,958	9,949	19,837	31,617	29,714	28,027	38,628	18,269	13,556	21,881	236,436
Total in training† Sept 30, 1987	46,021	20,381	35,359	55,000	51,707	49,957	67,155	31,381	25,377	45,654	427,992

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	Wales	
	Sept	August	Sept	August	Sept	August	
Community Industry	8.000	8,000	1,690	1,696	1,127	907	
Community Programme	229,000	229,000	30,826	30,403	20,581	20,519	
Interprise Allowance Scheme	96,000	94,000	9,154	8,990	5,928	5,815	
Job Release Scheme	21,000	21,000	1,562	1,598	767	793	
lobshare	800	750	45	45	60	36	
lobstart Allowance	6,000	7.000	722	758	575	570	
New Workers Scheme	18,000	18.000	2,138	2,107	1,626	1,495	
Restart interviews	31000						
(cumulative total April 10 to July 31, 1987)	840.578	647,686	105.344	82,105	50.604	40,469	

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Registered † for employment at jobcentres, September 4, 1987	53,206
Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, August 8 to September 4, 1987	6,417
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, August 8 to September 4, 1987*	2.824

† 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.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled peo	Disabled people*										
	Suitable for c	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 July Oct	27·8 24·8	24·2 21·7	51·8 49·3	41·8 38·1	4·9 4·3	4·4 3·9	3·1 2·5	2·5 2·0				
1987 Jan Apr July	22·2 22·9 25·5	19·5 20·0 22·2	43·6 46·3 52·6	33·2 35·5 41·0	3·9 4·1 4·4	3·4 3·6 3·8	2·2 2·5 2·9	1.7 1.9 2.3				

Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register. Note: Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. At April 21, 1987, the latest date for which figures are available, 383,500 people were registered under the Acts.

DEFINITIONS

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

ASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

ARNINGS

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

MPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

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

MPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

ILL-TIME WORKERS

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

ENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

e general index covers almost all goods and services purchased

most households, excluding only those for which the income of

household is in the top 4 per cent and those one and two person

nsioner households (covered by separate indices) who depend

ainly on state benefits-that is, more than three-quarters of their

ome is from state benefits.

M FORCES

THOUSAND

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

OUSEHOLD SPENDING

penditure on housing (in the Family Expenditure Survey) in-

- des, for owner-occupied and rent-free households, a notional
- nputed) amount based on rateable values as an estimate of the
- rent which would have been payable if the dwelling had been
- ented: mortgage payments are therefore excluded.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

tistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the nited Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and nditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 vorkers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the gregate 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 curred. 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 underrecording 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)

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

Conventions

- The following standard symbols are used:
- not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- provisional
- break in series

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.

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS The time which the employee is expected to work in a normal

11

OVERTIME

short-time.

monthly indices

UNEMPLOYED

VACANCY

R revised

SIC

estimated

1980 edition

week, excluding all overtime and main meal breaks. This may be specified in national collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980. Divisions 1-4 inclusive SIC 1968, Orders II-XXI.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

THE SELF-EMPLOYED

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

Employed labour force plus the unemployed as defined above.

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968 n.e.s. not elsewhere specified UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or

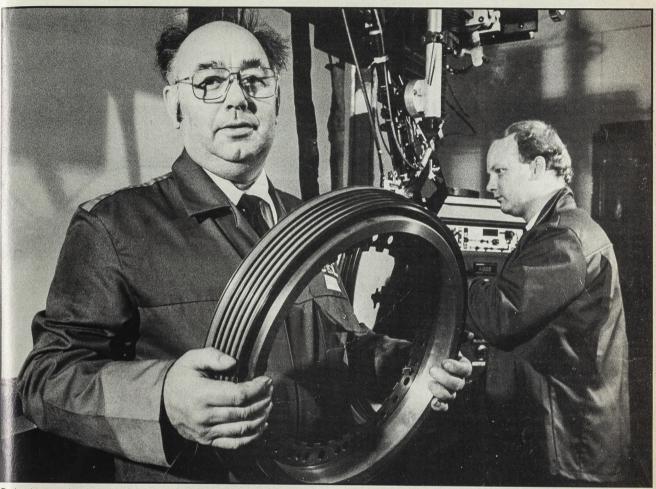
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Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK	M (Q)	Nov 87:	1.1
Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections		Aug 86:	317
Employees in employment Industry: GB			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Nov 87:	1.4
time series, by order group Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	1.2
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	А	Dec 86:	1.10
Local authorities manpower Region: GB	Q	July 87:	1.7
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Nov 87:	1.5
Self-employed: by region : by industry		Jan 87: May 86:	56 164
Census of Employment: Sept 1984		Jan 87:	31
GB and regions by industry UK by industry		Sept 87:	444
International comparisons Apprentices and trainees by industry:	Q	Oct 87:	1.9
Manufacturing industries	А	July 87:	1.14
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	А	July 87:	1.15
Employment measures	M	Oct 87: Feb 87:	9·2 87
Registered disabled in the public sector Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Sept 87:	1.6
Trade union membership	A	Feb 87:	84
Upomployment and vacancies			
Unemployment and vacancies			
Summary: UK GB	M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	2·1 2·2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Nov 87:	2.5
Broad category: UK Broad category: GB	M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	2·1 2·2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Sept 87:	2·6 2·6
Age time series UK	Q	Sept 87: Nov 87:	2.7
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK	Q M (Q)	Sept 87: Nov 87:	2·15 2·8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	2·3 2·4
: counties, local areas	M	Nov 87:	2.9
(formerly table 2·4) : Parliamentary constituencies	М	Nov 87:	2.10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sept 87:	2.6
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2.19
UK, time series GB, Age time series	M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	2·19 2·20
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Nov 87:	2.23/24/26
GB, Age and duration Students: by region	Q M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	2·21/22/25 2·13
Disabled jobseekers: GB International comparisons	M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	9·3/4 2·18
Ethnic origin		Jan 87:	18
Temporarily stopped: UK			
Latest figures: by region	М	Nov 87:	2.14
Vacancies			
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	м	Nov 87:	3.1
Region unfilled excluding Community			
Programme seasonally adjusted Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	3·2 3·3
Vacancies (previous definition)	(Q)	Sept 85:	3.3
Occupation by broad sector			
and unit groups: UK Occupation region summary	(Q) (Q)	Sept 85: Sept 85:	3·4 3·6
	1-		10 Mar 1
Redundancies			
Confirmed: GB latest month	М	Nov 87:	2.30
Regions Industries	M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	2·30 2·31
Detailed analysis Advance notifications	A Q (M)	Dec 86: Nov 87:	500 573
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 86:	284
Industry	A	Dec 86:	500
Farnings and hours			
Earnings and hours Average earnings			
Whole economy (new series) index Main industrial sectors	M	Nov 87:	5.1
Industry	М	Nov 87:	5.3
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	Q (M)	Sept 87:	482
Latest key results	A M (A)	Nov 87:	567
Time series	M (A)	Nov 87:	5.6

Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table numbe or pag
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other			F - 3
industries Summary (Oct) Detailed results Manufacturing	B (A) A	Nov 87: Mar 87:	5
International comparisons Aerospace Agriculture Coal mining Average earnings: non-manual employees	M A A A B (A)	Nov 87: Aug 86: Mar 87: Mar 87: Nov 87:	5 3 1 1
Basic wage rates: manual workers Wage rates and hours (index) Normal weekly hours Holiday entitlements	D A A	Apr 84: Mar 87: Mar 87:	5
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures: industry Region: summary Hours of work: manufacturing	M Q M	Nov.87: Sept 87: Nov 87:	1. 1. 1.
Output per head Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Nov 87:	1
Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series Quarterly and annual indices	M M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	5
Labour costs Survey results 1984 Per unit of output	Triennial M	June 86: Nov 87:	2
Retail prices General index (RPI) Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	6
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	м	Nov 87:	(
and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series Annual summary Revision.of weights	M M A A	Nov 87: Nov 87: Mar 87: Apr 87:	1
Pensioner household indices All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights Food prices	M (Q) M (A) A M	Nov 87: Nov 87: May 86: Nov 87:	6 6 1 8
London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D M	May 82: Nov 87:	2
Household spending All expenditure: per household : per person Composition of expenditure	QQ	Oct 87: Oct 87:	
: quarterly summary : in detail Household characteristics	Q Q (A) Q (A)	Oct 87: Oct 87: Oct 87:	
Industrial disputes: stoppages of w Summary: latest figures time series Latest year and annual series	M M A	Nov 87: Nov 87: Aug 86:	3
Industry Monthly: Broad sector: time series Annual Detailed Prominent stoppages	M A A	Nov 87: Sept 87: Sept 87:	4
Main causes of stoppage Cumulative Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	M A A	Nov 87: Sept 87: Sept 87:	
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry International comparisons	A A	Sept 87: Nov 87:	ž
Tourism Employment in tourism: industries GB Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents Visits abroad by UK residents Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK	M M	Nov 87: Nov 87:	;
by country of residence : visits abroad by country visited : visits to the UK by mode of travel and	Q	Oct 87: Oct 87:	
purpose of visit : visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit : visitor nights	0	Oct 87: Oct 87: Oct 87:	
YTS YTS entrants: regions	M	Nov 87:	
A Annual. Q Quarterly. M Mon			Discontin

Special Feature



Redundant steelworker, Jim Gasson, opted for self-employment and now runs a successful engineering business in Newport, Wales.

Trends in the flexible workforce

by Catherine Hakim

Social Science Branch, Department of Employment

The flexible workforce constitutes a fairly sizeable one-third of the workforce. This article examines the composition of the 'traditional' and 'flexible' sectors, looks at international comparisons for the European Community and considers the impact of the business cycle within long-term trends.

A recent Employment Gazette article noted that the 'flexible' part of the workforce has been growing in the 1980s. It showed that this part now constitutes a fairly sizeable one-third of the workforce rather than an insignificant fringe on the edges of the labour market as so

pp 246-250).

This article extends my analysis of the characteristics of the flexible workforce and considers the picture in other countries. It also looks at the components of the change,

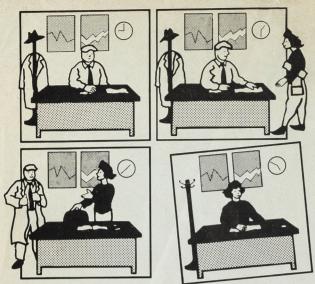
Notes: * Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different).

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A Annual. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-m

often thought (Hakim, 1987a p 93; see also Hakim, 1987b,

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Job-sharing has contributed to the increase in part-time working.

including the expansion of part-time work, and at the relatively small impact of the business cycle within longterm trends.

Identifying the flexible workforce

As a recent OECD report points out, there are at least four widely recognised needs which call for greater labour market flexibility: the need for economic adjustment; the need for technological innovation; the need to deal with new social problems, such as unemployment; and the need to enhance the quality of life (OECD, 1986a, p 6). Labour market flexibility has many forms and aspects:

- *Wage flexibility* or labour cost flexibility is of particular interest to economists (Metcalf, 1986, Institute of Manpower Studies, 1986, pp 59–66; van Ginneken, 1986).
- There are various types of *labour mobility*: the movement of workers between jobs, between industries, or between regions in response to job availability (see, for example, Hogarth, 1987).
- Functional flexibility consists of reduced demarcations between categories of worker and more flexible job descriptions. The 1984 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey found that, within larger manufacturing plants, traditional demarcations between different categories of manual worker are breaking down, and that the introduction of advanced technology is strongly associated with more flexible systems of working (Daniel, 1987, pp 151–181, 275–277).
- A less well defined component of flexibility consists of changes in the pattern and organisation of work.¹

It is this last type of flexibility that I am concerned with here. From a policy perspective, it is important to know what the balance is between the 'traditional' system of full-time jobs of indeterminate duration and more flexible types of work, and how the balance has been changing over

¹ It is notable that the 1985 White Paper *Employment: The Challenge for the Nation* gave particular emphasis to this type of flexibility. Changing patterns of work were taken to include *inter alia* flexible hours, earlier retirement, job-sharing, part-time working, homeworking and self-employment. More flexible industrial relations practices (such as reductions in restrictive practices) were also called for. In relation to labour costs and incentives, the Government argued for slower growth in real earnings and changes to the tax and national insurance systems to improve incentives for the unemployed to move into lower-paid jobs (Department of Employment, 1985, pp 18–19). Changes in the pattern and organisation of work are actively promoted by the Confederation of British Industry (1985a, b) and the Institute of Directors (1985).

time. This involves making a simple but robust distinction between full-time employee jobs that are variously described as regular, stable, permanent or continuous and other forms of work which offer greater flexibility both to the worker and to their employer.

Unfortunately the second group is often termed the 'non-regular', 'non-traditional', 'peripheral', 'unstable' or 'atypical' workforce—but the term 'flexible workforce' is used here.

Dividing the whole labour force into just two sectors, termed 'traditional' and 'flexible' for convenience, rather oversimplifies the differences. But the distinction does make sense in terms of labour law, both in Britain and other countries (Leighton 1986; Cordova, 1986; Deakin, 1986; European Commission, 1987). And despite the inevitable differences between countries not only in legal classifications of workers but also in the terms applied in statistical surveys and in the everyday labels used by people to differentiate between types of job, it is usually possible to draw a meaningful distinction between full-time employee jobs of indeterminate duration and other work arrangements, in order to examine trends over time and to draw comparisons between countries.

The proportion of a country's workforce that falls int the traditional or the flexible sector is thus a new type of

Table 1 Changing patterns of work 1981-86

	Males	Females	All
1981 Economically active In employment Unemployed	15,653 14,093 1,560	10,435 9,512 923	26,089 23,606 2,483
Full-time regular employees	11,581	5,058	16,6 39
As % of economically active	74	49	64
As % of in employment	82	53	70
All other workers	2,512	4,454	6,967
As % of economically active	16	43	27
As % of in employment	18	47	30
1983 Economically active In employment Unemployed	15,379 13,565 1,815	10,418 9,379 1,039	25,797 22,943 2,853
Full-time permanent employees	10,896	4,759	15,6 55
As % of economically active	71	46	61
As % of in employment	80	51	68
All other workers	2,668	4,620	7,288
As % of economically active	17	44	28
As % of in employment	20	49	32
1985 Economically active In employment Unemployed	15,569 13,853 1,715	10,984 9,886 1,098	26,553 23,739 2,814
Full-time permanent employees	10,805	4,814	15,619
As % of economically active	69	44	59
As % of in employment	78	49	60
All other workers	3,049	5,072	8,121
As % of economically active	20	46	31
As % of in employment	22	51	34
1986 Economically active In employment Unemployed	15,527 13,806 1,720	11,122 10,023 1,099	26,649 23,829 2,820
Full-time permanent employees	10,734	4,858	15,592
As % of economically active	69	44	59
As % of in employment	78	49	61
All other workers	3,072	5,165	8,23
As % of economcially active	20	46	3
As % of in employment	22	51	3

labour market indicator—one adapted to the concerns of the 1980s.

It is immediately obvious that the flexible workforce is, almost by definition, more heterogeneous in its composition than the traditional workforce. This also means it is more difficult to describe and measure, and further refinements will no doubt be forthcoming in due course.

Figure 1 shows the three most important groups within the flexible workforce (and the substantial overlaps between them): part-time work, self-employment and jobs of limited duration—more popularly known in Britain as temporary work.¹ Part-time work is by far the most important component of the flexible workforce (about half the total), and temporary work is only a small element (about one-fifth, ignoring overlaps).²

The current picture

In 1986, the British labour force divided fairly neatly into a two-thirds traditional workforce and a one-third flexible workforce. Not surprisingly, the proportions differ between men and women, and between industries and occupations (*tables 1*, 2 and 3).

About a quarter of the men and half of all the women in work are in the flexible workforce (*table 1*). The proportions are slightly reduced if the figures are related to the economically active population (everyone in work or seeking work) instead of the population in employment (whether as employees or as self-employed). This means that women contribute two-thirds of the total flexible workforce and only one-third of the traditional workforce. The fact that a large proportion of working women are wives and mothers with responsibility for child care who are contributing a second income to the household budget—rather than being sole breadwinners—underlines the attractions of flexible work patterns for workers as well as for employers.

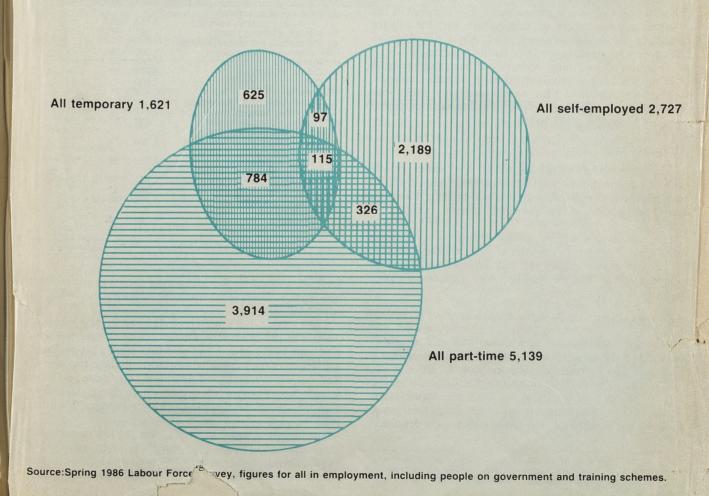
Industries

The size of the flexible workforce varies enormously between industries—from a low of 6 per cent of the workforce in the relatively small energy and water supply industry to a high of 60 per cent in agriculture, the smallest industry (*table 2*). But in terms of numbers, the flexible workforce is concentrated in service sector industries such as hotels and catering, distribution, repairs and professional and business services.

¹ The research difficulties presented by the fact of large overlaps between the three main categories of flexible worker are compounded by the enormous variation in terminology for these types of job, and by the fact that firms often use combinations of two or more types (Hakim, 1985, pp 6–12, 16, 39–40). In addition, home-based workers are found among all three main categories of flexible worker (Hakim, 1987b).

² Some would say that part-timers are part of the traditional workforce rather than the flexible sector. And the 1985 LFS shows that of some five million part-timers, four million have jobs they describe as 'permanent'. However, the vast majority (90 per cent) of part-timers are women and the 1980 Women and Employment Survey shows that part-time workers are far less likely than full-time workers to get fringe benefits, training opportunities or promotion opportunities (Ballard, 1984, p 414). And the classification of part-timers as flexible workers does accord with the key distinction made in labour law between full-time permanent wage labour and other workers (see Leighton, 1986; Cordova, 1986) and with the position taken by the 1985 White Paper (see note¹ on opposite page).

Figure 1 Overlaps between the three main categories of flexible worker, as shown in the 1986 LFS



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Industry	Traditional wor permanent full- employees	kforce: time	Flexible workfo all other worke	Total in employment		
 Agriculture Energy and water supply Chemicals and minerals: extraction and manufacture Metal goods, engineering and vehicles Other manufacturing Construction Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs Transport and communication Insurance, financial and business services Other services (professional and scientific, 	202,100 575,500 723,400 2,283,500 1,932,000 963,600 2,257,400 1,199,100 1,618,300	40% 94% 91% 90% 81% 58% 48% 85% 72%	302,700 34,400 71,200 256,600 462,900 711,600 2,429,900 218,400 640,400	60% 6% 9% 10% 19% 42% 52% 15% 28%	504,800 609,800 794,600 2,540,100 2,394,900 1,675,200 4,687,300 1,417,600 2,258,600	
Other services (professional and scientific, public administration, etc)	3,808,300	58%	2,704,300	42%	6,512,600	
Vorkplace outside UK	12,400	62%	7,500	38%	20,000	
nadequately described	16,700	64%	9,400	36%	26,100	
Total—all industries	15,592,300	66%	7,849,300	34%	23,441,600	

Source: Spring 1986 Labour Force Survey. Full-time jobs are those so described by respondents * The total may not exactly equal the sum of the other columns, due to rounding.

Two industries have traditions particular to them that make their flexible workforce larger than their traditional workforce. These are construction and agriculture.

The construction industry has always had a great deal of labour-only sub-contracting, to small teams or to individual self-employed workers, and even employees may be taken on for a limited duration, determined by the construction work or repair job in hand.

The high figure for agriculture is somewhat misleading. It is due in part to widespread use of sub-contracting (either to gangs, small firms or individual self-employed workers) and the use of casual and seasonal workers as well as regular part-timers. But the figures also reflect the fact that hired workers generally constitute only 40 per cent of the workforce in agriculture and horticulture, with the balance made up by family workers, who might not describe themselves as employees of the family business.

The number of family workers has been increasing in recent years, both in Britain and other European countries, as farmers' children who would normally seek jobs elsewhere now return to the family farm as an employment refuge (Errington, 1985, p 25).

Occupations

The size of the flexible workforce also varies greatly between occupations—from a low of 9 per cent of jobs in security to a high of 68 per cent of jobs in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service occupations (table 3).

It is notable that literary, artistic and sports occupations ffer only a minority of traditional jobs, working full-time s a permanent employee; but selling work is also ominated by flexible rather than traditional work atterns.

ecent trends

Although the flexible workforce still constitutes a minority of the total workforce, the indications are that it has been growing over this decade (*table 1*).

Figures can be compiled on a consistent basis from the Labour Force Survey back to 1983 by defining the 'traditional' workforce as employees describing their job as full-time and permanent. The nearest equivalent definition

Since the different definitions are only operational definitions of the abstract concept of the 'traditional' or 'core' workforce, some social scientists would take the view that the change is of little substantive consequence, if any.

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Table 3 Occupational distribution of the flexible workforce, Great Britain, 1986

Numbers and per cent

Occ	upation	Total in	Proportion in each set	on (per cent ector
		employ- ment (thous- ands)	Tradi- tional work- force: perma- nent full- time em- ployees	Flexible work force: all other workers
1	Professional and related (management and administration)	1,625	82	18
2	Professional and related			05
-	(education, health, welfare)	2,160 291	65 47	35 53
34	Literary, artistic and sport Professional and related (science,	291	47	55
4	engineering, technology)	1,050	88	12
5	Managerial	2,183	59	41
5678	Clerical and related	3,773	69	31
7	Selling	1,640	45	55
8	Security	434	91	9
9	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing	2,812	32	68
10	and other personal service jobs Farming, fishing and related	392	61	39
10	Processing, making, repairing	OOL	0.	
11	(excluding metal and electrical)	1,529	77	23
12	Processing, making, repairing			
	(metal and electrical)	2,229	87	13
13	Painting, assembling, product	0.14	74	00
	inspecting, packaging and related	941 749	74 57	26 43
14	Construction, mining NEC	1,296	85	15
15 16	Transport operating, etc Miscellaneous	301	78	22
17	Not stated	34	92	8
Tot		23,441	66	34

Source: Spring 1986 Labour Force Survey. Full-time jobs are those so described b respondents.

for 1981 uses employees describing their job as full-time and regular. There is no equivalent data for the 1970s, or either definition.

The LFS statistics cannot provide an *accurate* measure c the size of the increase in the flexible workforce between 1981 and 1983, since I had to adopt somewhat differen definitions of the traditional workforce in these two years. But, despite the change of definition, the figures do show that the size of the traditional workforce changed far more. than the size of the flexible workforce between 1981 and 1983.

The largest increase in the flexible workforce seems to have occurred between 1983 and 1985, when it expanded by 833,000 jobs or 12 per cant, followed by a smaller rate of growth between 1985 outes to 986. Over the period 1983–86



atering is one of the occupations with the highest percentages of 'flexible' jobs.

able 4 Types of flexible worker, UK and France

	UK		France	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
raditional workforce Full-time permanent employees	83	53	78	67
Elexible workforce Part-time permanent				
employees	1	34	1	15
Full-time temporary employees	2	2	3	2
Part-time temporary employees Full-time self-	1	5	0.2	0.5
employed Part-time self-	13	3	16	5
employed Family workers	0·4	3	0·4 1	1 9
T otal Base	100 50,995	100 35,182	100 39,827	100 27,943

Source: Spring 1983 Labour Force Survey—analysis reported in Dale and Glover, 1987, p 14, using SOEC tapes which do not distinguish between temporary and permanent selfemployment. Family workers exist in the UK—for example on farms—but they are not dentified as a separate category in the LFS. Percentages have been rounded, except when they fall below 1 per cent.

the flowible workford and have a set of the set of the

the flexible workforce expanded by almost one million jobs or 13 per cent.

Although there are difficulties in compiling equivalent information for earlier periods and for other countries, it is clear that the growth of the flexible workforce is not restricted to Britain, nor is it a new phenomenon peculiar to the 1980s. On the contrary, very long-term trends have been leading to a major restructuring of the labour force which is only now becoming visible by the sheer magnitudes involved. Photo: Hotel Catering and Institutional Management Association

However, it is also possible that the pace of change has quickened in recent years, thus highlighting the kind of change involved.

International comparisons

Comparative information for France is available from an independent study carried out for the Department of Employment. *Table 4* presents comparative information for the United Kingdom, so the figures differ slightly from the 1983 figures for Great Britain in *table 1*.

The profile of the French workforce is very similar indeed to that for the United Kingdom: about four-fifths of men in work are in the traditional workforce, and one-fifth are in the flexible workforce. Compared to the United Kingdom, a rather larger proportion of working women in France have jobs in the traditional workforce: two-thirds compared to half. This is primarily due to the greater importance of part-time employee jobs (whether permanent or temporary) in the UK compared with France: 39 per cent compared to 16 per cent.

In the European Community as a whole, the nicture is also very similar to that in Britain. In spring 10 tain work rates of the workforce were in the tradit 1984, pp 150-151, 186-187). time permanent employee jobs, pay employers and trade unions, that flexible workforce. Three-quadriage-effectively excluding married of all women in employme abolished from the 1940s onwards, after a type.

Table 5 reveals astonis eration until 1963 (Lewenhak, 1977, pp 41, 94, average for the Europe36, pp 57, 171–172, 204-207, 240). As Walby Luxembourg (and to a Lonstituted a fundamental change in women's a key factor in the rise of part-time work after markedly different profitioned by social historians, sociologists and employment and part-tim

Table 2 Industrial distribution of the flexible the European Community, 1985

a har with not	Men in employ	ment	Women in emp	oloyment	All in employment		
	Full-time permanent employees	All other workers	Full-time permanent employees	All other workers	Full-time permanent employees	All other workers	
• Luxembourg	85	15	72	28	80	20	
France	76	24	64	36	71	29	
Belgium	76	24	56	44	69	31	
West Germany	78	22	54	46	69	31	
Ireland	66	34	70	30	67	33	
Italy	66	34	65	35	66	34	
United Kingdom	78	22	49	51	66	34	
Netherlands	77	23	40	60	64	36	
Denmark	69	31	43	57	57	43	
Greece	40	60	35	65	38	62	
European Community	73	27	55	45	67	33	

Source: Spring 1985 Labour Force Survey

different as to constitute a somewhat separate category; self-employment and family workers absorb over half the Greek workforce and are jointly more important than wage work. The very significant size of the agriculture industry (absorbing 30 per cent of the workforce) is also important here and suggests that Greece might be treated as a special case for the purposes of this analysis.

There is rather greater variation around the European Community average when men and women are looked at separately. With over one-quarter of the workforce in selfemployment, both Italy and Ireland have a below average proportion of the male workforce in 'traditional' jobs. Countries with a relatively small agricultural industrysuch as the United Kingdom and Luxembourg-have above-average proportions of men in the traditional sector.

Among women, the relative size of the part-time workforce is the most important determinant of international differences. With about two-fifths of all women in part-time jobs, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have above average proportions in the flexible workforce. As noted earlier. Greece is a special case for the purpose of this analysis, and the two-thirds majority of women in the flexible workforce is due instead to large numbers of family workers and women in selfemployment

Although table 5 shows the picture for only a single year, the indications are that the flexible workforce is growing in other European countries as well as in Britain. This is partly due to some easing of existing controls-for example, on the use of limited duration employment contracts-and new legislation designed to increase the flexibility of working time and of novel contractual arrangements.

For instance, the number of temporary workers has increased markedly in Germany due to the relaxation of controls. France, Belgium and the Netherlands have all recently introduced legislation allowing more flexibility in working hours and related matters, as noted in the European Industrial Relations Review (1987, p 2-6). And the Netherlands has witnessed an explosive growth in partin recent years (de Neubourg, 1985).

Although the nexibic

minority of the total workford

has been growing over this decund workers among people aged 16 and over Figures can be compiled on a Creference period is clearly an equivalent Labour Force Survey back to Ith traditional workforce rather than the traditional' workforce as employees C_s the LFS indicator is cross-sectional, full-time and permanent. The nearest ugh-turnover groups than the latter includes full-time year round selfkforce, whereas all self-employed

in the LFS indicator. However, there Since the different definitions are only operationang a full-time year round worker on concept of the 'traditional' or 'core' workforce, some scanent employee job on the other view that the change is of little substantive consequen-

These trends were reviewed most recently by the European Commission which adopted a "Memorandu" on Internal and External Adaptation of Firms in Relation to Employment" earlier this year. This considered, interview of the second seco alia, the way that the traditional system of full-time work indeterminate duration is affected by the reorganisation working time and by the multiplicity of employment contracts. It also considered the implications of the developments, more specifically the increasing variety an number of fixed-term contracts, temporary jobs, jo sharing schemes, on-call working, sub-contractin teleworking, and other types of 'atypical' job (Europea Commission, 1987; see also Kravaritou-Manitakis, 1987

Trends in the USA

Given the 'hire at will-fire at will' or 'employment will' doctrine operating in the USA labour market (Stiebe 1984), there is no need to distinguish clearly between job that are permanent or regular and limited-duration job and this distinction is not drawn in USA labour force statistics. So the best equivalent measure from the Curren Population Survey (the American equivalent to the Labou Force Survey) is the proportion of people of working ag with some work experience during the year who worke full-time all year round.

Work experience has been monitored since the ear 1950s but, due to discontinuities in the statistics, table presents figures only from 1974 onwards, with 1985 bein the latest date for which the information is current available

The somewhat different indicator used for the USA nonetheless reveals a picture broadly similar to that fo Britain and other European countries, both with respect to the current structure of the workforce and to recent trends

Slightly less than two-thirds (59 per cent) of those with any work experience fall into the core workforce, with full-time year round jobs. Among women, the proportion is one-half (49 per cent)-a similar level to the European Community average. Among men, the proportion is twothirds (67 per cent)—a bit lower than the equivalent figure of about three-quarters for Britain and for the European Community.

Trends can be identified for a much longer period with the indicator available for the USA. For about a quarter of a century there has been a steady increase in the proportion of women with full-time year round jobs, with an increase of almost 10 percentage points in the last decade alone.

However, unlike Britain, this trend has been only temporarily halted by the effects of recessions (as officially designated by the USA National Bureau of Economic Research). Similarly, blacks and hispanics¹ have experienced dramatic improvements in their share of core employment (table 6).

Among men, the proportion in full-time year round mployment has fluctuated in response to recessions, but eclined overall from about 70 per cent in 1966 to a low of 2 per cent in 1982, reflecting the severity of the 1981–82 ecession (Young, 1977). In the subsequent economic covery, the indicator of core employment has been rising gain, reaching 67 per cent by 1985.

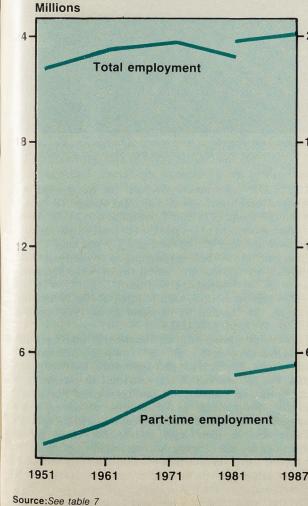
One effect of these trends is a strong decline in the sex fferential in core employment experience, and an jualisation also of the rates for the three racial groups.

ong-term trends

There is a tendency to see changes in the balance tween the traditional and flexible sectors of the labour rce purely as a response to recession, and hence to creeive increases in the flexible workforce in a negative ht. But, in fact, this restructuring of the labour force is a ry long-term trend, dating back to the 1950s.

Trends over the past 40 years can only be identified with ference to particular components of the flexible orkforce: part-time work, self-employment and mporary work. This involves looking at the same nenomenon more than once, given the substantial degree overlap between these groups (figure 1). For example, in

igure 2 The growth of part-time work in Great Britain, 1951-87



able 6		force, 197		ound wor	k in the US	A	
		tion (per ce ir who work			orked during und		
	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	All	
74	64.6	40.4	55.0	49	·6	54.4	
76	64.2	41.1	54.7	51.4	50.3	54.3	
78	66.3	43.7	56.8	52.5	53.8	56.4	
80	65.2	44.7	56.5	52.7	53.1	56.1	
82	62.3	45.9	55.3	52.3	52.5	55.0	
84	66.5	48.2	58.3	67.3	47.3	58.1	
85	66.8	48.9	58.8	67.6	48.1	58.7	

			Thousands	and per cent
	Total in employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Part-time as per cent of all employment
1951	22,135	21,304	831	4%
1961	23,339	21,272	2,066	9%
1971	23,733	19,828	3,904	16%
1981(A)	22,881	18,977	3,905	17%
1981(B)	23,754	18,871	4,883	21%
1987	24,229	18,646	5,583	23%

the mid-1980s one-fifth of the self-employed were also part-timers. One-fifth of all part-time jobs were also temporary jobs. And over half of all temporary jobs were also part-time jobs.

Part-time work

-18

-12

Trends can be identified the farthest back for part-time work. Although the wording of questions on work hours differs from one population census to another, so that comparisons are not exact, it is nonetheless clear that parttime work has grown hugely over the past 40 years in Britain (table 7).

Part-time work now constitutes the largest element of the flexible workforce (about one-half, as illustrated in figure 1). It follows from the enormous growth in part-time jobs since World War II, when the marriage bar for female workers was withdrawn², that the flexible workforce has grown hugely too.

After World War II the employed labour force gradually increased to a peak of 24.8 million in mid-1966; it declined a little to just under 24 million in 1971, then rose again to a

¹ The substantial difference between blacks (68 per cent in 1985) and hispanics (48 per cent) is due to above average rates of full-time year round employment women and below average rates for hispanic women-just as in Pritain work rates are above average among West Indian women and below average among Asian women, especially Moslem Asian women (Brown, 1984, FP 150-151, 186-187). ² The marriage bar was the rule, jointly enforced by employers and trade unions, that women had to leave paid employment on marriage-effectively excluding married women from the labour market. The marriage bar became widespread in the second half of the nineteenth century, and was abolished from the 1940s onwards, after a long campaign by women's organisations against employers and trade unions. For example, the marriage bar was abolished in the Civil Service in 1946, but the Union of Post Office Workers ensured its operation until 1963 (Lewenhak, 1977, pp 41, 94, 215, 225-6, 265-6, 292; Walby, 1986, pp 57, 171-172, 204-207, 240). As Walby notes, abolition of the marriage bar constituted a fundamental change in women's position in the labour force and was a key factor in the rise of part-time work after World War II; yet it is rarely mentioned by social historians, sociologists and

Source: Current Population Survey—March supplement on work experience, as reported periodically in *Monthly Labor Review*.

Table 7 The growth of part-time work in Great Britain, 😼 1951 - 87

Sources: Figures for 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981(A) come from Censuses of Population. Figures for 1951, 1961 and 1971 refer to people aged 15 and over, whereas figures for 198 refer to people aged 16 and over. Estimates of part-lime workers for 1951, 1961 and 1981 refer to those who described themselves as such, whereas 1971 estimates refer to those who stated that they usually worked 30 hours or less per week excluding overlime and mee breaks (those who did not state hours worked have been re-distributed proportionately between full-time and part-time workers). The figures for 1981(B) and 1987, which refer to people aged 16 and over are derived from the Department of Employment estimates of the employed labour force and relate to June and March respectively. Part-timers are those usually working 30 hours or less per week excluding overtime and meal-breaks.

second peak of 24.8 million by the end of 1979. It then declined to a low point of 23 million in spring 1983, but has since been rising, reaching just over 24 million in late 1986. (Department of Employment, 1987b, p 5; OECD, 1987, *table 4*).

But while the total labour force has been increasing in size, by about two million overall since 1951, there has been a steady decline (with only minor fluctuations) in the number of full-time jobs over the same period. George Clark first drew attention to this fundamental restructuring of the labour force in the July 1982 edition of *Employment Gazette*, noting that although full-time employment had fallen by two million since 1961, the decline had been concealed, and cancelled, by an equivalent rise in the numbers of part-timers.

The 1951 Population Census shows there were about 800,000 people working part-time within a total workforce of 22 million, and part-timers represented only 4 per cent of total employment. By 1987 the workforce had grown to 24.2 million and part-timers accounted for 5.6 million or 23 per cent of total employment (*table 7*). While the substantial rise in the number of part-time jobs is often noted, the concomitant restructuring of the labour force over the period 1951–81 is rarely noticed.¹

Similar trends can be observed in other industrialised countries. De Neubourg (1985) reviewed trends in parttime and full-time work 1973–83 in Canada, the USA, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the UK and Japan and found that in all the European countries the number of full-time workers had declined over the period while there was substantial growth in the number of parttime jobs.

Inevitably, growth tends to be smaller, in percentage terms, in countries where part-time work already forms a relatively large part of total employment, and tends to be much larger in countries which started with relatively small part-time workforces.

In the case of the Netherlands, the growth is 'explosive', with part-time jobs increasing from 4 per cent to 21 per cent over the decade.

In most countries, the growth of part-time work is associated with greater female labour force participation, but part-time jobs also allow students and others to combine wage-earning activities with other activities (Ballard, 1984; Nardone, 1986; de Neubourg, 1985; Robertson and Briggs, 1979).

Self-employment

In Britain most attention has focused on the unprecedented growth in self-employment in the 1980s, most of which is due to an increase in single-person businesses; that is, individual workers who are self-employed without any employees. Between 1981 and 1984, the number of people who were self-employed in their main job grew by 442,000 to 2.6 million, or from 9.2 per cent to 11.2 per cent of total employment (Creigh *et al*, 1986). The total increase in self-employment in main jobs over 1981–86 was about 550,000 jobs or a 25 per cent increase in a period of only five years.

Trends in self employment prior to the 1980s are less clear (in part because the topic has attracted less attention, until recently, in labour market research). One view is that

¹ Even in service sector industries, where the change is most marked, many commentators do not refer to it. For example, a recent report on the retail distribution industry noted that there has been a major substitution of part-time for full-time jobs over the period 1971-82 (NEDO, 1985, p. 16), but it failed to note that the picture is observed in the labour force as a whole, and that the trend dates back to 1951. Recent review, of women's part-time work by Mallier and Rosser (1987), Beechey and Perkins (1987) and the Labour Research Department (1986) also fail to note the substitution.

there was no long-term trend in self-employment prior to 1979, because the total hardly changed over the 30 years 1949–79 (fluctuating between 1.8 and 2.0 million), with strong and sustained growth over a broad range of industries emerging only in the 1980s (Institute for Employment Research, 1987, p 23). However, there was in fact some growth in self-employment in the 1970s, albeit not as dramatic as the rising trend in the 1980s.

Trends in recent years, in the UK and other industrialised countries, are shown most clearly in OECD analyses which compile figures on a consistent basis for the past 20 years, and present figures separately for agricultural and non-agricultural employment (OECD 1986b, 1987).

In all member countries, the numbers of self-employed in agriculture have decreased or stabilised at a low level Self-employment as a proportion of civilian employment in the non-agricultural sector has been increasing in the USA Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Ireland and Belgium as well as in the UK (OECD, 1986b, p) 44–48) although the strength of the trend varies a good dea between countries.



There has been a significant restructuring of the agricultural labour for away from regular work forms towards temporary jobs and commerce sub-contracting.

In the UK economy as a whole, the number of selfemployed (employers and own account workers) increase between 1965 and 1971 from 1.696 million to 2.021 millior or from 6.8 per cent to 8.4 per cent of total employment; then declined to 1.925 million and 7.7 per cent of total employment in 1979 before resuming an upward trend. But rends in non-agricultural employment were somewhas sharper: self-employment rose from 1.349 million in 196 to 1.738 million in 1973, then fell to 1.614 in 1978 befor resuming the upward trend again from 1979 onward (OECD, 1987, pp 450–451).

However, it is more difficult to establish trends over time for self-employment, or to compile international comparisons, than it is for part-time work. In strictly legal terms, the self-employed are restricted to owners (sole proprietors and partners) of *unincorporated* businesses. Working proprietors or managers of *incorporated* businesses are classified as employees in statistical surveys, because that is their legal status. But these formal distinctions are not necessarily observed by respondents to the labour force surveys that provide the main source of data on self-employment, and errors cannot always be detected and corrected by statistical offices.

Overall, statistical surveys tend to underestimate the

true level of business ownership and, more generally, statistical definitions are less precise than and do not equate with legal definitions (OECD, 1986b, pp 43–44). For example, it has been shown for the USA that business ownership is in fact 60–75 per cent larger than the percentage of people reporting themselves as selfemployed (Haber, Lamas and Lichtenstein, 1987, p 18).

emporary work

By far the greatest difficulties are encountered in lation to jobs of limited duration: trends over time are rtually obliterated by the paucity of data before the 80s, and international comparisons are vitiated by fferences between countries in the legal framework for nited duration contracts (Blanpain, 1987). For example, the USA the only reliable way of measuring the volume temporary work is to look at employment levels in the mporary help industry (Cary and Hazelbaker, 1986).

The available information for Britain indicates that nited duration jobs declined from an estimated 1.6 illion jobs and 7 per cent of the employed population in 75 to a low point in 1981, then rose again to around 1.3illion jobs and 6 per cent of the employed population in 86. However, these figures exclude people on overnment-subsidised and government-funded work aining and employment schemes for the unemployed; by 86 this group numbered some 400,000 people, most of hom described their jobs as temporary.¹

So the full total for temporary jobs in 1986 was over 1.6 illion, as shown in *figure 1*, accounting for about 7 per nt of the employed population in 1986.

Limited information on trends in particular industries is metimes available for much longer stretches of time. For ample, seasonal and casual work has for a long time instituted an important element of the workforce in riculture and horticulture, and therefore has been parately identified in the Ministry of Agriculture, sheries and Food's annual census since the mid-1950s. This shows that over the past three decades seasonal and sual labour increased from some 13 per cent to about 32 er cent of the agricultural workforce. In recent years there s also been a gradual decline in the numbers of regular hole-time hired male workers, and an increase in the mbers of firms and individuals who supply their labour, uipment and expertise on a contract basis. In effect there is been a significant restructuring of the agricultural bour force away from regular work forms towards mporary jobs and commercial sub-contracting Errington, 1985; Ball, 1986).

Somewhat patchy information indicates that jobs of imited duration are also increasing in some other European countries—in some cases as a result of changes in egislation aimed at removing the legal restrictions on hort-term and temporary contracts of employment, as noted earlier (European Commission, 1987).

In countries where the number of temporary workers has been lower than in Britain—such as Germany—the increase in usage has been more marked.

The evidence for the USA is far better, covering the 1970s as well as the 1980s. It shows dramatic increases in the volume of temporary work and that the business services industry—including the temporary help industry has been growing faster than any other industry in the economic recovery of the 1980s (Carey and Hazelbaker, 1986; Howe, 1986).

¹ The most important sources already published are Parker and Sirker (1976) and Meager (1985, 1986). A great deal of research and analysis of the LFS and other sources has also been carried out by the Department of Employment's Social Science Branch and will be published in due course-

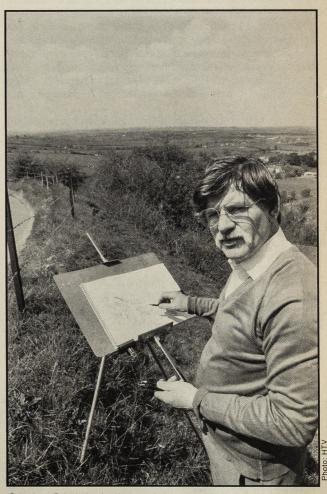
In sum, while the available evidence is patchy and incomplete, being far more comprehensive and reliable for some countries and some periods than others, it does appear that we are observing a long-term change in the relative importance of the traditional and flexible sectors of the workforce. Whether or not countries have experienced a decline in full-time jobs, most have experienced an increase in at least one type of flexible work. In some cases—such as Britain and the USA—the evidence points to increases in all three major types of flexible work.

The evidence on trends in flexible work suggests that they are not purely responses to recession, that will be reversed or disappear as economic recovery gathers pace. Probably the most important single factor is the increase in women's participation in the labour force, which all industrialised countries have experienced since World War II. This in itself indicates that the changes are part and parcel of wider social changes in lifestyles, expectations and work orientations.

The impact of the business cycle

The relatively minor contribution of changes in response to the business cycle can be identified. This is done most successfully in analyses of the USA labour force, which can rely on officially dated recessionary periods, as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Until recently USA labour force data routinely distinguished between voluntary and involuntary (or 'economic') part-time work. *Involuntary part-time work*



One-time British Leyland assembly worker, Andy le Poidevin, is now self-employed as a water colour artist and runs his own gallery in Marlborough, Wiltshire.

identifies people working part-time because of cutbacks in weekly hours due to slack work and to failure to find full-time jobs—both of which change a few steps ahead of changes in overall unemployment during recessions and periods of economic recovery.

All analyses show that involuntary part-time work rises rapidly in recessionary periods followed by a decline during periods of recovery (Bednarzik, 1983; Shank and Getz, 1986). However, *voluntary* part-time work has been steadily growing, and as a result part-time work overall has grown more rapidly than full-time employment since 1986 (de Neubourg, 1985; Nardone, 1986).

Temporary work varies strongly in line with the business cycle. During a recession temporary workers are laid off more quickly than permanent workers; but they are readily taken on again when the economy improves. So the total level of temporary jobs varies much more strongly than total employment.

In effect employers prefer to use temporary workers as a short-term solution to manpower needs in an uncertain economic climate. Moreover, it is widely thought that the dramatic changes in the business climate in recent years have produced a heightened preference among employers for short-term options over long-term commitments.

Both these patterns are illustrated most clearly in the USA labour force over the last 15 years. Recessionary periods (as officially designated by the NBER) produce a sharper decline in employment in the personnel supply services industry than in private non-agricultural industries as a whole; and periods of economic recovery produce a much larger increase in levels of employment than in private non-agricultural industries as a whole.

However, the far-reaching negative experiences of the large lay-offs and deep staff cuts undertaken during the 1981–82 recession led to a qualitative change in employers' staffing decisions in the following recovery from 1983 onwards: between 1982 and 1984 the temporary help industry had the largest growth of any industry in the economy.

The growth in temporary help employment is predicted to continue, albeit at a more moderate rate, for another decade. One moderate-growth projection predicts an average growth of 5 per cent a year up to 1995 compared to a growth rate of only 1.3 per cent for all industries (Carey and Hazelbaker, 1986; Howe, 1986).

The fact that officially designated recessionary periods are routinely identified in the USA allows researchers to examine the effect of the business cycle on other elements of the flexible labour force, such as multiple job-holding and self-employment (see, for example, Stinson, 1987 and Linder, 1983).

Such analyses repeatedly find that although there are sudden spurts and stops in relation to the business cycle, the overall picture is of small but steady long-term increases in those types of work that fall into the flexible sector rather than the traditional sector of the labour force. Similarly commentators on trends in the European

 Table 8
 Expanding use of flexible workforce 1985–89

	Manufacturing industries	Other industries	All employers	Employers with 5,000+ employees
Net proportion of employers expecting an increase against those expecting a decrease in:		the sale balls of		SP 1
the proportion of part-timers	+8	+15	+13	+26
the proportion of temporary workers	+17	+6	+13	+17
the extent of shift-working	+32	+10	+24	+25
the extent of contracted out activities	+29	+21	+24	+43

Source: CBI/Gallup Survey Attitudes Towards Employment, November 1984 as reported in CBI (1985b).

labour market tend to see periods of recession as only one factor among many that are producing a secular increase in the flexible workforce (Atkinson, 1984a, 1984b; Atkinson and Meager, 1986; Institute of Manpower studies, 1984, 1985, 1986; OECD, 1986a; Cordova, 1986; Leighton, 1986; European Commission, 1987).

Other factors which are repeatedly noted as creating a stimulus to change or helping to quicken the pace of change are new technology (Daniel, 1987; Hakim, 1987b, pp 249–250), changing work orientations (Rose, 1985) and perhaps most importantly, a gradual change in the household division of labour and in job preferences consequent on the rise of the two-earner family (Martin and Roberts, 1984; Hakim, 1982, pp 22–23).

The future

All the indications are that the flexible workforce will continue to grow in the near future, and that a continuing increase in temporary work will be part and parcel of this trend. More specifically, employers foresee themselves as making increasing use of the various groups that make up the flexible workforce—and it is, after all, employers who are the moving forces here, and who decide what kinds of jobs they will be offering.

A survey of almost 700 employers (excluding the very smallest) carried out for the Confederation of British Industry in November 1984 (CBI, 1985a, 1985b) showed that, on balance, employers expect to increase the proportion of part-timers and temporary workers in their workforce over the five years 1985–89 (*table 8*). Given that the larger employers employ the largest proportion of the workforce, even a quite minor change of policy in this group can have a visible effect on the composition of the labour force.

The survey also confirmed that these predicted trends are part of a more general trend towards greater use of the 'flexible' workforce (*table 8*).

From a very different perspective, the Institute for Employment Research (IER) has recently published projections for the economy up to 1995 which provide the basis for forecasts of the structure of employment up to that date. Based on various assumptions about economic performance, and taking account of key factors underlying the growth of flexible work to date, the IER concludes the self-employment will probably increase at 2 per cent a year and part-time employment will probably increase at 2^{1/2} pe cent a year up to 1995 (Institute for Employment Research 1987, pp 23–26).

The indications are that the new strategy of manpower usage is not limited to Britain, nor even to Europe (Osterman, 1982; de Neubourg, 1985; Nardone, 1986; OECD, 1986a, b; Cordova, 1986; Carey and Hazelbaker, 1986). In 1985–86 the Commission of the European Communities organised two special surveys, of employers and of workers, in all member states. The results show that there is still a large untapped potential for flexible work arrangements (especially part-time work), which are often even more attractive to workers than to employers.

For example, only just over one-quarter of European ndustrial companies are fully satisfied with their present vorking time arrangements; and, in the course of the next ear or two, approximately half of European industrial irms plan to introduce more flexible working hours. This is nainly because of economic considerations, most mportantly in order to use plant more intensively and to djust more easily to demand changes.

Companies feel that employees' preferences are not enerally against such changes. This is confirmed by the sults of the EC employee survey, which showed that over alf those questioned (55 per cent) would prefer, in greement with their firms, to allocate a fixed number of orking hours per month, or even per year, flexibly etween working days, instead of having to work the same umber of hours each day. However, readiness to accept vening or Saturday work would depend on whether nnual working hours were reduced to compensate (Nerb, 986, p 14).

The hypothesis that employers are consciously making elatively greater use of flexible than of traditional workorces is being assessed more thoroughly in research curently under way in the Department of Employment's ocial Science Branch. The key element is a national survey employers who use at least one of the three main groups the flexible workforce: part-timers, temporary workers nd self-employed workers. Interviews were carried out in pring 1987 and results should be reported early in 1988. It is sometimes argued that the expansion of the flexible orkforce is to be decried and deprecated rather than elcomed—for example, on the grounds that these are not proper' jobs. Certainly they differ from the traditional ill-time long-term employee job but it is begging the queson to assume they must necessarily be the worse for it. The evidence currently available casts doubt on the ssumption that jobs in the flexible workforce are invaribly less attractive to workers. For instance, the 1986 LFS hows that only a minority (about one-third) of temporary orkers would prefer to have and are available for a ermanent job. And the ideology of self-employment, with s emphasis on independence, flexibility, choice and freeom is strongly voiced by home-based workers, including hose-such as manufacturing homeworkers-doing elatively low-paid work.¹

It is worth noting that much the same debate took place ecently in response to the dramatic increase in part-time work which took place in the 1970s in most industrialised ountries (de Neubourg, 1985). This led to attempts to distinguish between 'voluntary' and 'involuntary' part-time work, a distinction which is now being set aside in favour of more objective labour force analyses (Nardone, 1986).

Although part-time jobs do differ from traditional fulltime jobs in many respects, this does not mean that they are necessarily unattractive options. The 1980 Women and Employment Survey showed that over four-fifths of women with part-time jobs are content with their working hours and pay; and levels of satisfaction with the type of work done and job security are higher than among women in full-time jobs (Martin and Roberts, 1984, pp 41, 71–78). Many women trade off pay and other job benefits in order to have a job with convenient hours, which enables

¹ These 'psychological' benefits can co-exist with, and possibly counterbalance, a situation in which supply and demand is weighted heavily in favour of the employers, who can thus exercise a large measure of control over the work and contractual arrangements (Hakim, 1987b, pp 143–163, 189–191).

² International organisations and some professionals have started to consider the implications—see Hepple (1986), Standing (1986), OECD (1986a), European Commission (1987), Dore (1987).

them to combine paid employment and domestic work (Bailard, 1984, p 416).

More recently, the 1986 LFS shows that two-thirds of all part-time workers (26 per cent of men and 65 per cent of women) *prefer* part-time work and only 10 per cent would prefer to have (and are available for) a full-time job (Department of Employment, 1987c, p 203).

Finally, it is worth noting that it has taken decades for employers to become persuaded of the advantages of workforce flexibility that are now readily accepted. As one commentator put it: "As we are in any case going to reduce the number of working hours per lifetime, why should we not do it in forms which help solve the problem of labour market flexibility for the sake of productivity and antiinflationism?" (Rehn, 1969, quoted in Evans, 1973, p 102).

This was not said two months ago, nor even two years ago, but 20 years ago. Flexibility in work practices was first promoted in the late 1960s. At a time of full employment and labour shortages, employers and trade unions were encouraged to loosen up rigid patterns of employment, constraints and rules which had been upheld more out of tradition and habit than to satisfy any real needs of enterprises or individuals. Thus, for example, an OECD report promoted flexitime, part-time work, temporary work, early and late retirement, paid and unpaid absence from a job (in order to pursue other activities) and so forth (Evans, 1973).

In the late 1960s and early 1970s flexibility in work arrangements was promoted primarily for the benefits to *workers*—in particular women, but also students, older workers and others who needed or desired more flexible arrangements than a full-time year-round job with fixed hours would allow them.

Only in the 1980s has the focus switched to the benefits to *employers*. This recent change of emphasis should not blind us to the fact that, with appropriate safeguards, flexible work arrangements can be mutually advantageous, as had been foreseen when the idea was first proposed (Evans, 1973).

The newer forms of flexible work may appeal to particular groups in the labour force, but then it is unlikely that the traditional full-time permanent employee job was in reality the universal preference; and today the greater diversity of job types offers people more choice than was previously available.

The full implications of these developments have yet to be considered²-and are arguably more important than the precision of our measuring instruments.

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No customers at Madrid's airport during the national airline's pilots strike.

International comparisons of industrial stoppages for 1985

This annual article compares the incidence of working days lost in the United Kingdom with the data available for other countries. Comparisons of international disputes statistics are complicated by differences in methods of compiling data and the criteria used for inclusion of stoppages in the statistics. The article also discusses these differences.

The latest available data on international disputes statistics indicate that in 1985 the United Kingdom stood a little above the middle in the ranking of incidence rates for OECD countries. Over the ten-year period 1976-85 a similar pattern was maintained. Over this period the countries showing the highest incidence of working days lost per employee were Spain, Italy, Greece, Ireland and Canada. Countries recording relatively few days lost per employee included Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway. The statistics also show a general downward trend in the incidence of working days lost during 1976 to 1985 in OECD countries.

Considerable care must be taken when making detailed international comparisons because of the different coverage of each country's statistics. The figures presented in

-A-	orway	460 90	20	40		60	20	170	
	ortugal pain weden witzerland	1,470 10 10	130 1,940 20	1,380 10	200 2,310 10	200 790 1,150	330 680 50	170 370 	230 590 10
	inited States ³ , ⁴	300	260	270	230	230	190	100	190
	best brackets indicate average b Not available. Less than five days lost per Employees in employment: s Annual averages for those ye Note the coverage differences Figures for all years reflect th ources: Torking days lost: International his article, therefor recise comparison b indicating approxi nd particularly rec ge, which may par ppears to have a bet ountry are discusse More recent estimn he year 1986 were p 987 edition of <i>Emp</i> hese showed a redu	thousand employe ome figures have be are within each per mentioned in the tes- he threshold of mori al Office (ILO) Yeard re, should no between cour mate levels o ent trends. T rtly explain w tter — or wor d in the latte tates for the U ublished in an boloyment Ga	es. een estimation for whith tunder the tunder the tunder the tunder the tunder the tunder the tunder the tunder t	ich data arc heading ¹⁰ workers bour Statis een as p pout they fects of ference particul ecord th of this Kingdo e in the pp 466 th	soverage a involved w tics 1980 a providin 7 are us stoppa s in co ar cou an ano article. m cove Septen to 477,	nd compar- which was in and 1985 (ng a seful ges, wver- ntry ther ering nber and	ability introduced Geneva:	d in 1981.	shows employed ployed e years n is ava as cons f work ily influ ninimis
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Table 1 Industrial disputes: working days lost per thousand employees¹ in all industries and services 1976–85

											Average	2	
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1976-80	1981-85	1976-85
United Kingdom	150	450	410	1,270	520	200	250	180	1,280	300	560	440	500
Australia Austria 3elgium Canada	760 290 1,360	330 220 380	420 	780 200 840	630 10 70 930	780 890	370 610	310 460	240 390	220 10 320	590 220 870	380 530	480 — 690
Denmark ³ Finland France ³ Permany [FR] Preece eland	110 680 290 20 510 1,030	120 1,310 210 810 570	70 70 120 200 630 770	80 130 210 20 1,040 1,750	90 840 100 10 1,740 480	320 340 80 480 500	50 100 130 — 840 500	40 360 80 380	60 750 80 260 470	1,040 80 50 	90 610 180 50 960 920	310 330 90 50 (660) 470	210 460 140 50 (870) 690
aly apan etherland ⁵ ew Zealand ³ orway	1,830 90 460 90	1,170 40 60 410 20	720 40 360 40	1,920 20 70 360 —	1,140 30 10 340 60	730 10 10 360 20	1,280 10 50 300 170	980 10 30 340 —	610 10 10 380 60	270 10 20 660 40	1,350 40 30 390 40	780 20 20 410 60	1,060 30 30 400 50
ortugal pain weden witzerland nited States ³ , ⁴	1,470 10 10 300	130 1,940 20 260	1,380 10 270	200 2,310 10 230	200 790 1,150 230	330 680 50 190	170 370 100	230 590 10 190	100 890 10 <u>-</u> 90	100 480 130 	(180) 1,590 240 260	190 600 40 130	(180) 1,120 140 190

vees in employment: ILO and OECD publications.

er thousand employees in employment, compared with 00 in 1985.

arisons

s the number of working days lost per yees in employment (wage-earners and ees) recorded for each of 21 OECD counrs 1976 to 1985, the latest year for which vailable in most countries.

nsiderable variation between years in the king days lost in most countries, with some fluenced by a small number of large stopnise the effect of extreme years longer-term more appropriate than annual comparisons although they can mask any trend in the figures. There was a general decrease in the incidence of working days lost

able 2 Industrial disputes: working days lost per thousand employees¹ in selected industries (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication) 1976-85

											Average	2	
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1976-80	1981-85	1976-85
United Kingdom	300	840	840	2,410	1,160	330	460	330	3,230	670	1,110	980	1,050
Australia Austria Belgium Canada Denmark ³	1,450 	610 420 830 260	870 10 560 1,920 100	1,570 360 1,650 150	1,350 10 140 1,510 210	1,730 	800 	620 600 80	530 930 150	520 600 2,550	1,170 430 1,690 190	850 — 1,100 720	1,020 1,400
Finland France ³ Germany (FR) Greece Ireland	1,280 420 40 1,910	2,280 260 890	150 200 360 1,110	260 350 40 850 3,620	1,280 170 10 1,280 650	560 160 720 930	220 260 920 630	400 160 	700 160 520 670	160 90 	1,050 280 90 (1,060) 1,640	410 170 100 (820) 650	730 230 100 (940) 1,160
ltaly Japan Netherlands New Zealand ³ Norway	2,270 150 10 940 70	1,570 70 140 800 30	900 60 790 90	2,590 40 180 770 10	1,620 50 30 710 140	970 20 10 760 40	1,940 20 60 680 390	1,510 20 40 800 10	780 20 20 910 60	430 10 60 1,340 100	1,790 70 70 800 70	1,140 20 40 900 120	1,480 50 60 850 90
Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland United States ³	2,590 10 20	190 3,400 20 	1,840 10 	290 3,280 20 —	360 2,240 540	500 60 470	300 300	430 10 590	190 20 160	190 10 140	(280) (2,770) 460 10	330 20 330	(310) 250 (360)

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Striking doctors in Seville.

in OECD countries between the first five-year period (1976–80) and the second five-year period (1981–85). Only four countries recorded a higher incidence rate and in the majority of these cases the increase was marginal.

During the more recent five-year period, 1981–85, the United Kingdom lost an annual average of 440 days per thousand employees in employment as a result of stoppages caused by industrial disputes. (This is about half a working day a year per employee.) The United Kingdom average was influenced by one large dispute in the coal mining industry which began in 1984. While comparisons must be made with care, the overall average of 440 days per thousand employees was substantially exceeded by Italy (an average or 780 days lost per thousand employees), Greece (660), Spain (600) and Canada (530) over the same period. Countries recording the lowest incidence of days lost due to industrial disputes were Austria and Switzerland (less than five days lost per thousand employees), Japan, the Netherlands (10), Sweden (40) and Germany (50).

Selected industries

One feature of industrial disputes is the tendency for the incidence of strikes to vary between industrial sectors with some industries consistently having higher rates in those countries in which they are present. These characteristics, Photo: Associated

taken together with the differing industrial structure of countries, may partly explain why a particular country has worse, or better, record than another. To throw light of this, a comparison of the four main sectors of industry which are especially prone to disputes—mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication—is shown in *table 2*.

Very broadly, the incidence of working days lost in the selected industries was in most countries about twice as high as in all industries and services taken together, with Italy suffering the most days lost per thousand employees in employment over the ten-year period 1976–85. Other countries with high rates were Canada, Australia and Ireland. As with the all industry incidence rates, there was a general decrease from the five-year period 1976–80 to the one for 1981–85.

Coverage and comparability

As with most international statistics, those on industrial stoppages need to be compared carefully: in particular, small differences among the rates shown in *tables 1* and 2 are probably not significant. Most countries do not require employers to provide details of strikes but instead rely on voluntary notifications of disputes to a national or local government department, backed up by media reports.

Table 3 Industrial disputes: comparisons of coverage and methodology

	Minimum criteria for inclusion in statistics	Are political stoppages included?	Are Indirectly affected workers included?	Sources and notes
Jnited (ingdom	More than ten workers involved and of more than one day's duration unless 100 or more working days lost	No	Yes	Local unemployment benefit offices make reports to Department of Employment HQ, which also checks press, unions, and large employers
ustralia	10 or more days lost	Yes	Yes	Information gathered from arbitrators, employers, and unions
ustria	No restrictions on size	Yes	No	Trade unions provide information
elgium	More than one working day's duration	Yes	No	Local police reports sent to National Conciliation Service. Follow-up questionnaires sent from National Statistical Institute
anada	10 or more days lost or of more than a half day's duration	Yes	No	Reports from Canada Manpower Centres also Press and Provincial Labor Depts
enmark	100 or more days lost	Yes	Yes	Voluntary reports from employers' organisations sent annually to Statistical Office
inland	More than 4 hours' duration unless 100 or more working days lost	Yes	Yes	Returns from mail questionnaires to employers and employees
rance	No restrictions on size. However, public sector and agricultural employees are excluded from statistics	No	No	Labour inspectors' reports
ermany (F.R.)	More than 10 workers involved and more than 1 day's duration unless 100 or more working days lost	Yes	No	Compulsory notification by employers to Labour Offices
eland	10 or more days lost or of more than one day's duration	Yes	Yes	Reports from local employment offices
aly	No restrictions on size	Yes since 1975	No	Local police reports sent to Central Institute of Statistics
apan	More than half a day's duration	No	No	Interviews by Prefectorial Labour Policy section or local Labour Policy Office of employers and employees
etherlands	No restrictions on size	Yes	Yes	District Employment Offices inform Central Bureau of Statistics. Public servants are forbidden to strike
ew Zealand	More than 10 working days lost. Statistics exclude public sector strikes	No	Yes	Information gathered by district offices of Dept of Labour
orway	More than one day's duration	Yes	No	Questions to employees' and employers' organisations
ortugal	No restrictions on size. However, statistics exclude disputes which involve more than one company	Not known	No	
pain	No restrictions on size	Yes	Yes	Monthly returns made by local province delegates of Ministry of Labour Statistics. Figures exclude Catalonia
weden	More than one hour's duration	Yes	No	Press reports compiled by State Conciliation Service are checked by employers' organisations and sent to Central Statistical Office
Switzerland	More than one day's duration	Yes	Yes	Federal Office for industry, crafts, occupations, and employment collects press reports, and checks with trade unions and employers.
United States	More than one day's or shift's duration and more than 1,000 workers involved	No	Yes	Reports from press, employers, unions and agencies, followed up by questionnaires

Note: Details for Greece not available.

None of the 21 OECD countries mentioned in this article aims to record the full effects of stoppages of work. They do not, for example, measure time lost at establishments whose employees are not involved in a dispute but are unable to work because of shortages of materials supplied by establishments which are on strike. This is partly because of reporting problems and partly because of the

difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's experiences are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere. Similarly, other forms of industrial action, such as goslows, work-to-rules and overtime bans, are not generally recorded, nor are their effects quantifiable with any degree of certainty.

There are significant differences between countries in

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the criteria which exist to determine whether a particular stoppage will be entered in the official records. Most countries exclude small stoppages from the statistics, the threshold being defined in terms of the number of workers involved, the length of the dispute, the number of days lost, or a combination of all or some of these. These are summarised in *table 3*¹: the United Kingdom, for example, excludes disputes involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day, unless the aggregate number of days lost exceeds 100. The Federal Republic of Germany adopts the same criteria and a number of other countries' thresholds are similar—any differences will affect the number of disputes recorded but will not greatly influence the computed number of working days lost.

There are two countries which are exceptions to the generalisation about reporting thresholds—Denmark and the United States.

In 1981 the United States revised its series of industrial stoppages statistics to include only those disputes involving more than 1,000 workers, whereas previously the threshold had been six workers. It is estimated that this change has reduced the recorded number of working days lost by between 30 and 40 per cent. Similarly, but not with such a marked effect on the level of working days lost, Danish statistics do not record disputes in which fewer than 100 working days are lost. The incidence rates for these two countries are clearly not directly comparable with those for the UK, the Republic of Germany and other countries with similar thresholds.

There are a number of other important differences which may be significant when making international comparisons. Some countries exclude the effects of disputes in certain industrial sectors. For example, New Zealand and France omit public sector strikes and France also excludes disputes by agricultural workers. The omission of such strikes may markedly reduce the number of officially recorded working days lost in some years.

Political stoppages are not included in the figures for the United Kingdom, France, New Zealand and the United States. However, because of the difficulty in deciding what constitutes a political stoppage, the effect of this exclusion on the number of recorded days lost is uncertain; in the UK this exclusion is, in most years, insignificant.

The inclusion or omission of those workers indirectly involved in a stoppage (those who are unable to work because others at their workplace are on strike) varies between countries. Only about half the countries listed in *table 3*—including, for example, the UK, the Netherlands New Zealand and the United States—attempt to include them. Among countries which exclude indirectly involved workers are Belgium, France, the Federal Repubic of Germany and Japan. This could lead to serious under-recording of the amount of working time lost at establishments suffering industrial stoppages, depending on the extent to which stoppages are the result of the actions of a minority with an impact on the rest of the workforce, or a general withdrawal of labour.

¹ *Table 3* appeared in last year's article in the July 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette* pp 266–9 and is reproduced here for convenience.

New Earnings Survey 1987

The results of the New Earnings Survey 1987 have been published in six separate parts, forming a comprehensive report on the survey. They are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price $\pounds 9.50$ each net. Subscriptions for the set of six, including postage, $\pounds 55.00$.

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groups; Description of survey method, classifications, terminology, etc.

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- Earnings and hours for particular occupations. • Part E
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ult males in manual occupations earned an average £185.5 a week

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Pay in Great Britain Early results of the 1987 New Earnings Survey

The first summary results of the 1987 New Earnings Survey, the Department of Employment's annual survey of the structure of earnings held each April, were published on October 8.¹ Some summary findings and features of the 1987 Survey are described in this article².

The results of the 1987 New Earnings Survey show that in April 1987 the average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates working a full week were £198.9. For adult males in manual occupations working a full week average weekly earnings were £185.5, while the equivalent figure for adult males in non-manual occupations was £265.9. Average weekly earnings for adult

New Earnings Survey 1987, Part A "Streamlined Analyses and Key Analyses by Agreement".

The figures in this article all relate to full-time adult employees working a full week (see technical note).

females in non-manual occupations working a full week were ± 157.2 , while for the relatively few adult women working full-time in manual occupations average weekly earnings were ± 115.3 .

Table 1 gives a summary of the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in April 1987, distinguishing the main components of pay (overtime pay, payment by results (PBR) etc including incentive pay, and shift etc premium payments). It also shows average gross hourly earnings and the average number of paid hours worked in a week.

Table 2 presents a summary distribution of gross weekly earnings and also shows the percentage of employees in the survey earning less than specified amounts.

Earnings in April 1987 showed a wide dispersion. Ten per cent of full-time adult employees earned less than £99 a week and a quarter less than $\pounds 129$ a week. In contrast 10 per cent of these employees had weekly earnings of over £316 a week. The earnings of manual workers and women were less widely dispersed than those of non-manual workers and men.

The variation of earnings from the averate was considerable. For adult men average gross weekly earnings, as shown in *table 1*, were £224 but the median level of weekly earnings, as shown in *table 2*, (that is the level below which 50 per cent of employees' earnings lie) was £198, and 10 per cent of full-time adult men employees had weekly earnings of nearly £350.

The average levels of earnings are higher than the median because, in the distribution of the earnings, the relatively small number of highly paid employees increases the average but has little effect on the level of median earnings.

Average gross weekly earnings include overtime pay, incentive pay (including that from payment-by-results schemes, bonuses and so on) and shift premia pay. For manual men, overtime pay accounted for over 14 per cent of gross pay; incentive pay and shift premia pay accounted for a further 11 per cent. These figures emphasise the importance of not identifying average weekly earnings as minimum basic rates of pay.

Table 3 gives a summary of the distribution of gross hourly earnings and shows the percentage of employees earning less than specified amounts on an hourly basis. The distribution and dispersion of hourly earnings shows a similar pattern to those of weekly earnings.

Further results

The release of the more deatailed results of the survey start off with Part A, New Earnings Survey 1987 "Streamlined Analyses and Key Analyses by Agreement" published on October 8. The contents of the six parts of the NES are:

Part A Streamlined analyses giving selected results for full-time employees in particular wage negotiation groups, industries, occupations, etc: Key results for particular wage negotiation

groups.

- Part B Further streamlined analyses giving combined results for full-time adults of both sexes; Summary analyses for broad categories of employees irrespective of their particular industries, occupations, etc; Other results for particular wage neogliation groups; Description of survey method, classifications, terminology, etc.
- Part C Earnings and hours for particular industries.
- Part D Earnings and hours for particlar occupations.
- Part E Earings and hours in regions, counties and age groups.

Part F Hours; Earnings and hours of part-time women employees; Holiday entitlements.

Parts B to F should become available by the end of 1987.



Women's earnings have not varied much relative to men's since the ear

The growth of earnings (table 4)

It should be noted that changes in average earnings will reflect several factors other than the direct effect of new pay settlements. As well as changes arising from changing patterns of overtime working, bonus arrangements and so on, change in average earnings will reflect change in the composition of the workforce-such as changes in proportions working in different occupations and industries.

Information on the growth of average earnings is also given by the monthly average earnings index. The annua increase in average earnings shown by the 1987 New Earn ings Survey of 7.7 per cent for full-time adult employees i similar to the underlying increase of some 73/4 per cent in the average earnings index between April 1986 and April 1987

(Figures for the montly average index up to August 1987 appear in "Labour Market Data" on pp 545-547.)

Earnings of men and women

Table 5 shows that, while the average earnings of women relative to those of men rose appreciably in the early 1970s at the time when the effects of the Equal Pay Act were felt, since 1975 they have fluctuated around a relatively stable position. Comparisons of men's and women's average earnings reflect the different employment patterns and other labour force characteristics, such as proportions in different occupations and length of time in jobs.

Differences between average earnings do not, therefore, correspond to differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. However, the detailed results enable the effects on earnings of the main differences in the structure of men's

able 1 Levels of pay and hours

ull-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
/erages gross weekly earnings (£) of which:	185.5	265.9	224.0	115.3	157.2	148.1	173.5	217.4	198.9
overtime payments	27.0	9.2	18.5	6.2	3.1	3.8	23.4	6.5	13.6
PBR etc payments	13.9	9.5	11.8	9.6	1.9	3.6	13.2	6.1	9.1
shift etc premium payments	6.3	2.0	4.2	2.6	1.9	2.1	5.6	2.0	3.5
/erage gross hourly earnings (p)	A Constant							in the sea	
including overtime pay and overtime hours	416.5	679.9	527.3	292.0	418.0	388.4	397.5	563.0	484.7
excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	404.3	679.3	526.2	287.4	415.9	386.2	385.1	560.3	481.1
/erage total weekly hours					and in the				
of which: overtime hours	5.5	1.5	3.7	1.6	0.6	0.8	4.8	1.1	2.7

ble 2 Distribution of gross weekly earnings II-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey pay period was not affected by absence

	Males			Females			Males and females		
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
stribution of gross weekly earnings 10 per cent of earned less than 25 per cent earned less than 50 per cent earned less than 25 per cent earned more than 10 per cent earned more than	110.6 137.8 173.9 218.8 272.2	132.5 176.8 235.7 312.1 416.4	117·9 150·1 198·4 262·8 349·5	74.0 88.1 108.2 133.7 165.5	90·4 110·4 142·2 188·9 237·9	85·3 103·8 132·9 177·5 228·3	96·4 123·6 161·9 208·7 261·2	101.9 133.2 189.1 261.2 355.5	99·1 128·6 175·1 236·9 316·6
rcentage earning less than £60 £70 £80 £90 £100 £110 £120 £130 £150 £150 £150 £150 £200 £250 £250 £350 £350 £400	0.2 0.5 1.3 2.9 5.7 9.5 14.3 20.0 33.4 47.1 65.8 85.5 93.6 97.1 98.7	$\begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.8 \\ 3.0 \\ 4.7 \\ 6.8 \\ 9.2 \\ 15.2 \\ 22.1 \\ 34.2 \\ 56.0 \\ 71.9 \\ 82.4 \\ 88.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.2\\ 0.5\\ 1.1\\ 24\\ 4.4\\ 7.2\\ 10.7\\ 14.8\\ 24.7\\ 35.1\\ 50.6\\ 71.3\\ 83.2\\ 90.0\\ 93.8\end{array}$	2.2 6.6 15.7 27.4 39.9 51.9 63.2 71.7 84.7 91.2 96.0 99.2 99.8 100.0	$\begin{array}{c} 0.6\\ 1.6\\ 3.9\\ 9.4\\ 16.7\\ 24.6\\ 32.8\\ 40.7\\ 55.3\\ 66.4\\ 78.7\\ 92.3\\ 96.8\\ 98.4\\ 99.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.0\\ 2.7\\ 6.5\\ 13.3\\ 21.7\\ 30.5\\ 39.4\\ 47.4\\ 61.7\\ 71.8\\ 82.5\\ 93.8\\ 97.4\\ 98.8\\ 97.4\\ 98.8\\ 99.3\end{array}$	0.5 1.5 3.8 7.1 11.6 16.8 22.7 28.9 42.2 54.7 71.0 87.8 94.7 97.6 98.9	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 1.0 \\ 2.2 \\ 5.2 \\ 9.1 \\ 13.6 \\ 18.4 \\ 23.3 \\ 33.1 \\ 41.9 \\ 54.1 \\ 72.2 \\ 83.0 \\ 89.5 \\ 93.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 1.2\\ 2.9\\ 6.0\\ 10.1\\ 14.9\\ 20.2\\ 25.6\\ 36.9\\ 47.3\\ 61.2\\ 78.8\\ 87.9\\ 92.9\\ 95.6\end{array}$

ble 3 Distribution of gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours Il-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey pay period was not affected by absend

0	Males			Females			Males an	d females	;
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
stribution of gross hourly earnings				10					3
including overtime pay and overtime hours									
10 per cent earned less than	268.5	339.7	286.1	200.0	226.7	244.4	268.6	255.2	
25 per cent earned less than	322.4	450.4	354.4	231.1	294.0	272.8	299.1	347.6	320.3
50 per cent earned less than	395.1	608.0	462.1	276.7	374.4	347.7	373.8	486.3	420.6
25 per cent earned more than	486.0	820.9	627.7	334.1	498.7	459.4	466.7	689.0	577.5
10 per cent earned more than	585.4	1,101.3	875.6	397.5	676.2	625.8	567.2	943.9	800.2
rcentage earning less than 160p	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
180p	0.6	0.4	0.5	4.1	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.9
200p	1.1	1.7	0.9	9.8	. 2.1	3.8	2.6	1.3	1.9
220p	2.5	1.2	1.9	19.0	4.8	7.9	5.2	2.8	3.9
240p	4.9	2.1	3.6	29.9	9.5	14.0	9.1	5.5	7.0
260p	8.3	3.3	6.0	41.3	14.8	20.7	13.8	8.6	10.9
280p	12.5	4.6	8.9	51.7	20.5	27.4	19.1	11.9	15.1
300p	17.9	6.3	12.6	61.4	26.8	34.5	25.2	15.7	19.9
340p	31.1	10.0	21.5	77.1	39.4	47.8	38.8	23.5	30.2
400p	51.5	17.7	36.1	90.3	56.6	64.1	58.0	35.5	45.4
500p	77.9	32.6	57.2	97.4	75.1	80.1	81.1	52.1	64.8
600p	91.3	48.7	71.9	99.4	85.1	88.3	92.6	65.4	77.3
. 700p	96.4	63.0	81.2	99.9	91.4	93.3	97.0	76.0	85.2
800p	98.4	73.3	86.9	99.9	95.1	96.2	98.6	83.3	90.0
900p	99.2	80.9	90.8	100.0	97.3	97.9	99.3	88.4	93.2

NOVEMBER 1987 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

April 1987

April 1987

April 1987

Table 4 Percentage increase in earnings, April 1986 to April 1987 Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey pay period was not affected by absence

	Males			Females	Females			Males and females		
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	
ncrease in average gross weekly earnings, 1986 to 1987	6.4	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.8	7.8	6.3	8.1	7.7	
including overtime pay and overtime hours, 1986 to 1987	6.1	8.3	7.8	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.1	7.7	7.5	
ncrease in average gross hourly earnings, excluding overtime pay and overtime hours, 1986 to 1987	6.2	8.5	8.1	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.2	7.8	7.6	

 Table 5
 Women's earnings relative to men's

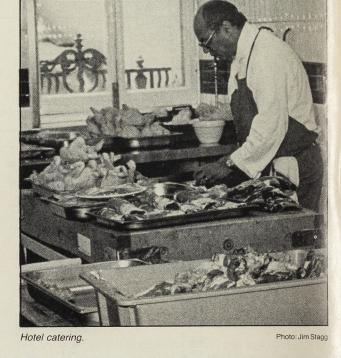
 Average gross hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of full-time employees aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence: women's as a percentage of men's

 Per cent

1970	63.1	1981	74.8	V Farel
1975	72.1	1982	73.9	
1976	75.1	1983	74.2	
1977	75.5	1984	73.5	
1978	73.9	1985	74.1	
1979	73.0	1986	74.3	
1980	73.5	1987	73.6	

and women's employment to be assessed. The trend of gross hourly earnings excluding overtime, which removes the effect of different hours but not of different employment patterns, gives some indication of any developments.

However, the overall trend is more significant than the result for a particular year, which may reflect delays in settlements which generally affect the average earnings of one sex more than another. For example, the 1987 settlement for nurses and for teachers in England and Wales, although operative at the time of the 1987 Survey, was not implemented until after the survey period and thus the results do not reflect these settlements, both of which affect a larger number of women than men.



Survey and exclude back payments made at a later date. Pay-

ment of arrears of pay for an early period made during the Survey period are also excluded from the Survey results.

for particular groups of employees may be affected by changes

in the timing of pay settlements, in some cases reflecting more

than one settlement, and in some others no settlement at all.

Table A in Part A of the New Earnings Survey describes any

unusual features about the timing of pay settlements for par-

Most of the summary analyses from the 1987 Survey reports

relate to full-time male and full-time female employees on

adult rates of pay whose earnings were not affected by absence

These results thus do not include the earnings of those not

working a full week and those whose earnings were reduced because of sickness, short-time working, voluntary absentee-

ism and other reasons. Nor do they include the earnings of

young people (not on adult rates of pay) or part-time em-

ployees. Some information on the earnings of young people,

employees of all ages, and part-time workers, however, is available in the published Survey reports. For example, in

tables 10 and 11 of Part A some analyses relating to full-time

employees of all ages by age groups are shown and Part F of the report (due to be published in late December) includes analy-

ses of the earnings of part-time women employees.

ticular major groups of employees.

1987 Survey results

during the Survey period.

Between successive Surveys, changes in average earnings

Per cent

Technical note

The New Earnings Survey is the only regular source of information which gives comprehensive information on the structure of earnings in Great Britain¹. The Survey has been carried out in a similar form since 1970 and collects information for a 1 per ent sample of individual employees on hours of work and earnings. Information is also collected on characteristics of the employees including age, occupation, industry, place of work and collective bargaining arrangements. In the 1987 Survey, information was also collected on the holiday entitlements of employees.

Information for the Survey sample of individual employees is obtained from employers through anonymous returns, which are treated as strictly confidential.

The Survey information relates to earnings for a pay period usually in April each year. In 1987 the Survey reference period was the pay period which included April 8, 1987. The earnings data collected relates to gross pay, before tax, national insurance or any other deductions have been made. Payments in kind are generally excluded. Where employees receive periodical payments covering more than one pay period (for example, quarterly or annual bonuses), the relevant amount for one pay period is included in the total earnings reported for the Survey.

For some groups of employees, increases in pay operative in or before the Survey peiod were not paid until later because the pay settlements were delayed. The Survey figures, in general, relate to earnings actually received at the time of the

¹ A similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development Belfast.

British business needs



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BRITISH WORKPLACE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS 1980-1984

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

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course designed to help managers d personnel staff improve their terviewing abilities is to be held by e Institute of Personnel anagement.

e course will help participants velop the basic skills of gathering d interpreting information and aking decisions. It will then show ow to apply these techniques to ur different types of interview: lecting the right candidate. opraising performance, inselling and disciplining or ving 'goodbye The course will be held in ondon, from March 7 to 9 and ptember 12 to 14, 1988. Full details are available from the urses and Conferences epartment, Institute of Personnel anagement, IPM House, Camp oad, Wimbledon, London W194UW (tel 01-946 9100).

special exemption orders

hanges in the legislation which strict the hours worked by women d young people aged under 18 ployed in factories, introduced the Sex Discrimination Act 1986. ok effect on February 27, 1987. om that date the provisions in the ctories Act 1961 and related islation apply only to young ople; women are still prohibited m working at night by the Hours Employment (Conventions) Act

Section 117 of the Factories Act 961 remains, thereby enabling the

lealth and Safety Executive HSE), subject to certain onditions, to grant exemptions om these restrictions for women nd young people aged 16 and 17 by naking special exemption orders in espect of employment in particular actories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued in esponse to renewed applications.

During the quarter ended September 1987 the HSE granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 19,348 women and 4,280 young people. On the day of the count a grand total of 64,599 women and 12,185 young people were covered by 1,690 orders.



mprove your nterviewing

Called Interviewing in Practice,

A needless accident: most roof work fatalities could be prevented by the proper use of readily available equipment.

Prevention is as easy

Advice on the most frequent causes maintenance work. "In the vast of accidents in roof work and on simple means of preventing them is given in the Health and Safety Executive's booklet Safety in roof work. This updates the previous Guidance Note on the subject and takes into account more recently

available access equipment and edge protection systems. It is intended for supervisory staff and all those who are involved in design or planning of roofs and

as falling off a roof

majority of cases," commented

Frank Swaine, the HSE's head of

could have been prevented-not

taking simple precautions, such as

the use of crawling boards or the

The advice contained in the

booklet has been agreed by all sides

of industry and covers planning for

fety in roof work HS(G) 33. Available from

safety, safe places of work on the

with hi-tech equipment but by

provision of a guard rail."

883922 5

construction safety, "the accidents

roof, safe access to the roof. work on them. protection of the public, the role of Roof work is a high risk activity in the architect and designer and the construction industry, with 142 training for roof workers. people killed between 1981 and 1985. Of these deaths, 105 occurred HMSO or booksellers. Price £1.50. ISBN 011 on relatively short duration

Lighting up at work

A new guidance booklet on lighting in the workplace has been published by the Health and Safety Executive. The booklet, Lighting up at work, provides general information and advice on the lighting necessary for health and safety at work and illustrates particular areas of risk Launching the booklet, Jim Hammer, the HSE's deputy director general, said good lighting reduced the likelihood of visual fatigue and discomfort, both important factors in preventing accidents and reducing ill health.

The booklet is intended to help employers, safety personnel and those who select, install and maintain lighting. Important safety aspects of lighting, such as glare, stroboscopic effects and a list of common complaints and remedial measures are covered.

There are also references to British Standards and Guides of the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers. Copies of the booklet, are

available from HM Stationery Office and booksellers, price £4. ISBN 0 11 883964 0. □

Redundancies Advance notifications

The numbers of impending redundancies notified to the Department of Employment under the redundancy handling provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 in the last six months are given below

However, some notified redundancies do not take place and there is no statutory requirement to notify withdrawals. A better measure of redundancies involving ten or more employees actually due to occur is provided by Manpower Services Commission reports. (See 'Confirmed Redundancies''-table 2.30 Labour Market Data.)

1		
		24.684
		20.976
Э		18,347
		26,479
		19,756
t		23,719
1	1517 THE 1501 AVE 1	Contraction of the Contraction o

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Pro-tection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending redun-dancies involving ten or more employees within certain time limits. A more detailed description of statutory notification figures is given in an article on p 202 in the May 1985 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

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Apr May

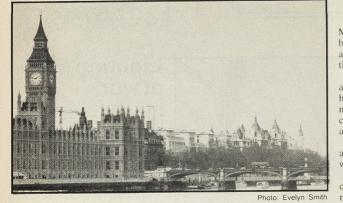
Jun

July

Aug

Ser

Topics



London on view

London's first video listings magazine-showing what's on and where to go in the capital—is being distributed around the world by the British Tourist Authority

Produced quarterly by Airwaves Productions Ltd, The London Film gives up-to-date information on theatre, shopping, eating out, sport and attractions

Dynasty star Gordon Thomson, opera's Dame Gwyneth Jones, and England football manager, Bobby Robson, are among the celebrities who appear in the film promoting the latest in London entertainment and leisure.

The video is on show in this country in Keith Prowse theatre ticket agencies on long distance coach services into London, and in central London hotels.

Bridging an ethnic gap

The number of people starting training courses run by Project Fullemploy nearly doubled to 3,940 in the year to March 1987; and there was an increase of 66 per cent in the number of progressions into employment, self-employment or higher education

Project Fullemploy is a training and consultancy organisation which aims to improve the employment prospects of minority ethnic communities in England and Wales. Its chief executive, Linbert Spencer, told the annual general meeting that the average length of unemployment among adult course members prior to joining a Fullemploy course was two years. And he added: "If you are black, you are twice as likely to be unemployed as your white counterpart.'

Fullemploy, he said, will continue to play a part in bridging the gap between levels of unemployment seen in the black and white communities.

Most of the training it offers is in office skills and enterprise, with additional courses in retailing; book-keeping; design, print and photography; bar work and access to further education.

The programmes are run in partnership with voluntary and community organisations, as well as central and local government and the private sector.

Accident concern

Major injury rates in industry have become a cause for concern Safety Executive and its agency according to the 1985-86 report of inspectorates made 246,000 visitsthe Health and Safety Commission. excluding local authority Compared to 1981, the 1985 fatal inspections-and investigated and major incidence rates are 11,200 accidents or incidents.

higher by 31 per cent in manufacturing, by 45 per cent in Health and Safety Commission Report 1985-86. construction and by 34 per cent in agriculture

However, the rate for fatal accidents, taking industry as a whole, has remained constant. In a foreword to the report, HSC chairman, Dr John Cullen, says it is no coincidence that those

companies that have the best safety records often show the best economic performance. He urges employers to take their responsibility for health and safety ust as seriously as profit and loss or the marketing of new products. The report also outlines the legislative achievements of the

Commission: regulations were

prohibitions, ionising radiations.

and the reporting of injuries,

introduced on asbestos

diseases and dangerous

occurrences

Duchess Mews, London W1

Applications should be sent to Isabel Lea or Ruth Holt, Emap Conferences, 12 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4DU (tel 01-404 4844).



More than 2,500 fifth and sixth formers have attended the Industrial Society's schools-industry conferences.

Extra help for inner cities

management training for 50 inner

encourage unemployed adults to

Other initiatives include

city school heads and deputies;

effectiveness of existing small

'Countdown' workshop to

achievements and to market

themselves more effectively to

Now work is to be extended to the

Industrial Society's Spitalfields in

working to improve the

build on their skills and

potential employers.

London. Handsworth in

Birmingham, Moss Side in

Manchester and Hartlepool

The Industrial Society is to extend its work in inner cities into four more task force areas. Already the Society has spent a year working in North Central Middlesbrough, Chapeltown in Leeds, Highfields in Leicester, St Paul's in Bristol and North Peckham and North Kensington in London. More than 2,500 fifth and sixth formers have attended its schools and industry conferences, 75 people have learnt self-employment skills hrough its Head Start in Business course, and more than 200 companies have supported the Society's projects.

Says Industrial Society director, Alistair Graham: "Our independence, tremendous company support and the partnerships we have built with local groups, have been the keys to businesses in the areas; and the new breaking down the barriers that were thought to exist between industry and education and industry and the unemployed in the inner city areas.

'Although we have now worked with more than 3,000 people, a tremendous challenge still faces us, and we will be looking to build on the first year's initiatives during the next 12 months."



ilding for tourism: the Interbuild logo.

Big bang for tourism and construction

urism is poised to create an explosive impact on the construction industry cording to the organisers of Interbuild '87 Britain's 42nd International ilding and Construction Show.

With Building for Tourism as its theme, the show is to be held at mingham's National Exhibition Centre on November 22-28. The show's aim is to highlight tourism and construction as two of the orld's fastest growing industries. A marriage between the two, say

erbuild's organisers, provides a potent force for growth, jobs and sperity To help facilitate a happy union, a spcial area will be set aside at the show

a meeting place and information centre for planners, developers and uncillors to meet trade and professional people involved in tourism

Exhibitors from every area of tourism related construction will also be esent 🗆

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

The Editor **Employment Gazette Department of Employment Caxton House Tothill Street** London SW1H9NF 01-213 3562



Topics



Clearing the mouth: one of the first priorities if the casualty is not breathing.

First aid made easy

The Health and Safety Commission has revised its guidance to the First Aid Regulations in a consultative document which aims to make the regulations easier for employers to understand.

Since the current regulations came into force in July 1982, the Health and Safety Executive's medical division has carried out surveys to investigate knowledge of and compliance with the regulations. These identified two main problems-lack of understanding of appropriate first aid materials and lack of training for specific hazards.

The new proposals tackle these head on. First, they place a stronger emphasis on the need to link a firm's level of first aid provision to hazards at work, rather than its number of employees. Experience has shown that the number of employees is often the only factor that firms consider. Second, the draft Guidance recommends that first aiders take extra training to focus on specific hazards instead of the routine occupational first aid training. Guidance has been expanded too on the provision of first aid in small businesses, on the experience

necessary for trainers and examiners in first aid at work, on the selection of first aiders, and on the training of lay instructors. Comments on the consultative document should be sent to Helena Shanks, HSE MDD2, Magdalen House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QZ before January 1 1988

• A revised leaflet First Aid at Work has also been published. This is intended for inclusion in first aid boxes and gives general information on such priorities as what to do for burns and scalds, eye injuries, electric shock and gassing. It is also illustrated with photographs on methods of resuscitation.

Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981. Draft revised Approved Code of Practice. Available from HMSO. Price £7.50. ISBN 011 First Aid at Work. Available from HMSO. Price

£3.50 for 25 copies, £13 for 100 copies, £60 for 500 copies. ISBN 011 883958 6.

North-South in Sheffield

Former Cabinet Minister Leon Brittan, radio presenter Brian Redhead, the chairman of Vaux Breweries, the chief executive of the Halifax Building Society, David Blunkett MP and the head of the Manpower Services Commission's personnel branch will be among the speakers at "The North-South Divide—A New Deal for Britain's

Regions" conference. It is being organised by the Town and Country Planning Association at Sheffield Town Hall on Monday, November 30 and Tuesday December 1. For non-TCPA members the price is £120.75; members £86.25: voluntary bodies TCPA students and senior citizens £40.25. For an application form contact the TCPA, 17 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AS, [

available through HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £8.50. ISBN 011 883925 X. Pensions conference Changes planned in pensions legislation for 1988 are the subject of a conference in January aimed at employers, pension scheme trustees and managers, and professional

During the year, the Health and

advisers. "Pensions: countdown to change" will be held at the Cavendish Conference Centre, 20

Topics

Long-term deals

A review of long-term agreements on pay and conditions is given in IDS Report 506.

It mentions 28 agreements covering a period of more than 12 months but less than 24 months, 48 agreements for a two-year period and 14 agreements covering even longer periods.

Increasingly, says the review, the long-term option has been adopted as a solution to major disputes or where negotiations have already extended well into the bargaining year

Commenting particularly on the prevalence of two-year deals in the car industry, the report says that although the industry looks in better shape than it has done for some time, "perseverance with the two-year formula is a reflection of the ongoing quest for stability in the industry and of continuing uncertainty in a highly competitive environment."

IDS Report 506 October 1987, Income Data Services Ltd, 193 St John Street, London ECIV

Graduates Go!

This year over 100,000 first-degree students will have graduated in the United Kingdom. Waiting for them are expected to be around 50,000 graduate job vacancies

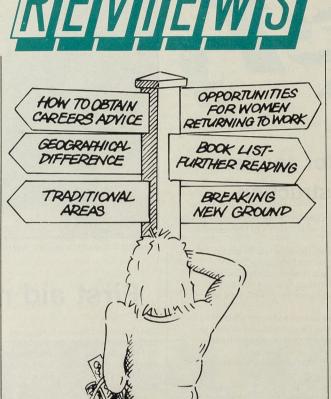
Since less than half of graduates go straight into employment - the remainder either deferring application or going on to further training or research - it is easy to see both how demand is outstripping supply and why recruiters are keener than ever to put their names and the opportunities they offer before a student audience

Against this background, the 17th and the most detailed edition of GO - Graduate Opportunities, has been published

Since the beginning of the new academic year some 80,000 copies have been distributed to careers services nationwide

GO provides comprehensive information on more than 700 major graduate recruiters around the country - their work, opportunities, corporate style and preferred methods of application and profile details on over 2,000 other organisations.

copies of Graduate Opportunities are Inspection copies of *Graduate Opportunities* at available from Jane Yorke, editorial manager (graduates), Newpoint Publishing Co Ltd. Newpoint House St James' Lane, London N10 3DF, Tel: 01 444 7281.



Women wanting to work

Women in Britain return to work at available points out Dr Chapman. Advice is also given on preparation a faster rate than in any EEC for change, voluntary work, careers country. Some 90 per cent of all and job hunting, traditional and women return to work - usually non-traditional areas of work, the within five years of having children. career break, child-care, retraining But when you are at home it can and self-employment. Mixed in with the practical advice

For example, Jane Miller, a

Commercial TV station, says, "The

"I've come back to work for ME

seem a lifetim Women Working It out, is a new and information are a number of handbook for women published by the Careers and Occupational interesting anecdotes and actual Information Centre (COIC) of the stories of individual experiences Manpower Services Commission. Written by working mother, production assistant at her local writer and TV producer Dr Jane Chapman, the book is aimed at any difficulties I found going back to women who is assessing her life and work was just being rusty with wanting to widen her horizons everything and awful at doing particularly those who are houseanything with reasonable speed.' But she has found it all worthwhile bound with young children. The author recognises the and I am enjoying it. I felt so good problems women face and shows how to tackle them in a

when everyone started calling me straightforward and realistic Jane, rather than Mrs Miller or Ben's mum." manner. The conflicts between home, children and work, and full or part-time work are examined Women Working it Out by Jane Chapman. sympathetically Available from the Manpower Services Commission, Dept CW, ISCO 5, The Paddock. Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD. Price £2.95. A wealth of flexible education and training opportunities are now

Right way to write a CV

Anyone who has been made redundant, or wants to change jobs needs a proper Curriculum Vitae. For success, the CV may have to be good enough to stand out among dozens or perhaps hundreds of others

In The Right Way to Write Your Own CV. John Clarke, a professional CV compiler, attempt to answer some of those nagging questions; What should I put in? What should I leave out? How do I write it? The purpose of the book is to

provide an easy-to-follow guide on writing a CV

Each section of a CV from personal details, education, qualifications and training to career history are treated in detail.

The Right Way to Write Your Own CV by John Clarke. Published by Elliot Right Way Books. Price £1.50. ISBN 0716007843.

Reading a balance sheet

Accounting has been called the language of business. The balance sheet and the associated financial reports are the principal devices for presenting information about the financial position of a private or public enterprise. Although they are used throughout the world, the form and the terms used vary according to local customs and laws.

How to Read a Balance Sheet, is a new edition of the successful original text.

Several new items have been added on the profit and loss account and the sources and uses of funds statement. While a technical note on inflation accounting and an extensive glossary of technical terms increase its usefulness as a reference tool.

Shorter chapters make learning easier and a final quiz reviews the knowledge acquired over the whole programme

How to Read a Balance Sheet will be of use to a wide variety of readers in the initial training of industrial commercial and professional accountants; in accounting and financial training for non-financial managers, administrators, scientists, engineers and others.

How to Read a Balance Sheet. Second (revised) edition. Published by the International Labour Office, 96/98 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4LY. Price £6.60 ISBN 92-2-103898-X.

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 com-

plete 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 land the job you really want? to cost you.

There is no easy way out. To change your situation for the bètter 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 need more than your present course, it's a simple matter to academic qualifications to find out how much it's likely

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.

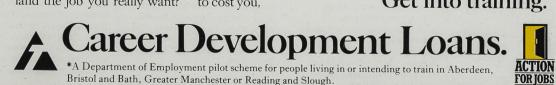
After that, it's up to the trainee to re-pay the original loan, plus any further interest, in instalments.

To obtain comprehensive details, telephone FREEFONE 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.



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 titles are listed below.

No 60: Home-based work in Britain: a report on the 1981 National Homeworking Survey and the DE research programme on homework

Catherine Hakim, Department of Employment

The report covers *inter alia*: the occupational, industrial and regional distribution of the homebased workforce; personal and domestic characteristics of workers and their spouses; previous work experience; eligibility for employment protection rights and attitudes to protective legislation; labour turnover; occupational downgrading and underemployment; earnings; accidents and health problems; organisation/control and attitudes towards home-based work; employment status; and trade union membership. National estimates are presented for each key topic. Includes 200 tables and ten diagrams.

No 56: New technology and industrial relations: a review of the literature

Paul Williams, London Business School

This paper attempts to assess available literature's contribution to our understanding of the industrial relations consequences and implications of new microelectronics technology. It defines 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 its analysis.

No 58: Job evaluation and equal pay

Abby Ghobadian and Michael White, Policy Studies Institute

Based on a sample of 109 establishments using 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 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 61: Youth unemployment: social and psychological perspectives

Michael Banks and Phillip Ullah, Social and Applied Psychology Unit, University of Sheffield Following a study in 1982-83 of over 1,000 unemployed 17-18 year olds in 11 urban areas, this paper reports on the effects that periods of unemployment soon after leaving school have on individual well-being and on orientations to work. It covers both Afro-Caribbean and white ethnic groups, and includes findings relating to job search behaviour, personality and withdrawal into subcultures.

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.

No 57: Part-time employment in Great Britain: an analysis using establishment data

David Blanchflower, University of Surrey, and Bernard Corry, QMC, University of London

Despite considerable work on why individuals choose to work part-time, relatively little is known about employers' reasons for choosing part-time rather than full-time workers. This paper uses data from the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey to examine part-time working according to establishments' size, industrial and market sector, and their industrial relations and workforce characteristics. It provides some idea of the types of employer using part-time workers, and where possible, their reasons for doing so.

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.