Employment Gazette

October 1987

Employment Gazette

ACTION FOR JOBS

October 1987
Volume 95 No 10 pages 485–528
Department of Employment

Employment Gazette is the official journal of the Department of Employment, published monthly by HMSO

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Advertising inquiries should be made to Information Branch 3, Department of Employment 01-213 3762 (The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in non-governmental advertisements and the inclusion of any such advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services concerned have official approval)

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HMSO subscription inquiries 01-211 8667

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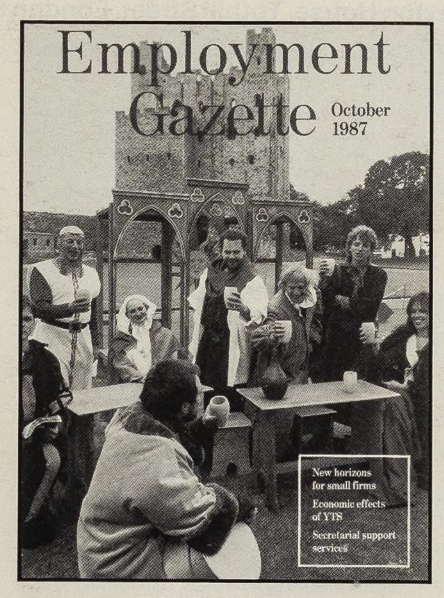
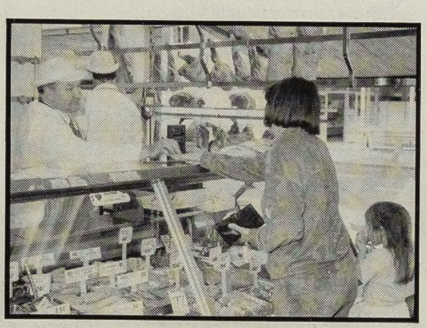


COVER PICTURE
Actors in Chaucer's Wife of Bath's Tale at Rochester Castle during this year's 600th anniversary of the Canterbury Tales: among tourist attractions featured in the English Heritage Monitor, reviewed on page 515. Photo: British Tourist Authority.

Statistics on the work of the industrial tribunals appear on page 498.



Marketing Co-operatives can help small firms compete more effectively. See page 503.

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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General information

Action for jobs
Details of the extensive range of DE and MSC employment and training programmes and business help — PL782 (5th rev)

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

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

1 ***Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment*** — PL700 (1st rev)

2 ***Procedure for handling redundancies*** — PL833

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

4 ***Employment rights for the expectant mother*** — PL710 (1st rev)

5 ***Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations*** — PL705 (1st rev)

6 ***Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training*** — PL703

7 ***Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982*** — PL754 (1st rev)

8 ***Itemized pay statement*** — PL704

9 ***Guarantee payments*** — PL724 (3rd rev)

10 ***Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking*** — PL699 (1st rev)

11 ***Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay*** — PL711

12 ***Time off for public duties*** — PL702

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14 ***Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal*** — PL707 (2nd rev)

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16 ***Redundancy payments*** — PL808

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Industrial action and the law. A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984 — PL753

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

Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers — PL714

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Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Sex discrimination in employment

Collective agreements and sex discrimination

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

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

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 — PL734

Industrial tribunals

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment measures

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

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

Jobshare
A share opportunity for the unemployed — PL825

Equal pay

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

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

Wages legislation

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

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

Race relations

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

Miscellaneous

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

The way across
Details of Government action to develop vocational education and training — PL807

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

Payment on time
Guidance for suppliers and buyers

Tuning in to The Open College

The Open College has begun broadcasting—marking the start of its ambitious plan to take mass vocational education out of night school and into the age of television.

Celebrities and TV personalities have been recruited to present the programmes with a 'learning is fun' philosophy, to make learning compulsive viewing.

Programmes due to be broadcast on Channel 4 and TV-am this month include; *It's a deal*, an introduction to selling; *Make it count*, for people with numeracy problems and *Women—the way ahead*, practical guidance on returning to work.

All present. The Open College presenters take a break. From left, Richard Finn, Marcia Smith and Anna Ford, presenters of On Course, *the live programme for trainers; Michael Rodd, presenter of* Power Base,*a a beginner's guide to electricity, and* Circuit Training, *a beginner's guide to electronics; and Linbert Spencer of* Open Exchange, *the live programme for students.*

Innovative

An innovative feature of The Open College will be two live programmes—*Open Exchange*—broadcast each week, giving students and tutors a forum to discuss courses and developments.

Courses are open to people of any academic level, whatever their age or ability. The Open College will not, however, be offering its own qualifications but will develop courses with existing examination bodies up to degree level.

In its first year The Open College hope to attract 50,000 students to take up courses, available through broadcasting on TV, radio, video and audio cassette.

On The Open College's first day of broadcasting, Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "This is the new way to learn, a way which fits in with today's lifestyles."

New chance

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appearing on the first broadcast welcomed The Open College, describing it as a new chance. "It is a chance which previous generations did not have," she said.

Companies will also benefit from being able to sponsor courses which can be tailor-made for their own training requirements.

The Manpower Services Commission and The Open College have also recognised the advantages of mutual collaboration. Open learning could become a valuable element in JTS training.

Michael Green, chairman of The Open College, commenting at the launch of *The Open Book*, the college's first prospectus, said: "The Open College is undoubtedly the most exciting and progressive training initiative for several decades." He predicted that it would change the face of skills training in the country.

Singing in the rain

Despite the rain, some 1.5 million tourists flocked to the UK this June. Duncan Bluck, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, said that the signs pointed to 1987 being the best year in the history of British tourism.

Figures released by the Department of Employment for the first half of this year show that 6.8 million visits were made to the UK, 16 per cent more than in the same period for 1986. Overseas residents also spent £2,514 million, a rise of 16 per cent.

While presenting the BTA's annual report, Duncan Bluck forecast that tourism should continue to grow steadily into the 1990s and beyond. Britain is now fifth in the world in terms of international tourism earnings he said.

The British tourism industry, both domestic and overseas, says the report, was worth some £14 billion to the economy in 1986. This was achieved in a year when fears of terrorism and the Chernobyl disaster led to a temporary but serious drop in Americans coming to Europe.

Visits by North Americans to the UK rose by nearly a quarter in the first half of 1987.

Mr Bluck, welcomed a greater recognition of tourism's importance to the economy. Government grant-in-aid stood at £20.6 million in 1986–87 and has gone up to £22 million for the current year.

Mr Bluck also warned of complacency, arguing that more needs to be done to remove obstacles to future development.

Particularly singled out for criticism were "short-sighted planning decisions" and our outdated liquor licensing laws."

The government's proposals to introduce more flexible licensing hours were welcomed by Mr Bluck, who said they deserve widespread support.

Marketing in the marketplace

A series of nationwide workshops to help businesses improve their marketing skills is to be held during November and December.

The 26 workshops run by the Institute of Marketing, at venues throughout Britain, will show that marketing is a complete concept for running a successful firm and not merely an advertising accessory for big business.

The two-hour workshops, called *Marketing Your Business*, offer intensive, practical advice and are sponsored by the Department of Employment, the Manpower Services Commission and Lloyds Bank. Workshop presenters are from the Institute of Marketing and have a proven track record in business. The workshops will pose key questions which many businesses do not ask themselves and will provide solutions to create a highly effective marketing programme for any small business.

Welcoming the workshops, Employment Minister John Cope said "Some people think marketing is the same as selling but it is much more than that. It is about finding and satisfying customers and, as everyone knows, satisfied customers are essential to business success."

Filling the gap

Philip Bowers, assistant general manager (commercial banking), Lloyds Bank, said: "One of the main reasons for the failure of many small businesses is a lack of skill in marketing, and this lack can be a major handicap when trying to raise financial backing for any venture. We are playing our part to fill this gap."

Tony McBurnie, director general of the Institute of Marketing added: "The success of any business is determined by its performance in the marketplace, its understanding of customers' needs, and its ability to satisfy them more effectively than its competitors.

The workshops are limited to 50 places. Each delegate will receive a 35-minute video to help implement marketing in his or her business, a reference book and a marketing plan. The fee is £25 + VAT (tel 06285 24922 ext 2228).

The Street's own pub gets a visit from Employment Minister, John Lee.

Pulling pints and tourists

A tour which takes in a jungle, a vintage tram ride to 221b Baker Street, Checkpoint Charlie, and ends with a drink at the Rovers Return may sound a fantasy—but it will soon be a reality.

The whole tour will last an afternoon and cost less than a shopping spree at Alf Robert's corner shop.

Hosts for the tour are Granada Television who are spending £8 million on a project which will give visitors a unique behind the scenes taste of TV production.

When the project opens next summer, visitors to Granada's 16-acre site in Manchester will be able to visit many of the most famous TV and film sets in the world, including sets from Granada's *Coronation Street*, *Sherlock Holmes*, *Disappearing World* and *Return of the Antelope*.

Also planned is a 200-seat restaurant, a 130-seat American diner, a 400-seat theatre and a replica of the Rovers Return. *Coronation Street* fans will be able to visit an exhibition of programme memorabilia and walk the famous cobbles themselves.

Vintage trams will take tourists along to Baker Street and through a series of visual "surprise" experiences.

It is likely, says Granada, that a house will burst into flames as they drive by—or that the tram may be hijacked by Russian guards as they reach Checkpoint Charlie.

John Lee, Minister for Tourism, who paid a visit to the site welcomed the project.

"It is the most exciting major tourist attraction and development I have yet seen. When opened next year it will give a massive boost to tourism in Manchester and the North West, creating jobs, knowledge and excitement," he said.

MSC's year of achievement

Almost three million people—one in eight of the working population—were assisted in finding work or training by the Manpower Services Commission, according to its 1986–87 annual report.

In his last report before leaving the MSC to become head of the Post Office, the chairman, Sir Bryan Nicholson, said that the figures reflected a year of vigorous growth and major achievement.

The report says that one and a quarter million long-term unemployed people received help through the Restart Programme and that 86,000 people started their own businesses under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

In addition, the report highlights that around 360,000 young people entered YTS, of whom 323,000 had a two-year entitlement. The total cost of YTS in 1986–87 was £874.9 million.

For the first time a chapter is devoted to equal opportunities and the report looks at MSC's activities in the inner cities.

Break away for less

Fourteen English cities have joined in a cost-cutting scheme to attract visitors.

They have slashed the price of weekend breaks featured in the new Great English City Breaks brochure by 16 per cent.

Now the cost has been cut to £16 per night for bed and English breakfast in top city hotels.

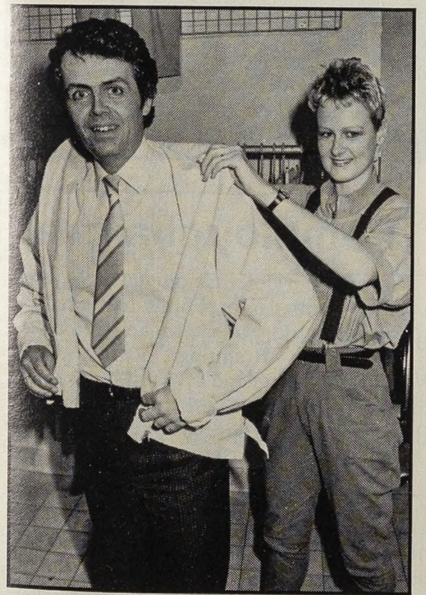
Announcing the cut, Sunny Crouch, chairman of the Great English Cities Marketing Group, said: "Our most optimistic forecasts have been exceeded in our first year with over 18,000 people spending in excess of 37,000 nights on city breaks.

"People are now beginning to realise just how much our cities have to offer and we are catering for a new fashion in short-break holiday taking. In the process, tourism in England has benefited to the tune of some £1·6 million in 12 months."

Welcoming the initiative, Minister for Tourism John Lee said, "Apart from any other considerations, these breaks have enabled many people to see the attractions which do exist within our major cities."

The city breaks are available all year round in Birmingham, Bradford, Coventry, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Leicester, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton and Stoke-on-Trent on any Friday, Saturday or Sunday night.


Hull is the latest city to join the City Breaks scheme following the opening of its £15 million marina development which has revitalised the old maritime quarter and central docks area. Several housing schemes, an hotel, a pub/restaurant and an ice arena have been attracted into the development.


Backing the business. Employment Minister Patrick Nicholls samples some of the stock in Newcastle's Mosaic. The shop sells products made by the Project North East Youth Business Centre.

Jobs by design

A unique contract has been signed between the Manpower Services Commission and McAlpine and Sons Ltd, giving the go-ahead to recruit long-term unemployed people in Tyneside.

Signing of the contract heralds the start of a project to convert and refurbish an empty 72,000 square foot warehouse at Felling.

At its peak, the project will provide 97 people with work for 82 weeks under the MSC's Community Programme. Another 110 sub-contracting jobs will also be created.

The project, called *Design Works*, will become a centre of excellence for all aspects of design and marketing, giving a platform for small businesses in the North.

Funding comprises £660,000 from the Community Programme, £300,000 from the Newcastle/Gateshead City Action Team, £300,000 Urban Programme money through Gateshead Borough Council, £92,000 from McAlpine's and £424,000 from the Burton Group; which also donated the premises.

Once completed, *Design Works* will provide space for around 50 design-orientated businesses.

NCVQ consults

The National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) has issued a consultative paper inviting views on how professional qualifications can best be linked into the framework for national vocational qualifications.

Commenting on the paper, NCVQ chairman, Oscar De Ville, said the National Council was set up to reform and rationalise vocational qualifications in co-operation with industry, awarding bodies, education and training providers and other interested groups.

Welcoming the document, Employment Minister John Cope said: "I hope that the professions who receive this document will respond positively to the NCVQ's invitation. It is in all our interests, not least those of the professions themselves, that we should facilitate progression by individuals to higher levels and increase skill levels throughout the economy."

Comments are requested by November 2.

YTS fights drug abuse

In response to government concern over drug, alcohol and solvent abuse among young people, the Manpower Services Commission has introduced special courses in dealing with drug abuse for YTS training staff.

It is not known how many of the 320,000 YTS trainees are affected by the problem. However, they are likely to be experimenters rather than addicts, said an MSC spokesman.

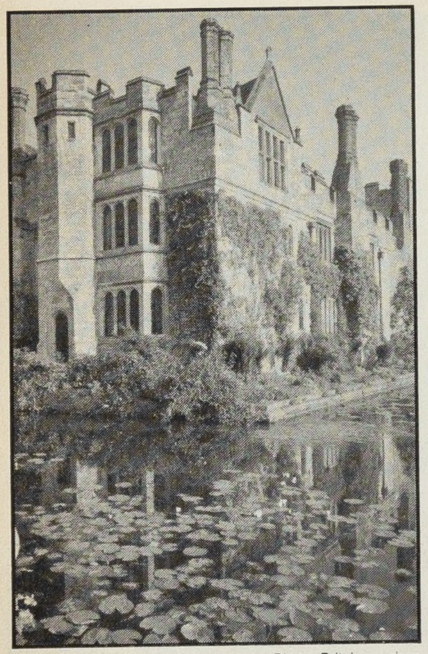
The new measures are designed to be preventative by creating an awareness of the dangers of drug abuse.

Anti-drug abuse measures recently introduced by the MSC for YTS schemes include:

- providing managing agents with regularly updated lists of grateful contacts, including information from SCODA (Standing Conference on Drug Abuse) and Alcohol Concern;
- an MSC policy of not discriminating unnecessarily against drug misusers on YTS schemes provided they do not put themselves or others at risk; and,
- encouraging managing agents to provide training modules on drug abust for their trainees.

A guide to the legal implications of drug abuse has also been sent to every managing agent.

"The MSC in no way condones drug abuse," said an MSC spokesman. "It is injurious to health and safety and, in many cases, illegal. However, we cannot ignore a very real problem."



Hever Castle. Photo: Britain on view.

Historic year for heritage

Fears following the Libyan crisis and the Chernobyl disaster led to many of England's finest historic buildings suffering from a shortfall of overseas visitors in 1986, says an English Tourist Board (ETB) report.

Of the 23 historic buildings that attracted over 200,000 paid admissions, reveals the ETB's *English Heritage Monitor*, only Tower Bridge, London; Fountains Abbey, North Yorkshire; and Hever Castle, Kent, increased their visits in 1986.

Some 37 per cent of those surveyed attributed the fall in visits to a decrease in foreign visitors. Notable by their absence were North American tourists, whose numbers were down by a quarter.

Blenheim Palace, for example, reported that over 500 separate group bookings from the USA were cancelled.

There was, however, one other unavoidable factor, and typically British—poor weather at the start of the season.

Despite the adverse conditions, staff at Hever Castle succeeded where most failed.

By opening for an extra 18 days, improviving publicity and signposting, and opening a new exhibition about Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, visits to the castle have risen by 84 per cent in the three years since 1983.

Overall revenue from historic buildings in England rose by 6 per cent in 1986. The increase in income was achieved in spite of the drop in visitor numbers, notably by sales of food, souvenirs and higher admission charges, says the report.

Parisian creams in vogue again.

Chocs away

After an absence of over 20 mouth-watering years, the famous advertising slogan of "*Duncan's – the Scots word for chocolate*" will soon be heard again.

Seventeen former employees of Rowntree Mackintosh, made redundant when the firm closed its factory in Edinburgh, have formed a new company to bring Duncan's chocolate back to the sweet counter.

Production will begin at the end of the year, initially on a small range — likely to include old favourites, Parisian Creams and Duncan's Hazelnut Block.

Bob Baxter, managing director, and 13 of the partners (pictured above) will be supported by the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which is designed to help unemployed people set up in business

Remploy chairman

Norman Fowler, Employment Secretary has appointed Ivor Cohen to succeed Sir John Bremridge as chairman of Remploy.

Sir John Bremridge was appointed chairman at the end of April but is unable to continue for health reasons.

Mr Cohen, 56, recently retired from the managing directorship of Mullard Ltd, part of Phillips UK.

Four other non-executive directors were also appointed: Dr Bill Bogie, executive director of Hoechst UK; Derek Boothman, senior partner in Binder Hamlyn, accountants; Ken Graham, recently retired as a Commissioner of the Manpower Services Commission; and John Ramsay, senior partner in Arthur Young, accountants and management consultants.

Photo: Mike Blenkinsop Studios

Economic effects of YTS

by B M Deakin and C F Pratten

Department of Applied Economics, University of Cambridge

The Department of Applied Economics (DAE) of Cambridge University is making a study of the Wider Economic Effects of the Youth Training Scheme (YTS) and the Young Workers Scheme. It is estimating the effects of the schemes on the output of the economy, on employment, unemployment, wages and competition between firms. This article outlines the interim results of the study for YTS.

YTS induces extra jobs. This conclusion emerges from the DAE's study, which looked at the effect of YTS on the economy. The DAE gives several reasons for this:

- YTS encourages firms to bring forward recruitment by reducing the costs of hiring young people. Expanding firms are encouraged to take them on earlier than they would without YTS. YTS trainees are available to fill vacancies or to replace people leaving. YTS encourages firms to create an internal reserve of labour.
- In the service trades and in the service departments of

Approach to the survey

The effects of YTS vary between industries, according to the size of firms, with levels of regional unemployment and the trade which the trainees are learning. Also the number of YTS trainees enrolled by most firms is very small relative to the total number of their employees. Inevitably the effects for these firms are small and small marginal effects are difficult to measure accurately. The DAE relied upon estimates of the effects of the schemes made by managers who had close knowledge of using subsidised trainees and workers. Clearly there are qualifications to the results obtained by this approach, as some of the questions were of a hypothetical nature. For example, managers were asked what would be the effects on employment in their firms of the withdrawal of the scheme.

Sample design and response rates

The information on which the survey is based was obtained from a sample of 256 establishments and firms in eight industries[1]. These included four service industries, three manufacturing industries and construction. They were selected for their relatively high density[2] of mode 'A' YTS placements[3], constrained by a requirement to represent service and manufacturing activities in accordance with the national pattern. Geographically, the sample was selected from 12 rural and metropolitan counties. Six of these are south of the Wash–Bristol Channel line and six are north of it. The sample frame was further specified by size of establishment for each industry.

The names and addresses of 482 Census Units were drawn by the Department of Employment on a random basis within the sample frame specified by industry class, by region and size. The units on the register are primarily establishments but where firms organise wage payments for employees centrally for more than one establishment, the unit includes more than one establishment. The distribution of YTS trainees, the density of YTS trainees by industry, the number of establishments and firms approached and their response are shown in *table 1*. In the event some respondents preferred, or were only able, to provide information for all their operations not for one establishment.

The eight industries accounted for 22 per cent of total employment in Britain, but for 59 per cent of all YTS mode 'A' trainee placements during 1984–85. The distribution of YTS trainees is uneven between the eight industries. In December 1984 retail distribution had 11 per cent of total employment, but 25 per cent of all YTS trainees. The density of YTS was nearly 10 per cent in personal services and for the repair of consumer goods and vehicles.

[1] Researchers visited 240 of these between January and December 1986 and information was obtained from 16 by correspondence supplemented by discussions by telephone.
[2] Density is measured by YTS trainees as a percentage of all employees.
[3] Mode A is the scheme available to private firms and other bodies undertaking commercial business.

Table 1 The sample by industrial distribution and density, and response rates

Industry	SIC class	YTS mode 'A' trainee placements in year to December 31, 1985		Number of establishments or firms approached	Number of establishments or firms providing information	Response rate per cent
		Distribution per cent	Density per cent			
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	*67*	7	9·7	58	31	53
Personal services	*98*	6	9·7	63	24	38
Manufacture of motor vehicles	*35*	5	5·0	54	29	54
Retail distribution	*64*	25	3·2	86	32	37
Hotels and catering	*66*	7	2·1	46	24	52
Chemicals	*25*	2	1·7	53	42	79
Construction	*50*	4	1·2	55	26	47
Mechanical engineering	*32*	3	1·1	67	48	72
Total		**59**	**2·9**	**482**	**256**	**53**

Of the total of 256 firms which provided information, 147 (57·4 per cent) were participants in YTS.

manufacturing firms extra employees can be used. There are often jobs to be done and by reducing the costs of employing young people, YTS encourages firms to recruit. The firms can then provide a marginally better service for customers; other staff may have to work under less pressure; and there may be some reduction in the recruitment of temporary workers and overtime. Similarly, some jobs—such as filing documents—are done sooner than would be the case without YTS trainees.

- Some firms take on YTS trainees in addition to their normal recruitment and train or provide experience for them, but they do not plan to recruit any of the trainees. Their motivation for these YTS enrolments is social. Firms consider they have a general responsibility or a responsibility to local communities to provide YTS positions and so improve the job prospects of trainees accepting YTS places.
- A few firms use YTS to employ young people, in order to cut prices and increase their sales and output. But many firms would have taken on young people without YTS and would have produced the same output in the absence of the scheme.
- In some firms YTS trainees displace older employees. Where this happens two trainees are sometimes employed in place of one older employee.

YTS

YTS is primarily a training scheme. Its aims during the period of the survey were:

- to provide school leavers with at least one year of high quality training and work experience as a bridge between school and work.
- to provide employers with a better equipped young workforce with competence and practical experience in a range of related jobs or skills.
- to provide work experience and skills which are transferable between employments.

Table 2 Deadweight and substitution effects of YTS

	Size of establishment or firm by number of employees			
	1-99	100-499	500-999	1,000 and over
Number of establishments or firms	*51*	*43*	*16*	*37*
YTS trainees in sample firms	123	147	209	4,611
Deadweight effect[1]	52 (42)	72 (49)	80 (38)	1,287 (28)
Substitution effect[1]	24 (20)	3 (2)	10 (4)	202 (4)
Jobs replaced	**76 (62)**	**75 (51)**	**90 (43)**	**1,489 (32)**
Induced jobs[2]	**47 (38)**	**72 (49)**	**119 (57)**	**3,122 (68)**

The figures in brackets are the percentage of the deadweight or substitution effects, and of jobs replaced or induced, of total YTS trainees in the sample.
[1] The estimates of deadweight for each firm are based on the number of trainees in place at the time of the interview or, where no trainees or young workers were engaged at that time, the position when they were in place not more than a year earlier. The estimates of the deadweight and substitution effects are unweighted.
[2] Induced jobs created by the scheme.


Photo: Crown copyright

The researchers asked managers whether they would have had fewer young employees, including their YTS trainees, if YTS had not existed. If they said they would have employed fewer young people, they were asked how many fewer. From the answers to this question it was possible to estimate the *deadweight effect*—the YTS places which replaced jobs for young people which would have existed without YTS. Managers were also asked if they would have more employees in other age groups in the absence of YTS, so it was possible to estimate the *substitution effect*—the jobs for older workers which were replaced by YTS trainees.

In *table 2* the estimates of the deadweight and substitution effects are given for each size band as measured by the total number of employees engaged at the establishment or by the firm. Most of the enterprises which provided information for more than one establishment are included in the 1,000 and over size band. Accurate estimates of the distribution of YTS trainees by the size of the establishment at which they are trained are not available. There is some evidence that trainees are quite heavily concentrated in establishments with between 1 and 99 employees[1], but insufficient data exists to enable a weighting by size to be made. The estimates suggest that the extent of deadweight and substitution taken together decreases with size, but it should be noted that coverage of the 1 to 99 employee size band is relatively small in terms of number of YTS trainees.

The extent of deadweight and substitution for YTS trainees varied across industries. The unweighted deadweight effect was high for construction and personal services, and low for chemicals. The explanation for the high level of the deadweight effect in the construction is that many firms use YTS as the first year of apprenticeship, or with two-year YTS, as the first and second years of apprenticeship and they would have recruited many of the apprentices if they had not received the subsidy.

Output

YTS trainees produce some output during the time they spend on the scheme. Managers were asked to estimate the output for each person per working week of their YTS trainees by comparison with that of the job for which they were being trained. The measure of output is the wages of other workers doing equivalent work. Output is net of the value of the contribution of collaborating factors and other inputs, and before deduction of the costs of training. The principal method used to evaluate the output of trainees is to relate their output or service to that of trained employees. Typically, output varied over the training period, starting at zero or a low figure and rising over time. Respondents were asked to make an average estimate for the whole year. The estimates, which are summarised and analysed by industry in *table 3*, give a broad indication of the output of trainees during the period of training.

For first year YTS trainees, estimates of the average weekly output of 3,465 trainees during 1985–86 were obtained. It may be seen that the first three industries in rank order of output per trainee per week are service industries. The output in these industries—repair of consumer goods and vehicles, retail distribution and personal services—is above the YTS rate of pay of £27·30 per week paid from April 1, 1986. The generally lower output per trainee in the manufacturing industries reflects the low productivity of trainees in their first year of training for skilled work.

[1] The Providers' Survey, 1985–86, Manpower Services Commission.

Table 3 Output of first year YTS trainees by industry in 1985–86

Weighted averages of respondents' estimates

Industry	SIC class	Output (£'s per trainee per week)	Induced effect[1]	Output *net* of deadweight and substitution effects (£'s per trainee per week)
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	*67*	36	0·50	18
Retail distribution	*64*	33	0·55	18
Hotels and catering	*66*	31	0·45	14
Motor manufacturing	*35*	29	0·57	17
Chemical industry	*25*	25	0·67	17
Construction	*50*	21	0·31	7
Personal services	*98*	20	0·32	6
Mechanical engineering	32	18	0·60	11

[1] This is the job creation fraction after allowances are made for the deadweight and substitution effects of the YTS.
Note: No information is available on the distribution of YTS by size of establishment or firm by industry. Estimates of average output and of the average induced effect in each industry are made by giving equal weight to each size band.

Output per trainee per week during training varies considerably by occupation. This is shown in *table 4*. Those who are learning a skilled trade produce very little in their first year of YTS—on average £7 per week. This reflects the relatively long learning process, much of it off-the-job training, before trainees are productive. The highest output is that of retail assistants, £39 per week, reflecting the fact that the skills required in that particular trade can be rapidly learned.

Skill shortages

One purpose of YTS is to provide training and work experience for young people who would otherwise have been unemployed. In an important sense YTS improves the employment prospects for all these trainees. Where the alternative to YTS is unemployment, young people would not acquire the habits of working, and for some of them their prospects for employment would be permanently impaired. This effect of YTS—to prevent a deterioration in the employment prospects of young people—will have important long-term consequences for employment.

Table 4 Output of first year YTS by occupational categories, 1985–86

	Number of first year YTS trainees	Output per trainee per week[2] £s	Average wage rates of jobs for which training is given[2] £'s per week.	Output as percentage of wage rate (col 2 as percentage of col 3)
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Skilled trades	481	7	153	5
Semi-skilled trades[1]	205	28	98	29
Operators in manufact-turing	99	18	133	14
Retail assistants	2,234	39	95	41
Office trainees	343	33	92	36
Other trainees	103	29	88	33

[1] Such as hairdressers, laboratory assistants, assistant chefs.
[2] Weighted averages of respondents' estimates.

To find out whether skill shortages hamper the development and expansion of firms and whether YTS is increasing the supply of workers with these skills managers were asked whether the output of their firms was limited by difficulty in recruiting trained and/or experienced employees. Firms which answered positively were asked to list the categories of employees for which the shortages were most serious.

The replies to the question are summarised in *table 5*. There is a clear distinction between the response of the firms which had not participated in YTS and those which had. The output or development of 16 per cent of the non-participants in the scheme was limited by difficulties with recruitment, compared with 39 per cent of participants in the YTS. This difference in skill shortages is one of the factors which influenced firms' decisions on taking part in the YTS. Firms facing labour shortages were more likely to recruit and train YTS trainess to fill their vacancies.

With high levels of unemployment it is surprising that 30 per cent of the sample of firms considered that their output or development was limited by skill shortages.

Table 5 Question: Is the output or development of your firm limited by difficulty in recruiting trained and/or experienced employees?

Number of firms

	Answers from:			
	Firms which had not participated in the YTS		Firms which had taken YTS trainees	
Industries	Yes	No	Yes	No
Chemical industry	1	16	4	18
Mechanical engineering	1	14	14	16
Manufacture of motor vehicles	6	8	10	5
Construction	1	4	10	7
Retail distribution	0	12	4	15
Hotels and catering	4	5	3	8
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	1	8	8	13
Personal services	1	11	5	7
Total	**15**	**78**	**58**	**89**

Photo: English Electric Valve Company Ltd

There are three main groups of skills which are in short supply. The first group is made up of personnel with advanced skills: qualified engineers, electronic engineers, computer programmers and, to a lesser degree, accountants. YTS is unlikely to have much impact on these shortages. For the most part, the people who acquire these skills are recruited from school leavers with 'A' levels and only a relatively few YTS trainees will eventually work their way through to jobs of this type. Of the firms in the engineering and motor industries which reported skill shortages, approximately half were in these categories.

The second group are skills generally acquired through apprenticeships. These include, fitters, toolmakers, draughtsmen, mechanics and welders in the engineering trades, carpenters and bricklayers in construction and garage mechanics. Many first-year and some second-year apprentices are now funded wholly or in part by YTS, but the deadweight effect for these apprentices is high—the firms would have recruited many of the apprentices without YTS. About half the reported skill shortages in the engineering and motor industries and all the construction industry skill shortages were in this second group.

The third and smaller category consists of special skill or experience requirements. For example, two women's hairdressers reckoned they could expand their business if they could recruit trained *male* hairdressers. One rapidly expanding company had difficulty recruiting experienced salesmen. A firm in the West Midlands had difficulty recruiting sewing machinists. A firm in an isolated Northern town had difficulty recruiting an experienced commercial vehicle body builder. There were no other firms of this type in the area. So far YTS had played little part in solving these specialised shortages.

It is clear that in some trades some YTS trainees are being trained for skills which are not in general short supply or which would be met without YTS trainees. This applies particularly to the YTS trainees in retailing (25 per cent of all YTS trainees), hotels (7 per cent), perhaps to trainees in personal services such as hairdressing (6 per cent), and to the clerical trainees in all sectors (10 per cent).[1] These categories account for nearly 50 per cent of all YTS trainees. There are, of course, some shortages of recruits with these skills, for example, for retail assistants in central London. And employers always wish to recruit employees with more aptitude and skill. Also—and this is an important aspect of the scheme—the work experience and transferable skills which the trainees acquire will improve their chances of obtaining other employment.

The conclusion that many YTS trainees are being trained for skills which are not in short supply is supported by answers to another question put to managers. They were asked whether they had noticed any general increase in the supply of skilled or experienced workers which could be attributed to YTS apart from the effects of their own YTS programme. There were 19 positive and 217 negative replies to this question. However, for skills involving apprenticeships, it was too soon to assess the effects of YTS from this type of question. The first cohort of apprentices trained under the YTS had not completed their apprenticeships when the interviews took place.

Plainly, there are problems in administering the YTS so as to arrange places which create skills which are in short supply. Although some successful medium-sized and large companies do provide extra YTS places, many engineering and construction companies are unwilling to provide training positions in excess of those required to meet their own requirements for skilled employees. On the other side, some firms reported that they would take more YTS if they could recruit them, but many of these were firms which provided training for skills which were not in short supply.

Employment of YTS trainees

In the question put to managers about the impact of YTS on the supply of skilled or experienced workers they were asked to exclude the effects of their own YTS programmes on its recruitment. The answers indicated that a high proportion of YTS trainees were recruited into jobs by the firms which provided their training and work experience.

Firms were also asked to indicate the next stage in the careers of YTS trainees who had ceased their training during the preceding 12 months. Their answers are summarised in *table 6*.

Of ex-YTS trainees covered by the sample survey, 67 per cent stayed with their placement firms, 27 per cent obtained employment with other firms and 5 per cent became unemployed. These estimates may exaggerate the retention and employment of YTS trainees because some trainees who left after a short period of training may have been omitted from managers' answers to the question[1].

The employment of ex-YTS trainees has implications for the output of the whole economy. These implications relate to the induced jobs but not to the deadweight and substitution positions which have been estimated and reported

Table 6 Employment of ex-YTS trainees by industry

Numbers (Percentages in brackets)

Industry	SIC class	Employed with firms providing the YTS places	Employed with other firms	Destination not known[1]	Total employment	Unemploy-ment
Retail distribution	*64*	1,142 (72)	337 (21)	4	1,479 (93)	103 (7)
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	*67*	35 (74)	10 (21)	42	45 (96)	2 (4)
Hotels and catering	*66*	163 [90]	17 [9]	22	180 (99)	2 (1)
Chemical industry	*25*	206 (51)	179 (45)	8	385 (96)	16 (4)
Personal services	*98*	37 (76)	10 (20)	1	47 (96)	2 (4)
Construction	*50*	121 (91)	10 (7)	11	131 (98)	2 (2)
Motor manufacturing	*35*	223 (64)	109 (31)	13	332 (95)	19 (5)
Mechanical engineering	*32*	94 (36)	152 (59)	57	264 (95)	12 (5)
Totals		**2,021 (67)**	**824 (27)**	**158**	**2,845 (95)**	**158 (5)**

[1] In addition to the 3,003 ex-YTS trainees included in this analysis of employment and unemployment, there were 158 whose destination after training was not known to respondents.

[1] The first three percentages are taken from *table 1*. The estimate of 10 per cent clerical/office workers is based on the proportion of the YTS trainees in the sample who were training for these occupations.

[1] The weighted average training period of YTS trainees who obtained jobs in their placement firms was 10·7 months; of those who obtained jobs elsewhere, 8·1 months; and of those who became unemployed 6·4 months.

earlier in this article. To obtain estimates of net output by ex-YTS in the longer term when training has ended, only output for induced YTS places is included. The estimates are shown in *table 7, column 4*.

It should be noted that the following assumptions underlie this analysis:

- That the ex-YTS trainees who move into jobs after training get the rate of pay for the job for which they were trained. In practice, in the more highly skilled trades they require perhaps two more years training to reach these levels.
- That all ex-YTS trainees who are not known to get jobs become unemployed—the destinations of 5 per cent of ex-YTS trainees were unknown to our respondents.
- That the net output of ex-YTS trainees, as shown in *table 7*, is due to the training and work experience provided by the scheme. Therefore, in the absence of the scheme this net output would not have been produced. This also involves the assumption that the extra trainees recruited by firms (that is, excluding the deadweight and substitute places) would have remained unemployed in the absence of the scheme, and that the ex-YTS trainees who get jobs do not replace other workers. Most firms would have been able to recruit a proportion of the clerical workers, retail assistants, waiters, chefs and hairdressers for the positions they in fact filled with their ex-YTS trainees.

It is clear that in those industries which train YTS for skilled trades—the chemical industry, motor manufacturing and mechanical engineering—the net output of ex-YTS trainees, is much higher than in those industries which train for the less-skilled trades. However, these ex-trainees have to undertake more training before they are paid as fully-trained employees.

Where ex-YTS trainees took jobs which would have been filled in the absence of the scheme, the effect of YTS was to determine who was employed rather than filling jobs which would otherwise have been impossible to fill. One of the objectives of YTS was to increase the employment of young people, even where this reduced employment of other groups, so the effect of redistributing jobs to ex-YTS trainees may be counted a success of the scheme.

The main longer-term effects of YTS on output and employment will emerge as YTS generates workers with the skills which are in short supply. The estimates in *table 7* indicate that in the longer term the gain from increasing the number of skilled craftsmen is high. If and when general demand for less skilled labour picks up, the training and experience from YTS will help to meet the increased demand.

Quality of YTS training

The survey found that YTS has increased the number of youths being trained and improved the quality of industrial training.

Firms which used YTS were asked whether the subsidy enabled them to improve the training they provided for their employees: and 42 per cent of the firms participating in YTS replied that the scheme had helped them to improve the training they provided.

The positive effects of YTS on training included a review and sharpening of training programmes, the addition of new elements to training such as health and safety training and extra expenditure on equipment for training. For some firms, the changes included widening training programmes to cover more skills; introducing training programmes for clerical workers; providing experience for trainees in more departments (very frequent); initiating a training programme (this applied more often to small firms); restarting training; or retaining an existing training programme. One consequence of these changes in training programmes is to increase the employment prospects of the young workers involved.

The industries where YTS most often had a positive effect on training programmes were engineering, retailing, hotels and garages. For retailing and hotels, the explanation was that some firms did not have formal training schemes before the introduction of YTS. The positive replies from the engineering firms were concentrated among the largest engineering firms in the sample, they referred to detailed improvements in training. The generally negative response from construction firms reflects the existence of locally organised apprenticeship schemes in the industry. The role of construction firms in these schemes seems not to have been affected by YTS.

Table 7 Net output of ex-YTS trainees in the longer term, after training

Industry	SIC class	Ex-YTS trainees in employment as a proportion of all sample ex-YTS[1]	Output equivalent earnings of ex-YTS when fully trained[2] £'s per week	Induced effect per week[3]	Net output per person All ex-YTS £s per week[2]
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Chemical industry	*25*	0·94	119	0·67	75
Motor manufacturing	*35*	0·91	136	0·57	71
Mechanical engineering	*32*	0·78	119	0·60	56
Retail distribution	*64*	0·93	94	0·55	48
Construction	*50*	0·91	144	0·31	41
Hotels and catering	*66*	0·88	99	0·45	39
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	*67*	0·51	130	0·50	33
Personal services	*98*	0·94	77	0·32	23

[1] Including those whose destination was not known to their placement firms. It is assumed for the purpose of this analysis that these ex-YTS trainees became unemployed.
[2] Weighted averages
[3] This is the job creation fraction after allowances are made for the deadweight and substitution effects of YTS.

Photo: English Electric Valve Company Ltd

It was not possible to carry out an audit of the quality of the training provided by firms. Generally firms made a serious attempt to provide good training. Much of the training was of an impressively high standard. An area where the quality of the training seemed less satisfactory was in retailing. Supermarkets can extend the training of assistants by rotating them through different departments, but specialist shops can not do this. Several managers in these trades admitted there would be little to teach second-year YTS trainees. One development for second-year YTS trainees is to train them for supervisory or management roles, but firms would have to train for these positions in any case. It was clear that for specialist retailers in particular much of the training for general shop assistants could be provided in a few weeks. After this time trainees could undertake productive work, but the transferability of such skills is not great. Some companies do take advantage of YTS. A manager of one retail company stated that for the first two years of the scheme most of the firm's YTS trainees filled new places, but that the current trainees had replaced employees and this trend would continue. In future, this firm would not recruit 16 year-olds where they could get YTS trainees. Policies of this sort increase the pressure on other firms to use YTS in the same way.

Wages

Shortages of certain types of skilled labour have been specified earlier in this article. There are, nevertheless, many categories of labour for which recruitment is easy. So firms were asked why they did not reduce wages for these employees. The principal explanations were agreements with unions, and pay scales related to the scales set by the Wage Councils. Another explanation was that some managers considered that they could gain more by productivity agreements, providing positive motivation for employees and similar measures rather than by cutting wages. Some firms wanted to be seen to be "good employers" and thought they would lose valued employees if they unilaterally cut wages. Others expected the performance of their labour force to deteriorate if wages were cut.

The effects of reducing wages are a subject of theoretical and empirical controversy which are outside the scope of this article. However, it is noteworthy that the overwhelming impression given by the replies to the question about wage flexibility is the rigidity of wages in the downwards direction. In an economy where the allocation of resources is primarily carried forward by the price system, the near total downwards rigidity of wages at most firms is remarkable.

Effects on competition and prices

All the evidence gathered pointed to YTS having little impact on competition. Firms were asked whether their relative competitiveness had been noticeably worsened by other firms receiving YTS. Only three out of 230 respondents, including the firms which received YTS, claimed that their relative competitiveness had been worsened by other firms receiving YTS. More important, none of the 98 respondent firms which did not take YTS trainees considered their relative competitiveness had declined because of YTS.

The small number of YTS trainees employed by most firms suggests that the subsidy could have only a marginal effect on competitiveness. For 133 of the 147 respondents who had YTS trainees, these trainees represented less than 10 per cent of the total number of their employees. It is noteworthy that 7 of the 14 firms for which more than 10 per cent of total labour force were YTS trainees were in the personal services industry, and six of them were hairdressers. In effect, YTS was subsidising about 10 per cent of the labour costs of these firms.

Conclusion

YTS has been successful in creating positions for school leavers, by placing more young people in training and improving the quality and range of the training for them and for other trainees. YTS reduces the costs to employers of training and employing young people, but the scheme has not had a direct effect on the wages paid by firms to other employees. The scheme does not distort competition between firms.

The results of the survey suggest that some modifications to the terms and administration of the YTS would be worthwhile. The scheme was introduced at a time of rapid increase in youth unemployment during the early 1980s. However, the focus of YTS is upon training, and understandably the first priority has been to place YTS trainees with firms which provide well-designed and well-organised training. There is also a preference for schemes where the firms providing places will be likely to recruit a high proportion of the YTS trainees after their training. The next development should be to concentrate on placements which provide training for skills which are in short supply. This would involve some emphasis on the needs of the labour market as a guide to the placement policy of the scheme. In particular, there should be greater concentration of placements to fill shortages in the supply of skilled labour and upon the encouragement of firms to initiate or expand training facilities for the acquisition of advanced skills. ■

Special Feature

An industrial tribunal in session. Photo: Jim Sta

Industrial tribunals statistics

This article consists of an analysis of the unfair dismissal and other main jurisdictions disposed of during the period April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1987 by the industrial tribunals or through ACAS conciliation without the need for a tribunal hearing. Statistical information is also given on cases dealt with by the Employment Appeal Tribunal for the same period.

Industrial tribunals are independent judicial bodies set up to provide an inexpensive, speedy and informal means of dealing with and deciding certain disputes in the employment field, chiefly complaints of unfair dismissal. The principal legislation under which complaints are brought is the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978. Applications concerning unfair dismissal and redundancy payments under this Act make up nearly 90 per cent of registered applications. However, tribunals are empowered to hear complaints under 13 different Acts of Parliament and various statutory regulations. See right:

Acts of Parliament

- Docks and Harbours Act, 1966
- Equal Pay Act, 1970 (as amended)
- Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974
- Sex Discrimination Act, 1975 (as amended)
- Social Security Pensions Act, 1975
- Employment Protection Act, 1975
- Race Relations Act, 1976
- Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act, 1978 (as amended)
- Employment Acts, 1980 and 1982
- The Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations, 1981
- Industrial Training Act, 1982
- Wages Act, 1986 and
- Various other Acts under which compensation may be awarded.

Since April 1, 1985 industrial tribunal statistics have been collected under the new system which was referred to in articles in the November 1984 and February 1986 editions of *Employment Gazette*. They are now collected within the tribunal system itself, which should make for greater accuracy. Difficulties in introducing the new system delayed the publication of the figures for 1985–86. Those figures are now available, along with those for 1986–87.

With the introduction of the new system it has become clear that some of the figures previously published in *Employment Gazette* generally under-recorded the position. The figures published in the ACAS Annual Report should now give a more accurate picture and accordingly figures for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 are reproduced from that source for the sake of comparison.

Table 1 shows the outcome of all tribunal applications for 1985–86 and 1986–87. It also shows that there has been a slight increase in the number of cases being settled or withdrawn before a hearing.

Table 2 shows the outcomes of unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a hearing for the periods 1985–86 and 1986–87, respectively. As in previous years, about one-third of cases were upheld at hearing.

Table 3 shows the number and amounts of costs in all jurisdictions awarded during the past two years. There were fewer awards of costs in 1986–87, probably owing to the drop in pre-hearing assessments.

Table 4 shows compensation awards for the last two years in unfair dismissal, race and sex discrimination cases.

Table 5 shows for the first time the types of representation at tribunal hearings and their success rates.

Table 6 gives details of pre-hearing assessments during the last two years. It shows a further decline in their number. In 1983 the total rose to 3,555; in 1984 the number fell to 2,992; and during the first quarter of 1985 it was 585 (estimated at 2,312 for the whole year). The 1986–87 figure of 1,000 represents a drop of 72 per cent since 1983.

Table 7 shows figures previously published in the ACAS Annual Report for unfair dismissal, race and sex discrimination and equal pay cases for the period 1982–84.

Employment Appeal Tribunal

For all but a few jurisdictions the avenue of appeal from decisions of the industrial tribunals is to the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT). The EAT which has the same status as the High Court, came into being in 1976 under the Employment Protection Act 1975; but it has its present statutory basis in the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

As well as hearing appeals from industrial tribunals, the EAT hears appeals from decisions of the certification officer on such matters as political fund rule complaints, trade union mergers and the issue of certificates of independence to trade unions.

Table 8 gives the appeals registered by jurisdiction. As might be expected, this analysis tends to reflect the profile of jurisdictions handled by the industrial tribunals, with over 90 per cent of appeals being concerned with unfair dismissal and redundancy pay jurisdictions. *Table 9* shows the number of appeals from industrial tribunals by employers and employees respectively; it also contains an analysis of cases disposed of by EAT.

Since October 1985 an experimental procedure has been in force in England and Wales. Many of the appeals brought before the EAT involve a complaint that the Industrial Tribunal reached an unreasonable conclusion upon the facts. It was decided that the arrangements for the hearing of such appeals could be improved by introducing an opportunity for the EAT to determine, at a preliminary stage, whether the appeal raised a sufficiently arguable case to give it jurisdiction to entertain the appeal; and, if it did, what directions were required for the subsequent listing and hearing of the appeal in the light of the issues that emerged from such a hearing and the probable length of the argument. Since October 1, 1985 this procedure has been applied to all appeals which appear to the Registrar to depend solely or principally upon a plea that the Industrial Tribunal took an erroneous view of the evidence or reached an unreasonable conclusion upon the facts.

Figures showing the outcome of these preliminary hearings are shown in *table 10*. Figures have not been compiled for the financial year 1985–86 as the procedure had only been in operation for six months. ■

Table 1 Number of registered applications by outcome

	Total number of applications		ACAS conciliated settlements		Withdrawal (not via ACAS)	
	1985–86	1986–87	1985–86	1986–87	1985–86	1986–87
Other provisions of Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978	2,263	1,495	341	268	1,280	707
Redundancy provisions of Employment Protection Act 1975	164	517*	33	30	56	154
Equal pay	302	517	84	71	148	282
Insolvency pay	430	264	3	2	266	188
Redundancy pay	5,607	5,389	0	0	3,224	3,157
Race discrimination	649	672	96	95	245	256
Sex discrimination	414	612	124	167	137	231
Unfair dismissal	27,632	29,392†	9,487	10,459	7,937	8,866
Others	449	546	22	37	260	308
All	**37,910**	**39,404**	**10,190**	**11,129**	**13,553**	**14,149**

* The large increase over 1985–86 was due to the receipt of a multiple application of 300. † Including a multiple application of 4,217.

	Successful at tribunal hearing		Dismissed at tribunal hearing (out of scope)		Dismissed at tribunal hearing (other reasons)		Disposed of otherwise	
	1985–86	1986–87	1985–86	1986–87	1985–86	1986–87	1985–86	1986–87
Other provisions of Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978	300	274	58	53	160	156	124	37
Redundancy provisions of Employment Protection Act 1975	57	298	1	6	13	10	4	19
Equal pay	37	44	1	62	26	55	6	3
Insolvency pay	100	39	14	5	45	26	2	4
Redundancy pay	1,549	1,426	136	127	568	574	130	105
Race discrimination	60	40	30	50	175	206	43	25
Sex discrimination	39	48	31	24	80	129	3	13
Unfair dismissal	3,229	3,129	1,525	1,203	4,966	4,955	488	780
Others	34	44	21	16	102	124	10	16
All	**5,405**	**5,342**	**1,817**	**1,546**	**6,135**	**6,236**	**810**	**1,002**

Table 2 Unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a tribunal hearing

	Number		Percentage of cases proceeding to a hearing		Percentage of all applications	
	1985–86	1986–87	1985–86	1986–87	1985–86 27,632 = 100 per cent	1986–87 29,392 = 100 per cent
Cases dismissed						
Out of scope	1,525	1,203	15·7	13·0	5·5	4·1
Other reasons	4,966	4,955	51·1	53·3	18·0	16·8
All cases dismissed	**6,491**	**6,158**	**66·8**	**66·3**	**23·5**	**20·9**
Cases upheld						
Reinstatement/re-engagement	115	103	1·2	1·1	0·4	0·4
Compensation	2,115	2,277	21·7	24·5	7·6	7·7
Remedy left to parties	999	749	10·3	8·1	3·6	2·5
All cases upheld	**3,229**	**3,129**	**33·2**	**33·7**	**11·6**	**10·6**
All cases proceeding to a hearing	**9,720**	**9,287**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**35·1**	**31·6**

Table 3 Costs awarded—all jurisdictions

Amount	April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986 No of cases	April 1, 1986 to March 31, 1987 No of cases
£0– £25	27	29
£26– £50	54	29
£51– £75	25	12
£76– £100	58	27
£101– £150	21	14
£151– £200	14	19
£201– £300	30	20
£301– £400	4	6
£401– £500	13	39
£501–£1,000	8	68*
Over £1,000	4	7
Unspecified	29	24
Total	**287**	**294**

* Includes a multiple application of 59.

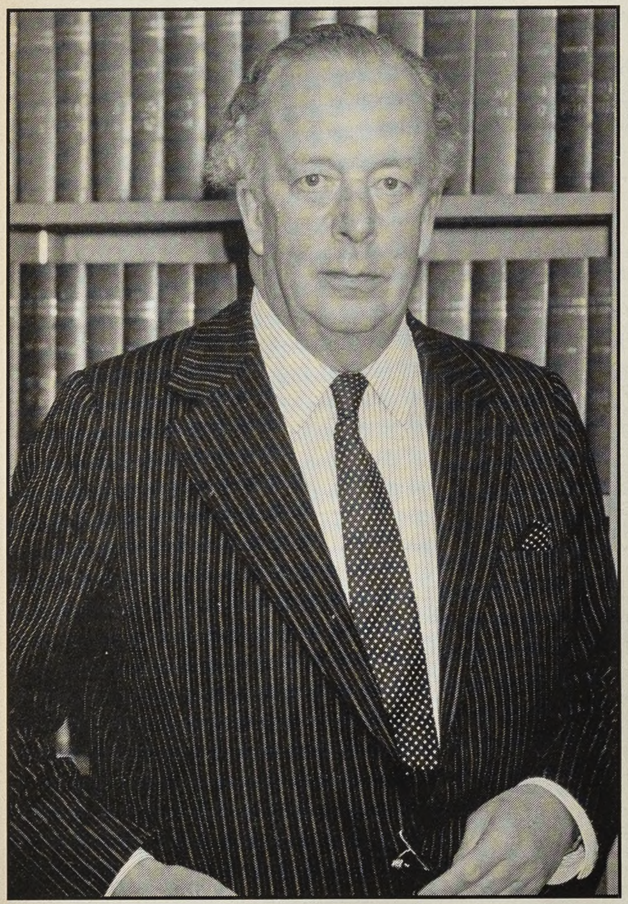


Photo: Jim Stagg

His honour judge Sir David West-Russell, president of the Central Office of Industrial Tribunals for England and Wales.

Table 4 Compensation awarded by tribunals

	April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986		April 1, 1986 to March 31, 1987	
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent
Unfair dismissal cases[1]				
Unspecified	233	15·1	189	13·6
Less than £100	8	0·6	5	0·4
£100– £149	13	0·8	4	0·4
£150– £199	19	1·2	20	1·5
£200– £299	48	3·1	32	2·3
£300– £399	46	3·0	26	1·9
£400– £499	56	3·6	45	3·2
£500– £749	128	8·3	102	7·3
£750– £999	107	7·0	103	7·3
£1,000–£1,499	199	12·9	188	13·5
£1,500–£1,999	118	7·7	127	9·1
£2,000–£2,999	213	13·8	191	13·6
£3,000–£3,999	123	8·0	104	7·4
£4,000–£4,999	60	3·9	65	4·7
£5,000–£5,999	47	3·1	52	3·7
£6,000–£6,999	34	2·2	38	2·7
£7,000–£7,999	31	2·0	28	2·0
£8,000–£8,999	32	2·1	31	2·2
£9,000 and over	25	1·6	44	3·2
Total	**1,540**	**100·0**	**1,394**	**100·0**
Median award	£1,674		£1,805	
Cases where basic award only was made	121		118	
Race discrimination cases				
Less than £100	1	3·0	1	5·6
£100– £149	3	9·1	2	11·1
£150– £199	0	—	0	—
£200– £299	11	33·3	1	5·6
£300– £399	2	6·1	2	11·1
£400– £499	0	—	1	5·6
£500– £749	3	9·1	5	27·7
£750– £999	1	3·0	0	—
£1,000–£1,499	3	9·1	1	5·6
£1,500–£1,999	2	6·1	1	5·6
£2,000–£2,999	1	3·0	1	5·6
£3,000 and over	6	18·2	3	16·6
Total	**33**	**100·0**	**18**	**100·0**
Sex discrimination cases				
Less than £100	4	14·3	0	—
£100– £149	2	7·1	1	3·6
£150– £199	4	14·3	1	3·6
£200– £299	2	7·1	1	3·6
£300– £399	2	7·1	3	10·7
£400– £499	2	7·1	6	21·4
£500– £749	5	17·9	4	14·3
£750– £999	1	3·6	1	3·6
£1,000–£1,499	1	3·6	3	10·7
£1,500–£1,999	1	3·6	0	—
£2,000–£2,999	1	3·6	1	3·6
£3,000–£3,999	0	0·0	3	10·7
£4,000–£4,999	1	3·6	0	—
£5,000–£5,999	0	—	0	—
£6,000–£6,999	0	—	1	3·6
£7,000–£7,999	1	3·6	1	3·6
£8,000 and over	1	3·6	2	7·1
Total	**28**	**100·0**	**28**	**100·0**

[1] These figures do not cover unfair dismissal on grounds of trade union membership or activities; non-membership of a trade union; pregnancy, or of refusal of right to return to work after pregnancy; as a result of a strike or lock out situation.

Table 5 Representation of parties at tribunal hearings (all jurisdictions)

	Applicant				
	Self	Trade Union	Legal	Other	Total
April 1, 1985–March 31, 1986					
Cases successful at tribunal hearing					
Respondent					
Self	1,323	400	657	452	2,832
Legal	417	283	899	310	1,909
Other	159	167	219	119	664
Total	**1,899**	**850**	**1,775**	**881**	**5,405**
Cases dismissed at tribunal hearing					
Respondent					
Self	1,040	396	494	369	2,299
Legal	1,008	506	1,104	404	3,022
Other	264	197	227	126	814
Total	**2,312**	**1,099**	**1,825**	**899**	**6,135**
April 1, 1986 to March 31, 1987					
Cases successful at tribunal hearing					
Respondent					
Self	1,242	366	691	446	2,745
Legal	418	549	839	226	2,032
Other	166	97	227	75	565
Total	**1,826**	**1,012**	**1,757**	**747**	**5,342**
Cases dismissed at tribunal hearing					
Respondent					
Self	1,007	415	473	299	2,194
Legal	925	668	1,237	383	3,213
Other	286	187	218	138	829
Total	**2,218**	**1,270**	**1,928**	**820**	**6,236**

Table 6 Pre-hearing assessments

Numbers

	1985–86	1986–87
Number of pre-hearing assessments ordered		
Initiated by applicant	33	15
Initiated by respondent	765	594
Initiated by chairman	600	391
All	**1,398**	**1,000**
Outcome of pre-hearing assessments		
Costs warning against applicant	663	515
Costs warning against respondent	9	2
All	**672**	**517**
Destination of cases with costs warning against applicant		
Withdrawn/settled after PHA	510	403
Case went to full hearing	130	97
All	**640**	**500**
Destination of cases where no warning was given against applicant		
Withdrawn/settled after PHA but before full hearing	257	227
Case went to full hearing	459	253
All	**716**	**480**
Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was warned		
Applicant won	12	15
Applicant lost	118	82
All	**130**	**97**
Costs awarded against applicant	46	30
Outcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was not warned		
Applicant won	117	65
Applicant lost	342	188
All	**459**	**253**
Costs awarded against applicant	9	1


Central Office of the Industrial Tribunals, London. Photo: Jim Stagg

Table 7 Unfair dismissal, equal pay, sex discrimination and race relations act cases dealt with by ACAS 1982–84[1]

Numbers

	1982	1983	1984
Unfair dismissal[2]	35,349	32,476	29,493
Equal Pay Act	95	76	100
Sex Discrimination Act	335	362	403
Race Relations Act	532	467	581

[1] Source—ACAS Annual Report.
[2] Figures adjusted to exclude cases where no tribunal application lodged.

Table 8 Appeals to EAT registered by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	No of cases registered		Per cent	
	1985–86	1986–87	1985–86	1986–87
Unfair dismissal	694	733	86·2	82·8
Redundancy pay	30	30	3·7	3·4
Sex discrimination	21	33	2·6	3·7
Equal pay	7	12	0·9	1·4
Race relations	21	54	2·6	6·1
Others	32	23	4·0	2·6
All	**805**	**885**	**100·0**	**100·0**

Table 9 EAT appeals registered and disposed of

	Appeals by employers		Appeals by employees	
	1985–86	1986–87	1985–86	1986–87
Appeals registered	314	342	491	543
Withdrawn	117	109	187	167
Dismissal at hearing	154	115	262	148
Allowed/remitted	86	101	107	80
All	**671**	**667**	**1,047**	**938**

Table 10 Preliminary hearings disposed of by EAT April 1986 to March 1987 (England and Wales only)

	Appeals by employers	Appeals by employees	Total
Appeals registered at preliminary hearing	—	—	328
Dismissed at preliminary hearing	38	167	205
Allowed to proceed to full hearing	36	87	123

Composition of tribunals

A tribunal consists of three persons: a legally qualified Chairman, who must be a barrister, advocate or solicitor of not less than seven years standing; and two lay members drawn from industry. Tribunal Chairmen are appointed by the Lord Chancellor (in Scotland, the Lord President); some Chairmen are part-time and sit as and when required. Lay members are appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment after consultation with organisations representative of employers and employees. As the lay members serve with a legally qualified Chairman, the main criterion for their selection is their practical experience of industrial relations at the workplace.

Making an application—procedure before the hearing

Anyone who believes that they have grounds for complaint and, where appropriate, have completed a minimum qualifying period of continuous employment, can make an application within the required time limit to the Central Office of the Industrial Tribunals. If it is considered valid, it is sent to the appropriate Regional Office of the Industrial Tribunals (ROIT).

The ROIT sends the employer involved (the respondent) a copy of it and a notice of appearance. The respondent is invited to say whether or not he or she intends to resist the application and, if so, on what grounds. This must be done within 14 days. Like all other documents relating to a case, the notice of appearance is copied to the other party and to an ACAS conciliation officer (or the Secretary of State for Employment in redundancy payment cases) and a hearing date is fixed.

Representation

Although the industrial tribunal procedure is designed to make legal representation unnecessary in the majority of cases, the parties are free to choose whether they wish to be represented and by whom. Parties can be represented by a solicitor, a barrister, an employers' organisation, a trade union representative, a friend or, as occasionally happens, a wife or husband. All correspondence or documents relating to the case are then sent to the representative, not to the applicant or respondent concerned.

Conciliation

In most instances except, for example, redundancy payments cases, all the documents are sent to an ACAS conciliation officer who has a duty to try to promote a settlement without the complaint having to go to a hearing. In unfair dismissal cases the conciliation officer must first seek to promote reinstatement or re-engagement on terms appearing to the officer to be equitable. Where the complainant does not want reinstatement or re-engagement, or where neither is practicable, the conciliation officer must, if the parties wish it, try to promote agreement on compensation. Where the employer has a grievance or appeals procedure, the conciliation officer encourages the use of these procedures to settle the complaint. Conciliation is voluntary and completely independent of the tribunal function. It does not delay the arrangements for the tribunal hearing, which will proceed as planned if the case is not settled or if the application has not been withdrawn. Conciliation officers are required to act impartially and any information given to them is not admissible in evidence at a tribunal hearing, except with the consent of the person who gave that information. The conciliation officer helps the parties establish the facts and clarify their thoughts and does not make a judgement on the merits of the case. The officer may also explain the tribunal procedure and the relevant law. Any settlement is the responsibility of the parties.

Pre-hearing assessments

A pre-hearing assessment (PHA) is a procedure used in cases where either party appears to have a case which has no reasonable chance of succeeding. Its purpose is to consider, by looking at the contents of the application and the respondent's notice of appearance and any other representations, whether or not a partys' case has substance.

Either party may request a PHA, but it is for the tribunal to decide whether to hold one. Tribunals also have power to call one on their own initiative. Normally only the party whose case is considered unlikely to succeed (with a representative if there is one) need attend, but the other party has the right to attend. No evidence from the parties or witnesses is taken, but the parties may attend and address the tribunal.

Tribunals have no power to decide or dismiss a case at a PHA, nor can they order a party to withdraw an application. They may, however, warn that a party that persists in a case that the tribunal considers to be without merit may be liable for the costs (in Scotland, expenses) of the other party if they are subsequently unsuccessful. Such a warning does not prevent a party from continuing to a full hearing. Nor does it mean that costs (or expenses) will automatically be awarded against warned parties if they are unsuccessful at the full hearing: that is a matter for the tribunal to decide.

[1] A tribunal application form (ITLI) is available from a local Unemployment Benefit Office or Jobcentre. A booklet, Industrial Tribunal Procedure (ITLI), gives guidance on procedures.

Special Feature

Mike Richardson, Master Butcher and founder member of "Q" Guild.

Photo: Jim Stagg

New horizons for small companies

the experience of marketing co-operatives

by Chris Lightfoot and John Roberts

Growing firms, particularly if they are small frequently discover that lack of marketing impact can be a fatal weakness. Marketing co-operatives, a recent initiative from the Co-operative Development Agency, aim to give small businesses the opportunity to compete effectively in the market and give innovative producers the chance to do what they do best. This article illustrates some of the major successes of the movement.

Long recognised as one of the major hurdles which small businesses have to overcome is the problem of inadequate marketing for products or services. However desirable or even essential a new product might be, it can be consigned to damagingly prolonged shelf life caused solely by the lack of an effective marketing programme.

Modern marketing is a sophisticated and often expensive exercise; in most cases small businesses will have neither the manpower nor the expertise to generate a successful marketing force. And they will almost certainly not have the resources required to buy in a specialist marketing service. Consequently, most small businesses have tended to be virtually inert as far as marketing is concerned with a marketing profile no higher than a brief insertion in the Yellow Pages.

A solution to these problems for some firms may lie in a recent initiative from the Co-operative Development Agency (CDA): the marketing co-operative. This is an organisation in which individual small businesses, entrepreneurs or existing co-operatives combine to provide the kind of marketing service which individually they would be unable to establish for themselves. They exist not to make a profit for themselves but for their members. The services provided can range from a simple selling task in which the proceeds are returned to the member concerned, to a complex marketing operation for home or export.

As Derek Oakley, CDA's marketing and development specialist says, "There are very many industries in which some of the best work is done in relatively small production units and where executives and principals have to give a major part of their time to selling their products and services. By co-operation with others, they could afford an efficient and aggressive marketing team and each would have more time to spend on those things at which they excel—design, product development and production".

Already 17 marketing and service co-operatives have registered with the CDA, and there are five co-operatives in the process of registration.

The concept is not a new one. Within the agricultural and horticultural sector, marketing co-operatives are used extensively to provide groups of independent producers with an effective marketing service. Outside this context, however, marketing co-operatives in Britain have been very scarce. By contrast, non-agricultural co-operative marketing is widespread among some of our overseas competitors, particularly in Japan and continental Europe.

The Italians, who have more than 80,000 co-operatives of all kinds, have developed their marketing co-operatives (or "*consorzi*") mainly since the late-1960s. The most successful ones have been those where both the number and size of participants' enterprises have been quite small and where the businesses are fairly homogeneous.

In Japan, co-operative marketing is undertaken through an extensive network of trading houses heavily involved in exporting. Their exporting successes have become the envy of the rest of the industrial world.

Obstacles to co-operation

A report[1], commissioned by the London Enterprise Agency (LENTA) and the National Westminster Bank in 1983, noted the very limited application of the concept of co-operative marketing in the UK compared with overseas. The following year, the Department of Trade and Industry asked the CDA to study this report and make recommendations on the basis of its findings.

Drawing on the LENTA report and its own experience of the formation of marketing co-operatives in the horticultural sector, the CDA concluded that the major obstacles to the setting up of marketing co-operatives in the UK were:

- lack of awareness of co-operative marketing and its advantages for smaller businesses;
- lack of trust among potential co-operatives;
- traditional of independence;
- fear of losing control of costs and management;
- indifference to marketing;
- lack of finance;
- lack of an appropriate legal framework.

Despite these drawbacks the CDA still concluded that it would be feasible to develop co-operative marketing in the UK by employing the same principles as those used in the horticultural sector. But an important prerequisite would be the drafting of a model agreement to overcome the practical and legal difficulties. With the consent of the DTI, the CDA has developed various model marketing structures. Marketing groups can either register under a set of model rules for seven or members approved by the Registrar of Friendly Societies or for two or more members approved by the Registrar of Companies, known as Companies Act Marketing (CAM). There is also a set for a separate service company providing facilities for individual members, known as Companies Act Joint Venture (CAJV).

The CDA originally thought that it would be from among workers co-operatives (of which there are now 1,500 in the UK) that the membership of future marketing co-operatives would be found. However, its survey showed that local concentrations of co-operatives engaged in similar enterprises are comparatively rare and so, in practice, all the new marketing co-operatives have come from conventional small businesses rather than from existing worker co-operatives.

These new marketing co-ops encompass a wide range of activities, from a national group set up to provide lawyers with services to a group in Newcastle established to market individually designed knitwear. Further information about these and the other marketing co-operatives now in operation may be obtained from the CDA—the following describes some of the more advanced ones.

Retail butchers marketing group

A very successful co-operative providing both marketing and professional services to its members is the "Q" Guild. This is a national group of independent retail butchers formed in the face of increasing competition from supermarkets and the larger butchery chains. They have combined to provide

"Q" Guild butchers shop. Photo: Jim Stagg

their members with assistance in improving and maintaining quality and service standards. Their aim is to preserve their traditional place in the High Street by offering a better service to their customers and raising standards in the cutting and choosing of meat. In addition, the Guild undertakes product development and promotional work on behalf of its members.

Butchers wanting to join the "Q" Guild initially make an application and pay a certain amount of money. Their premises are inspected to see if they conform to a very high standard in terms of housekeeping, hygiene, cleanliness, product presentation and the skills of the people of their business. That inspection takes the form of a report which goes to the Shop Evaluation Committee who look at the marking, and give their approval assuming the required standard is reached. Butchers initially receive a promotional package which consists of the insignia, and various competition leaflets, receipt leaflets etc. There are about 60 members at the present time out of some 19,000 independent butchers and the Guild is looking for membership of perhaps 200 in the next 12 months.

Mike Richardson, a founder member of the Guild and a Master Butcher with a thriving business, said, "We get the benefits of corporate advertising. If we spent a £100 on advertising in our local papers it's a drop in the bucket. Whereas if you all join together then you can buy much more advertising—much better value for money. You also get co-operation between butchers who perhaps you wouldn't normally meet; one example is the development of a marinade for a particularly difficult cut of pork which a member in Scotland originated. Indeed, if the independent retail meat industry is to have a future you have got to co-operate."

Guild Secretary, Archie Sains, reports "Since we have been in operation, members have reported a dramatic increase in sales. This has been the result of special promotions of products and recipes, and the arrangement of better local publicity for the Guild's membership."

PIA Publishing

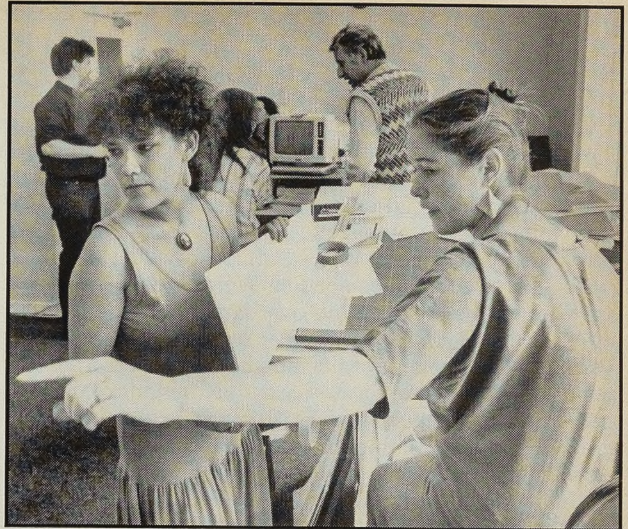
PIA, meaning magpie in Welsh, is another co-operative in Wales which was founded about two years ago. It started off in the Rhymney Valley and has now moved to Cardiff as a print and design co-operative with a special line in producing work for the blind. They are an expanding operation with now ten full-time members, 20 computers, and a turnover of around £200,000 a year. About two-thirds of this work now comes from England. Through the computers the members keep abreast of Hi-tech methods of work which are changing the face of the publishing industry and are benefiting a wider audience.

They offer to publishers a complete printing, typesetting and design service. Their biggest project up to now has been literature for BBC's Radio Four's "In Touch" programme for the blind, for which they produce an annual handbook with braille and other editions. Other titles include "What's Happening", Cardiff's listings magazine, "Farming News", "*Gair Rhydd*", the Cardiff student newspaper and "The Dream that Kicks", the leaflet accompanying a Channel Four series on Welsh cinema.

All the members of the co-operative are experienced people with media skills who come together in order to operate in the medium of print.

They work together sharing responsibilities in dealings with publishers and firms to which work is subcontracted, and the necessary expertise is always on hand to cope with all kinds of new business.

"We offer a very efficient and responsive service to



Pia publishing. Photo: Western Mail and Echo

publishers and broadcasters in London and Bristol," said Mike Joseph, one of the founder members. "With developments in modern communications, there are few problems in them coming to us.

"Technology is changing very rapidly and we are concerned to stay ahead of change. We have both the understanding and the money that is required to operate in this sort of business and the ability to establish long-term relationships with publishers which provides a much richer set of opportunities."

Actors Management Wales

Getting work as an actor or actress can be a chancy business. Many, particularly newcomers, may find themselves out of work for irregular periods between engagements. And normally—for a fee—an agency is employed to find them work.

Actors' co-operatives are therefore quite common and there are probably around two dozen of them in Britain. One of them which found the CDA's rules appropriate and adopted them as its basis for operation is Actors Management Wales, which is a bilingual agency for Welsh speaking actors and actresses.

There are about 14 members of this co-operative agency which is probably an optimum size for this kind of business. The advantage of the co-operative is that it enables the

Photo: Brian Tarr

Paul Garnault of Actors Management Wales and Laurence Evans working for Made in Wales (Theatre Co).

[1] "Co-operative Marketing And Joint Trading for Small Firms" by Economists Advisory Group Ltd.

members to manage their acting careers for themselves. Members who are between acting engagements operate the offices and negotiate the contracts for one another. The fees normally due to an agency are paid into the co-operative to cover the overheads of the operation including expenditure on publicity for the members, comprising leaflets describing the diverse range of talents offered, and voice tapes which can be made available to theatres, TV companies, radio stations etc.

Actors Management Wales, while providing a service especially for companies needing Welsh speakers, tries to get work for its members all over Britain.

"We feel it is going very well," says actor-member, Paul Garnault, "50 per cent of the members of Actors Management Wales are in work at any one time. It is one of the best things that has happened for the acting profession down here. Cardiff is becoming a major city as regards the media. We feel we are getting a good share for our members of the rise in acting opportunities in Wales. But it does not stop there; our objective is to break further into London on behalf of our members."

"Great Aspirations"

Diane Morpeth is one of six women each running their own home-based knitting businesses. They wanted to remain self-employed yet they all needed to find ways of attracting more customers. They found an agent to market their mohair range to retailers and they now rent premises in the centre of Newcastle. The shop is manned on a rota basis and sales have improved. To promote an image they called themselves "Aspirations". As Diane says, they have "Great Aspirations" and each member has individual labels saying, for example, "Diane of Aspirations".

Engineering

A group of engineering firms has formed a service co-operative with different objectives. Through the co-op they use their bargaining power to buy raw materials in bulk at large discounts. They sign an undertaking to pay the co-operative for their goods within seven days, and the co-operative agrees to pay the supplier within 30 days. So there are financial benefits on both sides.

Conclusion

In the light of success stories such as these, the CDA firmly believes that marketing co-operatives have an important role to play in the growth of the UK's small business sector.

It believes that many more firms could benefit from the joint approach to marketing. The Co-operative Development Agency is committed to providing individuals and groups with expert guidance and practical assistance. Not only will they help to set up the group in the first place, they also arrange regular seminars and day meetings to train group members and business advisers. These then help develop the business plan, deal with company registration, help the co-operative to begin operations and follow through until the co-operative is established. The national CDA will help draft members agreements and deal with registration with the Office of Fair Trading, if required.

The CDA stresses the importance of a thorough feasibility study during the co-operative's formative stage and the necessity of helping and guiding new groups in a "hand holding" role by means of expert guidance during its first years of operation. Both these functions, the CDA feels, could be ideally suited to the work of specialist local organisations such as enterprise agencies. ■

Labour Market Data

Contents

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1987

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
Oct 15, Thursday	Oct 9, Friday	Nov 4, Wednesday
Nov 12, Thursday	Nov 13, Friday	Dec 2, Wednesday
Dec 17, Thursday	Dec 11, Friday	Jan 13, Wednesday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) /6572
Retail Prices Index: 0923 228500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).
Employment and hours: 0928 715 151 ext. 423 (Ansafone Service).
Average Earnings Index: 0923 228500 ext. 408 or 412
Tourism: 01-215 6142

Commentary

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The recent strong growth in the economy has been maintained: estimates indicate that GDP (output) in the UK was about ¾ per cent higher in the second quarter of 1987 than in the previous quarter and was 4 per cent above its level of a year earlier. On the average measure, GDP in the second quarter was between 3½ and 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the three months to July 1987 is estimated to have increased by more than ½ per cent compared with the previous three months to a level 3½ per cent above the corresponding period a year earlier. Within the total, manufacturing output was 1½ per cent higher in the latest three months than in the previous three months and 6 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the latest three months is at about the same level as the previous peak in the first half of 1979.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industry continues to fluctuate, decreasing by 17,000 in July and offsetting the increases recorded in the previous two months, so that there was no change in the overall level from April. The latest estimates of the employed labour force show that it increased by 112,000 in the first quarter of 1987, contributing to a total increase in the year since March 1986 of 265,000.

Adult unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell again by over 43,000 between July and August continuing the sharp downward trend. The average fall during the past six months was nearly 39,000 a month. The series has now fallen for fourteen months running and is some 380,000 lower than its peak in June 1986, and it is at its lowest level for nearly four and a half years.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to July was 7¾ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to June, but a little above the 7½ per cent recorded almost continuously between mid-1984 and March this year.

The rate of inflation in August, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail price index, was unchanged from the 4·4 per cent recorded in July.

During the 12 months to July 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 July 1986, and an annual average of 11·1 million days over the ten years to July 1986.

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the second quarter of 1987 was 26 per cent higher than a year earlier, and over the same period the number of visits abroad by UK residents was up by 4 per cent. The travel account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £105 million in the latest three months, compared with a deficit of £206 million a year earlier.

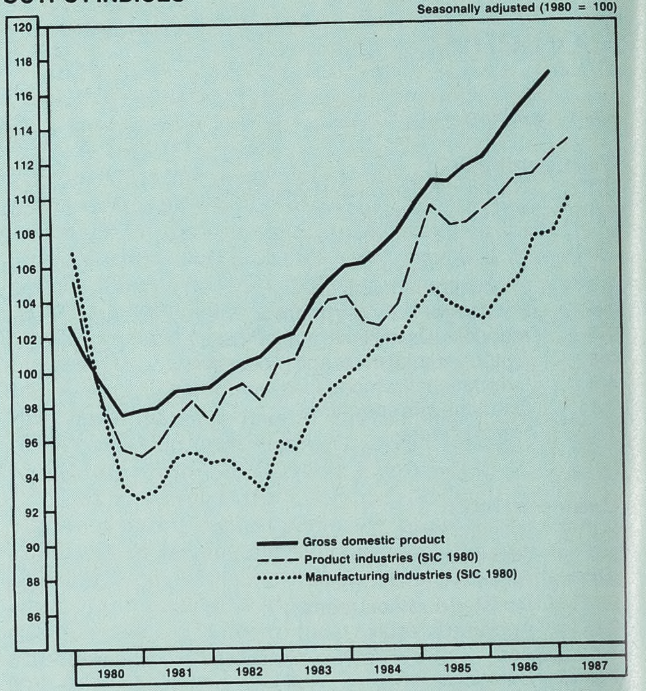
Economic background

The level of activity in the economy has continued to rise strongly. Preliminary estimates indicate that the *Gross Domestic Product (output)* grew by about ¾ 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 between 3½ and 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the three months to July 1987 is provisionally estimated to have been more than ½ per cent higher than in the previous three months, and to have increased by 3½ per cent over the corresponding period a year earlier. *Manufacturing output* in the latest three months was 1½ 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 4 per cent and that of other minerals, of textiles and clothing and of 'other manufacturing' industries by 2 per cent over the latest three month period. Engineering and allied industries showed a 1 per cent growth, although output of the energy sector in the latest three months was 1½ per cent lower than in the previous three months and 2 per cent less than in the same period a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure rose by 1½ per cent in the second quarter of 1987 compared with the previous quarter to £41·8 billion in 1980 prices, and was over 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

OUTPUT INDICES



Expenditure on most categories of goods and services increased during the second quarter. The volume of *retail sales* grew in August, on the provisional estimate, and in the three months to August 1987 was 3 per cent above that of the previous three months. The level of sales was 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier, and now stands at a level above all previous levels.

Capital expenditure by the manufacturing industries, construction, distribution and the financial industries on the revised estimate, rose by over 6 per cent in the second quarter of 1987 and was almost 12 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 to a level 10 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Stocks held by UK manufacturing industry and distributors, on the revised estimate and at 1980 prices, fell by about £120 million in the second quarter of 1987. Within the total, stocks held by manufacturers fell by around £180 million. There was a fall in wholesalers' stocks of around £20 million in the second quarter of 1987 while retailers' stocks rose by around £210 million. Stocks in the energy and water industries fell by around £200 million.

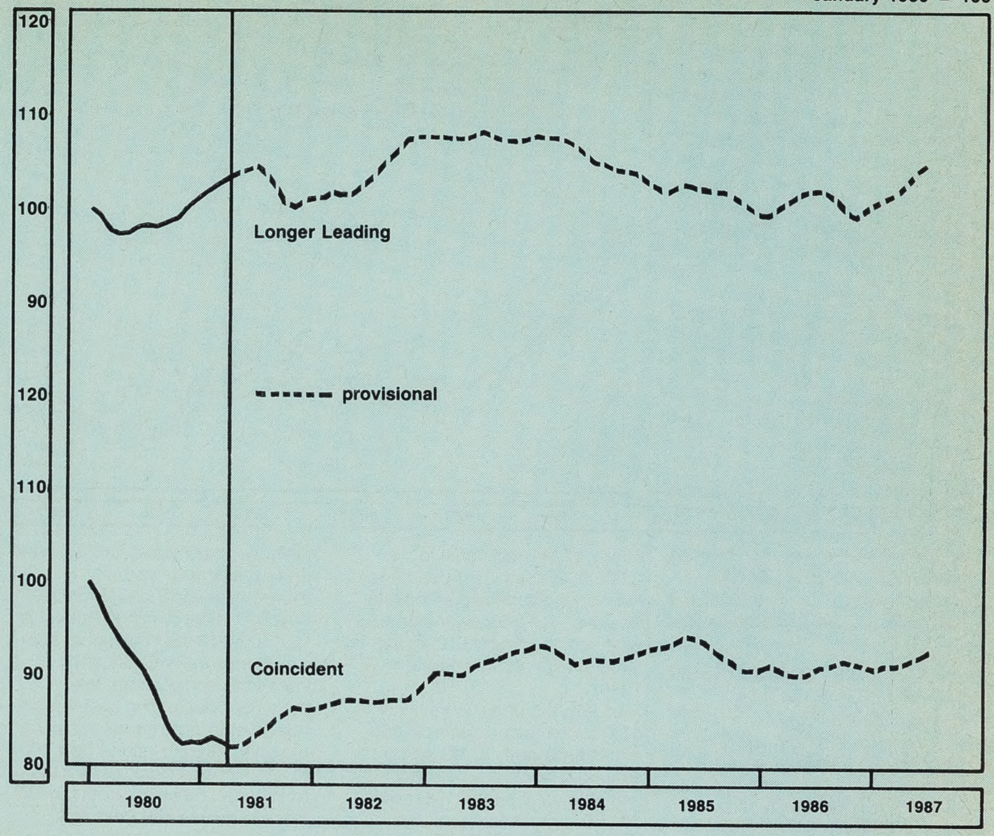
The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (not seasonally adjusted) in August is estimated to have been £0·8 billion. In the first five months of the financial year 1987–88 a net £1·4 billion was borrowed compared with £3·6 billion in the same period last year. So far this year receipts from privatisation have amounted to £3·4 billion— compared with £1·1 billion for the same period last year.

Sterling's effective exchange rate index in August 1987 fell to 72·3. Sterling fell by ¾ per cent against the dollar, 2½ per cent against the yen and by ¼ per cent against the deutsche mark, although it remained stable against the EMS currencies in total. The index was 1¼ per cent higher than in the same month a year earlier, reflecting rises of about 7½ per cent against the dollar and 2¾ per cent against the Japanese yen while falling 1½ per cent against European currencies overall. Sterling's exchange rate index (ERI) increased in the first week of September but has changed little since and on Thursday, September 17 was 73·2. On August 6, *UK base rates* increased by 1 per cent to 10 per cent, having previously fallen from 11 per cent at the start of the year to 9 per cent in July.

On preliminary figures the 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 with a surplus in the previous quarter of £0·7 billion. There was a deficit of £2·4 billion on visible trade and a net surplus of £2·2 billion on invisibles in the second quarter. More current figures for *visible trade* showed a deficit in the three months to July 1987 of £2·7 billion following a £1·1 billion deficit in the previous three months. Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil fell £0·3 billion to £0·9 billion while the deficit on non-oil trade increased by £1·3 billion to £3·6 billion. In the three months to July 1987 the *volume of exports* fell by 4½ per cent, but was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. The *volume of imports* rose by 6 per cent in the latest three months, and was 8 per cent higher than a year earlier. In recent months the underlying volume of non-oil imports appears to have been increasing.

CYCLICAL INDICATORS: Composite indices of indicator groups

January 1980 = 100



Employment

Latest monthly figures of *employees in manufacturing industries* in Great Britain show an estimated decrease of 17,000 in July 1987, exactly offsetting the increase in May and June this year. Together with the figures for May and June, the estimates show no change over the three-month period between April and July. This compares with average decreases of 4,000 per month in the three months ending April 1987 and 21,000 in the three months ending July 1986. While the monthly estimates are fluctuating, the reduction of 38,000 in the first seven months of this year is appreciably less than the 113,000 in the same period of 1986.

Whole economy estimates in Great Britain remain the same as published last month except for an upward revision to the March 1987 figures to take account of additional data now available. *The employed labour force*—which includes the self-employed and HM Forces—in Great Britain increased by 265,000 in the year ending March 1987 and by 1,232,000 since March 1983, when the upward trend first began.

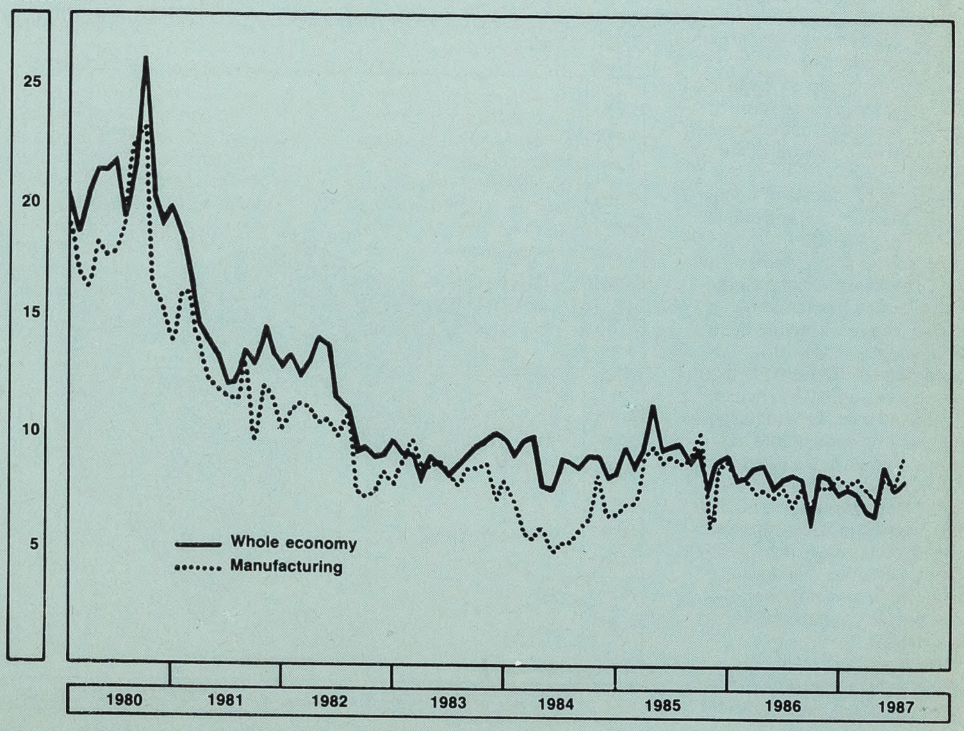
Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 12·48 million hours a week in July and the average over the three months ending July was 12·5 million hours a week. After fluctuating around 11·5 to 12 million hours a week through 1986, overtime working has for several months been a little above the peak level of some 12 million hours a week which was maintained through much of 1985.

Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0·38 million hours a week in manufacturing industries in July 1987 which made an average of 0·35 million hours per week lost over the three months ending July. This compares with averages of 0·41 million hours per week lost in the previous three months (ending April) and 0·44 million hours per week lost in the three months ending July 1986.

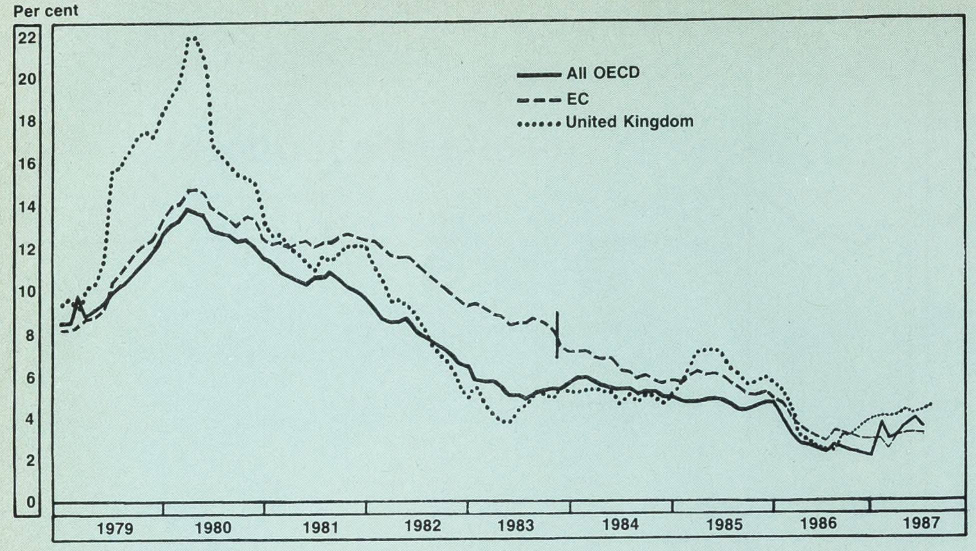
The index of average weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 103·3 in July 1987, which gave an average of 103·4 for the three months ending July. This compares with 103·3 for the previous three months and 102·8 for the three months ending July 1986.

AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX: Increases over previous year

Percent



CONSUMER PRICES INDICES: Increases over previous year



Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) fell again, by 43,300 between July and August to 2,832,900 (10·2 per cent), the lowest total since March 1983. Unemployment has now fallen for 14 consecutive months, by nearly 380,000 since the peak in June 1986.

In the six months since February there has been a fall of some 39,000 a month on average—25,000 among men and 14,000 among women. The current trend appears to be close to the six month average decline. Much of the improvement in the trend over recent months is due to lower inflows into unemployment, though outflows remain appreciably higher than a year ago. The unemployment rate is now falling a little faster among men than women, a reversal of the position during the early months of the falling trend.

Over the 12 months to August the adult unemployment rate for the UK has fallen by 1·4 percentage points with the largest falls in the West Midlands and Wales (both 1·8 percentage points). The smallest falls have occurred in Scotland (0·7 percentage points) and Northern Ireland (0·4 percentage points).

Over the past six months the fall in the unemployment rate has been strongest in the West Midlands, North West and the North. There has been a marked improvement in Scotland where the rate of decline is now similar to other GB regions. The fall in Northern Ireland, however, continues to be much slower than elsewhere.

The total of unemployed claimants in the UK (unadjusted including school leavers) fell by nearly 41,000 in August to 2,905,000, some 10·3 per cent of the working population. The total was over 414,000 lower than a year ago, the biggest 12–month fall since similar records began in 1948.

In July, the unadjusted fall of 41,000 comprised some 33,000 adults and nearly 8,000 school leavers. The claimant school leaver total, at 56,000 was some 36,000 lower than a year ago. There were also 116,000 non-claimant school leavers separately registered at Careers Offices, some 2,000 more than a year ago. The fall of nearly 33,000 among adult claimants was in contrast to the increase of over 10,000 expected from seasonal influences, and so the seasonally adjusted adult total fell by over 43,000.

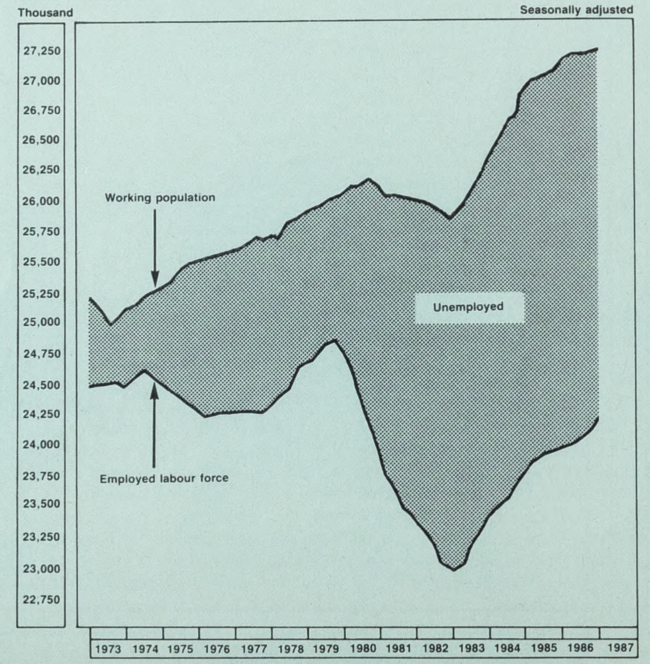
The stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) increased by 2,600 in the month to August to 237,500—18 per cent higher than a year ago. Inflows of notified vacancies and placings, which have been fluctuating over the last few months, both increased in the month to August; inflows by 5,400 to 221,400 and placings by 3,000 to 153,700. However, both remain close to their level a year ago.

Productivity

Productivity continues to increase rapidly and the rate of increase is now the fastest since the beginning of 1984. *Output per head* in the *whole economy* in the first quarter of 1987 was ½ per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1986 and 3½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. This reflects particularly strong growth in output between the first and third quarters of 1986.

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 then there have been further increases in productivity, although recently employment has shown little change, perhaps in reponse to the recent rapid growth in output. In the three months to July 1987 manufacturing output per head grew by nearly 1½ per cent compared with the three months to April and by over 7 per cent compared with the same period a year earlier. The productivity figures are higher than those published last month in part because of upward revisions to the manufacturing output figures.

WORKING POPULATION AND EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE: Great Britain



Average earnings

The *underlying* increase in average weekly earnings in the year to July was 7¾ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to June. The latest earnings figure is nearly twice the RPI increase and more than three times higher than the TPI increase

Although the underlying increase for the whole economy has remained unchanged in July, there have been two broadly offsetting movements in the main sectors since the figures released last month.

In *production industries* and also in the subsector *manufacturing industries*, the underlying increase in the year to July was 8¼ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to June which has been revised upwards by ¼ per cent. Part of the increase is attributable to large bonus payments in metal manufacturing in July, but it may also reflect bonuses in other areas and changes in overtime. The stronger earnings growth is consistent with a sharp increase in the manufacturing output figure for July and may have been influenced by changes in holiday patterns this summer.

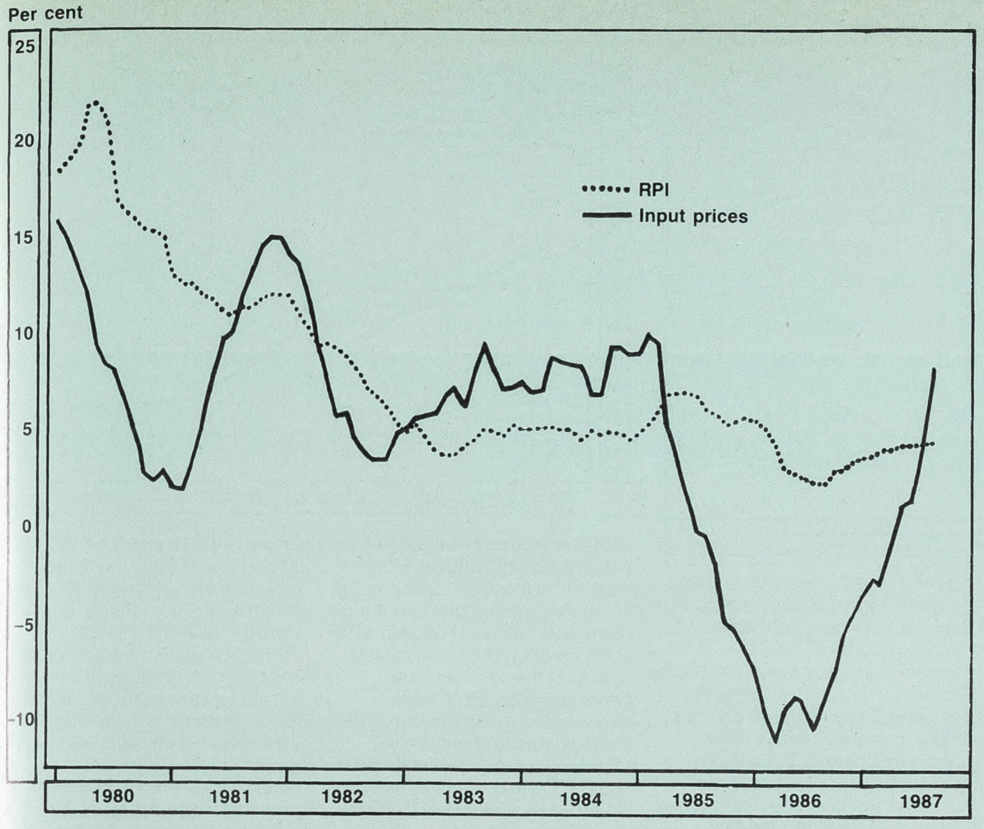
In *service industries* the underlying increase in the year to July was about 7½ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to June which has been revised down by ¼ per cent. The downward movement in the service sector has in part been caused by the inclusion of some settlements lower than a year ago, for example, non-industrial civil servants and local authority non-manual employees, and may also have been affected by the absence of significant bonus payments in July. The changed holiday patterns also may have had an effect on some parts of the service sector.

The actual increase for the whole economy in the year to July, 8·1 per cent, was higher than the underlying increase. Back pay in July was above its level in July last year, inflating the actual increase by about ¾ per cent. This effect was partially offset by a change in the timing of the school holidays relative to the survey period for weekly paid employees (the last pay week in the month) which resulted in a higher number of relatively low paid employees in education in July compared with last year, and also because some bonus payments made in July last year have been made at different times this year.

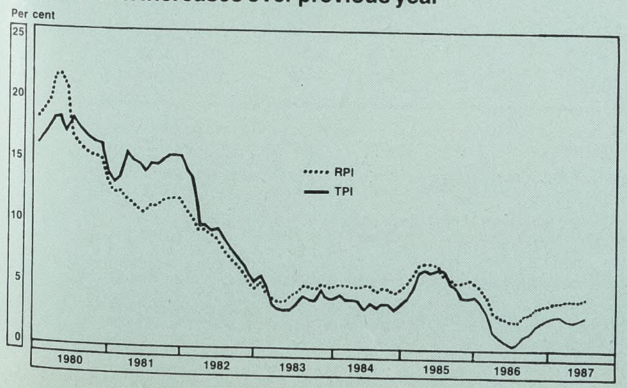
These factors both depressed the actual earnings increase by about ¼ per cent. Changes in the timing of pay settlements inflated the actual increase by about ¼ per cent as several groups had been paid two settlements in the year ending July, for example, local authority non-manuals, some coal miners and some telecommunication employees.

In the three months ending July, *wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries* were 1·2 per cent higher than a year earlier, with an increase in actual earnings of 8·4 per cent being offset by a rise in productivity of 7·2 per cent. The equivalent unit wage cost figure for the period ending June was 0·7 per cent. The rise between June and July reflected a higher actual earnings figure in July which was inflated by temporary factors. The June figure is lower than the estimate published last month because of upward revisions to the output figures. Unit wage costs have been broadly flat since early last year as productivity gains have offset earnings increases.

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



RPI AND TPI: Increases over previous year



Retail prices

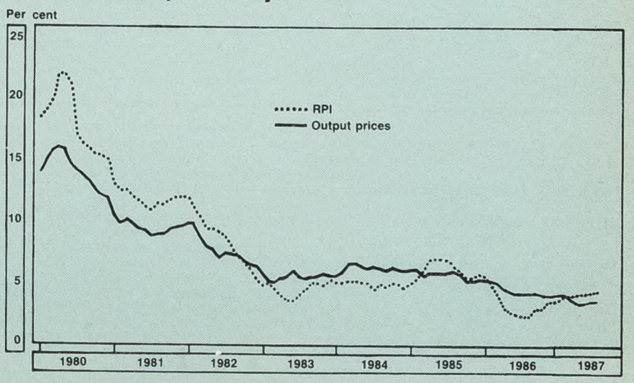
The annual rate of inflation as measured by the *12-month change in the retail prices index*, was 4·4 per cent in August, the same as that in July. The overall level of prices rose by 0·3 per cent between July and August as a result of higher prices for clothing and footwear with the ending of summer sales, and widespread but small increases in the prices of a range of other items.

The annual change in the price index for *home sales of manufactured products* was 3·6 per cent in August, much the same as in the previous five months. However, prices have recently been moving differently in different sectors, the annual rate of increase for the food, drink and tobacco industries was 1·9 per cent in August whereas the rate for sectors other than food, drink and tobacco was 4·7 per cent.

Prices for *materials and fuels* purchased by manufacturing industry were 9·1 per cent higher in August than a year earlier. This 12-month rate has been increasing in recent months following a long period of almost uninterrupted decline in prices from the spring of 1985 through to the summer of 1986.

The *tax and prices index* (TPI) increased by 2·6 per cent in the year to August compared with 2·8 per cent recorded for July.

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



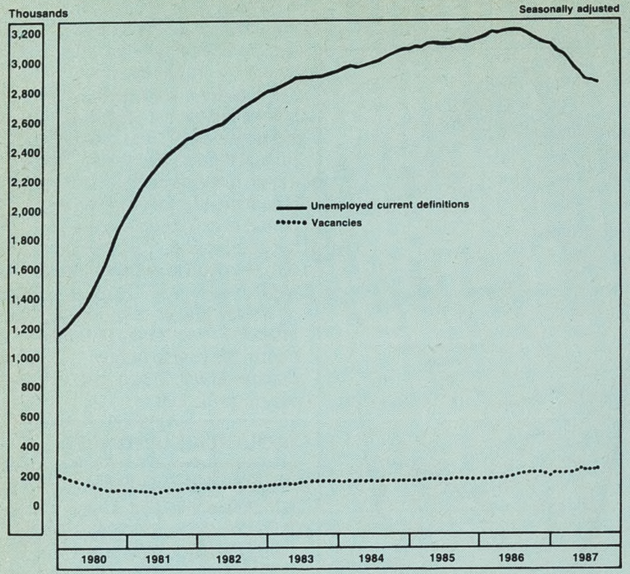
Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 166,000 working days were *lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes* in July 1987. This compares with 331,000 (also provisional) in June 1987, 67,000 in July 1986 and an average of 514,000 for July during the ten-year period 1977–1986. Of the days lost in July, just over 60 per cent were due to three stoppages; one in the Civil Service which accounted for 31,000 days lost; another in transport and communications, in which 36,000 days were lost, and a third stoppage in the mining industry, which accounted for 37,000 lost days.

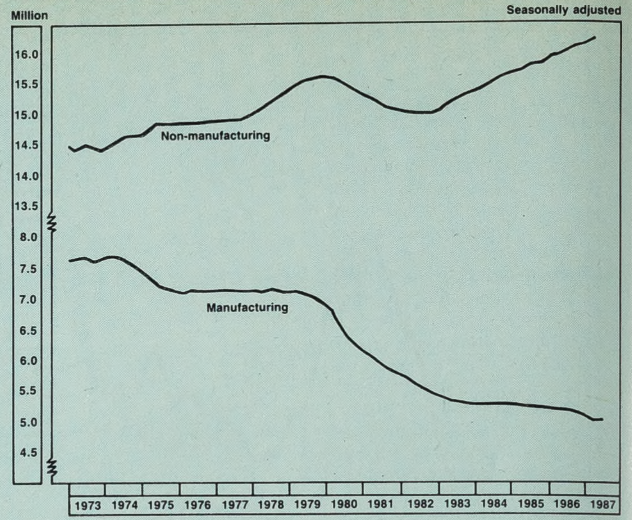
Over a longer period there was a provisional total of 3·7 million working days lost during the 12 months to July 1987, compared with 2·4 million days in the previous year and an annual average for July over the ten-year period of 11·1 million days, also to July 1986. The figure for the latest 12 months was slightly above the figure for the year ending in June 1987, and was the highest since the 12 months to January 1986 when 4·5 million days were lost.

During the 12 months to July 1987, a *provisional total* of 1,046 *stoppages* have been recorded as being in progress. This compares with 973 stoppages in the 12 months to July 1986 and with the ten-year average to July 1986 of 1,637 stoppages in progress.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES: United Kingdom



MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT: Great Britain



Overseas travel and tourism

In June 1987 there were 1,500,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents, 29 per cent more than in the same month a year earlier, while the number of visits abroad by UK residents was 2,560,000, 3 per cent less than in June 1986.

Overseas residents spent £610 million in the UK, 32 per cent more than a year earlier. Expenditure by UK residents abroad was £635 million, 7 per cent more than the same month the previous year, leading to a balance of payments travel account deficit of £25 million for the month, compared with a £130 million deficit in the previous June.

Provisional estimates for the second quarter of 1987 show that visits to the UK by overseas residents increased to 4·2 million, 26 per cent more than in the same quarter of 1986, and UK residents made 6·7 million visits abroad, an increase of 4 per cent over the second quarter of 1986. Expenditure by overseas residents contributed £1,500 million to the balance of payments, 20 per cent more than a year earlier. UK residents spent £1,605 million abroad, a 10 per cent increase over the previous year, leading to a balance of payments travel account deficit of £105 million, compared with a £206 million deficit a year earlier.

International comparisons

The latest international comparisons of *unemployment* show that while the unemployment rate remains higher in the UK than in many other countries, over the past year it has been falling faster than in any other industrialised country, except Portugal. More recently, in the latest three months compared with the previous three months (as shown in detail in *table 2.18*) the UK rate has fallen faster than in all the other countries. Other countries which have experienced a fall include the USA, Canada, Australia, and Italy. Unemployment has recently been rising in several countries including Spain, Japan, and West Germany.

Unit wage costs in *manufacturing* industries have been moving differently in the major industrialised economies. In the United States they fell by 1 per cent in the year to the first quarter of 1987. Over the same period, unit wage costs rose by 5 per cent in West Germany, and Japan recorded an increase of 3 per cent in the year to the fourth quarter of 1986. Unit wage costs rose by 1 per cent in the United Kingdom over the year to the first quarter of 1987.

The *underlying increase* in *average weekly earnings* for *manufacturing industry* in Great Britain in the 12 months to July, at 8¼ per cent, compares unfavourably with the latest figures for other OECD countries, as shown in *table 5.9*. Precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definition but the average earnings increase for Great Britain is higher than those for 11 of 15 countries shown (excluding Switzerland, where recent figures are not available). However, since UK productivity is increasing relatively fast, the comparison of unit wage cost increases is more favourable than the average earnings comparison.

Consumer prices increased in the 12 months to July by 4·7 per cent in Canada, 4·2 per cent in Italy, 3·9 per cent in the United States, 3·4 per cent in France, 0·7 per cent in Germany, and by 0·1 per cent in the Netherlands, but fell 0·4 per cent in Japan. The rate in the United Kingdom for the same period, at 4·4 per cent, was above the average for the OECD countries (3·5 per cent) and the European Community as a whole (3·3 per cent).

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0·1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	GDP average measure[2]		Output: GDP[3,4]		Index of output UK[5]: Production industries[1,6]		Index of output UK[5]: Manufacturing industries[1,7]		Index of production OECD countries[1]		Income: Real personal disposable income		Income: Gross trading profits of companies[8]	
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion	
1981	99·0	−1·0	98·4	−1·6	96·6	−3·4	94·0	−6·0	100·1	0·1	98·1	−1·9	17·8	−2·2
1982	100·5	1·5	100·1	1·7	98·4	1·9	94·2	0·2	96·6	−3·5	98·2	0·1	20·5	15·1
1983	103·9	3·4	103·3	3·2	101·9	3·6	96·9	2·9	99·6	3·1	100·6	2·4	24·6	20·0
1984	106·5	2·5	106·7	3·3	103·3	1·4	100·8	4·0	107·0	7·4	103·3	2·7	30·0	22·0
1985	110·4	3·7	110·7	3·8	108·1	4·7	103·8	3·0	110·2	3·0	106·2	2·8	39·7	32·3
1986	113·8	3·1	114·0	3·0	110·3	2·0	104·9	1·1	111·7	1·4	110·7	4·2	47·3	19·1
1986 Q2	113·1	2·1	113·4	2·3	109·9	0·5	104·2	−0·4	111·5	1·4	110·6	4·5	11·2	14·2
Q3	114·0	3·1	114·8	3·6	111·0	2·6	105·2	1·5	111·9	1·2	111·0	4·7	12·0	15·4
Q4	115·4	4·3	115·9	4·0	111·1	2·6	107·5	4·1	112·2	1·1	112·2	3·5	11·6	11·5
1987 Q1	116·7	3·6	117·0	4·5	112·2	2·8	107·7	4·8	112·8	1·4	112·2	3·0	12·4	18·1
Q2	117·3	3·7	118·1	4·1	113·0	2·8	109·7	5·3						
Feb	..	..	..	..	112·7	2·9	108·4	4·3	113·1	1·2	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	113·1	2·8	108·7	4·8	113·6	1·6	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	..	112·9	2·7	109·3	5·3	113·6	1·8	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	113·8	3·1	109·9	5·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	112·3	2·9	109·8	5·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	114·8	3·5	111·6	5·9	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure: Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume[1]		Fixed investment[9]: Whole economy 1980 prices[10]		Fixed investment[9]: Manufacturing industries 1980 prices[7,11]		Fixed investment[9]: Construction distribution & financial industries[12] 1980 prices		General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices[13]	Base lending rates†[14]
	£ billion		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion	per cent
1981	137·4	−0·1	100·2	0·2	37·57	−9·6	5·7	−22·1	8·6	1·1	49·1	0·4	−2·40	14½
1982	138·5	0·8	102·1	1·9	39·54	5·2	5·6	−1·7	9·3	8·0	49·7	1·0	−1·04	10-10¼
1983	144·0	4·0	107·4	5·2	41·60	5·2	5·6	−0·8	9·5	1·7	50·6	1·9	0·70	9
1984	147·1	2·1	111·3	3·6	45·01	8·2	6·6	18·6	10·9	14·5	51·0	0·8	−0·28	9½-9¾
1985	152·5	3·7	116·4	4·6	46·40	3·1	7·5	14·3	12·0	10·8	50·9	−0·1	0·61	11½
1986	161·3	5·8	122·6	5·3	46·55	0·3	7·2	−5·1	11·9	−1·3	51·4	0·9	0·66	11
1986 Q1	39·5	5·1	119·3	4·3	11·56	−5·6	2·0	−1·0	2·9	15·3	12·8	0·1	0·41	11½
Q2	40·2	6·6	121·3	4·7	11·33	0·4	1·7	−5·5	2·9	4·0	12·8	0·4	−0·00	10
Q3	40·7	5·8	123·7	5·5	11·80	2·4	1·8	−3·2	3·0	0·3	12·9	1·4	−0·16	10
Q4	40·9	5·6	126·5	7·3	11·86	4·6	1·7	−10·6	3·2	8·6	12·9	0·6	0·41	11
1987 Q1	41·1	4·1	125·4	5·1	11·90	2·9	1·7	−13·9	3·2	11·1	12·8	−0·5	−0·15	9
Q2	41·8	4·2	128·3	5·8	12·04	6·3	1·9	10·4	3·3	13·9	12·9	0·2	−0·12	..
1987 Jan	..	..	123·6	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Feb	..	..	127·0	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Mar	..	..	125·5	5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Apr	..	..	130·0	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½
May	..	..	125·4	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
June	..	..	129·4	5·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
July	..	..	131·2	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Aug	..	..	131·8	6·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

	Visible trade: Export volume[1]		Import volume[1]		Visible balance[13]	Balance of payments: Current balance[13]	Effective exchange rate†[1,16]		Competitiveness: Normal unit labour costs[1,17]		Prices: Tax and price index†[18]		Producer prices index†[7,18,19]: Materials and fuels		Home sales	
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100		1980 = 100		Jan 1987 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100	
1981	99·3	−0·7	96·3	−3·7	3·4	6·2	95·3	−0·8	105·7	5·7	152·5	14·8	109·2	9·2	109·5	9·5
1982	101·9	2·6	101·5	5·4	2·3	4·0	90·7	−4·8	101·9	−3·6	167·4	9·8	117·2	7·3	118·0	7·8
1983	103·8	1·9	109·7	8·1	−0·8	3·3	83·3	−8·2	95·9	−5·9	174·1	4·0	125·3	6·9	124·4	5·4
1984	112·5	8·4	121·8	11·0	−4·4	1·5	78·7	−5·5	93·5	−2·5	180·8	3·9	135·5	8·1	132·1	6·2
1985	118·7	5·5	126·0	2·9	−2·2	2·9	78·2	−0·6	95·0	1·6	190·3	5·3	137·7	1·6	139·4	5·5
1986	123·1	3·7	134·2	6·5	−8·5	−0·1	72·8	−6·9	90·1	−5·2	193·8	1·8	126·6	−8·1	145·7	4·5
1986 Q2	121·9	1·4	129·1	3·3	−1·6	0·1	76·0	−3·7	94·8	3·5	192·7	0·9	125·8	−9·4	145·7	4·5
Q3	122·6	5·5	139·0	11·4	−2·9	−0·9	71·9	−12·4	89·1	−13·4	193·0	0·7	120·8	−9·2	146·3	4·4
Q4	130·5	9·1	144·0	12·5	−2·7	−1·0	68·3	−14·5	84·5	−15·9	195·9	2·0	127·4	−3·9	147·4	4·2
1987 Q1	130·0	10·6	133·2	7·0	−1·1	0·7	69·9	−6·9	87·9	−6·9	100·4	2·7	129·8	−2·0	149·3	4·1
Q2	126·3	3·6	140·7	9·0	−2·4	−0·2	72·8	−4·2	..	..	99·8	2·5	128·7	2·3	150·9	3·5
Feb	138·4	10·7	138·0	13·3	−0·2	0·3	69·0	−10·2	..	..	100·5	2·7	129·6	−2·9	149·3	4·2
Mar	126·9	10·7	130·2	5·6	−0·4	0·1	71·9	−6·9	..	..	100·7	2·8	128·2	−0·7	149·7	3·7
Apr	131·4	11·7	138·6	6·6	−0·5	0·1	72·3	−5·2	..	..	99·7	2·5	128·4	1·2	150·5	3·5
May	123·9	7·5	144·3	6·7	−1·1	−0·5	73·3	−4·1	..	..	99·8	2·4	128·0	1·3	151·0	3·5
June	123·5	4·0	139·1	9·5	−0·7	−0·1	72·7	−4·3	..	..	99·8	2·5	129·7	4·4	151·0	3·6
July	131·3	2·6	147·6	8·6	−0·9	−0·3	72·8	−3·1	..	..	99·7	2·8	130·5	8·9	151·2	3·6
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	72·3	−1·5	..	..	100·1	2·6	131·2	9·1	151·6	3·6

Notes: * For each 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 details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981.
(3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984 p 72.
(4) GDP at factor cost.
(5) Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators.
(6) Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
(7) Manufacturing Industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
(8) Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net of stock appreciation.
(9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.
(10) All industries.
(11) Including leased assets.
(12) Construction distribution and financial industries: SIC divisions 5, 6 and 8.
(13) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.
(14) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(15) Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end of the period shown.
(16) Averages of daily rates.
(17) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see Economic Trends 304, February 1979 p80.
(18) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices. The levels shown up to the end of 1986 are based on 1978=100. On this basis the index for January 1987 was 198·0. The method used for calculating the changes are as described in the General notes in Section 6 (page S53).
(19) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.
R=Revised.

1·1 EMPLOYMENT
Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment* Male	Female	All	Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population§	YTS: non-employee trainees‡
UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1985 Mar	11,906	9,419	21,325	2,582	326	24,233	27,501	236
June	11,967	9,542	21,509	2,610	326	24,445	27,624	224
Sept	12,022	9,575	21,597	2,615	326	24,537	27,883	278
Dec	11,979	9,665	21,645	2,619	323	24,587	27,860	262
1986 Mar	11,863	9,579	21,442	2,623	323	24,387	27,711	228
June	11,903	9,691	21,594	2,627	322	24,542	27,772	255
Sept	11,966	9,709 R	21,675 R	2,652	323	24,650 R	27,983 R	313
Dec	11,919	9,830 R	21,749 R	2,678	320	24,747 R	27,976 R	303
1987 Mar	11,878 R	9,744 R	21,622 R	2,703	320	24,645 R	27,789 R	280
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1985 Mar	11,969	9,485	21,453	2,582	326	24,362	27,566	
June	11,977	9,525	21,502	2,610	326	24,438	27,653	
Sept	11,961	9,575	21,536	2,615	326	24,476	27,697	
Dec	11,960	9,608	21,568	2,619	323	24,510	27,758	
1986 Mar	11,927	9,644	21,571	2,623	323	24,517	27,832	
June	11,914	9,675	21,589	2,627	322	24,537	27,860	
Sept	11,905	9,709	21,615 R	2,652	323	24,589	27,866 R	
Dec	11,899	9,769	21,668 R	2,678	320	24,666 R	27,878 R	
1987 Mar	11,942 R	9,809 R	21,752 R	2,703	320	24,775 R	27,903 R	

* 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 135 of the May 1986 *Employment Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT 1·1
Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment* Male All	Male Part-time	Female All	Female Part-time	All	Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population§	YTS non-employee trainees‡
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1985 Mar	11,638	791	9,188	3,927	20,826	2,522	326	23,673	26,819	230
June	11,699	821	9,312	3,996	21,011	2,550	326	23,887	26,944	215
Sept	11,753	808	9,345	3,993	21,098	2,554	326	23,978	27,198	269
Dec	11,712	832	9,434	4,091	21,145	2,558	323	24,027	27,179	253
1986 Mar	11,601	819	9,349	4,058	20,950	2,563	323	23,835	27,034	221
June	11,643	853	9,462	4,141	21,105	2,567	322	23,993	27,096	245
Sept	11,706	843	9,481	4,109	21,187 R	2,592	323	24,102 R	27,300 R	303
Dec	11,660	867	9,600 R	4,218	21,260 R	2,618	320	24,197	27,298 R	294
1987 Mar	11,621 R	867	9,516 R	4,181 R	21,137 R	2,643	320	24,100 R	27,116 R	272
GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1985 Mar	11,700		9,254		20,954	2,522	326	23,802	26,890	
June	11,709		9,295		21,003	2,550	326	23,879	26,977	
Sept	11,692		9,345		21,037	2,554	326	23,917	27,021	
Dec	11,693		9,376		21,069	2,558	323	23,951	27,077	
1986 Mar	11,664		9,414		21,079	2,563	323	23,964	27,154	
June	11,653		9,446		21,099	2,567	322	23,987	27,181	
Sept	11,645		9,482 R		21,127 R	2,592	323	24,041	27,188 R	
Dec	11,639		9,540 R		21,179 R	2,618	320	24,117 R	27,199	
1987 Mar	11,685 R		9,581 R		21,266 R	2,643	320	24,229 R	27,229 R	

** HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
§ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics and the discontinuities are indicated. The seasonally adjusted figures, however, do allow for these changes as far as possible. For the unemployment series, and a description of the discontinuities, see tables 2·1 and 2·2 and their footnotes.
‡ The figures include YTS trainees without contracts of employment based on information from the MSC, and additionally for the UK, trainees on the Youth Training Programme in Northern Ireland, reported by NIDED. These trainees are outside the working population.

1·2 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services: All employees	All industries and services: Seasonally adjusted	Manufacturing industries: All employees	Manufacturing industries: Seasonally adjusted	Production industries: All employees	Production industries: Seasonally adjusted	Production and construction: All employees	Production and construction: Seasonally adjusted	Service industries: All employees	Service industries: Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
Divisions or Classes	0-9		2-4		1-4		1-5		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983 June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430	6,057	6,069	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984 June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,315	5,909	5,922	6,919	6,936	13,503	13,466	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985 June	21,011	21,003	5,258	5,272	5,838	5,852	6,834	6,852	13,857	13,821	321	271	309	444	345	748	782
Sept	21,098	21,037	5,302	5,265	5,870	5,833	6,862	6,816	13,889	13,894	347	261	307	445	349	753	786
Oct			5,291	5,260	5,856	5,825						259	307	441	348	748	785
Nov			5,269	5,246	5,831	5,808						256	306	438	347	746	783
Dec	21,145	21,069	5,258	5,244	5,815	5,801	6,796	6,779	14,026	13,968	323	252	305	436	347	744	780
1986 Jan			5,212	5,236	5,758	5,783						243	304	432	344	740	773
Feb			5,182	5,211	5,727	5,756						241	304	431	343	737	768
Mar	20,950	21,079	5,181	5,205	5,721	5,744	6,687	6,717	13,955	14,043	308	239	301	431	345	735	766
April			5,169	5,195	5,706	5,732						236	301	426	343	734	768
May			5,142	5,165	5,675	5,699						233	301	424	342	729	759
June	21,105	21,099	5,137	5,151	5,667	5,681	6,635	6,654	14,160	14,126	310	230	300	425	343	723	758
July			5,143	5,131	5,669	5,657						226	299	426	341	725	763
Aug			5,138	5,118	5,661	5,640						223	299	425	343	723	761
Sept	21,187 R	21,127 R	5,152	5,113	5,672	5,634	6,646	6,599	14,206 R	14,213 R	335	220	300	425	347	720	759
Oct			5,141	5,108	5,658	5,625						217	300	425	345	717	757
Nov			5,132	5,109	5,644	5,621						213	299	424	347	715	754
Dec	21,260 R	21,179 R	5,120	5,106	5,631	5,616	6,606	6,588	14,341 R	14,279 R	313	211	299	423	344	713	753
1987 Jan			5,057	5,081	5,560	5,584						205	297	416	340	707	749
Feb			5,050	5,080	5,551	5,581						203	298	419	340	704	748
Mar	21,137 R	21,266 R	5,051	5,075	5,547	5,571	[6,531]	[6,561]	14,306 R	14,394 R	300 R	200	296	420	343	707	749
April			5,042	5,068	5,531	5,557						194	294	420	341	703	742
May			5,050	5,075	5,538	5,563						194	294	417	342	707	740
June			5,071	5,085	[5,561] R	[5,575] R						[196]	294	418	344	710	746
July			5,080	5,068	[5,566]	[5,554]						[193]	[293]	419	343	708	745

* See footnote to table 1·1.

EMPLOYMENT 1·2
Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.‡	Education	Medical and other health services; veterinary services	Other services†
	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403
1985 June	266	278	320	573	548	474	480	996	1,169	2,044	1,046	900	426	2,055	1,904	1,559	1,267	1,487
Sept	266	278	320	576	556	488	488	992	1,178	2,063	1,049	905	427	2,101	1,914	1,491	1,271	1,491
Oct	265	277	317	583	555	486	486											
Nov	264	276	316	573	555	486	486											
Dec	261	275	315	567	556	488	488	981	1,187	2,154	1,010	892	427	2,124	1,922	1,580	1,266	1,464
1986 Jan	258	274	312	558	551	484	486											
Feb	258	274	311	551	547	484	477											
Mar	257	272	310	550	552	486	477	966	1,180	2,072	991	886	427	2,139	1,927	1,599	1,270	1,464
April	255	271	305	553	551	486	477											
May	254	270	304	551	546	485	477											
June	252	268	302	552	549	488	475	968	1,185	2,068	1,070	893	429	2,175	1,924	1,597	1,271	1,549
July	250	270	298	557	547	487	478											
Aug	248	270	292	560	540	494	482											
Sept	247	269	307	558	540	495	486	974	1,198	2,074	1,072	900	432	2,221	1,941	1,539	1,269 R	1,560
Oct	245	265	304	557	541	495	490											
Nov	244	262	305	556	542	498	486											
Dec	242	264	303	552	541	498	486	975	1,201	2,162	1,035	888	433	2,234	1,951	1,639	1,257	1,541
1987 Jan	240	259	299	541	532	493	483											
Feb	239	257	300	534	530	493	483											
Mar	239	256	295	534	529	495	485	[984]	1,205	2,067	1,021	887	435	2,261	1,963 R	1,653	1,266 R	1,548
Apr	239	254	293	539	529	497	484											
May	241	252	295	545	529	498	485											
June	240	253	297	545	532	501	486		1,218	2,074	1,095							1,610
July	240	252	298	549	533	506	487											

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

1·3 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment*: index of production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division class or group or AH	July 1986 R Males	Females	All	May 1987 R Males	Females	All	June 1987 R Males	Females	All	July 1987 Males	Females	All
Production industries	1-4	4,082·7	1,586·1	5,668·8	[3,973·2	1,565·1	5,538·3]	[3,987·3	1,573·8	5,561·0]	[3,983·5	1,582·5	5,566·0]
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,630·6	1,512·3	5,142·9	3,556·7	1,493·3	5,050·0	3,569·8	1,501·1	5,070·9	3,568·8	1,510·7	5,079·5
Energy and water supply	1	452·1	73·8	525·9	[416·5	71·8	488·3]	[417·5	72·6	490·1]	[414·7	71·8	486·4]
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	173·3	7·2	180·5	147·4	6·0	153·4	147·3	6·4	153·6	147·2	5·9	153·0
Electricity	161	117·2	27·7	145·0	116·5	27·7	144·2	116·3	27·7	143·9	[116·3	27·7	144·0]
Gas	162	64·8	22·5	87·3	62·1	21·8	83·9	61·8	21·6	83·5	61·8	21·6	83·4]
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	591·1	176·1	767·2	586·1	173·1	759·1	587·7	174·1	761·8	587·7	174·7	762·4
Metal manufacturing	22	150·9	20·4	171·3	145·7	19·0	164·7	144·5	19·1	163·7	143·9	19·2	163·1
Non-metallic mineral products	24	172·2	51·2	223·4	172·9	49·8	222·7	174·0	51·0	225·0	176·0	50·7	226·8
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	240·3	101·0	341·3	241·3	100·8	342·1	243·2	100·7	343·9	242·0	101·4	343·4
Basic industrial chemicals	251	103·2	20·7	123·9	104·0	21·0	125·0	104·1	20·8	124·9	104·6	21·0	125·7
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259 260	137·1	80·2	217·4	137·2	79·9	217·1	139·1	79·9	218·9	137·4	80·4	217·8
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,832·9	473·4	2,306·2	1,770·0	464·2	2,234·1	1,779·4	466·0	2,245·4	1,774·6	467·3	2,241·9
Metal goods nes	31	233·2	65·0	298·2	231·4	63·2	294·6	232·3	64·5	296·8	233·4	64·6	298·0
Mechanical engineering	32	611·8	113·2	725·0	595·2	112·0	707·2	598·1	111·9	710·0	594·4	113·1	707·5
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	69·2	8·0	77·2	67·6	7·8	75·4	67·9	7·7	75·6	66·0	7·5	73·5
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	67·5	9·7	77·2	64·5	9·4	73·9	64·8	9·4	74·1	64·0	9·1	73·1
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/ 327/328	438·6	86·2	524·8	428·5	85·9	514·4	431·3	86·0	517·2	429·9	87·6	517·5
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	64·9	26·3	91·2	66·7	27·2	94·0	66·3	27·9	94·2	66·1	28·2	94·3
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	392·0	175·0	567·0	372·1	171·5	543·6	378·0	171·3	549·3	377·6	170·8	548·4
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/ 343	154·4	52·9	207·3	140·5	52·8	193·3	142·3	52·7	195·0	141·2	52·9	194·2
Telecommunication equipment	344	115·1	53·2	168·4	113·0	51·5	164·5	113·2	51·2	164·3	114·3	50·8	165·2
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	122·5	68·8	191·3	118·5	67·2	185·7	122·6	67·4	190·0	122·0	67·1	189·1
Motor vehicles and parts	35	220·3	29·9	250·3	211·2	29·3	240·5	210·9	29·3	240·2	210·5	29·2	239·7
Motor vehicles and engines	351	88·3	8·3	96·6	83·2	8·1	91·3	82·9	8·2	91·0	82·6	8·1	90·7
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	132·1	21·6	153·7	128·0	21·2	149·2	128·1	21·1	149·2	127·9	21·1	149·0
Other transport equipment	36	238·5	31·2	269·7	222·2	29·6	251·8	222·6	30·0	252·6	221·5	30·2	251·7
Aerospace equipment	364	140·3	21·6	161·8	137·4	20·8	158·2	136·9	20·7	157·6	135·4	20·7	156·1
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/ 365	98·3	9·6	107·9	84·9	8·8	93·6	85·7	9·2	95·0	86·2	9·5	95·6
Instrument engineering	37	72·2	32·8	104·9	71·2	31·2	102·4	71·1	31·1	102·3	71·1	31·1	102·1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,206·6	862·9	2,069·4	1,200·7	856·1	2,056·8	1,202·7	861·0	2,063·8	1,206·5	868·7	2,075·3
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	330·5	227·0	557·4	321·7	223·0	544·7	320·7	224·1	544·8	321·8	227·7	549·4
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	55·4	36·8	92·2	55·0	37·2	92·1	53·9	36·4	90·3	54·2	36·7	91·0
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424/428	71·1	25·5	96·6	68·9	23·4	92·3	69·3	23·9	93·2	68·5	23·8	92·4
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-423/ 429	204·0	164·7	368·7	197·8	162·4	360·2	197·6	163·8	361·4	199·0	167·1	366·1
Textiles	43	119·8	114·1	233·8	114·9	107·1	222·0	115·7	106·7	222·4	115·4	107·8	223·2
Footwear and clothing	45	78·6	216·8	295·3	76·8	212·3	289·1	77·2	214·4	291·6	78·4	214·7	293·1
Timber and wooden furniture	46	165·9	38·4	204·3	167·4	39·5	206·9	168·1	39·1	207·3	168·8	38·7	207·5
Paper, printing and publishing	47	314·3	163·6	477·9	317·9	167·3	485·3	317·6	168·6	486·2	316·7	170·3	486·9
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	94·1	41·7	135·8	96·3	43·0	139·3	95·8	43·4	139·2	95·4	44·5	140·0
Printing and publishing	475	220·2	121·8	342·0	221·7	124·3	346·0	221·8	125·1	347·0	221·2	125·7	347·0
Rubber and plastics	48	141·7	59·6	201·3	146·0	61·9	207·9	146·5	61·8	208·3	148·4	62·3	210·7
Other manufacturing	49	45·6	35·8	81·4	47·2	36·1	83·3	47·9	37·6	85·5	48·6	39·0	87·5

* See footnotes to table 1·1.

EMPLOYMENT 1·4
Employees in employment*: June 1987

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	June 1986 R Male All	Male Part-time§	Female All	Female Part-time	All	March 1987 R Male	Female	All	June 1987 Male All	Male Part-time§	Female All	Female Part-time	All
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,642·7	853·5	9,462·1	4,140·9	21,104·8	11,620·6	9,516·1	21,136·6					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	227·9	30·6	81·6	30·0	309·5	223·7	76·4	300·1					
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	4,929·5	67·7	1,705·4	369·8	6,634·8	4,856·6	1,673·9	6,530·5					
Index of production industries	1-4	4,079·8	53·5	1,586·8	318·1	5,666·6	3,990·9	1,555·7	5,546·6	3,987·3	54·4	1,573·8	303·5	5,561·0
of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,624·0	52·2	1,512·7	303·9	5,136·6	3,568·0	1,482·8	5,050·9	3,569·8	53·2	1,501·1	289·6	5,070·9
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,485·3	755·1	7,675·1	3,741·1	14,160·5	6,540·2	7,765·8	14,306·0					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	227·9	30·6	81·6	30·0	309·5	223·7	76·4	300·1					
Agriculture and horticulture	01	213·2	30·0	79·1	29·1	292·3	209·0	73·9	282·9					
Energy and water supply	1	455·8	1·3	74·2	14·2	530·0	422·8	72·9	495·7	417·5	1·2	72·6	14·0	490·1
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	175·3	0·1	7·3	1·7	182·6	150·2	6·7	156·8	147·3	0·1	6·4	1·5	153·6
Electricity	161	117·1	0·4	27·6	6·3	144·7	116·5	27·5	144·0	116·3	0·4	27·7	6·4	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	24	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
Chemical industry	25	234·8	—	100·1	16·0	334·9	236·2	99·5	335·8	236·6	—	99·9	13·3	336·5
Basic industrial chemicals	251	103·9	—	20·9	3·0	124·9	103·7	20·6	124·3	104·1	—	20·8	2·6	124·9
Other chemical products and 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	1,779·6	15·3	466·0	70·7	2,245·4
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	236·0	3·2	66·5	12·9	302·4	231·6	63·5	295·1	232·3	3·1	64·5	11·0	296·8
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	114·5	1·6	39·4	6·6	154·0	116·3	38·8	155·1	117·0	1·5	39·7	5·7	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	32	610·3	6·8	113·1	24·0	723·4	595·1	111·5	706·7	598·1	5·6	111·9	24·8	710·0
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	68·5	—	8·0	2·1	76·6	67·0	7·8	74·8	67·9	—	7·7	2·1	75·6
Machinery for agriculture, metal working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries	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
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	66·9	—	9·6	1·6	76·4	63·9	9·2	73·1	64·8	—	9·4	1·7	74·1
Other machinery and mechanical 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	34	386·7	—	176·3	24·4	563·0	380·4	172·5	552·9	378·0	—	171·3	22·1	549·3
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	150·2	—	54·1	7·4	204·3	144·5	52·3	196·7	142·3	—	52·7	7·4	195·0
Telecommunication equipment	344	114·0	—	53·2	5·9	167·3	114·9	52·6	167·5	113·2	—	51·2	4·9	164·3
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	122·5	—	69·0	11·1	191·4	121·0	67·6	188·6	122·6	—	67·4	9·8	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	351	89·6	—	8·4	0·5	98·0	83·6	7·8	91·5	82·9	—	8·2	0·4	91·0
Bodies, trailers, caravans and 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	36	237·4	1·8	31·1	3·2	268·5	225·8	30·0	255·8	222·6	1·4	30·0	3·0	252·6
Aerospace equipment	364	139·8	—	21·5	1·3	161·2	138·3	21·1	159·4	136·9	—	20·7	1·1	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	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
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	55·0	—	36·1	10·6	91·0	54·0	35·6	89·6	53·9	—	36·4	9·3	90·3
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	62·2	—	62·7	33·8	125·0	61·4	61·9	123·3	62·5	—	66·5	37·4	129·0
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	70·4	—	24·7	4·5	95·1	67·7	23·2	90·9	69·3	—	23·9	4·2	93·2
All other food, drink and tobacco 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	115·1	107·8	222·9	115·7	2·3	106·7	15·1	222·4
Footwear and clothing	45	78·4	—	217·8	26·4	296·2	77·4	211·0	288·5	77·2	—	214·4	24·0	291·6
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453/4560	42·0	—	172·4	21·2	214·5	40·9	166·5	207·4	41·1	—	168·6	18·2	209·7
Timber and wooden furniture	46	166·5	3·3	39·2	8·3	205·7	169·4	39·4	208·8	168·1	3·8	39·1	7·9	207·3
Paper, printing and publishing	47	312·6	11·7	162·0	35·7	474·5	318·7	166·1	484·8	317·6	13·5	168·6	36·2	486·2
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	92·7	11·7	40·7	7·4	133·4	95·9	42·8	138·7	95·8	—	43·4	7·7	139·2
Printing and publishing	475	219·9	—	121·3	28·3	341·1	222·8	123·3	346·1	221·8	—	125·1	28·5	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	49	44·9	1·2	37·5	11·5	82·4	45·5	34·8	80·3	47·9	1·5	37·6	13·9	85·5
Construction	5	849·7	14·2	118·5	51·7	968·2	865·8	118·1	983·9					
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	1,960·6	303·3	2,361·3	1,368·6	4,321·9	1,950·3	2,342·5	4,292·8	1,987·7	319·3	2,399·5	1,387·2	4,387·1
Wholesale distribution	61	611·2	13·9	290·3	89·0	901·6	614·7	297·5	912·2	621·3	15·3	299·1	90·1	920·4
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc	611/612	90·9	—	32·3	7·7	123·3	88·6	31·8	120·4	88·9	—	32·0	7·6	120·8
Timber and building materials	613	95·0	—	29·7	10·0	124·7	97·4	30·1	127·6	97·7	—	29·9	9·8	127·6
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles and parts	614	127·3	—	47·3	11·2	174·6	128·4	47·7	176·1	128·9	—	48·5	10·9	177·4
Food, drink and tobacco	617	161·3	8·6	81·5	30·3	242·9	163·4	85·3	248·7	166·6	9·5	85·5	31·6	252·0
Other wholesale distribution	615/616/ 618/619	136·6	5·2	99·5	29·9	236·1	136·9	102·5	239·4	139·3	5·8	103·3	30·0	242·5

1·4 EMPLOYMENT
Employees in employment*: June 1987

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division Class or Group	June 1986 R Male All	Male Part-time§	Female All	Female Part-time	All	March 1987 R Male	Female	All	June 1987 Male All	Male Part-time§	Female All	Female Part-time	All
Retail distribution	64/65	770·9	130·6	1,296·8	767·9	2,067·7	770·2	1,297·2	2,067·4	770·6	141·8	1,303·8	779·3	2,074·5
Food	641	217·6	53·8	373·6	251·6	591·2	216·4	377·1	593·5	218·0	57·9	377·4	258·6	595·4
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	642	34·2	12·8	97·7	71·2	132·0	33·9	98·0	131·9	35·2	15·3	98·5	72·9	133·7
Dispensing and other chemists	643	17·0	4·5	93·2	51·0	110·2	17·5	94·9	112·3	16·5	5·1	95·4	53·0	111·9
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	49·8	7·9	190·8	115·0	240·6	51·5	191·8	243·3	52·6	8·7	196·0	117·6	248·6
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	107·7	—	98·7	53·1	206·4	109·1	95·6	204·8	107·4	—	97·0	50·9	204·4
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	170·9	14·9	64·7	24·6	235·6	166·5	64·5	231·0	167·2	14·6	64·3	24·9	231·5
Other retail distribution	653-656	160·4	26·9	369·3	196·7	529·6	162·2	367·0	529·2	160·7	29·1	365·9	197·1	526·6
Hotels and catering	66	360·2	138·0	709·3	483·8	1,069·6	338·4	682·3	1,020·7	366·2	142·0	728·5	488·1	1,094·7
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	86·4	27·0	141·6	100·0	228·0	83·8	138·2	222·0	89·0	29·6	149·0	102·0	238·1
Public houses and bars	662	75·1	44·3	196·6	167·0	271·7	74·2	199·4	273·6	76·7	43·7	204·5	170·4	281·2
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	56·4	36·3	88·1	74·8	144·5	56·5	90·8	147·3	58·5	37·4	88·0	74·8	146·6
Canteens and messes	664	34·8	5·9	102·0	52·8	136·8	31·0	99·8	130·8	32·7	5·4	103·0	51·3	135·7
Hotel trade	665	93·7	22·3	163·5	81·7	257·2	85·9	147·0	232·9	94·7	23·6	166·3	82·0	260·9
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	185·2	8·0	49·6	23·9	234·8	193·5	49·0	242·6	195·5	8·8	51·2	25·0	246·7
Motor vehicles	671	161·8	—	42·0	20·4	203·8	170·1	41·7	211·8	171·7	—	43·5	21·3	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					
Railways	71	131·6	0·2	10·5	0·5	142·1	129·6	10·5	140·1					
Other inland transport	72	375·0	18·7	57·1	20·6	432·1	378·3	58·4	436·6	385·9	20·3	59·5	20·6	445·4
Road haulage	723	197·5	—	30·5	12·7	228·0	202·3	30·8	233·1	205·6	—	31·2	12·8	236·8
Other	721/722/726	177·5	8·9	26·5	7·9	204·1	176·0	27·6	203·6	180·3	11·0	28·3	7·9	208·6
Sea transport	74	21·1	0·3	5·9	0·9	27·0	18·8	6·0	24·9	18·5	0·3	6·2	1·0	24·7
Air transport	75	32·6	0·5	16·8	1·6	49·3	31·8	16·4	48·3	31·9	0·5	16·4	1·8	48·3
Supporting services to transport	76	77·4	1·6	13·3	1·9	90·7	74·8	12·9	87·7					
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	85·6	2·8	66·6	14·8	152·2	83·2	66·5	149·6	83·2	2·7	66·5	14·7	149·7
Postal services	7901	163·6	4·0	37·4	13·3	201·0	168·1	38·9	207·0					
Telecommunications	7902	162·1	0·7	66·1	9·2	228·3	163·2	64·8	228·0					
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,110·0	66·6	1,064·5	292·6	2,174·5	1,155·7	1,105·7	2,261·3					
Banking and finance	81	235·8	16·7	288·2	65·9	524·0	245·7	296·8	542·5					
Banking and bill discounting	814	185·0	11·3	211·7	44·8	396·7	191·4	215·7	407·1					
Other financial institutions	815	50·8	5·4	76·5	21·0	127·2	54·3	81·2	135·5	55·6	5·5	83·6	23·8	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	83	600·8	34·7	583·7	175·6	1,184·5	631·3	613·8	1,245·1	644·3	38·9	630·6	182·2	1,274·9
Professional business services	831-837	357·6	14·8	370·3	102·4	727·9	373·2	385·8	759·0	378·3	16·2	395·1	108·8	773·4
Other business services	838/839	243·2	16·9	213·4	73·3	456·6	258·1	228·0	486·1	266·0	18·2	235·5	73·3	501·5
Renting of movables	84	79·9	3·0	30·3	11·7	110·2	81·6	28·7	110·4	82·9	3·1	29·7	12·2	112·7
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	2,017·1	6,341·4	2,386·4	4,043·3	6,429·7					
Public administration and defence †	91	854·8	68·2	705·8	235·4	1,560·5	869·6	712·0	1,581·6					
National government n.e.s.	9111	217·8	17·5	218·3	52·6	436·1	223·5	223·4	446·9					
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	286·2	30·9	305·2	153·6	591·4	290·9	307·0	597·9					
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	238·6	18·4	74·4	21·1	313·0	243·0	75·1	318·1					
National defence	915	79·8	1·2	40·7	4·7	120·6	79·4	38·6	118·0					
Social security	919	32·4	0·1	67·1	3·4	99·5	32·8	68·0	100·7					
Sanitary services	92	143·4	38·3	220·5	192·8	364·0	150·1	231·8	381·9					
Education	93	515·6	99·6	1,081·1	621·7	1,596·6	523·3	1,129·3	1,652·6					
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	1,008·5	1,265·8					
Other services	96	195·1	53·2	550·2	330·6	745·3	202·1	577·4	779·6	206·7	54·9	587·0	352·1	793·7
Social welfare, etc	9611	120·9	31·8	478·0	293·0	598·9	124·4	501·6	626·0	129·5	35·6	512·4	314·6	641·8
Recreational and cultural services	97	265·5	56·4	236·2	121·6	501·7	251·4	220·5	471·9	273·8	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

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals.
* See footnotes to table 1·1.
† Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed by type of service, are published in table 1·7 on a quarterly basis.
‡ Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.
§ The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.

EMPLOYMENT 1·7
Manpower in the local authorities

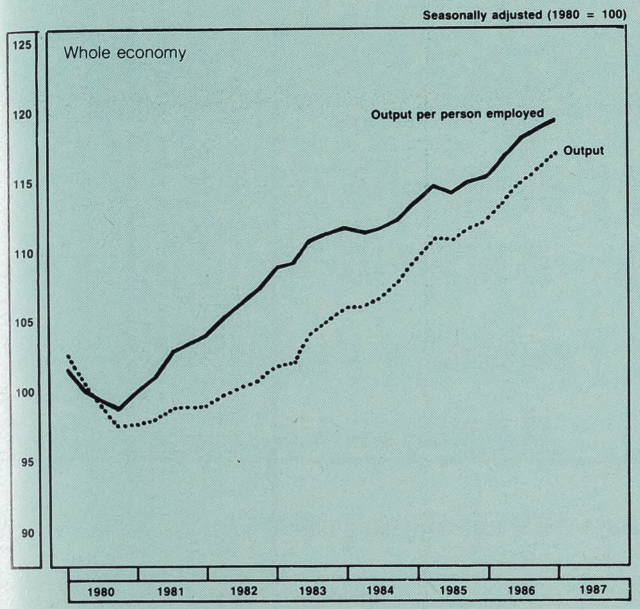
Service	Dec 14, 1985 Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Mar 8, 1986 Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	(June 14, 1986) Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
TABLE A England									
Education–Lecturers and teachers	471,423	165,159	504,765	472,208	170,383	506,971	472,865	160,251	506,514
–Others	169,802	440,176	361,499	169,839	447,570	364,828	173,763	447,482	368,653
Construction	102,973	549	103,221	103,557	565	103,812	102,701	600	102,972
Transport**	17,187	419	17,370	16,887	394	17,059	15,974	428	16,159
Social Services	139,424	176,565	214,211	141,551	178,146	217,104	141,440	178,812	217,292
Public libraries and museums	23,370	17,298	31,961	23,437	17,526	32,146	23,475	17,732	32,282
Recreation, parks and baths	62,342	22,557	72,207	62,371	22,581	72,273	65,934	24,800	76,790
Environmental health	18,591	1,432	19,212	18,638	1,421	19,255	19,070	1,503	19,723
Refuse collection and disposal	37,123	231	37,225	37,235	246	37,343	36,610	238	36,716
Housing	51,173	13,735	57,249	51,198	13,745	57,281	50,931	13,759	57,029
Town and country planning	19,633	634	19,963	19,599	658	19,941	19,331	650	19,669
Fire Service–Regular	34,072	1	34,073	34,265	—	34,265	34,133	1	34,134
–Others (a)	4,133	2,083	5,027	4,118	2,056	5,003	4,537	2,118	5,449
Miscellaneous services	218,278	41,797	236,708	219,092	41,677	237,481	210,472	42,136	229,092
All above	**1,369,524**	**882,635**	**1,714,691**	**1,373,995**	**896,968**	**1,724,762**	**1,371,236**	**890,570**	**1,722,474**
Police service–Police (all ranks)	114,333	—	114,333	114,846	—	114,846	114,743	—	114,743
–Others (b)	39,537	5,747	42,017	39,790	5,785	42,287	40,151	5,798	42,653
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	18,552	5,724	21,355	18,577	6,025	21,517	18,581	6,092	21,545
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**1,541,946**	**894,106**	**1,892,396**	**1,547,208**	**908,778**	**1,903,412**	**1,544,711**	**902,400**	**1,901,415**
TABLE B Wales									
Education–Lecturers and teachers	31,115	5,906	32,217	31,127	5,877	32,286	31,140	5,548	32,166
–Others	10,354	28,521	22,463	10,405	28,492	22,513	10,388	28,218	22,357
Construction	7,869	29	7,881	7,824	33	7,838	7,807	22	7,816
Transport**	1,676	32	1,690	1,698	30	1,711	1,643	33	1,657
Social Services	8,550	11,526	13,389	8,777	11,657	13,674	8,644	11,759	13,589
Public libraries and museums	1,100	793	1,488	1,096	826	1,500	1,113	791	1,501
Recreation, parks and baths	4,104	1,881	4,911	4,070	1,866	4,872	4,602	2,021	5,469
Environmental health	1,281	211	1,368	1,266	212	1,353	1,272	233	1,368
Refuse collection and disposal	1,816	8	1,819	1,835	7	1,838	1,833	8	1,836
Housing	1,961	540	2,207	1,980	531	2,222	2,054	545	2,303
Town and country planning	1,389	31	1,404	1,379	31	1,395	1,394	32	1,410
Fire Service–Regular	1,832	—	1,832	1,828	—	1,828	1,831	—	1,831
–Others (a)	257	160	324	253	160	320	259	157	325
Miscellaneous services	16,828	3,352	18,249	16,734	3,352	18,155	17,043	3,419	18,491
All above	**90,132**	**52,990**	**111,242**	**90,272**	**53,074**	**111,505**	**91,023**	**52,786**	**112,119**
Police service–Police (all ranks)	6,296	—	6,296	6,341	—	6,341	6,362	—	6,362
–Others (b)	1,745	371	1,905	1,731	379	1,895	1,803	387	1,970
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,076	279	1,206	1,062	284	1,196	1,072	291	1,208
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**99,249**	**53,640**	**120,649**	**99,406**	**53,737**	**120,937**	**100,260**	**53,464**	**121,659**
TABLE C Scotland (g)									
Education–Lecturers and teachers (d)	57,608	4,951	59,588	57,871	5,530	60,083	57,570	5,279	59,682
–Others (c)	21,288	38,816	39,641	21,314	39,153	39,901	21,758	38,401	39,993
Construction	17,300	63	17,330	18,152	61	18,181	18,419	74	18,455
Transport**	7,270	81	7,309	7,163	93	7,208	7,090	91	7,135
Social Services	20,240	25,190	32,106	20,359	25,501	32,375	20,422	25,473	32,425
Public Libraries and Museums	3,140	1,632	4,000	3,171	1,638	4,035	3,265	1,640	4,128
Recreation, leisure and tourism	10,919	2,377	12,051	10,727	2,383	11,864	12,334	2,840	13,686
Environmental health	2,201	480	2,424	2,237	470	2,455	2,264	545	2,517
Cleansing	9,364	150	9,434	9,348	159	9,422	9,589	222	9,697
Housing	5,645	429	5,855	5,695	440	5,911	5,860	427	6,070
Physical planning	1,705	67	1,742	1,701	64	1,737	1,740	71	1,779
Fire Service–Regular	4,460	1	4,461	4,505	—	4,505	4,509	—	4,509
–Others (a)	481	147	549	487	145	554	479	176	561
Miscellaneous services	33,535	3,265	35,117	33,014	3,272	34,606	33,032	3,300	34,623
All above	**195,096**	**77,649**	**231,607**	**195,744**	**78,909**	**232,837**	**198,331**	**78,539**	**235,260**
Police Service–Police (all ranks)	**13,359**	—	**13,359**	13,331	—	13,331	13,353	—	13,353
–Others (b)	**3,229**	**2,538**	**4,400**	3,238	2,536	4,408	3,241	2,524	4,415
Administration of District Courts	**117**	**16**	**125**	117	12	123	105	12	111
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**211,801**	**80,203**	**249,491**	**212,430**	**81,457**	**250,699**	**215,030**	**81,075**	**253,139**

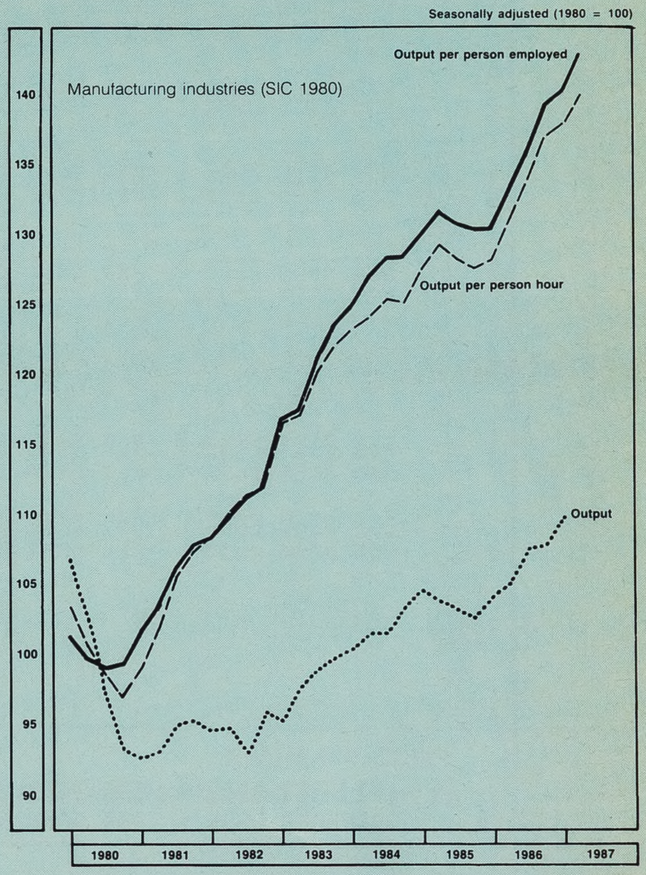
Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.
(b) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.
(c) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent. Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0·11. Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0·53. Manual employees 0·41.
(d) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.
(e) Includes school-crossing patrols.
(f) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0·40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0·59; (0·58) manual employees 0·45.
(g) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.
* As a consequence of the creation of the public transport companies in October 1986, the following numbers of staff were transferred out of this category:
Full-time employees—5,940
Part-time employees—44
Full-time equivalent—5,961
** The reduction in numbers of employees in Transport reflects the creation of public transport companies in October 1986.

1·7 EMPLOYMENT
Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England *(continued)*	(Sept 13, 1986)			(Dec 13, 1986)			(Mar 14, 1987)		
Service	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education–Lecturers and teachers	465,142	114,142	492,935	468,812	179,917	503,840	471,273	178,304	507,895
–Others	173,108	443,186	365,908	174,110	461,665	375,195	175,274	468,513	379,441
Construction	104,294	578	104,554	104,973	638	105,261	105,137	641	105,430
Transport**	15,238	392	15,408	5,269	133	5,326	5,251	133	5,308
Social Services	142,895	180,010	219,301	143,231	182,468	220,763	145,383	183,338	223,361
Public libraries and museums	23,700	18,121	32,696	23,468	18,133	32,479	23,597	18,113	32,611
Recreation, parks and baths	66,487	24,971	77,416	63,203	24,280	73,842	63,242	24,265	73,889
Environmental health	19,202	1,494	19,852	18,790	1,473	19,434	18,843	1,464	19,483
Refuse collection and disposal	36,743	226	36,843	36,007	222	36,105	36,203	220	36,300
Housing	51,564	13,934	57,744	51,944	13,964	58,144	52,529	14,146	58,813
Town and country planning	19,752	686	20,109	19,928	747	20,317	20,139	773	20,541
Fire Service–Regular	34,216	1	34,217	34,215	4	34,217	34,273	3	34,275
–Others (a)	4,505	2,191	5,446	4,669	2,058	5,558	4,663	2,104	5,572
Miscellaneous services	212,674	42,654	231,537	212,551	42,593	231,403	213,127	42,415	231,924
All above	**1,369,520**	**842,586**	**1,713,966**	**1,361,170**	**928,295**	**1,721,884**	**1,368,934**	**934,432**	**1,734,843**
Police service–Police (all ranks)	114,765	—	114,765	115,341	—	115,341	116,040	—	116,040
–Others (b)	40,465	5,833	42,983	40,464	5,840	42,985	40,889	5,747	43,369
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	18,876	6,273	21,929	19,024	6,107	22,054	19,170	6,407	22,290
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**1,543,626**	**854,692**	**1,893,643**	**1,535,999**	**940,322**	**902,264**	**1,545,033**	**946,586**	**1,916,542**
TABLE B Wales *(continued)*									
Education–Lecturers and teachers	30,578	4,593	31,526	30,535	6,425	31,684	30,715	6,392	31,993
–Others	10,300	28,091	22,183	10,218	29,232	22,627	10,242	29,644	22,843
Construction	7,987	28	7,999	7,888	24	7,898	8,009	16	8,016
Transport	1,582	33	1,596	142	—	142	149	—	149
Social Services	8,656	11,951	13,679	8,625	12,176	13,743	8,795	12,359	13,989
Public libraries and museums	1,131	816	1531	1,121	809	1,517	1,113	805	1,507
Recreation, parks and baths	4,589	2,018	5,456	4,182	1,921	5,008	4,213	1,991	5,070
Environmental health	1,277	238	1,376	1,254	226	1,348	1,250	237	1,349
Refuse collection and disposal	1,842	8	1,845	1,817	8	1,820	1,802	9	1,806
Housing	2,080	567	2,339	2,146	594	2,417	2,140	591	2,410
Town and country planning	1,399	34	1,416	1,400	31	1,416	1,400	32	1,416
Fire Service–Regular	1,827	—	1,827	1,843	—	1,843	1,838	—	1,838
–Others (a)	253	163	322	259	155	324	256	151	319
Miscellaneous services	16,976	3,407	18,424	16,757	3,327	18,173	16,736	3,314	18,147
All above	**90,477**	**51,947**	**111,519**	**88,187**	**54,928**	**109,960**	**88,658**	**55,541**	**110,852**
Police Service–Police (all ranks)	6,373	—	6,373	6,392	—	6,392	6,424	—	6,424
–Others (b)	1,810	385	1,976	1,751	385	1,917	1,758	378	1,921
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,078	280	1,208	1,076	286	1,209	1,087	287	1,221
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**99,738**	**52,612**	**121,076**	**97,406**	**55,599**	**119,478**	**97,927**	**56,206**	**120,418**
TABLE C Scotland (g) *(continued)*									
Education–Lecturers and teachers (d)	57,139	4,958	59,122	57,569	5,870	59,917	57,844	6,493	60,441
–Others (c)	21,639	38,520	39,926	22,487	39,916	41,453	22,576	40,191	41,680
Construction	17,243	61	17,273	16,800	63	16,830	16,827	53	16,852
Transport*	6,696	95	6,741	630	31	646	634	35	651
Social Services	20,645	25,733	32,773	19,633	25,763	31,770	19,755	26,063	32,035
Public libraries and museums	3,246	1,658	4,118	3,169	1,641	4,034	3,180	1,605	4,028
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,043	2,743	13,351	10,897	2,450	12,066	10,858	2,485	12,046
Environmental health	2,302	546	2,555	2,292	453	2,503	2,292	459	2,505
Cleansing	9,635	232	9,751	9,223	161	9,297	9,191	154	9,270
Housing	5,912	444	6,130	5,867	474	6,102	5,932	472	6,167
Physical planning	1,680	69	1,718	1,660	64	1,696	1,787	67	1,825
Fire Service–Regular	4,489	—	4,489	4,480	—	4,480	4,495	—	4,495
–Others (a)	490	177	573	491	173	571	488	174	568
Miscellaneous services	34,432	3,309	36,038	34,670	3,316	36,278	34,658	3,342	36,279
All above	**197,591**	**78,545**	**234,558**	**189,868**	**80,375**	**227,643**	**190,525**	**81,593**	**228,842**
Police Service–Police (all ranks)	13,505	—	13,505	13,465	—	13,465	13,445	—	13,445
–Others (b)	3,285	2,550	4,462	3,326	2,575	4,518	3,384	2,562	4,568
Administration of District Courts	122	12	128	127	12	133	126	12	132
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	**214,503**	**81,107**	**252,653**	**206,786**	**82,962**	**245,757**	**207,480**	**84,167**	**246,987**

EMPLOYMENT 1·8
Indices of output, employment and productivity





seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1979	102·9 R	100·7	102·2 R	107·1	104·7	102·3	109·5	105·3	104·1	101·5
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1981	98·4	96·6	101·9	96·6	91·5	105·7	94·0	91·0	103·5	104·8
1982	100·1 R	94·6	105·7	98·4	86·2	114·2	94·2	85·5	110·3	110·4
1983	103·3 R	93·9	110·0 R	101·9	81·7	124·7	96·9	81·0	119·8	118·9
1984	106·7 R	95·5	111·7 R	103·3	80·2	128·8	100·8	79·8	126·4	124·4
1985	110·7 R	96·9	114·2 R	108·1	79·7	135·6	103·8	79·5	130·7	128·1
1986	114·0 R	97·5	117·0 R	110·3 R	77·9	141·6 R	104·9 R	77·9	134·8 R	132·4 R
1982 Q1	99·1	95·3	104·0 R	97·2	88·3	110·1 R	94·7	87·6	108·3	108·3
Q2	99·9	94·9	105·3 R	98·8	87·0	113·6	94·9	86·3	110·1	110·1
Q3	100·5 R	94·5	106·4 R	99·2	85·5	116·1	94·1	84·7	111·2	111·3
Q4	100·8 R	93·9	107·3 R	98·3	84·1	116·9	93·1	83·4	111·9	111·8
1983 Q1	101·8 R	93·5	108·9 R	100·4	82·9	121·1	95·9	82·1	116·9	116·6
Q2	102·1 R	93·6	109·1 R	100·5	82·0	122·6	95·4	81·2	117·5	117·0
Q3	104·0 R	94·0	110·7 R	102·8	81·3	126·5	97·6	80·6	121·2	120·1
Q4	105·2 R	94·5	111·3 R	104·0	80·8	128·7	98·9	80·1	123·5	122·0
1984 Q1	106·0 R	94·9	111·7 R	104·2	80·4	129·6	99·7	79·8	124·9	123·1
Q2	106·1 R	95·3	111·4 R	102·7	80·2	128·1	100·4	79·8	126·0	124·0
Q3	106·9 R	95·7	111·7 R	102·5	80·1	128·0	101·6	79·9	127·3	125·3
Q4	107·8 R	96·1	112·2 R	103·7	80·1	129·5	101·6	79·8	127·4	125·1
1985 Q1	109·5 R	96·6	113·4 R	106·5 R	80·0	133·2 R	103·4	79·6	130·0 R	127·5 R
Q2	110·9 R	96·9	114·5 R	109·4	79·9	137·0	104·6	79·6	131·6	129·2
Q3	110·8 R	97·1	114·1 R	108·2	79·7	135·8	103·7	79·4	130·7	128·1
Q4	111·5 R	97·2	114·8 R	108·3 R	79·4	136·4 R	103·3 R	79·3	130·3 R	127·6 R
1986 Q1	112·0 R	97·3	115·2 R	109·1	78·8	138·5	102·8	78·8	130·5	128·0
Q2	113·4 R	97·3	116·6 R	109·9 R	78·1	140·8 R	104·2 R	78·1	133·4 R	131·2 R
Q3	114·8 R	97·5	117·8 R	111·0 R	77·5	143·3 R	105·2 R	77·4	135·9 R	133·7 R
Q4	115·9 R	97·8	118·5 R	111·1 R	77·2	144·0 R	107·5 R	77·3	139·2 R	136·8 R
1987 Q1	117·0 R	98·2	119·2 R	112·2 R	76·5	146·7 R	107·7 R	76·9	140·2 R	137·7 R
Q2				113·0 R	76·2	148·3 R	109·7 R	76·9	142·8 R	139·8 R

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.
* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 161 of May 1986 *Employment Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT 1·9
Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3)(6)(7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6)(9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Nether-lands (6)(11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzer-land (2)(5)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force																		
1984 Q2	26,808	7,107	3,343	..	12,350	..	..	27,071	..	..	22,611	59,187	..	2,025	13,387	4,377	3,174	113,513
Q3	26,958	7,131	3,372	..	12,467	..	..	27,126	..	..	22,728	59,435	..	2,025	13,463	4,404	3,173	113,804
Q4	27,134	7,151	3,377	..	12,501	..	..	27,164	..	..	22,785	59,506	..	2,035	13,504	4,403	3,181	114,259
1985 Q1	27,240	7,192	3,353	..	12,521	..	..	27,221	..	..	22,728	59,650	..	2,051	13,530	4,426	3,187	115,028
Q2	27,371	7,218	3,358	..	12,621	..	..	27,267	..	..	22,828	59,553	..	2,037	13,478	4,414	3,185	115,175
Q3	27,328	7,283	3,342	..	12,650	..	..	27,354	..	..	23,003	59,670	..	2,078	13,557	4,427	3,200	115,467
Q4	27,435	7,405	3,364	..	12,765	..	..	27,388	..	..	22,998	59,645	..	2,088	13,635	4,427	3,202	116,187
1986 Q1	27,510	7,432	3,365	..	12,863	..	..	27,434	..	..	23,175	60,116	..	2,099	13,698	4,392	3,221	117,008
Q2	27,538	7,514	3,374	..	12,869	..	..	27,466	..	..	23,179	60,050	..	2,109	13,729	4,396	3,231	117,628
Q3	27,543 R	7,557	3,402	..	12,849	..	..	27,501	..	..	23,132	60,370	..	2,109	13,807	4,375	3,242	118,171
Q4	27,553	7,598	3,394	..	12,896	..	..	27,513	..	..	23,410	60,331	..	2,124	13,913	4,382	3,254	118,558
1987 Q1	27,583 R	7,637		..	13,028	..	..	27,564	..	..		60,569	..	2,130	14,002	4,420	3,267	119,202
Civilian employment																		
1984 Q2	23,723	6,472	3,220	..	10,939	..	..	24,824	..	..	20,325	57,591	..	1,964	10,678	4,238	3,141	105,046
Q3	23,807	6,501	3,251	..	11,063	..	..	24,827	..	..	20,449	57,816	..	1,961	10,689	4,270	3,139	105,359
Q4	23,951	6,527	3,252	..	11,114	..	20,826	24,881	..	..	20,502	57,956	..	1,977	10,566	4,274	3,145	105,938
1985 Q1	24,036	6,596	3,230	..	11,130	..	..	24,929	..	..	20,419	58,059	..	1,991	10,536	4,293	3,155	106,620
Q2	24,112	6,606	3,238	..	11,284	..	..	24,961	..	..	20,516	58,067	..	1,995	10,514	4,284	3,155	106,828
Q3	24,150	6,693	3,223	..	11,357	..	..	25,033	..	..	20,598	58,123	..	2,023	10,596	4,307	3,171	107,193
Q4	24,187	6,801	3,247	..	11,474	..	20,920	25,089	..	..	20,520	58,010	..	2,040	10,623	4,310	3,175	107,973
1986 Q1	24,194	6,849	3,253	..	11,610	..	..	25,160	..	..	20,645	58,451	..	2,056	10,650	4,270	3,185	108,752
Q2	24,215 R	6,917	3,272	..	11,638	..	..	25,227	..	..	20,594	58,403	..	2,073	10,767	4,276	3,204	109,249
Q3	24,267 R	6,935	3,305	..	11,607	..	..	25,299	..	..	20,558	58,651	..	2,072	10,883	4,264	3,217	109,980
Q4	24,346 R	6,958	3,285	..	11,682	..	20,931	25,341	..	..	20,659	58,669	..	2,083	10,959	4,268	3,230	110,420
1987 Q1	24,450	7,026		..	11,775	..		25,387	..	..		58,740	..		10,979	4,329	3,244	111,254
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1986 unless stated																		Thousand
Civilian labour force: Male	16,109	4,605	2,042	2,445	7,347	1,472	13,433	16,581	2,513	898	14,752	36,260	3,824	1,171	9,881	2,298	2,039	65,422
Female	11,341	3,001	1,343	1,668	5,523	1,250	10,045	10,904	1,379	384	8,473	23,950	2,020	939	4,392	2,087	1,206	52,413
All	27,450	7,606	3,385	4,113	12,870	2,722	23,478	27,485	3,892	1,282	23,225	60,202	5,844	2,111	14,273	4,386 R	3,244	117,834
Civilian employment: Male	13,891	4,198	1,978	2,227	6,657	1,383	12,245	15,381	2,371	726	13,638	35,260	3,326	1,154	7,697	2,238	2,025	60,892
Female	10,329 R	2,748	1,301	1,380	4,977	1,139	8,720	9,876	1,217	331	6,977 R	23,270	1,757	916	3,262	2,031	1,193	48,706
All	24,221	6,946	3,279	3,607	11,634	2,522	20,965	25,257	3,588	1,056	20,614 R	58,530	5,083	2,071	10,959	4,269	3,219	109,597
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																		Per cent
Male: Agriculture	3·5	7·3	7·6	3·7	6·9	..	..	4·6	24·3	..	10·6	7·3	..	8·8	16·7	5·6	7·6	4·4
Industry	41·0	35·1	48·7	39·0	34·1	..	..	50·3	32·9	..	38·1	38·7	..	39·3	38·8	44·2	47·1	36·6
Services	55·5	57·6	43·7	57·3	59·1	..	..	45·1	42·8	..	51·3	54·0	..	51·9	44·4	50·0	45·3	59·0
Female: Agriculture	1·1	4·4	10·2	1·7	3·1	..	..	6·5	37·9	..	11·6	10·1	..	4·5	12·8	2·6	4·7	1·4
Industry	17·7	14·2	21·3	14·4	13·8	..	..	26·2	16·6	..	23·3	28·0	..	13·0	17·0	14·6	21·8	15·9
Services	81·2	81·4	68·6	83·8	83·1	..	..	67·3	45·5	..	65·2	61·9	..	82·5	70·2	82·8	73·6 R	82·7
All: Agriculture	2·5	6·1	8·7	2·9	5·1	6·7	7·3	5·3	28·9	16·0	10·9	8·5	4·9	6·9	15·6	4·2	6·5	3·1
Industry	31·1	26·8	37·8	29·7	25·3	28·1	31·3	40·9	27·4	28·9	33·1	34·5	28·1	27·6	32·4	30·2	37·7	27·7
Services	66·4	67·1	53·6 R	67·5	69·6	65·2	61·3	53·8	43·8	55·3	56·0	57·1	67·0	65·3	52·1	65·6	55·8	69·2

Sources: OEED "Labour Force Statistics 1965–1985" and "Quarterly Labour Force Statistics". For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation and international comparisons must be approached with caution.

Notes: [1] For the UK, the Civilian labour force figures refer to working population excluding HM Forces, civilian employment to employed labour force excluding HM Forces, and industry to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1·1.
[2] Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
[3] Annual figures relate to June.
[4] Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
[5] Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
[6] Annual figures relate to 1985.
[7] Annual figures relate to second quarter.
[8] Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
[9] Annual figures relate to April.
[10] Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
[11] Annual figures relate to January.
[12] Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

EMPLOYMENT 1·11
Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost		Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		
									(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week			Actual (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1980	1,422	29·5	8·3	11·76		21	823	258	3,183	12·1	279	5·9	4,006		14·3
1981	1,137	26·6	8·2	9·37		16	621	320	3,720	11·4	335	7·8	4,352		12·6
1982	1,198	29·8	8·3	9·93		8	320	134	1,438	10·7	142	3·5	1,776		12·4
1983	1,209	31·5	8·5	10·19		6	244	71	741	10·2	77	2·0	1,000		12·9
1984	1,297	34·3	8·9	11·39		6	238	40	402	10·4	43	1·5	645		14·4
1985	1,329	34·0	9·0	11·98		4	165	24	241	10·2	28	0·7	416		15·1
1986	1,304	34·2	9·0	11·72		5	192	29	293	10·1	34	0·9	485		14·4
Week ended															
1985 July 13	1,339	34·3	9·2	12·27	12·15	4	168	17	209	12·1	21	0·5	373	425	17·6
Aug 17	1,218	31·2	9·1	11·14	11·86	4	152	17	199	11·8	21	0·5	347	399	17·0
Sept 14	1,349	34·3	9·2	12·38	12·26	5	199	18	168	9·4	23	0·6	367	399	16·1
Oct 12	1,338	34·1	9·1	12·53	12·07	3	200	22	217	10·1	27	0·7	345	374	15·7
Nov 16	1,386	35·4	9·1	12·77	12·18	3	168	23	221	9·7	27	0·7	353	361	14·4
Dec 14	1,407	36·1	9·3	13·07	12·33	3	123	18	144	8·1	21	0·5	267	307	12·8
1986 Jan 11	1,218	31·5	8·6	10·51	11·92	7	264	22	218	10·0	28	0·7	482	417	17·0
Feb 8	1,334	34·6	8·7	11·64	11·77	5	212	30	286	9·5	36	0·9	498	395	14·0
Mar 8	1,336	34·7	8·9	11·83	11·82	7	261	36	359	10·0	43	1·1	620	486	14·6
Apr 12	1,294	33·6	8·8	11·36	11·63	6	256	33	339	10·2	40	1·0	595	617	15·1
May 17	1,326	34·6	8·9	11·79	11·48	4	156	32	322	10·2	35	0·9	478	502	13·5
June 14	1,291	33·7	9·0	11·56	11·40	3	109	28	283	10·1	31	0·8	392	417	12·7
July 12	1,279	33·8	9·2	11·74	11·61	4	140	22	220	10·2	25	0·7	360	403	14·3
Aug 16	1,192	31·6	9·2	10·99	11·71	4	144	20	223	10·9	24	0·6	367	414	15·3
Sept 13	1,280	33·8	9·2	11·81	11·68	3	116	23	244	10·5	26	0·7	360	390	13·8
Oct 14	1,346	35·6	9·0	12·18	11·73	8	300	43	445	10·4	50	1·3	745	813	14·9
Nov 15	1,393	36·9	9·1	12·69	12·08	5	184	33	319	9·7	37	0·9	503	524	13·5
Dec 13	1,354	35·8	9·2	12·49	11·74	4	164	26	256	9·9	30	0·8	420	488	14·0
1987 Jan 10	1,136	30·6	8·6	9·75	11·18	11	423	28	281	9·9	39	1·0	704	610	18·1
Feb 14	1,305	35·1	9·3	11·97	12·11	4	172	34	341	10·0	38	1·0	540	408	13·4
Mar 14	1,354	36·3	9·2	12·44	12·43	3	109	35	339	9·8	37	1·0	448	349	12·0
Apr 11	1,329	35·8	9·2	12·25	12·51	4	103	29	273	9·5	33	0·9	435	455	13·3
May 16	1,353	36·4	9·3	12·65	12·34	3	129	23	229	10·1	26	0·7	358	376	13·9
June 13	1,396	37·2	9·3	12·97	12·80	3	129	14	132	9·4	17	0·5	262	279	15·2
July 11	1,345	35·7	9·4	12·61	12·48	5	183	16	157	9·7	21	0·6	340	378	16·4

EMPLOYMENT 1·12
Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1980	100·1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1981	89·0	89·2	86·8	89·5	94·3	98·7	98·9	98·8	101·5	99·0
1982	84·6	85·0	80·1	84·8	89·6	100·5	100·9	100·9	103·9	99·5
1983	82·6	82·5	77·3	85·1	87·4	101·5	102·0	103·2	105·6	100·2
1984	83·4	84·3	73·6	87·0	84·3	102·7	103·5	104·5	105·8	100·3
1985	82·8	82·9	74·6	86·4	83·3	103·2	104·9	105·5	105·6	100·5
1986	80·1	78·7	68·5	85·2	82·8	102·9	103·8	104·0	104·5	100·1
Week ended										
1985 Mar 16	83·1	83·7	74·1	85·8	83·3	103·2	104·6	105·9	105·3	100·5
Apr 13	82·0					102·3				
May 18	83·1					103·4				
June 15	83·1	83·3	75·1	86·0	83·3	103·5	105·2	106·1	105·4	100·7
July 13	82·8					103·3				
Aug 17	82·5					103·1				
Sept 14	82·8	82·0	74·8	86·6	82·5	103·4	104·4	104·3	105·6	100·1
Oct 12	82·6					103·4				
Nov 16	82·3					103·4				
Dec 14	82·5	82·4	74·3	87·1	84·2	103·6	105·5	105·6	105·9	100·8
1986 Jan 11	82·0					103·4				
Feb 8	81·5					103·2				
Mar 8	81·2	80·0	72·0	86·4	84·9	103·2	104·3	104·8	105·0	100·4
Apr 12	80·8					103·0				
May 17	80·2					102·8				
June 14	79·8	78·4	69·1	85·8	83·5	102·7	103·6	103·4	104·4	99·8
July 12	79·6					102·8				
Aug 16	79·4					102·8				
Sept 13	79·3	78·3	66·8	84·1	81·1	102·8	103·4	103·7	104·1	99·9
Oct 11	79·0					102·8				
Nov 15	79·3					103·0				
Dec 13	79·2	78·0	65·9	84·4	81·5	102·9	103·9	103·9	104·5	100·1
1987 Jan 10	78·1					102·2				
Feb 14	79·1					103·2				
Mar 14	79·2	77·1	65·7	83·9	82·6	103·4	104·1	104·8	104·9	99·7
Apr 11	79·0					103·4				
May 16	79·0					103·3				
June 13	79·6	77·4	65·3	84·5	81·5	103·6	104·2	104·8	105·1	99·8
July 11	79·1					103·3				

2·1 UNEMPLOYMENT
UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE: Unemployed: Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Unemployed by duration: Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1983†† Annual averages	3,104·7	11·7	134·9	..	2,969·7	2,866·5	10·8					
1984	3,159·8	11·7	113·0	..	3,046·8	2,998·6	11·1					
1985	3,271·2	11·8	108·0	..	3,163·3	3,113·5	11·3					
1986	3,289·1	11·8	132·3	..	3,185·1	3,180·3	11·5					
1985 Aug 8**	3,240·4	11·7	99·9	126·6	3,140·5	3,118·7	11·3	5·9	0·0	328	2,848	64
Sept 12	3,346·2	12·1	156·8	..	3,189·4	3,121·2	11·3	2·5	4·0	447	2,834	66
Oct 10	3,276·9	11·9	131·3	..	3,145·6	3,124·0	11·3	2·8	3·7	367	2,843	67
Nov 14	3,258·9	11·8	110·1	..	3,148·8	3,123·1	11·3	−0·9	1·5	323	2,871	64
Dec 12	3,273·1	11·8	99·4	..	3,173·7	3,143·0	11·4	19·9	7·3	301	2,907	65
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*	3,336·7	12·0	92·3	..	3,244·4	3,164·4	11·4	8·7	13·8	308	2,967	66
Mar 6	3,323·8	12·0	84·8	..	3,239·0	3,206·8	11·5	42·4	21·3	285	2,973	66
Apr 10	3,325·1	12·0	112·4	..	3,212·7	3,196·8	11·5	−10·0	13·7	329	2,930	67
May 8	3,270·9	11·8	110·9	..	3,160·0	3,200·6	11·5	3·8	12·1	283	2,921	67
June 12	3,229·4	11·6	107·3	100·8	3,122·1	3,212·5	11·6	11·9	1·9	289	2,874	67
July 10	3,279·6	11·8	101·6	125·1	3,178·0	3,212·4	11·6	−0·1	5·2	381	2,832	67
Aug 14	3,280·1	11·8	92·3	113·8	3,187·8	3,209·2	11·6	−3·2	2·9	318	2,896	67
Sept 11	3,332·9	12·0	140·7		3,192·2	3,183·2	11·5	−26·0	−9·8	423	2,842	68
Oct 9	3,237·2	11·7	117·5	..	3,119·7	3,159·6	11·4	−23·6	−17·6	353	2,817	67
Nov 13	3,216·8	11·6	98·2	..	3,118·6	3,143·4	11·3	−16·2	−21·9	323	2,827	67
Dec 11	3,229·2	11·6	89·0	..	3,140·2	3,119·4	11·2	−24·0	−21·3	290	2,870	69
1987 Jan 8	3,297·2	11·9	89·2	..	3,208·0	3,114·3	11·2	−5·1	−15·1	297	2,930	71
Feb 12	3,225·8	11·6	79·9	..	3,145·9	3,065·8	11·0	−48·5	−25·9	291	2,867	68
Mar 12	3,143·4	11·3	72·3	..	3,071·1	3,039·7	10·9	−26·1	−26·6	261	2,815	67
Apr 9	3,107·1	11·2	66·6	..	3,040·6	3,018·1	10·9	−21·6	−32·1	284	2,758	65
May 14	2,986·5	10·8	74·9	..	2,911·5	2,952·3	10·6	−65·8	−37·8	246	2,677	63
June 11	2,905·3	10·5	69·4	103·6	2,835·9	2,925·2	10·5	−27·1	−38·2	243	2,601	62
July 9	2,906·5	10·5	63·9	128·9	2,842·5	2,876·2	10·4	−49·0	−47·3	337	2,510	60
Aug 13§	2,865·8	10·3	56·1	115·7	2,809·7	2,832·9	10·2	−43·3	−39·8	287	2,522	57

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·1
UK summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE: Unemployed: Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Unemployed excluding school leavers: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working population†	FEMALE: Unemployed: Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Unemployed excluding school leavers: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working population†	MARRIED: Number
1983†† Annual averages	2,218·6	13·8	77·2	2,141·4	2,055·3	12·8	886·0	8·4	57·7	828·3	811·2	7·7	
1984	2,197·4	13·5	65·0	2,132·4	2,102·1	13·0	962·5	8·9	48·0	914·5	895·9	8·2	
1985	2,251·7	13·7	62·6	2,189·1	2,159·0	13·1	1,019·5	9·1	45·3	974·2	954·4	8·5	
1986	2,252·5	13·7	59·7	2,192·8	2,190·1	13·3	1,036·6	9·1	44·3	992·2	990·2	8·7	
1985 Aug 8**	2,210·6	13·4	58·0	2,152·6	2,158·1	13·1	1,029·8	9·2	41·9	988·0	960·6	8·6	419·1
Sept 12	2,268·5	13·8	90·8	2,177·7	2,158·7	13·1	1,077·7	9·6	66·0	1,011·7	962·5	8·6	421·8
Oct 10	2,234·0	13·6	76·1	2,157·8	2,160·5	13·1	1,042·9	9·3	55·2	987·7	963·5	8·6	421·8
Nov 14	2,230·8	13·6	63·9	2,166·9	2,159·7	13·1	1,028·1	9·2	46·2	981·9	963·4	8·6	423·0
Dec 12	2,253·9	13·7	57·8	2,196·2	2,172·5	13·2	1,019·1	9·1	41·6	977·5	970·5	8·7	424·5
1986 Jan 9	2,345·6	14·3	58·7	2,287·0	2,180·1	13·3	1,062·1	9·4	42·7	1,019·5	975·6	8·6	439·8
Feb 6*	2,300·4	14·0	53·6	2,246·9	2,181·7	13·3	1,036·2	9·1	38·8	997·4	982·7	8·7	431·8
Mar 6	2,298·9	14·0	49·1	2,249·8	2,217·6	13·5	1,024·9	9·0	35·7	989·2	989·2	8·7	430·8
Apr 10	2,290·0	13·9	64·8	2,225·2	2,203·5	13·4	1,035·0	9·1	47·6	987·4	993·3	8·7	435·6
May 8	2,251·4	13·7	63·6	2,187·9	2,204·5	13·4	1,019·4	9·0	47·3	972·2	996·1	8·8	431·9
June 12	2,217·5	13·5	61·3	2,156·1	2,209·3	13·5	1,011·9	8·9	46·0	965·9	1,003·2	8·8	430·5
July 10	2,231·5	13·6	57·8	2,173·7	2,206·3	13·4	1,048·1	9·2	43·8	1,004·3	1,006·1	8·9	435·3
Aug 14	2,220·0	13·5	53·3	2,168·7	2,200·9	13·4	1,058·1	9·3	39·1	1,019·1	1,008·3	8·9	446·0
Sept 11	2,251·3	13·7	80·7	2,170·6	2,186·9	13·3	1,081·6	9·5	60·0	1,021·6	996·3	8·8	441·5
Oct 9	2,199·8	13·4	66·9	2,132·9	2,171·8	13·2	1,037·4	9·1	50·6	986·8	987·8	8·7	436·6
Nov 13	2,200·2	13·4	55·9	2,144·3	2,166·3	13·2	1,016·6	9·0	42·3	974·3	977·1	8·6	431·2
Dec 11	2,221·5	13·5	50·6	2,170·9	2,152·8	13·1	1,007·6	8·9	38·3	969·3	966·6	8·5	431·1
1987 Jan 8	2,272·4	13·8	50·8	2,221·6	2,146·9	13·1	1,024·8	9·0	38·3	986·5	967·4	8·5	433·2
Feb 12	2,233·9	13·6	45·5	2,188·4	2,122·8	12·9	991·9	8·7	34·4	957·5	943·0	8·3	416·8
Mar 12	2,181·0	13·3	41·1	2,140·0	2,107·9	12·8	962·3	8·5	31·2	931·1	931·8	8·2	406·5
Apr 9	2,158·2	13·1	37·9	2,120·3	2,092·7	12·7	948·9	8·4	28·7	920·2	925·4	8·1	404·2
May 14	2,080·4	12·7	42·9	2,037·5	2,053·6	12·5	906·1	8·0	32·0	874·0	898·7	7·9	383·7
June 11	2,023·0	12·3	39·8	1,983·2	2,036·2	12·4	882·4	7·8	29·6	852·7	889·0	7·8	373·3
July 9	2,008·5	12·2	36·4	1,972·1	2,004·6	12·2	898·0	7·9	27·5	870·4	871·6	7·7	368·4
Aug 13§	1,970·3	12·0	32·1	1,938·2	1,972·6	12·0	895·5	7·9	24·0	871·4	860·3	7·6	369·0

2·2 UNEMPLOYMENT
GB Summary

	Male and female: Unemployed: Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Excl. school leavers: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1983†† Annual averages	2,987·6	11·5	130·7	..	2,856·8	2,757·8	10·6					
1984	3,038·4	11·5	109·7	..	2,928·7	2,886·1	10·9					
1985	3,149·4	11·7	105·6	..	3,043·9	2,998·3	11·1					
1986	3,161·3	11·7	101·6	..	3,059·6	3,055·0	11·3					
1985 Aug 8	3,120·3	11·6	98·1	123·3	3,022·2	3,003·2	11·1	5·3	−0·6	320	2,737	63
Sept 12	3,219·7	12·0	152·6	..	3,067·1	3,005·0	11·2	1·8	3·4	431	2,724	65
Oct 10	3,155·0	11·7	128·1	..	3,026·9	3,007·0	11·2	2·0	3·0	356	2,733	66
Nov 14	3,138·3	11·7	107·5	..	3,030·8	3,005·3	11·2	−1·7	−0·7	314	2,761	63
Dec 12	3,151·6	11·7	97·1	..	3,054·5	3,023·7	11·2	18·4	6·2	293	2,795	64
1986 Jan 9	3,282·0	12·1	99·2	..	3,182·9	3,035·8	11·2	12·1	9·6	308	2,907	65
Feb 6*	3,211·9	11·9	90·4	..	3,121·5	3,043·1	11·2	7·3	12·6	298	2,852	65
Mar 6	3,199·4	11·8	83·1	..	3,116·3	3,084·1	11·4	41·0	20·1	277	2,858	65
Apr 10	3,198·9	11·8	109·8	..	3,089·1	3,072·9	11·3	11·2	19·8	319	2,814	65
May 8	3,146·2	11·6	108·6	..	3,037·5	3,075·9	11·4	3·0	18·4	275	2,806	65
June 12	3,103·5	11·5	105·3	97·8	2,998·2	3,086·7	11·4	10·8	8·3	279	2,759	65
July 10	3,150·2	11·6	99·8	121·8	3,050·4	3,085·8	11·4	−0·9	4·3	369	2,716	66
Aug 14	3,150·1	11·6	90·7	110·5	3,059·4	3,081·7	11·4	−4·1	1·9	309	2,776	65
Sept 11	3,197·9	11·8	136·6		3,061·4	3,055·3	11·3	−26·4	−10·5	407	2,724	66
Oct 9	3,106·5	11·5	114·2	..	2,992·3	3,031·3	11·2	−24·0	−18·2	342	2,699	66
Nov 13	3,088·4	11·4	95·5	..	2,992·8	3,015·9	11·1	−15·4	−21·9	314	2,709	65
Dec 11	3,100·4	11·4	86·6	..	3,013·7	2,992·0	11·0	−23·9	−21·1	282	2,751	67
1987 Jan 8	3,166·0	11·7	87·0	..	3,079·0	2,987·1	11·0	−4·9	−14·7	288	2,809	69
Feb 12	3,096·6	11·4	78·0	..	3,018·5	2,939·9	10·9	−47·2	−25·3	283	2,748	66
Mar 12	3,016·5	11·1	70·6	..	2,945·9	2,914·4	10·8	−25·5	−25·9	253	2,698	65
Apr 9	2,979·9	11·0	65·0	..	2,914·9	2,892·2	10·7	−22·2	−31·6	275	2,641	64
May 14	2,860·3	10·6	72·8	..	2,787·5	2,826·2	10·4	−66·0	−37·9	237	2,561	62
June 11	2,779·8	10·3	67·5	100·5	2,712·3	2,799·6	10·3	−26·6	−38·3	234	2,486	60
July 9	2,778·5	10·3	62·2	125·8	2,716·3	2,750·8	10·2	−48·8	−47·1	325	2,395	58
Aug 13§	2,738·5	10·1	54·6	112·1	2,683·9	2,708·1	10·0	−42·7	−39·4	278	2,405	55

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·2
GB summary

	Male: Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Excl. school leavers: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working population†	Female: Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Excl. school leavers: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working population†	Married: Number
1983†† Annual averages	2,133·5	13·6	74·6	2,059·0	1,975·5	12·6	854·0	8·3	56·1	797·9	782·2	7·6	
1984	2,109·6	13·4	62·9	2,046·8	2,020·5	12·8	928·8	8·8	46·8	882·0	865·6	8·2	
1985	2,163·7	13·5	61·1	2,102·6	2,075·0	12·9	985·7	9·0	44·5	941·2	923·3	8·5	
1986	2,159·6	13·5	53·2	2,101·4	2,098·8	13·1	1,001·7	9·0	43·5	958·2	956·3	8·6	
1985 Aug 8	2,124·8	13·3	56·9	2,068·0	2,074·1	13·0	995·5	9·1	41·2	954·3	929·1	8·5	404·5
Sept 12	2,179·0	13·6	88·3	2,090·7	2,074·1	12·9	1,040·7	9·5	64·3	976·4	930·9	8·5	407·4
Oct 10	2,146·6	13·4	74·2	2,072·4	2,075·2	12·9	1,008·5	9·2	53·9	954·5	931·8	8·5	407·6
Nov 14	2,143·6	13·4	62·2	2,068·4	2,073·8	12·9	994·7	9·1	45·3	949·4	931·5	8·5	408·8
Dec 12	2,165·3	13·5	56·3	2,109·1	2,085·4	13·0	986·3	9·0	40·8	945·4	938·3	8·6	410·5
1986 Jan 9	2,254·0	14·1	57·3	2,196·8	2,092·5	13·1	1,028·0	9·3	41·9	986·1	943·3	8·5	425·3
Feb 6*	2,208·8	13·8	52·2	2,156·6	2,093·2	13·1	1,003·2	9·0	38·1	965·1	949·9	8·6	417·3
Mar 6	2,207·0	13·8	48·0	2,159·1	2,127·9	13·3	992·3	9·0	35·1	957·2	956·2	8·6	417·0
Apr 10	2,197·3	13·7	63·1	2,134·1	2,112·9	13·2	1,001·6	9·0	46·7	954·9	960·0	8·7	421·4
May 8	2,159·8	13·5	62·1	2,097·6	2,113·4	13·2	986·4	8·9	46·5	939·9	962·5	8·7	417·7
June 12	2,125·5	13·3	60·0	2,065·5	2,117·4	13·2	978·0	8·8	45·2	932·7	969·3	8·7	416·2
July 10	2,138·4	13·4	56·6	2,081·8	2,114·1	13·2	1,011·7	9·1	43·2	968·6	971·7	8·8	420·0
Aug 14	2,128·6	13·3	52·2	2,076·4	2,108·1	13·2	1,021·5	9·2	38·5	983·0	973·6	8·8	430·5
Sept 11	2,155·1	13·5	78·1	2,076·9	2,093·9	13·1	1,042·8	9·4	58·4	984·4	961·4	8·7	426·4
Oct 9	2,105·9	13·2	64·9	2,040·9	2,078·6	13·0	1,000·7	9·0	49·3	951·4	952·7	8·6	421·6
Nov 13	2,106·9	13·2	54·2	2,052·7	2,073·4	13·0	981·4	8·9	41·3	940·1	942·5	8·5	416·4
Dec 11	2,127·4	13·3	49·2	2,078·3	2,059·9	12·9	972·9	8·8	37·5	935·4	932·1	8·4	416·4
1987 Jan 8	2,176·5	13·6	49·5	2,127·1	2,054·2	12·8	989·5	8·9	37·5	952·0	932·9	8·4	418·2
Feb 12	2,139·2	13·4	44·3	2,094·9	2,031·2	12·7	957·4	8·6	33·7	923·6	908·7	8·2	402·1
Mar 12	2,088·2	13·0	40·0	2,048·2	2,017·0	12·6	928·4	8·4	30·6	897·8	897·4	8·1	391·9
Apr 9	2,065·1	12·9	36·9	2,028·2	2,001·2	12·5	914·8	8·3	28·1	886·7	891·0	8·0	389·3
May 14	1,988·0	12·4	41·6	1,946·5	1,961·8	12·3	872·3	7·9	31·3	841·0	864·4	7·8	369·2
June 11	1,931·5	12·1	38·6	1,892·9	1,944·7	12·2	848·3	7·7	29·0	819·3	854·9	7·7	358·9
July 9	1,916·5	12·0	35·2	1,881·2	1,913·2	12·0	862·1	7·8	27·0	835·1	837·6	7·6	353·3
Aug 13§	1,879·1	11·7	31·0	1,848·0	1,881·8	11·8	859·5	7·8	23·5	835·9	826·3	7·5	353·7

* Because of a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, 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.

** There was a discontinuity between the June 1985 and August 1985 figures for unemployed claimants in Northern Ireland. The monthly count is based on the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development's computer records. A reconciliation with information on claims for benefit held in DHSS offices has shown some people included in the monthly count who were no longer claiming benefit and some (a smaller number) who had not yet been included in the count even though they were claiming benefit. The net result was that the unadjusted July 1985 and August 1985 figures for Northern Ireland, were 5,700 and 5,150 less respectively than they would have been without the reconcilation. If the figures had continued to be recorded as in June 1985 and earlier months there would have been increases in unemployment of about 3,150 in July 1985 and 650 in August 1985. The accumulating discrepancy, since the present computer system was set up in October 1982, and the effect of the corrective action has now been taken into account in the seasonally adjusted series, so that it is consistent with the more accurate coverage of the current unadjusted data.

§ The latest figures for national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision mainly in the following month. The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage.

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

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

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

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED: All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	PER CENT WORKING POPULATON†: All	Male	Female	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working popula-tion†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST														
1983†† Annual averages	**721·4**	514·5	206·9	24·5	**8·4**	10·0	6·0	696·9	667·5	7·8			476·6	190·9
1984	**748·0**	511·0	236·5	20·1	**8·4**	9·7	6·5	727·4	711·8	8·0			489·7	222·1
1985	**782·4**	527·1	255·2	17·0	**8·7**	9·9	6·9	765·4	748·8	8·3			507·3	241·6
1986	**784·7**	524·7	260·0	14·6	**8·6**	9·9	6·9	770·1	768·4	8·4			515·7	252·8
1986 Aug 14	**791·5**	521·6	269·9	12·7	**8·7**	9·8	7·1	778·8	777·1	8·5	−2·4	−0·2	518·7	258·4
Sep 11	**791·9**	522·1	269·8	19·3	**8·7**	9·8	7·1	772·5	769·0	8·5	−8·1	−3·7	514·7	254·3
Oct 9	**770·4**	510·0	260·4	17·4	**8·5**	9·6	6·9	753·0	761·6	8·4	−7·4	−6·0	509·9	251·7
Nov 13	**761·0**	506·5	254·5	14·7	**8·4**	9·5	6·7	746·3	753·3	8·3	−8·3	−7·9	505·5	247·8
Dec 11	**764·6**	512·5	252·1	13·3	**8·4**	9·7	6·6	751·2	745·5	8·2	−7·8	−7·8	500·8	244·7
1987 Jan 8	**774·1**	520·0	254·1	12·3	**8·5**	9·8	6·7	761·7	743·2	8·2	−2·3	−6·1	497·7	245·5
Feb 12	**756·0**	511·3	244·7	10·9	**8·3**	9·6	6·5	745·1	727·1	8·0	−16·1	−8·7	490·3	237·0
Mar 12	**733·6**	497·1	236·5	9·7	**8·1**	9·4	6·2	723·9	716·6	7·9	−10·5	−9·6	483·3	233·3
Apr 9	**721·5**	489·1	232·4	8·8	**7·9**	9·2	6·1	712·6	707·9	7·8	−8·7	−11·8	477·5	230·4
May 14	**690·9**	469·3	221·6	9·5	**7·6**	8·8	5·8	681·4	693·3	7·6	−14·6	−11·3	469·0	224·3
June 11	**669·4**	455·4	214·0	8·9	**7·4**	8·6	5·6	660·5	682·1	7·5	−11·2	−11·5	462·8	219·3
July 9	**670·8**	454·0	216·9	8·5	**7·4**	8·6	5·7	662·4	668·8	7·4	−13·3	−13·0	455·6	213·2
Aug 13§	**665·6**	447·6	218·1	7·6	**7·3**	8·4	5·8	658·0	657·0	7·2	−11·8	−12·1	447·9	209·1
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)														
1983†† Annual averages	**359·9**	258·8	101·1	12·0	**8·8**	10·5	6·2	347·9	334·0	8·1			240·7	93·3
1984	**380·6**	265·4	115·2	10·2	**9·1**	10·6	6·8	370·4	362·2	8·6			254·2	107·9
1985	**402·5**	278·4	124·1	8·6	**9·4**	10·9	7·2	393·8	385·0	9·0			267·9	117·1
1986	**407·1**	280·9	126·1	7·4	**9·5**	11·0	7·4	399·7	398·8	9·3			276·3	122·6
1986 Aug 14	**415·1**	283·4	131·7	6·5	**9·7**	11·1	7·6	408·7	404·0	9·4	−0·9	0·5	278·9	125·1
Sep 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	**403·6**	277·2	126·4	8·7	**9·4**	10·8	7·3	394·9	397·5	9·3	−3·3	−2·5	275·3	122·2
Nov 13	**397·1**	273·7	123·4	7·6	**9·3**	10·7	7·2	389·5	393·6	9·2	−3·9	−3·5	273·1	120·5
Dec 11	**398·9**	276·1	122·8	7·1	**9·3**	10·8	7·1	391·8	389·9	9·1	−3·7	−3·6	270·8	119·1
1987 Jan 8	**398·8**	276·2	122·6	6·6	**9·3**	10·8	7·1	392·3	389·3	9·1	−0·6	−2·7	269·7	119·6
Feb 12	**390·7**	272·1	118·6	5·9	**9·1**	10·6	6·9	384·8	381·5	8·9	−7·8	−4·0	265·7	115·8
Mar 12	**383·1**	267·8	115·3	5·3	**8·9**	10·4	6·7	377·7	377·2	8·8	−4·3	−4·2	263·0	114·2
Apr 9	**368·9**	265·2	114·1	5·0	**8·8**	10·3	6·6	374·3	373·6	8·7	−3·6	−5·2	260·6	113·0
May 14	**368·9**	258·6	110·3	5·1	**8·6**	10·1	6·4	363·8	368·7	8·6	−4·9	−4·3	257·7	111·0
June 11	**361·4**	254·0	107·4	4·9	**8·4**	9·9	6·2	356·4	363·3	8·5	−5·4	−4·6	254·5	108·8
July 9	**362·9**	253·8	109·1	4·8	**8·5**	9·9	6·3	358·1	357·8	8·3	−5·5	−5·3	251·6	106·2
Aug 13§	**361·2**	251·5	109·7	4·4	**8·4**	9·8	6·4	356·8	352·2	8·2	−5·6	−5·5	248·2	104·0
EAST ANGLIA														
1983†† Annual averages	**77·5**	54·8	22·6	2·7	**9·0**	10·2	6·9	74·7	72·1	8·3			51·0	21·1
1984	**77·3**	52·0	25·3	2·2	**8·7**	9·5	7·3	75·1	73·9	8·2			50·1	23·8
1985	**81·3**	53·2	28·1	2·0	**8·8**	9·6	7·7	79·3	77·9	8·4			51·3	26·6
1986	**83·4**	53·9	29·5	1·9	**9·1**	9·7	8·1	81·5	81·4	8·8			52·8	28·6
1986 Aug 14	**81·8**	52·0	29·8	1·7	**8·8**	9·3	8·0	80·1	82·6	8·9	0·0	0·2	53·3	29·3
Sep 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	28·8
Oct 9	**80·1**	51·0	29·2	2·2	**8·6**	9·1	7·9	78·0	80·5	8·7	−1·3	−0·7	52·1	28·4
Nov 13	**81·0**	52·2	28·9	1·7	**8·7**	9·3	7·8	79·3	80·4	8·6	−0·1	−0·7	52·3	28·1
Dec 11	**81·9**	53·3	28·7	1·6	**8·8**	9·5	7·7	80·4	79·5	8·5	−0·9	−0·8	51·7	27·8
1987 Jan 8	**85·1**	55·6	29·5	1·5	**9·2**	9·9	8·0	83·6	79·7	8·6	0·2	−0·3	51·9	27·8
Feb 12	**83·6**	55·2	28·4	1·2	**9·0**	9·9	7·7	82·4	77·9	8·4	−1·8	−0·8	51·0	26·9
Mar 12	**81·1**	53·6	27·5	1·1	**8·7**	9·6	7·4	80·0	77·2	8·3	−0·7	−0·8	50·9	26·8
Apr 9	**78·9**	52·0	26·9	1·0	**8·5**	9·3	7·3	77·9	76·0	8·2	−1·2	−1·2	49·8	26·2
May 14	**75·1**	49·5	25·6	1·2	**8·1**	8·9	6·9	73·9	74·1	8·0	−1·9	−1·3	48·8	25·3
June 11	**71·3**	46·9	24·4	1·1	**7·7**	8·4	6·6	70·2	73·0	7·9	−1·1	−1·4	48·1	24·9
July 9	**70·0**	45·6	24·4	1·0	**7·5**	8·2	6·6	69·0	71·3	7·7	−1·7	−1·6	46·9	24·4
Aug 13§	**68·3**	44·2	24·1	0·9	**7·3**	7·9	6·5	67·4	69·9	7·5	−1·4	−1·4	46·1	23·8
SOUTH WEST														
1983†† Annual averages	**188·6**	129·3	59·3	6·2	**9·7**	10·9	7·8	182·3	172·8	9·0			117·9	54·9
1984	**193·7**	127·2	66·5	5·0	**9·7**	10·6	8·4	188·7	184·6	9·3			121·9	62·7
1985	**204·9**	132·8	72·2	4·6	**10·2**	11·1	8·9	200·4	196·0	9·6			127·6	68·4
1986	**205·7**	131·6	74·2	4·2	**10·1**	10·7	9·1	201·6	201·1	9·7			129·0	72·1
1986 Aug 14	**200·8**	127·0	73·8	3·7	**9·7**	10·5	8·7	197·1	204·1	9·9	0·0	0·3	130·1	74·0
Sep 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	**202·0**	127·5	74·4	4·9	**9·8**	10·5	8·8	197·1	199·1	9·6	−2·0	−1·7	127·2	71·9
Nov 13	**203·8**	129·2	74·6	4·0	**9·9**	10·6	8·8	199·8	197·8	9·6	1·3	−2·1	126·6	71·2
Dec 11	**205·2**	131·0	74·2	3·7	**9·9**	10·8	8·7	201·6	195·2	9·5	−2·6	−2·0	125·1	70·1
1987 Jan 8	**209·1**	134·1	75·0	3·4	**10·1**	11·0	8·8	205·6	195·0	9·4	−0·2	−1·4	124·8	70·2
Feb 12	**204·0**	131·3	72·7	3·1	**9·9**	10·8	8·6	201·0	190·6	9·2	−4·4	−2·4	122·5	68·1
Mar 12	**196·5**	126·4	70·1	2·7	**9·5**	10·4	8·3	193·8	188·0	9·1	−2·6	−2·4	120·7	66·9
Apr 9	**191·0**	123·1	67·9	2·4	**9·3**	10·1	8·0	188·5	186·6	9·0	−1·4	−2·8	119·5	67·1
May 14	**178·6**	115·6	63·0	2·7	**8·7**	9·5	7·4	175·9	180·5	8·7	−6·1	−3·4	116·1	64·4
June 11	**169·7**	109·7	60·0	2·5	**8·2**	9·0	7·1	167·2	179·3	8·7	−1·2	−2·9	115·3	64·0
July 9	**170·0**	109·2	60·5	2·2	**8·2**	9·0	7·1	167·5	176·2	8·5	−3·1	−3·5	113·7	62·5
Aug 13§	**168·9**	107·6	61·3	1·9	**8·2**	8·9	7·2	167·0	173·5	8·4	−2·7	−2·3	111·7	61·8

See footnotes to table 2·1.

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED: All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†: All	Male	Female	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS: Actual	Seasonally adjusted: Number	Per cent working popula-tion†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS														
1983†† Annual averages	**354·7**	257·3	97·4	16·0	**14·2**	16·6	10·2	338·6	328·0	13·1			239·0	89·0
1984	**345·4**	243·0	102·4	12·8	**13·7**	15·7	10·6	332·6	329·2	13·1			233·9	95·3
1985	**349·7**	243·1	106·6	12·1	**13·7**	15·6	10·6	337·6	334·1	13·0			234·4	99·6
1986	**346·7**	238·6	108·0	11·7	**13·4**	15·3	10·5	334·9	334·6	12·9			232·1	102·5
1986 Aug 14	**347·8**	237·5	110·3	10·4	**13·4**	15·2	10·7	337·4	337·7	13·0	0·7	0·6	233·2	104·5
Sept 11	**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
Oct 9	**343·5**	234·4	109·0	13·3	**13·3**	15·0	10·6	329·6	331·6	12·8	−3·0	−0·8	229·8	101·8
Nov 13	**338·4**	232·2	106·2	11·6	**13·1**	14·9	10·3	326·8	331·1	12·8	−0·5	−2·0	229·4	101·7
Dec 13	**336·4**	231·8	104·7	10·4	**13·0**	14·9	10·1	326·0	326·8	12·6	−4·3	−2·2	226·5	100·3
1987 Jan 8	**341·6**	235·9	105·8	9·9	**13·2**	15·1	10·3	331·8	325·3	12·6	−1·5	−1·6	225·0	100·3
Feb 12	**333·7**	231·4	102·4	8·8	**12·9**	14·8	9·9	324·9	319·2	12·3	−6·1	−1·9	221·7	97·5
Mar 12	**326·0**	226·2	99·8	8·1	**12·6**	14·5	9·7	317·9	315·8	12·2	−3·4	−2·5	219·7	96·5
Apr 9	**320·6**	222·5	98·0	7·4	**12·4**	14·3	9·5	313·2	312·7	12·1	−3·1	−4·2	217·3	95·4
May 14	**310·5**	215·5	95·0	8·5	**12·0**	13·8	9·2	302·1	305·9	11·8	−6·8	−4·4	212·6	93·3
June 11	**303·3**	210·4	92·9	8·0	**11·7**	13·5	9·0	295·3	302·4	11·7	−3·5	−4·5	210·3	92·1
July 9	**302·1**	208·2	94·0	7·4	**11·7**	13·4	9·1	294·8	296·6	11·4	−5·8	−5·4	206·2	90·4
Aug 13§	**297·6**	204·2	93·5	6·4	**11·5**	13·1	9·1	291·2	291·7	11·3	−4·9	−4·7	202·3	89·4
EAST MIDLANDS														
1983†† Annual averages	**188·0**	134·8	53·2	6·9	**10·5**	11·8	6·9	181·2	174·8	9·8			124·9	49·9
1984	**194·3**	134·1	60·2	5·9	**10·7**	11·7	7·8	188·4	186·2	10·2			129·3	56·9
1985	**202·3**	136·9	65·3	6·2	**11·7**	12·0	8·5	196·1	193·6	10·2			131·8	61·8
1986	**202·8**	136·0	66·8	6·2	**11·6**	11·9	8·7	196·5	196·4	10·3			132·3	64·1
1986 Aug 14	**202·5**	133·9	68·7	5·9	**10·6**	11·7	8·9	196·6	198·2	10·4	0·3	0·5	133·0	65·2
Sept 11	**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
Oct 9	**198·7**	131·5	67·2	6·8	**10·4**	11·5	8·7	191·9	195·7	10·2	−1·2	−0·2	131·2	64·5
Nov 13	**197·7**	131·9	65·8	5·7	**10·3**	11·5	8·5	192·0	195·6	10·2	−0·1	−0·8	131·2	64·4
Dec 11	**198·5**	133·7	64·8	5·2	**10·4**	11·7	8·4	193·4	193·6	10·1	−2·0	−0·7	130·3	63·3
1987 Jan 8	**205·5**	138·7	66·8	4·9	**10·7**	12·1	8·7	200·6	193·5	10·1	−0·1	−0·8	130·2	63·3
Feb 12	**201·5**	137·3	64·2	4·4	**10·5**	12·0	8·3	197·1	191·3	10·0	−2·2	−0·7	129·6	61·7
Mar 12	**197·2**	134·6	62·5	4·0	**10·3**	11·8	8·1	193·2	189·7	9·9	−1·6	−0·8	128·8	60·9
Apr 9	**195·9**	133·8	62·0	3·6	**10·2**	11·7	8·0	192·2	189·3	9·9	−0·4	−1·4	128·8	60·5
May 14	**187·1**	127·8	59·3	4·4	**9·8**	11·2	7·7	182·7	184·6	9·6	−4·7	−2·2	125·9	58·7
June 11	**181·6**	124·1	57·6	4·0	**9·5**	10·8	7·5	177·6	182·9	9·6	−1·7	−2·3	125·1	57·8
July 9	**181·6**	123·2	58·4	3·7	**9·5**	10·8	7·6	177·9	180·0	9·4	−2·9	−3·1	123·4	56·6
Aug 13§	**178·0**	120·0	58·0	3·2	**9·3**	10·5	7·5	174·9	176·7	9·2	−3·3	−2·6	121·0	55·7
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1983†† Annual averages	**288·7**	207·4	81·3	14·8	**12·9**	15·1	9·3	273·8	263·7	11·7			190·5	73·2
1984	**291·9**	204·8	87·0	12·7	**12·8**	14·8	9·7	279·2	275·7	12·1			195·6	80·1
1985	**305·8**	212·9	92·9	13·3	**13·1**	15·2	9·9	292·5	288·8	12·4			203·2	85·6
1986	**315·9**	220·1	95·8	14·2	**13·4**	15·7	10·0	301·7	301·4	12·7			211·8	89·6
1986 Aug 14	**314·3**	216·6	97·8	13·5	**13·3**	15·4	10·2	300·8	304·5	12·9	−0·2	0·5	213·3	91·2
Sept 11	**322·8**	221·4	101·4	19·9	**13·7**	15·8	10·6	302·9	302·3	12·8	−2·8	−0·2	211·9	90·4
Oct 9	**311·4**	215·6	95·8	15·9	**13·2**	15·3	10·0	295·5	300·4	12·7	−1·9	−0·8	210·9	89·5
Nov 13	**308·8**	215·3	93·6	13·2	**13·1**	15·3	9·8	295·6	298·4	12·6	−2·0	−0·3	209·8	88·6
Dec 11	**309·8**	217·0	92·8	11·9	**13·1**	15·4	9·7	297·9	296·5	12·5	−1·9	−1·3	208·7	87·8
1987 Jan 8	**316·2**	222·0	94·2	11·1	**13·4**	15·8	9·8	305·1	295·8	12·5	−0·7	−1·3	207·7	88·1
Feb 12	**310·2**	218·7	91·6	9·8	**13·1**	15·6	9·6	300·5	292·1	12·4	−3·7	−0·9	206·1	86·0
Mar 12	**303·2**	214·1	89·1	8·9	**12·8**	15·2	9·3	294·3	293·8	12·4	−1·7	−1·5	208·7	85·1
Apr 9	**300·7**	212·6	88·1	8·2	**12·7**	15·1	9·2	294·3	290·0	12·3	−3·8	−3·1	205·2	84·8
May 14	**289·8**	205·0	84·8	10·6	**12·3**	14·6	8·9	279·2	282·1	11·9	−7·9	−4·5	200·4	81·7
June 11	**282·9**	199·8	83·1	9·7	**12·0**	14·2	8·7	273·2	282·1	11·9	0·0	−3·9	199·8	82·3
July 9	**281·8**	197·8	83·9	8·7	**11·9**	14·1	8·8	273·0	276·7	11·7	−5·4	−4·4	196·5	80·2
Aug 13§	**275·9**	192·5	83·4	7·5	**11·7**	13·7	8·7	268·4	272·2	11·5	−4·5	−3·3	193·0	79·2
NORTH WEST														
1983†† Annual averages	**437·1**	315·7	121·4	18·8	**14·6**	17·7	10·1	418·2	407·9	13·7			296·0	111·9
1984	**442·9**	313·2	129·6	16·0	**14·7**	17·6	10·5	426·9	422·0	14·0			301·0	121·1
1985	**452·0**	317·1	134·9	16·1	**14·9**	17·8	10·8	435·9	430·7	14·2			304·6	126·1
1986	**448·3**	313·2	135·1	15·3	**14·9**	17·9	10·8	433·0	432·4	14·4			304·0	128·4
1986 Aug 14	**448·0**	310·9	137·1	13·8	**14·9**	17·7	10·9	434·2	435·0	14·5	−2·5	0·4	305·2	129·8
Sept 11	**455·9**	314·8	141·1	20·4	**15·2**	18·0	11·2	435·6	432·2	14·4	−2·8	−1·2	303·2	129·0
Oct 9	**438·9**	305·2	133·7	17·1	**14·6**	17·4	10·6	421·8	427·7	14·2	−4·5	−1·8	300·3	127·4
Nov 13	**435·6**	304·6	131·0	14·3	**14·5**	17·4	10·4	421·3	424·8	14·1	−2·9	−2·4	298·9	125·9
Dec 11	**436·8**	306·6	130·2	13·0	**14·5**	17·5	10·4	423·8	422·0	14·0	−2·8	−2·5	297·1	124·9
1987 Jan 8	**443·9**	311·7	132·2	12·1	**14·8**	17·8	10·5	431·8	421·1	14·0	−0·9	−1·9	296·8	124·3
Feb 12	**435·4**	306·3	129·1	10·8	**14·5**	17·5	10·3	424·6	416·1	13·8	−5·0	−1·2	293·5	122·6
Mar 12	**426·3**	300·5	125·8	9·8	**14·2**	17·2	10·0	416·5	413·5	13·8	−2·6	−1·9	291·7	121·8
Apr 9	**421·9**	297·7	124·1	9·0	**14·0**	17·0	9·9	412·8	410·3	13·6	−3·2	−3·6	289·9	120·4
May 14	**407·9**	289·0	118·9	10·8	**13·6**	16·5	9·5	397·1	401·3	13·3	−9·0	−4·9	284·4	116·9
June 11	**398·9**	282·6	116·3	10·1	**13·3**	16·1	9·3	388·8	399·5	13·3	−1·8	−4·7	283·0	116·5
July 9	**398·7**	280·7	118·0	9·2	**13·3**	16·0	9·4	389·5	391·8	13·0	−7·7	−6·2	277·9	113·9
Aug 13§	**392·8**	275·7	117·0	8·0	**13·1**	15·7	9·3	384·7	386·1	12·8	−5·7	−5·1	273·9	112·2

See footnotes to table 2·1.

2·3 UNEMPLOYMENT
Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
									Seasonally adjusted					
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH														
1983†† Annual averages	**225·7**	164·7	61·0	11·8	**16·3**	19·5	11·4	213·9	206·6	14·9			151·7	55·0
1984	**230·5**	165·9	64·6	9·8	**16·6**	19·7	11·8	220·7	218·8	15·7			159·0	59·8
1985	**237·6**	169·3	68·4	10·4	**16·6**	19·7	12·1	227·2	225·2	15·8			161·9	63·3
1986	**234·9**	167·3	67·6	9·4	**16·3**	19·5	11·6	225·6	225·4	15·7			161·8	63·6
1986 Aug 14	**230·7**	163·0	67·7	8·7	**16·0**	19·0	11·6	222·0	224·9	15·6	−1·0	−0·6	160·7	64·2
Sept 11	**236·4**	166·0	70·4	12·3	**16·4**	19·4	12·1	224·0	223·0	15·5	−1·9	−1·1	159·7	63·3
Oct 9	**228·2**	161·9	66·3	9·7	**15·9**	18·9	11·4	218·6	220·9	15·3	−2·1	−1·7	158·6	62·3
Nov 13	**228·4**	163·9	64·5	8·1	**15·9**	19·1	11·1	220·3	220·6	15·3	−0·3	−1·4	159·8	60·8
Dec 11	**228·3**	164·8	63·5	7·2	**15·9**	19·2	10·9	221·1	219·6	15·3	−1·0	−1·1	159·3	60·3
1987 Jan 8	**233·3**	168·8	64·5	6·7	**16·2**	19·7	11·1	226·5	219·3	15·2	0·3	−0·5	159·1	60·2
Feb 12	**228·1**	165·4	62·7	6·1	**15·8**	19·3	10·8	222·1	217·9	15·1	−1·4	−0·9	158·3	59·6
Mar 12	**222·9**	162·5	60·4	5·4	**15·5**	19·0	10·4	217·5	216·8	15·1	−1·1	−1·9	158·2	58·6
Apr 9	**222·7**	163·0	59·7	5·0	**15·5**	19·0	10·3	217·7	216·1	15·0	−0·7	−1·1	158·0	58·1
May 14	**216·6**	159·3	57·3	6·3	**15·0**	18·6	9·8	210·3	212·3	14·7	−3·8	−1·9	156·0	56·3
June 11	**210·8**	154·6	56·2	5·7	**14·6**	18·0	9·7	205·2	210·4	14·6	−1·9	−2·1	154·5	55·9
July 9	**208·8**	151·9	56·8	5·2	**14·5**	17·7	9·8	203·6	206·5	14·3	−3·9	−3·2	151·4	55·1
Aug 13§	**204·9**	148·0	56·9	4·6	**14·2**	17·3	9·8	200·2	203·4	14·1	−3·1	−3·0	148·5	54·9
WALES														
1983†† Annual averages	**170·4**	122·9	47·5	8·3	**14·3**	16·7	10·4	162·1	157·4	13·2			114·2	43·3
1984	**173·3**	123·2	50·1	6·8	**14·4**	16·6	10·8	166·5	164·7	13·6			118·2	46·6
1985	**180·6**	127·7	52·9	6·8	**14·3**	17·2	11·4	173·8	171·9	14·2			122·5	49·3
1986	**179·0**	126·1	52·9	6·2	**14·9**	17·1	11·4	172·9	172·6	14·3			122·4	50·3
1986 Aug 14	**174·0**	121·3	52·6	4·8	**14·5**	16·4	11·3	169·2	173·1	14·4	−0·8	−0·7	122·2	50·9
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	**174·1**	121·2	52·9	7·4	**14·5**	16·4	11·4	166·7	168·7	14·0	−1·6	−1·7	118·9	49·8
Nov 13	**173·3**	121·8	51·5	5·9	**14·4**	16·5	11·1	167·4	167·8	13·9	−0·9	−1·8	119·0	48·8
Dec 11	**173·5**	122·4	51·1	5·2	**14·4**	16·6	11·0	168·4	166·2	13·8	−1·6	−1·4	118·0	48·2
1987 Jan 8	**176·9**	124·8	52·1	5·0	**14·7**	16·9	11·2	171·9	165·0	13·7	−1·2	−1·2	116·7	48·3
Feb 12	**171·4**	121·9	49·4	4·3	**14·2**	16·5	10·7	167·1	161·4	13·4	−3·6	−2·1	114·8	46·6
Mar 12	**166·0**	118·2	47·8	3·8	**13·8**	16·0	10·3	162·2	159·2	13·2	−2·2	−2·3	113·2	46·0
Apr 9	**163·4**	116·7	46·7	3·4	**13·6**	15·8	10·1	160·0	158·2	13·1	−1·0	−2·3	112·8	45·4
May 14	**157·8**	112·7	45·1	4·6	**13·1**	15·2	9·7	153·1	155·3	12·9	−2·9	−2·0	110·7	44·6
June 11	**151·5**	108·3	43·1	4·1	**12·6**	14·7	9·3	147·4	154·1	12·8	−1·2	−1·7	109·9	44·2
July 9	**152·1**	108·1	44·0	3·6	**12·6**	14·6	9·5	148·5	152·4	12·7	−1·7	−1·9	108·9	43·5
Aug 13§	**150·5**	106·6	43·9	3·2	**12·5**	14·4	9·5	147·3	151·1	12·6	−1·3	−1·4	108·2	42·9
SCOTLAND														
1983†† Annual averages	**335·6**	232·1	103·4	20·6	**13·8**	16·0	10·5	315·0	306·9	12·6			213·8	93·1
1984	**341·6**	235·2	106·4	18·4	**14·0**	16·3	10·6	323·1	319·0	13·0			221·9	97·1
1985	**353·0**	243·6	109·3	17·3	**14·2**	16·7	10·7	335·7	331·3	13·4			230·4	100·8
1986	**359·8**	248·1	111·8	17·9	**14·5**	16·9	11·1	341·9	341·5	13·8			237·1	104·4
1986 Aug 14	**358·6**	244·8	113·8	15·4	**14·5**	16·7	11·3	343·2	344·5	13·9	1·7	1·8	238·4	106·1
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	238·8	105·5
Oct 9	**359·2**	247·5	111·7	19·1	**14·5**	16·9	11·0	340·2	345·1	13·9	0·8	0·8	239·8	105·3
Nov 13	**360·1**	249·3	110·8	16·2	**14·5**	17·0	11·0	343·9	346·2	14·0	1·1	0·6	241·1	105·1
Dec 11	**365·2**	254·3	110·9	15·2	**14·7**	17·3	11·0	350·0	347·4	14·0	1·2	1·1	242·6	104·8
1987 Jan 8	**380·4**	265·0	115·4	20·1	**15·4**	18·1	11·4	360·3	349·3	14·1	1·9	1·4	244·4	104·9
Feb 12	**372·5**	260·3	112·2	18·8	**15·0**	17·8	11·1	353·8	346·3	14·0	−3·0	—	243·4	102·9
Mar 12	**363·8**	254·8	109·0	17·2	**14·7**	17·4	10·8	346·6	343·8	13·9	−2·5	−1·2	242·4	101·4
Apr 9	**363·5**	254·5	108·9	16·1	**14·7**	17·4	10·8	347·4	345·3	13·9	1·5	−1·3	242·5	102·8
May 14	**346·1**	244·3	101·8	14·4	**14·0**	16·7	10·1	331·8	336·7	13·6	−8·6	−3·2	237·9	98·8
June 11	**340·3**	239·6	100·7	13·4	**13·7**	16·3	10·0	326·9	333·8	13·5	−2·9	−3·3	235·7	98·1
July 9	**342·8**	237·7	105·1	12·7	**13·8**	16·2	10·4	330·1	330·9	13·4	−2·9	−4·8	232·9	98·0
Aug 13§	**336·1**	232·7	103·4	11·2	**13·6**	15·9	10·2	324·8	326·8	13·2	−4·1	−3·3	229·4	97·4
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1983†† Annual averages	**117·1**	85·1	32·0	4·2	**17·2**	20·4	12·1	112·9	108·7	16·0			79·8	29·0
1984	**121·4**	87·7	33·7	3·3	**17·7**	21·0	12·5	118·1	112·6	16·4			82·3	30·3
1985	**121·8**	88·0	33·8	2·4	**17·6**	21·0	12·4	119·4	115·2	16·7			84·0	31·2
1986	**127·8**	92·9	34·9	2·4	**18·6**	22·4	12·9	125·4	125·3	18·3			91·4	33·9
1986 Aug 14	**130·0**	93·4	36·6	1·7	**18·9**	22·5	13·5	128·3	127·5	18·6	0·9	0·9	92·8	34·7
Sept 11	**135·0**	96·2	38·8	4·2	**19·7**	23·2	14·3	130·8	127·9	18·6	0·4	0·7	93·0	34·9
Oct 9	**130·6**	93·9	36·7	3·2	**19·0**	22·6	13·6	127·4	128·3	18·7	0·4	0·6	93·2	35·1
Nov 13	**128·4**	93·2	35·2	2·6	**18·7**	22·4	13·0	125·8	127·5	18·6	−0·8	—	92·9	34·6
Dec 11	**128·8**	94·1	34·7	2·3	**18·8**	22·7	12·8	126·5	127·4	18·6	−0·1	−0·5	92·9	34·5
1987 Jan 8	**131·2**	95·9	35·3	2·2	**19·1**	23·1	13·0	129·0	127·2	18·5	−0·2	−1·1	92·7	34·5
Feb 12	**129·2**	94·7	34·5	1·9	**18·8**	22·8	12·7	127·3	125·9	18·4	−1·3	−0·5	91·6	34·3
Mar 12	**126·8**	92·9	34·0	1·7	**18·5**	22·4	12·6	125·2	125·9	18·3	−0·0	−0·7	90·9	34·4
Apr 9	**127·2**	93·1	34·1	1·5	**18·5**	22·4	12·6	125·7	125·9	18·3	0·0	−0·4	91·5	34·4
May 14	**126·1**	92·3	33·8	2·1	**18·4**	22·2	12·5	124·0	126·1	18·4	0·2	0·1	91·8	34·3
June 11	**125·6**	91·5	34·1	1·9	**18·3**	22·0	12·6	123·7	125·6	18·3	−0·5	−0·1	91·5	34·1
July 9	**127·9**	92·0	35·9	1·7	**18·6**	22·2	13·3	126·2	125·4	18·3	−0·2	−0·2	91·4	34·0
Aug 13§	**127·3**	91·3	36·0	1·6	**18·6**	22·0	13·3	125·7	124·8	18·2	−0·6	−0·4	90·8	34·0

See footnotes to table 2·1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·4
Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at August 13, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
ASSISTED REGIONS‡				
South West				
Development Areas	7,348	3,447	10,795	17·0
Intermediate Areas	14,836	8,585	23,401	12·6
Unassisted	85,444	49,243	134,687	8·7
All	**107,628**	**61,255**	**168,883**	**9·5**
West Midlands				
Intermediate Areas	165,195	71,330	236,525	14·0
Unassisted	38,962	22,130	61,092	8·1
All	**204,157**	**93,460**	**297,617**	**12·5**
East Midlands				
Development Areas	2,014	1,134	3,148	12·6
Intermediate Areas	1,202	630	1,832	14·8
Unassisted	116,817	56,225	173,042	11·0
All	**120,033**	**57,989**	**178,022**	**10·3**
Yorkshire and Humberside				
Development Areas	21,703	8,303	30,006	17·6
Intermediate Areas	99,870	40,725	140,595	14·6
Unassisted	70,931	34,392	105,323	10·5
All	**192,504**	**83,420**	**275,924**	**13·0**
North West				
Development Areas	121,705	47,565	169,270	18·5
Intermediate Areas	83,066	35,386	118,452	12·9
Unassisted	70,959	34,076	105,035	12·0
All	**275,730**	**117,027**	**392,757**	**14·5**
North				
Development Areas	119,808	43,410	163,218	17·4
Intermediate	16,577	6,375	22,952	13·6
Unassisted	11,614	7,077	18,691	8·7
All	**147,999**	**56,862**	**204,861**	**15·5**
Wales				
Development Areas	42,712	16,682	59,394	16·2
Intermediate Areas	55,457	22,547	78,004	14·0
Unassisted	8,420	4,684	13,104	12·0
All	**106,589**	**43,913**	**150,502**	**14·6**
Scotland				
Development Areas	140,210	58,041	198,251	17·8
Intermediate Areas	35,716	16,983	52,699	16·2
Unassisted	56,749	28,355	85,104	10·6
All	**232,675**	**103,379**	**336,054**	**15·0**
UNASSISTED REGIONS				
South East	447,553	218,089	665,642	8·2
East Anglia	44,186	24,069	68,255	8·4
GREAT BRITAIN				
Development Areas	455,500	178,582	634,082	17·7
Intermediate Areas	471,919	202,541	674,460	14·0
Unassisted	951,635	478,340	1,429,975	9·1
All	**1,879,054**	**859,463**	**2,738,517**	**11·3**
Northern Ireland	**91,264**	**36,021**	**127,285**	**21·9**
United Kingdom	**1,970,318**	**895,484**	**2,865,802**	**11·6**
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*				
England				
Accrington and Rossendale	3,445	1,798	5,243	11·0
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,021	1,729	6,750	10·3
Alnwick and Amble	1,247	586	1,833	15·8
Andover	1,004	730	1,734	6·2
Ashford	1,820	1,147	2,967	8·9
Aylesbury and Wycombe	4,537	3,005	7,542	4·6
Banbury	1,390	788	2,178	8·8
Barnsley	10,264	3,692	13,956	16·8
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,784	935	2,719	11·2
Barrow-in-Furness	2,340	1,589	3,929	10·0
Basingstoke and Alton	1,816	1,149	2,965	4·1
Bath	2,964	1,774	4,738	7·7
Beccles and Halesworth	874	534	1,408	8·9
Bedford	3,286	1,906	5,192	6·7
Berwick-on-Tweed	500	300	800	8·0
Bicester	376	383	759	4·7
Bideford	942	490	1,432	15·3
Birmingham	73,896	31,282	105,178	13·7
Bishop Auckland	5,363	2,272	7,635	17·8
Blackburn	6,091	2,493	8,584	13·0
Blackpool	9,904	4,368	14,272	12·8
Blandford	382	322	704	7·8
Bodmin and Liskeard	1,718	949	2,667	12·1
Bolton and Bury	17,376	8,103	25,479	14·8
Boston	1,663	865	2,528	10·0
Bournemouth	6,303	2,950	9,253	9·6
Bradford	19,697	7,838	27,535	12·7
Bridgwater	2,056	1,245	3,301	10·4
Bridlington and Driffield	1,574	799	2,373	11·2
Bridport	424	240	664	7·7
Brighton	10,545	5,647	16,192	9·5
Bristol	19,745	10,094	29,839	9·2
Bude	477	277	754	13·4
Burnley	3,386	1,535	4,921	12·3
Burton-on-Trent	4,428	2,094	6,522	9·9
Bury St. Edmunds	902	751	1,653	5·3
Buxton	1,072	759	1,831	8·3
Calderdale	5,494	2,902	8,396	10·3
Cambridge	3,941	2,510	6,451	4·7
Canterbury	3,166	1,685	4,851	10·6

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
Carlisle	3,222	1,865	5,087	8·7
Castleford and Pontefract	5,590	2,302	7,892	14·2
Chard	392	290	682	7·5
Chelmsford and Braintree	3,669	2,549	6,218	6·4
Cheltenham	3,225	1,835	5,060	6·9
Chesterfield	7,469	3,075	10,544	13·4
Chichester	2,128	1,228	3,356	5·9
Chippenham	1,236	893	2,129	7·3
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,948	1,245	3,193	12·8
Cirencester	422	317	739	5·9
Clacton	2,031	932	2,963	15·4
Clitheroe	316	256	572	5·8
Colchester	3,756	2,524	6,280	8·8
Corby	2,014	1,134	3,148	12·6
Coventry and Hinckley	21,927	10,305	32,232	13·3
Crawley	3,825	2,808	6,633	3·7
Crewe	3,080	1,724	4,804	10·0
Cromer and North Walsham	1,376	679	2,055	11·8
Darlington	4,235	1,996	6,231	12·7
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	562	317	879	11·1
Derby	11,487	4,900	16,387	10·2
Devizes	470	348	818	6·0
Diss	518	336	854	7·3
Doncaster	13,331	5,604	18,935	18·1
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,908	1,187	3,095	8·3
Dover and Deal	2,567	1,226	3,793	10·1
Dudley and Sandwell	27,516	11,689	39,205	14·4
Durham	5,982	2,404	8,386	12·5
Eastbourne	2,514	1,533	4,047	7·3
Evesham	1,097	844	1,941	6·5
Exeter	4,739	2,686	7,425	8·3
Fakenham	731	432	1,163	12·1
Falmouth	1,255	531	1,786	17·3
Folkestone	2,634	1,246	3,880	12·5
Gainsborough	1,202	630	1,832	14·8
Gloucester	3,542	1,823	5,365	7·7
Goole and Selby	2,100	1,451	3,551	12·5
Gosport and Fareham	3,299	2,194	5,493	9·9
Grantham	1,450	905	2,355	10·9
Great Yarmouth	3,875	1,654	5,529	12·7
Grimsby	7,637	3,145	10,782	13·0
Guildford and Aldershot	5,045	3,366	8,411	4·9
Harrogate	1,740	1,067	2,807	6·5
Hartlepool	6,596	2,052	8,648	21·1
Harwich	606	325	931	13·6
Hastings	3,418	1,652	5,070	10·3
Haverhill	467	383	850	5·9
Heathrow	28,243	15,255	43,498	6·3
Helston	644	457	1,101	15·9
Hereford and Leominster	2,687	1,602	4,289	9·5
Hertford and Harlow	8,345	5,349	13,694	5·8
Hexham	816	590	1,406	8·7
Hitchin and Letchworth	2,147	1,597	3,744	6·5
Honiton and Axminster	970	570	1,540	9·4
Horncastle and Market Rasen	865	554	1,419	12·2
Huddersfield	6,434	3,653	10,087	11·0
Hull	18,855	7,725	26,580	14·2
Huntingdon and St. Neots	1,717	1,313	3,030	7·0
Ipswich	4,739	2,567	7,306	7·0
Isle of Wight	3,365	1,726	5,091	10·8
Keighley	2,289	1,169	3,458	10·3
Kendal	831	527	1,358	6·0
Keswick	167	78	245	8·0
Kettering and Market Harborough	1,674	1,186	2,860	6·7
Kidderminster	2,872	1,791	4,663	11·4
King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,725	1,467	4,192	9·8
Lancaster and Morecambe	4,528	2,154	6,682	13·5
Launceston	482	326	808	13·3
Leeds	25,730	11,174	36,904	10·7
Leek	487	326	813	6·4
Leicester	15,555	7,680	23,235	8·7
Lincoln	5,148	2,496	7,644	11·5
Liverpool	68,367	25,327	93,694	19·5
London	233,574	100,380	333,954	9·4
Loughborough and Coalville	3,391	1,896	5,287	8·5
Louth and Mablethorpe	1,187	508	1,695	12·9
Lowestoft	2,938	1,349	4,287	12·5
Ludlow	755	460	1,215	9·8
Macclesfield	2,305	1,531	3,836	7·0
Malton	269	196	465	6·3
Malvern and Ledbury	1,426	707	2,133	9·6
Manchester	68,686	28,326	97,012	13·0
Mansfield	6,852	2,446	9,298	14·3
Matlock	754	498	1,252	6·1
Medway and Maidstone	12,742	7,326	20,068	9·7
Melton Mowbray	817	723	1,540	7·4
Middlesbrough	19,110	6,097	25,207	19·4
Milton Keynes	4,574	2,570	7,144	8·6
Minehead	572	345	917	12·5
Morpeth and Ashington	6,360	1,975	8,335	15·9

2·4 UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at August 13, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate † per cent employees and unemployed
Newark	1,689	1,011	2,700	11·3
Newbury	982	647	1,629	4·7
Newcastle upon Tyne	42,308	15,971	58,279	15·3
Newmarket	964	745	1,709	7·0
Newquay	877	450	1,327	14·9
Newton Abbot	1,577	972	2,549	11·0
Northallerton	546	391	937	5·8
Northampton	5,002	2,821	7,823	7·2
Northwich	3,439	1,935	5,374	11·6
Norwich	8,073	4,150	12,223	9·2
Nottingham	28,383	11,918	40,301	11·9
Okehampton	292	202	494	10·3
Oldham	7,106	3,392	10,498	13·5
Oswestry	924	517	1,441	10·2
Oxford	5,645	3,191	8,836	5·0
Pendle	2,347	1,329	3,676	11·5
Penrith	562	447	1,009	7·0
Penzance and St. Ives	1,978	846	2,824	16·4
Peterborough	6,547	3,115	9,662	10·4
Pickering and Helmsley	243	149	392	6·3
Plymouth	10,693	6,094	16,787	12·6
Poole	3,046	1,699	4,745	7·8
Portsmouth	11,437	5,406	16,843	11·0
Preston	10,356	5,121	15,477	10·3
Reading	5,267	2,689	7,956	5·5
Redruth and Camborne	2,594	1,163	3,757	18·7
Retford	1,542	927	2,469	11·0
Richmondshire	679	647	1,326	10·8
Ripon	440	333	773	7·9
Rochdale	6,125	2,993	9,118	13·9
Rotherham and Mexborough	15,504	5,597	21,101	19·7
Rugby and Daventry	2,555	1,811	4,366	8·4
Salisbury	1,661	1,168	2,829	6·7
Scarborough and Filey	2,277	1,018	3,295	10·4
Scunthorpe	5,445	2,388	7,833	14·0
Settle	228	161	389	6·8
Shaftesbury	580	421	1,001	6·5
Sheffield	30,086	12,721	42,807	14·9
Shrewsbury	2,555	1,483	4,038	8·8
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,053	1,713	4,766	12·1
Skegness	1,217	414	1,631	14·4
Skipton	487	339	826	7·1
Sleaford	621	456	1,077	9·3
Slough	6,092	3,348	9,440	5·7
South Molton	229	166	395	11·1
South Tyneside	9,829	3,425	13,254	22·2
Southampton	12,166	5,159	17,325	9·7
Southend	17,727	8,704	26,431	10·7
Spalding and Holbeach	1,183	865	2,048	8·6
St. Austell	1,818	957	2,775	13·0
Stafford	3,437	2,193	5,630	8·1
Stamford	832	635	1,467	8·5
Stockton-on-Tees	9,328	3,547	12,875	16·6
Stoke	13,842	7,304	21,146	9·8
Stroud	1,679	1,191	2,870	7·8
Sudbury	864	512	1,376	9·4
Sunderland	24,894	8,742	33,636	18·9
Swindon	5,028	3,179	8,207	8·2
Taunton	2,049	1,207	3,256	7·8
Telford and Bridgnorth	6,974	3,232	10,206	15·4
Thanet	4,819	2,109	6,928	17·4
Thetford	1,275	849	2,124	8·8
Thirsk	270	196	466	11·2
Tiverton	559	351	910	8·4
Torbay	4,122	1,970	6,092	14·7
Torrington	288	188	476	10·3
Totnes	478	321	799	10·3
Trowbridge and Frome	1,986	1,420	3,406	7·2
Truro	1,387	740	2,127	9·4
Tunbridge Wells	2,613	1,597	4,210	4·8
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	453	336	789	6·3
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,667	4,265	14,932	12·8
Walsall	15,910	6,612	22,522	14·1
Wareham and Swanage	418	270	688	7·1
Warminster	308	257	565	8·7
Warrington	5,894	2,688	8,582	11·7
Warwick	3,829	2,406	6,235	7·6
Watford and Luton	15,726	8,246	23,972	7·5
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,162	1,361	3,523	7·7
Wells	1,120	820	1,940	8·2
Weston-super-Mare	2,838	1,683	4,521	11·2
Whitby	754	318	1,072	15·0
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	999	626	1,625	11·2
Whitehaven	2,057	1,128	3,185	9·5
Widnes and Runcorn	7,144	2,700	9,844	17·5
Wigan and St. Helens	21,554	9,460	31,014	17·1
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,038	1,253	3,291	4·1
Windermere	206	151	357	5·0
Wirral and Chester	24,640	10,078	34,718	17·3
Wisbech	1,608	728	2,336	12·6
Wolverhampton	16,100	6,419	22,519	15·7
Woodbridge and Leiston	763	478	1,241	7·4
Worcester	3,637	1,910	5,547	8·8
Workington	2,380	1,304	3,684	14·0
Worksop	2,736	1,156	3,892	15·1
Worthing	2,882	1,654	4,536	6·4
Yeovil	1,646	1,353	2,999	7·1
York	5,265	3,049	8,314	9·8
Wales				
Aberdare	2,582	828	3,410	19·6
Aberystwyth	864	484	1,348	11·6
Bangor and Caernarfon	3,070	1,230	4,300	16·3
Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny	4,318	1,597	5,915	17·2
Brecon	455	243	698	9·5
Bridgend	5,370	2,164	7,534	14·4
Cardiff	17,841	6,755	24,596	12·4
Cardigan	986	479	1,465	22·8
Carmarthen	1,036	556	1,592	8·9
Conwy and Colwyn	2,641	1,331	3,972	13·4
Denbigh	698	427	1,125	10·9
Dolgellau and Barmouth	342	143	485	10·1
Fishguard	442	184	626	21·9
Haverfordwest	2,214	877	3,091	16·4
Holyhead	2,475	1,119	3,594	21·1
Lampeter and Aberaeron	682	292	974	17·9
Llandeilo	292	152	444	14·0
Llandrindod Wells	526	367	893	11·5
Llanelli	3,579	1,650	5,229	16·2
Machynlleth	227	138	365	10·1
Merthyr and Rhymney	6,698	2,227	8,925	17·4
Monmouth	313	192	505	14·2
Neath and Port Talbot	4,560	1,729	6,289	14·7
Newport	7,534	3,342	10,876	13·5
Newtown	563	315	878	10·2
Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,614	1,705	5,319	14·0
Pontypridd and Rhondda	7,026	2,378	9,404	15·3
Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	543	249	792	12·2
Pwllheli	590	229	819	17·8
Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	6,950	3,222	10,172	14·3
South Pembrokeshire	1,644	643	2,287	18·7
Swansea	10,660	4,162	14,822	15·1
Welshpool	463	336	799	10·9
Wrexham	4,791	2,168	6,959	15·0
Scotland				
Aberdeen	8,654	4,410	13,064	7·7
Alloa	2,378	999	3,377	19·9
Annan	678	397	1,075	12·3
Arbroath	1,097	600	1,697	20·4
Ayr	4,364	1,963	6,327	14·9
Badenoch	310	147	457	12·5
Banff	629	359	988	11·4
Bathgate	6,132	2,676	8,808	17·8
Berwickshire	394	269	663	12·8
Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	826	397	1,223	11·7
Brechin and Montrose	968	598	1,566	12·6
Buckie	358	301	659	16·2
Campbeltown	483	254	737	19·0
Crieff	278	146	424	12·2
Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,302	1,008	4,310	27·9
Dumbarton	3,549	2,093	5,642	20·7
Dumfries	1,483	890	2,373	9·7
Dundee	10,228	4,919	15,147	15·6
Dunfermline	5,188	2,661	7,849	15·0
Dunoon and Bute	805	430	1,235	15·8
Edinburgh	24,192	10,450	34,642	11·7
Elgin	1,117	786	1,903	12·1
Falkirk	6,513	3,295	9,808	16·1
Forfar	725	451	1,176	11·6
Forres	383	269	652	20·7
Fraserburgh	534	321	855	12·1
Galashiels	716	436	1,152	7·4
Girvan	497	249	746	23·2
Glasgow	76,724	30,400	107,124	17·1
Greenock	6,607	2,464	9,071	19·4
Haddington	771	413	1,184	8·6
Hawick	485	275	760	8·9
Huntly	249	145	394	10·5
Invergordon and Dingwall	1,691	782	2,473	18·1
Inverness	3,216	1,420	4,636	11·3
Irvine	7,592	3,269	10,861	22·2
Islay/Mid Argyll	353	207	560	13·3
Keith	364	211	575	12·6
Kelso and Jedburgh	292	171	463	8·9
Kilmarnock	3,831	1,659	5,490	17·4
Kirkcaldy	7,414	3,536	10,950	16·8
Lanarkshire	21,148	8,953	30,101	18·7
Lochaber	789	331	1,120	12·9
Lockerbie	326	177	503	12·3
Newton Stewart	402	227	629	18·1
North East Fife	1,074	751	1,825	10·8
Oban	534	296	830	10·0
Orkney Islands	527	232	759	11·2
Peebles	264	150	414	8·8
Perth	2,087	1,052	3,139	10·9
Peterhead	958	610	1,568	12·6
Shetland Islands	416	299	715	7·1
Skye and Wester Ross	598	233	831	15·9
Stewartry	532	308	840	10·6
Stirling	2,837	1,487	4,324	12·9
Stranraer	837	386	1,223	17·0
Sutherland	439	194	633	14·9
Thurso	444	248	692	10·0
Western Isles	1,510	510	2,020	20·2
Wick	583	209	792	15·2
Northern Ireland				
Ballymena	2,397	1,179	3,576	14·4
Belfast	44,069	18,812	62,881	18·1
Coleraine	5,421	1,816	7,237	22·4
Cookstown	1,911	739	2,650	31·3
Craigavon	7,776	3,612	11,388	18·8
Dungannon	2,887	1,128	4,015	27·1
Enniskillen	3,262	1,177	4,439	24·7
Londonderry	9,930	2,731	12,661	27·7
Magherafelt	2,157	869	3,026	29·2
Newry	5,653	2,081	7,734	30·2
Omagh	2,623	1,102	3,725	23·0
Strabane	3,178	775	3,953	34·9

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1986 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in tables 2·1, 2·2 and 2·3.
* Travel to work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (page 467), March 1985 (page 126) and February 1986 (page 86) issues.
‡ Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no Development Areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2·5
Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 25: Up to 26 weeks	Under 25: Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Under 25: Over 52 weeks	Under 25: All	25-54: Up to 26 weeks	25-54: Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	25-54: Over 52 weeks	25-54: All	55 and over: Up to 26 weeks	55 and over: Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	55 and over: Over 52 weeks	55 and over: All	All ages: Up to 26 weeks	All ages: Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	All ages: Over 52 weeks	All ages: All
MALE AND FEMALE																
1985 Apr	547·5	306·8	359·0	1,213·3	603·0	312·1	778·0	1,693·0	99·4	69·7	197·1	366·3	1,249·9	688·5	1,334·2	3,272·6
July	617·1	265·2	350·9	1,233·1	571·1	295·3	782·4	1,648·8	93·9	65·5	193·6	353·1	1,282·1	626·1	1,326·9	3,235·0
Oct	693·8	193·5	358·0	1,245·2	596·8	278·5	792·6	1,667·9	101·1	61·4	201·2	363·8	1,391·6	533·4	1,351·9	3,276·9
1986 Jan	678·7	218·6	349·6	1,246·9	672·4	295·5	814·5	1,782·4	108·8	62·1	207·5	378·4	1,459·9	576·2	1,371·6	3,407·7
Apr*	572·1	280·3	331·5	1,183·8	626·8	317·0	819·3	1,763·0	104·3	68·1	205·8	378·2	1,303·2	665·4	1,356·5	3,325·1
July	608·7	247·8	321·2	1,177·7	595·5	312·4	821·9	1,729·9	99·7	67·6	204·7	372·1	1,304·0	627·8	1,347·8	3,279·6
Oct	634·2	193·9	317·4	1,145·5	604·7	295·4	815·8	1,715·9	102·2	65·6	207·8	375·7	1,341·1	555·0	1,341·0	3,237·2
1987 Jan	620·0	209·4	303·4	1,132·8	659·3	302·9	818·6	1,780·8	105·6	65·6	212·4	383·6	1,384·8	578·0	1,334·4	3,297·2
Apr	488·1	252·1	285·7	1,025·9	598·3	312·9	797·2	1,708·3	93·9	66·7	212·3	372·8	1,180·4	631·6	1,295·1	3,107·1
July	504·8	205·6	264·9	975·3	535·9	277·8	769·8	1,583·5	83·0	61·0	203·6	347·6	1,123·7	544·4	1,238·3	2,906·5
MALE																
1985 Apr	326·8	183·9	242·4	753·1	393·8	199·3	628·5	1,221·7	84·7	58·4	152·9	296·0	806·3	441·6	1,023·8	2,270·7
July	360·5	157·6	237·4	755·5	359·1	188·4	629·8	1,177·4	79·4	54·6	149·3	283·3	799·1	400·7	1,016·5	2,216·2
Oct	403·9	115·3	239·6	758·9	375·3	174·3	634·5	1,184·1	85·1	51·5	154·4	291·0	864·4	341·1	1,028·4	2,234·0
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	2,345·6
Apr*	341·1	167·2	222·8	731·2	406·0	197·1	653·2	1,256·3	89·0	56·5	157·0	302·6	836·1	420·9	1,033·0	2,290·0
July	354·7	146·5	214·8	715·9	369·8	197·4	652·2	1,219·4	84·1	56·5	155·5	296·1	808·7	400·4	1,022·5	2,231·5
Oct	370·6	114·6	210·3	695·5	377·0	183·3	645·6	1,205·9	85·6	55·2	157·6	298·3	833·1	353·2	1,013·5	2,199·8
1987 Jan	372·2	125·0	202·2	699·5	432·2	184·0	651·4	1,267·5	88·9	54·9	161·6	305·4	893·4	363·9	1,015·2	2,272·4
Apr	298·5	150·3	190·9	639·7	394·2	191·8	636·3	1,222·4	79·7	55·0	161·5	296·2	772·3	397·2	988·7	2,158·2
July	302·5	123·1	177·6	603·3	340·5	175·2	614·6	1,130·3	69·6	50·6	154·7	274·9	712·6	349·0	946·8	2,008·5
FEMALE																
1985 Apr	220·7	122·9	116·6	460·2	209·1	112·8	149·4	411·3	14·7	11·3	44·3	70·3	444·5	247·0	310·4	1,001·8
July	256·5	107·6	113·5	477·7	211·9	106·9	152·6	471·4	14·5	10·9	44·3	69·7	483·0	225·4	310·4	1,018·8
Oct	289·8	78·1	118·4	486·3	221·4	104·2	158·2	483·8	16·0	9·9	46·9	72·8	527·2	192·3	323·4	1,042·9
1986 Jan	276·0	87·5	115·3	478·7	231·0	113·4	163·8	508·2	16·5	10·2	48·6	75·2	523·4	211·1	327·7	1,062·1
Apr*	230·9	113·1	108·6	452·7	220·8	119·8	166·1	506·7	15·3	11·6	48·8	75·6	467·0	244·5	323·5	1,035·0
July	254·0	101·3	106·5	461·7	225·7	115·0	169·7	510·4	15·6	11·2	49·2	76·0	495·3	227·5	325·4	1,048·1
Oct	263·6	79·3	107·1	450·0	227·7	112·1	170·2	510·0	16·7	10·5	50·3	77·4	508·0	201·9	327·5	1,037·4
1987 Jan	247·7	84·5	101·2	433·3	227·1	118·9	167·3	513·3	16·6	10·7	50·8	78·2	491·5	214·1	319·3	1,024·8
Apr	189·7	101·7	94·8	386·3	204·1	121·1	160·8	486·0	14·3	11·6	50·8	76·7	408·1	234·4	306·4	948·9
July	202·3	82·5	87·3	372·1	195·5	102·6	155·2	453·2	13·4	10·4	48·9	72·6	411·1	195·4	291·4	898·0

* See footnote to table 2·1.

2·7 UNEMPLOYMENT
Age

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									**Thousand**
1986 July	170·8	303·7	703·2	788·8	499·6	441·5	296·1	75·9	**3,279·6**
Oct	186·5	301·9	657·1	779·6	494·4	442·0	298·0	77·7	**3,237·2**
1987 Jan	162·2	297·9	672·6	809·7	515·0	456·1	304·6	79·0	**3,297·2**
Apr	127·3	270·3	628·3	771·8	495·2	441·3	298·4	74·5	**3,107·1**
July	116·3	247·6	611·5	711·8	458·2	413·5	280·4	67·1	**2,906·5**
	Proportion of number unemployed								**Per cent**
1986 Apr	5·6	9·5	20·5	24·2	15·3	13·5	9·1	2·3	**100·0**
July	5·2	9·3	21·4	24·1	15·2	13·5	9·0	2·3	**100·0**
Oct	5·8	9·3	20·3	24·1	15·3	13·7	9·2	2·4	**100·0**
1987 Jan	4·9	9·0	20·4	24·6	15·6	13·8	9·2	2·4	**100·0**
Apr	4·1	8·7	20·2	24·8	15·9	14·2	9·6	2·4	**100·0**
July	4·0	8·5	21·0	24·5	15·8	14·2	9·6	2·3	**100·0**
MALE									**Thousand**
1986 July	97·4	176·0	442·5	531·4	371·9	316·1	221·3	74·8	**2,231·5**
Oct	106·4	173·0	416·1	522·8	367·3	315·9	221·8	76·6	**2,199·8**
1987 Jan	92·4	174·4	432·6	553·1	386·3	328·2	227·5	77·9	**2,272·4**
Apr	72·5	159·7	407·5	531·6	372·1	318·7	223·1	73·0	**2,158·2**
July	66·6	145·8	390·8	491·2	342·2	297·0	209·1	65·8	**2,008·5**
	Proportion of number unemployed								**Per cent**
1986 Apr	4·7	8·1	19·2	24·0	16·8	14·1	9·9	3·3	**100·0**
July	4·4	7·9	19·8	23·8	16·7	14·2	9·9	3·3	**100·0**
Oct	4·8	7·9	18·9	23·8	16·7	14·4	10·1	3·5	**100·0**
1987 Jan	4·1	7·7	19·0	24·3	17·0	14·4	10·0	3·4	**100·0**
Apr	3·4	7·4	18·9	24·6	17·2	14·8	10·3	3·4	**100·0**
July	3·3	7·3	19·5	24·5	17·0	14·8	10·4	3·3	**100·0**
FEMALE									**Thousand**
1986 July	73·4	127·7	260·6	257·3	127·7	125·4	74·8	1·1	**1,048·1**
Oct	80·1	128·9	241·0	256·8	127·1	126·1	76·3	1·1	**1,037·4**
1987 Jan	69·8	123·5	240·0	256·7	128·7	127·9	77·1	1·1	**1,024·8**
Apr	54·9	110·6	220·8	240·2	123·1	122·6	75·2	1·4	**948·9**
July	49·7	101·7	220·7	220·6	116·1	116·5	71·3	1·4	**898·0**
	Proportion of number unemployed								**Per cent**
1986 Apr	7·7	12·5	23·5	24·8	12·2	12·0	7·2	0·1	**100·0**
July	7·0	12·2	24·9	24·5	12·2	12·0	7·1	0·1	**100·0**
Oct	7·7	12·4	23·2	24·8	12·3	12·2	7·4	0·1	**100·0**
1987 Jan	6·8	12·1	23·4	25·0	12·6	12·5	7·5	0·1	**100·0**
Apr	5·8	11·7	23·3	25·3	13·0	12·9	7·9	0·2	**100·0**
July	5·5	11·3	24·6	24·6	12·9	13·0	7·9	0·2	**100·0**

2·8 UNEMPLOYMENT
Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE								**Thousand**
1986 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 number unemployed							**Per cent**
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**
Oct	6·1	4·9	9·3	7·2	14·0	17·1	41·4	**100·0**
1987 Jan	4·9	4·1	7·5	8·5	17·0	17·5	40·5	**100·0**
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	400·4	1,022·4	**2,231·5**
Oct	124·6	97·5	181·4	147·1	282·6	353·2	1,013·5	**2,199·8**
1987 Jan	100·2	88·6	165·7	186·8	352·0	363·9	1,015·2	2,272·4
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
	Proportion of number unemployed							**Per cent**
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**
FEMALE								**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 number unemployed							**Per cent**
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**

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at August 13, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
SOUTH EAST				
Bedfordshire	**12,786**	**6,478**	**19,264**	**8·3**
Luton	6,491	2,600	9,091	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,211	1,025	2,236	
North Bedfordshire	2,964	1,627	4,591	
South Bedfordshire	2,120	1,226	3,346	
Berkshire	**11,600**	**6,283**	**17,883**	**5·5**
Bracknell	1,336	873	2,209	
Newbury	1,322	909	2,231	
Reading	3,479	1,409	4,888	
Slough	2,684	1,270	3,954	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,590	968	2,558	
Wokingham	1,189	854	2,043	
Buckinghamshire	**9,288**	**5,556**	**14,844**	**5·9**
Aylesbury Vale	1,592	1,134	2,726	
Chiltern	774	576	1,350	
Milton Keynes	4,195	2,234	6,429	
South Buckinghamshire	694	401	1,095	
Wycombe	2,033	1,211	3,244	
East Sussex	**15,936**	**8,445**	**24,381**	**9·3**
Brighton	5,919	2,804	8,723	
Eastbourne	1,712	936	2,648	
Hastings	2,374	1,058	3,432	
Hove	2,463	1,303	3,766	
Lewes	1,204	854	2,058	
Rother	1,100	634	1,734	
Wealden	1,164	856	2,020	
Essex	**32,083**	**17,740**	**49,823**	**9·4**
Basildon	4,588	2,220	6,808	
Braintree	1,704	1,257	2,961	
Brentwood	1,065	509	1,574	
Castle Point	1,765	964	2,729	
Chelmsford	1,987	1,399	3,386	
Colchester	2,926	1,913	4,839	
Epping Forest	1,918	1,249	3,167	
Harlow	1,925	1,119	3,044	
Maldon	818	539	1,357	
Rochford	1,155	656	1,811	
Southend-on-Sea	4,528	1,996	6,524	
Tendring	3,016	1,541	4,557	
Thurrock	4,080	1,957	6,037	
Uttlesford	608	421	1,029	
Hampshire	**34,275**	**17,570**	**51,845**	**8·3**
Basingstoke and Deane	1,725	1,005	2,730	
East Hampshire	1,113	789	1,902	
Eastleigh	1,637	1,038	2,675	
Fareham	1,638	1,131	2,769	
Gosport	1,891	1,235	3,126	
Hart	601	498	1,099	
Havant	3,584	1,532	5,116	
New Forest	2,844	1,374	4,218	
Portsmouth	6,932	3,269	10,201	
Rushmoor	1,053	860	1,913	
Southampton	8,713	3,341	12,054	
Test Valley	1,320	797	2,117	
Winchester	1,224	701	1,925	
Hertfordshire	**14,834**	**9,548**	**24,382**	**5·8**
Broxbourne	1,389	889	2,278	
Dacorum	1,914	1,328	3,242	
East Hertfordshire	1,141	853	1,994	
Hertsmere	1,325	808	2,133	
North Hertfordshire	1,727	1,147	2,874	
St Albans	1,607	1,057	2,664	
Stevenage	1,780	1,098	2,878	
Three Rivers	971	556	1,527	
Watford	1,510	857	2,367	
Welwyn Hatfield	1,470	955	2,425	
Isle of Wight	**3,365**	**1,726**	**5,091**	**10·8**
Medina	2,042	1,068	3,110	
South Wight	1,323	658	1,981	
Kent	**35,096**	**18,938**	**54,034**	**9·8**
Ashford	1,872	1,171	3,043	
Canterbury	3,166	1,685	4,851	
Dartford	1,508	821	2,329	
Dover	2,567	1,226	3,793	
Gillingham	2,356	1,448	3,804	
Gravesham	2,609	1,470	4,079	
Maidstone	2,159	1,320	3,479	
Rochester-upon-Medway	4,322	2,270	6,592	
Sevenoaks	1,494	897	2,391	
Shepway	2,634	1,246	3,880	
Swale	3,053	1,713	4,766	
Thanet	4,819	2,109	6,928	
Tonbridge and Malling	1,354	877	2,231	
Tunbridge Wells	1,183	685	1,868	
Oxfordshire	**7,651**	**4,520**	**12,171**	**5·2**
Cherwell	1,657	1,062	2,719	
Oxford	2,655	1,232	3,887	
South Oxfordshire	1,437	871	2,308	
West Oxfordshire	856	639	1,495	
Vale of White Horse	1,046	716	1,762	
Surrey	**10,830**	**6,212**	**17,042**	
Elmbridge	1,205	737	1,942	
Epsom and Ewell	779	403	1,182	
Guildford	1,395	742	2,137	
Mole Valley	772	393	1,165	
Reigate and Banstead	1,226	746	1,972	
Runnymede	892	500	1,392	
Spelthorne	1,064	706	1,770	
Surrey Heath	674	471	1,145	
Tandridge	773	497	1,270	
Waverley	995	545	1,540	
Woking	1,055	472	1,527	
West Sussex	**8,301**	**5,376**	**13,677**	**5·1**
Adur	848	591	1,439	
Arun	1,863	1,063	2,926	
Chichester	1,219	727	1,946	
Crawley	933	669	1,602	
Horsham	931	682	1,613	
Mid Sussex	1,066	859	1,925	
Worthing	1,441	785	2,226	
Greater London	**251,508**	**109,697**	**361,205**	**9·3**
Barking and Dagenham	4,645	1,885	6,530	
Barnet	6,489	3,374	9,863	
Bexley	4,473	2,601	7,074	
Brent	11,321	4,942	16,263	
Bromley	5,403	2,770	8,173	
Camden	9,337	4,159	13,496	
City of London	65	31	96	
City of Westminster	8,711	3,682	12,393	
Croydon	7,652	3,831	11,483	
Ealing	8,818	4,328	13,146	
Enfield	6,517	3,119	9,636	
Greenwich	9,107	3,978	13,085	
Hackney	14,156	5,383	19,539	
Hammersmith and Fulham	8,098	3,322	11,420	
Haringey	11,403	4,966	16,369	
Harrow	3,625	2,090	5,715	
Havering	4,863	2,359	7,222	
Hillingdon	3,946	2,318	6,264	
Hounslow	5,110	2,746	7,856	
Islington	11,302	4,756	16,058	
Kensington and Chelsea	5,665	2,707	8,372	
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,306	1,236	3,542	
Lambeth	16,630	6,411	23,041	
Lewisham	11,749	4,711	16,460	
Merton	3,819	1,834	5,653	
Newham	11,471	3,965	15,436	
Redbridge	5,466	2,732	8,198	
Richmond-upon-Thames	2,619	1,602	4,221	
Southwark	14,277	5,225	19,502	
Sutton	2,751	1,463	4,214	
Tower Hamlets	12,008	3,458	15,466	
Waltham Forest	7,620	3,289	10,909	
Wandsworth	10,086	4,424	14,510	
EAST ANGLIA				
Cambridgeshire	**12,956**	**7,169**	**20,125**	**7·3**
Cambridge	2,156	1,056	3,212	
East Cambridgeshire	613	529	1,142	
Fenland	1,994	1,107	3,101	
Huntingdon	1,868	1,444	3,312	
Peterborough	5,361	2,229	7,590	
South Cambridgeshire	964	804	1,768	
Norfolk	**19,114**	**9,908**	**29,022**	**10·2**
Breckland	2,162	1,347	3,509	
Broadland	1,482	968	2,450	
Great Yarmouth	3,587	1,493	5,080	
Norwich	5,397	2,376	7,773	
North Norfolk	1,819	946	2,765	
South Norfolk	1,520	1,066	2,586	
West Norfolk	3,147	1,712	4,859	
Suffolk	**12,116**	**6,992**	**19,108**	**7·5**
Babergh	1,203	739	1,942	
Forest Heath	632	471	1,103	
Ipswich	3,269	1,549	4,818	
Mid Suffolk	896	694	1,590	
St Edmundsbury	1,225	1,003	2,228	
Suffolk Coastal	1,405	888	2,293	
Waveney	3,486	1,648	5,134	
SOUTH WEST				
Avon	**25,421**	**13,448**	**38,869**	**9·1**
Bath	2,138	1,100	3,238	
Bristol	14,981	6,726	21,707	
Kingswood	1,676	1,058	2,734	
Northavon	1,922	1,543	3,465	
Wansdyke	1,145	838	1,983	
Woodspring	3,559	2,183	5,742	
Cornwall	**13,824**	**7,142**	**20,966**	**14·3**
Caradon	1,621	1,023	2,644	
Carrick	2,475	1,198	3,673	
Kerrier	3,150	1,573	4,723	
North Cornwall	1,697	1,006	2,703	
Penwith	2,296	992	3,288	
Restormel	2,567	1,340	3,907	
Scilly Isles	18	10	28	
Devon	**26,685**	**14,850**	**41,535**	**11·2**
East Devon	1,965	1,168	3,133	
Exeter	2,925	1,519	4,444	
Mid Devon	1,051	711	1,762	
North Devon	2,038	1,118	3,156	
Plymouth	9,036	4,893	13,929	
South Hams	1,325	900	2,225	
Teignbridge	2,137	1,336	3,473	
Torbay	3,983	1,893	5,876	
Torridge	1,357	745	2,102	
West Devon	868	567	1,435	
Dorset	**12,588**	**6,849**	**19,437**	**8·5**
Bournemouth	4,624	2,036	6,660	
Christchurch	642	392	1,034	
North Dorset	602	447	1,049	
Poole	2,653	1,426	4,079	
Purbeck	561	368	929	
West Dorset	1,060	721	1,781	
Weymouth and Portland	1,488	875	2,363	
Wimborne	958	584	1,542	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at August 13, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
Gloucestershire	**10,637**	**6,315**	**16,952**	**7·8**
Cheltenham	2,286	1,177	3,463	
Cotswold	785	621	1,406	
Forest of Dean	1,765	1,147	2,912	
Gloucester	2,760	1,251	4,011	
Stroud	1,690	1,214	2,904	
Tewkesbury	1,351	905	2,256	
Somerset	**8,464**	**5,779**	**14,243**	**8·4**
Mendip	1,600	1,221	2,821	
Sedgemoor	2,204	1,348	3,552	
Taunton Deane	1,978	1,154	3,132	
West Somerset	652	392	1,044	
Yeovil	2,030	1,664	3,694	
Wiltshire	**10,009**	**6,872**	**16,881**	**7·5**
Kennet	850	736	1,586	
North Wiltshire	1,644	1,264	2,908	
Salisbury	1,551	1,107	2,658	
Thamesdown	4,219	2,516	6,735	
West Wiltshire	1,745	1,249	2,994	
WEST MIDLANDS				
Hereford and Worcester	**16,533**	**9,685**	**26,218**	**10·2**
Bromsgrove	2,290	1,359	3,649	
Hereford	1,362	840	2,202	
Leominster	795	432	1,227	
Malvern Hills	1,814	968	2,782	
Redditch	2,323	1,401	3,724	
South Herefordshire	972	621	1,593	
Worcester	2,623	1,251	3,874	
Wychavon	1,668	1,158	2,826	
Wyre Forest	2,686	1,655	4,341	
Shropshire	**12,075**	**6,240**	**18,315**	**12·1**
Bridgnorth	1,109	715	1,824	
North Shropshire	1,118	716	1,834	
Oswestry	775	444	1,219	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,312	1,303	3,615	
South Shropshire	776	463	1,239	
The Wrekin	5,985	2,599	8,584	
Staffordshire	**30,218**	**16,331**	**46,549**	**10·7**
Cannock Chase	2,995	1,606	4,601	
East Staffordshire	2,621	1,414	4,035	
Lichfield	2,225	1,295	3,520	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,302	1,776	5,078	
South Staffordshire	2,903	1,683	4,586	
Stafford	2,634	1,678	4,312	
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,639	1,179	2,818	
Stoke-on-Trent	8,944	4,349	13,293	
Tamworth	2,955	1,351	4,306	
Warwickshire	**12,347**	**7,258**	**19,605**	**9·6**
North Warwickshire	1,782	935	2,717	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,029	2,073	6,102	
Rugby	2,086	1,374	3,460	
Stratford-on-Avon	1,600	1,145	2,745	
Warwick	2,850	1,731	4,581	
West Midlands	**132,984**	**53,946**	**186,930**	**14·1**
Birmingham	57,073	21,991	79,064	
Coventry	15,541	6,803	22,344	
Dudley	11,608	5,439	17,047	
Sandwell	16,022	6,231	22,253	
Solihull	6,251	3,358	9,609	
Walsall	12,250	4,735	16,985	
Wolverhampton	14,239	5,389	19,628	
EAST MIDLANDS				
Derbyshire	**31,462**	**14,306**	**45,768**	**11·6**
Amber Valley	3,009	1,419	4,428	
Bolsover	3,186	1,179	4,365	
Chesterfield	4,246	1,803	6,049	
Derby	9,537	3,805	13,342	
Erewash	3,206	1,490	4,696	
High Peak	1,922	1,361	3,283	
North East Derbyshire	3,569	1,670	5,239	
South Derbyshire	1,694	819	2,513	
West Derbyshire	1,093	760	1,853	
Leicestershire	**22,156**	**11,768**	**33,924**	**8·4**
Blaby	1,087	798	1,885	
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,691	1,127	2,818	
Charnwood	2,455	1,725	4,180	
Harborough	743	613	1,356	
Leicester	12,036	5,111	17,147	
Melton	626	564	1,190	
North West Leicestershire	2,422	1,004	3,426	
Oadby and Wigston	694	513	1,207	
Rutland	402	313	715	
Lincolnshire	**15,643**	**8,529**	**24,172**	**11·1**
Boston	1,536	807	2,343	
East Lindsey	3,325	1,472	4,797	
Lincoln	3,802	1,603	5,405	
North Kesteven	1,546	1,077	2,623	
South Holland	1,228	906	2,134	
South Kesteven	2,222	1,493	3,715	
West Lindsey	1,984	1,171	3,155	
Northamptonshire	**11,607**	**7,168**	**18,775**	**7·9**
Corby	1,880	1,047	2,927	
Daventry	840	744	1,584	
East Northamptonshire	815	622	1,437	
Kettering	1,430	967	2,397	
Northampton	4,481	2,375	6,856	
South Northamptonshire	657	570	1,227	
Wellingborough	1,504	843	2,347	
Nottinghamshire	**39,165**	**16,218**	**55,383**	**11·8**
Ashfield	4,202	1,424	5,626	
Bassetlaw	3,835	1,958	5,793	
Broxtowe	2,904	1,359	4,263	
Gedling	2,720	1,507	4,227	
Mansfield	4,279	1,583	5,862	
Newark	3,420	1,550	4,970	
Nottingham	15,639	5,652	21,291	
Rushcliffe	2,166	1,185	3,351	
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Humberside	**34,610**	**14,872**	**49,482**	**13·8**
Beverley	1,987	1,348	3,335	
Boothferry	1,698	1,085	2,783	
Cleethorpes	2,607	1,210	3,817	
East Yorkshire	1,815	1,049	2,864	
Glanford	1,788	1,005	2,793	
Great Grimsby	4,604	1,684	6,288	
Holderness	1,103	694	1,797	
Kingston-upon-Hull	15,677	5,610	21,287	
Scunthorpe	3,331	1,187	4,518	
North Yorkshire	**14,704**	**8,828**	**23,532**	**8·9**
Craven	783	536	1,319	
Hambleton	1,341	922	2,263	
Harrogate	2,314	1,514	3,828	
Richmondshire	695	657	1,352	
Ryedale	1,214	866	2,080	
Scarborough	3,001	1,306	4,307	
Selby	1,742	1,304	3,046	
York	3,614	1,723	5,337	
South Yorkshire	**67,801**	**26,776**	**94,577**	**16·6**
Barnsley	11,620	4,131	15,751	
Doncaster	15,382	6,198	21,580	
Rotherham	12,820	4,940	17,760	
Sheffield	27,979	11,507	39,486	
West Yorkshire	**75,389**	**32,944**	**108,333**	**11·7**
Bradford	19,275	7,660	26,935	
Calderdale	5,494	2,902	8,396	
Kirklees	11,687	5,793	17,480	
Leeds	26,334	11,433	37,767	
Wakefield	12,599	5,156	17,755	
NORTH WEST				
Cheshire	**30,618**	**14,734**	**45,352**	**11·8**
Chester	4,174	1,991	6,165	
Congleton	1,348	1,059	2,407	
Crewe and Nantwich	2,826	1,513	4,339	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,535	1,472	5,007	
Halton	6,737	2,482	9,219	
Macclesfield	2,782	1,705	4,487	
Vale Royal	3,322	1,824	5,146	
Warrington	5,894	2,688	8,582	
Lancashire	**45,071**	**21,178**	**66,249**	**12·1**
Blackburn	5,825	2,314	8,139	
Blackpool	6,433	2,479	8,912	
Burnley	3,351	1,506	4,857	
Chorley	2,356	1,434	3,790	
Fylde	1,378	837	2,215	
Hyndburn	2,174	1,120	3,294	
Lancaster	4,547	2,164	6,711	
Pendle	2,347	1,329	3,676	
Preston	5,538	2,133	7,671	
Ribble Valley	621	500	1,121	
Rossendale	1,531	859	2,390	
South Ribble	2,239	1,354	3,593	
West Lancashire	4,411	1,935	6,346	
Wyre	2,320	1,214	3,534	
Greater Manchester	**109,706**	**47,400**	**157,106**	**13·7**
Bolton	10,660	4,698	15,358	
Bury	5,086	2,724	7,810	
Manchester	30,018	10,608	40,626	
Oldham	7,841	3,819	11,660	
Rochdale	8,086	3,870	11,956	
Salford	12,083	4,422	16,505	
Stockport	7,975	4,149	12,124	
Tameside	8,080	3,977	12,057	
Trafford	7,210	3,063	10,273	
Wigan	12,667	6,070	18,737	
Merseyside	**90,335**	**33,715**	**124,050**	**19·7**
Knowsley	12,560	4,343	16,903	
Liverpool	38,031	13,544	51,575	
St Helens	9,295	3,602	12,897	
Sefton	13,440	5,561	19,001	
Wirral	17,009	6,665	23,674	
NORTH				
Cleveland	**34,191**	**11,336**	**45,527**	**18·8**
Hartlepool	6,098	1,883	7,981	
Langbaurgh	8,228	2,741	10,969	
Middlesbrough	10,537	3,165	13,702	
Stockton-on-Tees	9,328	3,547	12,875	
Cumbria	**11,874**	**7,173**	**19,047**	**9·3**
Allerdale	2,843	1,603	4,446	
Barrow-in-Furness	2,034	1,322	3,356	
Carlisle	2,816	1,601	4,417	
Copeland	2,155	1,168	3,323	
Eden	663	532	1,195	
South Lakeland	1,363	947	2,310	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at August 13, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate †per cent employees and unemployed
Durham	**25,797**	**10,310**	**36,107**	**15·7**
Chester-le-Street	2,094	860	2,954	
Darlington	3,856	1,797	5,653	
Derwentside	4,435	1,616	6,051	
Durham	2,913	1,279	4,192	
Easington	4,783	1,517	6,300	
Sedgefield	4,000	1,717	5,717	
Teesdale	574	324	898	
Wear Valley	3,142	1,200	4,342	
Northumberland	**10,753**	**4,353**	**15,106**	**13·7**
Alnwick	1,023	506	1,529	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	563	324	887	
Blyth Valley	3,329	1,196	4,525	
Castle Morpeth	1,343	638	1,981	
Tynedale	1,092	737	1,829	
Wansbeck	3,403	952	4,355	
Tyne and Wear	**65,384**	**23,690**	**89,074**	**16·8**
Gateshead	10,706	3,883	14,589	
Newcastle upon Tyne	16,802	6,214	23,016	
North Tyneside	9,429	3,683	13,112	
South Tyneside	9,829	3,425	13,254	
Sunderland	18,618	6,485	25,103	
WALES				
Clwyd	**13,652**	**6,496**	**20,148**	**14·3**
Alyn and Deeside	2,198	1,180	3,378	
Colwyn	1,641	874	2,515	
Delyn	2,257	973	3,230	
Glyndwr	964	638	1,602	
Rhuddlan	2,286	957	3,243	
Wrexham Maelor	4,306	1,874	6,180	
Dyfed	**11,863**	**5,382**	**17,245**	**15·5**
Carmarthen	1,587	778	2,365	
Ceredigion	1,968	1,021	2,989	
Dinefwr	1,158	590	1,748	
Llanelli	2,657	1,178	3,835	
Preseli	2,849	1,172	4,021	
South Pembrokeshire	1,644	643	2,287	
Gwent	**17,378**	**7,384**	**24,762**	**14·7**
Blaenau Gwent	3,609	1,246	4,855	
Islwyn	2,500	973	3,473	
Monmouth	1,801	1,079	2,880	
Newport	5,971	2,490	8,461	
Torfaen	3,497	1,596	5,093	
Gwynedd	**8,594**	**3,707**	**12,301**	**15·8**
Aberconwy	1,428	652	2,080	
Arfon	2,478	947	3,425	
Dwyfor	780	329	1,109	
Meirionnydd	874	396	1,270	
Ynys Mon—Isle of Anglesey	3,034	1,383	4,417	
Mid-Glamorgan	**21,789**	**7,320**	**29,109**	**16·2**
Cynon Valley	2,895	921	3,816	
Merthyr Tydfil	2,455	858	3,313	
Ogwr	4,879	1,741	6,620	
Rhondda	3,290	1,056	4,346	
Rhymney Valley	4,643	1,412	6,055	
Taff-Ely	3,627	1,332	4,959	
Powys	**2,514**	**1,517**	**4,031**	**10·7**
Brecknock	949	511	1,460	
Montgomery	1,107	704	1,811	
Radnor	458	302	760	
South Glamorgan	**16,029**	**6,401**	**22,430**	**11·9**
Cardiff	12,575	4,644	17,219	
Vale of Glamorgan	3,454	1,757	5,211	
West Glamorgan	**14,770**	**5,706**	**20,476**	**15·0**
Afan	2,081	659	2,740	
Lliw Valley	1,859	900	2,759	
Neath	2,479	1,070	3,549	
Swansea	8,351	3,077	11,428	
SCOTLAND				
Borders region	**2,151**	**1,301**	**3,452**	**8·8**
Berwickshire	394	269	663	
Ettrick and Lauderdale	716	436	1,152	
Roxburgh	777	446	1,223	
Tweedale	264	150	414	
Central region	**11,409**	**5,533**	**16,942**	**15·8**
Clackmannan	2,238	928	3,166	
Falkirk	6,271	3,072	9,343	
Stirling	2,900	1,533	4,433	
Dumfries and Galloway region	**4,621**	**2,520**	**7,141**	**12·3**
Annandale and Eskdale	1,004	574	1,578	
Nithsdale	1,846	1,025	2,871	
Stewartry	532	308	840	
Wigton	1,239	613	1,852	
Fife region	**13,867**	**7,057**	**20,924**	**15·4**
Dunfermline	5,128	2,555	7,683	
Kirkcaldy	7,317	3,480	10,797	
North East Fife	1,422	1,022	2,444	
Grampian region	**13,447**	**7,549**	**20,996**	**9·1**
Banff and Buchan	2,121	1,290	3,411	
City of Aberdeen	7,021	3,282	10,303	
Gordon	1,219	862	2,081	
Kincardine and Deeside	864	548	1,412	
Moray	2,222	1,567	3,789	
Highland region	**8,070**	**3,564**	**11,634**	**13·1**
Badenock and Strathspey	310	147	457	
Caithness	995	443	1,438	
Inverness	2,460	1,052	3,512	
Lochaber	789	331	1,120	
Nairn	468	204	672	
Ross and Cromarty	2,158	1,023	3,181	
Skye and Lochalsh	419	156	575	
Sutherland	471	208	679	
Lothian region	**31,337**	**13,762**	**45,099**	**12·4**
City of Edinburgh	19,189	8,363	27,552	
East Lothian	2,748	1,241	3,989	
Midlothian	3,026	1,259	4,285	
West Lothian	6,374	2,899	9,273	
Strathclyde region	**129,363**	**53,064**	**182,427**	**17·8**
Argyle and Bute	2,070	1,128	3,198	
Bearsden and Milngavie	788	541	1,329	
City of Glasgow	53,552	18,722	72,274	
Clydebank	3,129	1,086	4,215	
Clydesdale	2,079	1,092	3,171	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,859	1,541	4,400	
Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,286	984	4,270	
Cunninghame	7,551	3,265	10,816	
Dumbarton	3,549	2,093	5,642	
East Kilbride	2,852	1,773	4,625	
East Wood	954	797	1,751	
Hamilton	5,307	2,285	7,592	
Inverclyde	6,411	2,279	8,690	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,831	1,659	5,490	
Kyle and Carrick	4,514	2,101	6,615	
Monklands	6,201	2,496	8,697	
Motherwell	7,561	3,080	10,641	
Renfrew	10,026	4,553	14,579	
Strathkelvin	2,843	1,589	4,432	
Tayside region	**15,957**	**7,988**	**23,945**	**14·1**
Angus	2,905	1,719	4,624	
City of Dundee	9,764	4,562	14,326	
Perth and Kinross	3,288	1,707	4,995	
Orkney Islands	**527**	**232**	**759**	**9·1**
Shetland Islands	**416**	**299**	**715**	**5·8**
Western Isles	**1,510**	**510**	**2,020**	**20·2**
NORTHERN IRELAND				
Antrim	2,160	942	3,102	
Ards	2,121	1,162	3,283	
Armagh	2,540	1,132	3,672	
Ballymena	2,397	1,179	3,576	
Ballymoney	1,420	436	1,856	
Banbridge	1,144	719	1,863	
Belfast	23,178	8,102	31,280	
Carrickfergus	1,418	788	2,206	
Castlereagh	1,989	1,115	3,104	
Coleraine	2,861	1,072	3,933	
Cookstown	1,911	739	2,650	
Craigavon	4,092	1,761	5,853	
Derry	7,914	2,067	9,981	
Down	2,209	1,058	3,267	
Dungannon	2,887	1,128	4,015	
Fermanagh	3,262	1,177	4,439	
Larne	1,553	655	2,208	
Limavady	2,016	664	2,680	
Lisburn	4,125	1,876	6,001	
Magherafelt	2,157	869	3,026	
Moyle	1,140	308	1,448	
Newry & Mourne	5,653	2,081	7,734	
Newtownabbey	3,346	1,702	5,048	
North Down	1,970	1,412	3,382	
Omagh	2,623	1,102	3,725	
Strabane	3,178	775	3,953	

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

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at August 13, 1987

	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire			
Luton South	4,317	1,726	6,043
Mid Bedfordshire	1,338	1,099	2,437
North Bedfordshire	2,499	1,279	3,778
North Luton	2,625	1,200	3,825
South West Bedfordshire	2,007	1,174	3,181
Berkshire			
East Berkshire	1,629	1,027	2,656
Newbury	1,075	705	1,780
Reading East	2,124	903	3,027
Reading West	1,802	834	2,636
Slough	2,684	1,270	3,954
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,297	814	2,111
Wokingham	989	730	1,719
Buckinghamshire			
Aylesbury	1,220	846	2,066
Beaconsfield	907	558	1,465
Buckingham	1,297	800	2,097
Chesham and Amersham	790	558	1,348
Milton Keynes	3,519	1,947	5,466
Wycombe	1,555	847	2,402
East Sussex			
Bexhill and Battle	1,017	606	1,623
Brighton Kemptown	3,008	1,303	4,311
Brighton Pavilion	2,911	1,501	4,412
Eastbourne	1,839	1,019	2,858
Hastings and Rye	2,588	1,169	3,757
Hove	2,463	1,303	3,766
Lewes	1,247	888	2,135
Wealden	863	656	1,519
Essex			
Basildon	3,478	1,592	5,070
Billericay	1,886	1,113	2,999
Braintree	1,460	1,060	2,520
Brentwood and Ongar	1,262	609	1,871
Castle Point	1,765	964	2,729
Chelmsford	1,561	1,050	2,611
Epping Forest	1,491	1,002	2,493
Harlow	2,155	1,266	3,421
Harwich	2,637	1,257	3,894
North Colchester	2,097	1,327	3,424
Rochford	1,370	864	2,234
Saffron Walden	1,063	759	1,822
South Colchester and Maldon	2,026	1,409	3,435
Southend East	2,642	1,073	3,715
Southend West	1,886	923	2,809
Thurrock	3,304	1,472	4,776
Hampshire			
Aldershot	1,354	1,121	2,475
Basingstoke	1,431	804	2,235
East Hampshire	1,209	851	2,060
Eastleigh	2,263	1,325	3,588
Fareham	1,746	1,148	2,894
Gosport	2,072	1,387	3,459
Havant	3,056	1,277	4,333
New Forest	1,436	665	2,101
North West Hampshire	1,128	705	1,833
Portsmouth North	2,758	1,333	4,091
Portsmouth South	4,702	2,191	6,893
Romsey and Waterside	1,894	1,002	2,896
Southampton Itchen	4,275	1,660	5,935
Southampton Test	3,812	1,394	5,206
Winchester	1,139	707	1,846
Hertfordshire			
Broxbourne	1,529	968	2,497
Hertford and Stortford	968	727	1,695
Hertsmere	1,425	862	2,287
North Hertfordshire	1,661	1,082	2,743
South West Hertfordshire	1,186	719	1,905
St Albans	1,306	849	2,155
Stevenage	1,947	1,237	3,184
Watford	1,744	1,042	2,786
Welwyn Hatfield	1,466	974	2,440
West Hertfordshire	1,602	1,088	2,690
Isle of Wight			
Isle of Wight	3,365	1,726	5,091
Kent			
Ashford	1,872	1,171	3,043
Canterbury	2,376	1,221	3,597
Dartford	1,814	1,029	2,843
Dover	2,386	1,105	3,491
Faversham	2,922	1,636	4,558
Folkestone and Hythe	2,634	1,246	3,880
Gillingham	2,405	1,481	3,886
Gravesham	2,609	1,470	4,079
Maidstone	1,701	952	2,653
Medway	2,501	1,338	3,839
Mid Kent	2,279	1,300	3,579
North Thanet	3,163	1,521	4,684
Sevenoaks	1,188	689	1,877
South Thanet	2,709	1,217	3,926
Tonbridge and Malling	1,354	877	2,231
Tunbridge Wells	1,183	685	1,868
Oxfordshire			
Banbury	1,519	958	2,477
Henley	816	537	1,353
Oxford East	2,099	991	3,090
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,384	757	2,141
Wantage	839	534	1,373
Witney	994	743	1,737
Surrey			
Chertsey and Walton	1,129	622	1,751
East Surrey	773	497	1,270
Epsom and Ewell	1,061	546	1,607
Esher	740	466	1,206
Guildford	1,095	560	1,655
Mole Valley	814	412	1,226
North West Surrey	1,043	702	1,745
Reigate	944	603	1,547
South West Surrey	862	473	1,335
Spelthorne	1,064	706	1,770
Woking	1,305	625	1,930
West Sussex			
Arundel	1,559	916	2,475
Chichester	1,219	727	1,946
Crawley	1,091	827	1,918
Horsham	931	682	1,613
Mid Sussex	908	701	1,609
Shoreham	1,152	738	1,890
Worthing	1,441	785	2,226
Greater London			
Barking	2,338	866	3,204
Battersea	4,087	1,652	5,739
Beckenham	1,807	853	2,660
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,306	1,560	7,866
Bexleyheath	1,262	794	2,056
Bow and Poplar	5,702	1,898	7,600
Brent East	4,827	1,978	6,805
Brent North	2,018	1,088	3,106
Brent South	4,476	1,876	6,352
Brentford and Isleworth	2,420	1,250	3,670
Carshalton and Wallington	1,636	787	2,423
Chelsea	2,493	1,123	3,616
Chingford	1,544	801	2,345
Chipping Barnet	1,190	759	1,949
Chislehurst	1,256	669	1,925
Croydon Central	2,018	787	2,805
Croydon North East	2,253	1,190	3,443
Croydon North West	2,353	1,174	3,527
Croydon South	1,028	680	1,708
Dagenham	2,307	1,019	3,326
Dulwich	2,992	1,297	4,289
Ealing North	2,340	1,120	3,460
Ealing Acton	2,996	1,349	4,345
Ealing Southall	3,482	1,859	5,341
Edmonton	2,488	1,127	3,615
Eltham	2,251	982	3,233
Enfield North	2,224	1,058	3,282
Enfield Southgate	1,805	934	2,739
Erith and Crayford	2,216	1,174	3,390
Feltham and Heston	2,690	1,496	4,186
Finchley	1,755	942	2,697
Fulham	3,489	1,676	5,165
Greenwich	2,998	1,285	4,283
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,846	2,660	9,506
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,310	2,723	10,033
Hammersmith	4,609	1,646	6,255
Hampstead and Highgate	3,642	1,900	5,542
Harrow East	2,090	1,186	3,276
Harrow West	1,535	904	2,439
Hayes and Harlington	1,616	1,005	2,621
Hendon North	1,758	810	2,568
Hendon South	1,786	863	2,649
Holborn and St Pancras	5,695	2,259	7,954
Hornchurch	1,554	799	2,353
Hornsey and Wood Green	4,805	2,362	7,167
Ilford North	1,596	861	2,457
Ilford South	2,659	1,209	3,868
Islington North	6,489	2,695	9,184
Islington South and Finsbury	4,813	2,061	6,874
Kensington	3,172	1,584	4,756
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,457	734	2,191
Lewisham East	2,802	1,175	3,977
Lewisham West	3,442	1,406	4,848
Lewisham Deptford	5,505	2,130	7,635
Leyton	3,579	1,437	5,016
Mitcham and Morden	2,254	1,052	3,306
Newham North East	3,800	1,372	5,172
Newham North West	3,854	1,312	5,166
Newham South	3,817	1,281	5,098
Norwood	5,457	2,072	7,529
Old Bexley and Sidcup	995	633	1,628
Orpington	1,285	600	1,885
Peckham	6,029	2,211	8,240
Putney	2,480	1,183	3,663
Ravensbourne	1,055	648	1,703
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,329	842	2,171
Romford	1,598	798	2,396
Ruislip-Northwood	883	539	1,422
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,256	1,717	6,973
Streatham	4,144	1,732	5,876
Surbiton	849	502	1,351
Sutton and Cheam	1,115	676	1,791
The City of London and Westminster South	3,316	1,242	4,558
Tooting	3,519	1,589	5,108
Tottenham	6,598	2,604	9,202
Twickenham	1,290	760	2,050
Upminster	1,711	762	2,473
Uxbridge	1,447	774	2,221
Vauxhall	7,029	2,607	9,636
Walthamstow	2,497	1,051	3,548
Wanstead and Woodford	1,211	662	1,873
Westminster North	5,460	2,471	7,931
Wimbledon	1,565	782	2,347
Woolwich	3,858	1,711	5,569
EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire			
Cambridge	1,970	966	2,936
Huntingdon	1,720	1,267	2,987
North East Cambridgeshire	2,332	1,383	3,715
Peterborough	4,800	1,893	6,693

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at August 13, 1987

	Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire	898	706	1,604
South West Cambridgeshire	1,236	954	2,190
Norfolk			
Great Yarmouth	3,587	1,493	5,080
Mid Norfolk	1,647	1,028	2,675
North Norfolk	1,819	946	2,765
North West Norfolk	2,525	1,291	3,816
Norwich North	2,261	1,108	3,369
Norwich South	3,723	1,620	5,343
South Norfolk	1,520	1,066	2,586
South West Norfolk	2,032	1,356	3,388
Suffolk			
Bury St Edmunds	1,427	1,114	2,541
Central Suffolk	1,600	1,027	2,627
Ipswich	2,565	1,216	3,781
South Suffolk	1,633	1,099	2,732
Suffolk Coastal	1,405	888	2,293
Waveney	3,486	1,648	5,134
SOUTH WEST			
Avon			
Bath	2,138	1,100	3,238
Bristol East	2,859	1,359	4,218
Bristol North West	2,880	1,289	4,169
Bristol South	4,311	1,692	6,003
Bristol West	4,141	1,981	6,122
Kingswood	2,108	1,229	3,337
Northavon	1,627	1,323	2,950
Wandsdyke	1,525	1,062	2,587
Weston-Super-Mare	2,442	1,334	3,776
Woodspring	1,390	1,079	2,469
Cornwall			
Falmouth and Camborne	3,640	1,580	5,220
North Cornwall	2,458	1,390	3,848
South East Cornwall	2,067	1,271	3,338
St Ives	3,021	1,501	4,522
Truro	2,638	1,400	4,038
Devon			
Exeter	2,925	1,519	4,444
Honiton	1,683	999	2,682
North Devon	2,117	1,159	3,276
Plymouth Devonport	3,097	1,655	4,752
Plymouth Drake	3,835	1,828	5,663
Plymouth Sutton	2,104	1,410	3,514
South Hams	2,112	1,267	3,379
Teignbridge	1,944	1,181	3,125
Tiverton	1,463	1,008	2,471
Torbay	3,180	1,512	4,692
Torridge and West Devon	2,225	1,312	3,537
Dorset			
Bournemouth East	2,871	1,289	4,160
Bournemouth West	2,269	990	3,259
Christchurch	1,219	701	1,920
North Dorset	1,109	812	1,921
Poole	2,137	1,183	3,320
South Dorset	1,955	1,175	3,130
West Dorset	1,028	699	1,727
Gloucestershire			
Cheltenham	2,452	1,295	3,747
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	1,390	993	2,383
Gloucester	2,809	1,306	4,115
Stroud	1,736	1,266	3,002
West Gloucestershire	2,250	1,455	3,705
Somerset			
Bridgwater	2,141	1,265	3,406
Somerton and Frome	1,295	1,107	2,402
Taunton	2,036	1,194	3,230
Wells	1,605	1,124	2,729
Yeovil	1,387	1,089	2,476
Wiltshire			
Devizes	1,623	1,332	2,955
North Wiltshire	1,644	1,264	2,908
Salisbury	1,496	1,059	2,555
Swindon	3,446	1,920	5,366
Westbury	1,800	1,297	3,097
WEST MIDLANDS			
Hereford and Worcester			
Bromsgrove	2,290	1,359	3,649
Hereford	2,123	1,306	3,429
Leominister	1,696	1,003	2,699
Mid Worcestershire	3,079	1,872	4,951
South Worcestershire	1,882	1,119	3,001
Worcester	2,777	1,371	4,148
Wyre Forest	2,686	1,655	4,341
Shropshire			
Ludlow	1,885	1,178	3,063
North Shropshire	2,245	1,397	3,642
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,312	1,303	3,615
The Wrekin	5,633	2,362	7,995
Staffordshire			
Burton	2,621	1,414	4,035
Cannock and Burntwood	3,040	1,599	4,639
Mid Staffordshire	2,240	1,386	3,626
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,466	1,261	3,727
South East Staffordshire	3,392	1,662	5,054
South Staffordshire	2,903	1,683	4,586
Stafford	2,356	1,392	3,748
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,639	1,179	2,818
Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,509	1,540	5,049
Stoke-on-Trent North	3,349	1,672	5,021
Stoke-on-Trent South	2,703	1,543	4,246
Warwickshire			
North Warwickshire	3,052	1,616	4,668
Nuneaton	2,945	1,514	4,459
Rugby and Kenilworth	2,267	1,516	3,783
Stratford-on-Avon	1,600	1,145	2,745
Warwick and Leamington	2,483	1,467	3,950
West Midlands			
Aldridge-Brownhills	2,425	1,224	3,649
Birmingham Edgbaston	3,540	1,506	5,046
Birmingham Erdington	5,261	1,984	7,245
Birmingham Hall Green	3,686	1,574	5,260
Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,975	1,869	6,844
Birmingham Ladywood	6,330	2,387	8,717
Birmingham Northfield	5,507	2,023	7,530
Birmingham Perry Barr	5,123	2,067	7,190
Birmingham Small Heath	7,108	2,176	9,284
Birmingham Sparkbrook	6,467	1,903	8,370
Birmingham Yardley	3,149	1,471	4,620
Birmingham Selly Oak	3,998	1,728	5,726
Coventry North East	5,493	2,193	7,686
Coventry North West	2,957	1,469	4,426
Coventry South East	4,358	1,699	6,057
Coventry South West	2,733	1,442	4,175
Dudley East	5,005	2,027	7,032
Dudley West	3,702	1,864	5,566
Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,901	1,548	4,449
Meriden	4,398	2,100	6,498
Solihull	1,853	1,258	3,111
Sutton Coldfield	1,929	1,303	3,232
Walsall North	5,164	1,724	6,888
Walsall South	4,661	1,787	6,448
Warley East	4,194	1,723	5,917
Warley West	3,517	1,392	4,909
West Bromwich East	3,741	1,519	5,260
West Bromwich West	4,570	1,597	6,167
Wolverhampton North East	5,555	1,906	7,461
Wolverhampton South East	4,678	1,579	6,257
Wolverhampton South West	4,006	1,904	5,910
EAST MIDLANDS			
Derbyshire			
Amber Valley	2,577	1,179	3,756
Bolsover	3,814	1,385	5,199
Chesterfield	3,838	1,611	5,449
Derby North	3,432	1,462	4,894
Derby South	5,310	1,893	7,203
Erewash	3,090	1,432	4,522
High Peak	2,020	1,435	3,455
North East Derbyshire	3,349	1,656	5,005
South Derbyshire	2,489	1,269	3,758
West Derbyshire	1,543	984	2,527
Leicestershire			
Blaby	1,368	1,000	2,368
Bosworth	1,807	1,194	3,001
Harborough	1,156	924	2,080
Leicester East	3,225	1,624	4,849
Leicester South	4,591	1,858	6,449
Leicester West	4,220	1,629	5,849
Loughborough	1,815	1,209	3,024
North West Leicestershire	2,596	1,180	3,776
Rutland and Melton	1,378	1,150	2,528
Lincolnshire			
East Lindsey	3,016	1,291	4,307
Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,293	1,352	3,645
Grantham	2,405	1,582	3,987
Holland with Boston	2,168	1,226	3,394
Lincoln	4,266	1,873	6,139
Stamford and Spalding	1,495	1,205	2,700
Northamptonshire			
Corby	2,330	1,381	3,711
Daventry	1,157	1,052	2,209
Kettering	1,569	1,075	2,644
Northampton North	2,558	1,294	3,852
Northampton South	2,124	1,235	3,359
Wellingborough	1,869	1,131	3,000
Nottinghamshire			
Ashfield	3,613	1,190	4,803
Bassetlaw	3,613	1,641	5,254
Broxtowe	2,312	1,149	3,461
Gedling	2,232	1,289	3,521
Mansfield	3,692	1,372	5,064
Newark	2,427	1,461	3,888
Nottingham East	6,385	2,368	8,753
Nottingham North	4,887	1,636	6,523
Nottingham South	4,367	1,648	6,015
Rushcliffe	2,166	1,185	3,351
Sherwood	3,471	1,279	4,750
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE			
Humberside			
Beverley	1,853	1,227	3,080
Booth Ferry	2,152	1,509	3,661
Bridlington	2,598	1,440	4,038
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,676	1,792	5,468
Glanford and Scunthorpe	4,050	1,610	5,660
Great Grimsby	4,604	1,684	6,288
Kingston-upon-Hull East	5,117	1,520	6,637
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,720	2,115	7,835
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,840	1,975	6,815

2·10 UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at August 13, 1987

	Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire			
Harrogate	1,746	1,033	2,779
Richmond	1,866	1,439	3,305
Ryedale	1,545	1,026	2,571
Scarborough	2,757	1,220	3,977
Selby	1,825	1,370	3,195
Skipton and Ripon	1,351	1,017	2,368
York	3,614	1,723	5,337
South Yorkshire			
Barnsley Central	4,047	1,312	5,359
Barnsley East	3,767	1,293	5,060
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,806	1,526	5,332
Don Valley	4,746	1,902	6,648
Doncaster Central	5,237	2,084	7,321
Doncaster North	5,399	2,212	7,611
Rother Valley	3,741	1,721	5,462
Rotherham	4,667	1,624	6,291
Sheffield Central	7,250	2,420	9,670
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,896	1,707	5,603
Sheffield Brightside	5,432	1,765	7,197
Sheffield Hallam	3,003	1,760	4,763
Sheffield Heeley	4,865	1,991	6,856
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,533	1,864	5,397
Wentworth	4,412	1,595	6,007
West Yorkshire			
Batley and Spen	3,085	1,317	4,402
Bradford North	5,187	1,765	6,952
Bradford South	3,799	1,492	5,291
Bradford West	5,924	2,018	7,942
Calder Valley	2,221	1,475	3,696
Colne Valley	2,198	1,353	3,551
Dewsbury	2,992	1,508	4,500
Elmet	2,103	1,089	3,192
Halifax	3,273	1,427	4,700
Hemsworth	3,668	1,337	5,005
Huddersfield	3,412	1,615	5,027
Keighley	2,399	1,260	3,659
Leeds Central	5,169	1,770	6,939
Leeds East	4,918	1,650	6,568
Leeds North East	2,967	1,439	4,406
Leeds North West	2,646	1,375	4,021
Leeds West	3,592	1,556	5,148
Morley and Leeds South	2,788	1,192	3,980
Normanton	2,161	1,161	3,322
Pontefract and Castleford	3,923	1,491	5,414
Pudsey	1,673	1,122	2,795
Shipley	1,966	1,125	3,091
Wakefield	3,325	1,407	4,732
NORTH WEST			
Cheshire			
City of Chester	3,541	1,600	5,141
Congleton	1,448	1,135	2,583
Crewe and Nantwich	2,726	1,437	4,163
Eddisbury	2,738	1,390	4,128
Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,808	1,649	5,457
Halton	4,784	1,970	6,754
Macclesfield	1,715	1,129	2,844
Tatton	2,011	1,224	3,235
Warrington North	3,985	1,649	5,634
Warrington South	3,862	1,551	5,413
Lancashire			
Blackburn	4,993	1,778	6,771
Blackpool North	3,271	1,172	4,443
Blackpool South	3,162	1,307	4,469
Burnley	3,351	1,506	4,857
Chorley	2,460	1,537	3,997
Fylde	1,607	945	2,552
Hyndburn	2,174	1,120	3,294
Lancaster	2,089	990	3,079
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,641	1,304	3,945
Pendle	2,347	1,329	3,676
Preston	4,872	1,687	6,559
Ribble Valley	1,058	838	1,896
Rossendale and Darwen	2,363	1,395	3,758
South Ribble	2,239	1,354	3,593
West Lancashire	4,307	1,832	6,139
Wyre	2,137	1,084	3,221
Greater Manchester			
Altrincham and Sale	1,801	930	2,731
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,113	1,428	4,541
Bolton North East	3,449	1,386	4,835
Bolton South East	4,197	1,687	5,884
Bolton West	3,014	1,625	4,639
Bury North	2,490	1,364	3,854
Bury South	2,596	1,360	3,956
Cheadle	1,337	939	2,276
Davyhulme	2,773	1,179	3,952
Denton and Reddish	3,419	1,649	5,068
Eccles	3,502	1,471	4,973
Hazel Grove	1,891	1,175	3,066
Heywood and Middleton	3,334	1,620	4,954
Leigh	3,742	1,679	5,421
Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,996	1,354	3,350
Makerfield	3,618	1,934	5,552
Manchester Central	8,002	2,451	10,453
Manchester Blackley	4,476	1,685	6,161
Manchester Gorton	5,034	1,783	6,817
Manchester Withington	4,795	2,032	6,827
Manchester Wythenshawe	4,389	1,402	5,791
Oldham Central and Royton	3,845	1,629	5,474
Oldham West	2,715	1,303	4,018
Rochdale	4,037	1,783	5,820
Salford East	5,782	1,766	7,548
Stalybridge and Hyde	3,505	1,685	5,190
Stockport	2,790	1,250	4,040
Stretford	5,958	2,209	8,167
Wigan	4,405	1,997	6,402
Worsley	3,701	1,645	5,346
Merseyside			
Birkenhead	6,794	2,107	8,901
Bootle	7,383	2,326	9,709
Crosby	3,296	1,754	5,050
Knowsley North	6,425	1,966	8,391
Knowsley South	6,135	2,377	8,512
Liverpool Broadgreen	5,799	2,222	8,021
Liverpool Garston	5,363	1,920	7,283
Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,063	2,114	7,177
Liverpool Riverside	7,887	2,644	10,531
Liverpool Walton	7,554	2,575	10,129
Liverpool West Derby	6,365	2,069	8,434
Southport	2,761	1,481	4,242
St Helens North	4,242	1,730	5,972
St Helens South	5,053	1,872	6,925
Wallasey	5,027	1,923	6,950
Wirral South	2,455	1,291	3,746
Wirral West	2,733	1,344	4,077
NORTH			
Cleveland			
Hartlepool	6,098	1,883	7,981
Langbaurgh	4,940	1,735	6,675
Middlesbrough	7,131	2,099	9,230
Redcar	5,704	1,705	7,409
Stockton North	5,657	1,981	7,638
Stockton South	4,661	1,933	6,594
Cumbria			
Barrow and Furness	2,289	1,557	3,846
Carlisle	2,309	1,232	3,541
Copeland	2,155	1,168	3,323
Penrith and the Borders	1,632	1,197	2,829
Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,171	766	1,937
Workington	2,318	1,253	3,571
Durham			
Bishop Auckland	4,059	1,709	5,768
City of Durham	2,913	1,279	4,192
Darlington	3,634	1,651	5,285
Easington	4,133	1,349	5,482
North Durham	4,250	1,642	5,892
North West Durham	3,623	1,397	5,020
Sedgefield	3,185	1,283	4,468
Northumberland			
Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,130	1,031	3,161
Blyth Valley	3,329	1,196	4,525
Hexham	1,330	898	2,228
Wansbeck	3,964	1,228	5,192
Tyne and Wear			
Blaydon	3,282	1,344	4,626
Gateshead East	4,520	1,699	6,219
Houghton and Washington	5,491	2,022	7,513
Jarrow	5,036	1,642	6,678
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,841	1,702	5,543
Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,015	1,780	6,795
Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,088	1,638	5,726
South Shields	4,793	1,783	6,576
Sunderland North	7,402	2,302	9,704
Sunderland South	5,725	2,161	7,886
Tyne Bridge	6,762	1,934	8,696
Tynemouth	4,268	1,651	5,919
Wallsend	5,161	2,032	7,193
WALES			
Clywd			
Alyn and Deeside	2,374	1,235	3,609
Clwyd North West	3,224	1,486	4,710
Clwyd South West	2,310	1,220	3,530
Delyn	2,806	1,222	4,028
Wrexham	2,938	1,333	4,271
Dyfed			
Carmarthen	2,510	1,253	3,763
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,535	1,287	3,822
Llanelli	2,892	1,293	4,185
Pembroke	3,926	1,549	5,475
Gwent			
Blaenau Gwent	3,481	1,187	4,668
Islwyn	2,500	973	3,473
Monmouth	1,834	1,056	2,890
Newport East	2,955	1,329	4,284
Newport West	3,342	1,397	4,739
Torfaen	3,266	1,442	4,708
Gwynedd			
Caernarfon	2,140	824	2,964
Conwy	2,354	1,001	3,355
Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,066	499	1,565
Ynys Mon	3,034	1,383	4,417
Mid Glamorgan			
Bridgend	2,357	996	3,353
Caerphilly	3,710	1,146	4,856
Cynon Valley	2,895	921	3,816
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,388	1,124	4,512
Ogmore	3,074	914	3,988
Pontypridd	3,075	1,163	4,238
Rhondda	3,290	1,056	4,346

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at August 13, 1987

	Male	Female	All
Powys			
Brecon and Radnor	1,407	813	2,220
Montgomery	1,107	704	1,811
South Glamorgan			
Cardiff Central	3,962	1,761	5,723
Cardiff North	1,639	760	2,399
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,685	1,153	4,838
Cardiff West	4,028	1,317	5,345
Vale of Glamorgan	2,715	1,410	4,125
West Glamorgan			
Aberavon	2,707	895	3,602
Gower	2,073	1,079	3,152
Neath	2,515	1,130	3,645
Swansea East	3,597	1,195	4,792
Swansea West	3,878	1,407	5,285
SCOTLAND			
Borders region			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,171	715	1,886
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	980	586	1,566
Central region			
Clackmannan	3,082	1,363	4,445
Falkirk East	3,257	1,460	4,717
Falkirk West	2,694	1,395	4,089
Stirling	2,376	1,315	3,691
Dumfries and Galloway region			
Dumfries	2,301	1,315	3,616
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,320	1,205	3,525
Fife region			
Central Fife	3,601	1,815	5,416
Dunfermline East	3,140	1,557	4,697
Dunfermline West	2,450	1,186	3,636
Kirkcaldy	3,254	1,477	4,731
North East Fife	1,422	1,022	2,444
Grampian region			
Aberdeen North	3,199	1,249	4,448
Aberdeen South	2,468	1,239	3,707
Banff and Buchan	2,121	1,290	3,411
Gordon	1,707	1,249	2,956
Kincardine and Deeside	1,730	955	2,685
Moray	2,222	1,567	3,789
Highland region			
Caithness and Sutherland	1,466	651	2,117
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,831	1,595	5,426
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,773	1,318	4,091
Lothian region			
East Lothian	2,748	1,241	3,989
Edinburgh Central	3,815	1,776	5,591
Edinburgh East	3,160	1,252	4,412
Edinburgh Leith	4,885	1,693	6,578
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,355	1,156	3,511
Edinburgh South	3,074	1,395	4,469
Edinburgh West	1,555	839	2,394
Linlithgow	3,540	1,528	5,068
Livingston	3,179	1,623	4,802
Mid Lothian	3,026	1,259	4,285
Strathclyde region			
Argyll and Bute	2,070	1,128	3,198
Ayr	3,177	1,475	4,652
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,623	1,610	6,233
Clydebank and Milngavie	3,484	1,322	4,806
Clydesdale	3,175	1,532	4,707
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,859	1,541	4,400
Cunninghame North	3,399	1,601	5,000
Cunninghame South	4,152	1,664	5,816
Dumbarton	3,549	2,093	5,642
East Kilbride	2,852	1,773	4,625
Eastwood	2,051	1,271	3,322
Glasgow Cathcart	2,965	1,231	4,196
Glasgow Central	5,444	1,857	7,301
Glasgow Garscadden	4,354	1,294	5,648
Glasgow Govan	4,423	1,499	5,922
Glasgow Hillhead	3,794	1,993	5,787
Glasgow Maryhill	5,709	2,062	7,771
Glasgow Pollock	5,307	1,638	6,945
Glasgow Provan	6,109	1,806	7,915
Glasgow Rutherglen	4,629	1,684	6,313
Glasgow Shettleston	4,732	1,592	6,324
Glasgow Springburn	6,086	2,066	8,152
Greenock and Port Glasgow	5,811	1,912	7,723
Hamilton	4,211	1,845	6,056
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,831	1,659	5,490
Monklands East	4,120	1,624	5,744
Monklands West	3,172	1,454	4,626
Motherwell North	4,132	1,712	5,844
Motherwell South	3,429	1,368	4,797
Paisley North	3,648	1,573	5,221
Paisley South	3,594	1,607	5,201
Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,287	1,266	3,553
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,185	1,312	3,497
Tayside region			
Angus East	2,463	1,518	3,981
Dundee East	5,177	2,315	7,492
Dundee West	4,222	1,925	6,147
North Tayside	1,733	946	2,679
Perth and Kinross	2,362	1,284	3,646
Orkney and Shetland islands	943	531	1,474
Western Isles	1,510	510	2,020
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast East	3,427	1,604	5,031
Belfast North	6,485	2,323	8,808
Belfast South	3,999	2,023	6,022
Belfast West	9,622	2,347	11,969
East Antrim	4,585	2,111	6,696
East Londonderry	6,631	2,414	9,045
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	6,149	2,305	8,454
Foyle	9,595	2,487	12,082
Lagan Valley	4,227	1,948	6,175
Mid-Ulster	6,434	2,387	8,821
Newry & Armagh	6,376	2,357	8,733
North Antrim	4,957	1,923	6,880
North Down	2,919	1,816	4,735
South Antrim	3,892	1,976	5,868
South Down	4,494	2,168	6,662
Strangford	2,704	1,606	4,310
Upper Bann	4,768	2,226	6,994

2·13 UNEMPLOYMENT
Students: regions

	South East	*Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom*
MALE AND FEMALE														
1986 Aug 14	41,084	*19,115*	3,783	10,812	14,882	10,037	15,569	22,474	8,291	10,840	22,201	159,973	8,642	168,615
Sept 11	44,631	*19,674*	4,167	12,103	15,938	10,997	16,998	24,206	9,328	11,595	21,224	171,187	9,222	180,409
Oct 9	6,752	*3,447*	546	1,351	1,720	1,085	1,469	2,490	768	1,338	4,835	22,354	2,000	24,354
Nov 13	1,053	*757*	46	141	214	162	130	253	36	92	218	2,345	—	2,345
Dec 11	917	*654*	45	123	207	156	121	200	59	89	207	2,124	—	2,124
1987 Jan 8	1,333	*793*	95	263	378	272	304	490	213	236	425	4,009	—	4,009
Feb 12	745	*529*	43	120	193	123	99	209	44	85	161	1,822	—	1,822
Mar 12	676	*477*	42	105	179	115	107	215	49	82	196	1,766	—	1,766
Apr 9	1,061	*619*	101	233	383	244	263	388	149	190	890	3,902	—	3,902
May 14	752	*512*	51	121	242	150	191	317	113	125	729	2,791	—	2,791
June 11	1,311	*808*	98	236	508	295	446	858	326	242	4,322	8,642	2,440	11,082
July 9	22,949	*10,015*	2,783	6,631	10,941	6,962	12,329	14,940	6,721	8,531	19,435	112,222	7,997	120,219
Aug 13	29,620	*14,557*	2,792	8,320	12,814	8,114	13,633	18,293	7,192	9,354	19,795	129,927	8,561	138,488

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

2·14 UNEMPLOYMENT
Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	*Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1986 Aug 14	193	*106*	62	207	920	539	625	499	265	255	1,907	5,472	1,096	6,568
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

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

2·18 UNEMPLOYMENT
Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom† Incl. school leavers	United Kingdom† Excl. school leavers	Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark*	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece**	Irish Republic**	Italy‖	Japan¶	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain**	Sweden xx	Switzerland*	United States xx
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																			
Annual averages																			
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,448	281	2,068	2,258	62	193	2,707	1,561	801	63·6	2,207	151	26·3	10,717
1984	3,160	3,047	642	130	513	1,399	275	2,310	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,608	822	66·6	2,476	137	32·1	8,539
1985	3,271	3,163	597	139	478	1,328	244	2,424	2,305	89	231	2,959	1,563	761	51·4	2,642	125	27·0	8,312
1986	3,289	3,185	610	152	442	1,236	217	2,517	2,223	110	236	3,173	1,668	711	36·2	2,759	117	22·8	8,237
Quarterly averages																			
1986 Q1	3,356	3,263	636	197	460	1,356	259	2,504	2,544	144	239	3,210	1,707	745	42·7	2,806	126	26·9	8,727
Q2	3,275	3,165	587	128	438	1,245	208	2,386	2,143	101	232	3,178	1,683	690	32·2	2,711	105	22·1	8,349
Q3	3,298	3,186	607	114	432	1,186	193	2,499	2,099	83	235	3,108	1,677	710	35·4	2,666	125	19·9	8,147
Q4	3,228	3,126	610	169	438	1,156	209	2,677	2,104	112	240	3,225	1,603	698	34·3	2,851	112	22·1	7,725
1987 Q1	3,222	3,142	691	221	455	1,358	257	2,702	2,466		252	3,361	1,873	705	39·2	2,979	94	25·2	8,416
Q2	2,999	2,930	630	143	433	1,197		2,525	2,137		248		1,857	660	28·9	2,889		21·6	7,426
Monthly																			
1986 Aug	3,280	3,188	596	113	432	1,201	198	2,479	2,120	81	238	3,064	1,690	711	38·4	2,643	125	19·8	7,955
Sept	3,333	3,192	632	120	429	1,127	196	2,624	2,046	81	232	3,156	1,670	704	34·1	2,710	141	19·7	8,015
Oct	3,237	3,120	590	141	439	1,116	199	2,668	2,026	85	233	3,217	1,610	696	33·8	2,785	106	20·3	7,842
Nov	3,217	3,119	583	165	431	1,173	213	2,673	2,068	111	237	3,180	1,590	692	33·2	2,867	113	22·1	7,872
Dec	3,229	3,140	656	202	445	1,180	216	2,689	2,218	139	250	3,277	1,610	705	36·0	2,902	116	24·0	7,461
1987 Jan	3,297	3,208	671	234	462	1,342	271	2,729	2,497	148	255	3,330	1,820	713	41·5	2,972	93	26·6	8,620
Feb	3,226	3,146	700	225	453	1,335	252	2,699	2,488	146	253	3,404	1,860	709	39·7	2,988	94	25·4	8,503
Mar	3,143	3,071	703	205	450	1,397	248	2,679	2,412	136	249	3,348	1,940	692	36·5	2,977	94	23·6	8,124
Apr	3,107	3,041	652	167	442	1,271	232	2,593	2,216	116	251	3,143	1,900	668	31·1	2,946		22·5	7,306
May	2,986	2,912	635	141	432	1,177	208	2,522	2,099		246	3,139	1,910	653	26·7	2,884		21·6	7,318
June	2,905	2,836	604	122	424	1,142		2,459	2,097		247		1,760	658	28·8	2,839		20.7	7,655
July	2,906	2,843			438	1,158		2,488	2,176		249			692		2,821			7,453
Aug	2,866	2,810							2,165		249								7,088
Percentage rate: latest month	10·3		7·8	4·1	16·0	8·5	7·6	10·7	7·7	6·3	19·4	13·7	3·0	14·2	1·8	20·1	2·1	0·7	5·8
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																			
Quarterly averages																			
1986 Q1		3,176	587	151	457	1,254	217	2,450	2,280		232	2,625	1,587	732	37·4	2,717	121		8,259
Q2		3,203	589	146	446	1,233	214	2,510	2,235		234	2,698	1,657	717	35·5	2,732	120		8,446
Q3		3,202	627	149	435	1,246	213	2,549	2,199		237	2,533	1,733	702	36·4	2,753	111		8,182
Q4		3,141	640	162	441	1,213	211	2,556	2,173		242	2,779	1,690	695	35·2	2,832	114		8,138
1987 Q1		3,073	640	175	442	1,254	215	2,648	2,204		246		1,767	691	34·8				7,948
Q2		2,965	631	162	440	1,191		2,655	2,230		250		1,847	685	31·8				7,435
Monthly																			
1986 Aug		3,209	624	152	435	1,250	213	2,557	2,201		238		1,740	695	35·9	2,745	107		8,057
Sept		3,183	631	154	433	1,221	211	2,550	2,189		237		1,690	697	36·6	2,772	119		8,285
Oct		3,160	639	155	444	1,210	210	2,544	2,175		239	2,725	1,660	697	36·7	2,802	107		8,222
Nov		3,143	637	158	435	1,214	213	2,549	2,166		241		1,690	693	35·5	2,825	119		8,243
Dec		3,119	645	175	445	1,215	212	2,574	2,177		245		1,720	695	33·4	2,849	116		7,949
1987 Jan		3,114	638	176	447	1,255	216	2,613	2,194		245	2,724	1,790	691	35·0	2,865			8,023
Feb		3,066	632	168	437	1,252	213	2,655	2,190		246		1,770	691	35·0	2,879			7,967
Mar		3,040	651	179	441	1,254	217	2,676	2,228		246		1,740	693	34·3	2,902			7,854
Apr		3,018	641	163	442	1,211	218	2,659	2,229		250		1,800	689	31·5	2,906			7,500
May		2,952	634	162	438	1,188	219	2,661	2,221		250		1,940	684	31·6	2,918			7,546
June		2,925	619	161 e	441 e	1,175		2,645	2,240		250		1,800	682	32·3				7,260
July		2,876			440 e	1,190		2,638	2,251		250			686					7,224
Aug		2,833							2,247		249								7,221
Percentage rate: latest month		10·2	8·0	5·5 e	16·1 e	9·1	8·0	11·3	8·0		19·4	11·5	3·0	14·1	2·0	20·8	2·7		6·0
latest three months change on previous three months		−0·5	−0·2	−0·4	N/C	−0·5	+0·1	−0·1	+0·1		+0·1	−0·3	+0·1	−0·1	−0·2	+0·3	+0·1		−0·4

Notes: (1) It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation. There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics: (i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems, (ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
(2) Source: SOEC (Eurostat), OECD (Main Economic Indicators, supplemented by labour attaché reports). In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.
* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
** Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.
† See footnotes to table 2·1.
‡ Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
¶ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.
‖ Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force. Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month of each quarter and taken from OECD sources.
xx Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
e Estimated. N/C No change.

2·19 UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	INFLOW† Male and Female: All	Male and Female: School leavers‡	Male and Female: Excluding school leavers	Male and Female: Change since previous year††	Male: All	Male: School leavers‡	Male: Excluding school leavers	Male: Change since previous year††	Female: All	Female: Married	Female: School leavers‡	Female: Excluding school leavers	Female: Change since previous year††
1986 Aug 14	406·3	15·1	391·2	*+2·3*	250·2	8·9	241·3	*+1·3*	156·1	62·9	6·1	149·9	*+0·9*
Sept 11	528·9	85·9	443·0	*+17·4*	315·8	49·0	266·8	*+8·9*	213·1	64·8	36·8	176·3	*+8·7*
Oct 9	459·5	24·7	434·8	*+7·0*	286·9	13·8	273·1	*+4·9*	172·7	65·1	10·9	161·7	*+2·1*
Nov 13	415·2	12·3	402·9	*+14·2*	266·8	6·9	259·8	*+12·1*	148·4	61·0	5·4	143·1	*+2·1*
Dec 11	356·6	8·7	347·9	*−9·1*	235·6	4·9	230·7	*−4·5*	121·0	50·8	3·8	117·2	*−4·7*
1987 Jan 8	368·7	13·3	355·4	*−8·3*	231·5	7·5	224·0	*−6·0*	137·1	56·1	5·8	131·4	*−2·3*
Feb 12	398·8	11·6	387·2	*+11·8*	263·2	6·6	256·6	*+19·5*	135·7	56·5	5·0	130·6	*−7·7*
Mar 12	342·1	8·5	333·7	*−23·7*	221·0	4·9	216·2	*−19·1*	121·1	53·8	3·6	117·5	*−4·6*
Apr 9	357·1	7·0	350·1	*−3·8*	232·6	4·0	228·6	*+3·6*	124·5	56·8	3·0	121·6	*−7·3*
May 12	320·8	21·9	298·9	*−38·2*	204·8	12·9	191·9	*−24·1*	116·0	49·9	9·1	107·0	*−14·1*
June 11	315·5	10·2	305·3	*−38·3*	201·9	5·8	196·0	*−22·2*	113·7	48·0	4·4	109·3	*−16·1*
July 9	429·1	10·7	418·4	*−35·2*	263·3	5·7	257·6	*−16·7*	165·8	55·2	5·0	160·8	*−18·5*
Aug 13	384·4	8·0	376·4	*−14·8*	237·6	4·4	233·2	*−8·1*	146·8	56·9	3·5	143·2	*−6·7*

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending	OUTFLOW† Male and Female: All	Male and Female: School leavers‡	Male and Female: Excluding school leavers	Male and Female: Change since previous year††	Male: All	Male: School leavers‡	Male: Excluding school leavers	Male: Change since previous year††	Female: All	Female: Married	Female: School leavers‡	Female: Excluding school leavers	Female: Change since previous year††
1986 Aug 14	405·8	17·2	388·7	*+3·9*	258·4	9·4	249·0	*+1·4*	147·4	53·6	7·8	139·6	*+2·4*
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*	220·6	70·4	17·9	202·7	*+12·8*
Nov 13	432·9	22·8	410·1	*+16·2*	266·5	13·0	253·6	*+9·1*	166·4	65·8	9·8	156·6	*+7·3*
Dec 11	343·2	13·3	329·9	*−6·8*	212·4	7·4	205·0	*−2·3*	130·8	50·9	5·9	124·9	*−4·4*
1987 Jan 8	294·9	8·1	286·9	*+61·4*	176·4	4·4	172·0	*+37·1*	118·5	53·9	3·7	114·9	*+24·3*
Feb 12	460·8	14·5	446·3	*+44·1*	296·5	8·2	288·4	*+32·0*	164·2	70·8	6·3	157·9	*+12·0*
Mar 12	431·4	11·5	419·9	*+50·3*	278·3	6·5	271·8	*+35·8*	153·1	64·9	5·0	148·1	*+14·5*
Apr 9	396·4	8·4	388·0	*+6·6*	257·3	4·7	252·6	*+3·5*	139·1	59·3	3·7	135·4	*+3·1*
May 12	425·4	10·7	414·7	*+14·2*	272·3	6·2	266·1	*+5·7*	153·2	67·7	4·6	148·6	*+8·4*
June 11	403·4	11·7	391·8	*+9·3*	264·0	6·6	257·5	*+8·3*	139·4	59·3	5·1	134·3	*+1·0*
July 9	427·9	12·1	415·7	*+16·7*	279·0	6·8	272·2	*+13·5*	148·9	60·5	5·3	143·5	*+3·2*
Aug 13	419·6	10·1	409·6	*+20·9*	270·7	5·5	265·2	*+16·2*	148·9	56·4	4·6	144·4	*+4·8*

* 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 4⅓ week month.
† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2·20. While table 2·20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.
While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows tend to be understated a little in September and after Easter when there are many school leavers joining the register and consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.
‡ The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.
†† Change since the same month in the previous year gives the best indication of the trend of the series' excluding school leavers.

2·20 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSAND

INFLOW

Great Britain Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE										
1986 Aug 14	20·8	28·4	63·4	32·7	21·6	32·8	23·4	11·3	9·3	**243·8**
Sept 11	61·9	47·4	62·6	32·4	21·8	32·9	24·4	12·5	9·2	**305·2**
Oct 9	28·1	34·4	67·2	37·1	24·3	37·0	26·4	13·4	10·5	**278·2**
Nov 13	20·8	27·9	61·2	36·5	25·0	38·4	27·2	13·4	9·7	**260·0**
Dec 11	16·9	24·1	54·4	32·8	22·8	35·3	24·5	10·8	7·6	**229·3**
1987 Jan 8	18·0	22·3	51·2	31·3	21·7	34·2	25·5	12·2	8·5	**225·0**
Feb 12	18·8	26·9	60·3	37·9	25·9	39·8	27·0	11·6	7·9	**256·0**
Mar 12	14·9	23·0	50·8	30·7	21·1	32·9	24·0	10·5	7·1	**215·2**
Apr 9	13·4	22·5	52·0	31·7	22·0	34·6	28·0	13·1	8·6	**226·0**
May 14	20·8	20·2	44·9	27·6	19·0	28·8	20·5	9·7	6·9	**198·4**
June 11	14·6	22·0	47·8	28·1	18·7	28·2	19·8	9·4	6·7	**195·3**
July 9	15·3	30·6	83·3	33·9	21·4	31·4	21·7	10·7	7·5	**255·9**
Aug 13	14·4	27·8	65·3	33·2	21·2	30·9	21·5	10·3	6·9	**231·6**
FEMALE										
1986 Aug 14	14·7	21·2	44·8	22·6	13·2	19·3	11·7	3·9	—	**151·4**
Sept 11	46·7	42·4	42·9	23·4	13·8	19·0	11·5	4·7	—	**204·4**
Oct 9	21·7	26·6	45·3	24·8	13·5	18·4	11·8	4·3	—	**166·4**
Nov 13	15·6	20·0	38·9	23·0	12·5	17·9	11·9	4·1	—	**144·0**
Dec 11	12·5	16·9	31·4	19·1	10·5	14·8	9·8	3·3	—	**117·4**
1987 Jan 8	14·6	18·1	35·2	20·2	12·0	17·9	10·9	3·6	—	**132·5**
Feb 12	14·1	18·6	35·0	21·2	12·1	16·4	10·4	3·3	—	**131·0**
Mar 12	10·6	15·2	30·5	19·3	11·3	16·3	10·4	3·2	—	**116·9**
Apr 9	9·7	14·7	31·2	20·6	12·0	17·2	11·4	3·7	—	**120·4**
May 14	14·7	13·3	27·5	18·1	10·5	15·1	9·6	3·0	—	**111·8**
June 11	10·5	14·7	29·0	17·7	10·1	14·4	9·4	3·1	—	**108·9**
July 9	11·8	23·6	58·9	21·2	12·0	17·7	10·4	3·5	—	**159·1**
Aug 13	10·7	20·2	44·4	21·4	12·2	18·6	11·1	3·6	—	**142·1**
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1986 Aug 14	−3·2	−0·3	+1·6	+1·1	−0·2	+0·8	+0·1	−0·8	+0·4	**−0·5**
Sept 11	+3·9	+1·4	+2·5	+1·5	+0·4	+1·0	+1·5	+0·4	+0·5	**−13·2**
Oct 9	−4·6	−1·2	+3·1	+2·1	+0·7	+1·0	—	—	+0·1	**+0·9**
Nov 13	−2·3	−0·1	+3·4	+3·1	+1·6	+2·3	+1·7	+1·2	+0·7	**+11·4**
Dec 11	−2·4	−1·0	+0·9	+0·1	−0·3	−0·7	−0·7	−0·3	−0·6	**−4·8**
1987 Jan 8	−1·8	−0·7	+1·1	+0·6	−0·3	−1·0	−2·2	−0·6	−1·7	**−6·5**
Feb 12	−2·5	+0·1	+6·1	+4·7	+3·1	+4·8	+2·8	+0·6	−1·1	**+18·5**
Mar 12	−2·5	−2·2	−2·2	−2·8	−2·4	−3·7	−0·9	−1·0	−1·6	**−19·2**
Apr 9	−18·4	−0·4	+2·2	+1·3	+0·8	+1·0	+2·5	−0·8	−2·3	**−14·0**
May 14	−2·1	−2·6	−3·7	−2·4	−1·9	−3·7	−3·2	−1·9	−2·0	**−23·5**
June 11	−8·1	−3·5	−3·4	−1·9	−1·8	−3·7	−2·5	−1·0	−1·7	**−27·5**
July 9	−8·6	−2·5	−4·4	−0·2	−0·9	−1·5	−1·6	−1·1	−2·2	**−22·8**
Aug 13	−6·4	−0·6	+1·9	−0·5	−0·4	−1·9	−1·9	−1·0	−2·4	**−12·2**
FEMALE										
1986 Aug 14	−2·9	−0·8	+0·2	+0·8	+0·4	+1·0	+0·4	+0·3	—	**−0·7**
Sept 11	+3·1	+1·7	+1·2	+1·4	+1·4	+2·1	+0·6	+0·4	—	**+11·9**
Oct 9	−3·8	−2·2	+1·1	+1·5	+0·8	+1·5	+0·4	+0·3	—	**−0·4**
Nov 13	−1·8	−1·1	+0·8	+0·9	+0·4	+1·3	+0·8	+0·4	—	**−1·7**
Dec 11	−1·6	−1·5	−1·0	−0·7	−0·3	−0·1	+0·1	+0·2	−0·2	**−4·8**
1987 Jan 8	−1·7	−1·4	−0·9	−0·3	−0·2	−0·6	−0·4	+0·1	—	**+3·3**
Feb 12	−2·6	−1·9	−1·2	−1·4	−0·6	−0·6	−0·1	+0·2	—	**−4·7**
Mar 12	−2·0	−1·3	−1·2	−1·0	−0·2	+0·1	—	+0·1	—	**−5·5**
Apr 9	−14·0	−1·9	−1·7	−0·6	−0·6	−0·6	−0·2	−0·3	—	**−20·0**
May 14	−2·3	−2·4	−4·2	−2·7	−1·1	−0·7	−0·5	−0·5	—	**−14·5**
June 11	−6·6	−3·7	−4·2	−2·5	−1·2	−1·6	−0·9	−0·3	—	**−21·0**
July 9	−7·5	−3·3	−6·6	−2·6	−1·1	−1·4	−1·0	−0·3	—	**−23·8**
Aug 13	−4·0	−1·0	−0·4	−1·2	−1·0	−0·7	−0·6	−0·3	—	**−9·3**

OUTFLOW

Great Britain Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59§	60 and over§	All ages
MALE										
1986 Aug 14	16·8	26·5	61·2	31·7	21·3	32·4	20·8	8·0	8·9	**227·7**
Sept 11	26·5	30·5	68·8	34·3	22·7	34·3	21·2	8·3	9·4	**255·9**
Oct 9	34·7	48·5	78·8	37·8	24·6	36·7	22·4	8·6	9·6	**301·7**
Nov 13	22·9	28·1	58·7	32·6	22·3	33·6	21·1	8·4	9·6	**237·3**
Dec 11	15·1	22·1	47·1	26·3	17·9	28·4	18·4	7·3	7·9	**190·5**
1987 Jan 8	9·7	15·2	35·6	21·3	14·5	22·8	15·1	6·1	7·1	**147·5**
Feb 12	18·0	26·7	62·4	38·6	26·8	41·6	25·8	9·8	10·4	**260·2**
Mar 12	15·7	26·2	59·4	36·2	25·3	39·0	25·2	9·6	9·9	**246·5**
Apr 9	12·5	24·0	54·2	33·1	23·4	36·3	23·7	9·6	9·5	**226·3**
May 14	13·2	24·8	58·0	35·4	24·1	37·6	24·6	10·4	9·7	**237·8**
June 11	13·1	24·8	57·5	35·7	24·4	37·8	24·4	9·9	9·4	**237·0**
July 9	13·8	27·3	62·1	36·3	24·7	38·1	24·4	9·7	9·3	**245·6**
Aug 13	12·4	26·0	64·7	35·1	23·2	35·4	23·0	9·2	9·1	**238·0**
FEMALE										
1986 Aug 14	13·4	20·3	41·2	20·5	11·3	14·2	8·6	2·6	0·1	**132·1**
Sept 11	19·3	24·3	51·8	24·6	15·0	21·4	11·4	3·3	0·1	**171·3**
Oct 9	26·1	40·2	55·1	26·0	15·3	19·9	10·9	3·2	0·1	**196·7**
Nov 13	17·5	23·7	41·4	23·9	13·8	18·0	10·2	3·2	0·1	**151·7**
Dec 11	11·9	18·3	33·5	19·4	10·8	13·9	8·4	2·6	0·1	**119·0**
1987 Jan 8	7·9	13·3	27·5	18·6	10·9	14·3	8·0	2·7	0·1	**103·4**
Feb 12	13·6	20·1	39·5	25·7	15·0	18·7	11·1	3·4	0·1	**147·2**
Mar 12	11·7	19·1	37·6	23·8	13·7	17·9	10·9	3·2	0·1	**138·0**
Apr 9	9·3	17·3	34·5	21·8	12·4	16·0	9·7	3·1	0·1	**124·2**
May 14	10·0	18·5	37·4	24·3	14·1	18·7	11·2	3·6	0·1	**137·9**
June 11	10·0	17·3	34·7	22·0	12·6	16·6	10·4	3·4	0·1	**127·0**
July 9	10·4	19·7	37·5	22·9	12·8	16·1	9·9	3·3	0·1	**132·7**
Aug 13	9·6	19·3	42·1	21·8	12·0	15·6	9·6	3·2	0·1	**133·1**
Changes on a year earlier										
MALE										
1986 Aug 14	—	−0·5	+0·7	+1·7	+0·7	+1·8	+0·9	+0·3	+0·2	**+5·8**
Sept 11	+3·1	+3·3	+7·2	+4·3	+2·4	+4·0	+2·1	+0·8	+1·1	**+28·1**
Oct 9	−3·6	−0·5	+5·2	+4·1	+1·8	+3·6	+2·2	+0·5	+0·3	**+13·6**
Nov 13	−1·8	−1·0	+3·5	+3·1	+2·3	+3·3	+1·7	+0·6	—	**+11·8**
Dec 11	−2·7	−2·3	−1·1	+0·4	+0·4	+1·8	+1·4	+0·4	−0·5	**−2·2**
1987 Jan 8	+1·0	+1·7	+6·5	+4·6	+2·9	+4·6	+3·1	+1·0	+0·9	**+26·5**
Feb 12	−0·6	+0·2	+7·6	+6·4	+4·4	+7·7	+4·2	+1·6	+0·3	**+31·9**
Mar 12	+0·1	+0·7	+6·9	+5·1	+4·2	+6·1	+4·4	+1·6	+0·7	
Apr 9	−0·1	−1·8	−0·5	+1·0	+1·1	+1·7	+1·9	+0·9	—	**+3·4**
May 14	−4·1	−2·4	+1·5	+2·1	+1·1	+1·7	+2·0	+1·2	+0·2	**+2·9**
June 11	−4·4	−2·5	+1·4	+3·0	+1·6	+2·4	+2·2	+1·1	—	**+4·9**
July 9	−6·3	−2·1	+2·8	+2·9	+2·0	+3·4	+2·4	+1·4	+0·3	**+6·7**
Aug 13	−4·4	−0·5	+3·5	+3·4	+1·9	+3·0	+2·2	+1·2	+0·2	**+10·3**
FEMALE										
1986 Aug 14	−0·2	−0·6	+0·8	+1·3	+1·1	+1·6	+0·9	+0·3	—	**+4·9**
Sept 11	+1·4	+2·5	+6·3	+3·9	+2·7	+4·6	+2·3	+0·7	—	**+24·6**
Oct 9	−3·3	−1·1	+3·0	+2·5	+2·0	+2·7	+1·4	+0·3	—	**+7·4**
Nov 13	−1·4	−0·4	+1·7	+2·7	+1·8	+2·9	+1·4	+0·6	—	**+9·2**
Dec 11	−2·0	−2·1	−1·7	−0·1	—	+0·7	+0·6	+0·2	—	**−4·1**
1987 Jan 8	+0·9	+1·4	+4·6	+4·6	+2·6	+3·4	+1·8	+0·8	—	**+20·2**
Feb 12	−0·6	−0·6	+2·2	+3·0	+2·3	+2·7	+1·9	+0·7	—	**+11·5**
Mar 12	−0·3	−0·5	+2·7	+3·0	+2·1	+2·6	+2·2	+0·6	—	
Apr 9	−0·7	−1·3	−0·1	+1·2	+0·9	+1·1	+0·8	+0·4	—	**+2·4**
May 14	−2·8	−0·9	+0·8	+2·3	+1·6	+2·1	+1·8	+0·7	—	**+5·6**
June 11	−3·7	−2·3	−0·6	+0·6	+0·6	+1·0	+1·3	+0·6	—	**+2·5**
July 9	−5·5	−1·8	−0·1	+1·7	+1·0	+1·3	+1·4	+0·7	—	**−1·4**
Aug 13	−3·8	−1·0	+0·9	+1·3	+0·7	+1·4	+1·0	+0·6	—	**+1·0**

** Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between counts dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4⅓ week month.
§ The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

2·30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Region

	South East	*Greater London***	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1983	58,345	*34,078*	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	**326,638**
1984	42,501	*24,239*	2,356	15,054	29,678	24,017	26,570	37,935	25,727	203,838	11,441	30,164	**245,443**
1985	34,926	*23,601*	3,585	13,615	29,803	17,660	33,319	35,784	24,834	193,526	15,027	26,424	**234,977**
1986	39,133	*24,737*	5,001	13,534	22,530	20,096	25,887	39,719	19,471	185,371	9,902	29,568	**224,841**
1986 Q2	9,308	*6,110*	1,193	3,207	5,894	4,043	8,507	9,100	4,746	46,498	2,611	9,377	**58,486**
Q3	10,788	*7,169*	1,142	2,473	3,883	4,379	5,733	9,372	4,754	42,524	2,425	7,081	**52,030**
Q4	7,248	*5,201*	2,003	3,007	3,308	4,584	4,954	11,981	4,924	42,009	1,620	5,930	**49,559**
1987 Q1	8,158	*5,091*	524	2,416	2,911	7,896	7,701	7,210	4,056	40,872	1,364	4,768	**47,004**
Q2	4,130	*2,645*	592	3,499	2,853	2,629	2,411	5,121	2,429	23,664	922	5,392	**29,978**
1986 July	4,081	*2,716*	453	962	1,949	2,544	2,325	4,329	1,621	18,264	1,059	2,842	**22,165**
Aug	3,584	*2,524*	243	602	1,106	1,111	1,628	1,953	1,259	11,486	773	2,268	**14,527**
Sept	3,123	*1,929*	446	909	828	724	1,780	3,090	1,874	12,724	593	1,971	**15,338**
Oct	2,430	*1,645*	663	1,923	1,136	1,486	2,022	4,661	2,012	16,333	284	2,574	**19,191**
Nov	2,134	*1,612*	919	653	1,049	869	1,308	3,412	1,097	11,441	841	1,352	**13,634**
Dec	2,684	*1,935*	421	431	1,123	2,229	1,624	3,908	1,815	14,235	495	2,004	**16,734**
1987 Jan	2,222	*1,814*	190	593	832	2,860	1,842	1,655	927	11,121	333	1,695	**13,149**
Feb	2,957	*1,978*	100	443	1,065	1,968	2,174	2,673	1,342	12,722	353	1,264	**14,339**
Mar	2,979	*1,299*	234	1,380	1,014	3,068	3,685	2,882	1,787	17,029	678	1,809	**19,516**
Apr	1,649	*1,117*	203	1,435	1,244	948	801	1,705	744	8,729	262	2,171	**11,162**
May	1,839	*1,191*	242	806	997	883	933	1,682	911	8,293	219	2,052	**10,564**
June	642	*337*	147	1,258	612	798	677	1,734	774	6,642	441	1,169	**8,252**
July†	1,185	*789*	141	1.171	727	473	801	2,141	597	7,236	227	940	**8,403**
Aug†	841	*238*	90	1.430	411	247	276	952	277	4,524	204	818	**5,546**

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

2·31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Industry

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division	Class or Group	1985	1986	Q2	Q3	Q4	1987 Q1	Q2	June	July†	August†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		01-03	372	422	189	93	113	55	55	0	0	200
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		**372**	**422**	**189**	**93**	**113**	**55**	**55**	**0**	**0**	**200**
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	28,301	15,087	4,210	3,255	3,283	10,278	340	92	132	121
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		13	99	2,569	984	1,175	407	35	17	0	31	32
Mineral oil processing		14	1,301	1,446	398	375	486	170	269	57	65	0
Nuclear fuel production		15	0	33	0	0	33	97	48	16	16	17
Gas, electricity and water		16-17	660	566	55	251	110	72	112	10	0	0
Energy and water supply industries	1		**30,361**	**19,701**	**5,647**	**5,056**	**4,319**	**10,652**	**786**	**175**	**244**	**170**
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21, 23	467	194	40	25	90	30	22	0	0	10
Metal manufacture		22	5,653	6,897	1,160	1,305	1,010	801	822	295	116	45
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	4,486	4,162	1,118	1,118	946	693	472	119	142	108
Chemical industry		25	4,228	4,861	1,159	926	999	882	735	343	389	136
Production of man-made fibres		26	1,394	37	11	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	2		**16,228**	**16,151**	**3,488**	**3,400**	**3,045**	**2,406**	**2,051**	**757**	**647**	**299**
Shipbuilding and repairing		30	2,523	2,625	699	575	848	1,062	64	75	75	0
Manufacture of metal goods		31	10,922	6,588	2,126	1,206	1,063	1,440	936	223	124	71
Mechanical engineering		32	22,210	25,685	7,122	5,967	4,738	3,319	4,065	790	921	264
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	2,064	2,456	501	314	495	201	439	308	188	95
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	20,711	14,983	3,690	3,014	3,179	3,890	3,425	1,045	621	574
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	9,448	11,090	3,994	1,539	2,948	1,423	1,202	370	163	79
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		36	4,516	3,683	549	937	1,011	2,046	870	176	165	1,014
Instrument engineering		37	1,346	931	356	184	248	201	228	56	23	429
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		**73,740**	**68,041**	**19,037**	**13,736**	**14,530**	**13,582**	**11,329**	**3,043**	**2,280**	**2,526**
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	16,438	13,244	3,782	3.267	2,674	3,430	2,162	756	659	486
Textiles		43	4,849	5,744	1,885	1,562	1,148	973	909	146	190	181
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	6,904	5,711	1,514	1,500	1,277	840	1,044	207	146	78
Timber and furniture		46	3,776	2,524	701	481	170	838	206	26	152	8
Paper, printing and publishing		47	6,130	9,173	2,705	3,104	2,296	980	879	235	865	57
Other manufacturing		48-49	9,570	4,957	1,161	1,158	866	736	1,282	315	266	126
Other manufacturing industries	4		**47,667**	**41,353**	**11,748**	**11,072**	**8,431**	**7,797**	**6,482**	**1,685**	**2,278**	**936**
Construction		50	17,885	17,759	3,456	3,947	5,074	3,123	2,000	685	361	590
Construction	5		**17,885**	**17,759**	**3,456**	**3,947**	**5,074**	**3,123**	**2,000**	**685**	**361**	**590**
Wholesale distribution		61-63	7,254	6,528	1,912	1,484	1,441	1,491	1,253	285	561	56
Retail distribution		64-65	11,350	12,052	3,046	3,972	1,165	2,169	1,971	834	416	223
Hotel and catering		66	2,973	3,546	417	524	1,803	1,105	840	58	22	23
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	1,427	966	214	239	122	90	489	31	40	8
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		**23,004**	**23,092**	**5,589**	**6,219**	**4,531**	**4,855**	**4,553**	**1,208**	**1,039**	**310**
Transport		71-77	6,276	16,154	3,581	3,379	6,270	1,455	847	180	668	35
Telecommunications		79	417	701	111	36	119	359	199	148	17	10
Transport and communication	7		**6,693**	**16,855**	**3,692**	**3,415**	**6,389**	**1,814**	**1,046**	**328**	**685**	**45**
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	5,076	4,047	1,010	893	661	642	278	47	52	8
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		**5,076**	**4,047**	**1,010**	**893**	**661**	**642**	**278**	**47**	**52**	**8**
Public administration and defence		91-94	7,388	8,810	2,144	2,417	1,148	969	691	206	429	423
Medical and other health services		95	4,080	6,097	1,499	1,477	1,035	652	448	65	361	39
Other services n.e.s.		96-99, 00	2,483	2,513	987	305	283	457	259	53	27	0
Other services	9		**13,951**	**17,420**	**4,630**	**4,199**	**2,466**	**2,078**	**1,398**	**324**	**817**	**462**
All production industries	1-4		**167,996**	**145,246**	**39,920**	**33,264**	**30,325**	**34,437**	**20,648**	**5,660**	**5,449**	**3,931**
All manufacturing industries	2-4		**137,635**	**125,545**	**34,273**	**28,208**	**26,006**	**23,785**	**19,862**	**5,485**	**5,205**	**3,761**
All service industries	6-9		**48,724**	**61,414**	**14,921**	**14,726**	**14,047**	**9,389**	**7,275**	**1,907**	**2,593**	**825**
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		**234,977**	**224,841**	**58,486**	**52,030**	**49,559**	**47,004**	**29,978**	**8,252**	**8,403**	**5,546**

Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
† Provisional figures as at September 1, 1987; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 10,000 in July and 9,000 in August.
** Included in the South East.

VACANCIES 3·1
UK vacancies at jobcentres: seasonally adjusted* (excluding Community Programme vacancies)

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies: Level	Unfilled vacancies: Change since previous month	Unfilled vacancies: Average change over 3 months ended	INFLOW: Level	INFLOW: Average change over 3 months ended	OUTFLOW: Level	OUTFLOW: Average change over 3 months ended	of which PLACINGS: Level	of which PLACINGS: Average change over 3 months ended
1982 Annual averages	113·9			166·0		165·0		127·7	
1983	137·3			181·7		179·5		137·0	
1984	150·2			193·9		193·7		149·8	
1985	162·1			201·6		200·4		154·5	
1986	188·7			212·3		208·2		157·3	
1985 Aug 2	162·7	−1·2	0·3	207·4	4·0	205·9	5·3	160·7	6·4
Sept 6	165·7	3·0	1·0	204·0	—	202·3	0·4	157·0	0·2
Oct 4	169·9	4·1	2·8	210·2	2·0	207·1	0·5	160·1	0·4
Nov 8	168·6	−1·2	2·0	207·2	−0·1	206·4	0·2	160·4	−0·1
Dec 6	163·5	−5·1	−0·7	203·0	−0·3	208·7	2·1	161·2	1·4
1986 Jan 3	162·8	−0·7	−2·4	179·6	−10·2	181·9	−8·4	140·8	−6·4
Feb 7	167·2	4·4	−0·5	206·5	−0·2	202·7	−1·2	156·5	−1·3
Mar 7	169·5	2·4	2·0	204·6	0·5	201·5	−2·4	156·0	−1·7
Apr 4	170·2	0·6	2·5	206·3	8·9	205·1	7·7	156·0	5·1
May 2	172·1	1·9	1·6	207·8	0·4	206·2	1·2	156·1	−0·1
June 6	184·4	12·3	5·0	208·5	1·3	198·0	−1·2	149·9	−2·0
July 4	193·2	8·8	7·7	215·3	3·0	205·4	0·1	154·5	−0·5
Aug 8	201·1	7·9	9·7	218·1	3·4	209·8	1·2	156·8	0·2
Sept 5	206·4	5·3	7·3	224·4	5·3	215·0	5·7	160·5	3·5
Oct 3	212·8	6·4	6·5	226·6	3·8	220·7	5·1	164·5	3·3
Nov 7	215·2	2·4	4·7	227·8	3·2	224·0	4·7	167·3	3·5
Dec 5	210·0	−5·2	1·2	222·1	−0·8	227·9	4·3	168·4	2·6
1987 Jan 9	210·3	0·3	−0·8	213·5	−4·4	213·6	−2·4	158·6	−2·0
Feb 6	207·1	−3·2	−2·7	209·2	−6·2	211·9	−4·0	158·2	−3·0
Mar 6	210·6	3·5	0·2	233·7	3·9	229·6	0·6	170·5	0·7
Apr 3	213·9	3·3	1·2	219·5	2·0	211·0	−0·6	153·2	−1·6
May 8	231·2	17·4	8·0	221·0	4·0	212·1	0·1	153·3	−1·7
June 5	233·3	2·1	7·6	231·0	−0·9	227·4	−0·7	163·5	−2·3
July 3	234·9	1·6	7·0	216·0	−1·2	213·8	0·9	150·7	−0·9
Aug 7	237·5	2·6	2·1	221·4	−0·1	217·6	1·8	153·7	0·1

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 ⅓ 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 4⅓ week month.
* The seasonal adjustments to the vacancies series, including flows and placings in table 3·1 were revised in October 1986.

VACANCIES 3·2
Regions: vacancies at jobcentres: seasonally adjusted (excluding Community Programme vacancies)†

THOUSAND

	South East	*Greater London‡*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
1985 Aug 2	62·0	*25·9*	6·1	17·0	11·9	9·1	8·6	16·1	7·8	8·1	14·5	161·2	1·5	162·7
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
1986 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
1987 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

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

3·3 VACANCIES
Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern† Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)														
1983	52·9	22·9	5·3	13·6	11·5	8·7	10·5	15·3	7·5	7·8	17·1	150·2	1·2	**151·4**
1984 Annual	62·5	27·5	5·8	14·8	12·5	8·8	10·3	16·6	8·2	8·2	16·5	164·1	1·5	**165·6**
1985 averages	65·6	28·2	6·3	17·8	14·5	9·8	10·7	18·1	9·7	9·3	17·0	178·7	1·6	**180·3**
1986	75·6	32·4	6·8	21·1	18·6	11·6	14·1	22·6	13·4	12·2	19·8	216·0	2·0	**218·0**
1986 Aug 8	80·8	33·8	7·3	22·2	20·6	12·4	15·5	24·5	15·0	13·8	22·2	234·4	2·2	**236·5**
Sept 5	88·7	37·6	8·0	23·5	21·9	13·0	16·9	26·0	15·9	14·8	22·4	251·1	2·1	**253·2**
Oct 3	93·4	41·3	8·4	22·8	22·8	13·8	18·3	26·9	16·7	14·6	21·4	259·0	2·1	**261·1**
Nov 7	89·5	39·7	7·6	21·5	22·0	13·2	17·5	25·5	16·3	13·0	20·1	246·2	2·0	**248·2**
Dec 5	81·3	36·0	7·1	18·4	20·4	11·2	15·1	23·1	14·4	12·3	18·2	221·6	1·7	**223·3**
1987 Jan 9	78·7	35·8	6·6	17·4	19·6	10·9	15·4	23·1	14·1	12·1	18·5	216·4	1·8	**218·1**
Feb 6	76·2	35·1	6·6	18·2	20·0	11·0	15·3	22·4	13·5	12·2	18·6	214·1	2·0	**216·0**
Mar 6	79·7	35·4	7·4	20·2	19·7	11·4	16·3	23·7	13·6	12·1	19·8	224·1	2·0	**226·1**
Apr 3	84·2	36·4	7·9	22·7	20·9	12·9	16·7	25·5	14·7	12·0	20·2	237·9	2·2	**240·0**
May 8	93·2	38·4	8·7	25·7	23·5	14·4	18·6	28·4	14·9	13·0	22·7	263·3	2·1	**265·4**
June 5	97·2	39·9	9·1	25·7	24·7	14·6	19·2	29·2	15·8	15·1	23·1	273·6	2·2	**275·8**
July 3	97·2	39·6	9·0	23·6	25·5	13·9	18·3	29·3	16·1	14·1	23·1	270·1	2·1	**272·3**
Aug 7	95·2	37·8	9·0	22·8	25·5	13·9	18·5	29·0	16·4	14·1	23·4	267·7	2·1	**269·9**
Community Programme vacancies††														
1983	2·1	0·8	0·2	0·9	1·9	0·7	1·8	2·0	1·7	0·9	1·7	14·0	. .	**14·0**
1984 Annual	3·0	1·5	0·3	1·2	1·8	0·7	2·0	2·1	1·6	0·9	1·7	15·4	0·3	**15·7**
1985 averages	3·3	1·6	0·5	1·7	2·3	0·8	2·0	2·0	1·9	1·3	2·4	18·2	0·4	**18·6**
1986	4·8	2·4	0·6	3·0	3·2	1·3	2·8	3·6	3·6	2·8	3·6	29·2	0·6	**29·9**
1986 Aug 8	5·2	2·6	0·6	3·2	3·4	1·4	3·1	4·5	4·1	3·2	4·2	32·8	0·7	**33·5**
Sept 5	5·4	2·7	0·7	3·4	3·8	1·4	3·5	4·7	4·1	3·6	4·0	34·7	0·6	**35·3**
Oct 3	5·7	3·1	0·7	3·4	3·5	1·4	3·6	4·5	4·4	3·5	3·6	34·3	0·6	**34·9**
Nov 7	5·3	2·9	0·7	3·2	3·6	1·4	3·2	3·8	4·3	3·1	3·0	31·7	0·4	**32·2**
Dec 5	4·8	2·6	0·7	2·8	3·7	1·3	2·6	3·1	3·8	2·8	3·2	28·6	0·4	**29·0**
1987 Jan 9	4·8	2·5	0·7	2·9	3·6	1·4	2·7	3·4	3·8	2·7	3·9	29·6	0·4	**30·1**
Feb 6	4·7	2·4	0·6	2·8	3·2	1·2	2·5	3·1	3·5	2·4	3·4	27·4	0·5	**27·9**
Mar 6	4·1	2·1	0·6	2·5	2·9	1·2	2·3	2·8	3·1	2·2	3·1	25·0	0·4	**25·4**
Apr 3	3·7	1·9	0·6	2·4	3·0	1·2	2·2	2·8	3·2	2·0	3·0	24·0	0·5	**24·5**
May 8	4·0	2·0	0·6	2·4	3·1	1·4	2·5	2·9	3·2	2·0	3·5	25·5	0·5	**26·0**
June 5	4·1	2·1	0·6	2·8	3·4	1·4	2·8	3·1	3·5	2·5	3·3	27·5	0·5	**28·0**
July 3	4·5	2·3	0·5	2·8	3·6	1·4	2·6	3·5	3·5	2·5	3·2	28·1	0·5	**28·6**
Aug 7	4·6	2·3	0·6	2·8	3·8	1·5	2·6	3·6	3·7	2·4	4·1	29·7	0·5	**30·2**
Total excluding Community Programme vacancies														
1983	50·8	22·1	5·1	12·7	9·6	8·0	8·7	13·2	5·9	6·8	15·3	136·1	1·2	**137·3**
1984 Annual	59·4	26·0	5·4	13·6	10·7	8·1	8·2	14·5	6·6	7·3	14·8	148·6	1·2	**149·8**
1985 averages	62·3	26·6	5·8	16·1	12·2	9·0	8·7	16·0	7·8	8·0	14·6	160·5	1·2	**161·7**
1986	70·8	30·0	6·2	18·1	15·4	10·3	11·3	19·0	9·8	9·5	16·3	186·8	1·4	**188·1**
1986 Aug 8	75·7	31·3	6·7	19·1	17·1	10·9	12·4	20·1	11·0	10·6	18·0	201·6	1·4	**203·0**
Sept 5	83·3	34·9	7·2	20·1	18·1	11·6	13·5	21·3	11·9	11·2	18·3	216·5	1·5	**218·0**
Oct 3	87·7	38·2	7·7	19·4	19·3	12·4	14·7	22·4	12·3	11·1	17·7	224·7	1·5	**226·2**
Nov 7	84·2	36·8	6·8	18·4	18·3	11·8	14·3	21·7	12·0	9·9	17·1	214·5	1·6	**216·0**
Dec 5	76·5	33·4	6·4	15·6	16·7	9·9	12·5	20·0	10·7	9·5	15·0	192·9	1·3	**194·3**
1987 Jan 9	73·9	33·3	5·9	14·5	16·1	9·6	12·6	19·8	10·3	9·4	14·6	186·7	1·3	**188·1**
Feb 6	71·6	32·7	6·0	15·4	16·7	9·8	12·8	19·3	10·1	9·8	15·2	186·6	1·5	**188·1**
Mar 6	75·6	33·2	6·9	17·7	16·8	10·2	14·0	20·9	10·5	9·9	16·7	199·1	1·6	**200·7**
Apr 3	80·5	34·5	7·3	20·3	17·9	11·8	14·5	22·7	11·6	10·1	17·3	213·9	1·6	**215·5**
May 8	89·3	36·4	8·1	23·4	20·4	13·1	16·2	25·4	11·7	11·0	19·3	237·8	1·6	**239·5**
June 5	93·1	37·8	8·5	22·9	21·3	13·2	16·4	26·1	12·3	12·5	19·7	246·1	1·7	**247·9**
July 3	92·7	37·4	8·5	20·8	21·8	12·5	15·7	25·9	12·6	11·6	19·8	242·0	1·7	**243·7**
Aug 7	90·6	35·5	8·4	20·0	21·7	12·5	15·8	25·4	12·7	11·7	19·3	238·0	1·6	**239·6**
Vacancies at Careers Offices														
1983	3·6	1·9	0·2	0·5	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	7·2	0·3	**7·4**
1984 Annual	4·3	2·1	0·3	0·6	0·9	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·3	8·5	0·5	**9·0**
1985 averages	6·0	3·2	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·8	0·7	**11·5**
1986	7·6	4·4	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·3	12·8	0·6	**13·4**
1986 Aug 8	10·0	6·3	0·4	0·7	1·5	0·6	0·7	0·9	0·3	0·2	0·4	16·0	0·6	**16·5**
Sept 5	9·0	4·9	0·5	0·8	1·7	0·7	0·7	1·0	0·3	0·2	0·3	15·3	0·7	**15·9**
Oct 3	8·4	4·6	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·8	0·7	1·0	0·3	0·2	0·3	14·0	0·7	**14·7**
Nov 7	7·6	4·3	0·3	0·7	1·1	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·4	12·8	0·7	**13·5**
Dec 5	7·4	4·5	0·3	0·7	1·1	0·5	0·5	0·7	0·3	0·3	0·3	12·0	0·6	**12·5**
1987 Jan 9	6·8	4·1	0·3	0·7	1·2	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·3	11·4	0·5	**11·9**
Feb 6	7·8	5·0	0·2	0·8	1·3	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·3	0·3	0·3	13·2	0·6	**13·8**
Mar 6	7·8	4·6	0·3	0·9	0·8	0·7	0·8	0·8	0·3	0·3	0·3	13·2	0·7	**13·9**
Apr 3	9·1	5·3	0·3	1·1	1·1	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·4	0·4	0·3	15·2	0·6	**15·9**
May 8	10·8	6·2	0·5	1·3	1·3	1·0	1·0	1·1	0·5	0·3	0·5	18·2	0·7	**19·0**
June 5	14·4	9·0	0·5	1·2	1·9	1·0	1·1	1·2	0·6	0·4	0·4	22·6	0·9	**23·5**
July 3	15·2	9·0	0·6	1·4	1·3	1·0	1·3	1·1	0·4	0·4	0·4	23·0	0·8	**23·9**
Aug 7	14·1	8·6	0·7	1·3	1·3	1·0	0·9	1·2	0·5	0·3	0·5	21·8	0·8	**22·6**

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4·1
Stoppages of work*

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom / SIC 1980	12 months to July 1987: Stoppages in progress: Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	12 months to July 1986: Stoppages in progress: Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	368	112,800	203,000	264	68,000	119,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	6	1,600	8,000	10	2,100	5,000
Metal processing and manufacture	7	1,000	5,000	11	6,000	173,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	11	2,400	18,000	15	5,900	30,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	7	1,500	8,000	9	1,400	11,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	14	3,400	31,000	28	4,300	29,000
Engineering	94	46,700	322,000	94	21,700	117,000
Motor vehicles	56	53,800	50,000	71	64,500	116,000
Other transport equipment	39	58,000	137,000	47	76,000	507,000
Food, drink and tobacco	28	7,300	35,000	29	8,600	50,000
Textiles	6	2,100	19,000	15	10,500	20,000
Footwear and clothing	20	7,900	30,000	14	2,300	22,000
Timber and wooden furniture	2	200	1,000	10	1,300	11,000
Paper, printing and publishing	13	2,000	25,000	18	16,300	78,000
Other manufacturing industries	15	2,000	10,000	12	900	3,000
Construction	27	5,000	25,000	25	7,200	28,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	16	2,000	11,000	13	2,300	8,000
Transport services and communication	140	200,500	1,710,000	98	84,800	210,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	30	3,800	16,000	25	1,600	7,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	5	800	3,000	8	1,500	3,000
Public administration, education and health services	128	441,500	996,000	154	306,300	874,000
Other services	21	3,500	39,000	11	6,600	11,000
All industries and services	**1,046§**	**960,000**	**3,701,000**	**973§**	**700,200**	**2,431,000**

§ Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.
† Less than 50 workers involved.
‡ Less than 500 working days lost.

Stoppages: July 1987

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	53	63,300	166,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	35	26,000†	106,000
Continuing from earlier months	18	37,300‡	60,000

† Includes 24,400 directly involved.
‡ Includes 700 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Stoppages in progress: July 1987: Stoppages	Workers directly involved	12 months to July 1987: Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	17	41,400	357	640,000
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	1	—	29	38,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	300	43	7,000
Redundancy questions	5	1,300	77	78,000
Trade union matters	3	500	27	19,000
Working conditions and supervision	6	1,600	163	31,000
Manning and work allocation	10	1,700	240	65,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	10	14,800	110	53,000
All causes	**53**	**61,700**	**1,046**	**930,000**

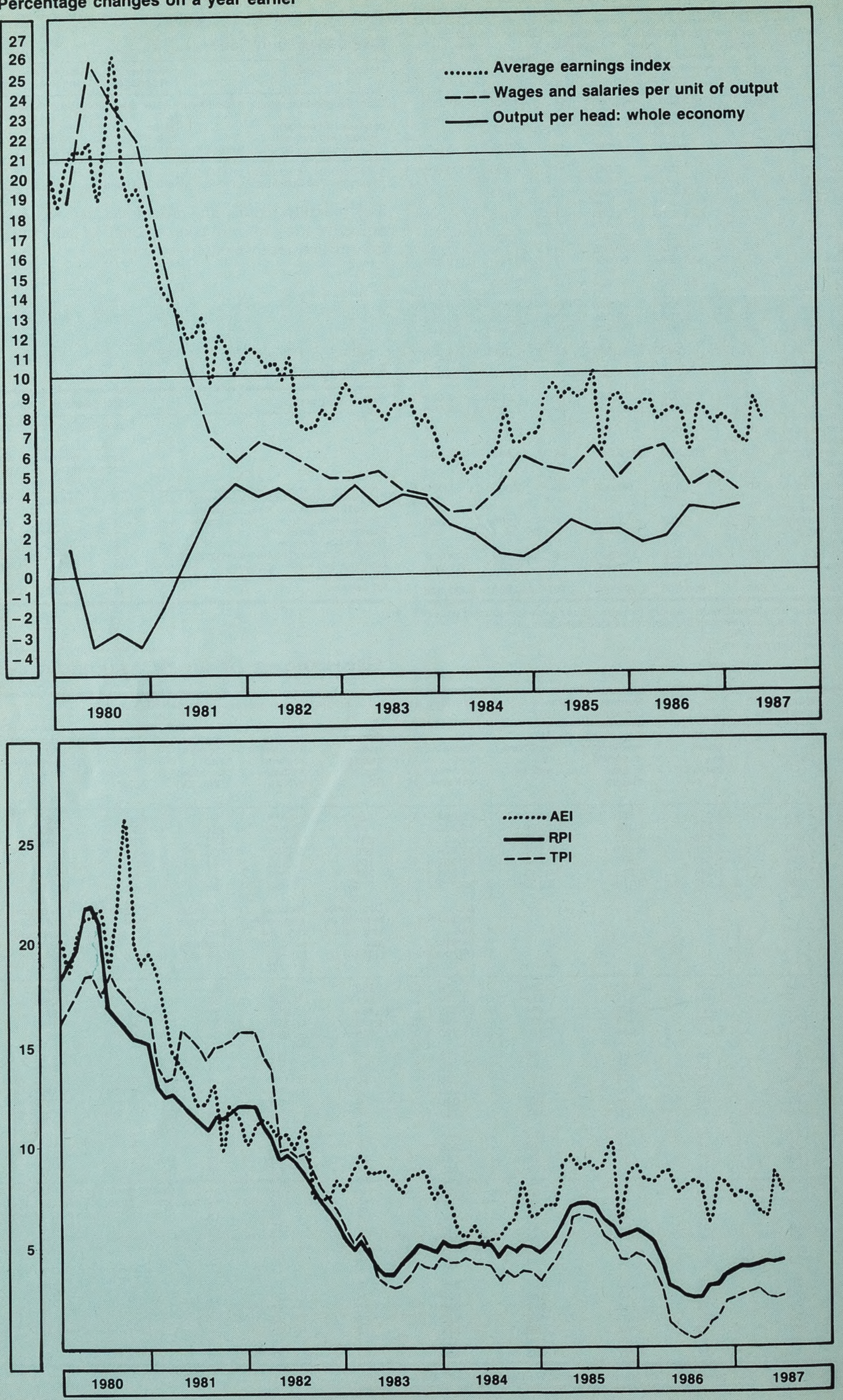
Stoppages of work*: summary 4·2

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages: Beginning in period	In progress in period	Number of workers (Thou): Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou): All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering and vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
SIC 1968					(All orders)	(II)	(VI–XII)	(XIII, XV)	(XX)	(XXII)	(All other orders)
1976	2,016	2,034	666†	668†	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461
1977	2,703	2,737	1,159	1,166	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264
1979	2,080	2,125	4,586	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980	1,330	1,348	830†	834†	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981	1,338	1,344	1,512	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101†	2,103†	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11–14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21–22, 31–37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71–79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101†	2,103†	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699
1983	1,352	1,364	573†	574†	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348
1984	1,206	1,221	1,436	1,464	27,135	22,484	2,055	66	334	666	1,530
1985	887	903	643	791	6,402	4,143	590	31	50	197	1,391
1986	1,053	1,074	538	720	1,920	143	895	38	33	190	622
1985 July	86	105	32	56	113	5	34	—	1	6	67
Aug	62	83	30	40	99	11	25	1	—	8	53
Sept	86	108	106	197	286	20	118	4	2	11	131
Oct	96	125	112	228	280	7	98	6	3	43	123
Nov	65	93	68	202	228	3	52	3	1	12	159
Dec	48	72	28	186	220	1	28	4	—	29	158
1986 Jan	75	96	41	183	217	6	44	3	2	10	151
Feb	83	116	42	188	248	6	60	3	3	11	165
Mar	69	91	40	66	184	16	88	2	3	22	52
Apr	112	128	57	62	145	21	68	5	14	17	21
May	78	99	40	49	288	12	225	7	1	26	17
June	97	116	45	64	170	5	102	1	—	21	41
July	82	100	18	22	67	10	32	3	—	6	15
Aug	77	92	26	28	67	4	38	3	1	6	15
Sept	90	102	57	67	154	11	110	—	—	6	26
Oct	128	148	41	48	167	19	74	—	7	39	27
Nov	89	107	88	98	117	16	28	10	1	18	43
Dec	73	91	43	50	97	16	23	—	1	7	50
1987 Jan	96	108	168	171	886	9	55	3	—	785	35
Feb	103	124	43	145	928	24	59	17	5	778	45
Mar	99	115	211	217	252	20	54	3	1	8	166
Apr	102	123	121	148	322	28	43	4	1	10	235
May	69	83	86	122	214	13	24	—	1	18	158
June	70	86	49	166	331	7	13	3	1	9	298
July	35	53	27	63	166	37	21	5	6	42	56

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

EARNINGS: earnings, prices, output per head: whole economy

Percentage changes on a year earlier



Average earnings index: all employees; Main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Whole economy (Divisions 0–9) Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	under-lying†	Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2–4) Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	under-lying†	Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1–4) Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	under-lying†	Service industries (Divisions 6–9) Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	under-lying†
																JAN 1980 = 100
1980 Annual averages	111·4				109·1				109·4				113·0			
1981	125·8				123·6				124·1				127·8			
1982	137·6				137·4				138·2				138·9			
1983	149·2				149·7				150·0				151·1			
1984	158·3				162·8				158·5				160·7			
1985	171·7				177·6				176·2				171·4			
1986	185·3				191·2				190·8				184·6			
1982 Jan	131·2	132·8	10·9	11	131·1	132·0	13·3	12¾	131·6	132·6	13·0	13	133·0	134·6	10·2	
Feb	132·8	134·3	11·3	10¾	131·8	132·8	12·4	12	133·7	134·7	13·5	12¼	133·9	134·7	10·5	
Mar	134·6	134·7	11·0	10¾	134·4	134·4	13·0	11¾	135·2	134·6	12·7	12	135·6	136·2	10·7	
April	134·5	135·4	10·4	10½	134·8	136·0	14·1	11¾	135·2	136·1	13·7	11¾	135·4	136·5	8·8	
May	136·5	136·7	10·6	10¼	137·5	136·5	13·8	11½	137·8	136·9	13·6	11¼	137·2	137·6	9·0	
June	138·3	137·0	9·8	9½	138·8	136·7	11·5	11¼	139·6	137·6	11·4	11	139·0	138·8	9·5	
July	140·7	139·5	10·9	9¼	139·2	137·8	11·0	11	140·1	138·5	11·0	11	142·9	141·6	11·1	
Aug	138·8	138·6	7·5	8¾	137·6	138·4	9·1	9½	138·4	139·3	9·4	9½	140·7	139·7	6·6	
Sept	138·7	138·9	7·3	8¾	137·9	139·3	9·3	9¼	138·7	140·2	9·6	9½	139·9	139·1	6·3	
Oct	139·6	139·8	7·4	8¾	140·0	140·9	8·9	9¼	139·9	141·1	8·6	9½	140·9	141·2	6·9	
Nov	142·4	141·7	8·3	8½	142·5	141·6	9·0	9	143·7	142·8	9·8	9¼	143·4	143·8	8·0	
Dec	143·6	142·0	7·8	8	143·2	142·7	9·6	9	144·0	143·8	10·2	9	145·2	143·1	7·0	
1983 Jan	142·6	144·5	8·8	8	142·9	144·0	9·1	9	143·5	144·6	9·0	8¾	144·8	146·4	8·8	
Feb	145·4	147·2	9·6	8	143·7	144·8	9·0	8¾	144·1	145·2	7·8	8¾	149·3	150·1	11·4	
Mar	146·1	146·3	8·6	7¾	145·1	145·0	7·9	8½	145·9	145·3	7·9	8½	148·6	149·1	9·5	
April	146·0	147·0	8·6	7½	146·7	148·1	8·9	8½	147·4	148·5	9·1	8½	147·2	148·3	8·6	
May	148·3	148·6	8·7	7½	149·2	148·2	8·6	8½	149·3	148·4	8·4	8½	150·4	150·8	9·6	
June	149·7	148·2	8·2	7½	150·2	147·8	8·1	8½	150·4	148·2	7·7	8	151·4	151·4	9·1	
July	151·7	150·3	7·7	7½	151·2	149·7	8·6	8¾	151·8	150·0	8·3	8½	153·9	152·3	7·6	
Aug	150·4	150·2	8·4	7¾	149·9	150·8	9·0	8¾	150·4	151·3	8·6	8½	152·8	151·8	8·7	
Sept	150·5	150·7	8·5	7¾	150·9	152·4	9·4	9¼	151·4	153·0	9·1	9	151·8	151·5	8·9	
Oct	151·7	152·0	8·7	7¾	153·3	154·4	9·6	9½	154·1	155·4	10·1	9¼	152·1	152·2	7·8	
Nov	152·8	152·1	7·3	7¾	156·5	155·6	9·9	9¾	155·7	154·7	8·3	9¼	153·1	153·6	6·8	
Dec	155·1	153·4	8·0	8	157·0	156·6	9·7	9¾	155·9	155·8	8·3	9¼	157·3	155·1	8·4	
1984 Jan	152·7	154·7	7·1	7¾	155·9	157·0	9·0	9½	154·9	156·0	7·9	9	154·3	155·9	6·5	
Feb	153·8	155·6	5·7	7¾	157·5	158·7	9·6	9½	156·5	157·8	8·7	9	154·5	155·2	3·4	
Mar	154·2	154·4	5·5	7¾	159·3	159·2	9·8	9½	154·3	153·7	5·8	9	156·5	157·0	5·3	
April	154·7	155·8	6·0	7¾	158·0	159·5	7·7	9¼	153·4	154·5	4·0	8¾	157·8	158·9	7·1	
May	155·7	156·0	5·0	7¾	160·6	159·5	7·6	9¼	155·7	154·7	4·2	8¾	158·3	158·7	5·2	
June	157·5	156·0	5·3	7¾	163·8	161·1	9·0	9¼	158·4	156·1	5·3	8¾	158·8	159·0	5·0	
July	159·6	158·2	5·3	7½	164·6	162·9	8·8	9	159·5	157·6	5·1	8½	162·1	160·3	5·3	
Aug	159·2	159·0	5·9	7½	162·8	163·7	8·6	8¾	157·7	158·7	4·9	8¼	162·7	161·8	6·6	
Sept	159·9	160·2	6·3	7½	164·5	166·1	9·0	8¾	159·7	161·4	5·5	8¼	162·3	162·4	7·2	
Oct	164·2	164·5	8·2	7½	167·2	168·3	9·0	8½	162·2	163·6	5·3	8	168·6	168·7	10·8	
Nov	162·8	162·0	6·5	7½	169·1	168·1	8·0	8½	164·4	163·4	5·6	8	164·5	165·1	7·5	
Dec	165·3	163·5	6·6	7½	170·0	169·5	8·2	8½	164·9	164·7	5·7	8	168·4	165·9	7·0	
1985 Jan	163·4	165·5	7·0	7½	170·5	171·7	9·4	8½	165·9	167·1	7·1	8¼	165·0	166·7	6·9	7
Feb	164·6	166·5	7·0	7½	170·6	172·0	8·4	8½	166·3	167·6	6·2	8¼	166·3	166·9	7·5	7
Mar	168·1	168·3	9·0	7½	173·9	173·8	9·2	8¾	171·7	171·0	11·3	8¼	168·2	168·6	7·4	7
April	169·4	170·6	9·5	7½	176·0	177·6	11·3	8¾	174·3	175·5	13·6	8¼	168·8	170·0	7·0	7
May	169·4	169·7	8·8	7½	175·6	174·4	9·3	9	174·2	173·2	12·0	8½	169·2	169·6	6·9	7
June	171·9	170·2	9·1	7½	179·1	176·2	9·4	9	178·1	175·6	12·5	8½	169·9	170·1	7·0	6¾
July	173·7	172·2	8·8	7½	180·2	178·3	9·5	9	179·9	177·8	12·8	8¾	172·0	170·1	6·1	6¾
Aug	173·4	173·1	8·9	7½	177·0	178·1	8·8	9	176·6	177·8	12·0	8¾	173·9	173·1	7·0	6¾
Sept	176·1	176·4	10·1	7¾	179·8	181·5	9·3	9	179·8	181·7	12·6	8¾	175·8	176·0	8·4	6¾
Oct	173·9	174·3	6·0	7½	179·7	180·9	7·5	8¾	179·3	180·8	10·5	8¾	172·4	172·4	2·2	6¾
Nov	176·8	175·9	8·6	7½	184·0	182·9	8·8	8¾	183·5	182·4	11·6	8¾	174·8	175·6	6·4	6½
Dec	180·0	178·1	8·9	7½	185·3	184·7	9·0	8¾	184·4	184·2	11·8	8¾	180·1	177·4	6·9	6½
1986 Jan	176·9	179·1	8·2	7½	184·1	185·5	8·0	8½	184·1	185·5	11·0	8¾	175·0	176·7	6·0	6½
Feb	177·9	180·0	8·1	7½	184·5	186·0	8·1	8¼	184·5	185·9	10·9	8½	176·5	177·0	6·1	6¾
Mar	182·4	182·6	8·5	7½	187·0	186·9	7·5	8	186·8	186·0	8·8	8¼	182·7	183·0	8·5	7
April	184·0	185·3	8·6	7½	189·3	191·1	7·6	7¾	188·6	189·9	8·2	8¼	184·4	185·7	9·2	7¼
May	182·3	182·6	7·6	7½	188·5	187·1	7·3	7¾	187·7	186·6	7·7	8¼	181·8	182·2	7·4	7¼
June	185·7	183·9	8·0	7½	192·9	189·8	7·7	7¾	191·6	188·8	7·5	8	184·5	184·8	8·6	7¼
July	187·9	186·3	8·2	7½	192·5	190·5	6·8	7¾	192·2	189·9	6·8	8	188·0	186·0	9·3	7¼
Aug	187·2	187·0	8·0	7½	190·8	191·9	7·7	7¾	190·9	192·1	8·0	7¾	188·0	187·3	8·3	7¼
Sept	186·8	187·1	6·1	7½	192·1	194·0	6·9	7¾	191·9	193·9	6·7	7¾	185·7	186·0	5·7	7¼
Oct	188·3	188·7	8·3	7½	193·9	195·2	7·9	7¾	193·6	195·2	8·0	7¾	187·4	187·4	8·7	7¼
Nov	191·2	190·2	8·1	7¾	198·4	197·1	7·8	7¾	197·8	196·6	7·8	8	189·6	190·5	8·5	7½
Dec	193·4	191·3	7·4	7¾	200·6	200·0	8·3	8	199·7	199·6	8·4	8	192·1	189·2	6·7	7½
1987 Jan	190·4	192·8	7·6	7½	198·5	200·0	7·8	7¾	198·4	199·9	7·8	7¾	188·4	190·3	7·7	7½
Feb	191·2	193·4	7·4	7½	199·4	201·0	8·1	8	199·1	200·6	7·9	8	189·1	189·7	7·2	7¼
Mar	194·5	194·8	6·7	7½	201·2	201·1	7·6	8	200·7	199·8	7·4	8	193·4	193·8	5·9	7¼
April	195·9	197·2	6·4	7¾	202·5	204·4	7·0	8	202·2	203·6	7·2	8	194·8	196·1	5·6	7¾
May	198·1	198·4	8·7	7¾	203·8	202·4	8·2	8	202·8	201·6	8·0	8	198·7	199·1	9·3	7¾
June	200·0	198·0	7·7	7¾	208·2	204·8	7·9	8¼	206·9	203·9	8·0	8¼	198·4	198·7	7·5	7½
[July]	203·1	201·3	8·1	7¾	210·0	207·8	9·1	8¼	209·0	206·6	8·8	8¼	202·5	200·3	7·7	7½

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.

5·3 EARNINGS
Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 CLASS	Agriculture and forestry* (01–02)	Coal and coke (11–12)	Mineral oil and natural gas (14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15–17)	Metal processing and manufacturing** (21–22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23–24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25–26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering (33–34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instruments (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41–42)	Textiles (43)
													JAN 1980 = 100	
1980 Annual averages	117·7	106·1	104·4	116·2	**	109·1	109·8	106·9	109·0	100·5	111·4	103·7	109·0	107·3
1981	131·8	118·6	119·8	133·5	125·0	121·6	124·8	117·3	123·4	111·4	124·0	116·8	123·9	120·2
1982	144·2	131·1	135·8	147·8	137·3	136·8	138·9	130·6	139·2	125·3	137·3	129·3	136·7	131·8
1983	157·5	134·7	147·8	159·2	150·7	148·5	152·0	142·3	152·9	138·6	143·2	140·3	149·6	143·5
1984	169·6	67·7	162·5	170·4	167·1	159·5	164·9	156·1	167·1	149·0	157·4	151·9	160·9	154·4
1985	184·4	135·3	178·6	182·7	181·6	172·4	179·1	172·3	182·3	168·9	170·9	164·1	174·9	169·6
1986	194·6	166·8	195·6	195·4	193·4	185·7	193·2	184·3	196·9	183·6	184·4	176·2	190·1	181·9
1985 July	193·6	149·5	178·5	193·2	198·8	173·0	181·6	174·7	183·5	172·8	172·1	164·8	176·4	172·0
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]	..	176·8	223·1	211·9	234·5	205·3	213·4	201·3	216·8	202·0	195·3	191·6	205·0	200·7

* 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 group has a base of April 1980=100.

EARNINGS 5·3
Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing (44–45)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48–49)	Construction (50)	Distribution and repairs (61–65, 67)	Hotels and catering (66)	Transport and communication† (71–72, 75–77,79)	Banking, finance and insurance (81–82 83pt.–84pt.)	Public administration (91–92pt.)	Education and health services (93,95)	Other services ‡ (97pt.–98pt.)	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980 CLASS
													JAN 1980 = 100
107·6	105·9	110·4	107·6	111·5	107·2	108·0	108·4	112·7	114·2	123·8	113·3	111·4	1980 Annual averages
121·4	115·2	128·2	121·1	125·8	120·3	120·5	120·6	128·9	129·6	140·8	128·0	125·8	1981
134·1	126·9	142·8	134·0	137·6	132·6	127·6	132·2	144·6	140·0	147·9	143·7	137·6	1982
145·2	139·9	156·6	144·0	148·0	143·6	137·9	144·3	157·5	149·5	163·6	156·0	149·2	1983
155·6	150·2	170·1	157·1	156·7	153·9	148·0	154·1	170·4	159·3	170·3	169·4	158·3	1984
168·4	161·0	184·8	169·7	169·5	165·2	157·2	166·2	184·8	169·0	178·3	182·3	171·7	1985
180·8	172·3	198·6	183·0	182·9	176·7	168·7	177·0	203·5	178·5	196·3	196·7	185·3	1986
168·3	161·7	187·1	171·0	171·6	165·8	156·8	168·2	187·1	167·6	179·7	177·2	173·7	July
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	Aug
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	Sept
169·0	166·5	188·6	171·6	172·6	164·9	159·9	166·3	183·3	172·2	180·0	185·5	173·9	Oct
171·6	165·8	192·5	175·7	176·4	167·7	159·6	177·5	185·5	173·1	177·3	186·4	176·8	Nov
177·1	159·4	190·8	176·1	178·4	175·0	171·0	171·3	210·0	173·7	183·6	191·8	180·0	Dec
175·8	169·7	189·6	176·7	173·7	170·1	158·4	170·4	189·2	172·4	179·5	191·6	176·9	1986 Jan
176·8	169·3	190·8	177.6	174·7	171·8	159·8	170·7	193·7	174·7	180·4	190·2	177·9	Feb
179·9	161·0	194·4	178.3	180·9	173·0	159·9	172·8	210·6	175·7	197·4	187·2	182·4	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	April
177·8	165·7	197·8	180·2	178·7	174·3	169·4	177·2	202·4	175·3	189·5	194·5	182·3	May
181·8	167·0	202·6	186·5	185·3	176·5	170·1	175·8	201·2	182·2	194·7	195·1	185·7	June
180·9	171·4	199·8	186·4	186·5	176·8	167·7	178·9	207·7	180·0	206·1	201·8	187·9	July
179·3	190·3	197·0	181·3	179·3	176·3	174·2	179·6	202·0	177·0	211·1	193·4	187·2	Aug
182·3	185·4	201·5	183·5	185·4	178·1	170·7	178·5	198·3	178·2	199·8	199·8	186·8	Sept
182·5	172·3	202·8	184·3	185·7	177·5	171·1	178·5	203·0	185·3	199·4	203·2	188·3	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	Nov
188·7	169·8	205·9	192·1	193·6	187·1	186·8	184·9	217·7	183·8	196·1	208·0	193·4	Dec
187·1	184·8	205·2	189·9	186·6	183·3	171·8	177·0	210·3	184·2	196·0	206·3	190·4	1987 Jan
188·6	188·3	208·4	190·5	189·4	181·4	173·3	179·2	209·5	184·3	199·9	202·8	191·2	Feb
193·2	174·6	210·5	195·6	196·6	185·4	176·2	187·7	231·1	186·0	197·4	201·7	194·5	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	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	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	June
195·3	184·1	217·6	201·0	199·9	188·9	176·8	194·9	221·7	195·7	222·1	216·1	203·1	[July]

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

5·5 EARNINGS
Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Full-time adults*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†
Men	689	328·5	404·0	451·4	506·2	547·3	604·5	657·5	724·7
Women	311	402·4	494·1	559·5	625·3	681·4	743·9	807·2	869·4
Men and women	1,000	340·6	418·7	469·1	525·6	569·3	627·3	682·0	748·4

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

EARNINGS 5·5
Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

All Industries and Services	Weights	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Men	575	322·4	403·1	465·2	510·4	556·0	604·4	650·1	708·2
Women	425	373·5	468·3	547·4	594·1	651·6	697·5	750·9	818·8
Men and women	1,000	336·2	420·7	487·4	533·0	581·9	629·6	677·4	738·1

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).

5·6 EARNINGS AND HOURS
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

GREAT BRITAIN

April of each year	Manufacturing industries*: Weekly earnings (£): including those whose pay was affected by absence	Manufacturing industries*: Weekly earnings (£): excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	Manufacturing industries*: Hours (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence)	Manufacturing industries*: Hourly earnings (pence) (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence): including overtime pay and overtime hours	Manufacturing industries*: Hourly earnings (pence): excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	All industries and services: Weekly earnings (£): including those whose pay was affected by absence	All industries and services: Weekly earnings (£): excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	All industries and services: Hours (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence)	All industries and services: Hourly earnings (pence) (excluding those whose pay was affected by absence): including overtime pay and overtime hours	All industries and services: Hourly earnings (pence): excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN†										
Manual occupations										
1980	111·2	115·2	45·0	255·5	250·0	108·6	111·7	45·4	245·8	240·5
1981	119·3	124·7	43·5	286·0	279·8	118·4	121·9	44·2	275·3	269·1
1982*	134·8	138·1	43·8	315·1	307·9	131·4	133·8	44·3	302·0	294·7
	134·4	137·8	43·9	313·7	306·7					
1983†	142·8	147·4	43·7	336·7	329·2	140·3	143·6	43·9	326·5	319·0
	141·0	145·5	43·6	333·0	325·5	138·4	141·6	43·8	322·7	315·2
1984	153·6	158·9	44·4	358·1	348·5	148·8	152·7	44·3	345·0	336·1
1985	167·5	172·6	44·6	386·8	373·8	159·8	163·6	44·5	368·0	356·8
1986	178·4	183·4	44·5	411·6	398·5	170·9	174·4	44·5	392·6	380·8
Non-manual occupations										
1980	143·6	144·8	39·4	362·3	362·0	140·4	141·3	38·7	360·8	361·3
1981	159·6	161·8	38·8	411·9	411·5	161·2	163·1	38·4	419·1	419·7
1982*	180·1	181·4	38·8	457·9	457·0	177·9	178·9	38·2	462·5	462·3
	178·5	179·8	38·9	453·4	452·5					
1983†	193·2	194·6	39·1	491·6	491·0	193·7	194·9	38·4	503·4	502·9
	191·4	192·9	39·1	487·3	486·6	190·6	191·8	38·4	494·8	494·2
1984	211·7	213·5	39·3	537·8	537·1	207·3	209·0	38·5	537·4	536·4
1985	230·7	232·0	39·3	582·0	580·7	223·5	225·0	38·6	574·7	573·2
1986	254·4	255·7	39·3	641·0	640·0	243·4	244·9	38·6	627·3	625·8
All occupations										
1980	120·3	124·3	43·4	284·1	281·8	121·5	124·5	42·7	288·2	287·6
1981	131·3	137·1	42·0	323·5	320·8	136·5	140·5	41·7	332·0	331·2
1982*	148·8	152·6	42·2	357·0	354·0	151·5	154·5	41·7	365·6	364·6
	147·9	151·8	42·3	354·2	351·4					
1983†	158·6	163·3	42·2	383·0	380·0	163·8	167·5	41·5	399·1	398·0
	156·4	161·2	42·2	378·1	375·0	161·1	164·7	41·4	392·6	391·2
1984	171·2	176·8	42·8	409·9	406·2	174·3	178·8	41·7	423·0	421·4
1985	187·2	192·6	42·9	444·3	438·6	187·9	192·4	41·9	452·5	449·9
1986	202·3	207·8	42·9	479·1	474·0	203·4	207·5	41·8	488·9	486·6
FULL-TIME WOMEN†										
Manual occupations										
1980	66·4	69·5	39·8	174·5	172·8	65·9	68·0	39·6	172·1	170·4
1981	72·5	76·3	39·6	192·8	191·4	72·1	74·5	39·4	189·8	188·2
1982*	79·9	82·9	39·6	209·5	207·1	78·3	80·1	39·3	205·0	202·7
	79·6	82·6	39·6	208·9	206·6					
1983†	86·7	90·3	39·7	227·3	224·9	85·6	87·9	39·3	224·3	222·0
	86·7	90·4	39·7	227·7	225·3	85·8	88·1	39·3	224·9	222·6
1984	91·9	96·0	39·9	240·9	238·1	90·8	93·5	39·4	238·0	235·1
1985	100·1	104·5	40·0	261·7	257·3	98·2	101·3	39·5	256·9	252·9
1986	107·0	111·6	40·0	278·9	274·6	104·5	107·5	39·5	273·0	269·2
Non-manual occupations										
1980	76·7	77·1	37·3	205·8	204·9	82·0	82·7	36·7	221·2	220·7
1981	86·4	87·3	37·1	234·2	233·4	95·6	96·7	36·5	259·7	259·2
1982*	97·2	97·6	37·2	260·3	259·0	104·3	104·9	36·5	283·0	282·2
	97·0	97·4	37·2	259·8	258·5					
1983†	105·5	106·2	37·2	283·3	281·9	114·2	115·1	36·5	310·0	309·0
	106·2	107·0	37·2	285·4	284·0	115·1	116·1	36·5	312·9	311·9
1984	115·8	117·2	37·4	310·8	308·7	123·0	124·3	36·5	334·3	333·1
1985	125·5	126·8	37·4	336·5	334·7	132·4	133·8	36·6	359·1	357·6
1986	135·8	136·7	37·4	363·2	361·2	144·3	145·7	36·7	390·6	388·8
All occupations										
1980	70·3	72·8	38·7	187·3	186·1	77·3	78·8	37·5	207·0	206·4
1981	78·1	81·5	38·4	211·6	210·6	89·3	91·4	37·2	241·8	241·2
1982*	87·1	89·7	38·5	232·1	230·4	97·5	99·0	37·1	263·1	262·1
	86·8	89·4	38·5	231·4	229·7					
1983†	94·5	97·6	38·6	251·8	250·1	106·9	108·8	37·2	288·5	287·5
	94·7	97·9	38·6	252·7	251·0	107·6	109·5	37·2	290·6	289·5
1984	101·7	105·5	38·8	270·9	268·8	114·9	117·2	37·2	310·3	309·1
1985	110·6	114·7	38·8	294·4	291·5	123·9	126·4	37·3	334·0	332·4
1986	119·2	123·2	38·8	316·1	313·3	134·7	137·2	37·3	362·5	360·7
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1980	108·4	112·4	42·3	263·3	259·8	107·7	110·2	41·1	264·8	262·8
1981	118·6	124·3	41·2	299·0	295·6	121·6	124·9	40·3	305·1	303·2
1982*	134·0	138·0	41·3	329·6	325·4	134·1	136·5	40·2	334·6	332·1
	133·3	137·2	41·4	327·2	323·1					
1983	143·2	148·0	41·4	354·1	349·9	145·4	148·3	40·0	365·1	362·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1980	106·9	110·9	42·3	259·8	256·2	106·3	108·7	41·1	261·1	259·0
1981	116·8	122·5	41·2	294·7	291·2	119·8	123·1	40·3	300·4	298·4
1982*	132·0	135·9	41·3	324·6	320·3	132·1	134·5	40·2	329·3	326·7
	131·2	135·2	41·4	322·3	318·2					
1983	141·2	146·0	41·4	349·1	344·8	143·2	146·1	40·1	359·5	356·8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates										
1983	142·2	147·0	41·4	351·5	347·3	144·5	147·4	40·1	362·6	360·0
1984	155·2	160·8	41·9	380·6	375·4	155·8	159·3	40·3	389·9	386·7
1985	169·2	174·7	41·9	411·8	404·8	167·4	171·0	40·4	416·8	412·7
1986	183·1	188·6	41·9	444·4	437·7	181·2	184·7	40·4	450·8	446·8

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

LABOUR COSTS 5·7
All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

		Manu-facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Energy (excl. coal) and water supply**	Index of production industries§§	Whole economy
Labour costs							Pence per hour
	1975	161·68	249·36	156·95	217·22	166·76	..
	1978	244·54	365·12	222·46	324·00	249·14	..
	1981	394·34	603·34	357·43	595·10	405·57	..
	1984	509·80	..	475·64	811·41	..	..
	1985	554·2	..	511·2	860·6	..	..
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Per cent
Wages and salaries	1978	84·3	76·2	86·8	78·2	83·9	..
	1981	82·1	73·3	85·0	75·8	81·6	..
	1984	84·0	..	86·0	77·7	..	..
	1985	84·7	..	86·6	78·6	..	..
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1978	9·2	9·3	6·8	11·2	9·0	..
	1981	10·0	8·7	7·8	11·5	9·7	..
	1984	10·5	..	8·0	11·5	..	..
	1985	10·6	..	8·0	11·5	..	..
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	8·5	6·7	9·1	6·9	8·4	..
	1981	9·0	7·0	9·9	7·0	8·9	..
	1984	7·4	..	7·7	5·5	..	..
	1985	6·7	..	7·2	5·1	..	..
Private social welfare payments	1978	4·8	9·4	2·3	12·2	5·1	..
	1981	5·2	10·1	2·8	13·1	5·6	..
	1984	5·3	..	4·1	12·1	..	..
	1985	5·3	..	4·1	12·2	..	..
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries	1978	2·3	7·7	1·9	2·6	2·6	..
	1981	3·7	9·6	2·3	4·1	3·9	..
element) and other labour costs ‡	1984	3·3	..	2·2	4·7	..	..
	1985	3·3	..	2·1	4·1	..	..

SIC 1980		Manufacturing	Manufacturing: % change over a year earlier	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Con-struction industries††	Whole economy	Whole economy: % change over a year earlier
Labour costs per unit of output §									
1980 = 100									
	1980	100·0	22·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	22·9 R
	1981	109·0	9·0	106·5	107·2	118·7	108·9	111·0 R	11·0 R
	1982	114·2	4·8	106·8	110·7	121·7	112·4	115·7	4·2 R
	1983	114·4	0·2	102·2	109·7	124·8	112·1	119·6 R	3·4 R
	1984	117·9	3·1	85·5	111·9	128·8	114·6	123·1 R	2·9
	1985	122·8	4·2	99·7	117·0	132·2	119·5	127·9 R	3·9 R
	1986	..	..	..	..	..	..	134·1 R	4·8 R
	1984 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	120·9 R	2·2
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	122·2 R	2·0
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	123·4 R	3·4 R
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	125·4 R	4·2 R
	1985 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	125·4 R	3·7 R
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	126·4 R	3·4 R
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	129·1 R	4·6 R
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	130·0 R	3·7 R
	1986 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	131·8 R	5·1 R
	Q2	..		..	..	..	..	133·6 R	5·7 R
	Q3	..		..	..	..	..	134·2 R	4·0 R
	Q4	..		..	..	..	..	145·9 R	4·5 R
	1987 Q1	..		..	..	..	..	136·7 R	3·7 R
Wages and salaries per unit of output §									
	1980	100·0‖	22·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	22·5 R
	1981	109·3‖	9·3	105·3	106·6	118·0	108·3	109·9 R	9·9 R
	1982	114·0‖	4·3	106·5	110·5	121·7	112·2	115·7 R	5·3 R
	1983	114·4‖	0·4	102·3	110·4	125·0	112·7	120·3 R	4·5
	1984	117·8‖	3·0	86·1	113·5	129·4	116·1	125·2 R	4·1 R
	1985	124·4‖	5·6	102·5	119·7	134·1	122·1	131·6 R	5·1 R
	1986	129·9‖	4·4	..	..	..	..	138·7 R	5·4 R
	1985 Q1	121·5‖	4·8	..	..	..	..	128·7 R	5·1 R
	Q2	122·4‖	5·3	..	..	..	..	129·9 R	4·8 R
	Q3	125·5‖	6·3	..	..	..	..	132·9 R	6·0 R
	Q4	128·3‖	5·9	..	..	..	..	134·2 R	4·4 R
	1986 Q1	130·5‖	7·4	..	..	..	..	136·4 R	6·0
	Q2	129·8‖	6·0	..	..	..	..	137·9 R	6·2
	Q3	129·3‖	3·0	..	..	..	..	138·8 R	4·4 R
	Q4	129·8‖	1·2	..	..	..	..	140·9 R	5·0 R
	1987 Q1	131·1‖	0·5	..	..	..	..	141·9 R	4·0 R
	Q2	130·7‖	0·7						
	1987 Apr	131·3‖	0·2						
	May	129·4‖	0·6						
	June	131·4‖	1·2						
	July	130·7‖	1·7						
3 months ending:									
	1987 Apr	130·6‖	−0·1						
	May	130·2‖	0·1						
	June	130·7‖	0·7						
	July	130·5‖	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.

EARNINGS 5·9

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

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages																	Indices 1980 = 100
1977	64·2	82·9	79	78	73·2	68·1	84	53	62	59·1	81·9	87	82	..	78·5	90·0	78
1978	73·4	87·6	85	83	80·7	76·9	89	65	71	68·6	86·8	92	89	..	85·3	93·1	85
1979	84·9	92·1	92	91	89·9	86·9	94	79	83	81·9	93·0	96	91	..	91·9	95·1	92
1980	100·0	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	100·0	100·0	100	100	100·0	100·0	100·0	100
1981	113·3	106·2	110	112	109·5	112·3	105	127	116	123·1	105·6	103	110	122·6	110·5	105·1	110
1982	126·0	112·7	117	125	120·4	131·9	110	170	133	144·1	110·7	110	121	142·0	119·2	111·6	117
1983	137·4	117·8	122	130	128·3	146·7	114	203	149	172·3	115·0	113	132	163·4	128·6	119·2	121
1984	149·3	123·7	128	136	134·4	158·0	117	256	164	192·0	120·3	114	143	182·5	140·9	..	126
1985	162·9	131·2	133	142	141·0	167·1	122	307	176	212·9	125·1	120	154	200·7	151·5	..	131
1986	175·4	137·0	136	146	147·7	174·0	126	346	188	223·1	128·0	122	169	222·7	162·7	..	134
Quarterly averages																	
1986 Q2	173·6	138·1	135	145	147·7	172·7	125	341	187	221·9	128·5	122	166	216·4	162·8	..	134 R
Q3	176·2	136·8	134	145	148·3	174·3	128	347	189	224·0	127·7	122	173	222·3	161·9	..	134
Q4	181·0	137·8	139	149	151·0	175·5	129	359	192	227·4	128·7	123	178	227·9 R	165·3	..	135 R
1987 Q1	184·0	138·7	135	149	..	176·7	129	..	..	231·2	130·7	123	191 R	..	167·3	..	135
Q2	186·9					178·3	131	..	..	..	130·5	123	..	..	..	..	136
1986 Dec	183·4	139·3	139	150	154·9	..	..	..	192	228·8	128·1	123	..	..	167·1	..	135
1987 Jan	183·4	138·5	..	149	..	176·7	129	..	..	229·2	130·6	123	..	..	166·7 R	..	135
Feb	184·3	137·4	..	149	..	..	..	..	..	232·2	130·5	123	..	..	167·3	..	135
Mar	184·4	140·1	135	149	..	..	..	..	..	232·2	131·2 R	123	..	..	167·7	167·7	135
Apr	187·4	141·3	..	149	..	178·3	131	..	..	233·9	130·6	123	..	..	171·5	..	136
May	185·6	..	..	149	..	..	..	..	..	237·6	130·1	123	..	..	173·1	..	136
June	187·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130·8	123	..	..	..	..	136

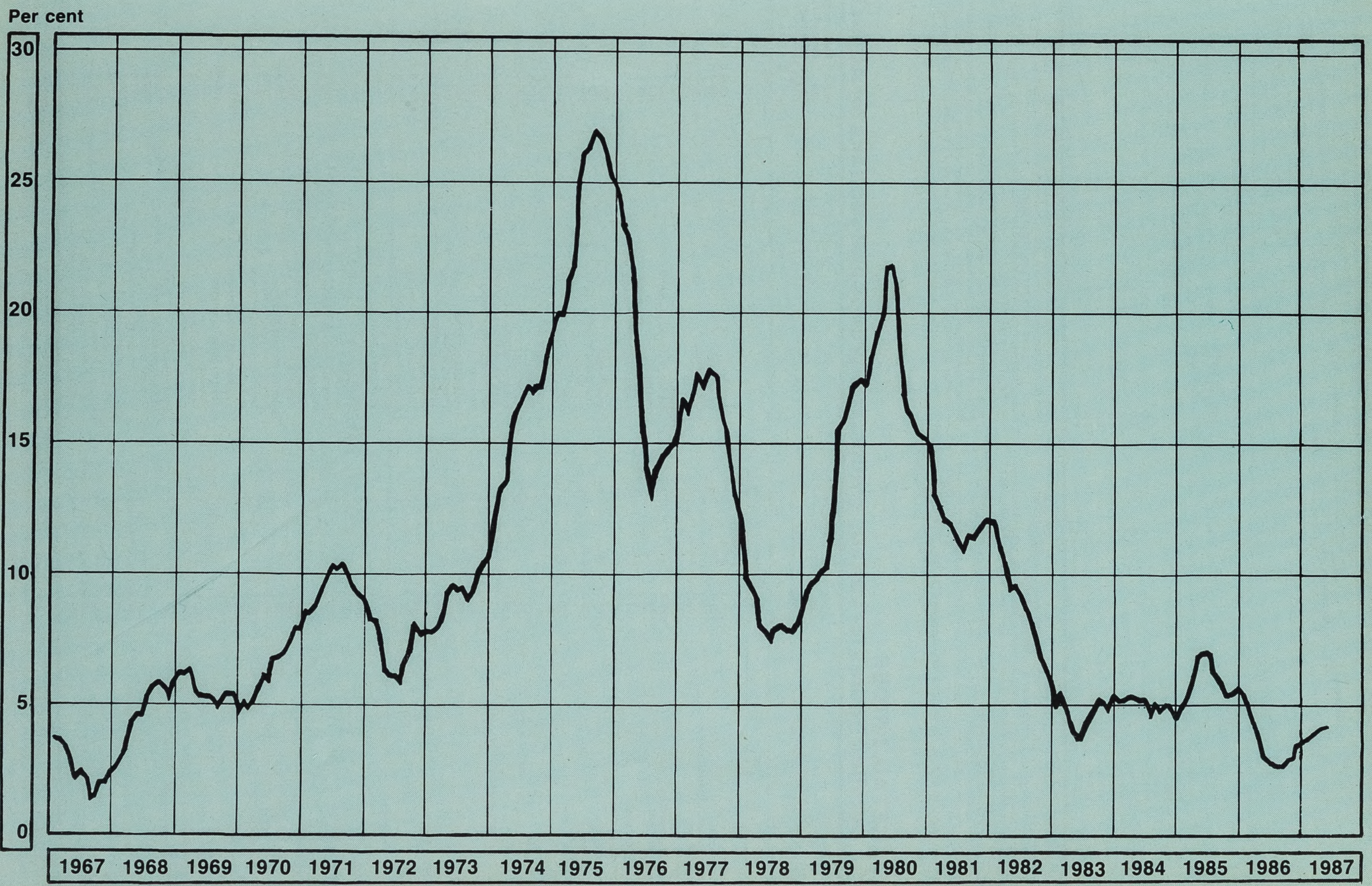
Increases on a year earlier

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
Annual averages																	Per cent
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	..	9	3	8
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	..	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	4	10	..	9	5	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	12	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	17	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19	12	20	4	3	9	15	8	7	4
1984	9	5	5	5	5	8	3	26	10	11	4	1	11	12	10	8	4
1985	9	6	4	4	5	7	4	20	7	11	4	5	8	10	8	..	4
1986	8	4	2	3	5	4	3	13	7	5	2	2	10	11	..	..	2
Quarterly averages																	
1986 Q2	7	5	3	3	5	5	2	12	7	5	2	1	9	8	7	..	2
Q3	7	5	2	3	4	4	4	14	7	4	2	1	12	15	7	..	2
Q4	8	3	1	3	5	4	4	11	6	4	2	2	13	10	8	..	2
1987 Q1	8	2	−1	3	..	3	4	..	..	5	2	2	12	..	4	..	1
Q2	8					3	5	..	..	..	2	1	19	..	..	..	2
Monthly																	
1986 Dec	8	5	1	3	6	..	..	..	6	5	1	2	..	..	7	..	1
1987 Jan	8	1	..	3	..	3	4	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	6 R	..	1
Feb	8	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	4	..	1
Mar	8	5	−1	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	3	..	1
Apr	7	3	..	3	..	3	5	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	6	..	2
May	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	..	..	5	..	2
June	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
2 Seasonally adjusted.
3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings
6 Including mining.
7 Including mining and transport
8 Hourly earnings.
9 All industries.
10 Production workers.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX C2



6·1 RETAIL PRICES
Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for August 11

	All items				All items except seasonal foods		
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1986 Aug	385·9	0·3	1·3	2·4	387·9	0·3	1·2
Sept	387·8	0·5	1·6	3·0	390·0	0·5	1·7
Oct	388·4	0·2	0·8	3·0	390·9	0·2	1·0
Nov	391·7	0·8	1·5	3·5	394·3	0·9	1·8
Dec	393·0	0·3	1·9	3·7	395·3	0·3	2·1
1987 Jan	394·5	0·4	2·5	3·9	396·4	0·3	2·5
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100				Index Jan 13, 1987=100		
Feb	100·4	0·4	2·6	3·9	100·3	0·3	2·5
Mar	100·6	0·2	2·3	4·0	100·6	0·3	2·3
Apr	101·8	1·2	3·4	4·2	101·6	1·0	3·0
May	101·9	0·1	2·6	4·1	101·7	0·1	2·2
June	101·9	0·0	2·3	4·2	101·8	0·1	2·1
July	101·8	–0·1	1·8	4·4	101·9	0·1	1·9
Aug	102·1	0·3	1·7	4·4	102·2	0·3	1·9

The overall level of prices in August was 0·3 higher than in July. The rise in the index was the result of higher prices for clothing and footwear, with the end of summer sales, and widespread but small increases in the prices of a range of other items.
Food: There were increases in the prices of many fresh fruits and vegetables and the index for seasonal food prices rose by slightly over 1½ per cent. Food prices as a whole increased by around quarter of a per cent.
Catering: The group index increased by nearly three quarters of a per cent, mainly due to the increase in restaurant meal prices.
Alcoholic drink: Higher prices for beer contributed to an increase in the group index of about half a per cent.
Housing: There were increases in owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments. The index for the group increased by about quarter of a per cent.
Household goods: Furniture and furnishings prices increased following the ending of sales. The group index rose by about quarter of a per cent.
Household services: Fees and subscriptions were up in price. The group index increased by nearly half a per cent.
Clothing and footwear: The index for the group rose by about half a per cent. There were higher prices following the ending of summer sales.
Personal goods and services: The group index increased by half a per cent.
Motoring expenditure: Higher prices for motor vehicles and increased charges for their maintenance contributed to nearly half a per cent increase for the group index.

6·2 RETAIL PRICES
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 11

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12
All items	102·1	0·3	4·4
Food and catering	101·3	0·4	3·1
Alcohol and tobacco	101·2	0·2	2·8
Housing and household expenditure	102·5	0·3	5·8
Personal expenditure	100·7	0·6	1·5
Travel and leisure	103·4	0·2	5·8
All items excluding seasonal food	102·2	0·3	4·4
All items excluding food	102·4	0·3	4·8
Seasonal food	98·6	1·6	1·8
Food excluding seasonal	101·0	0·0	2·2
All items excluding housing	101·7	0·3	3·3
Nationalised industries	101·3	0·4	1·8
Consumer durables	100·3	0·4	0·8
Food	100·7	0·3	2·3
Bread	100·8		3
Cereals	101·5		2
Biscuits and cakes	102·1		3
Beef	100·5		0
Lamb	102·8		4
of which home-killed lamb	103·6		6
Pork	100·0		1
Bacon	99·7		1
Poultry	103·3		2
Other meat	100·8		3
Fish	102·8		11
of which fresh fish	101·6		11
†Butter	98·8		–2
Oils and fats	97·2		–8
Cheese	101·0		3
Eggs	101·5		5
Milk fresh	100·4		4
Milk products	102·2		2
Tea	100·1		0
Coffee and other hot drinks	94·0		–6
Soft drinks	103·6		5
Sugar and preserves	104·1		6
Sweets and chocolates	100·4		1
Potatoes	92·8		–2
of which unprocessed potatoes	86·1		–7
Vegetables	98·2		9
of which fresh vegetables	96·7		11
Fruit	103·6		–6
of which fresh fruit	103·6		–8
Other foods	101·8		2
Catering	103·6	0·7	6·5
Restaurant meals	104·2		7
Canteen meals	102·5		5
Take-away meals and snacks	103·1		6
Alcoholic Drink	102·1	0·4	4·0
Beer	101·8		4
—on sales	101·6		4
—off sales	103·6		3
Wine and spirits	102·5		4
—on sales	102·0		4
—off sales	102·8		4

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12
Tobacco	99·5	–0·2	0·4
Cigarettes	99·7		1
Other tobacco	98·5		0
Housing	104·1	0·3	10·1
Rent	104·6		6
Mortgage interest payments	100·2		17
Rates	107·7		8
Water and other charges	105·6		6
Repairs and maintenance charges	101·6		0
Do-it-yourself materials	102·6		2
Fuel and light	99·0	–0·1	–0·9
Coal and solid fuels	98·3		1
Electricity	100·0		–1
Gas	97·9		–2
Oil and other fuel	99·0		4
Household goods	101·9	0·3	2·7
Furniture	101·5		3
Furnishings	102·1		2
Electrical appliances	102·1		3
Other household equipment	102·2		4
Household consumables	103·1		4
Pet care	99·8		—
Household services	102·4	0·4	4·9
Postal charges	100·1		6
Telephone charges	100·2		2
Domestic services	102·5		—
Fees and subscriptions	104·5		—
Clothing and footwear	99·8	0·6	0·3
Men's outerwear	100·3		0
Women's outerwear	97·9		–2
Children's outerwear	99·0		1
Other clothing	102·0		2
Footwear	100·7		2
Personal goods and services	102·4	0·5	4·0
Personal articles	99·3		0
Chemists' goods	103·7		5
Personal services	103·4		6
Motoring expenditure	104·8	0·4	8·4
Purchase of motor vehicles	107·2		9
Maintenance of motor vehicles	103·9		5
Petrol and oil	101·1		8
Vehicle tax and insurance	106·2		11
Fares and other travel costs	102·3	0·1	4·5
Rail fares	101·1		6
Bus and coach fares	104·9		5
Other travel costs	101·1		—
Leisure goods	101·7	0·1	1·8
Audio and visual equipment	96·9		–5
Records and tapes	99·6		1
Toys, photographic and sports goods	101·8		1
Books and newspapers	106·1		7
Gardening products	100·2		1
Leisure services	101·4	0·0	1·9
Television licences and rentals	100·0		0
Entertainment and other recreation	102·4		4

Notes: 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.
† Butter — Incorrect 12-month percentage changes were published in the last two issues. The correct figures are 0% for June and –2% for July.

RETAIL PRICES 6·3
Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on August 11 for a number of important items derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

Average prices on August 11, 1987

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p
FOOD ITEMS			
Beef: home-killed			
Sirloin (without bone)	227	304	230–380
Silverside (without bone) †	324	212	192–248
Best beef mince	330	120	98–154
Fore ribs (with bone)	227	153	115–189
Brisket (without bone)	286	159	130–184
Rump steak †	327	292	256–330
Stewing steak	278	145	129–178
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	291	218	179–264
Shoulder (with bone)	244	111	89–158
Leg (with bone)	286	178	160–219
Lamb: imported			
Loin (with bone)	182	155	134–179
Shoulder (with bone)	185	84	72–104
Leg (with bone)	188	148	139–162
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	277	111	89–149
Belly †	264	83	69–96
Loin (with bone)	330	145	115–160
Fillet (without bone)	257	196	136–278
Bacon			
Collar †	178	114	98–130
Gammon†	258	182	150–212
Back, vacuum packed	198	163	125–215
Back, not vacuum packed	197	151	139–196
Ham (not shoulder), per ¼lb	315	58	44–70
Sausages			
Pork	312	83	68–98
Beef	263	79	60–94
Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can	186	47	41–58
Corned beef, 12oz can	212	89	76–109
Chicken: roasting			
Frozen, oven ready	209	65	52–85
Fresh or chilled 4lb, oven ready	269	83	68–90
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	253	197	168–238
Haddock fillets	247	195	180–236
Mackerel, whole†	165	75	59–98
Kippers, with bone	261	105	82–120
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	197	160	145–179
Bread			
White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	325	43	37–54
White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	242	55	51–59
White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	293	36	33–39
Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	156	37	35–39
Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	233	57	49–61
Flour			
Self-raising, per 1½kg	220	47	42–51
Butter			
Home-produced, per 250g	297	51	46–59
New Zealand, per 250g	255	49	48–53
Danish, per 250g	276	56	54–62
Margarine			
Soft 500g tub	231	31	23–57
Low fat spread 250g	286	38	30–44
Lard, per 250g	309	15	13–24
Cheese			
Cheddar type	290	124	99–148
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	251	107	86–118
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	214	91	77–106
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint	314	25	22–26
Skimmed per pint	287	24	21–26
Tea			
Loose, per 125g	262	40	29–51
Tea bags, per 125g	316	95	85–110
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	620	135	88–179
Ground (filter fine), per ½lb	270	157	129–189
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	321	50	47–52
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose			
White	125	10	8–12
Red	27	11	10–15
Potatoes, new loose	—	—	—
Tomatoes	347	52	45–59
Cabbage, greens	272	25	18–38
Cabbage, hearted	288	24	15–32
Cauliflower	283	39	30–52
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Carrots	327	21	15–30
Onions	336	27	20–34
Mushrooms, per ¼lb	288	31	24–34
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	232	34	24–40
Apples, dessert	344	40	33–49
Pears, dessert	267	38	28–49
Oranges	294	34	12–58
Bananas	337	49	40–52
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	675	82	74–95
Draught lager, per pint	690	93	85–104
Whisky, per nip	691	68	62–75
Gin, per nip	693	68	62–75
Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,270	142	131–152
Coal, per 50kg	414	526	437–650
Smokeless fuel per 50kg	477	723	606–870
4-star petrol, per litre	721	38	37–39

* Or Scottish equivalent.

General notes

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

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

Calculations

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

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

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 August 1987, if translated to the old reference date (January 1974=100), would be 402·8.

A complete set of indices for January 1987 can be found in *table 6·2* on pp 120–121 of the March 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

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

6·4 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food: All	Food: Seasonal food	Food: Non-seasonal food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink
Weights 1974	**1,000**	747	951·2–925·5	80	253	47·5–48·8	204·2–205·5	51	70
1975	**1,000**	768	961·9–966·3	77	232	33·7–38·1	193·9–198·3	48	82
1976	**1,000**	772	958·0–960·8	90	228	39·2–42·0	186·0–188·8	47	81
1977	**1,000**	753	953·3–955·8	91	247	44·2–46·7	200·3–202·8	45	83
1978	**1,000**	767	966·5–969·6	96	233	30·4–33·5	199·5–202·6	51	85
1979	**1,000**	768	964·0–966·6	93	232	33·4–36·0	196·0–198·6	51	77
1980	**1,000**	786	966·8–969·6	93	214	30·4–33·2	180·9–183·6	41	82
1981	**1,000**	793	969·2–971·9	104	207	28·1–30·8	176·2–178·9	42	79
1982	**1,000**	794	965·7–967·6	99	206	32·4–34·3	171·7–173·6	38	77
1983	**1,000**	797	971·5–974·1	109	203	25·9–28·5	174·5–177·1	39	78
1984	**1,000**	799	966·1–968·7	102 Feb–Nov; 87 Dec–Jan	201	31·3–33·9	167·1–169·8	36	75
1985	**1,000**	810	970·3–973·2	86	190	26·8–29·7	160·3–163·2	45	75
1986	**1,000**	[815	973·3–976·0	83 Feb–Nov; 60 Dec–Jan	185	24·0–26·7	158·3–161·0	44	82]
1974 Annual averages	**108·5**	109·3	108·8	108·4	106·1	103·0	106·9	108·2	109·7
1975	**134·8**	135·3	156·4	156·5	185·4	159·9	177·7	156·8	157·3
1976	**157·1**	156·4	156·5	185·4	159·9	177·7	156·8	157·3	159·3
1977	**182·0**	179·7	181·5	208·1	190·3	197·0	189·1	185·7	183·4
1978	**197·1**	195·2	197·8	227·3	203·8	180·1	208·4	207·8	196·0
1979	**223·5**	222·2	224·1	246·7	228·3	211·1	231·7	239·9	217·1
1980	**263·7**	265·9	265·3	307·9	255·9	224·5	262·0	290·0	261·8
1981	**295·0**	299·8	296·9	368·0	277·5	244·7	283·9	318·0	306·1
1982	**320·4**	326·2	322·0	417·6	299·3	276·9	303·5	341·7	341·0
1983	**335·1**	342·4	337·1	440·9	308·8	282·8	313·8	364·0	366·5
1984	**351·8**	358·9	353·1	454·9	326·1	319·0	327·8	390·8	387·7
1985	**373·2**	383·2	375·4	478·9	336·3	314·1	340·9	413·3	412·1
1986	**385·9**	396·4	387·9	496·6	347·3	336·0	350·0	439·5	430·6
1975 Jan 14	**119·9**	120·4	120·5	119·9	118·3	106·6	121·1	118·7	118·2
1976 Jan 13	**147·9**	147·9	147·6	172·8	148·3	158·6	146·6	146·2	149·0
1977 Jan 18	**172·4**	169·3	170·9	198·7	183·1	214·8	177·1	172·3	173·7
1978 Jan 17	**189·5**	187·6	190·2	220·1	196·1	173·9	200·4	199·5	188·9
1979 Jan 16	**207·2**	204·3	207·3	234·5	217·5	207·6	219·5	218·7	198·9
1980 Jan 15	**245·3**	245·5	246·2	274·7	244·8	223·6	248·9	267·8	241·4
1981 Jan 13	**277·3**	280·3	279·3	348·9	266·7	225·8	274·7	307·5	277·7
1982 Jan 12	**310·6**	314·6	311·5	387·0	296·1	287·6	297·5	329·7	321·8
1983 Jan 11	**325·9**	332·6	328·5	441·4	301·8	256·8	310·3	353·7	353·7
1984 Jan 10	**342·6**	348·9	343·5	445·8	319·8	321·3	319·8	378·5	376·1
1985 Jan 15	**359·8**	367·8	361·8	465·9	330·6	306·9	335·6	401·8	397·9
1986 Jan 14	**379·7**	390·2	381·9	489·7	341·1	322·8	344·9	426·7	423·8
Feb 11	**381·1**	391·4	383·3	489·5	343·6	328·2	346·9	428·9	425·9
Mar 11	**381·6**	391·5	383·4	489·5	345·2	337·5	347·3	429·9	426·5
Apr 15	**385·3**	395·6	387·0	497·8	347·4	343·7	348·7	434·3	427·6
May 13	**386·0**	395·8	387·3	495·9	349·4	356·8	349·4	436·2	428·8
June 10	**385·8**	395·3	387·0	496·8	351·4	361·8	350·3	439·3	429·4
July 15	**384·7**	394·9	386·8	498·3	347·4	332·2	350·7	440·4	431·0
Aug 12	**385·9**	396·1	387·9	499·8	348·6	336·5	351·4	442·6	432·5
Sept 16	**387·8**	398·5	390·0	500·5	348·3	331·7	351·8	445·3	434·6
Oct 14	**388·4**	399·6	390·9	500·4	347·6	324·9	352·2	447·8	436·6
Nov 11	**391·7**	403·7	394·3	500·7	347·5	322·8	352·4	449·5	436·0
Dec 9	**393·0**	404·7	395·3	499·7	349·8	333·3	353·4	452·9	434·6
1987 Jan 13	**394·5**	405·6	396·4	502·1	354·0	347·3	355·9	454·8	440·7

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services
1974 Weights	43	124	52	64	91	63	135	54
1975	46	108	53	70	89	71	149	52
1976	46	112	56	75	84	74	140	57
1977	46	112	58	63	82	71	139	54
1978	48	113	60	64	80	70	140	56
1979	44	120	59	64	82	69	143	59
1980	40	124	59	69	84	74	151	62
1981	36	135	62	65	81	75	152	66
1982	41	144	62	64	77	72	154	65
1983	39	137	69	64	74	75	159	63
1984	36	149	65	69	70	76	158	65
1985	37	153	65	65	75	77	156	62
1986	40	153	62	63	75	81	157	58
1974 Annual averages	115·9	105·8	110·7	107·9	109·4	111·2	111·0	106·8
1975	147·7	125·5	147·4	131·2	125·7	138·6	143·9	135·5
1976	171·3	143·2	182·4	144·2	139·4	161·3	166·0	159·5
1977	209·7	161·8	211·3	166·8	157·4	188·3	190·3	173·3
1978	226·2	173·4	227·5	182·1	171·0	206·7	207·2	192·0
1979	247·6	208·9	250·5	201·9	187·2	236·4	243·1	213·9
1980	290·1	269·5	313·2	226·3	205·4	276·9	288·7	262·7
1981	358·2	318·2	380·0	237·2	208·3	300·7	322·6	300·8
1982	413·3	358·3	433·3	243·8	210·5	325·8	343·5	331·6
1983	440·9	367·1	485·4	250·4	214·8	345·6	366·3	342·9
1984	489·0	400·7	478·8	256·7	214·6	364·7	374·7	357·3
1985	532·5	452·3	499·3	263·9	222·9	392·2	392·5	381·3
1986	584·9	478·1	506·0	266·7	229·2	409·2	390·1	400·5
Jan 14 1975	124·0	110·3	124·9	118·3	118·6	125·2	130·3	115·8
Jan 13 1976	162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	152·3	157·0	154·0
Jan 18 1977	193·2	154·1	198·8	157·0	148·5	175·2	178·9	166·8
Jan 17 1978	222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2	163·6	198·8	198·7	186·6
Jan 16 1979	231·5	190·3	233·1	187·3	176·1	216·4	218·5	202·0
Jan 15 1980	269·7	237·4	277·1	216·1	197·1	258·8	268·4	246·9
Jan 13 1981	296·6	285·0	355·7	231·0	207·5	293·4	299·5	289·2
Jan 12 1982	392·1	350·0	401·9	239·5	207·1	312·5	330·5	325·6
Jan 11 1983	426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8	210·9	337·4	353·9	337·6
Jan 10 1984	450·8	382·6	489·3	252·3	210·4	353·3	370·8	350·6
Jan 15 1985	505·1	416·4	487·5	257·7	217·4	378·4	379·6	369·7
Jan 14 1986	545·7	463·7	507·0	265·2	225·2	402·9	393·1	393·1
Feb 11	549·9	465·7	507·0	267·8	225·7	406·1	391·2	394·1
Mar 11	553·2	467·5	507·0	268·8	227·9	405·8	386·8	394·7
Apr 15	580·8	483·5	506·8	267·6	227·4	408·7	386·3	399·1
May 13	594·4	482·7	504·2	289·3	227·8	408·5	383·6	400·5
June 10	597·3	471·6	504·8	268·7	227·5	409·3	387·9	401·2
July 15	597·1	472·6	505·0	265·5	226·8	408·2	386·7	401·5
Aug 12	597·5	475·2	505·8	254·2	229·7	410·1	387·0	402·0
Sept 16	598·3	477·3	506·7	263·7	231·5	411·6	393·2	403·2
Oct 14	599·9	478·4	506·4	264·7	233·0	412·5	393·2	404·0
Nov 11	502·2	497·4	506·1	276·3	234·0	413·0	395·3	406·2
Dec 9	603·1	501·1	505·3	267·9	234·2	414·0	396·3	406·7
Jan 13 1987	602·9	502·4	506·1	265·6	230·8	413·0	399·7	408·8

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	All items except housing	Nationalised industries	Consumer durables	Food: All	Food: Seasonal	Food: Non-seasonal food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
Weights 1987	**1,000**	833	974	843	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1987 Jan 13	**100·0**	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Feb 10	**100·4**	100·4	100·3	100·4	100·0	100·3	100·7	103·2	100·2	100·4	100·3
Mar 10	**100·6**	100·6	100·6	100·6	100·0	100·8	100·7	103·0	100·3	100·8	100·6
Apr 14	**101·8**	101·8	101·6	101·2	100·8	101·0	101·6	107·4	100·5	101·4	100·8
May 12	**101·9**	101·8	101·7	101·6	100·7	101·2	102·2	110·6	100·7	101·8	101·2
June 9	**101·9**	101·9	101·8	101·6	100·7	101·1	101·6	105·2	100·9	102·3	101·4
July 14	**101·8**	102·1	101·9	101·4	100·9	99·9	100·4	97·0	101·0	102·9	101·7
Aug 11	**102·1**	102·4	102·2	101·7	101·3	100·3	100·7	98·6	101·0	103·6	102·1

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods*	Household services*	Clothing and footwear*	Personal goods and services*	Motoring expenditure*	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods*	Leisure services*
1987 weights	38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30
Jan 13 1987	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Feb 10	99·9	100·3	100·0	100·4	100·1	100·3	100·3	101·0	99·8	100·2	100·1
Mar 10	99·9	100·7	99·8	101·0	100·3	100·8	100·7	101·3	99·9	100·3	100·1
Apr 14	99·8	105·0	99·9	101·5	100·9	101·0	101·3	102·1	100·2	100·9	101·5
May 12	99·8	103·6	99·4	102·0	101·4	101·0	101·4	102·8	101·3	101·6	101·1
June 9	99·8	103·4	99·4	101·9	101·6	100·8	101·9	103·2	101·5	102·0	101·3
July 14	99·7	103·8	99·1	101·6	102·0	99·2	101·9	104·4	102·2	101·6	101·4
Aug 11	99·5	104·1	99·0	101·9	102·4	99·8	102·4	104·8	102·3	101·7	101·4

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

6·5 RETAIL PRICES
General index of retail prices: Percentage changes on a year earlier for main sub-groups

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

	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 Feb 10	4	4	6	4	10	8	0	1	4	3	4	3	6	−1	3
Mar 10	4	3	7	4	9	8	0	2	3	2	4	4	6	0	3
Apr 14	4	4	6	4	4	9	0	2	4	3	4	6	4	1	3
May 12	4	3	6	4	1	8	0	2	4	2	4	7	4	1	2
June 9	4	2	6	4	1	10	0	2	4	2	4	6	4	1	2
July 14	4	2	6	4	1	10	−1	2	5	1	4	8	5	2	2
Aug 11	4	2	6	4	0	10	−1	3	5	0	4	8	5	2	2

Notes: See notes under table 6·3.

6·6 RETAIL PRICES
Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
JAN 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101·1	105·2	108·6	114·2	101·1	105·8	108·7	114·1	101·5	107·5	110·7	116·1
1975	121·3	134·3	139·2	145·0	121·0	134·0	139·1	144·4	123·5	134·5	140·7	145·7
1976	152·3	158·3	161·4	171·3	151·5	157·3	160·5	170·2	151·4	156·6	160·4	168·0
1977	179·0	186·9	191·1	194·2	178·9	186·3	189·4	192·3	176·8	184·2	187·6	190·8
1978	197·5	202·5	205·1	207·1	195·8	200·9	203·6	205·9	194·6	199·3	202·4	205·3
1979	214·9	220·6	231·9	239·8	213·4	219·3	231·1	238·5	211·3	217·7	233·1	239·8
1980	250·7	262·1	268·9	275·0	248·9	260·5	266·4	271·8	249·6	261·6	267·1	271·8
1981	283·2	292·1	297·2	304·5	280·3	290·3	295·6	303·0	279·3	289·8	295·0	300·5
1982	314·2	322·4	323·0	327·4	311·8	319·4	319·8	324·1	305·9	314·7	316·3	320·2
1983	331·1	334·3	337·0	342·3	327·5	331·5	334·4	339·7	323·2	328·7	332·0	335·4
1984	346·7	353·6	353·8	357·5	343·8	351·4	351·3	355·1	337·5	344·3	345·3	348·5
1985	363·2	371·4	371·3	374·5	360·7	369·0	368·7	371·8	353·0	361·8	362·6	365·3
1986	378·4	382·8	382·6	384·3	375·4	379·6	379·9	382·0	367·4	371·0	372·2	375·3
1987 January	386·5				384·2				377·8			
JAN 13, 1987 = 100												
1987	100·3	101·2			100·3	101·3			100·3	101·5		

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

6·7 RETAIL PRICES
Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel-laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
											JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1982	321·7	291·5	341·6	414·1	430·6	248·2	211·6	398·8	370·8	305·5	336·3
1983	336·2	300·7	366·7	441·6	462·3	255·3	215·3	422·3	393·9	311·5	358·2
1984	352·9	320·2	386·6	489·8	479·2	263·0	215·5	438·3	417·3	321·3	384·3
1985	370·1	330·7	410·2	533·3	502·4	274·3	223·4	458·6	451·6	343·1	406·8
1986	382·0	340·1	428·4	587·2	510·4	281·3	231·0	472·1	468·4	357·0	432·7
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1982	318·8	287·8	350·7	413·1	430·5	249·4	219·9	369·6	362·3	314·1	336·3
1983	333·3	296·7	377·3	440·6	461·2	257·4	223·8	393·1	383·9	320·6	358·2
1984	350·4	315·6	399·9	488·5	479·2	264·3	223·9	407·0	405·8	331·1	384·3
1985	367·6	325·1	425·5	531·6	503·1	275·8	232·4	429·9	438·1	353·8	406·7
1986	379·2	334·6	445·3	584·4	511·3	281·2	239·5	428·5	456·0	368·4	432·9
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1982	314·3	299·3	341·0	413·3	433·3	243·8	210·5	343·5	325·8	331·6	341·7
1983	329·8	308·8	366·5	440·9	465·4	250·4	214·8	366·3	345·6	342·9	364·0
1984	343·9	326·1	387·7	489·0	478·8	256·7	214·6	374·7	364·7	357·3	390·8
1985	360·7	336·3	412·1	532·5	499·3	263·9	222·9	392·5	392·2	381·3	413·3
1986	371·5	347·3	430·6	584·9	506·0	266·7	229·2	390·1	409·2	400·5	439·5

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

6.8 RETAIL PRICES
Selected countries: consumer prices indices

Indices 1980 = 100

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages																			
1975	51·1	60·5	77·3	73·5	65·8	61	60·8	81·8	47·1	51·8	46·9	72·9	74·7	67	42·6	61	89·1	65·3	**63·2**
1976	59·6	68·7	83·0	80·2	70·7	66	66·7	85·5	53·3	61·1	54·8	79·7	81·3	73	50·2	67	90·7	69·1	**68·7**
1977	69·0	77·1	87·6	85·9	76·4	74	72·9	88·6	59·8	69·4	64·1	86·1	86·6	80	62·5	75	91·8	73·5	**74·8**
1978	74·7	83·2	90·7	89·8	83·2	81	79·5	91·0	67·3	74·7	71·9	89·4	90·1	86	74·8	82	92·8	79·2	**80·7**
1979	84·8	90·8	94·0	93·8	90·8	89	88·1	94·8	80·1	84·6	82·5	92·6	93·9	90	86·6	88	96·1	88·1	**88·6**
1980	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100·0	100	100·0	100·0	**100·0**
1981	111·9	109·6	106·8	107·6	112·5	112	113·4	106·3	124·5	120·4	117·8	104·9	106·7	114	114·6	112	106·5	110·4	**110·5**
1982	121·5	121·8	112·6	117·0	124·6	123	126·8	111·9	150·6	141·1	137·3	107·7	113·1	127	131·1	122	112·5	117·1	**119·1**
1983	127·1	134·1	116·3	126·0	131·9	132	139·0	115·6	181·0	155·8	157·3	109·7	116·2	137	147·0	133	115·9	120·9	**125·3**
1984	133·4	139·4	122·9	134·0	137·6	140	149·3	118·4	214·4	169·3	174·3	112·1	120·0	146	163·6	143	119·3	126·1	**131·7**
1985	141·5	148·8	126·9	140·5	143·1	146	158·0	121·0	255·8	178·5	190·3	114·4	122·7	154	178·0	154	123·3	130·5	**137·6**
1986	146·3	162·4	129·0	142·3	149·0	152	162·2	120·7	314·7	185·2	201·4	114·9	122·9	165	193·7	160	124·2	133·1	**141·1**
Quarterly averages																			
1986 Q3	146·4	163·9	129·2	142·5	149·8	153	162·4	120·4	316·5	185·8	201·9	114·6	122·1	168	195·8	160	123·8	133·3	**141·2**
Q4	148·3	168·6	129·2	142·6	151·3	154	163·5	120·0	335·1	186·2	204·3	114·5	123·2	171	198·1	162	124·4	134·0	**142·2**
1987 Q1	150·1	172·8	129·4	143·5	152·7	155	165·5	120·7	345·9	189·6	207·2	113·7	121·5	176	200·9	165	125·7	135·5	**143·5**
Q2	152·4		130·5	144·5 R	154·8	157	166·9	121·1	365·5 R	190·8 R	209·3	115·1	122·1	178	202·3	165	125·7	137·3	**145·4**
Monthly																			
1987 Feb	150·2	172·0	129·3	143·6	152·7	154	165·5	120·7	342·7	189·6	207·4	113·5	121·5	176	200·8	164	125·7	135·5	**143·5**
Mar	150·5	..	129·6	143·7	153·4	156	165·7	120·7	353·6	..	208·0	114·1	121·8	177	202·0	165	126·0	136·1	**144·1**
Apr	152·3	..	129·8	144·4	154·1	157	166·6	121·0	361·5	..	208·4	115·1	122·1	178	202·4	165	126·1	136·8	**145·0**
May	152·4	..	130·2	144·4	155·0	158 R	166·9	121·1	363·8 R	190·8 R	209·4	115·3	122·1	178	202·3	165 R	125·4	137·2	**145·3**
June	152·4	..	131·4	144·6	155·4	158	167·2	121·3 R	371·0	..	210·2	115·0	122·0	179	202·3	165	125·7	137·8	**145·8**
July	152·3	..	132·1	145·6	156·5	158	167·6	121·3	376·0 R	..	210·2	114·1	121·9	179	204·4	167	125·9	138·1	**145·9**
Aug	152·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Increases on a year earlier

Per cent

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages																			
1975	24·2	15·1	8·4	12·8	10·8	9·6	11·8	6·0	13·4	20·9	17·0	11·8	10·2	11·7	16·9	9·8	6·7	9·1	**11·3**
1976	16·5	13·6	7·3	9·2	7·4	9·0	9·7	4·5	13·3	18·0	16·8	9·3	8·8	9·1	17·7	10·3	1·8	5·8	**8·7**
1977	15·8	12·3	5·5	7·1	8·1	11·1	9·4	3·7	12·1	13·6	17·0	8·1	6·5	9·1	24·5	11·4	1·3	6·5	**8·9**
1978	8·3	7·9	3·6	4·5	8·9	10·0	9·1	2·7	12·6	7·6	12·1	3·8	4·1	8·1	19·8	10·0	1·1	7·7	**8·0**
1979	13·4	9·1	3·7	4·5	9·1	9·6	10·8	4·1	19·0	13·3	14·8	3·6	4·2	4·8	15·7	7·2	3·6	11·3	**9·8**
1980	18·0	10·2	6·4	6·6	10·1	12·3	13·6	5·5	24·9	18·2	21·2	8·0	6·5	10·9	15·5	13·7	4·0	13·5	**12·9**
1981	11·9	9·6	6·8	7·6	12·5	11·7	13·4	6·3	24·5	20·4	17·8	4·9	6·7	13·6	14·6	12·1	6·5	10·4	**10·5**
1982	8·6	11·1	5·5	8·7	10·8	10·1	11·8	5·3	20·9	17·1	16·6	2·7	6·0	11·2	14·4	8·6	5·6	6·1	**7·8**
1983	4·6	10·1	3·3	7·7	5·9	6·9	9·6	3·3	20·5	10·5	14·6	1·9	2·7	8·6	12·1	8·9	3·0	3·2	**5·3**
1984	5·0	4·0	5·7	6·3	4·3	6·3	7·3	2·4	18·1	8·7	10·8	2·2	3·3	6·6	11·3	7·5	2·8	4·3	**5·1**
1985	6·1	6·7	3·3	4·9	4·0	4·7	5·8	2·2	19·3	5·4	9·2	2·1	2·3	5·5	8·8	7·7	3·4	3·5	**4·5**
1986	3·4	9·1	1·7	1·3	4·1	3·6	2·7	−0·2	23·0	3·8	5·8	0·4	0·2	7·1	8·8	3·9	0·7	2·0	**2·6**
Quarterly averages																			
1986 Q3	2·6	8·9	1·7	0·8	4·2	4·1	2·1	−0·4	23·8	3·1	5·4	0·2	−0·4	8·4	9·4	3·9	0·6	1·7	**2·1**
Q4	3·4	9·8	1·3	0·7	4·3	4·1	2·1	−1·1	19·5	3·2	4·4	−0·5	−1·8	8·9	8·6	3·8	0·2	1·3	**1·8**
1987 Q1	3·9	9·4	0·3	1·1	4·1	5·0	3·2	−0·5	16·4	3·4	4·1	−1·3	−1·2	10·0	6·1	3·8	0·9	2·2	**2·3**
1987 Q2	4·2	..	1·4	1·6	4·6	3·3	3·4	0·1 R	17·8	2·8	4·2	−0·2	−1·0	9·2	5·6	3·1	1·0	3·8	**3·5**
Monthly																			
1987 Feb	3·9	9·4	0·3	1·0	3·9	4·8	3·4	−0·5	16·8	3·4	4·4	−1·4	−1·2	10·0	6·0	3·4	1·0	2·4	**2·1**
Mar	4·0	..	..	1·3	4·2	5·3	3·3	−0·2	16·8	..	4·2	−0·8	−1·1	10·4	6·3	3·8	1·0	3·0	**2·7**
Apr	4·2	..	..	1·4	4·5	3·1	3·5	0·1	17·6	..	4·3	−0·2	−1·1	10·0	6·2	3·4	1·2	3·8	**3·2**
May	4·1	..	..	1·7	4·7 R	3·3	3·4	0·2	17·7	2·8	4·2	−0·3	−1·1	10·1	5·7	3·5	0·9	3·8	**3·4**
June	4·2	..	..	1·7	4·8	3·4	3·3	0·2	18·1	..	4·4	−0·4	−0·8	8·9	4·9	3·3	1·2	3·7	**3·4**
July	4·4	..	..	2·4	4·7	4·1	3·4	0·7	16·9	..	4·4	−0·4	−0·1	8·1	5·0	4·3	1·9	3·9	**3·5**
Aug	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

7·1 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING
All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly expenditure per household					Average weekly expenditure per person				
	At current prices			At constant prices		At current prices			At constant prices	
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages										
1982*	134·01	6·9		103·3	−2·1	49·73	8·2		107·9	−0·8
1983*	142·58 / 141·03	6·4		103·3	—	53·65 / 53·06	8·0		109·4	1·4
1984	151·92	7·7		106·4	3·0	57·96	9·2		114·3	4·5
1985	162·50	6·5		108·3	1·7	62·60	8·0		117·3	2·7
1986	185·02	13·9		118·6	9·5	72·47	15·8		130·6	11·3
Quarterly averages										
1983 Q4	150·36	8·9	146·0	105·0	3·8	56·89	6·8	55·1	111·6	2·0
1984 Q1	140·15	5·7	145·4	103·5	1·0	53·19	7·9	55·3	110·8	3·2
Q2	156·90	13·0	155·1	109·3	7·2	60·86	15·8	59·7	118·3	9·2
Q3	147·49	3·9	148·6	103·7	−0·2	55·99	4·9	56·7	111·4	1·0
Q4	163·48	8·7	158·3	109·2	4·0	62·02	10·8	60·2	116·8	4·6
1985 Q1	152·69	8·4	158·4	107·6	4·0	58·68	9·8	61·0	116·6	5·3
Q2	161·57	2·4	159·7	106·8	−2·3	62·89	2·7	61·4	115·5	−2·4
Q3	164·07	11·0	165·7	109·6	5·7	62·74	12·1	63·8	118·8	6·7
Q4	172·01	4·8	166·3	109·0	−0·2	66·18	6·2	64·3	118·5	1·5
1986 Q1	169·36	10·9	175·8	114·2	6·1	67·10	14·3	69·7	127·4	9·3
Q2	180·75	11·9	178·5	115·4	8·0	72·62	15·5	70·7	128·4	11·2
Q3	188·60	15·0	190·8	122·0	11·3	72·24	15·1	73·7	132·5	11·5
Q4	200·80	16·7	193·8	122·8	12·6	77·55	17·2	75·3	134·2	13·3

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

7·2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING
Composition of expenditure

£ per week per household

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Commodity or service: Housing* Gross	Housing* Net	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Miscellaneous
Annual averages													
1982*	134·01	23·31	22·39	8·35	28·19	6·13	3·85	9·69	9·65	10·06	19·79	15·37	0·53
1983*	142·58 / 141·03	25·34	23·98 / 22·43	9·22	29·56	6·91	4·21	10·00	10·26	10·81	20·96	16·09	0·58
1984	151·92	27·41	24·06	9·42	31·43	7·25	4·37	11·10	11·57	11·89	22·77	17·41	0·64
1985	162·50	30·18	26·63	9·95	32·70	7·95	4·42	11·92	11·61	12·59	24·56	19·48	0·68
1986	185·02	34·05	30·27	10·44	35·64	8·41	4·56	14·41	14·65	14·41	27·57	23·89	0·75
Quarterly averages													
1983 Q4	150·36	26·64	23·33	8·46	31·17	7·86	4·19	13·01	12·05	13·21	21·46	14·78	0·83
1984 Q1	140·15	26·12	22·72	10·20	30·25	6·21	4·08	8·55	11·12	10·26	21·05	15·08	0·63
Q2	156·90	29·79	26·37	10·28	31·38	6·94	4·26	11·31	10·38	10·86	22·13	22·53	0·47
Q3	147·49	26·74	23·39	8·77	31·05	7·16	4·40	9·93	10·25	11·45	23·62	16·91	0·55
Q4	163·48	27·52	23·92	8·38	33·10	8·75	4·74	14·65	14·55	15·02	24·38	15·07	0·92
1985 Q1	152·69	28·41	24·96	10·66	31·92	6·92	4·37	9·64	11·76	10·96	22·70	18.27	0·52
Q2	161·57	30·72	26·99	10·77	32·10	7·87	4·28	11·70	10·71	11·50	24·03	21·14	0·49
Q3	164·07	31·22	27·99	9·23	32·58	7·77	4·55	11·31	10·35	12·18	26·13	21·17	0·92
Q4	172·01	30·43	26·64	9·15	34·25	9·28	4·49	15·16	13·67	15·80	25·40	17·39	0·80
1986 Q1	169·36	31·99	28·40	11·13	33·55	7·02	4·09	10·39	14·45	12·44	25·64	21·58	0·67
Q2	180·75	32·41	28·70	11·63	34·83	7·95	4·59	13·07	13·05	13·11	26·76	26·49	0·58
Q3	188·60	36·09	32·24	9·62	36·24	8·79	4·66	14·39	14·66	13·48	28·55	25·18	0·82
Q4	200·80	35·68	31·72	9·42	37·86	9·85	4·90	19·62	16·36	18·45	29·31	22·35	0·95
Standard error per cent**													
1986 Q4	2·0	4·3	4·9	1·7	1·9	3·4	3·5	6·1	6·0	3·3	3·7	4·8	8·5
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier													
1983	6·4	8·7	7·1	10·5	4·9	12·7	9·3	3·2	6·3	7·4	5·9	4·7	8·3
1984	7·7	8·2	7·3	2·2	6·3	4·9	3·8	10·9	12·7	10·0	8·7	8·2	11·5
1985	6·5	7·4	7·6	5·7	4·0	9·6	1·3	7·4	0·3	5·9	7·9	11·9	6·1
1986	13·9	12·8	13·7	4·9	9·0	5·8	3·2	20·9	26·2	14·5	12·3	22·6	10·3
1985 Q1	8·4	6·0	6·3	4·5	5·5	11·4	7·1	12·7	5·4	6·8	7·8	21·2	−17·5
Q2	2·4	—	−0·8	4·8	2·3	13·4	0·5	3·4	3·2	5·9	8·6	−6·2	4·3
Q3	11·0	16·8	18·1	5·2	4·9	8·5	3·4	13·9	1·0	6·3	10·6	25·2	67·9
Q4	4·8	7·7	8·2	9·2	3·5	6·0	−5·3	3·5	−6·0	5·2	4·2	15·4	−13·8
1986 Q1	10·9	12·6	13·8	4·4	5·1	1·5	−6·4	7·8	22·9	13·5	13·0	18·1	28·9
Q2	11·9	5·5	6·3	8·0	8·5	1·0	7·2	11·7	21·9	14·0	11·4	25·3	18·4
Q3	15·0	15·6	15·2	4·2	11·2	13·1	2·4	27·2	41·6	10·7	9·3	18·9	−10·9
Q4	16·7	17·3	19·1	3·0	10·5	6·1	9·1	29·4	19·7	16·8	15·4	28·5	18·8
Percentage of total expenditure													
1983	100		16·8	6·5	20·7	4·8	3·0	7·0	7·2	7·6	14·7	11·3	0·4
1984	100		15·8	6·2	20·7	4·8	2·9	7·3	7·6	7·8	15·0	11·5	0·4
1985	100		16·4	6·1	20·1	4·9	2·7	7·3	7·2	7·8	15·1	12·0	0·4
1986	100		16·4	5·6	19·3	4·5	2·5	7·8	7·9	7·8	14·9	12·9	0·4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.
* Under the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households receiving supplementary benefit were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded expenditure and income. For the period up to 1983 Q4 a series was produced covering the same transactions as in earlier periods whether or not expressed as cash expenditure to indicate the underlying level of housing expenditure. From the beginning of 1984, net housing expenditure has been calculated net of all allowances, benefits and rebates, with comparable figures for 1983 to indicate the scale of discontinuity. Figures are also given of gross expenditure, ie. before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates. The latter series is unaffected by changes in the administration of housing benefits although it includes a significant element of estimation. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure.
** For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, March 1983, p 122 or annex A of the 1985 FES Report.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING 7·3
Detailed composition of expenditure per household

UNITED KINGDOM	1984	1985	1986	Standard error** in 1986 (per cent)
Characteristics of households				
Number of households	**7,081**	**7,012**	**7,718**	
Number of persons	**18,557**	**18,206**	**18,330**	
Number of adults	**13,618**	**13,401**	**13,554**	
Average number of persons per household				
All persons	2·62	2·60	2·55	
Males	1·27	1·26	1·24	
Females	1·36	1·34	1·32	
Adults	1·92	1·91	1·89	
Persons under 65	1·57	1·55	1·53	
Persons 65 and over	0·35	0·36	0·36	
Children	0·70	0·69	0·67	
Children under 2	0·07	0·08	0·07	
Children 2 and under 5	0·11	0·11	0·12	
Children 5 and under 18	0·52	0·50	0·47	
Persons working	1·18	1·19	1·16	
Persons not working	1·44	1·40	1·39	
Number of households by type of housing tenure				
Rented unfurnished	2,511	2,449	2,437	
Local authority	2,162	2,135	2,088	
Other	349	314	349	
Rented furnished	189	174	213	
Rent-free	125	146	141	
Owner-occupied	4,256	4,243	4,387	
In process of purchase	2,658	2,661	2,830	
Owned outright	1,598	1,582	1,557	
Certain items of housing expenditure in each tenure group*	**Average per week £**			
Local authority				
Gross rent, rates and water charges	19·60	21·18	22·54	9·4
Housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	−9·09	−9·53	−10·28	24·9
Net rent, rates and water charges	10·51	11·65	12·26	11·9
Other rented unfurnished				
Gross rent, rates and water	17·30	18·76	25·48	8·4
Housing benefit, etc	−3·96	−4·81	−5·24	8·3
Net rent, rates and water	13·33	13·95	20·24	10·7
Rented furnished				
Gross rent, rates and water	24·26	28·56	34·86	5·3
Housing benefit, etc	−3·75	−5·53	−4·95	14·2
Net rent, rates and water	20·51	23·03	29·91	6·5
Rent-free				
Gross rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	17·18	17·66	21·84	19·3
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	14·68	15·59	19·03	5·3
Housing benefit, etc	−0·34	−0·28	−0·15	39·9
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	16·84	17·38	21·69	5·4
In process of purchase				
Gross rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	26·18	29·65	32·14	1·7
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	17·11	19·63	20·41	0·9
Housing benefit, etc	−0·19	−0·23	−0·37	27·3
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	25·99	29·42	31·77	0·9
Owned outright				
Gross rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	23·94	27·04	30·05	2·1
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	15·72	17·99	19·15	1·3
Housing benefit, etc	−0·90	−0·88	−1·09	10·1
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	23·04	26·16	28·95	1·3
Household expenditure averaged over all households				
Housing*	**24·06**	**26·63**	**30·27**	**2·3**
Gross rent, rates, etc (as defined in the preceding section)	23·02	25·72	28·45	0·7
Housing benefits, etc	−3·35	−3·55	−3·78	3·0
Net rent, rates and water	19·67	22·17	24·67	0·9
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	4·39	4·46	5·60	11·4
Fuel, light and power	**9·42**	**9·95**	**10·44**	**0·8**
Gas	3·54	3·68	4·10	1·2
Electricity	4·21	4·48	4·74	0·9
Coal and coke	1·07	1·10	0·98	5·6
Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0·60	0·69	0·62	6·0
Food	**31·43**	**32·70**	**35·64**	**0·9**
Bread, rolls, etc	1·40	1·45	1·57	0·9
Flour	0·09	0·11	0·10	4·4
Biscuits, cakes, etc	1·51	1·57	1·64	1·3
Breakfast and other cereals	0·54	0·58	0·64	1·6
Beef and veal	1·74	1·79	1·77	1·7
Mutton and lamb	0·70	0·71	0·66	2·7
Pork	0·65	0·69	0·65	2·2
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0·74	0·76	0·73	1·6

UNITED KINGDOM	1984	1985	1986	Standard error** in 1986 (per cent)
Household expenditure averaged over all households	**Average per week £**			
Food *(continued)*				
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0·31	0·32	0·33	2·0
Poultry, other and undefined meat	2·59	2·60	2·74	1·1
Fish	0·80	0·88	0·96	1·6
Fish and chips	0·34	0·37	0·38	2·7
Butter	0·43	0·44	0·41	1·8
Margarine	0·31	0·29	0·27	1·6
Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0·19	0·24	0·24	2·3
Milk, fresh	2·11	2·14	2·20	1·1
Milk products including cream	0·41	0·45	0·47	1·9
Cheese	0·74	0·79	0·80	1·3
Eggs	0·52	0·51	0·50	1·2
Potatoes	1·15	0·96	1·08	1·2
Other and undefined vegetables	1·76	1·86	1·97	1·1
Fruit	1·54	1·69	1·88	1·3
Sugar	0·35	0·33	0·31	1·7
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0·16	0·16	0·16	2·2
Sweets and chocolates	0·82	0·85	0·89	1·8
Tea	0·54	0·56	0·49	1·4
Coffee	0·44	0·52	0·57	2·0
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0·04	0·05	0·07	5·5
Soft drinks	0·59	0·61	0·64	1·7
Ice cream	0·18	0·19	0·21	2·5
Other food, foods not defined	2·35	2·47	3·02	1·8
Meals bought away from home	5·36	5·80	7·31	2·8
Alcoholic drink	**7·25**	**7·95**	**8·41**	**1·8**
Beer, cider, etc	4·21	4·46	4·56	2·0
Wines, spirits, etc	2·23	2·52	2·77	2·7
Drinks not defined	0·81	0·97	1·08	4·6
Tobacco	**4·37**	**4·42**	**4·56**	**1·8**
Cigarettes	4·02	4·10	4·23	1·9
Pipe tobacco	0·18	0·15	0·16	7·2
Cigars and snuff	0·17	0·18	0·17	8·0
Clothing and footwear	**11·10**	**11·92**	**14·41**	**2·6**
Men's outer clothing (incl. shirts)	2·15	2·43	2·94	3·8
Men's underclothing and hosiery	0·22	0·22	0·27	4·9
Women's outer clothing	3·49	3·70	4·50	3·3
Women's underclothing and hosiery	0·67	0·69	0·83	4·8
Boys' clothing	0·53	0·51	0·58	6·1
Girls' clothing	0·50	0·57	0·69	17·0
Infants' clothing	0·40	0·46	0·47	5·6
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0·55	0·59	0·88	25·7
Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0·17	0·25	0·39	10·7
Footwear	2·43	2·53	2·84	2·6
Durable household goods	**11·57**	**11·61**	**14·65**	**3·9**
Furniture	2·13	1·87	3·15	10·2
Floor coverings	0·90	0·76	1·31	23·7
Soft furnishings and household textiles	0·82	1·02	1·12	7·1
Television, video and audio equipment including repairs but not rental	2·81	2·75	3·37	6·5
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	2·26	2·65	3·08	5·8
Appliances (other than gas or electric), china, glass, cutlery, hardware, etc	1·86	1·88	1·80	3·9
Insurance of contents of dwelling	0·57	0·69	0·82	3·1
Other goods	**11·89**	**12·59**	**14·41**	**1·6**
Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	2·00	1·80	2·16	4·9
Books, newspapers, magazines, etc	2·42	2·59	2·79	1·5
Toys, stationery goods, etc	1·51	1·60	1·84	2·9
Medicines and surgical goods	0·71	0·83	0·93	4·0
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	1·69	1·90	2·11	1·7
Optical and photographic goods	0·68	0·75	1·13	9·9
Matches, soap, cleaning materials,	1·02	1·09	1·15	1·2
Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0·71	0·81	0·93	3·8
Animals and pets	1·15	1·22	1·38	4·8
Transport and vehicles	**22·77**	**24·56**	**27·57**	**1·9**
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	8·22	8·97	10·10	3·4
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	10·83	11·76	12·70	1·7
Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats	0·43	0·39	0·46	15·2
Railway fares	0·87	0·74§	0·94§	5·4
Bus and coach fares	1·04	1·02	1·08	2·4
Other travel and transport	1·39	1·69§	2·29§	7·3
Services	**17·41**	**19·48**	**23·89**	**2·8**
Postage, telephone, telemessages	2·58	2·83	3·19	1·2
Cinema admissions	0·09	0·09	0·10	6·1
Theatres, sporting events and other entertainments	1·24	1·39	1·63	3·4
TV and video rental, TV licences	1·81	1·91	1·98	1·1
Domestic help, etc	0·59	0·63	0·81	6·2
Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	1·05	1·18	1·26	2·4
Footwear and other repairs nes	0·37	0·28	0·39	15·1
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0·22	0·22	0·24	4·7
Educational and training expenses	1·19	1·38	1·43	7·0
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0·35	0·52	0·58	10·2
Hotel and holiday expenses	4·28	4·98	6·45	6·5
Subscriptions and donations, miscellaneous other services	3·65	4·08	5·84†	7·4
Miscellaneous	**0·64**	**0·68**	**0·75**	**5·5**
Total average household* expenditure	**151·92**	**162·50**	**185·02**	**1·0**

Source: Family Expenditure Survey
* See notes to table 7·2 on the Housing Benefits Scheme.
** For notes on Standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, March 1983, p 122 or Annex A of the 1985 FES report.
§ From 1985 railway fares excluded railway season tickets that are also valid on buses. Such season tickets are included in other travel and transport.
† Expansion of coverage under this heading in 1986 amounts to about £0·40.

8·1 TOURISM
Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SIC group	Restaurants cafes, etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist, etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries, etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self employed *							
1981	48·1	51·7	1·6	32·6	3·8	0·6	19·7
Employees in employment †							
1982 March	180·6	225·0	137·3	219·5		309·4	
June	194·1	236·0	138·5	267·4		336·8	
September	194·9	234·0	134·7	268·2		327·0	
December	184·3	230·8	134·8	209·6		309·2	
1983 March	174·0	226·7	131·3	203·2		307·0	
June	197·7	237·1	133·0	262·2		312·8	
September	203·6	245·3	135·3	265·3		334·9	
December	200·3	243·8	138·3	211·0		314·1	
1984 March	200·5	239·5	136·6	202·1		311·2	
June	213·1	251·7	137·6	265·7		333·6	
September	216·2	259·8	137·0	262·0		330·1	
December	209·3	259·8	139·5	228·9		315·3	
1985 March	207·1	258·3	138·0	226·8		320·6	
June	222·2	271·5	142·4	276·3		379·0	
September	225·4	266·1	142·9	280·5		372·3	
December	219·9	267·0	145·7	244·4		335·8	
1986 March	214·2	260·1	142·5	242·1		334·0	
June	228·0	271·7	144·5	288·7		385·0	
September	226·3	277·8	145·7	289·2		378·3	
December	222·6	278·4	147·2	255·7		349·7	
1987 March	222·0	273·6	147·3	247·0		349·3	
Change March 1987 on March 1986 Absolute (thousands)	+7·8	+13·5	+4·8	+4·9		+15·3	
Percentage	+3·6	+5·2	+3·4	+2·0		+4·6	

* 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

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

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

£ million at current prices

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)	UK residents abroad (b)	Balance (a) less (b)
1980	2,961	2,738	+223
1981	2,970	3,272	−302
1982	3,188	3,640	−452
1983	4,003	4,090	−87
1984	4,614	4,663	−49
1985	5,442	4,871	+571
1986 PR	5,419	6,065	−646
Percentage change 1986/1985 R	—	+25	

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R	Actual	Seasonally adjusted R
1986 P 1st quarter	912	1,334	896	1,373	+16	−39
2nd quarter	1,250	1,295	1,456	1,514	−206	−219
3rd quarter	2,055	1,370	2,539	1,633	−484	−263
4th quarter R	1,202	1,420	1,174	1,545	+28	−125
1987 P 1st quarter R	1,014	1,476	1,084	1,652	−70	−176
2nd quarter (e)	1,500	1,574	1,605	1,644	−105	−97
1986 P January	332	441	259	412	+73	+29
February	264	451	237	436	+27	+15
March	316	442	399	525	−83	−83
April	364	427	367	463	−3	−36
May	424	440	497	560	−73	−120
June	463	428	593	491	−130	−63
July	633	440	695	526	−62	−86
August	778	456	968	569	−190	−113
September	644	474	877	538	−233	−64
October R	445	413	575	501	−130	−88
November R	412	516	369	580	+43	−64
December R	345	491	229	464	+116	+27
1987 P January R	412	550	357	555	+55	−5
February R	265	453	317	572	−52	−119
March R	337	473	409	525	−72	−52
April (e)	415	489	430	533	−15	−44
May (e)	475	494	540	595	−65	−101
June (e)	610	564	635	516	−25	+48

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

TOURISM 8·3
Overseas travel and tourism: Visits to the UK by overseas residents

THOUSAND

	All areas Actual	All areas Seasonally adjusted R	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1976	10,808		2,093	6,816	1,899
1977	12,281		2,377	7,770	2,134
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985	14,449		3,797	7,870	2,782
1986 PR	13,844		2,843	8,302	2,699
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	3,761	525	1,536	499
2nd quarter P	3,312	3,058	672	2,017	623
3rd quarter P	5,054	3,335	1,071	2,933	1,050
4th quarter PR	2,917	3,690	575	1,815	526
1987 1st quarter P	2,620	3,887	502	1,632	486
2nd quarter (e)	4,170	3,915	980	2,570	620
1986 P January	920	1,263	179	523	218
February	726	1,300	133	459	134
March	914	1,198	214	553	147
April	1,025	985	185	689	151
May	1,123	1,093	224	677	222
June	1,164	980	263	651	250
July	1,677	1,079	319	1,023	385
August	2,043	1,162	431	1,229	383
September	1,334	1,094	321	681	332
October R	1,188	1,219	241	738	209
November R	905	1,217	163	573	169
December R	823	1,255	171	504	148
1987 P January R	1,031	1,440	174	640	216
February R	672	1,226	127	410	135
March R	917	1,221	200	582	135
April (e)	1,320	1,293	200	950	170
May (e)	1,350	1,339	360	790	200
June (e)	1,500	1,283	420	830	250

Notes: See table 8·2.

TOURISM 8·4
Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas Actual	All areas Seasonally adjusted R	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1976	11,560		579	9,954	1,027
1977	11,525		619	9,866	1,040
1978	13,443		782	11,517	1,144
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985	21,610		914	18,944	1,752
1986 PR	25,181		1,167	22,110	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 PR	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	1,137	1,976	69	866	202
February	1,012	2,030	48	809	155
March	1,586	2,166	42	1,345	199
April	1,623	1,736	85	1,339	199
May	2,139	2,222	71	1,948	120
June	2,647	2,057	113	2,414	120
July	2,896	2,192	114	2,680	102
August	3,777	2,156	194	3,407	176
September	3,353	2,132	129	3,060	164
October R	2,475	2,191	137	2,187	151
November R	1,475	2,281	104	1,169	201
December R	1,062	2,042	60	886	116
1987 P January R	1,305	2,254	120	975	209
February R	1,291	2,582	53	1,086	152
March R	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
June (e)	2,560	1,978	110	2,310	140

Notes: See table 8·2.

8·5 TOURISM
Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence

THOUSAND

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

Notes: See table 8·2.

8·6 TOURISM
Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by country visited

THOUSAND

	1984	1985	1986 PR	1986 P 1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th QR	1987 P 1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q
Total all countries	**22,072**	**21,610**	**25,181**	**3,734**	**6,410**	**10,026**	**5,011**	**4,237**			
North America											
USA	719	722	946	139	223	322	262	223			
Canada	200	193	221	20	47	115	39	32			
Total	**919**	**914**	**1,167**	**159**	**269**	**437**	**301**	**254**			
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	776	755	761	109	198	221	232	149			
France	4,482	4,523	5,188	829	1,271	1,994	1,094	910			
Federal Republic of Germany	1,294	1,321	1,258	204	309	479	267	249			
Italy	1,184	1,066	1,103	150	320	504	128	185			
Netherlands	868	949	868	146	278	276	169	160			
Denmark	126	151	154	28	35	56	35	35			
Greece	1,048	1,319	1,520	9	438	880	193	13			
Spain	5,022	4,175	5,887	620	1,486	2,531	1,250	753			
Portugal	573	709	956	122	244	385	205	111			
Irish Republic	1,552	1,462	1,657	265	405	668	319	228			
Total	**16,935**	**16,430**	**19,352**	**2,482**	**4,984**	**7,994**	**3,892**	**2,791**			
Other Western Europe											
Yugoslavia	477	566	661	11	191	397	62	8			
Austria	609	557	587	230	116	197	44	277			
Switzerland	519	488	520	160	126	166	68	170			
Norway/Sweden/Finland	302	346	339	85	94	114	47	47			
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	475	475	534	44	159	222	109	96			
Other	53	82	116	7	31	57	20	11			
Total	**2,436**	**2,514**	**2,757**	**537**	**717**	**1,153**	**350**	**609**			
Other countries											
Middle East	227	189	221	60	41	59	61	41			
North Africa	253	273	280	68	58	57	97	85			
Eastern Europe	164	237	194	51	49	63	30	28			
Australia/New Zealand	167	154	188	72	56	24	35	87			
Commonwealth Caribbean	140	122	162	44	41	40	37	46			
Rest of World including Cruise	830	777	860	261	195	198	207	297			
Total	**1,781**	**1,752**	**1,905**	**556**	**440**	**442**	**467**	**584**			

Notes: See table 8·2.

TOURISM 8·7
Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit

THOUSAND

	Total visits	Mode of travel: Air	Sea	Purpose of visit: Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	12,646	7,580	5,067	5,876	2,295	2,193	2,283
1979	12,486	7,614	4,872	5,529	2,395	2,254	2,308
1980	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
1981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
1982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
1983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,556	2,560	1,530
1984	13,644	8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863	2,626	1,770
1985	14,449	9,413	5,036	6,666	3,014	2,880	1,890
1986 PR	13,844	8,788	5,056	5,890	3,257	2,939	1,757
% change 1986/1985 R	−4	−7	–	−12	+8	+2	−7
1985 1st quarter	2,337	1,630	707	864	657	522	294
2nd quarter	3,957	2,464	1,493	1,988	793	736	440
3rd quarter	5,405	3,334	2,070	2,813	756	1,039	797
4th quarter	2,751	1,985	766	1,002	808	582	358
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	1,721	839	927	711	588	334
2nd quarter P	3,312	2,056	1,256	1,396	890	683	344
3rd quarter P	5,054	3,004	2,051	2,501	789	1,030	735
4th quarter PR	2,917	2,007	909	1,066	868	639	344
1987 1st quarter P	2,620	1,875	745	902	771	627	320

Notes: See table 8·2.

TOURISM 8·8
Overseas travel and tourism: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit

THOUSAND

	Total visits	Mode of travel: Air	Sea	Purpose of visit: Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	13,443	8,416	5,028	8,439	2,261	1,970	774
1979	15,466	9,760	5,706	9,827	2,542	2,166	931
1980	17,507	10,748	6,759	11,666	2,690	2,317	834
1981	19,046	11,374	7,672	13,131	2,740	2,378	797
1982	20,611	12,031	8,580	14,224	2,768	2,529	1,090
1983	20,994	12,361	8,634	14,568	2,886	2,559	982
1984	22,072	13,934	8,137	15,246	3,155	2,689	982
1985	21,610	13,732	7,878	14,898	3,188	2,628	896
1986 PR	25,181	16,495	8,686	17,949	3,350	2,794	1,088
% change 1986/1985 R	+17	+20	+10	+20	+5	+6	+21
1985 1st quarter	3,279	2,383	896	1,946	699	508	126
2nd quarter	5,585	3,502	2,083	3,881	886	625	193
3rd quarter	8,258	4,994	3,264	6,322	725	979	231
4th quarter	4,488	2,853	1,635	2,749	877	516	346
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	2,661	1,074	2,219	738	572	205
2nd quarter P	6,410	4,219	2,191	4,616	906	680	208
3rd quarter P	10,026	6,258	3,767	7,946	804	1,003	273
4th quarter P	5,011	3,358	1,654	3,169	902	538	403
1987 1st quarter P	4,237	3,070	1,167	2,669	793	579	197

Notes: See table 8·2.

TOURISM 8·9
Visitor nights

MILLION NIGHTS

	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
1978	149·1	176·4
1979	154·6	205·0
1980	146·0	227·7
1981	135·4	251·1
1982	136·3	261·7
1983	145·0	264·4
1984	154·5	277·5
1985	167·0	270·0
1986 PR	156·7	311·6
% change 1986/1985 R	−6·2	+15·4

	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
1985 1st qtr	25·8	42·5
2nd qtr	38·1	63·1
3rd qtr	71·7	114·7
4th qtr	31·4	49·7
1986 1st qtr P	25·4	44·7
2nd qtr P	32·9	73·7
3rd qtr P	67·0	139·1
4th qtr PR	31·5	54·1
1987 1st qtr P	28·7	50·3

Notes: See table 8·2.

9·1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
YTS entrants: regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants* 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–August 1987	18,380	6,981	14,315	23,925	23,790	21,138	28,370	13,498	8,039	16,219	174,655
Total in training† August 28, 1987	42,521	19,217	31,851	52,335	49,102	46,228	62,128	29,599	22,152	43,563	398,696

* 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.
† In training includes a small number of young people who have carried over from one-year YTS as well as those on two-year YTS.

9·2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	August	July	August	July	August	July
Community Industry	8,000	8,000	1,696	1,681	907	907
Community Programme	229,000	230,000	30,403	29,828	20,519	20,768
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	94,000	93,000	8,990	8,816	5,815	5,756
Job Release Scheme	21,000	21,000	1,598	1,641	793	809
Jobshare	750	640	45	45	36	34
Jobstart Allowance	7,000	7,000	758	760	570	525
New Workers Scheme	18,000	18,000	2,107	2,127	1,495	1,544
Restart interviews (cumulative total April 10 to July 31, 1987)	647,686	409,436	82,105	53,916	40,469	25,362

9·3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Registered† for employment at jobcentres, August 8, 1987	59,277
Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, July 6 to August 8, 1987	7,716
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, July 6 to August 8, 1987*	3,644
Placed into employment by jobcentre and local authority careers offices, April 6 to July 3, 1987*	10,171
Of which Section 1**	8,982
Of which Section 2** (332 open, 857 sheltered)	1,189

† For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.
* Not including placings through displayed vacancies or onto the Community Programme.
** Section 1 classifies those people suitable for ordinary employment. Section 2 classifies those unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions. Only registered disabled people can be placed in sheltered employment.

9·4 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
Jobseekers and unemployed people with disabilities—jobcentres and local authority careers offices

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled people*							
	Suitable for ordinary employment				Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed
1986 July	27·8	24·2	51·8	41·8	4·9	4·4	3·1	2·5
Oct	24·8	21·7	49·3	38·1	4·3	3·9	2·5	2·0
1987 Jan	22·2	19·5	43·6	33·2	3·9	3·4	2·2	1·7
Apr	22·9	20·0	46·3	35·5	4·1	3·6	2·5	1·9
July	25·5	22·2	52·6	41·0	4·4	3·8	2·9	2·3

* 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 in Employment Gazette *relating to particular statistical series.*

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

EARNINGS
Total gross remuneration which employees receive from their employers in the form of money. Income in kind and employers' contributions to national insurance and pension funds are excluded.

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE
Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS
People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

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

HM FORCES
All UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, including those on release leave.

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

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)
Orders II-XXI: Manufacturing industries plus mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

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

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

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)
Employees other than those in administrative, professional, technical and clerical occupations.

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
The time which the employee is expected to work in a normal week, excluding all overtime and main meal breaks. This may be specified in national collective agreements and statutory wages orders for manual workers.

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

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)
Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive, i.e. excluding construction.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE
Those working on their own account whether or not they have any employees.

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

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)
The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968 and 1980.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WORKING POPULATION
Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

Conventions
The following standard symbols are used:

..	not available
—	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
[]	provisional
——	break in series
R	revised
e	estimated
MLH	Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
SIC	UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition
EC	European Community

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc. by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency*	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Oct 87:	1·1
Labour force estimates, projections		Aug 86:	317
Employees in employment			
Industry: GB			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Oct 87:	1·4
: time series, by order group	M	Oct 87:	1·2
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Oct 87:	1·3
Occupation			
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 86:	1·10
Local authorities manpower	Q	July 87:	1·7
Region: GB			
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Sept 87:	1·5
Self employed: by region		Jan 87:	56
: by industry		May 86:	164
Census of Employment: Sept 1984			
GB and regions by industry		Jan 87:	31
UK by industry		Sept 87:	444
International comparisons	Q	Oct 87:	1·9
Apprentices and trainees by industry:			
Manufacturing industries	A	July 87:	1·14
Apprentices and trainees by region:			
Manufacturing industries	A	July 87:	1·15
Employment measures	M	Oct 87:	9·2
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 87:	87
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Sept 87:	1·6
Trade union membership	A	Feb 87:	84

Unemployment and vacancies

Unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Oct 87:	2·1
GB	M	Oct 87:	2·2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Oct 87:	2·5
Broad category: UK	M	Oct 87:	2·1
Broad category: GB	M	Oct 87:	2·2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Sept 87:	2·6
Region: summary	Q	Sept 87:	2·6
Age time series UK	Q	Oct 87:	2·7
: estimated rates	Q	Sept 87:	2·15
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Oct 87:	2·8
Region and area			
Time series summary: by region	M	Oct 87:	2·3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Oct 87:	2·4
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2·4)	M	Oct 87:	2·9
: Parliamentary constituences	M	Oct 87:	2·10
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sept 87:	2·6
Flows:			
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2·19
UK, time series	M	Oct 87:	2·19
GB, Age time series	M	Oct 87:	2·20
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Aug 87:	2·23/24/26
GB, Age and duration	Q	Aug 87:	2·21/22/25
Students: by region	M	Oct 87:	2·13
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Oct 87:	9·3/4
International comparisons	M	Oct 87:	2·18
Ethnic origin		Jan 87:	18
Temporarily stopped: UK			
Latest figures: by region	M	Oct 87:	2·14
Vacancies			
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 87:	3·1
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 87:	3·2
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Oct 87:	3·3
Vacancies (previous definition)			
Industry UK	(Q)	Sept 85:	3·3
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sept 85:	3·4
Occupation region summary	(Q)	Sept 85:	3·6

Redundancies

Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Oct 87:	2·30
Regions	M	Oct 87:	2·30
Industries	M	Oct 87:	2·31
Detailed analysis	A	Dec 86:	500
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Aug 87:	428
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 86:	284
Industry	A	Dec 86:	500

Earnings and hours

Average earnings			
Whole economy (new series) index			
Main industrial sectors	M	Oct 87:	5·1
Industry	M	Oct 87:	5·3
Underlying trend	Q (M)	Sept 87:	482
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Latest key results	A	Dec 86:	482
Time series	M (A)	Oct 87:	5·6

Earnings and hours *(cont.)*	Frequency*	Latest issue	Table number or page
Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	B (A)	Sept 87:	5·4
Detailed results	A	Mar 87:	65
Manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Oct 87:	5·9
Aerospace	A	Aug 86:	340
Agriculture	A	Mar 87:	
Coal mining	A	Mar 87:	
Average earnings: non-manual employees	B (A)	Oct 87:	5·5
Basic wage rates: manual workers			
Wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5·8
Normal weekly hours	A	Mar 87:	
Holiday entitlements	A	Mar 87:	
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry	M	Oct 87:	1·11
Region: summary	Q	Sept 87:	1·13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Oct 87:	1·12

Output per head

Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Oct 87:	1·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Oct 87:	5·7
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Oct 87:	5·7

Labour costs

Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	212
Per unit of output	M	Oct 87:	5·7

Retail prices

General index (RPI)			
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Oct 87:	6·2
percentage changes	M	Oct 87:	6·2
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Oct 87:	6·1
Main components: time series and weights	M	Oct 87:	6·4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Oct 87:	6·5
Annual summary	A	Mar 87:	117
Revision of weights	A	Apr 87:	185
Pensioner household indices			
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Oct 87:	6·6
Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Oct 87:	6·7
Revision of weights	A	May 86:	167
Food prices	M	Oct 87:	6·3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
International comparisons	M	Oct 87:	6·8

Household spending

All expenditure: per household	Q	Oct 87:	7·1
: per person	Q	Oct 87:	7·1
Composition of expenditure			
: quarterly summary	Q	Oct 87:	7·2
: in detail	Q (A)	Oct 87:	7·3
Household characteristics	Q (A)	Oct 87:	7·3

Industrial disputes: stoppages of work

Summary: latest figures	M	Oct 87:	4·1
: time series	M	Oct 87:	4·2
Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 86:	323
Industry			
Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	Oct 87:	4·1
Annual Detailed	A	Sept 87:	466
Prominent stoppages	A	Sept 87:	474
Main causes of stoppage			
Cumulative	M	Oct 87:	4·1
Latest year for main industries	A	Sept 87:	471
Size of stoppages	A	Sept 87:	473
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Sept 87:	470
International comparisons	A	July 86:	266

Tourism

Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Oct 87:	8·1
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Oct 87:	8·2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Oct 87:	8·3
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Oct 87:	8·4
Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Oct 87:	8·5
: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Oct 87:	8·6
: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Oct 87:	8·7
: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Oct 87:	8·8
: visitor nights	Q	Oct 87:	8·9

YTS

YTS entrants: regions	M	Oct 87:	9·1

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

A Annual. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.

Organisation of secretarial support services

Some case studies

by Rosalie Silverstone

With the arrival of word processors and more sophisticated methods of communication in the office, new ways of re-organisation of secretarial services have had to be found. This article describes the sort of pattern that has emerged in seven different kinds of firm.

For several years there has been a drive towards greater productivity and efficiency in the office. Technological advances have meant that fewer people are needed to do the same amount of work. Employers who are considering ways of reorganising secretarial support services have very little guidance about possible alternative arrangements. So a small exploratory study was undertaken[1] with the aim of identifying some of the current structures which have taken shape in London offices. This would provide employers with possible options for the disposition of secretarial, typing and word processing services. Trainers, too, might find the information useful in

[1] The author gratefully acknowledges the Department of Employment's support for this research. The views expressed in this article are solely those of the author.

order to prepare students for different types of settings in which they might work.

Ten London organisations were visited. They were from the three major employment sectors in which a majority of London secretaries are employed, that is Divisions 6, 8 and 9 of the Standard Industrial Classification (wholesale and retail distribution; financial services; other services).

Seven of the cases are presented below. They have been selected to illustrate different types of structure and the personnel issues arising. Two of the cases are accountancy firms, one is a merchant bank, two are retail organisations, one is an organisation in the art world, and the last is a multi-national company.

Key to the figures

Each of the case studies is accompanied by a figure. The key to the figures is produced below.

In the figures:

- the lines indicate the work flow;
- managers are referred to in the same way as they are denoted in their organisations;
- the different symbols used for each type of secretarial employee make no assumptions about the job content. So a personal assistant, a personal secretary and a team secretary may be doing a similar range of tasks;
- a "shared" secretary is one who works for two people. A "team" secretary works for three or more people;
- An "administrative team" secretary works for three or more people but does a minimum of keyboarding;
- a square symbolises a word processor or word processing operator. So a square backing the symbol for a secretary means the secretary uses a word processor.

A large chartered accountancy firm in London

The London office of a large chartered accountancy firm employs about 400 people with 27 partners. Approximately two-thirds of the staff are professional accountants and one-third non-professionals. There are 25 secretaries plus a team of 19 word processing operators and six supervisors.

Secretarial structure

Secretarial support is provided in the following way. Partners each have their own personal assistant. Managers have a team secretary (called a word processing secretary) who produces only short documents. Partners, managers and others also have access to a large centralised text production department (CTP), see *figure 1a*.

An experimental secretarial structure has been introduced in the audit department because partners felt they needed more administrative assistance. Personal assistants are encouraged to take on as much delegated administrative work as possible from partners, and to do a minimum of typing (on electronic typewriters). Often they generate their own text. For every four personal assistants there is a word processing secretary who produces text for the personal assistants and stands in if a personal assistant is absent. Any lengthy documents go to the CTP. Managers have team secretaries as they do in other departments, see *figure 1b*.

The experimental structure has had the effect of reducing the amount of lower level work done by partners, but has meant an increase in the number of support staff. One outcome which was not anticipated was the desire of personal assistants to use a word processor. They are receiving training because it gives them greater flexibility, such as the need to do out-of-hours word processing. An undesirable feature is the occasional word processing secretary who resents working for personal assistants (who are usually graduates) rather than accountants.

The centralised text production department is the core of a local area network to which all the organisation's word processors are linked. There are 80 screens throughout the firm, and it is possible to print from any screen to any printer in the network.

The CTP has a manager, six supervisors and 19 word processing operators. Additional equipment includes OCR, fax and Telecom Gold.

The CTP is divided into five sections, each dealing with a different type of work. The sections vary in size from two to nine people. If there is a high workload in one section, everyone helps out. Work is sent to the CTP by a messenger who collects and delivers tapes or handwritten manuscripts.

It has a career structure ranging through trainee, junior word processing operator, word processing operator, senior word processing operator, deputy, supervisor and manager. There is little movement between the CTP and secretarial posts. Apart from a perceived status differential, secretaries work under great pressure and for long hours. In the CTP all overtime is paid, or there is time-off in lieu.

Personnel issues

On the whole there is a stable secretarial workforce. Training is always given in-house; and when recruiting, the firm is generally seeking a good audio-typist who has the potential to move up within the word processing or secretarial hierarchy.

In-house training seems to be highly motivating for the trainer and the trainee, and since a full-time trainer was employed there has been a noticeable increase in performance standards.

Everyone using office equipment was involved in the purchasing decision. The firm found this resulted in a commitment to the equipment and its proper utilisation.

A large accounting firm on two sites

This company is a large accounting firm working on two sites. The one site which was visited houses the tax division which has 200 staff, divided into two departments. Departments are headed by a group of partners, one of whom is a managing partner. Below are senior managers who have their own specialist responsibility. Other staff are divided into groups of between three and seven people, headed by a group manager, each with its own set of clients.

Key

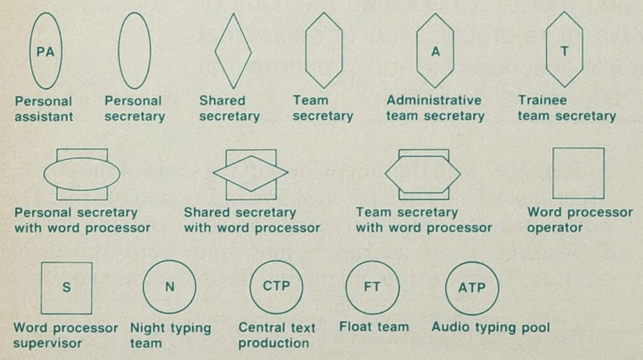


Figure 1a General secretarial structure

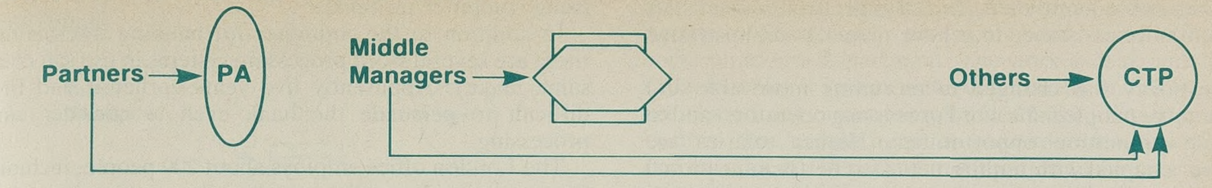
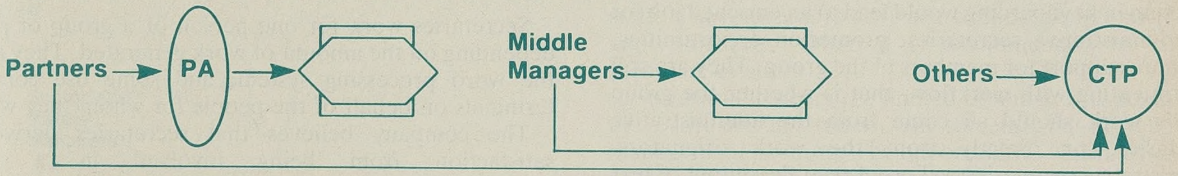


Figure 1b Experimental secretarial structure



Groups may contain a section manager, supervisor, tax senior or student, in varying combinations. There are 34 secretarial and word processing staff.

Secretarial structure

A typical support structure is shown in *figure 2a*. Two partners share one secretary, and senior managers have team secretaries. There are a number of groups of managers each having an administrative (that is team) secretary, who works for all the members of the group. Almost all use word processors. Some groups which generate considerable .text also have a small word processing pool of two or three people. The organisation has two shared logic systems for word processing, one with 4 screens and the other with six screens.

Within two of the groups in one department a pilot scheme has been instigated in the form of a group typist who produces the bulk of text for the two groups. This structure is show in *figure 2b*. The two administrative secretaries sit in close proximity to the group for which they work. The group typist frees the secretaries to provide more administrative and back-up support. They share one word processor and one memory typewriter. This equipment, however, is in a separate room where the group typist (using a word processor) is located.

The reason for the change in structure arose partly from the high labour turnover the company was experiencing among middle level secretarial staff. The company recruited word processing operators in the expectation that they would become administrative and then partners' secretaries. However, the calibre of the operators was such

Figure 2a Typical structure

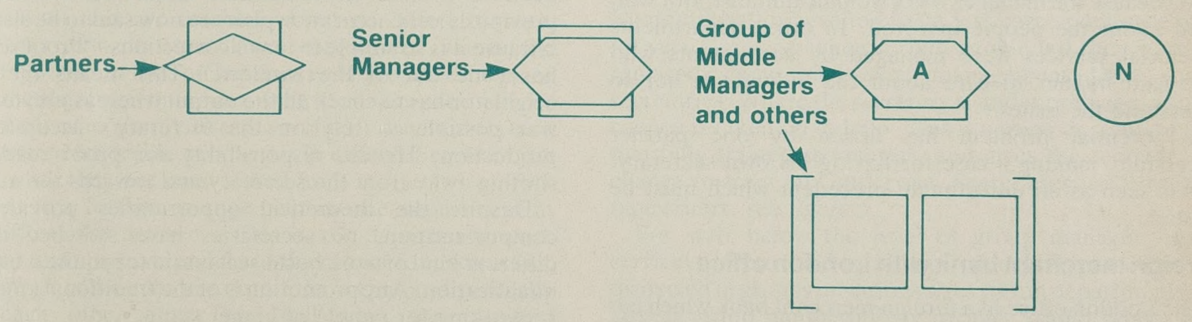
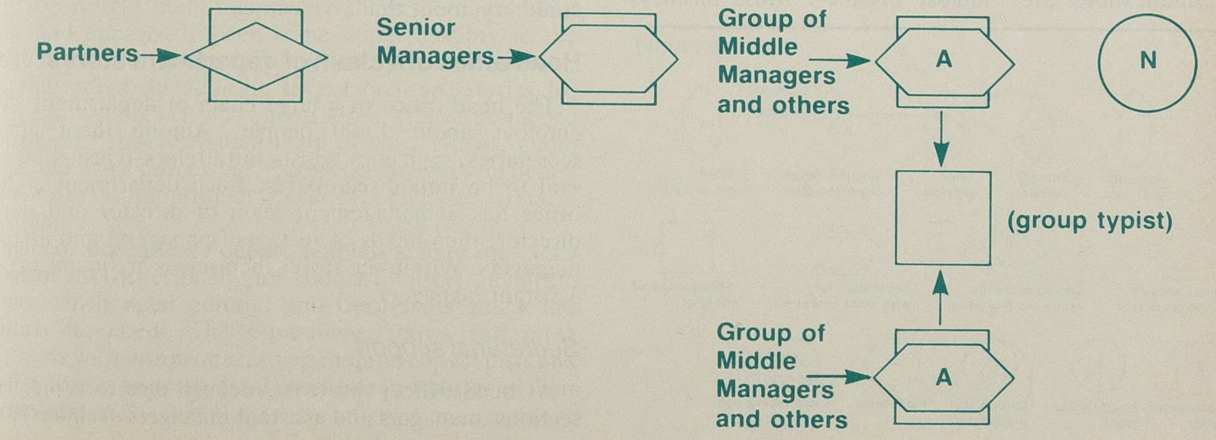


Figure 2b Pilot scheme



that they were often not considered suitable for promotion, and they subsequently left. In addition, professional staff needed more assistance to relieve them of administrative work.

The policy was changed to recruiting more able and promotable people to be word processing operators, and to provide promotion opportunities. Higher salaries are offered, coupled with requirements for better educational standards, a minimum age and more job experience. Different recruitment advertising is being used, and applicants must have the potential and aspiration to become partners' secretaries. The company hoped a reduction in keyboarding would lead to an enriched job for the administrative secretaries, promotion opportunities, and more support for members of the group. They are still experimenting with workflow, that is whether the group typist's work should all come from the administrative secretaries, or directly from the work orignators. administrative secretaries will proof read the output of text from the group typist. The group typist reports to the administrative secretaries.

Within the department there is a further means of producing text. Any work which remains to be done is undertaken by a night typing team. The night shift is from 5.45pm to 11pm and the six members of the team are part-timers who work hours to suit their circumstances. One, for example, works three evenings a week, one works two evenings a week, and another two hours per evening. Taxis, or their own transport for the journey home, are paid for by the company. Night workers are people who have young children, or are students, or have other daytime activities. The system was adopted as an alternative to a float team because recruitment was easier.

Personnel issues

In the experimental department the management of secretarial support services was thought to be particularly good because the manager was a woman administrator who cared about the people involved. In other departments secretarial services were managed by accountants who were said neither to care about the individuals nor to understand the issues.

A potential problem has arisen by one partner successfully making a case for having his own secretary. This is seen as an unfortunate precedent which must be resisted.

Foreign merchant bank with London office

The London office of a foreign merchant bank which has branches all over the world is linked by computer, through "nodes" in the United States, London and the Far East which funnel messages to and from different countries. Communications are "almost instant". Most business communications are handled by the bankers themselves using computer terminals.

In addition to the computer for banking transactions, there are several word processing systems in use (all of the same make). Apparently five years earlier it had been difficult to persuade the bank even to consider word processing.

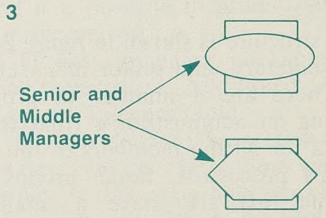
The London office employs about 200 people, including 21 secretaries. It was the most heavily computerised of the organisations visited.

Secretarial support

Secretaries work for one person or a group of people depending on the amount of work generated. They all use the word processing system, and some use computer terminals on behalf of the people for whom they work.

The company believes that secretaries derive job satisfaction from being involved in a major communications network. Another benefit is the flexibility offered by the "glossary routine" which provides on-screen examples of output. Hence newcomers or stand-ins can pick up the job quickly. The only disadvantage of this structure is the lack of back-up for absences.

Figure 3



Personnel issues

There have been no secretarial staff losses as a result of computerisation and word processing. However, there has been a decline in standards. Secretaries who were previously very accurate typists are now said to be slapdash because it is so simple to make corrections. "Proof reading has gone out of the window." This means the work originator has to check all the output whereas previously it was possible to rely on the secretary's accurate text production. Hence, responsibility for proof reading is shifting away from the secretary and towards the author.

Despite the theoretical opportunities provided by computerisation, no secretaries have switched into a different kind of work because it is said to require a banking qualification. Any promotion is of the traditional kind; that is, working for people of higher status.

The person being interviewed said that despite the sophistication of their equipment, it is still possible to see text going out of the office which has been altered in ink: "I could cry about that."

Head office of a chain of department stores

The head office of a large chain of department stores employs about 1,600 people. Among them are 85 secretaries, eight copy typists and 20 clerk-typists who were said to be junior secretaries. Each department at head office has a management team of director and deputy director, then heads of sections (managers) and assistant managers. Within the stores themselves are managers and assistant managers.

Secretarial support

At head office, directors, deputy directors, heads of sections, managers and assistant managers each have their

Key

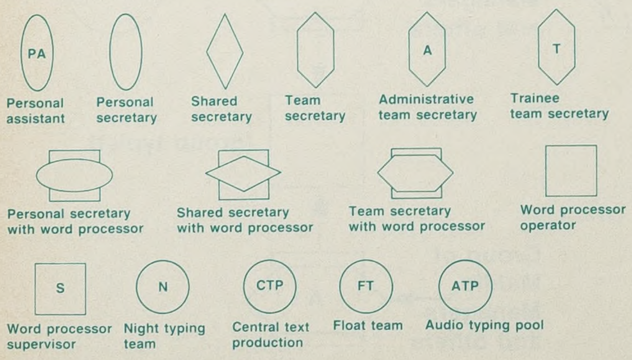


Figure 4a

Head Office

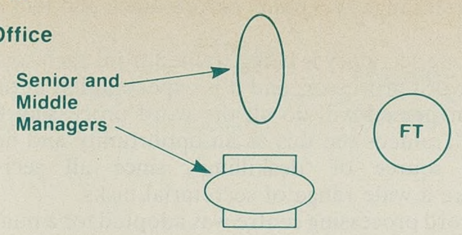
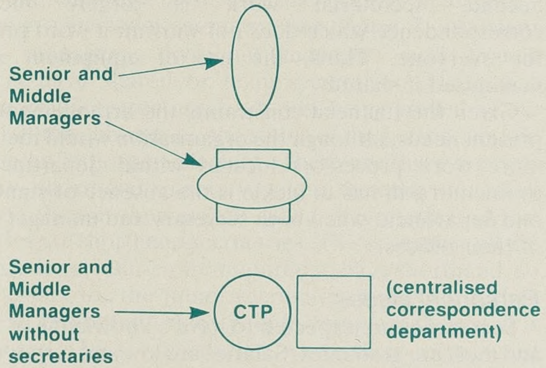


Figure 4b

Stores



wn secretary, see *figure 4a*. Word processors are allocated secretaries according to need, which is assessed by the anagement services department. Once secretaries have a ord processor they are said to abandon their typewriters.

At head office there is also a "float team". The eight embers are used in both the head office and in the stores cover for sickness absence, holidays or times of peak essure. Hence, the company never needs to use mporary staff from an agency. The float team is pervised by the central personnel department. Floaters" are people who have recently joined the ganisation and are learning about its different parts. hey may also be speculative employees, whom the mpany wants to take on but does not have a special place r immediately; people who want to change their job; or dividuals who simply like the work. It was said to be a od system for trying people out in different types of job see what they are most suited for.

There is a further arrangement in one department at ad office. All the secretaries in the department work gether in a single room where they cover for each other, e calls if colleagues are out of the room, and generally lp each other out. They still work for specified dividuals. Previously, the secretaries had been scattered roughout the department and all of them needed access a word processor. The company could not justify one each, so brought them together to share the equipment. There had apparently been some initial hostility to the change but now everyone is happy with the arrangement.

In the stores, in addition to personal secretaries for managers, there is a centralised correspondence department. This is a small team of copy typists, audio typists and word processing operators who work on behalf of anyone in the department who does not have a secretary, *figure 4b*.

Each correspondence department has at least one word processor used specifically for standard letters, mailings, reports which need editing, and documents which are regularly updated. The equipment allows for three keyboards with one printer, so up to three copy typists and audio typists can use the word processor in addition to their typewriters.

The correspondence department has a supervisor. Work arrives through the internal post on tapes or is brought in by authors. Secretaries do not send work to the correspondence department. The work is dealt with in the order in which it arrives in the department. In this way jobs are shared out on an even-handed basis. The supervisor ensures that urgent items are attended to quickly. The correspondence department is thought to be an excellent way of dealing with peaks and troughs in the flow of work.

Personnel issues

The company has no problem recruiting and retaining staff. It never needs to advertise because people write in to apply for jobs. Often it is recommended by current members of staff.

Secretarial careers are limited although it is possible to move into administration. One secretary has moved into a management position. The opportunities which arise do so as a result of the annual appraisal system when secretaries can say if they are seeking promotion or a change of direction.

London office of a chain of retail shops

The London office of a large chain of retail shops is located in an area which borders central London. There are 280 staff, including 16 secretaries and 20 audio typists.

The head office is divided into functional departments. Each is headed by a controller and an assistant controller. Group managers then head teams of staff. Each department has an office manager reporting to the assistant controller. Many organisational functions have been transferred to a computer, for instance purchasing records.

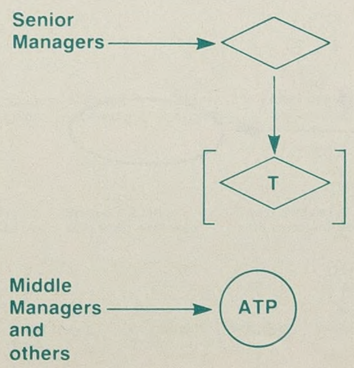
Secretarial support

Until a year ago each controller and assistant controller had a personal secretary. Group managers either had a personal secretary, or two of them shared a secretary. Computerisation resulted in far less correspondence work for secretaries, so when certain people left they were not replaced. Now all senior management have shared secretaries. Where the secretary is under pressure, a young trainee is taken on to help. This is a cheaper solution than two fully trained secretaries, and gives the secretary the chance to train and supervise. Secretaries use electronic typewriters, see *figure 5*.

For staff below the level of group manager, typing services are provided by a 'pool' of audio typists. They are dispersed in groups of various sizes within departments, the largest group numbering six people. Audio typists have electronic typewriters and each group has one word processor which is used for standard format letters.

Audio typists work for named individuals, which is

Figure 5



thought to provide greater motivation through personal contact. Any problems, such as work flow or standards, are dealt with by the office manager.

Secretaries are sited in open plan areas outside the offices of the people for whom they work. The 'pool' is near to the secretaries and the team of people being supported.

It is possible but not common for typists to stand in for secretaries. This is because a substantial part of the secretary's job is telephone work, and typists do not use the telephones.

Secretaries do not pass work on to the audio typists. Indeed, if the pool is overloaded they may take work from it.

Because the word processors are part of the computer network, consideration is being given to introducing electronic mail.

Personnel issues

Due to the office location, which is slightly out of the London mainstream, it is difficult to recruit staff. Salaries are not high, partly because head office is in the north of England and it is hard for them to authorise the level of salaries earned in London. Moreover, a high paying company is situated next door which creams off secretarial staff from the local employment market.

An arts company

This organisation is concerned with various aspects of the arts. Just under 300 people are employed, of whom 59 are secretarial staff. Departments are headed by directors and deputy directors, supported by specialist officers with responsibility for particular artistic activities.

Secretarial support

Directors and their deputies each have a personal secretary. Specialist officers either have a personal secretary, or two of them (never more) share a secretary, see *figure 6*.

Secretaries are located near to the people they work for, and where convenient share rooms. They have electric typewriters which are gradually being replaced by electronic typewriters.

In addition, there is a recently established word processing centre (WPC). One aim of the WPC is to provide word processing equipment for secretaries to use when the need arises. The WPC contains four keyboards and screens. One workstation is used by a dedicated word processing operator, who deals with such items as mailing lists, reports, and pamphlets which are updated annually. A supervisor is responsible for training secretaries to use the equipment, and for allocating time to users. Secretaries are restricted to two hours' use at any one time for health reasons (although two hours before lunch and two after is possible).

Only one secretary is being trained from each section to use the word processor, and it is expected that in the long term that person will do all the word processing for the section. Trainees see this as an opportunity and not as a possible source of 'deskilling', since all secretaries undertake a wide range of secretarial tasks.

The word processing centre was adopted for a number of reasons. First, limited resources meant the organisation could not afford to provide a word processor for use in each section, which would be the preferred arrangement. Second, secretarial work is largely individual correspondence which does not warrant a word processor for everyone. Third, the use of equipment can be maximised if shared.

Given the financial constraints the arrangements meet present needs, although the organisation would ideally like more word processors located within departments. A problem it still has to tackle is the absence of stand-ins in one department when both secretary and manager are out of their offices.

Personnel issues

Secretaries are expected to have a knowledge of the arts and most are graduates. Salaries are low and turnover high. There is no promotion to non-secretarial jobs, partly because the few vacancies which arise are filled by specialists. The company, therefore, recruit young people who tend to stay for a short time.

A large multi-national company

A large multi-national is divided into trading divisions. Each division is a separate and independent company co-ordinated at group level. Guidelines are laid down centrally, although each division has its own full complement of services, such as personnel. Divisions are headed by a general manager and assistant general manager, below whom are a number of divisional managers. Each divisional manager oversees a number of branch managers. There are about 5,000 head office staff including 500 secretaries.

Secretarial support

Until five years ago secretarial services were managed and supervised centrally. When separate trading divisions were established, the responsibility for secretarial staff was devolved. This has meant less standardisation. For instance, different divisions may devote a greater or lesser proportion of their budget to office equipment, and may purchase different kinds of equipment which may not be compatible.

Figure 6

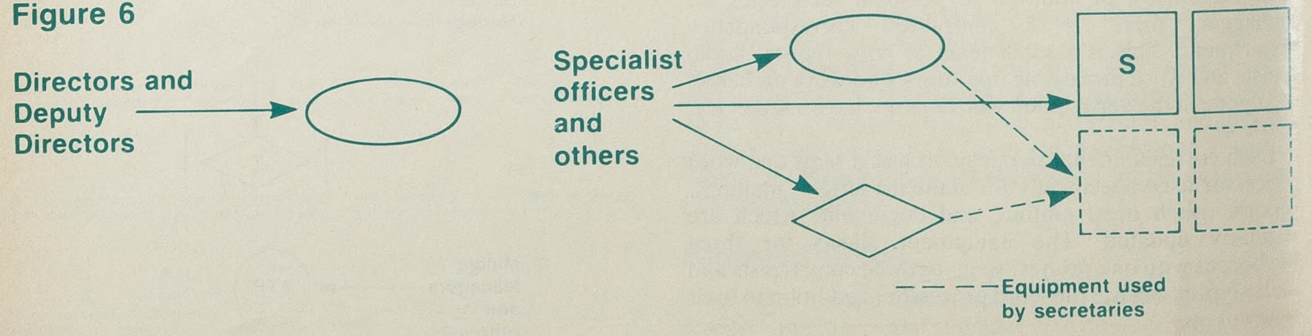
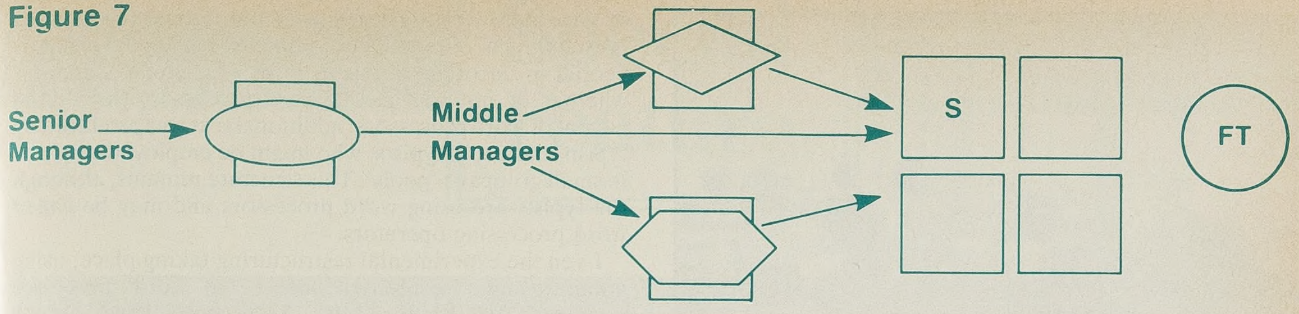


Figure 7



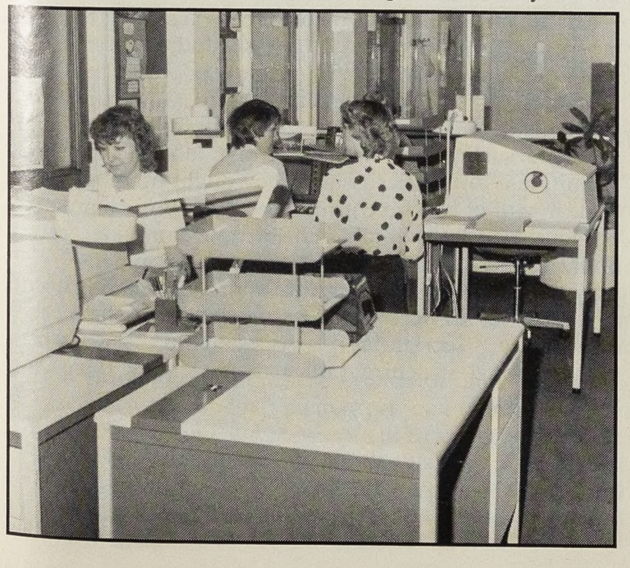
As a general rule, however, the most senior managers—that is, the chairman, directors and general managers—each have a personal secretary, see *figure 7.* Assistant general managers, divisional managers and branch managers have shared or team secretaries. There is a common grading structure, each post being graded by the job evaluation committee, the status of the person worked for being an important element. There are three types of secretary: shorthand secretary, audio secretary and copy secretary, though they are all called "secretaries". Most secretaries are shorthand secretaries. This is because all the higher grade secretaries are required to have shorthand, so it is necessary for the junior secretaries to have it if they wish to be promoted. Many people complain their skill is not utilised. Most secretaries have their own word processor, but they may share a printer.

It was said that the secretarial workload has increased overall because managers now draft and re-draft text which they did not do formerly. On the other hand, it was felt secretaries were becoming lazy and failing to proofread their text. It has been suggested, however, that this may be due to the relative difficulty, in terms of eye strain, of proofreading from a screen as opposed to paper, which encourages secretaries to avoid this activity.

In addition to the provision of personal, shared and team secretaries, there are other complementary arrangements. Six divisions have small word processing units of between three and six people, including a supervisor. Work to be done by the units is channelled through secretaries.

The company has two secretarial officers. One has overall responsiblity for the work of the word processing units, and allocates the "floaters" (see below). The other secretarial officer administers temporary staff from employment agencies. They work together and sometimes interchange roles.

Each department also has a "co-ordinating secretary" who is usually the divisional manager's secretary or the general manager's secretary. She acts as a "mini-personnel officer" by arranging cover for absences, and co-ordinating holiday times. She will first try to get cover from other secretaries in the department. If this is not possible, she will approach one secretarial officer to see whether a floater is available. If not, the other secretarial officer will be consulted about employing a temporary secretary.



There are 15 staff who act as floaters. They have a restricted role, however, as they are all shorthand secretaries and only stand in at divisional manager level or higher. For lower level managers, temporary staff are brought in from employment agencies, arranged by the second secretarial officer.

Many company activities have been computerised, and some secretaries are now involved in obtaining information from terminals for their managers.

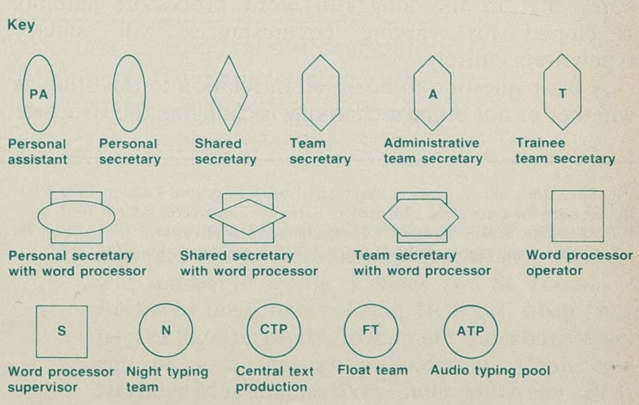
Personal and team secretaries are located near to the people they work for, but in one department all the secretaries are in one room working for specific individuals or groups.

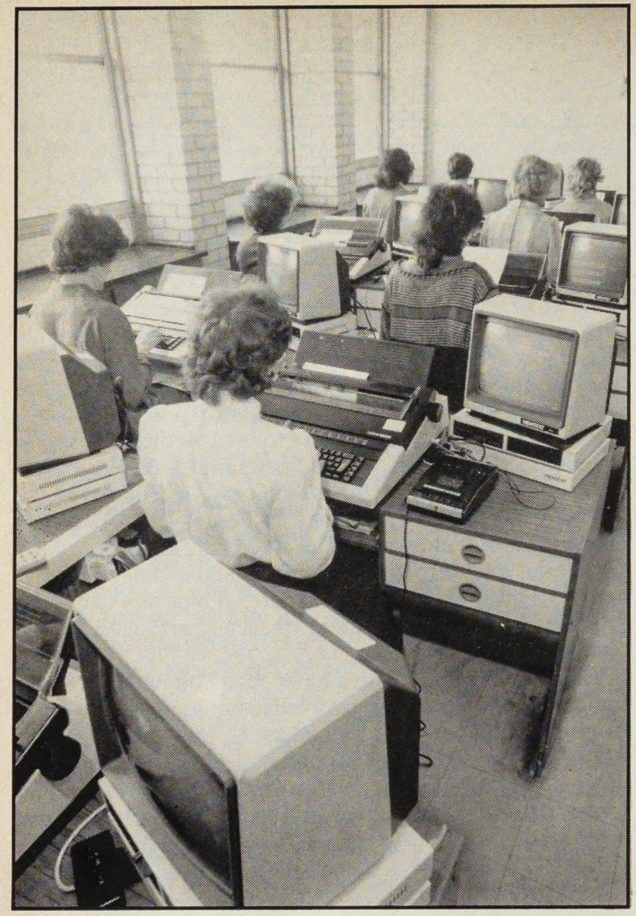
Personnel issues

When the organisation was decentralised, fears were expressed that secretarial promotion prospects might suffer. There was a possibility that managers might wish to keep a good secretary rather than allow her to be promoted, whereas before decentralisation all promotions were reviewed centrally. They overcame this potential problem by deciding to include secretaries in the reviews undertaken by the placement committee which considers promotion. They had not previously been included in this procedure.

All vacancies are advertised internally. If a secretary is applying for a promotion post, her file containing past appraisal reports will be taken into account. The appraisal system is also used to determine merit pay for the coming year. Graduates are not recruited for secretarial posts, because graduate recruitment starts at grades where secretarial careers end.

The company has its own training school for school leavers. Others are recruited already trained. Tests are





conducted on electric typewriters, which was seen as unfortunate as most of the trainees had been using word processors. (This is a far cry from the position in 1981 when research showed applicants were being trained on manual typewriters and tested on electric typewriters).

Conclusions

The key which accompanies the figures in the text shows the extensive variety of options being used within a relatively small number of companies, although some of the variations are slight.

The first point to emerge is the universal acceptance and use of word processors. In 1981 only 14 per cent of secretaries used a word processor[1]. Clearly that proportion would be very much higher today, although word processing is more common in large organisations such as those included in this study. It is likely, from the evidence here, that in the long run word processors suitably developed for varying circumstances will replace typewriters entirely.

A basic question to be asked in relation to this study is whether or not office technology is changing the structure of secretarial work. The answer from the interviews must be "not much". It is still fairly standard for the more senior people in an organisation to have a personal secretary, whether or not she uses a word processor. Before the advent of word processors, additional text was produced by typists and audio typists, who might be employed singly or in small groups or 'pools'. This structure remains, although the typists are using word processors and may be called word processing operators.

Even the experimental restructuring taking place, using administrative secretaries aided by word processor operators, is hardly new. Secretaries have always undertaken a wide range of administrative and support tasks, and often had help where there was a need for extensive text production.

What *has* changed is the practice of siting secretaries and others in a single room or area in order to share technical facilities. The proximity of secretarial staff encourages them to stand in for each other, which fulfils employers' need for increased flexibility [2].

This exercise has confirmed a trend observed in earlier studies where greater secretarial productivity has been gained by substituting team for personal secretaries, at the same time utilising word processors, while restraining secretarial numbers. Although there was undoubtedly a good deal of slack in many secretarial support services in the past, streamlining may have gone too far. Secretarial support ensures that managers do not spend time on lower level tasks. When secretaries are no longer available, managers have to take on the administrative work secretaries previously did. This can have an adverse effect on managerial productivity, which is especially unfortunate in a climate where there is increasing pressure on managers.

Recognition of this problem means employers are beginning to take on more support staff again. It also means that a number of interesting and responsible jobs are being created. Having an appraisal system was found to enhance upward mobility for secretaries where one existed.

When word processors were first introduced, they were used productively. With time, authors have become less careful about the work they initially submit for word processing, and they feel free to edit it often. This greatly increases the workload of the person producing the text. The operator in turn finds it harder to proof read from a screen, and is perhaps less careful knowing errors can easily be put right. The proof reading workload of the author is thereby increased.

The financial sector of the economy is among the most prosperous at present, and the case studies indicate that some of them are able to buy their way out of personnel problems. Office equipment can be purchased more or less as needed, and high salaries are offered to deal with problems such as boring jobs, or high labour turnover or recruitment difficulties, which they might otherwise have to deal with in a more constructive way—for example, by trying to increase job satisfaction, provide career opportunities or encourage personal development.

To achieve this, a more radical approach to the structure of secretarial services would be needed, one which could incorporate secretarial services into the whole organisational structure rather than treating them as a separate entity. ■

[1] R. Silverstone and R Towler, "Secretarial work in central London 1970–1981: Implications for employers", Manpower Services Commission, March 1983.
[2] R Silverstone and R Towler, "Changes in secretarial work in central London 1970–1981", Final report to the Manpower Services Commission, 1982, p 64.

Special Feature

Battle of Edgehill, re-enacted at Kineton

Photo: British Tourist Authority

The glory that is England

A review of the English Heritage Monitor

by John Roberts

The conservation, presentation and public use of England's architectural heritage is vital to the growth of the tourist industry. This article reviews the research work of the British Tourist Authority (BTA) and the English Tourist Board (ETB) which is published in the English Heritage Monitor 1987.

- **Exactly what did those Franciscan and Dominican monks get up to? You may get some clues if you visit Chingle Hall and St Mary's in Bramber which have been re-opened to the public this year after several years of closure. Chingle Hall dates back to 1260 and is considered to be one of the most haunted houses in Britain.**

- **For a touch of horror, you can now watch the murders of *two* Archbishops. Archbishop Alphege was murdered by the Vikings and St Thomas A Becket by the Knights of King Henry II. All are now part of the interpretive history of Canterbury which can be seen through a hologram. Canterbury Heritage Museum has a computer which can call up**

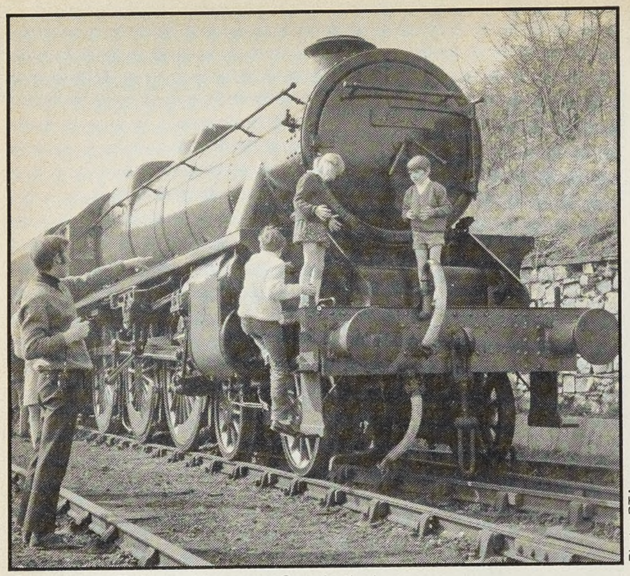


Photo: BTA

Steamtown Railway Museum, Carnforth, Lancs.

six pages of information and diagrams and an audio visual which tells about the bombing of Canterbury with sound effects and wartime songs.

- **At Wigan Pier, seven actors and actresses are now employed full-time by Wigan Council on six month contracts and they switch roles on a rota each day. The roles played mainly represent work—a canal bargeman, a miner's family, stallholder, Boer war volunteer. A highly talented canal bargeman shows visitors how to clog dance, plays the harmonica and tells you many heartrending (and doubtless amusing) tales of a hard working life on the canal.**

All this and far far more is listed in a most amazing compendium, the BTA/ETB Policy Research's English Heritage Monitor 1987, which is a yearly analysis of trends affecting England's architectural heritage. It is good value at £9 a copy.[1]

More jobs in tourism

So all is now revealed—for better or for worse—in the report that tells us that arising out of the ETB's "Survey of Visits to Tourist Attractions", it is estimated that there were about 13,740 paid jobs in historic buildings in England in 1985, of which 3,490 were full-time permanent, 1,600 full-time seasonal, and 6,690 part-time seasonal. As an example, Warwick Castle employed 240 paid staff in 1985 (though we are not told how much they were, on average, paid), of which 118 were permanent and 122 were seasonal. In addition, about 39 per cent of historic buildings employed a total of 13,270 volunteers

The income and employment generated directly at historic buildings is, of course, only part of the total benefit attracted by historic buildings. Even without taking into account multiplier effects, hotels, cafes, shops, pubs and garages all benefit directly from spending by visitors who would not otherwise have visited their area. I was, however, rather saddened to note that after all the hard work, blood, sweat and tears of researchers, we are told that much more evidence of the wider economic effects of historic buildings is given in "Preservation Pays", published by Save Britain's Heritage in December 1978.

[1] Available from Circulation Unit, BTA/ETB, 4 Bromells Road, London SW4 0BJ.

The Libyan crisis and all that

Not that everything in the garden is always lovely, even visits to England's heritage have their draughty years. As a result of fears about possible terrorist activities and the Chernobyl disaster, admissions to 556 historic buildings in England fell by 7 per cent between 1985 and 1986, although visits to gardens rose by 5 per cent and the number of names in the visitors books of 53 of the most popular parish churches increased by 1 per cent.

Of those historic buildings citing unfavourable factors, 37 per cent attributed their fall in the visits to the decrease in the number of foreign tourists. Indeed, there were 25 per cent fewer North American tourists in 1986, as a result of the afore-mentioned fears. At Blenheim Palace, for example, over 500 separate group bookings from the USA were cancelled.

Still, over a longer period, England's architectural inheritance is on the up and up. Among those historic buildings with 30,000 or more visitors there were at least seven properties which achieved a growth rate of 20 per cent or more in 1986. They were Ightham Mote, Audley End, Dunham Massey, Capesthorne Hall, Forty Hall, Baddesley Clinton and Newby Hall. (There are, however, no prizes for the first person to write to the Editor telling him where they all are).

Two adults and three children, please

At least 45 historic properties in England attracted over 200,000 visitors in 1986, of which 23 charge admission and rather amazingly, 22 are still free.

We are told that the average adult admission charge in 1987 is £1.18 compared with £1.08 in 1986. This is an increase of 9 per cent, which is at least double the rate of retail price inflation expected this year. There are now 52 properties charging £1 or more, of which 172 are charging

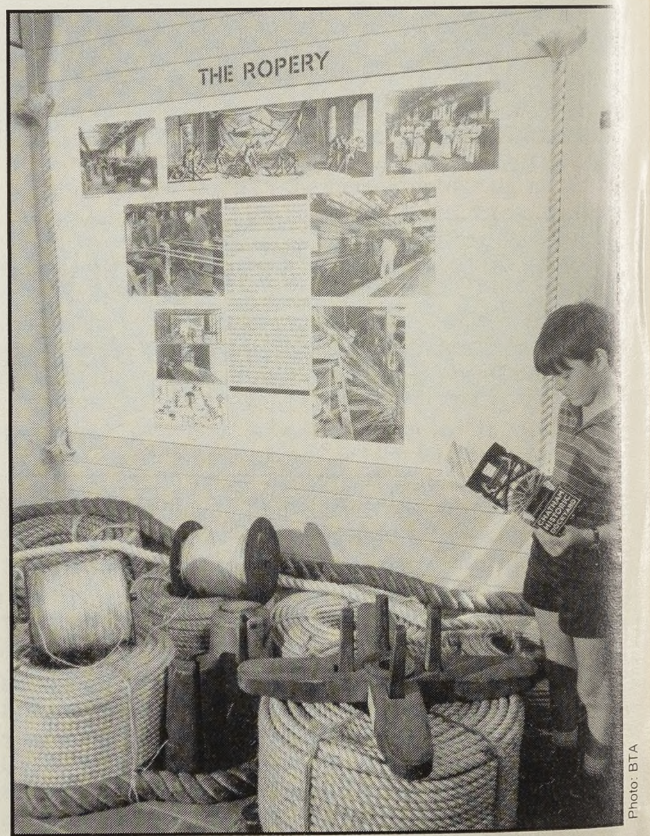


Photo: BTA

Chatham Historic Dockyard, The Ropery.

at least £2. But if you are visiting at Alton Towers, Beaulieu, Blenheim Palace, Broadlands, Castle Howard, Chatsworth, Cotehele, Harewood House, Hever Castle, Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Knebworth, Lanhydrock, Leeds Castle, Littlecote, Morwellham Quay Museum, Port Lympne, the Tower of London, Warwick Castle, Weston Park and Woburn Abbey you may expect to pay at least £3 per person per head, although thrown in with it, several of those properties have additional attractions. All value for money, no doubt, in the shape of a motor museum at Beaulieu, a bird garden at Harewood House, a zoo at Port Lympne and 'thrill rides' at Alton Towers.

At least 406 properties will be organising 'activities' ranging from a chamber music concert at Clandon House—I was always told to sit still during concerts—to a full-scale battle at Audley End House, Essex featuring massed infantry attacks, cavalry charges, cannon, a march past, military bands, etc.

For those ready to run off screaming, literary associations associated with famous writers may have a quieter charm. If you feel Shakespeare in Stratford and Wordsworth or Beatrix Potter in the Lake District are a little overdone, you can now seek inspiration from Geoffrey Chaucer of Canterbury Tales fame at Maunsel House, Somerset, John Bunyan at Bedford, and Charles Dickens all over the place including Rochester or Broadstairs.

Buildings that Cromwell didn't knock about a bit

Despite greater public access to individual historic houses and improvements to many dilapidated buildings and areas, not all local authorities are enlightened as to the rock of gold that they are sitting on.

Apart from the unsympathetic postwar development of retail stores and offices spoiling the character of many historic towns, a substantial number of listed buildings are being demolished.

Photo: BTA

Preparations for the Bridgwater carnival.

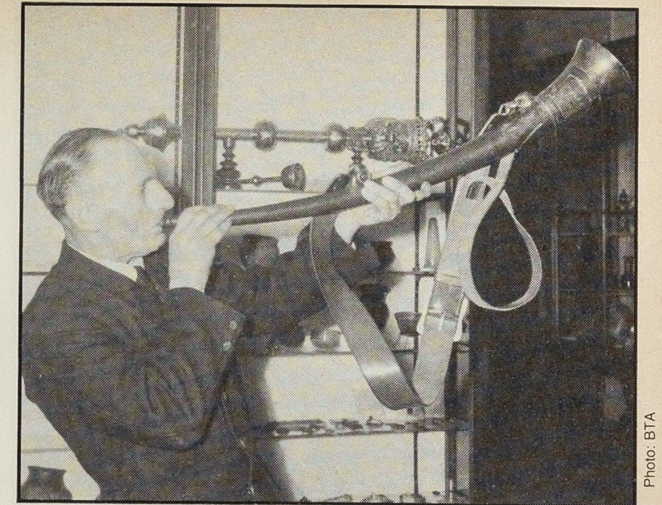


Photo: BTA

The Burghmote Horn, Royal Canterbury Museum.

In an article reviewing the first 20 years of the life and times of the Civil Trust, its Director laments that 8,000 listed buildings had been demolished, while on the other hand 6 million dwellings had been built between 1957, and 1977 and 475,000 acres (the size of Buckinghamshire) have been taken for redevelopment in the past five years alone.

"Community patterns have been ruthlessly destroyed", he thunders. "Redevelopment has in many cases left us only monuments to the arrogance of civic and professional pride."

Even in 'enlightened' Bath, 1,000 Georgian buildings were demolished between 1950 and 1973 of which 350 were listed. Less surprisingly, over 1,000 churches were declared redundant and between 1945 and 1970 over 700 major country houses were destroyed, which was as many as in the previous 70 years. Of about 1,100 theatres in use before 1914, 85 per cent have been demolished or irretrievably altered.

Economic and fiscal pressures are, of course, the cause of such devastation as well as the escalating cost of repairs which make it increasingly difficult for historic architectural properties to be maintained in good order.

The roar of traffic is the further threatening factor. "The hearts of historic towns have been torn out to accommodate a weight of motor traffic which should never have been allowed there at all."

Local authorities—mainly district councils—were responsible for threatening 36 or 7 per cent of 511 listed buildings in 1986 as compared with 46 or 9 per cent in 1985. This was nevertheless a substantial reduction in 1977 when 236 were threatened—but maybe there are fewer left.

In 1986 some 20 of the buildings were demolished to make way for road development and fire claimed 11. Among the most vulnerable types of buildings were barns, (49 threatened in 1986) farms and farm buildings (35) chapels and non-Anglican churches (26) textile mills (9), other industrial buildings (8), school buildings (7) and bridges (5).

The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England also receives notification of applications for demolition of listed buildings. It reveals where the main culprits are to be found. A quarter of the applications received came from just five counties—Avon (338), Greater London (277), Oxfordshire (259), Somerset (246) and Suffolk (237).

All is not lost

To the rescue have come successive Governments. The first listing programme ran from 1947 to 1968 and a second

Old Fair, Abinger.

programme is nearly complete. In April 1987 it was announced that all buildings over 30 years old will now be eligible for listing in England. This change brings England into line with Scotland and Wales, although the English policy now allows for the listing of buildings of outstanding quality 'in very exceptional circumstances' when they are only ten years old. Will the glass office blocks built in the sixties in London Wall qualify, I wonder?

In November 1986 the Housing and Planning Bill received Royal Assent. This included three measures which give an increased degree of protection to listed buildings. First, there are more powers to insist on repairs of listed buildings, both those which are wholly unoccupied and those partially occupied. Second, the power to demolish a listed building through a Dangerous Structures Notice has been curtailed without currently seeking and obtaining listed building consent. The third is the power to make an order for the removal of the Ecclesiastical Exemption from listed building control.

Give them a medal

There are now a large number of award schemes which give recognition to achievements in the conservation of historic buildings:

- the Civil Trust Awards attracted 1,123 submissions in 1986 from shire counties (compared with 613 submissions from Metropolitan Countries). Among these were the pedestrianisation of Eastgate Street and Northgate Street, Chester; the restoration of a group of buildings in Greenhill and The Dale in Wirksworth; and the conversion of an old brewery store into a community centre for the elderly—the Niccol Centre in Cirencester.

- The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and *The Times* Conservation Awards were given for conserving residential property.

- Europa Nostra diploma of merit awards went to Bourne Mill, Cambridgeshire (for repairs to a 17th Centry windmill, and Whitehaven (for rehabilitation of the town centre) among others.

Some of the awards went to successful conversion of old buildings for commercial or small business use.

Many listed buildings are enhanced by their gardens. These are now also registered by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commissions. Although registration brings no statutory protection, the Commission hopes that they will "highlight their importance to developers and statutory bodies and act as a warning against ill-considered development.

Ancient monuments

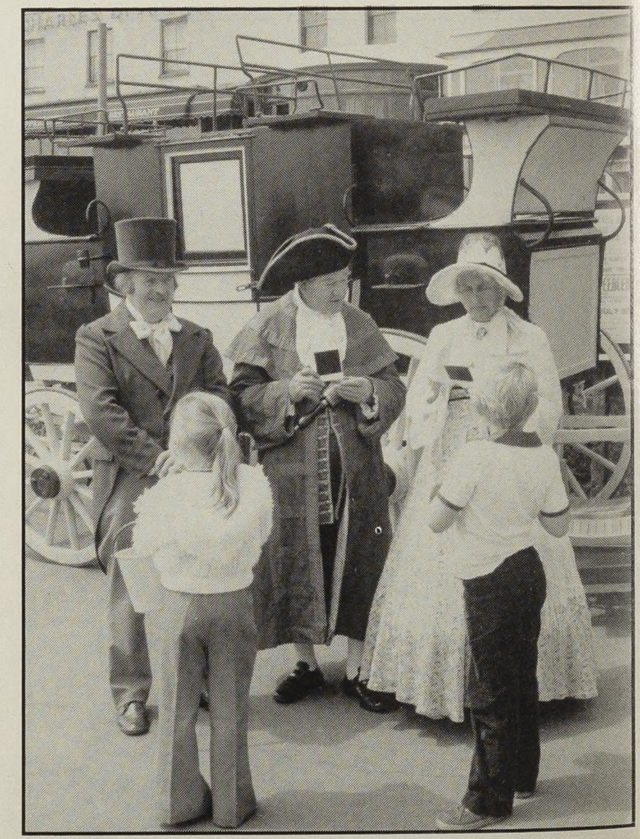
There has long been a comprehensive scheduling of ancient monuments by the Department of the Environment. In February 1986 English Heritage announced plans to recommend scheduling of 45,000 new sites in the next seven to ten years. This compares with a total of 635,000 sites known to be of archaeological interest—so there is a long way to go.

Owners, with the fortune (or not as the case may be), of ancient monuments on their properties may be able to get a grant. And in 1985–86 English Heritage made 110 grants, totalling £1·1 million which were offered to encourage owners to carry out repair or maintenance work to an acceptable standard.

I was fascinated to read in the Monitor that the investigation of landscapes continues to be a major growth area, particular importance being given to the survey and investigation of wetland environments. Both the Somerset Levels and the Fenlands projects will benefit from future rescue programmes. The examination of the waterlogged structure and deposits of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure at Etton, Cambridgeshire is said to be of particular significance.

The churches are getting conversions

England is particularly well-endowed with medieval



Local Charles Dickens festival, Broadstairs.

architecture in the form of cathedrals and churches and most are also regularly open to the public.

In hard times, the Redundant Churches Fund may come to the rescue and 207 churches were taken into its care in the 18 years to 1986—though many more have been declared redundant and have had to be demolished or converted. Three interesting recent conversion schemes are those of St John the Baptist, Belper to a meeting room and heritage centre; of St Mary the Virgin, East Wittering to a study centre for ecclesiastical and medieval buildings and of St Margaret's Canterbury to an archaeological and pilgrimage, interpretation centre.

Friends of the friendless

Non-conformist churches have no such Fund, however, and their churches are more vulnerable. But even here the Friends of Friendless Churches are on hand. These lovely people now possess 19 churches including Waddesdon Hill Baptist Chapel. They spent £40,000 on repairs, fees and insurance in 1986.

Where Queen Anne slept

Many historic buildings in recent years have been converted to hotels. Thistle Hotels spent £3·7 million in converting Cannizaro House, a Georgian house overlooking Wimbledon Common into a 56 bedroom hotel. Hoole Hall in Chester will open as a 99 bedroom hotel any time now and Lucknam Park, near Bath will be similarly reawaken in Spring 1988 at a cost of £3 million, with £300,000 coming from the English Tourist Board as a grant.

A BTA report entitled 'Old Buildings—New Accommodation', recommends that the change of use to hotels would provide a new use for many historic buildings. Doubtless, if you fancy lying awake all night in a genuine four-poster, you may now be able to do so.

Where the money comes from

It has long been recognised that the conservation of historical architecture can no longer be supported by wealthy private individuals and bodies, so that public expenditure has become a crucial element in the battle. The main channel is through the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission which is financed by the Department of the Environment. In 1986–87 the Government made £61·5 million available to the Commission and it will get £64·8 million in 1987–88. It also spent £32·5 million on the Royal Parks and Palaces, £3 million on the National Heritage Memorial Fund, £3·2 million on the Royal Commission for Historical Monuments (England) and £900,000 on the Redundant Churches Fund.

Community Programme

Expenditure of around £1 billion a year through the Manpower Services Commission is on the Community Programme (CP) which includes environmental improvement and cultural work among its activities. This is a major scheme which helps people into work who have otherwise been unemployed a long time. As from May 1986, the Programme has been boosted from 130,000 places to around 230,000 places each year.

The National Trust makes extensive use of CP, mainly for estate work and had around 350 schemes in operation during 1986 employing about 3,800 people on projects costing £11 million.

Preparing floats for a flower festival.

Who goes there?

The General Household Survey reveals that 15 per cent of adults in Britain visited historic buildings in July to September 1983. This was apparently a more popular pastime at that time of year than even dancing or visits to the cinema: though rather more people did enjoy walking or visits to the seaside.

However, going round historic houses was a favourite choice for overseas visitors according to the ETB survey for 1985 estimates, which showed that 33 per cent of visitors to historic buildings were foreign. But also 24 per cent of them wanted to see museums and art galleries, 7 per cent wildlife attractions and 6 per cent gardens.

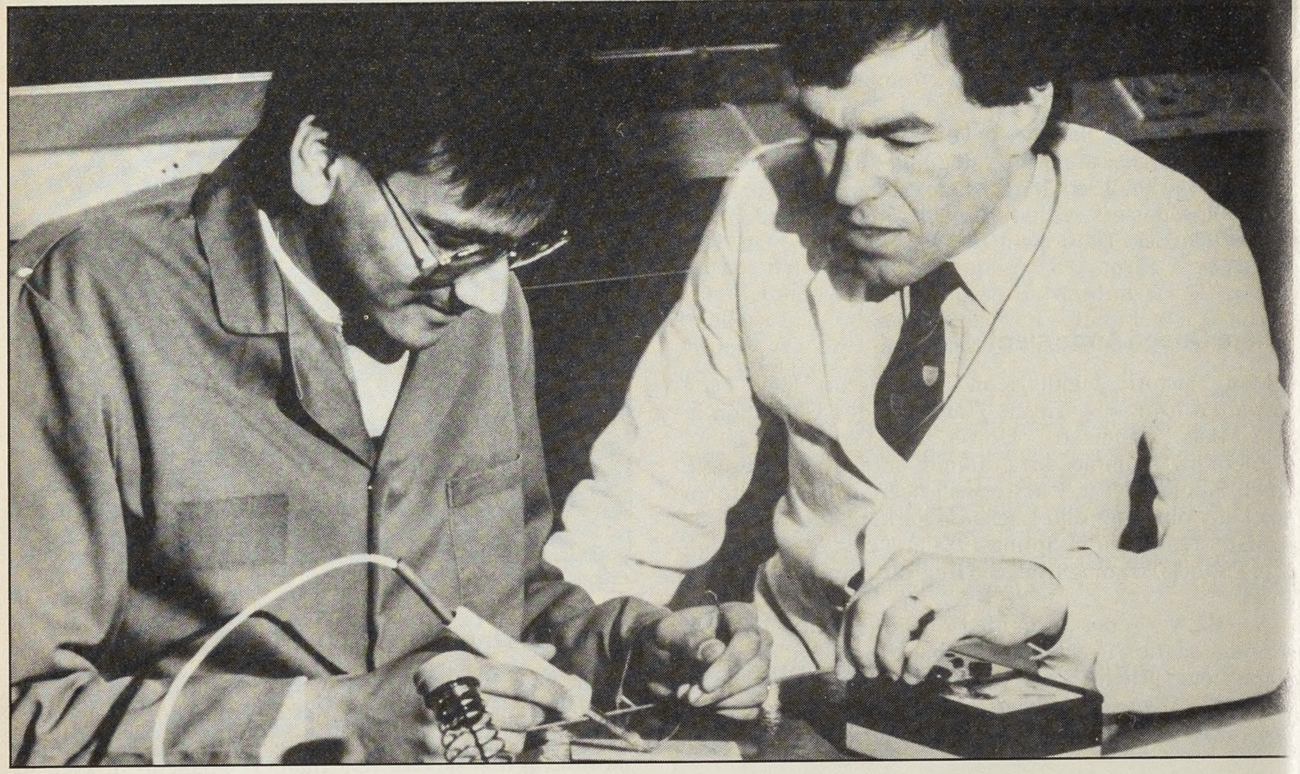
Better publicity or advertising were among reasons given for the success of some historic homes in attracting visitors. For example, "the gardens were featured in Gardeners' World TV programme"—Sizergh Castle. Or "new permanent road signs"—Bunbury Watermill, Cheshire. Others attributed their success to special events—while (a mystery to me) people seem to be flocking to see "the servants' quarters [which] were temporarily opened" at Preston Manor, Brighton.

Time for tea

So if after all this trailing around, you fancy a cuppa, try The Lawns, Broseley which is a Georgian house the former home of John Wilkinson, the ironmaster and John Rose, founder of Coalport. (Not sure if there is any connection, but never mind). It has an extensive collection of English pottery and porcelain, 'Closet of a Thousand Cups' and 'Tea for Three' an exhibition of tea and tea drinking.

But if they're shut, Sizergh Castle now has a tea room in the basement of a 'pele tower'. ■

Special Feature



TVEI students—three years on

by Ruth Tenne
TVEI Unit

This article reports on the progress of the first three intakes of students entering TVEI projects in England. It discusses the evidence related to gender balance, ability level, the take-up of curriculum subjects, and qualifications gained.

The Technical and Vocational Education Initiative is well into its fourth year of operation. The Initiative started as a small pilot scheme in September 1983 as a way of giving 14 to 18 year-old boys and girls of all abilities a more relevant and practical preparation for adult working life. It began in fourteen LEAs and it now involves 103 projects in Local Education Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland covering a total of about 650 schools and colleges and around 80,000 students see *chart 1* on page 522.

The TVEI pilots have shown how the curriculum can be enriched; new opportunities, choices and possibilities opened up for young people, and the enthusiasm of both pupils and teachers harnessed. To build on these developments, the Government announced in the White Paper, "Working Together—Education and Training" that the Initiative would be extended into a national scheme. The first 11 authorities began their extension programmes this Autumn.

This report follows from earlier articles by Ruth Tenne in the May 1985 edition of *Employment Gazette* pp 189–92, "A Plan for the Evaluation of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative" and the subsequent article in the August 1986 edition pp 306–310, "TVEI students and subjects studied: the first two years".

Under the extension programme, all maintained and oluntary-aided schools and colleges will have the chance o be involved in the development and enrichment of the urriculum for all their students aged 14 to 18 and not just limited cohort. Authorities will be seeking to develop a road and balanced programme for all, consistent with the ims and criteria of TVEI and within the proposed ational curriculum. This will include adequate repre-entation of science, technology and other elements esigned to meet the aims of the Initiative. The intention at authorities should learn lessons from the pilot ojects, which could be applied across a wide range of hools and colleges, meant that the evaluation and onitoring of TVEI was recognised as an integral part of e Initiative from its very outset. A programme of aluation was set up under the guidelines of the National eering Group of TVEI. This programme includes three ain strands: national evaluation, monitoring of the sults, and local evaluation.

The national evaluation of TVEI consists of two main b-programmes:

- **The organisation, operation and reception of the scheme, and the experience and achievements of TVEI students.** This sub-programme is undertaken by the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER). Interim reports by NFER covering TVEI organisation, work experience and students and teachers' experience on the scheme, are available from the TVEI Unit[1].
- **Curriculum change and development, and teaching/ learning approaches.** This sub-programme is conducted by Leeds University in selected TVEI schools. A recent report of the Leeds team covers issues such as technology in TVEI, business studies, teaching and learning styles, student assessment and work experience[2].

The monitoring of the TVEI curriculum is conducted by a team from Trent Polytechnic. Information and results are fed back to TVEI schools, and working reports are available from the TVEI Unit.

The monitoring of TVEI students and their attainments is undertaken by a team from NFER, and by the Scottish Council for Research in Education (SCRE)—who also monitor curriculum development in Scotland[3].

Students Characteristics (1985–86 Cohort)

The TVEI criteria specify that projects should cater for students of all abilities, and that care should be taken to avoid sex stereotyping. The data for the first three intakes of TVEI demonstrate that students are drawn from the full range of ability, though there has been relatively more concentration in the middle band (potential for CSE grades 2–5). The ability levels of boys and girls are fairly similar, though girls are slightly *over-represented* in the higher range (with potential for four or more O-levels) and are *under-represented* at the lowest end.

The *ethnic origin* of TVEI students broadly reflects the ethnic mix of their school (1985–86). The proportion of Asian TVEI students is relatively high—(4 per cent in TVEI against 2 per cent among non-TVEI), whereas the proportion of Afro-Caribbeans is comparable with their proportion in the schools in question.

Overall, girls are under-represented on TVEI intake (41 per cent in 1984–85 and 43 per cent in 1985–86). There is, however, a wide variation between authorities and progress over time is indicated. In 1984–85 only four authorities had 50 per cent or more girls among their TVEI intake, whereas by 1985–86 this figure was 12 (including Scotland).

The curriculum

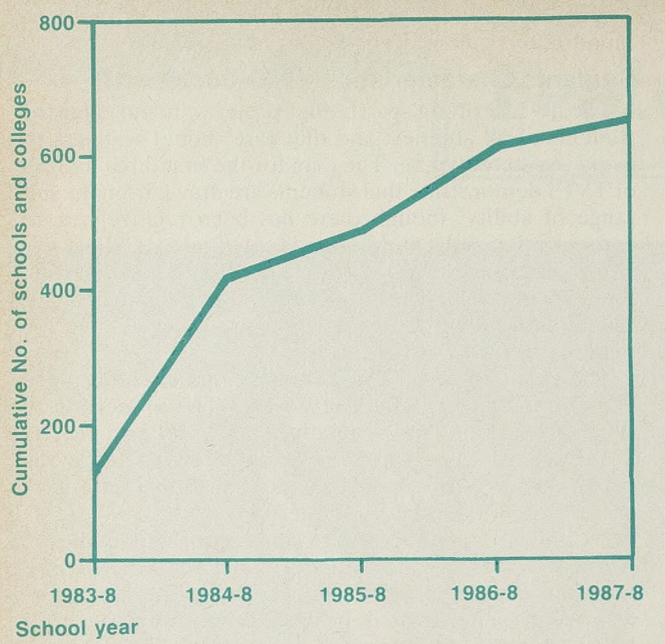
The curricula undertaken by those on TVEI programmes have been developed in response to TVEI aims and criteria, and in the light of local circumstances and the requirements of the community. All curricula consist of a *core* (that is, a set of common experiences and a set of options). The extent of the core varies between schools from about 30 per cent to 80 per cent of the curriculum time. Core subjects normally include mathematics, English, physical education—which are part of the general school curriculum—and information technology, personal and social education, careers guidance and work experience, which have been introduced or enhanced by TVEI.

Option blocks contain a set of subjects which can be freely chosen by students to meet their own individual needs. Some options have a more constrained structure which may include thematically grouped subjects, integrated subjects, or a modular programme arranged into complete units of study. The outputs of the curriculum database (Trent Polytechnic) showed that more than 600 different subject titles were newly introduced to schools in the first three years of the Initiative. Curriculum areas which saw the largest increase in newly introduced subjects were business studies; technology, computing and information technology; preparation for life as an adult; creative and aesthetic studies; industrial studies and catering (in descending order). The total curriculum provision in a number of areas, such as information technology, business studies, and vocational studies, has also increased as a result of TVEI.

Many of the more established curriculum subjects were enhanced by TVEI. Main enhancements were introduced into courses in English, preparation for life as an adult, computing, mathematics, office practice, creative and aesthetic studies, physical science, combined and integrated science, home economics, technology and craft (in descending order). Such enhancements have involved greater collaboration between science and technology, the development of competency in new technology, and the changing modes of teaching style in technology subjects offering greater experience of problem solving and design activities[4].

[1] S Stoney, S Hinckley, C Pole and D Sims: "TVEI Experience: Views from Teachers and Students 1987", and by the same authors "The management of TVEI, 1986.
[2] D Barnes, G Johnson, S Jordan, D Layton, P Medway and D Yeomans: "The TVEI Curriculum 14–16", and a summary report by M Harrison.
[3] Ruth Tenne, "TVEI Students and Studies—Three Years On" TVEI report published in March 1987 and the "Initial Findings of the Student Database", TVEI Report, February 1986.

Chart 1 TVEI schools and colleges cumulative

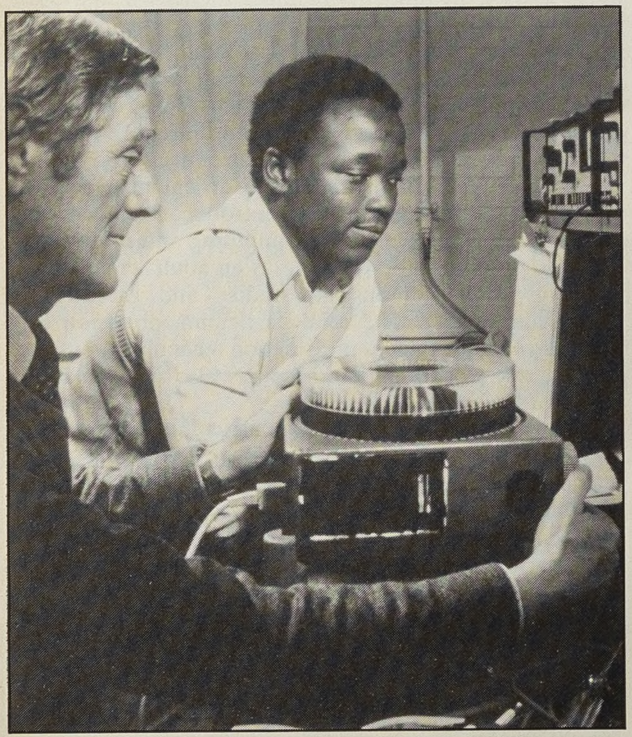


Subject take-up of the 1984–85 intake

The patterns of curriculum take up by individual students (student/teacher database) are reflected in *chart 2* on page 523. (As *chart 2* demonstrates, there are notable differences between boys and girls.)

Science

A further breakdown of the data shows that in science, girls tended to study subjects which have greater applications to human problems (for example, biology, botany, environmental science) whereas boys inclined to study physics chemistry and engineering-based science. Integrated and combined science became a feature of the curriculum and were taken by a similar proportion of boys and girls (about 6 per cent). The curriculum database also indicated an increase in the take-up of these courses as compared with the pre-TVEI situation.



Craft, design and technology

In craft, design and technology (CDT), gender differences were more noticeable (32 per cent of girls took CDT subjects against 84 per cent of boys). However, courses in the areas of information technology, manufacturing technology, and electrical instrumentation have been taken by a more balanced proportion of boys and girls. The introduction of new forms of curriculum organisation (for example, "taster" courses in computing, and information technology) enabled girls to "test" technology subjects and combine them with other areas of the curriculum, in particular, technology and business studies, technology and design. Thus, despite the continued sex stereotyping, it is evident that in comparison with the pre-TVEI situation, girls' take-up of technology and computing subjects has markedly increased.

Computer studies

Computer studies form an important part of TVEI programmes. The balance of boys and girls studying computing is more even than in some other subjects (46 per cent of boys and 35 per cent of girls). However, boys tend to opt for computer programming, whereas girls are more likely to take broader courses such as computer literacy or information technology. Nevertheless, the take-up of computer studies by girls shows a great increase in relation to the pre-TVEI situation, according to information derived from the curriculum database.

Business studies

Business studies courses were taken by a greater proportion of girls (64 per cent of girls against 26 per cent of boys). Within this area, subjects such as office practice and typing were mainly taken by girls, whereas subjects involving office technology and information technology for business attracted a more even proportion of boys and girls. The above findings suggest that those enhancements tend to attract a more balanced intake.

Creative arts

Creative arts subjects were taken by a similar proportion of boys (37 per cent) and girls (39 per cent). The performing arts (drama, dance) were favoured by girls, while graphics and graphical design attracted slightly more boys.

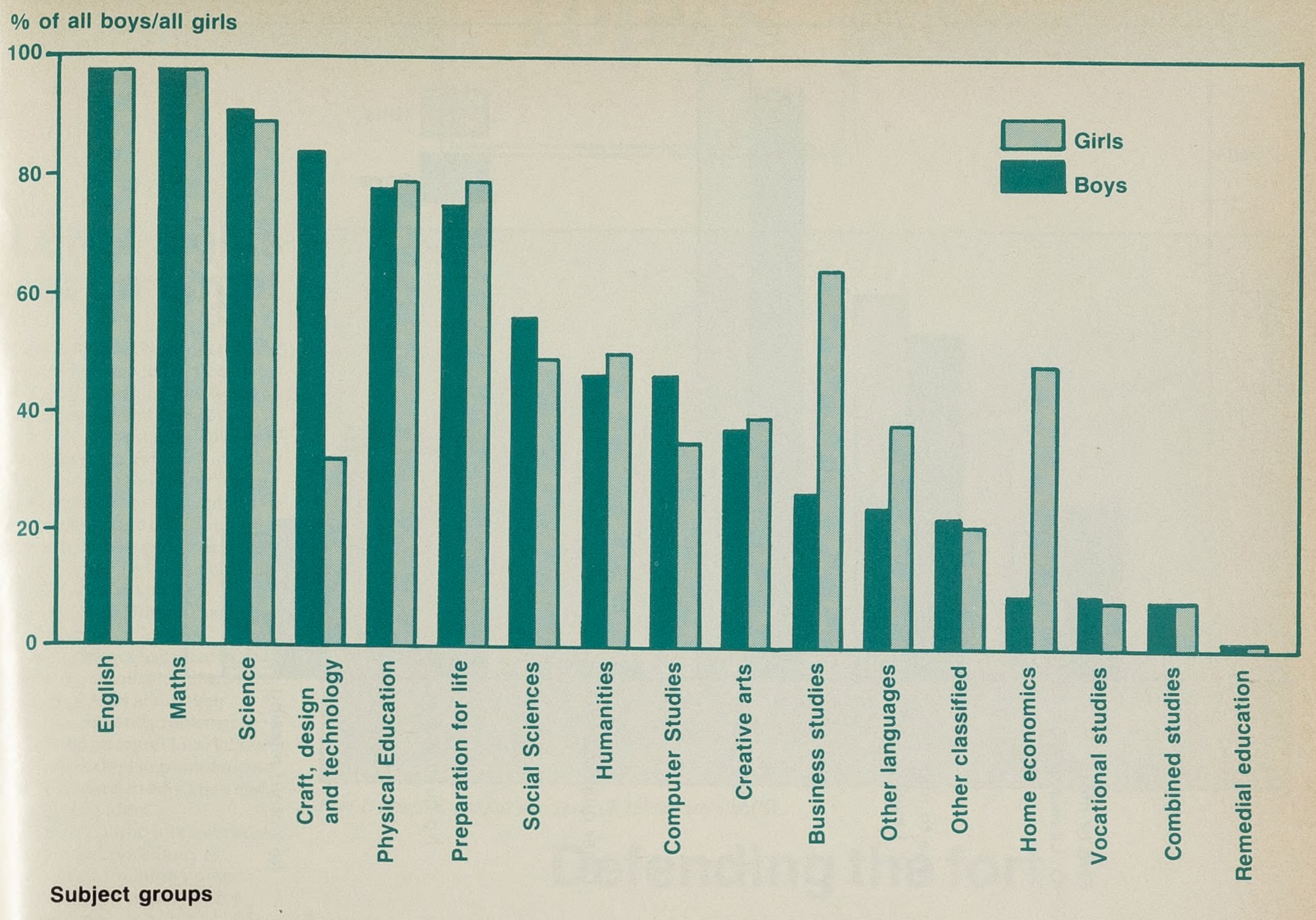
Home economics

Home economics subjects were offered by many of the projects. (As might be expected, this area is mainly attracting girls—48 per cent of the girls against 9 per cent of boys. Girls tend to study child care, needlecraft, and cooking, whereas home maintenance and repair courses are taken mainly by boys). A positive development in this area has been the emphasis on more relevant courses, such as catering and food science, which attracted a noticeably higher proportion of boys than the traditional home economics course.

Pre-vocational studies

The range of pre-vocational courses has been broadened and taken by an increasing proportion of the intake (9 per cent in 1984–85 as compared to 3 per cent of the 1983–84 intake). Courses which attracted most students were nursing, horticulture and agriculture. The majority of courses lead to pre-vocational qualifications which may be linked to further education courses in colleges.

Chart 2 Subjects taken in 1985-86 by TVEI students of the 1984-85 intake in England and Wales



Accreditation

One of the main aims of TVEI is to attract young people to seek qualifications and skills which will be of direct value to them at work. In most cases, students on TVEI programmes take examinations in established subjects, although, as discussed earlier, TVEI has led to some shift in the direction of more students taking courses in subject areas such as technology and business studies. TVEI projects have been working with examining boards on the development of a flexible framework for accommodating new curricula and teaching approaches. A wide range of submissions were made to the GCE/CSE examining boards and to the Business and Technician Education Council (BTEC), the City and Guilds of London Institute (CGLI) and the Royal Society of Arts (RSA). The majority of new and enhanced courses in TVEI lead to CSE/GCE awards, though quite a few courses lead to pre-vocational qualifications such as BTEC, CGLI and RSA. New "hybrid" courses offer alternative examination routes, linking academic qualifications with pre-vocational ones. Other innovative forms of accreditation include modular GCSE awards in TVEI-related areas, and progressional examination routes involving credit accumulation and transfer.

Courses and activities which are not subject to examinations, for example, work experience and social skills, are accredited by means of records of achievement and profiles, giving recognition to personal, social, and cognitive qualities.

Exam entries and results

The wide range of courses and accreditations on offer for students of all ability levels is indicated in the examination entries and results of TVEI students. Students' attainments were not merely confined to traditional academic awards but included also pre-vocational qualifications in areas such as business studies, technology, and craft skills. In a number of authorities students have taken a combination of CSE/GCE and pre-vocational examinations which crossed the traditional boundaries between academic and vocational (or technical) subjects.

Gender differences

Patterns of examinations entered and gained were fairly similar for boys and girls. CSE/GCE passes were nearly the same for both genders (see *chart 3*). Slightly more boys have gained five or more O-levels or CSE grade 1 (13 per cent of boys and 11 per cent of girls) while a greater proportion of girls gained one to four O-levels, or CSE grade 1 (29 per cent of girls and 26 per cent of boys), see *chart 3*.

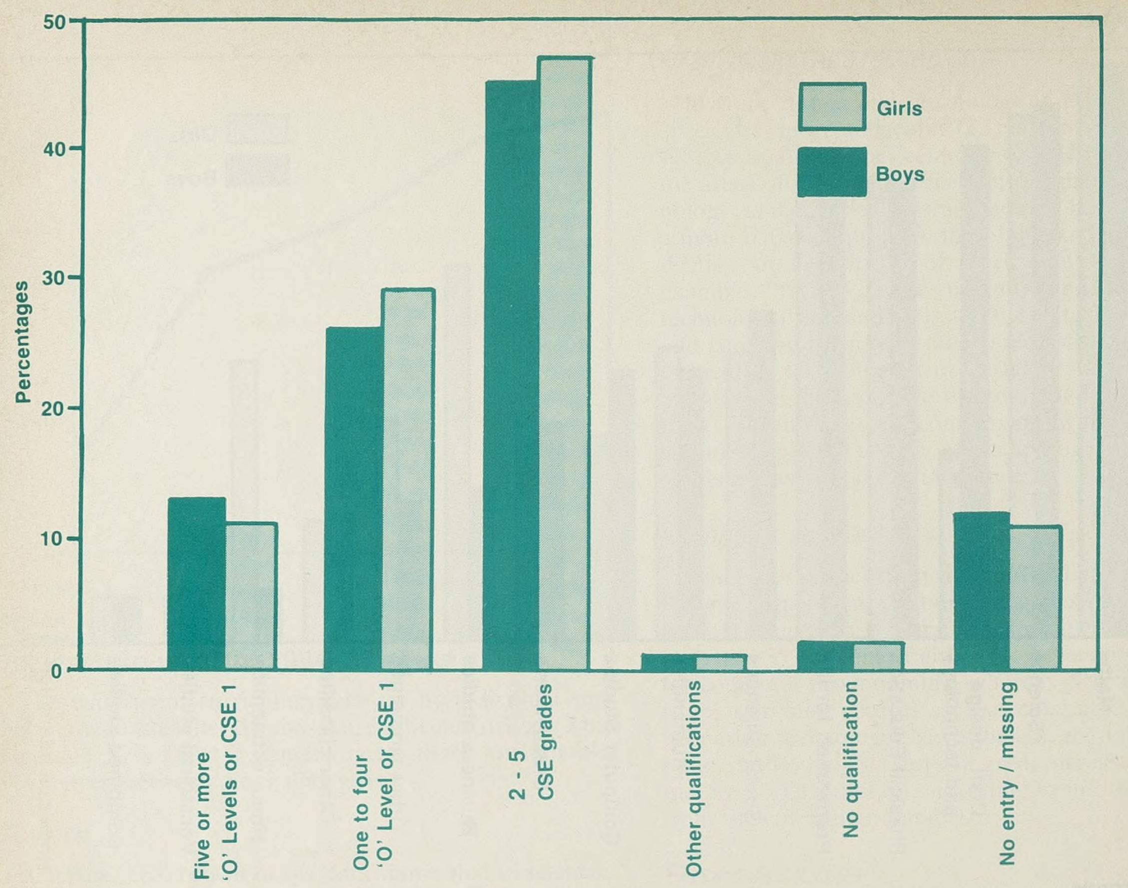
Only 1 per cent of both boys and girls gained pre-vocational qualifications alone (that is, with no CSE/GCE examinations passed).

Further breakdown of the data showed that more girls than boys gained BTEC, CGLI and RSA qualifications. This is not altogether surprising as girls tend to take diploma courses in business and office skills offered by the above bodies.

Post-16 destinations (1983–84 intake)

The criteria for the Initiative specify that courses offered

Chart 3 Qualifications gained by TVEI students for 1983-84 intake aged 16



should be capable of being linked effectively with subsequent training/educational opportunities. Accordingly, the evaluation and monitoring programme is following up the post-16 destinations of TVEI students and their routes into education, training and employment.

The overall proportion of TVEI students (1983–84) who stayed in full-time education after the age of 16 was 40 per cent. Some 25 per cent stayed on TVEI courses and 14 per cent continued in school or college full-time courses which were not specifically TVEI designated.

As might be expected, TVEI students who stayed on the scheme after the age of 16 tended to be of a higher ability level (45 per cent of those assessed as strong A-level candidates stayed on, as compared with 8 per cent of those assessed as unlikely to achieve graded results).

Students from ethnic minorities were more likely to stay in the scheme than the rest. The proportion of Asian students who stayed on was in particular high (54 per cent of

Asian, 46 per cent of Afro-Carribean and 24 per cent of white students stayed on).

The main destination of TVEI leavers was YTS (30 per cent of the 1983–84 intake). This was followed by employment (18 per cent), unemployment (4 per cent) and apprenticeships (3 per cent). There was quite a considerable variation between authorities, though unemployment levels and geographical factors did not seem to affect this variation in a systematic way.

There are a number of differences between the post-16 destinations of boys and girls. While girls are more likely to stay in full-time education, boys were more likely to enter employment and apprenticeships. The DES/DE/MSC Youth Cohort Study showed also that a higher proportion of girls tended to stay in full-time education after 16[4].

In line with the findings discussed earlier, a relatively high proportion of middle and lower ability students entered YTS and employment, while the higher ability students tended to stay in full-time education (TVEI and non-TVEI courses).

Future surveys

It is hoped that future surveys will offer more detailed information on students' progress into YTS and employment. The DES/DE/MSC Youth Cohort Study will be able to compare post-16 routes of TVEI and non-TVEI students (from the same school), and explore their progress through training, employment, and full and further education. The results of such studies will be fed back to the public through a series of reports and articles by the TVEI evaluation and monitoring programme. ■

[4] See Gill Courtenay, "England and Wales Youth Cohort Study, First Summary Report," July 1986.

LENS' sights set on target

Local Employer Networks (LENS) — the employer-led project to increase companies' involvement in local planning and delivery of training — has established over 50 networks since its launch in February and is on course to meet its target of 150 by September 1988.

The project is a collaboration between the Manpower Services Commission, the Confederation of British Industry and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Each network has three main functions: to consult and advise local employers about their requirements and problems, to collect and interpret local labour market data and to communicate what is learned to education and training providers.

Employers who join a network will have an opportunity to:

- use an information system provided by employers for employers;
- help improve the quality of education and training as well as its relevance to employment needs;
- plan skills provision over longer periods;
- promote better use of public funds;
- mount training provision directly or as agents for training funded by others, including the MSC;
- make employers' involvement in vocational education and more effective.
- have better access to expertise and training services in co-operation with industrial training organisations; and
- affect the local development of national initiatives such as the National Vocational Qualification scheme or, in Scotland, the 16-plus programme.

The first national network conference, which recently took place in Blackpool, focused on emerging operational issues.

It also acted as a forum for networks to learn from each other and to contribute their experience and ideas to the process of planning the next phase of the project's development.

Further details about LENS are available from Andrew Demian, project administrator, Network Head Office, Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield S1 4BA. (tel 0742 737338). □

Fort Dunlop: a unique example of 1920s architecture.

Defending the fort

Motorists travelling along the M6 may have wondered what's to become of Fort Dunlop, the former tyre factory, now derelict, which is a famous landmark near Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

The latest proposals are for a comprehensive £100 million redevelopment of the Fort as a major shopping and leisure centre. A major feature will be Britain's first National Motor Industry museum.

The museum, which is expected to be supported and co-funded by the motor industry will be sited on the third floor of the Fort Dunlop building. Its objective will be to trace the British motor industry's development and history, majoring on manufacturing techniques, the evolution of components and the industry's social and economic impact on the community.

The ground, first and second floors will form a shopping area and the upper floors a hotel.

Wide-ranging benefits to the community are said to include:

- 7,000 new jobs in construction, retail leisure and other industry, of which 5,000 will be new permanent jobs in the shopping centre;
- extensive landscaping and screening of industrial buildings;
- improvements to existing leisure facilities including the Birmingham and Fazeley canal;
- general improvements to roads in the vicinity;
- a £5 million rateable income for the City of Birmingham.

The impact of the new Fort Dunlop shopping centre on the Birmingham City Centre and nearby shopping centres has been studied by Stirling University. Its findings indicate that the impact on the city centre would be acceptable and many retailers have expressed an interest.

Doug Nicholson, chief executive of George Harris and Associates (UK) Ltd announcing the proposals, said the development was particularly appropriate for Birmingham's status as an international city capable of hosting future Olympic Games.

A public inquiry into the effects of the scheme is to be held in February 1988. If approved by the Department of the Environment and the City of Birmingham, the scheme could be open in the 1990s. □

AIDS sufferers safe at work

Many employers have now formulated their policies on AIDS and are treating it as 'any other serious illness'.

And most policies state there will be no discrimination against those who are HIV positive or have AIDS.

These are the findings of *AIDS and Employment*, a study carried out by Incomes Data Services Ltd who investigated the AIDS policies of 13 organisations.

Both employers and unions, reveals the study, agree that there should be resistance to pressure calling for a person with the virus to be dismissed or redeployed.

In the event of employee pressure, many employers stated that they intend to stick to a policy of 'no discrimination', even to the point of taking disciplinary action against those who refuse to work with an infected person.

Employees too ill to continue working will be eligible for the same benefits, including sick pay or even death benefits as other seriously ill employees.

However, a number of organisations stated that the provision of these benefits would have to be reviewed if AIDS became more common among their employees.

Latest DHSS estimates reveal that there are currently 40,000 HIV positive people in the UK. The numbers of both HIV positive and full-blown AIDS cases are thought to double every 10 months. □

MSC's secondees to the 'Enterprize Challenge' Graham McWilliam and Christine Hagan.

Rewarding enterprise

Prizes worth £82,000 are on offer to small businesses in Cumbria, the Isle of Man, South Scotland and the Borders in a major new small business competition.

The *Enterprize Challenge* is open to small businesses in the Border Television area. To be eligible firms must have been running for less than five years, employ fewer than 50 people and have a turnover of under £1 million a year.

The competition's aim is to give the best new businesses cash, support and advice to aid their successful development. Each entry will be judged on growth potential, financial viability and originality.

Two staff from the Manpower Services Commission in Cumbria have been seconded to a new enterprise agency set up to raise sponsorship for the competition.

On offer to the best small businesses is £42,500 cash, plus £30,000 worth of MSC enterprise training and £10,000 of other business support including counselling, advertising and rent free accommodation.

The competition will run through six area heats, culminating in a grand final. All the heats and the final will be televised by Border TV.

Closing date for entries is October 31, 1987.

For further information and entry form write to '*Enterprize Challenge*', c/o Border Television, Carlisle, Cumbria, CA1 3NT. □

Schools and industry get it together

A partnership between London schools and local industry, which guarantees jobs for 300 school leavers has been launched by The Prince of Wales.

In return for achieving mutually agreed educational goals, school leavers will be given priority in job offers by local companies.

Known as the *London Compact*, the scheme has been developed by the London Education Business Partnership and is funded by the Inner London Education Authority and the London Enterprise Agency. It is the first of its kind in the country and is modelled on a similar scheme in Boston, USA.

In its first phase pupils from four schools in Tower Hamlets and Hackney will benefit from the scheme.

Eighteen companies, including British Telecom, Tesco, Midland Bank and Kleinwort Benson have signed the *Compact*, pledging jobs in 1988.

Pupils will be given priority in recruitment provided they achieve set targets. These have been agreed jointly by head teachers and employers.

Fifth year leavers' personal goals include:

- at least 85 per cent attendance;
- 90 per cent punctuality rate at registration;
- satisfactory completion of all 4th and 5th year courses, including meeting homework deadlines;
- a graded result in English and Maths;
- a minimum of two weeks work experience; and
- completion of a personal social and health education course, including careers guidance and participation in a community service project.

The Prince of Wales speaking at the launch of the 'London Compact' at Mulberry School, Hackney, London. Photo: Len Cross (ILEA)

The Prince of Wales, as president of Business in the Community, described the *London Compact* as a fine example of industry working together with the education community, to an end beneficial to both. □

Household expenditure in 1986

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) provides detailed information on the way households spend their money. The main expenditure results for the calendar year 1986 are shown for the first time in *Labour Market Data* this month (*tables 7·1, 7·2* and *7·3*). The full report on the 1986 survey will be published in December.

Average weekly household expenditure in 1986 as reported in the FES was £185.02, some 14 per cent higher than in 1985 (see *table 7·2*). The increase over 1985 in real terms was 9½ per cent, indicating a substantial rise in consumption. The average household size recorded in the survey was slightly lower than in 1985 and average expenditure per head at £73 rose by nearly 18 per cent (see table 7·1).

Table 7·1 shows the corresponding figures for recent quarters, together with estimates adjusted for normal seasonal variation and for changes in retail prices. Although these adjustments are necessarily approximate, the figures in *table 7·1* enable trends in the volume of expenditure to be broadly assessed.

The composition of average household expenditure is shown in aggregate terms in *table 7·2* and in more detail in *table 7·3*.

Between 1985 and 1986, the groups showing the highest percentage rates of increase in expenditure at current prices were durable household goods (26 per cent), services (23 per cent) and clothing and footwear (21 per cent). Table 7·*3* shows that within the durable household goods category average expenditure on television, video and audio equipment (not including rentals) rose by 27 per cent between 1985 and 1986 while within the services group, hotel and holiday expenditure rose by 30 per cent. The increased spending on clothing and footwear was more evenly spread throughout the group.

Spending on food, alcohol, tobacco and fuel, light and power rose at a lower rate than total expenditure. However, within the food group there was an increase of 26 per cent in spending on meals bought away from home.

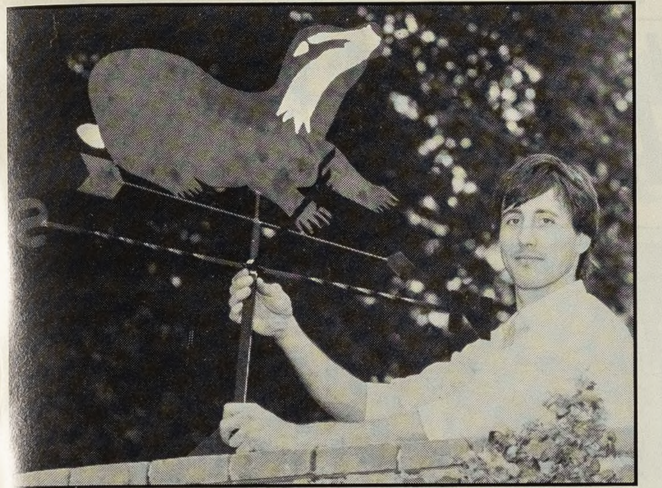
Table 7·3 also shows the characteristics of the households covered in the 1986 survey together with comparable figures for 1985 and 1984.

In 1986, 7,178 households co-operated in the survey, representing 70 per cent of those approached.

This was the highest response rate achieved since the 1982 survey's 71 per cent.

The average number of people per household in the 1986 survey was slightly lower (2·55) than in 1985 (2·60).

The proportion of households in local authority and housing association rented accommodation continued to fall and was 29 per cent in 1986 compared with 30 per cent in 1985. □



raham Smith joins the badger sett. Photo: Martin R Smith.

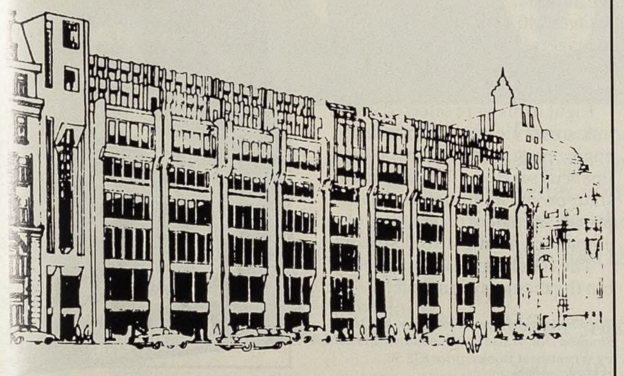
When the trade winds blow

arnessing the trade winds has become a profitable occupation for Dorset eather-vane maker Graham Smith.

After spending 16 years in engineering as a centre lathe turner, Graham ecided to set up his own business with the help of the Enterprise Allowance cheme.

Graham now makes weather-vanes in a converted garage at home with s wife Liz, an architectual assistant, who helps with the designs.

The vanes are made from wrought iron and then weatherproofed, and are signed to be packed flat, suitable for mail order. □



NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

should be addressed to

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

Last gasp for smokers

With the climate of opinion turning against smoking in the workplace, a growing number of employers are introducing non-smoking policies.

These are the findings of *Smoking Policies at Work* a booklet produced for the Health Education Authority by Kings College School of Medicine in London.

Estimates indicate that annually, 200–300 lung cancer deaths of non-smokers may be attributable to passive smoking. And with millions of working days lost per year to smoking-related illnesses the booklet argues there is a clear need for managerial guidelines.

Dr John McEwen of Kings College, argues that employers may even have a legal duty to protect workers from smoke.

"The Public Health Act 1936 and the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 could well apply to smoking in the workplace and arguably place a statutory duty on employers to control it," said Dr McEwen.

Workers in Australia and the USA have successfully challenged the right of employers to subject employees to tobacco smoke. However, there has been no such test case in this country.

Instead, many companies have taken the lead and introduced their own policies.

Companies with non-smoking policies include Cambridge University Press and the *New Scientist* magazine; and also Gwent County Council.

By drawing upon case studies, summarising medical evidence and quoting legal precedents the booklet sets out for companies wishing to introduce a non-smoking policy, exactly how they should approach the issue.

Smoking Policies at Work, published by the Health Education Authority, 78 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1AH. Price £5. □

Turning a 'blind eye'

Most employers still mistakenly blame factors outside their control—such as 'poachers' or a buoyant labour market—and are turning a blind eye to the "real reasons" for their inability to retain staff. The damaging levels of job satisfaction and disillusionment on the part of voluntary leavers is the subject of the latest IMS report.

Stephan Bevan, author of *The Management of Labour Turnover*, published by the Institute of Manpower Studies, says that employers would rather blame high paying competitors than face up to what is going on in their own organisations. Even in terms of replacement costs, it makes sense for organisations to look at ways of reducing staff turnover.

If practical steps are not taken, concludes the report, firms already with retention problems will suffer even more as the labour market becomes more buoyant. □

The Management of Labour Turnover, IMS Report No 137, by Stephen Bevan. Published by The Institute of Manpower Studies. Price £10 (IMS Subscribers, £6.65). ISBN 1-85184-036-2.

Child care paid by JTS

Unemployed single parents in certain parts of the country will be paid their child care cost should they wish to enter the Manpower Services Commission's new Job Training Scheme.

Ten areas in England, Scotland and Wales have been selected on a trial basis. The scheme will then be evaluated after six months.

Announcing the scheme, MSC's Chairman Sir Bryan Nicholson said: "We want to make sure that all long-term unemployed people eligible for the new JTS have an equal chance of joining it."

Single parents are known to have been at a disadvantage, said Mr Nicholson, because the cost of child care has deterred them from the benefit of training.

The new JTS, launched in April, is available to people who have been unemployed for six months or more.

On the trial scheme, single parents will be paid their child care costs by their managing agent, who will then claim the money from the MSC. □

REVIEWS

Practical sponsorship

In recent years sponsorship has become a growth industry with almost anything sponsored from town festivals and ballet companies to up-and-coming racing drivers.

For many companies, sponsorship in the right place at the right time can result in a high media profile, increased sales and an enhanced reputation for the company and its products.

Practical Sponsorship by Stuart Turner examines this increasingly important part of the marketing mix.

However, the results of sponsoring an activity—unlike an advertising campaign—are unpredictable, depending on factors such as attendance of spectators and media response. Companies wishing to spend money on sponsorship, argues Stuart Turner, need to plan their campaign very carefully.

Practical Sponsorship offers much sensible information and advice both for those offering and seeking sponsorship.

"Sponsorship is a business tool, not a cause, and should always be two-way with a sponsor expecting to get something in return for support, say, increased sales or an enhanced reputation," says Stuart Turner.

The first part of the book examines the sponsor's viewpoint, and includes:

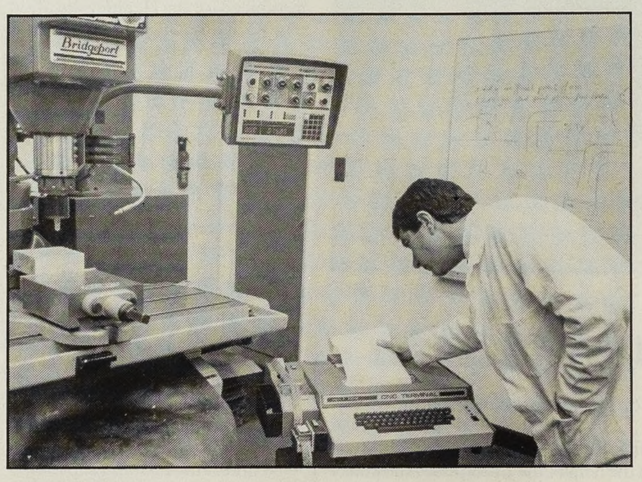
- what sponsorship offers;
- planning the sponsorship activity;
- deciding what to sponsor;
- using agents and agencies;
- making sponsorship work; and
- analysing results.

The second part examines the viewpoint of those seeking sponsorship, putting the case across effectively, and finding and keeping a sponsor.

If both groups have an awareness of the other's needs, this will make the sponsorship process much easier.

Practical Sponsorship helps dispel the myths that surround sponsorship, and shows how newcomers can be just as successful as established sponsors. No special training or qualification are necessary says Stuart Turner, just common sense, a little flair and a lot of planning. □

Practical Sponsorship by Stuart Turner. Published by Kogan Page price £12.95. ISBN 1 85091 245 9.



Taking up the challenge

As a result of computerised technology many countries have embarked on a period of accelerating economic growth.

The Challenge of New Technology, outlines the nature of the challenges which it poses for firms, Government, trade unions and individual workers.

New Technology is 'enabling' not 'determining' argue the authors. And they point out that its successful application depends on the human factors in communications, training and industrial relations within the firm.

Most operators, it is agreed, feel their status and working conditions are improved by new technology and, therefore, the attitude of individual workers towards its adoption is generally favourable.

The book draws upon many contemporary studies of the effects of computerisation and the results of a three-year survey conducted by the authors.

Over 240 interviews with managers, shopfloor workers, trade unionists and office staff were carried out.

Eight firms were selected in five industries: electronics, printing, engineering, consumer goods and financial services. They included state-owned multi-national and private unquoted companies, employing from 14 to 8,000 people.

The conclusions are manifold, but the theme is optimistic. □

The Challenge of New Technology, by David Simpson, Jim Walker, and Jim Love. Published by Wheatsheaf Books, price £22.50. ISBN 0 745 0344 3.

Time to choose

By July 1988, every working person in the UK will be able to decide for him or herself how to provide for their retirement pension in the future.

As a result of the Social Security Act 1986 and the Second Finance Act 1987, millions of individuals will be able to choose to participate in their employer's pension scheme, make additional voluntary contributions to that scheme, take out one or more personal pension plans instead, or rely solely on the State schemes.

Those who fail to choose will have to accept what they get by default.

Your New Pensions Choice has been specifically written to guide both employees and employers as painlessly as possible through all the choices available.

It shows clearly the alternative courses of action open to each category of employee, the self-employed and those not in work.

It should help employers explain the options open to their workforce. □

Your New Pensions Choice by John Wilson and Bryn Davies. Published by Tolley Publishing Co Ltd, price £2.95. ISBN 0 85459 286-5.

Cutting throats and hunting heads

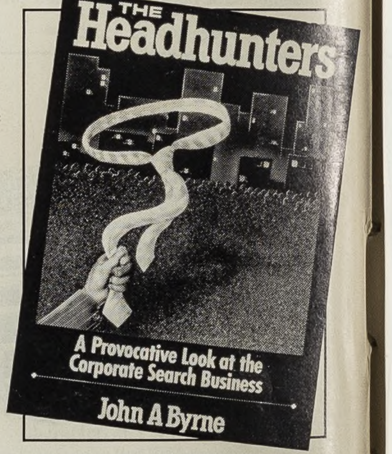
With city financial chiefs calling for an investigation to seek ways of ending the 'cut throat' recruitment war, the problem of headhunting has finally come to a head.

For many observers 'big bang' provided the catalyst in Britain's headhunting boom. Now others are predicting that a second wave will arrive on the crest of the London Docklands development.

Business Week editor, John Byrne in *The Headhunters* penetrates the mystique behind the multi-million pound way of life, its boardroom detective stories and corporate chase scenes through a series of fascinating interviews with top British and American headhunters.

He goes behind the scenes to watch the biggest headhunting names in action, reliving some of their greatest successes and failures.

"You don't get brownie points for loyalty . . . Being with a company 30 years is almost a black mark, executives with that kind of record have it tough if they find themselves on the street," says the chairman of a New York headhunting firm.



For many this sentiment heralds the beginning of the end of more traditional methods of recruitment especially the British 'old boy network'.

The organisational—'company man'—of the fifties, argues Byrne, has now given way to the migrant manager of the eighties.

With some 300 headhunters at work in London—a threefold increase since 1975—the test of Byrne's arguments may come sooner rather than later. □

The Headhunters: A Provocative Look at the Corporate Search Business by John A Byrne. Published by Kogan Page. Price £12.95 ISBN 1 85091 297 1

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Adlard & Son Ltd The Garden City Press, Letchworth, Hertfordshire SG6 1JS
Dd0737369 C84 10/87

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 home-based 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 under-employment; 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.

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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.

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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.

ISBN 011 728070 4 ISSN 0309-5045