

We're paying

employers to take young people on!



Under the NEW WORKERS SCHEME employers can claim £15 a week from the Department of Employment if they give a young person under 21 a fulltime job. It's a real encouragement to take youngsters on.

DEG

For further details, send a photocopy of this form to Department of Employment MPII C2, Level 4, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Please send me details of the NEW WORKERS SCHEME

Name	
Company	
Position	
Address	



Employment Gazette

September 1986 Volume 94 No 8 Department of Employment pages 345-392

Contents



Cover picture

Notting Hill Carnival: an industrial concern making floats is the subject of financial help by the Inner City task force. Photo: Networ

ment Gazette is the official journal of the Department of Employment, published twelve times a year by Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright 1986

Communications about the contents of this journal should be addressed to the Editor, *Employment Gazette*, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Annual subscriptions inclusive of postage £35.00 HMSO subscription inquiries 01-211 8667.

HMSO subscription inquiries 01-211 8607. All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of *Employment Gazette* should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WCIV 6HB; Chichester Street, Belfast BTI 4Y: 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 9/21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS. ADVERTISING

Advertising inquiries should be made to Department of Employment, Inf 3, Caxton House, London SW1H 9NF (01-213 3762).

The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in non-governmental advertisements and the inclu-sion of any such advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services concerned have official approval.

EDITOR **John Roberts** DEPUTY EDITOR **Bob Reid** ASSISTANT EDITORS **Evelyn Smith** Sean Gough STUDIO **Christine Holdforth** EDITORIAL OFFICE Margery Bircham Editorial: 01-213 3562 Statistical inquiries: 01-213 5551

The Wages Act, which is intended to help young people into employment, is described on page 369.

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Double attack on job blackspots More women find work Portsmouth's potential for tourism boo Women should play their full part in inc Earning while learning Job programmes on offer

SPECIAL FEATURES

Hercules was small once Unemployment flows and durations Changing characteristics of male unem The Wages Act 1986 Forthcoming changes to the Retail Pric Profit sharing and employee share own

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Training organisations-Wages Counc market initiative-Action for Jobs-Se employed-Community Programme co

EMPLOYMENT TOPICS

New skills surfacing in the Midlandsthe farm-Diseases kill more than accid Land Line-Labour Force Survey-Ca Household expenditure in 1985-YTS of and HSC publications-Disabled jobse (economic activity)-Young people lea earnings-Video to combat racism in or

LABOUR MARKET DATA

Centre section contents Commentary: trends in labour statistics Definitions and conventions **Regularly** published statistics

A Cart	
	REPRODUCTION OF AI Brief extracts from articles context) provided the source extensive reproduction shou (P6A), Her Majesty's Station

Department of Employment

Price £3.25 net





Changes to the Retail Prices Index are analysed on page 373.

	347
	348
sted	349
lustry	350
	351
	-352
	353
	358
ployment flows, 1972–81	365
	369
es Index	373
ership in Britain	380
	-
k-Workplace graches ECleberry	386
is—workplace creches—EC labour	
sts—Payment on time	
	388
afety of fairground rides—Death on	
ents-Engineering output growth-	
eers of young women technicians-	
ntrants in training—Update on HSE	
ekers (returns)—Disabled jobseekers	
sense in average	
gamsauons	
	S1
	S2
	S67
	S68
· Martan reard Bundanantin in rule	
TICLES	an des
is acknowledged; requests for more	
d be made to the Copyright section	
D. Duke Street,	

Free Department of Employment leaflets

PI 707 (2nd

PL701 (1st

14 Rights to notice and reasons

for dismissal

Act 1984

15 Union secret ballots

16 Redundancy payments

A guide to the Trade Union

Industrial action and the law

and the Trade Union Act 1984

The law on unfair dismissal-

Individual rights of employees-

quidance for small firms

a quide for employers

a quide for employers

Fair and unfair dismissal-

Offsetting pensions against

A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982

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, Jobcen-
tres, unemployment benefit offices and
regional offices of the Department of Em-
ployment.
the second secon

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

Note: This list does not include the publications of the divisions nor does it include any priced publications of the Department of Employment.

General information

Action for jobs Details of the extensive range of DE and MSC employment and training PL782 programmes and buisness help

Cutting red tape

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

earning and learning A concise and readable outline of Government strategy to bring education and training closer together PL807 togethe

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation

- 1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of PI 700 (1st rev) employment
- 2 Procedure for handling PL756 (2nd rev) redundancies
- 3 Employee's rights on insolvency of employer PL718 (3rd rev)*
- 4 Employment rights for the expectant mother PL710 (1st rev)*
- 5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations
- 6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training
- 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
- 9 Guarantee payments PL724 (2nd rev)*
- 10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking PL699 (1st rev)

11 Rules governing continuous PI 711 employment and a week's pay 12 Time off for public duties PI 702

13 Unfairly dismissed?

redundancy payments-a guide RPII(1 for employers Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a quide for employers The way across-building a bridge between Code of practice-picketing Code of practice-closed shop agreements and arrangements Industrial tribunals Industrial tribunals procedurefor those concerned in industrial ITL1 (1985) tribunal proceedings Industrial tribunals—appeals ITI 5 against levy assessments Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, ITL19 etc. Act 1974 **Overseas workers** Employment of overseas workers PL705 in the UK Information on the work permit scheme-not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians OW5 1982(rev) PL703 Employment of overseas workers in the UK Training and work experience OW21(1982) schemes A quide for workers PI 704 from abroad Employment in the UK OW17

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay The Wages Council Act briefly PL712 (2nd rev)

WCL1(rev) explained

ev)	Other wages legislation	
ev)	The Truck Acts Describes the provisions of the Truck	
808	Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages	PL725
752	Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom	DI 670
753	the Truck Acts apply)	PL673
715	Special employment	
714	measures	
716	Job Release Scheme For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 64 in full-time employment	PL761
983)	New Workers Scheme A scheme for employers designed to create more employment opportunities	
720	for young people. An application form is included.	PL793
	Job Splitting Scheme To create more part-time jobs PL Advice for people interested	760 (rev)
	What you should know about working in a split job	PL758

Employment agencies

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

Equal pay

Equal Pay A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743 Equal pay for women-what you should know about it PI 739 Information for working women

Race relations

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist PI 748 service for employers Background information about some ethnic groups in Britain **PL738**

Miscellaneous

The European Social Fund A guide for possible applicants for help from the fund which seeks to mprove employment opportunities through training, retraining and resettlement in EC member states

* DENOTES NEW EDITION

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Double attack on job blackspots

Two new moves to promote employment opportunities for young people living in inner city areas have been announced by the Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke, the Employment Minister in charge of the Government's Inner Cities Initiative.

They will be focused on six of the eight inner city task force areas established in February this year. The six are North Kensington and North Peckham in London, the St Paul's district of Bristol, Chapeltown in Leeds. Highfields in Leicester and North Central Middlesbrough.

In a speech to business leaders in Middlesbrough, Mr Clarke outlined the "Headstart" enterprise training scheme, which will provide more than 3,000 18-25 year olds with the advice and business training needed to set up their own businesses. The new programme will be run in collaboration with the Industrial Society which has been asked to offer a range of practical action to help the prospects of young people and especially to promote the closer involvement of companies with operations in, the communities

The second move is an extra allocation of 1,400 Community Programme places for inner city dwellers. Expansion on this scale has called for a new, flexible element in the Community programme, so that private sectors. sector sponsors can now offer projects involving some gain for themselves, provided there is a greater benefit to the local community. This recent ruling will be of particu- merce. "I realise that we will need sponsors

Kenneth Clarke talks to local people during his visit to the Chapeltown, Leeds task force area.

sors are needed to add to the efforts already being made by the public and voluntary

Mr Clarke said that he plans to contact major employers and business groups through the country's Chambers of Com-. lar help to the inner cities where more spon- of all kinds to fill all 1,400 places, not just

Wages Act ways to jobs

The Wages Act 1986 has received Royal Assent. The Paymaster General and Minister for Employment, Kenneth Clarke, said: "The central purpose of the Wages Act

1986 is the creation of new employment opportunities.

From today, the Act improves job prospects for young people by ensuring that they can be offered jobs at starting wages they are prepared to accept. Employers will no longer be obliged by wages council orders to pay wages too near to the full adult wage or offer no job at all.

"The Act will also in due course lead to simplification of the wages orders that will still be issued by wages councils for adult workers. The complexity of the old system and the difficulties it created for small businesses will come to an end. One current wages order is 34 pages long and specifies 144 different rates of pay. New wages orders will be easier to understand.

"The new Act will leave employers with more time to get on with the job of produc- burdens on employers."

ing the goods and services people want, and creating wealth and jobs, rather than struggling to understand bureaucratic requirements laid down by wages councils. "The Act will also, when the relevant

provisions come into effect on 1 January 1987, simplify the law on the payment of wages. It will speed up the changeover to non-cash methods of wage payment by making it easier for employers to negotiate non-cash methods of paying their workers. Such methods, which are much more widely used in many other industrialised countries with which we compete, are more efficient and reduce opportunities for crime. The Act will introduce new rights for workers in respect of deductions from their wages.

'An essential part of the Government's drive to create enterprise, wealth and employment opportunities is the removal of outdated restrictions and bureaucracy.

'Small businesses now employ 25 per 'This Act is a major landmark in the cent of the labour force and are accounting Government's drive to create jobs and ease for half of new private sector employment", said Mr Trippier.



private employers. But I am confident that by adapting the rules of an established scheme we stand to make a real dent in the job opportunity blackspots in our inner cities. We are giving private employers a real opportunity to set up projects which help them as well as providing wider benefits to the local community."

Small Firms Service a success

More than 280,000 enquiries and a record 35,000 counselling sessions were handled by the Department of Employment's Small Firms Service during 1985/86, according to its annual report.

'This report is a success story," said Small Firms Minister David Trippier, showing how thousands of businesses have been helped by the SFS which has become an important element in the Government's 'Action for Jobs' campaign.'

Independent

This first report of the SFS shows that 96 per cent of all firms in the UK are independent and owner-managed and they currently contribute 20 per cent of GNP.

BRIEF

More women find work

In a year when nearly 285,000 new jobs were created due in part to a large increase in the numbers of people working for themselves, the vast majority of new employees were women working part-time.

The latest Labour Market Quarterly Report from the Manpower Services Commission shows that all but 2,000 of the 170,000 additional employees in the employed labour force in 1985 were women.

Nearly nine out of every ten women joining the employed labour force entered parttime employment. Women working parttime now account for nearly half of all female employees.

The majority of the 115,000 new self-employed are men but there is an increasing proportion of women working for themselves-from 20 per cent in 1981 to 25 per cent in 1985.

Major points

Another reason for the strong growth in the working population in 1985, which continued the trend of recent years, is the rise in the population of those of working age which is projected to rise still further to 1991

Other major points in the report are:

• During 1985 levels of unemployment appear to have steadied although there was continuing growth in the numbers unemployed for more than five years. The numbers of claimant unemployed increased by 52,000 in 1985. Taking this figure with the rising numbers in work it means the working population grew in total by over 330,000 last year.

- Overall skill shortages appear to have remained about level during 1986, although shortages of particular skills remain severe and are increasing in some instances
- In the spring of 1985 some 10 per cent of people in employment (2.4 million)reported receiving some job-related training in the four weeks before they were interviewed. A further 500,000 who were out of employment (either unemployed or economically inactive) said they were doing some training in connection with a job they might do in the future. Sixty-two per cent of the unemployed group said their fees had been paid by the Government or Local Authority. Overall the incidence of training was much higher among Allowance Scheme. The EAS helps unemyoung people and those who already had qualifications.

• A special feature is also included in the report. The Transition from School to Work—Choices at 16 looks at young people reaching minimum school leaving age in 1984 and shows qualifications. Also, those in work YTS to have high qualifications.

The LMQR also reports on the progress completing the programme. of several MSC schemes. Among its find-Ings are that by the end of April 1986, 140,000 people had entered the Enterprise field, S1 4PQ. ings are that by the end of April 1986,



London office workers

ployed people set up in business with a £40 a week allowance for up to a year. The latest survey on EAS shows that 61 per cent of participants who entered the scheme three years ago who used the full allowance were still trading two years later.

Recent surveys on the MSC's Communthat 40 per cent of those without work ity Programme are also assessed. It suggests a year later had left school without any that a growing number of participants on the scheme (which provides employment were almost twice as likely as those on for up to a year for long term unemployed adults) are finding work in the months after

Go-ahead for training guidelines

The go-ahead to publish "guidelines" to help non-statutory training bodies become more effective in serving their industries has been given by the Manpower Services Commission. It will help them to meet all the promises made when the industry training boards which they replaced were abolished.

"The best are very good indeed and show what can be achieved with voluntary arrangements," said MSC Chairman, Bryan Nicholson. "In an effort to bring the rest in line with the best, we have decided to issue this guidance."

He said, "If sectors are to produce, as the end product, an adequate supply of properly trained and competent manpower the training bodies need to work towards a number of 'ideal outcomes'. These should include

sector's management;

body for the sector, to influence a significant part of the sector: • the means by which a sector's key skill

• the ability, as the recognised training

- requirements and training needs can be identified, monitored and reviewed:
- up-to-date and relevant training provision:
- where appropriate, providing the lead in establishing standards for key occupations in the sector and arrangements for assessing and crediting learning achievements;
- adequate access to training for those working in the sector."

Mr Nicholson said the Commission had • the demonstrated commitment of the also agreed that the MSC's Training Division should direct more efforts towards placed to help."

helping to improve the weaker training bodies in the network of non-statutory training organisations.

In addition, more work needed to be done on the nature of training problems and the optimum role for industry training organisations in solving them.

Mr Nicholson said, "These organisations are responsible for the training needs of sectors employing a third of the workforce, many of which are crucial to the economic future of the country.

"We have to explore the real potential of using training organisations and their contribution to the country's training infrastructure. Labour market and training problems are many and varied," he said. "Some are rooted in local circumstances and are best tackled there. Others are best dealt with on an industry-wide or national basis and here these sector bodies are ideally

Portsmouth's potential for tourism boosted

The English Tourist Board has designated the Portsmouth Harbour Area as the sixth of its Tourist Development Action Programmes. This initiative is part of a campaign to boost local tourism and create 3,000 new jobs in an area currently experiencing unemployment well above the regional average.

A two-year partnership of local interests is contributing £60,000 towards the Action Programme. The partnership is between Portsmouth City Council, Gosport Borough Council, Hampshire County Council, The Southern Tourist Board and the English Tourist Board. Its resources will be devoted to research, development and marketing. Announcing the move, John East, Chief Executive of the English Tourist Board, stressed that "Portsmouth Harbour Tourist Development Action Programme is about people and jobs in Portsmouth and Gosport".

Exciting opportunities

Cllr Ian Gibson of Portsmouth City Council described the programme as one of "thinking positively, acting positively and turning an economic problem into an exciting opportunity". Some £22 million of public money was invested in tourism related projects to revitalise the area's economy, and together with private sector expenditure this figure will reach nearly £200 million

"It is because of the scale of current developments" said Cllr Fred Emery-Wallis, leader of Hampshire County Council, "and the tremendous potential that exists, that co-ordination and additional imthe TDAP in the form of a comprehensive package of promotion for local tourist improve the quality of facilities and accommodation

The main plank of marketing strategy is the rich wealth of maritime and military history associated with the region. HMS Victory, the Mary Rose, the D-Day Museum and the Submarine Museum are just a few of the 25 local attractions that have been brought together in a package first week they came, after being jobless for called "Defence of the Realm". With a special logo and its own explanatory guide book, this is designed to create interest in test, but it isn't. We try to help people find the area as a holiday or day trip location work, they can use our phones, paper and and encourage visitors to take advantage of other facilities, and get on with the job of the full range of sightseeing possibilities. finding work.



HMS Victory provides maritime history for Portsmouth.

Gizza jobclub's flying start

petus are required". This will come from A Merseyside jobclub is losing members fast, but no one is complaining. For the people leaving Huyton and Prescot jobclub attractions, and a campaign to constantly are going because they are finding work.

Since the jobclub opened under two months ago, 11 of the 20 people attending have left for jobs.

And now four of the latest hopefuls are well on their way to finding work.

Huyton and Prescot jobcentre manager, Merle Pimblett, said: "The jobclub is very successful. Someone even got a job in the about five years.

"People seem to think it is some kind of a





Four men with a mission-to get a job. Pictured left to right, Phil Foster, Howard Mather, Dave Barker and Glen Miller with jobclub leader, May Reilly, now have high hopes of success.

BRIEF



Flying the flag on a polystyrene tower at the Royal Albert Hall conference organised by the Industrial Society. This was constructed as part of a leadership exercise by the management team, Ken Dixon, Managing Director, Rowntree plc; Brian Gallagher, Managing Director, City of Glasgow District Council, Building & Works Dept; Sir Hector Laing, Chairman & Managing Director, United Biscuits; Sir Raymond Lygo, Chief Executive, British Aerospace; and Robert Smith, Managing Director, Charterhouse Development Capital, The Royal Bank of Scotland.

Four thousand people "make it happen"

A nursing sister from Nottingham, a tain's largest trade unions. Gloucester race relations expert, a Cambridge teacher, a West Country bishop and a young unemployed person from County Durham were among the 4,000 people who met the captains of industry and leading team and the trade union team were trade unionists at a major conference at the Royal Albert Hall in London.

The conference, 'We're making it happen-industry works for people', was organised by the Industrial Society. It asked its members to put together teams which were not just a cross-section of the company, but also of the communities they serve.

More than 300 organisations from team of ten or more people to the conference, including leaders from three of Bri- Teachers.

Competing in the leadership exercise were three teams made up of top managers (pictured above), trade union secretaries and young people. Both the management soundly beaten by the young people's group led by Robert Swan, Antarctic Expedition leader. The union team consisted of Brenda Dean, General Secretary, SOGAT '82; John Edmonds, General Secretary, GMBATU; Alistair Graham, ex-General Secretary, CPSA; Gavin Laird, General Secretary, AUEW; Alan Tuffin, General Secretary, Union of Communicathroughout the country sent at least one tion Workers; and Diana Warwick, General Secretary, Association of University

Fees for industrial tribunal applicants?

The Government is now seeking views on may cost the applicant little or nothing. its proposal that people should pay a fee, refundable in certain circumstances, when applying to industrial tribunals.

Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General and Minister for Employment said "Our White Paper, 'Building Businesses . . . Not Barriers', set out the proposal for the first time when it said:

'The main problem employers have encountered with employment protection legislation is the cost and management effort required to deal with ill-founded claims to dustrial Relations Branch A1, Caxton industrial tribunals which also result in considerable public expenditure though they by September 30.

'The Government are therefore considering introducing a requirement for applicants to pay a fee, perhaps £25, when making an application to an industrial tribunal. Such a fee would be refundable if the applicant won the case at the tribunal or a subsequent appeal, or if the claim were withdrawn before the date for a full tribunal hearing was fixed.'

Comments on the proposals should be sent to Department of Employment. In- Government initiatives will help, but they House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

Women should play their full part in industry

Women should have the opportunity to play their full part in the nation's continued economic recovery-to leave the talents of half the population largely untapped is senseless, said Ian Lang, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment. He told the Women's Gas Federation annual conference in London that with few women in prominent positions in industry, many girls and young women did not consider careers there but saw it as a "man's world'

"It is particularly important that employers should be aware of the sound business sense of developing and realising the full potential of their women workers and of getting more women into industry in a much broader range of occupations and at higher levels of responsibility," he said.

Male prejudice

"There is no doubt that discriminatory attitudes still continue. A recent survey by the Institute of Directors of women in senior positions found that the biggest single obstacle they had had to cope with was male prejudice.

"It is also vital that employers' personnel policies should take account of women's needs. The career-minded young woman may be looking ahead to the possibility of combining family and career. Teaching, nursing, medicine and other public service jobs have attracted able young women because of the obvious scope for part-time work and returning after a break. Private sector companies are already changing their traditional inflexible patterns to recoup their investment in women, and this is a trend which must continue.

'While employers must be aware of women's needs, women must also be aware of and able to meet employers' needs. This means acquiring the right skills to match the available jobs. Girls should not limit their opportunities by an inappropriate choice of subject at school.

'There really should be nothing standing in the way of women who have the drive and ambition to be captains of industry. But unfortunately, even in Industry Year, many women still see industry as a male domain. will have a long term effect only if we succeed in changing the attitudes of and towards women in industry," said Mr Lang.

Earning while learning Business enterprise on YTS

Budding teenage entrepreneurs are raking in revenue while they learn on sclected YTS schemes throughout the country.

And including business enterprise in YTS schemes actually encourages young people to learn, according to the Genesis Programme, a Cambridge-based research unit which set up 20 pilot YTS enterprise schemes.

The schemes run by the programme, scattered throughout the country, currently earn £372,000 a year. Such is the success of the young entrepreneurs that nearly 200 products have been developed, although the revenue comes from a mere 20 which now have established market places.

The successfully-established products range from road traffic signs (£80,000 p.a. know: how do I get into a youth business? sales), video photography (£60,000 p.a.), health foods (£73,000), soaps and toiletries $(\pounds 20,000)$ and electronics $(\pounds 9,000)$ to word processing (£12,000) and knitwear (£2.000). Other products in the offing include custom clocks, wrought iron and biorhythm charts.

Training enhancer

Writing in Youth Training News, Timothy Finn, the Managing Director of the firm which controls the projects, says that enterprise "can be a training enhancer" for young people, and that the skills they learn "will stay with them". "The most exciting development is the trainees' rapid growth in maturity and independence," said John Rogers, scheme director.

The MSC is to encourage other YTS employers to promote "enterprise attitudes and skills" among trainees.

BRIEF

Some YTS trainees have seen their allowances increase in line with the profit made: "The thrill to them of earning the increase has to be seen to be believed", said Mr Rogers. "Other trainees want to

Encouraging initiative

Enterprise skills do not necessarily mean the ability to make money (although it would appear to be a by-product of this training), but rather aim to teach young people to be confident and enterprising. David Trippier, Employment Minister commenting on the Genesis Programme said, "For me, the success of the programme lies in the lesson it teaches us about the potential of YTS as a foundation for tomorrow's businesses.

"Behind this first publication of the Genesis results there lie 18 months of steady development and on-site work. I recommend everyone who is concerned with the development of enterprise to study and reflect on the outcomes".



At a training workshop in Minehead, Somerset, two young people make lobster pots



Through the Genesis North East sector, Bever ley Rose manufactures jewellery.

Sharing the business experience of youth

Small Firms Minister, David Trippier, talked to young people from eleven European countries when he attended the opening of Young Business '86, the first international youth enterprise conference.

Young entrepreneurs got together for the three-day conference held at Manchester United Football Club. Aged between 18 and 25, the 114 delegates, all having started their own business, shared their experiences. The aim was of drawing up an action plan to solve business problems.

The conference was the central feature of a three-part programme to help youngpeople respond to the challenge of unemployment by starting their own business ventures. The other two major events-a charity football match between Manchester United and FC Flamengo, Brazil, and a charity dinner-were held to raise funds for Youth Business initiative, an organisation founded by HRH The Price of Wales to help disadvantaged youngsters set up in business.

Young Business '86 had financial support from the Commission of European Communities as well as from the Manpower Services Commission, the Departments of Employment and Trade and Industry and a number of major British companies.

BRIEF

More disabled people placed in work

It has been an encouraging year for disabled people looking for work and training.

The annual report of the MSC's Employment Division to the Commission reveals that a growing number of people with disabilities are being helped through MSC programmes.

Figures show that the MSC placed a record 77,770 people into work in 1985-86, an 8 per cent increase over 1984-85.

And nearly 5,000 disabled people—a 14.2 per cent increase-received help from special MSC schemes including assistance with fares to work, special employment aids and grants to employers to adapt their premises and equipment. Within that total there was a 45 per cent increase in the number of people helped by the provision of special aids to employment.

More disabled people are now on courses of rehabilitation and assessment and the numbers of severely disabled people in the Sheltered Employment Programme increased by $5 \cdot 2$ per cent in 1985–86 to a new record total of 16,367.

Extra places

Some 785 extra places were provided under the Sheltered Placement Scheme which enables severely disabled people to work alongside able-bodied workers in open employment, bringing the total to around 1,830.

The numbers of disabled people registering for employment went up, from 83,321 in 1984-85 to 92,136 in 1985-86, reflecting the MSC's commitment to encouraging disabled people to make known their needs for help and advice.



Job programmes on offer

West Midlands heard Employment Minister Kenneth Clarke describe more than 30 programmes leading to jobs.

in the Albany Hotel, Birmingham, Mr Clarke detailed the employment, training and enterprise opportunities being offered through Department of Employment and Manpower Services Commission schemes. training to compete in the job market." 'Research has shown that public awareness of what is available needs to be raised if people are to take full advantage of the on offer to them," he said.

on more young people, and the new Restart

Winner Wendy

Four years ago Wendy Orton of Duckinfield.

Cheshire, lost an arm after a train accident. Her

school work suffered and she left with no

Oldham Engineering Group Training Associa-

Worried about finding a job she joined YTS at

Later she gained a BTEC General Diploma in

office skills and a Life and Social Skills certifi-

cate. She also learned how to operate a

computer and landed a job with Oldham Post

Office. Now she has her own office and handles

Opening the envelopes proved a problem but

a special letter opening device was designed

consumer accounts sent in by post.

qualifications.

for her use

Over one hundred business people, advis- Programme, with its various forms of assisters and trainers from Birmingham and the ance for all long-term unemployed people, were among the measures described.

"A million new jobs have been created since spring 1983," he declared. "We are At a special Action for Jobs presentation now taking steps to speed up the process even more.

"Nor have we forgotten those with special needs, such as disabled people and ethnic minorities requiring special language

Copies of the booklet Action for Jobs, describing all these programmes clearly and simply, are available free from main Post grants, courses, advice and other assistance Offices, Jobcentres, Small Firms Centres, Unemployment Benefit Offices, Careers Programmes such as the New Workers Offices, Citizens Advice Bureaux, Tourist Scheme, offering employers cash for taking Information Centres, many local enterprise agencies and numerous other outlets.

Coach congestion eased by new park

A new coach park and visitor reception centre in Windsor and Maidenhead is expected to ease the problems of congestion caused by increased numbers of visitor coaches.

There is parking for 76 coaches, and a pedestrian link has been created to the town centre and Windsor Castle. The reception centre has a tourist information point, restaurant, bureau de change and shops. The English Tourist Board assisted in the cost of the project with a £100,000 grant and up to 30 new jobs have been created.

SPECIAL FEATURE



Hercules was small once

by John Roberts

The Inner Cities Initiative, a new drive to tackle employment problems of people living in inner city areas began on February 6, 1986. This article discusses the aims of the Initiative and looks at projects in some of the eight inner city task force areas, notably in Leeds, Birmingham and North Kensington.

- The Notting Hill Carnival and Black music generally is very much part of the life of one of London's run down inner city areas. If the problems of money and premises can be cracked, it will play a vital part in creating job opportunities and training for local people. That's why some financial help is being given to an industrial concern making floats and costumes for the carnival.
- A nursery at TechNorth in Leeds is the subject of a feasibility study backed by financial support to help, especially single, parents take advantage of the training opportunities offered there.
- £325,000 has been approved, in principle, over two years to allow a marine charity training project to get off the ground in Middlesbrough which will provide 250 new training places in a range of technical skills.

Such large and small projects as these are emerging from the imaginative approach of the new inner city task forces which were established earlier this year.

At first sight, eight small task forces to tackle the problems of unemployment, disadvantaged young ethnic minorities and poor living conditions may not seem much, but from them many new ideas are emerging as to how vital changes can be brought about in our inner city areas. And those ideas can be important because this is a pilot Initiative and the lessons learned from it could be valuable to the development of future policies.

To start off with, the task forces are acquiring an intimate knowledge of the problems of people living in these depressed areas-in North Peckham and North Kensington in London, Handsworth in Birmingham, St Paul's in Bristol, Chapeltown and Harehills in Leeds, Moss Side in Manchester, Highfields in Leicester and North Central Middlesbrough.

Photo: Crown Copyrigh



Task force headquarters at Chapeltown, Leeds. In the same building is the newly opened Jobcentre (right).

Each area is unique-there is no one inner city issuethere are eight different sets of problems, and people living there face a formidable combination of disadvantages of one kind or another.

High unemployment-and often higher among Blacks and Asians-is the major problem these districts have in common.

The areas are unattractive to new businesses, and investment, finance and insurance can be hard to come by at affordable rates. Residents lack the skills and the opportunities to find a fair share of work in the nearby more prosperous city centres and industrial suburbs. The black and poorer white populations do not generally share the entrepreneurial tradition, business skills and access to capital of some of their Asian neighbours.

Recognising this, Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke has said: "We therefore need above all to increase jobs opportunities, improve education and skill training and engender the business development which these areas need to restore their economic base. We need to make sure that the environment is right for business to work in. An attractive physical environment is an important asset to any neighbourhood. And we must not overlook the need to reduce crime and the opportunities for it. Where crime flourishes, business does not."

A Herculean task? The initiatives have the strength, the determination-some money-and goodwill to accomplish a lot.

Linked initiatives

What's new about the inner city task forces is that they are co-ordinating the large amounts of Government money that is being spent in them, to achieve better value for that money, as well as to forge links with the local community. Around £75 million a year of Government money is spent in the eight areas (excluding education and housing). And the task forces have a further £8 million to supplement existing programmes and support new and imaginative approaches to the needs of local residents and worthwhile schemes that otherwise might not get off the ground. In particular, the funds are being used to attract further financial contributions from the private sector. A group of Ministers from the Departments most involved masterminds the Initiative as a whole, which is run by a new central unit reporting to Kenneth Clarke.

Some examples of initiatives involving other Government departments and agencies which are particularly suitable for inner cities are:

- the Department of the Environment's Urban Programme supports a wide variety of special projects in inner city areas and some of these can create jobs for people on MSC's Community Programme.
- Community Refurbishment schemes sponsored by the Department of Environment involving urban environmental improvements, such as fencing, tree planting, landscaping and laying paths and car parking areas.
- the Voluntary Projects Programme run by the MSC which enables unemployed people to help themselves while helping others.

Local labour

Better housing and environment are important to everyone in the inner cities. The new approach that is being worked on is to ensure that urban building projects bring more jobs and training opportunities to people living in the inner cities. A project demonstrating to local people how to be involved in refurbishing houses in their own neighbourhood is being actively worked up. It will involve a major national contractor offering job opportunities and a programme of skill training to people in Handsworth.

Task forces also aim to encourage more housing associations to let building contracts to co-operative groups of building workers living in the inner cities, enabling them to undertake work in the more run-down patches of their districts. Even if such building schemes cost rather more than they would if tenders for the work were put out generally, the value in terms of investment in local employment and training would be well worthwhile.

Training

Many projects planned in city centres, such as the international convention centre in Birmingham, are ideally sited to provide jobs for people from nearby inner city districts, as long as they are well-trained. The task forces are therefore giving priority to programmes of recruitment and training of local people from the task force areas so that they will be ready and able to fill the jobs advertised -otherwise suburban workers are likely to step into them.

One of the first priorities adopted by the Chapeltown task force in Leeds was to establish a Jobcentre in the area to give local people access to the Manpower Services Commission's employment and training services. The new Jobcentre shares part of the office used by the task force. Some notable examples of training projects for local people in the task force areas are:

- Handsworth Technical College. A task force grant of £55,000 was made available to provide a base for skill training in personal services for ethnic minorities such as Afro-Caribbean hairdressing, beauty therapy, food preparation and retailing. The grant was made together with finance from the college. A committee consisting of representatives from traders, community associations, college staff and the MSC ensures that the training meets both employers' and clients' demands.
- Marco Films, Handsworth. The task force is contributing £60,000 to the establishment of a videotraining workshop to provide theoretical and practical skills in TV, film and video techniques. The total capital cost is about £120,000, including some £23,000 for building refurbishment through a Community Programme scheme. Birmingham City Council is funding half the capital costs and provides revenue of £43,000. The outline project is to set up a fully equipped training workshop taking on 15 YTS trainees initially. The scheme has been agreed in principle with MSC, and the BBC has agreed to take trainees placed with them. This provides solid training opening up job opportunities for local people,

who usually have few skills of this kind. A Project Development Officer is providing employment links with the BBC and other TV companies, liaising with the MSC and the local authorities.

Schemes for young people

ity groups.

Headstart

A new scheme called 'Headstart' was announced by Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke recently to provide enterprise training for young people living in inner city areas. In its first year, it will be helping over 3,000 young people aged 18-25 and will be operating in most of the task force areas.

It is designed to help budding young entrepreneurs and give them the kind of advice and business training they will need to make a success of going it alone.



Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke (left) signing in March 1986 the country's biggest single Community Programme contract—for £12 million—with Graham Shaylor, Birmingham City Planning Officer, as agent for the scheme. The scheme operates in Handsworth, as well as other parts of the Birmingham Inner City area.

• PATH project in Leeds. The task force has made over $\pm 93,000$ available to help with this scheme which has been developed by the Community Relations Council in Leeds. It will provide high quality vocational training for 60 young people from ethnic minority groups through placement with banks, insurance companies, building societies, solicitors, estate agents and large retailers. The trainees will spend a maximum of two years with them.

Task forces in all of the inner city areas concentrate on improving the employment and training opportunities of young people in their areas and people from ethnic minor-

Working with the Industrial Society and the MSC, the young trainees will draw on the know-how of experienced businessmen and will receive back-up support even when they have completed their period of training. Not only will they get a good start in life, they will also contribute to rebuilding the areas in which they live.

Community Programme

Around 1,400 additional places are being provided by the Manpower Services Commission on the Community Programme, which offers jobs which benefit people who have been unemployed for long periods of time. There are a lot of unemployed people in inner city areas so it is there that the need for more places is most acute.

The Community Programme is a major opportunity for the private sector to get more involved in tackling the problems of the inner cities. Companies like Pilkington on Merseyside have long been active in providing a variety of services-gardening for the elderly, house security, and insulation. Jarvis and Sons, civil engineers, who sponsor a project in Manchester repairing railway viaducts and arches, are among other project sponsors.

Every opportunity is being taken to encourage more private companies to get involved in these programmes. Recently revised guidance to firms wishing to take part explains that some private gain is allowable for those private sector organisations sponsoring schemes, as long as the project's main aim is to provide community benefit and useful work experience for people who have been unemployed a long time.

Ethnic initiatives

The co-operation and involvement of local people is essential to any inner city policy. Many people of all races have a contribution to make to the plans for the economic revival of their districts. Grand plans imposed from outside by well-meaning politicians with an inadequate feel for the problems are almost certainly doomed to failure-and there are also grave dangers of getting bogged down in jargon-ridden "community politics" and with people more anxious to politicise problems than to solve them.

The task forces are bringing together well-established and experienced bodies such as the Action Resource Centre and Community Roots already operating in their cities which are able to communicate to potential businessmen and women from minority ethnic groups managerial expertise and advice and skill training. This will help to build up the morale and self-confidence of people with sensible ideas about bringing business revival in their localities.

For this reason an additional £300,000 has been found for Project Fullemploy which can deliver quality training to Afro-Caribbeans and Asians, in particular, to help them acquire the skills they need to find a job, including English language training where necessary.

Among other projects of particular help to the ethnic communities are:

Black Business in Birmingham (3B). This is a new enterprise agency set up and financed by the Home Office with support from local trusts and businesses and £50,000 has been allocated by the task force towards a venture capital fund. This recognises the need for financial support, which is not readily available from banks or other financial institutions, to help set up, expand or safeguard Black businesses, where unsecured risk capital may be needed. The task force continues to work with 3B in support of enterprise to increase levels of training in the necessary business skills.



Street vendors at the Notting Hill Carnival with their home-made root juices.

The Carnival Industrial Project in Notting Hill (mentioned in the introduction) is being helped by the task force in its establishment as a commercial venture and deficit funding up to £15,000 is being made available. Formerly a community-based YTS scheme, it makes a whole range of items connected with Notting Hill Carnival including carnival floats, costumes, the making and tuning of steel pans for Black music, silk screen printing, leatherwork etc.

The HOPE project in Handsworth (Handsworth Opportunies Programme for Employment). This is largely a Sikhmanaged Community Project scheme carrying out construction work on a variety of community buildings and environmental improvements. To the tune of £35,000 the task force is financing the refurbishment of a local builders' yard and depot to provide a base for the project.



Inner cities objectives

The objectives of the Inner City Initiative can be proadly summarised as follows:

- improving the jobs prospects for local people;
- encouraging and facilitating enterprise by local people;
- improving the training and employability of local people, including young people shortly to enter the labour market;
- supporting initiatives which improve the environment, the provision of services and recreation facilities;
- · helping to reduce the level of crime, for example, by developing crime prevention schemes;
- where necessary, modifying the objectives of existing Government programmes in these areas, better to match those of the Initiative:
- better co-ordination of Government programmes in these areas;
- in practice, some concentration on young people and those from ethnic minorities;
- experimenting with new approaches to meet the needs of those areas.

Conclusion

The active involvement of employers is crucial to the success not just of the Initiative but of the interests of the nation as a whole in renewing the inner cities and dissipating racial tensions and strife. And there is plenty of scope for sponsors in YTS, the Community Programme and in enterprise schemes.

So it's not just altruism, but the self-interest of the business community that needs to be awakened. Any firm that has a base in one of these big cities has a definite interest in seeing that deprived inner city areas do not become a bigger social problem.

city."

We are working closely with representatives of the local community, the local authority and the private sector and already have discussed a number of projects which will benefit Chapeltown and Harehills. I am confident that this programme will continue.9 John Lister, task force leader, Leeds.

• By being on the ground we are in touch with local issues and are learning a lot about how Central Government needs to relate to the local communities. I am very pleased with the positive contribution that local people are making to projects which if implemented will take the Initiative forward? Mark Tovey, task force leader, Birmingham

• We shall be judged in the end by what we deliver. I am particularly encouraged with the way leaders of ethnic minorities, particularly Afro-Caribbeans, are coming forward with good ideas. If we can get a project based on these off the ground by the end of the year, I think we will have been very successful.9 Denise Caudle, task force leader, North Kensington.

creatively.9

In the cities where the fastest progress is being made, the task forces are working in a pragmatic way with local councils and have identified local community leadership which is constructive and has lots of good ideas.

As Kenneth Clarke has pointed out, "If they work with us, firms can be assured that there's going to be some real value for money out of the resources they put into the inner

Views of task force leaders

⁶ The task force leaders are all applying energy and enthusiasm to this Initiative. The lessons we learn from it will be absolutely crucial in forming future policy and using resources effectively and

Norman Perry, Head of Central Unit

SPECIAL FEATURE



Unemployment flows and durations

This article explains the various concepts which can be used to describe the unemployment flows and the duration of spells of unemployment. It discusses various ways in which the dynamic processes taking place within the unemployment total can be illustrated and provides insight into recent changes in unemployment.

Unemployed people are often loosely spoken of as if they are a single group who have been unemployed for some time and will continue to be so until the total is reduced. In reality, changes in the count of unemployed benefit claimants between one month and the next are accounted for by the differences between large flows into and out of unemployment. On average over the past year, some 400,000 people entered or left the count each month, equivalent to an annual flow of around 4.8 million in the United Kingdom. The last in are often the first out. Some claimants are in unemployment only a matter of weeks, whereas others have been continuously unemployed for

several years. This fluidity in terms¹ of duration of unemployment may be illustrated as follows. In 1985:

- of those becoming unemployed, a quarter left unemployment within four weeks of joining the count.
- half those becoming unemployed left the count within three months and two-thirds within six months,
- about one-fifth of those becoming unemployed are still unemployed a year later, while at the same

¹ See technical note on p 362 for definitions.

time, two-fifths of all those currently unemployed have been unemployed for more than a year.

- of those already unemployed, around three-fifths left the count at some time within a year, compared with the four-fifths of those just entering the count.
- half of those leaving unemployment were unemployed for less than two and a half months.
- half of those currently unemployed were unemployed for over eight months.

All these statements can be deduced from the available data on the flows and stocks of unemployed benefit claimants1.

Importance of flows

Analysis of flows helps in understanding the dynamic nature of the unemployment total and can also help in discerning factors which may influence the trend in unemployment. Any change in the unemployment trend will be accompanied by a change in inflows or outflows or both; and such changes may become apparent before the 'stock' of the unemployed shows firm signs of changing. On the other hand the flows can change without any effect on the trend in unemployment, if the change in outflows is matched by the change in inflows. Over the past three years, the total of unemployed claimants has continued to rise. Outflows have increased over the period but these have been more than offset by inflows, with the net result that the rate of increase in unemployment has changed little. One result of the increased outflows has been a small decrease in the average length of completed spells of unemployment. The durations of completed and uncompleted spells of unemployment are useful indicators of trends in the characteris-

Medians of completed and uncompleted spells

Chart 1 shows how the median durations of completed spells of unemployment have been declining slightly. The continuing upward trend in unemployment has been marked by an increase in the duration of uncompleted spells, more evident over the earlier part of the period, between 1983 and 1984.

Chart 1 also shows the marked difference between males and females in the median length of uncompleted spells. reflecting the higher proportion of males in long-term unemployment. By contrast, there is little difference in the median of completed spells.



Although it is likely that the majority of people who leave unemployment do so to move into jobs, some leave for other reasons, such as retirement, training or otherwise leaving the labour force, and some just cease to claim or exhaust entitle ment to benefit.

40

10

tics of unemployed people.

1984 1985 Chart 2 shows a further analysis of the medians of uncompleted spells by broad age-groups and sex. It clearly illustrates the division over the period between the unemployed people aged over 50 who exhibited a pronounced upward trend and relatively little seasonal variation and those aged under 25 who showed a more or less flat trend but with considerable seasonal variation. The difference between males and females illustrated in Chart 1 is shown to come mainly from the 25 and over age group.

Further analysis

unemployment.

Calculations are also made of the probabilities of reaching particular durations of unemployment or of ceasing to be unemployed (see technical note). These probabilities are the basis for the process illustrated in Chart 3. It should be emphasised that Chart 3 does not show the experience of a particular group of people who all become unemployed over the same period but rather an estimate of what someone now becoming unemployed might expect if recent experience were to continue.

Charts 3, 4 and 5 illustrate how the prospects of ceasing to be unemployed generally decline with duration. While over 80 per cent of the newly unemployed can be expected to leave the count within a year of joining it, the proportion of those becoming long-term unemployed who leave before their spell lengthens to two years is about 64 per cent. At two years, the expectation of coming off the count before completing three years is some 39 per cent.

This combination of gradually worsening prospects with lengthening unemployment spells can arise in two ways. First, having a long spell of unemployment in itself may reduce the prospects of getting a job; and second, those





Probability of reaching certain durations of



who have inherently poor prospects of employment for other reasons will tend to stay longer in the count and make up a progressively larger proportion of each successive duration group.

Estimates of the probabilities of reaching various duration thresholds for unemployed people in Great Britain are shown in Table 1. The top row in each section of this table shows the estimated probability of reaching certain durations of unemployment when someone becomes unemployed. Subsequent rows show probabilities of reaching certain durations given that one has already been unemployed for a certain length of time. Table 1, for example, shows in its top row that, once unemployed, there is a 51 per cent chance of still being unemployed after three months, a 19 per cent chance after one year, and a 7 per cent chance after 2 years. The second row shows that a person who has already been unemployed for three months has a 37 per cent chance of reaching the one-year threshold and a 13 per cent chance of reaching the two-year threshold. Thus having experienced three months unemployment the probability of remaining unemployed for a further substantial period increases considerably compared with the position when first becoming unemployed.

The top rows of *Table 1* for males (all ages) and females (all ages) are illustrated in *Chart 4* and those for males and females under 25 and over 25 in *Chart 5*. *Chart 4* shows that

there is little difference between the probabilities of leaving unemployment for males and females until the 12-month duration threshold has been reached. The divergence thereafter partly reflects the fact that, after entitlement to unemployment benefit has been exhausted, many women ineligible for supplementary allowance cease to sign on unless they wish to claim national insurance credits.

Chart 5 shows quite clearly that there is a significantly higher probability of remaining unemployed for longer durations for those aged 25 and over than for those aged under 25.

Outflow probabilities

The preceding analysis indicates that 64 per cent of those *becoming* long-term unemployed leave the register before they reach the two-year threshold. But the rate of outflow from *all* those who are *already* long-term unemployed can be distinguished from the newly long-term unemployed. About 36 per cent of these leave unemployment before their spell lengthens by a year. Using this approach (see technical note), it is relatively straightforward to see how the outflow probabilities have changed over the recent past, and to assess the effects on the duration profile of the stock of unemployed.

Table 1 Probability of reaching particular duration thresholds¹, Great Britain

Duration to rea	ach: 3 years	2 years	18 months	15 months	12 months	9 months	6 months	3 months
Duration alrea Males and fema	dy reach	ed 7	10	10	10	25	24	
3 months 6 months 9 months 12 months 15 months 18 months 2 years	4 8 12 17 22 33 42 61	13 20 27 36 55 70	10 19 28 39 52 79	12 24 36 49 66	37 54 75	25 49 72	67	
Males all ages Inflow 3 months 6 months 9 months 12 months 15 months 18 months 2 years	5 10 14 21 26 36 45 62	8 15 23 33 41 58 72	11 21 32 46 57 81	14 27 40 57 71	19 37 56 80	24 47 70	35 67	51
Females all age Inflow 3 months 6 months 9 months 12 months 15 months 18 months 2 years	95 3 5 8 11 15 27 36 56	5 9 14 19 27 48 64	7 15 22 30 42 75	10 20 29 40 56	17 35 52 72	24 49 72	34 68	50
Males and fema Inflow 3 months 6 months 9 months 12 months 15 months 18 months 2 years	ales unde 1 3 6 9 13 20 27 44	er 25 years 3 13 19 29 44 60	6 13 21 33 48 74	7 18 29 44 61	12 27 44 68	17 40 64	26 61	42
Males and fema Inflow 3 months 6 months 9 months 12 months 15 months 18 months 2 years	ales 25 ya 7 12 16 21 27 41 50 68	ears and c 10 17 24 32 40 61 74	over 14 24 33 43 54 82	17 29 40 52 66	26 44 61 79	32 55 76	42 72	59

SEPT

6 weeks	4 weeks	2 weeks	1 week
68	75	86	93
68	76	86	93
67	75	86	93
60	68	79	86
oovolun Sestis S 10022'' 9 Sd var 6025 V	os uno of tho used or uisted n amount	sing ty sund ty returns I upos calo sucaret	
75	83	93	99
	68 68 68 67 67 60 75	6 4 weeks 68 75 68 76 67 75 60 68 75 83	6 4 2 68 75 86 68 75 86 68 76 86 67 75 86 60 68 79 75 83 93

Per cen

Table 2 Annual rates of outflow from unemployment by uncompleted duration¹ in Great Britain, January 1985 to January 1986

Duration of unemployment in January 1985	Percentage contin- uously unemployed until January 1986	Percentage ceasing to be unemployed before spell lengthens by 1 year
Up to 1 year	26	74
1 to 2 years	52	48
2 to 3 years	67	33
3 to 4 years	ac/4	20
All durations	41	59
Over 1 year	64	36
Over 2 years	73	27
Over 3 years	77	23
Over 4 years	80	20

¹ The outflows by duration given here relate to uncompleted durations at January 1985 They do not therefore correspond to outflows by *completed* durations given quarterly in *Tables 2-25 and 2-26* of the labour market data section of *Employment Gazette*. For example, figures on the latter basis for the long term unemployed, would include those who became long term unemployed after January 1985 and subsequently ceased to be unem-ployed before January 1986.

 Table 3 Annual rates of outflow from unemployed by uncompleted duration, Great Britain

 Percentages ceasing to be unemployed before spells lengthen by one year¹

Duration at beginning of period	0 to 1	year	success	1 to 2	years		2 to 3	3 years	URISPN	3 to 4	years	11.001/15	Over	4 years	
	Males	s Female	es All	Males	Female	es All	Males	s Femal	es All		s Female	es All	Males	s Female	es All
Period: Jan 1983 to Jan 1984 Jan 1984 to Jan 1985 Jan 1985 to Jan 1986	70·3 70·0 71·7	77·9 77·6 78·6	72·8 72·6 74·1	45·5 44·4 45·5	53·9 52·5 54·8	47·4 46·5 48·1	29·8 30·8 32·5	30·4 34·1 36·5	30·5 31·5 33·4	25·5 25·0 25·8	29·0 27·4 28·9	26·1 25·4 26·4	15·3 17·8 19·5	15·8 19·0 22·2	15·5 18·0 19·9

Table 2 illustrates once again how the proportion of those ceasing to be unemployed declines sharply with the duration of unemployment. However, it can also be seen from Table 3 that the probabilities of ceasing to be unemployed within a year have improved between 1984 and 1985 among both men and women and among all of the duration groups. These improvements in the chances of leaving unemployment have helped considerably towards the recent levelling out of the overall trend in long-term unemployment, although they have not been sufficient to stem the continuing rise among those unemployed for the longest durations. This is because of the relatively large cohorts flowing through the progressive duration bands, after having become unemployed four or five years ago when inflows to unemployment were particularly high.

Technical note

Measures of average duration

There are several ways of calculating an average duration of unemployment depending on exactly what sort of data are used and the purpose of the calculation.

The expected length of unemployment spells of those becoming unemployed, or the average lengths of spells for those ceasing to be unemployed (completed durations based on outflows) or those already unemployed (uncompleted durations based on "stocks") may be considered. The averages calculated may be medians or means.

With a greater amount of data now available on flows, following the introduction of the computerised count of benefit claimants in 1982, a wider range of calculations is possible, in particular, medians of completed durations. Average durations and other analyses to describe the duration of unemployment spells have been derived in the past, although these had to involve more assumptions and approximations. Another article (see p 365) illustrates the type of analysis possible of flows between 1972 and 1981, based on the old unemployment register.

362 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Mean durations

Harrogate Jobcentr

A simple and frequently used method in the past of calculating a mean duration has been to divide the stock of unemployed by the inflow (or outflow) over a suitable period. An example of this calculation is set out below:

$\frac{U}{I} = D$

- 3,155,000 = 2.8 quarters (11 months)
- 1.114,500

where:

U = unemployed at October 10, 1985 in Great Britain I = inflow over the quarter October 10, 1985-January 9, 1986

D = average duration, measured in quarters

This method, however, is unsatisfactory in that it relies implicitly on the assumption of a "steady-state", that is, that the flow into unemployment is equal to the flow out of unemployment and thus that the stock is unchanging. An equivalent way of looking at the same relation is to say that the rate of unemployment is equal to the likelihood of becoming unemployed1 multiplied by the expected duration of unemployment.

Median durations

The median duration is defined as that duration which divides the unemployed into two halves-one half with durations greater than the median, and the other half with durations less than the median. Medians are more useful



Bradford Jobcentre

than means in this context because, unlike means, they are not unduly influenced by a small number of very long spells, and their stability makes them useful for assessing trends in durations of unemployment. Medians can also be calculated precisely whereas the available methods of calculating means are only approximate. Data on medians of completed and uncompleted spells of unemployment are published quarterly in Employment Gazette in Tables 2.22 and 2.24 analysed by age, sex and region. Contrary to what might be expected, median completed spells are considerably shorter than median uncompleted spells. There are two main reasons for this. First, the uncompleted spells do not include those people who have begun and then terminated a claim between successive monthly count dates. These are included only in the measure of completed spells and so a snap-shot of those unemployed at one particular point will pick up more people with long durations and fewer with short duration. Second, the data on completed spells relate only to computerised claims, and thus exclude for example, those older claimants who have been unemployed for more than one year because their claims are currently dealt with clerically.

Threshold flows

The "threshold flow" is the number of unemployed people reaching a given duration within a certain period: for example, the six months threshold flow in the third quarter



Hunslet Jobcentre.

of 1985 which is the number of people whose spell of unemployment increased from under six months to six months or more during the third quarter of 1985. It is deduced by adding the increase in the stock of people with durations greater than six months to an estimate of the number of people who flowed out with durations greater than six months during the third quarter of 1985. The outflows by duration have to be estimated to allow for those claims which are not computerised and for which the outflows by duration are unknown. Table 4 shows the average monthly threshold flows for 1985.

Table 4 Thresho 1985-Ja

					mousan	ua
hreshold	All males	All females	All under 25	All 25 and over	All	12 O 12 12
week weeks weeks weeks 3 weeks 3 weeks 9 weeks 2 weeks 2 weeks 5 weeks 8 weeks 0 weeks	233.8 208.4 182.4 163.6 148.9 122.2 90.4 60.3 46.6 33.7 27.6 20.4	131.1 121.8 105.7 94.2 85.3 69.6 39.7 33.8 24.3 13.6 10.4 6.7	165.1 152.0 131.1 115.9 104.9 88.9 57.0 38.4 27.0 18.4 14.1 9.6	189.8 178.1 157.0 141.9 130.0 102.9 73.1 55.8 43.9 28.9 28.9 23.8 17.5	354.9 330.1 288.1 257.8 234.2 191.8 130.1 94.1 70.9 47.3 37.9 27.1	The state of the second
56 weeks	13.7	3.8	4.8	12.7	17.5	

Probabilities of reaching duration thresholds

These probabilities, at least in principle, measure the proportion of people who flow into unemployement who later flow over a particular duration threshold. However, although interest will generally be in obtaining best estimates for those who are now becoming unemployed, it cannot be calculated by following the experience of a particular group of unemployed people who become unemployed some time ago through their spells of unemployment. The estimates are derived, in principle by dividing annual average threshold flows by average annual inflows (annual averages are used to avoid seasonal effects). For durations of three months or more, however, the calculations have a number of elaborate intermediate stages and are weighted to ensure that:

- influences.

These calculations have only been made for recent periods, and the annual averages have not shown great variability although apparently small changes in the outflow probabilities could lead to appreciable changes in the make-up of unemployment by duration.

Outflow probabilities based on stock data

The above analysis, concentrating on flows and completed durations helps in understanding the dynamic pro-

d flows-r	nonthly	averages,	January
nuary 1986,	Great E	Britain	A CARLES

• the probabilities derived are dependent to the minimum extent on the assumptions used to estimate the threshold flows.

all the probabilities derived are mutually consistent (for example, the probability of moving from 3 months' duration to 9 months should be the same as multiplying the separate probabilities of moving from 3 to 6 months and from 6 to 9 months.

• the probabilities are reasonably free of seasonal

¹ The unemployment rate currently used is defined as the ratios of the stock of unemployed to the working population, and the likelihood of becoming unemployed in a given period as the ratio of the flow into unemployment over that period to the working population

cesses which take place within the unemployment total. It is however not straightforward to relate the threshold probabilities to changes in the unemployment 'stocks', as analysed by uncompleted durations. Alternative approaches are possible using the available information on stocks by duration to analyse flows a different way. Using this method, it is easier to appreciate how the probabilities of outflow affect the stocks in the various duration groups. This latter type of analysis considers the movements of the unemployed from one particular duration band to another and can be deduced more easily than movements between thresholds. For example, taking those who are unemployed for between 1 and 2 years in January 1985, those who remained unemployed continuously until January 1986 will have appeared in the 2 to 3 year group in January 1986, while the remainder will have ceased to be unemployed at some stage during the year. A probability of outflow for the 1 to 2 year group can be derived over that year and similarly, outflow rates for other groups. For example, the number unemployed for more than 2 years in January 1986 was 64 per cent of the number unemployed for more than 1 year in January 1985. Hence the outflow from that group of long term unemployed over the year was 100-64 = 36 per cent. Calculations along these lines are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Curve fittina

It is also possible to try and fit simple curves to the data illustrated in Charts 4 and 5. An example which has been tried is the double exponential based on earlier work by Hughes and Hutchinson (see, References, below) but, while reasonable for shorter durations, the fit is less good for longer durations.

Other approaches on these and similar data are being developed, based on the fitting of polynomials, and may be useful in projecting future values and therefore for assessing the effects of the Restart Programme and other policies

The approach of curve-fitting should also effect the calculation of the median expected duration of entry to unemployment, that is, the duration which a newly unemployed person is expected to reach with a probability of exactly 50 per cent. In fact, Table 1 suggests that this duration is currently close to three months.

References

Hughes, P R and Hutchinson, G: Changing characteristics of male unemploymen flows 1972-1981, Employment Gazette, September 1986, pp 365-368. Unemployment flows: detailed analysis, Employment Gazette, August 1984, pp

347-353, May 1984, pp 225-228. Hughes, P R and Hutchinson, G: "The changing picture of male unemployment in Great Britain, 1971-1981", Queen Mary College Working Paper and forthcoming Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, November 1986.

Regional and age variations in unemployment flow, Employment Gazette, February 1984, pp 65-71, November 1983, pp 470-474.

Unemployment flows: new statistics, Employment Gazette, August 1983, pp 351-358 Measuring unemployment and vacancy flows, Employment Gazette, June 1980, pp

627-635 Duration of unemployment, Employment Gazette, September 1978, pp 1048-1058

Solution of unemployment, *Employment Outent*, September 1918, pp 1000 1000. Fowler, R F: Duration of unemployment on the register or wholly unemployed, CSO/HMSO Studies in Official Statistics, Research No. 1, 1968.

Tables 2.21-2.26 of Labour Market Data section of Employment Gazette, quarterly



Small Business? **Big Problems?**



SPECIAL FEATURE



Changing characteristics of male unemployment flows, 1972-1981

by Peter R Hughes, Economics Branch, Department of Employment and Gillian Hutchinson, Queen Mary College, University of London

This article uses a model of flows into and out of the unemployment register in Great Britain to examine the effects of rising aggregate unemployment levels on the unemployment experience of various age and skill groups in the male labour force. Several recent surveys of the unemployed provide evidence about the likelihood for different groups of people of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed. These groups are analysed by age and skill over the last two complete economic cycles.

Large numbers of people enter the unemployment count over a given period and a large number leave the count. With a current stock of some 3 million unemployed, about 400,000 people flow in and out of unemployment each month. Most enter and leave quickly but some remain unemployed for reasons of age, lack of skill or other unfavourable characteristics which make them less attractive to employers. The process that translates the flow of new entrants to unemployment into a stock with differing durations is called a sorting process. This process, whereby those with favourable labour market characteristics find employment at a faster rate than those with poor characteristics, operates continuously so that those with poorer prospects make



up the preponderant part of the stock even though, over the period studied in this article, they comprise a minor part of the flow.

Recent research¹ suggests that a typical cohort² can be divided into two groups. The majority group who leave the count quickly will be young or under 45 years old (primeaged) and skilled and will have a high probability of finding work if unemployed.

The second group comprises the unskilled or those who are skilled and older, that is, aged 45 and over. This group has considerable difficulty leaving the count and forms a large part of the long-term unemployed, that is, men unemployed for more than 12 months. This disaggregation of the cohort of male workers flowing into unemployment is illustrated in Table 1.

The table shows not only the probability of leaving unemployment but also the probability of becoming unemployed in the first place.

The older and skilled are men less likely to lose their jobs but who on doing so, may be viewed by potential employers as a bad prospect for re-employment and re-training. They are likely to face a long unemployment spell which will exceed 12 months and exhaust their claim to unemployment benefit. The young and skilled, on the other hand, are men more likely to experience short but frequent spells of unemployment. Much of this type of unemployment results from the way in which young workers explore different job avenues and learn where their talents and best prospects lie. The prime aged and skilled are less likely to lose their jobs and if they do so can expect to find re-employment readily. The fourth group-the unskilled of any age-are,

Table 1: Unemployment flows by age and skill

	Proba	robability of leaving unemployment Low High					
Probability	Low	Older and skilled	Prime aged and skilled				
unemployed	High	All the unskilled	Young and skilled				

Unskilled refers to those in Social Class V, comprising unskilled occupations such as labourers, messengers, porters, lorry drivers' mates and kitchen hands. Older refers to those aged 45 and over. Young refers to those aged under 25.

perhaps, the group who are most vulnerable to long-term unemployment. They have a high likelihood of becoming unemployed and can expect to find the greatest difficulty in finding new jobs. This class accounted for some six per cent of the economically active males in the 1981 Census of Population and has been dwindling over time.

Entering and leaving the unemployment count

Using published data on the duration of unemployment, it is possible to estimate the likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed for each of the above groups. (For brief details about methods, see Technical Note on p. 368.) Estimates of the weekly probabilities of unemployed men leaving the count over the last four complete trough-to-trough economic cycles (as defined by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) co-incident indicator series) are given in Table 2.

The main feature of this table is the large fall in the high probability of leaving the count for the high probability group (the skilled under 45 years of age) between the last two cycles. Prior to the late 1970s the decrease in the likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is small and gradual. During the last cycle, however, the estimate of the high probability of leaving the count drops to under onehalf of its earlier value and the expected spell duration of this group more than doubles (from five to 10.4 weeks). The low probability of leaving the count falls by about a fifth.

Table 3 extends the analysis to include probabilities of joining the count (inflow) as well as leaving (outflow) for the last two cycles and compares the proportions of the labour force which are more or less likely to become unemployed or to cease to be unemployed. The most notable feature of this table is the large increase in the low probability of joining the unemployment count, from 0.008 to 0.070per cent a week.

¹ See Hughes, Peter R and Hutchinson, G: "The Changing Picture of Male Unemployment in Great Britain, 1972-1981", Queen Mary College Working Paper and forthcoming Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, November 1986, on whose technical analysis this article is based.

² A cohort defines a group of people who flow into unemployment at the same time, say within a particular week

Table 2 Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed¹ and average duration of unemployment² for men in Great

The second of the second s		Jan 63 to Jan 67	Apr 67 to Oct 71	Jan 72 to Jul 75	Oct 75 to Jan 81
Group with a high probability of leaving the count (young and skilled, prime- aged and skilled)	Outflow per week as a percentage of unemployment	26.4	21.3	20.0	9.6
verage duration	weeks	3.8	4.7	5.0	10.4
Group with a low probability of leaving the count (all the unskilled, older and skilled)	Outflow per week as a percentage of unemployment	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.8
verage duration	weeks	39.3	37.9	44.8	55.2
overall probability of leaving the count	Outflow per week as a percentage of	per centrol a		ump (bk 1975 nem cohort. 4	nake up, di stuncerolov
	unemployment	11.9	9.5	8.2	4.9
)verall average duration	weeks	8.4	10.5	12.2	20.5

bers flowing out of unemployment within a week as a percentage of the stock.

Estimates of the flow into unemployment, the stock of the unemployed and the stock of long-term unemployed for each of the age/skill groups defined in Table 1 are shown in Table 4.

The experience of labour market groups

It was noted from Table 2 that the high outflow probability (for those skilled who are under 45 years of age) drops markedly between the last two cycles. The increase in aggregate unemployment in the 1970s was accompanied by a very large (almost tenfold) increase in the low probability of entry into unemployment, which affected the majority (77 per cent) of the labour force. These results may, at first glance, appear somewhat surprising. It is those groups with the more favourable characteristics (low inflow and high outflow probabilities) whose prospects of becoming unemployed and experiencing longer spells once unemployed have increased dramatically. It might appear plausible to argue that the worsening experience was felt by members of Social Class IV, the least skilled of the "skilled" group. Empirical testing, however, produced no support for this view and it appears that the deteriorating labour market position was shared, to some extent, by all the groups with the better employment characteristics.

Unemployment rates

Studies into the composition of the unemployed¹ show a wide range of unemployment rates by age/skill group. Table 3 shows very low values for prime-aged skilled men to 45.3 per cent for unskilled men averaged over the 1975-81 cycle. There has been almost no change in either the likelihood of becoming or ceasing to be unemployed for this group so the unemployment rate among unskilled men has shown little sensitivity to recent changes in the economic climate.

The picture over time is quite different, however, for the skilled men aged 45 years and over, and this is an important group, comprising 37 per cent of the male labour force. During the 1970s the average unemployment rate of this group rose from 0.4 per cent to 3.7 per cent. This change came about almost entirely from the nearly tenfold increase in the likelihood of inflow into unemployment,

Nickell, S J, "A Picture of Male Unemployment in Britain", Economic Journal, Vol 90 (December 1980), pp 776-794.

Average duration of completed spell (in weeks) of a typical cohort membe although the outflow probability falls slightly also. The worsening unemployment position of this more skilled and experienced group, although still at a relatively low level (four per cent), suggests that the possession of skills is an insufficient protection from the effects of the more severe recessions. If employers need to make major reductions in their productive capacity or to change to new and different technology even the possession of advanced skills specific to the firm will not be a guarantee against redundancy.

Youth unemployment

One of the major changes shown in Table 3 occurs in respect of the group consisting of young skilled workers. comprising 17.4 per cent of the labour force, whose unemployment rate has almost doubled from 7.8 to 13.5 per cent. This change is unlike that for the older skilled males since it results almost entirely from a deterioration in the likelihood of leaving unemployment. Although the absence of skills and experience can make young labour unattractive to employers (if their wage rate is high in relation to their

Table 3 Joint distribution of inflow and outflow probabilities

Likelihood of becomin unemployed² (inflow percentage of empl Likelihood of ceasing unemployed² (outflo percentage of unen

Average unemploym

Older and skilled All the unskilled Prime aged and skille Young and skilled Total labour force

Proportion of unemplo term unemployed (d 52 weeks)

¹ These proportions are the figures from the 1971 Census of Population except that the proportion unskilled has been falling and accordingly has been reduced from 8 per cent to 6 per cent, to be matched by an offsetting increase in the prime aged and skilled. Re-gestimation using the 1981 Census of Population weights produces very similar results. The likelihoods of becoming/ceasing to be unemployed are defined as numbers flowing in/out of unemployment within a week, as a percentage of the stock of employed/unemployed.

ployed. ³ The results reported in this article are based on durations of unemployment averaged over a full economic cycle (see Technical Note). The rates reported in *Table 3* are thus averaged or "representative" rates.

at we have a strike of		1972-75	1975-81
g / per week as	Low	0.008	0.070
oyment)	High	1.688	1.497
to be w per week as	Low	2.2	1.8
ployment)	High	20.1	9.6
ent rates ³	Per cent of the	Per cent	Per cent
	abour torce	0.4	0.7
	6.0	43.1	3.7
d a constant	39.7	0.0	0.7
	17.4	7.8	13.5

20.9 24.0

work contribution) this suggests that in the slackening labour market of the late 1970s even those youths with some skills were suffering from the structurally worsening unemployment.

The long-term unemployed

Table 3 also shows that the proportion of men unemployed for more than 52 weeks rose from 20.9 to 24.0 per cent over the period 1972-75 to 1975-81. This model is particularly useful in analysing this change in more detail. It is the group with the low probability of exit from the count, that is, the older, skilled worker and the unskilled workers, who are the main part of the long-term unemployed.

Although unskilled men comprise only six per cent of the labour force (according to the 1981 Census of Population) they make up, during the 1975-81 cycle, 15 per cent of a typical unemployment cohort, 40 per cent of the unemployment stock and 66 per cent of the long-term unemployed. The comparable figures for 1972-75 are 17 per cent of the cohort, 63 per cent of the stock and 95 per cent of the long-term unemployed. This example not only reveals the dynamic nature of unemployment generation but also the worsening position of male workers with some skills. Skilled men aged 45 years and over, like the unskilled, have a

Table 4 Characteristics of the unemployed, estimated by age and skill of men in Great Britain

ei acomunez mana	1972- 1975	Per cent	1975– 1981	Per cent	Change
ngibaga altria beoney	000's	Per cent	000's	Per cent	000's
Unemployment flow (per	week)				
Older and skilled	í	1	4	8	3
All the unskilled	9	17	8	15	-1
Prime aged and skilled	1	1	4	8	4
Young and skilled	42	81	35	69	-7
Total	52	100	51	100	-1
Unemployment stock					
Older and skilled	22	3	214	20	192
All the unskilled	400	63	422	40	22
Prime aged and skilled	3	1 <u>110</u> 18	45	4	42
Young and skilled	209	33	364	35	155
Total	633	100	1,045	100	412
Long-term unemployme	nt stock				
Older and skilled	7	5	84	33	77
All the unskilled	125	95	165	66	39
Prime aged and skilled				_	
Young and skilled		-	2	1	2
Total	132	100	251	100	119

Notes: Older refers to those 45 years and over. Young refers to those aged under 25 years; prime aged refers to those aged between 25 and 44 years; unskilled refers to those in Social Class V, labourers, porters, etc. All numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand or the nearest per cent.

low and relatively fixed probability of outflow, and share to a larger extent then ever before the burden of long-term unemployment.

The major factor causing the increase in the number of the long-term unemployed is the increased inflow of skilled men aged 45 years and over. They are over a third (37 per cent) of the labour force so that their weighted effect is substantial and their contribution to the stock of the longterm unemployed rose during the 1970s more than twelvefold, by almost 77,000. The unskilled (of all ages) have also contributed somewhat to the total increase of the long-term unemployed, although as they are only a small part of the male labour force (six per cent), with only a small increase in their unemployment rate, their contribution of 39,300, up by 30 per cent, is smaller.

These trends in long-term unemployment have continued since 1981, the proportion in the total stock of the male unemployed rising steadily to a figure in excess of 40 per cent since 1983.

Conclusion

The results reported in this article show the proportion among the male cohort and the stock of the unemployed, and the economically active, who share particular age/skill characteristics. The unemployment experience of these groups is seen to result from a sorting process whereby those with the more favourable characteristics find employment more easily and lose jobs less readily than those with poor characteristics.

During the 1970s the changes in the composition of the unemployment stock have resulted from the almost tenfold increase in the low inflow probability and the halving of the high outflow probability. As aggregate unemployment has risen the probability of an unemployment spell by the majority (77 per cent) of economically active males appears to have risen substantially. This has led to a considerable increase in the unemployment rate of older skilled males and, to a lesser extent, of prime-aged skilled males which, in turn, has led to an increase in the proportion of the stock which is long-term unemployed.

The observed changes have made unemployment rates more homogeneous by age and skill group. The very young and older skilled males have experienced the most rapidly changing unemployment rates, whereas the position of unskilled men has been largely unchanged.

The sharp increase in the proportion of long-term unemployed men causes special concern. This analysis shows that this group has increased mainly because of the increased inflow to the unemployment count of skilled males aged 45 and over. Their age makes employers view them as a poor re-training prospect because of the short pay-back period for this form of investment. The prospect of illhealth and declining productivity makes them less attractive potential employees than younger men and, once unemployed, the absence of re-entry points in certain occupations makes re-employment more difficult.

Technical note

The sorting model: Estimating inflow and outflow probabilities There is a substantial literature¹ which suggests, on both theoretical and empirical grounds, that the distribution of the outflow probabilities across a typical inflow cohort is, essentially, bi-modal. Accordingly, let the outflow probabilities be 0_1 and 0_2 , the low and the high probabilities of outflow respectively. For simplicity and following the approach of Creedy and Disney² the same assumptions about inflow probabilities are made. Thus, I_1 and I_2 are the low and high probabilities of inflow respectively. Estimation takes place in two stages:

1. Economic cycles (trough to trough) are identified using CSO cyclical indicators. For the two latest cycles these run from January 1972 to July 1975 and from October 1975 to January 1981. An averaged register is obtained for each cycle by summing the quarterly cumulative distribution by duration derived from, for example, Table 2.6, Employment Gazette. The proportions of the stock with uncompleted durations of t weeks are calculated (R(t)) and the following double exponential is then fitted using the NAG algorithm E04JAF:

$R(t) = X.e^{-0_2 t} + (1 - X).e^{-0_1 t}$

where t = 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 13, 26, 39 and 52 weeks and X is the proportion of the stock with a high probability of leaving unemployment.

Given estimates of 0_1 , 0_2 and X and information from the Census of Population about the proportion of each group in the labour force, solve for I_1 and I_2 analytically.

¹ See Hughes, Peter R, "Flows to and from Unemployment: Is the Register Bimodal?" in Hutchinson, G and Treble, J (ed) "Recent Advances in Labour Economics". Croom Helm (1984).

Creedy J and Disney R: "Eligibility for Unemployment Benefits in Great Britain", Oxford Economic Papers, July 1981, Vol. 33, no. 2, pp 256-273.

LABOUR MARKET DA

Contents

omn	nentary	52	Earn	ngs	R. STATISTICS
	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		C2	Earnings chart	S46
mple	oyment		5.1	Average earnings index: industrial sectors	S47
1	Background economic indicators	S7	5.3	industry	S48
1	Labour market indicators chart	S8-9	5.4	Average earnings and hours:	ALL STREET
1	Working population	S10		of manual workers	S50
2	Employees in employment		5.5	Index of average earnings:	
-	time series	S10		non-manual workers	S50
3	Production industries	S12	5.6	Average earnings and hours:	
.6	Labour Turnover	S13		of all employees	S52
.8	Output, employment and productivity	S14	5.7	Labour costs	S53
.9	International comparisons	S15			
11	Overtime and short-time	S16	Reta	il prices	
12	Hours of work	S17	6.1	Recent movements	S54
13	Operatives in manufacturing industries	S17	6.2	Latest figures: detailed indices	S54
	operative		6.3	Average retail prices of items of food	S55
nem	ployment	010	6.4	General index: time series	S56
-1	UK summary	518	6.5	Changes on a year earlier: time series	S58
-2	GB summary	S18	6.6	Pensioner household indices	S58
.3	Regions	S20	6.7	Group indices for pensioner households	S58
.4	Assisted and local areas	S23	6.8	International comparisons	S59
.5	Age and duration	S25	C3	Retail prices chart	S60
·6	Detailed figures	S26		the star many end of the star and and the	
·7	Age	S28	Hous	ehold spending	
·8	Duration	S28	7.1	Allexpenditure	S61
.9	Counties and local authority districts	S29	7.2	Composition of expenditure	S61
·10	Parliamentary constituencies	S32	7.3	Household characteristics	S62
13	Students	S36			ALC: NOT THE OWNER
-14	Temporarily stopped	S36	Tour	ism	
15	Unemployment rates by age	S37	8.1	Employment	S63
·18	International comparisons	S38	8.2	Farnings and expenditure	S63
·19	Unemployment flows in the UK	S39	8.3	Visits to LIK	S64
·20	Flows by age	S40	8.4	Visits abroad	564
·30	Confirmed redundancies: region	S41	8.5	Visits to LIK by country	565
·31	Confirmed redundancies: industry	S41	8.6	Visits abroad by country	565
	the present and the particular		9.7	Visits to LIK by mode and purpose	505
aca		0.40	8.9	Visits abroad by mode and purpose	500
.1	UK Summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	542	9.0	Visitor nights LIK and abroad	500
.2	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	542	0.9	VISITOL HIGHLS OK and abroad	300
.3	Summary: regions	543	Defin	itions and conventions	007
ndus	trial disputes		Defir	intions and conventions	567
.1	Summary: industry: causes	S44	Inda	Manihagina in this are all the	000
2	Stoppages of work: summary	S45	inde	Probably to shap off	368
S Call	stepped so of normality	and the second		and the said and have been and the second	

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1986 Tourism Oct 1, Wednesday Oct 29, Wednesday Dec 3, Wednesday e numbers 0928 715 151 ext. 423 [Ansafone Service] x: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Ind
Sept 18, Thursday Oct 16, Thursday Nov 13, Thursday	Sept 12, Friday Oct 17, Friday Nov 14, Friday
After 11.30 am on each release date, the main figures are available	from the following telepho
Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) /6572	Employment and hours Average Earnings Inde
Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext 456 (Ansatone Service)	Tourism: 01-215 6142

and the stores the	and the second states and	selection and a solution of the	a construction of	Contraction of the
	a and a state	ASSAULTED TO		
cnart	indowi	adustrials	actore	
earnings	sindex: II	laustrials	sectors	

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

In common with most OECD countries, the United Kingdom has experienced a slowdown in economic growth. However, there is a consensus among forecasters that activity will pick up in the second half of the year. On preliminary estimates, GDP (Output) in the UK increased by 1/2 per cent between the first and the second quarters of 1986, to a level some 11/2 per cent higher than a year earlier, having slowed from an annual increase of 31/2 per cent in 1985

Output of the production indus tries in the second quarter of 1986 is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 1/2 per cent from the level of the previous guarter and, after allowing for the effect of the coal strike, was 1 per cent lower than the level in the corresponding period a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the second quarter of 1986 was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous quarter but 1 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries during the three months to June decreased by an average of 13,000 a month, compared with an average decrease of 12,000 a month in the previous three months and a marginal decrease in the three months to June last year. The downward trend has continued at a faster rate than in the middle of 1985 but considerably slower than between 1980 and 1983

The latest figures for the employed labour force show an estimated increase of 29,000 during the first quarter of 1986, which contributes to an overall increase of 242,000 in the year to March and to a rise of over 1 million in employment since its trough in March 1983. However, the figures suggest that there has been a deceleration in the rise in employment. The numbers of self-emploved continue to rise and by March 1986 this group is estimated to represent about 11 per cent of the total employed labour force, compared with about 71/2 per cent in June 1979

During the period 1983 to 1985, employment growth in the United Kingdom was greater than in the rest of the European Community put together. Output per head in manufacturing appears to have recovered in the second quarter of 1986 to the level of a year ago, as a result of a stabilising in the level of output and a decline in employment since the beginning of the year. After allowing for the coal strike, whole economy productivity looks to be broadly flat during 1985 and into the first quarter of 1986.



connentary

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school leavers) rose by over 4,000 in the month to July. This increase is relatively modest compared with recent rises but the average rise over the past six months has been nearly 12,000 per month, clearly indicating a continuing upward trend

The underlying annual increase in average weekly earnings in the year to June was about 71/2 per cent. The annual increase has not changed significantly since the middle of 1984. The actual increase in the year to June of 8.1 per cent was inflated by temporary factors. In production and manufacturing industries, the underlying increases in the year to June were 81/4 per cent and 73/4 per cent respectively

The rate of inflation in July, as measured by the 12 month change in the retail prices index, was 2.4 per cent, compared with 2.5 per cent recorded in June. This is the seventh consecutive month in which the rate has fallen and is now at its lowest level since November 1967 when the rate was 2.0 per cent. The overall level of prices fell in July for the second month in succession; two successive monthly reductions in the price index has not occurred since the third quarter of 1967

A provisional total of 2.4 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to June 1986. The current level of working

days lost is at its lowest level since

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the three months to May was 9 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier; there was a fall of 22 per cent in the number of visitors from North America. The number of visits abroad by UK residents in the three months to May was 11 per cent higher than a vear ago.

Economic background

After a relatively flat period in the first half of this year, largely associated with the immediate impact of the oil price fall, there is general consensus among forecasting organisations that economic activity will pick up in the second half of the year

The July results of the CBI Monthly Industrial Trends Enquiry to manufacturing industries, suggest output should grow over the next four months, albeit slowly, The balance of firms expecting domestic order prices to increase was the lowest recorded for nearly 20 years.

Gross Domestic Product in the second quarter of 1986 was about 14 per cent higher than in the trough of the last recession in 1981 However, there appears to have been a slowdown in economic growth. In the second guarter

of 1986, GDP(O) was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous guarter and 11/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ear lier: the coal strike did not have a significant effect on the year-onyear comparison. Output of the service industries as a whole increased by about 1 per cent between the first and second quarters, including a 21/2 per cent rise in distribution.

Output of the production industries, which accounts for a little over one-third of gross domestic product, in the second quarter o 1986 was provisionally estimated to be 1/2 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 1 per cen lower than in the same period a year earlier after allowing for the effects of the coal strike. Manufac turing output in the second quarte of 1986 was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous quarter bu was 1 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. However, total manufacturing output in the second quarter of 1986 was 111/2 per cent higher than in its trough in the first guarter of 1981 Output in the energy and water supply industries fell by 3 per cent between the two latest three months periods; part of this fall is due to maintenance work on North Sea oil rigs. Within manufacturing the output of other minerals rose by 2 per cent, and the output of metals and of food, drink and tobacco by 1 per cent between the latest two quarters. The output of

all other broad manufacturing in-



dustry groups was little changed. Consumers' expenditure, on the preliminary estimate, rose by 1/2 per cent between the first and the second quarters of 1986, to a level per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. The volume of retail sales, which makes up about half of expenditure, consumers' increased by 11/2 per cent in the three months to July 1986, compared with the previous three months, and was over 4 per cent higher than a year earlier

Real personal disposable income increased by about 1/2 per cent between the fourth guarter of 1985 and first quarter of 1986, and was 31/2 per cent higher than a vear earlier

During the banking month to mid-July, preliminary information suggests that MO may have risen by about 1/4 per cent and Sterling M3 may have risen by between 0-1/4 per cent. Over the 12 months to mid-July. M0 and £M3 are estimated to have risen by 3 per cent and 191/4 per cent respectively The target growth ranges for the 1986-87 financial year are 2-6 per cent for M0 and 11-15 per cent for £M3

Between November 1985 and April 1986, oil prices fell sharply by around 60 per cent in both Dollar and Sterling terms. Following a perceived OPEC agreement in early August, prices recovered to about \$14 a barrel in mid-August, although they still remain approximately half their November 1985 values. Prices remain volatile.

Sterling's effective exchange rate in July averaged 74.0 (1980 = 100), which represented a fall of 21/2 per cent compared with the

previous month and a fall of 11 per cent compared with July 1985. During July, Sterling fell against most major currencies except the US Dollar (against which Sterling was virtually unchanged) mainly due to weaker oil prices. Over the year to July, Sterling fell by 17 per cent against EMS currencies (19 per cent against the Deutsche Mark) but appreciated 91/2 per cent against the US Dollar. On August Sterling's effective exchange rate index averaged 71.3.

The current account of the ba lance of payments in the second quarter of 1986 is estimated to have been in surplus by £0.5 billion, much the same as in the previous quarter. Visible trade was in deficit by £1.6 billion in the latest developing countries quarter, following a deficit of £1.4 billion in the previous quarter: the surplus on trade in oil fell by £1.2 billion to £0.8 billion while the deficit on non-oil trade increased by £1.1 billion to £2.3 billion. In the second quarter of 1986, the volume of exports grew by 31/2 per cent, compared with the previous quarter to a level 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of imports rose by 2 per cent in the latest quarter and was 3 per cent

higher than a year earlier. The

underlying level of both non-oil

export and import volumes show

signs of having risen a little in

There appears to have been a

slowdown in economic growth in

most of the major industrialised

recent months

World outlook



countries in the last six months or so. However, growth is expected to pick up during the second half of 1986 and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in its 1986 Trade and Development Report, anticipates 2.8 per cent real GDP growth among OECD countries in 1986. This figure is not very different from the 3 per cent forecast produced by OECD in May. UNCTAD emphasised in its report the problems facing developing countries in financing their large external debts. The problems have been worsened by the current slowdown in world growth and falls in world commodity prices, though lower interest rates will have helped

The latest figures for industrial

production (excluding construct tion) in the three months to May compared with the previous three months-unless otherwise stated indicate falls of 2 per cent in Belgium (to February), 11/2 per cent in the United States and 1/2 per cent in Canada and the United Kingdom (to June). There was no change in Japan while increases were recorded of 1/2 per cent in France (to April), 11/2 per cent in the Netherlands (to April) and 2 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany

Comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in the three months to June compared with the previous three months-unless otherwise stated-rose by 0.4 per cent in Finland (to March), by 0.3 per cent in France, Ireland (to July) and the United States (to April) and by 0.1 per cent in Italy (to January), Japan (to May) and the United Kingdom (to July). There was no change in Belgium (to May) and Sweden (to December). There were falls of 0.1 per cent in Spain and Denmark (both to April), 0.2 per cent in Canada, and Germany (to July), 0.3 per cent in Nether lands (to May) and 0.4 per cent in Greece (to May)

Unit wage costs in manufacturing industries in major competitor countries which were falling between 1982 and the second half of 1984, began to increase slowly during 1985 but the rate of increase has remained consistently lower than in the United Kingdom This reflects the tendency for UK earnings to rise at double the rate in such countries as the United States and Japan. Between 1984 and 1985, unit wage costs in the UK rose by 6 per cent, in contrast with rises of about 2 per cent in North America, 1 per cent in Japan and no change in the Federal Republic of Germany

The sharp fall in the price of oil has had a direct effect on inflation In the 12 months to May 1986 (unless otherwise stated) consumer prices increased by 7.7 per cent

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: underlying rate of change *

in Italy (to February), 4-1 per cent The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers' in Canada, 2.4 per cent in the United Kingdom (to July), 2.3 per input prices: increases over previous year cent in France (to June), 1.6 per cent in the United States, 1.1 per cent in Japan and 0.5 per cent in 25 the Netherlands; in Germany, prices fell by 0.1 per cent (to June) The average for all OECD coun tries was 2.6 per cent compared with an average rate of 3.2 per cent for the European Community.

Recent figures published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) show that the number employed in the European Community of Twelve rose in 1985, after four successive annual decreases between 1980 and 1984. According to first estimates provided by the Member states, 123.9 million persons were employed in the Community in 1985, an increase of 0.6 per cent over 1984. Employment growth between 1984 and 1985 was strongest in the Netherlands and Denmark (increases of 2.7 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively) followed by the United Kingdom and Luxembourg (both 1.4 per cent), Greece (1.0 per cent), the Federal Republic of Germany (0.7 per cent), Italy and Belgium (both 0.4 per cent) and Spain (0.2 per cent) while falls in employment were recorded in France and Portugal (both decreases of 0.3 per cent): figures were not available for Ireland. Taking the period 1983 to 1985 as a whole, employment growth in the UK was greater than the rest of the Community put together

Figures for 1984 just published by the OECD make it possible to compare the percentage of the population of working age in employment in different countries. The percentage of the population aged 15-64 in employment was highest-over 70 per cent-in the Scandinavian countries. Japan and Switzerland, followed by the United States (68 per cent), the United Kingdom and Canada (both 65 per cent). The proportion was between 50 and 60 per cent in most European Community countries (for example 60 per cent in France and 59 per cent in Germany), while the OECD country with by far the lowest figure was Spain (just 44 per cent).

RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to June was about 71/2 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to May. The underlying annual increase has been broadly unchanged since the middle of 1984, apart from a temporary rise in September 1985. The gap between the underlying increase and the rise in the retail prices index has been widening over this period as retail price increases have fallen back since the middle of 1985 and is now 5 per cent, the largest since

1985

1984

1986

to June of 8.1 per cent was higher than the estimated underlying increase because of temporary factors. Back pay in June 1986 was higher than in June 1985, inflating the actual increase by about 1/4 per cent. Changes in the timing of pay settlements also inflated the actual increase by about 1/4 per cent, the main element being due to teachers having been paid two settlements during the 12-month period because of the delay in

The actual increase in the year

August 1980

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average weekly earnings averaged about 1/2 per cent in the three months ending June. Further details concerning recent trends in average earnings are given in a note in the Employment Topics section of this issue of the Gazette

In production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to June was about 81/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to May. Within this sector, in manufacturing reaching the April 1985 settlement. industries, the underlying increase

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



in average weekly earnings in the Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year year to June was about 73/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the Per cent

year to May (which has been revised upwards).

The actual increases for production industries and manufacturing industries in the year to June were 7.6 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively, the former increase being depressed because back pay in June 1986 was below its June 1985 level.

In the three months ending June, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries were 7.5 per cent higher than a year earlier. This increase was similar to the rise in average earnings in manufacturing as there was virtually no change in productivity over this period.

Retail prices

In July, the annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, was 2.4 per cent compared with 2.5 per cent recorded in June. This is the seventh consecutive month in which the rate has fallen.

The overall level of prices fell in July for the second month in succession. Two successive monthly reductions in the price index has not occurred since the third quarter of 1967

In July the index was 0.3 per cent below the level recorded for products. June. This was a larger decrease than that of 0.2 per cent recorded for the corresponding period last year. There were seasonal falls in the prices of fresh vegetables, in- and the annual increase in these cluding potatoes, and summer sale reductions in the prices of household durables. Petrol prices fell back to around their average level for May

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



to July compared with 0.6 per cent The seasonally adjusted price recorded for June

Employment

index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry has shown an almost uninterrupted decline since early last year. In July it was 15 per cent below its peak level in February 1985. This index fell over the month by 2.5 per cent, mainly reflecting falls in the scheduled prices of petroleum

In July the price index for home sales of manufactured products (not seasonally adjusted) rose by 0.1 per cent compared with June prices was 4.4 per cent. This 12-month rate has been around 41/2 per cent since April.

The tax and prices index increased by 0.4 per cent in the year

> The latest period for which employees' estimates for the whole economy and figures for the employed labour force (which comprises employees in employment. the self-employed and HM Forces) are available is March 1986. These estimates have been slightly revised in the light of more recent information. They now show that the employed labour force increased by 29,000 in the March guarter compared with 101,000 in the December quarter. The revised estimate of the increase over the year to March is now 242,000 and

the increase between March 1983, when the employed labour force began to increase and March 1986 is estimated at 1.022.000. Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was

11.33 million hours a week in June and the average over the three months ending June was 11.41 million hours a week. The June figure confirms that overtime working while remaining high has fallen back to a level slightly below the peak of around 12 million hours a week which was maintained for most of 1985.



1982





The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain decreased by an average of 13,000 a month in the three months to June 1986 (seasonally adjusted). This compares with an average decrease of 12,000 per month in the previous three months (ending March) and a marginal decrease during the three months ending June 1985. The downward trend has continued at a faster rate than in the middle of 1985 but considerably slower than between 1980 and 1983.

Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0.39 million hours a week in manufacturing industries in June 1986 which made an average of 0.50 million hours per week lost for the three months ending June. Short-time working remains at a low level

There has been a marked increase in self-employment over recent years. The proportion of the employed labour force which represents the self-employed increased from 7.4 per cent in June 1979 to an estimated 11.0 per cent by March 1986. Over this period. the number of men who are self employed has increased from 10.0 per cent to 14.1 per cent of all men in employment. The proportion of women who are self-employed is also growing rapidly but at a lower level, 6.6 per cent of women in employment were self-employed in March 1986, compared with 3.6 per cent in June 1979. Over the same period the number of selfemployed women has grown by 317,000 to 665,000 while the number of self-employed men has grown by 476,000 to 1,970,000.

Self-employment has increased in all regions since 1979 most markedly in the South West and Yorkshire and Humberside; in each of these regions there was an increase of about 75 per cent over the period. In the South West this represented an increase from 146,000 in June 1979 to 257,000 in March 1986, while in Yorkshire and Humberside the increase was from 134.000 to 234.000. Strong growth, of between 40 and 50 per cent, also occurred in East Anglia, the South East and the Northern region

The number of self-employed people in agriculture has decreased by 9,000 (4 per cent) since June 1979 but numbers have increased in each of the other industry divisions. Since June 1979 selfemployment in the manufacturing

Great Britain: Seasonally adjusted

Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



sector has increased by 77,000 (55 (53 per cent) and in construction by 141,000 (41 per cent).

Productivity

Manufacturing productivity (that is, output per head) in the three months to June was 1 per cent higher than in the three months to March and at much the same level as a year earlier. Both manufacturing output and employment have fallen compared with a year ago. Output declined more than employment in the second half of 1985 indicating that there was some deterioration in productivity. The provisional figures for this year, however, suggest that output has tended to stabilise whereas employment has continued to decrease leading to some recovery in productivity. Over the longer term, output per head has shown a marked improvement since the trough in 1980, with growth of 31 per cent since the fourth quarter of 1980

In the first guarter of 1986 whole economy productivity was similar to the level in the final quarter of last year, and after allowing for the effects of the coal strike, was unchanged compared with the first quarter of 1985.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) was 3,224,000 in July, an increase of 4,400 since June. This compares with a rise of 14,200 in the previous month. Male unemployment fell in the month by 1,600, while female unemployment rose by 6,000. During the six months to July, the level increased by an at Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted

January and an average increase per cent), in services by 582,000 of nearly 8,000 in the six months to July 1985

> unemployment has increased on average by over 5,000 per month 1980 although the level of vacancompared with an average in- cies was already high in the precrease of 3,000 per month in the vious month as a result of the six months to January 1985. Un- relatively low number of placings employment among women has between May and June. The furthrisen by an average of over 6,000 er sharp increase in the latest per month since January compared with nearly 2,000 per month over the previous six months.

Total unemployment in the United Kingdom (unadjusted including school leavers) increased by 50,000 between June and July to 3,280,000 (11.9 per cent of the working population; on the narrow base excluding self-employed and armed forces the rate was 13.3 per cent). This increase resulted from a rise in adult unemployment of nearly 56,000 and a fall of nearly 6,000 in school leavers. The rise among adults compares with an estimated increase from seasonal influences of over 51,000; hence the seasonally adjusted increase among adults of over 4,000.

The July total included 102,000 claimant school leavers aged under 18, little changed from July last year. In addition there were 125,000 school leavers not entitled to claim benefit until September separately recorded at Careers Offices, rather less than the 134,000 in July last year.

The regional pattern in July compared with July 1985 showed that Northern Ireland had the largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (1.7 percentage points). Yorkshire and Humberside had an increase of 0.7 percentage points and Greater London and East Anglia had increases of 0.5 points, compared with 0.4 points in the United Kingdom as a whole. There was no change in the North, the only region not to experience an increase. The stock of unfilled vacancies

average of 12,000 per month, com- and excluding Community Propared with an average increase of gramme vacancies) increased by

Over the past six months male 195,200. This is the highest level since the series commenced in month to July mainly resulted from a high inflow of vacancies notified to Jobcentres.

Industrial stoppages

It is provisionally estimated that 162,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in June. This compares with 283,000 in May, 162,000 in June last year and an average of 611,000 for June during the ten-year period 1976 to 1985. Of the days lost in June 1986,

almost half were due to a strike in the aerospace industry which accounted for 79,000 lost days. During the 12 months to June

1986, a provisional total of 2.4 million working days were lost. This compares with 20.9 million in the 12 months to June 1985, and a ten-year annual average-to June 1985-of 11.2 million days. The total of 2.4 million days lost in the 12 months to June 1986 is broadly the same as the corresponding figures for the previous three months (that is, March, April and May). However, these current levels of working days lost are the lowest since the 2.1 million recorded during the year to September 1967

During the 12 months to June 1986, a provisional total of 892 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress. This compares with 971 in the 12 months to June 1985 and a ten-year average-to June 1985-of 1,774 stoppages in progress, and is the lowest figure for any 12 month period since the total of 891 stoppages recorded in the year to August 1939. However, over 5,000 in the six months to 9,900 in the month to July, to too much weight should not be

given to the comparison of the number of stoppages between years, as some small strikes go unrecorded.

The number of overseas visitors

Overseas travel and tourism

to the United Kingdom in May was 1,120,000, 13 per cent less than in May 1986, with North American visits 40 per cent lower. For the three months March to May, the number of overseas visits was 9 per cent less than a year earlier. However, the expenditure of overseas visitors in this three-month period was 5 per cent less than a year earlier, implying a slightly higher expenditure per visit. These figures reflect the position following the recent concern about the effect of terrorism on tourism numbers, especially from the United States, although there were already some signs that the strong growth in tourism numbers during 1984 and most of 1985 was beginning to level off around the turn of the year: probably in part reflecting exchange rate movements.

The numbers of visits abroad by UK residents in May 1986 was 2.050.000, 23 per cent more than in May 1985. For the three months March to May the number of visits was 11 per cent higher than a year ago. The average expenditure per visit overseas by UK residents increased substantially, so that expenditure abroad by UK residents rose by 28 per cent.

The travel account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £80 million in May, compared with a surplus of £109 million a year earlier. For the three months March to May there was a deficit of £175 million, compared with a surplus of £170 million a year earlier. Although the surplus in 1985 (£574 million) was the largest since 1979, it had begun to move to a lower level towards the end of the year

	GDP	Section Section	Output								Income		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		
	averag measu	e re ²	GDP ^{3, 4}		Index of	output U.H	<. ⁵		Index of	0.0	Real pers	sonal	Gross tr	ading	
					Producti industrie	on s ^{1,6}	Manufact	uring	OECD countries	s ¹	income		compan	ies ⁸	
	1980 =	100	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 10	00	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	00	£ billion		1000
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	100·0 98·6 100·4 103·7 106·4 110·0	-2.3 -1.4 1.9 3.3 2.6 3.4	100·0 98·3 100·1 103·1 106·4 110·2	-2.9 -1.7 1.8 3.0 3.2 3.6	100.0 96.6 98.4 101.9 103.2 108.1	-6.7 -3.4 1.9 3.6 1.3 4.7	100·0 94·0 94·2 96·9 100·7 103·8	-8.8 -6.0 0.2 2.9 3.9 3.0	100.0 100.1 96.6 99.6 106.9 110.4	-0.7 0.1 -3.5 3.1 7.3 3.3	100.0 97.7 97.9 100.2 102.9 105.1	1.3 -2.3 0.2 2.3 2.7 2.1	18.0 18.3 21.1 25.0 31.4 40.6	-1.4 2.0 15.0 18.5 25.6 29.3	
1985 Q2 Q3 Q4	110·4 110·1 110·6	4·7 3·1 2·7	110-2 110-4 111-2	4·4 3·5 3·4	108·9 108·4 108·4	6·5 5·8 4·4	104·5 103·7 103·5	4·3 2·2 1·8	110·1 110·8 111·2	4·1 2·5 2·5	104-8 105-7 105-9	3·1 2·9 0·4	10·2 10·3 10·6	39·7 22·6 27·7	
1986 Q1 Q2	111-4	2·5 	111·4 [111·9]	2·1 1·5	109·3 108·5	2·4 -0·4	103-1 R 103-4	-0·3 -1·1	111·4 	2·0 			11·0 	15·8 	
1986 Jan Feb Mar	 	 	 .: 	 	108·4 109·9 109·5	3.5 2.9 2.4	102·8 103·3 103·1	1.0 0.4 -0.4	111-4 111-6 111-2	2·5 2·2 2·0	:: :: .:	···	··· ·· ··		
Apr May June			··· ··	 	110-3 108-3 107-0	2·2 0·6 -0·3	103·7 103·0 103·6	-0.6 -1.0 -1.0	111·4 	1·7 	 	·: 	:: :: 	 	
July						••			••	••			• • •	••	_

	Expendi	ture	a starter						1	Car good a				lending	growth ¹⁵	
	Consum	er	Retail s	ales	Fixed inv	vestment ⁹	Max.				General	nent	Stock changes	rates+14	£M3	MO
	1980 prices		volume		Whole economy 1980 pric	ces ¹⁰	Manufa industr 1980 pr	cturing ies rices ^{7, 11}	Construct distribut & financ industrict 1980 prio	ction ion ial es ¹² ces	consum at 1980	ption prices	1980 prices ¹³			
-	£ billion	1	1980 =	100	£ billion		£ billio	n	£ billion		£ billion		£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	137-0 136-5 137-6 142-9 145-6 149-6	-0.4 -0.4 0.8 3.9 1.9 2.8	100·0 100·2 102·2 107·1 110·7 115·3	-0.6 0.2 2.0 4.8 3.4 4.2	41.59 37.91 40.10 42.18 45.60 45.95	-5.2 -8.8 5.8 5.2 8.1 0.8	7·3 5·7 5·6 5·6 6·4 6·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -10.9 \\ -22.1 \\ -1.7 \\ -0.7 \\ 14.7 \\ 6.5 \\ \end{array} $	8.6 8.6 9.3 9.7 11.1 12.1	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.4 \\ 1.1 \\ 7.8 \\ 4.2 \\ 14.8 \\ 8.4 \end{array} $	48.9 48.9 49.4 50.2 50.9 51.0 R	1.3 0.1 0.9 1.8 1.3 0.2	-2.88 -2.48 -1.12 0.67 -0.14 0.66	14 14½ 10-10¼ 9 9½-9¾	19.6 13.6 9.6 10.9 9.1	5.6 4.4 4.0 6.7 6.6
1985 Q2 Q3 Q4	37·3 37·7 38·0	2·4 4·1 3·5	115·0 116·3 116·6	4·2 4·5 3·6	10·93 11·30 R 11·48	-4.7 -1.0 +0.1	1.6 1.7 1.7	3.6 2.5 2.1	2·8 3·0 3·1	-2·5 4·9 6·8 R	12·7 12·7 12·8	0·1 -1·5 -0·3	0·47 0·08 0·34	12½ 11½ 11½	12·2 14·1 15·1	5·2 4·2 2·4
1986 Q1 Q2	38·3 38·5	4·7 3·2	118-0 120-2	4·1 -4·5	11·92 	-2·7	1·8 	0·9 	3·2 	-3·4 	12·9 	0·8 	0·39 	े. 		
1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	 	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	117·0 117·2 119·8 119·3 118·2 122·4 120·9	3.8 3.4 4.1 4.7 4.2 4.4 4.1	 	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	· · · · · · · · · · ·		··· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ···	121/2 121/2 111/2 101/2 10 10 10	14.0 14.7 16.4 16.6 19.5 18.3	4.5 3.5 3.6 3.2 3.4 3.3
	Visible	trade				Balance	of paym	ents	Competi	tiveness	Prices					
	Export	volume ¹	Import	volume ¹	Visible balance ¹³	³ Current balance ¹³	³ Effective rate ⁺¹	e exchange	Relative labour co	unit osts ^{1, 17}	Tax and index ⁺¹⁸	prices	Produce Materials	prices inc	dex ^{+7, 18, 19} Home sa	lles
	1980 =	100	1980 =	100	£ billion	£ billion	1975 =	100	1980 = 1	00	Jan 197	8 = 100	$-\frac{1}{1980} = 1$	00	1980 = 1	00
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	100-0 99-3 101-9 103-8 112-5 118-6	0·9 -0·7 2·6 1·9 8·4 5·4	100·0 96·3 101·5 109·7 121·9 125·7	-5.4 -3.7 5.4 8.1 11.1 3.1	1.4 3.4 2.3 -0.8 -4.4 -2.1	3·1 6·2 4·0 3·2 1·6 3·8 R	96·1 95·3 90·7 83·3 78·7 78·2	10-1 0-8 	100·0 105·0 101·7 96·7 96·2 100·1 R	19·5 5.0 -3·1 -4·9 -0·5 5·2	132-8 152-5 167-4 174-1 180-8 190-3	17·3 14·8 9·8 4·0 3·9 5·2	100.0 109.2 117.2 125.3 135.5 137.7	8.5 9.2 7.3 6.9 8.1 1.6	100·0 109·5 118·0 124·4 132·1 139·4	14.0 9.5 7.8 5.4 6.2 5.5
1985 Q2 Q3 Q4	120-5 116-3 118-9	10·5 3·3 0·2	124-8 124-1 127-4	3·8 0·7 -2·1	-0·1 -0·5 -0·2	1.6 R 1.5 R 0.8 R	78-9 82-1 79-8	-1·1 5·3 6·3	101.7 106.9 104.1	5.6 10.7 10.7	191.0 191.6 192.0	6·4 5·7 4·5	138-8 133-1 132-6	3·4 R -0·7 -5·3	139·4 140·2 141·4	5.6 5.6 5.1
1986 Q1 Q2	117·4 	-1.0 R	125-4	-0·4 	-1·4 	[0·5] R	75·1 76·1	4·2 -3·5	 	::	193·5 	3·8	132·6 126·3	-9·4 -9·0	143·4 145·7	R 5.0 4.5
1986 Jan Feb Mar	118·7 120·7 112·7	-0.2 0.3 -1.1	120-3 125-8 132-2	0.0 −1.2 −0.5	0·2 R -0·3 -1·2 R	1.1 0.2 R −0.7	76·6 74·2 74·6	6·6 6·0 4·2	 		192-9 193-7 194-0	4·4 3·9 3·0	135-0 133-5 129-4	-7·2 -9·7 -11·1	142·7 143·3 144·3	R 5·1 R 4·9 R 4·9
Apr May June July	122·2 120·7 121·1	-1.1 -1.7 0.6	121·9 131·4 129·8	-1.4 1.3 2.9	-0·3 -0·7	0-4 0-0 	76-2 76-1 75-8 74-0	1.0 -1.4 -3.6 -6.6		 	192-5 192-9 192-8 192-1	1.2 0.9 0.6 0.4	127-1 126-7 125-2 120-8	-9.7 -8.7 -8.4 -9.8	145·4 145·9 145·9 146·1	4·5 4·6 4·5 4·4

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

at seasonally adjusted. 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. For details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981. For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984

p. /2.
 Gop at factor cost.
 Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators.
 Production Industries: sic divisions 1 to 4.
 Manufacturing Industries: sic divisions 2 to 4.
 Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net

of stock appreciation. (9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.



Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom

UNITED KINGDOM

All industries.
 Including leased assets.
 Including leased assets.
 Construction distribution and financial industries: sic divisions 5, 6 and 8.
 No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.
 Base ending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period

(15) Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end of the

period shown.
 period shown.
 Averages of daily rates.
 (17) MF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see Economic Trends 304, February 1979 p. 80.

(18) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
 (19) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.
 R = Revised.





EMPLOYMENT .1 **Working population**

THOUSAND Self-employed persons (with or without employees)† Employed labour force‡ Unemployed Working population: Employees in employment* HM Forces§ Quarter Female All Male UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1983 Sep Dec 3,167 3,079 26,980 27,005 23,812 23,925 9,173 9,286 2,309 2,378 325 325 21,178 21,222 12,005 11,937 26,997 27,113 27,501 27,538 3,143 3,030 3,284 3,219 23,854 24,083 24,218 24,318 9,225 9,337 9,360 9,460 21,081 21,242 21,347 21,422 2,447 2,515 2,542 2,569 326 326 328 327 11,857 11,905 11,987 11,962 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 3,268 3,179 3,346 3,273 27,481 R 27,594 R 27,858 R 27,874 R 326 326 326 323 24,213 R 24,415 R 24,512 R 24,601 R 11,889 R 11,950 R 11,989 R 11,964 R 9,402 9,517 R 9,544 R 9,630 R 21,291 R 21,467 R 21,533 R 21,594 R 2,596 2,623 [2,654] [2,683] R 1985 Mar June Sep Dec 323 24,447 R 3,324 27,771 R [2,714] R 21,410 R 11,859 9,551 R 1986 Mar UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal variation 1983 Sep Dec 26,833 26,953 11,941 11,933 9,163 9,246 2,309 2.378 325 325 23,738 23,882 21,104 21,179 23,978 24,067 24,149 24,270 27,094 27,212 27,361 27,481 9,290 9,316 9,353 9,418 21,206 21,226 21,279 21,374 2,447 2,515 2,542 2,569 326 326 328 327 11,915 11,909 11,926 11,956 1984 Mar June Sep Dec 27,577 R 27,693 R 27,723 R 27,823 R 326 326 326 323 24,337 R 24,399 R 24,448 R 24,550 R 11,947 11,954 11,930 R 11,957 R 9,467 9,496 9,539 R 9,586 R 21,415 R 21,450 R 21,469 R 21,543 R 2,596 2,623 [2,654] [2,683] R 1985 Mar June Sep Dec 27,896 R 323 24,572 R [2.714] 11,920 9.615 R 21.535 R

* Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1985 take account of the results of the 1983, 1984 and 1985 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 161 of the May *Employment Gazette* for a detailed description of their derivation). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employees are counted twice. T Estimates of the self-employed up to mid 1985 are based on the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984 and 1985 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1985 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1985 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current allowances is given in the article on page 135 of the May *Employment Gazette*. ‡ See notes above on employees and self-employed.

THOUSAND

1986 Mar

2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry* •

	AT AIN	All indust and servi	tries ces	Productio	on and tion	Productio	on s	Manufact industrie	turing s	Service industries	5							
SIC 1	980					-			<u></u> ;									
		Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
Divis or Cla	ions asses	0-9		1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
1981	June	21,386	21,364	7,910	7,919	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109	13,132	13,093	343	344	355	544	379	891	857
1982	June	20,927	20,907	7,494	7,505	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,047	345	329	346	508	365	846	825
1983	June	20,593	20,575	7,143	7,154	6,156	6,165	5,505	5,514	13,112	13,072	339	313	337	463	344	785	818
1984	June	20,780	20,763	7,031	7,044	6,065	6,075	5,441	5,449	13,419	13,379	331	292	333	447	342	777	834
	July Aug Sep	20,883	20,814	7,054 7,062 7,076	7,037 7,030 7,034	6,083 6,087 6,099	6,068 6,061 6,067	5,461 5,465 5,477	5,444 5,439 5,446	13,447	13,438	360	291 290 290	332 332 332	448 449 451	344 345 346	775 775 779	836 838 841
	Oct Nov Dec	20,956	20,907	7,072 7,064 7,050	7,039 7,037 7,040	6,098 6,093 6,082	6,072 6,071 6,074	5,477 5,472 5,462	5,452 5,452 5,454	13,567	13,532	339	290 290 289	331 331 331	450 448 448	345 345 343	778 780 781	842 843 848
1985	Jan Feb Mar	20,828 R	20,951 R	7,000 6,997 6,990	7,031 7,028 7,019	6,036 6,038 6,036	6,068 6,065 6,055	5,419 5,421 5,421	5,451 5,448 5,440	13,516 R	13,600 F	321	287 287 286	330 330 329	446 447 447	343 343 342	778 783 785	841 840 842
	April May June	21,004 R	20,988 R	6,979 6,985 6,983	7,011 7,008 6,996	6,027 6,035 6,036	6,051 6,053 6,045	5,414 5,425 5,431	5,438 5,441 5,439	13,692 R	13,653 F	329	284 282 276	329 328 329	445 446 446	341 343 344	784 788 786	839 838 840
	July Aug Sep	21,070 R	21,006 R	7,006 7,001 7,006	6,989 6,969 6,964	6,060 6,055 6,061	6,044 6,030 6,030	5,461 5,462 5,469	5,444 5,437 5,438	13,714 R	13,709 F	R 350 R	271 267 265	328 326 328	448 446 446	345 344 345	794 792 794	844 846 847
	Oct Nov Dec	21,130 R	21,079 R	6,990 6,966 6,949	6,956 6,938 6,939	6,049 6,029 6,016	6,023 6,006 6,007	5,459 5,442 5,433	5,434 5,421 5,425	13,843 R	13,804 F	7 339	263 260 256	327 327 328	446 443 440	345 345 343	792 791 789	847 847 845
1986	Jan Feb Mar	20,952 R	21,071 R	[6,890] [6,859] [6,854]	[6,921] [6,890] [6,883]	[5,963] [5,938] [5,939]	[5,994] [5,965] [5,958]	5,390 5,366 5,370	5,422 5,392 5,389	13,776 R	13,859 F	7 323	246 245 243	[327] [327] [325]	436 436 436	341 341 341	784 781 782	839 836 837
	April May June			[6,839] R [6,821] R [6,821]	[6,871] R [6,844] R [6,834]	[5,925] R [5,905] R [5,903]	[5,947] R [5,922] R [5,912] R	5,356 R 5,341 R 5,342	5,380 R 5,357 R 5,349				242 239 236	[325] [325] R [326]	433 432 431	341 R 340 R 341	783 R 776 R 774	835 R 835 R 838

See footnote to table 1.1.

S10 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

								111000111
Quarter	Employees in	n employment*		Self-employed	HM	Employed	Unemployed	Working population:
	Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†		force‡		
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1983 Sep Dec	11,756 11,688	8,955 9,067	20,711 20,755	2,229 2,298	325 325	23,265 23,378	3,044 2,961	26,309 26,339
1984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,611 11,660 11,740 11,715	9,007 9,121 9,143 9,240	20,618 20,780 20,883 20,956	2,367 2,435 2,462 2,489	326 326 328 327	23,311 23,541 23,673 23,772	3,022 2,911 3,157 3,100	26,333 26,452 26,830 26,872
1985 Mar June Sep Dec	11,645 R 11,706 R 11,744 R 11,721 R	9,183 9,298 R 9,326 R 9,410 R	20,828 R 21,004 R 21,070 R 21,130 R	2,516 2,543 [2,574] [2,604]	326 326 326 323	23,670 R 23,873 R 23,970 R 24,058 R	3,146 3,057 3,220 3,152	26,816 R 26,930 R 27,189 R 27,209 R
1986 Mar	11,619 R	9,333 R	20,952 R	[2,635]	323	23,910 R	3,199	27,109 R
GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal variations 1983 Sep Dec	11,692 11,685	8,945 9,027	20,637 20,712	2,229 2,298	325 325	23,191 23,335		26,163 26,288
1984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,670 11,664 11,679 11,709	9,073 9,100 9,136 9,198	20,743 20,763 20,814 20,907	2,367 2,435 2,462 2,489	326 326 328 327	23,436 23,525 23,605 23,724		26,431 26,551 26,690 26,816
1985 Mar June Sep Dec	11,703 R 11,710 R 11,685 R 11,713 R	9,248 R 9,277 9,321 R 9,366 R	20,951 R 20,988 R 21,006 R 21,079 R	2,516 2,543 [2,574] [2,604]	326 326 326 323	23,793 R 23,857 R 23,905 R 24,006 R		26,912 R 27,029 R 27,054 R 27,158 R
1986 Mar	11,680 R	9,397 R	21,077 R	[2,635]	323	24,035 R	and the second	27,234 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.
 From April 1983 the figures reflects the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign on at an unemployment benefit office.
 See also note below table 2-2.

		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	360	358	414	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,104	2,051	937	974	429	1,715	1,849	1,546	1,243	1,286
1982	June	318	343	400	647	573	467	498	1,031	1,112	2,008	965	925	427	1,751	1,809	1,531	1,269	1,292
1983	June	304	321	376	618	535	455	486	987	1,126	2,021	953	886	422	1,797	1,819	1,528	1,278	1,282
1984	June	291	294	381	613	527	451	484	966	1,158	2,102	1,002	872	421	1,862	1,814	1,534	1,302	1,352
	July Aug Sep	289 290 288	293 293 294	386 386 385	618 621 621	529 526 528	456 455 454	486 488 490	971 976 977	1,171	2,122	1,010	875	421	1,901	1,822	1,468	1,310	1,346
	Oct Nov Dec	288 287 288	293 294 291	385 386 384	622 618 613	527 525 525	454 453 448	491 492 493	974 971 968	1,179	2,219	966	861	420	1,911	1,816	1,547	1,306	1,342
1985	Jan Feb Mar	286 286 285	290 289 288	380 382 382	602 598 600	523 523 519	442 442 442	488 488 489	964 959 954	1,174	2,138	951	855	420	1,937 R	1,822	1,559	1,319	1,342
	April May June	284 284 285	286 285 284	381 383 386	599 605 607	520 521 518	442 441 444	492 491 492	952 950 947	1,188	2,162	1,045	863	423	1,947 R	1,823	1,542	1,321	1,378
	July Aug Sep	283 283 284	283 283 283	388 388 388	613 613 610	523 523 524	446 449 449	494 496 499	946 945 944	1,202	2,182	1,053	864	425	1,976 R	1,834	1,472	1,325	1,381
	Oct Nov Dec	284 282 281	282 281 281	387 387 387	611 607 603	522 523 521	446 441 446	498 497 498	941 937 933	1,216	2,271	1,004	849	425	1,990 R	1,834	1,560	1,320	1,375
1986	Jan Feb Mar	279 278 279	281 281 277	385 385 385	593 589 589	514 511 514	441 439 443	497 488 489	927 921 915	1,213	2,200	986	839	424	2,013 R	1,837	1,578 R	1,325	1,361
	April May June	277 R 276 R 275	276 275 R 273	383 382 R 382	589 R 590 R 593	510 R 505 R 508	441 R 440 R 441	489 488 R 486	916 917 917							an a			

* 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.

EMPLOYMENT Working population

1.1



EMPLOYMENT 1.3 **Employees in employment*: index of production** and construction industries

	Division	Jun 1985			Apr 1986	6 R		May 198	6 R		Jun 198	6	
SIC 1980	class or group or AH	Male	Female	AII	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,248.1	1,734-8	6,982.8	5,134.1	1,705-3	6,839-4	5,122.4	1,698-9	6,821.3	5,118.1	1,702.4	6,820.5
Production industries	1-4	4,420.4	1,615.5	6,035.9	4,338.3	1,585-1	5,923.4	4,326-1	1,578-5	5,904.6]	4,321.5	1,581.9	5,903-4
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,896-9	1,534-6	5,431.4	3,850.9	1,505.5	5,356-4	3,841.8	1,498-8	5,340.6	3,839-4	1,502-2	5,341.6
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas Water supply	1 111 1610 1620 1700	523.6 205.6 123.8 70.4 54.3	81.0 9.6 29.0 23.8 10.1	604·5 215·2 152·8 94·2 64·4	487.4 173.9 124.0 69.0 52.5	79.6 9.3 29.1 23.5 9.5	567 .1 183.2 153.1 92.6 62.0	484:3 171:2 124:2 68:9 52:3	79 .7 9.2 29.1 23.5 9.6	564-0 180-5 153-3 92-4 61-9	82-1 68-7 24-3 68-9 52-1	79 .7 9.2 29.1 23.6 9.7	561.9 177.9 153.4 92.5 61.8
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2	642.7	146-9	789.7	633·1	140-9	774.1	631.7	140.8	772.5	634-1	137-4	771.5
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming Non-ferrous metals	22 2210 2220/223 224	194·9 90·6 48·0 56·2	14·4 4·0 4·6 5·8	209·3 94·7 52·6 62·0	189·2 86·8 47·8 54·6	11·2 2·7 3·8 4·6	200·3 89·5 51·6 59·2	189-2 86-9 47-5 54-7	10-7 2-6 3-4 4-6	199·9 89·6 51·0 59·3	190·3 88·1 47·5 54·7	10-5 2-6 3-4 4-5	200 -9 90-6 51-0 59-2
Non-metallic mineral products Building products of concrete, cement etc	24 243	164-8 36-3	29 .7 3.6	194·5 39·9	161.6 36.4	28-9 3-6	190·4 40·0	161-4 36-6	28.7 3.5	190-0 40-1	162-8 36-0	3.3	39.3
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations	25 251 2570 258	230-8 98-8 46-1 19-2	98-2 20-5 35-9 17-7	329.0 119.3 82.0 36.9	230·1 98·7 47·1 19·0	96·8 20·4 35·3 17·4	326-9 119-1 82-4 36-4	228-8 98-2 46-9 19-1	97-3 20-5 35-4 17-4	326-1 118-7 82-3 36-4	98.1 46.8 19.2	20-5 36-0 17-6	118-6 82-8 36-8
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,048.8	532.4	2,581.2	2,030.0	523·5	2,553.5	2,026.3	519·2	2,545.5	2,022.8	519-6	2,542.4
Metal goods n.e.s. Foundries Bolts, nuts, springs etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	31 311 313 316	301.0 63.0 36.0 165.0	85·2 8·3 11·4 56·6	386-2 71-4 47-4 221-7	298-8 63-8 37-3 162-8	84·1 8·2 12·6 55·0	382-9 72-0 49-8 217-8	298.6 64.1 37.5 162.6	83-6 8-3 12-2 54-4	382-1 72-4 49-6 217-0	298·3 63·6 37·2 162·3	83·3 8·1 11·6 54·9	381.7 71.8 48.9 217.2
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork	32 320	663·1 65·7	122-8 8-9	785-9 74-6	658·5 63·8	124·4 9·1	782·9 72·9	654·3 62·0	121-9 8-8	776-2 70-8	653-8 62-5	120-3 8-9	774-2 71-4
Machinery for agriculture, tood, chemical industries etc Metal working machine tools etc Mining machinery, construction equipment etc Mechanical power transmission equipment Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321/324 322 325 326 328	66·9 67·4 72·9 24·6 314·8	12.7 13.5 10.0 4.7 58.8	79-6 80-9 82-8 29-3 373-6	67.8 68.7 71.0 24.6 313.4	13·0 14·1 9·8 4·5 60·5	80·8 82·8 80·8 29·0 373·9	68.6 68.8 70.7 24.5 310.7	11.6 14.0 9.5 4.4 59.9	80·2 82·9 80·2 28·9 370·6	67·2 69·5 70·3 24·5 310·9	10.6 14.1 9.7 4.4 59.2	77-8 83-7 80-0 29-0 370-1
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	56-8	18.4	75-3	57.0	17.7	74.7	57.0	17.6	74.5	57.4	17.7	75-1
Electrical and electronic equipment Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunications equipment Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances	34 3420 343 344 345 3460	444-9 87-6 65-6 139-5 77-6 31-0	207·2 27·0 29·4 61·8 55·3 14·0	652-1 114-6 95-0 201-3 132-9 45-0	446.0 87.6 66.7 140.7 75.4 31.7	199.5 26.6 29.7 58.6 51.9 13.2	645-5 114-1 96-4 199-3 127-3 44-9	447.4 87.3 66.7 141.3 76.4 31.7	199-0 26-1 28-5 58-5 52-9 13-4	646·4 113·4 95·2 199·9 129·4 45·1	446-8 87-1 66-4 141-0 76-8 31-6	201-1 26-5 28-7 58-7 53-9 13-7	647-9 113-6 95-1 199-7 130-7 45-3
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Parts	35 3510 3530	251.8 96.8 109.1	32·9 9·0 20·3	284·7 105·7 129·4	244-8 94-8 105-8	32·4 8·9 20·0	277·2 103·7 125·8	244-2 95-0 105-6	32·3 8·7 20·1	276·5 103·7 125·7	242.5 94.5 104.8	32·4 8·7 20·2	274-9 103-2 125-0
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles Aerospace equipment	36 3610 3620 3640	253-8 82-1 30-0 135-5	30·2 7·7 1·3 19·0	284-0 89-8 31-3 154-4	246-5 79-4 26-2 136-0	29·2 7·2 1·3 18·7	275-7 86-6 27-5 154-7	246-0 78-9 26-1 135-6	29·3 7·2 1·2 18·7	275-3 86-1 27-3 154-2	244-6 78-0 25-8 135-3	28:9 7:1 1:2 18:5	273-5 85-1 27-1 153-8
Instrument engineering	37	77.3	35.7	113-1	78-5	36-1	114-7	78-9	35.7	114-5	79-3	35-9	115-1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,205.3	855·2	2,060.5	1,187.7	841-1	2,028.8	1,183-8	838-9	2,022.6	1,182.5	845-2	2,027.7
Food drink and tobacco Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats Milk and milk products	41/42 411/412 4130 4147	358-7 61-1 31-5 17-2	247-8 40-6 11-1 17-2	606-5 101-7 42-6 34-5	350-1 61-3 31-4 16-7	238-8 40-2 10-5 16-3	588-9 101-5 41-9 33-0	350-2 61-1 31-0 16-7	40.6 10.6 16.2	590.5 101.7 41.6 32.9	351·3 60·3 31·4 17·0	241.7 40.6 10.6 17.0	593-0 100-9 42-0 34-0
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	4160/4180 419	0/ 77·6	69.8	147.3	76.6	68.0	144.7	77.0	68·7	145.7	77-2	68·5	145-1
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	421 422/4239 4240/426	30-2 43-3 1 58-1	32·4 32·9	76-3	28-4 43-1 56-4	31.5 18.7	74-6	42.9	31·5	74.5	43·3 55·9	32·1	75.3
	4210	140.0	110.0	200.0	119.0	107.7	225.7	117.5	106.9	224.5	117.6	107-8	225.
Textiles Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk Hosierv and other knitted goods	43 4310 432 436	25·3 23·7 24·5	16·3 15·1 56·7	41.6 38.7 81.2	24.7 23.6 24.8	15·6 14·5 55·5	40·2 38·0 80·3	24.5 23.4 24.7	15·6 14·4 55·0	40·1 37·8 79·6	24-5 23-5 24-9	15·3 14·4 56·0	39-1 37-1 81-1
Textile finishing etc	4336/434	0 22.3	8-8	31.1	22.6	8.6	31-2	22.5	8-6	31-1	22.6	8.7	31-
Footwear and clothing Footwear Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	45 4510 453/4560	66-5 21-7 35-2	198.7 26.2 156.6	265·2 47·9 191·8	67-0 21-2 35-9	193-9 25-3 153-1	260-9 46-5 189-0	64-8 21-1 34-4	193-2 25-2 152-9	257·9 46·3 187·3	65-8 21-0 34-8	193-9 25-4 153-9	259-1 46-1 188-1
Timber and wooden furniture Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builder corrective and pricery	4610/462	162 ∙0	40.4	202.4	162-0	39-3	201.4	161.9	39.7	201.6	160.7	40.1	200-8
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	4630 467	60-8 81-5	9·8 21·3	70-6 102-8	61·1 81·1	9·6 21·3	70·7 102·4	61-2 81-0	9.9 21.6	71·1 102·6	60-6 80-5	9·9 21·8	70-1 102-4
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Printing and publishing	47 4710 472 475	327.7 32.1 66.9 228.7	164-5 6-4 39-9 118-2	492:2 38:5 106:9 346:8	320-9 31-8 66-5 222-6	168-2 6-4 39-9 121-9	489-2 38-3 106-4 344-5	319-9 31-8 66-3 221-8	167-7 6-4 39-9 121-5	487-6 38-2 106-2 343-3	317-4 31-7 66-8 218-9	168-8 6-4 40-5 121-9	486-3 38- 107-3 340-4
Rubber and plastics Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres Processing of plastics	48 481/4820 483	120-0 44-3 75-7	48.4 14.0 34.5	168-4 58-2 110-2	118-5 43-1 75-4	49-4 13-9 35-5	167-9 57-0 110-9	118-6 43-3 75-3	48.4 13.7 34.7	166-9 56-9 110-0	118-6 43-2 75-4	48.5 13.6 34.9	167- 56- 110-
Construction Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings	5 5000/501 5020 5030 5040	827-6 0 464-3 145-7 137-4	119-2 64-6 21-5 21-8	946-9 528-9 167-2 159-2 91-6	795 -8 445-6 141-2 133-0 76-1	120-2 6 65-2 2 21-6 0 22-1	916-0 510-7 162-8 155-0 87-5	796-4 445-9 141-0 133-0 76-0	120.3 65.2 21.6 22.1 11.4	916.7 511.1 162.9 155.2 87.6	796 446.0 141.3 133.1 76.1	6 120.5 0 65.3 3 21.6 1 22.1 1 11.4	917- 511- 163- 155- 87-

Note: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1-4 on a quarterly basis. * Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1985 take account of the results of the 1983, 1984 and 1985 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 161 of the May 1986 Employment Gazette). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries:

REAT BRITAIN	Division	March 1	986				
	or class	Engage	ment rate		Leaving	rate	
NC 1980	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Alinerals and ores extraction other than fuels Metal manufacturing Non-metallic mineral products Chemical industry	2 22 24 25	0.7 0.6 1.0 0.7	1.8 1.5 2.2 1.8	0.9 0.7 1.3 1.0	1.0 1.1 1.2 0.9	1.8 1.8 2.3 1.6	1.2 1.2 1.5 1.1
Ietal goods, engineering and vehicles Metal goods nes Mechanical engineering Office machinery, data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Motor vehicles and parts Other transport equipment Instrument engineering	3 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	1.1 1.4 1.2 0.7 0.9 0.7 0.8 1.7	1.8 2.4 2.0 0.8 1.7 1.6 1.1 1.9	1.2 1.6 1.3 0.7 1.2 0.8 0.8 1.8	1.5 1.9 1.5 1.3 0.9 1.7 1.5	2.2 2.2 2.0 1.6 2.1 1.6 1.8 2.4	1.6 2.0 1.6 1.4 1.6 0.9 1.7 1.8
ther manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather and leather goods Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture Paper, printing and publishing Rubber and plastics Other manufacturing	4 41/42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	1.4 1.3 R 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.0 1.5 2.2	2:1 2:0 R 2:1 3:0 2:0 1:9 1:6 2:7 3:4	1.7 1.6 R 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.7 1.2 1.9 2.8	1.6 1.8 R 1.5 1.4 1.6 2.0 1.4 1.5 2.1	2.4 2.6 R 2.3 1.4 2.3 2.0 1.9 2.7 3.5	1.9 2.1 R 1.9 1.4 2.2 2.0 1.6 1.8 2.8
Total all manufacturing industries		1.1	2.0	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.7

which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates

Four quarter moving average of total engagement rates and leaving rates: manufacturing industries in Great Britain



Engagements and discharges (and other losses): manufacturing industries in **Great Britain**



The four quarter moving average has been compiled from the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.

EMPLOYMENT March 1986 and June 1986



·6

PER CENT

rely, in the four-week periods ended March 8, 1986 and June 14, ed during the periods who also left before the end of the periods: ds. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the chart below



1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

KINGDOM	whole ecor	iomy		Divisions 1	to 4		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
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	99-8 103-0 100-0 98-3 100-1 103-1 106-4 110-2	99-4 100-7 100-0 96-6 94-7 93-9 95-5 96-8 R	100-4 102-2 100-0 101-8 105-7 109-8 111-3 113-8	103.2 107.1 100.0 96.6 98.4 101.9 103.2 108.1	105.4 104.7 100.0 91.5 86.7 83.0 82.1 82.0	97.9 102.3 100.0 105.7 113.5 122.8 125.7 131.9	109.7 109.5 100.0 94.0 96.9 100.7 103.8	106 1 105 3 100 0 90 9 86 0 82 2 81 6 81 8	103-4 104-0 100-0 103-5 109-7 117-9 123-4 127-0	100.8 101.5 100.0 104.8 109.7 117.1 121.4 124.6
1978 Q1	97.7	98·9	98·8	100-4	105·6	95·1	108·1	106·4	101·6	98-9
Q2	99.7	99·2	100·6	103-5	105·4	98·2	110·5	106·2	104·2	101-6
Q3	100.8	99·5	101·3	104-4	105·3	99·2	110·6	106·0	104·5 R	101-9
Q4	101.0	100·0	101·0	104-4	105·2	99·3	109·6	105·9	103·5	100-9
1979 Q1	100-5	100·3	100-2	104·6	105·1	99·6	107·4	105·7	101·6	99·1
Q2	104-4	100·6	103-8	109·3	104·9	104·2	112·3	105·6	106·5	103·6
Q3	103-2	100·9	102-2	107·2	104·7	102·4	108·3	105·4	102·8	100·7
Q4	103-7	101·1	102-6	107·4	104·2	103·1	110·1	104·7	105·2	102·5
1980 Q1	102-6	100-9	101·7	105·2	103·1	102·0	106·8	103·5	103·3	101-3
Q2	100-7	100-6	100·1	101·3 R	101·5	99·9	102·3 R	101·6	100·7	99-9
Q3	99-1	99-8	99·3	97·8	99·0	98·8	97·5	98·9	98·6	99-2
Q4	97-7	98-7	99·0	95·7	96·4	99·3	93·4	95·9	97·4	99-5
1981 Q1	97-6	97·7	99·9	95·1	94-0	101·2	92·7	93·5	99·2	101-8
Q2	97-8	96·8	101·1	95·8	92-0	104·2	93·1	91·5	101·8	103-5
Q3	98-8	96·2	102·7	97·2	90-7	107·2	94·9	90·0	105·6	106-1
Q4	99-0	95·7	103·4	98·4	89-5	110·1	95·4	88·8	107·4	107-7
1982 Q1	99·2	95-3	104·1	97-2	88-5	109·9	94-7	87·8	108·0	108-0
Q2	100·0	95-0	105·3	98-8	87-4	113·1	94-9	86·7	109·6	109-7
Q3	100·5	94-5	106·3	99-2	86-2	115·0	94-1	85·4	110·3	110-4
Q4	100·8	93-9	107·3	98-4	84-9	116·0	93-2	84·1	110·8	110-8
1983 Q1	101.7	93-6	108·7	100·4	83·9	119·7	95·8	83-1	115·5	115-1
Q2	102.1	93-6	109·0	100·4	83·1	120·8	95·3	82-3	115·8	115-4
Q3	103.8	94-0	110·4	102·8	82·6	124·5	97·5	81-9	119·1	118-1
Q4	105.0	94-6	111·0	104·0	82·4	126·4	98·9	81-7	121·2	119-7
1984 Q1	105-6	95-0	111.2	104·2	82-1	127·0	99.5	81-5	122·1	120-2
Q2	105-6	95-4	110.7	102·3	82-1	124·5	100.2	81-6	122·8	120-9
Q3	106-7	95-7	111.5	102·5	82-1	124·9	101.5	81-6	124·5	122-6
Q4	107-5	96-1	111.9	103·8	82-2	126·3	101.7	81-8	124·4	122-1
1985 Q1	109·1	96·5	113·0	106·7	82-1	130·0	103·5	81-8	126-6	124-3
Q2	110·2	96·7	114·0	108·9	82-1	132·8	104·5	81-8	127-8	125-6
Q3	110·4	96·9 R	113·9 R	108·4	82-0	132·3	103·7	81-9	126-8	124-3
Q4	111·2	97·3	114·3	108·4	81-8	132·6	103·5	81-7	126-7	124-0 R
1986 Q1 Q2	111-4	97.5	114.2	109·3 108·5	81·3 80·7	134·5 134·5	103-1 R 103-4	81·4 80·9	126.7 R 127.9	124-3 R 125-9



S14



EMPLOYMENT 1.9 Selected countries: national definitions

Negre I	United	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Greece	Irish	Italy	Japan	Nether-	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	(4)	(2)(5)	(3)(6)(7)		(6)	(8)	(FR)	(6)(7)	(6) (9)	(10)	(5)	(6)(11)	(5)	(12)	(5)	(2)(5)	<u> </u>
QUARTERLY FIGURES: S	easonally adjust	ed unless st	ated															Thousand
Civilian labour force 1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	26,768 26,886 27,033 27,154	7,048 7,107 7,131 7,151	3,356 R 3,343 3,375 R 3,377 R		12,283 12,350 12,460 12,492	 	··· ··· ··	27,029 R 27,066 R 27,122 R 27,156 R	C 		22,902 22,712 R 22,784 22,867	58,926 59,168 59,435 59,526	 	2,040 2,027 2,023 2,035	13,260 13,177 13,247 13,283	4,373 4,366 4,411 4,412	3,174 3,174 3,176 3,184	112,536 113,541 113,812 114,235
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,251 R 27,367 R 27,398 R 27,499 R	7,192 7,253 R 7,324 R 7,443 R	3,353 R 3,355 3,346 R 3,367	 	12,535 12,622 12,638 12,753	··· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ··	27,219 R 27,270 R 27,348 R 27,379	· · · · · ·	 	22,866 22,893 R 23,085 R 23,091 R	59,670 59,514 59,729 59,686	••• ••• •••	2,053 2,039 2,076 2,090	13,298 13,245 13,314 13,388	4,420 4,401 4,436 4,439	3,186 H 3,185 R 3,202 R 3,216 R	115,024 115,206 115,468 116,158
1986 Q1	27,573	7,469			12,883	··· .		27,456			23,318	60,137		2,102	13,447	4,387	3,201 R	117,027
Civilian employment 1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	23,652 23,741 23,821 23,943	6,372 6,472 6,501 6,533	3,217 R 3,217 R 3,254 3,252 R	··· ··· ··	10,881 10,949 11,054 11,108	··· ··· ··	20,826 R	24,772 R 24,819 R 24,823 R 24,872 R	 	··· ··· ···	20,416 R 20,305 R 20,449 R 20,502 R	57,312 57,553 57,835 57,938 R	··· ··· ··	1,977 1,966 1,961 1,977	10,592 10,503 10,507 10,382	4,233 4,225 4,278 4,280	3,136 3,138 3,142 3,148	103.671 105,024 105,368 105,959
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	24,011 R 24,073 R 24,122 R 24,226 R	6,589 6,653 R 6,730 R 6,857 R	3,230 R 3,235 R 3,226 3,247	··· ··· ···	11,140 11,287 11,333 11,455	··· ··· ···	 20,946	24,902 R 24,964 R 25,027 R 25,081	··· ··· ··	··· ·· ··	20,419 R 20,495 R 20,598 R 20,520 R	58,119 57,991 58,181 58,029	· · · · · · ·	1,993 1,995 2,021 2,040	10,341 10,321 10,392 10,422	4,290 4,270 4,318 4,322	3,151 R 3,154 R 3,173 R 3,185 R	106,618 106,804 107,200 107,996
1986 Q1	24,250	6,884		· .:	11,629			25,183			20,666	58,511		2,061	10,455	4,267	3,172	108,768
LATEST ANNUAL FIGUR Civilian Labour Force: Mal Ferr All	ES: 1985 unless e 16,134 R nale 11,134 R 27,268 R	stated 4,462 R 2,811 R 7,272 R	2,031 R 1,324 R 3,355 R	2,425 1,650 4,125	7,257 5,382 12,639	1,450 1,238 2,688	13,346 9,986 23,331	16,534 10,770 27,304	2,491 1,320 3,811	914 386 1,300	15,338 R 8,249 R 22,982 R	35,960 23,670 59,634	3,807 1,980 5,787	1,165 898 2,064	9,224 4,164 13,388	2,341 2,083 4,424	2,016 R 1,185 R 3,201 R	Thousand 64,411 51,050 115,461
Civilian Employment: Male Fem All	e 13,937 R ale 10,152 R 24,089 R	4,107 R 2,562 R 6,671 R	1,957 R 1,277 R 3,235	2,225 1,354 3,579	6,508 4,804 11,311	1,338 1,118 2,457	12,214 8,702 20,916	15,244 9,756 25,000	2,341 1,160 3,501	757 339 1,096	13,678 R 6,831 R 20,509 R	35,030 23,040 58,070	3,252 1,713 4,965	1,141 871 2,012	7,336 3,086 10,422	2,277 2,022 4,299	1,999 R 1,172 R 3,171 R	59,891 47,259 107,150
Civilian employment: pro Male: Agriculture Industry Services	oportions by sec 3·6 42·9 53·5	tor 	8·0 48·8 43·2	3·7 39·6 56·7	6-8 34-2 59-1		 	4·8 50·4 44·8	24·5 33·3 42·2	•	10·9 38·5 50·6	7·6 39·1 53·4	:: :: 	8·9 39·5 51·5	17·8 38·5 43·6	6·8 43·7 49·5	7·7 R 47·0 45·3 R	Per cent 4·5 37·2 58·3
Female: Agriculture Industry Services	1·1 18·1 80·8	* ::	10·5 21·8 67·7	1.7 14.9 83.3	3·1 13·7 83·2		··· ··	6·8 26·3 66·9	39·3 16·7 44·0	 	11.9 23.8 64.3	10.6 28.4 61.0		4.7 12.4 82.7	14·8 17·0 68·2	2.7 14.3 83.1	4·8 21·8 R 73·4 R	1·4 16·4 82·1
All: Agriculture Industry Services	2.6 32.4 65.0	···	9·0 38·1 52·9	3.0 30.3 66.8	5·2 25·5 69·3	6·7 26·8 66·4	7·6 32·0 60·4	5.6 41.0 53.4	29·4 27·8 42·8	16·6 29·1 54·3	11·2 33·6 55·2	8·8 34·9 56·4	5.0 26.9 68.1	7·2 27·8 65·0	16·9 32·1 50·9	4·8 29·9 65·3	6·6 37·7 R 55·7 R	3·1 28·0 68·8

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

Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
 Annual figures relate to June.
 Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
 Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
 Annual figures relate to 1984.
 Annual figures relate to second quarter.
 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
 Annual figures relate to April.
 Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
 Annual figures relate to January.
 Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

EMPLOYMENT 1.11

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries *

Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

GREAT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT	-TIME		Net and			C. P. S. R. N. L. S.	the first	and the second	a de la serie
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of c	overtime wo	orked	Stood o whole w	off for veek	Working	g part of we	ek	Stoodo	ff for whole	or part o	fweek	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season-	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hourslo	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours	ost	
			operative working over- time	(adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1,422 1,137 1,198 1,209 1,311 1,332	29.5 26.6 29.8 31.5 34.3 34.9	8.3 8.2 8.3 8.5 8.9 9.0	11.76 9.37 9.98 10.30 11.59 11.94		21 16 8 6 6 4	823 621 320 244 231 163	258 320 134 71 38 23	3,183 3,720 1,438 741 387 233	12·1 11·4 10·7 10·2 10·4 10·3	279 335 142 77 43 27	5.9 7.8 3.5 2.0 1.5 0.7	4,006 4,352 1,769 985 619 396		14-3 12-6 12-4 12-9 14-4 14-9
Week ended 1985 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	1,214 1,337 1,329	32·0 35·2 35·1	8·5 8·9 9·0	10-33 11-87 11-93	11.69 11.93 11.94	5 6 6	186 236 225	30 34 37	317 360 357	10·4 10·7 9·8	34 40 42	0·9 1·0 1·1	503 596 582	428 463 481	14-6 15-0 13-8
April 13 May 18 June 15	1,220 1,395 1,383	32-3 36-8 36-5	8·3 8·9 9·1	10·15 12·38 12·56	10·49 12·07 12·38	4 4 3	162 143 108	19 25 22	211 247 213	10·5 10·2 9·9	23 28 24	0.6 0.8 0.6	373 389 321	376 423 340	15-8 13-9 13-2
July 13 Aug 17 Sept 14	1,350 1,271 1,333	35·4 33·4 34·5	9·1 9·0 9·2	12·23 11·60 12·30	12·11 12·17 12·24	3 3 5	138 108 185	19 18 17	235 205 155	13·0 12·0 9·4	22 20 21	0.6 0.4 0.5	373 312 340	435 387 375	17·3 15·4 16·0
Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	1,371 1,404 1,379	35·6 36·5 36·0	9·1 9·1 9·3	12·42 12·73 12·79	11.86 12.19 12.15	5 4 3	178 155 135	19 19 17	184 183 132	10-1 9-8 7-8	23 23 20	0·5 0·6 0·5	362 338 267	390 324 291	15-8 14-8 13-1
1986 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	1,206 1,310 1,314	31.8 34.6 34.8	8·7 8·7 8·9	10·38 11·40 11·64	11.75 11.47 11.65	5 3 7	216 126 297	21 29 35	198 257 338	9.6 8.9 9.7	27 32 42	0.7 0.8 1.1	414 384 636	354 297 524	16·0 11·6 15·1
Apr 12 R May 17 R June 14	1,272 1,306 1,280	33·8 34·8 34·2	8·9 8·9 9·0	11.23 11.60 11.50	11.60 11.29 11.33	5 3 2	206 119 85	35 32 28	394 331 281	11.5 10.4 10.2	40 35 30	1.0 0.9 0.8	601 450 365	607 489 385	15·1 12·8 12·3
SIC 1980 Week ended June 14, 1986															
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel	57.7	37.9	9.5	547.2		-	0.6	1.3	10.6	8.5	1.3	0.8	11.3		8.8
(221) Non-ferrous metals	20.6	30.3	8.9	183.8			0.2	0.6	3.1	7·8	0.6	0.6	3.1		7.8
Non-metallic mineral products	62.1	40.8	9.7	602-5		0.1	3.8	0.7	7.1	10-3	0.8	0.5	10.9		13.9
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals (251)	62·2	32·3	9·9 10·0	612·3 250·4		_	0-8 0-4	0.5	5.5	10·2 16·5	0.6	0.3	6·3		11-3 36-1
Metal goods nes Foundries (311) Hand tools, finished metal goods	110-2 27-9	40·5 54·1	8.7 8.7	959-5 242-4		=	1.8	3.5 1.8	40·4 19·1	11-7 10-4	3.5 1.9	1.3 3.6	42·2 20·4		12·0 10·9
(316) Mechanical	57.5	37.2	8.8	504.7		-		0.9	14.2	15.6	0.9	0.6	14.2		15.6
engineering Metal-working machine tools	216-2	43-2	9-1	1,964·1		0.6	23.5	1.9	18-7	9·9	2.5	0.5	42.2		7.7
Other machinery and mechanical	20.0	40.2	0.0	200.0				0.4	3-1	1.1	0.4	0.7	3.1		1.1
equipment (328) Electrical and electronic	105.3	43.8	9.2	968-1		0-4	16.6	0.7	5.6	8.5	1.1	0.4	22.1		20.7
engineering Basic electrical	114·8 24.7	30.7	8.9	976.9		_	1,2	1.0	16-1	15.3	1.0	0.3	17.3		16.2
Industrial equip- ment, batteries etc (343)	21.6	35.0	8.2	178.1				_			_	_			
Telecommunication equipment (344)	28.8	32.7	7.6	219.0		—	_	_	_		_	-			-
Motor vehicles and engines (351)	19.2	23.8	8.8	169.7			0.7	0.2	21.8	8·5	0.2	0.3	22.5		8·7 10·5
Vehicle parts (353) Other transport	36.4	38.3	8.6	314-3		—	0.6	1.1	9.2	8.4	1.1	1.2	9.8		8.9
Shipbuilding and	64·6	36-4	8.6	556·5		0.1	5.8		0.1	7.6	0.1	0.2	5.9		37.9
Aerospace equip- ment (364)	31.2	37.8	7.7	240.2		_		<u>-</u>			_	_			
nstrument engineering Food, drink and	20.1	29-2	7.6	152-3		—	—	0.1	1.5	13.0	0.1	0.2	1.5		13.0
(411-429) Fextile industry Footwear and	161.7 62.6	36·4 29·3	9·5 8·9	1,541.7 556.8		0·2 0·5	9·4 20·0	2·1 4·0	23·0 44·7	10·7 11·3	2·4 4·5	0·5 2·1	32·4 64·7		13-6 14-5
clothing Clothing (453)	34-7 18-9	13·5 9·9	5.7 5.5	197-0 103-8		0·1 0·1	3·8 2·0	6.7 1.9	55-8 18-5	8·4 9·7	6·8 2·0	2.6 1.0	59.7 20.5		8-8 10-5
furniture	59-4	36-2	8.9	526·5		0.2	8.8	1.5	17.7	11.7	1.7	1.1	26.5		15-3
Paper and paper products	103-8	33-4	9-3	963·7		-	1.6	0.7	5.6	8-6	0.7	0.2	7.2		10-4
(471, 472) Printing and	39.7	39.6	10.0	396.4		-	1.2	0.4	1.1	2.8	0.4	0.4	2.2		5.4
Rubber and plastics Other manufacturing All manufacturing	48.5 16.5 1.279.6	30-5 36-3 30-4 34-2	9.9 9.7 7.9 9.0	567-3 471-7 130-7 11.498-8		0.1	0.4 2.7 84.5	0.3 0.6 0.4 27.5	4.6 6.6 5.5 280.8	16.6 11.6 13.9 10.2	0.3 0.6 0.4	0-1 0-5 0-7	5.0 9.4 5.5		17.4 14.6 13.9 12.3

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

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	OTAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OP	ERATIVES	INDEX OF A	ERAGE WEEKLY	HOURS WOR	RKED PER OP	ERATIVE
SIC 1980 ;lasses	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacc 41, 42
980 981 982 983 984 985	100·0 89·1 84·4 82·1 82·5 83·4	100-0 89-2 84-0 83-1 85-6 87-5	100·0 86·8 80·9 78·7 75·6 75·0	100·0 89·5 85·7 81·7 81·7 80·4	100·0 94·2 90·1 89·0 86·8 87·1	100·0 98·7 100·5 101·5 102·7 103·2	100·0 98·9 100·9 102·0 103·7 104·4	100.0 98.8 100.9 103.2 105.2 105.2	100.0 101.5 103.9 105.5 105.7 105.6	100.0 99.0 99.6 100.2 100.3 100.1
Veek ended 983 Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 15	82-4 82-5 82-2	84-8	77·3	81.7	89-9	102·1 102·5 102·4	103-4	104-4	106-2	100-4
984 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	82·3 82·3 82·2	84.5	76-6	82-8	86-4	102-6 102-7 102-5	103-4	104-9	106.6	100.1
Apr 14 May 19 Jun 16	82·5 82·5 82·7	85·2	75·1	82-5	86-5	102·7 102·6 102·6	103-6	104.4	106-0	100.4
July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	82·7 82·5 82·4	85-6	74.4	81-2	86·8	102·6 102·5 102·5	103-0	105.1	104·9	100.5
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	82·5 82·4 82·8	87.1	76·3	80.4	87.5	102·9 103·1 103·2	104.8	106-3	105.3	100.2
985 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	82-8 83-0 83-1	86.7	75.7	81·0	85-4	103·0 103·1 103·1	103-9	105-6	105.7	100.0
Apr 13 May 18 Jun 15	82·5 83·4 84·0	87-2	76-2	80.6	86-9	102·2 103·1 103·3	104.6	105-6	105-3	100.1
July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14	84·0 83·9 83·9	88.0	73.9	80.2	87.0	103·1 103·2 103·4	104-4	104.3	105-1	99.9
Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	83·3 83·3 83·4	88-1	74.1	79·8	89-0	103·3 103·5 103·6	104.8	105-3	106-2	100.4
1986 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	83-5 83-1 82-8	86.7	73.0	79·5	84.7	103·3 103·0 103·0	103-9	104-5	104-9	99·5
Apr 12 May 17 Jun 14	82-8 82-3 R 82-3	86-0	71-4	78.3	85-2	102-9 R 102-6 102-6	103-7	103.7	104.5	99.4

Overtime and Short-time 1.13 Operatives in manufacturing industries in June 1986: Regions

	OVERTIN	AE			SHORT-1	TIME						1.1.1	
			Hours of worked	overtime	Stood of week	f for whole	Working	part of wee	ek	Stood of or part o	f for whole f week		
				and the second		- March	Sec. March	Hours los	st	and the second		Hours Io	et
/eek ended une 14, 1986	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per opera- tive working over- time	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
nalysis by region South East Greater London * East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North West North Wales Scotland	322-0 111-7 43-7 93-2 185-5 124-1 132-6 163-7 64-8 45-7 104-5	27-1 19-5 38-9 38-0 39-6 37-8 39-1 36-0 34-3 33-6 36-8	9-1 9-6 9-3 9-2 8-7 9-0 9-3 9-0 8-7 8-8 8-6	2,941-3 1,067-1 405-3 860-2 1,607-3 1,119-9 1,229-1 1,469-3 564-2 403-5 898-9	0.4 	17-7 1-3 1-3 6-1 8-3 19-4 6-0 1-2 0-8 23-8	2.8 2.1 1.3 1.7 3.6 4.0 6.7 3.6 0.8 1.0 2.0	37.7 30.6 9.2 13.2 32.9 30.9 79.5 42.4 9.4 8.0 17.5	13.5 14.3 7.1 7.9 9.1 7.8 11.8 11.9 11.4 8.0 8.9	3·3 2·2 1·3 1·7 3·8 4·2 7·2 3·7 0·8 1·0 2·6	0.3 0.4 1.1 0.7 0.8 1.3 2.1 0.8 0.4 0.7 0.9	55.4 31.9 9.2 14.6 39.0 39.2 98.9 48.3 10.6 8.8 41.3	16.8 14.7 7.1 8.5 10.3 9.4 13.7 13.0 12.4 8.7 16.1

luded in South East.

EMPLOYMENT



Seasonally adjusted

2.1

UNEMPLOYMENT **UK Summary**

THOUSAND

UNITE	D	MALE AN	D FEMALE						M2 MANAGE	an a	MARCH 1		
KING	моо	UNEMPLO	DYED	al design and the		UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING SCHO	OL LEAVERS	3	UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
		Number	Per cent	School	Non-	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted			Up to 4	Over 4	Over 4
			working popu- lation†	leavers included in unem- ployed	claimant school leavers‡		Number	Per cent working popu- lation†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	WEEKS	aged under 60	aged 60 and over
1982	1	2,916.9	10.9	123.5		2,793.4	2,626.1	9.8		A State of the second			
1983† 1984 1985	+ Annual averages	3,104·7 3,159·8 3,271·2	11.6 11.7 11.9	134·9 113·0 108·0	 	2,969·7 3,046·8 3,163·3	2,866·0 2,998·3 3,113·1	10.7 11.1 11.3					
1984	Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	3,100·5 3,115·9 3,283·6	11·4 11·5 12·1	92·4 89·9 181·9	166·7 160·1	3,008·1 3,025·9 3,101·7	2,999·3 3,013·8 3,038·2	11·1 11·1 11·2	16·0 14·5 24·4	13·3 13·0 18·3	365 308 478	2,660 2,735 2,731	75 73 74
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	3,225·1 3,222·6 3,219·4	11.9 11.9 11.9	150·6 127·9 111·3		3,074·6 3,094·7 3,108·1	3,046·8 3,055·2 3,062·6	11.2 11.3 11.3	8.6 8.4 7.4	15·8 13·8 8·1	371 325 293	2,781 2,826 2,856	74 71 70
1985	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	3,341.0 3,323.7 3,267.6	12·1 12·0 11·8	109-4 97-8 88-0	 	3,231.5 3,225.9 3,179.6	3,074·6 3,093·5 3,094·8	11·1 11·2 11·2	12·0 18·9 1·3	9·3 12·8 10·7	302 299 264	2,965 2,956 2,936	74 68 67
	April 11 May 9 June 13	3,272·6 3,240·9 3,178·6	11.9 11.7 11.5	83·7 107·7 106·9	 104·1	3,188·9 3,133·2 3,071·7	3,120·8 3,121·4 3,114·2	11.3 11.3 11.3	26·0 0·6 -7·2	15·4 9·3 6·5	293 305 285	2,909 2,869 2,828	70 67 66
	July 11 ** Aug 8 ** Sep 12	3,235·0 3,240·4 3,346·2	11.7 11.7 12.1	104·6 99·9 156·8	134·5 126·6	3,130·5 3,140·5 3,189·4	3,121·1 3,127·4 3,123·5	11.3 11.3 11.3	6·9 6·3 –3·9	0·1 2·0 3·1	380 328 447	2,790 2,848 2,834	66 64 66
	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	3,276-9 3,258-9 3,273-1	11.9 11.8 11.9	131·3 110·1 99·4		3,145·6 3,148·8 3,173·7	3,119·9 3,113·8 3,132·5	11·3 11·3 11·4	-3·6 -6·1 18·7	-0·4 -4·5 3·0	367 323 301	2,843 2,871 2,907	67 64 65
1986	Jan 9	3,407.7	12.3	101.3		3,306.4	3,153-2	11.4	20.7	11.1	316	3,022	69
	Feb 6* Mar 6	3,336·7 3,323·8	12·1 12·0	92·3 84·8		3,244·4 3,239·0	3,160·9 3,198·6	11.5 11.6	7·7 37·7	15·7 22·0	308 285	2,967 2,973	66 66
	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	3,325·1 3,270·9 3,229·4	12.0 11.9 11.7	112·4 110·9 107·3	100,802	3,212·7 3,160·0 3,122·1	3,200·2 3,205·4 3,219·6	11.6 11.6 11.7	1.6 5.2 14.2	15·7 14·8 7·0	329 283 289	2,930 2,921 2,874	67 67 67
	Jul 10	3 279.6	11.9	101.6	125,107	3,178.0	3,224.0	11.7	4.4	7.9	381	2,832	67

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT **GB** Summary

							and a second second	A start of the start of the	C Mary 2 (U. A. S.)	Real Print Print			
1982		2,808.5	10.8	117-3		2,691.3	2,527.0	9.7					
1983†† 1984 1985	Annual averages	2,987.6 3,038.4 3,149.4	11.5 11.5 11.7	130·7 109·7 105·6	 	2,856·8 2,928·7 3,043·9	2,756·6 2,885·1 2,997·4	10·6 10·9 11·1					
1984 JL Ai Se	, uly 12 ug 9 ep 13	2,978·9 2,995·2 3,156·6	11·3 11·3 11·9	89·7 87·4 176·6	163-0 156-0	2,889·2 2,907·8 2,979·9	2,885-7 2,900-7 2,924-5	10·9 11·0 .11·1	15.6 15.0 23.8	13·1 13·3 18·1	355 300 462	2,550 2,624 2,622	74 71 72
O N	ct 11 ov 8 ec 6	3,103-2 3,101-6 3,100-0	11.7 11.7 11.7	146·5 124·5 108·6	 	2,956·7 2,977·0 2,991·4	2,933·7 2,942·0 2,950·1	11·1 11·2 11·2	9·2 8·3 8·1	16·0 13·8 8·5	360 316 285	2,670 2,716 2,746	73 70 69
1985 Ja Fe M	an 10 eb 14 ar 14	3,217·9 3,200·7 3,145·9	12·0 11·9 11·7	107·0 95·6 86·1	 	3,110·9 3,105·1 3,059·8	2,961·8 2,979·9 2,980·8	11.0 11.1 11.1	11.7 18.1 0.9	9·4 12·6 10·2	294 290 256	2,851 2,843 2,824	73 67 66
Aj M Ji	pril 11 ay 9 Jne 13	3,150·3 3,120·0 3,057·2	11.7 11.6 11.4	81·9 105·3 104·8	101.5	3,068·4 3,014·7 2,952·4	3,006-3 3,007-3 2,998-8	11.2 11.2 11.1	25·4 1·1 -8·5	11·5 9·1 2·7	285 297 276	2,800 2,758 2,717	69 65 64
JI Al	uly 11 ug 8 ep 12	3,116-2 3,120-3 3,219-7	11.6 11.6 12.0	102-7 98-1 152-6	131.5 123.3	3,013·5 3,022·2 3,067·1	3,005·4 3,010·5 3,006·1	11.2 11.2 11.2	6·6 5·1 -4·4	-0·3 1·1 2·4	369 320 431	2,683 2,737 2,724	64 63 65
OND	ct 10 ov 14 ec 12	3,155-0 3,138-3 3,151-6	11.7 11.7 11.7	128·1 107·5 97·1		3,026·9 3,030·8 3,054·5	3,002·1 2,996·3 3,013·3	11.2 11.1 11.2	-4∙0 -5∙8 17∙0	-1·1 -4·7 2·4	356 314 293	2,733 2,761 2,795	66 63 64
1986 Ja	an 9	3,282.0	12.2	99-2		3,182.9	3,033-0	11.3	19.7	10.3	308	2,907	65
F	eb 6* lar 6	3,211·9 3,199·4	11.9 11.9	90·4 83·1		3,121·5 3,116·3	3,039·5 3,075·7	11·3 11·4	6·5 36·2	14·4 20·8	298 277	2,852 2,858	65 65
A M Ju	pr 10 lay 8 un 12	3,198·9 3,146·2 3,103·5	11.9 11.7 11.5	109·8 108·6 105·3	 97,847	3,089·1 3,037·5 2,998·2	3,075-9 3,080-6 3,093-2	11·4 11·4 11·5	0·2 4·7 12·6	14·3 13·7 5·8	319 275 279	2,814 2,806 2,759	65 65 65
,lı	11.10	3.150.2	11.7	99.8	121,803	3,050.4	3,097.1	11.5	3.9	7.1	369	2,716	66

* 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. Seasonally adjusted 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. Seasonally adjusted figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
** 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 monthy count who are not average. The latest seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland, were 5,700 and 5,150 less respectively than they would have been without the reconciliation. If the figures had continued to be recorded as in June 1985 and August 1985 figures of a bound or the vould have been increases in unemployment of about 3,150 in July 1985 and 50 in August 1985. The accumulating discrepancy, since the perfect 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.

	N MARKEN		A CARAGE	- 18. A 62	FEMALE	- Share a strategy	1009 Ja						M
OYED		UNEMPLO	DYED EXCLU	JDING	UNEMPLO	DYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCLU	UDING	MARRIED		
Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonall	ly adjusted	Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	Number		
popu- lation†	included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent working population	n†	popu- lation†	included in unem- ployed	an Alter	Number	Per cent working population	1†		
13.1	70.1	2,063.2	1,911.1	11.7	783.6	7.5	53-4	730-2	715.0	6.9		1982	Appual
13-8 13-5 13-7	77·2 65·0 62·6	2,141·4 2,132·4 2,189·1	2,054·3 2,102·1 2,158·2	12·7 12·9 13·1	886-0 962-5 1,019-5	8·5 8·9 9·1	57·7 48·0 45·3	828·3 914·5 974·2	811.6 896.2 954.9	7·7 8·3 8·6		1983†† 1984 1985	averages
13·2 13·2 13·8	53·3 52·3 103·9	2,096·9 2,098·8 2,141·7	2,099·6 2,106·8 2,122·1	12·9 13·0 13·1	950-4 964-8 1,038-0	8·7 8·9 9·6	39·2 37·7 78·0	911·2 927·1 960·0	899·7 907·0 916·1	8·3 8·4 8·4	374·0 382·5 386·2	1984 July Aug Sep	y 12 9 0 13
13·6 13·7 13·7	86·1 73·5 64·4	2,131·9 2,149·2 2,168·1	2,128·1 2,133·0 2,134·6	13·1 13·1 13·1	1,007·1 999·9 986·9	9·3 9·2 9·1	64·5 54·3 47·0	942-6 945-6 939-9	918·7 922·2 928·0	8·5 8·5 8·5	388-5 391-9 392-6	Oct Nov Dec	t 11 v 8 c 6
14·1 14·0 13·8	63-4 56-8 51-1	2,252-6 2,253-1 2,218-2	2,141·6 2,156·7 2,154·4	13-0 13-1 13-1	1,024·9 1,013·8 998·3	9·2 9·1 9·0	46·0 40·9 36·9	978-9 972-9 961-4	933·0 936·8 940·4	8·4 8·4 8·4	407·9 406·6 405·7	1985 Jan Fet Ma	n 10 5 14 r 14
13.8 13·6 13·4	48·7 62·4 61·9	2,222.0 2,181.3 2,134.9	2,169·0 2,166·1 2,157·7	13·2 13·2 13·1	1,001-8 997-2 981-7	9·0 8·9 8·8	35·0 45·3 44·9	966-9 951-9 936-8	951·8 955·3 956·5	8·5 8·6 8·6	413·2 409·8 405·2	Apr Ma Jur	ril 11 y 9 i 13
13·5 13·4 13·8	60·3 58·0 90·8	2,156-0 2,152-6 2,177-7	2,159·3 2,161·0 2,157·3	13-1 13-1 13-1	1,018·8 1,029·8 1,077·7	9·1 9·2 9·7	44·3 41·9 66·0	974-5 988-0 1,011-7	961·8 966·4 966·2	8·6 8·7 8·7	410·0 419·1 421·8	Jul Aug Sej	11** g 8** p 12
13-6 13-6 13-7	76-1 63-9 57-8	2,157·8 2,166·9 2,196·2	2,155-6 2,154-0 2,165-5	13-1 13-1 13-2	1,042·9 1,028·1 1,019·1	9·4 9·2 9·1	55-2 46-2 41-6	987.7 981.9 977.5	964·3 959·8 967·0	8·6 8·6 8·7	421.8 423.0 424.5	Oct No De	t 10 v 14 c 12
14.3	58.7	2,287.0	2,178.7	13-2	1,062.1	9.5	42.7	1,019-5	974.5	8.7	439.8	1986 Jar	n 9
14·0 14·0	53-6 49-1	2,246·9 2,249·8	2,180·7 2,211·8	13·3 13·4	1,036·2 1,024·9	9·3 9·2	38·8 35·7	997·4 989·2	980·2 986·8	8·8 8·8	431.8 430.8	Fel Ma	b 6* Ir 6
13·9 13·7 13·5	64-8 63-6 61-3	2,225·2 2,187·9 2,156·1	2,206·6 2,208·0 2,213·1	13·4 13·4 13·5	1,035·0 1,019·4 1,011·9	9·3 9·1 9·1	47.6 47.3 46.0	987-4 972-2 965-9	993.6 997.4 1,006.5	8·9 8·9 9·0	435-6 431-9 430-5	Api Ma Jur	r 10 iy 8 n 12
						1							
								J	UNEM G	PLOY B sum	MENT mary	2	2.2
13.0	66-2	1.989.7	1.840.0	11.6	752.6	7.4	51.1	701.6	687.0	6.8		1982)	
13-6 13-3 13-5	74·6 62·9 61·1	2,059·0 2,046·8 2,102·6	1,974·2 2,019·4 2,073·8	12·6 12·7 12·9	854·0 928·8 985·7	8·4 8·8 9·1	56·1 46·8 44·5	797·9 882·0 941·2	782-4 865-8 923-5	7·7 8·7 8·5		1983†† 1984 1985	Annual averages
13·0 13·0 13·6	51.5 50.6 100.6	2,011.7 2,014.0 2,055.0	2,016·9 2,024·2 2,039·2	12·8 12·8 12·9	915·7 930·5 1,000·9	8-6 8-8 9-4	38·2 36·8 76·0	877·5 893·7 925·0	868-8 876-5 885-3	8·2 8·3 8·4	359·5 368·2 372·1	1984 Jul Aug Se	ly 12 g 9 p 13
13·5 13·5 13·5	83-6 71-4 62-6	2,047·2 2,064·2 2,083·2	2,045·6 2,050·5 2,052·4	13-0 13-0 13-0	972-4 965-9 954-2	9·2 9·1 9·0	62·9 53·1 46·0	909-4 912-8 908-2	888-1 891-5 897-7	8-4 8-4 8-5	374-7 377-9 378-9	Oc No De	et 11 ov 8 oc 6
13·9 13·9 13·6	61-8 55-4 49-8	2,165·1 2,164·7 2,130·5	2,059·1 2,073·6 2,071·1	12·8 12·9 12·9	991-0 980-6 965-6	9·1 9·0 8·9	45·2 40·2 36·3	945·8 940·4 929·3	902·7 906·3 909·7	8-3 8-3 8-4	393·7 392·5 391·7	1985 Jai Fe Ma	n 10 b 14 ar 14
13-6 13-4 13-2	47·5 60·9 60·6	2,134·3 2,094·9 2,048·6	2,085·4 2,082·8 2,073·8	13·0 13·0 12·9	968-5 964-2 948-0	8·9 8·9 8·7	34-4 44-4 44-2	934·1 919·8 903·8	920·8 924·5 925·0	8.5 8.5 8.5	398-8 395-7 390-8	Ap Ma Jui	oril 11 ay 9 n 13
13·3 13·3 13·6	59·1 56·9 88·3	2,071.9 2,068.0 2,090.7	2,075·1 2,076·2 2,072·1	12·9 13·0 12·9	985-2 995-5 1,040-7	9-0 9-1 9-6	43-6 41-2 64-3	941·5 954·3 976·4	930·3 934·3 934·0	8.5 8.6 8.6	395-8 404-5 407-4	Jul Au Se	l 11 Ig 8 Ip 12
13·4 13·4 13·5	74·2 62·2 56·3	2,072·4 2,068·4 2,109·1	2,069·9 2,068·4 2,078·5	12·9 12·9 13·0	1,008·5 994·7 986·3	9·3 9·1 9·1	53·9 45·3 40·8	954·5 949·4 945·4	932-0 927-9 934-8	8.6 8.5 8.6	407·6 408·8 410·5	Oc No De	ot 10 ov 14 oc 12
14.1	57.3	2,196-8	2,090.9	13-0	1,028.0	9.4	41.9	986-1	942.1	8.7	425.3	1986 Ja	n 9
13·8 13·8	52·2 48·0	2,156·6 2,159·1	2,092·1 2,121·9	13·1 13·2	1,003-2 992-3	9·2 9·1	38·1 35·1	965·1 957·2	947·4 953·8	8·7 8·8	417·3 417·0	Fe	ar 6
10.7	69.1	0 104 1	0 115 7	10.0	1 001 6		40.7	054.0	960.2	0.0	401.4	0-	or 10
	PyED Per cent working popu- lation† 13.1 13.8 13.5 13.7 13.2 13.2 13.8 13.6 13.7 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.9 13.6 13.5 13.5 13.9 13.6 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.9 13.6 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.6 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.6 13.5 1	Per cent working popu- lation1 School leavers included in unem- ployed 13:1 70:1 13:5 65:0 13:5 65:0 13:5 65:0 13:5 65:0 13:5 65:0 13:5 65:0 13:2 52:3 13:8 103:9 13:6 86:1 13:7 64:4 14:1 63:4 13:8 51:1 13:8 51:1 13:8 66:2 13:4 90:8 13:5 60:3 13:4 90:8 13:5 63:6 13:7 63:4 13:6 76:1 13:6 75:7.8 14:0 49:1 13:9 64:8 13:7 63:6 13:5 71:6 13:0 50:6 13:5 71:4 13:0 50:6 13:5 71:4 13:0 </td <td>PYED UNEMPLO SCHOOL Per cent working popu- lation† School leavers included in unem- ployed Actual 13.1 70.1 2,063.2 13.8 77.2 2,141.4 13.5 65.0 2,132.4 13.7 62.6 2,189.1 13.2 52.3 2,096.9 13.8 103.9 2,141.7 13.6 86.1 2,131.9 13.7 64.4 2,168.1 14.1 63.4 2,252.3 13.8 51.1 2,218.2 13.8 51.1 2,218.2 13.8 61.9 2,134.9 13.6 62.4 2,186.0 13.6 76.1 2,157.8 13.6 75.7.8 2,166.9 13.7 63.6 2,246.9 14.0 49.1 2,249.8 13.9 64.8 2,225.2 13.6 74.6 2,059.0 13.5 61.3 2,166.9 14.0 49.1</td> <td>PYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLISCHOOL LEAVERS Per cent working popu- lation† School leavers included in unem- ployed Actual Seasonal 13-1 70-1 2,063-2 1,911-1 13-5 65-0 2,132-4 2,102-1 13-7 62-6 2,189-1 2,158-2 13-2 53-3 2,096-9 2,102-1 13-6 86-1 2,131-9 2,128-1 13-7 62-6 2,189-1 2,133-0 13-7 78-6 2,149-2 2,133-0 13-7 64-4 2,168-1 2,141-6 14-1 63-4 2,252-6 2,141-6 14-1 63-4 2,252-6 2,141-6 13-8 51-1 2,218-2 2,146-4 13-8 51-1 2,152-6 2,156-7 13-6 62-9 2,166-1 2,157-7 13-5 60-3 2,158-0 2,157-3 13-6 76-1 2,157-8 2,157-6 13-6 76-1 2,157-7</td> <td>VED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS Per cent ation1 School numem- ployed Actual 2.063.2 Seasonally adjusted Number Per cent working population 13.1 70.1 2.063.2 1.911.1 11.7 13.6 65.0 2.141.4 2.054.3 12.7 13.2 53.3 2.068.2 1.911.1 11.7 13.8 65.0 2.132.4 2.052.3 1.03.6 13.2 53.3 2.068.6 2.106.6 13.0 13.4 103.9 2.141.7 2.122.1 13.1 13.7 64.4 2.168.1 2.134.6 13.1 13.6 66.1 2.22.0 2.169.0 13.2 13.6 62.4 2.131.9 2.156.7 13.1 13.6 62.4 2.181.3 2.166.1 13.2 13.4 58.0 2.152.6 2.161.0 13.1 13.6 62.4 2.157.7 13.2 14.4 13.6 62.4 2.157.8 2.155.6 13.1<!--</td--><td>PERALE UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING Percent popu- plation: School in unem- played Actual Seasonally adjusted Number 13.1 70.1 2,063.2 1,911.1 11.7 783.6 13.8 77.2 2,141.4 2,054.3 12.7 886.0 13.5 65.0 2,152.4 2,106.6 13.0 964.8 13.8 103.9 2,141.7 2,122.4 13.1 1,039.0 13.6 86.1 2,131.9 2,128.1 13.1 1,039.0 13.6 86.1 2,131.9 2,128.1 13.1 1,039.0 13.6 86.4 2,225.6 2,141.6 13.0 969.9 13.6 62.4 2,181.3 2,166.1 13.2 1,007.1 13.6 62.4 2,181.7 1,31.9 1,007.1 1,013.8 13.6 62.4 2,181.3 1,31.1 1,013.8 1,024.9 14.1 66.6 2,128.7 1,31.1</td><td>PYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING Eavers population: Per cent includer population; School includer Population; Actual 2.063.2 Seasonaly adjusted Number Number Per cent population; Per cent Per cent population; 13.1 70.1 2.063.2 1.911.1 11.7 783.6 7.5 13.8 65.0 2.141.4 2.063.3 12.9 986.5 8.9 13.7 62.6 2.189.1 2.158.2 13.1 1.019.5 8.7 13.6 03.9 2.141.7 2.122.1 13.1 1.007.1 9.3 13.6 86.1 2.139.4 2.128.1 13.1 1.007.1 9.3 13.6 86.1 2.139.2 2.156.7 13.1 1.024.9 9.2 13.6 86.4 2.225.4 2.168.10 13.2 1.007.1 9.3 13.8 51.1 2.218.2 2.156.7 13.1 1.028.9 9.2 13.6 62.4 2.157.7 13.1 1.028.9 9.2 9.1 13.6 61.9</td><td>MYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING PEMALE Per cent modulation failon School neluded population Actual number population Seasonally adjusted working population Number population Per cent included population School number population School population Sc</td><td>VYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING Brockling population FEMALE UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING School LEAVERS UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING School LEAVERS UNEMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED 13:1 Color Leavers proking population Actual Number Seasonally adjusted Number Number Processing population Number Number Per cent population Seasonally adjusted Number Actual Population Actual School Leavers 13:4 7:2 2:1414 2:063:2 1:2:9 886:0 8:5 5:7.7 828:3 7:0:2 13:2 5:3:3 2:066:9 2:109:4 1:10:9 9:1:4 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:11</td><td>VED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDION FEMALE UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDION arching plater, pla</td><td>FEMALE FEMALE VED School LEADERS School LEADERS Number Marker LOYED Parcent Marker LOYED Mumber Marker LoyeD X6.100HG Number Marker LoyeD X6.100HG Actual Marker LoyeD X6.100HG School Marker LoyeD X6.100HG 13-1 70-1 2.063.2 1.0111 11.7 783.6 7.5 53.4 70.2 715.0 0.9 13-1 70-1 2.063.2 1.0111 11.7 783.6 7.5 53.4 70.2 811.6 7.7 13-5 62.8 2.008.6 2.008.6 10.5 9.7 39.7 89.7 89.4 9.7 39.7 89.7 89.4 9.7 39.7 89.7 89.4 8.6 9.7 39.7 89.7 8.4 8.6 8.5 37.7 89.7 8.4 8.6 8.5 37.7 89.7 8.4 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6<</td><td>VED UNED/LEAD ESCUENCION VEDE/LEAD ESCUENCION VEDE/LEAD ESCUENCION MARIED 131 701 2062 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012</td><td>VED UNEBDE/OFFE PEALE VED <</td></td>	PYED UNEMPLO SCHOOL Per cent working popu- lation† School leavers included in unem- ployed Actual 13.1 70.1 2,063.2 13.8 77.2 2,141.4 13.5 65.0 2,132.4 13.7 62.6 2,189.1 13.2 52.3 2,096.9 13.8 103.9 2,141.7 13.6 86.1 2,131.9 13.7 64.4 2,168.1 14.1 63.4 2,252.3 13.8 51.1 2,218.2 13.8 51.1 2,218.2 13.8 61.9 2,134.9 13.6 62.4 2,186.0 13.6 76.1 2,157.8 13.6 75.7.8 2,166.9 13.7 63.6 2,246.9 14.0 49.1 2,249.8 13.9 64.8 2,225.2 13.6 74.6 2,059.0 13.5 61.3 2,166.9 14.0 49.1	PYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLISCHOOL LEAVERS Per cent working popu- lation† School leavers included in unem- ployed Actual Seasonal 13-1 70-1 2,063-2 1,911-1 13-5 65-0 2,132-4 2,102-1 13-7 62-6 2,189-1 2,158-2 13-2 53-3 2,096-9 2,102-1 13-6 86-1 2,131-9 2,128-1 13-7 62-6 2,189-1 2,133-0 13-7 78-6 2,149-2 2,133-0 13-7 64-4 2,168-1 2,141-6 14-1 63-4 2,252-6 2,141-6 14-1 63-4 2,252-6 2,141-6 13-8 51-1 2,218-2 2,146-4 13-8 51-1 2,152-6 2,156-7 13-6 62-9 2,166-1 2,157-7 13-5 60-3 2,158-0 2,157-3 13-6 76-1 2,157-8 2,157-6 13-6 76-1 2,157-7	VED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS Per cent ation1 School numem- ployed Actual 2.063.2 Seasonally adjusted Number Per cent working population 13.1 70.1 2.063.2 1.911.1 11.7 13.6 65.0 2.141.4 2.054.3 12.7 13.2 53.3 2.068.2 1.911.1 11.7 13.8 65.0 2.132.4 2.052.3 1.03.6 13.2 53.3 2.068.6 2.106.6 13.0 13.4 103.9 2.141.7 2.122.1 13.1 13.7 64.4 2.168.1 2.134.6 13.1 13.6 66.1 2.22.0 2.169.0 13.2 13.6 62.4 2.131.9 2.156.7 13.1 13.6 62.4 2.181.3 2.166.1 13.2 13.4 58.0 2.152.6 2.161.0 13.1 13.6 62.4 2.157.7 13.2 14.4 13.6 62.4 2.157.8 2.155.6 13.1 </td <td>PERALE UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING Percent popu- plation: School in unem- played Actual Seasonally adjusted Number 13.1 70.1 2,063.2 1,911.1 11.7 783.6 13.8 77.2 2,141.4 2,054.3 12.7 886.0 13.5 65.0 2,152.4 2,106.6 13.0 964.8 13.8 103.9 2,141.7 2,122.4 13.1 1,039.0 13.6 86.1 2,131.9 2,128.1 13.1 1,039.0 13.6 86.1 2,131.9 2,128.1 13.1 1,039.0 13.6 86.4 2,225.6 2,141.6 13.0 969.9 13.6 62.4 2,181.3 2,166.1 13.2 1,007.1 13.6 62.4 2,181.7 1,31.9 1,007.1 1,013.8 13.6 62.4 2,181.3 1,31.1 1,013.8 1,024.9 14.1 66.6 2,128.7 1,31.1</td> <td>PYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING Eavers population: Per cent includer population; School includer Population; Actual 2.063.2 Seasonaly adjusted Number Number Per cent population; Per cent Per cent population; 13.1 70.1 2.063.2 1.911.1 11.7 783.6 7.5 13.8 65.0 2.141.4 2.063.3 12.9 986.5 8.9 13.7 62.6 2.189.1 2.158.2 13.1 1.019.5 8.7 13.6 03.9 2.141.7 2.122.1 13.1 1.007.1 9.3 13.6 86.1 2.139.4 2.128.1 13.1 1.007.1 9.3 13.6 86.1 2.139.2 2.156.7 13.1 1.024.9 9.2 13.6 86.4 2.225.4 2.168.10 13.2 1.007.1 9.3 13.8 51.1 2.218.2 2.156.7 13.1 1.028.9 9.2 13.6 62.4 2.157.7 13.1 1.028.9 9.2 9.1 13.6 61.9</td> <td>MYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING PEMALE Per cent modulation failon School neluded population Actual number population Seasonally adjusted working population Number population Per cent included population School number population School population Sc</td> <td>VYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING Brockling population FEMALE UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING School LEAVERS UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING School LEAVERS UNEMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED 13:1 Color Leavers proking population Actual Number Seasonally adjusted Number Number Processing population Number Number Per cent population Seasonally adjusted Number Actual Population Actual School Leavers 13:4 7:2 2:1414 2:063:2 1:2:9 886:0 8:5 5:7.7 828:3 7:0:2 13:2 5:3:3 2:066:9 2:109:4 1:10:9 9:1:4 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:11</td> <td>VED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDION FEMALE UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDION arching plater, pla</td> <td>FEMALE FEMALE VED School LEADERS School LEADERS Number Marker LOYED Parcent Marker LOYED Mumber Marker LoyeD X6.100HG Number Marker LoyeD X6.100HG Actual Marker LoyeD X6.100HG School Marker LoyeD X6.100HG 13-1 70-1 2.063.2 1.0111 11.7 783.6 7.5 53.4 70.2 715.0 0.9 13-1 70-1 2.063.2 1.0111 11.7 783.6 7.5 53.4 70.2 811.6 7.7 13-5 62.8 2.008.6 2.008.6 10.5 9.7 39.7 89.7 89.4 9.7 39.7 89.7 89.4 9.7 39.7 89.7 89.4 8.6 9.7 39.7 89.7 8.4 8.6 8.5 37.7 89.7 8.4 8.6 8.5 37.7 89.7 8.4 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6<</td> <td>VED UNED/LEAD ESCUENCION VEDE/LEAD ESCUENCION VEDE/LEAD ESCUENCION MARIED 131 701 2062 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012</td> <td>VED UNEBDE/OFFE PEALE VED <</td>	PERALE UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING Percent popu- plation: School in unem- played Actual Seasonally adjusted Number 13.1 70.1 2,063.2 1,911.1 11.7 783.6 13.8 77.2 2,141.4 2,054.3 12.7 886.0 13.5 65.0 2,152.4 2,106.6 13.0 964.8 13.8 103.9 2,141.7 2,122.4 13.1 1,039.0 13.6 86.1 2,131.9 2,128.1 13.1 1,039.0 13.6 86.1 2,131.9 2,128.1 13.1 1,039.0 13.6 86.4 2,225.6 2,141.6 13.0 969.9 13.6 62.4 2,181.3 2,166.1 13.2 1,007.1 13.6 62.4 2,181.7 1,31.9 1,007.1 1,013.8 13.6 62.4 2,181.3 1,31.1 1,013.8 1,024.9 14.1 66.6 2,128.7 1,31.1	PYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING Eavers population: Per cent includer population; School includer Population; Actual 2.063.2 Seasonaly adjusted Number Number Per cent population; Per cent Per cent population; 13.1 70.1 2.063.2 1.911.1 11.7 783.6 7.5 13.8 65.0 2.141.4 2.063.3 12.9 986.5 8.9 13.7 62.6 2.189.1 2.158.2 13.1 1.019.5 8.7 13.6 03.9 2.141.7 2.122.1 13.1 1.007.1 9.3 13.6 86.1 2.139.4 2.128.1 13.1 1.007.1 9.3 13.6 86.1 2.139.2 2.156.7 13.1 1.024.9 9.2 13.6 86.4 2.225.4 2.168.10 13.2 1.007.1 9.3 13.8 51.1 2.218.2 2.156.7 13.1 1.028.9 9.2 13.6 62.4 2.157.7 13.1 1.028.9 9.2 9.1 13.6 61.9	MYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING PEMALE Per cent modulation failon School neluded population Actual number population Seasonally adjusted working population Number population Per cent included population School number population School population Sc	VYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING Brockling population FEMALE UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING School LEAVERS UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING School LEAVERS UNEMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED 13:1 Color Leavers proking population Actual Number Seasonally adjusted Number Number Processing population Number Number Per cent population Seasonally adjusted Number Actual Population Actual School Leavers 13:4 7:2 2:1414 2:063:2 1:2:9 886:0 8:5 5:7.7 828:3 7:0:2 13:2 5:3:3 2:066:9 2:109:4 1:10:9 9:1:4 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:14:5 9:11	VED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDION FEMALE UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDION arching plater, pla	FEMALE FEMALE VED School LEADERS School LEADERS Number Marker LOYED Parcent Marker LOYED Mumber Marker LoyeD X6.100HG Number Marker LoyeD X6.100HG Actual Marker LoyeD X6.100HG School Marker LoyeD X6.100HG 13-1 70-1 2.063.2 1.0111 11.7 783.6 7.5 53.4 70.2 715.0 0.9 13-1 70-1 2.063.2 1.0111 11.7 783.6 7.5 53.4 70.2 811.6 7.7 13-5 62.8 2.008.6 2.008.6 10.5 9.7 39.7 89.7 89.4 9.7 39.7 89.7 89.4 9.7 39.7 89.7 89.4 8.6 9.7 39.7 89.7 8.4 8.6 8.5 37.7 89.7 8.4 8.6 8.5 37.7 89.7 8.4 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6 8.6<	VED UNED/LEAD ESCUENCION VEDE/LEAD ESCUENCION VEDE/LEAD ESCUENCION MARIED 131 701 2062 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012 10011 10012	VED UNEBDE/OFFE PEALE VED <

‡ 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-year.

S18 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK summary 2.1

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER CI	ATON	KING	UNEMPL	LOYED E	XCLUDING	SCHOOL L	EAVERS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ted			
				leavers included in un- employe	d				Numbe	r Per cent working popula- tion [†]	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST					199	-								
1982 Annual	664-6	490.8	173.8	22.4	7.7	9.5	5·1	642.3	598·2	7·0 7·7			439·3 475·3	158·9 190·7
1983** (averages 1984) 1985	721-4 748-0 782-4	514·5 511·0 527·1	236·5 255·2	20.1 17.0	8.4 8.6	9.7	6·5 6·9	727-4 765-4	710-5 747-5	8.0 8.2	2.1	-0.1	488-6 506-1 506-0	221.9 241.4
985 Jul 11	773-6 782-5	518·7 521·1	254·9 261·4	15·4 14·2	8·5 8·6	9.7 9.7	6·8 7·0	768-2	749·1 752·8	8.3	3.7	1.1	507·6	245-2
Sep 12	798·2	528·8	269·5	23·4	8·8 8·7	9·9 9·8	7·2 7·1	774·8 764·4	750·5 749·7	8·3 8·3	-2·3 -0·8	1·2 0·2	505.6	244·9 244·6
Nov 14 Dec 12	779-8 779-8	520·6 524·1	259-2 255-7	17·8 15·8	8.6 8.6	9·7 9·8	7·0 6·9	762·1 763·9	747·2 750·2	8·2 8·3	-2·5 3·0	-1.9 -0.1	504·2 505·6	243·0 244·6
1986 Jan 9	812-6	546·0	266.7	15.3	9.0	10.2	7.2	797.3	756-3	8.3	6.1	2.2	508·3	248.0
Feb 6* Mar 6	794·3 797·4	534·5 540·1	259·8 257·3	13-6 12-3	8.7 8.8	10·0 10·1	7.0 6.9	781-8 785-0	759·5 774·4	8·4 8·5	3-2 14-9	4·1 8·1	522·5	249·6 251·9
Apr 10 May 8	794·7 780·0	536·1 525·5	258-6 254-5 253-7	14·2 14·6	8.8 8.6 8.5	10·0 9·8 9·7	6·9 6·8 6·8	780-5 765-4 758-2	777-4 779-2 782-0	8-6 8-6 8-6	3·0 1·8 2·8	7·0 6·6 2·5	522.7 523.9 524.3	254·7 255·3 257·7
Jun 12 . Jul 10	785-8	522.7	263.1	13.8	8.7	9.8	7.1	772.0	782.2	8.6	0.3	1.6	523·1	259.1
GREATER LONDON (incl	uded in Sou	th East)												
	323-3	238.5	84.8	10.7	7.9	9.5	5·3	312.6	291·5 333·1	7·1 8·1			214·0 240·0	93.2
1983** { Allination of the second sec	359-9 380-6 402-5	258·8 265·4 278·4	115·2 124·1	10·2 8·6	9·1 9·4	10.5 10.6 10.9	6·8 7·2	370·4 393·8	361-4 384-3	8.6 9.0			253-6 267-2	107·8 117·1
1985 Jul 11 Aug 8	402·2 407·5	277·5 279·4	124-7 128-1	7.7 7.2	9·4 9·6	10·9 11·0	7·3 7·5	394·6 400·4	386-0 388-4 388-7	9·0 9·1 9·1	2·2 2·4	0·9 1·6 1·6	267·8 269·2 269·2	118-2 119-2 119-5
Sep 12 Oct 10	415-2 408-6	283·1 280·1	132-1	10.9	9.7 9.6 9.5	11.0	7.5	398-0 393-9	389-1 386-8	9·1 9·1	0.4 -2.3	1.0 -0.5	269·9 268·7	119·2 118·1
Nov 14 Dec 12	403.2 401.9	277.9	124.0	8.4	9.4	10.9	7.2	393.5	387.8	9.1	1.0	-0.3	269·1	118.7
1986 Jan 9	413.9	285·8 280·0	128.2	8·1 7·3	9·6 9·5	11.2	7.3	405·8 398·1	390·8 391·5	9·2 9·2	3·0 0·7	0·6 1·6	270.8	120.0
Mar 6	406-2	282.1	124.0	6.6	9.5	11-1	7.2	399-6	397.1	9.3	5.6	3·1 3.8	275·4 278·6	121.8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	409-4 404-3 404-9	284-2 281-0 281-0	125-2 123-3 123-9	6-9 7-0 6-9	9.5 9.5	11.0 11.0	7.2 7.2 7.2	397·3 398·1	402·8 405·6	9·4 9·5	0.7 2.8	3·8 2·8	279·5 280·6	123·3 125·0
Jul 10	411-4	283.0	128-3	6.8	9.6	11.1	7.5	404.6	406-2	9.5	0.5	1.3	280.4	125.8
EAST ANGLIA	70.0	52.2	10.0	2.4	8.5	10.0	6.0	69-8	65-6	7.7			48·0	17.6
1982 1983** Annual	72.2	54.8	22.6	2.4	9.0	10.0	6.9	74.7	72.0	8.3			51.0	21.1
1984 averages 1985	77·3 81·3	52.0 53.2	25-3 28-1	2·2 2·0	8.7 8.8	9.5 9.6	7·3 7·7	75·1 79·3	73.9 77.9	8·3 8·5			51.2	26.7
1985 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	79-0 78-3 80-7	51·4 50·6 51·6	27.6 27.7 29.0	2·0 1·8 3·0	8.6 8.5 8.8	9·3 9·1 9·3	7.6 7.6 8.0	77.0 76.5 77.7	78-2 78-1 78-1	8.5 8.5 8.5	-0·3 -0·1 0·0	0·2 0·0 -0·1	51·4 51·2 51·0	26·8 26·9 27·1
Oct 10	80.2	51.6	28.6	2.5	8.7	9.3	7.9	77.7	77.8	8.5	-0.3	-0.1	50·9	26.9
Nov 14 Dec 12	81.7 83.2	52·7 54·3	29.0 28.9	2·0 1·8	9.1	9.5	7.9	81.4	80.0	8.7	1.0	0.6	52.3	27.7
1986 Jan 9	87.6	57.1	30.5	1.8	9.5	10.3	8.4	85·8 85·0	80·4 80·5	8·7 8·8	0·4 0·1	0.9	52.3	28.1
Mar 6	86.7	56.9	29.9	1.5	9.4	10.2	8.2	85.2	82.3	9.0	1.8	0.8	53·5	28.8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	85-6 84-1 81-3	55-9 54-6 52-6	29.7 29.6 28.8	2·3 2·3 2·1	9.3 9.2 8.8	9·8 9·5	8·1 7·9	81·9 79·3	82·3 82·5	9·0 9·0	0.8	0.6 0.1	53·4 53·4	28·9 29·1
Jul 10	82·1	52.6	29.5	1.9	8.9	9.5	8.1	80·2	83-1	9.0	0.6	0.5	53.5	29.6
SOUTH WEST						10.0	. 7	170.0	157.6				110.6	47.0
1982 1983** Annual	179.0	128.0	51·0 59·3	5·7 6·2	9.1	10.6	0·7 7·8	182.3	173.0	8.9			117.9	55.0
1984 averages 1985	193·7 204·9	127·2 132·8	66·5 72·2	5·0 4·6	9·7 10·2	10·6 11·1	8·4 8·9	188·7 200·4	184·8 196·2	9·2 9·8			122·0 127·7	62·8 68·5
1985 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sen 12	196-1 197-9 206-8	126.7 127.1 131.8	69·4 70·8 75·0	4·3 4·1 6·9	9·8 9·8 10·3	10.6 10.6 11.0	8·5 8·7 9·2	191-8 193-8 199-9	196·5 197·5 197·7	9·8 9·8 9·8	0·8 1·0 0·2	0·2 0·3 0·7	127-5 127-9 127-8	69·0 69·6 69·9
Oct 10 Nov 14	206·0 208·4	131-4 133-1	74·6 75·3	5·8 4·6	10·2 10·4	11.0 11.1	9·2 9·3	200·2 203·8	196·7 197·1	9·8 9·8	-1.0 0.4	0·1 -0·1	127·2 127·5	69·5 69·6
Dec 12	210-3	135-1	75.2	4.2	10.5	11.3	9.2	206-1	198-2	9.9	1.1	0.2	127.8	70.4
Feb 6°	213.9	137.6	76.3	3.7	10.9	11.5	9.4	210.4	199.6	9.9	-0.3	0.8	128.3	71.3
Mar 6 Apr 10	211-8 208-3	136·8 134·5	75·0 73·9	3·3 4·3	11·5 10·4	11·4 11·2	9·2 9·1	208·5 204·0	202.5	10.1	2·9 0·2	1·4 0·9	130.7	72.3
May 8 Jun 12	203·0 196·0	131.0 126.3	71.9 69.7	4·3 4·3	10·1 9·7	11.0 10.6	8-8 8-6	198·6 191·7	204·0 204·5	10·1 10·2	1·3 0·5	1.5 0.7	131-3 131-3	72.7 73.2
1986 Jul 10	199-6	127.2	72.4	4.2	9.9	10.6	8.9	195-4	205.4	10.2	0.9	0.9	131-4	73.9

	NUMBE	RUNEMPI	LOYED		PER C	ATION	ING	UNEMPI	LOYEDEX	CLUDING	SCHOOL LE	AVERS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed			
				included in un- employe	d				Number	Per cent working popula- tion*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH				10.0	15.5	10.7	10.4	202.0	101.2	12.0			141.0	50.3
1982 1983::: Annual	214.6	158.8	61·0	11.8	16.7	20.1	12.0	213.9	206.6	15.3			151.6	55.0
1984 averages 1985	230·5 237·6	165·9 169·3	64·6 68·4	9·8 10·4	17·0 17·3	20·4 20·6	11·9 12·3	220·7 227·2	218-8 225-2	16·1 16·4			158-9 161-9	59.9 63.3
1985 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	237·5 236·4 244·7	168·3 167·4 171·9	69·2 69·0 72·8	12·0 11·4 15·3	17·3 17·2 17·8	20·5 20·4 21·0	12·4 12·4 13·1	225.6 225.0 229.4	225·9 226·4 225·2	16·4 16·4 16·4	1.2 0.5 -1.2	-0·4 0·2 0·2	161.9 162.5 161.7	64·0 63·9 63·5
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	238-2 236-2 237-6	168-9 167-6 169-6	69·2 68·6 68·0	12·0 10·1 9·0	17·3 17·2 17·3	20-6 20-4 20-7	12·4 12·3 12·2	226-1 226-1 228-6	225·2 224·0 225·9	16·4 16·3 16·4	0.0 -1.2 1.9	-0·2 -0·8 0·2	162·0 160·9 162·3	63·2 63·1 63·6
1986 Jan 9	246-2	176.0	70.2	8.5	17.9	21.5	12.6	237.7	228.4	16-6	2.5	1.1	164-2	64-2
Feb 6* Mar 6	237·7 238·9	172·4 171·6	68·3 67·4	7·6 7·0	17·5 17·3	21.0 20.9	12·3 12·1	233-2 231-9	229·6 231·2	16·7 16·8	1.2 1.6	1.9 1.8	165·0 166·4	64·6 64·8
Apr 10 May 8	240·3 236·1	171·1 168·0	69·2 68·1	11·4 11·3	17·4 17·1	20-9 20-5 20-1	12-4 12-2 12-1	228-8 224-9 221-2	229·5 226·8	16-7 16-5 16-4	1.7 -2.7	0.4 - 0.9 = 1.6	164·4 162·1 161·4	65·1 64·7
Jul 10	233.0	164.6	68-4	9.8	16.9	20.1	12.3	223.2	226.1	16.4	-0.2	-1.1	161.0	65.0
WALES														
1982	164-8	120.9	43·8	7·7 8·3	13.8	16.3	9·7 10·2	157.1	148.1	12.4			108·2	39·9 43·4
1983 1984 1985	173-3 180-6	123·2 127·7	50·1 52·9	6·8 6·8	14·2 14·6	16·6 17·1	10-4 10-9	166-5 173-8	164·8 172·0	13.5 13.9			118·1 122·5	46·7 49·4
1985 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	176-5 175-7 187-6	124·8 123·4 130·6	51.6 52.3 57.0	5·8 5·8 11·3	14·3 14·2 15·2	16·7 16·5 17·5	10·6 10·7 11·7	170.7 169.9 176.2	173-0 173-2 173-4	14·0 14·0 14·1	0·5 0·2 0·2	0·4 0·2 0·3	123·1 123·0 123·3	49·9 50·3 50·1
Oct 10 Nov 14	182·7 180·9	128-2 127-4	54.5 53.5	9·1 7·4	14·8 14·7	17·2 17·1	11·2 11·0	173·7 173·5	172.6 171.2	14·0 13·9	-0.8 -0.6	-0·1 -0·4	122-8 122-0	49·8 49·2
1986 Jan 9	190.4	134.9	55.5	6.4	14.7	18.1	11.4	184.0	174.6	14.2	2.9	0.7	122.2	49·5 50·2
Feb 6* Mar 6	186-5 184-2	132·4 131·2	54·2 53·0	5·8 5·2	15·1 14·9	17·7 17·6	11·1 10·9	180·9 179·0	175·1 176·4	14·2 14·3	0·5 1·3	1.3 1.6	124·5 125·6	50·6 50·8
Apr 10 May 8	183-9 179-2	130·3 127·2	53·6 52·0	6·9 6·2	14·9 14·5	17·4 17·0	11.0 10.7	176-9 173-1	175-8	14·3 14·3	-0.6 0.1	0.4	124.9	51·0 51·0
June 8 Jun 12	179-7 173-7	127·2 123·2	52.0 50.5	6·2 5·5	14-5 14-1	17·0 16·5	10·7 10·4	173·1 168·2	175-9 175-6	14·3 14·2	-0.1 -0.3	0·3 -0·3	124·9 124·4	51.0 51.2
Jul 10	175-2	123.0	52.1	5.2	14.2	16.5	10.7	170.0	174.6	14.2	-1.0	-0.4	123-2	51.4
1982	318-0	223.9	94.1	17.8	13.0	15-3	9.5	300.2	286.7	11.7			201.6	85-1
1983†† Annual	335·6 341.6	232·1 235.2	103-4	20·6 18·4	13.7	16·0 16·3	10.4	315·0 323.1	307·0	12.6			213.9	93·1
1985	353.0	243.6	109.3	17.3	14.0	16.7	10.3	335.7	331.4	13.2			230.5	100.9
1985 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	352-3 350-0 355-8	241.6 240.2 243.9	110-7 109-9 111-8	15·1 14·8 21·8	14·0 13·9 14·2	16·6 16·5 16·8	10·5 10·4 10·6	337·1 335·3 334·0	333-2 332-8 332-0	13·3 13·2 13·2	-0·1 -0·4 -0·8	-0·2 -0·1 -0·4	231.8 231.5 230.8	101-4 101-3 101-2
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	353-3 351-5 353-2	243-6 242-8 245-3	109·7 108·7 108·0	18·6 16·1 15·0	14·1 14·0 14·1	16·7 16·7 16·9	10-4 10-3 10-2	334-7 335-4 338-2	334·0 332·7 334·4	13·3 13·2 13·3	2.0 -1.3 1.7	0·3 0·0 0·8	232·3 231·6 232·5	101.7 101.1 101.9
1986 Jan 9	371.1	256.9	114.3	20.5	14.8	17.7	10-8	350.7	334.8	13.3	0.4	0.3	233-1	101.7
Feb 6 Mar 6	362·7 359·3	250·9 248·8	111.8 110.6	19·2 18·0	14·4 14·3	17·2 17·1	10·6 10·4	343·7 341·3	335·2 337·9	13·3 13·4	0·4 2·7	0·8 1·2	232·9 235·2	102·2 102·7
Apr 10 May 8	356-7 351-6 351-4	246·5 242·9	110·1 108·7	18·0 17·5	14·2 14·0	16·9 16·7	10·4 10·3	338·7 334·1	338·7 339·3	13.5 13.5	0·8 0·6	1·3 1·4	235·5 234·8	103·2 104·5
Jul 10	359-0	244.2	114.8	16.5	14.3	16-8	10.8	342.5	344-2	13.7	2.9	1.8	230.1	105.1
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1982 1983	108-3	77·3 85·1	31·0 32·0	6·2 4·2	16·1 17·4	20.5	12·0 12·4	102.1	99·1	14.7			71-1	28.0
1984 1985	121-4 121-8	87·7 88·0	33.7 33.8	3·3 2·4	18-0 18-0	21·2 21·3	12.9 12.7	118·1 119·4	113·2 115·8	16·8 17·1			82·7 84·4	30·5 31·4
1985 Jul 11** Aug 8** Sep 12	118-9 120-1 126-5	85·2 85·8 89·5	33.6 34.3 37.0	1.8 1.7 4.2	17.5 17.7 18.6	20.6 20.8 21.7	12·7 12·9 13·9	117·0 118·3 122·3	115·7 116·9 117·4	17·1 17·2 17·3	0·3 1·2 0·5	0·4 0·9 0·7	84·2 84·8 85·2	31·5 32·1 32·2
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	121-8 120-6 121-5	87·4 87·2 88·6	34·4 33·4 32·9	3·2 2·6 2·3	18·0 17·8 17·9	21·2 21·1 21·4	13·0 12·6 13·2	118·7 118·0 119·2	117·8 117·5 119·2	17·4 17·3 17·6	0·4 -0·3 1·7	0·7 0·2 0·6	85·7 85·6 87·0	32·1 31·9 32·2
1986 Jan 9	125.7	91.6	34.1	2.2	18.5	22.2	12.9	123.5	120.2	17.7	1.0	0.8	87.8	32.4
Mar 6	124-7 124-4	91.6 91.8	33·1 32·6	1.9 1.7	18-4 18-3	22·2 22·2	12-5 12-3	124·3 122·7	121-4 122-9	17-9 18-1	1·2 1·5	1·3 1·2	88-6 89-9	32·8 33·0
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	126-2 124-7 125-9	92.7 91.7 92.0	33-4 33-1 33-9	2.6 2.2 2.0	18-6 18-4 18-6	22.5 22.2 22.3	12-6 12-5 12-8	123-6 122-5 123-9	124·3 124·8 126·4	18·7 18·4 18·6	1.4 0.5 1.6	2·3 1·1 1·2	90-9 91-3 92-3	33·4 33·5 34·1
Jul 10	129-4	93.0	36-4	1.9	19.1	22.5	13.7	127.6	126-9	18.7	0.5	0.9	92.5	34.4

S20 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

See footnotes to table 2.1.

SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S21

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3 Regions 2.3

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBE	RUNEMP	LOYED		PER CE		ING	UNEMPI	OYED E	CLUDING	SCHOOL LE	AVERS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed			
				leavers included in un- employe	l ed				Number	Per cent working popula- tion*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS						16.0	0.4	222.1	305.2	12.3			225.0	80-3
1982 Annual 1983*** Averages	337.9	249·9 257·3	97·9	14·8 16·0	14.5	16.9	10.5	338.6	327.8	13.4			238.8	89·0
1984 1985	345-4 349-7	243.0 243.1	102·4 106·6	12-8 12-1	14·1 14·1	15.9	11.2	337.6	333.9	13.5	0.1	0.2	234.2	99.7
1985 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	347·2 347·8 360·8	240·8 240·0 246·4	106·4 107·8 114·4	11.6 11.5 17.8	14·0 14·0 14·5	15·8 15·7 16·1	11.2 11.3 12.0	335.7 336.3 343.0	333-7 334-1 334-1	13.5 13.5 13.5	0.4 0.0	-0·2 -0·3 0·1	233·4 233·3	100.7 100.8
Oct 10 Nov 14	351-0 345-7	240·8 238·5	110·1 107·1	15·2 13·0	14·2 13·9	15-8 15-6 15-7	11.6 11.3 11.1	335-8 332-7 333-8	333-2 332-3 332-9	13·4 13·4 13·4	-0.9 -0.9 0.6	-0.2 -0.6 -0.4	232·5 232·3 232·4	100.7 100.0 100.5
Dec 12 1986 Jan 9	345-6	239.0	109.3	11.4	14.4	16-2	11.5	344.9	334.0	13.5	1.1	0.3	232.9	101.1
Feb 6* Mar 6	350·6 348·9	243·3 242·4	107·3 106·5	10·3 9·5	14·1 14·1	15-9 15-9	11·3 11·2	340·4 339·4	334·5 337·0	13·5 13·6	0.5 2.5	0·7 1·4	232·9 234·7	101·5 102·3
Apr 10 May 8	349·0 344·2	241.5 238.2	107·5 106·0	12·2 11·8	14·1 13·9	15·8 15·6	11·3 11·1	336·8 332·4	336·4 335·9	13-6 13-5	-0.6 -0.5	0·8 0·5	233·7 233·1	102·7 102·8
Jun 12	341.7	235.7	106.0	11.6	13·8	15-4	11·1 11·5	330·2 335·5	337·3 337·8	13·6	1·4 0·4	0·1 0·4	233.5	103-8
EAST MIDLANDS	340.7	237.0	103-1	11.2	140	10 0	110							
1982	176.6	130.7	45.9	6.4	9.9	12.0	6.7	170.2	157.0	8.8			114-2	42.7
1983** Annual 1984 averages 1985	188-0 194-3 202-3	134-8 134-1 136-9	53·2 60·2 65·3	6·9 5·9 6·2	10.7 10.9 11.3	12·5 12·6 12·7	7·8 8·4 9·1	181-2 188-4 196-1	174·7 186·0 193·6	9·9 10·4 10·8			124-9 129-2 131-8	49·9 56·8 61·8
Jul 11 Aug 8	200-8 200-0 205-1	134-5 133-3 136-0	66·3 66·7 69·1	6.7 6.3 8.9	11.2 11.1 11.4	12·5 12·4 12·7	9·2 9·3 9·6	194-1 193-7 196-2	193.6 193.7 193.1	10-8 10-8 10-8	0·0 0·1 -0·6	-0.2 -0.2 -0.2	131·2 131·0 130·7	62·4 62·7 62·4
Oct 10 Nov 14	199-2 198-9	133-0 134-0	66·1 64·9	7·4 6·1	11-1 11-1	12·4 12·5	9·2 9·0	191.7 192.8	192·1 193·4	10·7 10·8	-1.0 1.3	-0·5 -0·1	130-1 131-4	62·0 62·0
Dec 12	201-2	136.4	64·8	5·6	11·2 11·7	12·7 13·2	9.0 9.4	195·6 204·4	194.7	10.8	0.5	1.0	132.2	62.8
Feb 6°	205.7	139.7	66·0	4.9	11.5	13·0 13·1	9·2 9·1	201·0 201·4	195·0 197·4	10·9 11·0	-0·2 2·4	0·5 0·9	131-8 134-0	63·2 63·4
Apr 10	205-9	139-2	66·6	7·1 7.4	11.5	13·0 12·7	9·3 9·2	198·8 194·6	196-0 196-3	10·9 10·9	-1·4 0·3	0·3 0·4	132·4 132·3	63·7 64·0
Jun 12	199-3	133.6	65·7	7·2	11-1	12.4	9·1 9·4	192·1	197·6	11.0 11.1	1·3 0·8	0·1 0·8	132·9 133·2	64·7 65·1
YORKSHIRE AND HUME	BERSIDE	104 0	000											
1982	273.2	201.1	72.0	13.0	12.2	14.5	8.4	260.1	242.5	10.8			177.9	64.6
1983** 1984 averages 1985	288-7 291-9 305-8	207·4 204·8 212·9	81·3 87·0 92·9	14-8 12-7 13-3	13-0 12-9 13-3	15·2 14·8 15·3	9·5 9·9 10·3	273.8 279.2 292.5	263·9 276·0 289·1	11.9 12.2 12.6			190.6 195.8 203.3	73·3 80·2 85·7
1985 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	302-4 301-8 317-1	209·0 208·1 217·1	93·4 93·7 100·0	13·3 12·7 21·4	13-2 13-2 13-8	15·0 15·0 15·6	10·3 10·4 11·1	289·1 289·1 295·6	289·2 290·3 290·1	12.6 12.7 12.6	1·4 1·1 -0·2	0·0 0·4 0·8	202·9 203·7 203·4	86·3 86·6 86·7
Oct 10 Nov 14	307·5 307·5 310.1	212·2 213·6 217.1	95·3 93·6 93.0	16·9 14·0 12·4	13-4 13-4 13-5	15·2 15·3 15·6	10·6 10·4 10·3	290.6 293.2 297.7	290-2 291-0 294-8	12·6 12·7 12·9	0·1 0·8 3·8	0·3 0·2 1·6	203·6 204·8 207·5	86·6 86·2 87·3
1986 Jan 9	324-3	227.6	96.7	11.8	14.1	16-4	10.7	312.5	298.7	13.0	3.9	2.8	210.6	88·1
Feb 6 Mar 6	317·9 316·2	223·4 222·6	94·5 93·6	10·6 9·8	13-9 13-8	16·1 16·0	10·5 10·4	307·4 306·4	299-3 302-7	13·0 13·2	0.6 3.4	2·8 2·6	210·7 213·5	88-6 89-2
Apr 10 May 8	320·5 316·8 311·9	224·0 221·3 217·6	96-4 95-5 94-4	16-6 16-3 15-9	14·0 13·8 13·6	16·1 15·9 15·6	10·7 10·6 10·4	303-9 300-5 296-0	302·4 303·8 306·1	13·2 13·2 13·3	-0·3 1·4 2·3	1.2 1.5 1.1	212·8 213·7 214·8	89·6 90·1 91·3
Jul 10	316-0	218.8	97.2	14.9	13-8	15.7	10.8	301.0	305-9	13.3	-0.3	1-1	214.5	91-4
NORTH WEST														
1982	407.8	298.6	109.2	16.6	13.6	16.7	9·0	391·2 418·2	374.8	12·5			274·2 296·0	100.6
198311 Annual 1984 1985	437-1 442-9 452-0	313·2 317·1	129.6 134.9	16-0 16-1	14·5 14·5	17.5 17.7	10·3 10·3	426·9 435·9	422·1 430·8	13.9 13.9			300·9 304·5	121·2 126·3
1985 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	450·8 449·9 463·1	315-0 313-6 321-0	135·7 136·4 142·2	16·6 15·7 22·8	14·6 14·5 15·0	17.6 17.5 17.9	10·4 10·5 10·9	434·2 434·3 440·3	432·5 431·3 431·6	14-0 13-9 13-9	0·9 -1·2 0·3	0.0 -0.6 0.0	305·1 304·2 304·3	127·4 127·1 127·3
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	451.7 448.2 449.0	314·7 313·4 315·5	136-9 134-8 133-5	19·5 16·5 14·8	14·6 14·5 14·5	17·6 17·5 17·6	10·5 10·3 10·2	432·1 431·7 434·2	430·5 428·8 430·6	13.9 13.9 13.9	-1.1 -1.7 1.8	-0.7 -0.8 -0.3	303-3 302-4 303-7	127·2 126·4 126·9
1986 Jan 9	463-8	324.9	138-9	14.1	15.0	18.1	10.7	449.7	431-3	13.9	0.7	0.3	304-4	126.9
Feb 6* Mar 6	453·2 450·0	318·1 316·3	135-1 133-6	13·0 11·9	14·6 14·5	17·7 17·6	10·4 10·3	440·6 438·0	431-2 434-0	13·9 14·0	-0·1 2·8	0·8 1·1	303·8 305·8	127-4 128-3
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	454·1 449·2 443·8	318-1 315-1 310-9	136-0 134-1 132-9	16·8 17·0 16·7	14·7 14·5 14·3	17.7 17.6 17.3	10·4 10·3 10·2	437·3 432·2 427·2	435-4 437-1 440-3	14·1 14·1 14·2	1.4 1.7 3.2	1·4 2·0 2·1	306-0 307-1 308-8	129·4 130·0 131·5
Jul 10	450-2	313-2	137.0	15.4	14.5	17.5	10.5	434.8	439.7	14.2	-0.6	1.4	308-2	131.5

See footnotes to table 2.1.

S22 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				*per cent employees					*per cent employees and
ASSISTED REGIONS:				and unemployed	Cardiala	3 816	2 221	6.037	unemployed
South West	8.342	4.016	12,358	18-9	Castleford and Pontefract Chard	6,311 490	2,678 362	8,989 852	15·7 10·2
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	16,669 102,183 127,194	9,625 58,767 72,408	26,294 160,950 199,602	15-0 10-7 11-4	Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	4,751 3,697	3,380 2,218	8,131 5,915 10,869	7·9 7·8 14·8
West Midlands	192,672	83,521	276,193	16-6	Chichester Chippenham	2,618 1,376	1,549 1,095	4,167 2,471	7.8 8.3
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	44,884 237,556	25,613 109,134	70,497 346,690	11·3 15·2	Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	2,539 562	1,548 386	4,087 948	15·6 7·5
East Midlands	2,995	1,556	4,551	19.3	Clacton Clitheroe	2,362 411	1,043 327	3,405 738 8,000	17·0 5·8
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	1,412 130,151 134,558	679 65,775 68,010	2,091 195,926 202,568	16-8 12-3 12-5	Corby Coventry and Hinckley	2,995 24,424	1,556 12,378	4,551 36,802	19·3 15·1
Yorkshire and Humberside	24,301	9.817	34,118	21.0	Crawley Crewe	5,135 3,284	3,676 2,148	8,811 5,432	5·1 11·4
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	112,786 81,664 218,75 1	46,897 40,499 97,213	159,683 122,163 315,964	17·0 12·8 15·4	Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	1,587 4,950 587	786 2,310 375	2,373 7,260 962	13·7 14·9 13·6
North West Development Areas	136.806	54,467	191,273	19.5	Derby Devizes	12,447	5,836 430	18,283 1.060	12·4 8·5
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	94,970 81,427 313,203	40,950 41,598 1 37,015	135,920 123,025 450,218	14·7 13·4 15·9	Diss L'oncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	683 14,792 2,142	431 6,571 1,324	1,114 21,363 3,466	9.6 20.4 9.2
North Development Areas	133,989	52,499	186,488	20.3	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell	2,936	1,490 13,986	4,426 46,578	11·7 17·0
Intermediate Unassisted All	17,521 13,080 164,590	7,588 8,350 68,437	25,109 21,430 233,027	15.6 11.2 18.4	Durham Eastbourne Evesham	6,320 2,985 1,395	2,777 1,659 1,008	9,097 4,644 2,403	14·1 8·6 8·5
Wales Development Areas	49,088	20,048	69,136	18·3	Exeter Fakenbam	5,502 878	2,965 567	8,467 1,445	9·6 13·2
Unassisted All	9,411 123,044	5,094 52,142	14,505 175,186	12.5 16.2	Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough	1,449 3,064 1,412	652 1,490 679	2,101 4,554 2,091	20·4 14·7 16·8
Scotland Development Areas	148,678	64,316	212,994	18.6	Gloucester	4,176	2,248	6,424	9·2
Unassisted All	38,122 57,425 244,225	31,325 114,763	88,750 358,988	10.9 15.6	Gosport and Fareham Grantham	2,376 3,690 1,670	2,706	6,396 2,656	12·3 12·1
UNASSISTED REGIONS					Great Yarmouth	4,420	2,066	6,486	15.2
South East East Anglia	522,702 52,601	263,104 29,512	785,806 82,113	9·7 10·4	Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool	6,401 3,341 6,903	4,299 1,300 2,618	10,700 3,541 9,521	6·4 9·2 22·2
GREAT BRITAIN Development Areas	504,199	206,719	710,918	19.3	Harwich	763	352	1,115	13.7
Intermediate Areas Unassisted All	538,697 1,095,528 2,138,424	235,382 569,637 1,011,738	774,079 1,665,165 3,150,162	16∙1 10∙7 13 ∙1	Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston	4,359 663 32,721 738	2,083 491 18,834 502	6,442 1,154 51,555 1,240	13-5 10-2 7-4 19-1
Northern Ireland United Kingdom	93,049	36,383	129,432	22·1	Hereford and Leominster	3,354	2,004	5,358	12·2 7·8
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*					Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth	974 2,747	653 1,897	1,627 4,644	11.9 8.1
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield	4,203 5,127	2,194 2,135	6,397 7,262	14·2 12·7	Horncastle and Market Rasen	988 1,006	675	1,554	15.1
Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	1,051 1,171 2,332	654 1,042 1 344	1,705 2,213 3,676	16·2 8·1 11·7	Huddersfield Hull	7,328 21,772	4,194 8,752	11,522 30,524	13·7 16·8
Aylesbury and Wycombe	5,950	3,768	9,718	6.4	Huntingdon and St. Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	2,063 5,591 3,778	1,739 3,110 1,915	3,802 8,701 5,693	9·3 8·6 12·8
Banbury Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,741 11,660 2,029	1,062 4,420 1,104	2,803 16,080 3 133	10·4 20·3 12·8	Keighley	2,463	1,392	3,855	12.7
Barrow-in-Furness	2,420	1,847	4,267	11.8	Kendal Keswick Kettering and Market Harborough	917 217 2 058	640 116 1 314	1,557 333 3,372	7·8 10·4 8·8
Bath Beccles and Halesworth	3,796 1,092	2,136 517	5,932 1,609	9·7 11·8	Kidderminster	3,554	2,100	5,654	15.5
Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	4,080 628	2,365 341	6,445 969	8-2 10-4	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe	3,367 4,789 501	1,924 2,518 319	5,291 7,307 820	12·7 15·0 12·7
Bicester Bideford Birmingham	571 1,065	530 571	1,101 1,636	8·0 17·5	Leeds	29,170 615	12,919 391	42,089 1,006	12·6 8·4
Bishop Auckland Blackburn	6,366 7,044	2,806 2,996	9,172 10,040	21.5 15.4	Leicester	18,233	9,175	27,408	10.8
Blackpool Blandford	11,296 458	5,217 385	16,513 843	13·9 10·4	Liverpool London	5,948 76,946 262,980	2,824 28,546 116,875	8,7/2 105,492 379,855	20·5 10·5
Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury Boston	1,919 19,713	1,020 9,489	2,939 29,202	14-9 16-6 12-3	Loughborough and Coalville	3,795	2,168	5,963	10.0
Bournemouth Bradford	7,764	3,883	11,647	11.9	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow	1,323 3,057	612 1,422 532	1,935 4,479 1,481	15-3 13-9 13-1
Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	22,386 2,595 1,824 514	9,212 1,508 943 284	31,598 4,103 2,767	15·4 14·1 15·1	Macclesfield Malton	2,668 264	1,748 188	4,416 452	8-4 6-9
Brighton Bristol	12,721	6,618	19,339	11.9	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester Mansfield	1,587 78,087	835 32,886	2,422 110,973	12·5 14·2
Bude Burnley Burton-on-Troot	553 4,144	331 2,047	884 6,191	15·4 14·0	Matlock Medway and Maidstone	6,272 850 16,275	2,777 522 9,390	9,049 1,372 25,665	14·8 7·9 11·9
Bury St. Edmunds	4,619	2,527 923	7,146 2,148	11·9 7·1	Melton Mowbray	1,019	893	1,912	9.2
Calderdale Cambridge	1,220 6,591	901 3,703	2,121 10,294	10·3 13·0	Middlesbrough Milton Keynes Minehead	21,283 5,924 651	7,371 3,141 406	28,654 9,065 1,057	21.7 12.6 11.4
Canterbury	3,688	1,985	8,426 5,673	12.7	Morpeth and Ashington	6,251	2,501	8,752	18-3

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

not in regions by assisted area statust and in travel-to-work areas* at July 10, 1986

SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S23

٩...

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at July 10, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	ÂII	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed
Newark	1,955	1,150	3,105	13·4	Wolverhampton	18,267	7,473	25,740	18-5
Newbury	1,415	914	2,329	7·5	Woodbridge and Leiston	906	548	1,454	8-0
Newcastle upon Tyne	47,954	19,065	67,019	18·5	Worcester	4,287	2,277	6,564	11-4
Newmarket	1,287	885	2,172	9·3	Workington	2,921	1,595	4,516	17-6
Newquay	993	573	1,566	15·5	Worksop	2,761	1,275	4,036	16-6
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,930 693 6,256 3,944 9,440	1,068 440 3,510 2,291 4,908	2,998 1,133 9,766 6,235 14,348	12.7 9.5 9.7 13.5 10.2	Worthing Yeovil York	3,750 2,168 5,990	2,105 1,646 3,661	5,855 3,814 9,651	8-5 9-5 10-7
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	31,762 338 8,161 1,034 7,841	13,537 209 3,711 644 4,660	45,299 547 11,872 1,678 12,501	13.6 12.3 14.3 13.1 7.2	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny Brecon	2,835 954 3,530 4,948 566	993 519 1,469 2,047 291	3,828 1,473 4,999 6,995 857	20-4 12-5 18-1 19-8 11-1
Pendle Penzance and St. Ives Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	3,079 727 2,180 7,795 305	1,835 574 922 3,842 198	4,914 1,301 3,102 11,637 503	15.9 9.8 17.9 12.7 7.6	Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn	6,438 20,948 1,020 1,121 2,880	2,685 7,963 553 535 1,434	9,123 28,911 1,573 1,656 4,314	16-9 14-2 24-5 9-6 13-7
Plymouth	11,658	6,726	18,384	14.8	Denbigh	695	491	1,186	13·3
Poole	3,822	2,188	6,010	10.6	Dolgellau and Barmouth	360	187	547	12·2
Portsmouth	13,102	6,351	19,453	12.1	Fishguard	448	190	638	19·5
Preston	11,710	6,301	18,011	11.5	Haverfordwest	2,658	1,100	3,758	17·7
Reading	6,606	3,715	10,321	7.5	Holyhead	2,761	1,177	3,938	22·7
Redruth and Camborne	2,982	1,367	4,349	20-4	Lampeter and Aberaeron	666	309	975	20-5
Retford	1,631	1,055	2,686	13-4	Llandeiio	321	185	506	14-7
Richmondshire	815	761	1,576	13-1	Llandrindod Wells	599	409	1,008	13-4
Ripon	434	351	785	7-5	Llanelli	3,825	1,983	5,808	17-7
Rochdale	7,497	3,587	11,084	17-8	Machynlieth	332	186	518	16-5
Rotherham and Mexborough	17,203	6,699	23,902	22-8	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,883	2,783	10,666	20·3
Rugby and Daventry	3,139	2,239	5,378	11-1	Monmouth	403	228	631	12·9
Salisbury	2,082	1,488	3,570	8-8	Neath and Port Talbot	5,195	2,218	7,413	14·6
Scarborough and Filey	2,699	1,227	3,926	12-8	Newport	8,939	3,868	12,807	15·6
Scunthorpe	6,231	2,769	9,000	17-5	Newtown	647	350	997	12·0
Settle	258	220	478	9-0	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,171	2,079	6,250	16·4
Shaftesbury	705	497	1,202	8-4	Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,064	2,955	11,019	17·1
Sheffield	33,686	14,737	48,423	16-7	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	583	318	901	14·5
Shrewsbury	3,071	1,652	4,723	11-0	Pwllheli	558	248	806	14·5
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,531	1,942	5,473	14-1	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,438	3,825	12,263	17·9
Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	1,295 560 809 7,344 273	519 403 595 4,136 170	1,814 963 1,404 11,480 443	15-8 9-0 13-0 6-7 10-8	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	2,018 12,447 533 5,260	776 5,097 279 2,412	2,794 17,544 812 7,672	20·1 15·5 12·0 16·8
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St. Austell	11,489 13,423 22,424 1,401 1,956	4,440 5,835 10,851 931 1,086	15,929 19,258 33,275 2,332 3,042	26·2 10·8 13·7 10·5 13·2	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	8,145 2,433 725 1,118	4,574 1,129 480 671	12,719 3,562 1,205 1,789	7-7 18-5 14-7 19-0
Stafford	4,046	2,570	6,616	10-0	Badenoch	369	192	561	15-0
Stamford	1,066	804	1,870	11-2	Banff	576	326	902	11-4
Stockton-on-Tees	10,426	4,250	14,676	18-8	Bathgate	6,919	2,986	9,905	20-8
Stoke	15,207	8,039	23,246	12-1	Berwickshire	391	340	731	15-1
Stroud	2,143	1,436	3,579	10-0	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	893	494	1,387	13-8
Sudbury	1,045	652	1,697	11.1	Brechin and Montrose	947	699	1,646	12.6
Sunderland	26,647	10,354	37,001	21.3	Buckie	407	279	686	17.0
Swindon	6,805	3,850	10,655	12.1	Campbeltown	516	262	778	17.7
Taunton	2,450	1,557	4,007	9.8	Crieff	287	180	467	13.2
Telford and Bridgnorth	8,526	3,767	12,293	20.2	Cumnock and Sanguhar	3,257	1,055	4,312	25.5
Inanet	5,356	2,454	7,810	19-3	Dumbarton	3,479	2,088	5,567	18-9
Thetford	1,558	1,062	2,620	12-9	Dumfries	1,589	967	2,556	10-4
Thirsk	346	218	564	12-6	Dundee	10,770	5,615	16,385	16-5
Tiverton	700	467	1,167	12-4	Dunfermline	5,331	2,915	8,246	16-2
Torbay	4,727	2,408	7,135	15-7	Dunoon and Bute	821	482	1,303	16-5
Tornington	360	209	569	14-9	Edinburgh	24,547	11,606	36,153	11-8
Totnes	536	330	866	13-8	Elgin	1,091	845	1,936	12-4
Trowbridge and Frome	2,367	1,791	4,158	9-6	Falkirk	7,375	3,710	11,085	16-3
Truro	1,604	870	2,474	11-4	Forfar	747	511	1,258	11-4
Tunbridge Wells	3,497	2,218	5,715	6-7	Forres	417	334	751	25-2
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	662	443	1,105	10.6	Fraserburgh	552	332	884	14·3
Wakefield and Dewsbury	12,430	5,136	17,566	15.3	Galashiels	760	469	1,229	7·8
Walsall	18,464	7,880	26,344	17.4	Girvan	514	270	784	21·1
Wareham and Swanage	488	312	800	8.3	Glasgow	81,255	33,489	114,744	17·4
Warminster	371	305	676	10.6	Greenock	6,842	2,883	9,725	20·0
Warrington	6,888	3,453	10,341	13-3	Haddington	797	442	1,239	10.5
Warwick	4,323	2,746	7,069	9-0	Hawick	460	306	766	9.0
Watford and Luton	17,678	10,084	27,762	8-7	Huntly	228	155	383	12.2
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,900	1,813	4,713	10-9	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,093	790	2,883	19.7
Wells	1,336	922	2,258	9-0	Inverness	3,173	1,630	4,803	12.6
Weston-super-Mare	3,122	1,953	5,075	13-8	Irvine	8,103	3,625	11,728	24-7
Whitby	867	349	1,216	18-9	Islay/Mid Argyll	428	200	628	13-5
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,177	671	1,848	13-6	Keith	368	237	605	11-5
Whitehaven	2,493	1,347	3,840	12-6	Kelso and Jedburgh	271	178	449	8-8
Widnes and Runcorn	8,151	3,213	11,364	18-7	Kilmarnock	3,954	1,831	5,785	18-3
Wigan and St. Helens	24,353	11,187	35,540	19-0	Kirkcaldy	7,841	3,975	11,816	17-7
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,496	1,661	4,157	5-5	Lanarkshire	22,981	10,073	33,054	21-0
Windermere	241	169	410	6-8	Lochaber	934	458	1,392	17-5
Wirral and Chester	27,356	11,521	38,877	17-8	Lockerbie	296	230	526	13-0
Wisbech	1,829	846	2,675	15-9	Newton Stewart	452	235	687	20-5

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at July 10, 1986

The second s	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
			A. Mean	<pre></pre>					 per cent employed and unemployed
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,095 612 533 306 2,226	856 340 272 205 1,207	1,951 952 805 511 3,433	11-5 13-0 11-9 10-8 10-4	Northern Ireland** Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	2,366 44,944 5,706 1,975 8,100	1,168 19,082 1,864 787 3,652	3,534 64,026 7,570 2,762 11,752	16·3 18·8 27·3 36·9 21·5
Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	1,105 446 569 601 3,042	705 325 272 375 1,683	1,810 771 841 976 4,725	13.6 6.4 17.7 12.8 13.5	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,945 3,367 10,041 2,170 5,770	1,098 1,230 2,757 874 2,058	4,043 4,597 12,798 3,044 7,828	30·8 28·2 29·4 30·6 33·0
Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick	856 483 382 1,530 546	452 220 252 537 207	1,308 703 634 2,067 753	15·6 17·9 10·5 21·1 15·7	Omagh Strabane	2,491 3,174	1,073 740	3,564 3,914	24·1 38·7

The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1985 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on different base from the percentage rates given in tables 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3.
 Travel to work areas are as 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.

	Under 2	5			25-54				55 and (over			All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AN 1984 July Oct	D FEMALE 586·5 719·5	264·0 200·7	352·9 366·2	1,203·4 1,286·4	549·8 578·2	290·9 275·0	705·6 727·6	1,546·3 1,580·9	98·6 104·4	76·4 70·4	175-9 183-1	350·8 357·9	1,234·9 1,402·1	631-3 546-2	1,234·4 1,276·9	3,100·5 3,225·1
1985 Jan	693-2	227.9	365·0	1,286-2	642·3	287-2	758-2	1,687·7	108·3	66-0	192·7	367·1	1,443·8	581-2	1,316·0	3,341.0
Apr	547-5	306.8	359·0	1,213-3	603·0	312-1	778-0	1,693·0	99·4	69-7	197·1	366·3	1,249·9	688-5	1,334·2	3,272.6
July	617-1	265.2	350·9	1,233-1	571·1	295-3	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
MALE 1984 July Oct	342·7 417·5	153·4 118·7	239·4 245·2	735·5 781·4	357·7 375·4	190·8 177·3	577-9 591-6	1,126·4 1,144·3	84·9 89·0	65·4 60·4	137·9 142·9	288-2 292-3	785·3 881·9	409·6 356·4	955·2 979·7	2,150·1 2,218·0
1985 Jan	408·9	137.7	245·3	791-9	427-8	182-6	615-2	1,225.7	92·1	56·2	150·1	298.5	928-9	376·5	1,010·7	2,316·0
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	402·7	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
FEMALE 1984 July Oct	243-8 302-0	110·6 82·0	113·5 120·9	467·9 504·9	192-0 202-8	100-2 97-7	127·7 136·0	419·9 436·6	13-7 15-4	10·9 10·0	38·0 40·2	62·6 65·6	449·5 520·2	221.7 189.8	279·2 297·1	950·4 1,007·1
1985 Jan	284-3	90·2	119·7	494·3	214·4	104-6	143-0	462·0	16-1	9·8	42.6	68.6	514·9	204·7	305-3	1,024·9
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

S24 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 THOUSAND

2.6

UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: July 10, 1986 Regions

Duration of			Male	an an think	W percel	(III (Standa)	Female		and the state		Male	State - Alth	States a		Female			- Sectores
in weeks	nt .		Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
2 or less Over 2 and 4	up to 4 8		South Ea 19,962 12,165 15,012	ast 14,781 10,371 18,063	3,346 1,924 3,978	38,089 24,460 37,053	15,829 8,985 10,524	9,445 6,304 10,890	628 382 779	25,902 15,671 22,193	Yorkshin 7,059 4,606 5,902	e and H 4,721 3,478 5,842	umbersio 965 812 1,281	de 12,745 8,896 13,025	5,527 3,089 3,923	2,759 1,823 3,255	129 90 172	8,415 5,002 7,350
8 13 26	13 26 52		14,400 26,595 31,661	19,111 40,677 48,513	4,370 11,907 14,410	37,881 79,179 94,584	10,243 18,386 22,099	12,064 24,215 31,254	946 2,076 3,181	23,253 44,677 56,534	5,553 12,051 14,890	6,223 12,430 21,677	3 1,413 3,598 7,826	13,189 28,079 44,393	3,801 8,743 10,733	3,560 7,527 10,237	202 619 921	7,563 16,889 21,891
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260		21,778 8,743 4,670 2,730 1,342 159,058	48,285 28,792 21,120 17,261 20,066 287,040	11,886 7,374 5,999 4,700 6,710 76,604	81,949 44,909 31,789 24,691 28,118 522,702	11,791 4,190 2,237 1,182 645 106,111	19,943 8,793 5,722 3,853 3,922 136,405	3,685 2,782 2,254 1,765 2,110 20,588	35,419 15,765 10,213 6,800 6,677 263,104	11,089 4,941 2,866 1,913 1,249 72,119	18,265 11,990 9,125 7,876 13,542 115,16 9	4,652 3,248 2,352 1,754 3,562 31,463	34,006 20,179 14,343 11,543 18,353 218,751	6,234 2,368 1,371 792 536 47,117	6,741 2,981 1,851 1,289 1,838 43,861	998 848 735 542 979 6,235	13,973 6,197 3,957 2,623 3,353 97,213
2 or less Over 2 and 4	up to 4 8		Greater 9,104 6,096 7,687	London 7,437 5,480 9,474	1,388 832 1,742	17,929 12,408 18,903	7,173 4,336 5,080	4,652 3,014 5,113	278 185 398	12,103 7,535 10,591	North W 9,013 6,531 8,250	est 6,527 4,921 8,099	1,341 814 1,539	16,881 12,266 17,888	6,945 4,573 5,360	3,905 2,778 4,679	277 151 315	11,127 7,502 10,354
8 13 26	13 26 52		7,755 14,443 17,339	10,250 22,736 26,465	1,969 5,632 5,876	19,974 42,811 49,680	4,879 8,794 10,602	5,805 11,196 14,136	498 1,068 1,426	11,182 21,058 26,164	7,841 16,287 21,139	8,802 18,054 25,587	2 1,836 4,212 6,522	18,479 38,553 53,248	4,932 10,516 13,402	5,058 10,702 14,058	371 962 1,496	10,361 22,180 28,956
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260		13,032 5,241 2,789 1,560 743 85,789	28,077 17,185 12,653 10,122 11,569 161,448	5,576 3,623 2,975 2,498 3,678 35,789	46,685 26,049 18,417 14,180 15,990 283,026	6,523 2,382 1,201 627 297 51,894	10,241 4,795 3,232 2,182 2,025 66,391	1,870 1,341 1,088 874 1,028 11,054	18,634 8,518 5,521 3,683 3,350 128,339	17,476 7,916 5,000 3,279 2,424 105,156	27,840 18,020 14,698 13,339 26,235 172,122	4,856 3,548 3,137 2,675 5,445 35,925	50,172 29,484 22,835 19,293 34,104 313,203	8,831 3,494 2,109 1,189 792 62,143	10,199 4,717 3,110 2,155 3,144 64,505	1,748 1,399 1,248 990 1,410 10,367	20,778 9,610 6,467 4,334 5,346 137,015
2 or less Over 2 and 4	up to 4 8		East Ang 2,031 1.237 1,519	lia 1,659 1,054 1,915	465 220 454	4,155 2,511 3,888	1,717 1,027 1,212	1,051 638 1,178	89 30 75	2,857 1,695 2,465	North 4,229 3,177 4,074	3,732 2,738 4,758	e 674 432 8 837	8,635 6,347 9,669	3,060 2,162 2,584	1,787 1,293 2,247	99 71 157	4,946 3,526 4,988
8 13 26	13 26 52		1,361 2,690 3,403	1,895 3,680 4,985	492 1,164 1,850	3,748 7,534 10,238	1,195 2,231 2,914	1,327 2,554 3,542	107 196 380	2,629 4,981 6,836	3,824 8,023 10,410	4,530 9,279 13,895	898 1,941 3,643	9,252 19,243 27,948	2,470 5,654 6,970	2,364 5,193 7,309	171 402 734	5,005 11,249 15,013
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260		2,076 826 483 271 166 16,063	4,411 2,439 1,799 1,710 2,364 27,911	1,302 751 607 501 821 8,627	7,789 4,016 2,889 2,482 3,351 52,601	1,329 443 229 138 88 12,523	2,133 892 505 408 457 14,685	409 299 267 188 264 2,304	3,871 1,634 1,001 734 809 29,512	8,416 4,102 2,562 1,750 1,318 51,885	14,698 9,890 7,488 7,069 14,103 92,180	3,197 2,692 1,657 1,317 3,237 20,525	26,311 16,684 11,707 10,136 18,658 164,590	4,517 1,865 1,169 674 496 31,621	5,271 2,425 1,380 1,072 1,613 31,954	935 655 475 392 771 4,862	10,723 4,945 3,024 2,138 2,880 68,437
2 or less			South W 5,336	est 4,030	858	10,224	4,383	2,517	153	7,053	Wales 3,860	2,586	455	6,901	2,930	1,700	101	4,731
Over 2 and 0 4	up to 4 8		3,186 3,765	2,660 4,566	1,136	6,406 9,467	2,476 2,921	1,754 2,914	113 221	4,343 6,056	3,133	1,958 3,517	303 566	4,743 7,216	1,639	1,128	102	2,825 3,849
13 26	13 26 52		6,382 7,768	9,126 12,132	3,144 4,478	9,838 18,652 24,378	2,745 5,066 6,650	6,415 8,712	512 983	11,993 16,345	6,386 8,428	7,595	1,519 3,080	15,500 23,777	4,119 5,405	4,135 5,489	239 539	8,493 11,433
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260		4,651 1,937 952 544 328 38,429	10,721 6,164 4,237 3,492 5,235 67,254	3,325 1,981 1,494 1,167 2,001 21,511	18,697 10,082 6,683 5,203 7,564 127,194	3,147 1,122 542 293 175 29,520	5,379 2,299 1,433 1,038 1,257 36,938	1,028 822 668 481 756 5,950	9,554 4,243 2,643 1,812 2,188 72,408	6,107 2,841 1,690 1,048 797 39,824	10,898 7,366 5,435 5,030 9,119 69,328	1,949 1,433 1,060 882 1,973 13,892	18,954 11,640 8,185 6,960 11,889 123,044	3,319 1,261 725 445 347 24,124	3,742 1,687 1,021 807 1,195 24,675	562 424 378 302 524 3,343	7,623 3,372 2,124 1,554 2,066 52,142
2 or less Over 2 and u 4	up to 4 8		West Mid 6,549 4,701 5,834	llands 4,242 3,288 5,714	1,044 787 1,456	11,835 8,776 13,004	5,313 3,461 4,023	2,763 1,982 3,331	160 120 222	8,236 5,563 7,576	Scotland 6,000 5,804 8,527	6,201 4,789 8,166	988 580 1,263	13,189 11,173 17,956	5,060 4,756 5,544	4,896 2,860 4,328	262 126 271	10,218 7,742 10,143
8 13 26	13 26 52		5,486 11,511 15,318	6,378 13,207 18,529	1,584 3,762 5,556	13,448 28,480 39,403	3,892 8,003 11,241	3,811 8,428 11,207	266 649 1,048	7,969 17,080 23,496	6,816 14,098 17,800	7,975 14,774 20,796	1,295 2,660 3,800	16,086 31,532 42,396	4,181 9,069 11,457	4,339 9,595 11,874	300 629 1,024	8,820 19,293 24,355
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260		11,969 5,321 3,313 2,423 1,713 74,138	20,938 13,939 11,779 11,950 19,558 129,522	4,749 3,580 3,206 2,939 5,233 33,896	37,656 22,840 18,298 17,312 26,504 237,556	7,181 2,779 1,692 1,095 628 49,308	8,364 3,992 2,676 2,111 2,834 51,499	1,447 1,127 1,062 907 1,319 8,327	16,992 7,898 5,430 4,113 4,781 109,134	13,292 5,492 3,233 2,028 1,639 84,729	22,353 13,472 9,586 8,192 17,743 134,047	4,020 3,032 2,137 1,619 4,055 25,449	39,665 21,996 14,956 11,839 23,437 244,225	6,706 2,614 1,578 844 681 52,490	7,545 3,353 2,143 1,400 2,429 54,762	1,281 954 879 711 1,074 7,511	15,532 6,921 4,600 2,955 4,184 114,763
2 or less Over 2 and u 4	up to 4 8		East Mid 4,640 3,082 3,819	ands 3,188 2,276 3,911	702 498 923	8,530 5,856 8,653	3,992 2,383 2,871	2,051 1,460 2,583	110 69 154	6,153 3,912 5,608	Northern 1,526 1,770 2,726	1,409 1,183 2,091	142 140 248	3,077 3,093 5,065	1,404 1,470 1,935	1,662 999 1,352	75 37 69	3,141 2,506 3,356
8 13 26	13 26 52		3,476 6,808 8,796	3,983 7,856 11,336	1,069 2,508 4,394	8,528 17,172 24,526	2,642 5,235 6,673	2,855 5,941 7,749	174 369 611	5,671 11,545 15,033	2,213 4,745 6,880	2,258 5,133 7,686	311 671 900	4,782 10,549 15,466	1,306 2,570 3,699	1,515 2,782 3,613	65 169 243	2,886 5,521 7,555
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	-	6,297 2,700 1,497 885 628 42.628	11,859 7,618 5,563 4,831 7,911 70,332	3,612 2,839 1,590 1,230 2,233 21,598	21,768 13,157 8,650 6,946 10,772 134,558	3,614 1,225 697 450 250 30,032	5,119 2,203 1,307 890 1,280 33,438	805 669 524 433 622 4,540	9,538 4,097 2,528 1,773 2,152 68,010	5,761 2,672 1,619 1,024 984 31,920	8,898 5,755 4,839 4,098 11,162 54,512	797 587 536 517 1,768 6.617	15,456 9,014 6,994 5,639 13,914 93,049	2,309 938 511 318 270 16,730	2,514 1,075 703 510 991	302 205 218 161 393 1.937	5,125 2,218 1,432 989 1,654 36,383

* Included in South East.

CREAT BRITAIN		Age gro	uns												
Duration of unemployment		Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and	Total
MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	1,650 1,464 2,647 2,227	3,297 3,236 5,402 4,581	3,480 3,299 5,278 4,134	3,972 4,094 6,332 4,714	21,595 22,592 27,311 18,635	7,672 7,862 11,389 10,348	4,916 5,277 7,555 6,962	4,142 4,330 6,282 5,961	3,061 3,346 4,703 4,644	2,563 2,938 3,925 4,011	2,355 3,205 3,680 3,922	2,447 3,503 4,012 4,481	1,996 2,892 2,918 3,414	63,146 68,038 91,434 78,034
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	1,854 5,087 11,737 1,817	3,320 6,882 13,251 7,987	3,231 6,735 13,845 9,559	3,668 7,108 13,840 9,557	13,471 29,578 58,158 41,646	8,166 18,871 37,212 28,009	5,682 13,035 26,604 20,151	4,966 11,410 22,750 17,429	3,608 8,489 17,538 13,378	3,222 7,541 15,693 11,925	3,059 7,996 16,881 15,126	3,242 8,854 20,800 16,968	2,296 6,142 15,615 12,182	59,785 137,728 283,924 205,734
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	1,786 0 0 0	9,977 3,758 1,002 1,544	11,008 5,487 3,309 6,643	11,026 4,566 3,364 7,398	35,261 23,290 15,521 27,263	22,980 15,608 12,469 20,326	16,321 11,692 9,607 15,780	13,562 9,895 8,475 13,875	10,217 7,499 6,425 10,736	9,261 6,612 5,837 9,908	11,360 7,958 6,690 10,876	15,991 10,772 9,161 16,313	10,418 4,323 1,334 1,645	179,168 111,460 83,194 142,307
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2,627 0 0 0	7,670 1,864 0 0	34,519 24,402 16,870 11,603	27,290 18,633 15,806 23,780	22,283 16,462 14,407 22,757	20,791 15,902 14,792 24,190	16,328 12,913 12,034 20,671	15,146 12,319 11,428 20,862	17,852 14,601 12,283 23,616	28,156 21,500 17,358 32,713	2,322 1,739 1,426 2,557	194,984 140,335 116,404 182,749
Total males		30,269	64,237	78,635	89,173	421,715	286,421	219,491	198,752	155,590	143,191	161,460	216,271	73,219	2,138,424
FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	1,232 1,108 2,096 1,759	2,620 2,875 4,237 3,340	2,966 3,029 4,313 3,057	3,255 3,359 4,596 3,142	16,940 17,372 19,309 12,337	5,675 5,800 8,018 7,722	3,036 3,277 4,356 4,181	2,592 2,881 3,425 3,100	1,876 2,167 2,536 2,399	1,513 1,578 2,081 2,092	1,109 1,370 1,604 1,735	812 1,181 1,200 1,461	7 8 10 12	43,633 46,005 57,781 46,337
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	1,345 3,750 8,898 1,440	2,540 5,021 9,925 6,288	2,428 4,802 9,909 7,186	2,378 4,661 9,230 6,713	8,573 19,864 39,060 27,541	5,892 15,122 31,308 23,015	3,166 8,169 17,312 11,957	2,296 5,728 11,718 7,817	1,858 4,423 9,145 6,138	1,549 3,941 8,112 5,775	1,225 3,176 7,110 5,283	993 2,848 6,629 5,235	2 16 24 26	34,245 81,521 168,380 114,414
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	1,404 0 0 0	7,567 2,659 652 1,082	8,522 4,047 2,419 5,048	8,457 3,131 2,262 5,405	22,437 11,628 6,751 11,576	19,134 9,022 5,084 6,405	10,205 5,289 3,128 3,758	6,523 3,673 2,517 4,431	5,301 3,545 2,533 4,062	5,206 3,511 2,845 3,290	5,077 3,419 2,973 4,951	5,622 3,597 3,157 5,995	34 30 35 84	105,489 53,551 34,356 56,087
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	000000	0	1,946 0 0 0	5,193 1,274 0 0	14,225 11,071 7,102 4,637	6,224 3,474 2,636 4,698	4,103 2,339 1,642 2,465	4,086 2,207 1,536 2,020	4,895 2,954 1,955 2,096	6,259 4,184 2,921 3,179	7,775 5,990 4,333 5,511	9,806 8,322 6,566 9,556	173 168 145 273	64,685 41,983 28,836 34,435
Total females		23,032	48,806	59,672	63,056	250,423	159,229	88,687	65,409	57,579	59,177	62,641	72,980	1,047	1,011,738
					1.1				and the second						
UNITED KINGDOM Duration of unemployment in weeks		Age grou Under 17	ups 17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total
MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	1,668 1,493 2,692 2,280	3,364 3,322 5,569 4,767	3,560 3,389 5,467 4,353	4,100 4,239 6,676 4,927	22,018 23,052 28,336 19,669	7,894 8,134 11,800 10,728	5,042 5,431 7,810 7,204	4,236 4,448 6,457 6,121	3,131 3,436 4,835 4,813	2,628 3,028 4,045 4,115	2,406 3,262 3,770 4,012	2,481 3,546 4,096 4,560	2,026 2,927 2,974 3,461	64,554 69,707 94,527 81,010
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	1,880 5,215 12,042 1,846	3,435 7,122 13,742 8,219	3,357 7,005 14,555 10,007	3,826 7,396 14,481 10,061	14,067 30,865 60,756 43,783	8,452 19,603 38,871 29,397	5,870 13,517 27,662 21,055	5,133 11,784 23,643 18,123	3,748 8,733 18,187 13,904	3,325 7,774 16,168 12,325	3,121 8,189 17,280 15,445	3,323 9,029 21,203 17,229	2,337 6,278 15,883 12,381	61,874 142,510 294,473 213,775
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	1,848 0 0 0	10,381 3,922 1,022 1,585	11,547 5,755 3,464 6,946	11,718 4,879 3,604 7,791	37,094 24,614 16,449 28,875	24,065 16,471 13,174 21,441	17,037 12,297 10,075 16,562	14,156 10,353 8,896 14,538	10,674 7,851 6,719 11,288	9,592 6,895 6,063 10,285	11,632 8,165 6,885 11,208	16,273 10,963 9,333 16,595	10,576 4,386 1,380 1,688	186,593 116,551 87,064 148,802
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	00000	0 0 0	2,769 0 0 0	8,124 1,994 0 0	36,595 25,891 17,894 12,587	28,793 19,839 16,736 25,642	23,453 17,430 15,210 24,749	21,829 16,781 15,538 26,358	17,192 13,646 12,689 22,635	15,777 12,889 11,956 22,480	18,401 15,084 12,719 25,174	28,654 21,963 17,806 34,268	2,411 1,812 1,495 2,770	203,998 147,329 122,043 196,663
Total males		30,964	66,450	82,174	93,816	442,545	301,040	230,404	208,394	163,481	149,345	166,753	221,322	74,785	2,231,473
One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	1,252 1,122 2,130 1,792	2,646 2,931 4,324 3,463	3,027 3,116 4,451 3,168	3,372 3,538 4,919 3,303	17,244 17,912 20,197 13,149	5,875 6,149 8,379 8,019	3,152 3,519 4,578 4,353	2,699 3,076 3,581 3,216	1,942 2,310 2,656 2,470	1,579 1,655 2,170 2,149	1,152 1,428 1,655 1,790	844 1,222 1,235 1,497	8 9 12 12	44,792 47,987 60,287 48,381
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	1,364 3,832 9,078 1,458	2,596 5,162 10,159 6,413	2,518 4,998 10,305 7,406	2,497 4,838 9,603 7,015	8,984 20,574 40,447 28,568	6,102 15,644 32,291 23,723	3,294 8,531 17,903 12,412	2,385 5,955 12,142 8,101	1,924 4,583 9,471 6,345	1,609 4,080 8,359 5,938	1,256 3,281 7,321 5,397	1,025 2,911 6,795 5,361	3 18 27 27	35,557 84,407 173,901 118,164
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	1,431 0 0 0	7,783 2,725 660 1,099	8,805 4,162 2,487 5,150	8,981 3,311 2,405 5,591	23,394 12,196 7,054 12,129	19,713 9,351 5,251 6,647	10,590 5,501 3,261 4,203	6,758 3,819 2,610 3,408	5,500 3,674 2,612 3,885	5,355 3,612 2,931 4,559	5,212 3,514 3,044 5,068	5,730 3,698 3,214 6,127	42 35 38 88	109,294 55,598 35,567 57,954
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	2,011 0 0 0	5,372 1,322 0 0	14,919 11,534 7,420 4,907	6,505 3,630 2,763 4,968	4,280 2,433 1,718 2,605	4,219 2,293 1,591 2,135	5,042 3,074 2,024 2,215	6,429 4,299 3,005 3,316	7,942 6,122 4,432 5,721	10,003 8,526 6,715 9,919	181 182 157 303	66,903 43,415 29,825 36,089
Total females	el Person	23,459	49,961	61,604	66,067	260,628	165,010	92,333	67,988	59,727	61,045	64,335	74,822	1,142	1.048,121

Note: The duration figures have been affected by industrial action in 1981 and consequential emergency computer procedures. In October 1982 it was estimated that this caused an increase in the numbers in the 39 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000 and an increase of about 10,000 in the 52 to 65 weeks category; with offsetting reductions of about 25,000 in each of the 65 to 78 and 78 to 104 weeks categories. By January 1983, the 39 to 52 weeks group was unaffected but any residual effect will have been carried forward to the longer duration categories.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.6 Age and duration: July 10, 1986 2.6

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	177.6 211.2	- 335·2 344·2	720·3 689·8	759·5 766·9	470-4 475-6	418-9 425-4	278·9 287·8	74·2 76·0	Thousand 3,235∙0 3,276∙9
1986 Jan Apr	186-8 186-6 170-8	342·1 314·6 303·7	718-1 682-6 703-2	818-5 805-2 788-8	512·3 510·2 499·6	451-6 447-7 441-5	300·1 301·0 296·1	78·4 77·2 75·9	3,407.7 3,325.1 3,279.6
1985 Jul Oct	Proportion 0 5·5 6·4	of number unem 10·4 10·5	22·3 21·1	23·5 23·4	14·5 14·5	12·9 13·0	8-6 8-8	2·3 2·3	100-0 100-0
1986 Jan Apr	5·5 5·6 5·2	10-0 9-5 9-3	21·1 20·5 21·4	24·0 24·2 24·1	15·0 15·3 15·2	13·3 13·5 13·5	8·8 9·1 9·0	2·3 2·3 2·3	100·0 100·0 100·0
MALE 1985 Jul	102.6	197-1 199-3	455·8 437·6	518·4 519·3	355-9 358-3	303·2 306·5	210-4 216-1	72·9 74·8	Thousand 2,216·2 2,234·0
1986 Jan Apr	107-6 107-1 97-4	200·3 185·2 176·0	460·3 438·9 442·5	559·0 548·8 531·4	387·7 384·1 371·9	327·5 323·4 316·1	226·0 226·4 221·3	77·2 76·2 74·8	2,290.0 2,231.5
1985 Jul	Proportion of 4-6	of number unem 8-9 8-9	20.6 19.6	23·4 23·2	16·1 16·0	13·7 13·7	9·5 9·7	3·3 3·4	100-0 100-0
1986 Jan Apr	4·6 4·7 4·4	8·5 8·1 7·9	19·6 19·2 19·8	23·8 24·0 23·8	16·5 16·8 16·7	14·0 14·1 14·2	9·6 9·9 9·9	3·3 3·3 3·3	100-0 100-0 100-0
FEMALE 1985 Jul	75·0 89.2	138·1 144·9	264·5 252·2	241·1 247·6	114·5 117·3	115·7 118·9	68·5 71·6	1-2 1-1	Thousand 1,018-8 1,042-9
1986 Jan Apr	79·1 79·5 73·4	141·8 129·4 127·7	257·8 243·7 260·6	259·5 256·4 257·3	124·6 126·0 127·7	124·1 124·3 125·4	74·1 74·6 74·8	1.2 1.0 1.1	1,062·1 1,035·0 1,048·1
1985 Jul Oct	Proportion 0 7·4 8·6	of number unem 13·6 13·9	26.0 24.2	23·7 23·7	11.2 11.2	11·4 11·4	6·7 6·9	0·1 0·1	100-0 100-0
1986 Jan Apr Jul	7·5 7·7 7·0	13·3 12·5 12·2	24·3 23·5 24·9	24·4 24·8 24·5	11.7 12.2 12.2	11.7 12.0 12.0	7·0 7·2 7·1	0·1 0·1 0·1	100-0 100-0 100-0

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
	and the second se	Personal States	A state of the second second	And the second second	Non-Section States	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	Passes and the second	Thousand
1085 Apr	165.4	127.2	218.1	248.6	490.5	688-5	1.334-2	3.272.6
lul	221.8	159.1	225.7	238.0	437.6	626-1	1.326.9	3.235.0
Oct	202.7	163-9	322.3	241.3	461.4	533-4	1,351.9	3,276.9
						570.0		0.407.7
1986 Jan	185.1	132-3	265.6	288.4	588.5	5/6-2	1,3/1.6	3,407.7
Apr	199-2	131.0	221.7	252.5	498.8	665-4	1,356.5	3,325-1
Jul	227.0	154.8	226.8	226.9	468-4	627.8	1,347.8	3,279.6
	Proportion of nu	mber unemployed					10.0	Percent
1985 Apr	5.1	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	21.0	40.8	100.0
Jul	6.9	4.9	7.0	7.4	13.5	19.4	41.0	100.0
Oct	6.2	5.0	9.8	7.4	14.1	16-3	41.3	100.0
1986 Jan	5.4	3.8	7.8	8.5	17.3	16.9	40.3	100.0
Apr	6.0	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	20.0	40.8	100.0
Jul	6.9	4.7	6.9	6.9	14.3	19.2	41.1	100.0
								Thousand
MALE	1017	00.4	400 7	150.4	210.0	444.0	1 000 0	2 070 7
1985 Apr	104.7	82.4	139.7	159.4	319.0	441.0	1,023.8	2,270.7
Jul	132.7	97.4	142.2	148.7	2/8.1	400.7	1,016.5	2,210.2
Oct	127.9	101.3	193-2	153-5	288.5	341.1	1,028-4	2,234.0
1986 Jan	115.1	86.3	176.6	187.7	370-8	365-1	1.044.0	2.345.6
Apr	124.6	82.7	143.1	160.7	325-0	420.9	1.033-0	2,290.0
Jul	134.3	94.5	142.9	142.5	294.5	400.4	1.022.4	2,231.5
	Proportion of nu	mber unemployed						Per cent
1985 Apr	4.6	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.1	19.4	45.1	100.0
Jul	6.0	4.4	6.4	6.7	12.5	18.1	45.9	100.0
Oct	5.7	4.5	8.7	6.9	12.9	15.3	46.0	100.0
1000 1	10	0.7	76		15.0	15.6	44 5	100.0
1986 Jan	4.9	3.1	1.0	7.0	14.0	10.4	44.5	100.0
Apr	5.4	3.0	0.2	6.4	12.0	19.0	40.1	100.0
Jui	0.0	4.2	0.4	0.4	13.2	10.0	40.0	100.0
FEMALE								Thousand
1985 Apr	60.7	44.9	78.3	89.2	171.5	247.0	310.4	1,001.8
Jul	89.1	61.6	83.5	89.2	159.5	225.4	310.4	1,018-8
· Oct	74.8	62.6	129.1	87.8	173-0	192.3	323.4	1,042.9
1986 Jan	70.0	46.0	89.0	100.7	217.7	211.1	327.7	1.062-1
Apr	74.6	48.3	78.6	91.8	173.8	244.5	323.5	1 035.0
	02.9	60.3	83.0	84.4	173.0	227.5	325.4	1 048.1
our	Proportion of nu	mber unemployed		044		LLIU	020 4	Per cent
1985 Apr	6.1	4.5	7.8	8.9	17.1	24.7	31.0	100.0
Jul	8.7	6.0	8.2	8.8	15.7	22.1	30.5	100.0
Oct	7.2	6.0	12:4	8.4	16.6	18.4	31.0	100.0
1000		10			00.5	10.0		100.0
1986 Jan	6.6	4.3	8.4	9.5	20.5	19.9	30.8	100-0
Apr	7.2	4.1	7.6	8.9	16.8	23.6	31.3	100-0
Jul	8.8	5.8	8.0	8.1	16.6	21.3	31.0	100.0

S28 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	14,217 6,741 1,532 3,631 2,313	8,147 3,196 1,318 1,978 1,655	22,364 9,937 2,850 5,609 3,968	†per cent employees and unemployed 10-2	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley	10,790 1,198 2,286 1,521 1,283	6,811 659 1,349 871 871	17,601 1,857 3,635 2,392 2,154	†per cent employees and unemployed 6-9
Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	14,391 1,658 1,841 4,492 3,162 1,926 1,312	8,282 1,123 1,260 2,020 1,528 1,207 1,144	22,673 2,781 3,101 6,512 4,690 3,133 2,456	7-0	Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent	1,321 1,297 1,884 283,026 5,758 7,207 5,451 11.878	963 1,080 1,018 128,339 2,446 4,020 3,296 5,464	2,284 2,377 2,902 411,365 8,204 11,227 8,747 17,342	10-6
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	12,097 2,199 1,115 5,392 868 2,523	6,904 1,499 718 2,746 473 1,468	19,001 3,698 1,833 8,138 1,341 3,991	8-2	Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing	6,806 10,492 70 9,184 8,988 9,768 9,768	3,494 4,744 47 3,960 4,653 5,224 3,510	10,300 15,236 117 13,144 13,641 14,992 11,065	
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Leves Rother Wealden	19,357 6,899 1,979 2,999 3,019 1,536 1,436 1,489	9,966 3,213 967 1,285 1,668 945 827 1,061	29,323 10,112 2,946 4,284 4,687 2,481 2,263 2,550	11-7	Enlieid Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington	10,284 15,289 9,006 12,429 4,073 5,933 4,599 5,933 12,550	4,701 5,937 3,876 5,706 2,398 2,970 2,816 3,507 5,202	14,985 21,226 12,882 18,135 6,471 8,903 7,415 9,440 17,752	
Essex Basildon Braintree Brantwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	40,686 5,817 2,277 1,353 2,211 2,444 3,694 2,478 2,478 2,494 1,088 1,545 5,835 3,652 3,652 4,981 817	22,077 2,675 1,652 7,42 1,197 1,816 2,395 1,333 1,471 663 862 2,568 1,721 2,315 667	62,763 8,492 3,929 2,095 3,408 4,260 6,089 3,811 3,965 1,751 2,407 8,403 5,373 7,296 1,484	11-8	Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Watham Forest Wandsworth EAST ANGLIA	6,367 2,723 18,567 13,167 4,449 12,774 6,256 6,256 6,219 15,978 3,416 12,730 8,707 11,400	3,152 1,473 7,476 5,638 2,168 4,752 3,288 1,885 5,770 2,049 3,805 3,833 5,079	9,519 4,196 26,063 18,805 6,617 17,526 9,544 5,104 21,748 5,465 16,535 12,540 16,479	
Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart	39,333 2,167 1,322 1,948 1,882 2,057 815	21,196 1,442 936 1,340 1,310 1,573 662	60,529 3,609 2,258 3,288 3,192 3,630 1,477	9.8	Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	15,616 2,752 769 2,411 2,291 6,181 1,212	9,208 1,443 629 1,308 1,887 2,801 1,140	24,824 4,195 1,398 3,719 4,178 8,982 2,352	9∙6
Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	4,253 3,160 7,835 1,247 9,679 1,496 1,472	1,875 1,532 3,783 952 3,930 970 891	6,128 4,692 11,618 2,199 13,609 2,466 2,363		Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth Norwich North Norfolk South Norfolk	22,615 2,621 1,790 4,066 6,177 2,153 1,914	12,051 1,715 1,200 1,839 2,757 1,154 1,192	34,666 4,336 2,990 5,905 8,934 3,307 3,106	12.0
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Wetwyn Hattield	18,347 1,703 2,374 1,584 1,705 2,197 1,907 2,082 1,191 1,757 1,847	11,419 1,066 1,691 1,169 850 1,371 1,121 1,329 708 1,029 1,085	29,766 2,769 4,065 2,753 2,555 3,568 3,028 3,411 1,899 2,786 2,932	7.2	West Norfolk Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	3,894 14,370 1,488 830 3,851 1,162 1,701 1,628 3,710	2,194 8,253 937 584 1,886 843 1,266 1,017 1,720	6,088 22,623 2,425 1,414 5,737 2,005 2,645 5,430	9.3
Isle of Wight Medina South Wight Kent Ashford Canterbury	3,778 2,262 1,516 42,788 2,401 3,688	1,915 1,206 709 23,455 1,391 1,985	5,693 3,468 2,225 66,243 3,792 5,673	12-8 11-8	Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke	30,133 2,541 17,740 1,908 2,259 1,679	15,849 1,357 7,926 1,309 1,727 1,017	45,982 3,898 25,666 3,217 3,986 2,696	11.0
Dartord Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenaaks Shepway Swale Thanet Toobridge and Mellias	1,886 2,936 3,052 3,165 2,854 5,533 1,923 3,064 3,531 5,356	1,0/5 1,490 1,761 1,719 1,731 3,157 1,103 1,490 1,942 2,454	2,961 4,426 4,813 4,884 4,585 8,690 3,026 4,554 5,473 7,810		Woodspring Cornwall Caradon Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel Scilly Isles	4,006 15,507 1,733 2,861 3,632 1,914 2,518 2,826 23	2,513 8,185 1,181 1,419 1,853 1,063 1,070 1,589 10	6,519 23,692 2,914 4,280 5,485 2,977 3,588 4,415 33	16·2
Chorodge and Mailing Tunbridge Wells Oxford Oxford South Oxfordshire West Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	1,688 1,711 10,459 2,057 3,566 2,016 1,273 1,547 13,433	1,149 1,008 6,453 1,406 1,679 1,167 1,028 1,173 8,140	2,837 2,719 16,912 3,463 5,245 3,183 2,301 2,720 21,573	7.4	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge	30,087 2,158 3,228 1,327 2,321 9,819 1,457 2,672 4,584 1,557	16,663 1,249 1,694 852 1,290 5,365 1,002 1,449 2,315 862	46,750 3,407 4,922 2,179 3,611 15,184 2,459 4,121 6,899 2,419	12.9
Einöndge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Nole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spettforme Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Waverley Woking	1,507 961 1,777 839 1,577 985 1,415 923 1,040 1,261 1,148	819 544 1,506 510 962 625 951 602 617 742 712	2,326 1,505 2,833 1,349 2,539 1,610 2,366 1,525 1,657 2,003 1,860		West Devon Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch North Dorset Poole Purbeck West Dorset West Dorset Weymouth and Portland Wimborne	964 15,391 5,790 773 3,308 678 1,340 1,601 1,178	585 8,552 2,679 504 540 1,837 435 795 969 793	1,549 23,943 8,469 1,277 1,263 5,145 1,113 2,135 2,570 1,971	10.7

Unem

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9



2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

S30 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 10, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
			-	†per cent employees and unemployed					†per cent employees and unemployed
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	12,909 2,656 1,080 2,262 3,252 2,143 1,516	7,678 1,452 740 1,390 1,582 1,465 1,049	20,587 4,108 1,820 3,652 4,834 3,608 2,565	9.3	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham	42,050 4,046 4,164 3,271 3,071 4,148 3,271 17,629	18,489 1,708 2,225 1,635 1,724 1,792 1,792 6,168	60,539 5,754 6,389 4,906 4,795 5,940 5,063 23,797	13-3
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil	10,509 1,984 2,765 2,372 778 2,610	7,024 1,366 1,627 1,493 471 2,067	17,533 3,350 4,392 3,865 1,249 4,677	10-6	Rushčiffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside	2,450 39,752	1,445 16,546	3,895 56,298	16-4
Witshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	12,658 1,122 1,941 1,960 5,614 2,021	8,457 931 1,508 1,394 3,026 1,598	21,115 2,053 3,449 3,354 8,640 3,619	10.0	Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scyustome	2,411 2,136 2,962 2,135 2,088 5,057 1,411 17,825 3,727	1,561 1,225 1,226 1,187 1,150 1,716 814 6,302 1,365	3,972 3,361 4,188 3,322 3,238 6,773 2,225 24,127 5,092	
WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wurchavon	20,042 2,814 1,699 2,105 2,797 1,207 2,963 2,126	11,542 1,487 1,000 568 1,188 1,695 793 1,418 1,451	31,584 4,301 2,699 1,565 3,293 4,492 2,000 4,381 3,577	13-3	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	17,105 927 1,669 2,838 837 1,395 3,531 1,854 4,054	10,369 686 1,051 1,803 768 1,000 1,546 1,433 2,082	27,474 1,613 2,720 4,641 1,605 2,395 5,077 3,287 6,136	10.7
Wyre Forest Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham	3,334 14,615 1,428 1,317 913 2,738	1,942 7,167 880 761 547 1,465	5,276 21,782 2,308 2,078 1,460 4,203	15-6	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	75,828 13,093 17,017 14,442 31,276	31,482 4,962 7,286 5,910 13,324	107,310 18,055 24,303 20,352 44,600	19-0
South Shropshire The Wrekin Staffordshire East Staffordshire Lichfield	961 7,258 33,908 3,488 2,892 2,647	532 2,982 18,897 1,999 1,800 1,659	1,493 10,240 52,805 5,487 4,692 4,306	13.4	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	86,066 21,659 6,591 13,664 29,801 14,351	38,816 8,810 3,703 6,900 13,284 6,119	124,882 30,469 10,294 20,564 43,085 20,470	14-0
Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tarnworth Warwickshire	3,662 3,367 3,047 1,997 9,662 3,146 13,726	2,041 1,893 1,904 1,399 4,595 1,607 8,673	5,703 5,260 4,951 3,396 14,257 4,753 22,399	11-8	NORTH WEST Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eliseman Part and Nantwich	34,560 4,549 1,593 2,956 3,940	17,747 2,256 1,315 1,853 1,853	52,307 6,805 2,908 4,809 5,764	13-1
North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	1,771 4,402 2,434 1,959 3,160	1,144 2,553 1,643 1,369 1,964	2,915 6,955 4,077 3,328 5,124		Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	7,627 3,203 3,804 6,888	2,909 1,944 2,193 3,453	10,536 5,147 5,997 10,341	
Vest Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	155,265 66,965 17,573 13,804 18,915 7,523 14,308 16,177	62,855 25,303 8,104 6,469 7,523 3,619 5,521 6,316	218,120 92,268 25,677 20,273 26,438 11,142 19,829 22,493	16-5	Lancashire Blackburn Blackoool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Pendle	52,318 6,742 7,161 4,082 2,708 1,617 2,621 4,800 3,079 6,054	25,871 2,772 3,023 2,011 1,698 976 1,345 2,535 1,835 2,604	78,189 9,514 10,184 6,093 4,406 2,593 3,966 7,335 4,914 8,658	13-9
AST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	33,161 3,309 2,838	16,600 1,809 1,270	49,761 5,118 4,108	13.7	Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	786 1,952 2,636 5,272 2,808	620 1,085 1,744 2,187 1,436	1,406 3,037 4,380 7,459 4,244	
Chesterfield Derby Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	4,339 10,245 3,644 2,259 3,532 1,697 1,298	2,109 4,381 1,771 1,522 1,936 968 834	6,448 14,626 5,415 3,781 5,468 2,665 2,132		Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford	125,297 12,012 5,900 33,279 8,952 9,800 13,730	55,125 5,383 3,330 11,738 4,254 4,632 5,260	180,422 17,395 9,230 45,017 13,206 14,432 18,990	15-2
eicestershire Blaby Hinkley and Bosworth Charnwood Harborough Leicester	25,860 1,296 1,871 2,874 949 14,172	14,021 1,000 1,350 1,909 705 6,077	39,881 2,296 3,221 4,783 1,654 20,249	10-3	Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan Merseyside	9,530 9,102 8,486 14,506 101,028	5,075 4,462 3,868 7,123 38,272	14,605 13,564 12,354 21,629 139,300	20.6
Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	813 2,564 817 504 18,255	685 1,235 634 426 9,796	1,498 3,799 1,451 930 28,051	13·6	Liverpool St Helens Sefton Wirral	41,587 10,331 15,398 18,956	14,959 4,299 6,493 7,513	56,546 14,630 21,891 26,469	
Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,825 3,659 4,316 1,903 1,468 2,734 2,350	928 1,808 1,760 1,310 968 1,700 1,322	2,753 5,467 6,076 3,213 2,436 4,434 3,672		NORTH Cleveland Hartiepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockhor on Long	37,727 6,423 9,000 11,878	13,826 2,429 3,406 3,741	51,553 8,852 12,406 15,619	20-9
Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellinghorough	15,232 2,842 1,133 1,019 1,728 5,582 887 2,041	9,104 1,450 951 770 1,059 2,955 753 1,166	24,336 4,292 2,084 1,789 2,787 8,537 1,640 3,207	11-2	Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden Sevit Lakaterd	13,883 3,446 2,096 3,350 2,631 873	4,250 8,591 1,972 1,535 1,906 1,387 670	22,474 5,418 3,631 5,256 4,018 1,543	12-0

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at July 10, 1986

-

D

CI

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
		-	-	†per cent employees and unemployed				-	†per cent employees and unemployed
r ham Chester-le-Street Varlington Jerwentside Durham	28,812 2,294 4,421 5,210 3,057	12,362 967 2,058 1,960 1,431	41,174 3,261 6,479 7,170 4,488	18·3´	Dumfries and Galloway region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigton	4,832 1,021 1,902 601 1,308	2,859 710 1,087 375 687	7,691 1,731 2,989 976 1,995	13-2
asington eeggefield eesdale Vear Valley	4,834 4,496 834 3,666	2,046 417 1,525	6,792 6,542 1,251 5,191		Fife region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	14,445 5,231 7,744 1,470	7,878 2,810 3,902 1,166	22,323 8,041 11,646 2,636	16-4
rthumberland Inwick Ierwick-upon-Tweed Iyth Valley astle Morpeth Ynedale Vansbeck	10,915 872 680 3,693 1,331 1,290 3,049	5,266 552 370 1,564 707 835 1,238	16,181 1,424 1,050 5,257 2,038 2,125 4,287	16-2	Grampian region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	13,081 2,233 6,677 1,081 807 2,283	7,942 1,363 3,382 926 576 1,695	21,023 3,596 10,059 2,007 1,383 3,978	9.3
he and Wear Sateshead lewcastle upon Tyne Jorth Tyneside Sunderland LES	73,253 11,910 18,801 10,979 11,489 20,074	28,392 4,486 7,345 4,561 4,440 7,560	101,645 16,396 26,146 15,540 15,929 27,634	19-9	Highland region Badenock and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	8,549 369 899 2,393 934 475 2,536 431 512	4,021 192 446 1,206 458 237 1,063 186 233	12,570 561 1,345 3,599 1,392 712 3,599 617 745	15.0
yd lyn and Deeside olwyn elyn lyndwr buddian	15,710 2,675 1,753 2,931 997 2,608	7,434 1,323 917 1,259 716 1,119	23,144 3,998 2,670 4,190 1,713 3,727	17-0	Lothian region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	32,558 19,582 2,654 3,108 7,214	15,264 9,304 1,356 1,388 3,216	47,822 28,886 4,010 4,496 10,430	13-0
riculari ed armarthen eredigion inefwr lanelli reseli outh Pembrokeshire	4,746 13,204 1,657 2,092 1,229 2,913 3,295 2,018	2,100 6,249 774 1,127 701 1,469 1,402 776	6,846 19,453 2,431 3,219 1,930 4,382 4,697 2,794	16·9	Strathclyde region Argyle and Bute Bearsden and Milingavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame	136,809 2,264 780 56,685 3,023 2,065 3,155 3,284 8,046	58,724 1,212 586 20,519 1,175 1,205 1,743 1,050 3,641	195,533 3,476 1,366 77,204 4,198 3,270 4,898 4,334 11,687	18-4
ent laenau Gwent lwyn lonmouth lewport orfaen	20,318 4,107 2,971 2,274 6,974 3,992	8,896 1,591 1,201 1,281 2,868 1,955	29,214 5,698 4,172 3,555 9,842 5,947	17-0	Dumbarton East Wood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	3,479 3,150 1,056 5,597 6,659 3,954 4,615 6,878	2,088 1,954 844 2,591 2,687 1,831 2,462 2,772	5,567 5,104 1,900 8,188 9,346 5,785 7,077 9,650	
ynedd berconwy ufon wyfor leirionnydd	9,564 1,563 2,824 804 952	4,232 728 1,119 364 507	13,796 2,291 3,943 1,168 1,459	16·9	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside region	8,441 10,491 3,187 16,766	3,505 5,045 1,814 9,15 1	11,946 15,536 5,001 25,917	14-6
nys Mon— Isle of Anglesey -Giamorgan Synon Valley	3,421 25,430 3,213	1,514 9,239 1,128	4,935 34,669 4,341	18-4	Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross Orkney Islands	2,948 10,255 3,563 533	1,978 5,190 1,983 272	4,926 15,445 5,546 805	11-0
ferthyr Tydfil Igwr Ihondda Ihymney Valley aff-Ely	2,876 5,887 3,846 5,538 4,070	1,017 2,205 1,350 1,936 1,603	3,893 8,092 5,196 7,474 5,673		Shetland Islands Western Isles	446 1,530	325 537	771 2,067	5-8 21-1
vys recknock lontgomery ladnor	2,928 1,092 1,303 533	1,679 610 710 359	4,607 1,702 2,013 892	12-6	Antrim Ards Armagh	2,393 2,153 2,605	1,032 1,174 1,140	3,425 3,327 3,745	
u th Glamorgan ardiff ale of Glamorgan	18,785 14,633 4,152	7,368 5,353 2,015	26,153 19,986 6,167	13-6	Bailymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickferrus	2,366 1,431 1,216 23,409 1,512	435 655 8,338 793	3,534 1,866 1,871 31,747 2,305	
st Glamorgan fan liw Valley leath wansea OTLAND	17,105 2,440 2,161 2,755 9,749	7,045 906 1,117 1,312 3,710	24,150 3,346 3,278 4,067 13,459	15-2	Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon	2,012 3,100 1,975 4,279 7,979 2,181 2,945	1,111 1,125 787 1,857 2,091 1,060 1,098	3,123 4,225 2,762 6,136 10,070 3,241 4,043	
rders region lerwickshire titrick and Lauderdale loxburgh weedale	2,188 391 760 731 306	1,498 340 469 484 205	3,686 731 1,229 1,215 511	9-5	Fermanagh Larne Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newr & Mource	3,367 1,737 2,062 4,234 2,170 1,175 5,770	1,230 669 666 1,944 874 304	4,597 2,406 2,728 6,178 3,044 1,479 7,828	
n tral region Slackmannan alkirk Stirling	12,488 2,285 7,080 3,123	6,292 1,068 3,480 1,744	18,780 3,353 10,560 4,867	15-9	Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	3,481 1,832 2,491 3,174	1,684 1,277 1,073 740	5,165 3,109 3,564 3,914	

⁺ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1985 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 Area statistics 2.9

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 0 **Area statistics**

Unemployment† Parliamentary constituencies at July 10, 1986

				_			_
SOUTH	EAST				Epsom and Ewell	1,317	
Bedfor	dshire			a aiaa	Esher	954	
Lutor Mid B	n South Bedfordshire	4,384	2,009	6,393 3.057	Mole Valley	909	
North	Bedfordshire	2,991	1 539	4,530	North West Surrey Beigate	1,380	
Sout	h Luton h West Bedfordshire	2,845	1,614	4,459 3,925	South West Surrey	1,113	
Borkek	line				Spelthorne Woking	1,415	
East	Berkshire	2,010	1,337	3,347	West Sussey		
Newl	bury ling Fast	1,539	1,007	2,546	Arundel	1,951	
Read	ling West	2,218	1,160	3,378	Chichester	1,521	
Slou	gh Isor and Maidenhead	3,162	1,528	4,690 2.567	Horsham	1,321	
Woki	ngham	1,065	980	2,045	Mid Sussex Shoreham	1,104	
Buckin	ghamshire				Worthing	1,884	
Ayles	sbury	1,610	1,118	2,728	Greater London		
Buck	ingham	1,764	1,087	2,851	Barking	2,872	
Ches	ham and Amersham	1,118	2.336	1,839 6,880	Beckenham	2,268	
Wyco	ombe	1,884	983	2,867	Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,533	
East S	ussex				Bow and Poplar	6,197	
Bexh	ill and Battle	1,332	782	2,114	Brent East Brent North	4,999	
Brigh	ton Remptown	3,401	1,743	5,181	Brent South	4,686	
East	bourne	2,127	1,058	3,185	Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	2,851	
Hast	ngs and nye	3,019	1,668	4,687	Chelsea	2,690	
Lewe	IS dop	1,586	986	2,572	Chingford Chinping Barnet	1,860	
Feeey	den	1,115	015	1,930	Chislehurst	1,606	
Basil	don	4,432	1,882	6,314	Croydon Central Croydon North East	2,508	
Biller	icay	2,366	1,385	3,751	Croydon North West	2,618	
Brent	wood and Ongar	1,626	862	2,488	Croydon South Dagenham	2,886	
Castl	e Point	2,211	1,197	3,408	Dulwich	3,398	
Eppir	ng Forest	1,945	1,044	2,989	Ealing North Ealing Acton	3,381	
Harlo	w ich	2,754 3,125	1,640	4,394 4,520	Ealing Southall	3,796	
North	Colchester	2,633	1,595	4,228	Eltham	2,569	
Saffro	on Walden	1,342	1,042	2,950	Enfield North	2,641	
South	Colchester and Maldon	2,676	1,789	4,465	Erith and Crayford	2,710	
South	iend West	2,381	1,214	3,595	Feltham and Heston	3,082	
Thurr	ock	4,000	1,723	5,723	Fulham	3,786	
Hamps	hire	1 668	1 278	2 946	Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,466	
Basir	igstoke	1,802	1,150	2,952	Hackney South and Shoreditch	8,011	
East	Hampshire	1,458	1,083	2,541	Hammersmith Hamostead and Highgate	5,220	
Fareh	nam	2,014	1,317	3,331	Harrow East	2,320	
Gosp	ort	2,256	1,768	4,024	Harrow West	1,753	
New	Forest	1,398	686	2,084	Hendon North	2,035	
Ports	West Hampshire	1,421	1,019	2,440 4.690	Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras	1,937	
Ports	mouth South	5,320	2,530	7,850	Hornchurch	1,914	
South	sey and Waterside	4,821	1,958	6,779	llford North	1,893	
South	ampton Test	4,142	1,580	5,722	Ilford South	2,848	
winci	lester	1,399	878	2,277	Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	5,384	
Broxh	dshire ourne	1.862	1 174	3.036	Kensington	3,677	
Hertfo	ord and Stortford	1,373	969	2,342	Lewisham East	3,429	
North	mere Hertfordshire	1,828	910 1.291	2,738	Lewisham West	3,809	
South	West Hertfordshire	1,454	938	2,392	Levisnam Deptioro	3,936	
St Alt Steve	oans nage	1,537	914 1.532	2,451 3,833	Mitcham and Morden	2,580	
Watfo	rd	2,050	1,193	3,243	Newham North West	4,140	
West	Hertfordshire	1,852	1,108	2,960	Newham South	4,279	
Isle of	Wight				Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,264	
Isle of	f Wight	3,778	1,915	5,693	Orpington	1,641	
					Putney	2,782	
Kent					Ravensbourne	1,291	
Ashfor	ra rbury	2,401	1,391	3,792	Romford	1,930	
Dartfo	rd	2,240	1,274	3,514	Ruislip-Northwood	1,060	
Faver	sham	2,700	1,370	4,070 5.249	Streatham	4,641	
Folkes	stone and Hythe	3,064	1,490	4,554	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	1,024	
Gilling	sham	3,098	1,800	4,898	The City of London	1,071	
Maids	tone	2,255	1,248	3,503	and Westminster South	3,494	
Medw Mid K	ay ent	3,162	1,819	4,981	Tottenham	7,129	
North	Thanet	3,516	1,647	5,163	Twickenham	1,485	
Seven	oaks Thanet	1,569	904	2,473	Uxbridge	1,732	
Tonbri	dge and Malling	1,688	1,149	2,837	Vauxhall	7,726	
Tunbri	dge Wells	1,711	1,008	2,719	Waitnamstow Wanstead and Woodford	2,911	
Oxfords	shire				Westminster North	5,760	
Banbu	y V	1,907	1,272	3,179	Windledon Woolwich	4,249	
Oxfor	d East	2,854	1,239	4,093	EAST ANOUN	.,	
Wanta	a west and Abingdon	1,864	1,151	3,015	EAST ANGLIA		
Witne	ý	1,423	1,162	2,585	Cambridgeshire	2.518	1
Surrey	and March				Huntingdon	2,089	1
the second se	sev and Walton	1 277	731	2.008	North East Cambridgeshire	2.845	1

Stafford Staffordshire Moorland Stoke-on-Trent Centra Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South 2,077 2,799 South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire 1,084 1,533 993 1,266 5,905 3,243 3,307 4,757 3,964 6,155 3,106 4,229 4,066 1,956 2,153 3,067 2,604 4,290 1,914 2,565 1,839 1,287 1,154 1,690 1,360 1,865 1,192 1,664 Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford on Avon Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Learnington Warwick and Learningtk West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston. Birmingham Edington Birmingham Hall Green. Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Snall Heatt Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Sally Oak Coventry North East Coventry North East Coventry South West Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbrid Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South Warley East Warley East Warley West Warley East Warley West Warley East Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wast Borney South East West Borney South East Bo 1,914 1,988 3,025 2,105 1,628 3,710 1,383 1,265 1,464 1,404 1,017 1,720 3,297 3,253 4,489 3,509 2,645 5,430 3,898 5,002 4,937 7,180 7,206 3,877 3,392 3,189 4,207 3,094 2,541 3,359 3,401 5,207 4,858 2,433 1,926 1,908 2,645 1,855 1,357 1,643 1,536 1,973 2,348 1,444 1,466 1,281 1,562 1,239 Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro 4,220 2,798 2,211 3,350 2,928 1,906 1,577 1,466 1,633 1,603 6,126 4,375 3,677 4,983 4,531 1,694 1,077 1,342 1,745 2,084 1,536 1,480 1,301 1,129 1,828 1,447 4,922 2,912 3,752 5,148 6,115 3,921 3,916 3,729 2,964 5,403 3,968 3,228 1,835 2,410 3,403 4,031 2,385 2,436 2,428 1,835 3,575 2,521 EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire West Derbyshire Torbay Torridge and West Devon 3,618 2,843 1,470 1,378 2,637 2,138 1,307 1,690 1,336 936 1,014 1,490 1,311 775 5,308 4,179 2,406 2,392 4,127 3,449 2,082 Leicester Suite Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicesters Rutiand and Melton Gioucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud 1,578 1,175 1,655 1,512 1,758 2,840 1,721 3,318 2,225 2,805 4,418 2,896 4,973 3,737 4,563 Lincolnshire East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horn Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding omerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil 2,650 1,619 2,465 1,917 1,858 1,570 1,297 1,534 1,263 1,360 4,220 2,916 3,999 3,180 3,218 Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough 2,159 1,941 1,885 4,577 2,096 3,815 3,449 3,231 6,878 3,742 1,656 1,508 1,346 2,301 1,646 Nottinghamshire Ashfield Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood Hereford and Worcester 1,487 1,598 1,289 2,309 1,344 1,573 1,942 2,814 2,658 2,116 3,777 2,136 3,207 3,334 4,301 4,256 3,405 6,086 3,480 4,780 5,276 Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin 2,389 2,687 2,738 6,801 3,801 4,322 4,203 9,456 1,412 1,635 1,465 2,655 YORKSHIRE AND HUM Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthor Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull Ras Kingston-upon-Hull Ras Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire 2,892 3,434 2,723 2,759 3,687 3,367 1,800 1,960 1,762 1,422 1,985 1,893 4,692 5,394 4,485 4,181 5,672 5,260

Unemployment† Parliamentary constituencies at July 10, 1986

Female

Male

Norfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich South South Norfolk South Norfolk

Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal

Waveney

SOUTH WEST

Cornwall

Devon

Avon Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wandsdyke Weston-Super-Mare Woodspring

levon Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torthav

Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Boolo

West Gloucestershire

Poole South Dorset West Dorset

Somerset

Wiltshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury

WEST MIDLANDS

Worcester Wyre Forest

Bromsgrove Hereford Leominister Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire

All

2,033 1,506 2,157 1,447 2,251 2,011 1,736 2,366 2,401

3,100 2,392 2,540 2,284 1,991 2,392 2,902

 $\begin{array}{c} 3,950\\ 6,649\\ 8,207\\ 8,203\\ 8,377\\ 8,203\\ 8,377\\ 158\\ 8,332\\ 4,75\\ 8,332\\ 8,332\\ 8,3931\\ 4,262\\ 2,352\\ 2,352\\ 3,984\\ 4,485\\ 7,158\\ 3,984\\ 4,213\\ 3,984\\ 4,233\\ 3,931\\ 4,254\\ 4,857\\ 4,213\\ 3,931\\ 4,254\\ 4,857\\ 4,213\\ 3,931\\ 3,931\\ 4,254\\ 4,857\\ 4,213\\ 3,931\\ 3,931\\ 4,254\\ 4,857\\ 4,213\\ 3,931\\ 4,254\\ 4,254\\ 4,956\\ 4,954\\ 4,954\\ 4,956\\ 4,954\\ 4,956\\ 4,95$

4,952 5,793 10,093 2,375 3,067 2,705 10,673 4,149 2,323 8,309 2,846 6,388

3,812 3,761 4,464 7,911

All

Kingston-upon-Hull W

S32 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

and and a second	Male	Female	All	
<u></u>				
	2,677 1,997 3,770 3,677 2,925	1,587 1,399 1,659 1,837 1,593	4,264 3,396 5,429 5,514 4,518	
n	3,156 3,198 2,657 1,959 2,756	1,979 1,871 1,851 1,369 1,603	5,135 5,069 4,508 3,328 4,359	
ch K	2,963 3,946 6,098 4,439 5,939 7,385 6,310 6,161 8,173 7,442	1,394 1,733 2,345 1,928 2,055 2,658 2,296 2,401 2,474 2,249	4,357 5,679 8,443 6,367 7,994 10,043 8,606 8,562 10,647 9,691	
idge	3,722 4,910 6,096 3,401 4,890 3,186 5,821 4,467 3,516 5,202 2,321	1,664 2,063 2,576 1,775 2,091 1,662 2,378 2,323 1,768 2,219 1,400	5,386 6,973 8,672 5,176 4,848 8,199 6,790 5,284 7,421 3,721	
East East West	2,440 5,975 5,370 5,094 4,205 4,331 5,285 6,273 5,450 4,454	1,437 2,031 2,096 2,026 1,843 1,767 1,887 2,338 1,861 2,117	3,877 8,006 7,466 7,120 6,048 6,098 7,172 8,611 7,311 6,571	
	2,818 3,440 3,899 3,661 5,727 3,502 2,375 3,370 2,554 1,815	1,481 1,539 1,910 1,599 2,227 1,692 1,600 1,866 1,533 1,163	4,299 4,979 5,809 5,260 7,954 5,194 3,975 5,236 4,077 2,978	
ire	1,649 1,994 1,413 3,804 5,314 5,054 2,164 2,759 1,709	1,228 1,441 1,111 1,968 2,163 1,946 1,344 1,396 1,424	2,877 3,435 2,524 5,772 7,477 7,000 3,508 4,155 3,133	
ncastle	3,269 2,740 2,887 2,568 4,856 1,935	1,594 1,536 1,841 1,363 2,063 1,399	4,863 4,276 4,728 3,931 6,919 3,334	
	3,394 1,593 1,896 3,227 2,614 2,508	1,877 1,359 1,169 1,675 1,515 1,509	5,271 2,952 3,065 4,902 4,129 4,017	
	3,620 3,854 2,674 2,592 3,563 2,744 7,232 5,447 4,950 2,450 2,450 2,924	1,431 1,891 1,376 1,459 1,514 1,678 2,621 1,770 1,777 1,445 1,527	5,051 5,745 4,050 5,077 4,422 9,853 7,217 6,727 3,895 4,451	
BERSIDE			and the second	
pe st th st	2,241 2,731 3,121 4,221 4,556 5,057 6,096 6,458 5,271	1,432 1,665 1,690 1,875 1,866 1,716 1,780 2,369 2,153	3,673 4,396 4,811 6,096 6,422 6,773 7,876 8,827 7,424	

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment† Parliamentary constituencies at July 10, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Ma
North Yorkshire				Stockport	
Harrogate	2,232	1,345	3,577	Wigan	4
Ryedale	1,798	1,239	3,037	Worsley	4
Selby	3,249	1,398	4,647	Merseyside	
Skipton and Ripon	1,533	1,144	2,677	Birkenhead	7
York	4,054	2,082	6,136	Crosby	-
uth Yorkshire				Knowsley North	-
irnsley Central	4,538 4,361	1,679	6,217 5,964	Liverpool Broadgreen	é
nsley West and Penistone	4,194	1,680	5,874	Liverpool Garston	
on Valley oncaster Central	5,477	2,265	7,742 7,642	Liverpool Riverside	ě
Doncaster North	6,233	2,686	8,919	Liverpool Watton	-
other Valley otherham	4,425 5,175	2,015	7,190	Southport	:
Sheffield Central	7,659	2,663	10,322	St Helens North St Helens South	1
Sheffield Brightside	5,989	2,191	8,180	Wallasey	
Sheffield Hallam	3,632	2,059	5,691	Wirral South Wirral West	
Sheffield Hillsborough	4,110	2,166	6,276 6,741		
/est Yorkshire		.,		NORTH	
Batley and Spen Bradford North	3,758 5,560	1,720 2,102	5,478 7,662	Cleveland	
Bradford South Bradford West	4,569	1,765	6,334 8,867	Hartlepool Langbaurgh	
Calder Valley	2,594	1,711	4,305	Middlesbrough	
Colne Valley	2,617	1,587	4,204	Hedcar Stockton North	
Elmet	2,415	1,268	3,683	Stockton South	
Halifax Hemsworth	3,997	1,992	5,989 5,790	Cumbria	
Huddersfield	3,585	1,871	5,456	Barrow and Furness	
Keighley Leeds Central	2,580 5,740	2,098	4,022 7,838	Copeland	
Leeds East	5,549	1,951	7,500	Penrith and the Borders Westmorland and Lopsdale	
Leeds North East Leeds North West	2,872	1,576	4,852 4,444	Workington	
Leeds West	4,052	1,733	5,785	Durham	
Normanton	2,515	1,439	3,954	Bishop Auckland	
Pontefract and Castleford	4,332	1,741	6,073	City of Durham Darlington	
Shipley	2,323	1,261	3,584	Easington	
Wakefield	3,919	1,639	5,558	North Durham North West Durham	
				Sedgefield	
ORTH WEST				Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Bivth Valley	-
heshire City of Chester	2 951	1 740	5 501	Héxham Wansbeck	
Congleton	1,690	1,423	3,113	Wallsbeck	
Crewe and Nantwich	2,859	1,745	4,604	Tyne and Wear Blaydon	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,247	2,064	6,311	Gateshead East	
Halton Macclesfield	5,469	2,348	7,817	Houghton and Washington Jarrow	
Tatton	2,317	1,387	3,704	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	
Warrington North Warrington South	4,664	2,115	6,779 6,281	Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North	
	4,002	1,000	0,201	South Shields	
ancashire Blackburn	5 729	2 085	7 814	Sunderland North Sunderland South	
Blackpool North	3,500	1,476	4,976	Tyne Bridge	
Blackpool South Burnley	3,661	1,547	5,208	Tynemouth Wallsend	
Chorley	2,852	1,825	4,677	T MINUTIN	
Fyide Hyndburn	1,793	1,102	2,895		
Lancaster	2,373	1,288	3,661	WALES	
Pendle	2,666	1,436	4,102	Clywd	
Preston	5,400	2,114	7,514	Alyn and Deeside	
Rossendale and Darwen	1,264	1.772	2,248 4.737	Clwyd North West Clwyd South West	
South Ribble West Lancashire	2,636	1,744	4,380	Delyn	
Wyre	2,569	1,247	3,816	Wrexnam	
Altrincham and Sale	2 207	1 184	3 391	Carmarthen	
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,384	1,621	5,005	Lianelli	
Bolton North East Bolton South East	3,956	1,616	5,572	Pembroke	
Bolton West	3,398	1,807	5,205	Gwent	
Bury North Bury South	2,970	1,637	4,607	Blaenau Gwent	
Cheadle	1,650	1,177	2,827	Monmouth	
Davyhulme Denton and Reddish	3,338	1,515	4,853	Newport East	
Eccles	4,106	1,752	5,858	Torfaen	
Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton	2,314	1,387	3,701	Gunnadd	
Leigh	4,268	1,995	6,263	Caernarfon	
Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield	2,393	1,490	3,883	Conwy Mairiospudd part Conus	
Manchester Central	8,993	2,811	11,804	Ynys Mon	
Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton	5,023	1,812	6,835 7 154	Mid Glamoran	
Manchester Withington	5,166	2,267	7,433	Bridgend	
Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Boyton	5,080	1,592	6,672	Caerphilly	
Oldham West	3,114	1,562	4,676	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	
Hochdale Salford East	4,833	2,087	6,920	Ogmore	
Stalybridge and Hyde	4 017	1 016	5,000	Pontyprida	1

4,792 9,229 7,258 6,040 1,554 2,529 2,297 1,977 $\begin{array}{c} 10,120\\ 11,301\\ 5,775\\ 9,555\\ 10,209\\ 8,727\\ 8,034\\ 7,731\\ 11,821\\ 10,761\\ 9,472\\ 4,815\\ 6,842\\ 7,788\\ 7,542\\ 4,655\\ \end{array}$ 2,473 2,759 1,983 2,255 2,773 2,519 2,095 2,305 2,305 2,808 2,348 1,751 2,109 2,190 2,190 2,190 1,386 2,429 2,176 2,498 2,088 2,391 2,244 8,852 7,757 10,624 8,145 8,706 7,469 1,791 1,496 1,387 1,421 931 1,565 4,149 4,260 4,018 3,403 2,240 4,404 2,166 1,431 1,914 1,748 1,845 1,796 1,462 7,042 4,488 6,050 5,953 6,720 6,046 4,875 1,162 1,564 1,025 1,515 3,202 5,257 2,577 5,145 1,548 1,966 2,330 2,181 1,973 2,103 1,989 2,259 2,765 2,465 2,252 2,026 2,535 5,092 6,983 8,062 8,138 6,392 7,651 6,675 7,791 10,991 8,581 9,749 7,004 8,536 4,274 5,220 3,676 5,115 4,859 1,411 1,638 1,332 1,552 1,501 1,310 1,400 1,634 1,905 3,954 4,052 4,789 6,658 1,508 1,201 1,303 1,274 1,865 1,745 5,468 4,172 3,583 4,557 5,986 5,448 967 1,119 632 1,514 3,392 3,671 1,798 4,935 1,254 1,598 1,128 1,355 1,160 1,394 1,350 3,979 5,977 4,341 5,390 4,929 4,857 5,196

All

Female

Unemployment* Parliamentary constituencies at July 10, 1986

.

Ma	ale	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WVS				Strathclyde region			
Brecon and Radnor	1.625	969	2,594	Aroyli and Bute	2.264	1.212	3.476
Montgomery	1,303	710	2,013	Avr	3,248	1,765	5,013
				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,651	1,747	6,398
outh Glamorgan				Clydebank and Milnoavie	3.369	1.389	4,758
Cardiff Central	4,750	2,045	6,795	Clydesdale	3,132	1,721	4.853
Cardiff North	1,859	832	2,691	Cumbernauld and Kilsvth	3,155	1,743	4,898
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,244	1,322	5,566	Cunninghame North	3,605	1.800	5,405
Cardiff West	4,609	1,521	6,130	Cunninghame South	4,441	1.841	6.282
Vale of Glamorgan	3,323	1,648	4,971	Dumbarton	3,479	2.088	5,567
				East Kilbride	3,150	1,954	5,104
est Glamorgan				Eastwood	2,254	1,346	3,600
Aberavon	3,123	1,189	4,312	Glasgow Cathcart	3,161	1,397	4,558
Gower	2,431	1,263	3,694	Glasgow Central	5,445	1,931	7,376
Neath	2,799	1,422	4,221	Glasgow Garscadden	4,858	1,471	6,329
Swansea East	4,275	1,511	5,786	Glasgow Govan	4,470	1,717	6,187
Swansea West	4,477	1,660	6,137	Glasgow Hillhead	3,847	2,068	5,915
				Glasgow Maryhill	5,914	2,289	8,203
COTLAND				Glasgow Pollock	5,815	1,845	7,660
				Glasgow Provan	6,870	2,005	8,875
orders region				Glasgow Rutherglen	5,076	1.855	6.931
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,122	824	1,946	Glasgow Shettleston	4,829	1,730	6,559
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,066	674	1,740	Glasgow Springburn	6,400	2,211	8,611
				Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,040	2,282	8,322
entral region				Hamilton	4.530	2.075	6,605
Clackmannan	3,216	1,558	4,774	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,954	1.831	5,785
Falkirk East	3,574	1,628	5,202	Monklands East	4,469	1.813	6.282
Falkirk West	3,140	1,616	4,756	Monklands West	3,568	1.577	5,145
Stirling	2,558	1,490	4,048	Motherwell North	4,540	1,921	6 461
				Motherwell South	3,901	1.584	5,485
mfries and Galloway region				Paisley North	3 721	1 786	5 507
Dumfries	2.416	1.519	3.935	Paisley South	3 834	1 745	5 579
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2.416	1.340	3,756	Renfrew West and Inversive	2 357	1 417	3 774
				Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2 462	1 568	4 030
e region				Oralikowii ald Dealodeli	L, TOL	1,000	4,000
Central Fife	3.787	2.017	5.804	Tavside region			
Dunfermline East	3.325	1,756	5.081	Annus Fast	2 504	1 743	4 247
Dunfermline West	2,426	1.265	3,691	Dundee East	5,400	2 568	7 968
Kirkcaldy	3.437	1.674	5,111	Dundee West	4 466	2 260	6 726
North East Fife	1.470	1,166	2,636	North Taysido	1 785	1 104	2,880
			_,	Perth and Kinross	2 611	1 476	4 087
ampian region				r orun and runnoss	2,011	1,475	4,007
Aberdeen North	2.986	1.271	4.257	Orkney and Shetland islands	979	597	1 576
Aberdeen South	2.483	1.317	3.800	Orkiney and Sheuand Islands	519	597	1,570
Banff and Buchan	2,233	1,363	3,596	Western Jelee	1 520	527	2.067
Gordon	1.512	1,290	2.802	mestern isles	1,550	557	2,007
Kincardine and Deeside	1,584	1,006	2 590				
Moray	2,283	1,695	3,978	NORTHERN IRELAND			
	2,200	1,000	0,010	Polfoot Foot	2 400	1 500	4.000
abland region				Bellast Last	3,402	1,590	4,992
aithness and Sutherland	1.411	679	2.090	Belfast North	6,602	2,307	8,909
nverness Nairn and Lochaber	3 968	1 965	5 933	Belfast West	4,091	2,133	6,224
Ross Cromarty and Skye	3 170	1 377	4 547	Bellast West	9,675	2,494	12,169
iooo, oronarty and oxye	0,170	1,011	4,047	East Antrim	4,839	2,133	6,972
thian region				East Londonderry	6,875	2,481	9,356
ast I othian	2 654	1 356	4 010	Fermanagn and South Tyrone	6,312	2,328	8,640
dinburgh Central	3 807	1 907	5 714	Foyle	9,612	2,466	12,078
dinburgh East	3 314	1 421	4 735	Lagan Valley	4,350	2,025	6,375
-dinburgh Leith	4 992	1 011	6,003	Mid-Ulster	6,464	2,409	8,873
dinburgh Pentlande	2 400	1 200	3,503	Newry & Armagh	6,588	2,353	8,941
-dinburgh Fertilatius	3,065	1,290	3,090	North Antrim	4,972	1,907	6,879
dinburgh West	1 649	071	2,507	North Down	2,736	1,654	4,390
inlithaow	4 216	1 740	5,019	South Antrim	4,284	2,045	6,329
ivingston	3 354	1 740	5,505	South Down	4,512	2,141	6,653
Aid Lothion	3 109	1 299	5,103	Strangford	2,784	1,641	4,425
		0.00	4 4 9 1				

S34 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

neresti karan karan	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber-	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		de la sub la	Sales Constant		and the second		side	a survey		and the second		n <u>eres an</u>		
MALE AND FEMALE 1985 Mar 14	584	307	57	379	182	113	153	210	95	101	228	2,102		2,102
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	15,118 1,523 2,658	6,418 915 1,446	1,178 108 1,007	3,459 442 553	2,769 413 999	3,056 312 590	5,743 425 888	4,562 522 1,746	2,202 243 748	2,653 246 483	4,491 789 8,183	45,231 5,023 17,855	886 4,001	46,117 5,023 21,856
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sept 12	41,549 49,913 57,122	17,571 22,182 24,618	5,022 4,867 5,486	11,177 12,661 14,440	14,714 16,203 18,222	10,197 10,882 13,180	16,885 16,833 19,216	22,935 24,358 28,538	9,344 10,264 11,102	10,987 11,506 13,193	23,340 23,185 24,455	166,150 180,672 204,954	9,204 9,384 10,683	175,354 190,056 215,637
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	10,794 3,002 4,401	5,138 1,846 2,146	804 232 407	2,214 523 678	2,128 834 956	1,475 555 686	2,556 809 824	3,391 1,437 1,687	1,047 453 674	1,385 525 974	4,355 1,525 1,490	30,149 9,895 12,777	3,790 	33,939 9,895 12,777
1986 Jan 9	8,491	3,841	769	2,055	1,708	1,466	3,358	2,985	1,279	1,824	2,963	26,898	369	27,267
Feb 6† Mar 6	2,479 1,915	1,380 1,179	158 138	415 354	639 542	448 383	638 573	1,119 1,026	362 321	380 335	1,253 920	7,891 6,507	-	7,891 6,507
Apr 10 May 8 June 12	12,781 2,026 3,300	5,047 1,188 2,024	1,090 132 265	2,970 362 631	2,409 565 1,201	2,694 372 767	5,007 626 1,143	3,808 1,049 2,226	1,807 361 771	2,411 378 667	4,345 1,342 7,479	39,322 7,213 18,460	533 4,486	39,855 7,213 22,946
Jul 10	35,489	15,646	3,984	9,918	13,508	9,106	15,133	20,362	8,220	10,334	22,119	148,173	7,972	156,145

Note: Students seeking work during holidays are not included in the totals of the unemployed. * Included in South East. * See note * to table 2·1.

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
ALE AND FEMALE 985 Mar 14	815	208	269	374	2,533	991	2,209	1,372	1,150	1,023	2,540	13,276	1,166	14,442
Apr 11	579	250	204	376	2,369	1,196	1,343	1,166	754	775	2,058	10,820	1,042	11,862
May 9	403	153	114	229	2,034	582	1,243	848	581	698	1,765	8,497	925	9,422
Jun 13	334	119	108	163	984	435	1,078	787	354	401	1,703	6,347	849	7,196
Jul 11	381	166	85	140	1,543	379	664	608	302	330	1,519	5,951	759	6,710
Aug 8	329	157	73	167	534	602	592	683	283	330	1,542	5,135	872	6,007
Sep 12	247	93	118	139	661	381	769	515	338	224	1,091	4,483	954	5,437
Oct 10	242	111	76	398	681	295	1,464	830	409	484	1,310	6,189	977	7,166
Nov 14	290	173	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	60	91	529	605	519	934	855	449	387	1,366	5,944	1,383	7,327
986 Jan 9	282	79	133	495	1,241	768	1,364	974	764	618	2,946	9,585	2,208	11,793
Feb 6†	786	136	225	576	1,295	713	1,760	918	721	636	2,771	10,401	2,029	12,430
Mar 6	1,108	210	275	827	1,911	1,346	2,658	1,315	905	699	3,296	14,340	2,228	16,568
Apr 10	489	295	210	632	2,021	718	1,641	998	692	569	2,440	10,410	1,876	12,286
May 8	274	175	113	647	902	578	1,147	922	503	494	2,392	7,972	2,078	10,050
June 12	309	213	63	491	958	438	1,107	924	402	421	1,999	7,112	1,620	8,732
Jul 10	361	253	134	215	781	206	867	652	300	383	2,591	6,490	1,542	8,032

Note: Temporarily stopped workers are not included in the totals of the unemployed. * Included in South East. * See note * to table 2.1.

S36	SEPTEMBER 1986	EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44
MALE AND FEMALE	31.6	14.0	10.3	6.3	4.2
Oct R	22.7	15.9	12·6	7.7	5·0
Apr R Jul R	16·1 31·5	18·3 19·8	15·5 16·2	10-4 10-8	6·9 7·2
Oct R	27.8	22·3	17.7	11.5	7·7 8.1
Apr R Jul R	22·1 34·6	22.5 23.6	17·7 17·7	12·4 12·2	8·1 8·0
Oct R	28.7	26.2	19.3	12.9	8.5
1983 Jan R	24.7	24.0	17.3	11.6	7.3
Aprtt R	23.5	23.6	17.1	11.5	7.3
Oct R	27.1	23.4 24.8	17.0	11.3	7.1
1984 Jan R Apr R	22·8 18·8	25.5 24.4	17.5 17.2	11.9 11.7	7·4 7·3
Oct R	25.3	19.4	17.9	12.0	7.4
1985 Jan R Apr R	22.6 19.1	24·4 23·3	18·0 17·7	12·5 12·5	7·7 7·7
Oct	23.7	22.9	17.4	12.3	7.6
1986 Jan Apr	21.6 21.6 20.1	22·8 21·4	18·1 17·2	13·2 12·9	8·1 8·1 7.9
MALE	20.1	20.9	17.7	12.7	7.9
1980 Jul R Oct R	32·0 22·9	14·5 17·0	11·3 14·1	7·0 8·6	5·5 6·7
1981 Jan R Apr R	20·6 17·2	19·5 20·5	16-8 17-8	11·2 12·1	8·6 9·4
Jul R Oct R	32·5 29·2	21.9 24.3	18-6 20-2	12·4 13·1	9·7 10·2
1982 Jan R Apr R	25·1 23·0	25·0 25·3	21.0 20.6	14·6 14·3	10-9 10-8
Jul R Oct R	36·4 30·6	26·2 28·7	20·5 22·2	14·0 14·7	10·7 11·2
Oct R	29.1	27.2	20.8	13.6	10.7
1983 Jan R Aprtt B	26.4	26.0	20.0	13.4	9.6
Jul R Oct R	23·9 29·3	25·8 26·6	20·0 19·1	12·8 12·6	9·3 9·3
1984 Jan R Anr B	25.1	27·0 26·0	19·7 19·2	13-4	9.8
Jul R Oct R	21.5 28.0	25·1 26·0	20-0 19-8	12-9 13-1	9-4 9-6
1985 Jan R Apr B	25.6	26·5	20.1	13.9	10-1
Jul R Oct	23·7 27·0	24·5 24·7	20·0 19·2	13-3 13-3	9·6 9·7
1986 Jan	24.6	24.8	20.1	14-4	10.5
Jul	22.8	22.5	19.4	13.7	10-1
1980 Jul R Oct R	31·1 22·4	13·3 14·8	9·0 10·7	5·2 6·1	2·4 2·8
1981 Jan R	19.0	15.9	12.2	7.2	3.4
Jul R Oct R	14-8 30-3 26-2	16-0 17-4 20-1	12·5 13·1 14·5	7.6 8.1 8.7	3-6 3-8 4-2
1982 Jan R	21.9	19.7	14-3	9.2	4.3
Jul R Oct R	19·0 32·7 26·7	19·4 20·6 23·5	14-0 14-0 15-6	9·2 9·2 9·9	4-3 4-4 4-8
Oct R	24.9	21.7	13-6	8.1	3.7
1983 Jan R Apr R	22·8 21·2	21·3 20·7	13·7 13·6	8.4	3.6
Jul R Oct R	19·4 24·7	20.6 22.6	14·9 14·4	8·7 9·0	3.8 3.9
1984 Jan R Apr R	20.3	23.8	14.7	9-2	3.9
Jul R Oct R	16·7 22·4	21.7 10.2	15·7 15·2	9-6 10-0	4·0 4·2
985 Jan Apr	19·4 16·3	22·0 20·7	15-2	10.2	4.3
Jul Oct	17·7 20·4	20·1 20·9	15·7 15·0	10-3 10-6	4·4 4·5
1986 Jan Apr	18·5 18·6	20.5	15·3 14-5	11.1	4.8
Jul	17.4	18.8	15.5	11.0	4.9

⁺⁺See footnote to tables 2·1/2·2.
 Notes: 1. All percentage rates by age are estimated.
 2. While the figures are presented to one decimal place they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged under 20 are subject to the widest errors.
 3. The rates prior to October 1982 are not comparable with the rates after October 1982 due to the changed system of counting the unemployed from registrations to claimants. See 'Unemployment rates by age' in *Employment Topics* on p.411 in the September 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

UN	EMPLO Rates	YMENT by age	2.15
45-54	55-59	60 and ove	er All ages
4·1	5·2	8·8	7·7
4·9	6·1	10·0	8·4
6·2 6·7 7·0 7·4	7·7 8·4 9·0	11.3 12.0 12.8 13.8	9·9 10·3 11·6 12·2
8·1	10·8	14·5	12·5
8·1	10·9	14·3	12·3
8.5	11.0	14.3	13.5
7·8	11·7	15·1	12·6
7·7	11·9	15·6	12·0
7.7	11.9	14.3	11.8
7.7	12.1	6.3	11.5
8·1	12·8	6·1	11-8
8·0	13·1	5·7	11-5
7·9	12·7	5·3	11-4
8·1	13·0	5·3	11-9
8.6	13·4	5·6	12·1
8.6	13·6	5·4	11·9
8.4	13·2	5·0	11·7
8·5	13·6	5·2	11·9
9·0	14·2	5·3	12·3
8·9	14-2	5-3	12-0
8·8	14-0	5-2	11-9
5·4	6·4	12·2	8-8
6·4	7·6	13·9	9-8
8·2	9·7	15·8	11·9
9·0	10·7	16·8	12·6
9·4	11·5	17·9	13·9
9·9	12·4	19·4	14·6
10-8	13·9	20-2	15·4
10-7	14·1	20-0	15·1
10-7	14·1	20-0	15·7
11.2	14.9	20.8	15.5
10.0	15.0	22.1	14-4
10-0	14·9	20·3	14·3
9-8	14·5	9·9	13·3
9-8	15·1	8·9	13·4
10·4	16·2	8-7	13·8
10·3	16·4	8-1	13·4
10·1	15·9	7-5	13·2
10·2	16·1	7-5	13·6
10-9	16·8	7.8	14·1
10-9	16·9	7.4	13·8
10-5	16·2	7.0	13·5
11.4 11.2	17-4 17-5	7-2 7-4 7-3	13-6 14-3 13-9
2.5	3.3	0.4	6-2
3.5	4.6	0.4	7.0
3.8	4.9	0.4	7·0
4.0	5.1	0.5	8·3
4.3	5.6	0.5	8·7
4·5	6·1	0-5	8·6
4·7	6·2	0-5	8·3
4·7	6·2	0-5	9·3
5·1	6·6	0-6	9·6
4.2	6.5	0.5	8-5
4·3	6·8	0·2	8-3
4·5	6·9	0·2	8-2
4·5	6·9	0·2	8-4
4·6	7·2	0·1	8-9
4·8 4·9 4·9 5·1	7·5 7·8 7·6	0·1 0·2 0·2	8-8 8-5 8-7 9-2
5·4	8·2	0.3	9·2
5·5	8·4		9·0
5.5	8-4	0.3	9·1
5.6	8-7		9·4
5.8	9-0	0·3	9·5
5.9	9-1	0·2	9·3
5.9	9-1	0·3	9·4

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom*		Austra-	Austria*	Austria*	Austria*	Austria*	Austria*	Bel-	Canada xx	Den-	France*	Germany	Greece*	Irish	Italy	Japan¶	Nether-	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer-	United
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	lia xx		gium‡		marks		(FR)*		Republic*			lands*				land*	Statesxx				
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Annual averages 1982 1983 1984 1985	2,917 3,105 3,160 3,271	2,793 2,970 3,047 3,163	495 697 642 597	105 127 130 139	457 505 513 478	1,314 1,448 1,399 1,328	258 281 275 244	2,008 2,041 2,310 2,395	1,833 2,258 2,265 2,305	51 62 71 88	157 193 214 231	2,379 2,707 2,955 2,959	1,359 1,561 1,608 1,563	655 801 822 761	41·4 63·6 66·6 51·4	1,873 2,207 2,476 2,642	137 151 137 125	13·2 26·3 32·1 27·0	10,678 10,717 8,539 8,312				
Quarterly averages 1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1986 Q1 Q2	3,311 3,231 3,274 3,270 3,356	3,021 3,131 3,153 3,156 3,263	666 604 570 550 636 587	188 118 100 153 197 128	530 477 458 446 460	1,495 1,353 1,236 1,228 1,356 1,245	293 241 216 226 259	2,482 2,281 2,335 2,480 2,441 2,319	2,568 2,219 2,197 2,236 2,544 2,143	109 71 67 103 144	233 227 232 231 239 232	2,966 2,925 2,880 3,054 3,210	1,633 1,543 1,503 1,573 1,707	793 741 765 745 745	65·7 51·5 49·0 40·7 42·7	2,659 2,627 2,576 2,706 2,806	136 115 134 115 126	33·7 26·7 23·0 24·8 26·9	8,886 8,305 8,239 7,816 8,727				
Monthly 1985 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	3,241 3,179 3,235 3,240 3,346 3,277 3,259 3,273 3,408 3,327 3,324 3,325 3,271 3,225 3,271 3,229 3,280	3,133 3,072 3,130 3,141 3,149 3,146 3,149 3,174 3,306 3,244 3,239 3,213 3,213 3,160 3,122 3,178	602 601 559 568 528 537 584 615 659 635 635 607 592 561	114 96 97 98 104 123 152 183 206 202 206 202 182 182 154 123 107	481 456 463 458 452 448 441 448 466 461 454 454 445 438	1,329 1,293 1,272 1,253 1,183 1,200 1,246 1,238 1,347 1,341 1,380 1,303 1,227 1,205	241 224 210 221 232 232 220 226 269 256 253 230	2,283 2,223 2,259 2,310 2,436 2,510 2,495 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,434 2,395 2,372 2,318 2,266	2,193 2,160 2,221 2,217 2,152 2,149 2,211 2,347 2,590 2,593 2,448 2,230 2,122 2,078 2,132	69 64 67 65 68 82 102 125 158 143 130 115 94	224 228 231 235 230 226 228 240 240 240 249 239 237 232 232 232 233 235	2,886 2,955 2,891 2,854 2,938 3,022 3,076 3,185 3,239 3,207 3,197	1,530 1,530 1,450 1,480 1,580 1,590 1,590 1,540 1,650 1,640 1,830 1,620	737 738 761 777 758 743 742 750 761 750 725 698 698 686	46-5 46-1 50-2 53-6 43-1 40-7 38-7 40-7 38-7 42-7 46-8 42-4 38-8 36-0 30-2	2,627 259.3 2,568 2,560 2,661 2,658 2,727 2,732 2,806 2,810 2,803 2,777	112 113 122 135 144 112 121 121 128 120 130 130 112	26.7 24.2 23.6 22.9 22.4 22.7 24.8 26.9 28.4 27.2 25.1 23.8 23.8 22.2	8,011 8,753 8,682 8,051 7,997 7,815 7,717 8,472 9,041 8,667 8,115				
Percentage rate latest month	11-9		7.4	3.6	15.9	9.1	8.5	9.7	8.6	5.2	18-1	14.0	2.8	14-1	1.3	22.0	2.5	0.8	7.0				
NUMBERS UNEMPLO' Quarterly averages 1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1986 Q1 Q1	YED, SEASC	3,088 3,119 3,124 3,122 3,171 3,208	616 607 591 574 587 589	142 136 134 146 151 146 e	518 486 460 445 451	1,396 1,332 1,296 1,294 1,254 1,233	261 253 242 224 217	2,423 2,404 2,408 2,348 2,378 2,378 2,439	2,312 2,320 2,300 2,291 2,286 2,239	85 80 86 98 e 120 e	227 228 235 232 232 232 234	2,411 2,391 2,491 2,592 2,625	1,513 1,500 1,570 1,687 1,587	781 768 760 741 734	59·7 54·6 50·4 41·6 37·4	2,581 2,660 2,653 2,733	131 123 125		8,426 8,417 8,284 8,151 8,259				
Monthly 1985 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Dec 1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July		3,121 3,114 3,121 3,127 3,124 3,120 3,114 3,133 3,153 3,161 3,161 3,203 3,205 3,220 3,224	599 616 593 595 586 570 583 569 576 596 596 590 601 590 575	134 130 130 137 137 144 156 148 148 146 158 150 e 143 e 145 e	490 471 463 456 445 437 456 448 448 448 447 447	1,319 1,313 1,309 1,301 1,278 1,304 1,299 1,262 1,261 1,238 1,238 1,238 1,238 1,238	251 248 247 243 235 230 222 219 215 216 220 216	2,412 2,408 2,414 2,425 2,384 2,355 2,325 2,378 2,367 2,389 2,429 2,448 2,440	2,322 2,323 2,304 2,302 2,295 2,295 2,295 2,295 2,295 2,284 2,289 2,284 2,289 2,284 2,284 2,284 2,246 2,243 2,227 2,212	80 81 85 86 96 94 105 e 115 e 116 e 116 e 111 e 105 e	227 231 234 237 235 230 231 236 232 232 233 231 234 236 237	2,491 2,592 2,625	1,530 1,550 1,530 1,530 1,600 1,600 1,690 1,600 1,530 1,630 1,720 1,620 e	773 756 763 753 746 740 738 733 733 733 730 723 718	53.7 54.4 54.8 50.1 46.3 44.2 41.3 39.0 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 35.8 34.8	2,671 2,675 2,661 2,648 2,649 2,650 2,692 2,688 2,728 2,728 2,726 2,745	126 114 120 121 135 112 120 131		8,413 8,451 8,127 8,274 8,291 8,140 8,023 7,831 8,527 8,419 8,342				
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months		11.7	7.6	4·9 e	16-2	9.5	8.0	10.5	8.9	5∙9 e	18-2	11.2	2·7 e	14.7	1.5	21.7	2.8		7.1				
change on previous three months		+0.1	N/C	-0.2	N/C	-0.5	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.4	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1 e	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	NC		+0.3				

Notes: (1) It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 833–840 of the August 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

(i) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
 (2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, 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. Irish rate published by SOEC, calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

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.

Average of 11 months.

** Average of 11 months. || 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. § Numbers registered at employment offices. From 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. From January 1979 includes an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period. Rates are calculated as percentages of the second seco total labour force.

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

SEPTEMBER 1986

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

338

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted* 2.1 9 AND

A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O		
	THOUS	5/
A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER		

UNITED	INFLOW	Ŷ												
Month ending	Male and	d Female			Male	Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†	
1985 July 11 ** Aug 8 ** Sep 12	451.0 408.0 502.2	23·3 19·1 76·6	427·7 388·9 425·6	+23·4 +38·9 +14·9	273·9 251·0 301·9	12.7 11.0 43.9	261·1 240·0 257·9	+8.5 +20.1 +5.6	177·1 157·1 200·3	57·7 61·7 60·9	10·6 8·1 32·7	166-6 149-0 167-6	+14.9 +18.9 +9.2	
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	457·5 403·0 367·6	29·7 14·3 10·6	427·8 388·7 357·0	+ 13·5 + 12·7 + 13·9	285·0 255·9 241·2	16-8 8-2 6-1	268-2 247-7 235-2	+4·9 +6·1 +9·6	172·5 147·1 126·4	62·2 60·1 53·6	12·9 6·1 4·5	159-6 141-0 121-9	+8.6 +6.6 +4.3	
1986 Jan 9 Feb 6 Mar 6	378-7 389-8 367-3	15·0 14·5 10·0	363·7 375·4 357·4	+34·1 +11·4 +41·0	238-3 245-2 241-0	8·3 8·1 5·7	230·0 237·1 235·3	-20·1 -2·2 +31·6	140·4 144·7 126·4	57-6 61-8 56-8	6·7 6·3 4·3	133-7 138-3 122-1	+13·9 +13·6 +9·4	
Apr 10 May 8 June 12	392·1 358·6 364·6	38·2 21·5 21·0	353·9 337·1 343·6	+20·8 +13·4 +24·0	247·0 228·2 229·9	22·0 12·2 11·7	225-0 216-0 218-2	+ 11.0 + 10.1 + 15.1	145·1 130·4 134·7	60·9 57·0 55·7	16·2 9·3 9·3	128-9 121-1 125-4	+9·8 +3·3 +9·0	
July 11	476.1	22.5	453.6	+25.9	286-3	12.1	274.3	+13.2	189.7	62-4	10.4	179.3	+ 12.7	
INITED	OUTFLO	W÷												

Month ending		Male and	Female			Male				Female					
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeartt	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†	
1985	July 11**	389·9	19·8	370-1	+40·3	252·9	11·1	241.8	+21·1	137·0	52.5	8.7	128·3	+19·2	
	Aug 8**	402·2	17·4	384-8	+48·6	257·1	9·4	247.6	+26·7	145·2	51.8	8.0	137·2	+22·0	
	Sep 12	410·5	25·3	385-2	+41·3	251·7	14·4	237.2	+22·7	158·8	58.5	10.9	148·0	+18·6	
	Oct 10	532-6	47·0	485-6	+30·5	322·5	26·7	295·7	+15·3	210·1	62·3	20·2	189-9	+15·1	
	Nov 14	418-6	24·7	393-9	+30·8	258·7	14·1	244·5	+16·5	159·9	59·0	10·6	149-3	+14·2	
	Dec 12	352-2	15·5	336-7	+0·1	216·1	8·8	207·3	-2·3	136·1	52·1	6·7	129-3	+2·4	
1986	Jan 9	232-8	7·3	225·5	-3·3	139·0	4·1	134-9	-5·3	93·8	41-0	3-2	90·6	+2·1	
	Feb 6	417-8	15·6	402·2	+25·1	265·1	8·7	256-4	+12·6	152·7	62-7	6-9	145·9	+12·6	
	Mar 6‡‡	381-4	11·8	369·6	-4·4	242·7	6·7	236-0	-10·0	138·7	65-3	5-1	133·6	+5·6	
	Apr 10	391.0	9·6	381-4	+53·4	254·7	5-6	249·1	+36·3	136·4	56·7	4·1	132-3	+17·0	
	May 8	417.3	16·7	400-5	+12·2	270·0	9-6	260·4	+7·8	147·3	61·0	7·1	140-2	+4·5	
	June 12	400.6	18·1	382-5	+3·5	259·3	10-1	249·2	+2·2	141·3	57·0	8·0	133-3	+1·3	
	July 11	421.6	22.6	399-0	+28.9	271.2	12.5	258.7	+ 16.9	150.5	57.2	10.2	140.3	+12.0	

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351–358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4/% week month. ** The unemployment flows for July and August have been affected by the discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures (see notes ** table 2-1). Without this discontinuity the total inflow figures for July above would have been about 2,000 lower and the total outflow about 8,000 lower, and the total uniflow for GB, 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 the tare also affected.

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

											10 49 2	by a	ye, :	stant	larui	seu (comp	outer	ised	records	only N	20
INF	LOW											OUTFLO	w								THOUSAN	D
Grea Mont	t Britain th ending	Age group Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59§	60 and overs	All ages	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-548	55-50%	60 and overs	All agos	_
MAL	E				-	-			-	-											- <u> </u>	
1985	i July August September October November December	24-8 24-0 58-0 32-7 23-1 19-3	31·4 28·7 46·0 35·6 28·0 25·1	82.6 61.8 60.1 64.1 57.8 53.5	31.7 31.6 30.9 35.0 33.4 32.7	21·3 21·8 21·4 23·6 23·4 23·1	31.0 32.0 31.9 36.0 36.1 36.0	22·5 23·3 22·9 26·4 25·5 25·2	11.6 12.1 12.1 13.4 12.2 11.1	8.5 8.9 8.7 10.4 9.0 8.2	265-3 244-3 292-0 277-3 248-6 234-1	18-6 16-8 23-4 38-3 24-7 17-8	27·4 27·0 27·2 49·0 29·1 24·4	55-2 60-5 61-6 73-6 55-2 48-2	30-1 30-0 30-0 33-7 29-5 25-9	21.1 20.6 20.3 22.8 20.0 17.5	32·5 30·6 30·3 33·1 30·3 26·6	20·7 19·9 19·1 20·2 19·4 17·0	7·9 7·7 7·5 8·1 7·8 6·9	8-8 8-7 9-3 9-6 8-4	222-3 221-9 227-8 288-1 225-5 192-7	
1986	January February March April May June July	19-8 21-3 17-4 31-8 22-9 22-7 23-9	23.0 26.8 25.2 22.9 22.8 25.5 33.1	50·1 54·2 53·0 49·8 48·6 51·2 87·7	30.7 33.2 33.5 30.4 30.0 30.0 30.0 34.1	22.0 22.8 23.5 21.2 20.9 20.5 22.3	35·2 35·0 36·6 33·6 32·5 31·9 32·9	27.7 24.2 24.9 25.5 23.7 22.3 23.3	12.8 11.0 11.5 13.9 11.6 10.4 11.8	10-2 9-0 8-7 10-9 8-9 8-4 9-7	231.5 237.5 234.4 240.0 221.9 222.8 278.7	8.7 18.6 15.6 13.5 17.3 17.5 20.1	13-5 26-5 25-5 25-8 27-2 27-3 29-4	29·1 54·8 52·5 54·7 56·5 56·1 59·3	16·7 32·2 31·1 32·1 33·3 32·7 33·4	11.6 22.4 21.1 22.3 23.0 22.8 22.7	18·2 33·9 32·9 34·6 35·9 35·4 34·7	12-0 21-6 20-8 21-8 22-6 22-2 22-0	5·1 8·2 8·0 8·7 9·2 8·8 8·3	6-2 10-1 9-2 9-5 9-9 9-4 9-0	121-0 228-3 216-7 222-9 234-9 232-1 238-9	
FEM 1985	ALE j July August September October November December	19·4 17·6 43·6 25·5 17·4 14·1	25-9 22-0 40-7 28-8 21-1 17-4	61-8 44-6 41-7 44-2 38-1 32-4	21-5 21-8 22-0 23-3 22-1 19-8	12·0 12·8 12·4 12·7 12·1 10·8	16·5 18·3 16·9 16·9 16·6 14·9	9·8 11·3 10·9 11·4 11·1 9·7	3·3 3·6 4·3 4·0 3·7 3·1	=	170-4 152-1 192-5 166-8 142-3 122-2	14·3 13·6 17·9 29·4 18·9 13·9	20·4 20·9 21·8 41·3 24·1 20·4	34·8 40·4 45·5 52·1 39·7 35·2	18·9 19·2 20·7 23·5 21·2 19·5	10·3 10·2 12·3 13·3 12·0 10·8	13-0 12-6 16-8 17-2 15-1 13-2	7·9 7·7 9·1 9·5 8·8 7·8	2·3 2·3 2·6 2·9 2·6 2·4	0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1	121-9 127-2 146-7 189-3 142-5 123-1	
1986	January February March April May June July	16-3 16-7 12-6 23-7 17-0 17-1 19-3	19·5 20·5 16·5 16·6 15·7 18·4 26·9	36-1 36-2 31-7 32-9 31-7 33-2 65-5	20.5 22.6 20.3 21.2 20.8 20.2 23.8	12·2 12·7 11·5 12·6 11·6 11·3 13·1	17·3 17·0 16·2 17·8 15·8 16·0 19·1	10.5 10.5 10.4 11.6 10.1 10.3 11.4	3·5 3·5 3·3 4·0 3·5 3·4 3·8	=	135-8 135-7 122-4 140-4 126-3 129-9 182-9	7.0 14.2 12.0 10.0 12.8 13.7 15.9	11.9 20.7 19.6 18.6 19.4 19.6 21.5	22·9 37·3 34·9 34·6 36·6 35·3 37·6	14·0 22·7 20·8 20·6 22·0 21·4 21·2	8·3 12·7 11·6 11·5 12·5 12·0 11·8	10·9 16·0 15·3 14·9 16·6 15·6 14·8	6·2 9·2 8·7 8·9 9·4 9·1 8·5	1.9 2.7 2.6 2.7 2.9 2.8 2.8	0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1	83-2 135-7 125-7 121-8 132-3 129-5 132-1	
Char	nges on a year e	arlier	200		100												140	00	2.0	0.1	134*1	
MAL 1985	E j July August September October November December	+5.3 +5.4 -12.5 -0.2 -0.1 -0.4	+1.7 +3.0 -0.7 +0.1 -0.5 -0.2	+4·4 +6·2 +4·5 +2·1 +3·7 +3·7	+0.7 +3.0 +1.7 +0.6 +1.7 +2.2	+1.4 +0.3 +0.2 +0.3 +0.5	-0·3 +1·4 +0·3 +0·6 +0·7 +1·8	+0.1 +1.8 +0.3 +1.1 +0.3 +1.4	+0·3 +1·5 -0·2 -0·3 +0·1 +0·1	+0.8 -0.6 -1.2 -0.8 -0.4	+11·2 +22·7 -6·8 +4·1 +5·6 +8·6	+4.7 +4.6 +3.4 -2.0 -2.2 -3.1	+1.7 +2.6 +1.8 +1.5 +0.5 -1.1	+4·9 +7·4 +5·7 +5·8 +4·0 +1·4	+1·3 +2·4 +2·2 +2·1 +2·1 +0·4	+0·3 +0·5 +0·8 +1·1 +0·4 -0·7	+0.6 +1.0 +1.2 +1.2 +1.1 -0.9	-0.1 +0.1 +0.3 +0.1 +0.3 -1.0	-0·3 +0·2 -0·2 +0·1 -0·4	-1.3 -0.5 -0.5 -0.8 -0.9 -2.0	+11·9 +18·3 +14·8 +8·9 +5·4 -7·5	
1986	3 January February March April May June July	+0.6 -0.7 +0.8 +16.5 -13.4 -2.1 -0.9	-0.2 -0.3 +2.9 +0.8 +0.1 +2.1 +1.7	+3.3+1.3+8.3+2.4+3.2+4.1+5.1	+3.0 +0.4 +6.0 +2.1 +2.1 +3.3 +2.4	+1.3 -1.2 +3.5 +0.3 +0.8 +1.3 +1.0	+3.4 -2.3 +5.9 +1.0 +1.7 +2.8 +1.9	+5.7 -0.6 +2.8 +1.4 +1.6 +1.5 +0.8	+1.7 +0.3 +0.9 +1.1 +0.8 +0.3 +0.2	+1.0 +0.4 +0.3 +0.6 +0.3 +0.6 +1.2	+19·8 -2·6 +31·5 +26·2 -2·9 +13·7 +13·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ -1.3 \\ +1.2 \\ +1.3 \\ -0.1 \\ +1.5 \\ \end{array} $	-1.9 +1.3 -1.0 +2.6 +0.8 -0.2 +2.0	-1.9 +3.5 -0.6 +8.9 +2.1 +0.2 +4.1	-0.5 +1.9 -0.8 +4.7 +1.6 +0.8 +3.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.8 \\ +0.4 \\ -2.1 \\ +2.5 \\ -0.1 \\ +1.6 \\ \end{array} $	-0.7 +0.6 -2.7 +3.8 +0.3 +0.3 +2.2	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.7 \\ +0.1 \\ -1.2 \\ +2.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ +1.3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ -0.4 \\ +0.9 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.4 \end{array} $	-1·3 -1·1 +0·5 -0·1 +0·2	-9.6 +6.6 -11.2 +27.2 +5.9 +0.5 +16.6	
FEM 1985	ALE 5 July August September October November December	+4.8 +3.6 -10.9 -0.8 -0.5 -0.4	+1.7 +2.2 -2.8 -1.1 -1.2 -1.0	+4.6 +4.7 +4.4 +3.0 +1.6 +0.6	+2·0 +2·4 +2·6 +2·0 +1·8 +1·3	+1·4 +2·0 +1·5 +1·1 +1·2 +1·0	+2·4 +3·5 +2·1 +1·9 +1·9 +1·7	+0.8 +1.8 +0.9 +0.9 +0.7 +0.6	+0.3 +0.4 +0.2 -0.1 +0.1 +0.2		+18·1 +20·6 -1·9 +7·2 +5·8 +3·9	+3.8 +3.9 +2.6 +2.3 -2.9 -3.0	+0·9 +1·5 -0·2 -0·3 -1·5 -2·3	+2·6 +4·3 +3·0 +4·1 +2·8 +0·1	+2·0 +2·4 +2·2 +2·6 +2·3 +1·4	+1·4 +1·6 +1·6 +1·7 +1·4 +0·8	+1.8 +2.0 +2.6 +2.6 +2.2 +0.8	+0·7 +1·0 +1·0 +1·1 +1·1 +1·0 +0·4	+0·1 +0·2 +0·3 +0·3 +0·2 +0·2	= =	+13.3 +17.1 +13.4 +9.7 +5.5 -1.9	
1986	January February March April May June July	+1.0 +0.2 +0.5 +12.6 -9.5 -0.9 -0.1	+0.5 +1.0 +0.6 +0.8 -0.4 +1.5 +1.0	+3.8 +3.4 +2.7 +2.1 +1.0 +2.2 +3.7	+2.6 +3.0 +2.1 +2.0 +0.8 +1.6 +2.3	+1.8 +1.7 +0.9 +1.1 +0.6 +0.8 +1.1	+3.0 +2.6 +2.0 +1.7 +1.3 +1.9 +2.6	+1.3 +0.8 +0.9 +1.0 +0.4 +1.2 +1.6	+0.5 +0.4 +0.2 +0.4 +0.2 +0.3 +0.5		+14·4 +9·1 +9·8 +21·7 -5·5 +8·7 +12·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.6 \\ +0.5 \\ +1.1 \\ -1.6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.1 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.9 \\ +0.5 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.0 \\ +1.5 \\ \end{array} $	-0.7 +2.2 +1.0 +3.5 +0.7 -0.2 +2.8	+0.4 +2.4 +1.6 +2.9 +1.2 +1.1 +2.3	+0.8 +1.6 +0.6 +1.7 +0.6 +0.6 +1.5	+1·4 +2·4 +1·5 +2·8 +0·8 +1·2 +1·8	+0.5 +1.1 +0.4 +1.5 +0.1 +0.3 +0.6	+0·2 +0·3 +0·1 +0·3 +0·3 +0·3		-1.1 +9.5 +3.9 +13.6 +3.8 +1.8 +12.2	

** Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between counts dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month. § Figures for older age groups are further affected by an increase in the numbers of people who attend benefit offices only quarterly and cease to be part of the computerised records. This has a greater effect on the outflow than the inflow since the vast majority of new claims to benefit are computerised.

S40 SEPTEMBER 1986

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2.30

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1978	25,741	9,183	4,405	11,968	10,006	6,346	15,150	37,617	18,648	129,881	18,914	23,768	172,563
1979	26,798	15,179	2,981	11,031	19,320	8,449	17,838	40,705	14,985	142,107	11,663	33,014	186,784
1980	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,178	493,704
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,396	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,825	24,647	48,944	400,416
1983	58,345	34,078	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	326,638
1984	42,074	23,812	2,356	14,758	25,675	20,643	26,570	37,935	25,727	195,738	11,441	30,164	237,343
1985	34,853	23,601	3,544	12,829	27,653	17,228	32,400	35,784	23,579	187,870	14,602	24,856	227,328
1985 Q1	8,729	5,528	1,143	2,950	7,919	4,217	4,213	7,125	6,646	42,942	2,748	6,970	52,660
Q2	7,276	5,234	1,121	2,584	7,335	3,619	5,224	8,761	6,578	42,498	3,109	7,295	52,902
Q3	8,793	6,507	498	2,552	5,933	4,200	10,721	8,358	4,120	45,175	3,139	4,825	53,139
Q4	10,055	6,332	782	4,743	6,466	5,192	12,242	11,540	6,235	57,255	5,606	5,766	68,627
1986 Q1	10,797	6,161	663	3,558	6,398	4,280	6,344	9,266	4,498	45,804	3,033	5,497	54,334
1985 May	1,976	1,506	528	1,155	3,688	1,875	1,525	3,024	2,118	15,889	1,318	2,069	19,276
June	2,111	1,579	314	513	1,605	785	2,313	3,266	2,401	13,308	689	2,195	16,192
July	3,036	2,536	96	763	1,879	1,312	2,867	2,919	1,754	14,626	559	1,897	17,082
Aug	3,087	2,357	73	682	1,527	1,120	3,767	2,516	1,288	14,060	1,480	1,311	16,851
Sep	2,670	1,614	329	1,107	2,527	1,768	4,087	2,923	1,078	16,489	1,100	1,617	19,206
Oct	2,586	1,595	557	1,207	1,538	1,669	2,415	2,949	1,115	14,036	756	1,654	16,446
Nov	3,542	2,191	105	1,408	2,205	1,053	3,185	2,656	1,828	15,982	1,097	2,268	19,347
Dec	3,927	2,546	120	2,128	2,723	2,470	6,642	5,935	3,292	27,237	3,753	1,844	32,834
1986 Jan	3,122	1,861	164	1,190	1,751	1,936	2,295	2,242	1,524	14,224	940	1,599	16,763
Feb	3,483	2,176	225	778	1,534	1,296	1,667	3,124	1,334	13,441	886	1,712	16,039
Mar	4,192	2,124	274	1,590	3,113	1,048	2,382	3,900	1,640	18,139	1,207	2,186	21,532
Apr	2,798	1,704	190	908	1,429	1,025	2,428	2,576	1,427	12,781	704	2,717	16,202
May	3,224	2,103	514	1,265	2,314	1,446	2,743	2,331	1,569	15,406	750	1,911	18,067
June	(3,428)	(2,389)	(469)	(783)	(1,593)	(1,445)	(2,322)	(2,288)	(1,214)	(13,542)	(811)	(1,944)	(16,297)
July	(3,673)	(2,500)	(436)	(590)	(1,455)	(2,033)	(1,485)	(1,333)	(1,260)	(12,265)	(605)	(1,472)	(14,342)

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES*

2.3 Industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class										
SIC 1980		Group	1984	1985	1985 Q1	Q2	Q3	`Q4	1986 Q1	1986 May	June	July
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	222 222	367 367	62 62	188 188	74 74	43 43	22 22	66 66	(63) (63)	(36) (36)
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		11-12 13	7,449	27,257	1,358	4,712	8,632	12,555	2,902	1,991	(788)	(1,386)
Mineral oil processing		14	679	1,301	Ŏ	393	447	461	173	104	(233)	(142)
Nuclear fuel production		15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)
Energy and water supply industries	1	16-17	9,325	29,300	115 1,487	52 5,199	197 9,319	279 13,295	150 3,228	2,242	(12) (1,111)	(213) (1,824)
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21,23	359	467	49	26	65	327	39	0	(26)	(0)
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	3,715	4 427	839	1,013	1,701	1,584	2,384	294	(550)	(369)
Chemical industry		25	5,184	4,009	1,330	805	928	1,223	1.656	463	(311)	(268)
Production of man-made fibres		26	275	1,394	258	26	1,020	90	0	11	(0)	(0)
than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral												
products and chemicals	2		18,041	15,402	2,758	3,262	4,804	4,578	4,726	1,277	(1,171)	(994)
Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods		30	7,111	2,730	1,784	461	246	239	472	60	(46)	(57)
Mechanical engineering		32	30.069	21.807	5 104	2,150	2,4//	4,154	1,787	654	(505)	(253)
Manufacture of office machinery and					o,	0,010	4,002	0,011	5,500	2,220	(1,770)	(2,009)
data processing equipment		33	1,842	2,064	296	665	643	460	1,133	84	(369)	(24)
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	13,798	8 637	0,208	3,354	5,279	5,510	4,200	931	(1,146)	(751)
Manufacture of aerospace and other				0,001	2,020	1,420	1,525	2,000	2,100	701	(1,122)	(547)
transport equipment		36	9,670	4,286	784	1,482	873	1,147	1,010	166	(178)	(284)
Metal goods and engineering and		37	1,150	1,247	360	179	375	333	143	208	(104)	(59)
vehicles industries	3		85,998	71,843	19,305	15,721	15,504	21,313	16,805	5,090	(5,246)	(4,044)
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	16,986	15,794	4.385	3.134	3.229	5 046	3 177	001	(1 108)	(628)
Textiles		43	5,545	4,845	1,916	1,430	806	693	710	598	(393)	(503)
Timber and furniture		44-45	8,130	6,879	2,445	1,791	1,367	1,276	1,252	469	(271)	(571)
Paper, printing and publishing		40	5,985	6.026	1 551	923	8/4	8/2	1,117	231	(177)	(24)
Other manufacturing		48-49	5,743	9,430	1,161	4,394	1,959	1,916	1,719	921 535	(802)	(1,536)
Other manufacturing industries	4		46,110	46,405	12,220	13,015	9,296	11,874	9,012	3,655	(2,974)	(3,448)
Construction		50	22,572	16,334	3,410	4,012	3,873	5,039	4,604	1,199	(751)	(947)
Construction	5		22,572	16,334	3,410	4,012	3,873	5,039	4,604	1,199	(751)	(947)
Wholesale distribution		61-63	7,234	7,203	1.845	1.572	1.637	2 149	1 583	419	(925)	(376)
Retail distribution		64-65	13,194	11,249	4,462	2,857	2,137	1,796	3,507	902	(1.341)	(987)
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		66	3,117	2,959	530	1,323	413	693	802	206	(48)	(99)
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	07	24.362	22.798	7.229	5.902	4 308	5 359	6 308	125	(22)	(0)
Transact					.,	0,001	4,000	0,000	0,500	1,001	(2,230)	(1,402)
Telecommunications		71-77	6,191	6,241	1,962	1,128	1,124	2,027	2,556	1,473	(906)	(585)
Transport and communication	7	13	6,756	6,655	2,093	1,140	1,233	2,189	310 2,866	1.473	(35)	(0)
Insurance, banking, finance and										.,	(0.1.)	(000)
business services		81-85	6 4 4 3	4 935	1 1 1 8	1 100	1.064	1 554	1 404		(000)	(000)
Banking, finance, insurance, business	and the second			1,000	1,110	1,100	1,004	1,554	1,404	287	(286)	(229)
services and leasing	8		6,443	4,935	1,118	1,199	1,064	1,554	1,404	287	(286)	(229)
Public administration and defence		91-94	13,188	7,032	1,425	1,655	2,607	1,345	2,912	607	(582)	(502)
Other services n.e.s		95	1,599	3,893	984	1,331	336	1,242	1,547	220	(820)	(207)
Other services	9	30-33,00	17,514	13,289	2,978	3,264	3,664	3,383	900 5,359	300 1,127	(116) (1,518)	(64) (773)
All production industries	1-4		159,474	162,950	35,770	37,197	38,923	51,060	33,771	12,264	(10,502)	(10,310)
All manufacturing industries	2-4		150,149	133,650	34,283	31,998	29,604	37,765	30,543	10,022	(9,391)	(8,486)
All service industries	6-9		55,075	47,677	13,418	11,505	10,269	12,485	15,937	4,538	(4,981)	(3,049)
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		237,343	227,328	52,660	52,902	53,139	68,627	54,334	18.067	(16.297)	(14.342)
Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ESOE)	E'c) which fol		Alexand and	a da a sta a sta	0 11 10						(,	(,)

* 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 given in an article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*. * Provisional figures as at June 1, 1986; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 19,000 in June and 21,000 in July. ** Included in the South East.

3

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

of which PLACINGS INFLOW OUTFLOW **Unfilled vacancies** UNITED Average change over 3 months Average change over 3 months ended Level Average change over 3 months ended Level Level Average change over 3 months ended Level Change since previous month ended 148.5 165.0 179.5 193.7 200.4 114·4 127·7 137·0 149·8 154·5 149.9 166.0 181.7 193.9 201.5 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 91.1 113.9 137.3 150.2 162.0 Annual averages 146·6 145·7 194-0 191-5 0.3 191·3 189·0 1.0 1983 Nov 4 Dec 2 148·1 146·2 -1.7 -1.9 0·4 -0·4 -1.6 1.1 141·0 142·4 140·9 183-5 188-5 184-5 -0.9 -1.8 -2.3 -0·1 -1·4 -1·6 184·8 187·8 186·2 1984 Jan 6 Feb 3 Mar 2 146-0 145-2 146-9 -0.2 -0.8 1.7 -1·3 -1·0 0·2 -0.8 -1.2 -0.9 149·0 150·1 145·5 192·1 193·5 190·0 2.7 2.6 1.5 193·5 194·9 189·2 2·9 2·4 1·0 2·9 1·7 1·8 -0.5 2.0 1.2 Mar 30 May 4 June 8 144·5 151·2 150·4 -2·4 6·7 -0·8 194·5 195·5 194·1 151.0 151.2 151.7 0.7 0.4 2.1 0·9 -0·9 2·4 0.8 0.7 1.4 2.7 -0.4 1.1 196-3 192-2 196-3 152·6 150·0 153·7 July 6 Aug 3 Sep 7 2·2 -2·6 3·6 1·3 3·6 2·0 201.5 203.4 202.9 2·3 2·6 2·9 157·1 159·9 157·8 2·0 2·9 2·1 200·3 203·1 202·2 154·0 154·1 153·5 0.5 1.3 -0.1 Oct 5 Nov 2 Nov 30 0·3 0·1 -0·6 192·4 192·5 195.6 -3.0 -3.6 -2.4 149·2 148·6 151·9 -2.6 -3.8 -2.0 151·7 153·1 156·1 191·3 193·8 199·0 -3.0 -3.1 -1.1 -1.8 1.4 3.0 -0.8 -0.3 0.9 1985 Jan 4 Feb 8 Mar 8 140·3 141·5 153·9 0·2 -0·2 0·9 186·4 188·1 199·6 -2.0 -1.5 1.3 -3·0 -2·4 0·7 161·0 160·7 163·4 191-8 193-4 201-7 4·9 -0·3 2·7 3·1 2·5 2·4 Mar 29* May 3* June 7 159-0 163-4 158-1 6·2 7·3 1·4 205·7 208·8 206·4 4·6 5·1 1·5 206·4 209·3 203·4 6·7 7·1 1·3 163·0 162·9 167·3 -0·4 -0·1 4·4 0.7 0.7 1.3 July 5 Aug 2 Sep 6 161-3 163-5 163-8 0·8 0·0 1·9 209·2 210·0 212·0 0·9 0·3 2·9 172.6 170.0 162.1 5·3 -2·6 -7·9 3·2 2·4 -1·7 212-8 210-0 203-5 2·4 0·4 -1·0 Oct 4 Nov 8 Dec 6 -7·5 -3·1 -3·6 R 138-7 154-2 153-1 R 176-2 205-6 202-5 R -12·2 -1·5 -0·3 R 179-8 200-7 197-8 R -9·8 -3·1 -4·7 R 159·7 165·0 168·8 -2·4 5·3 3·8 -4·3 -1·7 2·2 1986 Jan 3 Feb 7 Mar 7 5·4 R 0·7 -2·4 7.6 R 1.2 -1.2 155-0 R 156-3 146-0 202·5 R 204·4 194·2 3·1 2·0 5·5 204·3 R 205·8 206·1 9·4 R 0·1 1·2 169·0 171·1 185·3 0·2 2·1 14·2 Apr 4 May 2 June 6 154.9 0.0 207.0 1.5 4.4 195-2 9.9 8.7 217.6

 Notes:
 Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about ½ of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.
 • The statistics of vacancy stocks were distorted in April and May 1985 because of a change in MSC's Employment Divisions administrative arrangements. This led to an artificial increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be nominally affected.

THOUSAND

3.2 VACANCIES

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

		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
1984	Nov 2	61·8	26·7	5.6	13·9	11·2	8.3	7.8	15·1	6.5	7·2	14·7	152·2	1.8	154·1
	Nov 30	61·8	27·4	5.6	14·1	10·8	8.3	8.0	14·8	6.6	7·3	14·8	152·0	1.5	153·5
1985	Jan 4	60·0	27.0	5·4	14·0	10·7	8·3	7·8	14·9	6·7	7.6	15·1	150·3	1.4	151.7
	Feb 8	60·2	27.0	5·4	14·3	11·0	8·2	7·8	15·0	6·9	7.8	14·9	151·7	1.5	153.1
	Mar 8	60·9	26.9	5·6	14·9	11·7	8·4	8·2	15·0	7·2	8.1	14·4	154·5	1.7	156.1
	Mar 29*	62·4	27.1	5·8	15·8	12·3	8-8	8-9	15·7	8·0	7.7	14·1	159·3	1.7	161-0
	May 3*	63·0	27.0	5·9	15·5	12·2	8-8	8-3	15·6	8·0	7.4	14·2	158·9	1.8	160-7
	June 7	64·0	27.3	6·0	15·8	12·2	9-3	9-0	15·7	7·8	7.7	14·3	161·7	1.7	163-4
	July 5	61·7	25·8	5·9	16·6	11.5	9·3	9.6	15·8	7·9	8·1	15·0	161·4	1.6	163-0
	Aug 2	62·1	25·8	6·1	17·0	11.8	9·2	8.5	16·1	7·8	8·2	14·5	161·4	1.6	162-9
	Sep 6	62·7	26·1	6·2	16·9	12.7	9·3	8.7	17·3	8·7	8·3	15·1	165·7	1.6	167-3
	Oct 4	64·9	26.6	6·3	17·8	13·8	9·6	9·0	17·4	8.5	8-4	15·2	171-0	1.6	172.6
	Nov 8	64·5	26.8	5·8	18·1	13·5	9·4	9·0	17·0	8.5	8-3	14·1	168-4	1.6	170.0
	Dec 6	60·7	25.7	5·4	16·8	12·9	9·0	9·2	16·5	7.9	8-6	13·5	160-5	1.6	162.1
1986	Jan 3	59·2	25·4	5·3	15·9	12-8	9·2	9·1	16·4	8.0	8·4	13·8	158·0	1.7	159·7
	Feb 7	61·2	26·0	5·2	17·1	13-3	9·3	8·8	17·3	8.2	8·3	14·4	163·0	2.0	165·0
	Mar 7	62·5	27·2	5·5	17·9	13-6	9·5	9·0	16·6	8.3	8·6	15·5	166·9	2.0	168·8
	Apr 4	62·9	26.6	5·4	18·3	13-3	9·7	9·2	16·4	8·6	7·8	15-1	166-8	2·3	169·0
	May 2	63·2	26.8	5·3	16·9	13-8	9·3	10·2	17·2	8·7	8·3	15-8	169-0	2·1	171·1
	June 6	67·5	27.6	6·0	19·1	14-8	10·1	11·6	18·8	9·1	9·2	16-9	183-3	2·0	185·3
		70.0	20.7	~ ~	10.0	16.0	10.7	11.0	10.8	9.7	9.6	18.0	193.2	2.0	195-2

See notes to table 3-1.

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

S42 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Pagiones vacancias at joh

	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobce 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 Annual averages	ntres: total 34·1 42·5 52·9 62·5 65·6	(including C 16·2 19·6 22·9 27·5 28·2	3 · 5 4 · 4 5 · 3 5 · 8 6 · 3 ·	Programm 7·8 10·8 13·6 14·8 17·8	6 vacancies) 6 0 7 4 11 5 12 5 14 5	5.5 7.3 8.7 8.8 9.8	5.6 7.4 10.5 10.3 10.7	8·3 10·7 15·3 16·6 18·1	4·3 5·4 7·5 8·2 9·7	5·1 6·2 7·8 8·2 9·3	12·2 13·7 17·1 16·5 17·0	92·4 115·8 150·2 164·1 178·7	0.7 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.6	93·1 116·8 151·4 165·6 180·3
1985 July 5 Aug 2 Sep 6	67·8 66·2 71·0	28·2 27·1 29·7	6·7 6·7 7·1	19-6 19-7 20-2	14·0 14·7 16·4	10·0 9·9 10·7	12·3 10·9 12·0	18·6 18·1 20·4	10·3 10·0 11·6	10-0 9-8 9-9	18-0 17-5 18-7	187-3 183-6 198-1	1.8 1.7 1.7	189·1 185·3 199·8
Oct 4 Nov 8 Dec 6	74-6 68-4 59-3	32·2 29·5 25·0	7·0 6·3 5·4	20·4 19·6 16·8	17·9 16·9 15·0	11·3 10·7 9·4	12·3 11·5 10·6	20·7 19·3 17·9	11·3 11·1 9·8	10-0 9-5 9-0	19·2 19·0 16·1	204·7 192·2 169·2	1.6 1.5 1.5	206·4 193·7 170·7
1986 Jan 3 Feb 7 Mar 7	56·5 59·4 62·1	24-2 25-5 26-9	5·3 5·3 5·7	15.6 17.6 19.9	14-6 15-2 15-8	9·2 9·6 10·5	10-2 10-2 10-6	17·8 18·3 18·6	9·6 10·2 11·2	9·0 9·4 10·7	14·9 16·4 18·1	162·8 171·5 183·1	1.5 1.8 1.9	164·3 173·3 185·0
Apr 4 May 2 June 6	66-8 70-5 78-3	28·3 30·1 32·5	6·2 6·2 7·2	21·9 22·1 24·3	15-8 16-7 18-4	11.1 11.1 11.9	11.5 13.3 15.0	20·1 21·6 24·6	11-8 12-3 13-2	11.0 11.9 12.8	19·3 20·6 21·8	195·5 206·4 227·5	2·2 2·2 2·2	197·7 208·5 229·7
July 4	80·1	33·1	7.5	23.6	19-4	12.0	15-3	24.7	14.0	13.7	22.7	232.9	2.2	235.0
981 982 983 Annual 984 averages 1985	0·1 0·3 2·1 3·0 3·3	0·1 0·2 0·8 1·5 1·6	0.0 0.0 0.2 0.3 0.5	0·1 0·1 0·9 1·2 1·7	0·1 0·2 1·9 1·8 2·3	0.0 0.1 0.7 0.7 0.8	0·3 0·2 1·8 2·0 2·0	0·4 0·7 2·0 2·1 2·0	0·3 0·4 1·7 1·6 1·9	0·2 0·3 0·9 0·9	0.6 0.6 1.7 1.7 2.4	2·1 2·9 14·0 15·4 18·2	 0.3 0.4	2·1 2·9 14·0 15·7
985 July 5 Aug 2 Sep 6	3·5 3·5 3·7	1.7 1.6 1.7	0·5 0·5 0·6	1.8 2.1 2.3	2·2 2·5 2·6	0·8 0·9 1·1	2·4 2·3 2·5	2·3 2·2 2·4	2·0 2·1 2·4	1·3 1·4 1·5	2·4 2·6 3·0	19·3 20·0 22·1	0.4 0.5 0.4	19·7 20·5 22·5
Oct 4 Nov 8 Dec 6	4·0 4·1 3·8	1.8 1.8 1.7	0.6 0.6 0.6	2·2 2·3 2·0	3·0 2·9 2·6	1·1 1·0 0·9	2·6 2·2 2·1	2·5 2·5 2·7	2·4 2·7 2·5	1.6 1.6 1.5	3·1 4·2 3·8	22·9 24·0 22·5	0·3 0·3 0·4	23·3 24·3
986 Jan 3 Feb 7 Mar 7	3·8 4·1 4·1	1.7 2.0 2.1	0.6 0.6 0.6	2·3 2·4 2·7	2·8 3·0 3·0	1.0 1.1 1.1	2·0 2·2 2·1	3·0 2·6 2·5	2·5 2·7 3·0	1.6 2.0 2.3	3·3 3·7 3·4	23·0 24·3 24·8	0.6 0.7 0.7	23·5 25·0
Apr 4 May 2 June 6	4·2 4·5 5·0	2·0 2·2 2·4	0.6 0.6 0.7	2.8 3.2 3.2	2.7 2.8 3.0	1·1 1·3 1·4	2·3 2·7 3·1	2·8 3·1 4·2	3.0 3.3 3.8	2·3 2·7 2·7	3·5 3·5 3·5	25·2 27·6 30·5	0.8 0.8 0.7	26·0 28·4
July 4	5.5	2.7	0.7	3.4	3.3	1.3	3.1	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.9	32.9	0.7	33.7
981 982 983 984 985 Annual averages	34-0 42-3 50-8 59-4 62-3	0 gramme vac 16·1 19·4 22·1 26·0 26·6	ancies 3·5 4·4 5·1 5·4 5·8	7.7 10.7 12.7 13.6 16.1	5·9 7·1 9·6 10·7 12·2	5·4 7·2 8·0 8·1 9·0	5·3 7·2 8·7 8·2 8·7	7·9 10·0 13·2 14·5 16·0	4·0 5·0 5·9 6·6 7.8	4.9 6.0 6.8 7.3	11.6 13.1 15.3 14.8	90·3 112·9 136·1 148·6	0.7 1.0 1.2 1.2	91.1 113.9 137.3 149.8
985 July 5 Aug 2 Sep 6	64·3 62·7 67·3	26·5 25·5 28·0	6·3 6·2 6·5	17·8 17·6 17·9	11.8 12.1 13.8	9·2 9·1 9·6	9-9 8-6 9-5	16-2 15-9 18-0	8·3 8·0 9.2	8.6 8.4 8.4	15.6 14.9	168-0 163-6 176-0	1.3 1.2	169·3 164·8
Oct 4 Nov 8 Dec 6	70.6 64.4 55.5	30·5 27·7 23·3	6·5 5·7 4·8	18·2 17·3 14·8	14·9 14·0 12·3	10·2 9·7 8·5	9·7 9·2 8·5	18-2 16-8 15-2	8·9 8·4 7·3	8·3 7·8 7·5	16·1 14·8 12·3	181-8 168-2 146-7	1.3 1.2	183-1 169-4
986 Jan 3 Feb 7 Mar 7	52·7 55·3 58·0	22·5 23·5 24·8	4·7 4·7 5·2	13·3 15·2 17·3	11.7 12.2 12.8	8·3 8·5 9·3	8·2 8·0 8·5	14·7 15·7 16·0	7·1 7·5 8·2	7·4 7·5 8·4	11.7 12.6 14.6	139·8 147·1 158-2	1.0	140-8 148-3
Apr 4 May 2 June 6	62·6 66·1 73·3	26·2 27·9 30·1	5·7 5·6 6·5	19·1 18·9 21·1	13·1 13·8 15·3	10·0 9·9 10·6	9·2 10·6 12·0	17-3 18-5 20-3	8·8 8·9 9·4	8.7 9.2	15·8 17·1	170·3 178·7	1.4	171-7 180-1
July 4	74.7	30.4	6.9	20.2	16-2	10.6	12.2	20.2	10.1	10.1	18.7	200.0	1.4	201.4
acancies at Careers 981 982 983 983 984 985 Annual averages	2·4 2·9 3·6 4·3 6·0	1.4 1.6 1.9 2.1 3.2	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·4	0·2 0·4 0·5 0·6 0·7	0.6 0.6 0.7 0.9 1.2	0·3 0·4 0·5 0·5 0·6	0·3 0·4 0·5 0·6	0·2 0·3 0·5 0·5	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2	0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3	4.7 5.9 7.2 8.5	0·1 0·2 0·3 0·5	4-8 6-1 7-4 9-0
985 July 5 Aug 2 Sep 6	6·7 6·5 6·7	3·1 3·4 3·6	0·4 0·5 0·5	0·9 0·7 0·9	1.6 1.2 1.1	0.7 0.6 0.7	0.6 0.7 0.7	0.7	0·3 0·4	0.2 0.2 0.2	0·3 0·3 0·3	10·8 12·5 11·8	0.7 0.8 0.5	11.5 13.2 12.4
Oct 4 Nov 8 Dec 6	6·9 6·0 5·1	3.9 3.3 2.9	0·4 0·4 0·3	0.7 0.6 0.5	1.2 1.0 0.8	0.7 0.6 0.5	0.6 0.5	0.9 0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3 0.2 0.3	12·3 12·2 10·6	0·7 0·7 0·6	13·0 12·8 11·2
986 Jan 3 Feb 7 Mar 7	4·9 5·1 5·6	2.9 2.8 3.0	0·3 0·3 0·3	0·4 0·5 0·5	0·7 0·8 0·9	0.5 0.5 0.6	0.5 0.6	0.6 0.6	0.2	0.1 0.1 0.2	0.3	9·0 8·5 9·2	0.5 0.4 0.5	9·5 8·9 9·6
Apr 4 May 2 June 6	5·8 6·3 10·5	3·0 3·1 6·5	0·3 0·4 0·4	0.5 0.7 0.9	0·9 1·0 2·0	0.7 0.8 0.7	0.6 0.6 0.8	0.6 0.7	0.3	0.2 0.1 0.1	0·3 0·2 0·3	10·0 10·1 11·2	0·5 0·6 0·6	10.5 10.7 11.8
July 4	10.9	7.0	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	17.6	0.6	18.3

About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and \$ included in South East. \$ Includes 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.

SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S43

VACANCIES

2.2

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1 Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: June 1986

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	79	55,700	162,000
of which: Beginning in month	64	35,100†	47,000
Continuing from earlier months	15	20,600‡	115,000

† Includes 34,900 directly involved. § Includes 2,200 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			o. Harden in	
United Kingdom	Stoppa	ages in pro	gress	
	June 1	986	First si month	x s of 1986
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Worke directl involv
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	28	19,500	164	198,50
-extra-wage and fringe benefits		600	22	2,70
Bedundancy questions	37	4,900	44	41.20
Trade union matters	3	21,100	26	35,00
Working conditions and supervision	11	700	57	11,70
Manning and work allocation	20	8,000	89	36,80
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	7	800	41	14,50
All causes	79	55,500	451	345,30

United Kingdom	Jan-Ju	ne 1986		Jan-Ju	ne 1985	and the second
	Stoppa	ges in prog	ress	Stoppa	ges in prog	gress
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry						
and fishing	133	33 200	62 000	65	149.300	4.095.000
Coke mineral oil	100	00,200	02,000			
and natural gas			1990 - 1990	2	400	1,000
Electricity, gas, other		4 000	0.000		4 500	EE 000
energy and water	6	1,200	3,000	3	4,500	55,000
Metal processing	4	4 100	125.000	16	2.300	11.000
Mineral processing		1,100				
and manufacture	11	5,400	16,000	10	4,100	41,000
Chemicals and man-		000	6 000	7	1 000	4 000
made fibres	o	900	0,000		1,000	4,000
elsewhere specified	10	1.600	10.000	21	3,500	32,000
Engineering	35	8.000	40,000	51	12,000	98,000
Motor vehicles	31	18,900	75,000	27	17,400	29,000
Other transport						
equipment	22	37,200	330,000	17	30,900	64,000
Food, drink and			15 000		0 400	
tobacco	12	3,700	15,000	16	6,400	68,000
Textiles	3	6,500	10,000		1,000	12,000
Footwear and clothing	4	400	0,000		300	1.
furpiture	2	300	+	6	1,200	13.000
Paper printing and		000				,
nublishing	7	7,300	39,000	18	5,000	39,000
Other manufacturing						
industries	6	700	2,000	5	500	4,000
Construction	12	5,700	19,000	15	4,000	43,000
Distribution, hotels		000	0.000		000	E 000
and catering, repairs	6	600	3,000		900	5,000
I ransport services	54	35 200	98 000	63	49,600	74.000
Supporting and	54	55,200	50,000	,		,
miscellaneous						
transport services	8	400	5,000) 19	2,200	13,000
Banking, finance,						
insurance, business			1000			
services and leasing	5	600	2,000) 4	2,600	5,000
Public administration,						
education and	76	190 700	285 000	99 (114 400	443 000
Other convices	10	700	1 000	10	1 600	25,000
All industries		700	1,000	10	1,000	20,000
Annuastres	4518	353 300	1,154.00	0 460§	415,500	5,175,000

Stoppages-industry

§ 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 500 working days lost.

Over proposed redundancies. (Total working days lost 91, 180).

For improved pay offer. Pay dispute, leading to Management carrying out "blacked work" For improved pay offer.

Over manning and work allocation. (Total working days lost 7,060).

In support of pay claim. (Total working days lost 17,420). Manning dispute.

Cause or object

Over dismissal of worker.

For improved pay offer.

Over closures and redundancies.

Over proposed redundancies. For bonus parity with other workers on site.

For improved pay offer.

Dismissal of worker. Over new work schedules.

For the recruitment of additional staff. Over feared redundancies. Feared reduction in bonus payments. Over disciplinary pay deductions.

Number of

working days lost in quarter

5,820

20.870

5,250

3,640 6,010

11,590 209,740 89,500

6,980

6,000

14,400 12,000

6,840

9,130 30,610

1,230 8,000 14,000 10,050

Indirectly

130

150

Ξ

=

60

Ξ

—

_

| | |

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	1	Workers (thou)		Working days lost in a in period (thou)	Il stoppages in progress
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	2,282 2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,338 1,338 1,352 1,352 1,206 887	2,332 2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,348 1,538 1,364 1,221 903	789 666† 1,155 1,001 4,583 830† 1,499 2,101† 573† 1,436† 643	809 668‡ 1,166 1,041 4,608 834‡ 1,513 2,103÷ 574‡ 1,464‡ 791	6.012 3.284 10.142 9.405 29.474 11.964 4.266 5.313 3.754 27.135 6.402	5,002 2,308 8,057 7,658 22,552 10,896 2,292 1,919 1,776 2,658 912
1984 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106 85 83 94 113 76 35	147 126 116 129 153 119 64	61 60 65 56 62 75 75 40	241 214 225 218 224 224 244 191	2,749 2,535 2,351 2,608 3,082 3,041 2,100	238 149 230 226 301 477 181
1985 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	61 79 74 85 86 62 86 96 65 48	77 111 104 105 109 81 105 83 108 125 93 72	21 88 38 64 38 19 32 30 106 112 68 28	151 211 199 118 108 73 56 40 197 228 202 186	2,136 1,999 442 191 244 162 113 99 286 280 280 228 220	45 73 93 55 73 77 60 141 110 70 49
1986 Jan Feb Mar April May June	68 80 61 94 63 64	88 108 82 109 78 79	35 40 39 51 39 37	147 158 67 56 48 56	182 211 180 137 283 162	74 76 104 73 239

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

Kingdom	Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communica- tion	All other non- manufacturing industries
SIC 1968		VI-XII	VII, VII and IX	x	хі	XII–XV	III–V, XVI–XIX	xx	ххн	I, XXI XXIII–XXVII
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	56 78 97 201 128 166 237 374	564 478 981 585 1,910 8,884 113 199	1,737 543 1,895 1,193 13,341 586 433 486	509 62 163 160 303 195 230 116	1,121 895 3,095 4,047 4,836 490 956 656	350 65 264 179 110 44 39 66	720 266 1,660 1,514 2,053 698 522 395	247 570 297 416 834 281 86 44	422 132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1.675	286 196 1,390 750 4,541 367 1,293 1,301
	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and commun- ication	All other non- manufacturing industries and services
SIC 1980	(11-14)	(21, 22, 31)	(32-34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(43, 45)	(23-26, 41, 42, 44, 46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03, 15-17, 61-67, 81-85, 91-99 & 00)
1982 1983 1984 1985	380 591 22,484 4,143	197 177 90 109	538 507 422 155	551 545 1,046 70	172 191 497 256	61 32 66 31	400 324 537 291	41 68 334 50	1,675 295 666 197	1,299 1,024 992 1,100
1984 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	2,303 2,103 2,004 2,203 2,606 2,404 1,802	9 1 5 30 6 6 1	20 17 24 37 58 21 16	105 10 21 56 179 377 138	38 83 158 81 15 26 —	3 4 1 2 1 3	63 35 20 20 41 45 25	30 28 24 22 46 50 22	58 218 69 122 8 19	120 37 24 34 121 91
1985 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	2,008 1,815 231 17 22 4 5 11 20 7 3 1	8 17 5 3 8 1 4 2 1 17 27 27 13	12 19 11 7 34 15 8 13 9 19 3 5	2 10 6 9 2 4 - 7 16 4 10	2 20 25 4 13 17 10 101 45 17	2 4 1 5 1 4 6 3 4	22 29 45 8 17 46 32 34 19 6 15 16	13 13 1 13 1 13 3 1 2 3 1 	15 8 11 46 3 4 6 8 11 43 12 29	79 55 90 106 74 133 74 19 112 118 118 141
1986 Jan Feb Mar April May June	6 6 16 21 12 1	37 22 49 21 5 1	3 5 13 7 2 10	2 33 19 13 6 2	2 8 23 210 86	3 3 1 2 6	27 13 14 6 10 9	2 3 14	10 11 21 15 26 20	90 115 39 14 5

* The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the quarter.

S44 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Number of workers involved* Date when stoppage Industry and location Ended Directly

23.5.86 1,350

13.4.86 2.250

640

520 620

2,880 6,370 6,800

6,920

690

2,160 9,520

contd.

9.4.86 4.6.86

11.4.86 20.6.86 .2.6.86

21.5.86

14.5.86

28.4.86 4.6.86

21.5.86 6,000

contd. 240 24.4.86 3,000

 contd.
 1,100

 3.4.86
 8,000

 15.6.86
 1,400

 24.6.86
 20,900

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending June 30, 1986

Began

19.5.86

2.6.86

19.2.86 21.5.86

7.4.86 28.4.86 12.5.86

21.5.86

21.5.86

7.4.86 21.4.86

8.3.86

Coal extraction South Yorkshire

Motor vehicles West Midlands South Yorkshire

Textiles West Yorkshire and Cumbria

Construction

Lancashire

Mechanical engineering Essex

Other transport equipment Tyne and Wear Lancashire Cumbria Tyne and Wear Cleveland and Strathclyde

Metal Processing and Manufacturing Lanarkshire 16.2.86

Transport services and communication Various areas in United Kingdom South Glamorgan, Gwent and Gloucestershire

Gloucestershire 21.4.86 Various areas in England 28.5.86

 Public administration, education and health services

 Various areas in England
 12.11.85
 cont

 Greater London
 3.4.86
 3.4.4

 Merseyside
 2.6.86
 15.6.8

 Various areas in Great Britain
 20.6.86
 24.6.8

ing involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* Stoppages of work: summary 4.2





S46 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EARNINGS 5.1

GRE	TBRITAIN	Whole ec	onomy			Manufac (Revised	turing indus definition)	tries		Producti (Revised	on industrie definition)	5	
		Actual	s 0–9) Seasona	Ily adjusted		Actual	Seasona	Ily adjusted		Actual	s 1–4) Seasona	lly adjusted	
SIC 1	980			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months	 		%change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	Annual averages	111.4 125.8 137.6 149.2 158.3 171.7				109·1 123·6 137·4 149·7 162·8 177·6				109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0 158·5 176·2	- - - - -		JAN 1980
1981	Jan Feb Mar	118-2 119-3 121-2	119.7 120.7 121.3	18·4 16·4 14·5	17 15½ 15½	115·7 117·3 118·9	116-5 118-2 118-9	15-9 16-0 14-0	14½ 14 14	116-4 117-8 119-9	117·3 118·7 119·4	16·6 16·6 13·6	15 14½ 14½
	April May June	121-9 123-5 126-0	122-6 123-6 124-8	13·8 13·2 12·0	14 13½ 12½	118·4 121·0 124·5	119-2 120-0 122-6	12·3 11·8 11·5	14 13½ 13½	119·1 121·5 125·2	119·7 120·5 123·5	12·6 12·1 12·1	14½ 14 14
	July Aug Sep	126-9 129-0 129-4	125-8 128-9 129-5	12·1 13·0 9·7	11½ 11½ 11½	125·4 126·0 126·2	124-2 126-9 127-4	11-4 13-4 12-9	13½ 13½ 13½	126-2 126-3 126-6	124-8 127-3 127-9	11-8 13-6 13-1	14 13 ³ / ₄ 13 ³ / ₄
	Oct Nov Dec	130-0 131-4 133-1	130-2 130-8 131-7	12·0 11·5 10·1	11½ 11 11	128-6 130-8 130-8	129-4 129-9 130-2	14·5 13·4 12·7	13½ 13¼ 13	128-9 130-9 130-9	129-9 130-0 130-5	14·6 13·5 13.0	13¾ 13½
982	Jan Feb Mar	131-2 132-8 134-6	132-8 134-3 134-7	10-9 11-3 11-0	11 10 ³ / ₄ 10 ³ / ₄	131-1 131-8 134-4	132-0 132-8 134-4	13·3 12·4 13·0	12 ³ / ₄ 12 11 ³ / ₄	131-6 133-7 135-2	132-6 134-7	13-0 13-5 12-7	13 12 ¹ ⁄ ₄
	April May	134-5 136-5 138-3	135-4 136-7 137-0	10-4 10-6 9-8	10½ 10¼ 9½	134·8 137·5 138.8	136-0 136-5 136-7	14-1 13-8 11-5	113/4 111/2	135-2 137-8 120-6	136-1 136-9 137-6	13.7 13.6	113/4 111/4
	July Aug	140-7 138-8 138-7	139-5 138-6 138-9	10·9 7·5 7·3	91/4 83/4 83/4	139·2 137·6 137.9	137-8 138-4 139-3	11.0 9.1	11 9½	140·1 138·4 128-7	138-5 139-3	11-4 11-0 9-4	11 9½
	Oct Nov	139-6 142-4 143-6	139-8 141-7 142-0	7·4 8·3 7:8	83/4 81/2	140·0 142·5	140·9 141·6	8-9 9-0	9 ¹ /4 9	139-9 143-7	140-2 141-1 142-8	8.6 9.8	91/2 91/2 91/4
983	Jan Feb	142-6 145-4 146-1	144-5 147-2	8-8 9-6	8 8 73/	142.9 143.7	144-0 144-8	9-1 9-0	9 8 ³ /4	143·5 144·1	143-8 144-6 145-2	9·0 7·8	9 8¾ 8¾
	April May	146-0 148-3	140·3 147·0 148·6	8.6 8.7	71/2 71/2	145·1 146·7 149·2	145-0 148-1 148-2	8-9 8-6	81/2 81/2 81/2	145-9 147-4 149-3	145-3 148-5 148-4	7·9 9·1 8·4	81/2 81/2 81/2
	July Aug	151-7 150-4	150-3 150-2	7.7 8.4	7 1/2 73/4	150·2 151·2 149·9	147-8 149-7 150-8	8-6 9-0	8 1/2 8 3/4 8 3/4	150·4 151·8 150·4	148-2 150-0 151-3	7·7 8·3 8·6	8 8½ 8½
	Oct Nov	150-5 151-7 152-8	150-7 152-0 152-1	8·5 8·7 7·3	73/4 73/4 73/4	150-9 153-3 156-5	152-4 154-4 155-6	9·4 9·6 9·9	91/2 93/4	151·4 154·1 155·7	153-0 155-4 154-7	9·1 10·1 8·3	9 9¼ 9¼
1984	Jan Feb	152-7 153-8	153-4 154-7 155-6	7·1 5·7	8 73/4 73/4	157-0 155-9 157-5	156-6 157-0 158-7	9.7 9.0 9.6	9%4 9½ 9½	155-9 154-9 156-5	155-8 156-0 157-8	8·3 7·9 8·7	9¼ 9 9
	Mar April May	154-2 154-7 155-7	154-4 155-8 156-0	5·5 6·0 5·0	794 734 734	159-3 158-0 160-6	159-2 159-5 159-5	9·8 7·7 7·6	91/2 91/4 91/4	154·3 153·4 155·7	153-7 154-5 154-7	5-8 4-0 4-2	9 8¾ 8¾
	June July Aug	157-5 159-6 159-2	156-0 158-2 159-0	5·3 5·3 5·9	73/4 71/2 71/2	163-8 164-6 162-8	161-1 162-9 163-7	9·0 8·8 8·6	9¼ 9 8¾	158-4 159-5 157-7	156-1 157-6 158-7	5-3 5-1 4-9	8¾ 8½ 8¼
	Sep Oct Nov	159·9 164·2 162·8	160-2 164-5 162-0	6·3 8·2 6·5	71/2 71/2 71/2	164·5 167·2 169·1	166-1 168-3 168-1	9·0 9·0 8·0	8 ³ /4 8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /2	159·7 162·2 164·4	161-4 163-6 163-4	5·5 5·3 5·6	81⁄4 8 8
985	Dec Jan Feb	165-3 163-4 164-6	163-5 165-5 166-5	6·6 7·0 7·0	71/2 71/2 71/2	170.0 170.5 170.6	169-5 171-7 172-0	8·2 9·4 8·4	8½ 8½ 8½	164-9 165-9 166-3	164·7 167·1 167·6	5·7 7·1 6·2	8 8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4
	Mar April May	168-1 169-4 169-4	168-3 170-6 169-7	9-0 9-5 8-8	71/2 71/2 71/2	173·9 176·0 175·6	173-8 177-6 174-4	9·2 11·3 9·3	83/4 83/4	171-7 174-3 174-2	171-0 175-5 173-2	11·3 13·6 12·0	81/4 81/4 81/0
	June July Aug	171-9 173-7 173-4	170-2 172-2 173-1	9·1 8·8 8·9	7½ 7½ 7½	179-1 180-2 177-0	176-2 178-3 178-1	9·4 9·5 8·8	9	178-1 179-9 176-6	175-6 177-8	12.5 12.8	8 ¹ /2 8 ³ /4
	Sep Oct Nov	176-1 173-9 176-8	176-4 174-3 175-9	10-1 6-0 8-6	73/4 71/2 71/0	179-8 179-7 184-0	181-5 180-9 182-0	9·3 7·5	9 83/4	179-8 179-3	181.7 180.8	12·6 10·5	83/4 83/4
986	Dec Jan Feb	180-0 176-9 177-9	178-1 179-1 180-0	8-9 8-2 8-1	71/2 71/2 71/6	185·3 184·1	184·7 185·5	9·0 8·0	8 ³ /4 8 ¹ /2	184-4 184-1	182-4 184-2 185-5	11.6 11.8 11.0	894 834 834
	Mar April May	182·4 184·0	182·6	8.5	71/2 71/2	187·0 189·3	186-9 191-1	8·1 7·5 7·6	8 1/4 8 73/4	184-5 186-8 188-6	185-9 186-0 189-9	10-9 8-8 8-2	8½ 8¼ 8¼
	June]	182-3 185-8	182-6	7.6 8.1	71/2 71/2	188-5 193-1	187·1 190·0	7·3 7·8	73/4 73/4	187.7	186-6	7.7	81/4

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series. † For the derivation of the underlying change, please see item in Employment Topics in this issue of Employment Gazette.

100

5.3

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

Average earnings index: all emp

Banking, finance and insurance

(81–82 83pt.– 84pt.)

112.7 128.9 144.6 157.5 170.4 184.8

119·1 120·6 130·7

122·7 127·7 132·7

128-6 129-3 128-1

128-8 134-8 143-6

133-2 135-6 149-4

140·7 141·6 151·6

143·1 143·0 143·1

144·3 149·0 160·8

145-8 148-9 164-3

150·9 158·2 162·0

157·4 156·3 153·3

155·9 159·3 177·8

162-3 160-6 177-3

167·4 168·4 173·9

167·9 166·8 166·6

168·1 173·0 192·5

174-6 174-3 190-4

178-0 185-1 184-9

187-1 181-0 182-8

183-3 185-5 210-0

189-2 193-7 210-6

193-3 202-4 201-3

Transport and communi-cation*

(71-72, 75-77,79)

108·4 120·6 132·2 144·3 154·1 166·2

113-3 113-3 115-2

117·2 116·3 119·9

122·4 121·4 128·0

123·3 127·7 128·8

127·7 126·1 127·6

129·6 129·2 134·4

137·3 131·9 133·3

133·5 138·2 137·2

135·2 137·6 140·3

142·3 141·4 144·4

150-6 145-4 147-3

146-3 149-5 151-2

146-8 148-7 149-6

149·5 151·0 151·8

158-8 153-3 159-4

158·4 160·5 161·3

158-9 159-0 162-3

164-6 164-6 164-3

168-2 170-1 167-0

166-3 177-5 171-3

170-4 170-7 172-8

174-2 177-2 175-7

Hotels and catering

(66)

108.0 120.5 127.6 137.9 148.0 157.2

113·4 113·0 114·7

119·6 121·4 120·3

121-8 122-8 121-2

122·9 121·9 132·4

123·0 123·7 124·7

126·0 128·5 129·0

127·0 127·4 127·2

127·7 128·0 139·2

130·9 131·6 132·8

133·1 136·7 137·1

139-1 139-7 141-0

141·2 140·4 150·6

142-6 141-2 141-5

147·6 146·7 146·7

147·1 150·4 149·2

150-2 149-4 162-8

153-0 149-5 151-3

152·8 156·3 156·2

156-8 159-8 160-2

159-9 159-6 171-0

158-4 159-8 159-9

163-6 169-4 169-1

Distri-bution and repairs

(61–65, 67)

107·2 120·3 132·6 143·6 153·9 165·2

114·3 115·4 116·1

118-9 118-3 120-5

121.7 121.0 121.6

122-4 124-9 129-0

128·1 127·1 130·1

130-9 131-4 131-7

133-1 132-6 133-2

134·6 136·7 141·2

138-6 138-9 140-0

142·3 147·3 143·3

144·7 143·3 144·4

143-4 145-6 151-3

149-0 148-3 150-6

155-3 151-9 153-5

157·1 153·2 154·5

154·3 157·6 161·9

159-6 159-7 161-6

167-3 164-1 165-1

165-8 164-1 167-1

164-9 167-7 175-0

170-1 171-8 173-0

179-5 174-3 176-5

con-struction

(50)

125.8 137.6 148.0 156.7 169.5

118·0 120·5 124·9

122·5 122·3 126·8

126-2 125-1 128-1

128-2 130-6 136-0

130-0 132-9 136-6

135·2 136·6 138·6

140·0 136·7 138·6

139·0 141·8 144·7

140.7 142.3 147.9

145·5 145·7 150·7

149·7 148·0 148·6

150-3 152-9 153-7

148-0 152-5 155-3

155·5 154·7 160·0

157-0 154-4 157-8

158-9 161-0 165-6

158-1 162-1 169-4

167·6 165·5 171·7

171.6 167.1 174.0

172-6 176-4 178-4

173·7 174·7 180·9

179·8 178·7 185·7

Paper products printing and publishing facturing

(48-49)

107.6 121.1 134.0 144.0 157.1 169.7

114·7 115·1 116·0

115·0 120·2 122·6

123·1 122·7 123·9

125·4 126·7 127·9

128-4 130-2 131-8

131.5 133.2 137.2

135-0 135-3 135-0

136-0 138-7 136-1

137.6 139.3 139.6

141·3 145·2 144·2

144-6 143-3 146-1

147·2 151·0 148·2

150-4 152-3 152-4

150-4 156-8 158-7

159·3 157·1 157·9

160-8 165-4 163-3

163·9 164·2 165·9

167·0 169·9 171·3

171-0 170-2 169-7

171-6 175-7 176-1

176-7 177.6 178.3

180·3 180·2 186·3

(47)

110·4 128·2 142·8 156·6 170·1 184·8

117·6 118·3 120·7

121-9 125-7 134-0

132-6 131-3 132-8

133-7 134-5 135-8

135-8 136-0 140-3

140-8 145-0 145-7

145-0 143-1 141-4

145·1 147·9 147·3

146·4 147·3 149·7

156-4 156-3 159-3

157·7 157·3 159·9

162-2 163-4 163-1

160-3 161-4 163-6

162·9 170·2 172·2

170-0 175-3 177-8

176-0 177-4 173-7

174·1 175·0 179·5

182-9 183-8 188-3

187-1 185-9 189-5

188-6 192-5 190-8

189·6 190·8 194·4

196-4 197-8 202-9

Leather, footwear and clothing

(44-45)

107.6 121.4 134.1 145.2 155.6 168.4

115·1 117·2 119·9

117·0 120·2 122·3

121·3 121·1 123·0

124·7 126·9 128·2

128·7 130·1 132·0

132·1 132·9 133·6

134-0 134-3 135-2

135-8 138-8 141-2

141·2 143·0 144·2

143·7 146·0 146·2

145·4 145·0 145·1

146·3 147·7 148·8

150·4 152·7 157·5

149·3 155·8 158·7

155-3 155-5 154-8

157·2 159·0 161·5

162·3 163·9 167·0

166-9 167-3 171-3

168-3 166-9 169-6

169·0 171·6 177·1

175-8 176-8 179-9

180-1 177-8 180-8

Timber and wooden furniture

(46)

105.9 115.2 126.9 139.9 150.2 161.0

115-9 112-6 108-7

111-4 112-5 114-3

114-8 117-8 117-7

118-6 123-6 114-9

122-8 121-5 122-4

123.7 128.1 124.8

126-8 128-0 133-4

131-9 133-0 126-0

141.7 143.8 133.9

138·3 138·5 134·7

138·5 143·7 141·2

141·2 151·0 132·8

151-3 146-5 152-2

137·0 145·1 152·9

147·7 156·7 156·7

151·6 154·7 149·6

160·6 156·2 154·3

158-7 153-6 158-4

161.7 171.7 165.2

166-5 165-8 159-4

169·7 169·3 161·0

167-1 165-7 167-3

GREA BRITA	AT AIN	Agri- culture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity, gas, other energy and water	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elect- ronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1 CLAS	980 S	(01–02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21-22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	Annual averages	117-7 131-8 144-2 157-5 169-6 184-4	106·1 118·6 131·1 134·7 67·7 135·3	104-4 119-8 135-8 147-8 162-5 178-6	116·2 133·5 147·8 159·2 170·4 182·7	** 125.0 137.3 150.7 167.1 181.6	109·1 121·6 136·8 148·5 159·5 172·4	109·8 124·8 138·9 152·0 164·9 179·1	106.9 117.3 130.6 142.3 156.1 172.3	109·0 123·4 139·2 152·9 167·1 182·3	100.5 111.4 125.3 138.6 149.0 168.9	111-4 124-0 137-3 143-2 157-4 170-9	103·7 116·8 129·3 140·3 151·9 164·1	JAN 109-0 123-9 136-7 149-6 160-9 174-9	1980 = 100 107·3 120·2 131·8 143·5 154·4 169·6
1981	Jan	118-1	120·5	114-0	120-4	110·1	113-3	114·8	111-3	115-8	102-8	116-3	109-7	117-4	114-4
	Feb	119-9	118·5	116-7	121-9	116·6	113-4	115·8	112-3	116-6	109-5	118-9	110-8	116-8	116-8
	Mar	125-9	120·7	116-4	130-5	118·4	116-0	119·2	114-0	119-6	109-7	118-4	113-3	117-3	117-1
	April	132-9	117·0	116-9	128-9	118·3	116-0	117-4	113·7	118·9	108-2	119·5	111-1	118·7	112-8
	May	130-2	113·7	120-2	132-4	121·6	119-7	120-9	115·7	121·7	101-9	124·0	114-4	121·7	118-0
	June	131-7	116·3	117-9	140-7	123·0	125-3	124-3	117·0	123·9	112-1	123·8	116-3	126·0	122-6
	July	130-0	118-8	123-3	140-6	131-8	123·7	123·7	117-0	126-5	114·6	126·7	116-7	125-2	122-4
	Aug	143-8	117-5	121-0	135-5	128-4	124·1	134·4	117-7	124-5	112·3	129·2	117-7	125-9	122-7
	Sep	147-7	118-4	121-1	136-7	131-3	123·9	126·9	119-9	125-3	112·2	123·5	119-7	126-1	122-5
	Oct	143-0	120·3	121-1	138-1	133-8	125-0	131-0	122-0	127·8	113-7	133-9	121-1	126-9	124-8
	Nov	131-4	121·0	123-0	138-5	133-9	127-2	133-2	122-9	129·3	121-4	127-7	126-4	131-6	126-1
	Dec	126-5	120·2	126-2	138-3	132-2	131-9	135-6	123-8	131·3	117-8	126-1	124-8	132-6	122-6
1982	Jan	125-1	120.6	133-8	141.7	136-4	126-7	132-5	123-9	131·8	120-4	130-2	123-2	129-9	127·2
	Feb	134-6	146.6	131-7	142.0	134-3	130-4	131-1	125-7	132·5	121-4	131-0	125-2	129-9	127·5
	Mar	138-9	132.7	132-7	140.7	134-6	134-6	133-0	128-0	136·7	123-7	133-4	128-6	131-5	130·0
	April	144-2	128·8	132-0	139·3	137-4	134-8	134·4	127·7	136·9	119·7	137-4	127-3	133-6	130·0
	May	140-6	130·7	132-8	141·3	136-9	137-6	135·0	130·1	137·6	124·9	137-8	131-0	139-3	133·2
	June	144-0	128·0	135-6	153·2	135-7	141-6	140·8	131·6	140·5	125·7	141-4	129-5	137-9	134·1
	July	152-2	129·1	142·4	154-5	145-9	138-9	140·9	132-9	140·7	128-3	137·4	129-8	136·5	133-2
	Aug	154-0	130·2	135·3	150-0	136-3	137-2	139·0	130-8	139·6	124-8	136·3	128-7	137·8	131-6
	Sep	160-8	128·6	137·4	151-5	135-0	138-5	139·0	131-1	140·2	121-7	138·9	130-0	139·4	131-3
	Oct	152-8	117-6	137·0	151-8	140-8	139·2	140·8	133-2	143-2	125·7	141-2	131.0	139·1	133-1
	Nov	143-4	139-6	138·2	157-2	136-1	140·5	149·5	135-5	144-1	129·5	142-3	133.9	142·7	135-5
	Dec	139-5	140-5	140·7	150-4	138-1	142·0	150·9	136-5	146-3	137·8	140-0	132.9	143·0	134-7
1983	Jan	138-0	141·3	146·3	146-2	140-9	141·2	143·7	135-1	147·0	133-9	138-5	133-5	142·2	137·9
	Feb	145-2	139·5	146·1	145-9	140-4	141·9	145·0	136-0	147·1	134-6	139-5	134-1	142·6	139·0
	Mar	145-1	139·0	146·1	156-0	141-8	142·7	143·3	138-1	150·1	134-7	143-7	137-3	144·1	140·6
	April	155-1	136-5	147·3	158-9	146-2	144·9	146·2	138-8	150·6	133-7	142·7	136·4	146-6	141·7
	May	151-0	131-2	146·3	158-2	147-4	146·5	149·4	141-7	152·2	139-0	144·0	141·0	149-4	144·0
	June	156-7	133-7	148·6	160-1	147-6	152·3	150·3	143-2	154·0	139-0	144·5	139·2	150-9	144·6
	July	167-2	135·4	156·7	164-9	166-3	147·7	151·9	143-4	154-8	140·1	141·5	140·3	151·1	145·1
	Aug	162-7	135·5	149·0	161-8	151-7	149·7	157·1	141-8	152-8	137·1	137·9	140·7	149·7	143·7
	Sep	178-0	137·0	150·9	162-6	152-1	151·3	152·9	143-2	153-3	137·8	142·4	142·1	150·8	145·5
	Oct	173-6	140·1	143-9	169-7	163-8	150-2	153-1	145-3	157·5	139-8	146-1	144·1	152·0	146·6
	Nov	160-4	123·9	140-9	165-1	154-3	156-8	164-7	148-6	156·8	146-0	150-6	147·9	155·5	147·2
	Dec	156-7	123·6	151-9	161-5	155-8	156-6	166-1	152-8	158·7	147-2	147-4	146·6	159·7	146·1
1984	Jan	155-3	121-5	158-1	162·7	167·3	151-4	155-8	148-8	158-3	145·7	148-4	145-2	153-9	149-8
	Feb	158-6	125-2	159-9	163·0	159·3	153-8	158-1	151-3	160-0	147·4	154-5	149-0	155-5	151-6
	Mar	156-6	54-4	161-6	164·9	162·6	155-5	158-2	153-7	163-4	147·0	154-2	151-2	155-5	153-4
	April May	165-2 163-1 171-2	55-7 51-0 51-6	164-0 158-4 162-0	167-0 171-1 170-1	171-2 161-4 162-6	154-1 158-5 162-3	157-6 159-9 164-8	150-5 153-6 157-0	166-9 165-1 167-5	148-0 149-6 147-7	151-9 152-3 163-4	147-9 151-4 151-7	155-7 158-2 162-1	145-2 155-1 156-7
	July	177-4	51·3	167·2	175-8	181.6	160-0	164-2	158-8	169-6	152-2	153·7	153-0	162-4	157-0
	Aug	186-1	51·0	162·1	172-3	164.6	158-6	171-3	155-3	166-2	147-0	152·6	150-6	159-4	152-6
	Sep	188-6	57·5	163·9	174-0	163.7	164-2	164-8	156-5	168-3	151-3	158·3	153-0	162-8	155-5
	Oct	181-3	57·6	162·7	177-0	176-1	162·6	166·0	161-2	170-7	147·7	174-1	154·7	164-2	158-2
	Nov	168-2	67·1	164·3	176-6	164-4	165·2	179·0	162-7	172-9	153·1	161-7	157·3	169-5	159-5
	Dec	163-5	68·5	165·7	170-7	170-9	167·4	179·5	163-9	176-8	151·4	163-8	157·6	171-6	158-3
1985	Jan	163-9	74·0	170-5	174-9	177.5	163·0	170-8	164-2	173-8	171-0	161-8	156-7	167·5	163-1
	Feb	170-3	78·2	173-1	175-9	169.7	165·5	170-4	165-5	175-6	162-3	164-6	158-7	170·0	164-2
	Mar	170-4	122·5	173-6	175-9	175.8	168·5	173-1	169-1	181-4	167-8	168-5	161-9	167·9	166-6
	April	175-4	137·9	173-5	173-8	188-0	170-0	173-8	168-9	185-3	167-2	168-1	161·6	171-9	167-0
	May	173-6	139·5	178-3	175-9	174-9	170-4	174-6	170-6	181-2	168-7	167-0	164·5	173-5	168-9
	June	188-2	148·0	177-1	182-5	175-7	175-2	178-8	173-4	183-1	168-3	183-3	164·5	176-5	172-1
	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
	Sep	206-3	152-9	183-7	194-5	196-5	176·5	179-8	174·4	182-7	165-6	170·8	165-5	175-8	171-3
	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 May	183-2 186-0	164·7 159·6	188-1 199-7	189-5 191-1	202·6 185·9	182-5 183-3	186-1 189-4	184-1 182-3	199-5 193-6	178-0 182-2	179-8 178-6	172·1 175·8	187-3 188-7 195-0	177-2 180-0 182-7

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

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

	EA	RNINGS	5	1
loyees:	by	industry	J	
		(not seas	onally ad	djust

Education Other

Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
<u>(91–92pt.)</u>	(93,95)	(97pt 98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
114·2 129·6 140·0 149·5 159·3 169·0	123.8 140.8 147.9 163.6 170.3 178.3	113·3 128·0 143·7 156·0 169·4 182·3	111.4 125.8 137.6 149.2 158.3 171.7	JAN 1980 = 100 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 Annual averages
124·3	130-8	122·4	118·2	1981 Jan
124·8	131-3	122·9	119·3	Feb
124·0	131-3	123·4	121·2	Mar
126-6	135-7	123-6	121·9	April
123-6	142-5	128-5	123·5	May
124-6	141-2	126-3	126·0	June
125-8	143·5	126-6	126·9	July
140-4	149·2	127-2	129·0	Aug
137-5	146·2	130-7	129·4	Sep
135-8	147·8	129-2	130-0	Oct
135-1	144·1	134-9	131-4	Nov
133-0	146·2	139-8	133-1	Dec
133·4	141.7	138-1	131-2	1982 Jan
136·2	144.4	140-0	132-8	Feb
135·1	142.7	138-4	134-6	Mar
135-8	141·9	140·0	134-5	April
142-7	142·9	142·2	136-5	May
139-2	145·6	140·9	138-3	June
140·3	161·6	144·6	140-7	July
140·1	156·6	146·2	138-8	Aug
142·1	148·6	150·0	138-7	Sep
142·7	150·5	148·6	139·6	Oct
148·9	148·6	148·9	142·4	Nov
143·5	150·0	146·6	143·6	Dec
143·9	159·9	149·7	142·6	1983 Jan
144·9	175·7	148·3	145·4	Feb
146·2	161·3	150·3	146·1	Mar
147·0	156-2	149·9	146·0	April
150·7	158-1	152·1	148·3	May
150·2	163-2	154·5	149·7	June
150·6	169·2	156-1	151.7	July
150·8	168·7	163-3	150.4	Aug
151·7	162·6	157-9	150.5	Sep
153·0	163·8	158·0	151.7	Oct
152·4	161·2	166·9	152.8	Nov
152·1	162·8	165·3	155.1	Dec
153-6	162·3	164·5	152·7	1984 Jan
154-8	162·8	163·2	153·8	Feb
154-1	161·3	169·1	154·2	Mar
156·7	163·5	163·1	154·7	April
160·2	164·2	168·3	155·7	May
158·4	163·6	167·4	157·5	June
158-5	171.7	166·9	159-6	July
158-2	182.2	171·2	159-2	Aug
156-5	176.9	167·3	159-9	Sep
177·0	187-1	172·1	164·2	Oct
162·5	173-4	175·3	162·8	Nov
161·3	174-0	184·3	165·3	Dec
164-2	170·9	182·4	163-4	1985 Jan
169-1	173·7	178·0	164-6	Feb
166-4	172·4	179·5	168-1	Mar
165·4	173·0	178.6	169-4	April
165·2	174·7	177.9	169-4	May
170·9	173·4	172.7	171-9	June
167·6	179·7	177-2	173-7	July
167·4	190·1	181-5	173-4	Aug
172·8	190·2	196-4	176-1	Sept
172-2	180·0	185-5	173-9	Oct
173-1	177·3	186-4	176-8	Nr
173-7	183·6	191-8	180-0	Dec
172·4	179·5	191-6	176-9	1986 Jan
174·7	180·4	190-2	177-9	Feb
175·7	197·4	187-2	182-4	Mar
174-9	203·6	189-4	184-0	April
175-3	189·5	194-5	182-3	May
182-2	194·7	195-1	185-8	(Jun)

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

	Metal process- ing and	Mineral extraction and manu-	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980	facturing (21–22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	etc (33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on ac	lult rates)									
Weekly earnings	156.20	152.57	162.13	139.45	137.78	146-96	146-82	137-93	148-17	£ 120.66
1983	168-84	162.96	173-63	152.37	145.73	159-01	159.05	148.45	161.86	128.59
1985	180.15	172.96	187-19	167.86	160-26	170.94	1/4-/6	156.56	173-18	140.50
Hours worked	41.7	45.1	42.8	41.7	41.9	41.0	41.1	42.4	45.2	43.9
1983	41.7	45.1	43.0	42.4	41.9	41.3	41.6	42.8	45.3	44.0
1985	41.9	45.3	42.7	43.0	42.3	40-4	42.1	42.9	45.1	44.2
Hourly earnings			070.4		000 5	259.0	057.0	005.0	207 E	pence
1983 1984	374.7 400.3	338-6	403.5	359.3	347.9	385-1	382.4	347.0	356.9	292.2
1985	429.6	382.2	438.5	390-6	379-2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7	317.9
EMALE (full-time on	adult rates)									
Weekly earnings	92.82	92.40	101.21	97.96	97.18	109-56	101.72	94.00	99-58	77.56
1984	103.02	99.79	110.09	106-16	102-51	117.14	110.70	99·41	106-35	82·97 89.52
1985	111.45	106-43	110.44	118.10	109.74	120.39	120.03	103-33	114-20	03-52
Hours worked	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.1	38-5	37.7	38-3	39.1	38-1
1984	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.3	38-5	38-3	37.9	38.8	38.4
1985	38.5	38-4	38.5	39.0	38.6	38-1	38-2	38-1	38.7	37.9
Hourly earnings		040 7	004 7	050.1	054.9	094 7	260.9	045.7	254.0	pence
1983	240.8	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8
1985	289.2	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	295.0	235.9
LL (full-time on adult	rates)									
Weekly earnings	154.05	145.59	149.79	136-85	122.74	144.12	144.76	128-18	134-32	102.01
1984	166.50	155-58	161.37	149.78	129.34	156-22	156-85	137.66	146-47	108.56
1985	177.90	165-23	174.30	102.10	142.08	107.07	172.71	145.56	150.17	110.15
Hours worked	41.6	44.2	41.9	41.5	40.5	40.9	40.9	41.5	43.5	41.4
1983	41.0	44.3	42.2	42.2	40.5	41.1	41.4	41.7	43.5	41.6
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41.0	40.3	42.0	41.9	43.3	41.5
Hourly earnings			057.0	000.0	000.0	050.0	050.0	000.0	202.0	pence
1983	370-3	328-8 351-0	357-9	329.6	302.8	352-8	378.5	330.1	336.5	261.2
1985	425.4	371.6	416.0	386-2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.8	285.0

+ For more detailed results see articles in February issues of Employment Gazette.

5.5

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers Full-time adults*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufactur	ing Industries								
	Weights	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 †	1984†	1985†	
Men Women	689 311	287·3 353·4	328·5 402·4	404·0 494·1	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657·5 807·2	
Men and women	1,000	298-1	340.6	418.7	469-1	525-6	569-3	627·3	682·0	

⁶ Men aged 21 and over, and women aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence.
 ⁵ Adjusted for change in Standard Industrial Classification.
 Source: New Earnings Survey.

S50 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Leather, foot- wear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	Transport and communication*	All industries covered
(44–55)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(21-49)	(15–17)	(50)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	SIC 1980
113-94 119-69 129-72	133·35 139·92 154·00	184-22 198-43 214-42	140-51 151-41 162-57	146·19 157·50 170·58	169-13 179-77 193-34	139·99 147·80 160·37	162·43 173·32	£ 148-63 159-30
42·0 41·8 42·0	43·0 42·9 44·1	42·1 42·5 42·4	43·1 43·3 43·4	42·5 42·8 43·0	40·8 40·7 41·1	43·6 43·3 44·0	46·5 46·7	43-3 43-4
271-6 286-5 309-0	309·8 326·3 348·9	437·7 467·1 506·1	325·9 349·7 374·5	343·6 367·7 397·1	415·0 441·5 470·0	321·2 341·4 364·8	349·5 371·2	pence 343·5 366·7
73·60 78·58 85·22	97·36 102·63 113·18	112-07 119-71 129-16	87-52 92-48 98-23	90·32 96·30 103·21	112-46 126-00 124-17	77-98 87-81 95-86	118·08 126·69 	£ 91·26 97·34
37·1 37·0 37·1	38·4 38·4 38·7	38.6 38.8 38.5	38-6 38-6 38-6	38-1 38-1 38-1	36·1 37·5 36·9	39·2 38·8 38·3	40·8 41·5	38·2 38·2
198.6 212.6 229.9	253-7 267-2 292-4	290.6 308.3 335.9	226.6 239.8 254.5	237·2 252·9 271·0	311-4 336-1 336-4	199·0 226·6 250·4	289·4 305·4	pence 239-1 254-9
82·96 88·13 95·10	129·37 136·00 149·83	170·39 182·49 198·21	127·29 136·87 145·72	132·98 143·09 155·04	168∙43 179∙22 192∙65	139-80 147-59 160-11	160-58 171-39 181-06	£ 138·74 148·69 160·39
38·2 38·1 38·2	42·5 42·4 43·6	41·4 41·7 41·6	42·0 42·1 42·2	41.5 41.7 41.8	40·7 40·7 41·1	43·6 43·3 43·9	46·2 46·5 46·4	42·4 42·5 42·8
217·2 231·4 249·2	304·2 320·7 343·8	411·4 437·2 476·2	303·1 324·9 345·7	320·5 343·0 370·6	413-9 440-5 468-9	320·9 341·0 364·4	347·3 368·7 390·0	pence 327·3 349·5 374·7

Except sea transpo

	Weights	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
en omen	575 425	287·2 334·5	322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556·0	604.4	
en and women	1,000	300.0	336-2	420.7	487.4	533.0	581.0	600 6	/50.9

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4 Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry $5 \cdot 4$





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

	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*		1	ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		and a starting to
	Weekly earnings (£))	Hours	Hourly earnings (p	ence)	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
			excluding affected b	those whose y absence	pay was			excluding t affected by	hose whose absence	pay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
ULL-TIME MEN	-									
Manual occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1983† 1984 1985	94.5 111.2 119.3 134.8 134.4 142.8 141.0 153.6 167.5	97.9 115.2 124.7 138.1 137.8 147.4 145.5 158.9 172.6	46.0 45.0 43.5 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.6 44.4 44.6	212-8 255-5 286-0 315-1 313-7 336-7 333-0 358-1 386-8	208.7 250.0 279.8 306.7 329.2 325.5 348.5 373.8	90.1 108.6 118.4 131.4 140.3 138.4 148.8 159.8	93.0 111.7 121.9 133.8 143.6 141.6 152.7 163.6	46·2 45·4 44·2 44·3 43·9 43·8 44·3 44·5	201.2 245.8 275.3 302.0 326.5 322.7 345.0 368.0	197.5 240.5 269.1 294.7 319.0 315.2 336.1 356.8
Non-manual occupations	116.9	117.7	39.6	293-8	294.7	112.1	113.0	38-8	288-6	289.5
1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1983† 1984 1985	110-8 143-6 159-6 {180-1 178-5 {193-2 191-4 211-7 230-7	144-8 161-8 181-4 179-8 194-6 192-9 213-5 232-0	39-0 39-4 38-8 38-9 39-1 39-1 39-3 39-3	2362-3 411-9 457-9 453-4 491-6 487-3 537-8 582-0	362-0 411-5 457-0 452-5 491-0 486-6 537-1 580-7	140-4 161-2 177-9 193-7 190-6 207-3 223-5	141-3 163-1 178-9 194-9 191-8 209-0 225-0	38-7 38-4 38-2 38-4 38-4 38-4 38-5 38-6	360.8 419.1 462.5 503.4 494.8 537.4 574.7	361·3 419·7 462·3 502·9 494·2 536·4 573·2
All occupations	100-5	103.7	44.2	233.1	231.8	98.8	101-4	43.2	232.2	232-4
1980 1981	120·3 131·3	124·3 137·1 152.6	43·4 42·0 42·2	284-1 323-5 357-0	281-8 320-8 354-0)	121-5 136-5	124.5	41.7	332.0	331.2
1982*	140.0 147.9 (158.6	151-8 163-3	42·2 42·3 42·2	354-2 383-0	351·4 380·0	151-5 163-8	154·5 167·5	41·7 41·5	305·0 399·1	398.0
1983† 1984	156-4 171-2	161·2 176·8	42·2 42·8	378-1 409-9 444-3	375-0 406-2 438-6	161·1 174·3 187·9	164.7 178.8 192.4	41.4 41.7 41.9	423.0 452.5	421-4 449-9
	187.2	192.0	42.5	444.0	400 0	107 0				
Manual occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982*	55·4 66·4 72·5 {79·9 79·6 {86·7	57·9 69·5 76·3 82·9 82·6 90·3	39·9 39·8 39·6 39·6 39·6 39·7	145-4 174-5 192-8 209-5 208-9 227-3	144-2 172-8 191-4 207-1 206-6 224-9	53-4 65-9 72-1 78-3 85-6	55-2 68-0 74-5 80-1 87-9	39.6 39.6 39.4 39.3 39.3	139.9 172.1 189.8 205.0 224.3 224.9	138-7 170-4 188-2 202-7 222-0
1984	(86·7 91·9 100·1	90·4 96·0 104·5	39.7 39.9 40.0	227.7 240.9 261.7	225-3 238-1 257-3	90.8 98.2	93·5 101·3	39·4 39·5	238-0 256-9	235·1 252·9
1985 Non-manual occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1983† 1984 1985	62-3 76-7 86-4 97-2 97-0 (105-5 (106-2 115-8 125-5	62-8 77-1 87-3 97-6 97-4 106-2 107-0 117-2 126-8	37.2 37.3 37.1 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.4 37.4	168-5 205-8 234-2 260-3 259-8 283-3 285-4 310-8 336-5	168-0 204-9 233-4 259-0 258-5 281-9 284-0 308-7 334-7	65-3 82-0 95-6 104-3 114-2 115-1 123-0 132-4	66.0 82.7 96.7 104.9 115.1 116.1 124.3 133.8	36.7 36.7 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.6	176-8 221-2 259-7 283-0 310-0 312-9 334-3 359-1	176.6 220.7 259.2 282.2 309.0 311.9 333.1 357.6
All occupations 1979 1980	57·9 70·3	60·0 72·8	38-8 38-7	154-6 187-3	153·7 186·1	61·8 77·3	63·0 78·8	37·5 37·5 37·2	166-0 207-0 241-8	165·7 206·4 241·2
1981 1982* 1983† 1984 1985	/87-1 87-1 86-8 94-5 94-7 101-7 110-6	89-7 89-4 97-6 97-9 105-5 114-7	38-5 38-5 38-6 38-6 38-8 38-8	232-1 231-4 251-8 252-7 270-9 294-4	230.4 229.7 250.1 251.0 268.8 291.5	97.5 106.9 107.6 114.9 123.9	99-0 108-8 109-5 117-2 126-4	37·1 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·3	263-1 288-5 290-6 310-3 334-0	262·1 287·5 289·5 309·1 332·4
FULL-TIME ADULTS	18 years and	over								
All occupations 1979	90.4	93.7	43.0	216.7	214-2	87.4	89.6	41.5	213-6	212.4
1980 1981	108-4 118-6	112-4 124-3 138-0	42·3 41·2 41·3	263-3 299-0 329-6	295.6 325.4)	121.6	124.9	40.3	305-1	303-2
1982° 1983	133·3 143·2	137·2 148·0	41.4 41.4	327·2 354·1	323·1 3 349·9	134-1 145-4	136-5 148-3	40-2 40-0	334-6 365-1	362.5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and	over									
All occupations 1979 1980	89·1 106·9	92·5 110·9	43·0 42·3	213-9 259-8	211·3 256·2	86-2 106-3	88·4 108·7	41.5 41.1	210.7 261.1	209·3 259·0
1981	116.8	122·5 135·9	41·2 41·3	294·7 324·6	291·2 320·3]	119.8	123·1 134·5	40·3 40·2	300-4 329-3	298·4 326·7
1982*	131-2 141-2	135-2 146-0	41·4 41·4	322-3 349-1	318·2 ∫ 344·8	143.2	146.1	40.1	359-5	356.8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates 1983 1984	142·2 155·2	147·0 160·8	41·4 41·9	351-5 380-6	347-3 375-4	144-5 155-8 167-4	147·4 159·3 171-0	40·1 40·3 40·4	362·6 389·9 416·8	360-0 386-7 412-7

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates. *Results for manufacturing industries for 1979–81 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 1985 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC. *Results for 1979-82 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 and 1985 and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

			Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Energy (excl. coal) and water supply*	Index of productio industries	Who n eco	nomy
Labour costs	1975 1975	5	161·68 244·54	249·36 365·12	156·95 222·46	217·22 324·00	166·76 249·14	F	ence per hou
	198 ⁻ 1984	1 4	394-34 509-80	603-34	357·43 475·64	595·10 811·41	405-57		
	1985	5	554-2		511.2	860.6			
Percentage shares of labour costs * Wages and salaries	1978	3	84·3 82·1	76-2 73-3	86-8 85-0	78·2 75·8	83·9		Percer
	1984	1	84·0 84·7		86·0	77.7			
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1978	3	9·2 10·0	9·3 8·7	6·8 7·8	11·2 11·5	9.0 9.7	··· ··	
	1984 1985	5	10·5 10·6		8·0 8·0	11.5			
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978 1981	3	8-5 9-0	6·7 7·0	9·1 9·9	6·9 7·0	8·4 8·9		
	1984 1985		7·4 6·7	- <u>-</u>	7·7 7·2	5·5 5·1			
Private social welfare payments	1978 1981	3	4·8 5·2	9·4 10·1	2·3 2·8	12·2 13·1	5·1 5·6		
	1984 1985	}	5·3 5·3		4·1 4·1	12·1 12·2			
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries	1978 1981		2·3 3·7	7.7 9.6	1.9 2.3	2·6 4·1	2.6 3.9		
element) and other labour costs ‡	1984 1985	;	3-3 3-3		2·2 2·1	4·7 4·1			
SIC 1980		Manufa	octuring	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Con- struction industries††	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier						% change over a year earlier
19 19 19 19 19 19 19	79 80 81 82 83 84	82.2 100.0 107.2 112.3 112.8 116.2	17·3 21·7 7·2 4·8 0·4 3·0	78.8 100-0 106.1 106.5 101.5 85.0	82.7 100.0 105.6 109.0 108.3 110.5	81.0 100.0 115.9 118.4 121.6 126.1	82-3 100-0 107-2 110-5 110-5 113-0	81.5 100.0 110.4 115.6 120.2 123.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 1980 = 100 \\ 13.5 \\ 22.7 \\ 10.4 \\ 4.7 \\ 4.0 \\ 3.1 \\ \end{array} $
19	83 Q3							129·9 120·2	4·8 4·2
19	84 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4						 	121-1 121-9 123-2 123-8 126-1	3·8 2·4 2·5 3·0
19	85 Q1 Q2 Q3	 				···	··· ··· ···	127-0 128-3 131-1	4·2 4·1 5·9
19	86 Q1							132·5 135·3	5·1 6·5
Wages and salaries per unit of output § 19 19 19 19 19 19	79 80 81 82 83	81-8 100-0 109-3 114-6 116-3	15-0 22-2 9-3 4-8 1-5	79-4 100-0 105-7 106-8 102-5	83-1 100-0 105-7 109-3 109-3	81-4 100-0 115-4 118-8 122-6	82.7 100.0 107.2 110.7 111.4	81.6 100.0 109.8 115.9 121.3	12·9 22·5 9·8 5·6
19 19	84 85	120·7 128·0	3·8 6·0	86.4	112-2	127.8	114-7	126-2 133-2	4.0 5.5
19	84 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	118·7 119·3 120·7 124·1	3.6 2.1 4.1 5.6			 		123.6 125.2 126.0 129.4	3·2 3·3 3·9 5·6
19	85 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	124·7 126·1 129·4 131·9	5·1 5·7 7·2 6·3					130-1 131-6 134-5 136-0	5·3 5·1 6·7 5·1
19	86 Q1 Q2	134·5 135·5	7·9 7·5	ii.				138-9	6.8
19	B6 Apr May	136-8 134-3 135-4	7.5 7.3						
3 months ending: 19	B6 Apr May	135·1 135·3	7.6 7.6						

 * Source Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette. A note showing greater detail on the make-up of labour costs in 1985 and the basis of published in Employment Gazette for July 1985 (pp 280-283), but no longer shows separate estimates for manual and non-manual employees.
 * Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) less regional employment premium (when applicable).
 * Source: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.
 * Not available.
 * 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. Notes:

RETAIL PRICES 6.1

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for July 15

ALC: NO. WEARING	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	- 1374 - 100	1 month	6 months
1985 July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	375-7 376-7 376-5 377-1 378-4 378-9	-0-2 0-3 -0-1 0-2 0-3 0-1	4·4 3·9 2·8 0·9 0·7 0·7	6-9 6-2 5-9 5-4 5-5 5-7	378-5 379-7 379-5 380-0 381-1 381-3	0.1 0.3 -0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1	4.6 4.1 3.2 1.2 1.0 0.8
1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	379-7 381-1 381-6 385-3 386-0 385-8 384-7	0.2 0.4 0.1 1.0 0.2 -0.1 -0.3	1.0 1.2 1.4 2.2 2.0 1.8 1.3	5.5 5.1 4.2 3.0 2.8 2.5 2.4	381-9 383-3 383-4 387-0 387-3 387-0 386-8	0.2 0.4 0.0 0.9 0.1 -0.1 -0.1	0.9 0.9 1.0 1.8 1.6 1.5 1.3

The fall in the index between June and July was mainly caused by seasonal falls in the prices of fresh vegetables, summer sale reductions in the prices of household durables and lower petrol prices, which fell back around their average level for May. Food: The food index fell by about one per cent during the month. This was caused mainly by lower prices for potatoes, fresh vegetables and home killed lamb. The seasonal food index fell by about eight and a quarter per cent. Alcoholic drink: Small increases in the prices of beer, wines and spirits caused the index for this group to rise by nearly a half of one per cent. Housing: The index for this group rose by rather less than a half of one per cent due to increases in owner-ocupiers insurance costs and mortgage interest payments. Durable household goods: The Summer sales continued and were reflected in the prices

of most items of household goods. The group index fell by about one and a quarter per cent. **Clothing and footwear:** The index for this group fell by rather less than a half of one per cent. There were sale reductions in the prices of many items across the group. **Transport and vehicles:** There were further reductions in petrol prices which fell back to around their average level for May. The group index fell by rather less than a half of one per cent.

around their average level for may. The group index for by tather less than a quarter of one per cent. Miscellaneous goods: The group index fell by rather less than a quarter of one per cent. Lower prices were recorded for travel and sports goods and gardening supplies. Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Higher prices for restaurant meals, sandwiches and snacks caused the group index to rise by rather less than a half of one per content. cent.

0.7

17 1.0 -3 2.4

4 2.5

3.5

3

6.2

6.2 **RETAIL PRICES INDEX** Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for **July 15***

		Index Jan 1974	Percen change (month	tage over s)		Index Jan 1974 - 100	Percer chang (mont	ntage e ove hs)
		= 100	1	12		- 100	1	1
AII	items	384.7	-0.3	2.4	V Fuel and light Coal and smokeless fuels	505 -0 512-4 520-1	0.0	
AII	items excluding food	394-9	-0.1	2.1	Smokeless fuels Gas	492-8		
Sea	asonal food	332-2	-8.2	9.4	Electricity Oil and other fuel and light	528-9		
oo	d excluding seasonal	350.7	0.1	2.6	VI Durable household goods	265-5	-1.2	
	Food	347.4	-1.1	3.6	Furniture, floor coverings a	nd soft furnishings 293-5		
	Bread, nour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	300.0		0	appliances	201.0	1	
	Bread	357.3		10	appliances	dworo 406.0		
	Flour	290.2		10	Follery, glassware and han	uware 400-2		
	Other cereals	448.5		4	Mill Olathian and fashings			
	Biscuits	332.7		3	VII Clothing and footwear	226-8	-0.3	
	Meat and bacon	2/4.9		4	Men's outer clothing	244.6		
	Beef	322.7		1	Men's underclothing	328.0		
	Lamb	279.0		8	Women's outer clothing	162.6		
	Pork	251.5		2	Women's underclothing	308.7	1.51.51445-5	
	Bacon	254.9		1	Children's clothing	261.6		
	Ham (cooked)	249.8		2	Other clothing, including ho	se, haberdashery,		
	Other meat and meat products	251.9		1	hats and materials	261-2		
	Fish	309.8		6	Footwear	236-9		
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	357.4		-3				
	Butter	450.6		2	VIII Transport and vehicles	386.5	-0.3	
	Margarine	261.1		-7	Motoring and cycling	360.5	,	
	Lard and other cooking fats	242.5		-9	Purchase of motor vehicl	es 328.0		
	Milk, cheese and eggs	353.7		3	Maintenance of motor ve	hicles 461.		
	Cheese	387-6		0	Petrol and oil	200		
	Eggs	196-0		2	Motor licences	392.		
	Milk, fresh	431.1		4	Motor incurance	390.4		
	Milk, canned, dried etc	413-3		2	Farac	409.0	2	
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	423.7		1	Pail transport	533.		
	Tea	468.7		-12	Pand transport	544.	Section 24	
	Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	526-9		14	noau transport	530-1	•	
	Soft drinks	352.9		2			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	475-3		5	IX Miscellaneous goods	408-	2 -0.3	
	Sugar	428-2		-1	Books, newspapers and pe	riodicals 589.	3	
	Jam, marmalade and syrup	335-0		-2	Books	669.	9	
	Sweets and chocolates	480.2		6	Newspapers and periodic	cals 565-	5	
	Vegetables fresh canned and frozen	389.6		10	Medicines, surgical etc goo	ods and toiletries 420.	9	
	Potatoes	480.8		36	Soap, detergents, polishes	, matches, etc 417-	4	
	Other vegetables	335-1		-2	Soap and detergents	363-	1	
	Fruit fresh dried and canned	340.6		1	Polishes	492.	4	
	Other food	359.0		3	Stationery, travel and sport	is goods, toys,		
	Food for animals	290.3		ĭ	photographic goods, plar	its etc 331.	5	
	Alcoholic drink	431.0	0.4	4.5	X Services	401-5	0.1	
	Beer	519.0		6	Postage and telephones	415-0		
	Spirits, wines etc	320.5		3	Postage	470-5)	
	the second s				Telephones, telemessage	es, etc 391-7	a sub-	
11	Tobacco	597-1	0.0	10.7	Entertainment	319.0		
	Cigarettes	602.7		11	Entertainment (other than	1 TV) 508-4		
	Tobacco	548.4		6	Other services	505.9		
	Contraction of the second s				Domestic help	513-6	;	
IV	Housing	472-8	0.3	1.5	Hairdressing	512-1		
	Rent	436-5	1000	6	Boot and shoe repairing	453-5	,	
	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	420.7		-12	Laundering	459-2	1000000	
	Rates and water charges	607.7		13	XI Meals bought and consume	d outside the		
	Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	443.0		5	home	440-4	0.3	
				and the second se				

Note: 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. * A time series of this table from January 1974-December 1985 can be found in "Retail Prices Indices 1914-1985" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.80.

Average retail prices on July 15, for a number of important items of food, 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.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer, and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items.

An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

Average prices on July 15, 1986

ltem*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	ltem*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Reaf: home killed		р	p			and the second s	-
Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) † Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak † Stewing steak	393 519 536 377 456 485 526	294 217 120 146 157 292 149	230-368 195-246 98-149 117-180 134-178 245-334 130-169	Bread White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced Flour	496 323 388 241 238	43 54 35 36 54	36- 52 51- 57 31- 38 34- 38 45- 59
Lamb: home-killed				Self-raising, per 11/2 kg	418	47	41- 55
Loin (with bone) Breast † Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	421 362 381 401	211 57 115 185	164-288 36- 83 88-150 150-238	Butter Home-produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	398 334 388	53 51 57	49– 58 49– 54 54– 62
Lamb: imported Loin (with bone) Breast † Shoulder (with bone)	253 225 254	156 42 88	138–179 30– 60 79–100	Margarine Soft (low fat), per 250g Soft (full fat), per 250g Hard (block), per 250g	439 378 325	35 25 21	32- 41 17- 35 15- 29
Leg (with bone)	263	153	140-170	Lard, per 250g	429	18	13- 24
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly † Loin (with bone)	471 505	112 82	89-150 69-93	Cheese Cheddar type Eags	431	125	99–146
Fillet (without bone)	350	184	130-265	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	318 283	103 85	87-112 75- 96
Bacon Collar † Gammon† Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	238 381 318 425	113 176 161 151	96130 140208 139182 130172	Milk per pint Tea Loose per 125g	1,068 854	24 42	— 34- 53
Ham (not shoulder) per 1/4 lb	228	103	92-116	Coffee	449	96	79–113
Sausages	473	56	42- 68	Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per ½ lb	847 345	147 170	99–175 140–189
Pork Beef	529 379	80 75	68- 95 60- 89	Sugar Granulated, per kg	437	46	44- 51
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	325	48	39- 55	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose			
Corned beef, 12 oz can	404	77	62- 99	White	\equiv	-	
Chicken: roasting Frozen, oven ready Fresh or chilled	477	64	48- 80	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes Cabbage, greens	378 530 395	12 43 21	9- 18 35- 56 15- 32
Eresh and smoked fich	408	81	68- 89	Cauliflower Brussels sprouts	358	21 37	14- 30 25- 45
Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked whole Plaice fillets	300 300 227 271	175 180 190 185	143–218 150–200 145–258 158–215	Cartots Onions Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb	517 528 515	22 20 29	16- 33 15- 28 24- 37
Herrings Kippers, with bone	223 323	68 97	55- 82 80-119	Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	401	37	28- 46
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	359	136	119–160	Pears, dessert Oranges Bananas	340 417 526	49 31 46	30- 45 36- 64 15- 45 40- 52

* Per lb unless otherwise stated. † Or Scottish equivalent.

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of items of food



The average prices given below have been calculated in accordance with the stratification scheme described in the article 'Technical improvements in the retail prices index' on page 148 in the February 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

The average prices are subject to sampling error and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page S55 of the February 1985 issue of Employment Gazette.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL FOOD*							Sec. Y		All items	All items	
	ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items main the United	ly manufactu Kingdom	ured in	Items mainly	Items mainly	except food	except items of food the	
			which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significant seasonal variations	
Weights 1974 1975	1,000	253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3	39·2-40·0 40·4-41·6	57·1-57·6 66·0-66·6	96·3-97·6 106·4-108·2	48·7 42·3-45·3	59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951·2-952·5 961·9-966·3	
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	$\begin{array}{c} 39 \cdot 2 - 42 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 2 - 46 \cdot 7 \\ 30 \cdot 4 - 33 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 4 - 36 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 4 - 33 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 1 - 30 \cdot 8 \\ 32 \cdot 4 - 34 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 9 - 28 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 3 - 33 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	186.0-188.8 200.3-202.8 199.5-202.6 196.0-198.6 180.9-183.6 176.2-178.6 171.7-173.6 174.5-177.1 167.1-169.8	$\begin{array}{c} 35.9 - 36.9 \\ 38.0 - 39.0 \\ 38.5 - 39.7 \\ 37.7 - 38.9 \\ 34.5 - 35.9 \\ 34.3 - 35.3 \\ 33.9 - 34.9 \\ 35.8 - 36.5 \\ 33.7 - 34.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56\cdot 9-57\cdot 3\\ 62\cdot 0-62\cdot 2\\ 63\cdot 3-63\cdot 9\\ 60\cdot 9-61\cdot 5\\ 59\cdot 1-59\cdot 7\\ 56\cdot 8-57\cdot 2\\ 52\cdot 8-53\cdot 3\\ 56\cdot 7-57\cdot 0\\ 54\cdot 9-55\cdot 3\end{array}$	92.8-94.2 100.0-101.2 101.8-103.6 98.6-100.4 93.6-95.6 91.1-92.5 87.0-88.2 92.7-93.6 88.6-89.4	50.7 53.0 51.4 52.5 48.0 48.4 47.7 46.8 45.4	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 1 - 43 \cdot 9 \\ 47 \cdot 0 - 48 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 1 - 48 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 7 - 46 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 8 - 40 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 2 - 38 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 7 - 38 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 0 - 36 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 1 - 34 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799	958.0-960.8 953.3-955.8 966.5-969.6 964.0-969.6 966.8-969.6 969.2-971.9 965.7-967.6 971.5-974.1 966.1-968.7	
1985 1986	1,000 1,000	190 185	26·8–29·7 [25·6]	160·3–163·2 [159·4]	31·7–32·4 [35·7]	52·8–55·3 [57·4]	84·7-85·6 [93·1]	42·0 [37·2]	33·6–35·5 [29·2]	810 815	970·3–973·2 [974·4]	
Jan 15, 1974=100 1974 1975 1977 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	108.5 134.8 157.1 182.0 197.1 223.5 263.7 295.0 320.4 335.1 351.8 373.2	106.1 133.3 159.9 190.3 203.8 228.3 255.9 277.5 299.3 308.8 326.1 336.3	103.0 129.8 177.7 197.0 180.1 211.1 224.5 244.7 276.9 282.8 319.0 314.1	106-9 134-3 156-8 189-1 208-4 231-7 262-0 283-9 303-5 313-8 327-8 340-9	111-7 140-7 161-4 192-4 210-8 232-9 271-0 296-7 315-8 330-0 342-2 354-0	115.9 156.8 171.6 208.2 231.1 255.9 293.6 317.1 331.9 346.3 362.4 380.4	114-2 150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9 325-4 339-7 354-3 369-9	94-7 116-9 147-7 175-0 197-8 224-6 249-8 274-8 299-6 306-5 317-2 325-4	105-0 120-9 142-9 175-6 205-7 226-3 241-3 258-3 264-4 280-7 294-5	109-3 135-3 156-4 179-7 195-2 222-2 265-9 299-8 326-2 342-4 358-9 383-2	108-8 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1 353-1 375-4	
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118-3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113-3	120.4	120.5	
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158-6	146.6	151.2	162-4	157.8	137.3	132-4	147-9	147.6	
1977 Jan 18	172-4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189-7	185-2	169.6	165.7	169-3	170.9	
1978 Jan 17	189.5	196-1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222-4	214.5	186.7	183-9	187.6	190.2	
1979 Jan 16	207-2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197-1	204-3	207.3	
1980 Jan 15	245.3	244.8	223.0	248.9	200.4	2/7.7	209.1	230.5	218.3	245.5	240.2	
1982 Jan 12	310.6	200.7	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	204.2	255.4	314.6	311.5	
1983 Jan 11	325-9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305.8	260.8	332.6	328-5	
1984 Jan 10	342.6	319.8	321.3	319.8	335.5	353-1	346.0	312.1	270.3	348-9	343.5	
1984 Apr 10 May 15	349·7 351·0	327·3 329·4	343·8 347·7	324·5 326·2	341-0 342-0	358-6 361-1	351-5 353-4	312·9 313·4	277.5 280.2	355·9 357·0	350·1 351·3	
June 12	351.9	330.6	339-9	329-2	342.8	363-2	355.0	320.1	282.1	357.8	352.5	
July 17 Aug 14	351.5 354.8	328-5 326-9	325·3 311·5	329·5 330·3	342·5 344·2	364·9 365·6	355·9 357·0	319·8 319·8	281.6 282.9	358-0 362-5	352·7 356·5	
Sep 11	355∙5	324.9	295.8	330.9	344-6	365.9	357.3	320.5	283.8	364.0	357.9	
Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	357·7 358·8 358·5	326·2 326·6 327·6	296·9 294·0 292·6	332·1 333·2 334·4	347·3 347·1 346·7	367·0 367·7 369·1	359·1 359·4 360·1	320·8 321·4 322·8	284·8 287·8 289·7	366-4 367-6 367-0	360.0 361.3 361.0	
1985 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	359·8 362·7 366·1	330·6 332·5 335·4	306·9 313·3 325·8	335-6 336-6 337-6	348·7 349·6 350·5	371.6 373.7 375.6	362·4 364·0 365·5	321.6 320.6 320.9	291-7 293-7 294-4	367-8 371-0 374-6	361-8 364-7 367-8	
Apr 16 May 14 June 11	373·9 375·6 376·4	338·8 339·3 340·1	333-7 333-2 334-5	340·0 340·8 341·5	352·6 351·8 352·3	376·9 379·2 380·6	367·1 368·2 369·3	326·1 326·3 326·8	295-6 296-2 296-4	383-5 385-5 386-3	375·5 377·3 378·1	
July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	375·7 376·7 376·5	335·3 335·5 335·8	303-6 299-1 298-2	341.9 342.7 343.4	355·0 355·2 356·7	381.6 383.1 384.0	370-9 371-9 373-1	325·8 327·2 328·4	295·7 295·5 294·9	386-7 388-0 387-6	378·5 379·7 379·5	
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	377·1 378·4 378·9	335·5 337·6 339·4	299.7 305.3 315.7	342·7 343·9 344·3	357·8 359·4 358·9	383·5 387·4 388·1	373·2 376·2 376·4	326·3 326·9 328·0	294-2 292-6 292-7	388-4 389-5 389-6	380-0 381-1 381-3	
1986 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	379-7 381-1 381-6	341·1 343·6 345·2	322·8 328·2 337·5	344-9 346-9 347-3	359-6 360-9 361-3	391·4 393·4 394·2	378·7 380·4 381·1	327·4 331·9 331·8	290-8 290-8 291-1	390-2 391-4 391-5	381-9 383-3 383-4	
Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10	385·3 386·0 385·8	347·4 349·4 351·4	343-7 356-8 361-8	348·7 349·4 350·3	362·9 363·2 364·2	396-8 398-1 398-7	383-2 384-1 384-9	332-9 332-7 334-4	291.1 292.1 292.5	395-6 395-8 395-3	387-0 387-3 387-0	
July 15	384.7	347.4	332-2	350.7	364.7	399.6	385.6	333-8	293.4	394-9	386-8	

Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two-person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For those pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income. * The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*. * These are coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones. Excludes telephones from December 1984. § Indices prior to 1974 are published in "Retail Prices Indices – 1914-1985" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.80.

							Ger	neral	index (of retail	RICES prices	6	·4
Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries;	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNI	FED KI	NGDOM
80 77	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53		91 89	 135 149	63 71	- <u> </u>			1974 \ 1975	Weights
90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109 102 Feb-No 87 Dec-Jar	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 77 78 v 75	46 46 48 40 36 41 39 36	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 65	75 63 64 69 65 64 64 64 69	84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159 158	74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75 75 76	57 54 59 62 66 65 63 65	47 45 51 41 42 38 39 36		1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	
86 83	75 82	37 40	153 153	65 62	65 63	75 75	156 157	77 81	62 58	45 44		1985 1986	
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	-		Jan 1	5. 1974	= 100
08-4 47-5 85-4 08-1 127-3 146-7 007-9 668-0 17-6 40-9 54-9 78-9	109-7 135-2 159-3 183-4 196-0 217-1 261-8 306-1 341-0 366-5 387-7 412-1	115.9 147.7 171.3 209.7 226.2 247.6 290.1 358.2 413.3 440.9 489.0 532.5	105.8 125.5 143.2 161.8 173.4 208.9 269.5 318.2 358.3 367.1 400.7 452.3	110.7 147.4 182.4 211.3 227.5 250.5 313.2 380.0 433.3 465.4 478.8 499.3	107.9 131.2 144.2 166.8 182.1 201.9 226.3 237.2 243.8 250.4 256.7 263.9	109·4 125·7 139·4 157·4 171·0 187·2 205·4 208·3 210·5 214·8 214·6 222·9	111.0 143.9 166.0 190.3 207.2 243.1 288.7 322.6 343.5 366.3 374.7 392.5	111-2 138-6 161-3 206-7 236-4 276-9 300-7 325-8 345-6 364-7 392-2	106-8 135-5 159-5 173-3 192-0 213-9 262-7 300-8 331-6 342-9 357-3 381-3	108.2 132.4 157.3 185.7 207.8 239.9 290.0 318.0 341.7 364.0 390.8 413.3	Annua avera	al ges	1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985
19·9 72·8	118·2 149·0	124·0 162·6	110·3 134·8	124-9 168-7	118-3 140-8	118-6	130.3	125-2	115.8	118.7		Jan 14	4 1975
98.7	173.7	193-2	154.1	198-8	157.0	148.5	178-9	176.2	154-0	146-2		Jan 13	3 1976
20·1 34·5	188-9	222.8	164-3	219.9	175-2	163-6	198.7	198-6	186.6	199.5		Jan 17	7 1978
74.7	241.4	269.7	237.4	277.1	216-1	176-1	218·5 268·4	216-4	202.0	218.7		Jan 16	5 1979
48.9	277.7	296.6	285.0	355.7	231.0	207.5	299.5	293.4	289.2	267·8 307·5		Jan 15	5 1980
87.0	321.8	392.1	350.0	401.9	239.5	207.1	330.5	312.5	325.6	329.7		Jan 12	2 1982
41.4	353-7	426-2	348.1	467.0	245.8	210.9	353.9	337-4	337.6	353.7		Jan 11	1983
+0·0	3/0-1	450.8	382.6	469.3	252.3	210.4	370.8	353-3	350.6	378.5		Jan 10	1984
54-5 55-5	387.6 387.9	488-0 498-1 499-7	393-1 390-6 390-5	475.7 477.6 479.3	255-8 255-9 257-2	213.7 214.8 213.5	372-2 374-4 376-3	363-4 363-6 364-5	355-5 355-9 356-3	383-9 390-1 393-2		Apr 10 May 15 June 12	1984
56-3 56-8	389.0 392.4	499-6 501-1	392-0 413-9 417-8	479-9 480-3 480-6	256·2 257·7 258·8	214·1 215·3 216·7	375-6 376-3 375-6	364·4 365·8 367·1	357·6 358·0 359·3	392·7 393·6 395·7		July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	,
2.6 3.7	394-8 395-2	507.0 506.6	420-8 423-1 416-2	483-0 486-0 487-3	258-5 258-8 259-1	216-2 216-6 218-5	379-9 380-0 378-8	370·5 372·6 374·9	360-3 365-1 366-3	398·3 400·1 401·6		Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	
6-8 9-0	399.7 400.9	513·1 514·5	416.4 427.7 431.2	487.5 488.7 491.7	257·7 259·7 261·5	217·4 216·3 221·0	379-6 381-8 388-3	378-4 382-9 386-5	369·7 370·0 370·8	401·8 403·0 404·8		Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	1985
8.8 4 0.2 4	411.2 411.0	530-8 536-4 538-7	458-4 461-3 463-8	497-4 498-5 500-4	262·4 263·5 264·6	221.6 221.8 221.1	394·7 397·7 397·6	390·3 391·8 393·1	381-8 383-5 383-8	408·4 411·2 413·2		Apr 16 May 14 June 11	
3.0 4 4.6 4	12.5 15.5 119.3	539-6 539-2 539-8	465·8 467·1 457·0	501.5 502.6 504.7	263·0 264·8 266·5	221·4 223·3 226·2	396·7 396·5 396·0	394-3 395-6 396-8	383-2 383-7 384-6	414-6 417-1 418-6		July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	
6·3 4 6·9 4	23.5 23.7 20.4	540-0 544-4 544-8	457·0 459·7 462·0	504·7 506·8 507·4	267·3 267·9 268·0	228·1 228·7 227·9	394·6 393·4 392·6	398·0 399·1 400·0	385-4 388-6 389-9	420-7 422-4 423-8		Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	
9.7 4 9.5 4 9.5 4	23.8 25.9 26.5	545-7 549-9 553-2	463·7 465·7 467·5	507·0 507·0 507·0	265-2 2 267-8 2 268-8 2	225·2 225·7 227·9	393-1 391-2 386-8	402·9 406·1 405·8	393-1 394-1 394-7	426·7 428·9 429·9		Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1986
7.8 4 5.9 4 6.8 4	27.6 28.8 29.4	580·8 594·4 597·3	483·5 482·7 471·6	506·8 504·2 504·8	267·6 2 269·3 2 268·7 2	227·4 227·8 227·5	386-3 383-6 387-9	408·7 408·5 409·3	399-1 400-5 401-2	434·3 436·2 439·3		Apr 15 May 13	
5.3 4	31.0	597-1	472.8	505.0	265.5 2	26.8	386.7	408-2	401.5	440.4		July 15	



6.5 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices: Percentage increases on a year earlier Percent

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nation- alised industries*
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11 1984 Jan 15	12 20 23 17 10 9 18 13 12 5 5 5	20 18 25 23 7 11 13 9 11 2 6 3	2 18 26 17 9 5 21 15 16 10 6 6	0 24 31 19 15 4 17 10 32 9 6 13	10 10 22 14 7 16 25 20 23 -1 10 9	6 25 35 18 11 6 19 28 13 16 1 4	10 18 19 12 12 7 15 7 4 3 3 2	13 19 11 13 10 8 12 5 0 2 0 3	10 20 14 11 10 23 12 10 7 5 2	7 25 22 16 13 9 20 13 7 8 5 7	12 16 33 8 12 8 22 17 13 4 4 5	21 19 23 18 16 10 22 15 7 7 7 6	5 20 44 15 11 7 7 27 11 15 1 5
1985 July 16	7	2	6	8	19	5	3	3	6	8	7	6	6
Aug 13	6	3	7	8	13	5	3	4	5	8	7	6	6
Sep 10	6	3	7	8	9	5	3	4	5	8	7	6	8
Oct 15	5	3	7	7	9	5	3	6	4	7	7	6	6
Nov 12	5	3	7	7	9	4	4	6	4	7	6	6	5
Dec 10	6	4	6	8	11	4	3	4	4	7	6	6	5
1986 Jan 14	6	3	7	7	11	4	3	4	4	6	6	6	6
Feb 11	5	3	7	7	9	4	3	4	2	6	7	6	5
Mar 11	4	3	6	8	8	3	3	3	0	5	6	6	4
Apr 15	3	3	4	9	5	2	2	3	-2	5	5	6	4
May 13	3	3	4	11	5	1	2	3	-4	4	4	6	4
Jun 10	2	3	4	11	2	1	2	3	-2	4	5	6	3
July 15	2	4	4	11	2	1	1	2	-3	4	5	6	3

*These are coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones. Excluding telephones from December 1984.

6.6 Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-pers	on pension	er househo	lds	Two-per	son pension	ner househo	lds	General	index of ret	ail prices (e	xcl. housing)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
AND STREET, ST		-		The Marian	and the second	C. Station					JAN	15, 1974 = 100
1074	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1075	121.3	134-3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139-1	144.4	123-5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1975	152.2	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160-4	168.0
1976	170.0	196.0	101.1	194.2	178.9	186-3	189.4	192.3	176-8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1977	179.0	100.5	005 1	207 1	105.9	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205-3
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	212.4	210.3	231.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.0	213.4	219.0	2011	271 0	240.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	200.5	200.4	2/1.0	249.0	201.0	205.0	300.5
1981	283-2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.0	303.0	2/9.3	209.0	295.0	200.0
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	310.3	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
1095	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	0.10		375.4*	379.6			367.4	371.0		

*Figures for Q1 for one- and two-person pensioner households were published incorrectly in the June, July and August issues of Employment Gazette.

6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
				alle n de la state	a and a second		the state of the s	a state to a state of the		a barren oa	
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	HSUN PENSIC	JNER HOUSE	HULDS							and the second	JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 INDEX FOR TWO-PE 1981 1982 1983	294-3 321-7 336-2 352-9 370-1 RSON PENSI 292-3 318-8 333-3	269·2 291·5 300·7 320·2 330·7 ONER HOUSE 265·5 287·8 296·7	307.5 341.6 366.7 386.6 410.2 HOLDS 314.5 350.7 377.3	358-9 414-1 441-6 489-8 533-3 358-1 413-1 440-6	381.6 430.6 462.3 479.2 502.4 383.4 430.5 461.2	241.4 248.2 255.3 263.0 274.3 242.3 249.4 257.4	208.0 211.6 215.3 215.5 223.4 216.8 219.9 223.8	363·3 398·8 422·3 438·3 458·6 343·9 369·6 393·1	333.6 370.8 393.9 417.3 451.6 327.3 362.3 383.9	276.6 305.5 311.5 321.3 343.1 284.1 314.1 320.6	313.6 336.3 358.2 384.3 406.8 313.6 336.3 358.2 358.2
1984 1985	350-4 367-6	315-6 325-1	399·9 425·5	488·5 531·6	479·2 503·1	264·3 275·8	223·9 232·4	407·0 429·9	405·8 438·1	331+1 353+8	406.7
GENERAL INDEX OF	F RETAIL PRI	CES									
1981 1982 1983 1984	291-2 314-3 329-8 343-9 260-7	277.5 299.3 308.8 326.1 336.3	306-1 341-0 366-5 387-7 412-1	358-2 413-3 440-9 489-0 532-5	380.0 433.3 465.4 478.8 499.3	237-2 243-8 250-4 256-7 263-9	208-3 210-5 214-8 214-6 222-9	322.6 343.5 366.3 374.7 392.5	300.7 325.8 345.6 364.7 392.2	300.8 331.6 342.9 357.3 381.3	318-0 341-7 364-0 390-8 413-3

Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one-and-two person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For these pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.

© RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices 6.0

	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	51·1 59·6 69·0 74·7 84·8	60.5 68.7 77.1 83.2 90.8	77.3 83.0 87.6 90.7 94.0	73.5 80.2 85.9 89.8 93.8	65.8 70.7 76.4 83.2 90.8	61 66 74 81 89	60.8 66.7 72.9 79.5 88.1	81.8 85.5 88.6 91.0 94.8	47·1 53·3 59·8 67·3 80·1	51-8 61-1 69-4 74-7 84-6	46·9 54·8 64·1 71·9 82·5	72·9 79·7 86·1 89·4 92·6	74·7 81·3 86·6 90·1 93·9	67 73 80 86 90	42-6 50-2 62-5 74-8 86-6	61 67 75 82 88	89·1 90·7 91·8 92·8 96·1	Indi 65-3 69-1 73-5 79-2 88-1	ces 1980 = 100 63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984 1985	100.0 111.9 121.5 127.1 133.4 141.5	100-0 109-6 121-8 134-2 139-4 148-8	100-0 106-8 112-6 116-3 122-9 126-9	100.0 107.6 117.0 126.0 134.0 140.5	100.0 112.5 124.6 131.9 137.6 143.1	100 112 123 132 140 146	100.0 113.4 126.8 139.0 149.3 158.0	100.0 106.3 111.9 115.6 118.4 121.0	100.0 124.5 150.6 181.0 214.4 255.8	100.0 120.4 141.1 155.8 169.3 178.5	100.0 117.8 137.3 157.3 174.3 190.3	100.0 104.9 107.7 109.7 112.1 114.4	100·0 106·7 113·1 116·2 120·0 122·7	100 114 127 137 146 154	100.0 114.6 131.1 147.0 163.7 178.1	100 112 122 133 143 154	100.0 106.5 112.5 115.9 119.3 123.3	100.0 110.4 117.1 120.9 126.1 130.5	100-0 110-5 119-1 125-3 131-8 137-7
Quarterly averages 1985 Q2 Q3 Q4	142·3 143·7 143·4	147·3 150·6 153·6	126·8 127·1 127·5	140-4 141-4 141-7	142·4 143·7 145·0	147 147 148	157·6 159·1 160·1	121-2 120-9 121-3	249·1 255·5 280·4	177-6 180-2 180-5	189·3 191·5 195·7	114-4 114-3 115-5	122-8 122-8 123-4	153 155 157	177·1 178·9 182·3	154 154 156	123·3 123·1 124·2	130-2 131-1 132-3	137-4 138-3 139-8
1986 Q1	144.4	157.1	129.0	142.0	146.8	148	160.3	121.3	297.3	183-3	199.1	115-0	123.0	160	189.3	159	124.5	132.6	140-5
Monthiy 1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jul	144.0 144.5 144.7 146.1 146.4 146.3 145.9	157.1 	129.0 129.1 128.9 128.6 128.5	142.0 142.1 141.9 142.4 142.0	146·3 146·9 147·2 147·5 148·1	148 147 148 152 153	160·4 160·0 160·4 161·0 161·0	121.6 121.3 121.0 120.9 120.9	295.6 293.5 302.8 307.3 309.0	183-3	197.9 199.3 	115·4 114·9 114·6 115·0 115·8	122.8 123.0 123.1 123.5 123.5	159 160 161 162 162	188-5 189-4 190-1 190-6 191-0	159 159 159 160 160	124-5 124-5 124-7 124-6 124-2	133.1 132.7 132.1 131.8 132.2	140.6 140.5 140.3 140.5 141.0
Increases on a y	ear earlie	r																	
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24-2 16-5 15-8 8-3 13-4	15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10·8 7·4 8·1 8·9 9·1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11-8 9-7 9-4 9-1 10-8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20.9 18.0 13.6 7.6	17.0 16.8 17.0 12.1	11-8 9-3 8-1 3-8	10·2 8·8 6·5 4·1	11.7 9.1 9.1 8.1	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0	6.7 1.8 1.3 1.1	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7	Per cent 11-3 8-7 8-9 8-0
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6 5·0 6·1	10·2 9·6 11·1 10·2 3·9 6·7	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3 5·7 3·3	6.6 7.6 8.7 7.7 6.3 4.9	10·1 12·5 10·8 5·9 4·3 4·0	12·3 11·7 10·1 6·9 6·1 4·3	13.6 13.4 11.8 9.6 7.3 5.8	5.5 6.3 5.3 3.3 2.4 2.2	24·9 24·5 20·9 20·5 18·1	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7 5-4	21.2 17.8 16.6 14.6 10.8	8.0 4.9 2.7 1.9 2.2	6·5 6·7 6·0 2·7 3·3	10.9 13.6 11.2 8.6 6.6	15.7 15.5 14.6 14.4 12.1 11.3	7.2 13.7 12.1 8.6 8.9 7.5	4·0 6·5 5·6 3·0 2·8	11-3 13-5 10-4 6-1 3-2 4-3	9-8 12-9 10-5 7-8 5-3 5-1
Quarterly averages 1985 Q2 Q3 Q4	7·0 6·3 5·5	6·7 7·6 8·3	3·6 3·0 2·7	5·2 4·8 4·1	3·9 3·9 4·2	5·8 4·3 3·5	6·4 5·6 4·8	2·5 2·2	17·3 18·2	5·2 5·5	9·4 9·1	2·1 2·1	2·5 2·3	5.5 5.4	9·7 7·9	8-5 7-1	3·4 3·6 3·3	3.5 3.7 3.4	4·5 4·6 4·2
1986 Q1	4.9	9.2	2.4	2.5	4.2	2.8	3.6	0.7	24.7	4.9	8.9	1.4	1.7	6.1	8.3	6.1	3.1	3.5	4.2
Monthly 1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	5-5 5-1 4-2 3-0 2-8 2-5 2-4	9·2 	2·9 2·5 1·8 1·4 1·6	3·5 2·5 1·5 1·4 1·1	4·4 4·1 4·1 3·9 4·1	2.8 2.1 1.7 4.0 4.0	4·2 3·4 3·0 2·6 2·3	1·3 0·7 0·1 -0·2 -0·2	25.0 24.4 24.8 24.7 24.5	4-6 	8·2 7·7 	1.4 1.8 1.1 0.9 1.1	1·3 1·2 0·7 0·6 0·5	6.0 6.7 5.5 5.8 5.6	9·2 9·0 8·7 7·8 7·7	6-2 5-3 4-3 4-6 3-4	1·5 2·3 1·3 0·9 0·9 0·7	3.9 3.2 2.3 1.6 1.6	3-8 4-1 3-8 3-1 2-6 2-6 2-6

S59

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER 1986

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.



HOUSEHOLD SPENDING All expenditure: per household and per person 7.1

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

Composition of expenditure

1.

UNI	TED	Average wee	kly expenditure	per household			Average v	veekly expenditu	ire per person	i de la compañía de l	New Street
KIN	GDOM	At current pr	ices		At constant	prices	At current	t prices		At constant	prices
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A SHALL	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
		2	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	2	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Ann 198 198	ual averages 1 2*	125-41 134-01	13·4 6·9		105·5 103·3	0·5 -2·1	45·96 49·73	12·6 8·2		108·7 107·8	0.0 -0.8
198	3*	142.00	6.4		103.3	-	53.05	8.0		109.3	1.4
1984 1985	!*	151·92 161·53	7·7 6·3		106·4 107·6	3·0 1·1	57.96 62.22	9·2 7·4		114·3 116·6	4·5 2·1
Qua 1983	rterly averages 3 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	132-61 138-87 141-90 150-36	 8.9	137-9 137-3 142-5 145-7	102·6 101·9 103·9 104·8	0·1 -2·2 -1·3 3·7	49·30 52·60 53·39 56·89	 6∙8	51·3 52·4 53·6 54·7	107·6 109·0 110·0 110·9	0·9 2·8 0·2 1·7
1984	Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	140·14 156·90 147·49 163·48	5·7 13·0 3·9 8·7	146·1 154·7 148·6 157·9	103·9 109·1 103·7 109·0	1·2 7·1 -0·2 4·0	53·19 60·86 55·99 62·02	7·9 15·8 4·9 10·8	55.6 60.3 56.4 59.5	111·3 119·2 110·9 115·7	3·5 9·4 0·9 4·3
1985	G2*§ Q2*§ Q3*§ Q4	151·36 160·84 163·07 171·18	8·0 2·5 10·6 4·7	158·1 158·5 164·5 165·1	107·3 106·0 108·9 108·3	3·3 -2·8 5·0 -0·7	58·17 62·61 62·36 65·87	9·4 2·9 11·4 6·2	60·9 61·9 63·0 63·1	116·4 116·0 117·3 116·6	4.6 -2.7 5.8 0.8

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 85 (pp. 485-493).
§ See note to table 7.2.

INITED	All	Commod	ity or servic	e				AND LOUGH		RUSS			
	items	Housing* Gross	Net	Fuel, light and pow	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Misc- ellaneous
nnual averages			The second	and the second	N. ANAL								- (
981	125.41		19.76	7.46	27.20	6.06	3.74	9.23	9-40	9.45	18.70	13.84	0.58
982*	134.01 (142.58)	23.31	22·39 [23·98]	8.35	28.19	6.13	3.85	9.69	9.65	10.06	19.79	15.37	0.53
983*	141.03	25.34	1 22.42	9.22	29.56	6.91	4.21	10.00	10.26	10.81	20.96	16.09	0.58
984* 985	151.92 161.53	27·41 29·55	24.06 26.00	9·42 9·95	31·43 32·70	7·25 7·95	4·37 4·42	11·10 11·92	11.57 11.61	11.89 12.59	22·77 24·56	17-41 19-14	0.64 0.68
uarterly averages 983 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	132.61 138.87 141.90 150.36	24.02 24.59 26.05 26.64	22.13 21.38 22.83 23.33	9·72 10·41 8·35 8·46	28·26 29·16 29·61 31·17	6·08 6·81 6·86 7·86	4·15 4·36 4·12 4·19	8.05 9.05 9.80 13.01	9·87 10·01 9·10 12·05	9·44 10·22 10·28 13·21	19-42 20-66 22-24 21-46	14.97 16.36 18.24	0-53 0-47 0-47
984 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	140-14 156-90 147-49 163-48	26·12 29·79 26·74 27·52	22.72 26.37 23.39 23.92	10·20 10·28 8·77 8·38	30·25 31·38 31·05 33·10	6·21 6·94 7·16 8·75	4.08 4.26 4.40 4.74	8·55 11·31 9·93 14·65	11.12 10.38 10.25 14.55	10·26 10·86 11·45 15·02	21.05 22.13 23.62 24.38	15-08 22-53 16-91 15-07	0.63 0.47 0.55 0.92
985 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4	151·36 160·84 163·07 171·18	27.45 30.32 30.53 29.93	24.00 26.59 27.30 26.14	10-66 10-77 9-23 9-15	31.92 32.10 32.58 34.25	6·92 7·87 7·77 9·28	4·37 4·28 4·55 4·49	9.64 11.70 11.31 15.16	11.76 10.71 10.35 13.67	10.96 11.50 12.18 15.80	22-70 24-03 26-13 25-40	17·90 20·81 20·76 17·06	0·52 0·49 0·92 0·80
tandard error** per 985 Q4	cent 1·8	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	6.5	2.9	3.7	5.8	10.6
ercentage increase expenditure on a	in												
982 983 984 985	6·9 6·4 7·7 6·3	8·7 8·2 7·8	13·3 7·1 7·3 8·1	11.8 10.5 2.2 5.7	3.6 4.9 6.3 4.0	1.3 12.7 4.9 9.6	3·0 9·3 3·8 1·3	5·0 3·2 10·9 7·4	2·7 6·3 12·7 0·3	6·5 7·4 10·0 5·9	5·8 5·9 8·7 7·9	11.1 4.7 8.2 10.0	-18.6 8.3 11.5 6.1
985 Q1§ Q2§ Q3§ Q4	8·0 2·5 10·6 4·7	5·1 1·8 14·2 8·7	5·6 0·8 16·7 9·3	4·5 4·8 5·2 9·2	5.5 2.3 4.9 3.5	11·4 13·4 8·5 6·0	7·1 0·5 3·4	12·7 3·4 13·9 3·5	5.4 3.2 1.0	6·8 5·9 6·3	7.8 8.6 10.6	18·7 -7·6 22·8	-17·5 4·3 67·9
ercentage of total expenditure									0.0	5.2	4.5	13-2	-13.8
983 984 985	100 100 100		16·8 15·8 16·1	6·5 6·2 6·2	20·7 20·7 20·3	4.8 4.8 4.9	3.0 2.9 2.7	7·0 7·3 7·4	7·2 7·6 7.1	7.6 7.8 7.9	14.7 15.0	11.3 11.5	0.4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey. Under the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households receiving supplementary benefit were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded expenditure and income. For the period up to 1983 Q4 a series was produced covering the same transactions as in earlier periods whether or not expressed as cash expenditure to indicate the underlying level of housing expenditure. From the beginning of 1984, net housing expenditure has been calculated net of all allowances, benefits and rebates, with comparable figures for 1983 to indicate the scale of discontinuity. Figures are also given back to 1982 of gross expenditure, i.e. before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates. The latter series is unaffected by changes in the administration of housing benefits although it includes a significant element of estimation. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure. * For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, Mar 83, p. 122 or annex A of the 1984 FES Report. § In the light of more detailed analysis of the 1985 survey, expenditure on durable household goods [and hence total expenditure] has been revised since these tables were last published in August 1986.

7.3 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING Detailed composition of expenditure per household

UNITED KINGDOM	1983	1984	1985	Stand- ard error ^{°°°} in 1985	UNITED KINGDOM	1983	1984	1985
				(per cent)				
Characteristics of households	1	-		-	Household expenditure averaged	Average pe	er week £	
Number of households	6,973	7,081	7,012		Food (continued)	0.27	0.31	0.32
Number of persons	18,532	18,557	18,206		Poultry, other and undefined meat	2.38	2.59	2.60
Number of adults	13,401	13,618	13,401		Fish Fish and chips	0.75	0.34	0.37
Average number of persons per household			0.00		Butter	0.43 0.27	0.43	0.44
All persons	2.66 1.29	2.62 1.27	2.60 1.26		Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.16	0.19	0·24 2·14
Females	1.37	1.36	1-34		Milk, tresh Milk products including cream	0.41	0.41	0.45
Adults Persons under 65	1.56	1.57	1.55		Cheese	0.71 0.47	0.52	0.51
Persons 65 and over Children	0.36	0.35	0.69		Potatoes	1.01	1·15 1·76	0.96
Children under 2 Children 2 and under 5	0.08	0.07	0.08 0.11		Fruit	1.51	1.54	1.69
Children 5 and under 18	0.53	0.52	0.50		Sugar Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.35	0.16	0.16
Persons working Persons not working	1.49	1.44	1.40		Sweets and chocolates	0.68	0·82 0·54	0.85
Number of households by type of					Coffee	0.38	0.44	0.52
housing tenure Rented unfurnished	2,498	2,511	2,449		food drinks	0.05	0.04	0.05
Local authority	2,178	2,162 349	2,135 314		Soft drinks	0.60 0.19	0.59	0.19
Rented furnished	199	189	174		Other food, foods not defined	2.11	2.35	2·47 5·80
Rent-free Owner-occupied	4,125	4,256	4,243		Meals bought away from nome	5.01	7.25	7.95
In process of purchase	2,499	2,658	2,661 1,582		Alcoholic drink Beer cider etc	4.00	4.21	4.46
Contain items of housing expendi-	1,020	1,000			Wines, spirits, etc	2.14	2·23 0·81	2·52 0·97
ture in each tenure group*	Average p	er week £			Drinks not defined	4.21	4.37	4.42
Gross rent, rates and water					Tobacco Cigarettes	3.87	4.02	4.10
charges Housing benefit, rebates and	19.14	19.60	21.18	0.0	Pipe tobacco	0·15 0·19	0.18	0.15
allowances received	-8.06	-9.09	-9.53	2.2		10.00	11.10	11.92
charges	11.08	10.51	11.65	2.0	Men's outer clothing (incl. shirts)	2.00	2.15	2.43
Other rented unfurnished Gross rent rates and water	16.52	17.30	18.76	3.3	Men's underclothing and hosiery Women's outer clothing	3.08	3.49	3.70
Housing benefit etc	-2.97	-3.96	-4-81	8·9 4·9	Women's underclothing and hosiery	0.65	0.67 0.53	0.69
Rented furnished	10.00	10 00	00.50	5.0	Girls' clothing	0.47	0.50	0.57
Gross rent, rates and water Housing benefit etc	24.18	-3.75	-5.53	14.3	Infants' clothing Hats gloves, haberdashery, etc	0.39	0.55	0.59
Net rent, rates and water	21.94	20.51	23.03	7.2	Clothing materials and making-up	0.21	0.17	0.25
Gross rates and water					Footwear	2.04	2.43	2.53
equivalent of the rateable					Durable household goods	10.26	11.57	11.61
value Rateable value (weekly equi-	16.36	17.18	17.56	6.0	Furniture Floor coverings	0.76	0.90	0.76
valent) included in preceding	10.00	14.69	15.40	6.5	Soft furnishings and household	1.05	0.82	1.02
Payment Housing benefit etc	-0.38	-0.34	-0.28	32.0	Television, video and audio equipment	nt o oo	2.91	2.75
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	15.98	16.84	17.28	6.0	Gas and electric appliances,	2.29	2.01	2.75
In process of purchase					including repairs	2.21	2.26	2.05
of structure together with the					china, glass, cutlery, hardware, e	tc 1.64	1.86	1.88
weekly equivalent of the rateable value	25.32	26.18	28.57	0.9	Insurance of contents of dwelling	10.01	11.89	12.59
Rateable value (weekly equi-					Other goods	10.01	11.05	4.00
payment	16.68	17.11	18.55	0.9	jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, et	c 1.64	2·00 2·42	2.59
Housing benefit etc Net rates, water charges	-0.11	-0.19	-0.23	9.1	Toys, stationery goods, etc	1.38	1.51	1.60
and imputed rent	25.21	25.99	28.34	0.9	Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	1.53	1.69	1.90
Gross rates, water, insurance					Optical and photographic goods	0.66 0.94	1.02	1.09
weekly equivalent of the			1.1		Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural	0.60	0.71	0.81
rateable value Bateable value (weekly equi-	22.29	23.94	26.09	1.3	goods Animals and pets	1.10	1.15	1.22
valent) included in preceding	14.00	15 70	17.04	1.4	Transport and vehicles	20.96	22.77	24.56
Housing benefit etc	-0.63	-0.90	-0.88	5.0	Net purchases of motor vehicles,	7.24	8.22	8.97
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	21.66	23.04	25-21	1.4	Maintenance and running of motor	10.00	10.92	11.76
Household expenditure averaged					vehicles Purchase and maintenance of other	10.33	10.85	
over all households	Average p 22-43	24.06	26.00	1.7	vehicles and boats Railway fares	0.40 0.92	0-43 0-87	0.39
Gross rent, rates etc					Bus and coach fares	0.97	1.04	1.698
(as defined in the preceding section)	22.05	23.02	25.09	0.6	Other travel and transport	16-09	17.41	19.14
Housing benefit etc Net rent rates and water	-2·91 19·14	-3·35 19·67	-3.55 21.54	2.5	Postage, telephone, telemessages	2.41	2.58	2.83
Repairs, maintenance and	3,20	4.30**	4.46	8.8	Theatres, sporting events and	0.09	0.09	1.00
Evel light and power	9.29	9.42	9.95	0.9	other entertainments	1.14	1·24 1·81	1.39
Gas	3.42	3.54	3.68	1.2	Domestic help, etc	0.53	0.59	0.63
Coal and coke	1.00	1.07	1.10	6.0	Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc Footwear and other repairs nes	0.98	0.37	0.28
Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0.57	0.60	0.69	4.9	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.23	0.22	0.22
Food Bread, rolls, etc	29·56 1·35	31·43 1·40	32·70 1·45	0.7	Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.42	0.35	0.52
Flour Bioquite cakes ato	0.10	0.09	0.11	4.7	Hotel and holiday expenses Subscriptions and donations.	4.07	4.28	4.98
Breakfast and other cereals	0.49	0.54	0.58	1.5	miscellaneous other services	3.27	3.65	4.08
Beet and veal Mutton and lamb	1.66 0.72	0.70	0.71	2.5	Miscellaneous	0.58	0.64	0.69
Pork Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.66	0.65	0.69 0.76	2·3 1·6	expenditure	141.03	151-92	161-53

Source: Family Expenditure Survey * See note 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 1984 FES report. ** From June 1, 1984 some items under this heading attracted VAT. \$ In 1985 railway fares excluded railway season tickets that are also valid on buses. Such season tickets are included in other travel and transport.

S62 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

	Dectaurante	Dublic houses	Allaha alaha a		and the second		
jroup	cafes etc 661	and bars 662	licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries etc 977	Sports and other recreational services
employed 1				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
oyees in employment ²							101
March	176-1	223.5	139.7	210.3	16.0	50.0	
June	187-4	233.6	141.7	235.0	10.3	25.8	253.9
September	186-1	230.7	138-9	233.4	43.2	64.6	269.1
December	173.5	226.5	140.0	210.9	49.0	60-1	263.3
			1400	210.0	10.0	53-1	251.9
March	161.2	221.6	137.4	205 4	10.0		
June	182.8	231.1	140.2	203.4	18-3	54-3	248.0
September	186-5	238.6	149.5	234.5	52.0	61-1	246.3
December	181-2	236.3	147.6	242.0	50.7	60-5	268.2
		2000	147.0	225.1	16-9	54-3	253.0
March	179-3	231.1	146.0	017.4			
lune	189.7	242.5	140.0	217.4	19-3	55.3	248.5
September	190.6	240.7	140.9	252.6	51.6	63-1	262-3
December	182.1	240.2	149.2	257.4	46.5	61.7	259-3
	102.1	243.2	121-9	238.6	24.8	56-8	251.0
March	176.6	244.6	151.0				
lune	192.8	244.0	151.0	233.0	27.3	58-4	249.3
Sentember	105.2	250.0	155-8	263-2	54.3	66-1	263.4
December	190.9	209.9	152.7	270.4	51.4	65.7	263.5
	103.0	200.7	156.9	252.1	25.1	60.0	257.7
March	185.1	252.2	154.4				
		202.0	154-1	224.8	27.2	61.1	250.8
e Q1 1986 Q1 1985							
te (thousands)	+9.5	. 7 7					
(+0.3	+1.1	+2.5	-8.2	-0.1	+2.7	+1.5
itage	+4.8	+3.1	+1.6	-3.5	0.4		
	roup mployed ¹ byees in employment ² darch une September Secember Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch une between Aarch Lath Aarch Lath Aarch Lath Aarch Lath Aarch	roup Cafes etc. imployed 1 661 wees in employment 2 48:1 Aarch 176:1 lune 187:4 September 186:1 December 173:5 Aarch 161:2 une 182:8 september 182:8 becember 181:2 Aarch 179:3 une 189:7 september 180:6 becember 189:7 Aarch 179:3 une 189:7 september 190:6 becember 190:6 becember 192:8 une 192:8 eptember 195:3 secember 189:8 larch 185:1 aQ1 1986 Q1 1985 +8:5 tage +4:8	roup restaurats 661 roup roup <throup< th=""> <throup< th=""> roup</throup<></throup<>	roup Cases etc. 661 Public houses 662 Public houses 662 Public houses 663 imployed 1 48-1 51-7 1-6 yees in employment 2 March lune 176-1 223-5 139-7 June 187-4 233-6 141-7 September 186-1 230-7 138-9 December 172-5 226-5 140-0 Aarch une 182-8 231-1 140-2 September 182-8 231-1 140-2 September 182-7 242-5 148-9 une 182-7 240-7 149-2 September 190-6 240-7 149-9 une 182-1 249-2 151-9 fatch 176-6 244-6 151-6 une 182-7 258-3 155-8 eptember 192-8 258-3 155-8 leptember 192-8 258-7 156-9 larch 185-1 252-3 155-1 une <t< td=""><td>roup rouge <thr< td=""><td>roup roup roup round for clubs and licensed clubs round clubs and licensed clubs</td></thr<></td></t<> <td>roup reaction and bases 661 runce nouses 662 runce nouses 663 runce nouses 663 runce nouses 665 runce nouses 665 runce nouses 665 runce nouses 667 Libraries, museums 677 mployed ¹ 48:1 51:7 1:6 32:6 3:8 0:6 overes in employment ² darch une 176:1 223:5 139:7 210:3 16:3 52:9 darch une 187:4 230:7 138:9 233:4 49:0 60:1 september 173:5 22:65 140:0 210:8 16:0 53:1 darch une 161:2 22:1-6 137:4 20:5-4 18:3 54:3 darch une 16:2 23:1-1 140:2 234:5 52:0 61:1 darch une 182:8 23:1-1 140:9 217:4 19:3 55:3 darch une 189:7 24:2:5 148:9 22:5:1 16:9 54:3 darch une 199:7 24:2:5 149:2 257:4 46:5 61:7</td>	roup rouge rouge <thr< td=""><td>roup roup roup round for clubs and licensed clubs round clubs and licensed clubs</td></thr<>	roup roup roup round for clubs and licensed clubs round clubs and licensed clubs	roup reaction and bases 661 runce nouses 662 runce nouses 663 runce nouses 663 runce nouses 665 runce nouses 665 runce nouses 665 runce nouses 667 Libraries, museums 677 mployed ¹ 48:1 51:7 1:6 32:6 3:8 0:6 overes in employment ² darch une 176:1 223:5 139:7 210:3 16:3 52:9 darch une 187:4 230:7 138:9 233:4 49:0 60:1 september 173:5 22:65 140:0 210:8 16:0 53:1 darch une 161:2 22:1-6 137:4 20:5-4 18:3 54:3 darch une 16:2 23:1-1 140:2 234:5 52:0 61:1 darch une 182:8 23:1-1 140:9 217:4 19:3 55:3 darch une 189:7 24:2:5 148:9 22:5:1 16:9 54:3 darch une 199:7 24:2:5 149:2 257:4 46:5 61:7

Based on Census of Po In addition the Labour F 1981 1983 1984 1985 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 156 1983 147 1984 174 1984 174
 1985 175
 2. These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in Table 1-4.

Stand-ard error** in 1985

(per cent)

 $\begin{array}{c} 1.9\\ 1.1\\ 2.7\\ 1.6\\ 2.7\\ 1.6\\ 1.4\\ 1.2\\ 1.1\\ 1.8\\ 1.2\\ 1.1\\ 1.1\\ 1.1\\ 1.1\\ 1.2\\ 1.1\\ 1.2\\ 1.5\\ 1.9\\ 1.9\\ 1.9\\ 1.3\\ 1.7\\ 2.7\\ 5.1\\ 1.8\\ 1.2\\ 2.7\\ 5.1\\ \end{array}$

1.9 1.9 6.9 14.8 **2.0** 4.1 5.1 3.2 4.8 5.7 6.0 5.9 3.4

11.7 2.6 3·2 9·8 10·4

6.6 6.7 6.3 3.5 2.9 1.4

4.6 1.4 3.6 2.4 1.7 7.0 1.3

3.7 4.5 1.8 3.3 1.8

12·2 6·0 2·4 7·7 **3·0** 1·1 7·0

4.4 1.2 6.5 2.3 10.3 4.6 6.7 14.0 7.9

8·5 15·3 0.9

	Overseas visit (a)	ors to the UK	UK residents : (b)	abroad	Balance (a) less (b)	
1974 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 P Percentace change 1985/1984	898 2,961 2,970 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,451 +18		703 2,738 3,272 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,877		+195 +223 -302 -452 -87 -49 +574	
	Overseas visite	ors to the UK	UK residents a	abroad	Palanas	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally
1984 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	727 1,075 1,751 1,061	1,079 1,115 1,195 1,224	715 1,182 1,835 932	1,110 1,197 1,148	+12 -107 -84	adjusted -31 -82 +47
1985 P 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	903 1,331 2,066 1,150	1,347 1,375 1,411 1,317	846 1,153 1,879 998	1,266 1,140 1,162 1,309	+129 +57 +178 +187	+11 +81 +235 +249
1986 1st qtr	912	1,353	896	1.403	+152	+8
1985 P January February March April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	322 247 334 376 459 641 823 602 466 364 320	423 429 495 429 491 455 443 521 447 426 459 432	277 244 325 324 480 530 677 671 476 281 241	423 425 418 382 382 376 391 378 393 393 393 425	+45 +43 +9 +52 +109 +16 +111 +146 -69 -10 +83	-50 +4 +77 +47 +109 +79 +52 +143 +54 +33 +34
1986 January PR February PR March PR April (e) May (e) PProvisional B Devised	332 264 316 365 425	442 458 453 405 446	259 237 399 375 505	491 409 442 552 455 576	+79 +73 +27 -83 -10 -80	-59 +33 +16 -99 -50 -130

or further details see Business Monitors MQ6 and MA6.

TOURISM 8.1







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

The second second second	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1974 1975 1976 1977 1979 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983 1983	8,543 9,490 10,808 12,281 12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,633		1,810 1,907 2,093 2,377 2,475 2,196 2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330 3,797	5,217 5,847 6,816 7,770 7,865 7,873 7,910 7,055 7,082 7,164 7,551 7,904	1,516 1,736 1,899 2,134 2,306 2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,418 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,782
1985 P 1984 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter	2,156 3,582 5,179 2,728	Seasonally adjusted 3,229 3,386 3,467 3,562	396 892 1,390 653	1,327 1,989 2,715 1,521	436 699 1,073 554
1985 1st quarter P 2nd quarter P 3rd quarter P 4th quarter P	2,351 3,957 5,419 2,755	3,549 3,731 3,615 3,587	489 1,138 1,545 625	1,379 2,171 2,798 1,557	483 649 1,076 574
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	3,892	525	1,536	499
1985 P January February March April May June July August September October November	824 656 872 1,207 1,282 1,467 1,823 2,145 1,451 1,141 804	1,182 1,150 1,217 1,186 1,267 1,278 1,166 1,252 1,197 1,158 1,133 1,268	164 134 191 236 383 519 541 586 418 290 172 163	451 405 523 798 674 697 976 1,144 678 612 457 488	209 117 158 225 251 306 415 355 239 175 160
December 1986 January PR February PR March PR April (e) May (e)	811 920 726 914 1,020 1,120	1,290 1,288 1,313 1,291 997 1,104	179 133 214 190 230	523 459 553 670 660	218 134 147 160 230

Notes: See 8.2.

8.4 TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
The state of the s	10.792		433	9,503	847
74	11 992		514	10,468	1,010
5	11,560		579	9,954	1,027
0	11 525		619	9,866	1,040
0	13.443		782	11,517	1,144
70	15.466		1,087	12,959	1,420
20	17.507		1,382	14,455	1,670
21	19.046		1,514	15,862	1,0/1
	20.611		1,299	17,625	1,08/
12	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,/40
84	22.072		919	19,371	1,701
85 P	21,771		914	19,105	1,/52
551		Seasonally			
		adjusted	155	0.620	469
84 1st quarter	3,256	5,471	155	2,052	479
2nd quarter	5,980	5,582	232	5,200	424
3rd guarter	8,599	5,404	329	2,625	408
4th quarter	4,238	5,618	204	3,023	400
	2 224	5 450	158	2,707	459
85 1st quarter P	3,324	5 128	200	4,993	420
2nd quarter P	5,013	5 129	350	7,486	477
3rd quarter P	4,521	6.064	206	3,919	396
4th quarter P	4,521	0,004			and the second
86 1st quarter P	3,734	6,353	159	3,020	556
	1.050	1.011	75	781	200
85 P January	1,056	1,011	44	715	124
February	883	1,723	40	1,209	135
March	1,384	1,910	57	1,400	196
April	1,653	1,710	61	1,490	109
May	1,001	1,000	82	2.103	114
June	2,300	1,750	110	2.080	103
July	2,293	1 695	138	2.864	170
August	3,1/2	1,055	103	2.542	204
September	2,849	1 773	94	1.841	129
October	2,004	2 167	63	1,232	140
November	1,435	2,107	49	846	127
December	1,022	2,124			
	1 137	1,968	69	866	202
Echrupy PP	1.012	2.092	48	809	155
March PR	1 586	2.293	42	1,345	199
April (e)	1.570	1,666	70	1,300	200
May (e)	2 050	2.142	70	1,860	120

Notes: See 8-2.

$\begin{array}{c} \text{TOURISM} \\ \text{Overseas travel and tourism*: Visits to the UK by country of residence } 8.5 \end{array}$

	1983	1984	1985 P	1985 P		The second second		1986 P	A CONTRACTOR		
				1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd gtr	3rd gtr	4th atr
Total all countries	12,484	13,644	14,483	2,351	3,957	5,419	2,755	2,560		-	
North America											
Total	2,836	3,330	3,797	489	1,138	1,545	625	525			
USA Canada	2,317 519	2,764 567	3,166 631	412 78	927 211	1,308 237	519 105	437 89			
European Community											
Total	6,078	6,292	6,591	1,158	1,833	2,352	1,247	1,268			
Belgium/Luxembourg France Federal Republic of Germany Italy Netherlands Denmark Greece Spain Portugal Irish Republic Other Western Europe Total Austria Switzerland	430 1,516 1,374 458 735 219 85 298 55 908 1,086 88 310	426 1,632 1,485 475 741 192 81 293 59 909 909 1,259 111 313	503 1,620 1,484 494 762 201 118 342 64 1,001 1,313 108 339	104 332 232 78 122 37 23 57 11 162 221 11 57	136 528 445 112 185 52 38 72 19 245 338 338 26 96	156 507 540 233 266 65 31 143 19 399 399 445 54	107 253 267 72 196 47 26 69 15 195 309 17 84	65 404 284 72 125 48 23 73 16 157 268 17 51			
Norway Sweden Finland Others	194 288 62 144	216 402 72 145	237 380 70 179	45 59 13 37	59 105 16 36	75 125 30	58 91 12	62 80 13			
Other countries						01	40	44			
Total	2,464	2,763	2,782	483	649	1,076	574	499			
Middle East North Africa South Africa Eastern Europe Japan Australia Australia New Zealand Latin America Rest of World	616 125 147 50 170 331 76 109 840	610 132 182 57 201 456 95 165 865	588 119 147 68 211 473 83 166 927	110 22 27 15 49 73 15 31 141	126 24 37 8 49 118 18 37 232	241 50 54 30 65 192 29 65 350	112 23 28 15 48 89 21 33 205	105 20 29 13 51 79 11 25 166			

Notes: See 8.2.

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

	1305	1984	1985 P 1985 P 1986 P								
	MR. A.			1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th gtr	1st atr	2nd atr	3rd atr	Ath atr
Total all countries	20,994	22,072	21,771	3,324	5,612	8.314	4.521	3 734	- <u> </u>		- 401 qu
North America							.,	0,704			
lotal .	1,023	919	914	158	200	350	206	159			
JSA	780	710	700	104							
Canada	243	200	193	24	163 37	243 108	182 24	139			
uropean Community								20			
otal	16,212	16,935	16,591	2,249	4,388	6.440	3.515	2 482			
Belgium/Luxembourg	831	776	755	148	100	101	010	2,402			
rance ederal Ropublic of Corrector	5,058	4,482	4,523	622	1,118	1.725	216	109			
taly	1,091	1,294	1,321	180	366	499	275	204			
letherlands	784	1,184	1,066	178	269	472	147	150			
enmark	128	126	949	156	346	247	201	146			
reece	869	1 048	1 210	3/	34	56	34	28			
pain	4.278	5 022	4 175	12	378	782	146	9			
ortugal	547	573	709	96	1,089	1,557	951	620			
ish Republic	1,472	1,552	1,623	262	191	263	170	122			
ther Western Europe					001	040	316	265			
otal	0.017	0.400									
	2,017	2,436	2,514	458	605	1,046	404	537			
ugoslavia	203	477	500	La selection of the				001			
ustria	490	4//	566	10	177	318	61	11			
witzerland	474	510	557	185	121	188	62	230			
orway/Sweden/Finland	285	302	488	132	106	175	74	160			
ibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	434	475	475	5/	84	124	81	85			
ther	40	53	82	13	93	201	119	44			
ther countries					24	40	7	7			
otal	1 740	1.701									
	1,743	1,781	1,752	459	419	477	396	556			
iddle East	219	227	180	44							
orth Africa	224	253	273	41	57	44	47	60			
astern Europe	149	164	237	00	59	81	72	68			
Istralia/New Zealand	147	167	154	51	79	105	16	51			
ommonwealth Caribbean	147	140	122	20	35	24	31	72			
est of World including Cruise	856	830	777	228	28	38	27	44			
Otes: See 0.0				220	101	185	203	261			

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



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

	Total	Mode of trav	el	Purpose of vi	isit	Charles and the second	and a second second
	visits	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 984 1985	12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,483 +6	7,580 7,614 7,323 6,889 6,911 7,661 8,515 9,396 +10	5,067 4,872 5,098 4,563 4,724 4,803 5,129 5,086 -1	5,876 5,529 5,478 5,037 5,265 5,818 6,385 6,663 +4	2,295 2,395 2,565 2,453 2,393 2,556 2,863 3,009 +5	2,193 2,254 2,319 2,287 2,410 2,560 2,626 2,898 +10	2,283 2,308 2,058 1,675 1,568 1,530 1,770 1,912 +8
1983 1st qtr	2,013	1,356	657	776	537	485	225
2nd qtr	3,200	1,831	1,369	1,568	676	621	335
3rd qtr	4,715	2,730	1,987	2,546	633	900	635
4th qtr	2,537	1,747	790	938	711	553	335
1984 1st qtr	2,156	1,452	704	819	622	475	240
2nd qtr	3,582	2,093	1,489	1,751	744	614	473
3rd qtr	5,179	3,039	2,140	2,750	728	978	723
4th qtr	2,728	1,931	796	1,066	769	558	334
1985 1st qtr P	2,351	1,625	726	866	655	530	299
2nd qtr P	3,957	2,458	1,499	1,985	791	737	444
3rd qtr P	5,419	3,326	2,092	2,812	755	1,045	807
4th qtr P	2,755	1,987	769	1,000	807	586	362
1986 1st qtr P	2,560	1,721	839	927	711	588	334

Notes: See 8.2

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

	Total	Mode of trave	el	Purpose of visit				
	visits	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes	
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 % chance 1985/1984	13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,771 -1	8,416 9,760 10,748 11,374 12,031 12,361 13,934 13,805 -1	5,028 5,706 6,759 7,672 8,580 8,634 8,137 7,967 -2	8,439 9,827. 11,666 13,131 14,224 14,568 15,246 14,942 -2	2,261 2,542 2,690 2,740 2,768 2,886 3,155 3,268 +4	1,970 2,166 2,317 2,378 2,529 2,559 2,689 2,689 2,612 -3	774 931 834 797 1,090 982 949 949 -3	
1983 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	2,978 5,404 8,576 4,037	2,073 3,104 4,679 2,504	905 2,300 3,897 1,532	1,684 3,794 6,711 2,379	640 778 655 813	489 613 946 511	164 220 264 334	
1984 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	3,256 5,980 8,599 4,238	2,344 3,633 5,202 2,755	912 2,347 3,396 1,483	1,892 4,198 6,615 2,541	706 885 689 875	512 659 1,001 517	146 238 293 305	
1985 1st qtr P 2nd qtr P 3rd qtr P 4th qtr P	3,324 5,612 8,314 4,521	2,395 3,518 5,013 2,878	929 2,094 3,301 1,642	1,957 3,888 6,343 2,753	714 905 752 897	518 614 965 514	136 205 253 356	
1986 1st qtr P	3,734	2,661	1,074	2,219	738	572	205	

Notes: See 8.2.

TOURISM **Visitor nights**

	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad		Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
	Nights	Nights		Nights	Nights
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 984 1985	149-1 154-6 146-0 135-4 136-3 145-0 154-5 167-7 +8-5	176-4 205-0 227-7 251-1 261-7 264-4 277-5 270-9 -2-4	1983 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr 1984 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	22-0 31-4 62-4 29-2 22-2 35-3 67-2 29-7	40-0 62-7 117-0 44-8 41-3 71-8 117-0 47-5
76 Change 1000/1904			1985 1st qtr P 2nd qtr P 3rd qtr P 4th qtr P	26-0 38-2 72-0 31-5	42·8 63.2 115·0 49·8
			1986 1st gtr P	25-4	44.7

Notes: See 8.2.

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

THOUSANDS

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The general index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For these pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.

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 underrecording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

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

Conventions

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

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 o this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS where otherwise stated.

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

employees.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

•SHORT-TIME WORKING 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

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

VACANCY

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not

WORKING POPULATION

R

SIC

EC

- revised estimated n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
 - 1980 edition

European Community



MILLION

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

People normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

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

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

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.)

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.

worked but paid for under guarantee agreements.

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK			Wit Annual
Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections Employees in employment	M (Q)	Sep 86: Aug 86:	1.1 317
Industry: GB	0	Aug 86:	1.4
i time series, by order group Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Sep 86: Sep 86:	1.2 1.3
Administrative technical and			
clerical in manufacturing	Α	Nov 85:	1.10
Local authorities manpower	Q	July 86:	1.7
Begion: GB	U Transfer	001 02.	1.
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Aug 86:	1.5
Self employed: by region		May 86:	165
Census of Employment: Sep 1981		May oo.	1011
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61
on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		0	1.0
International comparisons	M	Dec 83:	Supp 2
Manufacturing industries	Α ·	June 86:	1.14
Apprentices and trainees by region:	and and and	1	4.45
Manufacturing industries	A	Aug 86:	341
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 85:	73
Exemption orders from restrictions to			015
hours worked: women & young persons	0	Sep 86:	1.6
Trade union membership	A	Jan 86:	16
Unemployment and vacancies			a Sestar
Unemployment			
Summary: UK	М	Sep 86:	2.1
GB Ago and duration: LIK	M (Q)	Sep 86:	2.2
Broad category: UK	M	Sep 86:	2.1
Broad category: GB	M	Sep 86:	2.2
Detailed category: GB, UK Region: summary	Q	Sep 86:	2.6
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Sep 86:	2.7
: estimated rates	Q M (O)	Sep 86:	2.15
Region and area		Sep 60.	2.0
Time series summary: by region	М	Sep 86:	2.3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Sep 86:	2.4
(formerly table 2.4)	m	000 00.	
: Parliamentary constituences	M	Sep 86:	2.10
Flows:	Q	3ep 00.	2.0
GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2.19
UK, time series	M	Sep 86:	2.19
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Aug 86:	2.23/24/26
GB, Age and duration	Q	Aug 86:	2.21/22/25
Students: by region Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 80.	2.13
Disabled workers: GB	M	Sep 86:	390
International comparisons	М	Aug 86:	2.18
Ethnic Origin		Dec 05.	407
Temporarily stopped: UK	м	Sen 86.	2.14
Latest lightes. by region	IVI	000 00.	20012170
Vacancies (new definition)			
UK Unfilled, inflow outflow and	м	Sen 86	3.1
Region unfilled excluding Community		000 00.	
Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Sep 86:	3.2
Vacancies (previous definition)	M	Sep 86:	3.3
Industry UK	Q	Aug 85:	3.3
Occupation by broad sector	(0)	Sep 85:	3.4
Occupation region summary	Q	Sep 85:	3.6
Redundancies			
Confirmed: GB latest month	М	Sep 86:	2.30
Regions	M	Sep 86:	2.30
Detailed analysis	A	Sep 86: May 85:	2.31
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Aug 86:	341
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 86:	284
industry	A	May 85:	202
Earnings and hours			
Average earnings			
Main industrial sectors	М	Sep 86:	5.1
Industry	M	Sep 86:	5.3
Underlying trend		Julie 80.	230

Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)		the subscription of the	or page
Latest key results	4 M (A)	Oct 85: Sep 86:	385 5·6
Average weekly and hourly earnings	ining (j)	e con rem	0.101
Manufacturing and certain other	•		
industries Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Sep 86:	5.4
Detailed results	Α	Feb 86:	65
Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:	5.8
Aerospace	D	Aug 86:	340
Agriculture Coal mining	A A	Feb 86:	86 85
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Sep 86:	5.5
wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5.8
Normal weekly hours Holiday entitlements	A	May 86:	157
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	м .	Sep 86:	1.11
Region: summary	Q	Nov 85: Sep 86:	1.13
Hours of work: manufacturing	archier a		acuit
Output per head			
annual indices	M (Q)	Sep 86:	1.8
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Sep 86:	5.7
Quarterly and annual indices	IVI	Sep 80.	2.1
Labour costs	Triennial	June 86:	212
Recent trends	A	July 85:	280
Per unit of output		36p 00.	5.1
General index (RPI)		20100000	MART
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Sep 86: Sep 86:	6·2 6·2
Recent movements and the index	м	Sep 86:	6.1
Main components: time series	IVI	000 00.	
and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Sep 86:	6.5
Annual summary	A	Mar 86: Mar 86:	95 103
Pensioner household Indices	M (0)	Sen 86.	6.6
All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Sep 86:	6.7
Revision of weights	A M	May 86: Sep 86:	6-3
London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82: Sep 86:	267
International companyons		cop co.	
All expenditure: per household	Q	Sep 86:	7.
: per person Composition of expenditure	Q	Sep 86:	1.
: quarterly summary	Q (A)	Sep 86:	7.
Household characteristics	Q (A)	Sep 86:	7.
Industrial disputes: stoppages of	work	aver an dis	
Summary: latest figures : time series	M	Sep 86: Sep 86:	4.
Latest year and annual series	Α	Aug 86:	32
Monthly	gentage	0 00:	Α.
Broad sector: time series Annual	м	Sep 86:	4
Detailed Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 86: Aug 86:	32
Main causes of stoppage	an in the	Con 96.	4.
Cumulative Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 86:	32
Size of stoppages	A	Aug 86:	32
recent years by industry	A	Aug 86:	32 26
International comparisons		July 80.	
Tourism Employment in tourism: industries GB	м	Sep 86:	8.
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Sep 86:	8.
residents	м	Sep 86:	8- 8-
Visits abroad by UK residents Overseas travel and tourism: visit to the UK	M	Sep 86:	0
by country of residence	Q	Sep 86: Sep 86:	8.
visits to the UK by mode of travel and	San She ang	Carls of The	

visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit visitor nights

Sep 86

Sep 86: Sep 86:

SPECIAL FEATURE



The Wages Act 1986

This article outlines the main provisions of the Wages Act 1986. Part I of the Act which comes into force on January 1, 1987 deals with methods of payments of wages and deductions from wages. Part II radically reforms and simplifies the wages council system and Part III abolishes redundancy rebate to employers with more than nine employees from August 1, 1986.

The Wages Act received Royal Assent on July 25. Its main aims are to:

- encourage the creation of new jobs, particularly by removing young people under 21 from the scope of the wages council system. This means that an employer is not prevented from employing young people at wages they are prepared to accept because the rates are below those set by wages councils.
- encourage enterprise, by lifting from businesses the burden of complex wages council orders. This is achieved by radical simplification of the powers of wages councils.
- encourage efficiency and reduce crime, by encouraging the growth of non-cash methods of wage payment. This is achieved by the repeal of laws

This is an article giving a brief description of the Act. It should not be regarded as a complete and authoritative statement of the law. Leaflets will be issued giving more detailed guidance on the provisions as the relevant parts of the Act come into effect.

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

SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S68

Photo: Brenda Prince

such as the Truck Acts, which give manual workers rights to insist on payment in cash.

• clarify and modernise the law on deductions from wages by giving workers new rights against unlawful deductions.

• remove an outdated subsidy to employers who make redundancies by abolishing rebates on redundancy payments, except for employers with less than ten workers.



Workers will have a new set of rights in respect of deductions from wages. Non-cash methods of wage payment are encouraged. Photo: Camera Press

Methods of payment of wages

A host of ancient and obsolete laws governing the way wages are paid have been removed, in particular, the statutory right of manual workers to insist on being paid in cash.

The method of wage payment is to be agreed between employers and workers. Because of the Truck Acts many employers were reluctant to negotiate changes in payroll systems which could be subsequently disrupted by manual workers insisting on a right to be paid in cash, thus requiring employers to run two separate systems. Repeal should lead to a growth in non-cash systems of wage payment which are desirable on the grounds of:

- efficiency—it costs on average about 50p per wage payment to pay in cash; about 4p by the cheapest non-cash method;
- security—about 450 armed robberies at factories and offices or on the public highway in England and Wales were reported in 1984, many of which were wage snatches; this is an increase of about 100 on the 1983 figure;
- harmonisation-non-manual workers have never been covered by the Truck Acts and enjoy many fringe benefits that are not offered to manual workers due to fear of breaching these Acts. This has led to differences in conditions and status between white-collar and blue-collar workers that have no place in a modern industrialised society.

However, the Act does not remove any existing contractual right to payment in cash an individual may have, and does not require an employer to change to non-cash methods of wage payment.

Deductions from wages

Workers will have an important new set of rights in respect of deductions from wages and a simpler avenue of enforcement of the rights by complaint to an industrial tribunal

Deductions from wages will be unlawful unless provided for:

- in legislation (for example, income tax, national insurance);
- in the worker's contract of employment, so long as a copy of the term of the contract (or a written explanation of its existence and effect) authorising the deduction is given to the worker before the deductions are made:
- by the written agreement of the worker before the deductions begin.

These controls apply equally to payments required by the employer from the worker. But there are certain circumstances in which they do not apply, namely where a deduction is made (or a payment received):

- as a result of an overpayment of wages or expenses;
- as a result of disciplinary proceedings provided for in any legislation;
- because the worker takes part in a strike or other industrial action:
- to satisfy a court order or tribunal decision requiring payment by the worker to the employer, so long as in the case of a deduction, the worker has given his prior consent in writing.

In addition, the provisions do not apply where a deduction is made as a result of:

- a statutory requirement on the employer to make specified payments to a statutory authority;
- an arrangement agreed to by the worker in writing under which the employer is to make payments to a third party so long as the employer deducts the amount which has been notified.

Cash shortages

Extra protection is given against deductions (or requirements to make payments) arising from cash shortages or stock deficiencies in retail jobs. These are limited to ten per cent of each payment of wages. For deductions on account of shortages to be lawful they must be both authorised by contract or prior written agreement and be applied so that no instalment exceeds ten per cent of each payment of gross wages

This means that if a petrol station cashier is contractually responsible for any cash shortages which occur during his shift, his employer will only be able to recover the amount

due under the terms of his contract for losses in instalments of ten per cent of each payment of wages until the total amount due is recovered.

In this way, the employer gets what he is contractually entitled to recover, but in instalments, and the worker is not left with nothing or very little in his wage packet. This limit does not apply to the final payment of wages, so that the employer is able to recover amounts still owing to him by the worker, if his job ends.

There will be a complete ban on deductions if the employer delays unreasonably before making a deduction arising from a shortage—in other words he will lose his right altogether to make a deduction if he delays longer than 12 months from the time he ought reasonably to have ascertained it.

These new rights give for the first time a comprehensive. easily understood, and fair set of statutory rights concerning deductions to all workers, manual and non-manual; and there is a straightforward and cheap mechanism for workers to enforce these rights through the creation of a new jurisdiction for industrial tribunals to deal with complaints about unlawful deductions and payments.

Wages councils

Young people

Young people under 21 are now no longer covered by wages council regulation. In future, employers will be able to offer them jobs at wages which reflect their level of training and experience and which young people are prepared to accept. This will do much to help young workers to get a foothold on the ladder of employment and so improve their long-term prospects.

Simplification of wages orders

For workers of 21 and over, the wages council orders are to be greatly simplified. The complexity of the orders has created problems for both employers and workers alike. Many of the underpayments found by wages inspectors arise simply from employers' failure to understand what is required of them.

Wages councils are now limited to fixing the two central



Modern electronic timekeeping systems make for greater payroll efficiency and security.

Impact of wages councils decisions on jobs

Another important change to the wages council system is that councils must now consider the impact on jobs of the minimum pay rates they set. In future they will have to take account-along with other factors they consider appropriate-of the effect of any rate they set on the level of employment among the workers concerned and particularly among the workers in areas of the country where pay is generally below the national average for such workers.



Employers will be able to offer young people jobs at wages they are prepared to accept, relative to their experience. Photo: Crown Copyright

elements of pay-a basic minimum hourly rate and an overtime rate (and, of course, the point at which overtime should start)-and a limit on charges an employer can make in certain circumstances for accommodation he provides. Other matters such as holiday pay and entitlements will be settled directly between employers and workers, as happens in the rest of industry.

Changing scope of or abolishing councils

Another important change removes the power to establish new councils and greatly simplifies procedures for reviewing and changing the scope of councils or abolishing them. The continued existence of wages councils rests on the results of extensive consultation which demonstrated that the majority of industries already within the system felt that it should be retained provided it was reformed-and the reforms which they most wished to see are reflected in the new legislation. The system is therefore continuing for those industries already in it, but will not be extended to other industries.

Change, where needed, will be more readily achieved through streamlined procedures. The Secretary of State will be able to vary the boundaries and coverage of councils more freely; for example, he could remove from the system individual employers or groups of workers covered by special employment schemes. The elaborate procedure for consulting ACAS before a council is abolished, or its scope varied, has been dispensed with. The Secretary of State must have regard to the current levels of pay among the workers affected and other appropriate issues and consult appropriate persons or organisations-which could include ACAS. As under the old Act, any proposals for abolition or change of scope of a council will be subject to the approval of both Houses of Parliament.

Procedural changes

The constitution and procedures of wages councils remain broadly the same under the new legislation. Within this framework the following changes have been made:

- the maximum number of independent members of a wages council has been raised from three to five. It is expected that the majority of councils will continue to have no more than three independents. A larger number will be appointed where this proves necessary to ensure an adequate presence of independents;
- there is now specific provision for employer representation on a council to include an association or associations representative of small businesses unless this is considered inappropriate for a particular council;
- a wages council member may now be appointed for no more than three years at a time instead of five as previously. (A member may, of course, be reappointed to a further term of office if appropriate.);
- the period within which written representations about a wages council's proposals may be sent in has been increased from 14 days to 28 days;
- wages councils may no longer make retrospective awards. The date specified for the order to come into force must now be at least 28 days after it has been made.

Enforcement of wages orders

The Wages Inspectorate continues to have responsibility for enforcement of wages orders. However, the reforms make compliance easier because future wages orders will not be so complex and there will be much less likelihood of underpayment due to employers having difficulty in understanding and correctly applying the minimum rates laid

down. Workers will also be much clearer about their legal entitlement. As before, employers prosecuted for paying a worker less than the minimum laid down in a wages order will face a fine of up to £400 on conviction.

Timing of new wages orders

Wages orders current on July 25, 1986 continue to operate except that from that date they will no longer apply to workers under 21. New style simplified wages orders will be phased in over the next 12 months as and when each council issues a new order. The timing will depend on the pattern of meetings of the different councils, but all existing wages orders will cease to have effect either 12 months after the date the order came into force or six months after July 25, 1986 whichever is later.

Statutory rights of workers

A worker underpaid under old wages orders has a statutory right to be paid the arrears due. The Act also preserves a worker's statutory right to annual holiday and holiday pay which has accrued up to the date on which a wages order ceases to apply to him or her. For workers under 21 on July 25, 1986, the period counting towards accrued entitlement ended on that date.

Contractual rights of workers

The terms and conditions of a worker's contract of employment will not normally be changed as a result of the provisions in the new legislation. Much depends on the terms of the contract but usually an existing contract, including terms on holidays and holiday pay, can be regarded as continuing to apply as far as contractual obligations-as distinct from statutory obligations-are concerned. A contract cannot be changed unilaterally but either party may seek at any time to change its terms by agreement, providing the requirements of any relevant wages order are met.

Abolition of redundancy rebate

The redundancy rebate to employers with more than nine employees has now been abolished.

Previously, any employer who made a redundancy payment as required by the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act, 1978 could claim a rebate from the Redundancy Fund. This scheme was started in 1965 when the Government's prime objective was to encourage the shakeout of surplus labour in overmanned industries into unfilled jobs. Twenty years later economic conditions are very different. Moreover, the rebate is no longer a major consideration in the cost of making people redundant as the present level of rebate is only 35 per cent of the statutory redundancy payment. This is less than half the proportion paid in the early years of the scheme. In addition, employers often pay more than the statutory minimum entitlement-and these "top-ups" do not attract rebate.

The rebate has been retained for employers with fewer than ten employees in line with the Government's policy of giving encouragement and support to small firms. And the Redundancy Fund will continue to make direct payments to employees whose employers are insolvent or in severe financial difficulties.

Estimated savings resulting from the abolition will be about £200 million in a full year. This will be used to expand the employment and training programmes notably for small firms and tourism, thereby increasing spending without breaching the public expenditure limits.

SPECIAL FEATURE



Forthcoming changes to the **Retail Prices Index**

This article describes a number of changes which are to be made to the construction and presentation of the retail prices index (RPI) following the Government's acceptance of recommendations made by an independent and broadly-based advisory committee. The changes will start to take effect from the beginning of 1987.

The Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee is convened from time to time to advise the Secretary of State for Employment on the methodology used for compiling the RPI, the principal measure of the rate of inflation as it affects consumers in the United Kingdom. Committee members include representatives of consumers, employees, employers, retailing organisations, government departments and other official bodies and a number of academic experts. The current membership is listed on page 374.

The Advisory Committee

The Committee was first established in 1946, with the role of determining the range of items to be covered by the RPI and the methods by which it should be constructed, besides acting as a watchdog over the way the index was compiled. In the last forty years it has produced a wide-ranging series of reports which have formed the

basis of virtually every significant change in RPI metho-dology during that time.* The latest series of meetings the tenth-is therefore to be seen as part of a continuous process of ensuring that the index is soundly based and that the methodology used is satisfactory. The Committee was reconvened in the autumn of 1984 by the then Secretary of State for Employment to re-examine the treatment of housing costs in the RPI, to consider the possibility of establishing a new reference date, and to advise on certain technical points. The Committee met ten times between September 1984 and June 1986 and, as on previous occasions, it was assisted by a Technical Working Party consisting of selected members or their nominees, which met seven times. The Committee's report** was published on 15 July and the present Secretary of State, Lord Young, announced at the same time that he was accepting all its recommendations.

* Some examples of past recommendations are given on page 377. ** Methodological Issues affecting the Retail Prices Index, Cmnd 9848 (HMSO) (£6.50)

Members of the Advisory Committee

Chairman

D B Smith CB, Deputy Secretary, Department of Employment. Representing consumers

- K H B Frere, Honorary Treasurer, National Federation of Consumer Groups
- Mrs A Rigg, Deputy Chairman, Consumers' Association. Mrs J Varnam, Executive Member, National Federation of
- Women's Institutes Frances Williams/Jill Johnstone, Nominated by the National Con-
- sumer Council

Representing employees D Lea OBE, Assistant General Secretary, Trades Union Congress. Representing employers

R H Price, Director of Employment Affairs, CBI.

Representing retailing organisations

- GVJ Pratt, Economic and Research Officer, Co-operative Union. L Seeney OBE, Director General, National Chamber of Trade. Dr D Thorpe, Head of Research, John Lewis Partnership
- Academic and expert representation
- *Professor A B Atkinson, London School of Economics. *R F Fowler CBE, Former Director of Statistics and Statistical Research, Department of Employment.
- *Professor A R Ilersic, Professor of Social Studies, Bedford College, London
- Professor J F Pickering, Professor of Industrial Economics, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

* Professor H B Rose, Economic Adviser to Barclays Bank and Visiting Professor of Finance, London Business School

Representing government departments

- C W Capstick CMG, Director of Economics and Statistics, MAFE
- **P D Dworkin, Director of Statistics, Department of Employment
- H P Evans, Under Secretary, HM Treasury
- *D W Flaxen, Assistant Director, Central Statistical Office. *W H Stott, Chief Statistician, Department of the Environment. M V Wilde/Miss A J Cleveland, DHSS.

Representing official bodies and nationalised industries T A Boley, Central Director-Corporate Development, Electricity Council

*J S Fleming, Economic Adviser, Bank of England.

Secretary: D J Sellwood.

Assistant secretary: M Hargreaves.

- * Also a member of the Technical Working Party.
- ** Chairman of the Technical Working Party.

The Technical Working Party also included D Foden/N Beck (TUC), P Haslett (CBI), Dr P A Rowlatt (HM Treasury) and Dr J M Slater (MAFF). R Saoul of Marks & Spencer also took part in some of its discussions





General approach

The Committee was very much aware that much of the RPI's value lies in continuity and consistency, and was therefore anxious to avoid proposing change for the sake of change. It noted in its report that over the years the RPI has built up an impressive body of doctrine and precedent but that procedures must be adapted to keep pace with a changing world. The Committee also considered prospective developments which might be expected to have an impact on the index in future, particularly in the financial area.

The Committee specifically reaffirmed the view taken by its predecessors that the RPI should be seen as an index of price changes and not as a "cost of living" index. It is not designed to measure how much more or less people spend as a result of changes in the kinds, amounts and quality of the goods and services they buy, or the total amount which needs to be spent in order to live. Nor does it measure changes in the cost of maintaining a particular level of consumer satisfaction. The RPI, rather, should be regarded as measuring the overall change in prices by reference to the cost of a "basket" of goods and services selected on the basis of what households have actually spent their money on, the contents of the basket being brought up to date at the beginning of each year and then fixed for twelve months. In the view of the Committee this is the best practicable formulation for the index and no justification was seen for trying to change it.

Public confidence

Underlying much of the Committee's reasoning was the conviction that it is important to sustain and promote public confidence in the RPI. For the index to be of value, it was felt that it must be generally regarded as relevant to people's concerns and a fair reflection of their experience. This was seen to be partly a question of presentationensuring that results are readily accessible and under-

Another strand of thought was that the RPI should be appropriate for the purposes for which it is used. It was recognised that the uses made of the index have changed considerably in the last decade and might change again so it would be wrong to accord overwhelming priority to any one application. However, in determining how the figures should be compiled and presented, the Committee kept clearly in mind the implications of its recommendations for users. Particular attention was given to the question of usefulness to consumers, and the report's recommendations were welcomed on publication by the National Federation of Consumer Groups, which said that the changes proposed for the structure of the RPI would make it more useful to consumers.

Principal changes

The most visible change to the figures published each month in Employment Gazette (Tables 6.1 to 6.7) concerns the reference date, to which the price level in each subsequent month is related. At present this is "January 1974 = 100" but with effect from the index for February 1987 (to be published in March 1987) it will become "January 1987 = 100". This is essentially a presentational change and will have no material effect upon the percentage movements in prices shown by the RPI. To help users cope with the discontinuity in the index series at the time of the changeover Employment Gazette will, on the Committee's advice, be publishing retrospective figures using the new reference data for the "all items" and main component indices. Moreover the "all items" index on the old reference date will continue to be published for a year in text accompanying the statistical series, though not in the tables themselves. These "parallel indices" will not be "official" figures but derived from them, and may show slightly different percentage changes because of rounding.

stood-but also as concerning the methods of compilation. For the index to carry conviction the Committee thought that it should be understandable and seem reasonable to the layman as well as to the professional analyst or expert user. Therefore, while members were keen to clarify the concepts and principles underlying the index in a way which was intellectually rigorous, public acceptability was thought to be equally important.

The RPI at present covers owner-occupiers' housing costs, using mortgage interest payments for this purpose. Though the procedure can be criticised on several grounds, the Committee concluded that no practicable alternative was any more acceptable, and that it should be continued. It went on to recommend that changes in the relative importance or "weight" attached to mortgage interest payments (in relation to other goods and services) should reflect changes in interest rates, house prices and the extent of owner-occupation, but not in financial arrangements. The report lays down a procedure which

achieves this by calculating the average household's mortgage commitments on the basis of a standardised financial arrangement (namely a 25-year repayment mortgage). The procedure is little different from that which has been in operation since 1975 but its use should help limit the extent to which the RPI is affected by, for example, changes in the type of mortgage taken out or the use of mortgage funds for non-housing purposes.

Where consumers in general benefit from commercial discounts or from subsidies which are available to all purchasers of goods or services, these are regarded as price reductions and taken into account in compiling the index, and the Committee has confirmed that this should



continue. However, problems have arisen where selected consumers benefit from subsidies which are financed not by the seller (based upon commercial considerations) but by a third party (normally the state), an example being housing benefit. In some cases such assistance is currently regarded as constituting a price reduction and in others as an income transfer, but the Committee has recommended that in future they should all be regarded as income transfers and therefore not be taken into account in the RPI. A practical effect of this will be that the provision of free school meals, free NHS prescriptions and food or clothing tokens granted to selected consumers will no longer be regarded as price reductions for purposes of the RPI.

Further recommendations

At present about 4 per cent of households with the highest incomes are excluded from the coverage of the RPI. The Committee has said that this cut-off should be maintained but that in future the households concerned should be identified by reference to the income of the household as a whole rather than the individual income of the head of household. The special price indices which are already compiled for low-income pensioners will also be maintained, and occasional analyses (but not regular indices) produced to show the differential impact of price changes on other types of household.

The Committee recommended that, to coincide with the introduction of the new reference date, the structure of published component indices below the "all items" level should be recast, and that the range of goods and services covered by the RPI should be extended as soon as possible to include holiday expenditure, various fees and subscriptions paid by consumers and the prices of financial services (though not the cost of credit as such). The new structure and its relationship to the present one are shown graphically on pages 374 and 379. The indices which will no longer be published in their present form are listed on page 377. The Department would be happy to advise any users

376 SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Photo: Mike Walls, Camera Press

of these indices who anticipate difficulties as a result of their withdrawal, and may be able to suggest suitable alternatives*.

Other recommendations made by the Committee relate to such matters as the treatment in the price index of items which are subject to seasonal influences or variations in quality, though it was recognised that some of these require further investigation and feasibility testing and it may not be possible to implement them until after 1987. A full listing of all the Committee's recommendations is given on pages 378 and 379.

While acknowledging that it had not been able to resolve fully all the issues it had considered, the Committee laid down general guidelines for future action where it did not feel able to offer specific recommendations. The Department of Employment, with its responsibility for the compilation of the RPI, will pursue these questions with a view to either making improvements in keeping with the general guidelines laid down by the Committee or providing further information for it to consider at a later date.

Conclusion

As the Secretary of State for Employment said in announcing his acceptance of the Advisory Committee's recommendations (in a Written Reply to a Parliamentary Question on 15 July), the forthcoming changes are directed to improving the coverage and construction of the index and to clarifying the principles which govern its presentation and use. They do not represent a fundamental break with the past but a desirable refinement of already well-established procedures. Following a long and detailed review the Committee stated in its report that it was unanimously of the view that the RPI fully merits public acceptance and, with the changes recommended, will continue to do so.

* Users should write to the Statistics Division (Branch D1), Room 347, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Some past Advisory Committee recommendations

1947 Report (Cmd 7077)

Recommended that the old "cost of living index" which had been compiled on the same basis since 1914 should be terminated and a new price index instituted with weights reflecting the results of an expenditure enquiry which had been carried out in 1937-38. The recommendation was accepted and the new index started in June

1951 Report (Cmd 8328)

Recommended that only one official index of retail prices should be published each month, relating to all wage earners and moderate salary earners, and that a new expenditure enquiry should be undertaken as soon as possible to provide up-to-date weighting information. This was accepted and preparations for the expenditure enquiry were made

1952 Report (Cmd 8481)

Recommended certain modifications which could be introduced immediately, as temporary expedients, until such time as a new index could be produced on the basis of the forthcoming expenditure enquiry. These modifications included the use of improved weights derived from the estimated pattern of expenditure in 1950, and incorporation in the index of information about the rents of houses built since 1947. The recommendations were accepted and a reweighted index was introduced in January 1952.

1956 Report (Cmd 9710)

Recommended that the interim index produced since 1947 should be replaced by a new index, based on the large-scale Household Expenditure Enquiry which had been carried out in 1953. The new index was to be designed to cover all households except for those consisting of pensioners mainly dependent on state benefits and those whose heads had a gross income of £20 a week or more in 1953 (equivalent to £350 at today's values). The 1956 Committee also established the group and section structure of the index which, with some modifications, is still in use. Finally it recommended certain additions to the list of items for which prices were collected, and some improvements to the methods of obtaining information, particularly as regards the housing group. All the recommendations were accepted.

1962 Report (Cmnd 1657)

1968 Report (Cmnd 3677)

Recommended that "meals outside the home" should be incorporated in the index as a separate group, that special indices should be compiled and published for the pensioner households excluded from the coverage of the index (but not for any other special social or income groups), and that certain changes should be made in the level of detail in which existing indices were published. The Committee also recommended that there should be a study of the technical problems which would be involved in comparing price levels in different regions or areas. The recommendations were accepted and a Technical Committee was appointed to carry out the study envisaged.

1971 Report (Cmnd 4749)

1974 Report (Cmnd 5905)

Recommended that owner-occupiers' housing costs should be represented in the price index by mortgage interest payments, instead of the "equivalent rents" formerly used, that the RPI weights should in general be based on FES results for the latest twelve months rather than the latest three years, and that variable monthly weights should be introduced for fruit and vegetables. The recommendations were accepted and implemented almost immediately.

1977 Report (Employment Gazette, February 1978)

Recommended that certain component indices should be published in greater detail and that a new formula should be introduced for combining individual price quotations, involving "stratification" by region and shop type.

Co	omponent indices to be dis	scontinued after Jan	uary 198
Group ind	ices for: Durable household goods Miscellaneous goods		Transport Services
Separate :	section indices for: Flour Tea Jam/marmalade/syrup Men's underclothing Motor insurance Domestic help	Ham Coffee Coal Women's underclo Books Shoe repairing	thing
Composit	e indices for: Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits an Meat and bacon Butter, margarine, lard and other Milk, cheese and eggs Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, e Sugar, preserves and confection	d cakes cooking fats tc iery	Vegetable Furniture, Radio, tele Stationery photogr
Special ag	ggregate indices for: Food items mainly manufacture Kingdom, primarily from hom Food items mainly home-produc consumption	d in the United e-produced raw materials ced for direct	Food item Kingd Food item consun
	Food items mainly manufacture Kingdom, primarily from hom Food items mainly home-produ- consumption	d in the United e-produced raw materials ced for direct	Food iter Kinge Food iter consu

Recommended that the weighting pattern of the index should be revised every year, on the basis of information from a new continuous enquiry, the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), which had been instituted at the beginning of 1957. Some changes were proposed in the precision and frequency with which indices were published. These and other recommendations were accepted.

Recommended, on the basis of a report from the Technical Committee, that the compilation of regional price indices would be feasible, but the Committee was not unanimous as to whether their publication would be desirable and the Department did not proceed with it.



Effect of the changes in detail

The reference date

- 1. The reference date to which the level of the RPI is related will be changed to "January 1987 = 100" with effect from the index for February 1987.
- 2. In regular statistical publications such as Employment Gazette the new series will supersede the present one, though for a period the "all items" index on the present reference date will continue to be given in the text accompanying the time series tables
- 3. Historical time series of the "all items" index and its main components will be made available on the new reference date at the time of the change-over and subsequently included in publications intended for reference purposes, together with the conversion formula used.
- 4. Any conversions which are undertaken will be simple rescalings to allow for the change of reference date. No figures will be recalculated according to a different methodology from that used when they were originally compiled.

Coverage of goods and services

- 5. Expenditure on holidays will be brought into the index as soon as possible, subject to resolution of certain technical problems posed by particular types of holiday not being available throughbut the year.
- 6. Fees and subscriptions paid by consumers for specific services will also be included, except where they are of a purely charitable nature.
- 7. It is intended that insurance against day-to-day risks (as opposed to investment-type insurance) should be covered, though further work is needed to establish procedures for doing so.
- 8. The prices of financial services (but not of credit as such) will be covered wherever they can be separately identified.
- 9. Various other items not currently included (for example pet supplies) will be brought into coverage, but not where it is impossible to identify a uniform unit of purchase (as in the case of betting)
- 10. An attempt will be made to develop specific price indicators for new cars, furnished rents and miscellaneous travel costs which currently are assumed to move in line with related types of expenditure, and there will be a continuing review of all the existing price indicators.

Household coverage

- 11. The weights of the RPI will continue to be based on shares of aggregate expenditure, as opposed to equal-weighted averages of the expenditure patterns of individual households.
- 12. The information used for weighting the general index will continue to be broadly based, excluding at the bottom of the income distribution the expenditure of pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits and also excluding the expenditure of about 4 per cent of households at the top of the income distribution, but in future the latter group will be defined by reference to the income of the household as a whole rather than. as at present, the individual income of the head of household.

Indices for particular types of household

- 13. No new indices will be introduced to reflect the experience of particular types of household but the present "pensioner indices" will be maintained. They will in future be described as relating to "low-income pensioner households" and more effort will be made to ensure that the items used as price indicators are appropriate for such households.
- 14. Historical analyses of the impact of price changes on different types of household will be compiled and published on an occasional basis, as has been done in the past (most recently in the May 1980 issue of Employment Gazette).

Index structure and publication of index material

- 15. The component indices of the RPI will be restructured into 5 groups and 14 sub-groups and a new aggregate index for "con-sumer durables" will be introduced, suitable for index-linking household contents insurance policies.
- 16. Though the new structure will be adopted simultaneously with the new reference date at the beginning of 1987, indices for new items being added to the RPI coverage may need to be brought in later, in which case they will be linked to the level of the "all items" RPI at that time.

- 17. Information will in future be published in as much detail as possible, and arrangements will be made to supply unpublished results to specialist users on request, provided they are of sufficient reliability. (A charge may be made for this, in accordance with general practice.)
- 18. A comprehensive, authoritative and up-to-date statement of what the RPI is intended to measure, and in broad terms how it is compiled, will be made widely available at the beginning of 1987 when the forthcoming changes start to be implemented, and a detailed technical manual will be produced as soon as possible thereafter.

Housing benefit and other subsidies and discounts

- 19. For purposes of compiling the RPI the ruling price will be that charged in the normal market situation, taking account of commercial discounts and other reductions available to all purchasers.
- 20. In future no allowance will be made in the RPI for subsidies and discounts provided on a selective basis for other than commercial reasons, such as means-tested subsidies from the state.

Owner-occupiers' housing costs

- 21. The RPI will continue to cover owner-occupiers' housing costs and the measurement of these will continue to be based on mortgage interest payments.
- 22. Bearing in mind that mortgage funds can be used to finance consumption of items other than housing, steps will be taken to limit the extent to which the future weighting of the RPI is affected by further increases in the extent to which this occurs.
- 23. The index of owner-occupiers' housing costs will in future be defined so as to reflect changes in the prices faced by owneroccupiers in general: not just those who currently have a mort-
- 24. The index will respond to changes in mortgage interest rates and in house prices, and its relative weight in the "all items" RPI will also depend upon changes in the amount of property in the possession of owner-occupiers.
- The relative importance attached to mortgages taken out in each 25 of the the past 25 years will be revised annually, but the rate at which owner-occupiers move house and the average proportionate mortgage advance (which also affect the calculation) are to be held constant from year to year.
- 26. Tax relief on mortgage payments will continue to be taken into account in compiling the index, but the present assumption that all mortage loans to "index households" qualify for tax relief at the standard rate will be kept under review.
- 27. As at present, the standardised financial arrangement on which the index of owner-occupiers' housing costs is based will be a typical repayment mortgage-not an arrangement such as an endowment mortgage which includes a deliberate element of investment
- 28. The weight for mortgage interest payments will no longer be obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) but calculated from a formula similar to that used for purposes of the price
- 29. For purposes of calculating the weight the average proportionate advance to mortgagors and the proportion of owner-occu-piers taking out a mortgage will both be held constant in future. at the average levels observed in the ten years to 1985-about 65 per cent and 60 per cent respectively-to give an overall proportionate advance (averaged over all owner-occupiers moving house) of 40 per cent.
- 30. Support will be given to moves to obtain more information about the circumstances of owner-occupiers from the FES and from lenders other than building societies.

Seasonal foodstuffs

- 31. The RPI definition of seasonal foods will be narrowed slightly to exclude smoked fish, whose prices no longer exhibit the seasonal pattern they once did.
- 32. Use of variable monthly weights for fruit and vegetables will be continued for the present but restricted to fresh produce.
- 33. There will be no change in the present procedure for dealing with potato prices, using "quality ratios" which imply that a certain physical quantity of new potatoes is equivalent to a given quantity of old potatoes, but the values attached to the ratios will be regularly reviewed to keep them up-to-date.

34. Steps will be taken to extend the range of fresh fruit and vegetables whose prices are included in the index, even if the items in question are not available throughout the year.

Treatment of quality changes

- 35. For items subject to quality change there will be more widespread collection of price quotations and tighter specification of the items being priced, to provide cross-sectional price comparisons on which allowances for quality differences can be based.
- 36. To overcome the problem posed by items going out of stock the price collection at the beginning of each year will be extended to include quotations for extra items which can be held in reserve in case the item chosen for regular pricing becomes unavailable in the course of the following twelve months.
- 37. To help deal with the situation where indicator items disappear completely and no reserve base prices are available, an attempt will be made to establish "specification bands" grouping together articles with similar characteristics and of similar quality, making it possible to determine whether the replacement item is directly comparable to the old one or, if not, what adjustment should be made to its price to provide a "like with like" comparison. Where this approach is not applicable the possibility of using other methods will be explored, perhaps including manufacturers' estimates of the value of improvements.
- 38. More precise and rigid instructions will be given to price collectors, including item specifications which identify individual brands and models instead of being expressed as generic descriptions.
- 39. Investigations will be undertaken into the possibility of applying to other items (such as summer clothing and holiday expendi-

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PRESENT AND PROPOSED GROUPS



ture) the methods already used or proposed for dealing with seasonal variations in expenditure on fresh foodstuffs. 40. The possibility of developing new methods of measuring quality

directly will also be explored, on the lines of an adjustment which has been made for many years to the price of beer (based on specific gravity).

Temporal aspects of the RPI

41. The RPI will continue to relate to a single day each month, and to reflect the time at which liability for payment is incurred, irrespective of when payment is made.

42. Where prices set for a period of time are changed after they have come into effect (for example through supplementary rate demands) the change will be taken into the RPI as soon as possible but, contrary to past practice, no adjustment will be made to future indices to compensate for the fact that past indices have been under- or over-stated.

Matching of price quotations and compilation of index weights

43. The present "matching" procedure will be maintained whereby the effect of consumers' switching within the year from higher-to lower-price varieties and outlets is not regarded as a price reduction for RPI purposes.

44. The weighting of the RPI by shop type and region will be brought up to date as soon as possible, and all possible means of obtaining information for this purpose will be investigated. 45. Consideration will be given to the possibility of extending the Family Expenditure Survey record-keeping period for items showing large sampling errors, with the aim of being able to base

all RPI weights on the latest year's figures rather than (as in some cases at present) the latest three years'.



LEISURE SERVICES

SPECIAL FEATURE

Profit sharing and employee share ownership in Britain



by Gillian R Smith Social Science Branch Department of Employment

This article summarises the results of the first stage¹ of a research project carried out for the Department of Employment to explore the extent, aims and achievements of a broad range of profit sharing and employee share ownership schemes introduced by companies in Britain. A second stage of the project currently being undertaken is based on case studies.

Profit sharing and employee share ownership are by no means recent developments in Britain. Profit sharing schemes existed in the later part of the nineteenth century and in 1929 it was estimated that about one-quarter of a million employees were eligible to participate in a scheme². However, there was a decline in the incidence of profit sharing during the recession of the 1930s, and with a few notable exceptions (such as ICI), there was little resurgence of interest until the 1970s.

Before 1978 the vast majority of company profit sharing schemes which were open to all or most employees were based on cash, and on the whole, share based schemes tended to be restricted to executive employees. The first major legislative encouragement to all-employee share ownership schemes came in the 1978 Finance Act³ with approved profit sharing (APS). APS schemes involve the distribution to employees of shares, free of charge. Once a scheme is approved for tax purposes by the Inland Revenue the company sets up a trust and periodically pays money to the trustees, who use it to buy shares in the company. The shares are allocated to individual employees and held by the trustees on the employees' behalf. An APS scheme must be open to all full-time employees who have been with the company for at least five years.

A second type of encouragement to all-employee share ownership schemes was introduced under the 1980 Finance Act with Save-As-You-Earn (SAYE) share option

The views expressed in this article are those of the author and not necessarily of the Department of Employment nor the other parties involved in the survey.

schemes. Under a SAYE scheme an employee can enter a savings contract with an option to purchase shares in the company at the end of the contract at a price fixed when the contract was taken out. As with APS schemes, an approved SAYE scheme must be open to all full-time employees with five years' service. In addition to these two main allemployee schemes a discretionary share option scheme allowing companies to grant options to selected employees was introduced under the 1984 Finance Act (see Technical Note).

To be eligible for tax relief, schemes of these three types must be submitted to the Inland Revenue for approval before implementation. Revenue figures reveal a steady growth in the number of approved schemes. At the end of 1980, 184 APS and 7 SAYE schemes had been approved and by December 1983 this had risen to 377 and 270 respectively. By June 1986, 562 APS, 541 SAYE and 1,676 discretionary share option schemes had been approved.

Over the years Inland Revenue figures along with other research results have provided a useful basis for assessing the extent of growth in the main types of approved schemes. In early 1985 the Department of Employment commissioned research to supplement this information, looking in particular at the extent of non-approved profit

evisionen Levisionen		All		Type of so	heme	a de real			Companies	Companies
		with at least one all- employee scheme		Any Inland Revenue (SAYE and or APS)	APS	SAYE	Non- approved share scheme	Cash based scheme	selective employee scheme only	no scheme
Total	hourse and the second	21		15	8	9	1:0	6	9	69
Ownership and size Publicly quoted large small		41 58 24		37 54 20	19 23 15	24 41 6	2 2 2	4 4 4	14 14 15	44 28 61
Privately owned large small		11 24 10		4 16 3	2 9 2	2 7 1	<1 1 <1	7 8 7	7 8 7	81 68 82
Foreign owned		13		5	3	3	5	3	8	79
Industry Manufacturing Retail distribution Finance Services		21 13 50 30		14 7 46 28 8	6 4 36 10 5	9 4 18 18 4	1 1 3 <1 <1	8 5 3 4 3	10 7 6 14 13	68 79 44 57 75

Base: All screened 1,125. Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding

sharing arrangements and their distribution and operation compared with approved schemes. The Department was also keen to obtain information on problems encountered by those introducing schemes, their objectives, how successful they have been, including their effects on employee relations, and more generally to identify barriers to their wider adoption.

Research Project

The research was in two stages. Stage one covers the extent of profit sharing and employee share ownership, objectives of schemes, alternative arrangements considered, the introduction of schemes, the involvement of employees in their introduction and operation and the extent of reward and evaluation of success. In addition questions were asked about why firms did not adopt schemes.

The survey was carried out in Spring 1985 and consisted of short telephone interviews with 1,125 companies. Of these, 303 companies were subsequently interviewed in greater depth (see Technical Note).

The second stage of the project, currently being undertaken at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology (UWIST) comprises 20 company case studies. The main focus will be to assess the impact of profit sharing and employee share schemes including their effect on employee opinion, to explore the relationship between such schemes and other employee involvement arrangements and to identify obstacles to the adoption of schemes.

The extent of the schemes

The proportion of companies with various forms of profit sharing and employee share ownership schemes is shown in Table 1. Comparing this data with the results of a survey¹ in 1976 it is clear that by 1985 there had been an expansion in the proportion of companies with such schemes. Just overtwo in ten of the companies in the survey had at least one scheme for all or most employees, 15 per cent of these companies had an Inland Revenue approved scheme (APS and/or SAYE) and 6 per cent had cash based profit sharing. A further 9 per cent of companies had a scheme only for selected employees. Overall, schemes were more common

Scc P A Lloyd, Incentive payments systems, BIM (1976).

in publicly quoted companies than in privately owned firms. Just over half of public companies had some form of profit sharing or employee share ownership scheme. On the other hand four out of five privately owned companies did not have any form of scheme and where they did exist schemes tended to be based on cash rather than shares. There was also considerable variation by size of company. Public companies with more than 500 employees were more than twice as likely as smaller public firms to have a scheme, SAYE schemes being particularly common in large public companies. The prevalence of schemes also varied between industry sectors. They appear to be much less common in retailing and distribution and in the "other" category which consists mainly of construction firms, whereas in the finance sector about half the companies had an all-employee scheme. There is a notably high penetration of APS schemes in finance with over one-third of companies operating such a scheme.

The relationship between trend in size of the workforce and profit sharing and employee share ownership is less clear though it can certainly be concluded that overall, companies with an all-employee scheme were more likely to have increased the size of their workforce recently than companies without schemes. It is difficult at this stage to discern the significance of business volume and size of workforce relative to other management and industrial relations characteristics in explaining the adoption of schemes. Further statistical analysis of the data will probe their relative importance.

Objectives of schemes

As is often the case with major initiatives embarked upon by companies it was difficult for companies to pinpoint any single reason or objective behind the introduction of profit sharing or employee share ownership schemes. Indeed the complex motivation for embarking

Information was collected on industrial relations and other characteristics of companies to allow detailed exploration of the factors associated with the adoption of profit sharing and share ownership arrangements. Preliminary analysis of the survey data suggests that there is a clear positive relationship between trend in business volume and the adoption of schemes (see Table 2).

¹ The Technical Note at the end of this article describes the survey details and the terminology used during the survey and in this article.

² See, for example, E Bristow, "Profit sharing socialism and labour unrest", in K Brown (ed) "Essays in Anti-Labour History", Macmillan (1974); J Elliot, "Conflict and co-operation. The growing industrial democracy", RKP (1978) and Ministry of Labour Gazette. July 1930.

³ The 1973 Finance Act made provision for a SAYE type scheme, but this was swept away soon afterwards by the incoming Government

Table 2 Trend in business volume and size of workforce of companies with or without schemes

Gontantine Conspanios Will Trife	Total	APS only	SAYE only	APS and SAYE	Cash	Any all employee scheme	No scheme
Number of companies	303 per cent	34 per cent	79 per cent	33 per cent	34 per cent	191 per cent	112 per cent
Trend in business volume Increased Decreased Same Refused to say	70 14 14 2	88 2 7 3	70 18 8 3	89 5 3 3	81 9 10 1	81 8 8 2	58 20 20 2
Trend in size of workforce Increased Decreased Same Refused to say	47 38 14 1	65 23 12	35 52 11 1	67 21 10 3	59 24 17	53 31 14 1	40 44 15 1

Base: All interviewed (weighted). Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

upon profit sharing has been pointed out before¹. In order to gain as full and rounded a picture as possible of management objectives, the survey included both open-ended and structured questions. The most common unprompted reason, mentioned by just over half of companies with an APS scheme and 35 per cent of those with SAYE was that it was an attempt to make employees feel more involved and interested in the company. The following quote was typical of the responses:

"The feeling of the board was to better the terms of our employees. We wanted to make people feel more involved and get away from what used to be a dirty word, 'profit'. It was just a natural development in a caring company."

Many companies appeared to have thought about the possibility for several years and, for over one-third of those with APS and SAYE schemes, changes in legislation provided the vital trigger. There was also an element of competition involved. A significant proportion of companies had introduced schemes because they "felt it was the right thing to do" and they had heard of other companies introducing them. In order to assess the relative importance of a number of possible objectives behind profit sharing and share schemes, companies were asked a structured question which required them to rate the ten objectives listed in Table 3 on a five-point scale where 5 signified that an

Table 3 Objectives of schemes*

and a state of the second distance of the sec	APS	SAYE	Other share	Cash
To make employees feel they			4.1	1.3
are part of the company	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.0
commitment to company	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.1
Increase sense of co-operation				
between management and workforce	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.8
To make employees more profit conscious	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.6
To ensure employees benefit	113 15 1.1			
from company profitability	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.3
Incentive for greater productivity	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.7
To increase employees' under-				
standing of financial issues	2.9	3.0	2.2	3.4
Tax efficient means of reward				
for employees	3.7	3.6		
Tax efficient means of reward				
for company	2.8	2.0		
To help hold wage claims down	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.8

Base: All with schemes. * Respondents were asked to rate each of the above objectives on a scale of 1-5 where 1 signified 'not at all important' and 5 'very important'. The table contains the mean score fo each type of scheme.

objective was "very important" with 1 signifying "not at all important"

The mean scores presented in Table 3 indicate that relatively long-term objectives such as "to make employees feel they are part of the company", "to increase sense of commitment to the company", "to make employees more profit conscious" were all rated very highly. The more tangible industrial relations-related objective "to increase the sense of cooperation between management and workforce" was rated as being of slightly less importance. Companies almost invariably rated the instrumental objectives "to help hold wage claims down" and "to provide a tax efficient means of reward for the company" as being of relatively low importance.

Given that the structure and method of operating cashbased profit sharing differs from APS schemes and both are very different from SAYE arrangements it might have been expected that the objectives behind the different schemes would vary. Table 3 reveals that there are in fact very few significant differences. Companies with either APS or cash based profit sharing attributed slightly greater importance to the objective of providing "an incentive for greater productivity"².

Considering the alternatives

The majority of companies said that they had considered various options when choosing a scheme and one-quarter claimed to have undertaken a "formal evaluation" of the alternatives. When questioned about the relative merits of the two main types of Inland Revenue approved all-employee schemes, differences of emphasis emerged, especially from companies operating both APS and SAYE. The main perceived advantage of APS was that a high proportion of company employees were involved in the scheme. On the other hand, companies with just SAYE thought that the main advantages of SAYE over APS were that it requires greater personal commitment from employees and is therefore seen as more likely to result in a higher level of commitment to the company. Another important factor appears to be that SAYE schemes are regarded as being cheaper from the company's point of view and do not require the production of profit each year³.

¹ S Creigh, N Donaldson and E Hawthorn, "A stake in the firm. Employee financial participation in Britain", in the May 1981 edition of Employment Gazette. ² Table 3 also appears to suggest that cash based schemes received a higher rating than share based schemes in terms of a number of objectives, notably to increase the sense of co-operation between management and workforce and to make employees more profit conscious. However the differences are too small to be statistically significant.

³ In actual fact it is not a condition for the operation of APS schemes that a profit is made each year. Nor is there any requirement imposed on companies operating APS schemes to relate the appropriation of shares to a given level of profits.

a several and the second	APS	SAYE	Other share	Cash
Number of companies	69	116	14	31
Percentages of companies saying decision was made by management alone on two aspects of schemes*:				
Type of scheme chosen	90	89	89	82
Rules governing eligibility	90	89	93	86

Base: All with schemes in question. * Companies were asked whether decisions over the type of scheme chosen and rules governing eligibility were made by management alone or by management after consulting the workforce or by management in negotiation with the workforce or their representatives.

Introduction of schemes

Setting up a APS and/or SAYE scheme for most companies involved consultations with a number of bodies including the board of directors and shareholders. Company solicitors were involved in four-fifths of cases and a significant proportion involved registrars, outside consultants, stockbrokers, auditors or building societies. On average it took just over seven and a half months to prepare an APS scheme for submission to the Inland Revenue, for SAYE schemes the time was slightly shorter at six and a half months. Once submitted it took an average of 10 and 11 weeks to obtain approval from the Inland Revenue for SAYE and APS schemes respectively. The vast majority of companies reported that they had no difficulty in obtaining approval. Only 10 per cent reported problems, "delays" being the main factor mentioned. Overall, ratings of the Inland Revenue were positive: about 80 per cent said they had been helpful. Such dissatisfaction as there was tended to be concentrated among companies with SAYE schemes: 10 per cent of these companies rated the Inland Revenue as unhelpful compared with less than 2 per cent of those with APS.

In almost all companies schemes had been introduced following an initiative by management and cases where the initial pressure came from employees were extremely rare. Although over 60 per cent of companies with APS and/or SAYE schemes had trade unions, only 22 per cent and 17 per cent respectively claimed to have consulted employees or worker representatives in the initial stages. The pattern of consultation differs little between unionised and nonunionised firms: the latter were only slightly less likely to have consulted employees than firms with unions. Companies were asked whether decisions regarding a number of aspects of their schemes were made by management alone, by management after consulting the workforce, or by management in negotiation with the workforce.

Table 4 shows that about 90 per cent of respondents with Inland Revenue approved all-employee schemes stated that decisions over the type of scheme chosen and the rules governing eligibility were made by management alone. There was no evidence, however, that this relative management autonomy in decision making was a reflection of employee or union hostility to the idea of profit sharing or employee share ownership. On the contrary, well over 90 per cent of companies thought that employees were favourably disposed towards it.

Once schemes were adopted companies used a variety of means to communicate the details to employees, most commonly through the issue of a special company booklet, meetings and memos. Some 18 per cent of companies with SAYE used a video. Information normally included facts about how schemes operated, how to participate, the benefits of schemes and company objectives in introducing them. The central question of the relationship between these schemes and other forms of employee involvement will be explored in detail during the case studies.

Extent of reward

Information was collected about the extent of the reward achieved under APS schemes since this is relevant to considerations about the overall impact of schemes. Companies were asked about the proportion of profit allocated under APS schemes in 1984-85 and the average (median) percentage of the total wage bill that this accounted for. Only about half of companies were able to answer on either or both points, but from responses obtained it appears that in many cases the distribution under APS was only a relatively small proportion of profit and salaries, on average (median) 3.28 per cent of profits, and 5 per cent of salaries. About three-quarters of companies with APS schemes allocated voting shares, the remainder offered voting shares which involved voting by proxy. A higher proportion of SAYE schemes (90 per cent) involved the offer of shares with full voting rights.

Evaluation of schemes

interview¹.

Table 5 Company ratings of the success of APS and SAYE schemes

- To make employe company 2Increase employe company
- Increase sense o management a To make employ

To ensure emplo profitability Incentive for grea

Increase employ issues Tax efficient mea Tax efficient mea

Table 5 shows the success rating of those who considered each factor to be a "very" or "fairly important" objective. Evaluations were made on a scale of 5 to 1 where 5 indicates very successful and 1 not at all successful.

On the whole, schemes were regarded as having been generally successful. There was some slight variation between the different objectives. Overall, the rating of schemes in terms of very general objectives such as to make employees feel they are part of the company was higher than for other, perhaps more measurable, factors such as to act as an incentive for greater productivity and to increase, employees' understanding of financial issues. As was the case in an earlier survey conducted for the Wider Share Ownership Council APS schemes consistently received a higher rating than SAYE arrangements².

(1985).

The survey explored how successful companies with approved all-employee schemes thought their schemes had been to date. The vast majority of respondents did feel able to evaluate their scheme in terms of the same list of objectives they had appraised the importance of earlier in the

		A STATISTICS OF STATISTICS	
and the second se	APS	SAYE	
es feel they are part of the	10	2.6	Carlo A
	4.0	3.0	
es sense of communent to	3.7	3.3	
co-operation between	0.		
nd workforce	3.8	3.4	
ees more profit conscious	4.0	3.7	
yees benefit from company	10	20	
	4.2	3.9	
ter productivity	3.3	3.1	
ees' understanding of financial	0 4 **	~~	
	3.1.	3.2	
ns of reward—for employees	4.5	4.3	
ns of reward—for company	4.3	4.0	

Base: All saying objective was very or fairly important at table 3. * The bases for other type of scheme were too small to include here. Success ratings were made on the scale 5–1 where 5 is very successful and 1 not at all successful. *Mean* scores are given in the table. ** Forty-seven per cent of respondents felt unable to rate their APS scheme in terms of the

¹ Some respondents felt unable to rate success because they considered it to be to early or too difficult to measure the effects and indeed, as has been noted, the objectives in introducing schemes tended to be long-term. Profit sharing and employee share ownership schemes may of course have unintended as well as intended consequences. The broad issue of the impact of these schemes is being explored in the second case study phase of this project. ² See M Landon, "Employee share schemes" (*Table 14*) Copeman Paterson Ltd

But success cannot be fully assessed solely on the basis of the views of one management respondent in each company. In particular, it is important to understand the attitudes of employees towards schemes and collection of such information comprises an important element of the case study phase of this project which is now underway.

Companies without schemes

Information also was gathered about why some companies do not adopt schemes and whether there are any clearly identifiable barriers. In a sense, understanding the reasons why companies have not so far adopted arrangements is more important for forming future policy than knowing why companies do. Detailed telephone interviews were undertaken with 112 companies without any form of all-employee scheme. Overall, about three-quarters of the 112 companies who were not operating an all-employee scheme said that they had never seriously considered having one. (See Table 6).

Table 6 Future plans of companies with no all-employee scheme at the time of the survey

	Total	Publicly quoted companies	Privately owned
Never considered introducing a scheme	76	65	84
Considered one at some point but never introduced	7	10	5
Currently considering a scheme	16	25	11

Base: All with no all-employee scheme Percentages may not add up because of roundings.

About 16 per cent of the companies were currently considering introducing an all-employee scheme and a further 7 per cent had considered one at some point in the past but had subsequently rejected the idea, in the main because they estimated that the cost either of administration or provision of the funds for distribution to employees, was too high relative to what they thought the benefits would be.

Those who had never seriously considered a scheme were asked why they had not done so. Clearly, answers to questions of this nature are in many cases initial reactions and care is needed in interpreting the results. The reasons given were many and varied. On the whole, the reasons seem to suggest that respondents regarded profit sharing or employee share schemes as being somehow unsuitable for their company rather than reflect negative attitudes towards them.

The main reason, cited by nearly one-quarter was "the nature of the company", either that it was unquoted or was a family company with shares "kept in the family". Another important factor mentioned by 15 per cent of all companies and nearly one-quarter of private companies was that schemes were not regarded as flexible enough. A further 12 per cent said that they did not have a scheme because there was no profit available and 11 per cent said their employees would not be interested. Other factors mentioned were the characteristics of the workforce, particularly high staff turnover and a high incidence of seasonal or temporary workers, that the company was in a state of flux, or that a scheme would cost too much, this latter reason being mentioned by 4 per cent of companies. Ignorance also appeared to be a factor: 13 per cent said they did not know much about schemes and had never thought about the possibilities.

Summary of the results

The last decade has undoubtedly seen an expansion in share-based profit sharing and employee share ownership in Britain and it appears that this has largely been a consequence of legislative encouragement. There are, however, a number of sectors in which there are few approved all-employee arrangements. Schemes are especially rare in small privately-owned companies. The bulk of these companies had never seriously considered adopting approved profit sharing or share schemes principally because they tended to regard share based arrangements as inappropriate to their way of operating or simply did not know very much about them. Purely cash-based profit sharing schemes on the other hand tended to be more prevalent in smaller private companies. As might be expected profitable companies were more likely to have an APS scheme compared with those in a financially weaker position. It is clear that a number of other company characteristics are associated with the take-up of schemes and it is hoped that further analysis of the data will give more precise information about their importance.

In most cases schemes had been introduced with relatively long-term goals in mind; in particular, they tend to be seen as a means of binding employees more closely to the company. The early indications however are that companies with schemes regard them as being generally successful. Given that one of the prime objectives of schemes is to change employee attitudes and increase their commitment it is important to know how employees view schemes. The follow-up case studies should throw more light on this.

Technical note

The analysis contained in this article is the results of a research survey funded by the Department of Employment. The fieldwork was undertaken by IFF under the direction of Judy Morrell who was also responsible for the initial analysis of data presented to the Department of Employment on which this article draws. The questionnaires for the survey were designed jointly by IFF research, DE social science branch and Dr Michael Poole of the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology.

Further analysis of the survey being undertaken by Dr M Poole of UWIST will cover the relative importance of industry, size of company, unionisation, other employee involvment arrangements, the degree of management autonomy in decision making, overall company policies and practices, the existence of incentive payment schemes and trends in business volume and size of workforce in explaining the adoption of schemes.

Survey details

The survey was carried out by IFF research between March and May 1985. The fieldwork procedure involved 1,125 telephone screening interviews with a senior management respondent in a sample of companies with a turnover in excess of £3/4 million a year in order to obtain information on the extent of, and distribution of, different types of employee share ownership and profit sharing schemes in Britain and to provide a sample for the main stage of the survey. This main stage consisted of 156 personal interviews with companies operating an Inland Revenue APS or SAYE scheme, 35 personal interviews in companies operating a cash or non approved share based scheme for all employees and 112 telephone interviews in enterprises with no all-employee scheme. The overall achieved response rate of eligible contacts was very high at 82 per cent.

There were two main sampling frames-for publicly quoted companies the Stock Exchange Yearbook, in conjunction with the Extel listing of companies having a share incentive or share option scheme was used. For private companies, Jordan's "Britain's top private companies (first 2,000 and second 2,000)" was used.

As with other relatively large surveys of this type it was only feasible to interview one company representative. The approach used to identify the most appropriate person was to ask to speak to the company secretary or finance director, explain the subject of the study and inquire who the most appropriate person to interview would be. In over threequarters of companies the eventual respondent was the company secretary or finance director, interviewers were referred to the personnel department in only a very small minority of cases. This should be borne in mind when interpreting some of the results since there may be variations in perceptions between different managerial functions within companies about the relative significance of different objectives associated with profit sharing and employee share ownership and about success in achieving them. This issue will be explored during the case study phase of the project.

Terminology

During the initial screening stage survey companies were asked whether they operated a profit sharing or share ownership scheme of any kind. This means, of course, that those classified in the survey as having such a scheme are those who operate a scheme which they consider to be a profit sharing or share ownership scheme or both. Those saying "yes" were subsequently asked whether they had any of the six possible types of schemes listed below. The classification system was developed subsequent to the question being piloted in an open-ended way. Versions of each of the following six descriptions were read out during the interview though the degree of detail given varied depending on how quickly respondents recognised whether they had such a scheme or not.

Inland Revenue approved profit sharing, that is, a scheme whereby

- funds are allocated to a trust fund which acquires shares on behalf of employees;
- a 1978 scheme:
- gains escape tax;
- shares cannot be sold for seven years.
- SAYE share option schemes:
- a 1980 scheme:
- all or most employees are given the option to buy shares
- at a fixed period of five or seven years in the future; • shares being bought from the proceeds of a SAYE
- contract:
- gains escape tax;
- Inland Revenue approval necessary.

Any other share ownership scheme applying to all or most employees:

- not Inland Revenue approved;
- no tax relief.

Other share ownership scheme for selected employees, for example:

- directors:
- key staff;
- staff in certain divisions of the company:
- a 1984 approved scheme.
- Cash based scheme for all or most employees.
- Cash based scheme for selected employees.

Interviewers were also provided with additional information on the distinction between schemes but in practice this was only very rarely required. The vast majority of respondents found no difficulty in ascribing their scheme or schemes to the above categories.

Department of Employment statistical enquiries: Tel 01-213 5551

In this article, "approved profit sharing" may be referred to as "APS" or "1978 schemes". SAYE schemes introduced under the 1980 legislation may be referred to as "1980 schemes". When referring to both APS and SAYE schemes, the term, "all-employee approved schemes" is used. ("allemployee" means schemes for all or most employees as distinct from schemes for selected employees). The term, "profit sharing" used on its own includes both cash-based profit sharing and share-based schemes (notably 1978 schemes) as distinct from 1980 schemes which are financed by

Details of schemes

Other definitions

the employees.

APS schemes (1978 Finance Act)

Profit sharing schemes set up under the 1978 Finance Act involve the distribution to employees of shares, free of charge. Under a 1978 scheme approved for tax purposes by the Inland Revenue the company sets up a trust and periodically pays money to the trustees, who use it to buy shares in the company; these are allocated to individual employees and held by the trustees on the employees' behalf.

An employee is not liable to income tax on the value of the shares allocated to him providing he does not sell them for at least five years (reduced from seven years in 1985). Shares must be held in trust for the first two years; shares sold between two and five years from allocation attract income tax on a percentage of their value. A 1978 APS scheme must be open to all full-time employees who have been with the company for at least five years. The limit on the value of shares that may be allocated to any one employee in a given tax year has been increased a number of times; it currently stands at £1,250 or, if greater, 10 per cent of the employee's salary, up to a maximum of £5,000.

SAYE schemes (1980 Finance Act)

Savings-related share option schemes set up under the 1980 Finance Act involve the granting to employees of options over shares. Under an approved 1980 scheme companies give their employees options to buy shares at a set date in the future at a special price fixed at the outset—which must not be less than 90 per cent of the value of the shares at the time the option is granted.

Like the 1978 schemes, an approved SAYE scheme must be open to all full-time employees of five years' standing. The shares under the option are bought with money saved under a special SAYE contract over a period of five or seven years. the maximum contribution being £100 a month. Employees are not liable to income tax on any gain they make through exercising their option and acquiring shares at less than market value. Employees do not have to exercise their options; if for example the market value of the shares has fallen below the option price at the end of the fixed period, they may simply take the proceeds of their SAYE contract plus bonus, tax free, in the usual way.

Discretionary share option schemes (1984 Finance Act)

As with SAYE schemes, share option schemes set up under the 1984 Finance Act involve the granting of options over shares, any gain realised when the option is exercised being normally free of income tax. But unlike the 1980 schemes, they are not linked to SAYE contracts and there is no obligation on the company to include all employees: options may be granted to all or any of its employees at the company's discretion. The limit on the value of shares over which an individual may hold options at any one time is set at four times his annual salary or, if greater £100,000.

Q UESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer.



Training organisations

Lord Rochester asked Her Majesty's Government whether they are satisfied with the performance of the non-statutory training organisations set up after the dismantling of the majority of industrial training boards under the Employment and Training Act 1981.

The Lord Young of Graffham: The Government is satisfied with the general progress of the non-statutory arrangements which replaced industry training boards. Most non-statutory training organisations are living up to the promises made to ministers when boards were abolished and the Government expects these organisations to grow further in strength.

A progress report on the development of these arrangements was discussed by the Manpower Services Commission last week. A copy of that paper has been placed in the library.

(July 30)

Wages Councils

Jo Richardson (Barking) asked the Paymaster General, what is the number of: (i) women and (ii) men who are presently covered by wages councils and who are employed in workplaces presently covered by section 1, Part I of Schedule 1 to the Hours of Employment (Conventions) Act 1936, sections 125, 126, 128 and 131 of the Mines and Ouarries Act 1954, sections 86, 88, 91, 92, 93 and 94 of the Factories Act 1961 and the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954.

Mr Trippier: Approximately 400,000 workers covered by wages councils are employed in workplaces of a kind defined in workers concerned are women.

OUESTIONS IN P A RLIAMENT



Workers in mines and quarries are not covered by wages councils. Some male workers in Scotland who are engaged in

both baking and retail work are covered both by the Retail Food Wages Council and by The Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954.

(July 22)



Lord Young of Graffham

Workplace creches

Mr Clement Freud (North East Cambridgeshire) asked the Paymaster General, Article 1(b) of Part I of the Schedule to the what information is available to his Depart-Hours of Employment (Conventions) Act ment on the availability of workplace 1936. Most of these workplaces are also of a creches and the average charges made for kind likely to be covered by the Factories such facilities; what steps he is taking to en- ment's current review of the local authority Act 1961. About three-quarters of the courage such provision; and if he will make capital control system. a statement.

Mr Lang: My Department does not collect information about the availability and cost of workplace creches. We certainly encourage employers to introduce measures to improve equal opportunities in employment as appropriate to their circumstances. The Equal Opportunities Commission Code of Practice, which was approved by Parliament and came into force last year, mentions workplace creches as one of a number of arrangements which can assist both employer and employee by helping to provide continuity of employment to working parents.

(July 25)

EC labour market initiative

Mr John Prescott (Kingston-upon-Hull East) asked the Paymaster General, what steps he intends to take to expand and promote work such as that undertaken and sponsored by local authority enterprise boards as part of the EEC labour market initiative; and what steps he intends to take to ensure that such boards will continue to be allowed access to appropriate EEC funds for training and industrial development.

Mr Lang: The labour market initiative put forward by the United Kingdom, Italy and the Republic of Ireland at the June 5 meeting of the European Community Labour and Social Affairs Council contains a number of proposals designed to promote the creation of jobs. To the extent that this is also an aim of local authority enterprise boards the initiative and the work of the boards are complementary. In relation to EC funds, decisions on training programmes for which enterprise boards may make application for support under the European social fund are a matter for the European Commission. In respect of grants for industrial development purposes made from the European regional development fund, my Right Hon Friend, the Secretary of State for the Environment, will consider the most appropriate means of dealing with applications from local authority enterprise boards from that fund in the light of his Depart-

(July 25)

Action for Jobs

Mr Richard Caborn (Sheffield Central) asked the Paymaster General, what is the budget for the Action for Jobs campaign.

Mr Lang: The Action for Jobs campaign designed to raise awareness of the opporunities provided by the Government's employment, training and enterprise measures on which we shall be spending some £3,000 million this year. An initial £3.5 million was count includes some previously self-emset aside for the first stages of the campaign and we shall shortly be announcing a television advertising campaign costing some £1.9 million. This represents less than onefifth of one per cent of expenditure on the opportunities which are available.

Seasonal, temporary or casual jobs

Mr Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby) sked the Paymaster General, if, pursuant to his Answer of July 2, Official Report, columns 553-4, he will publish a table in the Official Report showing the seasonal, emporary or casual jobs, by age, further divided into standard categories of ethnic origin.

Mr Lang: Estimates of the number of persons in seasonal, temporary or casual bs are available from the labour force survey since 1981 and are presented in the following table which shows separately the numbers of non-white ethnic origin. More detailed information about the ethnic origin of seasonal, temporary and casual workers s not available because of the small sample imbers involved.

Self-employed

Mr Eric Deakins (Walthamstow) asked the Paymaster General, what provision exists in the unemployment figures for counting in the total of unemployed claimants, the number of self-employed persons who cease to be self-employed and do not take up other employment.

Mr Lang: The monthly unemployment ployed people since many claim supplementary benefit or national insurance force survey in Great Britain in the Spring trant were as follows: of 1984 there were about 130,000 previously self-employed people without a job and (July 21) actively seeking work and 150,000 people claiming benefits who had been or were still self-employed.

(July 25)

Thousands



(July 25)

Personst in seasonal, temporary or casual jobs: Great Britain

Year Ethnic origin	16–19	Age 20–24	25+	Base
1981* All ethnic origins** of which: white : non-white	161 155 ††	51 48 ††	409 397 ††	
1983 All ethnic origins** of which: white non-white	280 266 10	110 101 ††	538 518 14	
1984 Allethnic origins ** of which: white : non-white	290 277 ††	105 96 ††	576 555 13	
1985*** Allethnic origins** ^{of} which: white : non-white	244 233 ††	126 119 ††	606 579 19	

Stimates relate to the spring of each year. Figures for 1985 exclude those on Government schemes, whereas earlier years include as on schemes if reported as in employment. 1981 the relevant question identified occasional or casual (including seasonal) jobs. Figures refer to all persons whereas earlier were gave estimates of employees only as the self employed were not asked if they worked full or part-time. This analysis is based on preliminary estimates. Final figures based on the LFS are now available, see *Employment* zette, August 1986 pp 317–323. Less than ten thousand.



Community Programme costs

Mr Peter Thurnham (Bolton North East) asked the Paymaster General, what were the mean and average overhead costs during 1985 for each community programme entrant broken down by type of expenditure to include administration, supervision and materials.

Mr Lang: During 1985-86 there were 241,200 entrants to the Community Programme, including managers or supervisors. Average wage-related costs per entrant contributions. According to the labour were £2,405. Other cost elements per en-

Operating Costs	£275
Agency Fees	£62
MSC admin and marketing	£76
Other expenditure	£17

These Manpower Services Commission expenditure categories do not directly correspond with administration, supervision and materials, the categories requested.

- Administration consists both of direct MSC expenditure and fees claimed by agents, each of whom operate a number of Community Programme projects. In addition, agencies may either set up a project under Community Programme rules to handle administration of the agency centrally or use up to 20 per cent of the total operating costs made available by the MSC to fund central services.
- Supervision expenditure consists of a proportion of both agency fees and wage-related costs (approximately 20 per cent of wage-related costs related to managers and supervisors).
- Materials expenditure is included in operating costs (this element also includes some expenditure on capital items and training).

(July 25)

Payment on time

Mr Jack Aspinwall (Wansdyke) asked the Paymaster General, if he has any further plans to help alleviate the hardship caused by cash flow problems encountered by small businesses due to late payment of bills.

Mr Trippier: The "Payment on Time" booklet is a worthwhile step in encouraging a change of attitude towards good payment practice. I shall keep in mind the possibility of further initiatives in this area. (July 24)



Employment topics :

New skills surfacing in the Midlands

coming to the surface in the Midlands' workforce, thanks to new technology, says a major report published by the Manpower Services Commission

Labour Market Trends 1986-88 is the MSC's assessment of what happened in the Midlands Region labour market last year and how this will affect employment prospects, unemployment and skill shortages in the next two years.

Over 200 companies, local authorities, employers' associations, trades unions and tourist attractions, trades unions and tourist attractions throughout the Midlands supplied information for this annual report.

The report says that new technology is affecting employment in two ways. Large companies who have made continued investment even at reduced levels have found that multi-skilling has enabled rationalisation to be effected more easily. Small companies, starter and warehouse units are using new technology to avoid labour intensive areas of work. For example, more computerised office equipment operators rather than fork lift truck or other semi-skilled jobs are now being employed.

The continuous change to newer

Death on the farm

□ Farming is more dangerous than

mining yet the people involved in

agriculture either ignore or are

ignorant of the hazards of their

Chief Agricultural Inspector Carl

Boswell said this at the launch of a

report on fatal accidents in agricul-

ture and had particularly harsh

"Attitudes must change if we are

'Almost 300 people died in four

"A further 82 people died last

year, a rise of 15 from 1984. It really

is about time that farmers took safe-

ty seriously. Everyone involved in

agriculture must wake up to the fact

that they are working in the second

most dangerous industry in the

Agricultural Black Spot: A study of fatal acci-dents; HM Stationery Office or booksellers.

price £2.50. ISBN 0 11 883873 1.

to stop thic carnage and the changes

must start at the top," said Mr Bos-

years, the vast majority of them in

accidents which could have been

words for management.

work

well

prevented.

country.

□ New skills and multi-skills are machinery and newer technology must have a significant effect on the quality and qualifications required for individual occupations or operations. In some cases this will result in upgrading training, and in others, deskilling

Notwithstanding the new technology changes there are increasing demands for the so-called traditional craftsmen in manufacturing and construction. But, particularly in manufacturing, the skill requirements are often higher and more varied.

'The large number of companies who have helped with this report still cite the main reason for redundancies as reduced demand for products and service", said Martin Raff, MSC Regional Director, West Midlands.

"Much against popular and inaccurate belief, firms say the introduction of new technology and plant is causing only three out of every 100 redundancies.

'Without any doubt, the lesson in all this mass of information is that firms cannot afford to stand still and must continue to update their methods of working and the skills of their workers and managers, in order to regain the lost markets, which they say are still causing job losses," he said.



Safety of fairground rides

□ The Health and Safety Executive has published a new Guidance Note on the safe operation of the Chair-O-Plan, a popular fairground ride, found both at travelling fairs and in fixed amusement parks. The Chair-O-Plane ride has seen eight major injuries since 1981, but no fatal accidents to date.

The Guidance Note gives details of the risks associated with these rides and how they can be nised. The advice augments the mini Code of Safe Practice at Fairs published by HSE in April 1984, which

Engineering

output growth

describes the general principles and procedures required to safeguard operators, employees and members of the general public against injury from fairground devices.

The Guidance Note gives comprehensive safety advice on the design, manufacture, access, assembly and dismantling, examination, maintenance and operation of the device. There is also specific advice

on the training of operators. Safe operation of passenger carrying amusement devices: The Chair-O-Plane. ISBN 0 11 883928

Land Line

□ A £100,000 a year scheme to de-

velop new ways of bringing in

4. Price £2.25 from HMSO or books

Labour Force Survey Preliminary results of the Table 13

bour Force Survey for 1985 were lished in the May 1986 issue of loyment Gazette. These were ional as they were based on latest population estimates then ilable referred to 1984. Now that ulation estimates for mid-1985 re available, the figures have been vised.

The new figures show about 0,000 more people aged 16 and ver, and nearly 70,000 more ecoically active people than indiated in the preliminary results -but economic activity rates, nemployment rates and the disoution characteristics (such as dustry, occupation and employment status) are unchanged.*

Table

There was an error in Table 13-Unemployment rates by highest qualification and sex, Employment Gazette, May 1986, page 140. A ections of the population, since recognised trade apprenticeship is conventionally regarded as qualification, but in the published Table 13, apprentices with no other qualifications were wrongly counted as having no qualifications. A revised table, in which those who have completed a recognised apprenticeship are included in the category GCE 'A' level or equivalent, is below.

> * Revised versions of the tables in the May article are available on request from the Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C4, Level 3, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

enable trends in the volume of

expenditure to be broadly assessed.

household expenditure is shown in

broad terms in table 7.2 and in more

detail in table 7.3. Between 1984

and 1985, the groups showing the

The composition of average

□ Technician engineers and technicians have traditionally been drawn almost exclusively from the male population In the mid-70s it was realised that

topics

industry's demand for high quality technicians and professional engineers would increase in response to the spread of new technology. At the same time it was clear that the dramatic fall in the birthrate between 1964 and 1977 would lead to a drop of about one-third in the numbers of young people coming onto

So EITB embarked upon a number of initiatives to encourage more girls to consider careers as engineers and technicians. The first initiative was the Tech-

Table 13 Unemployment sex	rates* by h	ighest qua	lification and
People of working age**	nativi ta siaci inuti? ans esi zvetit	Great Brita	Per cent
Highest qualification held	All	Males	Females
Degree or equivalent Higher education below	4.2	3.5	6.1
degree level	4.3	3.3	5.1
equivalent GCE 'O' level or	8.3	8.1	9.3
equivalent CSE other than grade 1/	9.4	9.7	9.2
other qualifications	14.0	15.0	13.0
voqualifications	14.8	17.1	12.0
Don't know/No reply All qualifications	10·8 10·7	10·8 11·1	10.7 10.2

employed people (as defined in the Annex to the article) expressed as a percentage all economically active men or women with the relevant qualifications. *len* aged 16-64. Women aged 16-59.

Household expenditure in 1985

The Family Expenditure Survey This increase was greater than the (10 per cent) and transport and than in 1984 (2.62). The proportion vehicles (8 per cent). Spending on food, durable household goods, tobacco, and fuel, light and power rose at a lower rate than total expenditure.

Table 7.3 sets out a detailed analysis of household expenditure during 1985, with comparable figures for 1983 and 1984. Characteristics of the households covered in each annual survey are also given. The table shows that in 1985 7,012 households co-operated in the survey, representing 67 per cent of those approached (about the same proportion as in the previous two years). The average number of seven per cent (see table 7.1). were services and alcoholic drink, survey was slightly lower (2.60)

SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Diseases kill more than accidents

□ More people die from occupational diseases than from accidents at work.

Recent DHSS figures show almost 900 deaths a year from compensated occupational diseases. Estimates based on other sources of information suggest that many cases go unrecognised and unrecorded.

Almost all these deaths are the result of exposure to harmful substances in the workplace and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has established a National Exposure Database (NEDB) to bring together its information on exposure to toxic substances gathered recruitment in the 1985-86 training from a whole range of workplaces in year put the total at 9,300, of whom the UK.

prove the level and quality of expo- ing EITB approved basic training. sure information available to bodies This is only marginally above the such as the Advisory Committee on same level as last year. The EITB Toxic Substances (ACTS) when set- had hoped that the 1985 recruitting standards. The information will ment figures would show a signifialso offer a sounder base for future cant improvement on previous epidemiological studies which link years given the recovery of enexposure to ill-health.

□ Improved world economic prospects due to lower oil prices will benefit the engineering industry according to the latest issue of the Economic Monitor. It predicts that engineering output growth should accelerate through 1986, and the trade performance of the industry improve. However, further falls in employment are likely.

lished by the Engineering Industry Training Board reviews forecasts of the British economy.

Latest estimates for apprentice 7,370 are the industry's own intake The database will be used to im- and 1,930 are YTS trainees followgineering output.

formation and advice to rural dwellers was announced by the Development Commission and the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux. The scheme, with local authority support, will encourage innovative projects in the Commis sion's Rural Development Areas and other country areas which NACAB identifies as being in need.

parishes and villages from the Nor wich CAB

Further pilot projects are under development in Cornwall, Durham, Lincolnshire, Gloucestershire and a number of other counties. Projec will be supported for up to three years after which they will be expected to have raised sufficient funds from other sources.

ES) provides detailed informa- six per cent increase in retail prices n on the way households spend r money. The main expenditure Its for the calendar year 1985 shown for the first time in our Market Data this month rt on the 1985 survey will be pubed in December.

Average weekly household ex-

The Economic Monitor, pub-

The Development Commission and NACAB are each contributin £50,000 a year for up to five years t the scheme which was launched i Norfolk on July 1. The first pilo project will provide a freephone

over the period. Table 7.1 also shows the corresponding figures for recent quarters, together with estimates adjusted for normal seasonal variation and for les 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3). A full re- changes in retail prices. Although these adjustments are necessarily approximate, the figures in table 7.1

diture in 1985 as reported in the S was £161.53, some six per cent her than in 1984 (see table 7.2). average household size ded in the survey was slightly t in the later year, and average highest percentage rates of increase nditure per head at £62 rose by in expenditure at current prices people per household in the 1985

advice service to all Norfolk's

Careers of young women technicians

the labour market from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s.

nician Scholarship Scheme for Young Women which ran from 1976 to 1978. This was replaced in 1979 by a MSC grant scheme.

In 1984 it was felt that it was time to investigate the progress of some of these young women technicians after the completion of their training and in their subsequent work as technicians and technician engineers in the engineering industry. The MSC agreed to fund a one-year research project to investigate these areas and also to look at career planning for women in those iobs

The results of that research are now pub-lished as EITB Occasional Paper No. 15 *Careers of Young Women Technicians.* Copies available, price £10, from EITB Pub-lications, PO Box 75, Stockport (061-480 5285).



of owner-occupier households in the survey continued to grow and in 1985 was 61 per cent compared with 60 per cent in 1984 and 59 per cent in 1983.

Categories of household expenditure with increases between 1984 and 1985 substantially above average included in particular insurance of contents of dwelling (21 per cent), coffee (18 per cent), gas and electric appliances (17 per cent). hotel and holiday expenditure (16 per cent) and hairdressing and beauty treatment (12 per cent). In contrast increases below the average are shown for some food items, particularly sugar, fresh meat and fresh milk, and for gas

topics

YTS entrants in training

□ This article reports on progress towards planned entrants to YTS in 1986-87. It also shows the number of young people in training at the end of July 1986. YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions about.

- the number of 16 and 17 year olds to enter the labour market in 1986-87.
- the proportion likely to find em- No ployment outside YTS and the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS while in employment.

N

Y

E

V

S

G

It has also been necessary to make assumptions about the number of young people who would leave further education or employment part way through their first year and thus require the balance of a year's training on YTS.

Between the beginning of April 1986 and the end of July 1986, there were 154,319 entrants to YTS.

There were 314,384 young people

in training at the end of July.

YTS entrants by region

gion	Planned entrants April 86– March 87	Entrants to training April 86– July 86	Total number of young people in training at July 31, 1986
otland	43,628	14,107	33,346
orthern	23,803	13,629	24,757
orth West	53,386	25,489	49,213
orks & Humberside	40,470	15,241	32,905
ast Midlands & Eastern	45,491	20,580	37,955
est Midlands	52,027	21,488	40,811
ales	21,389	7,218	18,263
outh West	29,015	12,720	24,927
outh East	44,777	16,396	34,421
ondon	25,198	7,451	17,786
reat Britain	379,184	154,319	314,384
			STATUTE OF A DEPARTMENT OF A PARTY OF

The numbers of young people entering YTS include some young people entering existing one year YTS places as well as those entering contracted two year YTS places. Similarly, the numbers of young people in training include those on both one and two year programmes. All the figures are provisional.

Disabled jobseekers

□ 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 which would otherwise be suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

R

jo

R Er

S

T

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people and to those people who, although eligible, choose not to register. At April 21, 1986, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of people registered under the Acts was 389,273.

On October 18, 1982, the compulsory requirement to register for

employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit was removed for people aged 18 years and over. The figures below relate to those disabled people who istrants at both MSC jobcentres and have chosen to register for employ- local authority careers offices, and ment at MSC jobcentres including more detailed information about those seeking a change of job.

Every quarter (June, September, December and March) Employ ment Gazette will provide updated information about disabled regtheir placings into employment.

Disabled jobseekers and unemployed disabled peoplejobcentres and local authority careers offices (quarterly) Thousand

41.8

§ From April 1, 1985 MSC Employment Division's quarterly statistical dates changed to April July, October and January.

24.2

eturns of d	isabled jobsee	kers at	Great	Disabled pe	ed people					
bcentres (egistered for	July 4, 1986) employment at Ju	ly 4, 1986	Britain	Suitable for employmen	ordinary t	Unlikely to obtain employment except u sheltered conditions				
nployment re June 9, 1986	egistrations taken 6 to July 4, 1986	from	6,965		Registered disabled	Un- registered	Registered disabled	Un- registere		
aced into em	ployment by jobce	entre advisory 1986	3,404	territoria anti-	bon in	disabled	din konst	disabled		
Service Julie	99, 1900 to outy 4,	the such displayed years	acies or on the Community	1985 July§	30.0	52.4	4.6	3.0		
ese numbers d ogramme. Iaced into (employment by	/ jobcentres and l	ocal authority	of whom unemployed 1985 Oct of whom	26·3 28·4	43·1 51·4	4·2 4·7	2·6 2·8		
areers serv	vices from Apri	17, 1986 to July 4,	1986 §	unemployed 24.8	41.3	4.2	2.2			
	Open	Sheltered	Total	1986 Jan	26.4	48.5	4.5	2.7		
ection I	9,927 290		9,927	unemployed 1986 April	23·2 25·8	37·9 47·0	4·1 4·4	2·1 2·5		
otal	10,217	979	11,196	unemployed 1986 July	22·5 27·8	37·2 51·8	3·9 4·9	2·0 3·1		
Section I classif	fies those disabled pe	ople suitable for open or	ordinary employment while	otwhom	24.2	41.8	4.4	2.5		

unemployed

Section I classifies those disabled people suitable for open or ordinary employment while Social II classifies those unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered condi-tions. Only registered disabled people can be placed in sheltered employment. These num-bers do not include placings through displayed vacancies or on the Community Programme. Placings into Community Enterprise Programmes were included in the figures before 1963 Placings into Communit but were not separately

SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 390

Update on HSE and HSC publications

□ An updated list of publications from the Health and Safety Commission and Executive has been published.

and will be of interest for those working with occupational health

The guide includes details of a wide variety of publications, including codes of practice, guidance notes, reports, some consultative documents, journals, research papers, legislation and translations.

Publications in Series: July 1986, contains order forms for the documents and is avail-able free from three public enquiry points: Health and Safety Executive, Library and Information Services, Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HO. Tel. 0742 752539. Health and Safety Executive, Library and Information Services, Baynards House, Lon-don W2 4TF. Tel. 01-221 0870. Health and Safety Executive, Library and Information Services, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Tinity Road, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY. Tel. 051-951 4381.

Revised estimates and projec- fifth between 1985-86 and 1990-91, nle leaving school (including those expected to be available for em-

New entries are clearly marked and safety information.

tain is expected to fall by about a August 1985 article. The annual Labour Force Sur- survey results are now available but

SW1H 9NF.

vey provides information on a diffe- are on a slightly different basis from nt basis about the economic activ- those in 1984 and the latter have of people with health problems. therefore been brought into line he results of the 1984 survey were with the 1985 estimates. The tables irst published in the May 1985 issue below give the results for the two f Employment Gazette. The 1985 years on a consistent basis. The

Economic activity of people of working age* limited by health problems, by age-Great Britain, Spring 1985

health problems Thousands Economically active of

People limited by

eople limited y health problems	Age 16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59	60-64 †	All	which: In employment¶ Unemployed
conomically active	107	161	266	634	487	108	1,764	Economically inactiv
In employment¶ Unemployed	76 31	107 55	194 72	498 137	391 96	86 22	1,351 412	All
inactive	64	86	164	418	701	345	1,777	health problems as
ople limited by	171	247	430	1,053	1,188	452	3,541	people in each category
ealth problems as a ercentage of all eople in each ategory	topiats, nation and wo by a 3	hi di ciumi ciumi nich nicd				P	er cent	Economically active of which: In employment¶ Unemployed
conomically active	4.4	4.4	4.5	7.3	11.4	13.7	6.8	inactive
In employment¶ Unemployed	3.9 6.6	3·5 9·7	3·7 10·6	6·2 20·4	9·9 30·3	12·0 31·9	5·9 14·9	All
conomically inactive	6.2	10.0	10.2	25.2	43.1	52.3	23.9	* People of working age are † Males.
People of working age are ma Aales. Jomprises employees, self-e d training schemes other the	4.9 Iles aged b mployed, s	5.5 etween 1	5.7 6 and 64 stated ar	10.1 and fema	20.1 ales aged on Gove	31.3 between	10.7 16 and 59. mployment	 Comprises employees, si and training schemes other week. Estimates differ from the p i) more up to date popu ii) the definition used for
ek.	in those of	TOPS	who said	they did i	no paid w	ork in the	e reference	differences are given in of the 1985 survey)

topics

Young people leaving school

Numbers of school leavers analysed by destination and age Great Britain, thousands

ions of the numbers of young peo- and that the drop in numbers is expected to be concentrated among those available for employment ployment) are now available for rather than those going on to fullears up to 1990-91, updating the time further education. In particuinformation reported in Employ- lar, this applies to minimum-age ment Gazette in August 1985 (pp. school leavers assessed as available 322-325). As before, the estimates for employment, whose numbers and projections are based on un- are projected to decline from published data supplied by the De- 450,000 in 1985-86 (comprising nartment of Education and Science, 250,000 males and 200,000 females) the Scottish Education Department to 340,000 in 1990-91 (made up of and the Welsh Office and take 190,000 males and 150,000 account of new survey data relating females), a fall of almost a quarter. to 1983-84 and 1984-85. Summary The revised figures show slightly results are presented here: further lower projections than before of the information, corresponding to that number of school-leavers available published in the earlier article, is for employment in 1986-87 and available from the Department of from 1988-89 (for example, the pro-Employment (Stats C5), Caxton jection for 1988-89 is now 510,000 House, Tothill Street, London compared with 520,000 previously), but these (and other) differences in The table shows that the annual the figures are small and the broad total of school leavers in Great Bri- picture remains as reported in the

All leavers Leavers for fulltime further education‡ l eavers available for employment of which: Boys Age 15 Age 16 Age 17 and over Girls Age 15 Age 16 Age 17 and

Destination and

age at beginning

ofacademic

year

over

Disabled jobseekers

Estin	nates	Proje	Projections							
1983 84	1984 85	1985 86	1986 87	1987 88	1988 89	1989 90	1990 91			
890	870	840	840	800	760	720	680			
250	250	260	260	250	240	230	220			
640	620	590	580	550	510	480	460			
350 270 40	330 260 40	320 250 40	320 250 40	300 230 40	280 210 30	260 200 30	250 190 30			
30 290 210 50	30 280 210 40	30 270 200 40	30 260 190 40	30 250 180 40	30 240 170 40	30 220 160 40	30 210 150 40			
40	30	30	30	30	30	30	30			

Note: Components may not sum to totals owing to rounding—all figures are rounded to the nearest 10,000. ‡ Those entering either full-time further education or temporary employment pending entry to full-time further education. In England and Wales, from schools' assessments of leavers intentions. In Scotland, from surveys of school leavers, and further education records. The remainder.

figures in the table relate to the on self-assessment of health probnumber of people who had health lems and disability and cannot problems or disabilities which therefore be compared directly limited the kind of paid work they with the earlier series of unemcould do. The estimates are based ployed disabled people.

Economic activity of people of working age* limited by health problems, by age—Great Britain, Spring 1984 Thousands

	Age 16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59	60-64 †	All	
f	77 51 26 50	154 106 47 75	247 184 63 165	549 441 107 404	455 375 80 675	122 99 22 352	1,602 1,256 346 1,722	
	127	229	412	952	1,130	472	3,323	
3								
			19991	1Sals 4	NTA MA	Pe	er cent	
	3.2	4.3	4.2	6.4	10.5	14.2	6.3	
	2·7 5·0	3·6 7·8	3·6 9·2	5·6 16·4	9·4 24·1	12·8 27·1	5·5 12·0	
	4.5	8.8	10.1	23.7	41.6	54.2	22.7	
	3.6	5.2	5.5	9.3	19.0	31.5	10.0	

People of working age are males aged between 16 and 64 and temales aged between 16 and 59.

Comprises employees, self-employed, status not stated and people on Government employment ad training schemes other than those on TOPS who said they did no paid work in the reference

k. mates differ from the provisional results published in May 1985 in that more up to date population estimates have been used; the definition used for the classification of economic activity is slightly different. (Details of differences are given in *Employment Gazette*, May 1986, p. 135 f presenting preliminary results of the 1985 survey).

topics

Changes in average earnings

□ The following table shows recent age weekly earnings in manufactu changes in the underlying index of ing industry in the year to the average earnings. This series in- second quarter by between 1/4 p corporates adjustments for certain cent and 1/2 per cent which was temporary influences like arrears of per cent greater than in the year t pay, variations in the timing of the first quarter. In the economy settlements, industrial disputes, the a whole, changes in overtime work incidence of public holidays in rela- ing seem likely to have reduce tion to the survey period, and regu- average weekly earnings by about lar seasonal factors. The series remains, however, a measure of changes in average weekly earnings and the underlying series still re- year to the first quarter. The r flects changes in hours worked and in bonuses and similar payments earnings from overtime working which are linked to the level of economic activity

The underlying index was de-

scribed in an article in the April

1981 issue of Employment Gazette

(page 193). The time series in that

article has been regularly updated

in later issues of the Gazette the

most recent issue being June 1986.

months are included in table 5.1 of

the Labour Market Data section of

Employment Gazette with separate

figures for the whole economy,

manufacturing industries and pro-

duction industries. Each month the

most recent figures for the under-

lying increases over the latest 12

months are included in the Com-

mentary on Trends in Labour Statis-

tics (page S2 et seq of Employment

Gazette) together with the under-

lying monthly increase for average

earnings in the whole economy,

averaged over the latest three months, which is also shown on an

Recent temporary factors

During the second quarter of

1986, the annual increase in actual

average earnings was inflated by a

higher level of back pay than in the

same quarter of 1985. The increase

in back pay was mainly due to the

retrospective elements of the

teachers April 1985 and April 1986

settlement, both paid in the second

quarter of 1986. Changes in the

timing of pay settlements had little

for the whole economy in the

second quarter remained at its first

quarter level of 71/2 per cent. Over-

time working for operatives in

manufacturing in the second quar-

ter was below its level in the first

quarter and the same quarter a year

earlier. Changes in overtime work-

ing for operatives are estimated to

have reduced the increase in aver-

The underlying annual increase

net effect over this period.

accompanying chart.

Updated

1/4 per cent in the year to the secon quarter, compared with an effect of between nil and 1/4 per cent in th duced effect on changes in average likely to have been the main fact in reducing the underlying annu increase in manufacturing earnin from 81/4 per cent in the first quart to 73/4 per cent in the second qua ter. In the whole economy the r duced overtime effect has been offset by the effect of the payme of settlements to some public se vice employees which are high than the previous settlement (eg t delayed April 1985 settlement teachers paid in March and Ap The figures over the previous 12

lying earnings increase unchange The monthly rate of increase the underlying index between t first and second quarters was tween 1/2 per cent and 3/4 per cent. similar to the increase between the previous two quarters.

1986), leaving the annual under

A SA		Seasonally adjusted	Further ad (index poi	djustments ints)	Underlying index	Underlying increase	g (per cent)
		index	Arrears	Timing* etc		Average in latest 3 months	Over latest 12 months
1984	Jan Feb Mar	154·7 155·6 154·4	-0.1 -0.4 -0.5		154·5 155·6 156·2	3/4 3/4 1/2-3/4	73/4 73/4 73/4
	Apr May June	155-8 156-0 156-0	-0.2 -0.4 -0.3	+1.7 +3.2 +2.2	157·3 158·8 157·9	1/2-3/4 1/2-3/4 1/2	73/4 73/4 73/4
	July Aug Sep	158·2 159·0 160·2	-1.0 -1.4 -1.6	+2·5 +3·0 +3·0	159·7 160·6 161·6	1/2 1/4-1/2 3/4	71/2 71/2 71/2
	Oct Nov Dec	164·5 162·0 163·5	-3.8 -0.6 -0.3	+2·0 +2·3 +2·0	162·7 163·7 165·2	1/2-3/4 1/2-3/4 3/4	71/2 71/2 71/2 71/2
1985	Jan Feb Mar	165·5 166·5 168·3	-0.7 -1.1 -0.7	+1.1 + 1.9 + 0.3	165·9 167·3 167·9	1/2-3/4 3/4 1/2	71/2 71/2 71/2 71/2
	Apr May June	170·6 169·7 170·2	-0.5 -0.6 -1.1	-0.9 +1.6 +0.6	169·2 170·7 169·7	1/2-3/4 1/2-3/4 1/2	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
	July Aug Sep	172·2 173·1 176·4	$-0.6 \\ -1.1 \\ -2.0$	+0·1 +0·8 -0·4	171·7 - 172·8 174·0	1/2 1/2 3/4	71/2 71/2 73/4
	Oct Nov Dec	174·3 175·9 178·1	-0.6 -0.9 -0.6	+1·2 +0·8 +0·2	174·9 175·8 177·7	1/2-3/4 1/2-3/4 3/4	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
1986	Jan Feb Mar	179-1 180-0 182-6	-0·4 -0·5 -2·1	-0.4 + 0.3 - 0.1	178·3 179·8 180·4	1/2-3/4 3/4 1/2	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
	Apr May [Jun]	185-3 182-6 184-0	-2·6 -0·8 -1·7	-0.8 + 1.9 + 0.3	181·9 183·7 182·6	1/2-3/4 3/4 1/2	71/2 71/2 71/2

() Provisional. * Includes the effect of industrial action. Note: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.



Photo: Brenda Prince Assembly line workers at a plant manufacturing car accessories.

Video to combat racism in organisations

A hard-hitting training program me has been put together in ar attempt to combat racism in the workplace

Through a Hundred Pairs of Eyes is a video-based package devised by the Centre for Staff Development in Higher Education and partly funded by the MSC

It depicts typical examples of discrimination experienced by black men and women and is accompa nied by a 200-page guide to help companies train their workforce in anti-racist procedures.

The video shows how racism be comes embedded into policies, structures and work practices.

To launch the programme the centre is running three-day residential courses. One held in Essex from October 8-10 is specially geared towards trainers in commerce and industry

Dd 0738369 C86 9/86

DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in The Department's Research Papers Series. Some recent titles are listed below.

Copies of research papers can be obtained, free of charge, on request from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (telephone 01-213 4662).

No. 55: Young adults in the labour market

D N Ashton and M J Maguire, University of Leicester

This paper reports on the results of a survey of 1,800 young adults aged 18-24 in four contrasting local labour markets and on a small scale survey of employers, carried out in 1982-83. It investigates the experiences of employment and unemployment of young people as they move into the adult labour market, with particular reference to the impact of initial entry points, training, and local labour market structure.

No. 54: Codetermination, communication and control in the workplace: A study of participation in four Midlands companies

Ray Loveridge, Paul Lloyd and Geoffrey Broad, Aston University Management Centre

The research paper reports on a study of the attitudes of shop-floor employees and management and on the role of stewards in four companies where participative initiatives had been introduced alongside a traditional collective bargaining structure. The study examined the awareness of and commitment to the existing industrial relations arrangements and the impact on management and employees' frames of reference of the participative innovations.

No. 44: Employers' use of outwork: A study based on the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey and the 1981 National Survey of Homeworking

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment

ISBN 0 11 727929 3

An analysis of data from two surveys on employers' use of outworkers and home-based workers, setting the results in the context of other studies and the Department's research programme on homeworking.

ISSN 0309-5045

review of the literature

This paper attempts to assess the contribution of the available literature to our understanding of the industrial relations consequences and implications of the introduction of new microelectronics technology. The approach adopted is to define industrial relations as being concerned with the overall process of job regulation, including arrangements for collective bargaining, joint consultation and employee relations, and takes a broad view of the sorts of research findings which might be relevant to those concerned with its analysis.

No. 50: Graduate Shortages in Science and Engineering

This paper reports the results of a survey of employers with shortages of graduate employees in science and engineering. The survey consisted of interviews with around 100 employers drawn from the full range of sizes and various activities. The report assesses the extent and reasons for shortages, and sets out the background to this part of the graduate labour market. The final chapter reports a follow-up telephone survey of these same companies some 12 months later in mid-1984.

No. 53: Unfair dismissal law and employment practices in the 1980's

S Evans, Professor J Goodman, L Hargreaves, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology

Based on case studies conducted in three localities this paper explores the recruitment, discipline and dismissal practices of 81 private sector firms of different sizes. It considers the effect of unfair dismissal legislation, including the changes made in 1979-80, and the factors affecting the way employers deal with unfair dismissal claims and industrial tribunal cases.

SEPTEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 392

for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by The Garden City Press Limited, Letchworth, Hertfordshire SG6 1JS

No. 56: New technology and industrial relations: a

Paul Willman, London Business School

J Tarsh, Department of Employment



Postcode_

To: Action for Jobs, FREEPOST, Curzon House, 20:24 Lonsdale Road, London NW6 1YP. Please send me the 'Action for Jobs' booklet.

Address _____ Company ____