## Employment Gazette

December 1986

**Department of Employment** 

Household Spending in 1985

O'STATISTICS"

READING 42

ROOM HASOI



# 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.

For further details of	and a photocopy of	this form to Department	of Employment
rui iuitiici uctaiis, s	ciiu a piiotocopy oi i	illis ivilli to pehartillelit	or curbinalineur
MPII C2 Level 4 Car	xton House Tothill St	treet London SW1H 9NE	

Disease and me details of the NEW WODVEDS SCHEME

ricase sena me actans of th	G INLW WORKE	NO SUITEWIL		
Name				
Company				
Position				
Address				
			•	

# Employment Gazette

Department of Employment pages 469-516





#### Cover picture

One of the more delightful ways to spend money. The Report of the 1985 Family Expenditure Survey (FES) details other ways on page 485.

#### Photo: Ace Photos

nployment Gazette is the official journal of the Department of nployment, published twelve times a year by Her Majesty's utionery 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 SWIH 9NF.

#### SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

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

HMSO subscription inquiries 01-211 8667.

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 BT1 
41Y: 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

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

#### John Roberts

DEPUTY EDITOR Bob Reid

ASSISTANT EDITORS

**Evelyn Smith** 

Sean Gough

Christine Holdforth

EDITORIAL OFFICE

Margery Bircham

Editorial: 01-213 3562

Statistical inquiries: 01-213 5551



### Contents



Helping unemployed people to find jobs is the role of Jobclubs. An article on page 479 looks at



The Department of Employment's Action for Jobs stand was part of the exhibition of the IPM conference held in Harrogate in October.

#### EMPLOYMENT BRIEF Keeping afloat with YTS The Community Programme 1985-86 472 Inner City insurance 473 EAS breeds success 474 Boost for Thames Valley skills shortage 475 Training for Europe's future 476 The Sex Discrimination Act 1986 477 Women's talent wasted SPECIAL FEATURES Jobclubs: Helping people help themselves Patterns of pay-early results of the 1986 New Earnings Survey 482 Pattern of household spending in 1985 485 IPM at Harrogate 493 Recent trends in redundancies 500 **QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT**

Tourism to South Africa—Race-relations adviser—Factory inspectors— Unemployment statistics—Changes affecting the unemployment count— Inner City pilot projects—OECD public holidays—Jobstart scheme—YTS leavers survey—EC action programme for SME—YTS skills—Availability for work-Restart interviews

#### EMPLOYMENT TOPICS

Trends in retirement and pensions—Alarm at farm accidents to elderly—New code to counter discrimination—NCVO members announced— Appointments to the HSC-Appointments to ACAS council-Women in insurance: equal in theory—Occupational health services must improve— Qualifications equal cash—Steam locomotive boilers—Employment measures: October 1986-Tourism figures for August 1986-Guidance for cleaners in educational establishments—YTS entrants in training—Industrial tribunals reorganised—EEC grants for coal and steel redundancies—Changes in average earnings-Industrial air pollution-Facing an unfair dismissal claim—Useful directory for trainers—Disabled jobseekers—Robots in British industry-Competitive tendering in the public sector-Working in wellies-Don't do. Delegate!-Work experience workbooks-Managerial moxie

#### LABOUR MARKET DATA

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

S2 S67

REPRODUCTION OF ARTICLES Brief extracts from articles may be used (in a non-advertisi context) provided the source is acknowledged; requests for more extensive reproduction should be made to the Copyright section (P6A), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, St Crispins, Duke Street, Norwich, Norfolk NR3 1PD.

## Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

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

#### General information

Action for jobs range of DE and MSC employment and training programmes and buisness help PI 782

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

The way across-building a bridge between earning and learning

A concise and readable outline of Government strategy to bring education and training closer

#### **Employment legislation**

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation

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

2 Procedure for handling PL756 (2nd rev)

3 Employee's rights on PL718 (3rd rev)\* insolvency of employer 4 Employment rights for the

PL710 (1st rev)\*

Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations PL705

6 Facing redundancy? Time off for iob hunting or to arrange training

7 Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of

the Employment Act 1982 PL754 (1st rev)\* 8 Itemized pay statement

PL724 (2nd rev)\* 9 Guarantee payments

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

11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay PL711 PL702 12 Time off for public duties

13 Unfairly dismissed? PL712 (2nd rev) 14 Rights to notice and reasons PI 707 (2nd rev) for dismissal

PL701 (1st rev) 15 Union secret ballots PL808 16 Redundancy payments

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

and the Trade Union Act 1984

A guide to the Trade Union

The law on unfair dismissal-PI 715 quidance for small firms

Fair and unfair dismissala quide for employers Individual rights of employees-

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide RPLI (1983) for employers

Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a auide for employers

a quide for employers

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

#### Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings

Industrial tribunals-appeals against levy assessments

Industrial tribunals-appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work,

#### Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK

Information on the work permit scheme-not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians OW5 1982(rev

Employment of overseas workers Training and work experience

A quide for workers from abroad Employment in the UK

#### **Employers and employees** covered by Wages Councils

Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay The Wages Council Act briefly

OW21(1982)

OW17

#### Other wages legislation

The Truck Acts

PL 752

PL753

Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages

PL725

PI 673

PL761

PI 793

Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply)

#### Special employment measures

Job Release Scheme For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 64 in

New Workers Scheme

A scheme for employers designed to for young people. An

Job Splitting Scheme To create more part-time jobs PL760 (rev) Advice for people interested in part-time work What you should know about 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

A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743 Equal pay for women—what you should know about it PL739 Information for working women

#### Race relations

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist PL748 service for employers Background information about some ethnic groups in Britain

#### Miscellaneous

The European Social Fund A guide for possible applicants for help from the fund which seeks to improve employment opportunities through training, retraining and

\* DENOTES NEW EDITION

## **EMPLOYMENT BRIEF**



## Keeping afloat with YTS

The skills needed by London's workforce of Westminster Chamber of Commerce the future were featured in the Lord Mayor's Show this year on a float carrying more than 20 young people from eight London-based youth training schemes.

The brightly-clad trainees, bearing largescale replicas of their tools of the trade, promoted some of the many youth training schemes which are equipping schoolleavers for work in the capital.

The schemes, all from the central London area, will reflect many of the activities which make up the working life of the area. Trainees from the Royal School of Needlework rode alongside clerical and administrative trainees from the Abbey National Building Society while young people training in information technology on a Camden scheme joined forces with those from the

scheme. This offers a wide range of training in skills required by London's employers such as the film and video industry and the tourist trade.

With the theme "Building for Tomorrow—Training for Skills", the float featured a silhouette of the London skyline and giant alphabet blocks representing various trades and professions.

YTS provides 16-year-old school leavers with two years of training and 17-year-old leavers with one year. The programme involves at least 20 weeks off-the-job training. in a college or training centre in addition to on-the-job training and planned work experience. The second year builds on the first year's foundations by providing skills training, leading to vocational qualifications.

### **VAT and small** businesses

The publication of VAT Small Business Review, a consultative document issued by HM Customs and Excise, has been welcomed by Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment.

"Customs and Excise have produced an excellent paper," he said, "opening up for discussion a number of important possibilities which will assist small businesses.

"I would urge everyone affected to make their views on the proposals known to Customs and Excise. It is only through a wide response to the document that the Government can assess whether these proposals will meet the needs of small businesses in reducing the burden of administering VAT " he said

The Government's intention to review VAT and small business was announced in the White Paper "Building Businesses . . . Not Barriers" (Cmnd 9794) published on May 22. It said: "The Department (Customs and Excise) is to set up a major review of VAT policy towards small businesses to see whether special arrangements can be set up to reduce the burdens on them. This review will be undertaken in close consultation with small businesses and their representatives, with the Enterprise and Deregulation Unit and with other Government Departments."

### **Employment Gazette** Publication dates, 1987

January February March April May June

Thursday, January 8 Thursday, February 5 Thursday, March 5 Thursday, April 9 Thursday, May 7 Thursday, June 4

August September October November December

Thursday, July 9 Thursday, August 6 Thursday, September 3 Thursday, October 8 Thursday, November 5 Thursday, December 3

## BRIEF

## The Community **Programme** 1985-86

The Community Programme has helped 700,000 people back into work since it started four years ago. And in the current year £1 billion will be spent on projects benefiting the community, bringing together the people who need work and the work that needs doing.

"This is a remarkable success story" said MSC Chairman, Bryan Nicholson on the publication of a new report, "The Community Programme in 1985-86".

"The Programme is having a marked effect on improving the job prospects of long term unemployed people and on their ability to compete in the labour market. Results of the latest survey of Community Programme participants taken at ten months after leaving the programme show that 54 per cent have had at least one job since leaving CP.

"Long term unemployment has a powerful negative effect on people. Once they have been unemployed for over a year their chances of finding a job worsen considerably. The Community Programme gives large numbers of them renewed confidence and motivation, real wages and a better chance to compete for jobs afterwards.

#### **Updating skills**

"We are also trying to give people the necessary new skills to compete in the labour market, and to up-date existing skills. The survey shows that 66 per cent of CP participants had on-the-job training and 20 per cent formal off-the-job training. In addition, some 20,000 CP workers took advantage of MSC's training schemes. This will all help to make them more suitable for a wider range of

Mr Nicholson said that in the coming vear the Commission would aim to improve the quality of the Programme. Particular targets would be the greater involvement of the private sector, the development of projects which create new businesses, and the continuing development of national initiatives which combine the resources of other Government Departments with the Community Programme on such themes as energy efficiency, crime prevention, improving the urban and rural environment, and tourism



Helping people back to work. A still from the cameo TV commercial featuring the Community

### Europe tackles red tape

details of a Central Task Force to reduce the burdens, particularly on small and medium sized companies, of red tape stemming from European legislation.

Commenting on the announcement, Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, said: "The Central Task Force for furthering the drive to cut red tape: parallels our own approach. Cutting red tape is a major Community task, and over the coming months we will continue working with the Commission and our partners in Europe to ensure its success.'

European Commissioner Mr Abel Matutes gave details to the Council of Ministers in Luxembourg of how directorates within the Commission are being made to evaluate the cost to business of

The European Commission has announced complying with new proposals for EC legislation. Reporting to Commissioner Matutes himself, the Task Force will look at ways of helping small and medium sized businesses. In particular, it will oversee the system of assessing compliance costs for business and will carry key responsibilities

> Lord Young continued: "The European Community has recognised that unnecessary burdens affect the ability of businesses of all sizes to flourish and create jobs. No one has sought to place barriers in the path of business. But as a Community, and as individual member states, we are increasingly aware that action to lighten the burden will encourage enterprise, innovation and jobs

### **Open Learning for tutors**

Open learning—learning at your own pace, in your own time and in your own place. Student-centred learning in other words. Ideal for training, re-training and picking up new skills for today's fast-changing job

But you still need support, encouragement and understanding. Not to mention technical advice. And for this you turn to your tutor. But where does the tutor turn?

The Manpower Services Commission has published a new booklet to help tutors in open learning systems—Tutor Competencies for Open Learning. Based on two years of research by the Industrial Training Research Unit, it is aimed at providers of tutor training, tutors in open learning systems and managers of open learning

Its main guidelines describe the skills and knowledge tutors need to give support to their open learners—from pre-course advice and induction, to assessment and post-course counselling. Preparing open learning materials and managing open learning courses are also covered.

A further section deals with the selection of tutors and their training needs-it lists common problems they encounter in the course of their work. Interestingly, many tutors interviewed found that their most useful experience had been studying on open learning courses themselves.

Copies of the booklet are available, price £2.50 including postage and carriage, from the Sales Manager, Dept PP2CW, MSC, ISCO5, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD.

## BRIEF

### Inner city insurance

November 1.

Announcing this new initiative, Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General, said: "I have frequently been told that the availability of suitable insurance cover is a significant Fresh approach problem for new and existing businesses in can resolve it.

tried. Of course, the owner of the business ABI for their interest and help.'

A new initiative to help businesses in certain and their broker or other agent must first try inner city areas overcome difficulties in the facilities in the normal insurance market arranging insurance came into effect on and will only turn to us if for some reason they have been unable to sort things out in the usual way.

"In the main, ABI expect to be able to the eight inner city districts where the Gov- help with problems encountered with exernment's new Task Forces are working. Inisting policies with companies who are surers and the Government have therefore members of ABI. They will also give advice agreed that we should discover the extent of on placing new insurance business if it real difficulty and how the insurance market cannot be placed through normal channels, including insurance brokers and other intermediaries

"This is a fresh approach to the problem "Businesses with severe difficulties in of attracting and retaining business in these obtaining insurance will be able to contact difficult areas. The revival of the inner cities one of our five City Action Teams or our will require efforts to make them more eight Inner City Task Forces. These teams attractive to investors, employers and will then consult a nominated representa- businesses in many other ways. On the tive of the Association of British Insurers question of inner city insurance however, (ABI). The ABI representative will be able my officials and I will be having further to advise a business with a real problem. discussions with the British Insurance Brok-This will only be available as a last resort ers Association and Lloyds. At this stage I and after conventional means have been would like to say how grateful I am to the

## Lower limit on Career **Development Loans**

"Training for success is being made easier by the new lower limit of £300 for Career Development Loans," said David Trippier,

**Employment Minister recently.** 'The loans are to help people get into vocational training. People select courses to suit their own training needs, then apply to one of the banks for a loan of up to 80 per cent of the course fee and, in some cases, for living expenses. If their application is successful, the Government will pay all the interest on the loan during training and for up to three months afterwards. Trainees do not have to make any repayments while on the course.

### Britain on the box

Television lovers throughout the world will soon have the chance of enjoying a series of 13 programmes about Britain, highlighting cities and counties, pageantry and history, countryside and industrial heritage.

The British Tourist Authority launched the series, "A View of Britain", at The London Market, a multi-media fair held at the Gloucester Hotel. The distribution to international buyers for satellite, cable and broadcast television will be handled on BTA's behalf by Dandelion Distribution

#### Fresh exposure

Michael Medlicott, BTA Chief Executive, said: "This is a major breakthrough in bringing together six and a half hours of material as a saleable series, and will give Britain fresh exposure to massive international audiences. This is the first time any national tourist organisation has been able to offer such coverage world-wide."

The 30-minute films include BTA's latest, "Staffordshire", narrated by Lord Lichfield. Narrators of other films in the series include HRH The Prince of Wales, Sean Connery and the late Richard

### Chunnel vision

"The channel tunnel project presents a major opportunity for the future growth of tourism to Britain," said Mr Duncan Bluck, Chairman of the British Tourist Authority (BTA), after the recent meeting of the BTA-sponsored Channel Tunnel Tourism Working Party.

BTA has set up the working party to examine the national implications for tourism of the opening of the channel tunnel in 1993 and to assess how best to realise the full tourism potential of the project for the country as a whole.

Membership of the Working Party includes tourist boards, local authorities government departments, British Rail and Eurotunnel

Specific tourism issues such as product deficiencies, marketing and further research needs will be examined.

Mr George Hill, BTA board member and chairman of this National Tourism Working Party, said: "Although the tunnel is not due to open to traffic until 1993, many issues need to be resolved well in advance of that date. Our working party aim to provide answers to the many questions which will be asked about the opportunities the tunnel will offer for tourism development."

#### Easier to borrow

"Career Development Loans make it easier for people to borrow money for vocational training of their choice," said Mr Trippier, "with a growing number of people taking advantage of this way of improving their job prospects.

"The new £300 lower limit will enable the banks," he said, "to build on an encouraging response to the new initiative."

#### Three banks

The training loan initiative was launched in Greater Manchester, Aberdeen, Bristol, Bath, Reading and Slough in April this year. Anyone who lives or wants to train in one of these four pilot areas can apply for a loan of between £300 and £5,000, from one of the three commercial banks, Barclays, Clydesdale and the Co-operative, taking part in the scheme.

Further information about Career Development Loans is available from the Department of Employment on 01-213 3471 or from the Jobcentres in each of the four pilot areas.

### **EAS** breeds success

The Enterprise Allowance Scheme is proving successful in generating new jobs, said Manpower Services Commission Chairman, Bryan Nicholson.

A survey that looked at how EAS participants were faring six months after their allowance ended showed that 91 new jobs had been created for every 100 existing businesses, said Mr Nicholson. And 76 per cent of businesses completing 12 months on the scheme are still trading six months after the allowance came to an end.

#### **Encouraging**

"This is very encouraging", he continued. "The latest survey confirms how successful EAS is in assisting unemployed people to set up their own businesses and create jobs for others. It shows the willingness of unemployed people to 'have a go' on their own.

Since it was launched nationally on August 1, 1983, over 173,000 people have seized the opportunity to become self-employed rather than be on the dole. In the next financial year there will be support for 100,000 people on the

#### **Participants**

This is the first survey to provide information about EAS participants 18 months after entry to the national scheme. The postal survey was conducted among 1,300 participants and achieved a response rate of 60 per cent. Other findings included:

- A quarter of continuing businesses were run by people who had been unemployed for more than a year.
- 59 per cent were aged between 25 and 44 years of age and ten per cent were under 25.

The survey revealed that five industries accounted for over two-thirds of all businesses still trading at the 18 month point: manufacturing accounted for 17 per cent; construction, 16 per cent; retail distribution, 12.5 per cent; repair of consumer goods and vehicles, 10.6 per cent; and business services, 10.8 per cent.

However, the more unusual entrepreneurs recently launched with the help of EAS have included a herbalist, a teacher of rock climbing, a parachute instructor and a wholefood baker.



Enterprise in action. The EAS is featured in a cameo TV commercial as part of the Action for Jobs

### Improving the **Careers Service**

careers officers from the ethnic minorities, Employment Minister David Trippier said in a message to the first meeting of the Careers Service Consultative Group.

"From over 3,000 careers officers there are only about 55 from the ethnic minorities," said Mr Trippier. "Quite simply, such a low figure is one which the Government, who are firmly committed to equal opportunities, cannot accept without question". He asked the Group to give priority consideration to the issue, and to invite the Local Government Training Board and the Commission for Racial Equality to tell it what steps might be taken to improve the

Mr Trippier stressed he needed to improve the standing and performance of the Careers Service, and welcomed the setting up of the Group as a forum in which Careers Service matters could be fully discussed. "I shall be particularly interested," he said, "in the progress of the working groups set up by the Group to look at particular issues". One such, on recruitment to the Inspectorate, has already ensured that Inspectorate posts will be advertised within aged nearly 500 a week during the past six to the local authority careers service as well as seven years. in the Department of Employment, in an effort to recruit people with recent experience in the field. "Our young people", said Mr Trippier, "represent all our futures and deserve the best Careers Service we can many people think it worth taking the

### Greater success for small firms

The Government would like to see more More small firms are succeeding under the Government's Loan Guarantee Scheme (LGS) than ever before and figures for 1984/85 indicate a success rate of more than three in four.

Responding to these figures, Small Firms Minister, David Trippier, said that, "these are successful small firms generating wealth and employment at a relatively modest cost to the taxpayer and I believe the scheme has proved an outstanding success".

The figures of three in four indicate a steady improvement during the lifetime of the LGS with loans issued in 1983 showing a success rate of two in three—in line with the average for small businesses-and an improvement on loans issued in the first two vears of the scheme.

"This is only the start," said Mr Trippier who was addressing delegates from more than 40 countries at the International Small Business Congress in London. "I want bank managers and other local advisers to take a more positive view of viable propositions where security may not be available."

According to Mr Trippier the net growth of the small firms sector in the UK has aver-

"Overall, a changing population of small businesses, with a positive balance each year, represents encouraging evidence of an economy where enterprise is thriving and chance of going into business," he said.

## BRIEF

### **Boost for Thames Valley** skill shortage

shortage of skilled workers have received a major boost from the Government.

The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) and the Department of Education and Science (DES) have granted £100,000 for a "local collaborative project" to the Thames Action and Resource Group for Education and Training. "TARGET" was launched in April with European Community backing to promote training in new technologies in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, where many firms report problems in recruiting skilled staff.

The contract for this major project has now been endorsed by MSC Chairman Bryan Nicholson and TARGET patrons and Euro-MPs Baroness Elles and James

"MSC and DES had previously funded a feasibility study by Buckinghamshire College of Further Education that showed that small firms in the Thames Valley are keen to be more involved in training but feel disadvantaged due to lack of time, expertise, resources and the small numbers of employees requiring training at any given time," said TARGET Director Roger

The purpose of the project, which is led by industry and commerce, is to make and improve contacts with firms, advise on the equipment.

viders, and help identify precise training needs within companies.

The project will be managed from an office in Slough and the funding will enable each of the three counties to have its own co-ordinator. Another co-ordinator will deal specifically with employment and training problems of disabled people.

The co-ordinators will work closely with the existing network of similar, smaller local collaborative projects in the Thames Valley area. They will amass much information on existing provision, in-house training, new courses, and skill specifications for particular jobs. A computer data base of newtech training, in both the private and public sectors and embracing further, higher and vocational education and training, is being established

Panasonic UK, Slough Estates, Buckinghamshire College of Higher Education, British Telecom, National Westminster Bank and South Bucks and East Berks Chamber of Commerce and Industry, all of which are contributing resources—cash, staff, office space and equipment. Smaller firms will make staff available for investigations, consultancy and secondments to education, as well as providing specialised

### £1 million for North West training

Efforts to ease the Thames Valley's critical availability of training in liaison with its pro- A further £1 million is to be made available for adult training in north west England. More than half of it will go directly to the Local Grants for Employers Scheme.

According to the MSC, demand for support by employers in Lancashire is very strong and resources have been switched from other parts of the country to meet it.

"In general terms this means help for the expansion of the north west area's manufacturing base," said Employment Minister, David Trippier. "Adult training staff in the Lancashire area are now turning their attention to the backlog of applications and their aim will be to deal with outstanding applications first on the basis of locally determined labour market priorities."

Mr Trippier pointed out however, that under the Local Grants for Employers Scheme the MSC does not set out to contribute to all the needs of all employers.

"Its aim is to target our limited support Partners in the project are Rank Xerox, on those sections of industry and those employers who most need to learn that training good for business.

There are many employers coming forward with good quality and effective training programmes for their staff who will not be eligible for grant support simply because they already have a proven commitment to

"Part of my aim is to convince them of going ahead with those plans even when MSC grant support is unavailable," he said.

### European social fund must fight unemployment

UK Employment Minister, Kenneth Clarke, has urged the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers to back the "Edinburgh strategy" with its package of employment measures and to undertake a basic review of the Social Fund.

Speaking to the Plenary session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg on November 11. Mr Clarke said:

"With nearly 16 million people out of work in Europe there is now a wider measure of agreement than ever before in Europe, between Governments of very different political complexions, on the practical measures needed to tackle 'the present crisis of unemployment' in the 12-nation

Mr Clarke continued: "As a long-standing supporter of Britain's membership of the community I have always believed that the peoples of the countries of the Community should expect their Governments to act within the Community to tackle their major social and economic problems together. Too often my hopes have been Mr Kenneth Clarke

cess of the Community institutions.

attention to the problem of unemployment. That is why the UK Government took the decision to make this a major theme of the



frustrated by the tortuous, indecisive pro- UK Presidency. Our Presidency gives us our main opportunity to lead our partners 'As a community we should devote more into agreement on a practical strategy to create more jobs and help the jobless.

"I believe that the creation of a completely free internal market will have a very valuable effect on employment growth in Britain and elsewhere. I also believe that the Commission's recently adopted programme on small and medium sized enterprises will help to stimulate the kind of business that will create most of the new jobs. The decision the Community has taken to examine carefully the likely effects on employment of new Community instruments before they are introduced is a particular priority of my own Government—in future new Community directives should only be those which tend to create new jobs and not destroy them.

"But these approaches cannot provide the whole solution. In my opinion the battle against unemployment requires a policy to improve the way in which the labour market operates in Europe"

## BRIEF

### Training for Europe's future

Two Cabinet Ministers and two Vice Presidents of the European Commission headed a list of top speakers and participants at the People and Technology Conference and Exhibition in the new Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre in Westminster.

This major European event combined an important conference with an exhibition of the best in new technology training. It was opened by the Employment Secretary, Lord Young of Graffham, and Education Secretary Kenneth Baker spoke at the beginning of the second conference day. Other speakers included Bryan Nicholson, Chairman of the Manpower Services Commission (MSC). its Director, Geoffrey Holland, Dr E Piehl, Director of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP). Britain's senior Commissioner in Brussels, Vice President Lord Cockfield was the chairman for the first conference day, which was be closed by a speech from the EEC Commissioner responsible for education, training and employment, Vice President Manuel

#### Largest event

The two-day conference jointly sponsored by the European Commission and the Manpower Services Commission attracted delegates from across Europe, representing the worlds of industry, training, education and national and local govern-

People and Technology is the largest public event staged during the British Presidency of the EEC. It is also the largest training event ever held by the EEC or organised by the MSC and the occasion that Britain and the EEC have co-operated in arranging a major conference and exhibition on training.

#### Sharing views

Alongside the conference was a three day exhibition of the best and the newest in technology training.

Commenting on People and Technology Lord Young said: "I am committed to improving Britain's performance in developing the skills of our workforce, and hope that everyone concerned with training and technology will benefit from sharing views and experience with our European partners.'



The Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre was the venue for the People and Technology conference and exhibition. The centre, in Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, provides flexible meeting areas and

### 1986 'Fit for Work' Awards

Littlewoods Pools, Jaguar Cars and Fox's "Over and over again I hear employers Biscuits are some of the well-known names singing the praises of their disabled staff: among the 100 winners of the Manpower how hard-working and committed they Services Commission's (MSC) "Fit for are—rarely absent, hardly ever ill, never late. Work" Award for 1986.

award for the second time.

Companies of all sorts and sizes are repannounced by Lady Plowden DBE, Chairman of the National Judging Committee. From fish processors in Cornwall to boat video has been very warmly received." builders in Scotland, companies committed to the employment of disabled people are to Capable be found in all areas of the country. Several local authorities have also won an award.

#### Example

Mr Bryan Nicholson, MSC Chairman, has warmly welcomed the excellent example set by the award-winning employers: "It is good to see so many employers 'thinking disabled'," he said. "They have proved that disability need be no handicap in the workplace. So many of the apparent problems can be overcome by determination and goodwill. The MSC through its Disablement Advisory Service is eager to give employers advice and encouragement, in addition to cash grants for equipment or conversion of premises.

'In a time of high unemployment it is Now in its seventh year, the award is doubly difficult for disabled people to find given in recognition of companies' achieve- work. The MSC's 'Code of Good Practice ments in employing disabled people; this on the Employment of Disabled People' year eight employers are receiving the offers guidance for directors and senior management, and we have this year produced a video, 'It Worked Fine', aimed at resented in the list of winners, which was helping junior managers and supervisors to deal with the practical aspects of managing disabled people on a day-to-day basis. The

Last year the MSC found jobs for a record 77,700 disabled people and there was an encouraging increase in the number of disabled people registering for employment—from 83,321 in 1984–85 to 92,136 in 1985-86. 2,740 special items of employment equipment were loaned to disabled people and 165 employers were given grants for adapting premises.

'Our disabled employees are as capable as able-bodied people in the jobs they do," says Gerald Bawcombe, Production Director of award-winning Bowling Mills Company Ltd, in Bradford. "They are hard-working and loyal and they have learned skills that make them an asset to the mill and their colleagues.

## BRIEF

### The Sex Discrimination Act 1986

An important day dawned for women when the Sex Discrimination Act received Royal Assent according to Employment Minister John Lee. He said: "This Act aims to extend equal opportunities and to remove unnecessary bureaucracy. We are unreservedly against sex discrimination. Not only is discrimination unfair, but it is in the interests of the economy for jobs to go to the people best able to do them irrespective of their sex.

"The Act will ensure that employers will no longer be able to assume that women want to retire from the labour market at a younger age than men. They will have the right to work until the same age as their male colleagues.

"I am glad that a number of major firms are already taking steps to achieve an equal retirement age for men and women. I understand, for example, that Mecca, the Prudential and Securicor have been able to do so. I hope that many more will follow this lead during the next few months without waiting until the last moment before the requirement comes into operation in a year's time.

When the outdated and discriminatory restrictions on the hours women may work in manufacturing are removed, women will have the same freedom as men to decide for themselves whether to work shifts and overtime. Lifting these restrictions will also save employers unnecessary, time-wasting bureaucracy. The Act will also repeal legislation which regulates the amount of night baking men may undertake.

Where women or men are seriously under-represented in jobs or where they want to return to work after a spell at home looking after their familes, we are making it easier to run special training for women or men only.

"We are also extending the coverage of the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act to remove the exemption for firms and five or fewer employees and partnerships of five or fewer from the requirement not to discriminate in employment.

"In addition the Act will narrow the exemption for private households. Finally, it makes void unlawfully discriminatory terms in collective agreements whether or not they are legally binding."

### Open College team

ney, Director General of the Independent Isaacs, Chief Executive of Channel Four, are to be directors.

Announcing the appointments, Michael Green, chairman of the Open College said, "I am absolutely delighted that three such experienced and expert people have agreed to join the College.

"John Whitney and Jeremy Isaacs will bring to the College not only their enormous and valuable experience in broadcasting, but also their deep commitment to making learning accessible and fulfilling. We are very fortunate to have people of their stature on the Board.

"Sheila Innes has a first-class background of more than 20 years in educational broadcasting. It's an enormous task, but I know that she will transform our vision of the College into a reality that will bring exciting learning opportunities to anyone and every-

"What is unique about the College," said of broadcasting to the task of learning, it venture."

Sheila Innes, Controller of BBC Education- will be in partnership with all the broadal Broadcasting, is to be the first Chief Ex- casters—the Independent Companies, the ecutive of the Open College. John Whit- BBC, Channel 4 and the Independents—in a bid to reach out to all sectors of the Broadcasting Authority, and Jeremy population. The whole should be significantly greater than the sum of the parts. It sounds like Utopia, but given the right team it's certainly the right time.'

Among Ms Innes' first tasks will be building up the College's professional team, and reaching agreements with the broadcasting organisations. At the same time she will be taking part in discussions with the various educational and training bodies who will be providing support to Open College stu-

Following the announcement, Mr Isaacs said: "Channel Four will back the Open College all the way, because it stands for something we very much believe in; helping this country, by helping people get more out of their lives.

Mr Whitney, who played an active part in the inception of the College, said: "The great strength of the independent broadcasting federal system, and its experience in local community education, can provide a Ms Innes, "is that in harnessing the power central contribution to this exciting new

### Voters should be watchdogs in union polls

become more involved in the conduct of centrally. polls and campaigning to get both employers and trade unions to adopt a new balloting code.

Mr Graham publicised the new Industrial poll itself. Society balloting guidelines in a series of speeches around the country, beginning in Leeds and Southampton, as well as sending a message to the Industrial Society's 16,000 member employers and trade unions.

Speaking about the guidelines, Mr Graham said "The purpose of this Government's laws was to give union power back to their members through increased balloting, elections can often go wrong, not because but in practice this has meant that activists of national rules or organisation but as a have often had a disproportionate influence in the running of polls. Balloting is now too important to be left to the activists alone bers to be on their guard." who can sometimes be highly motivated towards one particular candidate, or in favour now, the Industrial Society has produced of one particular viewpoint."

ballot—fully postal, part postal and work- in the number of ballots taking place. place. Workplace ballots should only be used, it says, when organisers can guarantee that everyone will be able to vote and not lose pay in the process. Postal votes should be issued to those unable to vote in

The Industrial Society's Director, Alistair person, and votes cast in branches and at Graham has called on union members to the workplace should ideally be counted

The guidelines also call on employers to offer union members reasonable time off for election meetings and facilities for the

A checklist for voters urges them to make particular efforts to ensure secure voting arrangements and that the returning officer or scrutineers counting the votes are inde-

Commenting on the checklist for voters, Mr Graham said: "This is a checklist to stop union members from being conned. Union result of how they are conducted at local level. This checklist will help union mem-

Although the guidelines are available them as an interim document, to meet an The guidelines explain different types of urgent need as a result of the rapid growth

> Ballots—guidelines for managers and trade unionists. Price £3.00 from Industrial Relations Unit, The Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG. The checklist for voters is available free of charge from the same address.

## BRIEF

### Women's talent wasted

Successful businesswomen no longer belong on the feature pages of women's magazines but on the business pages of the national newspapers if their potential is to be fully realised.

This was the message from Small Firms Minister, David Trippier, in his address to the Institute of Directors Women's Conference in London. Mr Trippier said that although women make up some 40 per cent of the working population only two per cent of directors in UK firms are female.

"That is a waste," he said. "In recent years we have seen a dramatic and heartening increase in self-employment, and women have been prominent in that increase. Between 1981 and 1984 there was an increase of 42 per cent in the number of women setting up in business.

"But many women tell me that they still face scepticism on the part of those with whom they deal. The notion that there is something unfeminine in entrepreneurship budding entrepreneurs by showing them with the many Local Enterprise Agencies, is demonstrably daft, but dies hard in some



Small Firms Minister, David Trippier points out Department of Employment measures to Small Firms Service counsellors, Mrs Jeanette Johnson, East Midlands (left) and Mrs Anne Neil, North West (right). Mr Trippier is actively encouraging more business women to become counsellors. At present ere are only three throughout the country.

what other women have overcome.

'Today I am appealing to those business-"So how can we help? I believe that we women who have counselling skills and can women entrepreneurs. I can assure them of can and should offer practical support to the make some time available, to get in touch

or my own Department's Small Firms Service, and contribute something to other

### "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work" - Loose Leaf

Essential information on the basic rates of pay, hours and holiday entitlement provided for over 200 national collective agreements affecting manual employees, or in statutory wages orders.

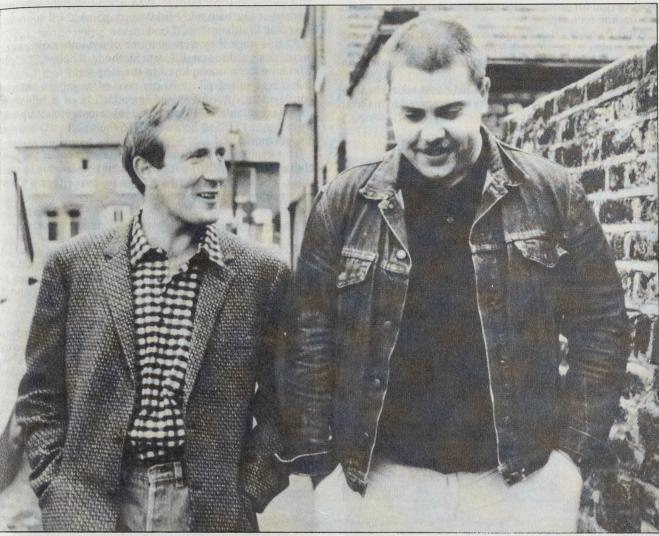
#### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: Department of Employment, (HQ Stats A1), Watford WD1 8FP (No stamp required) Enclosed please find a remittance for £43 being one year's subscription (including U.K. postage) from January 1987, for monthly updates of the loose-leaf publication "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work". New subscribers also receive an initial copy of the basic publication fully updated, complete with binder.

The copies should be sent to:

Name	em mor a galoof set 21/19 to a sugart ear of the converse out of 10% set of allow Fifth	The rest of the second second
Company	undicky cram care control against the same of selec-	A PARTY OF THE PAR
Address	Palaboritaria Balighalah albahan 1831 Jawa Italian Sangaran Balian	
	est man des antiques and a second of the sec	
repair interest of the second description of the second se	10.00 (1.00	The second second second

#### SPECIAL FEATURE



### Jobclubs:

### Helping people help themselves

by Barry Mortimer

Jobclubs are a great success story. They help unemployed people find jobs for themselves. This article traces their development and uncovers the secret of their success.

'Jobclubs are the best thing to have happened to the unemployed for many years," says Glenrov Small from Manchester, "and they are the best thing that happened to me. I found that the time I spent there was really invaluable."

Glenroy, 27, had been unemployed for over a year when he joined a jobclub—one of the several options available to the long-term unemployed through the Manpower Services Commission's (MSC) new Restart programme.

Within two months Glenroy had found a job which he really enjoys-working for "Community Transport" helping the elderly and disadvantaged with their transport

The aim of jobclubs, which are run by Jobcentre staff, is to help long-term unemployed people find a job. Membership is restricted to those who have been unemployed for at least six months. In addition, members must be prepared to attend the jobclub regularly, have some idea of the type of work they want and have the reading and writing skills necessary to follow the jobclub programme.

The jobclub programme provides coaching over a twoweek period for groups of long-term unemployed people in job finding techniques.

After completion of this programme each member uses the resources of the jobclub—paper, pens, envelopes, telephone, stamps, photocopier, typewriter—to conduct an intensive job search.

Members stay in the jobclub as long as it takes them to find suitable work—provided they are prepared to make at least ten applications each day.



Photo: Crown Copyrigh

Glenroy Small (right): "I found my time at the jobclub invaluable."

#### Simple concept

The concept behind jobclubs is simple. Everyone who enters a jobclub shares the same objective. Each wants to get "the best possible job in the shortest possible time". This judgement is made by the members themselves. They decide—by drawing upon the expert guidance of the jobclub leader—what is right for themselves.

Although relatively new in Britain the jobclub approach of providing unemployed people with the skills and resources to conduct an extensive job search has been successfully developed in countries such as the USA, Canada and New Zealand.

In a highly competitive labour market job hunting is now a skill in itself. Often it is unemployed people who have failed to develop these skills or, through constant rejection, lack the necessary motivation to effectively compete for jobs.

This is especially evident in areas of high unemployment. As Keith Brown, Manager of Sparkhill Jobcentre, Birmingham has observed:

"We find that if many unemployed people are left to their own devices their job hunting efforts tend to trail off and they use the Jobcentre less and less. As long as jobclub members are prepared to attend the jobclub regularly we will offer an open ended commitment of support for as long as it takes them to find a job."

#### Pilot schemes

With this thought in mind, the jobclub concept was first introduced to Jobcentres in 1984 when two pilot schemes opened at Durham and Middlesbrough. A third soon followed at Walthamstow, London.

At this stage they were just one of a number of experiments designed to test different methods of helping people who have been unemployed in the long-term.

In these initial pilots 70 per cent of members entered employment, prompting the introduction of a full scale national evaluation. Twenty-nine jobclubs were set up and from August 1985 to February 1986 their performance was closely monitored.

This evaluation confirmed the initial success of the jobclub approach, with 63 per cent of members leaving to start work, and a further 15 per cent going into either a Community Programme or training.

#### Success story

Welcoming these achievements, Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, in October 1986 requested the MSC to implement a major expansion in the number of jobclubs from 250 at present to 1,000 by March 1987 and to 2,000 by September, if the need continues.

In his announcement Lord Young said:

"Jobclubs are a great success story. . . . Two-thirds of people leaving jobclubs go into employment. That record speaks for itself. And that is why we are going for a big expansion."

#### Jobclub results

- Over 60 per cent of members find a job (other than on a Community Programme).
- A further 13 per cent start temporary work on a Community Programme or start a training course.
- Members stay in a jobclub for an average of four to five weeks.
- Jobclubs can succeed with a range of jobseekers in a range of job markets.
- Jobclub members usually get the jobs they want at the wages they want.

Two significant factors have emerged to account for this success story. First, the level of motivation instilled into the members by the jobclub leader is critical. Evidence clearly indicates that job seeking activity declines as length of unemployment increases. Jobclubs aim to reverse this trend by significantly increasing motivation and therefore job search activity.

To achieve this, members are guided toward a set of targets. Each member is expected to follow up ten new job leads a day.

In essence, the jobclub, through offering its facilities and support—is helping people to help themselves.

Second, jobclubs have shown members how to tap the "hidden" element of the labour market.

Research suggests that up to 70 per cent of job vacancies are unadvertised. The extent to which members are encouraged to seek out these "hidden" vacancies is a key factor behind the excellent performance of the most successful jobclubs.

#### Initiative

The majority of those leaving jobclubs do so after making speculative applications—either by sending a CV, phoning or visiting a potential employer and enquiring about forthcoming vacancies. This approach has been found to impress many employers, as jobclub leader Margaret Craven of Sparkhill, Birmingham said: "employers respect that kind of initiative".

An example of the effectiveness of this approach was highlighted by Eric Woodcock from Sheffield.

At 56, Eric felt there was little chance of finding a job again. Two years of unemployment had left him low on morale and tired of applying for jobs and receiving few replies

An invitation to join a jobclub soon helped change this. "The jobclub gave me more confidence. When I first went I didn't know what a CV was, but the jobclub put me on the right track."

Eric, with the encouragement of the group and jobclub leader, sent out 63 letters and received over 30 replies. It was just the boost to his confidence he needed.

He now works as a porter in a top Sheffield hotel. This job has brought back his self-esteem. "Jobclub brings you out of your shell and builds up your confidence again," he said.

#### Training programme

This type of success is only possible if the members are willing and committed to work through an intensive two-week training programme, spread over eight half-day sessions—four per week.

These sessions are designed to increase motivation, restore confidence, introduce members to a range of jobsearch techniques, improve performance at interview and build a group identity.

This programme is as follows:

#### Day 1—Introduction

The first session helps members to understand how jobclub works and introduces members to each other. It also starts the process of looking for a job by establishing members' job goals, and asks the important question, "What have I got to offer?"

Day 2—Compiling a CV

Producing a good CV is a major step towards effective job search. In this session members are taken through the theory of the CV and produce a first draft themselves.

Day 3—Finding job leads

Jobclub opens up a wider labour market to members and encourages them to seek out vacancies which have not been advertised. Members are introduced to the concept of job leads and where to find them.

Day 4—Grapevine phone calls

A large number of jobs are filled by word of mouth or through the gravevine. Members now compile a list of friends, family, former colleagues, etc and contact them to inform them that they are seeking work.

Day 5—Speculative approaches

Few long-term unemployed people think about the speculative method of job search. This session demonstrates to members the skills and techniques required to make effective approaches to employers to enquire about vacancies—whether by phone, letter or visit.

Day 6—Applying for known vacancies

This session covers techniques on how to reply to advertised vacancies and concentrates on how best to complete employers' application forms.

Day 7—Interviews

Training on how to approach an interview is of great importance. In applying for jobs people need to be reminded of the type of questions likely to be asked and advised on presentation techniques.

Day 8—Discussion

The final session is devoted to practising interviews and to talking through and sorting out any problems the members may have.

During the following week members spend their time at the jobclub—any individual problems not yet fully tackled can be cleared up. By the end of this week members should be able to conduct their own job search with the minimal involvement of the jobclub leader—although his or her help and advice is always on-call if required.

On average each jobclub will aim to have a new intake of 12 to 16 new members every month. They can stay in the jobclub as long as it takes them to find a job. The average length of stay before they do so is 4.8 weeks.



Eric Woodcock: "Jobclub put me on the right track.

Photo: Crown Copyright

#### Performance

The performance of jobclubs has been very encouraging since the first three opened on a pilot basis in November 1984. MSC evaluations indicate that jobclubs are cost effective and compare very favourably with other ways Jobcentres help long-term unemployed people.

Good results do not seem to depend on whether there is high or low unemployment in the local area. Jobclubs can achieve impressive results in both types of area.

In order to give unemployed people a positive opportunity of getting back to work a major expansion of jobclubs is currently underway, and for the first time the private sector will be invited to help run them.

Any organisation interested in running a jobclub should contact the local area office of the MSC Employment and Enterprise Group.

### Patterns of pay:

### Early results of the 1986 New Earnings Survey

The first summary results of the 1986 New Earnings Survey, the Department's annual survey of the structure of earnings held each April were published by HMSO in New Earnings Survey 1986, Part A, "Streamlined Analyses and Key Analyses by Agreement" on December 4. Some summary results and features of the 1986 Survey are described in this article.

The New Earnings Survey is the only regular source which gives comprehensive information on the structure of earnings in Great Britain\*. The survey has been conducted in a similar form since 1970 and collects information on the hours of work, the composition of earnings and characteristics of the employee such as age, occupation, industry, place of work, and collective bargaining arrangements. Information is obtained from employers from a one per cent sample of individual employees, although the returns are anonymous and are treated as strictly confidential.

The survey information normally relates to earnings for a pay period in April each year: in 1986 it was the pay period which included April 16, 1986. Earnings data relate to gross pay, before tax and national insurance contributions have been deducted. Payments in kind are generally excluded. Where employees receive periodical payments covering more than one pay period (for example, quarterly or half-yearly bonuses), the corresponding amount for one pay period is included in total earnings reported for the survey.

For some groups of employees, increases in pay operative in or before the survey period were not paid until later because the pay settlements was delayed. In general, the reported figures relate to earnings actually received at the time of the survey and exclude back payments made later.

Changes in average earnings between successive surveys for particular groups of employees may reflect changes in the timing of pay settlements, and in some cases the change from one year to the next will reflect more than one settlement, or no settlement. These factors should be taken into account when different years' earnings are compared. Part A of the New Earnings Survey describes any unusual features about the timing of pay settlements for particular major groups of employees.

#### The structure of earnings

Most of the summary analyses from the 1986 survey relate to full-time male and female employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence during the

 $^{\ast}$  A similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development Belfast.

survey period. These results thus do not reflect the earnings of those not working a full week whose earnings were reduced because of sickness, short-time working, voluntary absenteeism and other reasons. Nor do they include the earnings of young people (not on adult rates of pay) or part-time workers. The published reports, however, do include some information relating to young people, part-time employees and all full-time employees. For example, some analyses relating to the earnings of young people are given in the analysis of earnings by age in *tables 10 and 11* of Part A.

Table 1 presents a summary of the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in April 1986, distinguishing the principal components of pay (such as overtime and incentive pay). It also shows average gross hourly earnings and levels of hours. Table 2 presents a summary distribution of the gross weekly earnings and also shows the percentage of employees earning less than specified amounts.

About a quarter of all full-time adult employees earn less than £121 a week and ten per cent earned less than £94 a week. In contrast ten per cent earned over £290 per week. The earnings of manual workers and earnings of women show less dispersion than those of non-manual workers and men. The variation of earnings from the average is considerable. For adult men average gross weekly earnings, as shown in table 1, are nearly £208 but the median level of earnings in table 2 (that is, the level below which 50 per cent of employees' earnings lie) is £185 per week and ten per cent of employees earn over £320 per week. The average levels of earnings are higher than the median because a relatively small number of highly paid employees have a larger effect on the average than the median.

The level of average weekly earnings will reflect the incidence of overtime working. For manual men over 14 per cent of gross earnings were from overtime pay. Incentive payments (including payment-by-results schemes, bonuses etc) and shift premia accounted for a further 11 per cent of manual men's weekly earnings. These figures emphasise the importance of not identifying average weekly earnings as minimum basic pay rates.

Table 1 Levels of pay and hours

	and an adult rates	whose nay for the surve	y pay-period was not affected l	ov absence
Eull-time employ	ees on addit rates,	Willose pay for the surve	y pay portou mao not uno con-	,

	Males			Females			Males an	d females		
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	174-4	244.9	207.5	107-5	145.7	137-2	163-2	200-9	184.7	
overtime payments	25.1	9.0	17.6	5.1	2.7	3.2	21.8	6.2	12.9	
PBR etc payments	13-1	8-1	10.8	9.0	1.7	3.4	12.4	5.3	8.4	
shift etc, premium payments	5.9	2.0	4.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	5.3	2.0	3.4	
Average gross hourly earnings (p)							074.0	500.4	450.0	
including overtime pay and overtime hours	392.6	627.3	488-9	273.0	390.6	362.5	374.8	522.1	450.8	
excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	380-8	625.8	486-6	269-2	388-8	360.7	362-8	519-1	446.8	
Average total weekly hours	44.5	38-6	41.8	39.5	36.7	37.3	43.6	37.7	40.4	
of which: overtime hours	5.4	1.5	3.6	1.4	0.6	0.8	4.7	1.1	2.7	

Table 2 Distribution of gross weekly earnings

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

April 1986

April 1986

Males	Males			Females			Males and females		
Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	
Acquest have	n abauti		00.0	05.0	00.0	01.6	05.0	94.0	
								120.8	
								163.8	
								220.6	
253.9	383-2	320.8	151.3	219.7	209.8	245.0	327.4	292.2	
0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	
			3.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	
				2.4	4.0	2.1	1.4	1.7	
					9.4	4.8	3.5	4.1	
					18-1	9.0	7.4	8.1	
						14.2	12.0	12.9	
					37.7		17.2	18.5	
					46.7		22.5	24.3	
							28.1	30.6	
							38.0	42.3	
								53.1	
								67.3	
								83.0	
								90.9	
	-	Manual Non-manual  105.5 124.6 130.2 165.9 163.4 219.4 205.5 289.2 253.9 383.2  0.1 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.7 0.6 1.7 1.3 3.9 2.4 7.3 3.9 12.1 6.1 17.8 8.6 24.7 11.7 39.7 18.4 54.5 26.6 72.2 40.9 89.2 63.0	Manual         Non-manual         All manual           105·5         124·6         111·4           130·2         165·9         141·8           163·4         219·4         185·1           205·5         289·2         243·7           253·9         383·2         320·8           0·1         0·1         0·1           0·2         0·3         0·2           0·7         0·6         0·6           1·7         1·3         1·5           3·9         2·4         3·2           7·3         3·9         5·7           12·1         6·1         9·3           17·8         8·6         13·5           24·7         11·7         18·6           39·7         18·4         29·7           54·5         26·6         41·4           72·2         40·9         57·5           89·2         63·0         76·9	Manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual           105·5         124·6         111·4         69·9           130·2         165·9         141·8         83·3           163·4         219·4         185·1         101·1           205·5         289·2         243·7         124·6           253·9         383·2         320·8         151·3           0·1         0·1         0·1         1·1           0·2         0·3         0·2         3·4           0·7         0·6         0·6         9·6           1·7         1·3         1·5         20·4           3·9         2·4         3·2         34·2           7·3         3·9         5·7         48·3           12·1         6·1         9·3         60·2           17·8         8·6         13·5         70·6           24·7         11·7         18·6         79·3           39·7         18·4         29·7         89·5           54·5         26·6         41·4         9·5           89·2         63·0         76·9         99·5	Manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual manual         Non-manual           105.5         124.6         111.4         69.9         85.0           130.2         165.9         141.8         83.3         102.9           163.4         219.4         185.1         101.1         131.5           205.5         289.2         243.7         124.6         175.3           253.9         383.2         320.8         151.3         219.7           0.1         0.1         0.1         1.1         0.3           0.2         0.3         0.2         3.4         0.8           0.7         0.6         0.6         9.6         2.4           1.7         1.3         1.5         20.4         6.3           3.9         2.4         3.2         34.2         13.6           7.3         3.9         5.7         48.3         22.1           12.1         6.1         9.3         60.2         31.2           17.8         8.6         13.5         70.6         39.9           24.7         11.7         18.6         79.3         48.8           39.7         18.4         29.7 <td< td=""><td>Manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual manual         Non-manual         All manual           105·5         124·6         111·4         69·9         85·0         80·3           130·2         165·9         141·8         83·3         102·9         97·0           163·4         219·4         185·1         101·1         131·5         123·4           205·5         289·2         243·7         124·6         175·3         163·8           253·9         383·2         320·8         151·3         219·7         209·8           0·1         0·1         0·1         1·1         0·3         0·5           0·2         0·3         0·2         3·4         0·8         1·4           0·7         0·6         0·6         9·6         2·4         4·0           1·7         1·3         1·5         20·4         6·3         9·4           3·9         2·4         3·2         34·2         13·6         18·1           7·3         3·9         5·7         48·3         22·1         27·9           12·1         6·1         9·3         60·2         31·2         3·7           17·8         8·6</td><td>Manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual<!--</td--><td>Manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual manual         Manual manual         Manual manual         Manual manual         Manual manual           105-5         124-6         111-4         69-9         85-0         80-3         91-6         95-9           130-2         165-9         141-8         83-3         102-9         97-0         117-4         124-3           163-4         219-4         185-1         101-1         131-5         123-4         152-7         176-6           205-5         289-2         243-7         124-6         175-3         163-8         196-3         242-1           253-9         383-2         320-8         151-3         219-7         209-8         245-0         327-4           0-1         0-1         0-1         1-1         0-3         0-5         0-2         0-2           0-2         0-3         0-2         3-4         0-8         1-4         0-7         0-5           0-7         0-6         0-6         9-6         2-4         4-0         2-1         1-4           1-7         1-3         1-5         20-4         6-3         9-4</td></td></td<>	Manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual manual         Non-manual         All manual           105·5         124·6         111·4         69·9         85·0         80·3           130·2         165·9         141·8         83·3         102·9         97·0           163·4         219·4         185·1         101·1         131·5         123·4           205·5         289·2         243·7         124·6         175·3         163·8           253·9         383·2         320·8         151·3         219·7         209·8           0·1         0·1         0·1         1·1         0·3         0·5           0·2         0·3         0·2         3·4         0·8         1·4           0·7         0·6         0·6         9·6         2·4         4·0           1·7         1·3         1·5         20·4         6·3         9·4           3·9         2·4         3·2         34·2         13·6         18·1           7·3         3·9         5·7         48·3         22·1         27·9           12·1         6·1         9·3         60·2         31·2         3·7           17·8         8·6	Manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual </td <td>Manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual manual         Manual manual         Manual manual         Manual manual         Manual manual           105-5         124-6         111-4         69-9         85-0         80-3         91-6         95-9           130-2         165-9         141-8         83-3         102-9         97-0         117-4         124-3           163-4         219-4         185-1         101-1         131-5         123-4         152-7         176-6           205-5         289-2         243-7         124-6         175-3         163-8         196-3         242-1           253-9         383-2         320-8         151-3         219-7         209-8         245-0         327-4           0-1         0-1         0-1         1-1         0-3         0-5         0-2         0-2           0-2         0-3         0-2         3-4         0-8         1-4         0-7         0-5           0-7         0-6         0-6         9-6         2-4         4-0         2-1         1-4           1-7         1-3         1-5         20-4         6-3         9-4</td>	Manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual manual         Non-manual         All manual         Manual manual         Manual manual         Manual manual         Manual manual         Manual manual           105-5         124-6         111-4         69-9         85-0         80-3         91-6         95-9           130-2         165-9         141-8         83-3         102-9         97-0         117-4         124-3           163-4         219-4         185-1         101-1         131-5         123-4         152-7         176-6           205-5         289-2         243-7         124-6         175-3         163-8         196-3         242-1           253-9         383-2         320-8         151-3         219-7         209-8         245-0         327-4           0-1         0-1         0-1         1-1         0-3         0-5         0-2         0-2           0-2         0-3         0-2         3-4         0-8         1-4         0-7         0-5           0-7         0-6         0-6         9-6         2-4         4-0         2-1         1-4           1-7         1-3         1-5         20-4         6-3         9-4	

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

April 1986

	Males			Females		William Carro	Males an	d females	
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
Distribution of gross hourly earnings	MATRIC	gain Juan		300 30449	, L 040 fan '		110000		
including overtime pay and overtime hours	050.0	319-9	271-6	188-0	226.8	213-1	232.4	252.8	241.7
10 per cent earned less than	256·2 305·9	424.3	334.6	217.7	274.8	255.9	284.2	325.1	301.7
25 per cent earned less than	373.3	567.1	433.0	259.1	349.1	324.0	353.2	456.5	394.5
50 per cent earned less than	457.2	761.7	581.5	313.1	466.9	428.0	439.3	643.3	537.6
25 per cent earned more than	546.4	1,012.3	806.5	366.6	635.9	589.2	530.2	873.3	739-1
10 per cent earned more than	340.4	1,012.3	800-3	300-0	000-9	303.2	330-2	0/00	700 1
Percentage earning less than 140p	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
160p	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.8	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6
180p	0.8	0.4	0.6	7.1	1.7	2.9	1.8	1.0	1.4
200p	1.8	0.9	1.4	15.4	3.6	6.3	4.0	2.1	3.0
220p	3.6	1.7	2.8	26.3	8.3	12.3	7.3	4.7	5.9
240p	6.7	2.9	5.0	38.5	13.7	19.3	12.0	7.8	9.7
260p	10.9	4.3	8.0	50.6	19.5	26.5	17.4	11.2	14-0
280p	16.3	5.9	11.7	60.5	26.8	34.4	23.6	15.4	19-1
300p	23.0	7.9	16.3	70.2	33.5	41.8	30.8	19.6	24.6
340p	37.6	12.6	26.5	84.1	47.2	55.6	45.3	28.4	36.0
400p	59.1	20.9	42.1	93.8	63.3	70.2	64.8	40.3	51.3
500p	83.8	38.5	63.6	98.7	79.1	83.5	86.2	57.1	70-1
600p	94.3	55.3	76.9	99.6	87.8	90.4	95.2	70.1	81.4
700p	97.9	68.6	84.8	99.9	93.0	94.5	98-2	79.7	88.0

Table 4 Percentage increases in earnings, April 1985 to April 1986

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

filates and templas	Males	Males			Females   Semanting   Semantin			Males and females		
ALI Manual Non- All manual	Manual	Non- manua	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	
137-2 183-2 200-9 184-7	TEXTON I	ALBERT I	al the	Complete	1985 and	1986 samp	oles	oss weekly	10 000010	
Increase in average gross weekly earnings, 1985 to 1986	6-6	8.8	7.9	6.2	8.9	8-6	6.7	8.8	8.0	
ncrease in average gross hourly earnings, including overtime pay and overtime hours, 1985 to 1986	6.7	9.1	8.0	6-4	8.8	8-6	6.7	8-9	8.2	
ncrease in average gross hourly earnings,										
excluding overtime pay and overtime hours, 1985 to 1986	6-8	9.1	8-2	6-6	8.7	8.5	6.8	9.0	8.3	

Table 5 Women's earnings relative to men's

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

			A SURVEY OF THE PERSON OF THE	
1970	63-1	1981	74.8	
1975	72.1	1982	73.9	
1976	75-1	1983	74-2	
1977	75.5	1984	73.5	
1978	73.9	1985	74.0	
1979	73.0	1986	74-2	
1980	73.5			

#### **Further results**

The release of the more detailed results of the survey start off with Part A, New Earnings Survey 1986 "Streamlined Analyses and Key Analyses by Agreement" published on December 4. The contents of the six parts of the NES are:

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

Part B Further streamlined analyses giving combined results for full-time adults of both

> Summary analyses for broad categories of employees irrespective of their particular industries, occupations etc;

Other results for particular wage negotiation groups;

Description of survey method, classifications, terminology etc.

Part C Earnings and hours for particular industries.

Part D Earnings and hours for particular occupations

Part E Earnings and hours in regions, counties and age groups.

Hours;

Earnings and hours of part-time women em-Size of organisation.

Parts B to F should become available early in 1987.

Table 3 gives a summary of the distribution of gross hourly earnings and shows the percentage of employees earning less than specified amounts on a hourly basis.

#### The growth of earnings (table 4)

The increase in earnings between successive surveys cannot be directly linked with the outcome of successive pay rounds conventionally measured from August. Although April is some way through the conventional "pay round" it cannot be assumed that changes in earnings between the 1985 and 1986 survey reflect the corresponding proportions of the 1984–85 and 1985–86 pay round settlements because of the lag between when settlements become operative and when they are paid. It should also be noted that changes in average earnings will reflect several factors other than the direct effect of new pay settlements.

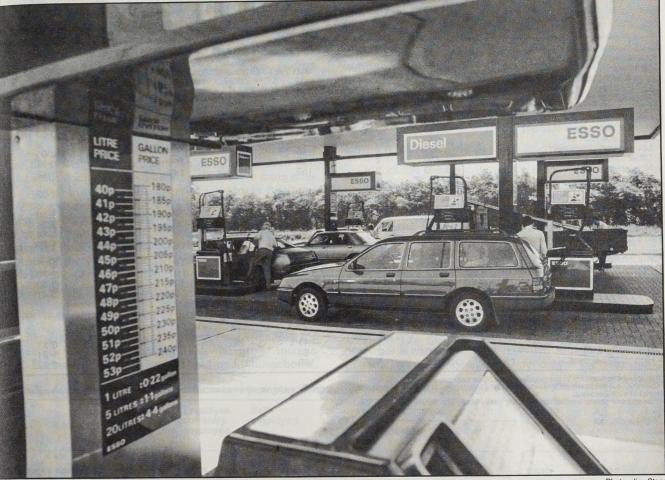
As well as changes arising from overtime working, bonus arrangements, and so on, changes in average earnings will reflect changes in the composition of the work force. Later information on the growth of average earnings during the 1985–86 pay round as a whole is given by the monthly average earnings index (figures up to September 1986 appear in "Labour Market Data" on pp S47-S49). For the economy as a whole it is estimated that the increase in average earnings for the period September 1985 to September 1986 was about 7½ per cent. This is slightly lower than the annual change to April 1986 shown by full-time adult employees by the New Earnings Survey figures in table 4.

#### Earnings of men and women

Table 5 shows that, while the average earnings of women relative to those of men rose appreciably in the early 1970s at the time when the effects of the Equal Pay Act were seen, since 1975 it has fluctuated around a relatively stable position. Comparisons of men's and womens' average earnings reflect the different employment patterns and other labour force characteristics, such as level of skill and experience. Differences between average earnings do not therefore correspond to differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. However, the detailed results enable the effects on earnings of the main differences in the structure of men's and women's employment to be assessed. The trend of gross hourly earnings excluding overtime, which removes the effect of different hours but not of different employment patterns, give some indication of any developments.

The overall trend is more significant than figures for single years, because each year's results may reflect delays in settlements which generally affect the average earnings of one sex more than the other.

#### SPECIAL FEATURE



### Pattern of household spending in 1985

The Report of the 1985 Family Expenditure Survey (FES)\* provides detailed information on the way households in the UK spend their money. It also provides data on the sources of their income and the characteristics of the households, such as their size and composition. This article presents a selection of results from the report.

Summary results on the pattern of average household spending in 1985 from the Family Expenditure Survey, together with corresponding results for 1983 and 1984, were published in the September 1986 issue of Employment Gazette\*\*. This article draws attention to a few of the aspects of household finances on which the FES throws light.

Table 1 analyses the extent to which total expenditure and income vary according to the size and family composition of households. Patterns of household expenditure and their variation with household size and composition are examined in Table 2. Table 3 shows how household expenditure and income vary with the current employment status of the head of the household. Yet

\* Copies of the Family Expenditure Survey 1985 (to be published shortly) will be available from HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT or from Government Bookshops. An order form can be found on page 492 of this issue. pp S61, 62 and 389—see also pp S61 and S62 of this issue.

another factor affecting the pattern of household expenditure and income is whether married women are working or not and Table 4 illustrates this issue.

Although the FES is primarily a record of the current spending and income of households, it also collects information on the availability of certain durable goods and Table 5 shows how the availability of durables varied between households of different size and composition and between different regions. The variation in the pattern of household expenditure and income according to region is presented in Table 6, based on results for the two years 1984 and 1985.

#### Household composition and levels of spending (Table 1)

The average number of persons per household in the 1985 survey was 2.60, compared with 2.62 in the previous

Table 1 Average weekly income and expenditure, by household composition and income level

Puriting ample in a on adult more who	Number of	Average number of	Average w gross inco	veekly ome	Average w expenditu		Average number of workers	
	households in sample	persons	per person	per household	per person	per household	WOIKEIS	
All UK households*	7,012	2.60	£83.29	£216.23	£62.35	£161.87	1.19	
Household composition					400			
One adult:				all households		. 04	0.04	
Low income pensioner†	504	1	52	20	64	24	0.01	
Other retired	435	1	114	44	130	50		
Non-retired	716	1	169	65	165	64	0.74	
One adult, one child‡	120	2	65	50	77	60	0.64	
One adult, two or more children‡	145	3.40	41	54	54	70	0.68	
One man, one woman:								
Low income pensioner†	254	2 2	45	35	62	48	0.01	
Other retired	450	2	96	74	108	83	0.17	
Non-retired	1,333	2	157	121	147	113	1.46	
Two men or two women	163	2	133	102	119	92	1.02	
One man, one woman with:								
One child	632	3	98	113	99	115	1.58	
Two children	915	4	81	125	80	123	1.58	
Three children	256	5	61	118	61	117	1.44	
Two adults, four or more children	106	6-41	49	121	55	136	1.20	
Three adults	405	3	126	146	119	137	2.01	
	276	4.62	90	161	91	162	2.70	
Three adults, one or more children	168	4.20	130	211	126	204	3.30	
our or more adults		5.72	91	200	93	204	3.41	
Four or more adults, one or more children	110	5.12	91	200	93	204	3.41	
ncome level: Households with gross household								
income in the:								
Lowest 20 per cent	1,402	1.49	41	23	61	35	0.13	
Middle 60 per cent	4,208	2.71	83	87	88	94	1.21	
Highest 20 per cent	1,402	3.35	169	218	143	184	2.22	

\* Includes 24 households in compositions not shown separately.
† Households in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to or

nstead of such pensions.
Primarily one-parent families but including cases where one parent was away from home.

Table 2 Patterns of household expenditure, by household composition and income level

	Percenta	ge of expe	nditure	allocated t	0:				
	Housing (net)	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Household and other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services and miscellaneous	Total of all groups
All UK households	16-1	6-1	20.2	7.6	7-4	14-9	15-2	12.5	100
Household composition									
One adult:									
Low income pensioner†	12.9	16.7	31.0	5.7	5.7	12.2	2.4	13-4	100
Other retired	30.0	9.7	18-1	3.9	4.7	11.2	6-1	16-3	100
Non-retired	19.7	6.2	16-6	8.8	5.8	13.2	17.6	12-2	100
One adult, one child‡	13.4	9.2	22.7	7.8	10.1	16.0	8.8	12.0	100
One adult, two or more children‡	12.0	8.8	25.8	5.5	12.0	15.1	10.6	10.2	100
One man, one woman:	120								
Low income pensioner†	13-6	11.7	30-0	7.1	6.5	11.0	7.3	12-8	100
Other retired	22.7	7.1	19.9	5.4	5.1	14.0	12.7	13.1	100
Non-retired	17.1	5.5	17.6	7.3	6.2	15-8	17-2	13.3	100
Two men or two women	18-4	7.2	18.7	8.4	6.5	14-1	14.4	13.1	100
One man one woman with:									
One man, one woman with:	14.7	5.6	19-6	7.6	7.6	14-8	16-1	14.0	100
One child	16.3	5.7	21.6	6.1	8.0	16.8	14.0	11.5	100
Two children									
Three children	14.2	6.2	24.3	7.3	8.8	15.7	12.8	10.7	100
Two adults, four or more children	13.0	7.4	24.4	6.8	7.9	15.2	11.6	13.7	100
Three adults	13.4	5.0	20.0	10.0	7.5	14.2	18.8	11.0	100
Three adults, one or more children	12.2	4.9	21.3	9.1	9.8	15.5	16-5	10.7	100
Four or more adults	9.7	4.1	18-8	11.3	9.5	13.0	20.5	13.1	100
Four or more adults, one or more									
children	13.0	4.5	21.2	11.2	9-4	15.2	14-2	11.3	100
Income level:									
Households with gross household incomes in the:									
Lowest 20 per cent	13.8	13.2	28.5	8.2	6-2	12.8	6.8	10.5	100
Middle 60 per cent	17.2	6.4	21.2	7.8	7.2	14.7	14.4	11.1	100
Highest 20 per cent	14.7	4.4	17.1	7.3	7.9	15.7	17.9	15.0	100

Total expenditure in cash terms and sample sizes are shown in Table 1 See footnote to Table 1. See footnote to Table 1.

year. The number of members of the household classified as workers in 1985 was 1·19, about the same as in 1984 (1.18). Average weekly expenditure per household and per person were £161.87 and £62.35 respectively in 1985. These averages conceal a considerable variation among households of different sizes and compositions. "Low income pensioner" households comprising one person spent £39.64 per week on average in 1985 and those comprising one man and one woman spent £77.52. Expressed as averages per person, these expenditures were 64 and 62 per cent respectively of the average for all persons. For other retired couples spending per person in 1985 was above the average for all households.

Households with the lowest relative spending per person were those with one adult and two or more children and households comprising two adults with four or more children: expenditure for these groups in 1985 was just over half the spending per person for households as a whole. When households are classified by broad income level, it can be seen that average expenditure per person in households with the lowest 20 per cent of incomes was about 61 per cent of the average for all households, while average gross income per person in these households was some 41 per cent of the overall average.

#### Patterns of expenditure (Table 2)

Table 2 shows the pattern of household spending for households of different composition and broad income level. For one person "low income pensioner" households,

61 per cent of all expenditure was on housing, fuel and food compared to 43 per cent for one person non-retired households. The proportion is lower for one man and one woman non-retired households (40 per cent) and households with four or more adults (33 per cent).

As household income rises, the proportion of expenditure allocated to each of the three commodity groups of housing, fuel and food decreases. For households in the lowest fifth of the income distribution, these three groups in 1985 accounted for 56 per cent of total spending. For households with the highest fifth of incomes, the corresponding proportion was 36 per cent.

#### **Employment (Table 3)**

One of the topics covered in the 1985 Report is the pattern of household expenditure and income according to the employment status of the head of household. In this context "employee out of a job" includes all those without a job at the time of the survey interview but who had worked within the last year and who were seeking or were intending to seek work, while "unoccupied but seeking work" includes all those whose last job was more than a year ago as well as school leavers and others who have never worked.

About six per cent of heads of households were not currently employed but seeking work at the time of the 1985 survey. Average weekly expenditure in 1985 for households whose head was classified as an "employee out of a job" was £128.89, about 63 per cent of the correspond-

Table 3 Average expenditure and income by employment status of head of household

	Employee	Self-	Employee	Unoccupie	d	Retired	All
	currently employed	employed	out of job*	Seeking	Other		households
THE STREET	No.	ing Not	shoW, sa	work**	ibhgW 2		
					99		86
Number of households in sample Average number of persons per	3,506	537	216	234	687	1,832	7,012
household:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.57	4.50	timber of house
All persons	2·98 2·07	3·23 2·17	2·92 1·92	3.14	2.57	1.58	2.60
Adults Children	0.91	1.06	1.00	1·90 1·24	1.82	1.56	1.91
Under 2	0.91				0.75	0.02	0.69
		0.11	0.15	0.22	0.07		0.08
2 and under 5	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.30	0.13		0.11
5 and under 18	0.67	0.76	0.64	0.73	0.56	0.02	0.50
Persons working	1.82	1.91	1.57	0.37	0.40	0.13	1.19
Persons not working	1.16	1.32	1.34	2.77	2.16	1.45	1.40
Average age of head of household	42	44	40	40	48	73	51
Average weekly household	0 0	p-( +1		3.0		10.15	Persona not were
expenditure (£)	204-41	218-53	128-89	94-18	122-46	91-15	161-87
Commodity or service:						The same of the sa	
Housing—Gross	32-31	34.79	28.80	25.21	25.69	24.82	29.55
Net	31.77	34.27	20.60	9.17	16.71	18-82	26.00
Fuel, light and power	10.52	11.69	9.38	9.60	9.78	8.55	9.95
Food	39.03	43.86	27.91	25.42	28.43	20.41	32.70
Alcoholic drink	10.25	12-65	7.94	5.16	6.20	3.17	7.95
Tobacco	5.04	5.09	6.46	6.37	5.52	2.14	4.42
Clothing and footwear	16.00	16-96	6.67	6.41	8.98	5.08	11.92
Durable household goods	15.90	14.89	8.57	4.34	7.88	4.99	11.61
Other household goods	15.95	17.45	9.79	8.43	9.78	6.64	12-59
Transport and vehicles	33.95	33.07	20.10	10.59	17.60	9.01	24.56
Services	24.87	27-91	11.19	8.33	11.14	12.21	19.48
Miscellaneous	1.07	0.70	0.29	0.37	0.42	0.12	0.68
Average weekly income (£) Gross income of household members:	294-95	272-91	145-01	93-17	122.79	108-13	216-23
Head	216-63	193-64	98-49	58-34	80-66	77-34	156-23
Wife	49.31	51.30	26.94	15.78	17.70	13.10	35.10
Others	29.01	27.97	19.59	19.05	24-43	17.68	24.90
Sources of income:	THE REAL PROPERTY.	MARKET FAR	.001 100	on eno	2110	17 00	24.30
Wages and salaries	255.72	53.05	83.76	20-69	26.14	13-43	141-26
Social security benefits	12.32	15.03	37.78	57.40	50.77	51.80	28.90
Other	26.92	204.84	23.47	15.05	45.88	42.89	46.06

<sup>\*</sup> Covers employees who have worked within the last year and who are seeking or are intending to seek work, including eleven employee heads out of a job through sickness/injury. For those not currently employed who (when interviewed) had been away from work without pay for no more than 13 weeks, incomes are taken to include normal earnings in preference to unemployment or sickness benefit.

cludes those whose last job was more than a year ago, and school leavers and others who have never worked

ing expenditure of households whose heads were employees currently employed. Average weekly expenditure in 1985 for households whose head was "unoccupied but seeking work" was £94.18, about 46 per cent of the corresponding expenditure for households with employee heads currently employed. It should be noted that these samples of "currently employed" and "out of a job" households are not matched in terms of occupations, levels of skill, etc, and that comparisons between the two groups do not necessarily indicate the changed circumstances which would apply if any individual household switched from one to the other.

The analysis by commodity group shows that the average expenditure for households whose heads were employees out of a job (relative to those with currently employed heads) was greatest for tobacco and fuel: relative spending was lowest in services, durable household goods, and clothing and footwear. This pattern was repeated in households where the head was unoccupied but seeking work. Spending on food by households with employee heads out of a job was just under three-quarters of the amount spent on this commodity by households with currently employed heads, while net housing costs of households with employee heads out of a job amounted to about two-thirds of those where the heads were currently employed. Table 3 also includes an analysis of average weekly incomes showing components attributable to different household members and income sources. The disparity between households with employee heads who were currently employed or out of a job was greater for average gross income than for average expenditure. Weekly gross income where the head was out of a job (£145.01) was about half of that where the head was currently employed, while expenditure was about 63 per cent of that where heads were working.

#### Married women (Table 4)

Another topic illustrated in the 1985 FES Report is the pattern of expenditure and income in households with a non-retired head where a married woman was either working or not working, both where there were dependent children and where there were not. Average weekly expenditure of such households where the married woman was working was £225.18, about 23 per cent higher than where the married woman was not working. Expressed as expenditure per person, the difference between these two categories was greater at 34 per cent.

For households with dependent children, the corresponding differences between the two categories were about 25 per cent for average household expenditure and 31 per cent for average spending per person. Among the main commodity groups, the corresponding difference in average weekly expenditure for these households was relatively small for fuel, light and power but proportionately greater for alcoholic drink, transport and vehicles, and services.

The average gross weekly income of households with a non-retired head and a married woman working was £322.35 in 1985, about 39 per cent higher than where the

Table 4 Average expenditure and income of non-retired households with married women working and not working

	With dependent children		Without dependent children		All working	All not working	All non- retired house-
	Working	Not working	Working	Not working	- wherea		holds with married women
	199	115	111%	IV	I & III	II & IV	women
Number of households	The propositions, a	Ty troubles		A BEC HANGE	es torough		:bloriean
in sample Average number of persons per household:	1,127	978	1,147	634	2,274	1,612	3,886
All persons	4.02	4.20	2.47	2.50	3.24	3.53	3.36
Adults	2.20	2.14	2.39	2.42	2.30	2.25	2.28
Children	1.82	2.07	0.08	0.08	0.94	1.28	1.10
Under 2	0.12	0.36	Bridge -	0.01	0.06	0.22	0.18
2 and under 5	0.21	0.49		0.01	0.10	0.30	0.23
5 and under 18	1.50	1.21	0.07	0.07	0.78	0.76	0.77
Persons working	2.27	0.99	2.33	1.03	2.30	1.00	1.83
Persons not working	1.75	3.22	0.14	1.46	0.94	2.53	1.84
Average age of head of household	39	36	46	56	40	44	40
Household	39	30	40	56	43	44	43
Average weekly household	000 70	101.00	08.85	ex se	-98	12.0 22	0162- (60668
expenditure (£)	226.79	181-39	223.59	186-48	225.18	183-39	207.84
Commodity or service:	04.65	01.01	Olone.	SET I		DOMEST	
Housing—Gross	34.06	31.34	34.32	31.34	34.19	31.34	33.01
Net	33-61	26.92	33.98	28.64	33.80	27.60	31.22
Fuel, light and power	11.72	11.86	10.64	11.10	11.18	11.56	11.34
Food	47.40	40.29	39.78	36.54	43.56	38-81	41.59
Alcoholic drink	10.67	7.35	13.48	9.34	12.09	8.13	10.45
Tobacco	5.35	5.49	5.56	6.21	5.45	5.77	5.59
Clothing and footwear	19.55	14.09	15.83	12.93	17.67	13-64	16.00
Durable household goods	17.52	14.08	17.95	12.93	17.73	13.63	16.03
Other household goods	18-19	15-30	16.75	14.59	17.46	15.02	16.45
Transport and vehicles	34.43	24.58	41.07	32-22	37.78	27.59	33.55
Services	26.76	19.80	28.27	21.73	27.52	20.56	24.63
Miscellaneous	1.60	1.63	0.29	0.25	0.94	1.09	1.00
Average weekly income (£) Gross income of household members:	310-40	234-17	334.08	229.44	322-35	232-31	285-00
Head	215.77	203-89	199-64	174-85	207.62	100 47	001.04
Wife	75.07	17.82	95.91	14.22	207·63 85·58	192.47	201.34
Others	19.56	12.46	38.54	40.38	29.13	16.40	58.89
Sources of income:	19.00	12.40	30.34	40.36	29.13	23.44	27.10
Wages and salaries	239-35	161-88	270.85	135-04	055.04	454.00	010.10
Social security benefits	17.20	32.25	7.62	30.16	255.24	151.32	212-13
Other	53.85	40.04			12.37	31.43	20.28
Otrioi	22.02	40.04	55-61	64.24	54.74	49.56	52.59



Table 5 Households with certain durable goods, in 1985 by household composition and in the two years 1984 and 1985 by

	Number	Perce	entage	of house	holds	with						
	of house- holds in sample	Car/v	an			Central	Washing	Refriger- ator or	Freezer	Tele- vision		Video recorder
	Sample	One	Two	Three or more	All	(full or partial)		fridge freezer	fridge freezer			
Household composition		- Olivi	-	hist		W	edda	-				
One adult:												
Low income pensioner*	504	3	Service of the servic	A THE PARTY OF THE	3	56	47	92	21	94	60	
Other retired	435	25			25	64	58	96	41	98	86	
Non-retired	716	46	3		49	58	58	93	44	90	64	15
One adult, one child‡	120	29	2		31	58	78	98	54	96	58	26
One adult, two or more children‡	145	33	1	8 <u>00</u> 8	34	65	89	98	68	99	67	29
One man, one woman:	145	00			0.					1. 例母的 10 用	- (EATTER 15)	
Low income pensioner*	254	30	and it		31	54	78	97	49	99	69	2
	450	57	5	S	63	68	84	98	68	98	88	2 7
Other retired	1,333	59	21	2	82	74	92	100	80	98	89	34
Non-retired	1,333	29	21	0 4 90	02	140 10	32	100	00	30	03	01
Two men or two women	163	35	15	2	52	60	75	96	58	98	80	25
One man, one woman with:												
One child	632	60	16	2	78	73	95	98	78	100	82	47
Two children	915	60	23	1	84	83	98	100	85	100	87	49
Three children	256	51	20	2	72	73	98	99	79	99	77	48
Two adults, four or more children	106	43	21	2	66	70	88	97	76	99	71	44
Two addits, four or more emidren	88	00		Te_				250				
Three adults	405	40	33	8	81	70	94	100	78	100	91	42
Three adults, one or more children	276	39	32	13	83	76	96	100	87	100	88	51
Four or more adults	168	30	23	35	88	67	95	98	87	100	86	60
Four or more adults, one or												
more children	110	28	26	21	75	62	95	97	82	99	84	56
					UPFOC		10.00.0	20.22				S
All UK households†	7,012	45	15	3	63	69	83	98	67	98	81	30
Regions§												
North	865	40	8	1	49	72	88	96	59	99	68	37
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,376	45	11	1	57	64	88	97	61	98	76	24
North West	1,526	42	11	2	54	62	81	97	57	97	74	27
East Midlands	1,075	48	14	3	65	73	89	97	69	97	79	30
-West Midlands	1,339	45	14	2	62	64	80	97	62	98	77	29
	504	<b>54</b>	4500		00	00	04	07	00	00	01	20
East Anglia	521	51	15	3	69	66	81	97	69	96	81	30
South East	3,982	45	18	5	68	72	78	98	73	97	87	35
Greater London	1,442	41	12	3	56	66	70	97	68	96	83	34
Rest of South East	2,540	48	21	5	74	76	82	99	77	98	88	35
South West	1,091	49	20	4	73	71	82	99	74	97	83	29
Wales	764	51	13	3	67	70	87	98	68	97	77	27
Scotland	1,260	40	10	2	52	60	87	96	53	97	79	31
Northern Ireland	294	46	11	2	58	57	78	93	38	94	69	20
Northern Heland		40	1 91	_	30	31	10	30	30	34	03	20
All regions	14,093	45	14	3	62	68	82	97	65	97	79	30

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote to Table 1.
† Includes 24 households in compositions not shown separately.
‡ See footnote to Table 1.
§ Figures by region are based on the averages of 1984 and 1985 survey results except for video recorders which are based on the single year 1985.

married woman was not working. The additional weekly income attributable to the wife at work averaged £69.18, some 30 per cent of household income where the married woman was not working. For households with children, this additional weekly income was on average lower, £57.25 (24 per cent), while for households without children, the corresponding figure was £81.69 (36 per cent).

#### Availability of durable goods (Table 5)

The durable goods and facilities illustrated in Table 5 comprise a selection of those most frequently found in households. The categories in which there was a sizeable increase in availability in 1985 were telephones and central heating, which were present in 81 per cent and in 69 per cent of households respectively, compared with 78 per cent and 66 per cent respectively in 1984 and with 62 per cent and 54 per cent respectively in 1978. The proportion of households with the use of a car (or van) was 63 per cent in 1985 with 18 per cent having the use of two or more vehicles (compared with figures of 61 per cent and 16 per cent respectively in 1984). Households least likely to have a television are in the one adult non-retired category. The lowest incidence of a telephone was among one adult low income pensioner and one adult and one child households. Even so, the availability of a telephone has still increased considerably in one adult low income pensioner households (to 60 per cent in 1985 from 53 per cent in 1984).

Within the overall figure of car availability, just three per cent of one adult low income pensioners had a car or van, while 82 per cent of one man and one woman non-retired households and 84 per cent of one man, one woman and two children households had this facility. In households comprising four or more adults, 35 per cent had the use of three or more vehicles.

Availability of video recorders was measured for the first time in the 1985 survey. Households showing the highest incidence of this item were those comprising four or more adults (60 per cent). Conversely, only two per cent of one man one woman low income pensioner households had a video recorder while none were recorded in the one adult low income pensioner households. Taking all UK households together, video recorders were present in 30 per cent of households.

The regional analysis in Table 5 is based on averages of the 1984 and 1985 survey results (to reduce the random variation due to sampling). As in previous years there are marked variations in availability. For example, in the Northern region, 49 per cent of households had the use of a car (or van), whereas in the South East (excluding Greater London) the figure was 74 per cent. Central heating was most widespread in the South East (excluding Greater London) and least in use in Northern Ireland. However, the Northern Ireland figure of 57 per cent of households with central heating in 1984-85 has increased from 43 per cent in 1981-82.

Table 6 Average household expenditure and income in the two years 1984 and 1985 by region

98 82 36 99	North	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	East Mid- lands	West Mid- lands	East Anglia	South East	Greater London
Number of households	A4 1,509	86	80 10		60 F		TO A THE MANAGES	besterauk
in sample Average number of persons per household	865	1,376	1,526	1,075	1,339	521	3,982	1,442
All persons	2.60	2.57	2.58	2.64	2.71	2.55	2.57	2.39
Adults	1.92	1.90	1.89	1.96	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.83
Children	0.68	0.67	0.70	0.68	0.78	0.63	0.66	0.56
Under 2	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08
2 and under 5	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11
5 and under 18	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.52	0.61	0.45	0.41	0.37
Persons working	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.27	1.20	1.21	1.27	1.17
Persons not working Average age of head of	1.52	1.41	1.30	1.37	1.51	1.35	1.29	1.22
household	52	51	51	51	50	53	50	50
Average weekly household	76 - 169 100	96.02	ON 18 18 37 188	5 S	90 9	dren 27	sec alom to sp	213,08,1891 1194,081,18,19
expenditure (£)	131-16	142-17	142.79	154-61	148-13	148-50	181-53	173-37
Commodity or service			2. 11.200	10101	140 10	140 30	101.33	175.57
Housing—Gross	22.87	24.85	26-69	28.54	28.00	27.95	35-12	33-82
Net	17.86	21.24	22.10	25.69	23.79	24.95	32-27	31.61
Fuel, light and power	8.93	9.30	9.22	9.10	9.39	10.49	9.53	9.02
Food	29.51	29-61	30-37	31-60	31.33	30.95	34.41	33.60
Alcoholic drink	8.08	7.44	7-83	7.48	7.42	6.17	7.94	8-16
Tobacco	4.98	4.12	4.75	4.51	4.17	3.63	4.00	4.48
Clothing and footwear	10.79	10.58	10.69	10.48	10-38	9.81	13-04	13-19
Durable household goods	9.24	10.02	9.38	11.85	10.96	10.43	14.04	12.53
Other household goods	9.89	10-40	10-41	12-22	10.86	12.19	14.96	13.70
Transport and vehicles	17.78	20.68	21.27	23-22	20.86	23.52	28.58	24.37
Services	13.69	18-35	16.08	17-99	18-22	15.85	21.81	21.82
Miscellaneous	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.56	0.52	0.95	0.90
Average weekly income (£) Gross income of	170-40	179-13	183-21	203-16	192-40	204-77	248-00	239-73
household members:	400.04	100.01	100.00		12	av		
Head Wife	122.04	129-31	129-96	144-90	137-95	146-16	181.06	172-42
Others	26·45 21·92	29.86	30.44	34.49	32.95	32.47	39.55	36.40
Sources of income:	21.92	19-96	22-81	23.78	21.49	26.14	27.39	30.91
Wages and salaries	105-88	114-55	117-69	134-63	100 57	105.04	100.00	
Social security benefits	33.56	29.58	31.87		129.57	125.04	168-62	164-26
Other	29.96	35.00	33-64	26·54 41·99	29.05	28.09	23.65	24.68
	29.90	33.00	33.04	41.99	33.78	51.64	55.73	50.79

<sup>\*</sup> Figures by region are based on the averages of 1984 and 1985 survey results. National figures are also shown for 1985.



Table 6 (cont'd) Average household expenditure and income in the two years 1984 and 1985 by region

Rest of	South	Wales	Scotland	Northern	United King	jdom*	
South East	West			Ireland	(1984–85)	(1985)	gotweat in Normera irelais? we
2,540	1,091	764	1,260	294	14,093	7,012	Number of households in sample Average number of persons per household
2.66	2.60	2.68	2.60	2.89	2.61	2.60	All persons
1.95	1.93	1.98	1.89	1.94	1.92	1.91	Adults
0.72	0.67	0.70	0.71	0.95	0.69	0.68	Children
0.08	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	Under 2
0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.18	0.11	0.11	2 and under 5
0.52	0.48	0.55	0.51	0.70	0.51	0.50	5 and under 18
1.33	1.22	1.12	1.15	1.00	1.19	1.19	Persons working
1.33	1.38	1.57	1.46	1.88	1.42	1.40	Persons not working
1.00	1 00	101	1 10		STORY OF THE PARTY		Average age of head of
50	51	52	50	52	51	51	household
					Cloan	STANTESENIA OLO A	Average weekly
100.10	457.55	140.01	152-47	147-72	156-87	161-87	household expenditure (£)
186-16	157-55	146-01	152.47	147.72	130.01	101.01	Commodity or service
34.72	27.56	22.77	24.18	20.64	28.47	29-55	Housing—Gross
32.64	25.39	19-66	20.32	17.05	25.03	26.00	Net
9.81	10.43	10.44	9.84	14.10	9.69	9.95	Fuel, light and power
34.88	31.39	31.83	32.43	35-61	32.07	32.70	Food
7.81	6.64	7.49	8.48	4.98	7.60	7.95	Alcoholic drink
3.72	3.64	4.90	5.77	5.08	4.40	4.42	Tobacco
12-96	10-51	11.08	12-42	14-26	11.51	11.92	Clothing and footwear
14.90	11.87	10.97	12.02	6.80	11.59	11.61	Durable household goods
15.68	12.96	11.08	11.35	10.75	12-23	12.59	Other household goods
30.96	25.10	21.95	21.35	24.47	23.66	24.56	Transport and vehicles
21.80	18.77	16.08	17.84	14-10	18-44	19.14	Services
0.99	0.86	0.52	0.65	0.53	0.66	0.68	Miscellaneous
252-15	208-83	187-07	198-33	172-90	206-75	216-23	Average weekly income (£) Gross income of
105 60	151.00	106.00	141 EF	115.04	140 50	156.00	household members:
185-68	151-86	126.99	141.55	115-34	148-56	156-23	Head
41.19	32-69	35.06	32.58	36-58	34.04	35.10	Wife
25.29	24.38	25.01	24.20	20.99	24.15	24.90	Others Sources of income:
170-45	134-27	111-68	136-80	105-77	136-10	141-26	Wages and salaries
23.06	26.19	33.61	29.73	36.32	28.17	28.90	
							Social security benefits
58.65	48.37	41.78	31-80	30.81	42.48	46.07	Other

Likewise, the availability of washing machines has risen in Northern Ireland, the percentage of households having one having increased in 1984-85 to 78 per cent from 72 per cent in 1983–84. The regions with the highest proportions of households having a telephone in 1984-85 were the South East and South West where availability rose to 87 per cent and 83 per cent respectively from 86 per cent and 79 per cent in 1983-84.

Figures on the availability of a freezer or fridge/freezer are published for the first time in 1984-85. The highest incidence recorded was in the South East (77 per cent), closely followed by the South West (74 per cent), lowest incidence being in Northern Ireland (38 per cent).

#### Regional expenditure (Table 6)

The regional analysis of household characteristics, expenditure and income in Table 6 is also based on averages of the 1984-85 survey results: national figures for 1985 are, however, included. Average household size ranged from 2.39 persons in Greater London to 2.71 in West Midlands and 2.89 in Northern Ireland. The average number of children was greatest in Northern Ireland (0.95 per household), next highest in West Midlands (0.78) and least in Greater London and East Anglia (0.56 and 0.63 respec-

The lowest average weekly expenditure per household was reported in the Northern region (£131.17), some 16 per cent less than the national average of £156.87. The highest average weekly expenditures were found in Greater London (£173.37) and the rest of the South East (£186.16), about 11 and 19 per cent respectively above the national average. Housing expenditure was comparatively low in the North, Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland and high in the South East. Spending on fuel, food and clothing and footwear in Northern Ireland was higher than elsewhere, though to some extent this reflects the higher average household size.

As in 1983-84 and 1982-83, expenditure on transport and vehicles was highest in the South East (particularly outside Greater London) but comparatively low in the North. Spending on services was also highest in the South

Table 6 also analyses average weekly household income by region (for the two year period 1984-85), showing both the contribution made by different household members and the average amounts derived from different sources. In the UK as a whole, the head of household's contribution to total household income was some 72 per cent, the remainder coming from the wife of the head of household (16 per cent) and from other members of the household (12 per cent). In cash terms, the head of household's contribution was highest (£185.68 per week) in the South East (excluding Greater London) and lowest in Northern Ireland (£115.34). The income from the wife of head of household varied between £26.45 per week in the North and £41.19 per week in the South East (excluding Greater London). The contribution of other members of the household ranged from £19.96 per week in Yorkshire and Humberside to £30.91 per week in Greater London. In percentage terms, however, there was comparatively little regional variation in the contributions to total income made by the head of household, the wife of head and other members. For example, the head of household's average percentage contribution (excepting in Wales and Northern Ireland) was within two percentage points of the national average in each of the regions: those for Wales and Northern Ireland were within four and five percentage points respectively.

In the UK as a whole, wages and salaries accounted for just under two-thirds of average total household income but the proportion (in the two year period 1984–85) ranged from 69 per cent in Greater London and Scotland to 60 per cent in Wales and 61 per cent in Northern Ireland. Income from social security benefits was greatest in Northern Ireland (21 per cent of the total compared with 14 per cent for the UK as a whole) while, in East Anglia, income from other sources (for example, self-employment, investments and annuities) made a particularly large contribution (25 per cent, compared with 21 per cent for the UK as a whole).

### The Family Expenditure Survey 1985

The Family Expenditure Survey provides a wealth of information about private households and how they spend their money. The survey, which is based on a representative sample of private households in the United Kingdom, has been in continuous operation since 1957, and represents a unique and reliable source of household data, providing a perspective of the changes and developments in household circumstances and characteristics over the past two and a half decades. The survey provides an invaluable supply of economic and social data of interest not only to central government but to local authorities, employers, trade unions and research workers in universities and independent research workers.

ISBN 0 11 361249 4 Approx £15.00

Publication: December 1986

ORDER FORM for The Family Expenditure Survey 1985

To HM Stationery Office:

PO Box 276 London SW85DT

39 Brazenose Street Manchester M60 8AS

13a Castle Street Edinburgh EH23AR 80 Chichester Street Belfast BT1 4.IY

**Southey House** Wine Street **Bristol BS12BQ**  258 Broad Street Birmingham B1 2HE

Please send, and invoice me for ...... copies of The Family Expenditure Survey 1985 at approx £15 each (includes postage and packing). The copies should be sent to:

Copies are also available to callers at HMSO, from HMSO agents and through booksellers.

## LABOUR MARKET DATA

Cor	ntents		Farni	ings chart	S40
Comn	nentary	S2			
			Earn		
Emple	oyment		5.1	Average earnings index: industrial sectors	S4 <sup>*</sup>
			5.3	industry	S4
0.1	Background economic indicators	S7	5.4	Average earnings and hours:	1000
1.1	Working population	S8		of manual workers	S5
1.2	Employees in employment		5.5	Index of average earnings:	
	time series	S8		non-manual workers	S5
1.3	Production industries	S10	5.6	Average earnings and hours:	
1.6	Labour turnover in manufacturing	S11		of all employees	S5
1.8	Output, employment and productivity	S12	5.7	Labour costs	S5
1.9	International comparisons	S14			
1.10	Clerical in manufacturing	S15	Reta	il prices	
1.11	Overtime and short-time	S16	6.1	Recent movements	S5
1.12	Hours of work	S17	6.2	Latest figures: detailed indices	S5
1.13	Region summary	S17	6.3	Average retail prices of items of food	S5
	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER		6.4	General index: time series	S5
	ployment	040	6.5	Changes on a year earlier: time series	S5
2.1	UK summary	S18	6.6	Pensioner household indices	S5
2.2	GB summary	S18	6.7	Group indices for pensioner households	S5
2.3	Regions	S20	6.8	International comparisons	S5
2.4	Assisted and local areas	S23			
2.5	Age and duration	S25	Hous	sehold expenditure	
2.6	Detailed category GB UK	S26	7.1	All expenditure per household	S6
2.7	Age	S28	7.2	Quarterly summary	S6
2.8	Duration	S28	7.3	Detailed composition of expenditure	
2.9	Counties and local authority districts	S29	rearests:	perhousehold	S6
2.10	Parliamentary constituencies	S32		terrismonie exemples of the first place and	
2.13	Students	S36	Reta	il prices index chart	S6
2.14	Temporarily stopped	S36		The second of th	
2.15	Estimated rates	S37	Tour	ism	
2.18	International comparisons	S38	8.1	Employment	S6
2.19	Unemployment flows in the UK	S39	8.2	Earnings and expenditure	S6
2.20	Flows by age	S40	8.3	Visits to UK	S6
2.30	Confirmed redundancies: region	S41	8.4	Visits abroad	S6
2.31	Confirmed redundancies: industry	S41	8.5		
			8.6	By country of residence	S6 S6
	ncies	S42		Visits abroad by country visited	30
3.1	UK Summary: seasonally adjusted: flows		8.7	Visits to the UK by mode of travel	00
3.2	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S42	0.0	and purpose of visit	S6
3.3	Summary: regions	S43	8.9	Visitornights	Se
	trial disputes	BAOOR SHOW	Defin	nitions and conventions	S6
4.1	Summary; industry; causes	S44			
4.2	Stoppages of work: summary	S45	Inde	X Set broke breefing of the common to	S6

#### Publication dates of main economic indicators 1986-1987

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

**Tourism** 

Dec 18, Thursday Jan 15, Thursday

Jan 14, Wednesday

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).

Employment and hours: 0928 715 151 ext. 423 [Ansafone Service]. Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 428 [Alise Tourism: 01-215 6142

### Trends in labour statistics

## Commentary

#### Summary

The Chancellor in his Autumn Statement, stated that he expected the economy to grow by 21/2 per cent in 1986, slightly below the Budget forecast; but that the prospect for 1987 was for faster growth in GDP of 3 per cent with continued low inflation

Provisional estimates indicate that GDP (output) in the UK increased by about 1 per cent in the third quarter of the year compared with the previous quarter, and was nearly 3 per cent above the level of a year earlier.

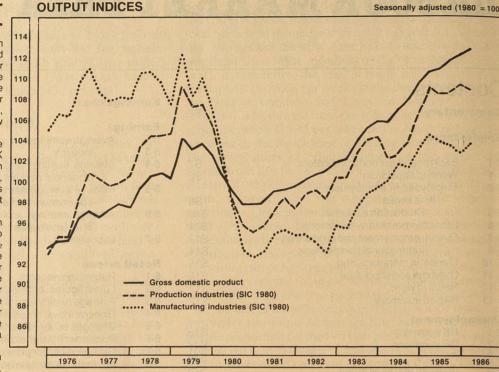
Output of the production industries in the three months to September 1986 increased by 11/2 per cent from the level of the previous quarter and was 2 per cent higher than the level of the corresponding period a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the latest quarter was 1 per cent higher than in both the previous three months, and the same period a year earlier

The employed labour force in Great Britain has continued to rise the increase of 21,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter of 1986 contributing to an overall increase of 203,000 in the year ending June 1986. The latest for employees manufacturing industry show a decrease of 20,000 in the three months ending September. So far this year the number of employees in the manufacturing industry has reduced at a rate faster than in the middle of 1985 but considerably slower than between 1980 and

The seasonally adjusted level unemployment (excluding school leavers) fell sharply again by 25,000 between September October. This is successive monthly fall, contributing to the largest fall in a three month period since 1973, and confirming a downward trend in adult unemployment. The latest figures on long-term unemployment indicate that those unemployed over 12 months have contributed to the reduction

The stock of vacancies at iobcentres (seasonally adjusted) has continued to rise, and remains at the highest level since 1979 Flows of notified vacancies and placing have also been increasing and are similarly at their highest levels since 1979.

The underlying annual increase in average weekly earnings in the vear to September was about 71/2 per cent. The annual increase has not changed significantly since the middle of 1984. In production and manufacturing industries, the and monetary policies would be as



September were both 73/4 per cent whilst in the services sector the increase was 71/4 per cent.

The rate of inflation in October as measured by the 12 month change in the retail prices index remained at 3.0 per cent, the same level as in September. The in his Autumn Chancellor. Statement, forecast that inflation would be 31/4 per cent in the fourth guarter of 1986 and 33/4 per cent for the fourth quarter of 1987.

A provisional total of 2.2 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the twelve months to September. The current level of working days lost is at its lowest

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the three months to August 1986 was 11 per lower than corresponding period a The number of visits earlier. abroad by UK residents in the three months to August was 16 per cent higher than a year ago.

#### Economic background

The Chancellor of the Exchequer forecast in his Autumn Statement that the economy would grow by 21/2 per cent in 1986 and 3 per cent in 1987. This forecast assumed that oil prices would average \$15 a barrel over the period, that fiscal

underlying increases in the year to in the medium term financial drink and tobacco, of textiles and strategy and that the sterling index remains broadly at its present level. He also forecast that inflation. would remain low and that a rise in productivity growth should lead to a lower increase in unit labour costs in the non-oil private sector next vear

> The October results of the CBI quarter industrial trends enquiry an improvement suggest business optimism, with export optimism, in particular, improving significantly. However, increased activity was not expected to create more jobs in manufacturing, as productivity was expected to

> Domestic (Output) in the third quarter of 1986 was about 1 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 3 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of a year earlier.

On provisional estimates output of the production industries increased by 11/2 per cent in the three months to September 1986 from the level of the previous quarter, and was 2 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the three months to September was 1 per cent higher than in both the previous three months and the corresponding period a year ago. Within manufacturing, the output of chemicals increased between the two latest three month periods by 3 per cent, the output of engineering and allied industries by 2 per cent, and that of food.

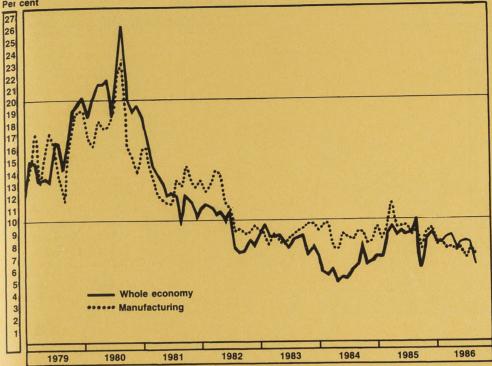
clothing by 1 per cent and of other manufacturing industry by 1/2 per cent. The production of the metals industry and other minerals and mineral products, however, fell by 2 per cent. Output in the energy and water supply industries in the third quarter was 2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 41/2 per cent higher than a year earlie

The preliminary estimate of consumer expenditure was about 11/2 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1986 in volume terms than the level in the previous guarter, and about 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of retail sales in October on provisional estimates, was about the same as in September but higher than in previous months; the level in the three months to October was 2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year

personal income increased by 11/2 per cent in the second quarter of 1986 to a level almost 4 per cent higher than

Revised estimates indicate that manufacturers' and distributors' stocks fell by about £270 million in quarter of 1986, third compared with a rise of about £50 million in the previous quarter. Within the total, stocks held by manufacturing industries fell by about £10 million. The reduction in

### EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year



the wholesalers' stocks of about £220 million in the third quarter 1986 partially offset the sharp stockbuilding earlier in the year The fall in retailers' stocks of around £45 million followed seven successive quarters of stockbuilding in the industry

During the banking month to money mid-October. information indicates that MO was about flat and sterling M3 rose by about 1/4 per cent. Over the twelve months to mid-October MO and sterling M3 are estimated to have risen by about 5 per cent and 181/2 per cent respectively. The target growth ranges for the 1986-87 inancial year are 2-6 per cent for MO and 11-15 per cent for sterling

The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (not seasonally adjusted) in October is estimated to be £9 million, bringing the total so far this financial year to £5.7 billion compared with £5.3 billion in the first seven months of the 1985-86 financial year. The forecast of the PSBR for the financial year 1986-87 given in the Autumn Statement was around £7 billion.

Sterling's effective exchange rate in October fell by 33/4 per cent to average 67.8 with a slightly smaller fall against the dollar and larger decreases against other major currencies; the index was 16 per cent lower than in the same month a year earlier, reflecting an overall fall in this period against European currencies while sterling held steady against the dollar. In the week ending November 20 sterling's effective exchange rate averaged 67.9. UK base rates rose from 10 per cent to 11 per cent on

balance of payments in the third quarter of 1986 is estimated to have been in deficit by £1.2 billion following a surplus of £0.3 billion in the previous quarter. Visible trade was in deficit by £3.0 billion in the third quarter of 1986 compared with a deficit of £1.6 billion in the previous three months. Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil remained steady at £0.8 billion. while the deficit on non-oil trade rose by £1.4 billion to £3.7 billion In the three months to September 1986, the volume of exports grew by 21/2 per cent compared with the previous three months, to a level 6 per cent higher than a year earlier The underlying level of non-oil export volume continues to show signs of having increased in recent months. The volume of imports rose by 81/2 per cent in the quarter and was 12 per cent higher than a vear ago. The underlying level of non-oil import volume has recently been growing rapidly.

### Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to September was about 71/2 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to August. This annual rate has been unchanged since the middle of 1984. The annual increases in average earnings will reflect several factors, including changes in rates of pay arising from pay settlements, variations in overtime hours worked, changes in productivity and bonus payments. and changes in the composition of employment. The stability in the annual increase in average The current account of the earnings does not imply that the

effect of each factor has remained unchanged, although over the past two years variations arising from these factors have broadly offset each other. The actual increase in the year to September of 6.2 per cent was below the estimated underlying increase because of factors. Back pay in temporary September 1986 was below the September depressing the actual increase by over 3/4 per cent. Changes in the timing of bonus payments for some manufacture, banking, finance and insurance sectors meant that the level of these payments in September 1986 was lower than in September 1985, depressing the actual increase by over 1/4 per

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average weekly

earnings averaged about 3/4 per cent in the three months ending details Further September. concerning recent trends in average earnings are given in a note in the Employment Topics this edition section of Employment Gazette

In production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to September was about 73/4 pe cent, similar to the increase in the vear to August. Within this sector manufacturing industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to September was about 73/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to August. The actual increase for production industries and manufacturing industries in the year to September were 6.9 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively and were depressed by both of the factors described temporary

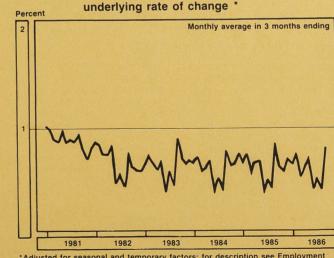
In service industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to September was about 71/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to August. The actual increase, 5.7 per cent, was also depressed by the effect of back pay and bonus payment timing.

In the three months ending September, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries were 4.4 per cent higher than a year earlier, with an increase in actual average weekly earnings of 7.2 per cent being partly offset by an improvement in productivity of 2.7 per cent. This rise in unit wage costs is the lowest since the last quarter of 1984, the improvement in recent figures being due to the recovery in productivity.

#### Retail prices

The annual rate of inflation in October, as measured by the 12month change in the retail price index, was 3.0 per cent: the same as that recorded in September

#### **EARNINGS: Average earnings index:** underlying rate of change \*



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

October the increase in the overall recorded hetween corresponding months last year: 0.2 per cent. There were small price increases for a range of goods and services, notably for clothing and draught beer, and seasonal falls in the price of some fresh fruit.

In his Autumn Statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer forecast that inflation would be 31/4 per cent for the fourth quarter of this year (lower than his Budget forecast of 31/2 per cent), and 33/4 per cent for the fourth quarter 1987. He anticipated that the pattern of price increases this year and that expected next year means that the annual rate of inflation may rise slightly in the middle of next year before resuming its downward path towards the end of the year.

The seasonally adjusted price index for material and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry has shown small increases in August. September and October, largely due to increased prices for imports following the falling value of sterling over the period. Previously there had been an almost uninterrupted decline from early last year and these prices are still more than 5 per cent lower than they were a year ago.

The annual increase in the for home sales manufactured products has been just under 41/2 per cent over the period from June to October. It has shown a fairly steady decline from around 5 per cent at the beginning of this year and 6 per cent at the beginning of 1985.

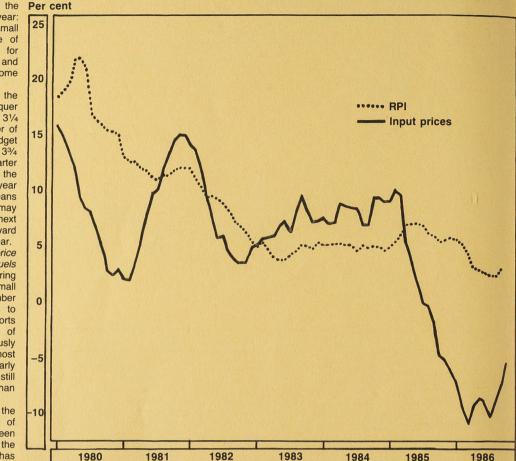
The tax and prices index increased by 1.5 per cent in the vear to October compared with 1.2 per cent recorded for September. This increase reflects the last vear's reduction in national insurance contributions dropping out of the calculation.

#### **Employment**

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing

RPI and TPI: increases over previous year

Between September and The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers' level of prices matched that input prices: increases over previous year



decreased by 1,000 in September 1986 (seasonally adjusted). The average for the three months ending September was a decrease of 7,000 per month. This compares an average decrease of 13,000 per month in the three months (ending June) and no net change during the three months ending September 1985. Although the fluctuations from month to month tend to confuse the picture, the average rate of decrease so far this year has been considerably faster than in the middle of last year when there was only a very slow downward drift. While the rate industries in Great Britain of reduction appears to have been

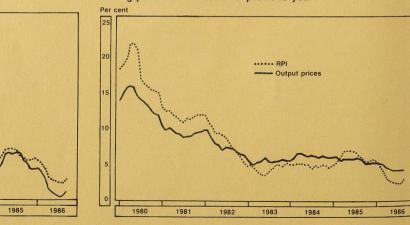
slower in the September quarter more recent information. They now than in the first half of the year. given the variability of the monthly figures, this slowdown would need to be confirmed by figures for a further one or two months before being confident that it indicates a change of trend.

The latest period for which employees' estimates for the whole economy and figures for employed labour force (which comprises employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces) are available is June 1986. These estimates have been slightly revised in the light of the

show that the employed labour force increased by 21,000 in the second quarter of 1986 compared with 38,000 in the first quarter. The revised estimate of the increase over the year to June is now 203,000 (compared with the previous estimate of 199,000) and the increase between March 1983 and June 1986 is estimated at 1.047.000

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 11.76 million hours a week in September and the average over months

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



hours a week. So far this year overtime working has averaged 1.5 million hours a week, slightly below the peak level of around 12 million hours a week which was

> Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0.38 million hours a week in manufacturing industries in September 1986 which made an average of 0.36 million hours per week lost for the three months ending September. This compares with averages of 0.50 million hours per week lost in the three months ending June and 0.40 million hours per week lost in the three months ending September 1985.

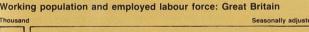
maintained for most of 1985.

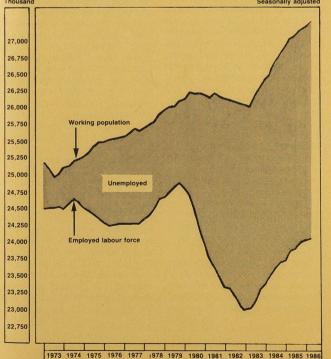
#### **Unemployment and** vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United (excluding school leavers) fell by 25,000 in the month October, to 3,168,000. Unemployment among men fell by 16,000 in the month and among women by 9,000. Over the last six months, on average, the overall level has fallen by over 5,000 per month. Within this period, there has been an average fall of nearly 19,000 per month over the past three months following a rise of nearly 8,000 per month over the previous three months to July.

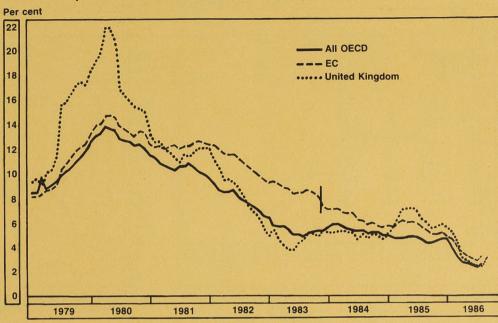
The sharp fall of 25,000 in the seasonally adjusted series follows falls of 26,000 and 4,000 in the previous two months indicating that the trend in unemployment is now downward. Restart and employment schemes have helped reduce unemployment.

less than in October last year.





September was 11.59 million Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year



unemployment in the United Kingdom (unadjusted including school leavers) fell by 96,000 between September and October to 3,237,000 (11.7 per cent of the working population). This fall resulted from a fall of over 72,000 in adult unemployment and a fall of over 23,000 among school leavers. The fall among adults compares with an estimated fall from seasonal influences of over 47,000; hence the seasonally adjusted fall among adults of 25,000. The October total included 117,000 school leavers aged under 18, approximately 10,000

The recent falls in unem-

ployment have been spread across most regions, with the exception of Scotland, and particularly in Northern Ireland where unemployment is still rising quite strongly. Over a longer period, the

regional pattern in October compared with October 1985 showed that Northern Ireland had the largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (1.8 percentage points) Yorkshire and Humberside and Scotland both had increases of 0.5 percentage points and East Anglia an increase of 0.3 Greater percentage points. London, the South West and the East Midlands had increases of 0.2 percentage points, the same as for the United Kingdom as a whole. There was no change in the rate for the West Midlands, and falls of 0.1 percentage points in the North West, and 0.3 in the North and Wales

The latest figures on unemployment by duration, up to October show that the number of long-term unemployed people (those unemployed for more than a vear) has begun to fall, although there is still some continuing growth among people unemployed for more than five years.

In October, the number unemployed for more than a year was 1,341,000, a fall of 7,000 since July during a quarter in which the total would normally rise because of seasonal influences. This improvement, which follows a period in which the number had stabilised, is mainly due to the introduction of the Restart programme

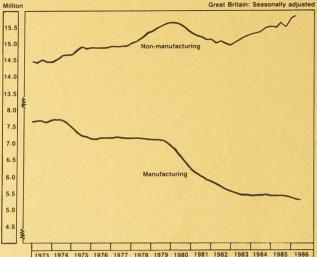
The number of claimants aged under 25 was 1,146,000 in October, over 60,000 lower than in October last year allowing for the change in the compilation of the count in March

The stock of unfilled vacancies at Johcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) increased further by 6,000 in the month to October to 213,000. This is the highest level since the end of 1979. Flows of notified vacancies and placings also continued to rise and are similarly at their highest levels since 1979

#### **Productivity**

After allowing for the coal dispute, whole economy productivity (that is, output per head) was broadly flat during 1985 but has increased in both the first and second quarters of 1986. In the second quarter of 1986 recorded output per head was 1/2 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1986 and 1 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1985. Over the longer term output per head has shown a marked improvement since the trough in 1980, with growth of 17 per cent since the fourth quarter of 1980. In the three months to

September manufacturing productivity was 1.7 per cent higher than in the previous three month period (ending June) and 2.7 per cent higher than in the same period a Manufacturing employment has fallen compared with a year ago whereas output, after a decline, has now recovered. 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 increased from the low level of the first quarter whereas employment has continued to decrease, thus suggesting an increase in productivity.



#### Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 141,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in September 1986. This compares with 66,000 in August 1986, 286,000 in September last year and an average of 1.858,000 for September during the ten year period 1976 to 1985. It is the lowest for any September since September 1966, when 60,000 working days were lost.

Of the days lost in September 1986, just under two-thirds were due to four strikes; in shipbuilding and repairing two stoppages accounted for 36,000 and 13,000 lost days, whilst in the mechanical engineering another two stoppages accounted for 23,000 and 14,000 lost days.

During the twelve months to September 1986, a provisional total of 2.2 million working days were lost. This compares with 13.9 million in the twelve months to September 1985, and a ten year average—to September 1985—of 11.1 million days. The twelve monthly totals have been below a level of 3 million days lost since the period ending February 1986. The current level of days lost is at its lowest since the 2.1 million days lost during the year to September

During the twelve months to September 1986, a provisional total of 941 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress. This compares with 942 in the twelve months to September 1985 and a ten year average—to September 1985—of 1.710 stoppages in progress. However, the figure of 941 stoppages in the vear to September, which will almost certainly be revised upwards when more information becomes available, is higher than balance of payments showed a experiencing a fall included the

the 903 stoppages recorded in the twelve month periods to November and December 1985, which in turn were the lowest figures for any twelve months period since 1940. Too much weight should not be given to the comparison of the number of stoppages between years, as some small strikes go unrecorded.

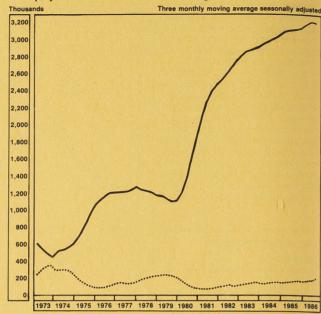
#### Overseas travel and tourism

The number of overseas visitors the UK in August was 2,010,000—6 per cent less than in August 1985, with North America visits 23 per cent lower. For the three months, June to August, the number of overseas visits was 11 per cent less than a year earlier; the expenditure of overseas visitors in this period was 6 per cent less than a year earlier, implying a higher expenditure per visit. These figures reflect the position following the recent concern about the effects of terrorism on tourism numbers, especially from the United States. However, 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 reflecting exchange rate movements.

The number of visits abroad by UK residents in August 1986 was 3.610.000, 14 per cent more than in August 1985. For the three months. June to August, the number of visits was 16 per cent higher than a year earlier. The average expenditure per visit overseas by UK residents increased, so that expenditure abroad by UK residents rose by 31 per cent.

The travel account of the

Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom



deficit of £185 million in August, United States and Germany as compared with a surplus of 146 well as the United Kingdom. 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.

#### World outlook

Civilian employment in the seven major OECD countries has been increasing. Canada, however, is the only one in which employment rose in all three major sectors, agriculture, industry and services in the three years up to the second quarter of 1986. Apart from Canada (up to 4.5 per cent) employment in agriculture has fallen over the three years by up to 10-8 per cent (Italy), and only 5-5 per cent of civilian employment within the groups is now within this sector (only 2.6 per cent in the UK). Industrial employment has increased markedly in North America (US up 8.9 per cent and Canada up 8.8 per cent) and has risen slightly in Japan (up 0.8 per cent), but has continued to decline in Europe (for example, UK down 2.2 per cent and Italy down 8.6 per cent). Employment in the services sector has been rising throughout the group, by between 3.8 per cent in Germany and 10.2 per cent in US; the UK figure was up 8.0 per cent. Services now account for more than half the civilian employment in all seven countries (63-1 per cent over the group).

Over recent months unemployment has been rising in a number of countries, including France and Italy. Countries Comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in the three months to August compared with the previous three months—unless otherwise stated-rose by 0.5 per cent in Australia (to September) by 0.3 in Ireland (to September). by 0.2 per cent in France (to September), Norway and Italy, and by 0.1 per cent in Japan (to July), and Canada (to September). There was no change in Sweden (to December) and Denmark. There were falls of 0.1 per cent in the United Kingdom (to October), Spain and Austria, 0.2 per cent in the United States and Germany (to October), 0.4 per cent in Belgium (to September) and Netherlands, and 0.5 per cent in Greece.

In the 12 months to September 1986 consumer prices increased by 4·1 per cent in Canada, 2·3 per cent in France, 1.8 per cent in the USA and 0.2 per cent in Japan; consumer prices fell by 0.4 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany. The rate in the UK for the same period, at 3.0 per cent was above the average for OECD countries (2.5 per cent) but similar to that for the European Community as a whole (3.1 per

For manufacturing industry, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in Great Britain in twelve months ending September of 73/4 per cent compares unfavourably with the latest figures for other OECD countries. The figures for 10 out of 19 of the OECD countries lie in the range of 11/2 per cent (for hourly earnings in the USA) to 5 per cent (for hourly wage rates in Italy).

#### **BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS\***

UNITED KINGDOM

Base Monetary

1000	Service St	GDP		Output								Income			16 60 3
		average measure		GDP <sup>3, 4</sup>		Index of	output U	.K. <sup>5</sup>		Index of		Real per disposal	rsonal	Gross t	
						Producti	on es <sup>1, 6</sup>	Manufac industric	turing	OECD countries 1		income		companies <sup>8</sup>	
		1980 =	100	1980 =	100	1980 =	100	1980 =	100	1980 =	100	1980 =	100	£ billio	1
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985		100·0 98·7 100·3 103·8 106·7 110·5	-2·3 -1·3 1·6 3·5 2·8 3·6	100·0 98·5 100·3 103·3 106·7 110·7	-2·9 -1·5 1·8 3·0 3·3 3·8	100-0 96-6 98-4 101-9 103-2 108-2	-6·7 -3·4 1·9 3·6 1·3 4·8	100·0 94·0 94·2 96·9 100·7 103·9	-8.8 -6.0 0.2 2.9 3.9 3.2	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 97·8 98·1 100·5 103·0 105·8	1·3 -2·2 0·3 2·5 2·5 2·7	18·7 18·5 21·2 25·3 31·3 40·5	-1·4 -1·1 14·4 19·6 23·9 29·3
	)2 )3 )4	110-8 110-7 110-9	4·9 3·5 2·8	110·7 110·9 111·7	4·5 3·6 3·4	109·1 108·4 108·5	6·7 5·8 4·5	104·5 103·9 103·7	4·3 2·4 2·0	110·1 110·8 111·2	4·1 2·5 2·5	105·5 105·8 107·6	3·4 3·6 1·1	10·6 10·8	37-1 25-1 30-1
986 C	21	112·1 112·3	2·4 1·4	112·3 [112·9]	2·5 2·0	109·2 108·9	2·3 -0·2	102·7 103·5	-0·9 -1·0	111.4	2.0	108·0 109·6	3·4 3·9	11·4 11·1	11.
	eb Mar	::		::	::	109·8 109·5	2·8 2·3	102·8 102·9	0·2 -0·9	111·5 111·0	2·2 2·0	::	::	::	
N	or May une	:		::	::	110·7 108·4 107·5	2·1 0·7 -0·2	104·1 103·1 103·4	-0·8 -1·0 -1·0	111·6 110·5	1·8 1·1	::	::	::	
	uly	::				109·8 110·4	-0·0 1·0	104·4 104·1	-0·6 -0·2	::	::	::	::	::	

				STATE OF THE STATE		43.00.000.000	The street of	Postplatica visit in							lending	growth"	
		Consum		Retail s	ales	Fixed in	vestmen	t <sup>9</sup>				General governm		Stock changes	rates†14	£M3	MO
		expendi 1980 pr		volume <sup>1</sup>		Whole econom 1980 pr	y ices <sup>10</sup>	industr	icturing ries rices <sup>7,11</sup>	Construction distribution distr	ution icial ies <sup>12</sup>	consum at 1980	ption	1980 prices <sup>13</sup>			
1018		£ billio	1	1980 =	100	roillid 3	1	£ billid	n	£ billio	n	E billio	n	£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cen
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985		137·2 136·9 138·2 143·7 146·9 152·0	-0.4 -0.2 0.9 4.0 2.1 3.5	100·0 100·2 102·2 107·1 110·7 115·3	-0.6 0.2 2.0 4.8 3.4 4.2	41.77 37.52 39.09 41.69 45.48 46.31	-5·2 -9·5 4·3 5·7 9·1 1·8	7·3 5·7 5·6 5·6 6·6 7·0	-10·9 -22·1 -1·7 -0·7 14·7 6·5	8·5 8·6 9·3 9·8 11·2 12·1	-1·4 1·1 7·7 4·8 14·2 10·0	48·9 49·0 49·6 50·5 50·9 51·0	1·3 0·1 1·1 1·9 0·8 0·5	-2·88 -2·48 -1·13 0·68 -0·05 0·61	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	Q3 Q4	38·3 38·6	4·6 4·2	116·1 116·7	4·4 3·5	11·56 11·38	0·1 -1·0	1·7 1·7	2·5 -2·1	3·1 3·0	6·7 5·3	12·8 12·8	0.8	0·06 0·09	11½ 11½	14·1 15·1	4·2 2·4
1986	Q1 Q2 Q3	38·9 39·6 40.3	3·9 5·1 5·3	118·2 120·2 122·1	4·1 -4·4 5·2	11-89 11-50	-2·6 3·1	1·8 1·7	-2·1 2·1	3·1 3·0	-6·8 6·4	12·8 12·8	0·7 0·0	0·51 -0·07	11½ 10		
1986	Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep			117·2 119·8 119·3 118·2 122·4 120·9 122·6 123·2	3·4 4·1 4·7 4·2 4·4 4·1 4·8 5·1										12½ 11½ 10½ 10 10 10 10	14·7 16·4 16·6 19·5 18·3 19·3 18·5 18·5	3·5 3·6 3·2 3·4 3·3 3·0 4·1 4·1

		Visible	trade				Balance	of payn	nents	Compet	itiveness	Prices					
		Export	Import volume	Visible	Current	Effectiv	e exchange	Relative	unit costs <sup>1, 17</sup>	Tax and index†18	prices	Produce	r prices in	dex† <sup>7, 18, 1</sup>	9		
						balance	balance	rate		labour c	OSIS	maex		Materials	and fuels	Home sa	les
		1980 =	100	1980 =	100	£ billion	£ billion	1975 =	100	1980 =	100	Jan 197	8 = 100	1980 =	100	1980 = 1	00
1980 1981 1982 1983 1985	Q3 Q4	100-0 99-3 101-9 103-8 116-3 118-9	0·9 -0·7 2·6 1·9 3·3 0·2	100·0 96·3 101·5 109·7 124·1 127·9	-5·4 -3·7 5·4 8·1 0·7 -2·1	1·4 3·4 2·3 -0·8 -0·4 -0·3	3·1 6·2 3·9 3·1 1·4 0·6	96·1 95·3 90·7 83·3 82·1 79·8	10·1 -0·8 -4·8 -8·2 5·3 6·3	100·0 105·0 94·3 86·9 94·3 92·1	19·5 5.0 6·1 8·4 9·9 8·6	132-8 152-5 167-4 174-1 191-6 192-0	17·3 14·8 9·8 4·0 5·7 4·5	100-0 109-2 117-2 125-3 133-1 132-6	8·5 9·2 7·3 6·9 -0·7 -5·3	100·0 109·5 118·0 124·4 140·2 141·4	14·0 9·5 7·8 5·6 5·1
1986	Q1 Q2 Q3	117·4 120·8	-1·0 0·3	126-1 128-1	-0·4 2·7	-1·5 -1·6	0.6 0.3	75·1 76·1	4·2 -3·5	88-3	8.9	193·5 192·7 193·0	3·8 0·9 0·7	132·6 126·1 121·2	-9·4 -9·1 -9·0	143·4 145·7 146·3	5·0 4·5 4·4
1986	Jan Feb Mar	118·6 120·6 113·0	-0·3 0·1 -1·0	120-3 125-9 132-3	0·0 -1·2 -0·4	0·2 -0·3 -1·2	1·1 0·2 -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	5·1 4·9 4·9
	Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct	121·5 120·2 120·7 126·6 117·3 126·8	-1·2 -1·8 0·3 2·8 4·1 6·2	123·4 131·2 129·8 134·0 142·3 139·5	-0.9 1.7 2.9 5.8 8.7 11.7	-0·3 -0·7 -0·6 -0·6 -1·5	0·4 -0·0 +0·0 +0·0 -0·9	76·2 76·1 75·8 74·0 71·4 70·4 67·8	1·0 -1·4 -3·6 -6·6 -9·6 -12·4 -13·9		    	192·5 192·9 192·8 192·1 192·9 194·0	1·2 0·9 0·6 0·4 0·6 1·2	127·1 126·7 124·6 120·8 120·0	-9·7 -8·7 -8·9 -10·4 -9·6	145-4 145-9 145-8 145-9 146-1	4·5 4·6 4·4 4·3 4·3

it 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.

(2) For details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981.

(3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984.

of stock appreciation.

(9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.

p. 72.

(4) GDP at factor cost.

(5) Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators.

(6) Production Industries: sic divisions 1 to 4.

(7) Manufacturing Industries: sic divisions 2 to 4.

(8) Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net

(10) All industries.
(11) Including leased assets.
(12) Construction distribution and financial industries: sic divisions 5, 6 and 8.
(13) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.
(14) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
(15) Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end of the period shown.

(15) Series show the potential period shown.
(16) Averages of daily rates.
(17) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see Economic Trends 304, February 1979 p. 80.
(18) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(19) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.
R = Revised.

## EMPLOYMENT Working population

Quarter	Employees	in employment	S. S. Harris Process	Self-employed	HM Forces§	Employed labour	Unemployed	Working
	Male	Female	All	— persons (with or without employees)†	Forcess	force‡		population‡
UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1983 Dec	11,937	9,286	21,222	2,378	325	23,925	3,079	27,005
1984 Mar	11,857	9,225	21,081	2,447	326	23,854	3,143	26,997
June	11,905	9,337	21,242	2,515	326	24,083	3,030	27,113
Sep	11,987	9,360	21,347	2,542	328	24,218	3,284	27,501
Dec	11,962	9,460	21,422	2,569	327	24,318	3,219	27,538
1985 Mar	11,889	9,402	21,291	2,596	326	24,213	3,268	27,481
June	11,950	9,517	21,467	2,623	326	24,415	3,179	27,594
Sep	11,990	9,544	21,534	[2,653]	326	24,513	3,346	27,859
Dec	11,959	9,629	21,589	[2,684]	323	24,596	3,273	27,869
986 Mar	11,857 R	9,559 R	21,415 R	[2,714]	323	24,452 R	3,324	27,776 R
June	11,887 R	9,661 R	21,547 R	[2,745]	322	24,614 R	3,229	27,843 R
INITED KINGDOM Idjusted for seasonal variation 983 Dec	11,933	9,246	21,179	2,378	325	23,882		26,953
984 Mar	11,915	9,290	21,206	2,447	326	23,978		27,094
June	11,909	9,316	21,226	2,515	326	24,067		27,212
Sep	11,926	9,353	21,279	2,542	328	24,149		27,361
Dec	11,956	9,418	21,374	2,569	327	24,270		27,481
985 Mar	11,947	9,467	21,415	2,596	326	24,337		27,577
June	11,955	9,496	21,451	2,623	326	24,399		27,693
Sep	11,931	9,539	21,469	[2,653]	326	24,448		27,724
Dec	11,952	9,585	21,537	[2,684]	323	24,545		27,818
986 Mar	11,918 R	9,622 R	21,540 R	[2,714]	323	24,577 R		27,873 R
June	11,890 R	9,638 R	21,528 R	[2,745]	322	24,595 R		27,940 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.

\*\*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.

## · 2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry\*

TH		

GREA BRITA SIC 19	IN	All indust and servi		Production construction		Production industries		Manufact industrie		Service industries	S							
		Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	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
Division Class		0-9		1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-3
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
	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
	Jan Feb Mar	20,828	20,951	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	13,600	321	287 287 286	330 330 329	446 447 447	343 343 342	778 783 785	841 840 842
	April May June	21,004	20,988	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	13,653	329	284 282 276	329 328 329	445 446 446	341 343 344	784 788 786	839 838 840
	July Aug Sep	21,071	21,006	7,006 7,001 7,006	6,989 6,969 6,965	6,060 6,055 6,062	6,044 6,030 6,030	5,461 5,462 5,469	5,444 5,437 5,438	13,714	13,709	350	271 267 266	328 326 328	448 446 446	345 344 345	794 792 794	844 846 847
	Oct Nov Dec	21,125	21,073	6,990 6,966 6,949	6,957 6,938 6,940	6,050 6,029 6,017	6,024 6,007 6,008	5,459 5,442 5,433	5,434 5,421 5,425	13,843	13,805	332 R	263 260 256	327 327 328	446 443 440	345 345 343	792 791 789	847 847 845
	Jan Feb Mar	20,957 R	21,082 F	6,891 6,861 6,856	6,922 6,892 6,885	5,963 5,938 5,938	5,995 5,965 5,957	5,390 5,366 5,370	5,422 5,392 5,389	13,783 R	13,866 F	318	246 245 243	327 327 325	436 436 436	341 341 341	784 781 782	839 836 837
	April May June	21,092 R	21,073 R	[6,844] [6,828] [6,829]	[6,876] [6,851] [6,842]	[5,922] [5,903] [5,901]	[5,946] [5,920] [5,910]	5,356 5,341 5,342	5,380 5,357 5,349	13,945 R	13,903 F	318	[241] [237] [234]	325 325 325	433 432 431	341 340 341	783 776 774	835 835 838
	July Aug Sep			[6,836] R [6,838] R [6,840]	[6,821] F [6,807] F [6,800]	R [5,907] R R [5,908] R [5,910]	[5,893] R [5,884] R [5,879]	5,351 R 5,355 R 5,359	5,334 R 5,330 R 5,329				[231] R [228] R [224]	[326] R [326] [327]	431 430 432	341 343 344	777 R 775 R 775	841 843 845

\* See footnote to table 1-1.

#### **EMPLOYMENT Working population**

1.1

Quarter	Employees in	employment*		Self-employed persons	HM Forces§	Employed labour	Unemployed	Working population:
	Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†	10.0633	force‡		
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1983 Dec	11,688	9,067	20,755	2,298	325	23,378	2,961	26,339
1984 Mar	11,611	9,007	20,618	2,367	326	23,311	3,022	26,333
June	11,660	9,121	20,780	2,435	326	23,541	2,911	26,452
Sep	11,740	9,143	20,883	2,462	328	23,673	3,157	26,830
Dec	11,715	9,240	20,956	2,489	327	23,772	3,100	26,872
1985 Mar	11,645	9,183	20,828	2,516	326	23,670	3,146	26,816
June	11,706	9,298	21,004	2,543	326	23,873	3,057	26,930
Sep	11,744	9,326	21,070	[2,574]	326	23,970	3,220	27,190
Dec	11,716	9,409	21,125	[2,604]	323	24,053	3,152	27,204
1986 Mar	11,617 R	9,340 R	20,957 R	[2,635]	323	23,915 R	3,199	27,114 R
June	11,649 R	9,443 R	21,092 R	[2,665]	322	24,079 R	3,103	27,183 R
GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal variations 1983 Dec	11,685	9,027	20,712	2,298	325	23,335		26,288
1984 Mar	11,670	9,073	20,743	2,367	326	23,436		26,431
June	11,664	9,100	20,763	2,435	326	23,525		26,551
Sep	11,679	9,136	20,814	2,462	328	23,605		26,690
Dec	11,709	9,198	20,907	2,489	327	23,724		26,816
1985 Mar	11,703	9,248	20,951	2,516	326	23,793		26,912
June	11,710	9,277	20,988	2,543	326	23,857		27,029
Sep	11,685	9,321	21,006	[2,574]	326	23,906		27,055
Dec	11,708	9,365	21,073	[2,604]	323	24,001		27,154
1986 Mar	11,678 R 11,652 R	9,404 R 9,421 R	21,082 R 21,073 R	[2,635] [2,665]	323 322	24,039 R 24,060 R		27,211 R 27,280 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 reflect 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 footnotes below table 2-2.

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

THOUSAND

		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.‡	Education	Medical and other health services:	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
	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	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	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	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	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	928 924 918	1,213	2,200	986	839	424 R	2,013	1,841 R	1,578	1,328	1,361
	April May June	277 276 275	276 275 273	383 382 382	589 590 593	510 505 508	441 440 441	489 488 486	[922] [925] [928]	1,221	2,205	1,069	844	426 R	2,029	1,837 R	1,574	1.332	1,408
	July Aug Sep	272 269 269	273 R 272 R 272	384 R 384 R 382	599 R 602 R 602	506 501 501	440 446 R 447	486 R 491 R 490	[929] [930] [930]						20.70				

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

## 1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment\*: index of production

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Sep 198	35		Jul 198	6 R		Aug 19	86 R		Sep 198	36	
SIC 1980	group or AH	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Production and construction industries	1-5		1,748-3	7,006-4	5,128-4	1,707-8	6,836-3	5,127.7	1,710-1	6,837-8	5,127-3	1,713-0	6,840
Production industries	1-4	4,433-3	1,628-8	6,062-1	4,320-0	1,587-3	5,907-3	4,318-7	1,589-5	5,908-2	4,318-1	1,592-1	5,910
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,920-3	1,548-4	5,468-7	3,843-2	1,507-5	5,350-7	3,845.0	1,509-7	5,354-7	3,847-0	1,512-3	5,359
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity	1 111 1610	513·0 196·4 124·3	80·4 9·5 29·3	593·4 206·0 153·6	476·8 166·3 124·1	<b>79.8</b> 9.2 29.3	556-61 175-4 153-4	163·5 124·2	<b>79.8</b> 9.1 29.3	553·4 172·6 153·6	161·2 124·3	<b>79·8</b> 9·1 29·3	55 170 150
Gas Water supply	1620 1700	70·2 53·0	23·8 9·4	94·0 62·4	68.7	23·5 9·7	92·2 62·3	68.8	23·5 9·8	92·3 62·3	68.8	23·5 9·7	9 6
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2	644-4	146-6	791-0	632-0	139-8	771-8	634-3	138-9	773-2	638-5	137-6	77
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	22 2210 2220/223	195·5 91·2 48·0	13·3 3·6 4·3	208·8 94·8 52·3	190·7 88·6 47·4	10·5 2·7 3·3	201·3 91·3 50·7	189·5 88·0 46·9	9·1 1·7 3·2	198-6 89-7 50-1	191·6 89·2 47·8	9·9 2·5 3·2	<b>20</b>
Non-ferrous metals  Ion-metallic mineral products  Building products of concrete, cement etc	224 24 243	56·2 166·3 36·8	5.5 29.2 3.6	61·8 195·5 40·4	54·8 160·1 36·0	4·5 27·6 3·3	59·3 187·7 39·3	54·6 162·2 37·2	27·0 3·1	58·8 189·1 40·3	54·6 164·1 36·5	4·2 24·0 3·2	18
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals Pharmaceutical products	<b>25</b> 251 2570	230·9 99·3 46·6	99·7 20·5 36·3	330-6 119-7 82-9	<b>228·7</b> 97·9 47·1	97·6 20·6 35·8	326·3 118·5 82·9	230·0 98·3 47·1	98·9 20·6 35·7	328·9 118·9 82·8	230·1 98·7 47·2	99·7 20·6 36·2	32 11 8
Soap and toilet preparations	258	19.7	18-9	38.7	19-3	17.7	37.0	19-2	18.4	37.5	19-2	19-1	3
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,062-3	533-2	2,595.5	2,025·1 300·3	522-4	2,547·5 383·9	2,018-7	523·9 84·4	2,542-6	2,021·8 300·1	521·9 82·4	2,54
Metal goods n.e.s. Foundries Bolts, nuts, springs etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	31 311 313 316	302·8 63·8 37·0 166·0	85·1 8·1 11·7 56·9	387·9 72·0 48·7 222·9	63·6 37·3 164·3	83.6 8.2 11.6 55.0	71·8 48·9 219·3	63·3 36·5 163·5	7·9 11·6 55·3	71·2 48·2 218·8	63·1 36·8 164·5	8·2 11·4 54·8	21
lechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries	<b>32</b> 320	<b>670.6</b> 66.5	123·7 9·2	<b>794·3</b> 75·7	<b>655·4</b> 62·7	<b>121.8</b> 8.9	<b>777·3</b> 71·6	<b>652-8</b> 62-6	122·6 8·8	775-3 71-4	<b>652·2</b> 61·9	122·4 8·8	77
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	69·1 68·5 72·7 25·1 318·1	12·6 13·6 10·0 4·7 59·5	81·7 82·1 82·7 29·8 377·7	67·1 70·1 70·3 24·5 311·4	11.5 14.3 9.9 4.4 59.6	78.6 84.4 80.1 28.9 370.9	67·1 70·3 70·4 24·0 309·0	11·1 14·5 10·0 4·5 60·1	78·2 84·8 80·4 28·5 369·2	67·2 69·8 69·9 24·3 309·8	12·2 14·3 9·9 4·4 59·3	3
ffice machinery and data processing equipment	33	57-6	18-8	76.4	57-6	17-6	75-2	58-3	18-1	76-4	58-6	18-2	
lectrical and electronic equipment	34	450-2	206-3	656-5	448-7	202.0	650-6	448-5	202-1	650-6	450-5	202-9	6
Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunications equipment Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances	3420 343 344 345 3460	88·3 66·4 141·6 78·2 31·5	27·0 29·3 60·8 54·9 14·4	115·2 95·7 202·4 133·2 45·9	87·3 66·8 142·0 77·2 31·8	26·2 28·9 59·0 54·3 13·9	113.5 95.6 201.0 131.5 45.7	86·4 66·3 141·6 78·0 32·6	26·1 28·9 58·9 54·2 14·0	112·5 95·3 200·5 132·2 46·6	87·4 66·4 142·9 78·0 32·3	26·3 29·1 59·3 54·1 14·3	1 2 1
lotor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Parts	35 3510 3530	250·3 96·5 108·3	33·2 9·0 20·5	283·5 105·5 128·8	239·5 92·3 104·3	32·2 8·7 20·0	271·7 101·1 124·3	237·5 91·0 103·0	31·4 8·4 19·6	<b>268-9</b> 99-4 122-7	237·2 90·5 104·1	31·6 8·3 19·7	1
ther transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles Aerospace equipment	36 3610 3620 3640	252·4 80·2 29·8 136·6	30·2 7·5 1·3 19·0	282·7 87·7 31·1 155·6	244·3 77·9 25·4 135·5	29·1 7·1 1·2 18·5	273·3 85·0 26·6 154·1	242·8 76·2 25·2 135·9	29·2 7·3 1·1 18·6	272·0 83·5 26·3 154·5	243·7 77·1 25·1 136·1	28·7 6·8 1·2 18·5	2
nstrument engineering	37	78-4	35-8	114-2	79-4	36-2	115-5	79.7	36-1	115-8	79-5	35.7	1
ther manufacturing industries	4	1,213-6	868-6	2,082-2	1,186-1	845-3	2,031-4	1,192-1	846-9	2,038-9	1,186-7	052.0	2,0
ood drink and tobacco	41/42	358-7	251.7	610-4	354-4	244-3	598-7	355-7	245.9	601-6	353-0	852·8 249·0	6
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats Milk and milk products Fruit and vegetable processing	411/412 4130 4147	61·7 31·5 18·1	42·1 10·7 18·1	103·8 42·2 36·2	60·6 31·4 18·0	40·9 10·7 18·1	101·4 42·1 36·1	61·4 31·4 17·5	41·8 10·7 17·7	103·2 42·2 35·2	60·2 30·9 18·0	42·0 10·6 18·3	1
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	4160/4180 419	78.7	72.5	151.3	78-1	68-8	146-9	78.7	69.7	148-4	79-1	71·2 33·3	1
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	421 422/4239 4240/4261 4270	29·5 43·6 57·7	32·6 33·3 18·8	62·1 77·0 76·5	28·8 43·7 56·1	32·0 32·3 18·4	60·9 76·1 74·6	29·0 43·8 56·2	32·4 32·7 18·4	61·4 76·5 74·7	28·4 44·1 55·8	33·3 32·8 18·5	
extiles	43	119-8	110-4	230-2	117-5	108-5	226.0	116-4	107-5	223-8	115-3	106-0	2
Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk Hosiery and other knitted goods	4310 432 436 4336/4340	25·4 23·9 25·1	16·1 15·0 57·0	41·5 38·9 82·1	24·4 23·4 25·2	15·1 14·6 56·7	39·5 37·9 81·9	24·3 23·3 25·2	15·0 14·0 56·9	39·2 37·2 82·1	24·0 23·0 24·7	14·9 14·2 55·4	
Textile finishing etc	4350/4370	22-6	8.5	31-1	22-4	8-8	31-2	21.9	8.7	30-6	22.0	8-4	
ootwear and clothing Footwear Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	<b>45</b> 4510 453/4560	68·0 21·6 36·7	201·5 26·1 159·6	<b>269·5</b> 47·7 196·4	66·0 20·9 35·1	191·7 25·2 152·2	257·7 46·1 187·3	65·4 20·9 35·1	190·1 25·2 150·9	255-5 46-1 186-0	66·1 20·8 35·3	190·8 24·8 151·6	1
nber and wooden furniture Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	<b>46</b> 4610/4620	164-1	40.9	205.0	160-5	39-5	200-1	163-5	40-2	203-7	163-5	40-8	•
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	4630 467	61·9 82·3	9·9 22·0	71·7 104·3	60·1 80·7	9·5 21·7	69·6 102·3	61·7 81·8	9·8 21·5	71·4 103·3	62·1 81·4	10·2 22·0	1
per, paper products, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Printing and publishing	<b>47</b> 4710 472 475	330·1 31·8 66·7 231·6	168·7 6·4 40·5 121·7	498·8 38·2 107·3 353·3	317·3 31·5 67·3 218·6	168·8 6·3 40·8 121·8	486·2 37·8 108·0 340·4	320·3 32·0 66·5 221·8	170·3 6·2 40·2 124·0	490·7 38·2 106·7 345·7	318·6 31·7 66·9 219·9	171·3 6·3 41·2 123·7	11
ibber and plastics Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres Processing of plastics	<b>48</b> 481/4820 483	120·6 43·9 76·7	49·1 14·0 35·1	169·6 57·8 111·8	118·3 43·0 75·3	48·9 13·6 35·4	167·2 56·6 110·6	119·0 43·2 75·8	49·4 14·0 35·5	168·4 57·2 111·2	118·6 43·3 75·4	<b>48-9</b> 13-8	11 11
onstruction Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings	5 5000/5010 5020 5030	824·7 460·7 145·8 137·8	119·5 64·8 21·6 21·9	944·3 525·4 167·4 159·7	808-5 453-8 143-0 134-6	120·5 65·3 21·6 22·1	929·07 519·1 164·6 156·8	809·0 454·1 143·1 134·7	120·6 65·4 21·6 22·2	929·7 519·5 164·7 156·9	75·4 809·2 454·2 143·2 134·8	35·1 120·8 65·5 21·6 22·2	9; 51 16

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.

#### **EMPLOYMENT** Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: June 1986 and September 1986

PER CENT

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 1	986					Septen	nber 1986				
	or class	Engage	ement rate		Leaving	rate		Engage	ement rate		Leaving	g rate	
SIC 1980	of SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Minerals and ores extraction other than fuels Metal manufacturing Non-metallic mineral products Chemical industry	2 22 24 25	0·8 0·6 1·3 0·8	1.9 1.5 1.8 2.1	1·0 0·7 1·4 1·2	1·3 0·9 1·6 1·2	2·0 1·3 2·2 1·8	1·4 1·0 1·8 1·4	1·3 1·0 1·2 1·2	2·2 1·9 1·9 2·4	1·5 1·1 1·4 1·5	1·4 1·1 1·5 1·4	2·5 1·7 2·4 2·8	1.6 1.1 1.7 1.8
Metal 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 1.3 1.0 1.1 0.5 0.6 1.5	1·7 2·0 1·9 1·2 1·8 1·4 1·1 1·5	1.2 1.5 1.4 1.1 1.3 0.6 0.7 1.5	1.6 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.3 1.0 1.5	2·1 2·4 2·3 2·1 2·1 1·3 1·5 2·5	1.7 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.6 1.0 1.5	1·4 1·8 1·4 1·3 1·7 1·0 1·2 1·5	2·3 1·9 3·1 2·1 2·4 1·7 1·5 2·0	1.6 1.8 1.7 1.5 1.9 1.1 1.2 1.6	1.7 2.1 2.0 1.6 1.6 1.1 1.6	2·2 2·2 2·2 2·7 2·3 1·7 1·5 2·8	1·8 2·1 2·0 1·8 1·8 1·2 1·6 2·1
Other 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	1.5 1.7 1.4 2.2 1.9 1.7 0.8 1.4 2.9	2·5 3·0 2·4 3·1 2·5 1·9 1·7 2·4 4·1	1.9 2.2 1.9 2.6 2.3 1.7 1.1 1.7 3.5	1·7 1·5 1·5 1·9 1·8 1·9 1·8 1·4 2·6	2·2 2·2 2·1 1·0 2·1 2·7 2·2 2·6 3·5	1·9 1·7 1·8 1·6 2·0 2·1 1·9 1·7 3·1	1·7 1·7 1·5 1·7 2·4 2·7 1·2 1·8 2·0	2·8 3·6 2·1 4·8 2·3 3·4 2·4 3·6	2·2 2·5 1·8 2·9 2·3 2·8 1·6 2·2 2·8	2·1 2·8 1·8 1·6 2·6 2·3 1·5 1·8 2·4	2.9 3.6 2.5 1.9 2.7 2.7 2.3 2.6 5.3	2·5 3·1 2·1 1·7 2·6 2·4 1·8 2·0 3·8
Total all manufacturing industries		1.2	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.5	2-6	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.1

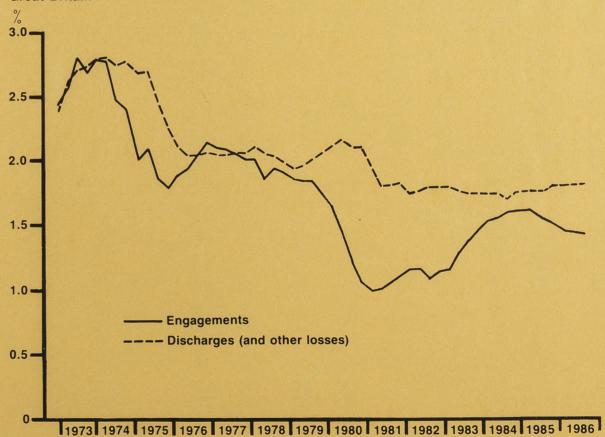
Note: The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) respectively), in the four-week periods ended June 14, 1986 and September 13 and 1986 as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the periods. The figures do not include persons engaged during the periods who also left before the end of the periods: the engagement and leaving rates accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the periods. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the chart below 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

Year	Reference month*	Engagement rate	Leaving rate
1985	May	1.60	1·75
	Aug	1.55	1·75
	Nov	1.50	1·78
1986	Feb	1·45	1·78
	Aug	1·43	1·80

\* On which the moving average is centred.

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

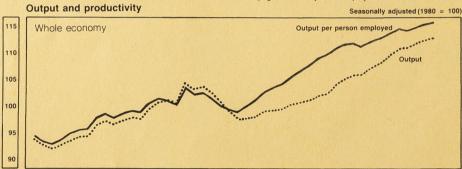


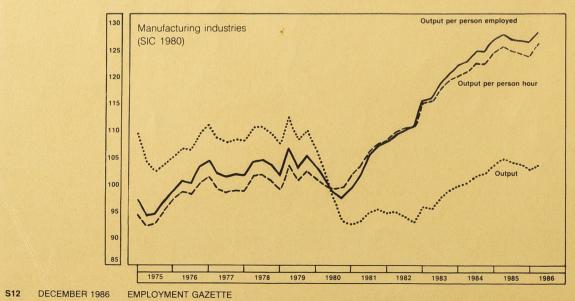
The four quarter moving average has been compiled from the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.

## 1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole ecor	nomy		Production Divisions 1			Manufactur Divisions 2	ing industries 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	99.6	99·4	100·2	103-2	105·4	97·9	109-7	106·1	103-4	100-8
1979	102.8	100·7	102·1	107-1	104·7	102·3	109-5	105·3	104-0	101-5
1980	100.0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0
1981	98.5	96·6	102·0	96-6	91·5	105·6 R	94-0	90·9	103-5	104-8
1982	100.3	94·7	105·9	98-4	86·7	113·5	94-2	86·0	109-7	109-7
1983	103.3	93·9	110·0	101-9	83·0	122·7 R	96-9	82·2	117-9	117-1
1984	106.7	95·5	111·7	103-2	82·1	125·6 R	100-7	81·6	123-4	121-4
1985	110.7	96·9	114·3	108-2	82·0	131·9 R	103-9	81·8	127-0 R	124-7
1978 Q1	97·6	98·9	98·7	100·4	105-6	95·1	108·1	106·4	101-6	98·9
Q2	99·5	99·2	100·3	103·5	105-4	98·2	110·5	106·2	104-2	101·6
Q3	100·6	99·5	101·1	104·4	105-3	99·2	110·6	106·0	104-5	101·9
Q4	100·9	100·0	100·9	104·4	105-2	99·3	109·6	105·9	103-5	100·9
1979 Q1	100·4	100·3	100·1	104·6	105·1	99·6	107·4	105·7	101-6	99·1
Q2	104·2	100·6	103·6	109·3	104·9	104·2	112·3	105·6	106-5	103·6
Q3	103·0	100·9	102·0	107·2	104·7	102·4	108·3	105·4	102-8	100·7
Q4	103·6	101·1	102·5	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	102·1 R	106·8	103-5	103·3	101·3
Q2	100·6	100·6	100·1	101·3	101·5	99·8 R	102·3	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	97·8	97·7	100·1	95·1	94·0	101·2	92·7	93·5	99·2	101·8
Q2	98·0	96·8	101·2	95·8	92·0	104·2	93·1	91·5	101·8	103·5
Q3	99·1	96·2	103·0	97·2	90·7	107·2	94·9	90·0	105·6	106·1
Q4	99·2	95·7	103·7	98·4	89·5	110·0 R	95·4	88·8	107·4	107·7
1982 Q1	99·4	95·3	104·3	97·2	88·5	109·9	94·7	87·8	108·0	108·0
Q2	100·1	95·0	105·4	98·8	87·4	113·1	94·9	86·7	109·6	109·7
Q3	100·6	94·5	106·5	99·2	86·2	115·1 R	94·1	85·4	110·3	110·4
Q4	101·0	93·9	107·5	98·4	84·9	115·9 R	93·2	84·1	110·8	110·8
983 Q1	101·9	93·6	108·9	100·4	83·9	119·7	95·8	83·1	115·5	115·1
Q2	102·2	93·6	109·1	100·4	83·2 R	120·7 R	95·3	82·3	115·8	115·4
Q3	104·0	94·0	110·7	102·8	82·7 R	124·3 R	97·5	81·9	119·1	118·1
Q4	105·2	94·6	111·2	104·0	82·4	126·2 R	98·9	81·7	121·2	119·7
984 Q1	105·9	95·0	111.5	104·2	82·2 R	126-8 R	99·5	81.5	122·1	120·2
Q2	105·9	95·4	111.0	102·3	82·1	124-6 R	100·2	81.6	122·8	120·9
Q3	107·0	95·7	111.9	102·5	82·1	124-9	101·5	81.6	124·5	122·6
Q4	108·0	96·1	112.4	103·8	82·2	126-3	101·7	81.8	124·4	122·1
985 Q1	109·6	96·5	113-6	106·8	82·2 R	130·0 R	103-6	81·8	126-7	124·4
Q2	110·7	96·7	114-5	109·1	82·1	132·9 R	104-5	81·8	127-8 R	125·6 R
Q3	110·9	97·0	114-3	108·4	82·0	132·2 R	103-8 R	81·9	126-9 R	124·5 R
Q4	111·7	97·3	114-8	108·4 R	81·8	132·6 R	103-6 R	81·7	126-8 R	124·1 R
986 Q1 Q2 Q3	112·3 112·9	97·5 97·6	115·2 115·7	109·3 R 108·9 110·6	81·3 80·7 80·2	134·5 135·0 137·9	102-8 R 103-5 104-8	81·4 80·9 80·5	126-3 R 128-1 130-3	124·0 R 126·1 128·2





### Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

1.8

	Whole economy	Total produc-		ring industrie					1	Other	Construc- tion
	economy	tion indus- tries	Total manufac- turing	Metals	Other minerals and min- eral pro- ducts	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Engineer- ing and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing & leather	Other manufac- turing	
ass		DIV 1-4	DIV 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	DIV 5
output‡	99·6	103-2	109·7	126·5	111-9	108-5	110·1	99·2	119·3	109·5	105·1
978	102·8	107-1	109·5	131·8	111-0	111-3	107·6	100·7	117·9	111·9	105·8
979	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
980	98·5	96-6	94·0	106·0	89-0	99-6	91·8	98·3	92·7	93·2	89·9
981	100·3	98-4	94·2	103·2	90-9	99-7	92·9	99·8	91·2	90·8	91·6
982	103·3	101-9	96·9	104·7	93-9	107-4	94·9	100·9	94·7	93·7	95·3
983	106·7	103-2	100·7	108·2	95-0	113-9	99·3	102·0	97·9	97·7	98·6
984	110·7	108-2 R	103·9 R	115·0 R	94-3 R	119-0 R	104·2 R	100·9 R	102·0 R	98·8	99·8
981 Q2	98·0	95·8	93·1	104·3	88·4	98·2	90·8	96·7	92·2	93·1	89·5
Q3	99·1	97·2	94·9	107·4	90·0	102·5	93·0	98·2	93·1	93·2	90·9
Q4	99·2	98·4	95·4	113·2	88·7	101·2	93·7	98·8	94·2	92·9	86·9
082 Q1	99·4	97·2	94·7	110·3	89·8	99·9	93·7	98·9	92·0	91·0	89·1
Q2	100·1	98·8	94·9	108·3	91·7	99·7	93·6	100·1	91·3	91·3	90·6
Q3	100·6	99·2	94·1	100·3	91·2	99·6	92·6	100·7	91·4	90·8	92·6
Q4	101·0	98·4	93·2	93·8	91·0	99·5	91·8	99·6	90·3	90·2	94·3
983 Q1	101·9	100·4	95·8	98·7	93·0	104·1	94·7	99·8	92·8	92·7	93·7
Q2	102·2	100·4	95·3	104·9	91·3	106·8	93·0	98·7	93·5	92·8	92·1
Q3	104·0	102·8	97·5	105·3	95·6	109·1	94·9	103·2	94·9	93·6	97·7
Q4	105·2	104·0	98·9	110·1	95·7	109·7	96·9	102·0	97·4	95·6	97·8
984 Q1	105·9	104·2	99.5	112·1	94·1	111·4	97·3	101·9	96·8	97·1	97·0
Q2	105·9	102·3	100·2	105·0	95·1	112·2	98·3	102·5	97·5	98·2	98·1
Q3	107·0	102·5	101·5	108·5	96·2	116·1	100·5	102·3	98·4	97·4	100·5
Q4	108·0	103·8	101·7	107·2	94·8	115·9	101·0	101·4	98·9	98·2	98·7
985 Q1	109·6	106·8 R	103·6 R	112·1 R	92·5 R	112·0 R	104·2 R	101-8 R	100·6 R	97·8 R	99·5
Q2	110·7	109·1 R	104·5	117·7 R	94·5 R	120·8 R	105·7 R	100-0 R	102·0 R	97·6 R	100·0
Q3	110·9	108·4	103·8 R	116·2 R	94·2 R	118·7	103·6 R	100-5 R	103·1 R	100·0 R	99·1
Q4	111·7	108·4	103·6 R	114·0 R	96·1	116·4 R	103·2 R	101-5 R	102·4 R	100·0 R	100·8
986 Q1 Q2 Q3	112·3 112·9	109·3 R 108·9 R 110·6	102·8 103·5 R 104·8	111-3 R 111-0 R 108-6	92·4 R 99·2 R 97·1	117·9 R 118·1 R 121·7	101·9 R 101·9 R 103·8	101-0 R 101-0 R 102-2	103-0 R 102-4 R 103-6	100·0 R 102·1 R 102·8	98·1 101·8
mployed labor 978 979	ur force* 99·4 100·7	105·4 104·7	106·1 105·3	113·6 109·1	106·8 106·1	104·3 103·9	104·7 104·4	101·5 101·6	115·2 112·0	104·6 104·7	95·2 98·9
980 981 982 983 984	100·0 96·6 94·7 93·9 95·5 96·9	100·0 91·5 86·7 83·0 82·1 82·0	100·0 90·9 86·0 82·2 81·6 81·8	100·0 78·8 77·2 70·2 67·0 66·6	100·0 96·8 83·6 79·0 78·3 R 77·3	100·0 92·1 87·5 83·4 82·5 82·8	100·0 90·7 85·7 81·8 81·0 81·3 R	100·0 95·0 91·3 87·9 86·9 86·0	100·0 87·1 80·6 76·0 75·5 75·1 R	100·0 93·6 90·1 88·1 89·3 90·6 R	100·0 94·6 90·5 89·3 90·6 89·9
985 981 Q2 Q3 Q4	96·8 96·2 95·7	92·0 90·7 89·5	91·5 90·0 88·8	77·8 72·6 77·2	99·9 102·3 92·0	92·0 91·2 90·5	91·0 89·8 88·6	95·3 94·4 93·5	87·8 86·1 84·5	94·1 93·2 92·3	95·6 93·8 91·9
982 Q1	95·3	88·5	87·8	79·0	86·4	89·3	87·5	92·8	83·1	91·6	90·9
Q2	95·0	87·4	86·7	78·4	84·7	88·2	86·2	92·0	81·5	90·4	90·7
Q3	94·5	86·2	85·4	77·2	82·2	86·8	85·1	90·9	79·6	89·6	90·4
Q4	93·9	84·9	84·1	74·4	81·3	85·6	83·9	89·5	78·0	88·9	89·9
983 Q1	93·6	83·9	83·1	71·9	80·8	84·7	82·7	88·8	76·8	88·3	89·3
Q2	93·6	83·2 R	82·3	70·9	78·8	83·4	82·0	87·8	75·9	88·2	88·8
Q3	94·0	82·7 R	81·9	69·7	77·9	82·9	81·5	87·6	75·7	88·0	89·3
Q4	94·6	82·4	81·7	68·3	78·5	82·6	81·2	87·5	75·8	88·1	90·0
984 Q1	95·0	82·2 R	81·5	67·1	79·1	82·2	81·0	87·1	75·7	88·6	90·3
Q2	95·4	82·1	81·6	66·9	78·1	82·4	81·0	87·0	75·7	89·2	90·5
Q3	95·7	82·1	81·6	67·2	77·6	82·8	80·9	87·0	75·3 R	89·6	90·9
Q4	96·1	82·2	81·8	66·9	78·2 R	82·8	81·1	86·7	75·2	89·9	90·9
985 Q1	96·5	82·2 R	81·8	67·0	78·0 R	82·7	81·3 R	86·5	75·0 R	89·9 R	90·5
Q2	96·7	82·1	81·8	66·9	77·5 R	82·9	81·3 R	86·4	75·0 R	90·3 R	90·1
Q3	97·0	82·0	81·9	66·6	77·0 R	82·8	81·3 R	85·8	75·3 R	90·9 R	89·7
Q4	97·3	81·8	81·7	66·0	76·8 R	82·7	81·1	85·5	75·3 R	91·2 R	89·4
986 Q1 Q2 Q3	97·5 97·6	81·3 80·7 80·2	81·4 80·9 80·5	65·0 64·7 64·8	76·7 R 75·4 74·3	82·5 82·3 82·5	80·8 R 80·3 79·9	85·3 84·8 84·6	74·9 74·4 73·2	90·9 R 90·3 90·5	89·4 89·8 89·3
Output per pers 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	son employed* 100·2 102·1 100·0 102·0 105·9 110·0 111·7 114·3	97·9 102·3 100·0 105·7 113·5 122·7 R 125·6 R 131·9	103·4 104·0 100·0 103·5 109·7 117·9 123·4 127·0	111.0 120.3 100.0 135.0 133.0 148.9 160.9 172.1 R	104·9 104·8 100·0 92·3 108·9 119·1 R 121·7 R 122·2 R	104·1 107·1 100·0 108·3 114·0 R 128·9 138·1 143·8 R	105·2 103·3 R 100·0 101·4 R 108·6 R 116·1 122·7 128·4 R	97·7 99·1 100·0 103·4 R 109·3 R 114·7 R 117·3 117·3 R	103·8 R 105·4 100·0 106·6 R 113·5 R 124·6 129·8 135·9 R	104·7 106·9 100·0 99·5 R 100·8 106·3 109·4 109·2 R	110·4 107·0 100·0 95·1 101·3 106·7 108·8 111·1
1981 Q2	101·2	104·2	101·8	133-6	88·6	106·8	99·9	101-4 R	105·1	99·0	93·7
Q3	103·0	107·2	105·6	147-5	88·1	112·5	103·7 R	104-0	108·3	100·0	97·1
Q4	103·7	110·1	107·4	146-2	96·6	111·9	105·9	105-6 R	111·6	100·7 R	94·6
982 Q1	104·3	109·9	108·0	139·2	104·1	112·0	107·2	106·5 R	110·8	99·4	98·1
Q2	105·4	113·1	109·6	137·7	108·5 R	113·1	108·7	108·8 R	112·2	101·0	99·9
Q3	106·5	115·1 R	110·3	129·5	111·1	114·8 R	109·0 R	110·7 R	115·0 R	101·4	102·5
Q4	107·5	115·9 R	110·8	125·7	112·1	116·3	109·6 R	111·2 R	115·9 R	101·5	104·9
983 Q1	108-9	119·7	115·5	136·8	115·3 R	123-0	114-7 R	112·3 R	121·0 R	105·0	105·0
Q2	109-1	120·7 R	115·8	147·5	116·1 R	128-1 R	113-6 R	112·4	123·3	105·3 R	103·8
Q3	110-7	124·3 R	119·1	150·6	122·9	131-7	116-6	117·8	125·5	106·4 R	109·5
Q4	111-2	126·2 R	121·2	160·7	122·1	132-9	119-5	116·5 R	128·6	108·6	108·7
984 Q1	111.5	126-8 R	122·1	166·5	119·2 R	135·6	120·3	117·0	128·0	109·6	107·5
Q2	111.0	124-6 R	122·8	156·5	122·0 R	136·3 R	121·5	117·8	128·9	110·1	108·5
Q3	111.9	124-9	124·5	160·9	124·2	140·3	124·4 R	117·5 R	130·8 R	108·8	110·6
Q4	112.4	126-3	124·4	159·7	121·4 R	140·1	124·7 R	116·9 R	131·7	109·3	108·6
985 Q1	113-6	130·0	126·7 R	166-8 R	118-8 R	145·2 R	128·3	117-6 R	134·3 R	108-8 R	110·0
Q2	114-5	132·9 R	127·8	175-4 R	122-1 R	145·8 R	130·2	115-7 R	136·2 R	108-1 R	111·0
Q3	114-3	132·2 R	126·9 R	173-9 R	122-5 R	143·5 R	127·6	117-1 R	137·1 R	110-1 R	110·5
Q4	114-8	132·6	126·8 R	172-2 R	125-3 R	140·8 R	127·4 R	118-7 R	136·1 R	109-7 R	112·8
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3	115·2 115·7	134-5 R 135-0 R 137-9	126·3 128·1 R 130·3	170-7 R 171-0 R 167-1	120·7 R 131·8 R 130·9	143-0 R 143-6 R 147-6	126-3 R 127-1 R 130-1	118-4 R 119-1 R 120-8	137·7 R 137·8 R 141·7	110-1 R 113-1 R 113-6	109·8 113·4

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

DECEMBER 1986

DECEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$13

	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	(2)(5)	Belgium (3) (6) (7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Nether- lands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden	Switzer-	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seaso	nally adjuste	d unless sta	ited									_ (-,	- (5/(11)	(3)	(12)	(5)	(2)(5)	
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 3,343 3,375 3,377	··· ··· ···	12,283 12,350 12,460 12,492		::	27,029 27,066 27,126 27,165		::/	22,902 22,712 22,784	58,926 59,168 59,435	::	2,040 2,027 2,023	13,260 13,378 13,463	4,373 4,366 4,411	3,174 3,174 3,176	Thousan 112,536 113,541 113,812
985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,251 27,367 27,398 27,495	7,192 7,218 7,283 7,405	3,353 3,355 3,346 3,367	::	12,535 12,622 12,638 12,753	::		27,231 27,272 27,357 27,400	·· ··	/:: /::	22,867 22,866 22,893 23,085	59,526 59,670 59,514 59,729		2,035 2,053 2,039 2,076	13,504 13,530 13,475 13,557	4,412 4,420 4,401 4,436	3,184 3,186 3,185	114,235 115,024 115,206 115,468
986 Q1 Q2	27,551 R 27,619 R	7,432 7,514			12,883 12,886			27,461 27,480		/	23,091	59,686 60,137		2,090	13,635	4,439	3,216	116,158
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 3,217 3,254 3,252		10,881 10,949 11,054 11,108		20,826*	24,772 24,819 24,827	:: / ::		23,274 20,416 20,305 20,449	59,991 57,312 57,553 57,835		1,977 1,966 1,961	13,729 10,592 10,678 10,689	4,233 4,225 4,278	3,215 3,136 3,138	103,671 105,024 105,368
985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	24,011 24,074 24,123 24,221	6,589 6,612 6,686 6,815	3,230 3,235 3,226 3,247	:: ::	11,140 11,287 11,333 11,455		20,946	24,881 24,914 24,966 25,036 25,101			20,502 20,419 20,495 20,598 20,520	57,938 58,119 57,991 58,181 58,029	::	1,977 1,993 1,995 2,021	10,566 10,536 10,574 10,596	4,280 4,290 4,270 4,318	3,148 3,151 3,154 3,173	105,368 105,959 106,618 106,804 107,200
986 Q1 Q2	24,254 R 24,273 R	6,842 6,924	::	ii.	11,629 11,653	::	:::	25,188 25,241	5		20,666 20,573	58,511 58,327		2,040 2,061 2,071	10,623 10,650 10,767	4,322 4,267 4,261	3,172	107,996
ATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1 ivilian Labour Force: Male	16,134	4,461	2,031	2,425	7,257	1,450	13,346	16,543	2,491	914	45.000						3,188	109,225 Thousar
Female All	11,134 27,268	2,814 7,274	1,324 3,355	1,650 4,125	5,382 12,639	1,238 2,688	9,986 23,331	10,772 27,315	1,320 3,811	386 1,300	15,338 8,249 22,982	35,960 23,670 59,634	3,807 1,980 5,787	1,165 898 2,064	9,424 4,211 13,635	2,341 2,083 4,424	2,016 1,185 3,201	64,411 51,050 115,461
vilian Employment: Male Female All	13,937 10,152 24,090	4,108 2,568 6,676	1,957 1,277 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	15,254 9,757 25,011	2,341 1,160 3,501	757 339 1,096	13,678 6,831 20,509	35,030 23,040 58,070	3,252 1,713	1,141 871	7,489 3,134	2,277 2,022	1,999	59,891 47,259
vilian employment: proportion le: Agriculture Industry Services	3.6 42.9 53.5	7·4 35·7 56·9	8·0 48·8 43·2	3·7 39·6 56·7	6·8 34·2 59·1		::	4·7 50·4 44·9	24·5 33·3 42·2		10·9 38·1 50·6	7·6 39·1	4,965	2,012 8·9 39·5	10,623 18·5 38·1	4,299 6.8 43.7	3,171 7·7 47·0	107,150 Per cer 4·5 37·2
male: Agriculture Industry Services	1·1 18·1 80·8	4·3 14·7 81·0	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	53·4 10·6 28·4	::	51·5 4·7 12·4	43·3 15·2 16·7	49·5 2·7 14·3	45·3 4·8 21·8	58·3 1·4 16·4
: Agriculture Industry Services	2·6 32·4 65·0	6·2 27·7 66·2	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	5·5 41·0 53·5	29·4 27·8 42·8	16·6 29·1 54·3	64·3 11·2 33·6 55·2	8·8 34·9 56·4	5·0 26·9 68·1	82·7 7·2 27·8 65·0	68·1 17·6 31·8 50·6	83·1 4·8 29·9 65·3	73·4 6·6 37·7	82·1 3·1 28·0

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 April.

Annual rigures 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.

### Administrative, technical, clerical and operative: manufacturing 1 · 1 0 industries: September 1986

REAT BRITAIN		Employee	s in employ	ment (Thou	1)						Adminis	strative, tech	nical and
inex.		Operative	S		Administr and cleric	ative, techn al	ical	All emplo	yees		of all en	staff as a per ployees (per	r centage r cent)
10.4090		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
SIC 1980		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		155-4	41.6	4.5	46-1	191-6	9.9	201.5	21.7	46-0	22-9
Metal manufacturing	22 24 25	150.0	5.4	150-7	30.2	7.1	37-3	164-1	24.0	88-1	18-4	29.8	19-8
on-metallic mineral products	24	133-9	16-9		80.8	44.2	125.0	230-1	99.7	329-8	35-1	44.3	37.9
hemical industry	25	149-3	55.5	204-8	3.1	1.0	4.1	12-6	1.9	14-4	24.5	54-2	28.4
roduction of man-made fibres	26	9.5	0.9	10-3	3.1	1.0		120					
Metal goods not elsewhere						04.4	79-9	300-1	82-4	382-4	18-6	29-2	20.9
specified	31	244-3	58.3	302-5	55.8	24.1	245.2	652-2	122.4	774-6	28-2	50.1	31-7
Mechanical engineering	32	468-3	61-1	529-4	183-9	61.3	245.2	025.5	122.4	1140	202		
office machinery, data							00.7	58-6	18-2	76-8	53-2	41.3	50.4
processing equipment	33	27.4	10-7	38-1	31.2	7.5	38-7	20.0	10.2	70.0	00 2		
lectrial and electronic								450.5	202-9	653-4	41.6	28-5	37-5
	34	263-1	145-1	408-2	187-4	57.8	245-2	450-5		268-8	21.7	34.9	23.3
engineering	35	185.7	20.6	206-3	51.5	11-0	62-5	237-2	31.6		34.3	58.7	36.9
lotor vehicles and parts	35 36	160-1	11.9	172-0	83-6	16-8	100-4	243.7	28-7	272.4		30.9	34-3
other transport equipment	37	51.0	24.7	75.7	28-5	11.0	39.5	79.5	35.7	115-2	35.8		19.7
nstrument engineering	41/42	282.0	201.2	483-3	71.0	47-8	118-8	353.0	249.0	602-1	20.1	19-2	17.4
ood, drink and tobacco		92.8	90.0	182-8	22.5	16.0	38-5	115-3	106-0	221-3	19-5	15-1	
extiles	43		8.0	19-2	2.5	1.0	3.5	3.7	9.0	22.7	18-2	11.2	15.4
eather and leather goods	44	11.2	174-2	224-9	15-4	16-6	32.0	66-1	190-8	256.9	23.3	8.7	12-5
ootwear and clothing	45	50.7		162-6	26.5	15.2	41.7	163-5	40.8	204-3	16-2	37-2	20.4
imber and wooden furniture	46	137-0	25.6		81.2	65.4	146-6	318-6	171-3	489.9	25.5	38-2	29.9
aper, printing and publishing	47	237-4	105-9	343-3		12.2	38-5	118-6	48.9	167-5	22.2	24.9	23.0
ubber and plastics	48	92.3	36-7	129-0	26.3	7.7	16-8	37.9	36.9	74.9	24.0	20.8	22.4
other manufacturing	49	28-8	29-2	58-1	9.1	1.1	10.0	31.9	000				
Allor managers and					4.004.0	400.4	1,455-2	3,847-0	1,512-3	5,359-3	26-9	27-8	27.2
Il manufacturing industries*		2,812-2	1,091.9	3,904-1	1,034-8	420-4	1,455.2	3,047-0	1,512 0	5,500 0	et the second second		

Note: Administrative, technical and clerical employees cover such groups as directors (except those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works or general foremen (i.e. foremen with other foremen under their control); professional, scientific, technical and design staff; draughtsmen and tracers; sales representatives and salesmen; and office (including works office) staff. All other employees are regarded as operatives.

\* Estimates for SIC Classes 21 and 23 are not separately available, but are included in the all manufacturing industries totals.

### Administrative, technical, clerical and operative: manufacturing 1 • 10 industries: September 1985

GREAT BRITAIN		Employe	es in emplo	yment (Th	ou)						Adminis	strative, tech	nnical and
		Operative	es		Administ and cleric	rative, tech	nnical	All emplo	oyees		clerical	staff as a po nployees (po	ercentage
SIC 1980		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
	22	151.9	7.4	159 3	39.9	6.0	45.9	191.8	13.4	205-2-	20.8	45-1	22.4
Metal manufacturing	24	131.1	20.2	151-2	32.1	9.1	41.2	163-2	29.3	192-4	19.7	31.2	21.4
Non-metallic mineral products	25	145-4	56.6	202-0	81.1	43.4	124-5	226.5	100.0	326-5	35.8	43.4	38-1
Chemical industry	26	9.0	0.9	9.9	3.0	1.0	4.0	12.0	1.9	13.9	25.2	53.1	29.0
Production of man-made fibres	20	3.0	0.5										
Metal goods not elsewhere	31	238-3	60.9	299-2	58-8	24.5	. 83.3	297-1	85-4	382-5	19-8	28.7	21.8
specified	32	478-4	63.7	542-1	179.6	60-4	240.0	658-0	124-1	782-1	27.3	48.7	30.7
Mechanical engineering	32	4/0.4	03.7	342	1,00								
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	25.8	10.3	36-1	30.7	8.6	39.3	56-5	18.9	75.4	54.3	45.3	52.0
lectrical and electronic									007.0	0400	40.7	28.5	36-8
engineering	34	262.0	148.0	410.0	179.8	59·C	238-8	441.8	207.0	648-8	21.7	38.1	23.7
Motor vehicles and parts	35	192-1	20.6	212-8	53.3	12.7	66.0	245-4	33.3	278-8		59.3	36.6
Other transport equipment	36	163-8	12.3	176-2	83.7	18.0	101.7	247.5	30.3	277.9	33.8	27.8	34.4
nstrument engineering	37	48-1	26.0	74.0	28.9	10.0	38.9	77.0	36.0	112.9	37.5		21.1
Food, drink and tobacco	41 42	275.5	201.3	476-8	76.3	51.3	127-6	351.8	252-6	604-4	21.7	20.3	
Textiles	43	94.5	94.8	189-2	23.0	16-1	39-1	117.5	110.9	228-3	19-6		17-1
eather and leather goods	44	11.6	8.0	19-6	2.7	1.3	4.0	14.3	9.3	23.6	19-1	13.5	16.9
Footwear and clothing	45	49.7	182-8	232.5	17.0	19.4	36-4	66.7	202.2	268-9	25.5	9-6	13-5
Timber and wooden furniture	46	133-6	25.7	159-3	27-4	15.3	42.7	161.0	41.0	202.0	17.0	37.4	21.1
Paper, printing and publishing	47	238-4	102-5	340-9	85.5	66.7	152-2	323.9	169-2	493-1	26.4	39-4	30.9
Rubber and plastics	48	92.7	36.9	129.7	25.5	12.3	37.8	118-2	49.2	167-5	21.6	24.9	22-6
Other manufacturing	49	27-1	27.1	54.2	10.0	10-0	20.0	37.1	37-1	74-2	27.0	26.9	27.0
All manufacturing industries		2,803-7	1,113-9	3,917-6	1,042-3	439-7	1,482-0	3,846-0	1,553-6	5,399:6	27.1	28-3	27-4

Note: Administrative, technical and clerical employees cover such groups as directors (except those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works or general foremen (i.e. foremen with other foremen under their control); professional, scientific, technical and design staff; draughtsmen and tracers; sales representatives and salesmen; and office (including works office) staff. All other employees are regarded as operatives.

## 1.11 EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERT Opera-	Percent-	Hours of o	vertime w	orked	Stood o	ff for	Working	part of w	eek	Stood o	ff for whole	or part o	of week	1
	tives (Thou)	age of all opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours	ost	Opera-	Percent-	Hours lo	ost	
			per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	tives (Thou)	age of all 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	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 May 17 June 14 July 12 R	1,272 1,306 1,280	33·8 34·8 34·2 33·8	8·9 8·9 9·0	11.23 11.60 11.50	11.60 11.29 11.33	5 3 2 2	206 119 85 79	35 32 28 21	394 331 281 201	11.5 10.4 10.2	40 35 30 23	1·0 0·9 0·8	601 450 365 280	607 489 385	15·1 12·8 12·3
Aug 16 R Sep 13	1,178 1,280	31·4 34·1	9·2 9·2 9·2	10·85 11·82	11·47 11·76	3	95 106	21 23	224 237	10·7 10·4	24 26	0·6 0·7	319 343	323 394 376	13·6 13·4
SIC 1980 Veek ended Sep 13, 1986 Ietal manufacturing Iron and steel	58-6	38-4	9.7	568-9		_	0.4	0.9	11-7	13-1	0.9	0-6	12-1		13-4
(221) Non-ferrous metals (224)	21·6 18·3	31·4 40·7	8·8 0·4	191·0 191·0		_	_	0.4	8·3 2·5	21·0 6·3	0.4	0.6	8-3		21.0
lon-metallic mineral products themical industry	58·9 63·1	38-5	0·2 10·2	598·5 642·1		0.2	7·3 1·5	0·7 0·2	5·6 3·0	7·9 20·1	0·4 0·9 0·2	0·6 0·1	2·5 13·0 4·6		6·3 14·5 24·1
Basic industrial chemicals (251) letal goods nes Foundries (311) Hand tools, finished	25·1 111·1 27·2	33·2 1 40·9	0·5 <b>8·7</b> 8·8	264·3 968·6 239·4		0 <u>·4</u>	15·3 1·2	0·2 1·1 0·3	3·0 15·5 3·2	20·1 13·7 10·1	0·2 1·5 0·3	0·2 0·6 0·7	3·0 30·8 4·4		20·1 <b>20·3</b> 12·8
metal goods (316) lechanical engineering Metal-working	58·4 <b>206·6</b>		8·9 <b>9</b> ·1	521·4 1,886·8		0·3 0·6	10·6 22·3	0·7 <b>2·7</b>	10·7 <b>26·5</b>	16·0 <b>9·7</b>	0·9 <b>3·3</b>	0·6 <b>0·7</b>	21·3 48·7		22·9 <b>14·8</b>
machine tools etc (322) ther machinery and mechanical	26.9	45.3	8.7	233-0		_	0.3	0-4	3.7	9-8	0.4	0.6	4.0		10-5
equipment (328) lectrical and electronic engineering	101·5 120·1		8·9 8·6	899·0 1,038·2		0.2	10.0	1.6	15.2	9·7 9·3	1.8	0.8	25·2 14·7		13·9 9·3
Basic electrical equipment (342) Industrial equip- ment, batteries	23.8		8.7	206.9			_	1.3	11.3	8.7	1-3	1.9	11-3		8.7
etc (343) Telecommunication equipment (344) otor vehicles	19·3 29·2 <b>64·0</b>	32-9	8·8 7·9 <b>9·2</b>	170·1 230·6 588·2		— — 0·2	— 6·6	0·2 — 0·8	3·0 — 8·8	12.7	0·2 	0·4 — 0·5	3·0  15·3		12·7  16·1
Motor vehicles and engines (351) Vehicle parts (353) ther transport	17·0 36·6	38-9	9·3 8·9	158·2 324·9		=	0.9	0·1 0·7	0·3 8·5	5·0 11·7	0·1 0·7	0·1 0·8	0·3 9·4		5·0 12·6
equipment Shipbuilding and repairing (361)	66·0 26·6		8·9 0·4	<b>586·2</b> 277·5		_	1.4			_	_	_	1.4		<b>40·0</b> <b>40·0</b>
Aerospace equip- ment (364) strument	35.4	42.6	B·0	283-3		-	0.4	_	_	_	_	_	0.4		40.0
engineering ood, drink and tobacco	19-3	28-2	7-5	145.7		_	0.6	0-1	1-3	14-6	0.1	0.2	2.0		18-4
(411-429) extile industry potwear and	167·9 56·4	26-6	9.0	1,657·2 505·5		0·2 0·5	9·7 18·9	1·1 5·5	10·8 62·7	9·5 11·4	1·4 6·0	0·3 2·8	20·5 81·6		14·8 13·7
clothing Clothing (453) mber and wooden	<b>36.8</b> 21.2		<b>5·8</b> 5·7	<b>213.7</b> 120.5		)·2 )·2	9·0 8·8	<b>5.8</b> 1.3	<b>50·1</b> 12·4	<b>8.6</b> 9.3	<b>6.0</b> 1.6	2·3 0·8	<b>59·1</b> 21·2		9·8 13·6
furniture sper, printing and publishing Paper and paper	64·4 104·6		9·4 9·9	602-6 1,037-8		_ _	0.9	0·6 0·6	8·2 5·1	13·2 7·9	0·6 0·7	0·4 0·2	8·2 5·9		13·2 9·0
products (471, 472) Printing and	36-6	36-5 10	0.4	379-8			0.5	0.6	5-1	7.9	0.7	0.7	5.5		8.5
publishing (475) bber and plastics her manufacturing	49·9 14·8	37·3 26·4	9·7 9·6 3·0 9·2 1	658·0 476·7 118·2 1,822·9		—  0·1 2·6	0·4 0·6 2·2 106·0	0·3 0·3 22·8	2·8 2·8 236·6	9·3 9·8 10·4	0·3 0·3 25·5	0·2 0·6 0·7	0·4 3·4 5·0 342·6		40·0 10·7 14·7 13·4

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

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

REAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF T	OTAL WEEKLY H	IOURS WORK	ED BY ALL	OPERATIVES*	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKL	Y HOURS WC	HKED PER C	
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37,	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37,	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	Group 361	except Group 361				Group 361	except Group 361		
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	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 81·8 R 80·4	100·0 94·2 90·1 88·9 R 86·7 R 87·0 R	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 99·5 R 100·2 100·3 100·1
Week ended 1983 Dec 15	82-2	84-8	77-3	82-0 R	89·0 R	102-4	103-4	104-4	106-0 R	100·3 R
1984 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	82·3 82·3 82·2	84.5	76-6	82·6 R	87·2 R	102·6 102·7 102·5	103-4	104-9	106-3 R	100-1
Apr 14 May 19 Jun 16	82·5 82·5 82·7	85-2	75-1	82·3 R	86-8 R	102·7 102·6 102·6	103-6	104-4	106.0	100·5 R
July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	82·7 82·5 82·4	85.6	74-4	81·3 R	86·6 R	102·6 102·5 102·5	103.0	105-1	105·5 R	100-5
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	82·5 82·4 82·8	87-1	76-3	80-8 R	86-3 R	102·9 103·1 103·2	104-8	106-3	105·1 R	100·1 R
1985 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	82·8 83·0 83·1	86.7	75.7	80·7 R	86·4 R	103·0 103·1 103·1	103-9	105-6	105-4 R	100·1 R
Apr 13 May 18 Jun 15	82·5 83·4 84·0	87-2	76-2	80·4 R	87·2 R	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	80-3 R	86·9 R	103·1 103·2 103·4	104-4	104-3	105⋅6 R	99-9
Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	83·3 83·3 83·4	88-1	74-1	80-1 R	87⋅6 R	103·3 103·5 103·6	104-8	105-3	106·0 R	100-3 R
1986 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	83·5 83·1 82·8	86-7	73.0	79-1 R	85∙9 R	103·3 103·0 103·0	103-9	104.5	104-6 R	99-6 R
Apr 12 May 17 Jun 14	82·8 82·3 82·3	86-0	71-4	78-1 R	85-4 R	102·9 102·6 102·6	103-7	103-7	104-5	99-4
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	82·4 R 82·3 R 82·0	86-3	70.8	76-0	85.9	102·7 102·7 102·9	103.7	104-4	104-6	99-4

## Overtime and Short-time 1 · 13

	OVERTIM	ΛE			SHORT-1	TIME							
			Hours of worked	overtime	Stood of week	f for whole	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of or part of	f for whole f week		
								Hours lo	st			Hours lo	et
Week ended September 13, 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 operative working part of the week	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
Analysis by region South East Greater London * East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Forkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	332·1 115·1 47·1 94·0 184·4 120·5 137·9 156·8 63·1 47·1 97·1	28·1 20·3 41·2 38·2 39·3 36·5 40·5 34·2 34·0 34·6 34·1	9·3 9·6 9·3 9·3 8·8 9·2 9·5 9·0 9·1	3,102·1 1,110·7 436·5 876·3 1,620·1 1,113·1 1,310·4 1,485·3 570·7 424·1 884·4	0·3 0·1 0·1 	12·0 2·1 5·2 0·8 8·8 10·8 13·5 25·0 0·6 0·3 28·8	0.6 0.1 0.5 2.0 3.5 3.7 3.7 3.7 0.9 0.9	5·4 2·1 3·2 16·4 47·9 34·2 35·1 36·9 6·8 6·6 44·3	9·0 14·3 6·9 8·2 13·8 9·2 9·4 10·5 7·4 7·6 12·5	0.9 0.2 0.6 2.0 3.7 4.0 4.1 0.9 0.9	0·1 0·5 0·8 0·8 1·2 1·2 0·9 0·5 0·6 1·5	17·4 4·2 8·4 17·2 56·7 45·0 48·6 61·9 7·4 6·8 73·1	19·3 21·1 14·1 8·5 15·4 11·3 11·9 15·0 8·0 7·8 17·1

\* Included in South Ea

#### UNEMPLOYMENT **UK Summary**

TI			

JNITED		MALE AN	D FEMALE										
KINGDOI	М	UNEMPLO	DYED			UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	JDING SCHO	OL LEAVERS	3	UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
		Number	Per cent working	School	Non- claimant	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted			Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks
			popu- lation†	included in unem- ployed	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
982	1	2,916-9	10.9	123-5		2,793.4	2,626·1	9.8				137	
983†† 984 985	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					
984 Oct Nov Dec	v 8	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
985 Jan Feb 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
Apr May Jun	y 9	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
Aug	11 ** 3 8 ** 3 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 Nov Dec	14	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
986 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 Mar		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 May Jun	8	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 Aug Sep	14	3,279·6 3,280·1 3,332·9	11·9 11·9 12·1	101·6 92·3 140·7	125,107 113,828	3,178·0 3,187·8 3,192·2	3,223·2 3,219·0 3,192·6	11·7 11·7] 11·6	3·6 -4·2 -26·4	7·7 4·5 -9·0	381 318 423	2,832 2,896 2,842	67 67 68
Oct	9	3,237-2	11-7	117-5		3,119-7	[3,167-6]	[11-5]	[-25.0]	[-18-5]	353	2,817	67

## 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

982		2,808-5	10.8	117-3		2,691.3	2,527.0	9.7					900
	nual	2.987-6	11.5	130.7		2,856-8	2,756-6	10-6					
984 ( av	erages	3,038-4	11.5	109.7		2,928.7	2,885-1	10.9					
985		3.149.4	11.7	105-6		3.043.9	2.997.4						
905		3,149.4	11.7	105.6	••	3,043.9	2,997.4	11-1					
984 Oct 11	1	3,103-2	11-7	146-5		2,956-7	2.933-7	11-1	9-2	16.0	360	2,670	73
Nov 8		3,101-6	11.7	124.5		2,977.0	2,942.0	11-2	8.3	13-8	316	2,716	70
Dec 6		3,100.0	11.7	108-6		2,991.4	2,950-1	11.2	8-1	8.5	285	2,746	
						2,001	2,000 1			0.5	200	2,740	69
85 Jan 10		3,217.9	12.0	107-0		3,110-9	2,961-8	11.0	11.7	9.4	294	2,851	73
Feb 14		3,200.7	11-9	95.6		3,105.1	2,979.9	11-1	18-1	12-6	290	2,843	67
Mar 14	4	3,145-9	11.7	86-1		3,059-8	2,980-8	11-1	0.9	10.2	256	2,824	66
Apr 11	1	3,150-3	11.7	81.9		3,068-4	3.006-3	11-2	25.4	11.5	285	2,800	69
May 9		3,120.0	11-6	105-3		3,014-7	3.007-3	11.2	1.1	9.1	297		09
Jun 13		3,057-2	11.4	104-8	101-5	2,952-4	2,998.8	11-1	-8.5	2.7		2,758	65
					1010	2,552 4	2,330.0		-0.3	2.1	276	2,717	64
Jul 11		3,116-2	11.6	102.7	131-5	3,013-5	3,005-4	11-2	6.6	-0.3	369	2.683	64
Aug 8		3,120-3	11.6	98-1	123.3	3,022-2	3,010-5	11-2	5.1	1.1	320	2,737	63
Sep 12	2	3,219.7	12.0	152-6		3,067-1	3,006-1	11-2	-4.4	2.4	431	2,724	63 65
Oct 10	)	3,155-0	11.7	128-1		3.026-9	3,002-1	11-2	-4.0	-1.1	356	2.733	66
Nov 14	4	3,138-3	11.7	107-5		3.030-8	2,996-3	11-1	-5.8	-4.7	314	2,761	00
Dec 12	2	3,151.6	11.7	97.1		3,054.5	3,013-3	11.2	17.0	2.4			63
						0,004-0	3,013-3	11.2	17.0	2.4	293	2,795	64
86 Jan 9		3,282.0	12-2	99-2		3,182-9	3,033-0	11.3	19.7	10-3	308	2,907	65
Feb 6*		3,211.9	11.9	90-4		3,121-5	3,039-5	11.3	6.5	14-4	298	2,852	65
Mar 6		3,199.4	11.9	83-1		3,116.3	3,075.7	11.4	36-2	20.8	277	2,858	65
												2,000	05
Apr 10		3,198-9	11.9	109-8		3,089-1	3,075.9	11-4	0.2	14-3	319	2,814	65
May 8		3,146-2	11.7	108-6		3,037-5	3,080-6	11.4	4.7	13-7	275	2,806	65
Jun 12		3,103-5	11.5	105-3	97,847	2,998-2	3,093-2	11-5	12-6	5.8	279	2,759	65
Jul 10		3,150-2	11-7	99-8	121,803	3.050-4	3.096-2	11.5	2.0				
Aug 14		3.150-1	11.7	90.7	110,497	3.059-4		11.5	3.0	6.8	369	2,716	66
Sep 11		3,197.9	11.9		110,497		3,090-8	11.5	-5.4	3.4	309	2,776	65
08b 11		3,197.9	11.9	136-6		3,061-4	3,063-9	11-4	-26.9	-9.8	407	2,724	66
Oct 9		3,106-5	11.5	114-2		2,992-3	[3,037-3]	[11-3]	[-26-6]	[-19-6]	342	2.699	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 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 have been revised to allow for this and previous discontinuities, and to be consistent with the new coverage.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK summary 7

MALE						FEMALE							UNITED	
UNEMPLO	DYED			DYED EXCLU	JDING	UNEMPLO	DYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING	MARRIED	KINGDO	JIVI
Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted	Number	Per cent working	School	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	Number		
	working popu- lation†	leavers included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent working population	1†	popu- lation†	included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent working population	ıŧ		
2,133-2	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	
2,218·6 2,197·4 2,251·7	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	Annual average:
2,218·0 2,222·7 2,232·5	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 11 lov 8 ec 6
2,316·0 2,309·9 2,269·3	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		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	F	an 10 eb 14 Mar 14
2,270·7 2,243·8 2,196·8	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	٨	pr 11 May 9 un 13
2,216·2 2,210·6 2,268·5	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	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	A	ul 11** lug 8** Sep 12
2,234·0 2,230·8 2,253·9	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	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	1	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12
2,345-6	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	an 9
2,300·4 2,298·9	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		eb 6* Mar 6
2,290·0 2,251·4 2,217·5	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	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	1	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12
2,231·5 2,220·0 2,251·3	13·6 13·5 13·7	57·8 53·3 80·7	2,173·7 2,168·7 2,170·6	2,210·8 2,205·5 2,190·4	13-4	1,048·1 1,058·1 1,081·6	9·4 9·5 9·7	43·8 39·1 60·0	1,004·3 1,019·1 1,021·6	1,012·4 1,013·5 1,002·2	9·1 9·1 9·0	435·3 446·0 441·5	1	lul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11
2.199-8	13-4	66-9	2,132-9	[2,174.7]	[13-2]	1.037-4	9.3	50-6	986-8	[992-9]	[8-9]	436-6	(	Oct 9

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2

2,055-9	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
2,133·5 2,109·6	13·6 13·3	74·6 62·9	2,059·0 2,046·8	1,974-2	12·6 12·7	854·0 928·8	8·4 8·8	56·1 46·8	797·9 882·0	782·4 865·8	7·7 8·7		1983†† Annual averages
2,163.7	13.5	61.1	2,102.6	2,073.8	12.9	985.7	9.1	44.5	941.2	923.5	8.5		1985
2,130·8 2,135·7	13·5 13·5	83·6 71·4	2,047-2 2,064-2	2,045·6 2.050·5	13·0 13·0	972·4 965·9	9·2 9·1	62·9 53·1	909·4 912·8	888·1 891·5	8·4 8·4	374·7 377·9	1984 Oct 11 Nov 8
2,145.8	13.5	62.6	2,083.2	2,052.4	13.0	954-2	9.0	46.0	908-2	897.7	8.5	378-9	Dec 6
2,226-8 2,220-1	13·9 13·9	61·8 55·4	2,165·1 2,164·7	2,059·1 2.073·6	12·8 12·9	991·0 980·6	9·1 9·0	45·2 40·2	945·8 940·4	902·7 906·3	8·3 8·3	393·7 392·5	1985 Jan 10 Feb 14
2,180.3	13.6	49.8	2,130.5	2,071.1	12.9	965.6	8.9	36.3	929.3	909.7	8.4	391.7	Mar 14
2,181.8	13·6 13·4	47·5 60·9	2,134·3 2.094·9	2,085·4 2.082·8	13·0 13·0	968·5 964·2	8·9 8·9	34·4 44·4	934·1 919·8	920·8 924·5	8·5 8·5	398·8 395·7	Apr 11 May 9
2,155·8 2,109·2	13.4	60-6	2,048-6	2,073-8	12.9	948.0	8.7	44.2	903.8	925.0	8.5	390.8	Jun 13
2,131·0 2,124·8	13·3 13·3	59·1 56·9	2,071·9 2,068·0	2,075·1 2.076·2	12·9 13·0	985·2 995·5	9·0 9·1	43·6 41·2	941·5 954·3	930·3 934·3	8·5 8·6	395·8 404·5	Jul 11 Aug 8
2,179.0	13.6	88-3	2,090.7	2,072.1	12.9	1,040.7	9.6	64.3	976-4	934.0	8.6	407.4	Sep 12
2,146·6 2,143·6	13·4 13·4	74·2 62·2	2,072·4 2.068·4	2,069·9 2,068·4	12·9 12·9	1,008·5 994·7	9·3 9·1	53·9 45·3	954·5 949·4	932·0 927·9	8·6 8·5	407·6 408·8	Oct 10 Nov 14
2,165.3	13.5	56.3	2,109.1	2,078-5	13.0	986-3	9.1	40.8	945.4	934.8	8.6	410.5	Dec 12
2,254.0	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 Jan 9
2,208·8 2,207·0	13·8 13·8	52·2 48·0	2,156-6 2,159-1	2,092-1	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	Feb 6* Mar 6
						1,001.6	9.2	46.7	954.9	960-2	8-8	421-4	
2,197·3 2,159·8	13·7 13·5	63·1 62·1	2,134·1 2,097·6	2,115·7 2,116·7	13·2 13·2	986-4	9.1	46.5	939-9	963-9	8-9	417-7	Apr 10 May 8
2,125.5	13-3	60-0	2,065.5	2,120-8	13.2	978-0	9.0	45-2	932.7	972-4	8.9	416-2	Jun 12
2,138·4 2.128·6	13·3 13·3	56·6 52·2	2,081·8 2,076·4	2,118·3 2,112·3	13·2 13·2	1,011·7 1,021·5	9·3 9·4	43·2 38·5	968-6 983-0	977·9 978·5	9.0	420·0 430·5	Jul 10 Aug 14
2,155.1	13.4	78-1	2,076-9	2,097.0	13-1	1,042-8	9.6	58-4	984-4	966-9	8.9	426-4	Sep 11
2,105-9	13-1	64.9	2,040-9	[2,080-4]	[13.0]	1,000.7	9.2	49.3	951.4	[956-9]	[8.8]	421.6	Oct 9

‡ 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.

		NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED			ENT WOR	KING	UNEMPL	LOYED E	KCLUDING	SCHOOL L	EAVERS		
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ted			
					leavers included in un- employed	d				Number	Per cent working popula- tion†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
OUTH E	AST		400.8	173.8	22.4	7.7	9.5	5.1	642.3	598.2	7.0	( ·		439-3	158-9
982 983†† 984	Annual averages	721·4 748·0	490·8 514·5 511·0	206·9 236·5	24·5 20·1	8·4 8·4	10·0 9·7	6·0 6·5	696·9 727·4	666·0 710·5	7·7 8·0			475·3 488·6 506·1	190·7 221·9
985 Oct	10	782·4 785·4	527·1 522·1	255·2 263·4	17·0 21·1	8-6	9.9	6·9 7·1	765·4 764·4	747·5 749·7 747·2	8·2 8·3	-0·8 -2·5	0·2 -1·9	505·1 504·2	241·4 244·6 243·0
Nov Dec	12	779·8 779·8	520·6 524·1	259·2 255·7	17·8 15·8	8.6	9·7 9·8	7·0 6·9 7·2	762·1 763·9 797·3	750·2 756·3	8·2 8·3	3·0 6·1	-0·1 2·2	505·6 508·3	244.6
986 Jan Feb	6*	812·6 794·3	546·0 534·5	259·8	15·3 13·6 12·3	9·0 8·7 8·8	10·2 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	509·9 522·5	249·6 251·9
Mar Apr	10	797·4 794·7	540·1 536·1 525·5	257·3 258·6 254·5	14·2 14·6	8·8 8·6	10-0	6·9 6·8	780·5 765·4	777·4 779·2	8·6 8·6	3·0 1·8	7·0 6·6	522·7 523·9	254·7 255·3
May Jun	12	780·0 772·4 785·8	518·7 522·7	253·7 263·1	14.3	8·5 8·7	9.7	6·8 7·1	758·2 772·0	782·0 782·4	8.6	2.8	2.5	524·3 523·4	257·7 259·1
Jul Aug Sep	14	791.5 791.9	521·6 522·1	269·9 269·8	12·7 19·3	8·7 8·7	9·8 9·8	7·2 7·2	778·8 772·5	779·3 770·3	8·6 8·5	-3·1 -9·0	0.0	519·5 514·7	259·8 255·6
Oct	9 R LONDON (inclu	770-4	510·0	260-4	17-4	8.5	9.5	7.0	753.0	[762-9]	[8-4]	[-7.5]	[-6.5]	[509.9]	[253-0
982	Annual	323-3	238-5	84.8	10.7	7.9	9.5	5.3	312-6	291.5	7-1			214-0	77.5
983†† 984 985	averages	359·9 380·6 402·5	258·8 265·4 278·4	101·1 115·2 124·1	12·0 10·2 8·6	8·8 9·1 9·4	10·5 10·6 10·9	6·2 6·8 7·2	347·9 370·4 393·8	333·1 361·4 384·3	8·1 8·6 9·0			240·0 253·6 267·2	93·2 107·8 117·1
985 Oct Nov Dec	14	408-6 403-2 401-9	280·1 277·6 277·9	128·5 125·7 124·0	10·6 9·3 8·4	9·6 9·5 9·4	11.0 10.9 10.9	7·5 7·3 7·2	398·0 393·9 393·5	389·1 386·8 387·8	9·1 9·1 9·1	0·4 -2·3 1·0	1·0 -0·5 -0·3	269·9 268·7 269·1	119-2 118-1 118-7
986 Jan		413-9	285.8	128-2	8-1	9.6	11-2	7-3	405.8	390.8	9.2	3.0	0.6	270-8	120-0
Feb Mar	6* 6	409·7 406·2	280·0 282·1	124·7 124·0	7·3 6·6	9·5 9·5	11·0 11·1	7·3 7·2	398·1 399·6	391·5 397·1	9·2 9·3	0·7 5·6	1·6 3·1	271·0 275·4	120-5
Apr May Jun	8	409·4 404·3 404·9	284·2 281·0 281·0	125·2 123·3 123·9	6·9 7·0 6·9	9·6 9·5 9·5	11·1 11·0 11·0	7·3 7·2 7·2	402·5 397·3 398·1	402·1 402·8 405·6	9·4 9·4 9·5	5·0 0·7 2·8	3·8 3·8 2·8	278·6 279·5 280·6	123-3 123-3 125-0
Jul Aug Sep	14	411·4 415·1 415·1	283·0 283·4 283·5	128·3 131·7 131·6	6·8 6·5 9·0	9·6 9·7 9·7	11-1 11-1 11-1	7·5 7·7 7·7	404·6 408·7 406·1	406·3 405·2 402·2	9·5 9·5 9·4	0·7 -1·1 -3·0	1·4 0·8 -1·1	280·5 279·4 277·8	125-1 125-1 124-4
Oct		403-6	277-2	126-4	8.7	9.5	10.9	7-4	394-9	[398·7]	[9-3]	[-3.5]	[-2.5]	[275.8]	[122-8
982	GLIA Annual	72-2	53-2	19.0	2.4	8.5	10.0	6.0	69-8	65.6	7.7			48-0	17-6
983†† 984 985	averages	77·5 77·3 81·3	54·8 52·0 53·2	22·6 25·3 28·1	2·7 2·2 2·0	9·0 8·7 8·8	10·2 9·5 9·6	6·9 7·3 7·7	74·7 75·1 79·3	72·0 73·9 77·9	8·3 8·3 8·5			51·0 50·0 51·2	21- 23- 26-
985 Oct Nov Dec	14	80·2 81·7 83·2	51·6 52·7 54·3	28·6 29·0 28·9	2·5 2·0 1·8	8·7 8·9 9·1	9·3 9·5 9·8	7·9 8·0 7·9	77·7 79·6 81·4	77·8 79·0 80·0	8·5 8·6 8·7	-0·3 1·2 1·0	-0·1 0·3 0·6	50·9 51·6 52·3	26-9 27-4 27-1
986 Jan		87-6	57-1	30.5	1.8	9.5	10.3	8-4	85-8	80-4	8-7	0.4	0.9	52-3	28-
Feb Mar		86·5 86·7	56·5 56·9	30·0 29·9	1·6 1·5	9·4 9·4	10·2 10·2	8·2 8·2	85·0 85·2	80·5 82·3	8·8 9·0	0·1 1·8	0·5 0·8	52·2 53·5	28-
Apr May Jun	8	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	10·1 9·8 9·5	8·2 8·1 7·9	83·4 81·9 79·3	81·5 82·3 82·5	8·9 9·0 9·0	-0.8 0.8 0.2	0·4 0·6 0·1	52·9 53·4 53·4	28· 28· 29·
Jul Aug Sep	10 14	82·1 81·8 82·2	52·6 52·0 52·3	29·5 29·8 29·9	1·9 1·7 2·7	8·9 8·9 8·9	9·5 9·4 9·4	8·1 8·2 8·2	80·2 80·1 79·6	83·0 83·1 82·2	9·0 9·0 8·9	0·5 0·1 -0·9	0·5 0·3 -0·1	53·5 53·5 53·2	29- 29- 29-
Oct		80-1	51.0	29-2	2.2	8.7	9-2	8.0	78-0	[80-3]	[8·7]	[-1.9]	[-0.9]	[51.9]	[28-
OUTH W	EST	170.0	100.0	F1.0	E 7	9-1	10-6	6.7	173-3	157-6	8.0			110-6	47.
982 983†† 984	Annual averages	179·0 188·6 193·7	128·0 129·3 127·2	51·0 59·3 66·5	5·7 6·2 5·0	9·7 9·7	10·9 10·6	7·8 8·4	182·3 188·7	173·0 184·8	8·9 9·2			117·9 122·0	55- 62-
985 Oct		204-9	132·8 131·4	72·2 74·6	4·6 5·8	10.2	11.0	8·9 9·2	200-4	196·2 196·7	9.8	-1.0	0.1	127-7	69-
Nov Dec	12	208·4 210·3	133·1 135·1	75·3 75·2	4·6 4·2	10.4	11.1	9·3 9·2	203·8 206·1	197·1 198·2	9·8 9·9	0.4	-0·1 0·2	127·5 127·8	69· 70·
986 Jan Feb	6*	220.0	141.4	78·6 76·3	4·1 3·7	10-9	11.8	9.7	215.9	199.9	9.9	1·7 -0·3	1:1 0:8	128-7	71-
Mar Apr May	6 10 8	211-8 208-3 203-0	136·8 134·5 131·0	75·0 73·9 71·9	3·3 4·3 4·3	11·5 10·4 10·1	11·4 11·2 11·0	9·2 9·1 8·8	208·5 204·0 198·6	202·5 202·7 204·0	10·1 10·1 10·1	2·9 0·2 1·3	1·4 0·9 1·5	130·5 131·3	71· 72· 72·
Jun Jul	12 10	196·0 199·6	126·3 127·2	69·7 72·4	4·3 4·2 3·7	9·7 9·9	10·6 10·6	8·6 8·9	191·7 195·4	204·5 205·3	10·2 10·2 10·2	0.5	0·7 0·9	131.4	73· 74·
Aug Sep	14	200·8 204·6	127·0 129·2	73·8 75·4	5.9	10·0 10·2	10·6 10·8	9·1 9·3	197·1 198·8	205·1 202·2	10-1	-0·2 -2·9	0·4 -0·8	130·8 129·2	74· 73·
Oct	9	202-0	127-5	74-4	4.9	10.0	10.7	9-1	197-1	[199-8]	[9.9]	[-2.3]	[-1.8]	[127-5]	[72-

		NUMBER	RUNEMPL	OYED		PER CEI	NT WORK	ING	UNEMPL	OYED EX	CLUDING	SCHOOL LE	AVERS		
		AII	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona	Per cent working population;	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
,	IDLANDS	227.0	249-9	87.9	14-8	13-6	16.2	9.4	323-1	305.2	12-3			225.0	80.3
982 983†† 984 985	Annual averages	337·9 354·7 345·4 349·7	257·3 243·0 243·1	97·4 102·4 106·6	16·0 12·8 12·1	14·5 14·1 14·1	16·9 16·0 15·9	10·5 10·9 11·2	338-6 332-6 337-6	327·8 329·1 333·9	13·4 13·4 13·5			238·8 233·7 234·2	89·0 95·3 99·7
985 Oc No	t 10 v 14 c 12	351·0 345·7 345·6	240·8 238·5 239·6	110·1 107·1 106·0	15·2 13·0 11·8	14·2 13·9 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
86 Ja		356-3	247-1	109-3	11-4	14-4	16-2	11-5	344-9	334-0	13-5	1-1	0.3	232.9	101.1
	b 6* ar 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	102.3
Ap	or 10 ay 8 n 12	349·0 344·2 341·7	241·5 238·2 235·7	107·5 106·0 106·0	12·2 11·8 11·6	14·1 13·9 13·8	15·8 15·6 15·4	11·3 11·1 11·1	336·8 332·4 330·2	336·4 335·9 337·3	13·6 13·5 13·6	-0·6 -0·5 1·4	0·8 0·5 0·1	233·7 233·1 233·5	102·7 102·8 103·8
Ju Au	I 10 ig 14 ip 11	346-7 347-8 356-1	237-6 237-5 241-7	109·1 110·3 114·5	11·2 10·4 16·2	14·0 14·0 14·4	15·5 15·5 15·8	11.5 11.6 12.0	335·5 337·4 339·9	337·6 338·2 335·8	13·6 13·6 13·5	0·3 0·6 -2·4	0·4 0·8 -0·5	233·2 233·5 232·3	104·3 104·7 103·5
	ct 9	343-5	234-4	109-0	13-8	13-8	15-3	11.5	329-6	[332-5]	[13-4]	[-3.3]	[-1.7]	[230-2]	[102-3]
	IIDLANDS	176-6	130-7	45.9	6-4	9.9	12.0	6.7	170-2	157.0	8.8			114-2	42.7
982 983†† 984 985	Annual averages	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
985 O	ot 10 ov 14 ec 12	199·2 198·9 201·2	133·0 134·0 136·4	66·1 64·9 64·8	7·4 6·1 5·6	11·1 11·1 11·2	12·4 12·5 12·7	9·2 9·0 9·0	191·7 192·8 195·6	192·1 193·4 194·7	10·7 10·8 10·8	-1.0 1.3 1.3	-0·5 -0·1 0·5	130·1 131·4 132·2	62·0 62·0 62·5
986 Ja		209-6	142-1	67-5	5.3	11-7	13-2	9-4	204-4	195-2	10.9	0.5	1.0	132-4	62.8
	eb 6* ar 6	205·7 205·9	139·7 140·5	66·0 65·5	4·9 4·5	11.5 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
AI	or 10 ay 8 in 12	205-8 201-9 199-3	139·2 136·0 133·6	66·6 65·9 65·7	7·1 7·4 7·2	11·5 11·3 11·1	13·0 12·7 12·4	9·3 9·2 9·1	198·8 194·6 192·1	196·0 196·3 197·6	10·9 10·9 11·0	-1·4 0·3 1·3	0·3 0·4 0·1	132·4 132·3 132·9	63·7 64·0 64·7
A	ul 10 ug 14 ep 11	202-6 202-5 204-6	134·6 133·9 134·9	68·0 68·7 69·7	6·8 5.9 8.1	11·3 11·3 11·4	12·5 12·5 12·6	9·4 9·5 9·7	195·8 196·6 196·5	198·3 198·9 197·7	11·1 11·1 11·0	0·7 0·6 -1·2	0.8 0.9 0.0	133-3 133-4 132-8	65·1 65·5 64·9
	ct 9	198-7	131.5	67-2	6.8	11-1	12-2	9.3	191-9	[196.0]	[10.9]	[-1.7]	[-0.8]	[131.3]	[64-8
982	HIRE AND HUMB	273-2	201-1	72.0	13-0	12-2	14.5	8-4	260-1	242-5	10.8			177-9	64-6
983†† 984 985	Annual averages	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
	oct 10 ov 14 ec 12	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
986 J	an 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.
	eb 6* lar 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-
N	pr 10 lay 8 un 12	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· 90· 91·
A	ul 10 lug 14 Sep 11	316·0 314·3 322·8	218·8 216·6 221·4	97·2 97·8 101·4	14·9 13·5 19·9	13·8 13·7 14·1	15·7 15·6 15·9	10·8 10·8 11·2	301·0 300·8 302·9	306·0 305·8 303·3	13·3 13·2	-0·1 -0·2 -2·5	1·2 0·7 -0·9	214·5 213·9 212·3	91· 91· 90·
	Oct 9	311-4	215-6	95.8	15-9	13-6	15-5	10-6	295-5	[301-3	[13-1]	[-1.9]	[-1.5]	[211-4]	[89-
1982	)	407-8	298-6	109-2	16-6	13-6	16.7	9.0	391-2	374-8	12.5			274-2	100-
1983†† 1984 1985	Annual averages	437·1 442·9 452·0	315·7 313·2 317·1	121·4 129·6 134·9	18-8 16-0 16-1	14·6 14·5 14·6	17·8 17·5 17·7	10·0 10·3 10·3	418·2 426·9 435·9	422-1	13.9			296·0 300·9 304·5	112 121 126
	Oct 10 lov 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		3 13·9 5 13·9	-1·1 -1·7 1·8	-0·7 -0·8 -0·3	303·3 302·4 303·7	127- 126- 126-
1986	lan 9	463-8	324-9	138-9	14-1	15.0	18-1	10.7	449.7			0.1	0.8	304-4	126
	eb 6* Mar 6	453·2 450·0		135·1 133·6	13·0 11·9	14·6 14·5	17·7 17·6	10·4 10·3	440·6 438·0			-0·1 2·8	0·8 1·1	303·8 305·8	128
٨	Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	454·1 449·2 443·8		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	437-	1 14.1 3 14.2	1·4 1·7 3·2	1·4 2·0 2·1	306·0 307·1 308·8	
1	Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	450·2 448·0 455·9	310.9	137·1 141·1	15·4 13·8 20·4	14·5 14·5 14·7	17·5 17·3 17·6	10·5 10·5 10·8	434·8 434·2 435·6	436-	6 14·1 6 14·0	-0.4 -3.3 -3.0	1.5 -0.2 -2.2	308·3 306·2 303·9	130 129
	Oct 9	438-9	305-2	133-7	17-1	14-2	17.0	10.3	421-8	428	3] [13-8]	[-5.3]	[-3.9]	[300-5	] [127

See footnotes to table 2-1.

NUMBER UNEMPLOYED

PER CENT WORKING

UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡	and in travel-to-work areas* at October 9, 1986
I inemninyment in regions by assisted area status.	and in that ci to work arous at consect, the

						POPUL	ATION†	Kiika				CONTOCE E				Unemployment in regi	ons by as	sisted ar	ea StatuS‡	and in travel-	to-work areas at October	0, 1000			
		All	Male	Female	leavers		Male	Female	Actual	10000	ally adjust						Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
					in un-					Number	cent	Change since	Average change	Male	Female					†per cent employees					†per cent employees and
					employ	ea					working popula- tion†	previous	over 3 months ended			ASSISTED REGIONS‡				and unemployed	Cadiala	3,788	2,216	6,004	unemployed
NORTH														-		South West Development Areas	9,385	4,755	14,140	21.6	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard	6,351 469	2,711 354	9,062 823	15·8 9·9
1982	Annual	214-6	158-8	55-8	10-9	15-5	18.7	10-4	203-9	191-3	13-8			141-0	50-3	Intermediate Areas Unassisted	17,040 101,124	10,182 59,484 <b>74,421</b>	27,222 160,608 <b>210,970</b>	15·5 10·7 <b>11·6</b>	Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	4,343 3,564	3,244 2,147	7,587 5,711	7·4 7·5
1983††	averages	225·7 230·5	164·7 165·9	61·0 64·6	11·8 9·8	16·7 17·0	20·1 20·4	12·0 11·9	213·9 220·7	206·6 218·8	15·3 16·1			151·6 158·9	55·0 59·9	All West Midlands	127,549				Chesterfield Chichester	7,692 2,650	3,592 1,654	11,284 4,304	15·3 8·1
1985 ) 1985 Oct	10	237-6	169·3 168·9	68·4 69·2	10.4	17·3 17·3	20.6	12-3	227-2	225-2	16-4	0.0	-0.2	161·9 162·0	63·3 63·2	Intermediate Areas Unassisted	190,691 43,724	83,740 25,298	274,431 69,022	16·5 11·0 <b>15·0</b>	Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,361 2,483 562	1,022 1,719 361	2,383 4,202 923	8·0 16·0 7·3
Nov Dec	14	236·2 237·6	167·6 169·6	68·6 68·0	10.1	17·2 17·3	20.4	12-3	226·1 228·6	224·0 225·9	16·3 16·4	-1·2 1·9	-0·2 -0·8 0·2	160·9 162·3	63·1 63·6	All  East Midlands	234,415	109,038	343,453	15.0	Cirencester				
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	Development Areas Intermediate Areas	2,731 1,339	1,468 715	4,199 2,054	17·8 16·5	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester	2,496 380 4,549	1,116 308 3,159	3,612 688 7,708	18·0 5·4 10·7
Feb Mar		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	Unassisted All	127,439 131,509	64,995 <b>67,178</b>	192,434 <b>198,687</b>	12·1 12·2	Corby Coventry and Hinckley	2,731 24,466	1,468 12,341	4,199 36,807	17·8 15·1
Apr May		240·3 236·1	171-1 168-0	69·2 68·1	11·4 11·3	17·4 17·1	20.9	12·4 12·2	228·8 224·9	229·5 226·8	16·7 16·5	1·7 -2·7	0.4	164-4	65-1	Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas	23,787	9,714	33,501	20.6	Crawley	5,122 3,067	3,743 2,150	8,865 5,217	5·1 10·9
Jun	12	231-9	164-6	67-3	10.7	16-8	20-1	12-1	221-2	226.3	16.4	-0.5	-0·9 -1·6	162·1 161·4	64·7 64·9	Intermediate Areas Unassisted	111,264 80,521 <b>215,572</b>	46,118 40,011 <b>95,843</b>	157,382 120,532 311,415	16·7 12·6 15·1	Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington	1,648 4,716	836 2,261	2,484 6,977	14·3 14·3
Jul Aug Sep	14	233·0 230·7 236·4	164·6 163·0 166·0	68·4 67·7 70·4	9·8 8·7 12·3	16·9 16·8 17·2	20·1 19·9 20·2	12·3 12·2 12·6	223·2 222·0 224·0	225·6 225·0 223·0	16·4 16·3 16·2	-0·7 -0·6 -2·0	-1·3 -0·6 -1·1	160·7 160·6	65·0 64·4	North West				10.1	Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	653	389	1,042	14.8
Oct		228-2	161.9	66-3	9.7	16-6	19.8	11.9	218-6	[221.0]		[-2.0]	[-1.5]	159·5 [158·4]	63·5 [62·6]	Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	133,805 92,437 78,991	53,735 40,149 39,776	187,540 132,586 118,767	19·1 14·3 12·9	Derby Devizes	12,151 548 633	5,516 434 417	17,667 982 1,050	12·0 7·9 9·1
WALES																All	305,233	133,660	438,893	15.5	Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	14,523	6,606 1,487	21,129 3,870	20·2 10·2
1982	Annual	164-8	120-9	43.8	7.7	13-8	16-3	9.7	157-1	148-1	12-4			108-2	39-9	North Development Areas Intermediate	131,350 17,180	50,524 7.404	181,874 24,584	19·8 15·2	Dover and Deal	2,970	1,577	4,547	12-0
1983†† } 1984	averages	170-4 173-3 180-6	122·9 123·2 127·7	47·5 50·1 52·9	8·3 6·8 6·8	14·2 14·2 14·6	16·8 16·6	10·2 10·4	162·1 166·5	157·5 164·8	13·2 13·5			114·1 118·1	43·4 46·7	Unassisted All	13,395 161,925	8,381 <b>66,309</b>	21,776 228,234	11·4 18·0	Dudley and Sandwell Durham	32,391 6,099 2,893	14,085 2,697 1,711	46,476 8,796 4.604	17·0 13·6 8·6
1985 Oct	10	182-7	128-2	54-5	9-1	14.8	17·1 17·2	10.9	173·8 173·7	172·0 172·6	13.9	-0.8	-0.1	122-5	49·4 49·8	Wales Development Areas	48,163	20.382	68.545	18-1	Eastbourne Evesham	1,370	1,050	2,420	8.6
Nov Dec		180·9 181·5	127·4 128·3	53·5 53·2	7·4 6·6	14·7 14·7	17·1 17·2	11·0 10·9	173·5 174·9	171·2 171·7	13·9 13·9	-0·6 0·5	-0·4 -0·3	122·0 122·2	49·2 49·5	Intermediate Areas Unassisted	63,231 9,769	27,028 5,532	90,259 15,301	15·4 13·2	Exeter Fakenham	5,550 810 1,441	3,028 551 671	8,578 1,361 2,112	9·8 12·4 20·5
1986 Jan	9	190-4	134-9	55.5	6-4	15-4	18-1	11-4	184-0	174-6	14-2	2.9	0.7	124-4	50-2	All	121,163	52,942	174,105	16-1	Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough	2,991 1,339	1,534 715	4,525 2,054	14·6 16·5
Feb Mar		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	Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas	149,375 39,078	61,828 19,104	211,203 58,182	18·4 17·0	Gloucester	4,184	2,339	6,523	9.3
Apr May		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	175·8 175·9	14·3 14·3	-0·6 0·1	0·4 0·3	124·9 124·9	51·0 51·0	Unassisted All	59,048 <b>247,501</b>	30,803 111, <b>735</b>	89,851 <b>359,236</b>	11·1 15·6	Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham	2,728 3,728 1,612	1,672 2,652 977	4,400 6,380 2,589	16·1 12·3 11·8
Jun	12	173-7	123-2	50-5	5.5	14-1	16-5	10-4	168-2	175-6	14-2	-0.3	-0.3	124-4	51-2	UNASSISTED REGIONS					Grantham Great Yarmouth	5,016	2,419	7,435	17.5
Jul Aug Sep	14	175·2 174·0 180·4	123·0 121·3 124·4	52·1 52·6 56·0	5·2 4·8 9·7	14·2 14·1 14·6	16·5 16·3 16·7	10·7 10·8 11·5	170·0 169·2 170·7	174·6 173·9 170·8	14·2 14·1 13·8	-1·0 -0·7 -3·1	-0·5 -0·7 -1·6	123·3 122·5 120·0	51·4 51·4 50·8	South East East Anglia	510,017 50,981	260,371 29,157	770,388 80,138	9·5 10·1	Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot	8,443 6,038	3,417 4,217	11,860 10,255	14·9 6·1
Oct		174-1	121-2	52.9	7-4	14-1	16-2	10.9	166-7	[169-0]		[-1.9]	[-1.9]	[118-8]	[50-1]	GREAT BRITAIN					Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich	2,121 6,969 755	1,303 2,390 374	3,424 9,359 1,129	8·9 21·8 13·8
SCOTLAN	ID ,															Development Areas Intermediate Areas	498,596 532,260		701,002 766,700	19·1 16·0	Hastings	4,286	2,043	6,329	13.3
1982	Annual averages	318-0	223-9	94-1	17.8	13.0	15.3	9.5	300-2		11-7			201-6	85-1	Unassisted All	1,075,009		1,638,817 3,106,519	10·5 12·9	Haverhill Heathrow	578 31,703 858	455 18,504 597	1,033 50,207 1,455	9·1 7·2 22·4
1983†† 1984 1985		335-6 341-6 353-0	232·1 235·2 243·6	103·4 106·4 109·3	20·6 18·4 17·3	13·7 13·8 14·0	16·0 16·3 16·7	10·4 10·4 10·3	315·0 323·1 335·7	307·0 319·1 331·4	12·6 12·9 13·2			213·9 221·9 230·5	93·1 97·1 100·9	Northern Ireland United Kingdom	93,938	36,697 1,037,351	130,635 3,237,154	22·4 13·1	Helston Hereford and Leominster	3,143	2,049	5,192	11.8
985 Oct	10	353-3	243-6	100.7	10.0		40.7	40.4								TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS*	2,100,000				Hertford and Harlow Hexham	10,115 908	6,608 634	16,723 1,542	7·6 11·3
Nov Dec	14	351·5 353·2	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	England Accrington and Rossendale	3,982	2,099	6,081	13-5	Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	2,585 1,019 867	1,966 618 594	4,551 1,637 1,461	7·9 10·1 13·2
986 Jan	9	371-1	256-9	114-3	20.5	14-8	17-7	10-8	350.7		13-3	0.4	0.3	233-1	101.7	Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble	5,087 1,192	2,073 676	7,160 1,868	12·5 17·7	Huddersfield	7,101	4,101	11,202	13-4
Feb Mar		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	Andover Ashford	1,146 2,203	1,060 1,341	2,206 3,544	8·0 11·3	Hull Huntingdon and St. Neots	21,956 1,950 5,385	8,758 1,722 3,095	30,714 3,672 8,480	16·9 9·0 8·4
Apr May		356·7 351·6	246-5 242-9	110·1 108·7	18·0 17·5	14-2	16-9	10-4	338-7	338-7	13-5	0.8	1-3	235-5	103-2	Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury	5,662 1,642	3,678 1,077	9,340 2,719	6·1 10·1	Ipswich Isle of Wight	4,360	2,355	6,715	15-1
Jun	12	351-4	242.9	109-1	17.5	14·0 14·0	16·7 16·6	10·3 10·3	334·1 334·2	339·3 341·2	13·5 13·6	0·6 1·9	1.4	234·8 236·1	104·5 105·1	Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness	11,482 2,184 2,603	4,429 1,241 1,887	15,911 3,425 4,490	20·1 14·0 12·4	Keighley Kendal	2,442 989	1,272 581 123	3,714 1,570	12·2 7·9
Jul 1 Aug Sep	14	359·0 358·6 363·0	244·2 244·8 248·4	114·8 113·8 114·6	16·5 15·4 22·1	14-3 14-3 14-4	16·8 16·8 17·1	10·8 10·8 10·8	342·5 343·2 340·9	345-1	13·7 13·7	2.3	1·6 1·9	236·7 238·4	106·7 106·7	Basingstoke and Alton	2,178 3,415	1,578	3,756 5,532	5·4 9·1	Keswick Kettering and Market Harborough Kidderminster	213 1,942 3,448	1,292 2,086	336 3,234 5,534	10·5 8·4 15·1
Oct			247.5		19-1	14-3	17-1	10-8		[346-3]	13.7	-0·1 [1·3]	1.3	239·0 [240·5]	106.0	Beccles and Halesworth Bedford	1,025 3,903	520 2,278	1,545 6,181	11·4 7·9	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	3,009	1,845	4,854	11.6
ORTHER	N IRELAND												[]	[2.00]		Berwick-on-Tweed Bicester	608 498	351 492	959 990	10·3 7·2	Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston	4,854 518 28,372	2,459 354 12,570	7,313 872 40,942	15·0 13·5 12·3
982	Annual	108-3	77-3	31.0	6-2	16-1	18-6	12-0	102-1	99-1	14-7			71-1	28-0	Bideford Birmingham	1,095 85,580	589 36,317	1,684 121,897	18·0 16·1	Leeds Leek	595	387	982	8-2
983†† 984 985	averages	117·1 121·4 121·8	85·1 87·7 88·0	32·0 33·7 33·8	4·2 3·3	17·4 18·0	20·5 21·2	12·4 12·9	112·9 118·1		16-8			80·1 82·7	29·2 30·5	Bishop Auckland Blackburn	5,966 6,818		8,552 9,804	20·0 15·1	Leicester Lincoln	17,506 5,705	9,052 2,811	26,558 9,516	10·4 13·8
985 Oct		121-8	88·0 87·4	33.8	2·4 3·2	18·0 18·0	21.3	12·7 13·0	119-4		17·1 17·4	0.4	0.7	84·4 85·7	31.4	Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard	10,778 447 2,187	4,990 406	15,768 853	13·3 10·5	Liverpool London Loughborough and Coalville	74,948 257,742 3,834	28,003 115,363 2,094	102,951 373,105 5,928	20.0 10·4 10·0
Nov Dec	14	120·6 121·5	87·2 88·6	33·4 32·9	2·6 2·3	17·8 17·9	21·1 21·4	12·6 13·2	118·0 119·2	117.5	17·3 17·6	-0·3 1·7	0·7 0·2 0·6	85·6 87·0	31·9 32·2	Bolton and Bury Boston	2,187 19,428 1,763	9,364	3,451 28,792 2,649	17·5 16·4 10·9	Loughborough and Coalville  Louth and Mablethorpe	1,424	680	2,104	16.7
986 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	Bournemouth Bradford	7,547 21,876	3,819	11,366 30,738	11·6 15·0	Lowestoft Ludlow	3,340 921	538	4,841 1,459	15·1 12·9
Feb (		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	Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield	2,509 1,832	1,496 1,067	4,005 2,899	13·7 15·9	Macclesfield Malton	2,638 279	1,777	4,415 478	
Apr 1 May		126·2 124·7	92·7 91·7	33·4 33·1	2·6 2·2	18·6 18·4	22·5 22·2	12·6 12·5	123-6 122-5	124·3 124·8	18·7 18·4	1·4 0·5	2·3 1·1	90-9 91-3	33·4 33·5	Bridport  Brighton	541 12,504	6,474	844 18,978	11.6	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester	1,703 76,320	811 32,070	2,514 108,390	13-9
Jun 3	12	125-9	92-0	33.9	2.0	18-6	22.3	12-8	123-9	126-4	18-6	1-6	1.2	92-3	34-1	Bristol Bude Burnley	22,816 619 3,959	11,617 365	34,433 984 5,888	10·7 17·1 13·3	Mansfield Matlock	6,353 836	2,792 530	9,145 1,366 24,646	15·0 7·8
Aug Sep	14	129·4 130·0 135·0	93·0 93·4 96·2	36·4 36·6 38·8	1.9 1.7 4.2	19·1 19·2 19·9	22·5 22·6 23·3	13·7 13·8 14·6	127·6 128·3 130·8		18·7 18·9 19·0	0·6 1·2 0·5	0·9 1·1 0·8	92·5 93·2 93·4	34·5 35·0 35·3	Burton-on-Trent	4,740	2,366	7,106	11.8	Medway and Maidstone  Melton Mowbray	15,426 943	874	1,817	
Oct 9		130-6	93.9	36-7	3-2	19-3	22.7	13-8		[130-3]		[1.6]	[1.1]	[94-3]	[36-0]	Bury St. Edmunds Buxton Calderdale	1,046 1,173 6,561	895	1,952 2,068 10,033	6·4 10·1 12·7	Middlesbrough Milton Keynes	21,336 5,723	7,376 3,194	28,712 8,917	21·8 12·4
ee footno	tes to table 2·1.														700	Cambridge Canterbury	4,617 3,588	3,123	7,740 5,471	6·2 12·2	Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	751 6,365	436 2,446	1,187 8,811	
22 DI	ECEMBER 1986	EMPLO	VMENT	CAZETTE	S - 13 (4) 5 (4)																				

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employee and unemploy
Newark	1,880	1,094	2,974	12·8	Wolverhampton	18,106	7,442	25,548	18·4
Newbury	1,245	861	2,106	6·8	Woodbridge and Leiston	907	561	1,468	8·0
Newcastle upon Tyne	46,451	18,163	64,614	17·9	Worcester	4,003	2,174	6,177	10·7
Newmarket	1,194	905	2,099	9·0	Workington	2,898	1,561	4,459	17·4
Newquay	1,399	968	2,367	23·4	Worksop	2,863	1,283	4,146	17·1
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,979 646 6,086 3,778 9,146	1,181 425 3,445 2,238 4,840	3,160 1,071 9,531 6,016 13,986	13·4 8·9 9·4 13·0 9·9	Worthing Yeovil York	3,600 2,154 5,659	2,094 1,648 3,646	5,694 3,802 9,305	8·3 9·5 10·3
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	30,551 323 7,886 1,041 7,291	13,356 207 3,646 597 4,556	43,907 530 11,532 1,638 11,847	13·2 11·9 13·9 12·8 6·9	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny Brecon	2,834 869 3,665 5,021	1,021 499 1,476 2,017	3,855 1,368 5,141 7,038 890	20·5 11·6 18·6 19·9
Pendle Penrith Penzance and St. Ives Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	2,811 686 2,537 7,408 294	1,536 595 1,088 3,778 209	4,347 1,281 3,625 11,186 503	14·0 9·6 21·0 12·2 7·6	Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn	574 6,339 20,360 1,068 1,217 3,052	316 2,537 8,072 561 656 1,618	8,876 28,432 1,629 1,873 4,670	11·5 16·4 14·0 25·3 10·8 14·8
Plymouth	11,751	6,834	18,585	15-0	Denbigh	737	493	1,230	13·8
Poole	3,782	2,186	5,968	10-5	Dolgellau and Barmouth	458	239	697	15·5
Portsmouth	12,923	6,484	19,407	12-1	Fishguard	455	205	660	20·2
Preston	11,264	5,846	17,110	10-9	Haverfordwest	2,137	1,091	3,228	15·2
Reading	6,222	3,573	9,795	7-1	Holyhead	2,756	1,282	4,038	23·2
Redruth and Camborne	3,150	1,431	4,581	21·5	Lampeter and Aberaeron	742	341	1,083	22·7
Retford	1,637	1,077	2,714	13·5	Llandeilo	365	200	565	16·4
Richmondshire	818	767	1,585	13·2	Llandrindod Wells	619	405	1,024	13·6
Ripon	454	372	826	7·9	Llanelli	3,871	2,104	5,975	18·3
Rochdale	7,121	3,471	10,592	17·0	Machynlleth	328	186	514	16·4
Rotherham and Mexborough	16,658	6,555	23,213	22·1	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,592	2,571	10,163	19-3
Rugby and Daventry	3,001	2,217	5,218	10·8	Monmouth	408	243	651	13-3
Salisbury	1,985	1,530	3,515	8·7	Neath and Port Talbot	4,925	2,173	7,098	14-0
Scarborough and Filey	3,105	1,419	4,524	14·8	Newport	8,947	3,886	12,833	15-6
Scunthorpe	6,174	2,744	8,918	17·3	Newtown	624	362	986	11-9
Settle	300	198	498	9·4	Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,968	1,963	5,931	15·6
Shaftesbury	748	523	1,271	8·8	Pontypridd and Rhondda	7,920	2,815	10,735	16·7
Sheffield	32,984	14,046	47,030	16·2	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	719	387	1,106	17·8
Shrewsbury	2,949	1,672	4,621	10·8	Pwllheli	769	373	1,142	20·5
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,574	1,949	5,523	14·2	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,434	4,208	12,642	18·4
Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	1,821 539 736 7,041 271	837 404 558 4,196 182	2,658 943 1,294 11,237 453	23·1 8·8 12·0 6·6 11·1	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,617 12,001 518 5,254	917 4,934 315 2,476	2,534 16,935 833 7,730	18-2 15-0 12-3 17-0
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St. Austell	11,334 13,446 21,629 1,223 2,179	4,239 5,833 10,661 832 1,239	15,573 19,279 32,290 2,055 3,418	25·6 10·9 13·3 9·3 14·8	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	9,211 2,356 742 1,120	4,589 1,112 463 623	13,800 3,468 1,205 1,743	8·4 18·0 14·7 18·5
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	3,944 1,031 10,136 14,961 2,031	2,546 770 4,114 8,035 1,433	6,490 1,801 14,250 22,996 3,464	9·8 10·8 18·2 12·0 9·7	Ayr  Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	4,644 385 644 7,137 378 923	2,215 179 352 2,940 311 492	564 996 10,077 689 1,415	13·9 15·1 12·6 21·2 14·2 14·1
Sudbury	1,029	612	1,641	10·7	Brechin and Montrose	1,009	662	1,671	12·8
Sunderland	26,260	10,095	36,355	21·0	Buckie	475	222	697	17·2
Swindon	6,222	3,680	9,902	11·2	Campbeltown	523	267	790	17·9
Faunton	2,404	1,498	3,902	9·5	Crieff	306	167	473	13·4
Felford and Bridgnorth	8,365	3,654	12,019	19·7	Cumnock and Sanguhar	3,308	1,075	4,383	25·9
Fhanet	5,456	2,570	8,026	19·9	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Bute	3,431	1,973	5,404	18·4
Fhetford	1,446	923	2,369	11·7		1,580	962	2,542	10·3
Thirsk	303	220	523	11·7		10,760	5,301	16,061	16·2
Tiverton	703	457	1,160	12·3		5,451	2,870	8,321	16·3
Forbay	4,898	2,639	7,537	16·6		877	546	1,423	18·1
orrington	348	196	544	14·3	Edinburgh	24,008	11,332	35,340	11·6
otnes	528	329	857	13·6	Elgin	1,187	863	2,050	13·1
rowbridge and Frome	2,349	1,801	4,150	9·6	Falkirk	7,355	3,663	11,018	16·2
ruro	1,723	928	2,651	12·2	Forfar	776	508	1,284	11·6
unbridge Wells	3,379	2,091	5,470	6·4	Forres	459	333	792	26·5
Ittoxeter and Ashbourne	596	436	1,032	9·9	Fraserburgh	560	285	845	13·6
Vakefield and Dewsbury	12,053	4,986	17,039	14·8	Galashiels	790	498	1,288	8·2
Valsall	18,335	7,815	26,150	17·3	Girvan	574	277	851	22·9
Vareham and Swanage	585	399	984	10·2	Glasgow	81,298	32,114	113,412	17·2
Varminster	376	316	692	10·8	Greenock	7,135	2,836	9,971	20·6
Varrington	6,826	3,297	10,123	13·0	Haddington	748	470	1,218	10·3
Varwick	4,184	2,712	6,896	8·7	Hawick	489	307	796	9·4
Vatford and Luton	17,321	9,771	27,092	8·5	Huntly	239	160	399	12·7
Vellingborough and Rushden	2,742	1,834	4,576	10·6	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,200	840	3,040	20·8
Vells	1,329	924	2,253	9·0	Inverness	3,442	1,635	5,077	13·4
Veston-super-Mare	3,089	2,054	5,143	14-0	Irvine	8,045	3,448	11,493	24·2
Vhitby	955	415	1,370	21-3	Islay/Mid Argyll	449	204	653	14·0
Vhitchurch and Market Drayton	1,163	696	1,859	13-7	Keith	399	218	617	11·7
Vhitehaven	2,487	1,345	3,832	12-5	Kelso and Jedburgh	260	173	433	8·5
Vidnes and Runcorn	8,107	3,228	11,335	18-7	Kilmarnock	3,745	1,734	5,479	17·3
Vigan and St. Helens	24,240	11,139	35,379	19·0	Kirkcaldy	7,764	3,831	11,595	17·4
Vinchester and Eastleigh	2,337	1,421	3,758	5·0	Lanarkshire	23,396	9,784	33,180	21·1
Vindermere	292	192	484	8·0	Lochaber	988	540	1,528	19·2
Virral and Chester	26,510	11,365	37,875	17·4	Lockerbie	301	214	515	12·8
Visbech	1,651	742	2,393	14·3	Newton Stewart	447	222	669	19·9

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas\* at October 9, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					*per cent employees and unemployee
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,092 720 557 297 2,283	761 416 302 215 1,111	1,853 1,136 859 512 3,394	10·9 15·5 12·7 10·8 10·3	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	2,411 45,640 5,838 1,977 8,124	1,241 19,311 1,943 764 3,644	3,652 64,951 7,781 2,741 11,768	16·8 19·0 28·1 36·6 21·6
Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	1,215 480 614 611 2,987	697 314 338 393 1,627	1,912 794 952 1,004 4,614	14·3 6·6 20·0 13·2 13·2	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,973 3,401 9,986 2,160 5,687	1,068 1,179 2,874 839 2,091	4,041 4,580 12,860 2,999 7,778	30·8 28·1 29·5 30·1 32·8
Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles	958 561 501 1,743 568	473 265 273 541 199	1,431 826 774 2,284 767	17·1 21·0 12·8 23·3 16·0	Omagh Strabane	2,564 3,177	1,037 706	3,601 3,883	24·3 38·4

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

Travel to work areas are 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. There are no Development Areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted.

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

THOUSAND

INITED	Under 2	5			25-54				55 and 0	over			All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND F	<b>EMALE</b> 719.5	200.7	366-2	1.286-4	578-2	275-0	727-6	1,580-9	104-4	70-4	183-1	357-9	1,402-1	546-2	1,276-9	3,225-1
						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
1985 Jan	693-2	227·9 306·8	365·0 359·0	1,286·2 1,213·3	642·3 603·0	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
Apr	547·5 617·1	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
July Oct	693.8	193.5	358-0	1,245.2	596-8	278-5	792-6	1,667.9	101-1	61.4	201-2	363-8	1,391-6	533-4	1,351-9	3,276-9
1986 Jan	678-7	218-6	349-6	1,246-9	672-4	295.5	814-5	1,782-4	108-8	62-1	207-5	378-4	1,459-9	576-2	1,371-6	3,407.7
Apr*	572-1	280-3	331.5	1.183-8	626-8	317-0	819-3	1,763-0	104-3	68-1	205-8	378-2	1,303-2	665-4	1,356-5	3,325-1
July	608.7	247.8	321.2	1,177.7	595.5	312-4	821-9	1,729.9	99-7	67-6	204.7	372.1	1,304.0	627-8	1,347.8	3,279-6
Oct	634-2	193.9	317-4	1,145.5	604.7	295-4	815-8	1,715-9	102-2	65-6	207-8	375-7	1,341-1	555.0	1,341.0	3,237-2
MALE			045.0	781-4	375-4	177-3	591-6	1.144-3	89-0	60-4	142.9	292-3	881.9	356-4	979.7	2,218.0
1984 Oct	417-5	118-7	245-2	781.4	3/3.4	177.3								070.5	4 040 7	2,316-0
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	928·9 806·3	376·5 441·6	1,010·7 1,023·8	2,270.7
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		400.7	1.016.5	2,216-2
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		1,018.4	2,234.0
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	1,020-4	
1986 Jan	402-1	131-1	234-3	768-2	441.5	182-1	650-7	1,274-2	92-3	51-9	159-0	303-2	936-5	365-1	1,044-0	2,345.6
Apr*	341-1	167-2	222-8	731-2	406-0	197-1	653-2	1,256-3	89-0	56-5	157-0	302-6	836-1	420.9	1,033-0	2,290-0
July	354.7	146-5	214-8	715.9	369-8	197-4	652-2	1,219-4	84-1	56-5	155-5	296-1	808.7	400-4	1,022-5	2,231
Oct	370-6	114-6	210-3	695-5	377-0	183-3	645-6	1,205.9	85.6	55-2	157-6	298-3	833-1	353-2	1,013-5	2,199-8
FEMALE								400.0	45.4	100	40.2	65-6	520-2	189-8	297-1	1.007
1984 Oct	302-0	82-0	120.9	504-9	202-8	97.7	136-0	436-6	15-4	10.0	40.2		320.2			
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	514·9 444·5	204·7 247·0	305·3 310·4	1,024
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 69·7	483.0	225.4	310.4	1,018
July	256-5	107-6	113-5	477.7	211-9	106-9	152-6	471.4	14.5	10.9	44.3		527-2	192.3	323.4	1,042
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	321.2	192.3		
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-
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-
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	325·4 327·5	1,048
Oct	263-6	79.3	107-1	450.0	227-7	112-1	170-2	510.0	16.7	10.5	50.3	77.4	508-0	201.9	327.5	1,037

\* See footnote to table 2-1.

### UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: October 9, 1986 Regions

Duration of	egions Male				Female				Male				Female			
unemployment in weeks	The second second	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25		55 and A	All	Under 2		5 and a	All
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	South East 15,241 12,326 20,196	st 15,322 11,175 18,584	3,831 2,245 4,440	34,384 25,746 43,220	10,897 9,185 15,263	8,970 6,931 12,217	634 491 1,016	20,501 16,607 28,496	Yorks an 4,782 4,464 10,116	5,576 4,165 6,529	1,113 691 1,446	11,471 9,320 18,091	3,225 3,043 7,615	2,472 2,015 3,737	159 134 264	5,856 5,192 11,616
8 13 13 26 26 52	15,368 25,852 25,614	18,656 35,353 48,001	4,146 9,473 15,902	38,170 70,678 89,517	10,817 19,046 18,053	11,714 23,784 30,466	862 1,945 3,079	23,393 44,775 51,598	5,941 11,551 11,457	6,364 12,033 18,816	1,483 3,370 6,227	13,788 26,954 36,500	3,860 7,676 8,468	3,500 7,339 10,036	209 485 932	7,569 15,500 19,436
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	21,620 8,386 4,369 2,642 1,553 <b>153,167</b>	47,221 27,341 19,935 16,917 21,789 280,294	11,580 7,105 5,762 4,752 7,330 <b>76,556</b>	80,421 42,832 30,066 24,311 30,672 <b>510,017</b>	11,685 4,211 2,140 1,238 762 103,297	19,617 8,619 5,592 3,986 4,268 <b>136,164</b>	3,625 2,761 2,324 1,770 2,403 <b>20,910</b>	34,927 15,591 10,056 6,994 7,433 <b>260,371</b>	10,989 4,975 2,728 1,788 1,362 <b>70,153</b>	18,450 11,661 8,867 7,464 14,487 <b>114,412</b>	5,662 2,988 2,483 1,706 3,838 <b>31,007</b>	35,101 19,624 14,078 10,958 19,687 <b>215,572</b>	6,373 2,455 1,261 837 635 <b>45,448</b>	6,746 3,002 1,819 1,286 1,959 <b>43,911</b>	1,075 841 735 621 1,029 <b>6,484</b>	14,194 6,298 3,815 2,744 3,623 <b>95,843</b>
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	Greater L 7,417 6,229 9,974	ondon 7,263 5,644 9,545	1,428 932 1,804	16,108 12,805 21,323	4,947 4,396 7,079	4,031 3,249 5,709	274 234 451	9,252 7,879 13,239	North We 6,617 5,799 12,920	6,790 4,851 8,436	1,388 854 1,804	14,795 11,504 23,160	4,423 4,014 9,612	3,345 2,848 5,319	256 168 457	8,024 7,030 15,388
8 13 13 26 26 52	8,214 14,067 14,620	9,952 19,630 27,351	1,705 4,118 7,271	19,871 37,815 49,242	5,248 9,219 8,605	5,535 11,169 13,696	400 979 1,492	11,183 21,367 23,793	8,298 15,823 16,662	8,535 17,354 23,877	1,903 4,093 6,208	18,736 37,270 46,747	5,005 9,918 10,370	5,019 10,273 13,623	430 857 1,439	10,454 21,048 25,432
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	12,906 5,184 2,615 1,537 893 83,656	27,795 16,415 11,942 9,925 12,678 <b>158,140</b>	5,334 3,486 2,825 2,524 3,942 <b>35,369</b>	46,035 25,085 17,382 13,986 17,513 <b>277,165</b>	6,409 2,448 1,175 659 358 <b>50,543</b>	10,006 4,796 3,163 2,266 2,212 <b>65,832</b>	1,738 1,383 1,117 886 1,112 10,066	18,153 8,627 5,455 3,811 3,682 126,441	16,568 7,656 4,673 3,173 2,568 100,757	27,105 17,297 14,152 12,658 27,415 <b>168,470</b>	4,917 3,268 3,116 2,554 5,901 <b>36,006</b>	48,590 28,221 21,941 18,385 35,884 <b>305,233</b>	8,515 3,543 2,038 1,250 869 <b>59,557</b>	10,070 4,565 3,048 2,202 3,320 <b>63,632</b>	1,777 1,354 1,217 993 1,523 <b>10,471</b>	20,362 9,462 6,303 4,445 5,712 <b>133,660</b>
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	East Ang 1,605 1,243 2,118	2,030 1,419 1,966	468 276 520	4,103 2,938 4,604	1,292 1,066 1,950	1,083 767 1,315	80 53 106	2,455 1,886 3,371	North 3,100 2,824 6,793	4,441 3,128 5,166	717 450 965	8,258 6,402 12,924	2,027 1,748 5,034	1,613 1,423 2,546	98 81 244	3,738 3,252 7,824
8 13 13 26 26 52	1,430 2,453 2,350	1,945 3,362 4,250	544 1,186 1,713	3,919 7,001 8,313	1,269 2,198 2,215	1,198 2,550 3,276	74 232 313	2,541 4,980 5,804	4,244 8,165 7,707	5,034 9,083 12,212	990 2,000 3,262	10,268 19,248 23,181	2,368 4,976 5,244	2,265 5,004 6,904	158 393 639	4,791 10,373 12,787
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	2,108 765 434 281 179 14,966	4,291 2,308 1,673 1,616 2,494 27,354	1,258 727 571 509 889 8,661	7,657 3,800 2,678 2,406 3,562 50,981	1,338 436 229 148 95 12,236	2,135 839 549 385 523 14,620	409 271 274 189 300 2,301	3,882 1,546 1,052 722 918 29,157	7,863 3,818 2,385 1,603 1,404 <b>49,906</b>	13,934 9,476 7,264 6,514 14,872 <b>91,124</b>	3,122 2,544 2,024 1,273 3,548 <b>20,895</b>	24,919 15,838 11,673 9,390 19,824 <b>161,925</b>	4,407 1,790 1,114 647 554 <b>29,909</b>	5,065 2,368 1,397 996 1,763 <b>31,344</b>	943 710 528 408 854 <b>5,056</b>	10,415 4,868 3,039 2,051 3,171 <b>66,309</b>
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	South We 4,118 3,314	4,562 3,334	1,177 640	9,857 7,288	3,423 2,695	2,930 2,167	218 152	6,571 5,014	Wales 3,149 2,676	3,298 2,387	619 419	7,066 5,482	2,141 1,752	1,757 1,330	109 72	4,007 3,154
8 13 13 26	5,866 3,945 6,577	5,223 4,855 8,863	1,378 1,303 2,845	12,467 10,103 18,285	4,890 3,057 5,330	3,554 3,302 6,645	284 245 536	6,604 12,511	6,231 3,313 6,259	3,855 3,647 6,766	765 738 1,441	7,698 14,466	1,989 3,914	2,404 2,100 4,006	120 271	7,300 4,209 8,191
26 52 52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	5,734 4,690 1,780 935 579 354 <b>37,892</b>	10,960 10,527 6,029 4,151 3,409 5,606 <b>67,519</b>	4,612 3,295 2,035 1,532 1,166 2,155 <b>22,138</b>	21,306 18,512 9,844 6,618 5,154 8,115 127,549	5,100 3,135 1,161 519 318 210 29,838	8,475 5,278 2,228 1,396 1,077 1,346 38,398	818 1,087 811 679 522 833 <b>6,185</b>	9,500 4,200 2,594 1,917 2,389 <b>74,421</b>	5,894 2,631 1,505 985 864 <b>39,549</b>	10,440 10,685 6,967 5,158 4,524 9,691 <b>67,418</b>	2,683 2,108 1,381 1,105 851 2,086 14,196	19,165 18,687 10,979 7,768 6,360 12,641 <b>121,163</b>	3,902 3,235 1,242 673 397 391 <b>24,308</b>	5,174 3,686 1,639 1,007 746 1,258 <b>25,107</b>	397 600 450 372 305 607 <b>3,527</b>	2,052
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	West Midl 4,813 4,243	lands 4,682 3,407	1,080 734	10,575 8,384	3,440 3,164	2,497 2,029	158 133	6,095 5,326	Scotla 5,841 5,120	6,755	1,068 670	13,664 11,151	3,866 3,328	3,461 2,688	203 128	
8 13 13 26	9,402 5,762 11,618	5,855 6,269 12,623	1,627 1,187 3,715	16,884 13,848 27,956	7,833 4,037 8,271	3,859 7,987	294 300 624	12,158 8,196 16,882	7,282 14,202	9,016	1,310 1,354	22,115 16,997 33,554	7,889 4,300 9,096	5,078 4,224 9,327	301 290 661	13,268
26 52 52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260	12,009 11,852 5,402 3,106 2,315	17,662 20,604 13,380 11,065 11,257 21,108	5,559 4,732 3,360 3,134 2,897 5,438	35,230 37,188 22,142 17,305 16,469 28,434	7,430 2,796 1,686 1,126 739	11,082 8,462 3,870 2,706 2,113 3,219	1,012 1,353 1,068 1,018 878 1,415	20,502 17,245 7,734 5,410 4,117 5,373	14,895 13,112 5,435 3,105 1,899 1,752	19,436 22,354 13,345 9,328 7,976	3,933 3,861 2,755 2,274 1,678	38,264 39,327 21,535 14,707 11,553 24,634	9,390 6,774 2,535 1,503 900 761	7,819 3,329 2,077 1,430 2,596	1,020 1,255 927 859 695 1,178	15,848 6,791 4,439 3,025
All	72,410 1 East Midla	127,912 ands	34,093	234,415	48,930	51,855	8,253	109,038	84,432 Norther	136,970 n Ireland	26,099		50,342	53,876	7,517	111,735
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	3,076 2,871 5,550	3,363 2,611 4,202	781 601 1,029	7,220 6,083 10,781	2,354 2,355 4,585	2,040 1,605 2,920	139 86 211	4,533 4,046 7,716	1,622 1,742 3,861	1,258 2,159	159 276	3,178 3,159 6,296	3,129	1,136 926 1,705	45 112	2,177 4,946
8 13 13 26 26 52	3,645 6,643 6,534	4,176 7,825 10,167	1,146 2,446 4,136	8,967 16,914 20,837	2,680 5,314 5,421	2,639 5,684 7,799	186 391 559	5,505 11,389 13,779	2,067 4,727 5,624		623 953	4,585 10,307 14,101	1,282 2,888 2,725	1,381 3,074 3,412	82 148 245	6,110 6,382
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260	6,151 2,606 1,436 908 678 <b>40,098</b>	11,212 7,420 5,448 4,615 8,419 <b>69,458</b>	3,663 2,781 1,739 1,154 2,477 <b>21,953</b>	21,026 12,807 8,623 6,677 11,574 131,509	3,544 1,267 704 453 307 <b>28,984</b>	5,072 2,142 1,325 948 1,353 <b>33,527</b>	848 617 509 442 679 <b>4,667</b>	9,464 4,026 2,538 1,843 2,339 <b>67,178</b>	6,099 2,707 1,672 1,016 1,074 <b>32,211</b>	5,628 4,686 4,217	557 493 538 1,830	16,232 8,892 6,851 5,771 14,566 <b>93,938</b>	2,578 927 559 312 320 <b>17,145</b>	2,603 1,074 681 527 1,048 <b>17,567</b>	297 218 197 187 411 <b>1,985</b>	2,219 1,437 1,026 1,779
Included in South East.											1					

## Age and duration: October 9, 1986 2.6

REAT BRITAIN		Age grou	ips												
ouration of nemployment n weeks		Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total
MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	2,276 2,227 4,827 16,386	2,873 2,634 5,327 8,440	3,339 3,389 6,451 11,017	3,322 3,321 5,726 5,702	14,664 14,297 22,549 20,230	8,130 8,354 12,625 11,282	5,458 5,480 8,223 7,685	4,558 4,795 6,890 6,509	3,618 3,849 5,270 5,111	3,002 3,336 4,694 4,439	2,962 3,277 4,136 5,061	3,072 3,802 4,421 6,095	2,301 3,057 3,159 3,762	59,575 61,818 94,298 111,719
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	2,195 1,704 3,240 3,289	4,107 7,364 13,028 8,435	4,079 7,601 13,135 8,289	3,730 8,153 14,527 7,928	15,095 34,406 65,213 36,695	8,429 19,548 36,318 25,413	5,611 13,271 25,244 18,589	4,753 11,149 21,390 16,065	3,718 8,634 16,219 12,561	3,175 7,389 14,444 11,249	3,059 7,851 15,997 12,813	3,176 8,809 19,191 16,814	2,251 6,615 14,380 13,140	63,378 142,494 272,326 191,280
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	458 0 0 0	4,704 6,843 1,757 520	5,988 7,336 3,941 3,768	5,772 6,531 3,117 4,658	27,458 24,219 16,133 22,013	20,251 17,091 11,686 18,420	14,886 12,411 9,124 14,713	12,831 10,338 7,763 12,853	9,997 7,877 5,994 10,205	8,920 7,080 5,348 9.281	12,246 8,837 6,628 10,734	14,096 12,209 9,235 15,144	10,185 4,591 1,408 1,611	147,792 125,363 82,134 123,920
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	4,230 0 0 0	7,222 2,420 0 0	32,001 22,258 16,173 12,600	26,580 17,658 14,794 24,899	21,545 15,531 13,736 24,137	19,646 15,047 13,930 25,687	15,854 12,547 11,639 22,324	14,460 11,726 10,843 22,272	17,139 14,532 12,008 25,250	26,573 21,954 17,041 34,990	2,371 1,786 1,499 2,866	187,621 135,459 111,663 195,025
Total males		36,602	66,032	82,563	82,129	396,004	281,478	215,644	194,204	155,417	141,658	162,530	216,622	74,982	2,105,865
FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	1,799 1,672 3,781 12,803	2,208 2,142 4,150 7,229	2,806 2,743 5,391 11,435	2,206 2,312 3,933 4,559	9,578 9,622 15,095 13,826	5,489 5,549 8,690 9,018	2,972 2,918 4,829 5,403	2,172 2,184 3,548 4,250	1,733 1,794 2,794 3,026	1,377 1,506 2,194 2,328	1,182 1,292 1,748 2,399	955 1,091 1,493 2,349	4 4 5 11	34,481 34,829 57,651 78,636
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	1,566 1,354 2,642 2,467	2,876 4,877 9,493 6,140	3,082 5,488 9,727 6,102	2,442 5,259 9,893 5,447	9,525 22,404 43,984 25,643	6,155 14,898 31,272 23,690	3,504 8,022 16,523 12,912	2,388 5,587 11,123 8,390	1,859 4,463 8,927 6,722	1,568 3,732 8,011 6,146	1,223 3,118 6,743 5,733	1,036 2,861 6,376 5,622	5 13 19 19	37,229 82,076 164,733 115,033
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	330 0 0 0	3,641 5,228 1,231 317	4,627 5,544 3,019 2,867	4,059 4,839 2,170 3,340	18,124 12,238 6,838 8,798	17,061 9,544 4,734 5,847	8,994 5,576 2,980 3,832	5,627 3,969 2,319 3,076	4,703 3,758 2,542 3,555	4,434 3,847 2,676 4,226	4,270 3,815 2,840 4,814	5,378	19 27 40 77	80,437 62,725 34,499 46,127
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	3,270 0 0 0	5,079 1,838 0 0	13,087 10,027 7,314 5,323	5,979 3,294 2,464 4,973	3,882 2,208 1,636 2,638	3,949 2,152 1,496 2,149	4,889 2,996 2,025 2,303	6,122 4,132 2,901 3,476	7,780 6,134 4,647 6,066	8,319 6,680 10,552	141 196 143 269	63,847 41,296 29,306 37,749
Total females		28,414	49,532	66,101	57,376	231,426	158,657	88,829	64,379	58,089	58,676	63,804	74,379	992	1,000,654

INITED KINGDOM	1	Age grou	ips												
ouration of nemployment weeks		Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total
MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	2,340 2,280 4,980 17,087	2,959 2,716 5,662 8,861	3,450 3,504 6,773 11,663	3,423 3,431 5,928 5,966	15,080 14,781 23,279 21,047	8,359 8,593 13,035 11,644	5,620 5,609 8,455 7,951	4,657 4,914 7,075 6,722	3,708 3,935 5,443 5,256	3,064 3,401 4,830 4,555	3,008 3,335 4,258 5,177	3,115 3,857 4,525 6,213	2,332 3,100 3,214 3,831	61,115 63,456 97,457 115,973
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	2,235 1,737 3,321 3,410	4,211 7,566 13,486 8,747	4,231 7,855 13,767 8,766	3,890 8,446 15,227 8,390	15,651 35,691 68,069 38,576	8,716 20,283 37,900 26,662	5,817 13,708 26,281 19,441	4,909 11,524 22,167 16,765	3,842 8,936 16,829 13,080	3,266 7,613 14,961 11,636	3,136 8,036 16,431 13,141	3,220 8,958 19,574 17,148	2,296 6,726 14,620 13,370	65,420 147,079 282,633 199,132
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	460 0 0 0	4,833 7,145 1,849 524	6,309 7,683 4,158 3,922	6,142 7,025 3,359 4,957	29,007 25,674 17,168 23,471	21,403 18,007 12,429 19,588	15,612 13,018 9,653 15,499	13,413 10,820 8,154 13,558	10,436 8,281 6,320 10,757	9,247 7,370 5,600 9,673	12,509 9,044 6,799 11,075	14,318 12,441 9,400 15,448	10,352 4,670 1,441 1,669	154,041 131,178 86,330 130,141
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	4,502 0 0 0	7,588 2,614 0	34,070 23,736 17,189 13,674	28,087 18,797 15,759 26,856	22,710 16,470 14,554 26,234	20,632 15,885 14,677 27,947	16,711 13,277 12,304 24,370	15,028 12,285 11,391 23,980	17,684 15,013 12,482 26,844	27,052 22,379 17,521 36,587	2,449 1,854 1,557 3,099	196,513 142,310 117,434 209,591
Total males		37,850	68,559	86,583	86,386	416,163	296,118	226,632	203,819	163,485	147,900	167,972	221,756	76,580	2,199,803
FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 4	2 4 6	1,838 1,704 3,869 13,294	2,250 2,197 4,290 7,600	2,897 2,844 5,626 12,226	2,284 2,398 4,106 4,832	9,896 9,999 15,665 14,365	5,698 5,786 8,981 9,372	3,074 3,066 5,033 5,654	2,240 2,274 3,692 4,408	1,789 1,871 2,921 3,161	1,418 1,551 2,289 2,437	1,207 1,330 1,813 2,488	970 1,119 1,538 2,445	4 4 5 11	35,565 36,143 59,828 82,293
6 8 13 26	8 13 26 39	1,596 1,372 2,694 2,519	2,925 4,965 9,732 6,270	3,182 5,655 10,138 6,364	2,571 5,499 10,365 5,691	9,881 23,173 45,698 26,563	6,383 15,400 32,369 24,407	3,632 8,341 17,200 13,304	2,484 5,777 11,605 8,680	1,932 4,619 9,259 6,955	1,609 3,861 8,289 6,326	1,266 3,203 6,951 5,891	1,052 2,940 6,521 5,763	5 16 22 21	38,518 84,821 170,843 118,754
39 52 65 78	52 65 78 104	331 0 0 0	3,706 5,377 1,263 319	4,762 5,698 3,096 2,933	4,264 5,154 2,309 3,507	18,835 12,867 7,246 9,238	17,566 9,849 4,943 6,078	9,329 5,815 3,117 4,002	5,844 4,113 2,422 3,179	4,859 3,890 2,635 3,665	4,568 3,953 2,761 4,359	4,365 3,920 2,920 4,932	4,649 4,421 3,204 5,489	20 30 41 84	83,098 65,087 35,957 47,785
104 156 208 Over 260	156 208 260	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	3,362 0 0 0	5,234 1,916 0 0	13,767 10,508 7,626 5,643	6,249 3,456 2,586 5,258	4,059 2,298 1,714 2,792	4,072 2,240 1,555 2,261	5,049 3,105 2,095 2,428	6,290 4,248 2,987 3,621	7,956 6,250 4,759 6,293	9,879 8,503 6,851 10,931	149 209 159 301	66,066 42,733 30,332 39,528
Total females		29.217	50,894	68,783	60,130	240,970	164,381	92,430	66.846	60.233	60,567	65,544	76,275	1,081	1,037,351

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.

## 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 1985 Oct	211-2	344-2	689-8	766-9	475-6	425.4	287-8	76-0	Thousand 3,276-9
1986 Jan	186-8	342-1	718-1	818-5	512-3	451-6	300.1	78-4	3,407-7
Apr*	186-6	314-6	682-6	805-2	510-2	447-7	301.0	77-2	3,325-1
Júl	170.8	303.7	703-2	788-8	499-6	441.5	296-1	75.9	3,279-6
Oct	186.5	301.9	657-1	779-6	494-4	442.0	298-0	77-7	3,237·2 Per cent
1985 Oct	6.4	f number unemp 10.5	21.1	23-4	14.5	13-0	8-8	2-3	100-0
1986 Jan	5.5	10.0	21-1	24.0	15.0	13-3	8-8	2.3	100-0
Apr	5.6	9.5	20.5	24.2	15-3	13-5	9.1	2.3	100-0
Jul	5-2	9.3	21.4	24-1	15-2	13-5	9.0	2.3	100-0
Oct	5.8	9-3	20.3	24-1	15.3	13-7	9-2	2.4	100-0
MALE									Thousand
1985 Oct	122.0	199-3	437-6	519-3	358-3	306-5	216-1	74-8	2,234.0
1986 Jan	107-6	200.3	460-3	559.0	387-7	327-5	226.0	77-2	2,345-6
Apr*	107-1	185-2	438-9	548-8	384-1	323-4	226-4	76-2	2,290.0
Júl	97.4	176-0	442.5	531-4	371.9	316-1	221.3	74.8	2,231.5
Oct	106-4	173-0 f number unemp	416·1	522-8	367-3	315-9	221.8	76-6	2,199·8 Per cent
1985 Oct	5.5	8.9	19-6	23-2	16-0	13-7	9.7	3.4	100-0
1986 Jan	4.6	8-5	19-6	23-8	16-5	14.0	9.6	3-3	100-0
Apr	4.7	8-1	19-2	24.0	16-8	14-1	9.9	3.3	100-0
Júl	4.4	7.9	19-8	23.8	16.7	14-2	9.9	3.3	100-0
Oct	4-8	7.9	18-9	23-8	16.7	14-4	10-1	3.5	100-0
FEMALE									Thousand
1985 Oct	89-2	144-9	252-2	247-6	117-3	118-9	71.6	1.1	1,042-9
1986 Jan	79-1	141-8	257-8	259-5	124-6	124-1	74-1	1.2	1,062-1
Apr*	79.5	129-4	243-7	256-4	126.0	124-3	74-6	1.0	1,035-0
Jül	73-4	127-7	260-6	257-3	127-7	125-4	74.8	1.1	1,048-1
Oct	80.1	128-9	241.0	256-8	127-1	126-1	76-3	1.1	1,037-4 Per cent
1985 Oct	8.6	f number unemp 13.9	24-2	23.7	11-2	11-4	6.9	0.1	100·0
1986 Jan	7.5	13-3	24-3	24-4	11.7	11.7	7.0	0.1	100-0
	7.7	12.5	23.5	24.8	12.2	12.0	7.2	0.1	100-0
Apr Jul	7.0	12.2	24.9	24.5	12-2	12.0	7-1	0.1	100-0
Oct	7.7	12.4	23-2	24.8	12.3	12-2	7.4	0-1	100-0

## 2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE 1985 Jul Oct	221·8 202·7	159·1 163·9	225·7 322·3	238·0 241·3	437·6 461·4	626·1 533·4	1,326·9 1,351·9	Thousand 3,235·0 3,276·9
1986 Jan	185-1	132-3	265-6	288-4	588-5	576-2	1,371-6	3,407-7
Apr* Jul Oct	199-2 227-0 196-3	131·0 154·8 157·3 mber unemployed	221·7 226·8 302·2	252·5 226·9 231·9	498-8 468-4 453-5	665·4 627·8 555·0	1,356·5 1,347·8 1,341·0	3,325-1 3,279-6 3,237-2 Per cent
1985 Jul Oct	6·9 6·2	4·9 5·0	7·0 9·8	7·4 7·4	13·5 14·1	19·4 16·3	41·0 41·3	100-0 100-0
1986 Jan Apr Jul	5·4 6·0 6·9	3·8 3·9 4·7	7·8 6·7 6·9	8·5 7·6 6·9	17·3 15·0 14·3	16·9 20·0 19·2	40-3 40-8 41-1	100-0 100-0 100-0
Oct	6-1	4.9	9.3	7-2	14.0	17-1	41-4	100-0
MALE 1985 Jul Oct	132·7 127·9	97·4 101·3	142·2 193·2	148·7 153·5	278·1 288·5	400·7 341·1	1,016·5 1,028·4	Thousand 2,216-2 2,234-0
1986 Jan	115-1	86-3	176-6	187-7	370-8	365-1	1,044-0	2,345-6
Apr* Jul Oct	124-6 134-3 124-6	82·7 94·5 97·5	143-1 142-9 181-4	160·7 142·5 147·1	325-0 294-5 282-6	420·9 400·4 353·2	1,033·0 1,022·4 1,013·5	2,290·0 2,231·5 2,199·8
1985 Jul Oct	6-0 5-7	mber unemployed 4·4 4·5	6·4 8·7	6·7 6·9	12·5 12·9	18·1 15·3	45·9 46·0	100-0 100-0
1986 Jan Apr Jul	4·9 5·4 6·0	3·7 3·6 4·2	7·5 6·2 6·4	8·0 7·0 6·4	15·8 14·2 13·2	15·6 18·4 18·0	44·5 45·1 45·8	100-0 100-0 100-0
Oct	5-7	4-4	8-2	6.7	12-8	16-1	46-1	100-0
FEMALE 1985 Jul Oct	89·1 74·8	61·6 62·6	83·5 129·1	89·2 87·8	159·5 173·0	225·4 192·3	310·4 323·4	Thousand 1,018-8 1,042-9
1986 Jan	70-0	46-0	89-0	100-7	217-7	211-1	327-7	1,062-1
Apr* Jul Oct	74·6 92·8 71·7	48·3 60·3 59·8 mber unemployed	78·6 83·9 120·8	91·8 84·4 84·8	173·8 173·9 170·8	244·5 227·5 201·9	323·5 325·4 327·5	1,035·0 1,048·1 1,037·4 Per cent
1985 Jul Oct	8·7 7·2	6·0 6·0	8·2 12·4	8·8 8·4	15·7 16·6	22·1 18·4	30·5 31·0	100-0 100-0
1986 Jan Apr Jul	6·6 7·2 8·8	4·3 4·7 5·8	8·4 7·6 8·0	9·5 8·9 8·1	20·5 16·8 16·6	19·9 23·6 21·3	30·8 31·3 31·0	100·0 100·0 100·0
Oct	6-9	5.8	11-6	8-2	16-5	19-5	31-6	100-0

\* See footnotes to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at October 9, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				†per cent employees and					†per cent employees and
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire	13,991	7,841	21,832	unemployed 9-9	West Sussex	10,654	6,952	17,606	unemployed 6.9
Luton Mid Bedfordshire	6,716 1,449	3,056 1,287	9,772 2,736		Adur Arun	1,158 2,340	658 1,463	1,816 3,803	
North Bedfordshire	3,488	1,908	5,396		Chichester Crawley	1,505 1,294	905 880	2,410 2,174	
South Bedfordshire	2,338	1,590	3,928		Horsham Mid Sussex	1,274 1,348	915 1,145	2,174 2,189 2,493	
Berkshire Bracknell	13,571 1,616	8,125 1,166	21,696 2,782 2,869	6.7	Worthing	1,735	986	2,721	
Newbury Reading	1,653 4,162	1,216 1,856	2,869 6,018		Greater London	277,165		403,606	10-4
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	3,027 1,850	1,497 1,241	4,524 3,091		Barking and Dagenham Barnet	5,568 7,080	2,364 3,966	7,932 11,046	
Wokingham	1,263	1,149	2,412		Bexley Brent	5,363 11,764	3,292 5,488	8,655 17,252	
Buckinghamshire	11,600	6,859	18,459	8.0	Bromley Camden	6,589 10,173	3,434 4,698	10,023 14,871	
Aylesbury Vale Chiltern	2,095 1,028	1,468 677	3,563 1,705		City of London	73	36	109	
Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire	5,221 803	2,802 492	8,023 1,295		City of Westminster Croydon	8,983 8,767	3,938 4,603	13,370	
Wycombe	2,453	1,420	3,873		Ealing Enfield	9,554 7,274	5,062 3,431	14,616 10,705	
ast Sussex	18,943	9,784	<b>28,727</b> 9,902	11.5	Greenwich Hackney	10,003 15,082	4,615 5,902	14,618 20,984	
Brighton Eastbourne	6,726 1,928	3,176 970	2,898		Hammersmith and Fulham	8,824 12,321 3,873	5,902 3,765 5,494	12,589 17,815	
Hastings Hove	2,936 2,944	1,279 1,587	4,215 4,531		Haringey Harrow	3,873	2,427	6,300	
Lewes Rother	1,553 1,412	917 797	2,470 2,209		Havering Hillingdon	5,908 4,460	2,898 2,809	8,806 7,269	
Wealden	1,444	1,058	2,502		Hounslow Islington	5,735 12,077	3,455 5,032	9,190 17,109	
ssex	39,062	21,775	60,837	11-4	Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	6,210 2,665	3,076 1,417	9,286 4,082	
Basildon Braintree	5,658 2,057	2,671 1,542	8,329 3,599		Lambeth	18,352	7,415 5,737	25,767 19,278	
Brentwood Castle Point	1,266 2,157	706 1,159	1,972 3,316		Lewisham Merton	13,541 4,384	2,185	6,569	
Chelmsford Colchester	2,288 3,443	1,780 2,443	4,068 5,886		Newham Redbridge	12,561 6,171	4,689 3,213	17,250 9,384	
Epping Forest	2,392	1,380	3,772		Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark	2,986 15,684	1,828 5,756	4,814 21,440	
Harlow Maldon	2,394 1,056	1,389 674	3,783 1,730		Sutton Tower Hamlets	3,193	2,031	5,224	
Rochford Southend-on-Sea	1,450 5,602	814 2,557	2,264 8,159		Waltham Forest	12,427 8,408	3,701 3,735	16,128 12,143	
Tendring Thurrock	3,758 4,812	1,795 2,250	5,553 7,062		Wandsworth	11,112	4,949	16,061	
Uttlesford	729	615	1,344		EAST ANGLIA				
lampshire	38,723	21,075	59,798	9.7	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	14,593 2,530	8,760 1,311	<b>23,353</b> 3,841	9-1
Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire	1,999 1,280	1,402 965	3,401 2,245		East Cambridgeshire	683	581	1,264	
Eastleigh Fareham	1,892 1,876	1,222 1,323	3,114 3,199		Fenland Huntingdon	2,160 2,140	1,199 1,878	4,018	
Gosport Hart	2,092 795	1,516 670	3,608 1,465		Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	5,960 1,120	2,746 1,045	8,706	
Havant	4,189	1,955	6,144		Norfolk	22,345	12,124		11-9
New Forest Portsmouth	3,291 7,712	1,593 3,825	4,884 11,537		Breckland	2,421	1,603	4,024	
Rushmoor Southampton	1,164 9,449	963 3,752	2,127 13,201		Broadland Great Yarmouth	1,711 4,672	1,181 2,184	6,856	
Test Valley Winchester	1,602 1,382	1,098 791	2,700 2,173		Norwich North Norfolk	6,069 2,184	2,679 1,217	8,748 3,401	
		11.415		7-0	South Norfolk West Norfolk	1,806 3,482	1,217 1,224 2,036	3,030 5,518	
Hertfordshire Broxbourne	1 <b>7,584</b> 1,681	1,076	2,757	/.0	Suffolk	14,043	8,273		9-2
Dacorum East Hertfordshire	2,241 1,501	1,660 1,110	2,611		Babergh	1,460	910	2,370	
Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	1,629 2,066	871 1,410	2.500		Forest Heath Ipswich	781 3,633	641 1,861	5,494	
St Albans Stevenage	1,865 2,033	1,112 1,389	2,977 3,422		Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury	1,059 1,482	1,205	2,687	
Three Rivers	1,077	670	1,747		Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,676	1,022	2,698	
Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,761 1,730	1,001 1,116	2,762 2,846			3,952	1,750	3,730	
sle of Wight	4,360	2,355	6,715	15-1	SOUTH WEST				
Medina South Wight	2,490 1,870	1,363 992	3,853		Avon Bath	<b>29,164</b> 2,426	1,336	3,762	10.7
Kent	41,638			11-6	Bristol Kingswood	17,365 1,898	7,699	25.064	
Ashford	2,269	<b>23,345</b> 1,372	3,641	11.0	Northavon Wansdyke	2,164	1,759	9 3,923	
Canterbury Dartford	3,588 1,844	1,883 1,082	5,471 2,926		Woodspring	1,384 3,927			
Dover Gillingham	2,970 2,858	1,577 1,751	4,547 4,609		Cornwall	17,325	9,45	9 26,784	18-3
Gravesham Maidstone	3,022	1,670	4,692		Caradon Carrick	1,943 2,996	1,30	3 3,246 9 4,485	
Rochester-upon-Medway	2,658 5,269	1,691 3,048	8.317		Kerrier	3,833	2,00	4 5,837	
Sevenoaks Shepway	1,884 2,991	1,112 1,534	4,525		North Cornwall Penwith	2,151 2,962	1,26	2 4,224	
Swale Thanet	3,574 5,456	1,949 2,570	5,523		Restormel Scilly Isles	3,408	2,10	1 5,509 4 56	
Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,703 1,552	1,162 944	2,865		Devon	30,609			13-2
					East Devon Exeter	2,209 3,236	1,34	2 3,551	
Oxfordshire Cherwell	9,755 1,911	<b>6,342</b> 1,405	3,316	7-1	Mid Devon	1,322	2 86	5 2,187	
Oxford South Oxfordshire	3,290 1,912	1,593 1,240	3,152		North Devon Plymouth	2,495 9,81	5,42	9 15,240	
West Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	1,201 1,441	1,021	2,222		South Hams Teignbridge	1,544 2,727	7 1,62	7 4.354	
Surrey	12,971	8,062			Torbay Torridge	4,742 1,556	2 2,54	7 7,289	
Elmbridge	1,430	856	2,286		West Devon	967			
Epsom and Ewell Guildford	881 1,651	547 977	2.628		Dorset	15,49	2 8,80		
Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead	853 1,584	469 1,020	1,322		Bournemouth Christchurch	5,629 75	2,68	5 8,314 4 1,216	
Runnymede	1,020	656	1,676		North Dorset Poole	730	58	3 1,313	
Spelthorne Surrey Heath	1,370 883	946 600	1,483		Purbeck	3,24t	4 53	1,315	
Tandridge Waverley	987 1,201	612 701	1,599		West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,350 1,84			
Woking	1,111	678			Wimborne	1,14		9 1,896	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at October 9, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				†per cent employees and unemployed			40.043	E0 157	†per cent employees and unemployed 13-0
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	12,580 2,538 1,032 2,223 3,247 2,052 1,488	7,839 1,402 718 1,553 1,632 1,480 1,054	20,419 3,940 1,750 3,776 4,879 3,532 2,542	9-3	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark	40,941 4,061 4,148 3,130 2,955 4,095 3,291	18,216 1,725 2,239 1,605 1,723 1,797 1,756	59,157 5,786 6,387 4,735 4,678 5,892 5,047	13.0
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset	10,454 1,962 2,674 2,328 880	6,998 1,391 1,635 1,420 489	17,452 3,353 4,309 3,748 1,369	10-6	Nottingham Rushcliffe  YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	16,956 2,305 40,065	5,987 1,384 <b>16,913</b>	22,943 3,689 56,978	16-6
Yeovil Witshire Kennet North Witshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	2,610 11,925 993 1,880 1,873 5,162 2,017	2,063 <b>8,258</b> 942 1,431 1,408 2,882 1,595	4,673 20,183 1,935 3,311 3,281 8,044 3,612	9∙6	Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull	2,442 2,325 3,008 2,120 1,917 4,998 1,397 18,008 3,850	1,615 1,296 1,357 1,312 1,154 1,771 812 6,256 1,340	4,057 3,621 4,365 3,432 3,071 6,769 2,209 24,264 5,190	
WEST MIDLANDS					Scunthorpe North Yorkshire	17,157	10,663	27.820	10.8
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon	19,454 2,780 1,591 913 2,172 2,739 1,168 2,769 2,088	11,561 1,541 1,034 582 1,164 1,697 768 1,334 1,475	31,015 4,321 2,625 1,495 3,336 4,436 1,954 4,103 3,563	13.0	Crave Crave Hambleton Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	911 1,531 2,731 841 1,344 4,024 1,897 3,878	660 1,051 1,802 776 1,062 1,810 1,438 2,064	1,571 2,582 4,533 1,617 2,406 5,834 3,335 5,942	
Wyre Forest  Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	3,234 14,320 1,403 1,306 900	1,948 7,058 858 783 502	5,182 21,378 2,261 2,089 1,402	15-3	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	<b>74,185</b> 12,919 16,731 13,886 30,649	30,702 4,971 7,315 5,725 12,691	104,887 17,890 24,046 19,611 43,340	18-6
Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	2,648 920 7,143	1,477 540 2,898	4,125 1,460 10,041	12.0	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees	84,165 21,296 6,561 13,212	8,452 3,472 6,720	121,730 29,748 10,033 19,932	13.6
Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	33,669 3,479 2,865 2,669 3,581	18,729 1,997 1,650 1,640 1,962	52,398 5,476 4,515 4,309 5,543	13.3	Leeds Wakefield	28,955 14,141	12,953 5,968	41,908 20,109	
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	3,416 2,932 1,964 9,506 3,257	1,887 1,867 1,442 4,646 1,638	5,303 4,799 3,406 14,152 4,895		NORTH WEST  Cheshire Chester Congleton	34,004 4,518 1,553	17,594 2,218 1,292	<b>51,598</b> 6,736 2,845	12.9
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	13,685 1,795 4,606 2,323 1,831 3,130	8,636 1,178 2,562 1,623 1,347 1,926	22,321 2,973 7,168 3,946 3,178 5,056	11-8	Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,783 3,923 7,671 3,129 3,601 6,826	1,851 1,887 2,948 1,971 2,130 3,297	4,634 5,810 10,619 5,100 5,731 10,123	
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	153,287 65,785 17,413 13,737 18,792 7,454 14,151 15,955		216,341 91,258 25,386 20,170 26,464 11,183 19,635 22,245	16-4	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle	50,284 6,527 6,768 3,902 2,594 1,564 2,482 4,875 2,811	24,544 2,740 2,828 1,896 1,701 946 1,348 2,475 1,536	74,828 9,267 9,596 5,798 4,295 2,510 3,830 7,350 4,347	13.3
EAST MIDLANDS					Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale	5,772 734 1,826	2,316 600 983	8,088 1,334 2,809	
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	<b>33,222</b> 3,166 3,123	16,317 1,642 1,297	<b>49,539</b> 4,808 4,420	13-7	South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	2,633 5,097 2,699	1,585 2,171 1,419	4,218 7,268 4,118	
Chesterfield Derby Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	4,485 10,043 3,509 2,179 3,711 1,770 1,236	2,113 4,241 1,826 1,545 1,907 911 835	6,598 14,284 5,335 3,724 5,618 2,681 2,071		Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford	122,440 11,823 5,862 32,746 8,662 9,354 13,310	5,508 3,080 11,592 4,184 4,475 5,055	176,449 17,331 8,942 44,338 12,846 13,829 18,365	14-9
Leicestershire Blaby Hinckley and Bosworth Charnwood	25,006 1,259 1,782 2,806	13,847 993 1,399 1,869	38,853 2,252 3,181 4,675 1,598	10-1	Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	9,395 8,810 8,178 14,300	4,961 4,417 3,606 7,131	14,356 13,227 11,784 21,431	
Harborough Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	893 13,563 756 2,682 807 458	705 6,003 662 1,205 589 422	1,598 19,566 1,418 3,887 1,396 880		Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool St Helens Sefton Wirral	98,505 14,179 40,826 10,421 14,919 18,160	37,513 4,941 14,760 4,258 6,226 7,328	136,018 19,120 55,586 14,679 21,145 25,488	20.1
Lincolnshire Boston	17,830 1,614	9,869 831	<b>27,699</b> 2,445	13-4		,,,,,,	,,,=0		
East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	4,173 4,260 1,733 1,273 2,640 2,137	2,129 1,787 1,273 865 1,676 1,308	6,302 6,047 3,006 2,138 4,316 3,445		NORTH  Cleveland  Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	37,578 6,485 9,178 11,779 10,136	13,466 2,202 3,459 3,691 4,114	51,044 8,687 12,637 15,470 14,250	20.7
Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	14,510 2,594 1,094 957 1,643 5,451 830 1,941	8,929 1,359 947 817 1,054 2,853 759 1,140	23,439 3,953 2,041 1,774 2,697 8,304 1,589 3,081	10-8	Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	14,086 3,423 2,240 3,315 2,632 816 1,660	8,583 1,937 1,564 1,900 1,397 689 1,096	22,669 5,360 3,804 5,215 4,029 1,505 2,756	12-1

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at October 9, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				†per cent employees and unemployed					†per cent employees and unemployed
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham	27,690 2,207 4,199 5,019 2,953 4,805	11,865 949 2,008 1,869 1,424 1,883	39,555 3,156 6,207 6,888 4,377 6,688	17-5	Dumfries and Galloway region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigton	4,970 1,043 1,911 611 1,405	2,854 677 1,089 393 695	7,824 1,720 3,000 1,004 2,100	13.4
Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	4,222 770 3,515	1,891 395 1,446	6,113 1,165 4,961		Fife region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	14,485 5,346 7,657 1,482	7,545 2,750 3,740 1,055	<b>22,030</b> 8,096 11,397 2,537	16-2
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	11,059 996 675 3,789 1,322 1,196 3,081	5,134 562 389 1,511 700 798 1,174	16,193 1,558 1,064 5,300 2,022 1,994 4,255	16-2	Grampian region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	14,577 2,419 7,398 1,271 969 2,520	7,855 1,334 3,351 974 560 1,636	22,432 3,753 10,749 2,245 1,529 4,156	10-0
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	71,512 11,590 18,026 10,761 11,334 19,801	27,261 4,290 6,934 4,412 4,239 7,386	98,773 15,880 24,960 15,173 15,573 27,187	19-4	Highland region Badenock and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	9,259 385 1,032 2,593 988 532 2,675 456 598	4,269 179 456 1,221 540 235 1,125 232 281	13,528 564 1,488 3,814 1,528 767 3,800 688 879	16-1
NALES  Clwyd  Alyn and Deeside  Colwyn  Delyn  Glyndwr	15,784 2,623 1,862 2,834 1,027	<b>7,934</b> 1,411 1,017 1,302 719	23,718 4,034 2,879 4,136 1,746 4,032	17-5	Lothian region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	32,183 19,087 2,576 3,093 7,427	14,977 8,939 1,419 1,444 3,175	<b>47,160</b> 28,026 3,995 4,537 10,602	12-8
Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli	2,708 4,730 <b>12,497</b> 1,733 2,119 1,296 2,921 2,811	1,324 2,161 <b>6,672</b> 896 1,155 724 1,576 1,404	6,891 19,169 2,629 3,274 2,020 4,497 4,215	16-6	Strathclyde region Argyle and Bute Bearsden and Milingavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley	137,738 2,440 739 56,969 3,028 2,146 3,183 3,338	1,337 523 19,645 1,098 1,195 1,738 1,077	194,455 3,777 1,262 76,614 4,126 3,341 4,921 4,415	18-3
South Pembrokeshire Swent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen	1,617 20,138 4,155 2,865 2,166 7,116 3,836	917 8,725 1,580 1,091 1,286 2,926 1,842	2,534 28,863 5,735 3,956 3,452 10,042 5,678	16-8	Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride East Wood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	8,002 3,431 3,175 1,012 5,802 6,962 3,745 4,857 6,800	3,496 1,973 2,012 777 2,485 2,655 1,734 2,363 2,620	11,498 5,404 5,187 1,789 8,287 9,617 5,479 7,220 9,420	
Gwynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon—	10,279 1,693 2,972 1,093 1,118 3,403	4,730 861 1,139 544 585 1,601	15,009 2,554 4,111 1,637 1,703 5,004	18-3	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin <b>Tayside region</b> Angus	8,648 10,356 3,105 <b>16,956</b> 3,051	3,484 4,828 1,677 <b>8,709</b> 1,904	12,132 15,184 4,782 <b>25,665</b> 4,955	14-5
Isle of Anglesey Mid-Glamorgan	24,876	8,800	33,676	17-9	City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	10,227 3,678	4,902 1,903	5,581	
Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil	3,188 2,745	1,137 897	4,325 3,642 7,876		Orkney Islands Shetland Islands	557 480	302 314	859 794	11·7 6·0
Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley	5,791 3,769 5,375	2,085 1,278 1,866	5,047 7,241		Western Isles	1,743	541	2,284	23.3
Taff-Ely  Powys  Brecknock  Montgomery	4,008 2,947 1,156 1,251	1,537 1,735 619 751	5,545 4,682 1,775 2,002	12.8	NORTHERN IRELAND  Antrim Ards	2,361 2,112 2,563	981 1,204 1,148		
Radnor  South Glamorgan  Cardiff  Vale of Glamorgan	18,246 14,163 4,083	7,498 5,383 2,115	905 <b>25,744</b> 19,546 6,198	13.4	Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast	2,363 2,411 1,493 1,200 23,876 1,563	1,241 504 657 8,421	3,652 1,997 1,857 32,297	
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	16,396 2,326 2,097 2,599 9,374	6,848 910 1,116 1,263 3,559	23,244 3,236 3,213	14-6	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down	2,084 3,161 1,977 4,361 7,918 2,182	866 1,109 1,107 764 1,839 2,160 1,054	3,193 4,268 2,741 6,200 10,078 3,236	
SCOTLAND  Borders region Berwickshire Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	<b>2,214</b> 378 790 749 297	1,504 311 498 480 215	3,718 689 1,288 1,229 512	9-6	Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafeit Moyle	2,973 3,401 1,759 2,068 4,323 2,160 1,184	1,068 1,179 660 714 2,015 839 332	4,041 4,580 2,419 2,782 6,338 2,999 2,1,516	
Central region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	12,339 2,211 7,065 3,063	<b>6,148</b> 1,048 3,428 1,672	3,259 10,493	15-7	Newry & Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	5,687 3,472 1,908 2,564 3,177	2,091 1,736 1,265 1,037 706	3.173	

† 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.

\*\*The number of unemployee.\*\*

\*\*The number of unem

#### Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at October 9, 1986

Section		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
December	SOUTH EAST				Fosom and Fwell	1 228	733	1.9
Mode Developed Service	Bedfordshire	4 100	4.050	0.004	Esher	897	566	1,4
Som Linch   2,759   1,516   2,844   Register   1,277   834   2,456   2,456   1,375   3,461   1,375   3,461   1,375   3,461   1,375   1,386   3,475   1,386   1,375   3,461   1,386   1,375   1,386   1,375   1,386   1,375   1,386	Luton South Mid Bedfordshire		1,317	2,919	Mole Valley	912	502	1,4
South West Bourborhine   2,288   1,572   3,961   South West Boursey   1,03   588   1,15	North Bedfordshire	2,918	1,489	4,407		1,337		2,2
Barbaning	South West Bedfordshire			3,861	South West Surrey	1,034	588	1,6
Newbury   1,977   1,955   2,328   West Sussex   2,004   2,48   1,275   1,112   2,321   1,125   2,322   1,125   2,325   1,125	Berkshire	4.000	4.075	0.044	Woking	1,388	884	2,3
Reacing Easily	East Berkshire Newbury	1,966 1,377	1,375 951	2,328				
Stough	Reading East	2,587						3,2
Wockingham 1,047 975 2,022 Mid-Susean 1,142 919 200 1,000 1,	Slough	3,027	1.497	4,524	Crawley	1,500	1,106	2,6
November   1,549   1,142   2,683   2,684   3,687   1,142   2,683   3,684   3,6			1,032 975		Mid Sussex	1,142	919	2,0
Alzeburny   1,579   1,145   2,698   September   1,056   1,026								2,3 2,7
Beberghard Americans	Aylesbury							
Micro Anyane    4.498	Buckingham	1,628	1,026	2,654	Barking	2,709	1,055	3,7
Wycombo	Chesham and Amersham Milton Kevnes	1,034 4,438	658 2.403		Beckenham	4,550 2,175	1,910	3,2
and Sustante State Company and Sustante State Co	Wycombe	1,852			Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,453	1,657	8,1
Bighton Nemptown   3,499   1,475   4,914   Beren North   2,175   1,676   3, 1,677   1,777					Bow and Poplar	5,974	2,044	8,0
Brighton Pawlion   3,287   1,701   4,989   Bered South Islamps   4,521   5,44   1,545   1,25					Brent North		1.162	3,3
Hastings and Ryle  3.222   1,469	Brighton Pavilion	3,287	1.701	4,988	Brent South	4,580	2,117	6,6
Level	Hastings and Rye	3,222	1,449	4,671	Carshalton and Wallington	1,920	1,125	3,0
Weaden			1,587	4,531		2,614	1,246	3,8
Baselon			807		Chipping Barnet	1,378	900	2,2
Billerlowy 2, 33.6   39.72   37.73   Chrydon Morth East 2, 49.8   3.863   3.182   Chrydon Morth East 2, 49.8   3.863   3.28   Chrydon Morth East 2, 49.8   3.863   3.29   Chrydon Morth East 2, 49.8   3.863   3.29   Chrydon Morth East 2, 49.8   3.20   Chryd		4.077						2,3 3,4
Braintee   1,816   1,366   3,182   Coryclen South   1,500   834   2,207   Chemistry   1,207	Billericay	2,336	1,882		Croydon North East	2,493	1,363	3,8
Chemistord 1,776 1,307 3,083 Dulwich	Braintree	1,816	1,366	3,182	Croydon South	1,300	834	2,1
Eleing Forest   1,901   1,075   2,976   Ealing North   2,624   1,357   3,14   1,40	Castle Point	2,157	1,159	3,316	Dagenham Dulwich	2,859	1,309	4,1
Harlow  1. 146   4. 127   1. 128   4. 128   1. 128   3. 128   3. 128   5. 128   1. 1	Chelmsford Epping Forest	1,776	1,307		Ealing North	2,624	1,357	3,9
North Colchester	Harlow	2,657	1,564	4,221				4,8 5,8
Rochford   1,714   1,089   2,803   Enfield North   2,512   1,183   3,334   1,183   3,345   3,184   3					Edmonton	2,943	1,250	4,1
South Colchester and Makdon 2, 494 1,831 4,325 Entire and Southwest 2,494 1,831 4,325 Southwest 2,347 1,188 3,533 Finchest 2,347 1,188 3,533 Finchest 2,347 1,188 3,533 Finchest 3,357 1,426 Feltham and Heston 2,981 1,877 4,500 Finchest 3,357 1,1872 5,529 Finchest 3,529 Finches	Rochford	1,714	1,089	2,803			1,118	3,6
Southend West 2,347 1,186 3,533 Feithman and Helson 2,981 1,877 4,4 1,7 1,7 1,7 1,7 1,7 1,7 1,7 1,7 1,7 1,7	South Colchester and Maldon	2,494		4,325		1,819	1,018	2,8
Thurrock 3,857 1,672 5,529 Fulbarn 3,860 1,706 1,861 1,706 1,871 1,982 1,428 4,44 Aldershot 1,573 1,315 2,888 Hackney North and Stoke Newiglon 7,137 2,823 9,9 1,428 4,44 1,982 1,428 4,44 1,982 1,428 4,44 1,982 1,428 4,44 1,982 1,428 1	Southend East Southend West	3,255			Feltham and Heston	2,981	1,877	4,8
### Addershort ### 1,515 1,315 2,888		3,857		5,529			1,112	2,9
East Hampshire 1,437 1,088 2,525 Hammersmith 5,164 1,967 7, Eastsleigh 2,2601 1,737 4,174 Hampstead and Highgate 4,039 1,967 7, 1,973 1,973 1,973 1,974 1,774 Hampstead and Highgate 4,039 1,975 3,000 1,975	ampshire	1.570	4.045		Greenwich	3,352	1,428	4,7
East Hampshire 1,437 1,088 2,525 Hammersmith 5,164 1,967 7, Eastsleigh 2,2601 1,737 4,174 Hampstead and Highgate 4,039 1,967 7, 1,973 1,973 1,973 1,974 1,774 Hampstead and Highgate 4,039 1,975 3,000 1,975	Basingstoke	1,690	1,315	2,888 2.817	Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,137	3,079	11.0
Fareham   2,017   1,337   3,354   Harrow East   2,236   1,375   3,000   1,00	East Hampshire	1,437	1,088	2,525	Hammersmith	5,164	1.967	7,1
Gosport   2,244   1,704   3,998   Harrow West   1,637   1,052   2,1	Fareham	2,017	1,337		Harrow East	2,236	1,375	3,6
New Forest 1,600 792 2,392 Heridon North "1,973 988 2,2 1,000 North West Hampshire 1,356 1,036 2,392 Heridon North "1,973 988 2,2 1,000 North West Hampshire 1,356 1,036 2,392 Heridon North "1,973 988 2,2 1,000 North West Hampshire 1,356 1,036 2,392 Heridon North "1,973 988 2,2 1,000 North West Hampshire 1,356 1,036 2,392 Heridon North "1,973 988 2,2 1,000 North West Hampshire 1,356 1,036 2,392 Heridon North "1,973 988 2,2 1,000 North West Hampshire 1,356 1,0						1,637	1.052	2,6
Portsmouth North	New Forest	1,600	792	2,392	Hendon North	1,973	988	2,9
Portsmouth South	North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	1,356 3,131	1,036 1,665	2,392 4 796			966 2 569	2,8
Southampton Itchen	Portsmouth South	5,154	2,516	7,670	Hornchurch	1,964	1,006	2,9
Southampton Test	Southampton Itchen	4,654	1,138	3,384 6,513	llford North	1,835	1,012	2,8
Introduction   Section			1,542	5,628		2,868	1,404	4,2
Broxbourne		1,200	704	2,052	Islington South and Finsbury	5,287	2,164	7,4
Hertsmere   1,752   950   2,702   Lewisham East   3,535   1,537   5,1	Broxbourne	1,851			Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames			
North Hertfordshire 1,944 1,334 3,318		1,271 1,752			Lewisham East	3,535	1,537	5,0
St Albans	North Hertfordshire	1,984	1,334	3,318	Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford	3,980 6,026	1,770 2,430	8.4
Stevenage   2,249   1,566   3,815   Newham North Heast   2,331   1,252   5,248   Newhorth Part   2,351   1,252   5,248   Newhorth Part   2,247   5,248   Newhorth Part   2,247   5,248   Newhorth Part   2,247   5,248   Newhorth Part   2,247   6,258   Newhorth Part   2,247   6,258   Newhorth Part   2,247   6,258   Newhorth Part   2,247   6,258   Newhorth Part   2,248   Newhorth Part   2,2		1,484		2,248	Levton	3,792	1,642	5,4
Melwyn Hatfield	Stevenage	2,249	1,566	3,815	Newham North East	4,101	1,625	5,7
Norwood   Norw	Welwyn Hatfield	1,741	1,152	2,893			1,591	5,8 5.7
Sile of Wight 4,360 2,355 6,715 Orpington 1,546 799 2,377 9,   Peckham 6,749 2,377 9,   Putney 2,701 1,194 3,1   Ravensbourne 1,326 798 2,2   Anterbury 2,702 1,395 4,097 Romford 1,917 964 2,2   Anterbury 2,705 1,444 4,169 Southwark and Bermondsey 5,671 1,921 7,3   Aversham 3,403 1,870 5,273 Streatham 4,565 1,945 6,5   Aversham 2,991 1,534 4,525 Surbition 1,037 600 1,6   Aravesham 2,913 1,788 4,701 Sutton and Cheam 1,273 906 2,3   Aravesham 3,022 1,670 4,692   Aravesham 3,022 1,670 4,692   Aravesham 3,022 1,670 4,692   Aravesham 3,022 1,670 4,692   Aravesham 3,023 1,685 4,720 Tooting 3,861 1,845 5,1   Ald Kent 2,784 1,848 4,632 Tooting 3,861 1,845 5,1   Ald Kent 2,784 1,848 4,632 Tooting 3,861 1,845 5,1   Ald Kent 2,784 1,848 4,632 Tooting 3,861 1,845 5,1   Ald Kent 3,585 1,722 5,307 Twickenham 7,073 2,824 9,4   Ald Mestminster South 3,386 1,424 9,4   Ald Mestminster 3,118 1,511 4,629 Uxbridge 1,622 921 2,9   Ald Stord Bash 1,550 911 2,461 Upminster 2,027 928 2,9   Ald Stord Bash 1,552 944 2,496 Walthamstow 2,821 1,75 3,9   Ald Mestminster North 5,670 2,550 8,1	West Hertfordshire	1,858	1,348	3,206	Norwood	6,000	2,487	8.4
Putney 2,701 1,194 3,8 Ashford 2,269 1,372 3,641 Ravensbourne 1,326 798 2,2 Ashford 2,269 1,372 3,641 Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes 1,594 968 2,4 Ashford 2,178 1,283 3,461 Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes 1,594 968 2,4 Ashford 2,178 1,283 3,461 Russip-Northwood 1,055 719 1,2 Areversham 3,403 1,870 5,273 Streatham 4,565 1,945 6,5 Okestone and Hythe 2,991 1,534 4,525 Surbiton 1,037 600 1,6 Facebase 1,291 1,788 4,701 Sutton and Cheam 1,273 906 2,2 Facebase 1,291 1,670 4,692 The City of London 1,037 600 1,6 Facebase 1,206 3,314 and Westminster South 3,386 1,424 4,8 Facebase 1,206 3,314 and Westminster South 3,386 1,424 4,8 Facebase 1,206 3,314 and Westminster South 3,386 1,424 4,8 Facebase 1,206 3,314 and Westminster South 3,386 1,424 4,8 Facebase 1,206 3,314 and Westminster South 3,386 1,424 4,8 Facebase 1,206 3,314 and Westminster South 3,386 1,424 4,8 Facebase 1,206 3,314 and Westminster South 3,386 1,424 4,8 Facebase 1,206 3,314 and Westminster South 3,386 1,424 4,8 Facebase 1,206 3,314 and Westminster South 3,386 1,424 4,8 Facebase 1,207 3,207 Twickenham 7,073 2,824 9,8 Facebase 1,207 9,208 2,5 Facebase 1,207 9,207 9,208 2,5 Facebase 1,207 9,208 2,5 Facebase 1,207 9,208 2,5 F		4.000	0.055		Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington	1 546	799	2,0
Selford   2,269   1,372   3,641   Hichmond-upon-Inames and Barnes   1,594   968   2,5	sie of wight	4,360	2,355	6,715	Peckham	6,749	2,377	9.1
Ashford	nt				Ravensbourne	1,326	798	2,1
Partford	Ashford	2,269	1,372	3,641	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barn Romford	es 1,594	968	2,5
Dover   2,725	Dartford	2,178	1,283	3,461	Ruislip-Northwood	1,055	719	1,7
folkestone and Hythe         2,991         1,534         4,525         Surbition         1,037         600         1,6           illinigham         2,913         1,788         4,701         Sutton and Cheam         1,273         906         2,           Fravesham         3,022         1,670         4,692         The City of London         3,386         1,424         4,           ledway         3,035         1,685         4,720         Tooting         3,861         1,845         5,           lid Kent         2,784         1,848         4,632         Tottenham         7,073         2,824         9,1           lorth Thanet         3,585         1,722         5,307         Twickenham         1,392         860         2,2           levenoaks         1,550         911         2,461         Upminster         2,027         928         2,9           levenoaks         1,550         911         2,461         Upminster         2,027         928         2,2           conbridge and Malling         1,703         1,162         2,865         Vauxhall         7,787         2,983         10,           unbridge Wells         1,552         944         2,496         Walthamstow		2,725		4,169	Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham		1,921	
Gravesham  3,022 1,670 4,692 The City of London laidstone laidstone 2,108 1,206 3,314 and Westminster South 3,386 1,424 4,1 ledway 3,055 1,685 4,720 Tooting 3,861 1,845 5, lid Kent 2,784 1,848 4,632 Tottenham 7,073 2,824 9,1 lorth Thanet 3,585 1,722 5,307 Twickenham 1,392 860 2, levenoaks 1,550 911 2,461 Upminster 2,027 928 2,9 levenoaks 1,550 911 2,461 Upminster 2,027 928 2,9 lorbindige and Malling 1,703 1,162 2,865 Uxbridge 1,622 921 2,9 lorbindige Wells 1,552 944 2,496 Walthamstow 2,821 1,175 3,9 lordshire  l	olkestone and Hythe	2,991	1,534	4,525	Surbiton	1,037	600	1,6
Index	aillingnam Gravesham	2,913 3.022			The City of London			2,1
Aid Kent     2,784     1,848     4,632     Tottenfiam     7,073     2,824     9,1       Jorth Thanet     3,585     1,722     5,307     Twickenham     1,392     860     2,2       Sevenoaks     1,555     911     2,461     Upminster     2,027     928     2,2       Jouth Thanet     3,118     1,511     4,629     Ubridge     1,622     921     2,2       Journbridge and Malling     1,703     1,162     2,865     Vauxhall     7,787     2,983     10,175       Junbridge Wells     1,552     944     2,496     Walthamstow     2,821     1,175     3,8       Hordshire     Westminster North     5,670     2,550     8,       Janbury     1,766     1,268     3,034     Wimbledon     1,854     966     2,4       Jenley     1,092     776     1,868     Woolwich     4,165     2,069     6,2       Jordord West and Abingdon     1,731     1,029     2,760     EAST ANGLIA       Wantage     1,180     861     2,041     Cambridgeshire       Witney     1,346     1,158     2,504     Cambridge     2,313     1,183     3,4       Witnery     1,346     1,558     2,504     Cambridge<	Maidstone	2,108	1,206	3,314	and Westminster South	3,386	1,424	4,8
Horth Thanet         3,585         1,722         5,307         Twickenham         1,392         860         2,2           Sevenoaks         1,550         911         2,461         Upminster         2,027         928         2,9           Sevenoaks         1,550         911         4,629         Uxbridge         1,622         921         2,8           South Thanet         3,118         1,511         4,629         Uxbridge         1,622         921         2,2           Orbridge and Malling         1,703         1,162         2,865         Vauxhall         7,787         2,983         10,           Inbridge Wells         1,552         944         2,496         Waithamstow         2,821         1,175         3,983         10,           Icordshire         Vestminster North         5,670         2,550         8,         8,         8,00         2,550         8,           Banbury         1,766         1,268         3,034         Wimbledon         1,854         966         2,           Oxford East         2,640         1,250         3,890         2,640         4,165         2,069         6,           Oxford West and Abingdon         1,731         1,029         2,760 </td <td>/lid Kent</td> <td>2,784</td> <td>1,848</td> <td>4,632</td> <td>Tottenham</td> <td>7,073</td> <td>2,824</td> <td>9,8</td>	/lid Kent	2,784	1,848	4,632	Tottenham	7,073	2,824	9,8
South Thanet         3,118 1,511 4,629         Uxbridge (Mells)         1,622 921 2,520           onbridge and Malling (unbridge Wells)         1,703 1,162 2,865         Vauxhall 7,787 2,983 10,783         10,787 2,983 10,783           fordshire         Wanstead and Woodford 1,468 797 2,500         3,890         Wimbledon 1,854 966 2,885           Banbury 1,766 1,268 3,034 Wimbledon 1,854 966 2,800         966 2,800         2,800         4,165 2,069 6,800           Oxford East 2,640 1,250 3,890 2xford West and Abingdon 1,731 1,029 2,760         EAST ANGLIA         Vanidage 1,180 861 2,041         Cambridgeshire Cambridgeshire Cambridgeshire Cambridge 4,134 1,158 2,504         Cambridge 1,346 1,655 3,655	North Thanet	3,585	1,722	5,307				2,2 2,9
Funbridge Wells 1,552 944 2,496 Walthamstow 2,821 1,175 3,550 1,460 Wanstead and Woodford 1,468 797 2,550 8,530 1,550 9,550 8,530 1,550 9,	South Thanet	3,118	1,511	4,629	Uxbridge	1,622	921	2,5
Manstead and Woodford 1,468 797 2.7  fordshire	onbridge and Malling unbridge Wells				vauxhall Walthamstow	7,787 2,821		10,7
Janbury 1,766 1,268 3,034 Wimbledon 1,854 966 2,8 4,166 1,092 776 1,868 Woolwich 4,165 2,069 6,2 1,1092 776 1,868 Woolwich 4,165 2,069 6,2 1,1092 1,760 EAST ANGLIA  Varidage 1,180 861 2,041 Cambridgeshire  Vitney 1,346 1,158 2,504 Cambridge 2,313 1,183 3,4 1,184 1,185 1		.,002			Wanstead and Woodford	1,468	797	2.2
Fenley	Banbury		1,268	3,034	Wimbledon	1,854	2,550 966	8,2 2,8
Dxford West and Abingdon	Henley	1,092	776	1,868			2,069	6,2
Wantage         1,180         861         2,041         Cambridgeshire           Witney         1,346         1,158         2,504         Cambridge         2,313         1,183         3,4           rrey         Huntingdon         1,965         1,655         3,6           Chertsey and Walton         1,264         757         2,021         North East Cambridgeshire         2,537         1,491         4,6	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,731	1,029	2,760	EAST ANGLIA			
Cambridge 2,313 1,183 3,4 Firey Huntingdon 1,965 1,655 3,6 Chertsey and Walton 1,264 757 2,021 North East Cambridgeshire 2,537 1,491 4,6	Vantage	1,180	861	2,041				
therisey and Walton 1,264 757 2,021 North East Cambridgeshire 2,537 1,491 4 0		1,340	1,156	2,304	Cambridge	2,313	1,183	3,4
East Surrey 987 612 1,599 Peterborough 5,339 2,302 7,6		1 004	757	2.021	North Foot Combridgeshire		1,055	3,6

#### Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at October 9, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	1,032 1,407	911 1,218	1,943 2,625	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	2,610 1,964 3,710	1,552 1,442 1,672	4,162 3,406 5,382
orfolk				Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	3,639 2,860	1,818 1,604	5,457 4,464
Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk	4,672 1,848	2,184 1,306	6,856 3,154	Warwickshire	2,000	.,,,,,	
North Norfolk North West Norfolk	2,184 2,761	1,217 1,582	3,401 4,343	North Warwickshire Nuneaton	3,222 3,369	2,000 1,879	5,222 5,248
Norwich North Norwich South	2,484 4,264	1,328 1,783	3,812 6,047	Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon	2,576 1,831	1,817 1,347	4,393 3,178
South Norfolk South West Norfolk	1,806 2,326	1,224 1,500	3,030 3,826	Warwick and Learnington	2,687	1,593	4,280
uffolk Bury St Edmunds	1,724	1,421	3,145	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills	2,904	1,428	4,332
Central Suffolk	1,842 2,850	1,241 1,456	3,083 4,306	Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	3,873 6,043	1,666 2,299	5,539 8,342
South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	1,999 1,676	1,335 1,022	3,334 2,698	Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,275 5,931	1,902 2,194	6,177 8,125
Waveney	3,952	1,798	5,750	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	7,223 6,144	2,711 2,286	9,934 8,430 8,422
				Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook	6,005 8,077 7,396	2,417 2,586 2,279	10,663 9,675
OUTH WEST				Birmingham raidley	3,678 4,743	1,667 2,020	5,345 6,763
von Bath	2,426	1,336	3,762	Birmingham Selly Öak Coventry North East	6,178 3,351	2,563 1,771	8,741 5,122
Bristol East Bristol North West	3,354 3,303	1,619 1,500	4,973 4,803	Coventry North West Coventry South East Coventry South West	4,832 3,052	2,002 1,637	6,834 4,689
Bristol South Bristol West	5,173 4,610	1,953 2,215	7,126 6,825	Coventry South East Coventry South West Dudley East Dudley West	5,848 4,466	2,372 2,283	8,220 6,749
Kingswood Northavon	2,421 1,850	1,414 1,486	3,835 3,336	Halesowen and Stourbridge	3,423 5,213	1,778 2,323	5,201 7,536
Wandsdyke Weston-Super-Mare	1,738 2,654	1,268 1,670	3,006 4,324	Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield	2,241 2,397	1,406 1,446	3,647 3,843
Woodspring	1,635	1,211	2,846	Walsall North	5,904 5,343	2,010 2,046	7,914 7,389
ornwall Falmouth and Camborne	4,265	1,965	6,230	Walsall South Warley East Warley West West Bromwich East	5,059 4,138	2,153 1,829	7,212 5,967
North Cornwall South East Cornwall	3,400 2,488	2,154 1,643	5,554 4,131	West Bromwich East West Bromwich West	4,376 5,219	1,791 1,899	6,167 7,118
St Ives Truro	3,931 3,241	1,928 1,769	5,859 5,010	Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East	6,207 5,343	2,249 1,902	8,456 7,245
evon	0,2			Wolverhampton South West	4,405	2,139	6,554
Exeter Honiton	3,236 1,907	1,638 1,157	4,874 3,064	EAST MIDLANDS			
North Devon Plymouth Devonport	2,579 3,443	1,488 1,853	4,067 5,296	Derbyshire			
Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton	4,058 2,310	2,004 1,572	6,062 3,882	Amber Valley Bolsover	2,707 3,772	1,370 1,547	4,077 5,319
South Hams Teignbridge	2,450 2,492	1,573 1,459	4,023 3,951	Chesterfield Derby North	4,032 3,592	1,894 1,559	5,926 5,151
Tiverton Torbay	1,804 3,807	1,181 1,977	2,985 5,784	Derby South Erewash	5,605 3,382	2,145 1,748	7,750 5,130
Torridge and West Devon	2,523	1,490	4,013	High Peak North East Derbyshire	2,286 3,515	1,622 1,876	3,908 5,391
Oorset Bournemouth East	3,485	1,662	5,147	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,616 1,715	1,448 1,108	4,064 2,823
Bournemouth West Christchurch	2,814 1,419	1,344 870	4,158 2,289	Leicestershire	4.500	4.005	0.000
North Dorset Poole	1,392 2,578	1,050 1,511 1,559	2,442 4,089	Blaby Bosworth	1,588 1,921	1,235 1,487	2,823 3,408
South Dorset West Dorset	2,479 1,325	1,559 807	4,038 2,132	Harborough Leicester East	1,371 3,644	1,052 1,925	2,423 5,569
Gloucestershire		4.504	4.007	Leicester South Leicester West	5,086 4,883	2,127 1,951	7,213 6,784
Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury	2,716 1,646	1,521 1,152	4,237 2,798	Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	2,087 2,886 1,590	1,296 1,373 1,401	3,383 4,259 2,991
Gloucester Stroud	3,316 2,125	1,712 1,522	5,028 3,647	Lincolnshire			2,551
West Gloucestershire	2,777	1,932	4,709	East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle	3,841 2,469	1,942 1,495	5,783 3,964
Somerset Bridgwater	2,643 1,645	1,541 1,300	4,184 2,945	Grantham Holland with Boston	2,723 2,286	1,783 1,241	4,506 3,527
Somerton and Frome Taunton	2,424 1,924	1,460 1,321	3,884 3,245	Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	4,757 1,754	2,106 1,302	6,863 3,056
Wells Yeovil	1,818	1,376	3,194	Northamptonshire	3,093	1.000	4.005
Wiltshire Devizes	1.936	1,658	3,594	Corby Daventry Kettering	1,512 1,799	1,802 1,332 1,191	4,895 2,844 2,990
North Wiltshire Salisbury	1,936 1,880 1,806	1,431 1,366	3,311 3,172	Northampton North Northampton South	3,131 2,576	1,569 1,521	4,700 4,097
Swindon Westbury	4,219 2,084	2,166 1,637	6,385 3,721	Wellingborough	2,399	1,514	3,913
				Nottinghamshire Ashfield	3,588	1,450	5,038
VEST MIDLANDS				Bassetlaw Broxtowe	3,818 2,541	1,873 1,336	5,691 3,877
lereford and Worcester Bromsgrove	2,780	1,541	4,321	Gedling Mansfield	2,457 3,554	1,439 1,547	3,896 5,101
Hereford Leominister	2,503 2,015	1,642 1,263	4,145 3,278	Newark Nottingham East	2,653 6,959	1,633 2,485	4,286 9,444
Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire	3,679 2,256	2,295 1,363	5,974 3,619	Nottingham North	5,343 4,654	1,791 1,711	7,134 6,365
Worcester Wyre Forest	2,987 3,234	1,509 1,948	4,496 5,182	Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	2,305 3,069	1,384 1,567	3,689 4,636
Shropshire							
Ludlow North Shropshire	2,323 2,620	1,398 1,558	3,721 4,178	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSID			
Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	2,648 6,729	1,477 2,625	4,125 9,354	Humberside Beverley	2,295	1,475	3,770
Staffordshire				Booth Ferry Bridlington	2,837 3,152	1,753 1,807	4,590 4,959
Burton Cannock and Burntwood	2,865 3,422	1,940	4,515 5,362	Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe	4,134 6,641	2,001 1,850	6,135 6,491
Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire	2,729 2,680	1,746 1,399 2,019	4,475 4,079	Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,998 6,122	1,771 1,754	6,769 7,876
	3,774		5,793	Kingston-upon-Hull North	6,476	2,364	8,840

#### Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at October 9, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
lorth Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough	2,090 2,184 1,816 3,651	1,322 1,654 1,343 1,623	3,412 3,838 3,159 5,274	Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley	3,204 6,736 4,891 3,974	1,537 2,476 2,293 1,899	4,741 9,212 7,184 5,873
Selby Skipton and Ripon York	1,986 1,552 3,878	1,517 1,140 2,064	3,503 2,692 5,942	Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby	7,242 8,115 3,642	2,372 2,560 1,920	9,614 10,675 5,562
Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam	4,567 4,217 4,135 5,277 5,390 6,064 4,264 4,927 7,661 4,402 6,002 3,325	1,687 1,593 1,691 2,227 2,420 2,668 1,957 1,935 2,623 1,957 2,061 1,770	6,254 5,810 5,826 7,504 7,810 8,732 6,221 6,862 10,284 6,359 8,063 5,095	Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Miverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool Watton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South	7,234 6,945 6,123 5,721 5,317 8,647 7,976 7,042 3,162 4,774 5,647 5,293 2,666	2,293 2,648 2,464 2,117 2,269 2,757 2,815 2,338 1,746 2,130 2,128 2,074 1,372 1,510	9,527 9,593 8,587 7,838 7,588 7,586 11,404 10,791 9,380 4,908 6,904 7,775 7,367 4,038 4,469
Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	5,304 3,955 4,695	2,154 2,126 1,833	7,458 6,081 6,528	Wirral West	2,959	1,510	4,409
Vest Yorkshire Batley and Spen	3,644	1,593	5,237	NORTH Cleveland			
Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax	5,675 4,328 6,455 2,628 2,494 3,460 2,378 3,933	1,987 1,724 2,197 1,701 1,559 1,763 1,267 1,771	7,662 6,052 8,652 4,329 4,053 5,223 3,645 5,704	Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	6,485 5,611 8,033 6,231 6,052 5,166	2,202 2,183 2,450 2,117 2,326 2,188	8,687 7,794 10,483 8,348 8,378 7,354
Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West	4,041 3,614 2,563 5,495 5,474 3,233 2,715	1,554 1,805 1,313 1,973 1,911 1,589 1,425	5,595 5,595 5,419 3,876 7,468 7,385 4,822 4,140	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Borders Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington	2,540 2,749 2,632 1,901 1,452 2,812	1,823 1,482 1,397 1,445 915 1,521	4,363 4,231 4,029 3,346 2,367 4,333
Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield	3,952 3,257 2,364 4,534 1,882 2,275 3,771	1,745 1,390 1,391 1,790 1,324 1,231 1,562	5,697 4,647 3,755 6,324 3,206 3,506 5,333	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham	4,489 2,953 3,931 4,165 4,665 4,170	1,986 1,424 1,861 1,677 1,803 1,693	6,475 4,377 5,792 5,842 6,468 5,863
ORTH WEST				Sedgefield  Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed	3,317 2,155	1,421	4,738 3,347
heshire City of Chester	3,807	1,754	5,561	Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	3,789 1,426 2,689	1,511 964 1,467	5,300 2,390 5,156
Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	1,641 2,695 2,991 4,251 5,475 1,915 2,207 4,494 4,528	1,398 1,745 1,718 2,084 2,387 1,295 1,355 1,945 1,913	3,039 4,440 4,709 6,335 7,862 3,210 3,562 6,439 6,441	Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields	3,501 4,910 5,783 5,870 4,109 5,415 4,461 5,464	1,483 1,866 2,279 2,075 1,782 2,047 1,871 2,164	4,984 6,776 8,062 7,945 5,891 7,462 6,332 7,628
ncashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde	5,580 3,391 3,377 3,902 2,721 1,750	2,089 1,372 1,456 1,896 1,811 1,071	7,669 4,763 4,833 5,798 4,532 2,821	Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	8,007 6,011 7,220 4,852 5,909	2,695 2,412 2,175 2,039 2,373	10,702 8,423 9,395 6,891 8,282
Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,482 2,316 2,767	1,348 1,154 1,496	3,830 3,470 4,263	WALES			
Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire	2,811 5,108 1,212 2,773 2,633 4,970 2,491	1,536 1,871 920 1,634 1,585 2,061 1,244	4,347 6,979 2,132 4,407 4,218 7,031 3,735	Clywd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Dellyn Wrexham	2,835 3,727 2,437 3,509 3,276	1,495 1,857 1,363 1,685 1,534	4,330 5,584 3,800 5,194 4,810
wyre  eater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East	2,041 3,263 3,883 4,644	1,111 1,585 1,630 2,038	3,152 4,848 5,513 6,682	<b>Dyfed</b> Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	2,787 2,726 3,163 3,821	1,479 1,438 1,717 2,038	4,266 4,164 4,880 5,859
Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles	3,296 2,886 2,976 1,592 3,187 3,963	1,840 1,487 1,593 1,147 1,403 1,907	5,136 4,373 4,569 2,739 4,590 5,870	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West	4,011 2,865 2,170 3,591 3,914	1,510 1,091 1,270 1,521 1,674	5,521 3,956 3,440 5,112 5,588
cocies lazel Grove leywood and Middleton leigh littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blackley	3,913 2,286 3,885 4,233 2,355 4,177 8,769	1,670 1,327 1,897 2,015 1.511 2,269 2,766	5,583 3,613 5,782 6,248 3,866 6,446 11,535 6,746	Torfaen  Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd nant Conwy Ynys Mon	2,842 2,654 1,380 3,403	1,659 1,188 1,215 726 1,601	5,246 4,030 3,869 2,106 5,004
Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Didham Central and Royton Didham West tochdale	4,938 5,180 5,030 5,043 4,193 3,002 4,581	1,808 1,861 2,164 1,609 1,764 1,493 1,994	6,746 7,041 7,194 6,652 5,957 4,495 6,575	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,744 4,294 3,188 3,826 3,644	1,199 1,549 1,137 1,214 1,069	3,943 5,843 4,325 5,040 4,713

	Male	Female	All	M	ale	Female	All	
				Strathclyde region				
Brecon and Radnor Montgomery	1,696 1,251	984 751	2,680 2,002	Argyll and Bute Ayr	2,440 3,352	1,337 1,651	3,777 5,003	
				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley Clydebank and Milngavie	4,843 3,367	1,789 1,309	6,632 4,676	
Cardiff Central	4.494	1.979	6,473	Clydesdale Clydesdale	3,307	1,697	5,004	
Cardiff North	1,778	881	2,659	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,183	1,738	4,921	
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,202	1,372	5,574	Cunninghame North	3,595	1,757	5,352	
Cardiff West	4,489	1,543	6,032	Cunninghame South	4,407	1,739	6,146	
Vale of Glamorgan	3,283	1,723	5,006	Dumbarton East Kilbride	3,431 3,175	1,973 2,012	5,404 5,187	
test Clemeraen				Eastwood	2,161	1,263	3,424	
Vest Glamorgan Aberavon	2,952	1,171	4,123	Glasgow Cathcart	3,200	1,292	4,492	
Gower	2,338	1,227	3,565	Glasgow Central	5,611	1,895	7,506	
Neath	2,684	1,390	4,074	Glasgow Garscadden	4,787	1,425	6,212	
Swansea East	4,118	1,472	5,590	Glasgow Govan	4,475	1,618	6,093	
Swansea West	4,304	1,588	5,892	Glasgow Hillhead	3,848 5,989	1,919 2,164	5,767 8,153	
COTI AND				Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollock	5,989	1,765	7,525	
COTLAND				Glasgow Provan	6,821	2,027	8,848	
Borders region				Glasgow Rutherglen	5,099	1.754	6,853	
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,127	791	1,918	Glasgow Shettleston	5,006	1,682	6,688	
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderd		713	1,800	Glasgow Springburn	6,373	2,104	8,477	
				Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,317	2,257	8,574	
Central region			4.000	Hamilton	4,641	1,983	6,624	
Clackmannan	3,169	1,523	4,692	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,745 4,440	1,734 1,698	5,479 6,138	
Falkirk East	3,639	1,558	5,197	Monklands East Monklands West	3,498	1,521	5,019	
Falkirk West	3,040 2,491	1,634 1,433	4,674 3,924	Motherwell North	4,740	1,933	6,673	
Stirling	2,401	1,400	0,024	Motherwell South	3,908	1,551	5,459	
Oumfries and Galloway region				Paisley North	3,696	1,683	5,379	
Dumfries	2,414	1,487	3,901	Paisley South	3,723	1,658	5,381	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,556	1,367	3,923	Renfrew West and Inverciyde	2,433	1,399	3,832 3,757	
tida analan				Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,367	1,390	3,757	
ife region Central Fife	3,705	1,917	5,622	Tayside region				
Dunfermline East	3,703	1,692	5,073	Angus East	2,556	1,644	4,200	
Dunfermline West	2,470	1,243	3,713	Dundee East	5,439	2,448	7,887	
Kirkcaldy	3,447	1,638	5,085	Dundee West	4,408	2,115	6,523	
North East Fife	1,482	1,055	2,537	North Tayside	1,873	1,112	2,985	
and a solo				Perth and Kinross	2,680	1,390	4,070	
Grampian region Aberdeen North	3,189	1,238	4.427	Orkney and Shetland islands	1,037	616	1,653	
Aberdeen South	2,807	1,298	4,105	Orkino, and Oriottana Islands	1,007	0,0	1,000	
Banff and Buchan	2,419	1,334	3,753	Western Isles	1,743	541	2,284	
Gordon	1,842	1,380	3,222					
Kincardine and Deeside	1,800	969	2,769	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Moray	2,520	1,636	4,156		0.504	1 550	E 060	
diabland region				Belfast East Belfast North	3,504 6,646	1,556 2,315	5,060 8,961	
lighland region Caithness and Sutherland	1,630	737	2,367	Belfast South	4,350	2,315	6,565	
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	4,271	2,028	6,299	Belfast West	9,755	2,533	12,288	
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,358	1,504	4,862	East Antrim	4,932	2,223	7,155	
				East Londonderry	6,948	2,472	9,420	
othian region			0.005	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	6,374	2,247	8,621	
East Lothian	2,576	1,419	3,995	Foyle	9,552	2,512	12,064	
Edinburgh Central	3,740	1,750	5,490 4,580	Lagan Valley	4,439	2,085	6,524	
Edinburgh East Edinburgh Leith	3,189 4,907	1,391 1,945	6,852	Mid-Ulster Newry & Armagh	6,525 6,468	2,343 2,385	8,868 8,853	
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,321	1,182	3,503	North Antrim	5,088	2,077	7,165	
Edinburgh South	2,931	1,446	4,377	North Down	2,850	1,639	4,489	
Edinburgh West	1,662	930	2,592	South Antrim	4,223	2,020	6,243	
Linlithgow	4,250	1,704	5,954	South Down	4,506	2,168	6,674	
Livingston	3,514	1,766	5,280	Strangford	2,759	1,671	4,430	
Mid Lothian	3.093	1,444	4,537	Upper Bann	5.019	2.236	7,255	

## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1985 Jun 13	2,658	1,446	1,007	553	999	590	888	1,746	748	483	8,183	17,855	4,001	21,856
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 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 Feb 6	8,491 2,479	3,841 1,380	769 158	2,055 415	1,708 639	1,466 448	3,358 638	2,985 1,119	1,279 362	1,824 380	2,963 1,253	26,898 7,891	369 —	27,267 7,891
Mar 6†	1,915	1,179	138	354	542	383	573	1,026	321	335	920	6,507	-	6,507
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 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	2,411 378 677	4,345 1,342 7,479	39,322 7,213 18,460	533 4,486	39,855 7,213 22,946
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	35,489 41,084 44,631	15,646 19,115 19,674	3,984 3,783 4,167	9,918 10,812 12,103	13,508 14,882 15,938	9,106 10,037 10,997	15,133 15,569 16,998	20,362 22,474 24,206	8,220 8,291 9,328	10,334 10,840 11,595	22,119 22,201 21,224	148,173 159,973 171,187	7,972 8,642 9,222	156,145 168,615 180,409
Oct 11	6,752	3,447	546	1,351	1,720	1,085	1,469	2,490	768	1,338	4,835	22,354	2,000	24,354

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 and note † table 2·14.

## 2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdor
ALE AND FEMALE 185 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
86 Jan 9	282	79	133	495	1,241	768	1,364	974	764	618	2,946	9,585	2,208	11,793
Feb 6	786	136	225	576	1,295	713	1,760	918	721	636	2,771	10,401	2,029	12,430
Mar 6†	1,108	210	275	827	1,911	1,346	2,658	1,315	905	699	3,296	14,340	2,228	16,568
Apr 10	489	295	210	632	2,021	718	1,641	998	692	569	2,440	10,410	1,876	12,286
May 8	274	175	113	647	902	578	1,147	922	503	494	2,392	7,972	2,078	10,050
Jun 12	309	213	63	491	958	438	1,107	924	402	421	1,999	7,112	1,620	8,732
Jul 10	361	253	134	215	781	206	867	652	300	383	2,591	6,490	1,542	8,032
Aug 14	193	106	62	207	920	539	625	499	265	255	1,907	5,472	1,096	6,568
Sep 11	164	100	48	152	1,875	620	601	489	387	236	2,006	6,578	1,100	7,678
Oct 11	161	51	25	95	2,113	892	944	541	300	193	1,749	7,013	1,051	8,064

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

\* Included in South East.

† See note \* to table 2-1. The change for students and temporarily stopped was effective from March 1986, because no estimates on the revised basis were made for February 1986.

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18–19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE	24.0	23.6	17-1	11.5	7-3	7.7	11.9	14-3	11.8
983 Apr‡ Jul	21.8	23.4	17.8	11.3	7.1	7.6	11.6	7.6	11.3
Oct	29-1	25-2	17-1	11-3	7-1	7.7	12-1	6.3	11.5
984 Jan	23-9	26-2	17-5	11-9	7-4	8-1	12.8	6.1	11.8
Apr Jul	18·7 19·2	24·7 23·5	17·2 18·2	11·7 11·7	7·3 7·2	8·0 7·9	13·1 12·7	5·7 5·3	11·5 11·4
Oct	27.3	25-1	17-9	12.0	7-4	8-1	13.0	5.3	11.9
985 Jan	23-1	25.1	18-0	12·5 12·5	7·7 7·7	8·6 8·6	13·4 13·6	5·6 5·4	12·1 11·9
Apr Jul	18·7 20·7	23·6 22·5	17·7 18·2	12-2	7.5	8-4	13-2	5-0	11.7
Oct	24.7	23-1	17-4	12-3	7.6	8.5	13-6	5-2	11.9
986 Jan	21.8	22.9	18-1	13-2	8-1	9.0	14-2	5.3	12-3
Apr‡ Jul	21·8 20·0	21.1 20.3	17·2 17·7	12·9 12·7	8·1 7·9	8·9 8·8	14·2 14·0	5·3 5·2	12·0 11·9
Oct	21.8	20.2	16-6	12.5	7.9	8-8	14-1	5.3	11.7
IALE									
983 Apr‡	26.1	26·1 25·8	29·6 20·0	13·2 12·8	9·6 9·3	10·0 9·8	14·9 14·5	20·3 9·9	14·3 13·3
Jul	23.9				9.3	9.8	15.1	8.9	13.4
Oct	31.5	27.0	19-1	12-6					
1984 Jan Apr	26·3 20·8	27·7 26·3	19·7 19·2	13·4 13·2	9·8 9·6	10·4 10·3	16·2 16·4	8·7 8·1	13·8 13·4
Jul	21.5	25·1 26·3	20·0 19·8	12·9 13·1	9·4 9·6	10·1 10·2	15·9 16·1	7·5 7·5	13·2 13·6
Oct	30-5				10-1	10-2	16-8	7.8	14.1
1985 Jan Apr	26·3 21·4	27·2 25·9	20·1 19·8	13·9 13·8	10.1	10-9	16.9	7.4	13-8
Jul	23.7	24·5 24·8	20·0 19·2	13·3 13·3	9·6 9·7	10·5 10·6	16·2 16·7	7·0 7·2	13·5 13·6
Oct	28-2		20.1	14-4	10.5	11.4	17.4	7-4	14-3
986 Jan	24.9	24.9						7-3	13.9
Apr‡ Jul	24·7 22·5	23-0 21-9	19·2 19·4	14·1 13·7	10·4 10·1	11·2 11·0	17·5 17·1	7·3 7·2 7·3	13-6
Oct	24-6	21.5	18-2	13-4	10.0	11.0	17-1	7-3	13.4
FEMALE	21.7	20.8	13-6	8-5	3.7	4.5	6.9	0.2	8-2
983 Apr Jul	19-4	20.6	14-9	8-7	3.8	4.5	6.9	0.2	8.4
Oct	26-4	23.2	14-4	9.0	3.9	4.6	7.2	0-1	8.9
1984 Jan	21.2	24·5 22·8	14·7 14·4	9·2 9·3	3·9 3·9	4·8 4·9	7·5 7·8	0·1 0·2	8·8 8·5
Apr Jul	16·6 16·7	21.7	15.7	9.6	4.0	4.9	7.6	0.2	8.7
Oct	24-0	23.8	15.2	10-0	4-2	5-1	8.0	0.2	9-3
1985 Jan	19.8	22·5 20·9	15·2 14·8	10·2 10·3	4·3 4·4	5·4 5·5	8·2 8·4	0·3 0·3	9·2 9·0
Apr Jul	16·0 17·7	20.9	15.7	10.3	4.4	5.5	8-4	0.3	9.1
Oct	21-1	21.1	15.0	10-6	4.5	5-6	8.7	0.3	9.4
1986 Jan	18-7	20-6	15.3	11-1	4.8	5.8	9.0	0-3	9.5
Apr‡	18-8	18-8	14·5 15·5	11-0 11-0	4·8 4·9	5·9 5·9	9·1 9·1	0·2 0·3	9·3 9·4
Jul Oct	17·3 18·9	18·6 18·7	14.3	11.0	4.9	5.9	9.3	0.3	9.3

§ See footnotes to tables 2-1/2-2.

Notes: 1. Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of approximate mid-year estimates of the working population in the corresponding age groups, and are consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3.

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 working population estimate used to calculate the above unemployment rates exclude many YTS participants who have no contract of employment. Percentage rates for those aged under 18 which include all those on YTS in the UK working population are: 1983: Jan 25-0, Apr 23-4, Jul 21-2, Oct 28-3; 1984: Jan 19-8, Apr 15-5, Jul 15-9, Oct 22-6; 1985: Jan 19-1, Apr 15-5, Jul 17-2, Oct 20-4; 1986: Jan 18-1, Apr 18-0, Jul 16-5, Oct 18-0.

## Selected countries: national definitions 2.18

	United Ki	ngdom†	Austra-	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‡		mark§		(FR)*		Republic			lands*				land*	Statesxx
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY Annual averages 1982 1983 1984	2,917 3,105 3,160	2,793 2,970 3,047	495 697 642	105 127 130	457 505 513	1,314 1,448 1,399	258 281 275	2,008 2,041 2,310	1,833 2,258 2,265	51 62 71	157 193 214	2,379 2,707 2,955	1,359 1,561 1,608	655 801 822	41·4 63·6 66·6	1,873 2,207 2,476	137 151 137	13·2 26·3 32·1	10,678 10,717 8,539
1985  Quarterly averages 1985 Q2 Q3 Q4 1986 Q1 Q2 Q3	3,271 3,231 3,274 3,270 3,356 3,275 3,298	3,163 3,131 3,153 3,156 3,263 3,165 3,186	597 604 570 550 636 587 607	139 118 100 153 197 128	478 477 458 446 460 438 432	1,328 1,353 1,236 1,228 1,356 1,245 1,186	244 241 216 226 259 208	2,395 2,281 2,335 2,480 2,441 2,319 2,403	2,305 2,219 2,197 2,236 2,544 2,143 2,099	72 65 109 144	231 227 232 231 239 232 235	2,959 2,925 2,880 3,054 3,210 3,178	1,563 1,543 1,503 1,573 1,707 1,683	741 765 745 745 690	51·4 51·5 49·0 40·7 42·7 32·3	2,642 2,627 2,576 2,706 2,806 2,711 2,666	125 115 134 115 126 105	27·0 26·7 23·0 24·8 26·9 22·1	8,312 8,305 8,239 7,816 8,727 8,349
Monthly 1985 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct	3,240 3,346 3,277 3,259 3,273 3,408 3,337 3,324 3,325 3,271 3,229 3,280 3,280 3,333 3,333 3,237	3,141 3,189 3,146 3,149 3,174 3,306 3,244 3,213 3,160 3,162 3,178 3,188 3,192 3,120	568 583 528 537 584 615 669 635 607 592 562 594 596 632	98 104 123 152 183 206 202 182 154 123 107 108 113	458 452 448 441 448 466 461 454 445 438 431 437 432 428	1,253 1,183 1,200 1,246 1,238 1,347 1,380 1,393 1,227 1,205 1,231 1,201 1,127	221 217 232 220 226 269 256 253 230 202 191 185 198	2,310 2,436 2,510 2,495 2,494 2,434 2,395 2,372 2,318 2,318 2,316 2,374 2,519	2,217 2,152 2,149 2,211 2,3590 2,593 2,448 2,230 2,122 2,122 2,132 2,132 2,132 2,132 2,132 2,132 2,132	65 68 82 111 133 155 145 133 119 96 86 84 76	235 230 226 228 240 240 239 237 232 232 232 233 235 238 232	2,854 2,938 3,024 3,052 3,185 3,239 3,207 3,190 3,175 3,170 3,105 3,085	1,480 1,580 1,590 1,590 1,540 1,650 1,640 1,830 1,820 1,620 1,610	777 758 743 742 750 761 750 725 698 686 686 714 711	53·6 43·1 40·7 38·7 42·7 46·8 42·4 38·8 36·0 30·1 30·6 33·9 38·4	2,560 2,601 2,658 2,727 2,732 2,806 2,810 2,803 2,777 2,703 2,652 2,645 2,643 2,710	135 144 112 113 121 128 120 130 112 99 104 108 125	22·9 22·4 22·7 24·8 26·9 28·4 27·2 25·1 23·8 22·2 20·4 20·1 19·8	8,051 7,984 7,917 7,815 7,717 8,472 9,041 8,667 8,115 8,158 8,158 8,471 7,955
Percentage rate latest month	11.7		8.3	3.8	15.6	8-8	7.3	10-8	8-1	4.3	18.3	13-4	2.8	14-6	2.1	21.5	2.9	0.7	6.7
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY Quarterly averages 1985 C1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1986 Q1 Q2 Q3	YED, SEAS	3,088 3,119 3,124 3,122 3,171 3,208 3,212	616 607 591 574 587 589 631	142 136 134 146 151 146	518 486 461 448 457 446 435	1,396 1,332 1,296 1,294 1,254 1,233 1,246	261 253 242 224 217 214	2,423 2,404 2,408 2,348 2,378 2,439 2,478	2,312 2,320 2,300 2,295 2,285 2,238 2,200	85 81 85 91 121 109 e	227 228 235 232 232 232 234 238	2,411 2,391 2,491 2,592 2,625 2,698	1,513 1,500 1,570 1,687 1,587 1,657	781 768 760 741 734	59·7 54·6 50·4 41·6 37·4 35·5	2,581 2,660 2,653 2,677 2,733 2,736	131 123 125		8,426 8,417 8,284 8,151 8,259 8,446
Monthly 1985 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct		3,127 3,124 3,120 3,114 3,133 3,161 3,199 3,203 3,203 3,203 3,220 3,220 3,223 3,219 3,193 3,168	595 586 570 583 569 576 596 601 590 601 590 633 627 634	136 137 137 144 156 148 146 158 150 143 143 144 141 151	462 457 452 445 447 451 445 445 445 444 448 437 435 433	1,301 1,278 1,304 1,299 1,279 1,262 1,261 1,238 1,239 1,228 1,231 1,267 1,250 1,221	243 235 230 222 219 215 216 220 216 213 215 217 214	2,425 2,384 2,368 2,355 2,325 2,327 2,368 2,389 2,449 2,447 2,474 2,474 2,474	2,300 2,296 2,294 2,298 2,298 2,283 2,283 2,245 2,245 2,242 2,212 2,200 2,187 2,172	85 88 88 97 123 e 121 e 115 e 115 e 107 e 105 e 96 e	237 235 230 231 236 232 232 233 231 235 236 237 240 238	2,592 2,625 2,698	1,530 1,600 1,640 1,690 1,700 1,600 1,530 1,720 1,630 1,720 1,630 1,770	763 753 746 740 738 733 733 723 718 710 713 696	50-1 46-3 44-2 41-3 39-4 39-0 36-4 35-8 34-7 36-7 36-7 35-9	2,648 2,649 2,650 2,692 2,688 2,728 2,726 2,745 2,748 2,739 2,733 2,727	121 135 112 120 131		8,127 8,274 8,291 8,140 8,023 7,831 8,527 8,419 8,342 8,554 8,443 8,190 8,027
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months		11.5	8-4	5-2	15.7	9.5	7.9	10.6	8.7	5-4 e	18-3	11-4	2.9	14-3	2.0	21.6	2.8		6-8
change on previous		-0.1	+0.5	-0.1	-0.4	+0.1	N/C	+0.2	-0.2	-0.6	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1	-0.4	+0.2	-0.2	N/C		-0.2

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

(i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems.

(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

(2) Source: SOEC 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.

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.

Negrage 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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2. Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

THOUSAND

		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
	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
	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 Jun 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
	Jul 11 Aug 14 Sep 11	476·1 406·3 528·9	22·5 15·1 85·9	453·6 391·2 443·0	+25·9 +2·3 +17·4	286·3 250·2 315·8	12·1 8·9 49·0	274·3 241·3 266·8	+13·2 +1·3 +8·9	189·7 156·1 213·1	62·4 62·9 64·8	10·4 6·1 36·8	179·3 149·9 176·3	+12·7 +0·9 +8·7
	Oct 9	459-5	24.7	434-8	+7.0	286-9	13-8	273-1	+4.9	172.7	65-1	10.9	161.7	+2.1
NITI	ED DOM	OUTFLO	<b>W</b> †											
	th ending	Male and	Female			Male				Female				
		All	School	Excluding school	Change since	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	since previous
			leavers‡	leavers	previous year††			louvers	year++					year++
985	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	532·6 418·6 352·2	47.0 24.7 15.5	485-6 393-9 336-7		322·5 258·7 216·1	26·7 14·1 8·8	295·7 244·5 207·3		210·1 159·9 136·1	62·3 59·0 52·1	20·2 10·6 6·7	189·9 149·3 129·3	+15·1 +14·2 +2·4
	Nov 14	418-6	47·0 24·7	485·6 393·9	year†† +30·5 +30·8	258-7	14-1	295·7 244·5	year++ +15·3 +16·5	159-9	59.0	10.6	149-3	+15.1
	Nov 14 Dec 12 Jan 9 Feb 6	418·6 352·2 232·8 417·8	47·0 24·7 15·5 7·3 15·6	485.6 393.9 336.7 225.5 402.2	yeartt +30·5 +30·8 +0·1 -3·3 +25·1	258·7 216·1 139·0 265·1	14·1 8·8 4·1 8·7	295·7 244·5 207·3 134·9 256·4	year†† +15·3 +16·5 -2·3 -5·3 +12·6	159·9 136·1 93·8 152·7	59·0 52·1 41·0 62·7	10·6 6·7 3·2 6·9	149·3 129·3 90·6 145·9	+15·1 +14·2 +2·4 +2·1 +12·6
	Nov 14 Dec 12 Jan 9 Feb 6 Mar 6‡‡ Apr 10 May 8	418-6 352-2 232-8 417-8 381-4 391-0 417-3	47·0 24·7 15·5 7·3 15·6 11·8 9·6 16·7	485.6 393.9 336.7 225.5 402.2 369.6 381.4 400.5	year++ +30.5 +30.8 +0.1 -3.3 +25.1 -4.4 +53.4 +12.2	258·7 216·1 139·0 265·1 242·7 254·7 270·0	14·1 8·8 4·1 8·7 6·7 5·6 9·6	295·7 244·5 207·3 134·9 256·4 236·0 249·1 260·4	year++ +15·3 +16·5 -2·3 -5·3 +12·6 -10·0 +36·3 +7·8	159·9 136·1 93·8 152·7 138·7	59·0 52·1 41·0 62·7 65·3 56·7 61·0	10·6 6·7 3·2 6·9 5·1 4·1 7·1	149·3 129·3 90·6 145·9 133·6 132·3 140·2	+15·1 +14·2 +2·4 +2·1 +12·6 +5·6 +17·0 +4·5

Male

\* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351–358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.
† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2-20. While table 2-20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows then the easumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows tend to be understated a little in September and after Easter when there are many school leavers joining the register and consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.
‡ The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.
†† Change since the same month in the previous year gives the best indication of the trend of the series' excluding school leavers.

\*\*Change since the same month in the previous year gives the best indication of the trend of the series' excluding school leavers.

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending

INFLOW:

Male and Female

# UNEMPLOYMENT Not seasonally adjusted, computerised records only

THOUSAND

#### **INFLOW**

**OUTFLOW** 

Great Britain	Age group																			
lonth ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59§	60 and over§	All ages	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59§	60 and over§	All ages
ALE																				
October November December	32·7 23·1 19·3	35-6 28-0 25-1	64·1 57·8 53·5	35·0 33·4 32·7	23-6 23-4 23-1	36·0 36·1 36·0	26·4 25·5 25·2	13·4 12·2 11·1	10·4 9·0 8·2	277·3 248·6 234·1	38·3 24·7 17·8	49·0 29·1 24·4	73·6 55·2 48·2	33·7 29·5 25·9	22·8 20·0 17·5	33·1 30·3 26·6	20·2 19·4 17·0	8·1 7·8 6·9	9·3 9·6 8·4	288·1 225·5 192·7
P86 January February March April May June July August September October	19·8 21·3 17·4 31·8 22·9 22·7 23·9 20·8 61·9 28·1	23·0 26·8 25·2 22·9 22·8 25·5 33·1 28·4 47·4 34·4	50·1 54·2 53·0 49·8 48·6 51·2 87·7 63·4 62·6 67·2	30·7 33·2 33·5 30·4 30·0 30·0 34·1 32·7 32·4 37·1	22·0 22·8 23·5 21·2 20·9 20·5 22·3 21·6 21·8 24·3	35·2 35·0 36·6 33·6 32·5 31·9 32·9 32·8 32·9 37·0	27·7 24·2 24·9 25·5 23·7 22·3 23·3 23·4 24·4 26·4	12·8 11·0 11·5 13·9 11·6 10·4 11·8 11·3 12·5 13·4	10·2 9·0 8·7 10·9 8·9 8·9 9·7 9·3 9·2 10·5	231·5 237·5 234·4 240·0 221·9 222·8 278·7 243·8 305·2 278·2	8·7 18·6 15·6 13·5 17·3 17·5 20·1 16·8 26·5 34·7	13·5 26·5 25·5 25·8 27·2 27·3 29·4 26·5 30·5 48·5	29·1 54·8 52·5 54·7 56·5 56·1 59·3 61·2 68·8 78·8	16·7 32·2 31·1 32·1 33·3 32·7 33·4 31·7 34·3 37·8	11·6 22·4 21·1 22·3 23·0 22·8 22·7 21·3 22·7 24·6	18·2 33·9 32·9 34·6 35·9 35·4 34·7 32·4 34·3 36·7	12-0 21-6 20-8 21-8 22-6 22-2 22-0 20-8 21-2 22-4	5·1 8·2 8·0 8·7 9·2 8·8 8·3 8·0 8·3 8·6	6·2 10·1 9·2 9·5 9·9 9·4 9·0 8·9 9·4 9·6	121-0 228-3 216-7 222-9 234-9 232-1 238-9 227-7 255-9 301-7
October November December	25·5 17·4 14·1	28·8 21·1 17·4	44·2 38·1 32·4	23·3 22·1 19·8	12·7 12·1 10·8	16·9 16·6 14·9	11·4 11·1 9·7	4·0 3·7 3·1	Ξ	166-8 142-3 122-2	29·4 18·9 13·9	41·3 24·1 20·4	52·1 39·7 35·2	23·5 21·2 19·5	13·3 12·0 10·8	17·2 15·1 13·2	9·5 8·8 7·8	2·9 2·6 2·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	189-3 142-5 123-1
986 January February March April May June July August September October	16-3 16-7 12-6 23-7 17-0 17-1 19-3 14-7 46-7 21-7	19·5 20·5 16·5 16·6 15·7 18·4 26·9 21·2 42·4 26·6	36·1 36·2 31·7 32·9 31·7 33·2 65·5 44·8 42·9 45·3	20·5 22·6 20·3 21·2 20·8 20·2 23·8 22·6 23·4 24·8	12·2 12·7 11·5 12·6 11·6 11·3 13·1 13·2 13·8 13·5	17·3 17·0 16·2 17·8 15·8 16·0 19·1 19·3 19·0 18·4	10·5 10·5 10·4 11·6 10·1 10·3 11·4 11·7 11·5	3·5 3·5 3·3 4·0 3·5 3·4 3·8 3·9 4·7 4·3		135-8 135-7 122-4 140-4 126-3 129-9 182-9 151-4 204-4 166-4	7-0 14-2 12-0 10-0 12-8 13-7 15-9 13-4 19-3 26-1	11.9 20.7 19.6 18.6 19.4 19.6 21.5 20.3 24.3 40.2	22-9 37-3 34-9 34-6 36-6 35-3 37-6 41-2 51-8 55-1	14·0 22·7 20·8 20·6 22·0 21·4 21·2 20·5 24·6 26·0	8·3 12·7 11·6 11·5 12·5 12·0 11·8 11·3 15·0 15·3	10·9 16·0 15·3 14·9 16·6 15·6 14·8 14·2 21·4	6·2 9·2 8·7 8·9 9·4 9·1 8·5 8·6 11·4 10·9	1.9 2.7 2.6 2.7 2.9 2.8 2.6 2.6 3.3	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	83·2 135·7 125·7 121·8 132·3 129·5 134·1 132·1 171·3 196·7
nanges on a year e	earlier																			
October November December	-0·2 -0·1 -0·4	+0·1 -0·5 -0·2	+2·1 +3·7 +3·7	+0·6 +1·7 +2·2	+0·2 +0·3 +0·5	+0·6 +0·7 +1·8	+1·1 +0·3 +1·4	-0·3 +0·1 +0·1	-1·2 -0·8 -0·4	+4·1 +5·6 +8·6	-2·0 -2·2 -3·1	+1·5 +0·5 -1·1	+5·8 +4·0 +1·4	+2·1 +2·1 +0·4	+1·1 +0·4 -0·7	+1·2 +1·1 -0·9	+0·1 +0·3 -1·0	-0·2 +0·1 -0·4	-0·8 -0·9 -2·0	+8·9 +5·4 -7·5
986 January February March April May June July August September October	+0.6 -0.7 +0.8 +16.5 -13.4 -2.1 -0.9 -3.2 +3.9 -4.6	-0·2 -0·3 +2·9 +0·8 +0·1 +2·1 +1·7 -0·3 +1·4 -1·2	+3·3 +1·3 +8·3 +2·4 +3·2 +4·1 +5·1 +1·6 +2·5 +3·1	+3·0 +0·4 +6·0 +2·1 +2·1 +3·3 +2·4 +1·1 +1·5 +2·1	+1·3 -1·2 +3·5 +0·3 +0·8 +1·3 +1·0 -0·2 +0·4 +0·7	+3·4 -2·3 +5·9 +1·0 +1·7 +2·8 +1·9 +0·8 +1·0 +1·0	+5·7 -0·6 +2·8 +1·4 +1·6 +1·5 +0·8 +0·1 +1·5	+1·7 +0·3 +0·9 +1·1 +0·8 +0·3 +0·2 -0·8 +0·4	+1·0 +0·4 +0·3 +0·6 +0·3 +0·6 +1·2 +0·4 +0·5 +0·1	+19·8 -2·6 +31·5 +26·2 -2·9 +13·7 +13·4 -0·5 -13·2 +0·9	-1.6 -1.3 +1.2 +1.3 -0.1 +1.5 -3.6	-1.9 +1.3 -1.0 +2.6 +0.8 -0.2 +2.0 -0.5 +3.3 -0.5	-1.9 +3.5 -0.6 +8.9 +2.1 +0.2 +4.1 +0.7 +7.2 +5.2	-0.5 +1.9 -0.8 +4.7 +1.6 +0.8 +3.3 +1.7 +4.3 +4.1	-0·8 +0·4 -2·1 +2·5 -0·1 +1·6 +0·7 +2·4 +1·8	-0·7 +0·6 -2·7 +3·8 +0·3 +0·3 +2·2 +1·8 +4·0 +3·6	-0.7 +0.1 -1.2 +2.1 -0.2 -0.2 +1.3 +0.9 +2.1 +2.2	-0.2 -0.4 +0.9 +0.2 -0.1 +0.4 +0.3 +0.8 +0.5	-1·3 -1·1 -1·1 +0·5  -0·1 +0·2 +0·2 +1·1 +0·3	-9·6 +6·6 -11·2 +27·2 +5·9 +0·5 +16·6 +5·8 +28·1 +13·6
October November December	-0·8 -0·5 -0·4	-1·1 -1·2 -1·0	+3·0 +1·6 +0·6	+2·0 +1·8 +1·3	+1·1 +1·2 +1·0	+1·9 +1·9 +1·7	+0·9 +0·7 +0·6	-0·1 +0·1 +0·2	Ξ	+7·2 +5·8 +3·9	+2·3 -2·9 -3·0	-0·3 -1·5 -2·3	+4·1 +2·8 +0·1	+2·6 +2·3 +1·4	+1·7 +1·4 +0·8	+2·6 +2·2 +0·8	+1·1 +1·0 +0·4	+0·3 +0·2 +0·2	Ξ	+9·7 +5·5 -1·9
986 January February March April May June July August September October	+1·0 +0·2 +0·5 +12·6 -9·5 -0·9 -0·1 -2·9 +3·1 -3·8	+0·5 +1·0 +0·6 +0·8 -0·4 +1·5 +1·0 -0·8 +1·7 -2·2	+3·8 +3·4 +2·7 +2·1 +1·0 +2·2 +3·7 +0·2 +1·1	+2·6 +3·0 +2·1 +2·0 +0·8 +1·6 +2·3 +0·8 +1·4 +1·5	+1.8 +1.7 +0.9 +1.1 +0.6 +0.8 +1.1 +0.4 +1.4 +0.8	+3·0 +2·6 +2·0 +1·7 +1·3 +1·9 +2·6 +1·0 +2·1 +1·5	+1·3 +0·8 +0·9 +1·0 +0·4 +1·2 +1·6 +0·4 +0·4	+0.5 +0.4 +0.2 +0.4 +0.2 +0.3 +0.5 +0.3 +0.4		+14·4 +9·1 +9·8 +21·7 -5·5 +8·7 +12·5 -0·7 +11·9 -0·4	-1·5 -0·5 -0·6 +0·5 +1·1 	-2·1 -0·1 -0·9 +0·5 -1·1 -1·0 +1·5 -0·6 +2·5 -1·1	-0·7 +2·2 +1·0 +3·5 +0·7 -0·2 +2·8 +0·8 +6·3 +3·0	+0.4 +2.4 +1.6 +2.9 +1.2 +1.1 +2.3 +1.3 +3.9 +2.5	+0·8 +1·6 +0·6 +1·7 +0·6 +1·5 +1·1 +2·7 +2·0	+1·4 +2·4 +1·5 +2·8 +0·8 +1·2 +1·8 +1·6 +4·6 +2·7	+0·5 +1·1 +0·4 +1·5 +0·1 +0·3 +0·6 +0·9 +2·3 +1·4	+0·2 +0·3 +0·1 +0·3 +0·3  +0·3 +0·3 +0·7 +0·3		-1.1 +9.5 +3.9 +13.6 +3.8 +1.8 +12.2 +4.9 +24.6 +7.4

<sup>\*\*</sup> Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between counts dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/3 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 on the outflow than the inflow since the vast majority of new claims to benefit are computerised.

## 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 1979	25,741 26,798	9,183 15,179	4,405 2,981	11,968 11,031	10,006 19,320	6,346 78 8,449 79	15,150 17,838	37,617 40,705	18,648 14,985	129,881 142,107	18,914 11,663	23,768 33,014	172,563 186,784
1980 1981	70,015 105,878 80,300	33,951 54,998	7,554 11,463 6,471	26,598 30,998 24,898	69,436 59,556 40,229	40,957 33,720 29,429	63,102	92,596 91,739 67,117	33,276 40,103 32,424	391,311 436,559 326,825	45,215 36,432 24,647	57,178 59,039 48,944	493,704 532,030 400,416
1982 1983 1984 1985	58.345 42,50 34,926	34.078 24,239	4,165 2,356 3,585	23,777 15,054 13,615	40,413 29,678 29,803	23.259	37.807 126,570 33,319	51,019 37,935 35,784	30,274 25,727 24,834	269,059 203,838 193,526	16,041 11,441 15,027	41,538 30,164 26,424	326,638 245,443 234,977
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	8,729 7,276 8,819 10,106	5,528 5,234 6,507	1,143 1,121 539 782	3,088 2,859 2,882 4,786	8,388 8,201 6,746 6,468	4,255 3,663 4,486 5,256	4,213 5,224 11,252 12,630	7,125 8,761 8,358 11,540	6,646 6,578 4,739 6,871	43,587 43,683 47,817 58,439	2,748 3,109 3,152 6,018	7,009 7,674 5,229 6,512	53,344 54,466 56,198 70,969
1986 Q1 Q2	10,797	6,161	663 1,173	3,558 2,974	6,398 5,421	4,280 3,833	6,344 8,042	9,266 9,100	4,498 4,355	45,804 44,501	3,033 2,300	5,497 7,605	54,334 54,406
1985 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	3,036 3,087 2,692 2,586 3,593 3,927	2,536 2,357 1,614 1,595 2,191	96 79 364 557 105 120	807 883 1,192 1,229 1,429 2,128	2,313 1,822 2,611 1,554 2,215 2,699	1,546 1,160 1,780 1,722 1,044 2,490	3,148 3,973 4,131 2,448 3,256 6,926	2,919 2,516 2,923 2,949 2,656 5,935	1,888 1,390 1,461 1,467 1,937 3,467	15,753 14,910 17,154 14,512 16,235 27,692	572 1,480 1,100 768 1,181 4,069	2,062 1,443 1,724 1,920 2,524 2,068	18,387 17,833 19,978 17,200 19,940 33,829
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	3,122 3,483 4,192 2,798 3,224 3,631 4,081	1,861 2,176 2,124 1,704 2,103 2,403 2,716	164 225 274 190 514 469 453 243	1,190 778 1,590 908 1,265 801 962 602	1,751 1,534 3,113 1,429 2,314 1,678 1,949 1,106	1,936 1,296 1,048 1,025 1,446 1,362 2,544 1,111	2,295 1,667 2,382 2,428 2,743 2,871 2,325 1,628	2,242 3,124 3,900 2,576 2,331 4,193 4,329 1,953	1,524 1,334 1,640 1,427 1,569 1,359 1,621 1,259	14,224 13,441 18,139 12,781 15,406 16,364 18,264 11,486	940 886 1,207 704 750 846 1,059 773	1,599 1,712 2,186 2,717 1,911 2,977 2,842 2,268	16,763 16,039 21,532 16,202 18,067 20,187 22,165 14,527
Aug Sep† Oct†	3,594 3,023 2,153	1,858	451 429	429 444	779 880	722 845	1,211 860	2,259 2,113	1,863 1,362	10,737 9,037	593 231	1,904 2,104	13,23 11,41

<sup>\*\*</sup> Included in the South East. † See note to table 2.31.

## CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* 2.31

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class										
SIC 1980		or Group	1984	1985	1985 Q2	Q3	Q4	1986 Q1	1986 Q2	Aug	Sep†	Oct†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	222 222	372 372	188 188	79 <b>79</b>	43 43	22 22	219 219	39 <b>39</b>	10 10	34 34
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas extraction Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water Energy and water supply industries	1	11-12 13 14 15 16-17	9,455 209 679 0 1,366 11,709	28,301 99 1,301 0 660 <b>30,361</b>	4,712 42 393 0 52 <b>5,199</b>	9,058 43 447 0 214 <b>9,762</b>	13,173 0 461 0 279 13,913	2,902 3 173 0 150 3,228	3,993 547 398 0 51 4,989	797 286 126 0 38 1,247	781 364 107 0 0 1,192	451 299 125 0 110 985
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metat manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other		21,23 22 24 25 26	359 8,871 3,885 5,202 275	467 5,653 4,486 4,228 1,394	26 1,483 1,269 928 26	65 1,734 1,010 1,169 1,020	327 1,604 1,368 1,326 90	39 2,384 647 1,656 0	40 1,199 1,048 1,159 11	4 156 235 203 0	0 322 210 269 0	6 258 301 235 0
than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	2		18,592	16,228	3,732	4,998	4,715	4,726	3,457	598	801	800
Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		30 31 32	7,111 9,275 30,646	2,523 10,922 22,210	461 2,182 6,101	20 2,632 4,409	258 4,154 6,546	472 1,787 5,960	573 1,883 6,651	115 325 1,841	392 202 1,503	387 157 1,721
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles		33 34 35	1,672 13,938 13,982	2,064 20,711 9,448	665 3,378 1,601	643 5,381 1,950	460 5,596 3,029	1,133 4,200 2,100	501 3,071 3,630	123 907 512	163 722 257	24 748 142
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment Instrument engineering		36 37	10,540 1,164	4,516 1,346	1,482 179	1,103 474	1,147 333	1,010 143	504 356	158 80	388 25	278 69
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		88,328	73,740	16,049	16,612	21,523	16,805	17,169	4,061	3,652	3,526
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	4	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	17,540 5,594 8,233 3,918 6,002 6,317 <b>47,604</b>	16,438 4,849 6,904 3,776 6,130 9,570 <b>47,667</b>	3,266 1,430 1,791 933 1,354 4,438 <b>13,212</b>	3,389 806 1,392 1,133 1,121 1,999 <b>9,840</b>	5,250 693 1,276 874 2,104 1,928 <b>12,125</b>	3,177 710 1,252 1,117 1,037 1,719 <b>9,012</b>	3,466 1,760 1,473 695 2,589 1,090 11,073	891 447 321 119 796 267 <b>2,841</b>	1,174 381 276 93 496 258 <b>2,678</b>	455 209 268 82 703 256 1,973
Construction Construction	5	50	23,057 <b>23,057</b>	17,885 <b>17,885</b>	4,360 <b>4,360</b>	4,214 <b>4,214</b>	5,835 <b>5,835</b>	4,700 <b>4,700</b>	3,218 <b>3,218</b>	1,292 1,292	1,030 <b>1,030</b>	929 <b>929</b>
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61-63 64-65 66 67	7,435 13,513 3,167 831 <b>24,946</b>	7,254 11,350 2,973 1,427 <b>23,004</b>	1,572 2,886 1,323 150 <b>5,931</b>	1,637 2,189 424 164 <b>4,414</b>	2,172 1,809 696 721 <b>5,398</b>	1,583 3,507 802 416 <b>6,308</b>	1,851 3,026 405 214 <b>5,496</b>	456 1,344 62 19 1,881	410 1,118 325 207 <b>2,060</b>	347 321 160 2 830
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71-77 79	6,240 593 <b>6,833</b>	6,276 417 <b>6,693</b>	1,128 12 1,140	1,133 109 <b>1,242</b>	2,053 165 <b>2,218</b>	2,556 310 <b>2,866</b>	3,416 111 3,527	838 0 838	661 36 <b>697</b>	1,147 0 1,147
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	6,539	5,076	1,199	1,104	1,639	1,404	1,022	329	151	182
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		6,539	5,076	1,199	1,104	1,639	1,404	1,022	329	151	182
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services n.e.s. Other services	9	91-94 95 96-99,00	13,225 1,599 2,789 <b>17,613</b>	7,388 4,080 2,483 <b>13,951</b>	1,667 1,511 278 <b>3,456</b>	2,799 343 791 <b>3,933</b>	1,497 1,242 821 <b>3,560</b>	2,912 1,547 900 <b>5,359</b>	2,051 1,381 804 <b>4,236</b>	1,030 291 80 1,401	573 309 81 <b>963</b>	416 528 63 1,007
All production industries	1-4		166,233	167,996	38,192	41,212	52,276	33,771	36,688	8,747	8,323	7,284
All manufacturing industries	2-4		154,524	137,635	32,993	31,450	38,363	30,543	31,699	7,500	7,131	6,299
All service industries	6-9		55,931	48,724	11,726	10,693	12,815	15,937	14,281	4,449	3,871	3,166
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		245,443	234,977	54,466	56,198	70,969	54,430	54,406	14,527	13,234	11,413

<sup>\*</sup> Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

\*Provisional figures as at November 1, 1986; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total for Great Britain is projected to be about 15,000 in September and 16,000 in October.

\*Included in the South East.

\*\*DECEMBER 1986\*\*

\*EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE\*\*

\*\*S41

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

н			

UNITED	Unfilled va	cancies		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of which	PLACINGS	
KINGDOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	91·1 113·9 137·3 150·2 162·1			149·9 166·0 181·7 193·9 201·6		148-5 165-0 179-5 193-7 200-4		114·4 127·7 137·0 149·8 154·6	
1984 Jan 6 Feb 3 Mar 2	147·7 146·4 147·4	1·5 -1·3 1·0	-0·7 -0·6 0·4	185·3 188·3 187·9	-0.6 -1.0 -0.4	184·7 189·6 186·8	-0·5 -1·4 -1·6	141·6 143·8 143·1	0·1 -0·9 -0·9
Mar 30 May 4 Jun 8	145·1 152·1 150·0	-2·3 6·9 -2·1	-0.9 1.9 0.9	195·2 196·7 190·9	3·3 2·8 1·0	193·7 195·0 192·7	3·0 1·8 2·0	149·6 150·0 148·2	2·7 2·1 1·7
Jul 6 Aug 3 Sep 7	151·7 149·8 152·4	1·7 -2·0 2·7	2·2 -0·8 0·8	195·3 191·3 195·4	-1·8 1·5	194·2 193·2 193·9	0·2 -0·6 0·4	151·3 149·6 151·2	0·6 -0·1 1·0
Oct 5 Nov 2 Nov 30	151-6 152-8 154-8	-0.8 1.2 2.0	1·0 0·8	198-0 200-8 201-9	0·9 3·1 2·2	199·9 200·5 199·9	1·9 2·4 2·0	156·1 157·5 155·7	1·6 2·6 1·5
1985 Jan 4 Feb 8 Mar 8	154·5 155·0 156·9	-0·3 0·5 1·9	0·9 0·7 0·7	193-6 194-6 201-1	-1.5 -2.0 -0.3	194·1 194·4 198·9	-1.9 -2.0 -0.3	150·8 150·7 154·6	-1·8 -2·3 -0·4
Mar 29* May 3* Jun 7	162·1 161·9 162·8	5·2 -0·2 0·9	2·5 2·3 2·0	193·9 195·5 204·1	0·1 0·3 1·0	188·7 189·9 203·5	-1.8 -1.5 1.5	141·2 141·5 157·7	-3·2 -3·1 1·0
Jul 5 Aug 2 Sep 6	161·6 162·7 165·7	-1·2 1·2 3·0	-0·2 0·3 1·0	204·1 207·4 204·0	3·4 4·0	205·5 205·9 202·3	5·6 5·3 -0·4	159·0 160·7 157·0	5·9 6·4 -0·2
Oct 4 Nov 8 Dec 6	169·9 168·6 163·5	4·1 -1·2 -5·1	2·8 2·0 -0·7	210·2 207·2 203·0	2·0 -0·1 -0·3	207·1 206·4 208·7	0·5 0·2 2·1	160·1 160·4 161·2	0·4 -0·1 1·4
1986 Jan 3 Feb 7 Mar 7	162·8 167·2 169·5	-0·7 4·4 2·4	-2·4 -0·5 2·0	179·6 206·5 204·6	-10·2 -0·2 0·5	181·9 202·7 201·5	-8·4 -1·2 -2·4	140·8 156·5 156·0	-6·4 -1·3 -1·7
Apr 4 May 2 Jun 6	170·2 172·1 184·4	0·6 12·2	2·5 1·6 5·0	206·3 207·8 208·5	8·9 0·4 1·3	205·1 206·2 198·0	7·7 1·2 -1·2	156·0 156·1 149·9	5·1 -0·1 -2·0
Jul 4 Aug 8 Sept 5	193·2 201·1 206·4	8·9 7·9 5·3	7·7 9·7 7·3	215·3 218·1 224·4	3·0 3·4 5·3	205·4 209·8 215·0	0·1 1·2 5·7	154·5 156·8 160·5	-0·5 0·2 3·5
Oct 3	212-8	6-4	6.5	226-6	3.8	220.7	5-1	164-5	3.3

Notes: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about 1/3 of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about 1/4 of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 41/3 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.

\*\*See note to bable 3-2.

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

														THOUSAN
	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
1985 Jan 4	61·1	27·3	5·5	14·1	10·9	8·4	7·9	15·1	6·8	7·6	15·3	153·0	1·4	154·5
Feb 8	61·0	27·1	5·5	14·6	11·1	8·3	8·0	15·0	7·0	7·8	15·0	153·5	1·5	155·0
Mar 8	61·4	26·8	5·6	15·0	11·7	8·4	8·4	15·2	7·3	8·1	14·3	155·2	1·6	156·9
Mar 29*	62·7	27·1	5·9	15·8	12·3	8·8	9·2	15·9	8·0	7·9	14·2	160-4	1·7	162·1
May 3*	63·3	27·0	6·0	15·9	12·2	8·9	8·4	15·7	8·0	7·6	14·3	160-1	1·7	161·9
Jun 7	63·7	27·3	5·9	15·7	12·2	9·3	8·8	15·6	7·8	7·8	14·3	161-1	1·7	162·8
Jul 5	61·3	25·9	5·8	16·4	11·7	9·1	9·2	15·8	7·8	8·1	14·7	160·0	1.6	161-6
Aug 2	62·0	25·9	6·1	17·0	11·9	9·1	8·6	16·1	7·8	8·1	14·5	161·2	1.5	162-7
Sep 6	62·0	26·1	6·0	16·6	12·8	9·2	8·7	17·0	8·3	8·1	14·9	164·1	1.6	165-7
Oct 4	64·1	26·5	6·1	17·6	13·6	9·4	8·8	17·2	8·5	8·4	15·0	168·3	1.6	169-9
Nov 8	63·5	26·6	5·8	17·9	13·3	9·3	9·0	16·8	8·4	8·4	14·6	167·0	1.6	168-6
Dec 6	61·0	25·8	5·5	17·0	13·0	9·1	9·2	16·7	8·0	8·6	13·8	161·8	1.7	163-5
1985 Jan 3	60·3	25·6	5·5	16·1	13·0	9·3	9·1	16·7	8·1	8·5	14·0	161·0	1·8	162-8
Feb 7	62·1	26·2	5·4	17·4	13·4	9·5	9·0	17·3	8·3	8·3	14·6	165·2	2·0	167-2
Mar 7	63·0	27·0	5·5	18·0	13·5	9·5	9·1	16·7	8·4	8·5	15·5	167·6	2·0	169-8
Apr 4	63·2	26·7	5·5	18·3	13·3	9·7	9·6	16·8	8·5	8·1	15·4	167·9	2·2	170-2
May 2	63·5	26·8	5·4	17·3	13·9	9·5	10·4	17·3	8·7	8·5	16·0	170·1	2·0	172-1
Jun 6	67·1	27·5	6·0	19·0	14·9	10·1	11·3	18·8	9·1	9·2	16·9	182·4	2·0	184-4
Jul 4	71·4	29·7	6·4	18·7	16·0	10·6	11·5	19·7	9·6	9·7	17·6	191·2	2·0	193-
Aug 8	74·8	31·6	6·5	18·4	16·9	11·0	12·4	20·3	10·9	10·2	17·6	199·0	2·1	201-
Sep 5	77·9	33·0	6·6	18·8	17·0	11·2	12·7	20·3	10·8	10·8	17·5	204·4	2·0	206-
Oct 3	80.8	34.1	7.3	18-8	17-9	11.6	13-6	21.3	11.8	11-1	16-6	210-7	2-1	212-

See notes to table 3·1.
Community Programme Vacancies are excluded from the Seasonally Adjusted vacancies except in Northern Ireland.
included in South East.

\*\*The seasonal adjustments to the vacancies series, including flows and placings in table 3-1 have been up-dated this month. The revisions extend back to January 1984.

## Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices 3.3

												THOUSAN		
	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humbe side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern* Ireland	United Kingdom
/acancies at Jobcer 981 982 983 984 985 Annual averages	34·1 42·5 52·9 62·5 65·6	(including 0 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	6·0 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	81 8.3 82 10.7 83 15.3 84 16.6 85 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 Oct 4	74·6	32·2	7·0	20·4	17·9	11·3	12·3	20·7	11·3	10·0	19·2	204·7	1.6	206·4
Nov 8	68·4	29·5	6·3	19·6	16·9	10·7	11·5	19·3	11·1	9·5	19·0	192·2	1.5	193·7
Dec 6	59·3	25·0	5·4	16·8	15·0	9·4	10·6	17·9	9·8	9·0	16·1	169·2	1.5	170·7
1986 Jan 3	56·5	24·2	5·3	15·6	14-6	9·2	10·2	17·8	9·6	9·0	14·9	162·8	1.5	164·3
Feb 7	59·4	25·5	5·3	17·6	15-2	9·6	10·2	18·3	10·2	9·4	16·4	171·5	1.8	173·3
Mar 7	62·1	26·9	5·7	19·9	15-8	10·5	10·6	18·6	11·2	10·7	18·1	183·1	1.9	185·0
Apr 4	66·8	28·3	6·2	21·9	15·8	11·1	11.5	20·1	11·8	11.0	19·3	195·5	2·2	197·7
May 2	70·5	30·1	6·2	22·1	16·7	11·1	13.3	21·6	12·3	11.9	20·6	206·4	2·2	208·5
Jun 6	78·3	32·5	7·2	24·3	18·4	11·9	15.0	24·6	13·2	12.8	21·8	227·5	2·2	229·7
Jul 4	80·1	33·1	7·5	23·6	19·4	12·0	15·3	24·7	14·0	13·7	22·7	232·9	2·2	235·0
Aug 8	80·8	33·8	7·3	22·2	20·6	12·4	15·5	24·5	15·0	13·8	22·2	234·4	2·2	236·5
Sep 5	88·7	37·6	8·0	23·5	21·9	13·0	16·9	26·0	15·9	14·8	22·4	251·1	2·1	253·2
Oct 3	93-4	41.3	8-4	22.8	22.8	13-8	18-3	26-9	16.7	14-6	21-4	259-0	2.1	261-1
Community Program 1981 Annual 1982 averages 1983 1984 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 1·3	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 18·6
1985 Oct 4	4·0	1-8	0·6	2·2	3·0	1·1	2·6	2·5	2·4	1.6	3·1	22·9	0·3	23·3
Nov 8	4·1	1-8	0·6	2·3	2·9	1·0	2·2	2·5	2·7	1.6	4·2	24·0	0·3	24·3
Dec 6	3·8	1-7	0·6	2·0	2·6	0·9	2·1	2·7	2·5	1.5	3·8	22·5	0·4	22·9
986 Jan 3	3·8	1·7	0·6	2·3	2·8	1·0	2·0	3·0	2·5	1·6	3·3	23·0	0·6	23·5
Feb 7	4·1	2·0	0·6	2·4	3·0	1·1	2·2	2·6	2·7	2·0	3·7	24·3	0·7	25·0
Mar 7	4·1	2·1	0·6	2·7	3·0	1·1	2·1	2·5	3·0	2·3	3·4	24·8	0·7	25·5
Apr 4	4·2	2·0	0·6	2·8	2·7	1·1	2·3	2·8	3·0	2·3	3·5	25·2	0·8	26·0
May 2	4·5	2·2	0·6	3·2	2·8	1·3	2·7	3·1	3·3	2·7	3·5	27·6	0·8	28·4
Jun 6	5·0	2·4	0·7	3·2	3·0	1·4	3·1	4·2	3·8	2·7	3·5	30·5	0·7	31·2
Jul 4	5·5	2·7	0·7	3·4	3·3	1·3	3·1	4·5	3·9	3·4	3·9	32·9	0·7	33·7
Aug 8	5·2	2·6	0·6	3·2	3·4	1·4	3·1	4·5	4·1	3·2	4·2	32·8	0·7	33·5
Sep 5	5·4	2·7	0·7	3·4	3·8	1·4	3·5	4·7	4·1	3·6	4·0	34·7	0·6	35·3
Oct 3	5.7	3.1	0.7	3-4	3.5	1.4	3.6	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.6	34-3	0.6	34.9
Fotal excluding Con 981 982 983 984 985 Annual averages	34·0 42·3 50·8 59·4 62·3	16-1 19-4 22-1 26-0 26-6	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 8·0	11.6 13.1 15.3 14.8 14.6	90·3 112·9 136·1 148·6 160·5	0·7 1·0 1·2 1·2 1·2	91-1 113-9 137-3 149-8 161-7
985 Oct 4	70·6	30·5	6·5	18·2	14-9	10·2	9·7	18·2	8·9	8·3	16·1	181·8	1·3	183·1
Nov 8	64·4	27·7	5·7	17·3	14-0	9·7	9·2	16·8	8·4	7·8	14·8	168·2	1·2	169·4
Dec 6	55·5	23·3	4·8	14·8	12-3	8·5	8·5	15·2	7·3	7·5	12·3	146·7	1·1	147·8
1986 Jan 3	52·7	22·5	4·7	13·3	11·7	8·3	8·2	14·7	7·1	7·4	11·7	139·8	1·0	140·8
Feb 7	55·3	23·5	4·7	15·2	12·2	8·5	8·0	15·7	7·5	7·5	12·6	147·1	1·2	148·3
Mar 7	58·0	24·8	5·2	17·3	12·8	9·3	8·5	16·0	8·2	8·4	14·6	158·3	1·2	159·5
Apr 4	62·6	26·2	5·7	19·1	13·1	10·0	9·2	17·3	8·8	8·7	15·8	170·3	1·4	171·7
May 2	66·1	27·9	5·6	18·9	13·8	9·9	10·6	18·5	8·9	9·2	17·1	178·7	1·4	180·1
Jun 6	73·3	30·1	6·5	21·1	15·3	10·6	12·0	20·3	9·4	10·1	18·4	197·0	1·6	198·6
Jul 4	74-7	30·4	6·9	20·2	16·2	10·6	12·2	20·2	10·1	10·2	18·7	200·0	1·4	201·4
Aug 8	75-7	31·3	6·7	19·1	17·1	10·9	12·4	20·1	11·0	10·6	18·0	201·6	1·4	203·0
Sep 5	83-3	34·9	7·2	20·1	18·1	11·6	13·5	21·3	11·9	11·2	18·3	216·5	1·5	218·0
Oct 3	87.7	38-2	7.7	19-4	19-3	12.4	14.7	22.4	12-3	11-1	17.7	224.7	1.5	226-2
/acancies at Career 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 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 0·6	0·2 0·3 0·5 0·5 0·7	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	4·7 5·9 7·2 8·5 10·8	0·1 0·2 0·3 0·5 0·7	4·8 6·1 7·4 9·0 11·5
985 Oct 4	6·9	3.9	0·4	0·7	1·2	0·7	0·6	0·9	0·3	0·2	0·2	12·2	0·7	12·8
Nov 8	6·0	3.3	0·4	0·6	1·0	0·6	0·5	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·6	0·6	11·2
Dec 6	5·1	2.9	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·3	0·1	0·3	9·0	0·5	9·5
986 Jan 3	4·9	2·9	0·3	0·4	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·2	0·1	0·2	8·5	0·4	8·9
Feb 7	5·1	2·8	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·3	9·2	0·5	9·6
Mar 7	5·6	3·0	0·3	0·5	0·9	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·0	0·5	10·5
Apr 4	5·8	3·0	0·3	0·5	0·9	0·7	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·1	0·2	10·1	0·6	10·7
May 2	6·3	3·1	0·4	0·7	1·0	0·8	0·6	0·7	0·3	0·1	0·3	11·2	0·6	11·8
Jun 6	10·5	6·5	0·4	0·9	2·0	0·7	0·8	1·2	0·5	0·2	0·3	17·6	0·7	18·3
Jul 4	10·9	7·0	0·5	0·8	1·6	0·7	0·8	1·0	0·3	0·3	0·3	17·3	0·6	17·9
Aug 8	10·0	6·3	0·4	0·7	1·5	0·6	0·7	0·9	0·3	0·2	0·4	16·0	0·6	16·5
Sep 5	9·0	4·9	0·5	0·8	1·7	0·7	0·7	1·0	0·3	0·2	0·3	15·3	0·7	15·9
Oct 3	8-4	4.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	14.0	0.7	14.7

Notes: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.

‡ Included in South East.

† Vacancies on Government Schemes (Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE)) are not separately identified for Northern Ireland prior to December 1983.

††Includes vacancies on the Community Enterprise Programme, the forerunner of Community Programme.

## 4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work\*

### Stoppages: Sept 1986

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	78	55,300	141,000
of which: Beginning in month	67	27,600†	74,000
Continuing from earlier months	11	27,700‡	67,000

† Includes 27,200 directly involved. ‡ Includes 14,000 involved for the first time in the month.

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

### Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Stoppages in progress							
	Sept 1	986	First nine months of 1986					
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved				
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions	23 2 4 10	6,400 12,100 1,000 15,300	253 12 37 68	221,200 15,300 11,400 63,700				
Trade union matters Working conditions and supervision Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disciplinary measures All causes	4 9 16 10 <b>78</b>	10,400 600 3,800 4,000 <b>53,600</b>	36 97 152 69 <b>724</b>	46,400 23,500 46,400 23,800 <b>451,600</b>				

### Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan-Se	pt 1986		Jan-Sept 1985					
	Stoppa	ges in prog	ress	Stoppag	ges in pro	gress			
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost			
Agriculture, forestry									
and fishing		52,900	90,000	121	169,400	4404 -			
Coal extraction	207	52,900	90,000	121	109,400	4,131,00			
Coke, mineral oil		4136 65 700		. 3	400	1.00			
and natural gas	STATE AND A				400	1,00			
Electricity, gas, other	7	1,500	4,000	3	4,500	55.00			
energy and water		1,300	4,000		4,000	55,00			
Metal processing	7	4,200	125,000	20	2,800	12,00			
and manufacture		1,200		100		12,00			
Mineral processing and manufacture	16	5,900	18,000	12	4,200	42,00			
Chemicals and man-						12,00			
made fibres	9	1,800	14,000	8	1,100	5,00			
Metal goods not									
elsewhere specified	20	3,300	19,000	30	4,400	38,00			
Engineering	63	15,000	139,000		17,700	128,00			
Motor vehicles	48	41,200	97,000	) 42	34,200	41,00			
Other transport									
equipment	38	65,300	389,000	33	57,300	193,00			
Food, drink and					11				
tobacco	20	4,400	18,000		9,500	109,00			
Textiles	7	6,600	13,000		3,200	16,00			
Footwear and clothing	10	1,500	13,000	) 6	800	2,00			
Timber and wooden	Y SEE SEE			_					
furniture	4	400	1,000	7	1,400	28,00			
Paper, printing and			45.000		0.000				
publishing	11	8,100	45,000	23	9,800	66,00			
Other manufacturing			0.000		500				
industries	16	1,900	9,000		500	4,00			
Construction	19	6,400	21,000	) 21	4,500	47,00			
Distribution, hotels	•	4 000	4 000	13	1 100	0.00			
and catering, repairs	8	1,200	4,000	, 13	1,100	6,00			
Transport services	71	51,400	121,000	94	57,400	98.00			
and communication	/1	51,400	121,000	, 34	37,400	90,00			
Supporting and									
miscellaneous	17	1,100	6,000	27	2,800	15,00			
transport services	17	1,100	0,000	-	2,000	15,00			
Banking, finance,									
insurance, business	5	1,000	2,000	5	3,200	6,00			
services and leasing	,	1,000	2,000		0,200	0,00			
Public administration, education and									
health services	120	186,500	299,000	102	187,100	600.00			
Other services	8	1,300	2,000		6,200	31,00			
All industries		1,000	2,000		3,200	01,00			
and services	724§	463,100	1,450,000	0 6948	583,600	5,673,00			

§ 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.

### Prominent stoppages in quarter ending Sept 30, 1986

Industry and location	Date when s	toppage	Number of	workers involved†	Number of	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	working days lost in quarter	
Mechanical engineering: Essex South Yorkshire West Midlands	2.6.86 1.7.86 8.8.86	contd. 22.7.86 contd.	790 570 880	1,200	36,430 9,120 38,360	For improved pay offer. For improved pay offer. Over proposed transfer to production work.
Motor vehicles Cheshire, Bedfordshire and Hampshire	29.8.86	contd.	11,400		16,900	For improved pension benefits.
Other transport equipment Fife and Devonshire Hampshire	29.8.86 5.9.86	26.9.86 contd.	13,870 2,030	$\equiv$	13,870 35,910	Over proposed privatisation. Protest over compulsory redundancies.
Paper, printing and publishing Avon	7.4.86	11.7.86	240	<u> </u>	1,890	Over proposed redundancy plan (Total working days lost 16,280).
Other inland transport Greater London	26.9.86	26.9.86	10,000		5,000	Against employment of non-union staff.

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

### **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* Stoppages of work: summary**

1		0
4	•	2

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers (thou)		Working days lost in al in period (thou)	I stoppages in progress
Jnited Kingdom	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 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	2,282 2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528 1,352 1,206 887	2,332 2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 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 7,678 22,552 10,896 2,292 1,919 1,776 2,658 912
984 Sep Oct Nov Dec	94 113 76 35	129 153 119 64	56 62 75 40	218 224 244 191	2,608 3,082 3,041 2,100	226 301 477 181
985 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	61 79 74 85 86 59 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 99 286 280 228 220	45 73 93 55 73 77 67 60 141 110 70 49
1986 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep	77 83 69 107 74 96 74 56	97 116 91 123 92 115 92 69 78	37 41 40 56 40 45 18 32 42	149 161 68 62 49 64 21 33 55	182 214 183 144 287 170 63 66 141	74 78 104 79 242 112 42 50

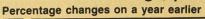
### Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

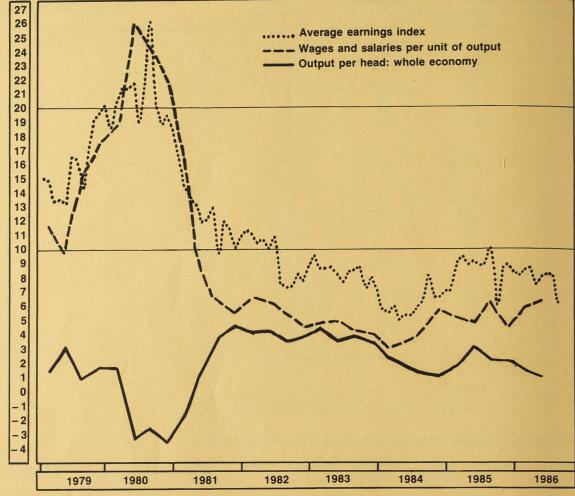
THOUSAND

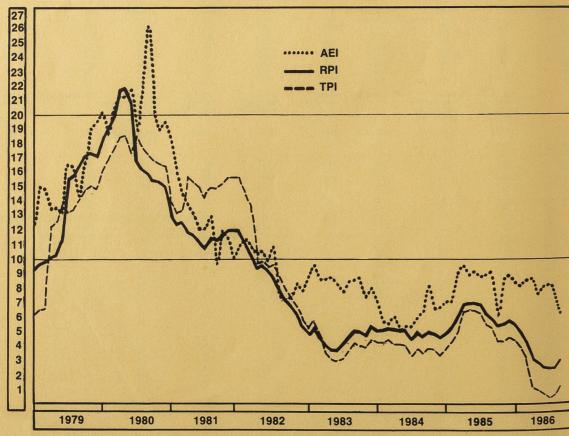
United Kingdom	Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non- manufacturing industries
SIC 1968	II.	VI–XII	VII, VII and IX	x	XI	XII–XV	III-V, XVI-XIX	xx	XXII	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 communication	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 Sep Oct Nov Dec	2,203 2,606 2,404 1,802	30 6 6 1	37 58 21 16	56 179 377 138	81 15 26	2 1 3	20 41 45 25	22 46 50 22	122 8 19 16	34 121 91 79
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	8 17 5 3 8 1 4 2 1 17 27 13	12 19 11 7 34 15 8 13 9 19 3 5		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	13 13 1 1 13 3 1 1 2 3 1	15 8 11 46 3 4 6 8 11 43 12 29	55 90 106 74 133 74 34 19 112 118 143
1986 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep	6 6 16 21 12 5 10 4 8	37 22 50 22 6 1 2 3	3 5 11 7 2 10 28 27 45	2 33 19 15 6 4 1 6	2 8 23 210 86 2 4 54	3 3 2 5 7 1 3 2	27 15 14 6 10 10 7 9	2 3 14 — — 1	10 11 22 17 26 21 6 6	90 116 40 14 7 31 5 4

\* See page 67 for notes on coverage. The figures for 1986 are provisional.
† Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

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







## Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5 · 1

GREA BRIT	AT AIN		economy			(Revise	d definiti	dustries on)		(Revise	ion indus d definiti	stries on)			industrie	s	
		(Divisio		ally adju	stad	(Divisio Actual		ally adju	sted	(Divisio		ally adju	sted	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed
		Actual	Season	% cha	nge over		368301	% char	nge over		<u>ocuson</u>	% char	nge over us 12 months		Geason	% chan	
SIC 1	980			previo	under- lying†			previo	under- lying†			previou	under- lying†			previou	under- lying†
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	Annual average	111·4 125·8 137·6 9s149·2 158·3 171·7				109·1 123·6 137·4 149·7 162·8 177·6				109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0 158·5 176·2				113·0 127·8 138·9 151·1 160·7 171·4		JAN	1980 = 10
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	120·5 121·1 122·4	122·1 121·9 123·0	20·4 16·9 15·5	
	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	124·4 125·8 127·2	125·5 126·2 126·8	15·5 14·4 12·1	
	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 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	128·4 132·0 132·1	127·4 131·1 130·9	12·9 13·5 7·9	
	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 13	131·6 132·8 135·6	132·1 133·2 133·7	10·9 11·0 9·0	
982	Jan Feb Mar	131·2 132·8 134·6	132·8 134·3 134·7	10·9 11·3 11·0	11 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	131·1 131·8 134·4	132·0 132·8 134·4	13·3 12·4 13·0	12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 12 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	131·6 133·7 135·2	132·6 134·7 134·6	13·0 13·5 12·7	13 121/4 12	133·0 133·9 135·6	134·6 134·7 136·2	10·2 10·5 10·7	
	April May June	134-5 136-5 138-3	135·4 136·7 137·0	10·4 10·6 9·8	10½ 10¼ 9½	134·8 137·5 138·8	136·0 136·5 136·7	14·1 13·8 11·5	113/4 111/2 111/4	135·2 137·8 139·6	136-1 136-9 137-6	13·7 13·6 11·4	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 11	135·4 137·2 139·0	136·5 137·6 138·8	8·8 9·0 9·5	
	July Aug Sep	140·7 138·8 138·7	139·5 138·6 138·9	10·9 7·5 7·3	9½ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	139·2 137·6 137·9	137·8 138·4 139·3	11·0 9·1 9·3	11 9½ 9¼	140·1 138·4 138·7	138·5 139·3 140·2	11·0 9·4 9·6	11 9½ 9½	142·9 140·7	141·6 139·7	11·1 6·6	
	Oct Nov	139·6 142·4 143·6	139·8 141·7 142·0	7·4 8·3 7·8	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8	140·0 142·5 143·2	140·9 141·6	8·9 9·0 9·6	91/4	139·9 143·7	141·1 142·8	8·6 9·8	9½ 9¼	139·9 140·9 143·4	139·1 141·2 143·8	6·3 6·9 8·0	
983	Jan Feb	142·6 145·4	144·5 147·2	8·8 9·6	8 8	142·9 143·7	144·0 144·8	9·1 9·0	9 9 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	144·0 143·5 144·1	143-8 144-6 145-2	9·0 7·8	9 8¾ 8¾	145·2 144·8 149·3	143·1 146·4 150·1	7·0 8·8 11·4	
	Mar April May	146·0 148·3	146·3 147·0 148·6	8·6 8·7	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	145·1 146·7 149·2	145·0 148·1 148·2	7·9 8·9 8·6	8½ 8½ 8½	145·9 147·4 149·3	145·3 148·5 148·4	7·9 9·1 8·4	8½ 8½ 8½	148·6 147·2 150·4	149·1 148·3 150·8	9·5 8·6 9·6	
	July Aug	149·7 151·7 150·4	148·2 150·3 150·2	8·2 7·7 8·4	7½ 7½ 7¾	150·2 151·2 149·9	147·8 149·7 150·8	8·1 8·6 9·0	8½ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	150·4 151·8 150·4	148·2 150·0 151·3	7·7 8·3 8·6	8 8½ 8½ 8½	151·4 153·9 152·8	151·4 152·3 151·8	9·1 7·6 8·7	
	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	91/4 91/2 93/4	151·4 154·1 155·7	153·0 155·4 154·7	9·1 10·1 8·3	9 9½ 9½	151·8 152·1 153·1	151·5 152·2 153·6	8·9 7·8 6·8	
984	Jan Feb	155·1 152·7 153·8	153·4 154·7 155·6	8·0 7·1 5·7	8 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	157·0 155·9 157·5	156·6 157·0 158·7	9·7 9·0 9·6	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	155·9 154·9 156·5	155·8 156·0 157·8	8·3 7·9 8·7	91/4 9 9	157·3 154·3 154·5	155·1 155·9 155·2	8·4 6·5 3·4	
	Mar April May	154·2 154·7 155·7	154·4 155·8 156·0	5·5 6·0 5·0	73/4 73/4 73/4	159·3 158·0 160·6	159·5 159·5	9·8 7·7 7·6	9½ 9¼ 9¼	154·3 153·4 155·7	153·7 154·5 154·7	5·8 4·0 4·2	9 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	156·5 157·8 158·3	157·0 158·9 158·7	5·3 7·1 5·2	
	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	9½ 9 8¾	158·4 159·5 157·7	156·1 157·6 158·7	5·3 5·1 4·9	83/4	158·8 162·1	159·0 160·3	5·0 5·3	
	Sep Oct Nov	159·9 164·2 162·8	160·2 164·5 162·0	6·3 8·2 6·5	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	164·5 167·2 169·1	166-1 168-3 168-1	9·0 9·0 8·0	81/2	159·7 162·2	161·4 163·6	5·5 5·3	8½ 8½ 8	162·7 162·3	161·8 162·4 168·7	6·6 7·2 10·8	
985	Dec	165·3 163·4	163·5 165·5	6·6 7·0	7½ 7½	170·0 170·5	169·5 171·7	8·2 9·4	8½ 8½ 8½	164·4 164·9 165·9	163·4 164·7	5·6 5·7 7·1	8 8 8½	164·5 168·4 165·0	165·1 165·9 166·7	7·5 7·0 6·9	7
	Mar April	164-6 168-1 169-4	166-5 168-3 170-6	7·0 9·0 9·5	7½ 7½ 7½	170·6 173·9 176·0	172·0 173·8 177·6	8·4 9·2 11·3	8½ 8¾ 8¾	166·3 171·7	167·6 171·0 175·5	6·2 11·3 13·6	8½ 8½ 8½	166·3 168·2 168·8	166·9 168·6	7·5 7·4 7·0	7 7 7
	May June July	169·4 171·9 173·7	169·7 170·2 172·2	8·8 9·1 8·8	7½ 7½ 7½	175·6 179·1 180·2	174·4 176·2 178·3	9·3 9·4 9·5	9 9	174·2 178·1 179·9	173·2 175·6	12·0 12·5 12·8	8½ 8½ 8¾	169·2 169·9	169·6 170·1	6·9 7·0	7 6¾
	Aug Sep Oct	173·4 176·1 173·9	173·1 176·4 174·3	8·9 10·1 6·0	7½ 7¾ 7½	177·0 179·8 179·7	178·1 181·5 180·9	8·8 9·3 7·5	9 9 8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub>	176·6 179·8	177·8 181·7	12·0 12·6	8¾ 8¾	173·9 175·8	173·1 176·0	6·1 7·0 8·4	63/4 63/4 63/4
	Nov Dec	176.8 180.0	175·9 178·1	8·6 8·9	7½ 7½	184·0 185·3	182·9 184·7	8·8 9·0	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	179·3 183·5 184·4	180·8 182·4 184·2	10·5 11·6 11·8	83/4 83/4 83/4	172·4 174·8 180·1	172·4 175·6 177·4	2·2 6·4 6·9	6¾ 6½ 6½
1	Feb Mar	177-9 182-4	179·1 180·0 182·6	8·2 8·1 8·5	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	184·1 184·5 187·0	185·5 186·0 186·9	8·0 8·1 7·5	8½ 8¼ 8	184·1 184·5 186·8	185·5 185·9 186·0	11.0 10.9 8.8	8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	175·0 176·5 182·7	176·7 177·0 183·0	6·0 6·1 8·5	6½ 6¾ 7
!	April May June	184·0 182·3 185·7	185·3 182·6 183·9	8·6 7·6 8·0	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	189·3 188·5 192·9	191·1 187·1 189·8	7·6 7·3 7·7	73/4 73/4 73/4	188-6 187-7 191-6	189·9 186·6 188·8	8·2 7·7 7·5	8½ 8½ 8	184-4 181-8 184-5	185·7 182·2 184·8	9·2 7·4 8·6	7½ 7½ 7¼ 7¼
1	July Aug Sepl	187-9 187-2 187-0	186-3 187-0 187-3	8·2 8·0 6·2	7½ 7½ 7½	192.5	190·5 191·9	6·8 7·7	73/4 73/4 73/4	192·2 190·9	189·9 192·1	6·8 8·0	8 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	188-0 188-0	186·0 187·3	9·3 8·3	7½ 7¼

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series except for the services series, which is based on data up to December 1985.

† For the derivation of the underlying change, please see: Item in Employment Topics in this issue of Employment Gazette.

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	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 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41–42)	(43)
980 1981 1982 1983 Annual averages 1984 1985	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	109·0 123·9 136·7 149·6 160·9 174·9	1 1980 = 10 107·3 120·2 131·8 143·5 154·4 169·6
1981 Jan Feb Mar	118·1 119·9 125·9	120·5 118·5 120·7	114·0 116·7 116·4	120·4 121·9 130·5	110·1 116·6 118·4	113·3 113·4 116·0	114·8 115·8 119·2	111-3 112-3 114-0	115·8 116·6 119·6	102·8 109·5 109·7	116·3 118·9 118·4	109·7 110·8 113·3	117·4 116·8 117·3	114·4 116·8 117·1
April May June	132·9 130·2 131·7	117·0 113·7 116·3	116·9 120·2 117·9	128·9 132·4 140·7	118·3 121·6 123·0	116·0 119·7 125·3	117·4 120·9 124·3	113·7 115·7 117·0	118·9 121·7 123·9	108·2 101·9 112·1	119·5 124·0 123·8	111·1 114·4 116·3	118·7 121·7 126·0	112·8 118·0 122·6
July Aug Sep	130·0 143·8 147·7	118-8 117-5 118-4	123·3 121·0 121·1	140-6 135-5 136-7	131·8 128·4 131·3	123·7 124·1 123·9	123·7 134·4 126·9	117·0 117·7 119·9	126·5 124·5 125·3	114-6 112-3 112-2	126·7 129·2 123·5	116-7 117-7 119-7	125·2 125·9 126·1	122·4 122·7 122·5
Oct Nov Dec	143·0 131·4 126·5	120·3 121·0 120·2	121·1 123·0 126·2	138-1 138-5 138-3	133·8 133·9 132·2	125·0 127·2 131·9	131·0 133·2 135·6	122·0 122·9 123·8	127·8 129·3 131·3	113·7 121·4 117·8	133·9 127·7 126·1	121·1 126·4 124·8	126·9 131·6 132·6	124·8 126·1 122·6
1982 Jan Feb Mar	125·1 134·6 138·9	120·6 146·6 132·7	133·8 131·7 132·7	141·7 142·0 140·7	136·4 134·3 134·6	126·7 130·4 134·6	132·5 131·1 133·0	123-9 125-7 128-0	131·8 132·5 136·7	120·4 121·4 123·7	130·2 131·0 133·4	123·2 125·2 128·6	129·9 129·9 131·5	127·2 127·5 130·0
April May	144·2 140·6 144·0	128·8 130·7 128·0	132·0 132·8 135·6	139·3 141·3 153·2	137·4 136·9 135·7	134·8 137·6 141·6	134·4 135·0 140·8	127·7 130·1 131·6	136·9 137·6 140·5	119·7 124·9 125·7	137·4 137·8 141·4	127·3 131·0 129·5	133-6 139-3 137-9	130·0 133·2 134·1
June July Aug	152·2 154·0 160·8	129·1 130·2 128·6	142·4 135·3 137·4	154·5 150·0 151·5	145·9 136·3 135·0	138·9 137·2 138·5	140·9 139·0 139·0	132·9 130·8 131·1	140·7 139·6 140·2	128-3 124-8 121-7	137·4 136·3 138·9	129·8 128·7 130·0	136·5 137·8 139·4	133·2 131·6 131·3
Sep Oct Nov	152·8 143·4 139·5	117·6 139·6 140·5	137·0 138·2 140·7	151·8 157·2 150·4	140·8 136·1 138·1	139·2 140·5 142·0	140·8 149·5 150·9	133-2 135-5 136-5	143-2 144-1 146-3	125·7 129·5 137·8	141·2 142·3 140·0	131·0 133·9 132·9	139·1 142·7 143·0	133-1 135-5 134-7
Dec 1983 Jan Feb	138·0 145·2 145·1	141·3 139·5 139·0	146·3 146·1 146·1	146·2 145·9 156·0	140·9 140·4 141·8	141·2 141·9 142·7	143·7 145·0 143·3	135·1 136·0 138·1	147·0 147·1 150·1	133·9 134·6 134·7	138·5 139·5 143·7	133·5 134·1 137·3	142·2 142·6 144·1	137·9 139·0 140·6
Mar April May	155·1 151·0 156·7	136·5 131·2 133·7	147·3 146·3 148·6	158·9 158·2 160·1	146·2 147·4 147·6	144·9 146·5 152·3	146·2 149·4 150·3	138·8 141·7 143·2	150·6 152·2 154·0	133·7 139·0 139·0	142·7 144·0 144·5	136·4 141·0 139·2	146·6 149·4 150·9	141·7 144·0 144·6
June July Aug	167·2 162·7 178·0	135·4 135·5 137·0	156·7 149·0 150·9	164·9 161·8 162·6	166·3 151·7 152·1	147·7 149·7 151·3	151·9 157·1 152·9	143·4 141·8 143·2	154·8 152·8 153·3	140·1 137·1 137·8	141·5 137·9 142·4	140·3 140·7 142·1	151·1 149·7 150·8	145·1 143·7 145·5
Sep Oct Nov	173·6 160·4	140·1 123·9	143·9 140·9 151·9	169·7 165·1 161·5	163·8 154·3 155·8	150·2 156·8 156·6	153·1 164·7 166·1	145·3 148·6 152·8	157·5 156·8 158·7	139·8 146·0 147·2	146·1 150·6 147·4	144·1 147·9 146·6	152·0 155·5 159·7	146·6 147·2 146·1
Dec 1984 Jan Feb	156·7 155·3 158·6	123·6 121·5 125·2	158·1 159·9	162·7 163·0 164·9	167·3 159·3 162·6	151·4 153·8 155·5	155·8 158·1 158·2	148·8 151·3 153·7	158·3 160·0 163·4	145·7 147·4 147·0	148·4 154·5 154·2	145·2 149·0 151·2	153·9 155·5 155·5	149·8 151·6 153·4
Mar April May	156·6 165·2 163·1	54·4 55·7 51·0	161·6 164·0 158·4	167·0 171·1	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 Aug	171·2 177·4 186·1	51·6 51·3 51·0	162·0 167·2 162·1	170·1 175·8 172·3	181-6 164-6	160·0 158·6	164·2 171·3 164·8	158·8 155·3 156·5	169·6 166·2 168·3	152·2 147·0 151·3	153·7 152·6 158·3	153·0 150·6 153·0	162·4 159·4 162·8	157·0 152·6 155·5
Sep Oct Nov	188·6 181·3 168·2	57·5 57·6 67·1	163·9 162·7 164·3	174·0 177·0 176·6	163·7 176·1 164·4	164·2 162·6 165·2	166·0 179·0	161·2 162·7 163·9	170·7 172·9 176·8	147·7 153·1 151·4	174·1 161·7 163·8	154·7 157·3 157·6	164·2 169·5 171·6	158·2 159·5 158·3
Dec 1985 Jan Feb	163·5 163·9 170·3	68·5 74·0 78·2	165·7 170·5 173·1	170·7 174·9 175·9	170·9 177·5 169·7	167·4 163·0 165·5	179·5 170·8 170·4 173·1	164·2 165·5 169·1	173·8 175·6 181·4	171·0 162·3 167·8	161·8 164·6 168·5	156·7 158·7 161·9	167·5 170·0 167·9	163·1 164·2 166·6
Mar April May	170·4 175·4 173·6	122·5 137·9 139·5	173·6 173·5 178·3	175·9 173·8 175·9	175·8 188·0 174·9	168·5 170·0 170·4	173·8 174·6	168·9 170·6 173·4	185·3 181·2 183·1	167·2 168·7 168·3	168·1 167·0 183·3	161·6 164·5 164·5	171·9 173·5 176·5	167·0 168·9 172·1
July Aug	188·2 193·6 203·1	149·5 150·7	177·1 178·5 177·2	182·5 193·2 184·8	175·7 198·8 176·7	175·2 173·0 172·1	178·8 181·6 180·8 179·8	174·7 171·7	183·5 181·0 182·7	172·8 166·8 165·6	172·1 167·8 170·8	164·8 163·1 165·5	176·4 173·0 175·8	172-0 168-5 171-3
Sep Oct Nov	206·3 200·5 182·9	152·9 153·6 159·3	183·7 181·7 185·5	194·5 187·1 188·4	196·5 176·7 177·1	176·5 175·6 176·6	180·4 195·3	174·4 175·5 180·1	184·5 186·3	167·2 175·6	174·4 173·3	166·5 171·6	177·0 182·6	172·5 174·5
Dec 986 Jan Feb	184·5 179·5 177·9	157·8 172·0 166·4	190·0 185·1 187·3	184·9 185·4 189·7	192·0 188·3 179·9	182·0 176·3 177·0	190·1 183·4 184·2	179·7 177·7 180·8	189·6 189·5 189·7	173·2 172·5 176·5	178·6 179·7 178·2	169·7 169·7 170·6	186·7 185·0 183·3	174·5 177·2 176·7
Mar April May	179·4 183·2 186·0	170·1 164·7 159·6	188·2 188·1 199·7	189·3 189·5 191·1	184·5 202·6 185·9	178·8 182·5 183·3	186·2 186·1 189·4	182·5 184·1 182·3	192·7 199·5 193·6	185·9 178·0 182·2	181·1 179·8 178·6	173·8 172·1 175·8	183·0 187·3 188·7	179·5 177·2 180·0
July Aug	193·2 197·3 213·4	159·4 160·7 161·7	195·4 194·8 194·2 197·3	191·5 204·7 207·2	191·5 205·6 189·8	191·5 186·6 185·5 189·7	192·8 192·3 192·4 193·3	184·1 187·1 183·0	199·7 196·9 195·8 197·6	190·6 184·4 182·6 183·9	184·7 182·1 188·8 184·0	176·2 176·9 176·2 177·9	192·9 189·9 186·6 190·6	184·1 183·5 181·0 182·2

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5

Education Other Whole and services deconomy health (81-82 83pt.-84pt.) (61–65, 67) SIC 1980 CLASS (71–72, 75–77,79) (66) (91-92pt.) (93,95) (50) (48-49) JAN 1980 = 100 123.8 140.8 147.9 163.6 170.3 178.3 averages 113·4 113·0 114·7 119·1 120·6 130·7 124·3 124·8 124·0 130·8 131·3 131·3 122·4 122·9 123·4 1981 Jan Feb Mar 118·0 120·5 124·9 114·3 115·4 116·1 113·3 113·3 115·2 115·9 112·6 108·7 118·9 118·3 120·5 119·6 121·4 120·3 126-6 123-6 124-6 135·7 142·5 141·2 123·6 128·5 126·3 122·5 122·3 126·8 117·2 116·3 119·9 111·4 112·5 114·3 121·7 121·0 121·6 125·8 140·4 137·5 143·5 149·2 146·2 121·8 122·8 121·2 126·6 127·2 130·7 122·4 124·9 129·0 147·8 144·1 146·2 129·2 134·9 139·8 1982 Jan Feb Mar 130·0 132·9 136·6 141·7 144·4 142·7 130·9 131·4 131·7 126·0 128·5 129·0 141·9 142·9 145·6 140·3 140·1 142·1 140·0 136·7 138·6 161·6 156·6 148·6 150·5 148·6 150·0 139·6 142·4 143·6 127·7 128·0 139·2 143·9 144·9 146·2 159·9 175·7 161·3 1983 Jan Feb Mar 145·5 145·7 150·7 156·2 158·1 163·2 146·0 148·3 149·7 149·7 148·0 148·6 169·2 168·7 162·6 150·3 152·9 153·7 149·0 148·3 150·6 153-6 154-8 154-1 162·3 162·8 161·3 152·7 153·8 154·2 150·4 152·3 152·4 148·0 152·5 155·3 156·7 160·2 158·4 158·5 158·2 156·5 171·7 182·2 176·9 157·0 154·4 157·8 157·1 153·2 154·5 158·9 161·0 165·6 177·0 162·5 161·3 158·1 162·1 169·4 164·2 169·1 166·4 167·6 165·5 171·7 165·4 165·2 170·9 167-6 167-4 172-8 July Aug Sept 159·9 159·6 171·0 172·2 173·1 173·7 191·6 190·2 187·2 April May Jun 186·5 179·3 185·7 167·7 174·2 171·0 201·8 193·4 199·3

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM October	Metal process- ing and manu-	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering,	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	facturing (21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	etc (33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41–42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on adult Weekly earnings 1983 1984 1985	rates) 156·30 168·84 180·15	152·57 162·96 172·96	162·13 173·63 187·19	139·45 152·37 167·86	137·78 145·73 160·26	146·96 159·01 170·94	146·82 159·05 174·76	.137·93 148·45 156·56	148·17 161·86 173·18	£ 120.66 128.59 140.50
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985	41·7 42·2 41·9	45·1 45·1 45·3	42·8 43·0 42·7	41·7 42·4 43·0	41·9 41·9 42·3	41·0 41·3 40·4	41·1 41·6 42·1	42·4 42·8 42·9	45·2 45·3 45·1	43·9 44·0 44·2
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985	374·7 400·3 429·6	338·6 361·4 382·2	379·1 403·5 438·5	334·3 359·3 390·6	328·5 347·9 379·2	358·0 385·1 422·8	357-6 382-4 414-8	325·3 347·0 364·9	327·5 356·9 383·7	pence 274·7 292·2 317·9
FEMALE (full-time on add Weekly earnings 1983 1984 1985	92·82 103·02 111·45	92·40 99·79 106·43	101·21 110·09 118·44	97·96 106·16 118·10	97·18 102·51 109·74	109·56 117·14 126·39	101·72 110·70 126·63	94-00 99-41 105-55	99·58 106·35 114·20	£ 77-56 82-97 89-52
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985	38·5 38·8 38·5	38·4 38·5 38·4	38·2 38·5 38·5	38·7 38·5 39·0	38·1 38·3 38·6	38·5 38·5 38·1	37·7 38·3 38·2	38·3 37·9 38·1	39·1 38·8 38·7	38·1 38·4 37·9
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985	240·8 265·4 289·2	240·7 259·0 277·0	264·7 286·1 308·0	253·1 275·6 302·9	254·8 267·9 284·3	284·7 304·6 331·6	269-8 288-9 331-2	245·7 262·4 277·3	254-9 274-2 295-0	pence 203·7 215·8 235·9
ALL (full-time on adult rat Weekly earnings 1983 1984 1985	154-05 166-50 177-90	145·59 155·58 165·23	149·79 161·37 174·30	136·85 149·78 165·16	122·74 129·34 142·68	144·12 156·22 167·87	144-76 156-85 172-71	128·18 137·66 145·58	134-32 146-47 156-17	£ 102·01 108·56 118·15
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985	41·6 42·1 41·8	44·3 44·3 44·5	41·8 42·2 41·9	41·5 42·2 42·8	40·5 40·5 41·0	40·9 41·1 40·3	40·9 41·4 42·0	41·5 41·7 41·9	43·5 43·5 43·3	41·4 41·6 41·5
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985	370·3 395·9 425·4	328·8 351·0 371·6	357·9 382·8 416·0	329-6 355-1 386-2	302-8 319-3 348-1	352·8 380·1 416·9	353-9 378-5 411-6	309-0 330-1 347-8	308·9 336·5 360·8	pence 246·4 261·2 285·0

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

### **EARNINGS**

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturi	ng Industries							
	Weights	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†
Men Women	689 311	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	724·7 869·4
Men and women	1,000	340-6	418-7	469-1	525-6	569-3	627-3	682.0	748-4

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

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 transport.

### EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

All Industries and Servi	ices								
	Weights	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Men Women	575 425	322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556·0 651·6	604·4 697·5	650·1 750·9	708·2 818·8
Men and women	1,000	336-2	420.7	487-4	533.0	581.9	629-6	677-4	738-1

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*		47	ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£		Hours	Hourly earnings (	pence)	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (	pence)
			excluding affected b	those whose	pay was				those whose	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
FULL-TIME MEN† Manual occupations										
1980 1981 1982* 1983†	111·2 119·3 { 134·8 134·4 { 142·8 141·0	115-2 124-7 138-1 137-8 147-4 145-5	45·0 43·5 43·8 43·9 43·7 43·6	255-5 286-0 315-1 313-7 336-7 333-0	250·0 279·8 307·9 306·7 329·2 325·5	108·6 118·4 131·4 140·3 138·4	111.7 121.9 133.8 143.6 141.6	45·4 44·2 44·3 43·9 43·8	245.8 275.3 302.0 326.5 322.7	240·5 269·1 294·7 319·0 315·2
1984 1985	153·6 167·5 178·4	158·9 172·6 183·4	44·4 44·6 44·5	358·1 386·8 411·6	348·5 373·8 398·5	148·8 159·8 170·9	152·7 163·6 174·4	44·3 44·5 44·5	322·7 345·0 368·0 392·6	336·1 356·8 380·8
1986 Non-manual occupations										
1980 1981	143·6 159·6 ∫180·1	144-8 161-8 181-4	39·4 38·8 38·8	362·3 411·9 457·9	362·0 411·5 457·0 }	140·4 161·2	141·3 163·1	38·7 38·4	360·8 419·1	361·3 419·7
1982* 1983†	178·5 (193·2	179·8 194·6	38·9 39·1	453·4 491·6	452·5 J 491·0	177·9 193·7	178·9 194·9	38-2	462·5 503·4	462·3 502·9
1984 1985	191·4 211·7 230·7 254·4	192·9 213·5 232·0 255·7	39·1 39·3 39·3 39·3	487·3 537·8 582·0 641·0	486·6 537·1 580·7 640·0	190.6 207.3 223.5 243.4	191·8 209·0 225·0 244·9	38·4 38·5 38·6 38·6	494·8 537·4 574·7 627·3	494·2 536·4 573·2 625·8
1986 All occupations 1980	120-3	124.3	43.4	284-1	281.8	121.5	124-5	42.7	288-2	287.6
1981 1982*	131·3 ∫148·8	137·1 152·6	42·0 42·2 42·3	323·5 357·0	320·8 354·0 \	136-5 151-5	140·5 154·5	41.7	332·0 365·6	331·2 364·6
1983†	147·9 { 158·6 { 156·4	151·8 163·3 161·2	42·3 42·2 42·2	354·2 383·0 378·1	351·4 J 380·0 375·0	163·8 161·1	167·5 164·7	41·5 41·4	399·1 392·6	398.0
1984 1985 1986	171·2 187·2 202·3	176·8 192·6 207·8	42·8 42·9 42·9	409·9 444·3 479·1	406·2 438·6 474·0	174·3 187·9 203·4	178·8 192·4 207·5	41·7 41·9 41·8	423·0 452·5 488·9	421·4 449·9 486·6
FULL-TIME WOMEN†	202 0	20, 0	120			200 /	20, 0			
Manual occupations 1980 1981	66·4 72·5	69·5 76·3	39·8 39·6	174·5 192·8	172·8 191·4	65·9 72·1	68·0 74·5	39·6 39·4	172·1 189·8	170·4 188·2
1982*	79·9 79·6	82·9 82·6	39·6 39·6	209·5 208·9	207.1	78-3	80-1	39-3	205-0	202-7
1983† 1984	86·7 86·7 91·9	90·3 90·4 96·0	39·7 39·7 39·9	227·3 227·7 240·9	224·9 225·3	85·6 85·8 90·8	87·9 88·1 93·5	39·3 39·3 39·4	224·3 224·9 238·0	222.6
1985 1986	100·1 107·0	104·5 111·6	40·0 40·0	261·7 278·9	238·1 257·3 274·6	98·2 104·5	101·3 107·5	39·5 39·5	256·9 273·0	235·1 252·9 269·2
Non-manual occupations	76.7	77-1	37.3	205-8	204-9	82.0	82.7	36-7	221-2	220.7
1981 1982*	86·4 { 97·2	87·3 97·6	37·1 37·2	234·2 260·3	233.4	95·6 104·3	96·7 104·9	36·5 36·5	259·7 283·0	259·2 282·2
1983÷	105·5 106·2	97·4 106·2 107·0	37·2 37·2 37·2	259·8 283·3 285·4	258·5 ∫ 281·9 284·0	114·2 115·1	115·1 116·1	36·5 36·5	310·0 312·9	309.0
1984 1985 1986	115·8 125·5 135·8	117·2 126·8 136·7	37·4 37·4 37·4	310·8 336·5 363·2	308·7 334·7 361·2	123·0 132·4 144·3	124·3 133·8 145·7	36·5 36·6 36·7	334·3 359·1 390·6	333·1 357·6 388·8
All occupations	70.3	72.8	38-7	187-3	186-1	77-3	78-8	37.5	207.0	206.4
1981 1982*	78·1 ∫ 87·1	81·5 89·7	38·4 38·5	211·6 232·1	210.6	89·3 97·5	91·4 99·0	37·2 37·1	241·8 263·1	241·2 262·1
1983†	86·8 94·5	89·4 97·6	38·5 38·6	231·4 251·8	229·7 } 250·1	106-9	108-8	37-2	288-5	287.5
1984 1985	101·7 110·6	97·9 105·5 114·7	38-6 38-8 38-8	252·7 270·9 294·4	251·0 268·8 291·5	107·6 114·9 123·9	109·5 117·2 126·4	37·2 37·2 37·3	290·6 310·3 334·0	289·5 309·1 332·4
1986 FULL-TIME ADULTS	119-2	123.2	38-8	316-1	313-3	134-7	137-2	37-3	362-5	360.7
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN All occupations										
1980 1981	108·4 118·6	112·4 124·3 138·0	42·3 41·2 41·3	263·3 299·0 329·6	259·8 295·6	107·7 121·6	110·2 124·9	41·1 40·3	264·8 305·1	262·8 303·2
1982* 1983	{134·0 133·3 143·2	137·2 148·0	41·4 41·4	327·2 354·1	325·4 } 323·1 } 349·9	134·1 145·4	136·5 148·3	40·2 40·0	334·6 365·1	332·1 362·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and c										
All occupations 1980 1981	106·9 116·8	110·9 122·5	42·3 41·2	259·8 294·7	256·2 291·2	106·3 119·8	108·7 123·1	41·1 40·3	261·1 300·4	259·0 298·4
1982*	{ 132·0 131·2	135-9 135-2	41·3 41·4	324·6 322·3	320·3 318·2	132-1	134-5	40-2	329-3	326.7
1983 c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates	141-2	146-0	41.4	349-1	344.8	143-2	146-1	40-1	359-5	356-8
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	147·4 159·3	40·1 40·3	362·6 389·9	360·0 386·7
1985 1986	169·2 183·1	174·7 188·6	41·9 41·9	411·8 444·4	404·8 437·7	167·4 181·2	171·0 184·7	40·4 40·4	416·8 450·8	412·7 446·8

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates.

\*Results for manufacturing industries for 1980–81 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification [SIC]. Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 to 1986 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC.

\*Results for 1980-82 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1983 relate to men aged 21 and over or women aged 18 and over. Results for 1984 to 1986 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

## LABOUR COSTS 5.7

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

SIC 1980		'	Manufactu	uring	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
	1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	1 1 1 1 1	81·8 00·0 09·0 14·2 14·4 17·9 22·8	17·9 22·2 9·0 4·8 0·2 3·1 4·2	78·4 100·0 106·5 106·8 102·2 85·5 99·7	82·3 100·0 107·2 110·7 109·7 111·9 117·0	80·8 100·0 118·7 121·7 124·8 128·8 132·2	82-0 100-0 108-9 112-4 112-1 114-6 119-5	81·7 100·0 110·1 115·6 120·0 123·6 128·8	1980 = 100 14.4 22.4 10.1 5.0 3.8 3.0 4.2
	1983 Q		::		::	::		::	119·9 120·7	3·9 3·3
	C	)2 )3				  			121·5 123·0 123·6 125·8	2·2 2·4 3·1 4·2
	1985 Q Q Q	12							126·0 127·5 130·0 131·1	3·7 3·7 5·2 4·2
	1986 C		::			::			132·9 135·1	5·5 6·0
Wages and salaries per unit of out	1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985		81·8 00·0 09·3 14·6 16·3 20·7 27·9	15·0 22·2 9·3 4·8 1·5 3·8 6·0	79·4 100·0 105·3 106·5 102·3 86·1 102·5	83·1 100·0 106·6 110·5 110·4 113·5 119·7	81·4 100·0 118·0 121·7 125·0 129·4 134·1	82·7 100·0 108·3 112·2 112·7 116·1 122·1	81·7 100·0 109·5 115·8 121·1 125·9 132·5	13-6 22-4 9-5 5-8 4-6 4-0 5-2
	C	Q2 1 Q3 1	18·7 19·3 20·7 24·1	3·6 2·1 4·1 5·6	:: ::				123·1 125·0 125·9 129·2	3·0 3·3 4·1 5·7
	C	Q2 1 Q3 1	24·5 26·1 29·3 31·8	4·9 5·7 7·1 6·2	::			::	129·4 131·1 133·8 135·1	5·1 4·9 6·3 4·6
	1986 C	22 1	34·8  35·3  35·0	8·3 7·3 4·4			  		137·1 139·5	6·0 6·4
	1986 J	Aug 1	134·2 135·4 135·3	3·9 5·8 3·5						
3 months ending:	1986 J	Aug 1	134·6 135·0	6·2 5·8 4·4						

\*\* \* Source Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette and note in Employment Topics section, September 1986 issue.

† Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) less regional employment premium (when applicable).

§ Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.

†† Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).

| Source: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.

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.

### **RETAIL PRICES**

### Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for October 14

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15, — 1974 = 100	Percentage cha	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	— 1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
985 Oct	377.1	0.2	0.9	5.4	380-0	0.1	1.2
Nov	378-4	0.3	0.7	5.5	381-1	0.3	1.0
Dec	378.9	0.1	0.7	5-7	381-3	0-1	0.8
986 Jan	379-7	0.2	1.0	5.5	381-9	0.2	0.9
Feb	381-1	0.4	1.2	5.1	383-3	0.4	0.9
Mar	381-6	0.1	1.4	4.2	383-4	0.0	1.0
Apr	385-3	1.0	2.2	3.0	387-0	0.9	1-8
May	386-0	0.2	2.0	2.8	387-3	0.1	1.6
June	385-8	-0.1	1.8	2.5	387-0	-0.1	1.5
July	384.7	-0.3	1.3	2.4	386-8	-0.1	1.3
Aug	385.9	0.3	1.3	2.4	387.9	0-3	1.2
Sep	387.8	0.5	1.6	3.0	390-0	0.5	1.7
Oct	388-4	0.2	0.8	3.0	390.9	0.2	1.0

The rise in the index between September and October was the result of small price increases for a range of goods and services, notably for clothing and draught beer. There were seasonal falls in the prices of some fresh fruit.

Food: The food index fell by less than a quarter of one per cent during the month, while the seasonal food index fell by about two per cent. Fresh fruit, lamb and eggs were lower in price and higher prices were recorded for fish and soft drinks.

Alcoholic drink: Increases mainly in the prices of beer caused the index for this group to rise by about a half of one per cent.

Tobacco: Higher prices throughout the group caused the index to rise by rather less than a half of one per cent.

Housing: The index for this group rose by less than a quarter of one per cent. There were

creases in owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments and reduced charges for

repair and maintenance of property.

Durable household goods: The group index rose by nearly a half of one per cent. Higher prices for furniture, floor coverings and hardware were partially offset by lower prices for audio-visual equipment and other electrical appliances.

Clothing and footwear: The index for this group rose by a little over a half of one per cent. There were price increases across the group notably for women's and children's outbrower.

outerwear. **Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Higher prices for restaurant meals and canteen meals caused the group index to rise by a little over a half of one per cent.

### **RETAIL PRICES INDEX** Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for September 16\*

		Index Jan 1974	Percen change (month	over			Index Jan 1974	Percenta change (months	over
		= 100	1	12			= 100	1	12
AI	II items	388-4	0.2	3.0	v	Fuel and light	<b>506-4</b> 541-5	-0.1	0-3
AI	I itomo evaludina food	399-6	0.3	2.9		Coal and smokeless fuels Coal	548.7		3 4
	Il items excluding food easonal food	324.9	-2.1	8.4		Smokeless fuels	525-6		3
	ood excluding seasonal	352-2	0.1	2.8		Gas	414-1		1
	ou oxoruaning couconia.					Electricity	527-7		1
1	Food	347-6	-0.2	3.6		Oil and other fuel and light	531.2		-22
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	369-7		6	VI	Durable household goods	264-7	0.4	-1.0
	Bread	358-1		9		Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	297-4		3
	Flour	299-9		12		Radio, television and other household	407.0		
	Other cereals	450.5		4		appliances	197·0 406·0		-6
	Biscuits	335-6		3	VII	Pottery, glassware and hardware Clothing and footwear	233.0	0.6	2 2.1
	Meat and bacon  Beef	273.6		2	VII	Men's outer clothing	248-2	0.0	2.1
	Lamb	322·4 249·8		-1		Men's underclothing	327.5		
	Pork	253.4		2		Women's outer clothing	169-2		1
	Bacon	259.9		3		Women's underclothing	316-0		4
	Ham (cooked)	252.4		4		Children's clothing	273-0		3
	Other meat and meat products	253.0		2		Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,			
	Fish	323.5		9		hats and materials	264-9		4
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	349-1		-4		Footwear	241.9		3
	Butter	447-8		2	VII	I Transport and vehicles	393-3	0.0	-0.3
	Margarine	252-1		-9		Motoring and cycling	376-7		-1
	Lard and other cooking fats	229.0		-13		Purchase of motor vehicles	331-1		3
	Milk, cheese and eggs	353.5		2		Maintenance of motor vehicles	469.7		6
	Cheese	388.5		0		Petrol and oil Motor licences	407·8 398·2		-13 0
	Eggs Milk, fresh	193·8 430·9		-2 4		Motor insurance	418-5		15
	Milk, canned, dried etc	430.9		2		Fares	533.5		9
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	426.3		4		Rail transport	544.7		7
	Tea	468-8		-6		Road transport	531-5		10
	Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	532-1		17	IX	Miscellaneous goods	412-5	0.2	3.6
	Soft drinks	355-2		2		Books, newspapers and periodicals	592.0		4
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	479.2		4		Books	671-0		7
	Sugar	428-7		-1		Newspapers and periodicals	568-2		3
	Jam, marmalade and syrup	339.7		0		Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	424-3		5
	Sweets and chocolates	484.5		6		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	421-8		1
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	393-4		10		Soap and detergents	367-7		2
	Potatoes	513-4		23		Polishes	495-1		1
	Other vegetables Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	325-2		2		Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	336-3		4
	Other food	323·8 363·5		0	Y	photographic goods, plants etc Services	404-0	0.2	4.8
	Food for animals	295-1		2	•	Postage and telephones	415.0	0.2	5
11	Alcoholic drink	436-6	0.5	3.1		Postage	470-5		-2
	Beer	528-6	0.5	4		Telephones, telemessages, etc	391.7		6
	Spirits, wines etc	322-2		1		Entertainment	321-1		4
III	Tobacco	599.9	0.3	11-1		Entertainment (other than TV)	515-4		10
	Cigarettes	605-2		12		Other services	513-0		6
1	Tobacco	552.8		7		Domestic help	519-0		5
IV	Housing	478-4	0.2	4.7		Hairdressing	520-6		7
	Rent	437.6		6		Boot and shoe repairing	456-8		4
	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	431-6		-3		Laundering	462-9		5
	Rates and water charges	607.7		13	XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	447.0	0.0	
	Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	447.5		6		lionie	447-8	0.6	6.4

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

**RETAIL PRICES** 6.3 Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on October 14, 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.

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.

### Average prices on October 14, 1986

item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p			р	p
Beef: home-killed Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) † Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak † Stewing steak	394 516 528 374 454 509 533	295 216 121 145 156 292 149	230-372 192-245 98-150 115-180 129-178 248-330 129-171	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 Self-raising, per 1½ kg	503 340 403 252 264	43 54 35 36 54	36- 52 51- 57 31- 38 34- 38 45- 59
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone) Breast † Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	433 325 387 400	177 51 93 158	142-220 30- 82 69-138 130-190	Butter Home-produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	404 355 397	52 50 57	48- 59 48- 54 54- 62
Lamb: imported Loin (with bone) Breast † Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	204 171 206 215	152 43 85 145	138–178 30– 59 78– 99 128–165	Margarine Soft (low fat), per 250g Soft (full fat), per 250g Hard (block), per 250g	406 372 333	34 24 20	30- 39 17- 35 14- 27
Pork: home-killed	213	145	120-103	Lard, per 250g Cheese	429	16	12- 23
Leg (foot off) Belly † Loin (with bone)	419 448 535	113 81 141	89–150 68– 92 125–168	Cheddar type  Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	418	125 99	99–146 84–112
Fillet (without bone)	364	184	135–268	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	291	84	70- 96
Bacon Collar † Gammon† Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	213 379 325 421	115 178 166 157	92–132 145–204 144–186 134–180	Milk Ordinary per pint Tea Loose per 125g	1,100 836	24	20- 27 33- 53
Streaky, smoked	223	106	94–120	Tea bags per 125g	445	96	85–115
Ham (not shoulder), per ¼ lb Sausages	479	57	43- 68	Coffee Instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per ½ lb	849 329	147 174	105–175 145–189
Pork Beef	529 389	81 75	68- 96 60- 89	Sugar Granulated, per kg	446	47	44- 52
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	285	47	41- 57	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose			
Corned beef, 12 oz can	389	80	69- 98	White Red	197 111	10 12	8- 12 10- 14
Chicken: roasting Frozen, oven ready Fresh or chilled	473	64	45- 82	Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes Cabbage, greens	508 371	46 20	38- 58 15- 34
oven ready	404	81	68- 90	Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower	401 411	19 32	12- 26 20- 42
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked whole	309 312 242	183 180 189	150-222 148-205 145-258	Brussels sprouts Carrots Onions Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb	354 502 526 520	23 15 18 29	15- 35 10- 24 13- 24 24- 38
Plaice fillets Herrings Kippers, with bone	271 252 327	194 70 98	165–220 56– 85 50–119	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	461 539	28 34	22- 35 28- 44
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	358	150	129–175	Pears, dessert Oranges Bananas	452 409 526	38 31 47	29- 52 13- 44 40- 50

Per Ib unless otherwise stated. Or Scottish equivalent.

\$54 DECEMBER 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

## 6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices:

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*								All items except	All items except
	ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items main the United	ly manufactu Kingdom	red in	Items mainly	Items mainly	food	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
Veights 1974 1975	1,000	253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3		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· 961·9–966·
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	39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7 30·4-33·5 33·4-36·0 30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8 32·4-34·3 25·9-28·5 31·3-33·9	186·0-188·8 200·3-202·8 199·5-202·6 196·0-198·6 180·9-183·6 176·2-178·9 171·7-173·6 174·5-177·1 167·1-169·8	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	56·9-57·3 62·0-62·2 63·3-63·9 60·9-61·5 59·1-59·7 56·8-57·2 52·8-53·3 56·7-57·0 54·9-55·3	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	42·1-43·9 47·0-48·7 46·1-48·0 44·7-46·2 38·8-40·6 36·2-38·2 36·7-38·4 35·0-36·9 33·1-34·9	772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799	958·0-960· 953·3-955· 966·5-969· 964·0-966· 969·2-971· 965·7-967· 971·5-974· 966·1-968·
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· [974·4]
Jan 15, 1974=100 1974 1975 1976 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	103·0 129·8 177·7 197·0 180·1 221·1 224·5 244·7 276·9 282·8 319·0 314·1	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	114-2 150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9 325-4 339-7 369-9	94·7 116·9 147·7 175·0 197·8 224·6 249·8 274·8 299·6 306·5 317·2 325·4	105-0 120-9 142-9 175-6 187-6 205-7 226-3 241-3 258-3 264-4 280-7 294-5	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
975 Jan 14 976 Jan 13 977 Jan 18 978 Jan 17 979 Jan 16 980 Jan 15 981 Jan 13 982 Jan 12 983 Jan 11	119·9 147·9 172·4 189·5 207·2 245·3 277·3 310·6 325·9 342·6	118·3 148·3 183·1 196·1 217·5 244·8 266·7 296·1 301·8 319·8	106-6 158-6 214-8 173-9 207-6 223-6 225-8 287-6 256-8 321-3	121·1 146·6 177·1 200·4 219·5 248·9 274·7 297·5 310·3 319·8	128-9 151-2 178-7 202-8 220-3 256-4 286-7 306-2 325-6 335-5	143·3 162·4 189·7 222·4 240·8 277·7 308·2 323·4 341·0 353·1	137-5 157-8 185-2 214-5 232-5 269-1 299-6 316-4 334-8 346-0	98·1 137·3 169·6 186·7 212·8 236·5 264·2 296·1 305·8 312·1	113·3 132·4 165·7 183·9 197·1 218·3 232·0 255·4 260·8 270·3	120·4 147·9 169·3 187·6 204·3 245·5 280·3 314·6 332·6 348·9	120.5 147.6 170.9 190.2 207.3 246.2 279.3 311.5 328.5 343.5
984 Oct 16 Nov 13	357·7 358·8	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
Dec 11 985 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
986 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 Aug 12 Sep 16	384·7 385·9 387·8	347·4 348·6 348·3	332·2 336·5 331·7	350·7 351·4 351·8	364·7 366·3 367·6	399·6 399·8 400·7	385·6 386·4 387·5	333·8 334·6 334·2	293·4 293·6 293·5	394·9 396·1 398·5	386·8 387·9 390·0
Oct 14	388-4	347.6	324-9	352-2	369-3	400.7	388-2	334-2	293.7	399.6	390.9

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.

## General index of retail 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	UNITED KINGDOM
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974 Weights
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975
90 91 96 93 93 104 99 102 Feb-No 87 Dec-Ja	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 50 75	46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 65	75 63 64 64 69 65 64 64	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 76	57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65	47 45 51 41 42 38 39 36	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984
86	75	37	153	65	65	75	156	77	62	45	1985
83	82	40	153	62	63	75	157	81	58	44	1986
108-4	109·7	115-9	105.8	110·7	107-9	109-4	111.0	111.2	106·8	108·2	Jan 15, 1974 = 100  1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 Annual averages 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985
147-5	135·2	147-7	125.5	147·4	131-2	125-7	143.9	138.6	135·5	132·4	
185-4	159·3	171-3	143.2	182·4	144-2	139-4	166.0	161.3	159·5	157·3	
208-1	183·4	209-7	161.8	211·3	166-8	157-4	190.3	188.3	173·3	185·7	
227-3	196·0	226-2	173.4	227·5	182-1	171-0	207.2	206.7	192·0	207·8	
246-7	217·1	247-6	208.9	250·5	201-9	187-2	243.1	236.4	213·9	239·9	
307-9	261·8	290-1	269.5	313·2	226-3	205-4	288.7	276.9	262·7	290·0	
368-0	306·1	358-2	318.2	380·0	237-2	208-3	322.6	300.7	300·8	318·0	
417-6	341·0	413-3	358.3	433·3	243-8	210-5	343.5	325.8	331·6	341·7	
440-9	366·5	440-9	367.1	465·4	250-4	214-8	366.3	345.6	342·9	360·0	
454-9	387·7	489-0	400.7	478·8	256-7	214-6	374.7	364.7	357·3	390·8	
478-9	412·1	532-5	452.3	499·3	263-9	222-9	392.5	392.2	381·3	413·3	
119·9	118·2	124·0	110·3	124·9	118·3	118·6	130·3	125·2	115-8	118-7	Jan 14 1975
172·8	149·0	162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	157·0	152·3	154-0	146-2	Jan 13 1976
198·7	173·7	193·2	154·1	198·8	157·0	148·5	178·9	176·2	166-8	172-3	Jan 18 1977
220·1	188·9	222·8	164·3	219·9	175·2	163·6	198·7	198·6	186-6	199-5	Jan 17 1978
234·5	198·9	231·5	190·3	233·1	187·3	176·1	218·5	216·4	202-0	218-7	Jan 16 1979
274·7	241·4	269·7	237·4	277·1	216·1	197·1	268·4	258·8	246-9	267-8	Jan 15 1980
348·9	277·7	296·6	285·0	355·7	231·0	207·5	299·5	293·4	289-2	307-5	Jan 13 1981
387·0	321·8	392·1	350·0	401·9	239·5	207.1	330·5	312·5	325·6	329·7	Jan 12 1982
441·4	353·7	426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8		353·9	337·4	337·6	353·7	Jan 11 1983
445-8	376-1	450-8	382-6	469-3	252-3	210-4	370-8	353-3	350-6	378-5	Jan 10 1984
457·6	397·1	504·0	420·8	483·0	258·5	216·2	379·9	370·5	360-3	398·3	Oct 16 1984
462·6	394·8	507·0	423·1	486·0	258·8	216·6	380·0	372·6	365-1	400·1	Nov 13
463·7	395·2	506·6	416·2	487·3	259·1	218·5	378·8	374·9	366-3	401·6	Dec 11
465·9	397·9	508·1	416·4	487·5	257·7	217·4	379·6	378-4	369·7	401·8	Jan 15 1985
466·8	399·7	513·1	427·7	488·7	259·7	216·3	381·8	382-9	370·0	403·0	Feb 12
469·0	400·9	514·5	431·2	491·7	261·5	221·0	388·3	386-5	370·8	404·8	Mar 12
477·9	409·2	530·8	458·4	497·4	262·4	221-6	394·7	390·3	381·8	408·4	Apr 16
478·8	411·2	536·4	461·3	498·5	263·5	221-8	397·7	391·8	383·5	411·2	May 14
480·2	411·0	538·7	463·8	500·4	264·6	221-1	397·6	393·1	383·8	413·2	June 11
482·1	412·5	539·6	465·8	501·5	263·0	221·4	396·7	394·3	383·2	414-6	July 16
483·0	415·5	539·2	467·1	502·6	264·8	223·3	396·5	395·6	383·7	417-1	Aug 13
484·6	419·3	539·8	457·0	504·7	266·5	226·2	396·0	396·8	384·6	418-6	Sep 10
484·9	423·5	540·0	457·0	504·7	267·3	228·1	394-6	398·0	385·4	420·7	Oct 15
486·3	423·7	544·4	459·7	506·8	267·9	228·7	393-4	399·1	388·6	422·4	Nov 12
486·9	420·4	544·8	462·0	507·4	268·0	227·9	392-6	400·0	389·9	423·8	Dec 10
489·7	423·8	545·7	463·7	507·0	265·2	225·2	393·1	402·9	393·1	426·7	Jan 14 1986
489·5	425·9	549·9	465·7	507·0	267·8	225·7	391·2	406·1	394·1	428·9	Feb 11
489·5	426·5	553·2	467·5	507·0	268·8	227·9	386·8	405·8	394·7	429·9	Mar 11
497·8	427·6	580·8	483·5	506·8	267·6	227·4	386·3	408·7	399·1	434·3	Apr 15
495·9	428·8	594·4	482·7	504·2	269·3	227·8	383·6	408·5	400·5	436·2	May 13
496·8	429·4	597·3	471·6	504·8	268·7	227·5	387·9	409·3	401·2	439·3	Jun 10
498-3 499-8 500-5	431-0 432-5 434-6	597·1 597·5 598·3	472·8 475·2 477·3	505·0 505·8 506·7	265·5 264·2 263·7	226·8 229·7 231·5	386·7 387·0 393·2	408·2 410·1 411·6	401·5 402·0 403·2	440·4 442·6 445·3	July 15 Aug 12
500.4	434-6	599-9	478-4	506-4	264.7	233.0	393-2	412-5	404-0	447.8	Sep 16 Oct 14

# 6.5 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices: Percentage increases on a year earlier Per cent

UNITED KINGDOM	AII 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 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 15 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11 1984 Jan 10	12 20 23 17 10 9 18 13 12 5 5	20 18 25 23 7 11 13 9 11 2 6	2 18 26 17 9 5 21 15 16 10 6	0 24 31 19 15 4 17 10 32 9 6	10 10 22 14 7 16 25 20 23 -1 10 9	6 25 35 18 11 6 19 28 13 16 1 1	10 18 19 12 12 7 15 7 4 3 3	13 19 11 13 10 8 12 5 0 2 0 3	10 30 20 14 11 10 23 12 10 7 5	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	5 20 44 15 11 7 17 27 11 15 15
1985 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	6
Feb 11	5	3	7	7	9	4	3	4	2	6	7		5
Mar 11	4	3	6	8	8	3	3	3	0	5	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	3	5	11	2	1	1	2	-3	4	5	6	3
Aug 12	2	4	4	11	2	1	0	3	-2	4	5	6	3
Sep 16	3	4	4	11	4	0	-1	2	-1	4	5	6	3
Oct 14	3	4	3	11	5	0	-1	2	0	4	5	6	3

<sup>\*</sup>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-per	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
											JAN	15, 1974 = 10	
1974	101.1	105-2	108-6	114-2	101.1	105-8	108.7	114-1	101.5	107-5	110-7	116-1	
1975	121.3	134-3	139-2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139-1	144-4	123.5	134-5	140.7	145-7	
1976	152-3	158.3	161-4	171-3	151.5	157-3	160-5	170-2	151.4	156-6	160-4	168-0	
1977	179.0	186-9	191-1	194-2	178-9	186-3	189.4	192-3	176-8	184-2	187-6	190-8	
1978	197.5	202.5	205-1	207-1	195-8	200-9	203-6	205.9	194-6	199-3	202.4	205-3	
1979	214.9	220-6	231.9	239-8	213-4	219-3	231.1	238-5	211-3	217.7	233-1	239.8	
1980	250-7	262-1	268-9	275.0	248-9	260-5	266-4	271.8	249-6	261-6	267-1	271.8	
1981	283-2	292-1	297-2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279-3	289-8	295.0	300-5	
1982	314-2	322-4	323.0	327.4	311-8	319-4	319-8	324-1	305.9	314.7	316-3	320.2	
1983	331.1	334-3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0		
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357.5	343.8	351.4						335-4	
							351-3	355-1	337-5	344-3	345-3	348-5	
1985	363-2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360-7	369-0	368.7	371.8	353-0	361-8	362-6	365-3	
1986	378-4	382-8	382-6		375.4	379-6	379-9		367-4	371.0	372-2		

## 6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSIO	ONER HOUS	EHOLDS								
1001											AN 15, 1974 = 10
1981	294-3	269-2	307-5	358-9	381-6	241-4	208-0	363-3	333.6	276-6	313-6
1982	321-7	291.5	341-6	414-1	430-6	248-2	211.6	398-8	370.8	305.5	336-3
1983	336-2	300.7	366-7	441.6	462.3	255-3	215-3	422-3	393.9	311.5	358-2
1984	352.9	320.2	386-6	489.8	479-2	263.0	215-5	438-3	417-3	321-3	384-3
1985	370-1	330.7	410-2	533-3	502-4	274-3	223-4	458-6	451.6	343.1	406-8
INDEX FOR TWO-PE	RSON PENSIO	ONER HOUS	EHOLDS								
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358-1	383-4	242-3	216-8	343-9	327-3	284-1	313-6
1982	318-8	287-8	350.7	413-1	430.5	249-4	219-9	369-6	362.3	314-1	336.3
1983	333-3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461-2	257.4	223.8	393.1	383.9	320.6	358-2
1984	350-4	315-6	399.9	488-5	479-2	264-3	223.9	407.0	405.8	331.1	384-3
1985	367-6	325-1	425.5	531.6	503-1	275-8	232-4	429.9	438-1	353.8	406.7
GENERAL INDEX OF	RETAIL PRIC	CES							100	000 0	400 /
1981	291.2	277-5	306-1	358-2	380.0	237-2	208-3	322-6	200.7	200.0	0400
1982	314-3	299-3	341.0	413.3	433-3	243-8	210.5	343.5	300.7	300.8	318-0
1983	329-8	308-8	366-5	440.9	465-4	250.4	214.8		325-8	331-6	341.7
1984	343.9	326-1	387.7	489.0	478-8	256.7	214.6	366-3	345-6	342.9	364-0
1985	360.7	336-3	412.1	532.5	499-3	263.9	222.9	374·7 392·5	364·7 392·2	357·3 381·3	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

	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1978	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	65·3 69·1 73·5 79·2 88·1	ces 1980 = 10 63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	100·0 111·9 121·5 127·1 133·4 141·5	100·0 109·6 121·8 134·1 R 139·4 148·8 R	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	100·0 114·6 131·1 147·0 163·6 178·0	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 Q3 Q4	142·7 143·4	150·6 153·6	127·1 127·5	141·4 141·7	143·7 145·0	147 148	159·1 160·1	120·9 121·3	255·5 280·4	180·2 180·5	191·5 195·7	114-6 R 115-0 R	122·8 123·4	155 157	178·9 182·4	154 156	123·1 124·2	131·1 132·3	138-3 139-8
986 Q1 Q2 Q3	144·4 146·3 146·4	157·1 159·7	129·0 128·7	142·0 142·2	146·8 148·0	148 152	160·3 161·4	121·3 121·0	297·3 310·2	183·3 185·5	198·7 200·8	115·1 R 115·3	123·0 123·3	160 163	189·3 191·5 R	159 160	124·5 124·4	132·6 132·3	140·5 140·9
Monthly 1986 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	146·1 146·4 146·3 145·9 146·3 147·1 147·3	159·7 	128-6 128-5 128-9 129-0 129-3 129-4	142-4 142-0 142-2 142-2 142-3 R 154-2	147·5 148·1 148·4 149·5 149·9	152 153 153 152 152 152 154	161·0 161·4 161·9 162·1 162·3 163·0	120·9 120·9 121·1 120·5 R 120·2 120·4	307·3 309·0 314·3 312·6 312·5 324·1	185·5  185·8	200·0 201·0. 201·8 201·0 201·8	115-3 R 115-7 R 115-0 R 114-6 114-3 117-0	123·5 123·5 123·0 121·8 122·0 122·5	162 162 165 166 167 R 169	190-6 191-0 192-8 R 194-7 195-2 197-4	160 160 160 160 160 161	124·6 124·2 124·2 123·6 123·9 124·0	131·8 132·2 132·9 132·9 133·1 R 133·9	140-5 R 140-9 R 141-3 R 141-3 R 141-5 R 142-2
ncreases on a yo															10.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	Per cen
975 976 977 978 979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10·8 7·4 8·1 8·9 9·1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11·8 9·7 9·4 9·1 10·8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 17·0 12·1 14·8	11·8 9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	10·2 8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	11·7 9·1 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·8 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11·3 8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6 5·0 6·1	10·2 9·6 11·1 10·1 R 4·0 R 6·7 R	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 19·3 R	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7 5·4	21·2 17·8 16·6 14·6 10·8 9·2	8·0 4·9 2·7 1·9 2·2 2·1	6·5 6·7 6·0 2·7 3·3 2·3	10·9 13·6 11·2 8·6 6·6 5·5	15·5 14·6 14·4 12·1 11·3 8·8	13·7 12·1 8·6 8·9 7·5 7·7	4·0 6·5 5·6 3·0 2·8 3·4	13·5 10·4 6·1 3·2 4·3 3·5	12·9 10·5 7·8 5·3 5·1 4·5
Quarterly averages 1985 Q3 Q4	6·3 5·5	7·6 8·3	3·0 2·7	4·8 4·1	3·9 4·2	4·3 3·5	5·6 4·8	2·2 1·8	18·2 22·9	5·5 4·9	9·1 8·9	2·1 1·9	2·3 1·7	5·4 6·1	7·9 8·3	7·1 6·1	3·3 3·1	3·4 3·5	4·2 4·2
1986 Q1 Q2 Q3	4·9 2·8 2·6	9·2 8·4	2·4 1·5	2·5 1·3	4·2 3·9	2·8 3·4	3·6 2·4	0·7 -0·2	24·7 24·5	4·6 4·4	7·7 	1·4 0·8	1·2 0·4	6·0 6·5	8·9 8·5	5·3 3·9	1·5 0·9	3·1 1·6	3·8 2·5
Monthly 1986 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	3·0 2·8 2·5 2·4 2·4 3·0 3·0	8·4  	1·4 1·6 1·5 1·5 1·7	1·4 1·1 1·2 0·7 0·8 0·9	3·9 4·1 3·7 4·2 4·3 4·1	4·0 4·0 3·9 3·6 4·3 4·6	2·6 2·3 2·3 2·0 2·0 2·3	-0·2 -0·2 -0·2 -0·5 -0·4 -0·4	24·7 24·5 24·4 24·6 24·2 22·7	4·4  3·1	6·4 6·1 5·7 	0.9 1.1 0.5 -0.1 -0.2 0.2	0.6 0.5 0.2 -0.7 -0.5 -0.6	5·8 5·6 6·7 7·4 8·1 8·6	7·8 7·8 8·9 R 9·3 9·5 9·5	4·6 3·4 3·7 4·0 3·9 4·4	0·9 0·7 0·8 0·5 0·7 0·6	1.6 1.6 1.7 1.6 1.6	2·6 2·6 2·5 2·4 2·4 2·5

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

UNITED	Average wee	kly expenditure p	er household			Average w	eekly expenditu	re per person		A STATE OF THE STA
KINGDOM	At current p			At constant	prices	At current	prices		At constant	prices
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted Seasonally		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages 1981 1982*	125·41 134·01 ( 142·58 )	13·4 6·9		105·5 103·3	0·5 -2·1	45·96 49·73 53·65	12·6 8·2		108·7 107·8 109·3	0·0 -0·8
1983* 1984* 1985*§	\[ \frac{141.03}{141.03} \] \[ \frac{151.92}{161.87} \]	6·4 7·7 6·5		103·3 106·4 107·8	3·0 1·3	53·06 57·96 62·35	8·0 9·2 7·6		114·3 116·8	4-5 2-3
Quarterly averages 1983 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	132-61 138-87 141-90 150-36	  8-9	137-8 137-3 142-5 145-7	102·6 101·9 103·9 104·9	0·1 -2·2 -1·3 3·7	49-30 52-60 53-39 56-89	  6-8	51·3 52·4 53·5 54·7	107·5 109·1 109·9 110·8	0·9 2·9 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	146·1 154·7 148·6 158·0	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 60·4 56·3 59·5	111·2 119·4 110·9 115·6	3·4 9·4 0·8 4·3
1985 Q1*§ Q2*§ Q3*§ Q4*§	151·73 161·17 163·38 171·51	8·3 2·7 10·8 4·9	158-4 158-8 164-8 165-5	107·5 106·2 109·1 108·5	3·5 -2·7 5·2 -0·5	58-31 62-74 62-48 65-99	9·6 3·1 11·6 6·4	61·0 62·2 62·9 63·3	116-6 116-5 117-5 116-8	4·9 -2·4 6·0 1·0

Source: Family Expenditure Survey \*\*

\* See note to table 7-2.

\*\* For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see Employment Gazette for Dec 86 (pp. ???-???).

§ See note to table 7-2.

### HOUSEHOLD SPENDING **Composition of expenditure**

£ per week per household

UNITED	All	Commodi	ty or servic	е									
KINGDOM	items	Housing* Gross	Net	Fuel, light and pow	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other	Transport and vehicles	Services	Misc- ellaneous
Annual averages	125-41		19-76	7.46	27.20	6.06	3.74	9-23	9-40	9-45	18.70	13-84	0.58
1982*	134-01	23-31	22.39	8-35	28-19	6-13	3.85	9.69	9.65	10.06	19.79	15-37	0.53
1983*	$\left\{\frac{142.58}{}\right\}$	25.34	$\left\{\frac{23.98}{3}\right\}$	9.22	29-56	6-91	4-21	10-00	10-26	10-81	20.96	16-09	0.58
1984* 1985*§	141.03 151.92 161.87	27·41 29·55	22·43 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 19·48	0-64 0-68
Quarterly averages 1983 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 14·78	0·53 0·47 0·47 0·83
1984 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
1985 Q1*§ Q2*§ Q3*§ Q4*§	151·73 161·17 163·38 171·51	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	18.27 21·14 21·17 17·39	0·52 0·49 0·92 0·80
Standard error** per	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
Percentage increase expenditure on a year earlier 1982 1983	6·9 6·4	 8·7	13·3 7·1	11·8 10·5	3·6 4·9	1·3 12·7	3·0 9·3	5·0 3·2	2·7 6·3	6·5 7·4	5·8 5·9	11·1 4·7	-18·6 8·3 11·5
1984 1985§	7·7 6·5	8·2 7·8	7·3 8·1	2·2 5·7	6·3 4·0	4·9 9·6	3·8 1·3	10·9 7·4	12·7 0·3	10·0 5·9	8·7 7·9	8·2 11·9	6-1
1985 Q1§ Q2§ Q3§ Q4§	8·3 2·7 10·8 4·9	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 -5·3	12·7 3·4 13·9 3·5	5·4 3·2 1·0 -6·0	6·8 5·9 6·3 5·2	7·8 8·6 10·6 4·2	21·2 -6·2 25·2 15·4	-17·5 4·3 67·9 -13·8
Percentage of total expenditure 1983 1984 1985§	100 100 100		16·8 15·8 16·1	6·5 6·2 6·1	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 7·8	14·7 15·0 15·2	11-3 11-5 12-0	0·4 0·4 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, ie. before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates. The latter series is unaffected by changes in the administration of housing benefits although it includes a significant element of estimation. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure.

\* For notes on standard errors see Employment Gazette, Mar 83, p. 122 or annex A of the 1985 FES Report.

In the light of more detailed analysis of the 1985 survey, expenditure on services (and hence total expenditure) has been revised since these tables were last published in October 1986.

## HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING 7.3

JNITED KINGDOM	1983	1984	1985	Stand- ard error** in 1985 (per cent)	UNITED KINGDOM	1983	1984	1985	Stand- ard error** in 1985 (per cent)
Characteristics of households					Household expenditure averaged over all households	Average p	er week £		
Number of households Number of persons	6,973 18,532	7,081 18,557	7,012 18,206		Food (continued) Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.27	0.31	0.32	1.9
Number of adults	13,401	13,618	13,401		Poultry, other and undefined meat Fish	2·38 0·75	2·59 0·80	2·60 0·88	1.1
Average number of persons per					Fish and chips	0·34 0·43	0·34 0·43	0·37 0·44	2.7
household All persons	2.66	2.62	2.60		Butter Margarine	0.27	0.31	0.29	1.4
Males Females	1·29 1·37	1·27 1·36	1·26 1·34		Lard, cooking fats and other fat Milk, fresh	0·16 2·17	0·19 2·11	0·24 2·14	2.1
Adults	1.92	1.92	1.91		Milk products including cream	0·41 0·71	0·41 0·74	0·45 0·79	1·8 1·3
Persons under 65 Persons 65 and over	1·56 0·36	1·57 0·35	1·55 0·36		Cheese Eggs	0.47	0.52	0.51	1.2
Children under 2	0·74 0·08	0·70 0·07	0·69 0·08		Potatoes Other and undefined vegetables	1·01 1·63	1·15 1·76	0·96 1·86	1.0
Children 2 and under 5	0.12	0·11 0·52	0·11 0·50		Fruit Sugar	1·51 0·35	1·54 0·35	1·69 0·33	1·3 1·5
Children 5 and under 18 Persons working	0·53 1·17	1.18	1.19		Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.15	0·16 0·82	0·16 0·85	1.9
Persons not working	1-49	1.44	1-40		Sweets and chocolates Tea	0·68 0·40	0.54	0.56	1.3
Number of households by type of housing tenure					Coffee Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other	0.38	0.44	0.52	1.7
Rented unfurnished Local authority	2,498 2,178	2,511 2,162	2,449 2,135		food drinks	0.05	0·04 0·59	0·05 0·61	3·8 1·7
Other	320	349	314		Soft drinks Ice cream	0·60 0·19	0.18	0.19	2.7
Rented furnished Rent-free	199 151	189 125	174 146		Other food, foods not defined Meals bought away from home	2·11 5·01	2·35 5·36	2·47 5·80	1·5 1·8
Owner-occupied In process of purchase	4,125 2,499	4,256 2,658	4,243 2,661			6.91	7.25	7.95	1.8
Owned outright	1,626	1,598	1,582		Alcoholic drink Beer, cider, etc	4.00	4.21	4.46	2.2
Certain items of housing expendi-	Average	or week C			Wines, spirits, etc Drinks not defined	2·14 0·78	2·23 0·81	2·52 0·97	5.1
ture in each tenure group* Local authority	Average p	er week £			Tobacco	4.21	4.37	4.42	1.9
Gross rent, rates and water charges	19-14	19-60	21.18	0.6	Cigarettes	3.87	4·02 0·18	4·10 0·15	1.9
Housing benefit, rebates and allowances received					Pipe tobacco Cigars and snuff	0·15 0·19	0.18	0.15	14.8
Net rent, rates and water	-8.06	-9.09	-9.53	2.2	Clothing and footwear	10.00	11-10	11.92	2.0
Charges Other rented unfurnished	11-08	10-51	11-65	2.0	Men's outer clothing (incl. shirts)	2·00 0·21	2·15 0·22	2·43 0·22	4·1 5·1
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	3.2
Housing benefit etc Net rent, rates and water	-2·97 13·55	-3·96 13·33	-4·81 13·95	8·9 4·9	Women's underclothing and hosiery Boys' clothing	0.65 0.45	0·67 0·53	0·69 0·51	4·8 5·7
Rented furnished Gross rent, rates and water	24-18	24-26	28-56	5-3	Girls' clothing	0·47 0·39	0·50 0·40	0·57 0·46	6·0 5·9
Housing benefit etc	-2·24 21·94	-3·75 20·51	-5.53	14-3	Infants' clothing Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0.59	0.55	0.59	3.4
Net rent, rates and water Rent-free	21.34	20.31	23.03	7-2	Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.21	0.17	0.25	11.7
Gross rates and water together with the weekly					Footwear	2.04	2.43	2.53	2.6
equivalent of the rateable value	16-36	17-18	17-56	6-0	Durable household goods	10-26	11.57	11.61	3.2
Rateable value (weekly equi-	10.30	17:10	17.30	0.0	Furniture Floor coverings	1·96 0·76	2·13 0·90	1·87 0·76	9·8 10·4
valent) included in preceding payment	13-88	14-68	15-49	6.5	Soft furnishings and household textiles	1.05	0.82	1.02	6.6
Housing benefit etc Net rates, water charges	-0.38	-0.34	-0.28	32-0	Television, video and audio equipmen	t			6.7
and imputed rent	15-98	16-84	17-28	6.0	including repairs but not rental Gas and electric appliances,	2.29	2.81	2.75	
In process of purchase Gross rates, water, insurance					including repairs  Appliances (other than gas or electric)	2-21	2.26	2.65	6.3
of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the					china, glass, cutlery, hardware, et	c 1.64	1.86	1.88	3.5
rateable value	25.32	26-18	28.57	0.9	Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.51	0.57	0.69	1.4
Rateable value (weekly equi- valent) included in preceding					Other goods Leather, travel and sports goods,	10-81	11.89	12.59	
payment Housing benefit etc	16-68 -0-11	17·11 -0·19	18.55	0.9	jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	1.64	2·00 2·42	1·80 2·59	4.6
Net rates, water charges			-0.23	9.1	Books, newspapers, magazines, etc Toys, stationery goods, etc	1.38	1.51	1.60	3.6
and imputed rent Owned outright	25-21	25.99	28-34	0.9	Medicines and surgical goods Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	0·68 1·53	0·71 1·69	0·83 1·90	2.4
Gross rates, water, insurance of structure together with the					Optical and photographic goods	0.66 0.94	0·68 1·02	0·75 1·09	7·0 1·3
weekly equivalent of the	22.00	00.04	00.00		Matches, soap, cleaning materials, Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural				3.7
rateable value Rateable value (weekly equi-	22.29	23.94	26.09	1.3	goods Animals and pets	0·60 1·10	0·71 1·15	0·81 1·22	4.5
valent) included in preceding payment	14-68	15-72	17-04	1.4	Transport and vehicles	20.96	22.77	24-56	1.8
Housing benefit etc	-0.63	-0.90	-0.88	5.0	Net purchases of motor vehicles,				
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	21-66	23.04	25.21	1.4	spares and accessories  Maintenance and running of motor	7.24	8.22	8.97	3.3
lousehold expenditure averaged					vehicles Purchase and maintenance of other	10.33	10.83	11.76	1.8
over all households lousing*	Average p	24·06	26.00	1.7	vehicles and boats	0.40	0.43	0·39 0·74§	12·2 6·0
Gross rent, rates etc (as defined in the					Railway fares Bus and coach fares	0·92 0·97	0·87 1·04	1.02	2.4
preceding section)	22.05	23.02	25.09	0.6	Other travel and transport	1.10	1.39	1.69§	7.7
Housing benefit etc Net rent, rates and water	-2·91 19·14	-3·35 19·67	-3·55 21·54	2·5 0·8	Services Postage, telephone, telemessages	16·09 2·41	17·41 2·58	19·48 2·83	3·0 1·1
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	3-29	4.39††	4.46	8-8	Cinema admissions Theatres, sporting events and	0.09	0.09	0.09	7.0
uel, light and power	9-22	9.42	9.95	0.9	other entertainments	1.14	1.24	1·39 1·91	4.4
Gas Electricity	3·42 4·24	3·54 4·21	3·68 4·48	1·2 0·8	TV and video rental, TV licences Domestic help, etc	1.62 0.53	1·81 0·59	0.63	1·2 6·5
Coal and coke	1.00	1.07	1.10	6.0	Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc Footwear and other repairs nes	0·98 0·28	1·05 0·37	1·18 0·28	2·3 10·3
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	4.6
Water and the second se	29·56 1·35	31·43 1·40	32·70 1·45	<b>0.7</b> 0.9	Educational and training expenses Medical, dental and nursing fees	1·06 0·42	1·19 0·35	1·38 0·52	6·7 14·0
Bread, rolls, etc		0.00	0.11	4.7	Hotel and holiday expenses	4.07	4.28	4.98	7.9
Bread, rolls, etc Flour	0·10 1·40	0·09 1·51			Subscriptions and donations				
Bread, rolls, etc Flour Biscuits, cakes, etc Breakfast and other cereals	1·40 0·49	1·51 0·54	1·57 0·58	1·1 1·5	Subscriptions and donations, miscellaneous other services	3-27	3.65	4.08	8-5
Bread, rolls, etc Flour Biscuits, cakes, etc	1.40	1.51	1.57	1.1	Subscriptions and donations,	3·27 0·58	3·65 0·64	4·08 <b>0·68</b>	8·5 1 <b>5·3</b>

Source: Family Expenditure Survey

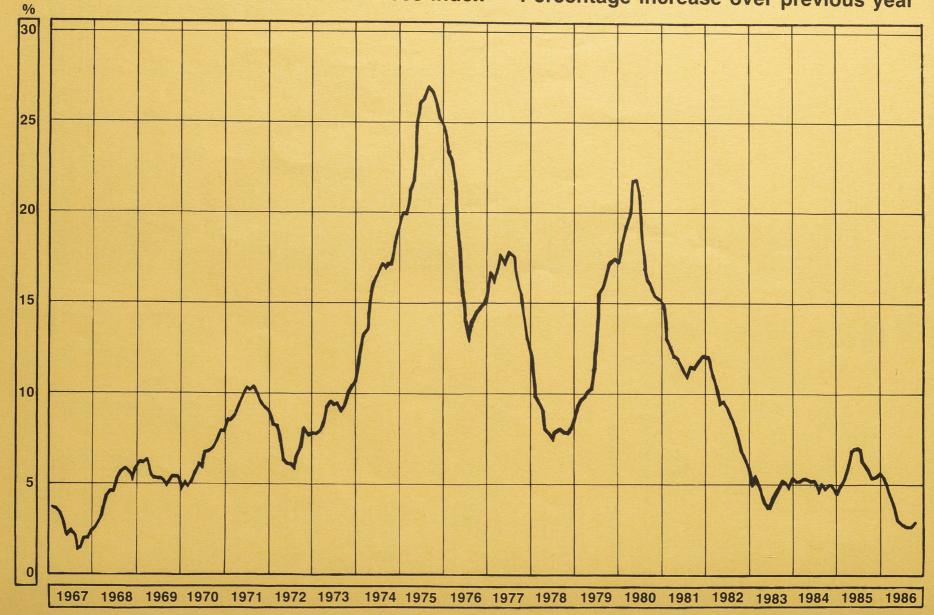
\* See note to table 7:2 on the Housing Benefits Scheme.

\*\* For notes on standard errors see Employment Gazette, March 1983, p. 122 or Annex A of the 1985 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.

## Retail Prices Index — Percentage increase over previous year



### **TOURISM**

### **Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain**

SIC group	Restaurants cafes etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self employed 1	48-1	51-7	1.6	32-6	3-8	0.6	19.7
981	40.1	31-7		OL O			
employees in employment 2							
982 March	176-1	223-5	139-7	210-3	16-3	52-9	253-9
June	187-4	233-6	141.7	235.0	43-2	64-6	269-1
September	186-1	230-7	138-9	233-4	49.0	60-1	263-3
December	173-5	226.5	140.0	210-8	16-0	53-1	251.9
December	173.5	220.5	140.0	2100	100	30 1	2010
983 March	161-2	221-6	137-4	205-4	18-3	54-3	248-0
		231-1	140.2	234-5	52-0	61-1	246-3
June	182-8		143.5	242.5	50.7	60-5	268-2
September	186-5	238-6	147.6	225-1	16.9	54.3	253.0
December	181-2	236-3	147.0	220.1	10.9	54.3	253-0
984 March	179-3	231-1	146-9	217-4	19-3	55-3	248-5
June	189.7	242.5	148-9	252-6	51-6	63-1	262-3
		249.7	149-2	257.4	46.5	61.7	259-3
September	190-6	249.2	151.9	238.6	24.8	56.8	251.0
December	182-1	249-2	151.9	230.0	24.0	30.0	251.0
985 March	176-6	244-6	151-6	233-0	27-3	58-4	249-3
June	192-8	258-3	155-8	263-2	54-3	66-1	263.4
September	195-3	259.9	152-7	270-4	51.4	65.7	263-5
	189-8	256.7	156-9	252-1	25.1	60.0	257.7
December	109.0	250.7	130.9	202.1	25-1	00.0	201-1
986 March	185-1	252-3	154-1	224-8	27-2	61.1	250-8
June	196-2	263-2	156-2	273.9	53-8	69-6	263-9
change June 1986 on June 198		2002					
	+3.4	+4.9	+0.4	+10.7	-0.5	+5.3	+0.5
Absolute (thousands)	+3.4	T4'-9	TU-4	T10.7	-0.3	T3.3	TU-0
Percentage	+1.8	+1.9	+0.3	+4.1	-0.9	+5.2	+0.2

## Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

	Overseas visito (a)	rs to the UK	UK residents a (b)	broad	Balance (a) less (b)	
1974 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 P Percentage 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	
recentage change 1505/1504	Overseas visito	ors to the UK	UK residents a	broad	Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
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 1,213	+12 -107 -84 +129	-31 -82 +47 +11
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	+57 +178 +187 +152	+81 +235 +249 +8
1986 P 1st qtr 2nd qtr	912 1,255	1,353 1,276	896 1,448	1,403 1,483	+16 -193	-50 -207
1985 P January February March April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	322 247 334 376 459 496 641 823 602 466 364 320	423 429 495 429 491 455 443 521 447 426 459 432	277 244 325 324 350 480 530 677 671 476 281	423 425 418 382 382 376 391 378 393 425 491	+45 +3 +9 +52 +109 +16 +111 +146 -69 -10 +83 +79	
1986 January P February P March P April P May P June P July (e) August (e)	332 264 316 365 425 464 615 755	442 458 453 404 447 425 437 467	259 237 399 365 494 589 675 940	409 442 552 443 565 474 506 524	+73 +27 -83  -69 -125 -60 -185	+33 +16 -99 -39 -118 -49 -69 -57

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

<sup>1.</sup> 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
1985 175
2. These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in Table 1-4.

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

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
974 975 976 977 977 978 989 980 981 982 983 984 985 P	8,543 9,490 10,808 12,281 12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644 14,483		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 2,464 2,763 2,782
984 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th 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
985 1st quarter P 2nd quarter P 3rd quarter P 4th 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
986 1st quarter P 2nd quarter P	2,560 3,319	3,892 3,128	525 675	1,536 2,017	499 627
985 P January February March April May June July August September October November December	824 656 872 1,207 1,282 1,467 1,823 2,145 1,451 1,141 804 811	1,182 1,150 1,217 1,186 1,267 1,278 1,166 1,252 1,197 1,158 1,133 1,296	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 1117 158 173 225 251 306 415 355 239 175 160
986 January P February P March P April P May P June P July (e)	920 726 914 1,027 1,125 1,166 1,670 2,010	1,288 1,313 1,291 997 1,105 1,026 1,069	179 133 214 186 225 264 340 450	523 459 553 689 677 651 1,000 1,180	218 134 147 152 223 251 330 380

Notes: See 8-2.

## 8.4 TOURISM

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
974	10,783		433	9,503	847
975	11,992 11,560 11,525		514	10,468	1,010
976	11,560		579	9,954	1,027
977	11,525		619	9,866	1,040
978	13,443		782	11,517	1,144 1,420
979	13,443 15,466 17,507		1,087	12,959	1,670
980	17,507		1,382	14,455 15,862	1,671
981	19,046		1,514 1,299	17,625	1,687
982	20,611		1,023	18,229	1,743
983	20,994		919	19,371	1,781
984	22,072		914	19,105	1,752
985 P	21,771	Seasonally	314	13,103	1,702
		adjusted			
004 4-4	3,256	5,471	155	2,632	469
984 1st quarter 2nd quarter	5,980	5,582	232	5,268	479
3rd quarter	8,599	5,404	329	7.846	424
4th quarter	4,238	5,618	204	3,625	408
4iii quartei					
985 1st quarter P	3,324	5,450	158	2,707	459
2nd quarter P	5,613	5,128	200	4,993	420 477
3rd quarter P	8,314	5,129	350	7,486	396
4th quarter P	4,521	6,064	206	3,919	390
986 1st quarter P	3,734	6,353	159	3,020	556
2nd quarter P	6,396	5,979	262	5,700	435
		4.044	75	781	200
985 P January	1,056 883	1,811 1,723	44	715	124
February	1,384	1,916	40	1,209	135
March	1,653	1,710	57	1,400	196
April May	1,661	1,688	61	1,490	109
	2,300	1,730	82	2,103	114
June July	2,300	1,684	110	2,080	103
August	2,293 3,172	1,695	138	2,864	170
September	2,849	1,750	103	2,542	204
October	2,064	1,773	94	1,841	129
November	1,435	2,167	63	1,232	140
December	1,022	2,124	49	846	127
000 1	1 107	1,968	69	866	202
986 January P	1,137 1,012	2,092	48	809	155
February P March P	1,586	2,032	42	1,345	199
April P	1,618	2,293 1,723	83	1,338	197
May P	2,136	2,226	69	1,948	119
June P	2,643	2,030	110	2,414	119
luly (a)	2,790	2,095	120	2,570	100
July (e)	2,750	1 961	200	3 240	170

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

	1983	1984	1985 P	1985 P				1986 P			
				1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr
Total all countries	12,484	13,644	14,483	2,351	3,957	5,419	2,755	2,560	3,319		
North America											
Total	2,836	3,330	3,797	489	1,138	1,545	625	525	675		
JSA Canada	2,317 519	2,764 567	3,166 631	412 78	927 211	1,308 237	519 105	437 89	525 150		
European Community											
Total	6,078	6,292	6,591	1,158	1,833	2,352	1,247	1,268	1,655		
Belgium/Luxembourg France Federal Republic of Germany Italy Netherlands Denmark Greece Spain Portugal Irish Republic	430 1,516 1,374 458 735 219 85 298 55 908	426 1,632 1,485 475 741 192 81 293 59 909	503 1,620 1,484 494 762 201 118 342 64 1,001	104 332 232 78 122 37 23 57 11	136 528 445 112 185 52 38 72 19 245	156 507 540 233 266 65 31 143 19 399	107 253 267 72 196 47 26 69 15	65 404 284 72 125 48 23 73 16	122 490 396 75 177 52 20 65 21 238		
Other Western Europe											
Total	1,086	1,259	1,313	221	338	445	309	268	362		
Austria Switzerland Norway Sweden Finland Others	88 310 194 288 62 144	111 313 216 402 72 145	108 339 237 380 70 179	11 57 45 59 13 37	26 96 59 105 16 36	54 101 75 125 30 61	17 84 58 91 12 48	17 51 62 80 13 44	19 101 70 113 22 37		
Other countries											
Total	2,464	2,763	2,782	483	649	1,076	574	499	627		
Middle East North Africa South Africa Eastern Europe Japan 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	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	108 18 35 11 37 119 25 44 230		

Notes: See 8-2.

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

						Walter					THOUSANDS
	1983	1984	1985 P	1985 P				1986 P			
			1	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr
Total all countries	20,994	22,072	21,771	3,324	5,612	8,314	4,521	3,734	6,396		
North America											
<b>Total</b>	1,023	919	914	158	200	350	206	159	262		
JSA Canada	780 243	719 200	722 193	134 24	163 37	243 108	182 24	139 20	217 45		
	243	200	193	24	37	106	24	20	45		
uropean Community											
Total	16,212	16,935	16,591	2,249	4,388	6,440	3,515	2,482	4,983		
Belgium/Luxembourg France Frederal Republic of Germany tally Veltherlands Denmark Greece Spain Fortugal Fortuga	831 5,058 1,091 1,154 784 128 869 4,278 547 1,472 2,017 293 490 474 285 434 40	776 4,482 1,294 1,184 868 126 1,048 5,022 573 1,552  2,436  477 609 519 302 475 53	755 4,523 1,321 1,066 949 151 1,319 4,175 709 1,623 2,514 566 557 488 346 475 82	148 622 180 178 156 37 12 577 86 262 458 10 185 132 57 61 13	199 1,118 366 269 346 34 378 1,089 191 397  605 177 121 106 84 93 24	191 1,725 499 472 247 56 782 1,557 263 648 1,046 318 188 175 124 201 40	216 1,058 275 147 201 34 146 951 170 316 404 61 62 74 81 119 7	109 829 204 150 146 28 9 620 122 265 <b>537</b> 11 230 160 85 44 7	198 1,271 308 320 278 35 438 1,487 244 405  717 191 116 126 94 159 31		
Other countries	40	35	ůž.	13	24	40			31		
otal	1,743	1,781	1,752	459	419	477	396	556	435		
Middle East North Africa Eastern Europe Australia/New Zealand Commonwealth Caribbean Rest of World including Cruise	219 224 149 147 147 856	227 253 164 167 140 830	189 273 237 154 122 777	41 60 37 64 29 228	57 59 79 35 28 161	44 81 105 24 38 185	47 72 16 31 27 203	60 68 51 72 44 261	41 58 49 54 40 193		

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

THOUSANDS

PATE DE LA CONTRACTION DE LA C	Total visits	Mode of trav	/el	Purpose of v	isit	the state of	
	Visits	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
978	12,646	7,580	5,067	5,876	2,295 2,395 2,565	2,193	2,283
979	12,486	7,614	4,872	5,529	2,395	2,254	2,308
980	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393 2,556	2,410	1,568
983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,556	2,560	1,530 1,770
984	13,644	8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863 3,009	2,626 2,898	1,912
985	14,483	9,396 +10	5,086 -1	6,663	+5	+10	+8
% change 1985/1984	+6	+10		77	13	. 10	
983 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 atr	4,715	2,730	1,987	2,546	633	900	635 335
4th qtr	2,537	1,747	790	938	711	553	333
984 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
985 1st atr P	2,351	1,625	726	866	655	530	299
985 1st qtr P 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
986 1st qtr P	2,560	1,721	839	927	711	588	334
2nd gtr P	3,319	2,063	1,256	1,399	891	684	345

### **TOURISM** Overseas travel and tourism: Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose

	Total visits	Mode of trav	el	Purpose of vi	sit		
	VISILS	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
978 979 980 981 982 983 984 984	13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072 21,771	8,416 9,760 10,748 11,374 12,031 12,361 13,934 13,805	5,028 5,706 6,759 7,672 8,580 8,634 8,137 7,967	8,439 9,827 11,666 13,131 14,224 14,568 15,246 14,942	2,261 2,542 2,690 2,740 2,768 2,886 3,155 3,268	1,970 2,166 2,317 2,378 2,529 2,559 2,689 2,612	774 931 834 797 1,090 982 982 982 949
6 change 1985/1984	-1	-1	-2	-2	+4	-3	-3
1983 1st qtr	2,978	2,073	905	1,684	640	489	164
2nd qtr	5,404	3,104	2,300	3,794	778	613	220
3rd qtr	8,576	4,679	3,897	6,711	655	946	264
4th qtr	4,037	2,504	1,532	2,379	813	511	334
1984 1st qtr	3,256	2,344	912	1,892	706	512	146
2nd qtr	5,980	3,633	2,347	4,198	885	659	238
3rd qtr	8,599	5,202	3,396	6,615	689	1,001	293
4th qtr	4,238	2,755	1,483	2,541	875	517	305
985 1st qtr P 2nd qtr P 3rd qtr P 4th qtr P	3,324	2,395	929	1,957	714	518	136
	5,612	3,518	2,094	3,888	905	614	205
	8,314	5,013	3,301	6,343	752	965	253
	4,521	2,878	1,642	2,753	897	514	356
986 1st qtr P	3,734	2,661	1,074	2,219	738	572	205
2nd qtr P	6,396	4,205	2,191	4,609	902	678	208

Notes: See 8-2

### **TOURISM Visitor nights**

MILLION

	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	149-1 154-6 146-0 135-4 136-3	176-4 205-0 227-7 251-1 261-7	1983 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	22·0 31·4 62·4 29·2	40·0 62·7 117·0 44·8
1983 1984 1985 % change 1985/1984	145·0 154·5 167·7 +8·5	264·4 277·5 270·9 -2·4	1984 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	22·2 35·3 67·2 29·7	41·3 71·8 117·0 47·5
			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 qtr P 2nd qtr P	25·4 33·0	44-7 73-4

### DEFINITIONS

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

### BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

### EARNINGS

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

### 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.

The following standard symbols are used:

not available

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

break in series

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.

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

Divisions 1 to 4 inclusive, i.e. excluding construction.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968 and 1980.

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### UNEMPLOYED

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

### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

revised estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition

EC European Community

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

## Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	M (Q)	Dec 86:	1.1.	New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	A	Oct 85:	
Labour force estimates, projections Employees in employment		Aug 86:	317	Time series Average weekly and hourly earnings	M (A)	Dec 86:	38
Industry: GB All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Oct 86:	1.4	and hours worked (manual workers)  Manufacturing and certain other			
: time series, by order group	M	Dec 86:	1.2	industries			
Manufacturing: by Division class or grou	рм	Dec 86:	1.3	Summary (Oct) Detailed results	M (A)	Dec 86: Feb 86:	5-6
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	Α	Dec 86:	1.10	Manufacturing Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:	5-
Local authorities manpower	Q D	Oct 86: Oct 82:	1·7 421	International comparisons	M	Oct 86:	5.
Occupations in engineering Region: GB		OCI 62.	421	Aerospace Agriculture	A	Aug 85: Feb 86:	33 8
Sector: numbers and indices, Self employed: by region	Q	Nov 86: May 86:	1·5 165	Coal mining	A	Feb 86:	8
: by industry		May 86:	164	Average earnings: non-manual employees Basic wage rates, (manual workers)	M (A)	Nov 86:	5.
Census of Employment: Sep 1981  GB and regions by industry				wage rates and hours (index) Normal weekly hours	D. A	Apr 84: Feb 86:	5.
on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Holiday entitlements	Â	May 86:	15 15
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures: industry	M	Dec 86:	
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)	et ave			Region: summary	Q	Dec 86:	1·1 1·1
International comparisons Apprentices and trainees by industry:	М	Dec 86: Dec 83:	1.9 Supp 2	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Dec 86:	1-1
Manufacturing industries	Α	June 86:	1-14	Output per head			
Apprentices and trainees by region:  Manufacturing industries	Α	June 86:	1.15	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Dec 86:	7
Employment measures	M	Oct 86:	341	Wages and salaries per unit of output			1.
Registered disabled in the public sector Exemption orders from restrictions to	Α	Feb 85:	73	Manufacturing index, time series Quarterly and annual indices	M	Dec 86: Dec 86:	5.
hours worked: women & young persons	0	July 83:	315	Labour costs	tribulare 19	Dec 80.	5.
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	Q	Dec 86: Jan 86:	1.6	Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	21
				Recent trends	A	July 85:	28
Unemployment and vacancies Unemployment				Per unit of output	М	Dec 86:	5.
Summary: UK	M	Dec 86:	2.1	Retail prices General index (RPI)			
GB Age and duration: UK	M M (Q)	Dec 86: Dec 86:	2·2 2·5	Latest figures: detailed indices	М	Dec 86:	6-
Broad category: UK	M	Dec 86:	2.1	percentage changes Recent movements and the index	М	Dec 86:	6-
Broad category: GB Detailed category: GB, UK	M Q	Dec 86: Dec 86:	2·2 2·6	excluding seasonal foods	M	Dec 86:	6-
Region: summary	Q	Dec 86:	2.6	Main components: time series and weights	М	Dec 86:	6-
Age time series UK : estimated rates	M (Q)	Dec 86: Dec 86:	2·7 2·15	Changes on a year earlier: time series	М	Dec 86:	6-
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Dec 86:	2.8	Annual summary Revision of weights	A	Mar 86: Mar 86:	9:
Region and area Time series summary: by region	М	Dec 86:	2.3	Pensioner household Indices			
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas : counties, local areas	M M	Dec 86: Dec 86:	2·4 2·9	All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages	M (Q) M (A)	Dec 86: Dec 86:	6.
(formerly table 2.4)	IVI	Dec 86.	2.9	Revision of weights	A	May 86:	16
: Parliamentary constituences Age and duration: summary	M Q	Dec 86: Dec 86:	2·10 2·6	Food prices London weighting: cost indices	M D	Dec 86: May 82:	6.
Flows:				International comparisons	M	Dec 86:	6-
GB, time series UK, time series	D M	Dec 86: Dec 86:	2·19 2·19	Household spending			
GB, Age time series	M	Dec 86:	2-20	All expenditure: per household : per person	Q	Dec 86: Dec 86:	7.1 7.1
GB, Regions and duration GB, Age and duration	Q	Nov 86: Nov 86:	2·23/24/26 2·21/22/25	Composition of expenditure		Dec 86.	,
Students: by region	M	Dec 86:	2.13	: quarterly summary : in detail	Q Q (A)	Dec 86:	7-2 7-3
Minority group workers: by region Disabled jobseekers: GB	D M	Sep 82: Dec 86:	2·17 515	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Dec 86:	7-3
International comparisons	M	Dec 86:	2.18	Industrial disputes: stoppages of	work		
Ethnic Origin		Dec 85:	467	Summary: latest figures	M	Dec 86:	4.
Femporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region	М	Dec 86:	2.14	: time series  Latest year and annual series	M A	Dec 86: Aug 86:	323
Vacancies (new definition)				Industry			
UK Unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	м	Dan 00.		Monthly  Broad sector: time series	М	Nov 86:	4.1
Region unfilled excluding Community	М	Dec 86:	3-1	Annual	on parent to		000
Programme seasonally adjusted Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Dec 86:	3.2	Detailed Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 86: Aug 86:	323 329
/acancies (previous definition)	М	Dec 86:	3.3	Main causes of stoppage			
Industry UK Occupation by broad sector	Q	Dec 86:	3-3	Cumulative Latest year for main industries	M A	Dec 86: Aug 86:	326
and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3.4	Size of stoppages	Α	Aug 86:	328
Occupation region summary	Q	Sep 85:	3-6	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 86:	325
Redundancies				International comparisons	Α	July 86:	266
Confirmed: GB latest month Regions	M M	Dec 86:	2.30	Tourism			
Industries	M	Dec 86: Dec 86:	2·30 2·31	Employment in tourism: industries GB Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M M	Dec 86:	8·1 8·2
Detailed analysis Novance notifications	A Q (M)	Dec 86:	500	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by oversea	as	Dec 86:	
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q (M)	Nov 86: July 86:	466 284	residents Visits abroad by UK residents	M M	Dec 86: Dec 86:	8·3 8·4
Industry	A	May 85:	202	Overseas travel and tourism: visit to the UK			
arnings and hours				by country of residence : visits abroad by country visited	Q	Dec 86:	8·5 8·6
verage earnings				: visits to the UK by mode of travel and		Dec 86:	
Whole economy (new series) index Main industrial sectors	M	Dec 86:	5-1	purpose of visit : visits abroad by mode of travel and	Q	Dec 86:	8.7
Industry Underlying trend	M	Dec 86:	5-3	purpose of visit	Q	Dec 86:	8.8
		June 86:	230	: visitor nights	Q	Dec 86:	8.9

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

A Annual. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. D Discontinue



## Gazette Reports

on the 1986 annual conference of the **Institute of Personnel Management** held at Harrogate in October

### Diagnostic approach needed to manpower planning

"People cannot be programmed in any precise way either through a wage mechanism or any other economic force," said Professor Fyfe, an adviser to the Overseas Development Administration.

"There will always be some degree of imbalance between the supply and demand for labour," he said.

"The mechanisms or instruments of policy frequently have very little to do with the causes of the imbalances and problems being experienced in the labour market," said Professor Fyfe.

He said that policy makers need to know and understand a lot more about why imbalances exist before considering which instruments or adjustments might alleviate the problem.

Professor Fyfe advocated a diagnostic approach to manpower planning and development. "At the macro level it is important to build up a knowledge about the extent to which different factors are significant in different situations if any attempt at national manpower planning and employment policies are to be

Imbalance in the labour market is not going to be corrected "by sitting back and waiting for some new international economic recovery of a scale that will take up all these manpower and employment issues."

The real problems facing society and organizations within society, said Professor Fyfe, "are not solely to do with the collection, analysis and presentation of data, but in obtaining a better understanding about people in the context of their environment and the reasons behind imbalances identified.'

IPM at Harrogate: report by John Roberts

About 2,000 people participated in the 1986 annual national conference of the Institute of Personnel Management, including 1,500 delegates, together with exhibitors, speakers and visitors. There were eight main seminars and 42 sectional

Baroness Seear, Leader of the Liberal peers in the House of Lords, gave the opening address entitled, 'Industry and Education: a case for constructive conflict'. Some of the papers and addresses presented at Harrogate are reported here.

## Revolution in education and training

The Government was challenged to establish the economic imperative of a revolution in education and training by Geoffrey Holland, Director of the Manpower Services Commission (MSC).

He said that a clear framework of priorities must be established nationwide and he called on the Government to use its power, resources and leverage to develop that framework and achieve its priorities.

We have to compete, he said. There was number of other important things become no escape from reality for people or apparent. We are talking about both young organisations that were not good enough. people and adults, the employed and the Technology could help, but it was the unemployed. We are talking about a

systematic application to building that unions and individuals themselves. professionalism, welding it into teams, keeping it up to date and applying it productively.

"That is why education and training are a top economic imperative. Professionalism, quality, competence, standardthose are what will make the difference in the future."

### Top priorities

"There are three groups of people and skills we should put right at the top of our

- leaders, top management and management at all levels;
- people with technological qualifications: we need an abundance and we have but a trickle:
- back-up for the technologists—the "technicians", no matter what industry they may find themselves

"And once these priorities are stated, a Geoffrey Holland

people behind the technology who were coherent strategy which impacts on all points in the flow and supply: the schools, It is increasingly clear that what the colleges, higher education and, not distinguishes our international competitors least, employing organisations. Everyone from ourselves in these functions is their has a part to play; the education service. professionalism in depth and their certainly, but also employers, the trade

"Moreover, once the priorities are



stated the scale of the task becomes clear. Qualified manpower Consider only the "rule of the three 7s":

- 7 out of 10 of those who will be in the workforce in the year 2000 are already in the workforce: yet it is inconceivable that what they will be doing in the year 2000 will be what they are doing today;
- 7 out of 10 of those who are in the workforce left school at minimum school leaving age: for none was that more than 16 years of age, for a substantial minority as low as 14;
- 7 out of 10 of those who left school at minimum school leaving age have had no systematic vocational education and training since.

"And when we add to that the realisation that one in two young people plays truant from school for a lesser or greater time (albeit that for many it is merely an afternoon or a day) because there are more interesting and more relevant things to do, then we begin to realise how far we have to catch up and how difficult the task is.

"That task is urgent. We have not got decades to put the situation right. We have not even got 10 years. In my view we have at best about 5 years. And in that time—as many of you will testify—perhaps 3 out of every 4 people at work will need training, retraining, updating or add on skills."

### Building blocks

The MSC, said Mr Holland, had set about establishing a framework for improving our education and training following the announcement of the New Training Initiative in May 1981.

Some of the building blocks were already in place. The first objective of the Initiative—to enable every young person to remain as a learner up to the age of 18 at least—was being achieved through the development of two year YTS and TVEI. A second major building block was the Review of Vocational Qualifications and a third was the increasing awareness, brought about by documents such as 'Competence and Competition' and 'A Challenge to Complacency' together with articles and features in the media, that the radically disrupted, a total of about four outset of working life was but a beginning and that learning had to continue throughout life.

The two major tasks that lay ahead for Government were to develop serious and successful strategies for tackling our top two priorities, management and management development, and the supply of technological and technically qualified

On the second priority—the supply of technologically and technically qualified manpower-Mr Holland said he believed 1987 would present us all with a major opportunity to bring together the building blocks into one coherent strategy.

The building blocks comprise:

- TVEI;
- YTS:
- The beginnings of the establishment of the National Vocational **Oualifications:**
- Open learning, not least the Open University, the Open Tech, the Open College, PICKUP, REPLAN;
- The new pilot schemes announced by Lord Young Secretary of State for Employment, under which serious and good quality training and practical experience are to be provided for all those under the age of 25 who have been unemployed for six months:

• The development of the adult training strategy so that we begin to capitalise on the local collaborative projects and begin to build those centres of excellence and in depth resource capabilities which employers and individuals alike so

### A learning society

"If our country is to survive into the 21st century and prosper, we need to build a learning society," he concluded.

"If we are to survive—individually, or as companies, or as a country—we must create a tradition of "learning companies". Every company must be a "learning company" not a "teaching company" Every company—not just some. Every sector-not just a few.

"There is surely no better time to commit ourselves to this than Industry Year 1986. The Government is doing its bit. Certainly we in the MSC are trying hard and seeking to learn as we go. We need your help-but we also need your commitment and action.'

## Coping with domestic stress at work

industry as part of its problem, suggested out into the workplace. If so, a workplace Robert Chester, Lecturer in Sociology at response may be called for. the University of Hull. Historically, the family was a "black box" and industry's Work and family programmes incuriosity about the inside of the box was reinforced by concept of privacy.

But the family itself has been changing as a result of the changing roles and aspirations of both men and women, and the contemporary instability of marriage and its consequences.

Dealing with the problem of domestic stress arising from marital breakdown, Mr Chester pointed out that one in three of more recently occuring marriages are projected to end in divorce, and each year the lives of some 300,000 adults are million to come by 2000 AD.

A case for action can be made not in welfare terms but in terms of efficiency, coming into new relationships with each productivity, lost time, labour turnover, other. It may be timely to at least consider protection of training investment, etc. Industry has relied on the family as a enable workers to plan and control the source of social support, which is known to integration of home and work be a positive factor in coping with stress. contingencies at various stages of the life Nowadays, the family may not only often cycle, while simultaneously offering fail to provide support; it may itself concrete benefits to industry itself."

Domestic problems should now be seen by generate high levels of stress and send this

Many possible ingredients for "work and family" programmes already exist, at least in embryo. These have mainly to do with flexibility: flexi-time—although with longer time scales than the day or week, and include variable work loads, sabbaticals, career breaks, parental leaves etc.; relocation practices which cater also for the occupational and other needs of spouses; work-based child care facilities; counselling and supportive services; etc.

"These notions do not constitute a plea to turn industry into a welfare service", he said. "The point is rather that two major institutions are each in change, and are the possibility of arrangements which could

## Let's build on common ground says Sir Pat Lowry

Out of all the controversy of recent years, one new employee right has emerged—that of electing union executives by secret ballot-which seems likely to survive any change of Government, said Sir Pat Lowry, Chairman of ACAS.

He had hoped that the right to a pre-strike ballot would also survive, but he wondered if this was still the case.

So where do we go from here? The ACAS Chairman suggested a number of ways which he would like to see employment law developed.

### Basic rights

"I start from the premise that the purpose of the law is twofold", he said. "To provide a framework for maintaining good industrial relations and to safeguard the basic rights not just of employees but of employers as well. I do not believe that any system which totally excluded the employer from the right to take action in the courts in order to test the lawfulness of industrial action against his company is defensible. Equally, I accept that there must be a better way than to provide employers with at times a very tenuous basis for securing ex parte injunctions which can often put a stopper on effective union action even before the merits of the case have been fully rehearsed before the courts by both sides.

'My own personal contribution to this part of the debate would be to propose:

- That we should build upon the common ground of the strike ballot—desirably this should apply to all contemplated forms of industrial action.
- That the conciliation functions of ACAS should be used to the full.
- That we should establish or reestablish a special division of the High Court (SON of NIRC). This body would not trespass on the preserves of the Central Arbitration Committee or the Employment Appeals Tribunal. Its prime task would be to decide legal issues and penalties of all kinds relating to collective industrial action (threatened or actual).
- If prior to a ballot being arranged or the result of a ballot being announced the employer had reasonable grounds for believing that any industrial action that might be contemplated would be unlawful, he could seek an ex parte injunction. After the result of a ballot had been announced, ex parte injunctions would not be available.

"I know that the precedent of the 1971 Industrial Relations Act is not regarded as a universally happy one but I would impose upon the SON of NIRC a prime duty to try and resolve the issue by mutual consent.

### Secondary Action

"The present law legitimises secondary action against first customer and first supplier. It outlaws the rest which, depending on your point of view, means. that at present the stronger brothers and sisters cannot lawfully take secondary action to assist the weak or that as an employer you are expensively caught up in somebody else's dispute, the outcome of which you are powerless to influence.

'If employees were to be given the right to engage in secondary action, whatever form that right might take, it ought to be in my view conditional upon a favourable secret ballot of targetted employees in the establishment where the secondary action is contemplated."

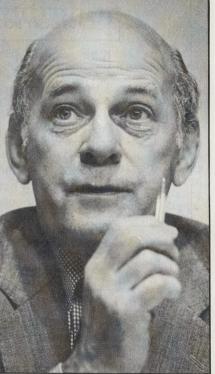
"The picketing problem is a very sensitive issue. People don't like what they saw on their television screens in 1984. As a nation we have a strong sense of civil liberty. And we have strong views about our right to work and with whom we should speak on our way to and from work.

"There is one point", he continued, 'that I believe to be the cornerstone of lawful picketing, and it is this. Picketing in what ever form the law allows should only be lawful in the case of disputes in which a proper strike ballot has been held. No ballot, no picketing allowed.

### Package of ideas

"Everybody accepts the need for some kind of legal framework for our industrial relations but sadly there hangs over all the constructive work of managements and employees the shadow of legislative

"I, too, have a dream," Sir Pat concluded. "It is that one day soon employers and trade unions will be able to unite in a package of ideas and say to the politicians 'Please, enact something like this on which we are agreed and then leave us to apply ourselves to more constructive



Sir Pat Lowry, Chairman of ACAS.

### Advice saves cash

"In the UK, for example, 30 million working days per annum of certified absence have been recorded as due to what is officially termed "psycho-neurosis". A study in one public sector group found that up to 30 per cent of the population was suffering from some minor psychiatric disorder, and a year later that only half had recovered", said Michael Reddy of Reddy Gwynn and Cooper Brown.

A growing number of UK organisations are therefore finding that in-company counselling services pay off in purely commercial terms.

The conference was told that some companies in the United States reckon that employee advisory services save them millions of dollars each year in terms of reduced sickness absence

We are currently being deluged with evidence of the negative effects of stress on the grand scale", said Mr Reddy, "arising from the pressures, pace and fluctuations of modern life. Serious estimates of the size of the problem produce figures of such proportions that one is hard put to register the full import," he said.

### **ADVISORY BOOKLETS**

- 1 Job evaluation
- 2 Introduction to payment systems
- 3 Personnel records
- 4 Labour turnover
- 5 Absence
- 6 Recruitment and selection
- 7 Induction of new employees
- 8 Workplace communications
- 9 The company handbook
- 10 Employment policies

Employing people – a handbook for small firms

### **DISCUSSION PAPERS**

- 1 Developments in harmonisation
- 2 Collective bargaining in Britain: its extent and level

### ANNUAL REPORTS

A review of ACAS activities is published each year

### OTHER TITLES

### This is ACAS

Advice on Personnel Management and Industrial Relations Practice

Conciliation between Individuals and Employers

Improving Industrial Relations a Joint Responsibility

Conciliation, Arbitration, Mediation in Trade Disputes

The ACAS Role in Conciliation, Arbitration and Mediation

Conciliation by ACAS in complaints by individuals to Industrial Tribunals

Industrial Relations Handbook (HMSO price £5)



### CODES OF PRACTICE

- 1 Disciplinary practice and procedures in employment
- 2 Disclosure of information to trade unions for collective bargaining purposes
- 3 Time off for trade union duties and activities (Codes of Practice are available from HMSO)

### WORK RESEARCH UNIT

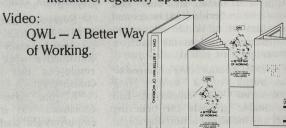
### WRU Publicity leaflet

Meeting the Challenge of Change: Guidelines for the successful implementation of changes in organisations

Meeting the Challenge of Change: Summaries of case-study reports produced as a result of monitoring change in twelve British organisations

Alternative views of people at work

Summary of publications: a listing of WRU published papers and other literature, regularly updated



Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service - 11-12 St. James Square London SW1Y 4LA Telephone: 01-210 3600 ACAS Work Research Unit - St. Vincent House 30 Orange Street London WC2H 7HH Telephone: 01-839 9381

## **Gazette Reports**

## **IPM 1986**

## 'The winner takes all' in arbitration

British companies must have regard to disputes of interest. the industrial relations practices of foreign Parker of ACAS.

Available research, he said, showed up ome interesting differences in the management, organisation, philosophy and practice in industrial relations of Experience so far in the 'no strike' foreign-owned companies. distinctive feature is the priority given to any conclusions. It will be interesting to see an employee-centred approach. This has how the 'winner takes all' solution can be also been adopted by Japanese companies reconciled with the participative approach, operating in the UK, but in their case it is and whether the system can cope part of a 'no strike' package agreement. It s still too early to evaluate the success of this innovative package", said Mr Parker. In particular, experience in the use of pendulum arbitration in these agreements remains limited; some development from the initial concept seems likely to be necessary if it is to meet the needs of the



"Pendulum arbitration is commonly employed for the final resolution of disagreements. This is usually preceded by a joint approach to ACAS for independent conciliation in the hope that it may be able to help the parties to find their own solution to the problem. "If that is unsuccessful," he said, "we will make arrangements for 'pendulum' or 'final offer' arbitration. This is a procedural sword of democles' whereby the winner take all. It is more commonly used in the JSA but has also been used in the UK for

"In disputes of interest, the intention is companies. This was the message of Peter that the parties will be forced to moderate their claims and seek out the middle ground. Somewhat paradoxically, therefore, 'pendulum' arbitration will be most successful if it is never used. "Their agreement context is too limited to justify successfully with a multi-issue problem."

### The "no-strike" approach

"ACAS has naturally taken a keen interest in the issue of 'no strike' agreements and has undertaken some internal studies. "The first point to be made", he said, "is that these agreements cannot guarantee that there will be no strikes. Like all UK collective agreements they are morally but not legally binding. We in ACAS have termed them 'new style' agreements, however, because they comprise a package of measures which in composite are designed to create pressures for consensus and to obviate any need for industrial action. Individually, few if any of these measures are entirely novel—the novelty lies in their interrelationship in a mutually re-enforcing package."

The distinctive components of the 'new style' agreements are summarised as

### Single union recognition

Clearly more readily practicable on a greenfield site, single union recognition simplifies communications, consultative and bargaining structures. The potential advantages for the union are the security, stability and membership which may

### Single status

Harmonisation of terms and conditions can help to reduce artificial social barriers to the development of team spirit, motivation and commitment at work. To this end the Japanese companies have equalised terms and conditions in a number of key areas, for example, holiday and sickness entitlements, pensions, cloakrooms and restaurant facilities, and car parking. The company uniform is a constant visible manifestation of this

By traditional British standards many of many years, both for disputes of right and the Japanese companies are highly

participative, offering levels of information disclosure and employee involvement well beyond the UK norm. Matters commonly discussed on their joint representative bodies include business plans and investment policy, trading performance, operating efficiency and manpower plans, in addition to the normal range of terms and conditions of employment. Employees also participate directly, through quality circles or similar small group mechanisms, in shaping their immediate working methods and environment. Regular appraisal of every employee helps to reinforce their involvement and sense of being valued by their employer.

Flexibility is crucial to the successful economic performance of the Japanese companies-more easily achieved on a greenfield site, but also greatly assisted by single union recognition, single status and a genuine participative system. The remarkable degree of flexibility-by UK standards-which these Japanese companies exemplify is also reinforced through extensive training and retraining provision so that employees can adapt to change.

"No strike" provisions are one of the most publicised but in themselves the least novel feature of the package. Their wording is not unlike the forms of words employed for many years in UK collective agreements, whereby the parties undertake to avoid industrial action until procedures are exhausted, and like all UK collective agreements, they are binding in honour but not in law. They differ, however, in the intention that the procedure will be 'inexhaustible'

"The pace of industrial change is quickening," he concluded. "British industry must be able to innovate at least as rapidly and successfully as the international competition if it is to survive. The successful introduction of information technology, and advanced manufacturing systems necessitates a participative approach to change. Joint experimentation by employers and trade unions is to be encouraged in the quest for lower unit costs and higher real wages without stoking up inflation. ACAS will be watching with close interest future developments in the industrial relations of foreign-owned companies operating in the UK.'

"No-strike Agreements and Pendulum Arbitration", by Giles Burrows, published by The Institute of Personne Management, £6.25 + 40p, postage and packing.

Karen Howard.

Alcohol abuse

costs employers

£1,350m a year

"Alcohol abuse costs UK employers an

estimated £1,350 million a year". This

figure was given by management

consultant Karen Howard of Howard

Affiliates Ltd who said that it covered

sickness absence, unemployment and

premature death. The true cost of alcohol

abuse was far greater, however, because

the estimate did not cover the cost of

replacement staff, lost production or the

Karen Howard, together with Douglas

Allsop, Executive Director of The Scottish

Council of Alcohol, claimed that stress at

work often manifested itself as alcohol

abuse and was more widespread than many

people realised. But the workplace, they

suggested, was one of the places the

"The evidence is growing,' said Karen

Howard, "that when people go for

counselling in a work-related situation,

they have a greater chance of success than

they would where their work was not

involved. This is because they are closer to

seeing the consequences of their actions

and the effects upon their livelihood, so

Karen Howard and Douglas Allsop were taking part in a seminar on Coping with

Stress at Work and presented case histories

demonstrating ways in which the problem

of alcohol abuse had been successfully

tackled. Both speakers would welcome

contact from organizations concerned

their motivation is greater," she said.

problem could best be identified.

individual's lost earnings.

**Growing evidence** 

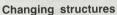
about the problem.

### **Exploding the myths of British** industrial relations

The image and the reality of industrial A new and positive and participative style relations in Britain are poles apart, John of leadership, with union leaders Foden, International Chief Executive, PA reasserting their leadership with their own

UK trade unions is very different from the this has been the decline of the strike as a myth of confrontational industrial relations weapon of anything but last resort. with management abdicating their Less politics, with union leaders responsibilities, commonly called the perceiving the modern role of their British disease.

ingrained myths. First, British industrial being some form of "alternative relations, in terms of days lost through government". strikes, are far better, not worse, than those of many developed countries. The Way Forward Second, British trade unions, far from being resistant to change, have undergone more change during the past five years than possibly at any time in their history. Third. Britain remains the prime choice for inward investment in Europe. Overseas companies have not been deterred by fears of industrial disruption.



British trades unions in the main are not implacably opposed to change. Under the pressure of declining membership, new patterns of employment and new social pressures, attention has been focused on dustrial relations in Britain promises to be a the role and structure of the union continuation of the trend towards positive. organisation, and on the necessity for collaborative interaction between unions change as an element of survival.

One result has been the rush of mergers. In 1960, there were 180 unions affiliated to the TUC. By 1983 this was down to 98. Within another ten years the figure could be down to 30.

In the process many of the problems of multi-unionism are vanishing of their own accord—a point often better understood by the unions than by senior industrialists.

### Changing attitudes

The acceptance that structural change is necessary is leading to a much more flexible approach to old and new industrial relations issues—helped by the decline in the influence of militant minority groups. The survey found four changes in

A greater economic realism, with the confrontational stance taken by some unions in the face of technological advances replaced by a more active participation in the management of change.

A willingness to experiment with new forms of agreement, including flexible new ways of working with management. This has been most apparent in agreements with subsidiaries of overseas companies, where John Crosby, President of IPM, chairman of the one union represents all staff employees.

consulting group, told the conference.

The PA's survey of the modern role of their members, and paying closer attention to their members' wishes. A direct result of

organisations as representing the work In particular, the survey explodes three interests of all their members, rather than

With changes in attitude on the part of both unions and management, a working compromise between managers' and workers' rights may have been reached.

It is clear from the survey that new problems are arising, such as groups of workers outside the union structure, the growth of women in work, union underfunding and decentralisation.

Nevertheless the overall impression which emerges from the PA survey is one of cautious optimism and a surprising amount of agreement on the way forward. The survey's conclusion is that: "The future of inand management."



### Brightness is better than niceness

"Top companies invest heavily in assessing people for senior jobs—then ignore the results", said psychologist Dr Steve Blinkhorn. "What is more, they don't realise they are doing it". Dr Blinkhorn revealed that even when British companies employ the best techniques for assessing high-fliers, they often ignore most of the results and pay too much attention to social skills at the expense of other indications of potential.

Gazette Reports

"Changes in the birthrate mean there will be fewer top quality graduates, but industry wants to recruit more and more of them. Many companies have adapted the methods pioneered in the Civil Service for their own recruitment and promotion systems. They could avoid shortages by careful matching of individuals to training programmes", he said.

"But they throw away their advantages.



Steve Blinkhorn.

Often they treat niceness as more important than brightness, and rank how candidates behave face to face as the most important factor. They mistake social polish for management potential". Dr Blinkhorn told conference delegates. "This is not deliberate—it's just that companies don't monitor the outcomes carefully enough, so they don't realise what they're missing.

"It's rather like kerb drill", he said. 'Companies think they're safe so long as they go through the motions. But it's not whether you look that matters, it's whether you notice what's there to be seen and then take appropriate action".

Steve Blinkhorn is Principal Lecturer in Psychology at the Hatfield Polytechnic and Managing Director of Psychometric Research and Development Ltd, St

### People are at the heart of wealth creation

"Britain's prosperity depends on the the decades ahead. people in industry and commerce who will Nicholls, Director of Arlington Associates. "How well this is done depends almost equally on two things. First, how creative, be. Second, how efficiently, conscientious-

"That is why leadership is of such create our future wealth," said Dr John importance and so much in the news these days," he said. "We need to do a better job of equipping our managers to be leaders.

"This increasing emphasis on the iminnovative and open to change people can portance of leadership is part of the revolution in management thinking that is taking y and with what quality they perform. place in the western world. This revolution These two-innovation and perform- puts people at the heart of the wealthance—are the key people requirements in producing process," said Dr Nicholls.

### **DE Action for Jobs Stand**



Department of Employment's Action for Jobs stand at IPM exhibition.

### How to get your own way

All managers need negotiating skills, whether dealing with trades unions or in their working contacts with suppliers, customers, or each

Effective Negotiations, a new book published by the Institute of Personnel Management, is a practical guide designed to help managers improve these skills

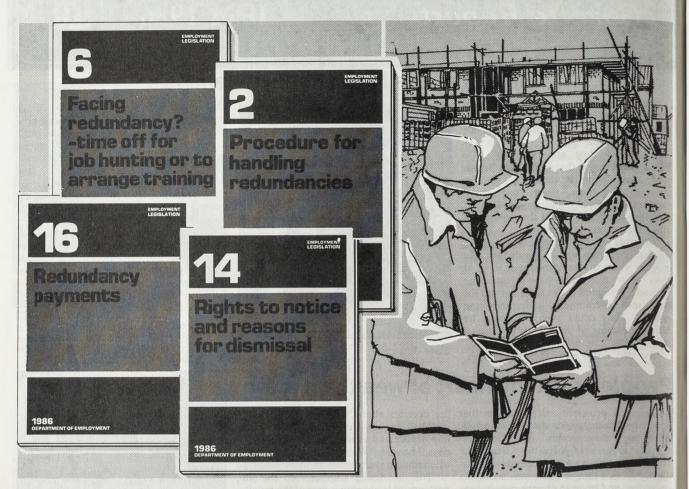
The book is claimed to be unique in the literature on negotiation in its discussion not just of face-to-face bargaining but also of negotiation by other means such as correspondence and the telephone. It also examines the impact on some forms of negotiation of the media and the law.

Negotiations do not always succeed, so the book looks at the management of breakdown and the nature and role of third party intervention through conciliation, mediation and arbitration.

With its concluding descriptions of intermanagerial, commercial and legal negotiation, the book is of value to managers of all kinds in all types of organisation, public or private sector. It is also of special interest to industrial relations practitioners, whether on the management or trade union sides.

Alan Fowler is the County Manpower Services Officer for Hampshire County Council and a monthly columnist on personnel matters in

Effective negotiation by Alan Fowler IPM members—£6.80 + .70 p & p, Non IPM mem-ISBN 0 85292 312 0



## Recent trends in redundancies

In 1985 the number of redundancies confirmed as due to occur fell slightly from the 1984 level, continuing the declining trend of recent years. This article presents statistics of confirmed redundancies for 1985 by industry and region.

The total number of confirmed redundancies in 1985, at 235,000, was slightly lower than in 1984, continuing, albeit more gradually, the declining trend in the level of confirmed redundancies which began in mid-1981. The redundancy rate also fell slightly from just under 12 per thousand employees in 1984 to just over 11 per thousand in

### The basis of redundancy statistics

There are three series of data on redundancies, based on advance notifications of redundancies, redundancies confirmed as due to occur and the number of redundancy payments made after the redundancies have taken place. Under the Employment Protection Act 1975, employers are required to provide the Secretary of State for Employment with advance notification of impending redundancies involving only ten or more employees and the series, therefore, will underestimate the total number of redundancies in the economy. On the other hand, many of the redundancies notified in advance are averted in one way or another and do not actually take place. The statistics of confirmed redundancies are compiled by staff of the Manpower Services Commission, who contact employees nearer the time when the redundancies are expected to occur. As the confirmed figures are based on original notifications of redundancies, this series will also underestimate the number of redundancies in the economy, but is considered to be the most reliable guide to trends.

The third series relates to the number of employees receiving redundancy payments under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 and earlier legislation and includes only cases where rebates or direct pay ments are made from the Redundancy Fund. Coverage is not restricted to groups of ten or more workers, but since

Table 1 Redundancy statistics, 1977-85

										Illousulla
as against aga	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Annual average 1977-85
Advance notification: HR1 Confirmed as due to occur: ES955 Redundancy payments	607 158 267	548 173 255	574 187 255	1,547 494 491	1,058 532 810	770 400 635	551 327 608	405 245 425	423 235 391	720 306 460

Note: There have been some revisions to previously published figures.

some categories of employees do not qualify for redundancy payments, this series also understates the actual number of redundancies taking place. A more detailed description of these series can be found in the article on p. 202 of the May 1985 edition of Employment Gazette.

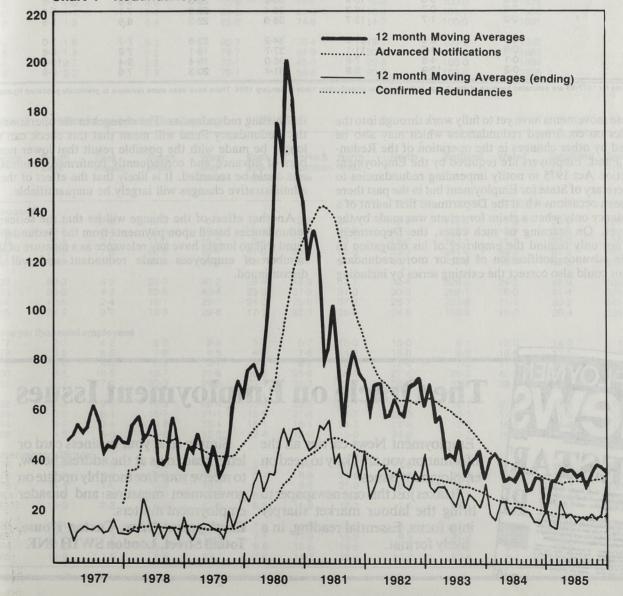
Table 1 shows details of the number of redundancies in recent years, as measured by each of the three different series for each of the years 1977 to 1985.

The other tables concentrate on the series of redundancies confirmed as due to occur, which is considered to be best indicator of trends and which provides the most reliable industrial and regional disaggregation. However, as indicated above, it must be borne in mind when looking at the tables that, because of the threshold for the notification of redundancies, the figures do not represent all the redundancies occurring in the economy. In particular, the extent to which small firms are represented in particular regions or industry groups will be a factor in explaining any differ-

### Changes in the administration of the Redundancy Fund

From August 1, 1986, employers' rebates from the Redundancy Fund have been limited to firms employing fewer than ten persons. It appears that there may have been a bringing forward of redundancies as a consequence of the limitation of the rebate. The rise has been concentrated in the second quarter of the year and early evidence indicates a sharp fall in advance notifications in August.

Chart 1 Redundancies in Great Britain



SIC 1980 Revised Div	risions 0	1 (882)	2 0897	3 9 7 9 7	4	5	6
	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Minerals, metal manufac- ture, chemicals	Metal goods, engineer- ing and vehicles	Other manufac- turing	Con- struction	Distri- bution, hotel and catering, repairs
Thousands							
1977 1978 1979	0·5 0·6 0·6 1·2	3·4 3·2 1·1 3·4	12·0 15·8 20·4 80·4	46·7 50·4 65·8 179·8	40·7 53·2 54·8 142·1	28·2 21·3 18·3 35·2	12·4 14·7 14·2 24·5
1980 1981	0.9	9.3	72.7	205.2	118.7	47.3	29.5
1982 1983 1984	0·7 0·9 0·2	10·6 14·8 11·7	47·7 36·3 18·6	139·9 123·1 88·3	94·4 62·4 47·6	30·7 23·6 23·1	28·0 28·0 24·9
1985	0.4	30-4	16-2	73.7	47.7	17.9	23.0
Rates per thousand e				the bulb about	E NET TO PERED	VI DEVENDA	an very serio
1977 1978 1979 1980	1.2 1.6 1.6 3.5	4·8 4·5 1·6 4·9	10·6 14·1 18·4 76·6	14·0 15·1 19·8 56·4	14·9 19·8 20·6 56·5	23·8 18·1 15·2 29·5	3·3 3·8 3·6 6·1
1981	2.8	13-6	78-8	72.7	52-2	44.2	7.5
1982 1983 1984 1985	2·0 2·6 0·7 1·1	15·7 22·8 18·7 50·2	54·7 45·1 23·6 20·5	51·2 47·3 34·3 28·6	43·2 29·8 22·9 23·1	29·8 23·9 23·9 18·9	6·9 6·8 5·9 5·2
Percentage of GB total	al						
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·2 0·2	2·2 1·8 0·6 0·7 1·7	7.6 9.2 10.9 16.3 13.7	29·5 29·2 35·2 36·4 38·6	25·7 30·8 29·3 28·8 22·3	17·8 12·4 9·8 7·1 8·9	7·8 8·5 7·6 5·0 5·5
1982 1983 1984 1985	0·2 0·3 0·1 0·2	2·6 4·5 4·8 12·9	11·9 11·1 7·6 6·9	34·9 37·7 36·0 31·4	23·6 19·1 19·4 20·3	7·7 7·2 9·4 7·6	7·0 8·6 10·2 9·8

\*The figures for 1977-83 are estimated because of the change in the industrial classification made in January 1984. There have been some revisions to previously published figures.

These movements have yet to fully work through into the statistics on confirmed redundancies which may also be affected by other changes in the operation of the Redundancy Fund. Employers are required by the Employment Protection Act 1975 to notify impending redundancies to the Secretary of State for Employment but in the past there have been occasions when the Department first learnt of a redundancy only when a claim for rebate was made by the employer. On learning of such cases, the Department could not only remind the employer of his obligation to provide advance notification of ten or more redundancies, but could also correct the existing series by including

the missing redundancies. The changes in the operation of the Redundancy Fund will mean that this check can no longer be made with the possible result that lower numbers of advance and consequently confirmed redundancies could be recorded. It is likely that the effect of these administrative changes will largely be unquantifiable.

Another effect of the change will be that the series of redundancies based upon payments from the Redundancy Fund will no longer have any relevance as a measure of the number of employees made redundant and will be discontinued.



## The Oracle on Employment Issues

Employment News carries all the employment issues.

bring the labour market sharply employment matters. lively format.

Simply send your business card or information you are likely to need on letterhead to us at the address below, to receive your free monthly update on It takes just this one newspaper to government measures and broader

into focus. Essential reading, in a Employment News, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

7 Trans- port and communi- cation	8 Banking, insurance and finance	9 Other services	1–5 Production and con- struction industries	2–4 Manu- facturing industries	6–9 Service industries	0–9 All	SIC 1980 Revised Divisions
3·4	3.5	7·6	131·0	99·4	26·9	158·4	Thousands 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981
3·2	2.4	7·7	144·0	119·4	28·0	172·6	
4·1	1.9	5·6	160·3	141·0	25·8	186·8	
10·0	5.2	11·8	441·0	402·3	51·5	493·7	
17·4	7.9	23·2	453·1	396·5	78·0	532·0	
20·0	7·2	21·2	323·2	282·0	76·5	400·4	1982
15·6	5·0	16·9	260·2	221·7	65·6	326·6	1983
6·8	6·5	17·6	189·3	154·5	55·9	245·4	1984
6·7	5·1	14·0	185·9	137·6	48·7	235·0	1985
2·4 2·2 2·8 6·8 12·4	2·4 1·6 1·2 3·2 4·8	1·3 1·3 0·9 1·9 3·8	14·4 13·7 17·8 51·0 58·3	13·8 16·7 19·9 59·6 65·9	2·1 2·2 1·9 3·9 5·9	7·2 7·8 8·3 22·1 25·1	Rates per thousand employees 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981
14·8	4·1	3·6	43·1	48·7	5·8	19·1	1982
12·0	2·8	2·9	36·4	40·2	5·0	15·9	1983
5·3	3·5	2·9	26·9	28·4	4·2	11·8	1984
5·2	2·6	2·3	26·6	25·3	3·6	11·2	1985
2·2 1·9 2·2 2·0 3·3	2·2 1·4 1·0 1·1 1·5	4·8 4·4 3·0 2·4 4·4	82·7 83·4 85·9 89·3 85·2	62-7 69-2 75-5 81-5 74-5	17·0 16·2 13·8 10·4 14·7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	Percentage of GB total 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981
5·0	1-8	5·3	80·7	70·4	19·1	100·0	1982
4·8	1-5	5·2	79·7	67·9	20·0	100·0	1983
2·8	2-7	7·2	77·1	63·0	22·8	100·0	1984
2·8	2-2	5·9	79·1	58·6	20·7	100·0	1985

Table 3 Confirmed redundancies by region, 1977-85

Region	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	Yorks & Humber- side		North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Thousan	de	<u> 19 700</u>	200 t con	500 Sax	09 E	01 <u>30</u> 1	1	08				RauntenoK outstanden
1977	24.5	2.9	12.7	6.1	5.7	13.3	31.7	10.0	445.7	11.0	00.0	450.4
1978	25.7	4.4	12.0	10.0	6.3	15.2	37.6	18.8	115.7	11.9	30.8	158.4
1979	26.8	3.0	11.0	19.3	8.1	17.8	40.7	18·6 15·0	129-9	18.9	23.8	172-6
1980	70.0	7.6	26.6	69.4	41.0	50.9	92.6		142.1	11.7	33.0	186-8
1981	105.9	11.5	31.0	59.6	33.7	63.1		33.3	391-3	45.2	57.2	493.7
1301	103.9	11.5	31.0	29.0	33.7	03.1	91.7	40.1	436-6	36-4	59-0	532.0
982	80.3	6.5	24.9	40.2	29.4	46.0	67-1	32-4	326-8	24.2	48-9	400-4
1983	58.3	4.2	23.8	40.4	23.3	37.8	51.0	30.3	269-1	16.0	41.4	326.6
1984	42.5	2.4	15.1	29.7	24.0	26.6	37.9	25.7	203.8	11.4	30.2	245.4
1985	34.9	3.6	13-6	29.8	17.7	33.3	35-8	24.8	193.5	15.0	26.4	235.0
Rates per	thousand	employees										
977	3.4	4.2	8-2	2.8	3.7	6.7	12.0	15.0	6.1	12.0	14.9	7.2
978	3.5	6.5	7.6	4.5	4.1	7.6	14.2	15.0	6.8	18.6	11.5	7.8
979	3.6	4.3	6.9	8.7	5.4	8.9	15.2	12.0	7.3	11.4	15.7	8.3
980	9.4	10.8	16.7	31.8	26.6	25.9	35.1	27.4	20.3	45.1	27.6	
981	14.7	17.0	20.3	29.5	23.1	34.3	37.0	35.6	23.8	38.9	29.8	22·1 25·1
982	11.2	9.6	100	00.4	00.4	05.5						
982	8.2		16.3	20.4	30.4	25.5	28-1	29.8	18-1	27.0	24.9	19.1
983		6.1	15.7	21.1	16.5	21.4	21.7	29.0	15-1	17.8	21.5	15.9
	5.9	3.4	9.8	15.4	15.1	16-1	24.7	11.4	12.6	15.6	11.8	11.8
985	4.8	5.0	8.8	15.3	12.4	18.9	15.0	24.0	10.7	16.6	13.5	11.2
ercenta	ge of GB to	tal										
977	15.5	1.8	8.0	3.9	3.6	8.4	20.0	11.9	73.0	7.5	19.4	100.0
978	14.9	2.6	6.9	5.8	3.7	8.8	21.8	10.8	75.3	11.0	13.8	100.0
979	14.4	1.6	5.9	10.3	4.5	9.6	21.8	8.0	76.1	6.2	17.7	100.0
980	14-2	1.5	5.4	14.1	8.3	10.3	18-8	6.7	79.3	9.2	11.6	100.0
981	19.9	2.2	5.8	11.2	6.3	11.9	17-2	7.5	82.1	6.9	11.1	100.0
982	20.1	1.6	6.2	10-1	7.4	11.5	16-8	8-1	81.6	6.2	100	100.0
985	17.9	1.3	7.3	12.4	7.1	11.6	15.6	9.3	82.4		12.2	100.0
984	17.3	1.0	6.1	12-1	9.8	10.8	15.5	10.5	83.0	4.9	12.7	100.0
985	14.9	1.5	5.8	12.7	7.5	14.2	15.2	10.5	82.4	4·7 6·4	12·3 11·2	100·0 100·0

ote: There have been some revisions to previously published figures

SIC 1980 Revised	Division	Class	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands	York & Humber- side
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01–03	83 83	0	12 12	0	130 130	46 <b>46</b>
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		11–12 13	0	0 0	0 0	444	2,236 99	14,945
Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water Energy and water supply industries	8 88 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	14 15 16–17	164 0 117 <b>281</b>	0 0 0 <b>0</b>	14 0 145 <b>159</b>	29 0 10 <b>483</b>	0 0 160 <b>2,495</b>	0 0 29 14,974
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products		21, 23 22 24	69 128 298	0 0 260	132 0 98	95 1,625 665	16 417 322	33 1,176 793
Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel, manufacture of metal,		25 26	570 15	21 0	193 0	697 0	244 50	293 0
mineral products and chemicals	2	6.2	1,080	281	423	3,082	1,049	2,295
Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		30 31 32	25 1,759 2,199	0 65 674	64 653 1,279	0 3,251 2,664	0 564 1,897	135 1,338 2,172
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles		33 34 35	991 4,627 2,688	0 139 40	97 1,006 80	149 3,918 2,633	160 839 253	213 575 1,201
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment Instrument engineering  Metal goods engineering and vehicles		36 37	277 498	107 7	580 104	778 260	1,104 10	249 158
industries	3	0.88	13,064	1,032	3,863	13,653	4,827	6,041
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing		41–42 43 44–45	2,426 74 390	555 0 8	1,697 52 425	1,657 83 381	962 1,455 1,098	1,288 1,127 734
Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	4	46 47 48–49	491 1,036 961 <b>5,378</b>	67 86 109 <b>825</b>	173 751 501 <b>3,599</b>	539 637 3,694 <b>6,991</b>	320 362 1,410 <b>5,607</b>	514 156 704 <b>4,523</b>
Construction Construction	5	50	1,814 <b>1,814</b>	113 <b>113</b>	1,004 <b>1,004</b>	1,045 <b>1,045</b>	973 <b>973</b>	1,425 <b>1,425</b>
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution		61–63 64–65	1,969 1,822	102 110	896 830	1,019 1,106	461 785	757 896
Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	66 67	603 196 <b>4,590</b>	9 0 <b>221</b>	277 96 <b>2,099</b>	156 192 <b>2,473</b>	171 55 <b>1,472</b>	200 78 <b>1,931</b>
Transport Telecommunications Fransport and communication	7	71–77 79	1,653 148 <b>1,801</b>	33 0 <b>33</b>	519 50 <b>569</b>	393 24 417	225 54 <b>279</b>	466 3 469
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81–85	2,574	63	345	375	270	325
Banking, finance, insurance business services and leasing	8		2,574	63	345	375	270	325
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nes		91–94 95 96–99	1,858 1,466 937	108 623 286	1,012 297 233	1,026 180 78	298 132 128	364 716 210
Other services	9		4,261	1,017	1,542	1,284	558	1,290
All production industries	1–4		19,803	2,138	8,044	24,209	13,978	27,833
All manufacturing industries	2–4		19,522	2,138	7,885	23,726	11,483	12,859
All service industries	6–9		13,226	1,334	4,555	4,549	2,579	4,015
All industries and services	0-9		34,926	3,585	13,615	29,803	17,660	33,319

North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Rates per thousand employed	Class	Division	SIC 1980 Revised
90 <b>90</b>	0	361 <b>361</b>	11 11	0	372 <b>372</b>	1·1 1·1	01–03	0	Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing
343	3,857 0	21,825 99	3,614	2,862 0	28,301 99	130·1 2·7	11–12 13		Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas extraction
820 0 97 <b>1,260</b>	0 0 0 3,857	1,027 0 558 <b>23,509</b>	274 0 102 <b>3,990</b>	0 0 0 2,862	1,301 0 660 <b>30,361</b>	60·2 0·0 2·1 <b>50·2</b>	14 15 16–17	1	Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water Energy and water supply industries
75 555 1,017	12 314 661	432 4,215 4,114	0 622 210	35 816 162	467 5,653 4,486	10·8 27·4 22·9	21, 23 22 24		Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products
1,513	419	3,950 65	148 1,329	130	4,228 1,394	12·9 87·7	25 26		Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel, manufacture or metal,
3,160	1,406	12,776	2,309	1,143	16,228	20.5		2	mineral products and chemicals
0 1,647 3,159	2,269 566 4,351	2,493 9,843 18,395	0 279 648	30 800 3,167	2,523 10,922 22,210	28·1 28·3 28·3	30 31 32		Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering
189 3,215 873	22 2,896 123	1,821 17,215 7,891	0 1,543 870	243 1,953 687	2,064 20,711 9,448	27·6 31·8 33·2	33 34 35		Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles
533 27	143 64	3,771 1,128	146 156	599 62	4,516 1,346	23·2 11·8	36 37		Manufacturer of aerospace and other transport equipment Instrument engineering  Metal goods engineering and vehicles
9,643	10,434	62,557	3,642	7,541	73,740	28-6		3	industries
3,355 1,134 2,048	1,703 67 221	13,643 3,992 5,305	82 418 455	2,713 439 1,144	16,438 4,849 6,904	27·1 21·0 24·0	41–42 43 44–45		Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing
835 1,915 1,145 <b>10,432</b>	114 416 562 <b>3,083</b>	3,053 5,359 9,086 <b>40,438</b>	377 160 246 <b>1,738</b>	346 611 238 <b>5,491</b>	3,776 6,130 9,570 <b>47,667</b>	18·7 12·5 39·6 <b>23·1</b>	46 47 48–49	4	Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries
2,691 <b>2,691</b>	2,658 <b>2,658</b>	11,723 <b>11,723</b>	818 <b>818</b>	5,344 <b>5,344</b>	17,885 <b>17,885</b>	18·9 <b>18·9</b>	50	5	Construction Construction
1,054 2,478	163 1,507	6,421 9,534	248 333	585 1,483	7,254 11,350	7·4 5·2	61–63 64–65		Wholesale distribution Retail distribution
456 591 <b>4,579</b>	96 34 <b>1,800</b>	1,968 1,242 <b>19,165</b>	720 114 <b>1,415</b>	285 71 <b>2,424</b>	2,973 1,427 <b>23,004</b>	2·8 6·9 <b>5·2</b>	66 67	e sun	Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repair
1,464 20 1,484	237 0 <b>237</b>	4,990 299 <b>5,289</b>	475 0 475	811 118 <b>929</b>	6,276 417 <b>6,693</b>	7·3 1·0 5·2	71–77 79	odi niso	Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication
500	000	4.040	n alumai	U Passa	ster Cana		hertonbe		Insurance, banking, finance and
599 <b>599</b>	292 <b>292</b>	4,843 <b>4,843</b>	132 132	101	5,076 <b>5,076</b>	2·6 <b>2·6</b>	81–85	8	business services  Banking, finance, insurance business services and leasing
1,272 402 172	652 250 165	6,590 4,066 2,209	399 14 84	399 0 190	7,388 4,080 2,483	2·1 3·1 2·0	91–94 95 96–99	ten (use) each lanch each one	Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nes
1,846	1,067	12,865	497	589	13,951	2.3	etranica Xig	9	Other services
24,495	18,780	139,280	11,679	17,037	167,996	27.8	ananyto sa Abarahasa	1–4	All production industries
23,235	14,923	115,771	7,689	14,175	137,635	25-3		2-4	All manufacturing industries
8,508	3,396	42,162	2,519	4,043	48,724	3.6		6–9	All service industries
35,784	24,834	193,526	15,027	26,424	234,977	11.2		0–9	All industries and services

# **QUESTIONS IN**

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.

### **Tourism to South Africa**

Mr John Hunt (Ravensbourne) asked the Paymaster General what action is being taken to discourage the promotion of tourism to South Africa.

Mr David Trippier: Following the recent Commonwealth Review Meeting in London, the British Government decided to put a "voluntary ban" on the promotion of tourism to South Africa. I would like to explain the reasons for this and what it means for the travel trade and the public.

Over the years Britain, along with our Commonwealth and EC partners, has adopted a number of restrictive measures against South Africa. These measures have been designed to impress upon the South African Government the compelling need to dismantle the system of apartheid and to erect the structures of democracy and racial justice in South Africa. The Commonwealth Review meeting came to the conclusion that, regrettably, there had not been adequate progress towards the abolition of apartheid, and that further measures were necessary.

In Britain we live in a free society and it would not be right for us to take powers to restrict freedom of travel. In introducing what therefore has to be a voluntary measure, the Government is seeking the co-operation of all those involved that they will not promote South Africa in this country as a tourist destination, that is to say as a destination for leisure travel. It is not intended that those who decide to visit South Africa, for whatever reason, should be prevented from doing so.

I am therefore appealing directly to those in Britain involved in the travel businesstravel agents, tour operators and carriers refrain from carrying advertisements or Africa as a tourist destination. My right hon and Noble Friend will be asking ABTA and representatives of the advertising industry, to bring the Government's policy to the attention of their members.

I very much hope that those involved will refrain from promoting tourism to South Africa, as a demonstration of the strong opposition in Britain to the principles and his Department will be appointing an adviser practice of apartheid. The decision on race relations. whether to refrain from promoting tourism

### Department of Employment **Ministers**

Secretary of State: Lord Young

Paymaster General: Kenneth Clarke

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: David Trippier and John Lee



Lord Young

Government were to take those steps for not to promote South Africa as a tourist which we and our partners have called, in destination. I also appeal to the media to order to establish a process of dialogue across racial lines, we have made clear, in policy development. other material which promotes South the Commonwealth communique, that we stand ready to review the situation and if appropriate to rescind the measures we have adopted.

(October 30)

### Race-relations adviser

Mr David Knox (Staffordshire Moorlands) asked the Paymaster General when

Mr Kenneth Clarke: There was a strong to South Africa is one for the individuals, field of applicants for this appointment. Uncompanies and organisations concerned to fortunately none of the suitable candidates three changes in the method of calculating combined sufficient industrial or business unemployment statistics since 1979. The Meanwhile, if the South African experience with other qualities to satisfy all major one follows the decision in October

the needs of the job as I would have hoped to see it develop. No appointment will therefore be made. However, we are inviting two of the candidates to be members of the Department's Race Relations Employment Advisory Group to which I am sure they could make a valuable contribution.

(November 5)

count

Dates:

Greater

London

East Anglia

South West

Midlands

Midlands

North West

Great Britain

Kingdom

Humberside

Yorks &

West

Fast

North

Wales

Scotland

Northern

United

Ireland

administrative changes which have

inevitably affected the coverage of the

The following are the average monthly

effects of each change in method of

calculation at the time they occurred in each

Changes affecting the unemployment

trant

count

Reconcil-

iation of

Northern

benefit

claimant records

Oct 1982 Jul 1985

-54,000

-4,000

-8.000

-8,000

-14,000

-10000

-182,000

-10,000

-8,000 -5000

-190,000 -5,000

These effects cannot simply be added together to give a cumulative effect on subsequent unemployment figures, because the effects tend to vary over time.

Inner city pilot projects

-29,000 -

-20,000 —

tion of

record-

Mar 1986

-18,420

-9,820

-1,430 -4,300

-3,910

-2,590

-3,690

-5,380

-2.180

-1,990

-4.570

-48,460

-1,540

over-

ing

count. Only three have been significant.

**Factory inspectors** 

Mr Bill Michie (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Paymaster General, for each of the years 1978 to 1986, how many factory inspectors are or were employed in each of the following categories: Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorate total, Health and Safety Factory Inspectorate Division and factory inspectors in the field.

Mr David Trippier: The information is below. The figures exclude specialist inspectors who formerly worked in Her Majesty's factory inspectorate but now form part of the Health and Safety Executive's technology and air pollution division.

1 April	Factory inspectors in HSE as a whole	Factory inspectors in HM Factory Inspector- ate	Factory inspectors in HMFI (field only)
1978	695	642	619
1979	742	688	656
1980	759	702	664
1981	735	682	638
1982	678	620	594
1983	654	589	563
1984	627	564	539
1985	652	589	559
1986	623	560	540

All factory inspectors employed in the Health and Safety Executive's factory and agricultural inspectorate divisions workin Her Majesty's factory inspectorate. A number of factory inspectors work in other divisions of the Executive, mainly on

(November 6)

### **Unemployment statistics**

Mr W W Hamilton (Central Fife) asked the Paymaster General to publish in the Official Report tables showing the date and nature of each change made since 1979 in the method of calculating total unemployment statistics, showing the effect of each change in each region in the subsequent monthly

Mr Kenneth Clarke: We have made only

1982 to cease compulsory registration at involving about £1.3 million of the inner Jobcentres. The previous count of registrants at Jobcentres became cities initiative budget have been approved for support. There have also been major incomplete and it was necessary to move counting claimants at Unemployment projects financed by for example, the Benefit Offices. We have also delayed the Department of Environment, the Home Office and the Manpower Services compilation of the figures to correct overrecording, and made a minor change in Commission under other mainstream Northern Ireland again because of overprogrammes in the task force areas as part of our extra attention to those areas. recording. There have also been several

We are addressing a number of further particular issues:

• Plans are advanced for a scheme using local labour on an urban project development Handsworth. This will ensure that local people benefit from the jobs available. We intend to carry forward this approach in other task force areas.

• A number of projects aim to encourage enterprise, particularly among young people and ethnic minorities. These include support for black enterprise agencies, skill training facilities and managed workshops, and the Industrial Society's "Headstart in Business" courses which we are supporting in six task force areas.

• We are particularly concerned to encourage sponsorship by private sector firms of projects under the community programme. At least ten of the 20 pilot community programme projects with improved funding to encourage private sector involvement will be in task force areas.

• I have also reached an agreement with the Association of British Insurers to set up contact points to deal locally with problems of the availability of insurance for business in our inner cities.

(October 27)

### (November 6) **OECD** public holidays

Mr Gareth Wardell (Gower) asked the Mr Ron Leighton (Newham North East) Paymaster General if he will rank in ascending order for the most recent year for asked the Paymaster General what progress which figures are available, the number of has been made in the eight inner city pilot public holidays and days of annual leave projects; and if he would make a statement. Mr Kenneth Clarke: The eight inner city entitlement per year per employee in each Organisation for Economic Co-operation task forces have made considerable progress in drawing up, and now starting to and Development country for which he has mplement, plans to achieve the objectives information

of the inner cities initiative. The task forces Mr John Lee: Different countries apply are ensuring that existing Government different conventions to the definition and resources are targetted more effectively on measurement of holidays so their statistics their areas, and are also looking for new are not wholly comparable. However, the ways of encouraging employment and table below gives the latest information

enterprise. Already some 34 projects which is available ranked in ascending order of annual leave entitlement.

### Number of public holidays and days of annual leave

annual entitlement per employee in 1980 (unless otherwise stated)

	Public holidays	Annual leave entitlement
Japan Germany United Kingdom Norway <sup>5</sup> Canada <sup>6</sup> Italy Portugal Netherlands Denmark France Belgium Sweden Luxembourg Austria <sup>5</sup>	12 11–13 <sup>2</sup> 8 9 10·6 9–10 12–14 8 9½ 10 10 10 10	6-20 <sup>3</sup> 18-33 <sup>3</sup> 20 <sup>4</sup> 20 <sup>3</sup> 20·3 <sup>3</sup> 20-26 <sup>1,7</sup> 21-30 <sup>1</sup> 23 <sup>3</sup> 24 <sup>1</sup> 24 <sup>1</sup> 25 <sup>1</sup> 25 <sup>3</sup> 26 <sup>3</sup>

Average entitlement Leave to which over 85 per cent of full-time employees in Great

(November 4)

### Jobstart scheme

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Paymaster General to publish the latest estimates of the numbers of people taking jobs under the Jobstart scheme, the average level of gross earnings for such jobs and the distribution of Jobstart earnings in the same or similar format to that given in his Answer of 18th April, Official Report columns 527-8, also showing how many of the long-term unemployed were given Restart interviews in the period covered by the estimates.

Mr John Lee: The Restart Programme was extended nationally on July 1, 1986, earlier in some areas. By October 9, 366,451 people had been counselled. In the same period 1,312 people started on the Jobstart scheme. Information about wage levels is available for the first 965 of these participants. The average starting wage in that group was £64.69 per week.

The range of wages is shown in the table

Wages (£ a week)		Nun	nber
0–39	S STANSFELLS	CA SECOND	35
40-49			57
50-59			147
60-69			266
70–79			460
		Total	965
	/		

(November 3)

### **OUESTIONS IN** PARLIAMENT



### YTS leavers survey

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General to publish in the Official Report the information available from the 100 per cent YTS leavers surveys about: (a) the range and average wages earned, (b) the hours worked and (c) the types of jobs done by those leavers; (i) in full-time work with the same employer, (ii) in full-time work with a different employer (iii) in part-time work.

Mr David Trippier: The tables below update the information provided in my previous reply to the hon Member on July 25, 1986 at column 593. The information relates to young people who left YTS schemes between April 1985 and March 1986. Information is not available on the hours worked. The earnings data is provided by young people themselves and may be subject to some error.



Kenneth Clarke

Per cent

### Weekly take home pay of YTS leavers April 1985 to March 1986

Percentage of leavers earning	Full-time jobs with same employer	Full-time jobs with different employer	Part-time jobs	
Less than £20 £20–£39.99 £40–£59.99 £60–£79.99 £80–£99.99 £100 or more Average weekly	less than 1% 26% 55% 17% 2% 1%	less than 1% 21% 56% 18% 3% 1%	5% 64% 24% 5% 2% 1%	
take-home pay	£50	£51	£39	

Source: YTS follow up questionnaires addressed to a 10 per cent sample of leavers between April 1985 and March 1986.

### Occupation of jobs of YTS leavers April 1985-March 1986

Occupational **Full-time Full-time** Part-time Training Family different employer employer Administrative/ 24 Agriculture Craft/Design Repair Technical/ Scientific Manufacturing Processing Food

Source: YTS Follow up questionnaires addressed to 100 per cent of leavers between April 1985 and March 1986

(October 31)

### EC action programme for SME

Mr Robert Hayward (Kingswood) asked the Paymaster General to make a statement on the European Commission Action Programme for Small and Medium Sized Enter-

Mr John Lee: My hon Friend the Minister of State for Industry in a written answer to my hon Friend the Member for Wirral South (Mr Porter) on October 23 at columns 936-7, announced the adoption on October 20 by the EC Industry Council of a resolution approving the broad strategy of the European Commission's action programme for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). The aims of the programme are the creation of a favourable environment for SMEs, including control and reduction of administrative burdens on business and specific assistance to improve their flexibility and access to capital. The programme should in due course be of significant benefit to the United Kingdom. Fuller details are in the explanatory memorandum on document 8992/86.

Unfortunately the commission's action programme did not become available until after the House went into recess, and the related resolution reached the industry council before the select committee on European legislation had had an opportunity to consider it. They have since done so and made no recommendation for further consideration by the House.

In the government's view it would have been prejudicial to the interests of the United Kingdom to have withheld agreement, on account of the absence of parliamentary scrutiny, to the resolution in question at the industry council. In reaching this decision the Government took into account both that the action programme was in part a response to a UK initiative and that our position as president of the community requires us to do everything possible to facilitate the taking forward of community business. It was also the case that the resolution sought agreement only to the broad strategy of the commission's action programme. Individual measures arising therefrom, other than those which the European commission can implement administratively, will depend on specific proposals being put forward by the commis sion, and will of course be subject to parliamentary scrutiny in the normal way.

I regret that the normal parliamentary procedure was not followed on this occasion but in the circumstances, I hope the House will understand why it was felt necessary, i the overall UK interest, to act in this way

(November :

### **OUESTIONS IN** PARLIAMENT

Preparation

Transport

Community/Health

Other Occupation

No answer given

Sales/Personal Service



### YTS skills

Occupational

Mr Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Paymaster General to give a breakdown of the numbers of YTS by skill being learned; and if there is any intention of giving YTS trainees a contract.

Mr David Trippier: The most recent figures available giving a breakdown of the numbers of young people on YTS by skill being learned are for the period April to December 1985. The number of young people starting on one year YTS by occupational training family (OTF) in Great Britain are shown in the table below.

Starters April-December 1985

Family	(Male & Fei All YTS1 Schemes)
Administrative, clerical, office	67,687
Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing	16,417
Craft, design	17,152
Installation, maintenance, repairs	52,208
Technical, scientific	7,085
Manufacture, assembly	54,081
Processing	1,951
Food processing	15,319
Personal services, sales	68,505
Community and health service	15,694
Transport	6,668
Unclassified starters	26,129
Unclassified places	14,287
All training families	363,183

Figures for 2 year YTS are not yet available

Managing Agents must issue to all YTS trainees a training agreement which gives information on their training programme and the terms and conditions which apply. Contracted status is not essential for that purpose but Managing Agents are free to give such status to their training agreements f they so wish.

(October 29)

### Availability for work

Mr John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull East) asked the Paymaster General, to publish details and results of the strengthened availability for work test pilot exercise run from June 16 in 12 Unemployment Benefit Offices.

Mr John Lee: The availability for work experiments were conducted in 12



David Trippier



John Lee

### Unemployment Benefit Offices. In half the offices an experimental questionnaire was issued to all new claimants and in the other half the questionnaire was issued after 6 weeks unemployment. This was supplemented by interviews in some cases. The results were measured against a group

of 12 "control" offices. The results were:

r cann rainn te an ann	Experimental offices	Control offices
a) New Claims Experiments		
Number of initial claim enquiries	14,059	14,467
Number of claims not pursued	1,077	586
b) Six week experiments Number of Claimant reaching 6 weeks	The new	
unemployment Claims withdrawn within 2 weeks of issue of	4,731	6,317
questionnaire	514	330
<ul> <li>c) Claims disallowe by the independent adjudication auth on availability grounds (both</li> </ul>	nt	
experiments)	543	53
d) Appeals against disallowance	59	4
e) Appeals allowed	25	1

Some of those who did not pursue or withdrew their claims transferred to other benefits and in addition some claimants were helped towards re-employment opportunities through Jobcentres.

(November 3)

### **Restart interviews**

Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton North) asked the Paymaster General what the latest figures available for each economic region of the UK of the numbers invited to attend Restart interviews; how many have attended interviews so far in each region and how many of those invited has ceased to claim benefit in each region.

Mr David Trippier: Figures are only available for Manpower Services Commission administrative regions. The information requested is given in the table below and relates to the period May 12-October 9, 1986.

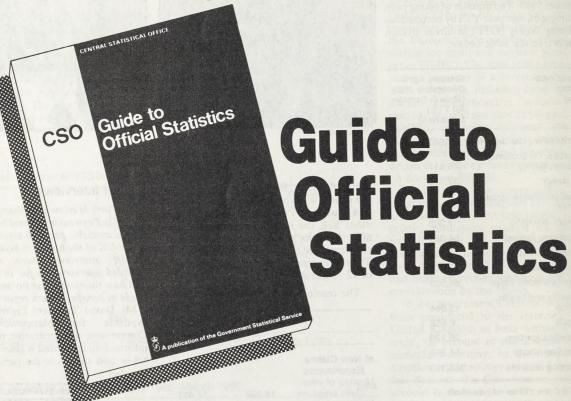
October 7, 12	9000001 7, 1700.								
	Numbers invited to attend	Numbers attend- ing	Numbers invited ceasing to claim benefit						
South East London South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorks and	44,038 77,100 24,239 52,672 39,394	28,647 46,530 16,925 38,778 26,336	9,594 7,822 4,975 6,429 7,586						
Humberside North West Northern Wales Scotland Fotal	49,884 99,877 45,404 31,219 58,841 <b>522,668</b>	34,359 74,134 34,469 22,049 44,224 <b>366,451</b>	8,703 15,993 8,161 6,943 10,005 <b>86,211</b>						

The numbers invited ceasing to claim benefit will include a proportion who would have ceased to claim benefit in any case.

(November 5)

**OUESTIONS IN** PARLIAMENT

# Why waste time searching for what we already have When you need facts & figures fast get the



## **NEW EDITION-NOW AVAILABLE**

16 detailed chapters, over 100 sections and 600 subsections, all with vital information about sources of government and important non-government statistics for the United Kingdom, make the 'Guide to Official Statistics' an invaluable fact-finder for libraries, businesses, industry, education and the media.

Guide to Official Statistics No. 5 is published by HMSO

Buy it from Government Bookshops and through good booksellers.

PRICE £21.95

ISBN 0 11 620200 9

## **Employment topics** :

### Trends in retirement and pensions

Company pension and other retirement-related policies are in a state of flux, with a number of major changes heralded to be on the

This is the conclusion of a survey published by Reward Retirement Services, which investigates retirement and pension practice among 225 employers from a wide variety

### Occupational pensions

On the pensions front, among the most notable findings were: a spectacular increase in the provision of widowers' benefits, inclusion of more part-timers in company schemes, better escalators and more generous treatment of early leavers-with removal of acturial reductions being the single most widely reported improvement for

### Early retirement

Close on 79 per cent of companies surveyed allow-or positively encourage-early retirement. Over the last two years provision has spiralled with, since 1985 alone, eight per cent of companies introducing or extending) a scheme.

Overmanning or an alternative to redundancy was given as a reason for the existence of the policy by four out of five companies, with 54 per cent giving it as their sole

The second most frequently mentioned aim (45 per cent) was to remove blockages from promotion ines or to retire individuals whose performance was no longer up to

### **Appointment to** the HSC

for Employment, has appointed Mr Alan Tuffin as a member of the Health and Safety Commission. The appointment completes the reonstruction of the HSC.

Mr Tuffin is a member of the TUC General Council and General Secretary of The Union of Comnunication Workers. He has been a nember of the Commission's Advisory Committee on Toxic Substances since March 1985. He is also chairman of the TUC's Social Insurance and Industrial Welfare

### Equal retirement ages for men and women

This is one of the big trends to watch. "Marshallisation" (referring to the Helen Marshall case in which the European Court of Justice ruled unlawful the dismissal of a woman solely because she had reached a state pensionable age different to that applicable to men) is the growing buzzword among personnel and pension managers. Eleven per cent of companies had already equalised retirement ages and a further 8.5 per cent were actively considering

On the evidence, it seems likely that most companies will eventually move to a common retirement age of 62 to 63

### Retirement preparation

Pre-retirement counselling is fast becoming established good practice and was found to be nearly universal among large companies. Fiftyseven per cent of the sample offered this training, with eight per cent having introduced it since 1984. Over 90 per cent of these companies provide the facility for all grades, with 72 per cent concentrating assistance during the final year.

In contrast, phased retirement has failed to capture corporate imagination, with only 12 per cent of organisations offering this flexibility. All stated that it was highly popular with employees.

A happy finding was that 68 per cent of companies tried to maintain contact with their retired staff. Invitations to Christmas parties and other reunions were the favourite means of keeping in touch.

### **Appointments to** ACAS council

for Employment, has announced the appointment of the following members of the Council of the Conciliation Arbitration Service (ACAS) for a 2½ year period to April 30, 1989: Mr H G de Ville CBE, Mr R A Farrance BSc FIPM ABIM, Mr R H Price, Mr D C Jenkins, Mr J G Russell, Mr J S Monks, Sir John S Wordie, Mrs O L Aikin LLB.

Apart from Sir John Wordie these are all re-appointments. One Council place remains vacant for

### Alarm at farm accidents to elderly

☐ Agricultural safety experts are worried about an alarming increase in deaths of old people working on

Fatal accidents involving people above retirement age have trebled in three years to 15 deaths in 1985 from five in 1983. Ten died in 1984 in an industry which claims the lives of more elderly people than any

"The trend is very alarming," says the Health and Safety Executive's Deputy Chief Inspector of Agriculture, John Summerscales. We are worried not only about the increase in deaths but also that the victims are getting older. The oldest person to die in 1983 was 72. In 1984 a farmer of 79 was killed but in 1985 the oldest victim was 85 . . . that's 20 years past retirement age.

'The fact is that in an emergency there may be a delay in reaction time which is the difference between escaping unscathed or being

injured or killed. It may hurt an older person's pride to accept that he is no longer as fit as he was to do certain jobs. But it is better to lose face than to lose a life.

Mr Summerscales recognises that farming can provide employment and interest to older people which they may not otherwise have. But he stresses everyone in agriculture must be aware of the dangers of their work and that older people should take extra special care.

### **Engulfed** in straw

One farmer of 76 jumped from a trailer and landed on a pitch fork which speared him through the chest; another was engulfed in straw and a third was killed loading cattle into a trailer. A 79 year old man accidentally shot himself in the face with a shotgun, a 71 year old man drowned in grain and a 73 year old man drowned in slurry

### New code to counter discrimination

☐ Investigation shows that "a considerable and unacceptable level of racial discrimination in employment still exists" and "sex discrimination is dwindling only very slowly" says the introduction to a new Equal Opportunities Code published today by the Institute of Personnel Management.

The regrettable results, says the Institute "are increasingly apparent in disillusionment among minorities '

The new Code covers sex and racial discrimination in employment but also includes sections on two other kinds of discriminationagainst disabled people and on grounds of age.

The IPM hopes employers and personnel managers will apply the Code for two practical reasons: to ensure compliance with the "statutory" codes; and because the policies should promote an environment which enables the organisation to tap the widest possible sources of talent.

"It is also hoped," says the Institute, "that the Code will energise any personnel managers who have done little or nothing about discrimination on the grounds that they have 'no problem here'-a common, but usually mistaken, view.'

### NCVQ members announced

☐ The names of the 13 members who have been appointed to serve on the National Council for Vocational Qualifications under the Chairmanship of Oscar DeVille have been announced by Employment Secretary Lord Young. The appointments are for a period of three years.

The members are:

Mr Derek Birley-Vice-Chancellor, University of Ulster; Mr Clive Brain-Principal, Swindon College; Mr Gerald Brinsdon-Director of Education, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council; Mr Robert Cant-Chairman, Education Committee, Staffordshire County Council; Mr Harvey Davies-Executive Director Administration, British Aerospace (Chester) plc; Mr Ken Graham-Deputy General Secretary, TUC; Mrs Sheila Green-Head Group of Unigate plc; Professor Geoffrey Hall-Director, Brighton Polytechnic; Mr William Hughes-Chairman and Chief Executive, Grampian Holdings plc; Mr Peter Reay-Group Personnel Director, Cadbury Schweppes plc; Mrs Steve Shirley-Group Managing Director, F International Group plc; Mr Owen Thomas-Director of Personnel Services, J Sainsbury plc; Mr John Walkerdine-Chairman and Managing Director, William Wal-

The survey of over 1,000 insurance workers in seven major companies reveals deeply held views about women's abilities and career aspirations-views that are seen as being "benevolently paternalistic" but sometimes prejudiced when it comes to women, work, and families.

The survey, Developing the insurance industry's womanpower, was conducted by the Industrial Society's Pepperell Unit as part of their Women in insurance project".

The survey shows that although women make up half the workforce in the insurance industry, two-thirds of women are in clerical and secretarial jobs.

Among its other findings, the survey reveals that a third of senior managers believe women's inherent characteristics make them unsuitable for management jobs. Senior managers also seem particularly likely to believe that women are not interested in a career. "I think men are basically more ambitious, girls at a lower level are more likely to want a clear desk" said one insurance manager. Women themselves have a very different view and the possibilities of career development are important to them. Both men and women reported that in order to get on or get promoted women have to be better than men.

The survey reveals company maternity policy is a particular area of dubious legality. As one woman remarked "The company pay lip service to maternity leave. Tech-. . I had to resign. I was nically . never offered the chance of keeping my job open"

The survey calls on insurance companies to have an explicit equal opportunities policy, backed by relevant training and commitment from senior managers. It recommends that companies should also set up an equal opportunities group; increase training specifically for women, who currently receive far less than men, and adopt a positive policy on family issues

Copies of the survey are available from: The Pepperell Unit, The Industrial Society, 48 Bryanston Square, London W1.

### Occupational health services must improve

☐ In Britain today more people die from occupational disease than from accidents at work, but nearly half the working population has no access to an occupational health service. Commenting on this statistic, Dr John Cullen, Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) said. "We are failing to control adequately illnesses associated with work and to ensure the best match between people's state of health and their jobs. This situation must not be allowed to continue.

With this in mind, Dr Cullen has announced a wide-ranging programme to extend health and safety services in the workplace.

### Professional advice

Presenting the programme, Dr Cullen said: "The Commission aims to encourage employers to attain high standards of health and safety for all their workers and provide much specialist advice and guidance. But unless employers themselves have access to appropriate professional advice then they will face real difficulties in coping with complex health and safety issues

and protecting their employees. "Many employers appreciate their need for advice and services. and provide for these. Unfortunately, many others do not, especially in small workplaces. This is often because they do not recognise that they have a problem, particularly where health issues are concerned.

### **Group practices**

"When it comes to the provision of services a wide variety of different options are possible; in the case of small firms the use of group practices or the sharing of larger companies' facilities may be costeffective solutions.

Guidance will be supported by publicity campaigns, by conferences to exchange experience and ideas, and by discussions with the organisations currently providing services or training health and safety practitioners.

Dr Cullen concluded: "The Commission is well aware that this will be a long-term programme. We are aiming to change attitudes and practices by persuasion, which will not happen overnight. This is just the beginning. And we are open to new ideas. Our message is a vitally important one, and I look to employers to give solid commitment to

### Qualifications equal cash

☐ In personnel management, academic qualifications bring extra earnings and the rewards increase with age. This is one of the conclusions to be drawn from the twelfth annual IPM Survey of Personnel Functions

The 1986 Survey, published by Remuneration Economics in association with the Institute of Person- the sample were female compare nel Management, showed that over to 35.2 per cent last year and 31. half of the 1,824 individuals taking per cent in 1984," says the commen part were either members of the IPM or graduates. The monetary advantage they enjoyed over their non-qualified colleagues ranged from nearly £1,200 for the 25-29 age run all female departments. bracket to well over £4,000 a year for those aged 45 or over.

People in personnel management are doing well in the salary league table. The increase in average earnings for a pure matched sample of individuals was 10.4 per cent in the 12 months to September 1986, compared to the 8.2 per cent increase in the average earnings index shown in the October 1986 edition of Employment Gazette.

There has been a significant increase in resignations, particularly analysis. Copies are available in the junior positions in personnel. Despite this increase in labour ing, from Remuneration Econo turnover, relatively few of the 175

"This suggests," says the survey "that although an increasing num ber of individuals are changing jobs career progression, rather than hard cash, would seem to be the prime mover."

More women are going into personnel management. "The 1986 survey shows that 38.5 per cent of tary "Overall, 85.1 per cent of parti cipating companies now emplo one or more females in the person nel function, while nine companies

### Pay differentials

Average earnings at all levels of responsibility are lower for womer than for their male colleagues "However," says the survey, "the average age for males is generally higher which will account for part of this differential.'

The 1986 IPM Survey of Person nel Functions contains salary tables a commentary and fringe benefit £70, inclusive of postage and pack mics, Survey House, 51 Portland companies in the survey reported retention or recruitment problems. Road, Kingston-upon-Thames Surrey KT1 2SH.

### Steam locomotive boilers

□ New guidance on the manage- • reversal of draught (blow-back) ment, examination, repair, maintenance and operation of railway locomotive boilers has been published by the Health and Safety Executive. It is also of relevance to owners and operators of other steam vehicles such as steam railcars and road traction engines.

Many preserved locomotives are very old and some have lain in scrap yards for a number of years without any protection against internal and external corrosion. An escape of steam from a defective locomotive boiler can give rise to severe scalding or even death of persons on the

The principal dangers are:

- collapse of the firebox due to broken stays or low water level:
- collapse of fire tubes or superheater flues: bursting of copper steam pipes in

and gauge glasses;

the cab through work hardening; • blow-out of wash-out plugs, fusible plugs, mud hole door joints

Any of these factors could caus superheated steam or red hot coa to be discharged into the cab. Scald ing from contact with the steam wil be almost instantaneous and in mo cases it will be impossible to stop th escape of steam.

The guidance is particularly wel illustrated and sets out clearly th responsibilities of management selecting suitable people to bo carry out and supervise all boil work related activities.

### Blue asbestos

Many locomotive boilers built be fore 1970, made extensive use crocidolite (blue asbestos) which was commonly used for boiler in sulation. The guidance indicate how work activities should be plan ned if there is a likelihood of di turbing asbestos.

HS/G29, Locomotive Boilers, ISBN 0 11 8838 2. Price £6.00, from HMSO or booksellers.

## topics

### **Employment measures:** October 1986

☐ The numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures at the end of October 1986 are as follows:

Measure	Great Britain		of which: Scotland		Wales	
	Oct	Sept	Oct	Sept	Oct	Sept
Enterprise Allowance Scheme Community Industry Community	68,000 8,000	66,000 8,000	6,220 1,491	5,996 1,474	4,657 789	4,508 797
Programme	241,000	235,000	32,121	31,627	20,816	19,842
Scheme Job Splitting	30,000	32,000	2,252	2,391	1,142	1,215
Scheme Young Workers	250	250	18	21	16	16
Scheme New Workers	9,000	11,000	1,348	1,857	448	674
Scheme Restart Interviews (cumulative total	24,000	17,000	1,529	1,159	1,054	634
July 10 to October 9)	366,000	260,000	44,224	32,510	22,049	16,327

### 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 October 1986. YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions

- the number of 16 and 17 year olds to enter the labour market in
- the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS and the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS while in employment.

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.

### Latest figures

Between the beginning of April 1986 and the end of October 1986, there were 315,357 entrants to YTS.

There were 352,381 young people in training at the end of October.

### YTS entrants by region

Region	Planned entrants April 86– March 87	Entrants to training April– Oct 86	Total number of young people in training at Oct 31, 1986	
South East	43,451	35,350	36,800	
London	22,781	16,326	19,320	
South West	28,800	25,079	27,784	
West Midlands	50,895	42,818	48,379	
East Midlands & Eastern	44,578	39,624	41,625	
Yorkshire & Humberside	39,872	33,090	37,891	
North West	52,900	49,353	55,683	
Northern	22,961	24,386	27,004	
Wales	21,250	18,115	21,726	
Scotland	44,321	31,216	36,169	
Great Britain	371,809	315,357	352,381	

ie numbers of young people entering YTS include some young people entering existing one year IS places as well as those entering contracted two year YTS places. Similarly, the numbers of ung people in training include those on both one and two year programmes. All the figures are ovisional. The planned entrants figures reflect the result of a re-profiling exercise in August 1986.

### Tourism figures for August 1986

☐ Overseas visitors are estimated to have spent £3,537 million in the UK during the first eight months of 1986, four per cent less than during the first eight months of 1985. The number of overseas visitors, at 9,600,000 was seven per cent less than the first eight months of 1985.

In August 1986 visits by Western Europeans increased by three per cent, while those from North America fell by 23 per cent and those from the rest of the world fell by eight per cent compared to the same month last year. Overall, visitor numbers were six per cent less in August 1986 than in August 1985.

Commenting on these figures, Mr Duncan Bluck, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, said: "Although the August figures are disappointing, the decline in North American traffic is not as severe as in June and July. The indications from the trade and transport operators is that North American traffic is recovering well and should be back to last year's levels during the final quarter of 1986.

"Bearing in mind that 1985 was the best year in the history of British tourism, if, after our earlier problem with US visitors, we achieve a year-end result for total tourist spend about three per cent below 1985's record level, we will all be very satisfied.

### Guidance for cleaners in educational establishments

☐ Cleaners are urged to help prevent accidents in educational buildings by following simple health and safety rules published by the Health and Safety Commission (HSC).

A free pocket card published by the HSC's Education Service Advisory Committee advises cleaners on safe working practices both while carrying out their general duties and while at work in laboratories.

Alistair McLean, ESAC's chairman, wants education employers to help reduce the number of accidents to cleaners in schools, colleges, polytechnics and universities.

"Cleaners who follow these rules will prevent accidents to themselves. I urge employers to hold formal sessions with cleaners using the card to get the vital health and safety messages over. Employers should continue periodic routine checks to ensure the rules are being observed," he said.

Copies of the free pocket card "Guidance to cleaning staff in educational establishments" are available from the Health and Safety Executive's public enquiry points in London 01-221 0870; Sheffield 0742 752539 and Bootle 051-951

### Industrial tribunals reorganised

☐ Changes in the geographical ☐ The European Commission has organisation of industrial tribunals in England and Wales have been Industrial Tribunals and the Department of Employment.

The main effect of the reorganisation will be that administration will tries. The aid is available under artibe carried out from fewer centres. There will also be changes in the UK with its European Comarea covered by Regional Offices of Industrial Tribunals in most parts of the country.

A recent review of the industrial Board towards the cost of compentribunal network demonstrated the sating 8,529 miners affected by cloneed for rationalisation, particularly because of a falling tribunal caseload

Even where a town is to lose its office, tribunal hearings are likely of £2,858,000 is allocated to help to take place in those towns from time to time in "hearing centres" as opposed to manned offices. The relocated because of plant closure changes will result in savings of about £200,000 nationally.

### **EEC** grants for coal and steel redundancies

announced the latest set of grants from the European Coal and Steel announced by the President of the Community (ECSC) budget to compensate British steelworkers and coal miners made redundant by the contraction of the two induscle 56 of the ECSC Treaty linking munity partners.

A total of £24,632,803 is being allocated to the National Coal sures or reduced activity in Coal Board enterprises under programmes which began in 1981.

In the steel sector, a contribution compensate 772 workers who lost their jobs or had to be retrained or and reductions in capacity during the steel crisis

## topics

### Changes in average earnings

changes in the underlying index of duction industries. Each month the average earnings. This series in- most recent figures for the undercorporates adjustments for certain lying increases over the latest 12 temporary influences like arrears of months are included in the Compay, variations in the timing of mentary on Trends in Labour Statissettlements, industrial disputes, the tics (page S2 et seq of Employment incidence of public holidays in rela- Gazette) together with the undertion to the survey period, and lying monthly increase for average regular seasonal factors. The series earnings in the whole economy, remains, however, a measure of averaged over the latest three changes in average weekly earnings months, which is also shown on an and the underlying series still re- accompanying chart. flects changes in hours worked and in bonuses and similar payments Recent temporary factors which are linked to the level of economic activity.

### Updated

1986. The figures over the previous ments in the 12 month period. 12 months are included in table 5.1 rate figures for the whole economy, ter level of 7½ per cent. Overtime

☐ The following table shows recent manufacturing industries and pro-

For the third quarter of 1986, the average annual increase in actual weekly earnings of 7.5 per cent was similar to the estimated underlying The underlying index was de- increase. Back-pay was lower in this scribed in an article in the April quarter than in the same quarter of 1981 issue of Employment Gazette 1985 but this effect was offset by (page 193). The time series in that timing factors, mainly the change in article has been regularly updated the timing of the teachers' settlein later issues of the Gazette the ment which meant that these emmost recent issue being September ployees had received two pay settle-

The underlying annual increase of the Labour Market Data section for the whole economy in the third of Employment Gazette with sepa-quarter remained at its second quar-

working for operatives in manufacturing in the third quarter was above its level in the second quarter but below its level in the third quarter a year earlier. Changes in overtime working for operatives are estimated to have reduced the increase in average weekly earnings in manufacturing industry in the year to the third quarter by about 1/4 per cent which compares with an effect of between 1/4 per cent and 1/2 per cent in the year to the second quarter. In the economy as a whole, changes in overtime working seem likely to have depressed average weekly earnings by between nil and 1/4 per cent in the year to the third quarter compared to an effect of about 1/4 per cent in the year to the second quarter. The change in the overtime effect between the two consecutive periods is likely to have been offset by the effect of pay settlements lower than a year ago for some employees. As a result, in the third quarter the underlying annual increases in average weekly earnly. The monthly rate of increase in the underlying index between the second and third quarters was he tween ½ per cent and ¾ per cent. similar to the increase between the previous two quarters.

### Services Sector

For the services sector, an average earnings series was introduced in the October Employment Gazette and the underlying increase in the 12 months ending in the third quarter was 71/4 per cent, similar to the increase for the second quarter. The average earnings series are shown in Table 5.1.

Summary results from the New Earnings Survey giving average earnings at April 1986 are shown in Table 5.6. More detailed result were published on December 4 h HMSO in the report New Earning Survey 1986, Part A-"Streamlined Analyses and Key Analyses by Agreements". These results together with those for previous years provide some additional in formation about the factors behind the average earnings changes recorded by the average earnings

### Whole economy average earnings index: "underlying" series

		Seasonally adjusted index	Further a	djustments ints)	Underlying index	Underlying (per cent) increase	
			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	-0·1 +0·4 +2·3	154·5 155·6 156·2	3/4 3/4 1/2-3/4	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	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	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	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	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
	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	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
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	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
	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	7½ 7½ 7¾ 7¾
	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	185·3 182·6 183·9	-2·6 -0·8 -1·7	-0.8 +1.9 +0.4	181·9 183·7 182·6	1/2-3/4 3/4 1/2	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
	Jul Aug (Sep)	186·3 187·0 187·3	-0·7 -1·4 -0·7	-0.9 +0.2 +0.4	184·7 185·8 187·0	1/2 1/2 3/4	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½

() Provisional. \*Includes the effect of industrial action. the: 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.

### Industrial air pollution

☐ "Significant change in the Indust- ment of pollution control legisla rial Air Pollution Inspectorate's work is inevitable in the years ahead," said Chief Inspector Rodney Perriman, speaking at the launch of the 1985 Industrial Air Pollution Inspectorate Report.

ings for manufacturing industry and

for the whole economy remained at

their second quarter levels of 73/4

per cent and 7½ per cent respective-

'The new EC Air Pollution Framework Directive requires a dards. wider range of industrial processes to be subject to prior control, but its implementation can be seen as a development of the present system. A working party under my chairmanship has recommended that this could be covered by a new two part schedule, involving local authorities with new powers of prior consent within an open system of plant authorisations. This is in line with the Government's commitment to more disclosure of information by pollution control authorities.

### **Effective controls**

"We want to provide local authorities with more effective means of controlling emissions and we want to show our response to public pressure for more openness administration and enforcein the

"Our approach to pollution control in the UK has been generally successful and this report describes some of the major improvements of the past 20 years and estimates the cost of maintaining current stan-

"Although standards for new plants have steadily improved we still have a number of old processes with very obvious visible or smelly emissions. The task of negotiating realistic improvement programme for such works is a difficult and chal lenging one for the Inspectorate.

"In looking to the future, the re port gives our view on the control acid gas emissions from power stations and large boilers.

The report contains a review of the Inspectorate's activities during the year and records events and progress in controlling emission from scheduled works. A report the work of HMIPI in Scotland included.

Industrial Air Pollution: Health and Safety 198 ISBN 0 11 883883 0. Price £7.50 from HMSO

## topics

### Facing an unfair dismissal claim?

☐ A video giving guidance for small employers on unfair dismissal legislation and good employment practice has been released by the Department of Employment.

The 13 minute programme, "Facing an Unfair Dismissal Claim?", also aims to allay small employers fears about recruiting new staff. It highlights the extended two-year qualifying period for unfair dismissal claims and points out that only a small number of claims result in a successful outcome for the applicant at an industrial tribunal hearing.

### Unfair practices

The programme stresses that the law is not there to threaten employers but to protect employees against unfair practices.

It covers:

- The law governing fair and unfair dismissal, including the qualifying periods for unfair dismissal claims, and what reasons could justify a fair dismissal.
- Industrial tribunal procedures and an actual case heard before an industrial tribunal; pre-hearing assessments are also men-
- ACAS conciliation: how ACAS can help resolve a claim for unfair dismissal without the need for a tribunal hearing
- shows that employers can pre-

sent their own cases at a tribunal and that expensive legal representation is not always necessary

Good employment practice: how employers can minimise the risks of facing an unfair dismissal claim, and help themselves win a case if they are faced with one.

Independent market research has shown that the programme is successful in conveying the industrial tribunal procedures and some guidelines for taking on new staff.

The programme, together with background notes, can be bought (price £35) or hired free of charge from Central Film Library, Central Office of Information, Chalfont Grove, Gerrards Cross, Bucks, SL9 Legal representation: the film 8TN, Tel: 024 074433. It is also available from Small Firms Centres.

### Useful directory for trainers

☐ The Directory of Trainer Support Services is an up-to-date source of training information, which allows training and personnel managers to locate specific training organisations and services. It lists over 500 companies which provide training services, categorised by subject, such as computing and data processing, finance and accounting, health and safety.

Also included is a directory of professional, qualifying and advisory bodies, and two appendices covering financial help for employers and a diary of events.

The Directory is available at a special price of £12.50 to our readers (RRP £15.95), by sending a cheque, made payable to Trainer Support Services, 5 Baring Road, Buckinghamshire Beaconsfield.

### Disabled jobseekers

☐ Registration as a disabled person experience and qualifications. under the Disabled Persons (Emsubstantially handicapped in of a kind otherwise suited to their age, the Acts was 389,273.

The tables below relate to both pulsory requirement to register for ployment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is registered disabled people and to employment as a condition for the voluntary. People eligible to register those people who, although receipt of unemployment benefit are those who, because of injury, eligible, choose not to register. At was removed for people aged 18 disease or congenital deformity, are April 21, 1986, the latest date for years and over. The figures below which figures are available, the obtaining or keeping employment number of people registered under have chosen to register for employ-

Disabled jobseekers and unemployed disabled people-Jobcentres and local authority careers offices (quarterly)

Thousand

Great Britain	Disabled people				
	Suitable for ordinary employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions		
	Registered disabled	Un- registered disabled	Registered disabled	Un- registered disabled	
1985 July§ of whom	30.0	52.4	4.6	3.0	
unemployed	26.3	43.1	4.2	2.6	
1985 Oct of whom	28.4	51.4	4.7	2.8	
unemployed	24.8	41.3	4.2	2.2	
1986 Jan of whom	26-4	48.5	4.5	2.7	
unemployed	23.2	37.9	4.1	2.1	
1986 April of whom	25.8	47.0	4.4	2.5	
unemployed	22.5	37.2	3.9	2.0	
1986 July of whom	27.8	51.8	4.9	3.1	
unemployed	24.2	41.8	4.4	2.5	
1986 Oct of whom	24.8	49-3	4.3	2.5	
unemployed	21.7	38-1	3.9	2.0	

§ From April 1, 1985 MSC Employment Division's quarterly statistical dates changed to April,

On October 18, 1982, the comthose seeking a change of job.

Every quarter (June, September, December and March) Employment Gazette will provide updated information about disabled registrants at both MSC Jobcentres and local authority careers offices, and more detailed information about their placings into employment.

Returns of disabled jobseekers at Jobcentres (October 3, 1986)

relate to those disabled people who

ment at MSC Jobcentres including

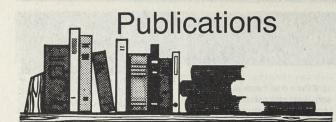
		-
Registered for employment at October 3, 1986	63,290	
Employment registrations taken from September 5, 1986 to October 3, 1986	7,927	
Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service September 5, 1986 to October 3, 1986	3,508	

These numbers do not include placings through displayed vacancies or on the Community

Placed into employment by Jobcentres and local authority careers services from July 7, 1986 to October 3, 1986§

Sadioata 6	Open	Sheltered	Total (20) gnime
Section I	9,780	Post insulation of a sign	9,780
Section II	281	841	1,122
Total	10,061	841	10,902

§ Section I classifies those disabled people suitable for open or ordinary employment while Section II classifies those unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions. Only registered disabled people can be placed in sheltered employment. These numbers do not include placings through displayed vacancies or on the Community Programmes Placings into Community Enterprise Programmes were included in the figures before 1963 but were not separately identified.



### Competitive tendering in the public sector

□Since the election of the Conservative government in 1979, there has been active encouragement of contracting-out of services in the public sector. This has involved public sector Personnel Managers in difficult negotiations with their employees that have often been outside their previous experience.

A new book, produced by the IDS Public Sector Unit for the Institute of Personnel Management, examines this development and looks at the implications for personnel managers in the public sector. Competitive Tendering in the Public Sector, the first book to cover this the reader an insight into daily difficult area, gives an impartial account of what has happened so tions. Methods of entry and training far and why, and provides guidance for negotiators on how to tackle the further information, and people difficulties which arise

Competitive Tendering in the Public Sector is published by the IDS Public Sector Unit. Price £8 from Incomes Data Services Ltd Public Sec-tor Unit, 193 St John Street, London EC1V

### Don't do. Delegate!

☐ What separates management winners from management losers? What secret enables successful managers to meet great expectations with limited resources? What skill virtually defines the successful manager? It is the ability to dele-

Delegation reduces stress and pressure, and removes time-consuming tasks and trivia from mana-

This new book provides practical guidance on delegation—choosing which tasks to delegate, picking the right delegatee, and following through the jobs delegated.

Don't do. Delegate! The Secret Power of Successful Managers, by M Jenks & J M Kelly. ISBN 185091 190 8. Price £12.95 from Kogan Page Ltd, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1

## Working in wellies

□ Nature conservation is news. But are there careers to be had in it? Most definitely, according to a new booklet in the "Working In" series from the Careers & Occupational Information Centre of the Manpower Services Commission. "Conservation is a young and rapidly growing profession.'

If being a field scientist, countryside ranger or conservation adviser does not appeal, you could always consider working in tourism, home economics or the world of books. Self-employment is another option which is proving increasingly

Clearly written and illustrated, the booklets are designed to give working life in the various occupaare given, together with sources of actually doing the jobs talk about their work and careers.

The Working In series covers a wide range of popular occupational areas. These latest publications are available price £1.95 each (plus 30p carriage charge) from COIC, Sales Depart ment, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

### Work experience workbooks

☐ There are a bewildering number of ways that pupils can document their experiences "at work" in work experience workbooks.

Now at last, there is a much needed guide through the maze of documentation, to help teachers, industrialists, trade unions and other interested parties to realise the scope and rationale of work experience workbooks.

The book is clearly set out, with practical examples and interesting pointers, many of which could save people from wading through a quagmire of different techniques.

Work experience workbooks: a critical review, by Ian Jamieson, Bob Newman and Jack Peffers. Price £2.95 from Longman Resources Unit, 62 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York

### **Robots in British industry**

☐ A mass of important new facts on the use of industrial robots in Britain is provided by the latest report from the Policy Studies Institute (PSI). It gives the findings of a research project undertaken by PSI on the initiative of the British Robot Association. Consisting of plant case studies and survey of 248 robots users (about a third of the UK total) and 326 potential users, the report gives grounds for both encouragement and concern, and makes a number of suggestions for

### Still few users

The report finds that 81 per cent of the firms using robots in Britain found them worthwhile, compared with only three per cent which did not. Seventy per cent of the firms with robots installed for production have found they made their operations more profitable, compared with only 23 per cent who did not.

Despite this, there are still well under a thousand firms at present using robots in Britain-about one factory in 40. The total number of robots in Britain at the beginning of 1986 was less than the increase in 1985 alone in West Germany.

Two out of three existing users of robots have plans to get more in the next two years and many non-users have plans to start using robots in the future. If all these plans were carried out, the total numbers of robots and robot users would both more than double in two years.

However, recently sales have fallen back sharply and the actual increases may turn out to be only quarter of the amounts firms pre viously expected.

Before they introduced robots 31 per cent of existing users expected opposition from shopfloor workers and their unions, but in the event only two per cent of them have actually experienced it. Seventeen per cent of plants report better labour relations as one of the benefits resulting from the use of robots. Before the introduction of robots, 42 per cent of user plants say the attitude of workers affected was favourable, and only nine per cent that it was unfavourable. After the robots were brought in 71 per cen of plants say that workers' attitude: have been favourable, and only four per cent that they have been unfavourable.

The main benefits experienced by robot users have been about twice as common as the difficulties. They include improved product quality lower labour costs, greater outpu volume, better work conditions, increased technical expertise and closer management control.

Robots in British industry: expectations and ex £39.95 from PSI, 100 Park Village East, Londo

### Managerial moxie

☐ So what is "moxie"? It's a North American slang expression meaning native shrewdness or common sense. "Smarts", "chutzpah" and 'pizzaz", are similar in meaning. 'Management moxie" is a collection of leadership and management skills used by entrepreneurs who run turbo-charged organisations.

In Managerial Moxie the author tells us that managers with "moxie" function with a balanced left and right brain hemisphere; "they are just as comfortable with analytical, rational and logical thinking processes (left hemisphere) as they are with spatial, intuitive and creative thinking processes (right hemis-

The book is based on the author's 15 year stewardship of Manpower PLC (UK), during which he led the growth of the struggling UK corporation from a handful of employees and \$1 million in annual revenue to 72,000 employees in

over 100 offices worldwide and over \$100 million in annua revenue. He also researched some 350 other companies to find out how they operated (some of their stories, such as the John Lewis Partnership and American Express are included in the book).

If the driving ambition of corporate leaders is the building of great management teams to build great organisations, why do the cancers of bureaucracy, administration and red tape inexorably bury this

Lance Secretan calls this the 'entrepreneur's paradox" or the 'graying of the corporation" or even "large companyitis". Manage rial Moxie shares the author's experiences of how this paradox is resolved or, even better, avoided

Managerial Moxie: A Basic Strategy for the Corporate Trenches, by Lance H K Secretan. Price £12.95 from Kogan Page Ltd, 120 Penton-ville Road, London N1 9JN.

# 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

DN Ashton and MJ 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 No. 50: Graduate Shortages in Science and 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

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 employers deal with unfair dismissal claims and on homeworking.

### No. 56: New technology and industrial relations: a review of the literature

Paul Willman, London Business School

This paper attempts to assess the contribution of the available literature to our understanding of the industrial relations consequences and implications of the introduction of new microelectronics technology. The approach adopted is to define industrial relations as being concerned with the overall process of job regulation, including arrangements for collective bargaining, joint consultation and employee relations, and takes a broad view of the sorts of research findings which might be relevant to those concerned with its

## Engineering

J Tarsh, Department of Employment

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 industrial tribunal cases.

# SHOWS WAYS TO OPEN



Company\_

Postcode

