

Employment Gazette

November 1986

Department of Employment

New Workers Scheme

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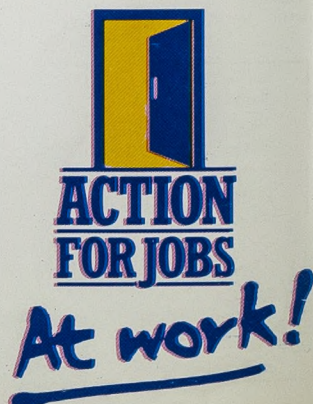
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● Cover picture

New data on the numbers of skilled people employed in information technology (IT) and future employment trends for them are described in an article on page 455.

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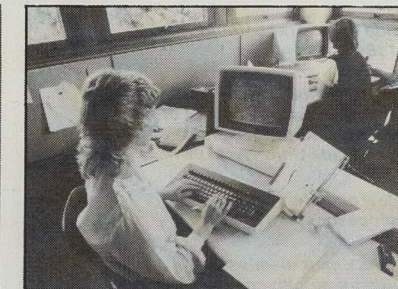
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The benefits of the New Workers Scheme to both employers and employees are described through personal interviews in an article on page 449.



European Community Employment and Social Affairs Ministers met in Edinburgh at the end of September. The informal meeting is reported on in an article on page 453.

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REPRODUCTION OF ARTICLES

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10 or more) orders should be sent to **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

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

PL782

Cutting red tape

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

PL807

The way across—building a bridge between earning and learning

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

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

- Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment** PL700 (1st rev)
- Procedure for handling redundancies** PL756 (2nd rev)
- Employee's rights on insolvency of employer** PL718 (3rd rev)*
- Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710 (1st rev)*
- Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations** PL705
- Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training** PL703
- Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982** PL754 (1st rev)*
- Itemized pay statement** PL704
- Guarantee payments** PL724 (2nd rev)*
- Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking** PL699 (1st rev)
- Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay** PL711
- Time off for public duties** PL702
- Unfairly dismissed?** PL712 (2nd rev)

- Rights to notice and reasons for dismissal** PL707 (2nd rev)
- Union secret ballots** PL701 (1st rev)
- Redundancy payments** PL808
- A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984** PL752
- Industrial action and the law. A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984** PL753

The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms PL715

Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers PL714

Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers PL716

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers RPL1 (1983)

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

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings ITL1 (1985)

Industrial tribunals—appeals against levy assessments ITL5

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

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK
Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians
OW5 1982(rev)

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

A guide for workers from abroad
Employment in the UK
OW17

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay
The Wages Council Act briefly explained
WCL1(rev)

Other wages legislation

The Truck Acts

Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages
PL725

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)
PL673

Special employment measures

Job Release Scheme

For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 64 in full-time employment
PL761

New Workers Scheme

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

Job Splitting Scheme

To create more part-time jobs
PL760 (rev)

Advice for people interested in part-time work

What you should know about working in a split job
PL758

Employment agencies

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

Equal pay

Equal Pay
A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970
PL743

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

Race relations

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

Background information about some ethnic groups in Britain
PL738

Miscellaneous

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

* DENOTES NEW EDITION

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Long-term jobless get more help

A job training scheme designed to help people who have been unemployed for over six months is to be tested. One of four new initiatives announced by the Government, it aims to improve the chances of finding permanent jobs for people under 25.

The other initiatives are: an extension of the Restart Programme to help the six month unemployed group, an expansion in the number of Jobclubs, and a relaxation in the rules of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Announcing the new measures, Employment Secretary Lord Young said, "We want to test the feasibility of offering all under 25 year old people who have been unemployed for six months, a positive opportunity to get back into work. This could be the offer of a new job, a place in a Jobclub, help to set up a small business through the Enterprise Allowance Scheme or a place in the new Job Training Scheme.

"We look to employers to provide the work and training places, to unemployed people in the pilot areas to grasp the opportunity to train again for work with allowances equivalent to benefit, and we will pay for the training they receive," said Lord Young.

"Jobclubs are a great success"

The number of Jobclubs is to be expanded from 250 to 1,000 by March 1987 and, if the need continues, to 2,000 by September 1987. Jobclubs are self-help groups with expert help and free facilities to members looking for work. Two out of three people leaving Jobclubs go into work, the average stay is five weeks and the average number of members per club is 30. For the first time, the private sector will be invited to run Jobclubs.



Members of the Carlisle Jobclub get helpful advice on jobhunting from Sue Jackson.

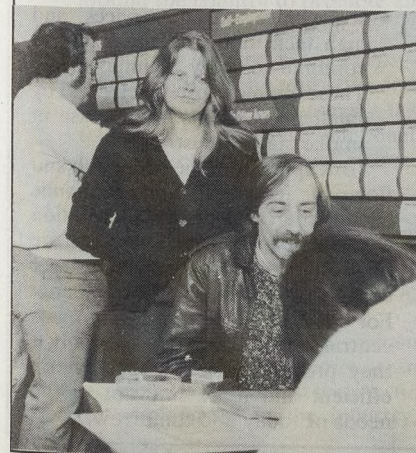
"It will improve your chances of finding a permanent job"

The new Restart programme will help the six month unemployed group. It already offers a wide range of ways for people who have been unemployed for 12 months to get back into work, and pilots will show whether it is worthwhile extending Restart to help those people who have been out of work for six months.



"A partnership between employers, unemployed people, and Government"

The Job Training Scheme will provide six months of training and work experience leading to a recognised vocational qualification and a chance to compete on equal terms for the increasing number of job vacancies. Pilot tests will operate in nine areas; Dundee, Billingham, Preston, Huddersfield, Stoke, Port Talbot, Plymouth, Ealing and Crawley. Trainees will be paid an allowance equivalent to their benefit plus travelling expenses.



Enterprise allowance rules relaxed

"A popular and successful means of encouraging unemployed people to become self-employed"

A relaxation in the rules of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme will allow unemployed people to start businesses under franchise operations. They will qualify for the £40 a week allowance available to those unemployed for eight weeks or more who set up their own businesses. Between 1982 and 1984 over 1 million new jobs were created in the new small firms and self-employed sections of the economy.



Jayne Goodwin trains horses for show jumping at her Sandycroft Equestrian Centre, Pattingham, near Wolverhampton, started with the help of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Look to small firms for new jobs

New figures revealed by Employment Secretary Lord Young show that between 1982 and 1984 the new small firms and self-employed sectors of the economy alone created one million new jobs.

Speaking at Leeds Castle, Kent, Lord Young said: "The success of small firms is critical to the success of our economy. Too many people regard the emphasis we place on small firms as some amiable eccentricity. Yet their record in creating jobs shows that, far from being a fringe activity, they are at the centre of generating employment."

According to the latest statistics* based on recently published independent research by the University of Newcastle, Lord Young revealed that an average of 500 businesses were set up every week since the beginning of 1981.

"I anticipate that the pattern for the future will be one of large firms shedding labour and small firms creating jobs. Taken individually small firms can only create a small number of jobs. But, there are many small firms. Their combined effect in creating jobs is significant," he commented.

Eight-point plan

The Employment Secretary then went on to outline his 8-point plan for success:

- Closeness to the customer. For it is on meeting customers' demands that any business depends.
- Knowledge of the market. New firms often start by exploiting gaps in markets or indeed in creating their own markets.
- Quality of product. Whatever the business, people have to be sure that the product that they are buying is good, sound and high quality.
- Flexibility. Any business must be able to respond quickly and flexibly to new demands by its customers or new challenges from its competitors.

- Commitment by people in the business. A committed work-force at all levels is essential.
- New technology. The pace of change is so fast now that using new technology in both products and processes is essential for a firm's survival.
- Business skills. Training is the essential ingredient for bringing together all the skills that are necessary to create a successful company.
- Hard work. That needs no elaboration. "But all those who run a business will know just what I mean", he said. "These points are essential for any business competing in the world today," said Lord Young. "They are essential if your nation is to compete, to create wealth and to create jobs."

Lord Young used the MSCs New Enterprise Programme as an example of training that paid off for the country and the individual. Of the one thousand people who had been trained under the scheme since 1977, over 70 per cent had succeeded in establishing new firms. "Less than two per cent failed in the first three years of trading, a very low failure rate," Lord Young said.

* The new statistics are taken from independent research by the University of Newcastle entitled *The size, distribution, potential for growth and contribution to job generation of firms in the UK 1982-84*.



Celebrating the start-up of the 100th business to be helped by the Manchester Business Venture are the six partners in Billies Vegetarian Restaurant in Chorlton. The six are on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. Cutting the cake is MBV Director Derek Gower. Photo: Norman Edwards Associates

See off the dinosaurs

Any country which does not actively encourage small firms and new enterprises will be left with industrial dinosaurs and permanently high unemployment, said Employment Secretary Lord Young.

Speaking at the opening of the International Small Business Congress at the Queen Elizabeth II conference centre in London, Lord Young said: "Small firms provide an essential element of competition".

The Employment Secretary said that many small firms provide labour intensive, low-tech personal services. "We must recognise that some small firms will not become the industrial giants of the future and are unlikely to devise high-tech innovations. But this does not diminish their importance, and I believe the standing of small firms will increase in the world's economies."

Addressing delegates from more than 40 countries Lord Young discussed the implications of small firms' competition.

- Large firms are breaking down their activities into smaller units. Sometimes this takes the form of creating profit centres. Sometimes this takes the form of spinning out new activities or sub-contracting.
- New technology changes the whole basis of our industrial structure. The ability to have people communicating in different ways and to split up functions which previously had to be located together has given greater impetus to the use of a number of free-wheeling units rather than one integrated unit
- Knowledge based services and high tech industries are likely to continue to grow in importance. These are more often delivered by small firms than was the case in smoke stack industries.

"But apart from the wider ebb and flow of industrial and economic change there has been a recognition that 'small is beautiful'. A vision we must not allow ourselves to get carried away with, said Lord Young. For small firms will occupy a more central part in our economies only if they prove themselves to be more efficient and more relevant to the needs of today and tomorrow."

New jobs in tourism

The tourism industry has been challenged to improve provisions and facilities for tourists throughout the country by creating extra places on the Government's Community Programme (CP).

Speaking in London at the launch of *Tourism and the Community Programme*—an English Tourist Board (ETB) and Manpower Services Commission (MSC) national initiative for action—Employment Secretary Lord Young said: "Tourism and leisure has enormous potential for growth, job creation and enterprise and offers a wide range of opportunities for men and women with different levels of skills."

"The ETB are initially aiming to create 2,500 CP places but I hope the new initiative will stimulate many more ideas within the regions and the challenge is at least double the places within the first year."

Under the new initiative the ETB and MSC will promote CP tourism projects in five main areas:

- *Information for tourists*—to supplement work of Tourist Information Centres by providing visitors with information on what to do, what to see, where to stay.
- *Resorts 2000*—to enable coastal resorts to come forward with new and enterprising ideas to take them through and into the 21st century.
- *Holiday Access Survey*—Holiday Care Service, which helps people with special needs find a holiday, carrying out survey of holiday accommodation to assess its suitability.
- *Tourism Development Action Programme* (TDAP's)—being set up around the country to promote and plan tourism development.
- *Enhancing the visitors' experience*—opportunity for the tourist trade to use Community Programme to take forward schemes which will benefit both the community and visitor.

"Under this new initiative the Community Programme can provide jobs for those who have been unemployed for some time and create work of value to the local community.

"Because tourism is a growth industry the experience gained by those on tourism-related projects may well assist them to find long-term employment in the industry," said Lord Young.



Today's truant, tomorrow's unemployed?

Schoolchildren who regularly play truant in their fifth year at school risk becoming unemployed later on.

Almost one in five of the youngsters who were unemployed at the time of the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study published earlier this year said they had played truant for days or weeks at a time.

The incidence of truancy at school was lower among those who later went on to YTS than among those with jobs, and lowest for those who remained in education.

These conclusions and further results from the Youth Cohort Study published earlier are featured in the autumn edition of the MSC's Labour Market Quarterly Report (LMQR).

Another major study in the LMQR shows that those with higher qualifications are less likely to become unemployed and the proportion staying out of work for more than a year is much smaller for those with higher qualifications.

Use of Jobcentres

The LMQR also reports on interesting new data from the Labour Force Survey which shows that younger people are more likely to use Jobcentres as their main method of searching for a job. And for all age/sex groups Jobcentres feature more prominently if the unemployed have been seeking work for a year or more.

Young women are about as likely as young men to use Jobcentres. But women aged 25-54 are much less likely than men to do so, and are more likely to use newspapers.

Other points from in the Labour Market Quarterly Report include:

- Final results of the latest Survey of Long Duration Vacancies. They show that 13 per cent of all vacancies (excluding those for the Com-

munity Programme and the self-employed) had remained unfilled for two months or more. Nearly a quarter of the vacancies were attributable to skill shortages and just under 70 per cent were considered by Jobcentre staff to be hard to fill.

- Data on job-related training shows that those who had been with their employer for between six and 12 months were the most likely to be receiving training (18 per cent according to the Labour Force Survey). But only five per cent of those who had remained with the same employer for more than 20 years were undertaking any training. People in skilled service occupations, for example in education and health and welfare, are 2.5 times more likely to be receiving training than those in unskilled manual jobs.
- Evidence of growth in new businesses by analysing the numbers of businesses registering for VAT. Between 1979 and 1985 there was an increase of 150,000 businesses registered for VAT.
- Information that shows small firms were net gainers of jobs between 1982 and 1984, large firms were net losers.

The report also provides evidence that skill shortages are increasing in education, welfare and health.

Backing for rural enterprise

More support for the work of rural enterprise agencies is to come from the Development Commission, England's rural development agency, by encouraging them to develop and expand the services given to small firms.

Business in the Community is supporting the Commission in this initiative after recognising the difficulties experienced by rural agencies in raising funds from industry and commerce. As rural areas tend to have fewer large firms, agencies lack the financial support found in large towns and cities.

To compensate, the Commission has devised a scheme which will release significant resources to eligible LEAs throughout rural England, with additional assistance available to those agencies working in priority areas (the RDAs). Assistance will go towards new activities over and above those supported from resources currently available to the agencies.

"The Development Commission and CoSIRA stand behind local enterprise agencies which have a very important role

to play in developing the potential of small firms and creating jobs," said Lord Vinson, Chairman of the Development Commission. "The rural economy needs to be more broadly based as less employment springs from traditional activities like farming and a vibrant small firms sector will be of increasing importance. We hope that many rural enterprise agencies will come forward to maximise the use of these resources to expand the services available to small firms and to benefit rural employment prospects."

EC grants to UK total £30.6 million

The European Commission has approved grants from the Regional Development Fund totalling £30,625,637 for 19 investments in the United Kingdom.

In the Northern Region a grant of £3.4 million has been made for the restoration of the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, expected to attract more than 30,000 additional overnight visitors each year.

In the North West Region a grant of £1.2 million has been made to open up the Bowers Employment Area, Widnes, creating an estimated 730 jobs in the industrial sector, and 250 jobs in the proposed retail park. Also, £375,000 has been awarded for an expansion by Presbar Diecastings Ltd, Manchester, which is expected to create 140 new jobs.

In the East Midlands, Midland Ross Ltd have been allocated a grant of £540,000. Some 200 new jobs are being created with a further 180 being maintained.

In Scotland, grants totalling £10.56 million have been made. One project is the enlargement of the Carron Valley reservoir to which £1.97 million is allocated.

Northern Ireland has received total aid of £7.36 million for three investments in industry and infrastructure. Grants of £3.3 million towards investments in the textile industry will help create 148 new jobs in Co. Down and Co. Antrim. A holiday centre and theme park in Dundonald to help the tourist industry in Greater Belfast, has been allocated a grant of £4.0 million.

Wales has received grant commitments totalling over £7 million for both industrial and infrastructure investment. The investment in industry will create 185 new jobs, and maintain nearly 3,000 existing ones, mainly in the Gwent area.

Help for disabled

"To leave disabled people on the scrap heap is not only tragic and unfair to them but also a waste of a valuable natural resource," said Employment Minister John Lee when he spoke to delegates at the Rehabilitation Vocational Commission Seminar on Sheltered Employment.

"I am pleased that the General Assembly of Rehabilitation International is meeting for the first time in Britain at a time when we are helping provide sheltered employment for more disabled people than ever before," said the Minister. "This year we are spending around £130 million on measures to help the disabled, and over 16,000 people who cannot compete for jobs in the open market are being supported."

He stressed that severely disabled people have a substantial contribution to make to the economic and social life of this country.

NCVQ Chief

Professor Peter J Thompson has accepted the post of Chief Executive of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications, the setting up of which was announced in Parliament on July 2, 1986.

Professor Thompson, who has had wide experience in both industry and the education world, started his career as an apprentice development engineer with the Tube Investments Group. Since leaving the TI Group in 1969 Professor Thompson has worked with the UK Atomic Energy Authority at Springfield and has held a wide range of polytechnic posts including seven years as principal lecturer in production engineering at Sheffield City Polytechnic and three years as Dean of Engineering at Trent Polytechnic, Nottingham. He is currently Deputy Rector of the Polytechnic of Central London.



Professor Peter J Thompson

Redevelopment go-ahead

Plans to redevelop Birmingham's Lozells Road shopping area, much of which was destroyed in riots last year, can now be drawn up after a pledge of financial support from the Government's Inner City Task Force in Handsworth.

Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke has given the go-ahead to the Handsworth Task Force to meet the financial shortfall the Lozells Traders' Association could incur from commissioning design work and preparing planning applications.

Mr Clarke said "The Government has been keen to see a scheme to redevelop the Lozells Road shopping area brought forward. Now, thanks to close co-operation between the Handsworth Task Force, Birmingham City Council and the Department of the Environment's Regional Office, things are moving."

"I was concerned that the Lozells Traders Association's own resources would be insufficient to meet the cost of the necessary preparatory work required before an application can be made to the Department of the Environment for an Urban Development Grant. The Handsworth Task Force will be helping the Association to find ways of getting this finance together and helping to ensure that it is adequate for the job."

Concern over safety in construction industry

The safety record in construction is a great cause for concern despite recent campaigns and initiatives to improve it. Last year 128 people died and 2,380 were seriously injured said Employment Minister David Trippier on the publication of the annual report of the HSE's Chief Inspector of Factories, which showed very clearly that one of the biggest problems is the attitude of management. The origin of good or bad safety performance usually depends on the attitude and approach of senior management.

Another problem follows on from this. There has been a growth in the number of small firms and self-employed people on construction sites which has produced difficulties in co-ordination and obscures responsibilities for safety on both large and small sites.

The Minister, who has special responsibility for health and safety at work, said: "Measures being taken by the HSE to improve matters include the preparation of regulations to govern the supply and use of safety helmets on construction sites. Every year as many as 1,000 head injury accidents result in at least three days absence from work in construction. One in five of these is serious. One in 20 is fatal."

"I am pleased to see that the Factory Inspectorate is also continuing campaigns on high risk activities like maintenance works—which are responsible for about 21

per cent of fatal accidents, many of them on roofs—and demolition activities. I strongly approve of these campaigns and urge the Inspectorate to continue to press for better managerial control over such activities—taking tough enforcement action where necessary."

Tied to success

If more small firms followed the example of a Huddersfield tie company, unemployment could be cut considerably, said Small Firms Minister, Mr David Trippier.

He was opening the new factory of Michael George Designs which after a modest beginning in 1971, now employs 46 people who make a variety of neckwear products.

Mr Trippier said, "The increase of small firms over the last three years has been astonishing. On average about 500 new firms have been setting up each week over the last three years and, more importantly, many of them are surviving and prospering. Such schemes as the Enterprise Allowance Scheme are helping these firms to grow and to prosper."

British boardrooms need more women

There are only eight women on the boards of Britain's top 100 companies according to the Institute of Directors.

The IOD says the absence of women in British boardrooms is a shocking waste of talent and that more women are needed for senior public appointments.

Government figures reveal a three per cent drop over the last ten years of women in managerial positions down from 9.7 per cent in 1975 to 6.2 per cent in 1985. And although 20 per cent of the UK's 40,000 public appointments are held by women very few are represented at a senior level. For example not one of Britain's nationalised industries is chaired by a woman.

Latest IOD membership statistics show that more women are joining the IOD. Membership of women directors has increased by 51 per cent over the last two years and of new members joining the IOD, nine per cent are women. Women directors now account for four per cent of the total UK membership of the IOD.

Last November, the IOD held its first major debate for women executives aimed at identifying some of the more general barriers to women's progress.



Anthea and Michael Venables of Michael George Designs present Mr Trippier (right) with a selection of ties after he opened their new factory. Photo: Huddersfield Examiner

Cash for Bristol projects

Cash totalling £126,000 has been approved for seven projects in Bristol's inner-city.

Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke said, "I am delighted to announce the first project approvals to be made by the Bristol Inner-City Task Force. These have been made after extensive consultation with local people and consideration of the needs of the area. Our aim is to ensure that these first projects form part of a planned programme.

The projects to receive cash assistance from the Task Force include: All Hallows Community Education Centre; St Paul's Adventure Playground; St Werburgh's City Farm; The Inkworks; All Nations Foundation Community Builders Ltd; Stapleton Road Congregational Church and the Bristol Black Business Association.

Mr Barry Cornish, Project Leader of the Bristol Inner-City Task Force, said: "These first approvals follow meetings and discussions with local people in Bristol's inner-city over several months to establish local needs. Our ultimate aim is to get everyone—councils, local bodies and ordinary people—all working together to provide jobs for local people, encourage enterprise and improve the quality of life for people living in the inner-city.

The Inner City Task Forces set up in February to improve the effectiveness of Government funding by bringing the work of five separate Departments under one "umbrella".



Kenneth Clarke



Linked by a common cause are (left to right) Nick Jonas, Director of Quality IBM; Sir Geoffrey Chandler, Director of Industry Year; Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment; Bryan Nicholson, Chairman of the Manpower Services Commission; Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science and John McCracken, Director of Communications and External Programmes, IBM.

Schools are your business

"Education cannot hope to exist independently of industry, but more importantly, companies large and small must make the effort to reach out to schools and colleges," Employment Secretary Lord Young said at the launch of a video on school/industry links.

The video, *Schools Are Your Business*, has been produced by Video Arts for Industry Year 1986 with funding from the Manpower Services Commission. It highlights the need for industrialists to get involved with local schools and colleges.

Lord Young said that the three most vital reasons for this involvement were: "The future of industry and of our country depend on our young people being equipped with the right skills and industrialists must understand the school/college curriculum and be involved in its development.

TVEI examples

"Quite rightly the video draws heavily on examples from schools taking part in the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative. This reflects the importance of TVEI in developing school/industry links, particularly in work experience, employer involvement in the classroom and in the industrialist's role as adviser and trainer to the teacher.

"The open door in our Action for Jobs campaign symbolises the many opportunities people have to redirect their careers through Government schemes on employment, training and enterprise. This video shows how TVEI can give children a better understanding of industry long before they have to make their first firm career choices. They get the chance to see for themselves

what lies behind a number of doors of opportunity with their only commitment being their time and enthusiasm.

"The TVEI is not the only initiative. The Department of Education and Science is involved in many programmes to bring schools, colleges and employers closer together and the Industry/Education Unit at the Department of Trade and Industry is also at the forefront of developments in such things as work shadowing, mini-enterprising and the encouragement of Information Technology.

Advantage to employers

"But education and training is far too important to be left to Government alone. Success can only come with employer involvement. The national extension of the TVEI will require more effort, more work placements, more advice and help from employers. Beyond this companies can get involved in the classroom, with the pupils and the teachers.

"The video demonstrates convincingly the advantages of this to employers. Those who are sometimes critical of the way young people are prepared for the world of work should see how they can make their views known within the school system and how their involvement with projects can not only give them an up to date insight into the education process but also give them the opportunity to arouse the interest of teachers and children in industry.

"That is the key. By transmitting enthusiasm for the real world where goods and services are produced the employer will be playing a part in improving attitudes to business as well as improving links at all levels with the local community."



Trainee heating and ventilating technician.



Young worker in a hairdressing salon. Photos: Daily Telegraph Colour Library

A fair deal for all—the New Workers Scheme

by Evelyn Smith

The New Workers Scheme (NWS) is only six months old, having replaced the Young Workers Scheme (YWS) in April. How it is perceived by employers using it and by employees who, because of it, have found permanent employment, is described here.

"It's a good scheme and obviously beneficial from the company's point of view".

"We have never had problems, and the paperwork is not at all complicated".

"I am impressed with the administration of the scheme. The speed with which applications are processed is most commendable".

"It gives us the chance to train young people the way we want them to be".

"Such schemes raise the standard of training throughout the industry".

That's the New Workers Scheme viewed by some of the many employers using it. And young people employed full-time and permanently because of the scheme also regard it positively.

"I feel lucky and I enjoy the job". Simon Etheridge, 17, apprentice fitter, Marubeni-Komatsu Ltd, Redditch.

"It's helped me to find the job I wanted". Michael Potter, 18, trainee warehouseman, Stockton Haulage Ltd, Middlesbrough.

"It's giving me a good training. I really feel I am learning things". Alison Rock, 18, accounts department trainee, Cleveland Copiers Ltd, Cleveland.

The New Workers Scheme replaces the Young Workers Scheme, which closed earlier this year after helping almost half a million young people into employment. The aim of the New Workers Scheme (NWS) is to encourage employers to take on more young people at rates of pay which realistically reflect their age and relative inexperience. Under the scheme, employers can claim £15 per week for up to 52 weeks for each eligible young person they take on.

The basic conditions of the scheme are that the job to be supported must average at least 35 paid hours per week, and be expected to last a minimum of 52 weeks. The gross average weekly wage must be no more than £55 for those aged under 20, or £65 for those aged 20. In addition, on the day the job starts the young person must be aged under 21; in their first year of employment; and no longer eligible for YTS or unable to find a second year YTS place. The scheme is open to all employers in Great Britain except public services and domestic households. Nationalised industries and public corporations may apply.

YTS bridge

NWS is designed to complement YTS and provide more job opportunities for young people on completion of their YTS training. Many companies using NWS find that, as with the Young Workers Scheme, it helps them to offer their own YTS trainees a permanent job. One such company is the Scottish based travel agents, A T Mays, with 230 branches and about 1,750 employees. The company has been in existence for 30 years and also operates a print shop, two garages and filling stations. It currently has four young people employed through the New Workers' Scheme, three young women travel clerks—two in Stranraer and one in Glasgow—and a young man employed in the Saltcoats garage. Personnel assistant, Mr John Carey reports the scheme as being "extremely successful". In each case, the "new workers" have been retained following their YTS training.

Someone who has positively welcomed the NWS is Mrs Gina Connolly, Personnel Director of hair stylists Essanelle. Mrs Connolly revealed that the company's training programme has been completely rewritten. Now that it includes more training in retail selling and salon management, the young people employed have many more avenues of career development open to them. With a sterling record of retaining as full-time employees over 500 young people who came into the company through YTS, Essanelle have applied for 146 to be placed with them through the New Workers Scheme. The company, with headquarters in London's Curzon Street, has 1,500 salons in the UK and 4,000 all over Europe.

Although many young people supported under the scheme have completed their YTS entitlement, it is not a condition that all young people *must* have completed YTS before they can benefit from jobs supported under NWS. Some young people miss out on their YTS training, but this does not mean they miss out on NWS support if they are under 21 and all the other conditions of the scheme are fulfilled.

Uncomplicated and beneficial

Some employers may have been wary of using Government schemes because they felt they might get snarled up in red tape. The Government is, of course, accountable for taxpayers' money, and must therefore ensure that schemes such as the New Workers Scheme are carefully administered. However, the Government has been at pains to ease

rules and regulations for employers wherever possible in order to advance business and enterprise (see *Cutting Red Tape**). For this reason the scheme was designed with the minimum of paperwork for employers. Has it succeeded with the New Workers Scheme? Mrs Sue Thorne of Marubeni-Komatsu, distributors of plant machinery in Redditch, said "We began two years ago with the YWS and are continuing with the NWS. It's very good and obviously beneficial from our side. There is no complicated paperwork and we have never had any problems with it". Two young men were employed under NWS straight after their YTS course, and are now in their third year of apprenticeship with the company. Currently there are two young people on the Scheme, one of whom, Mr Simon Etheridge, an apprentice fitter said "I feel lucky and I enjoy the job". The second employee, Mr Bernard Crilley, is an assistant warehouseman at Marubeni-Komatsu's depot in Washington, Tyne and Wear.

Opportunities for the inexperienced

The New Workers Scheme has encouraged a Middlesbrough based company to employ four young people. Mr Bob Bean of Stockton Haulage Ltd said. "It has enabled us to employ relatively inexperienced young people whom we wouldn't normally have taken on". Of the four, two young women are employed on the clerical side and two young men are training in the warehouse. One of them, 18-year-old trainee warehouseman Michael Potter said "It's helped me to find the job I wanted". Employers do not have to provide training under NWS, but obviously many employers such as Mr Bean will recognise the benefits to be gained from ensuring that young employees are fully trained for the job.

The New Workers Scheme

- replaced the Young Workers Scheme in April;
- is designed to carry on where YTS leaves off;
- rules that the job must be full-time, average a minimum of 35 paid hours a week and be expected to last at least 52 weeks;
- sets realistic wage rates for young people reflecting age and experience (no more than £55 if under 20 or £65 at age 20);
- pays a weekly grant of £15 to employers for a maximum of 52 weeks;
- is particularly helpful to small businesses hoping to expand;
- excludes public services and domestic households.

To be part of the New Workers Scheme

- employees must be under 21;
- have spent less than a total of 52 weeks in previous employment;
- no longer be entitled to YTS.

Encouraging small businesses

The scheme is seen as being particularly valuable to small businesses wanting to expand without excessively high labour costs. Cleveland Copiers Ltd is a good example of such a firm. It began eight years ago with just two people. Now 14 people are employed by the company. "We've

* *Cutting Red Tape*. Free leaflet available from: General Office, Information 4, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9HF (Tel: 01-213 5551).

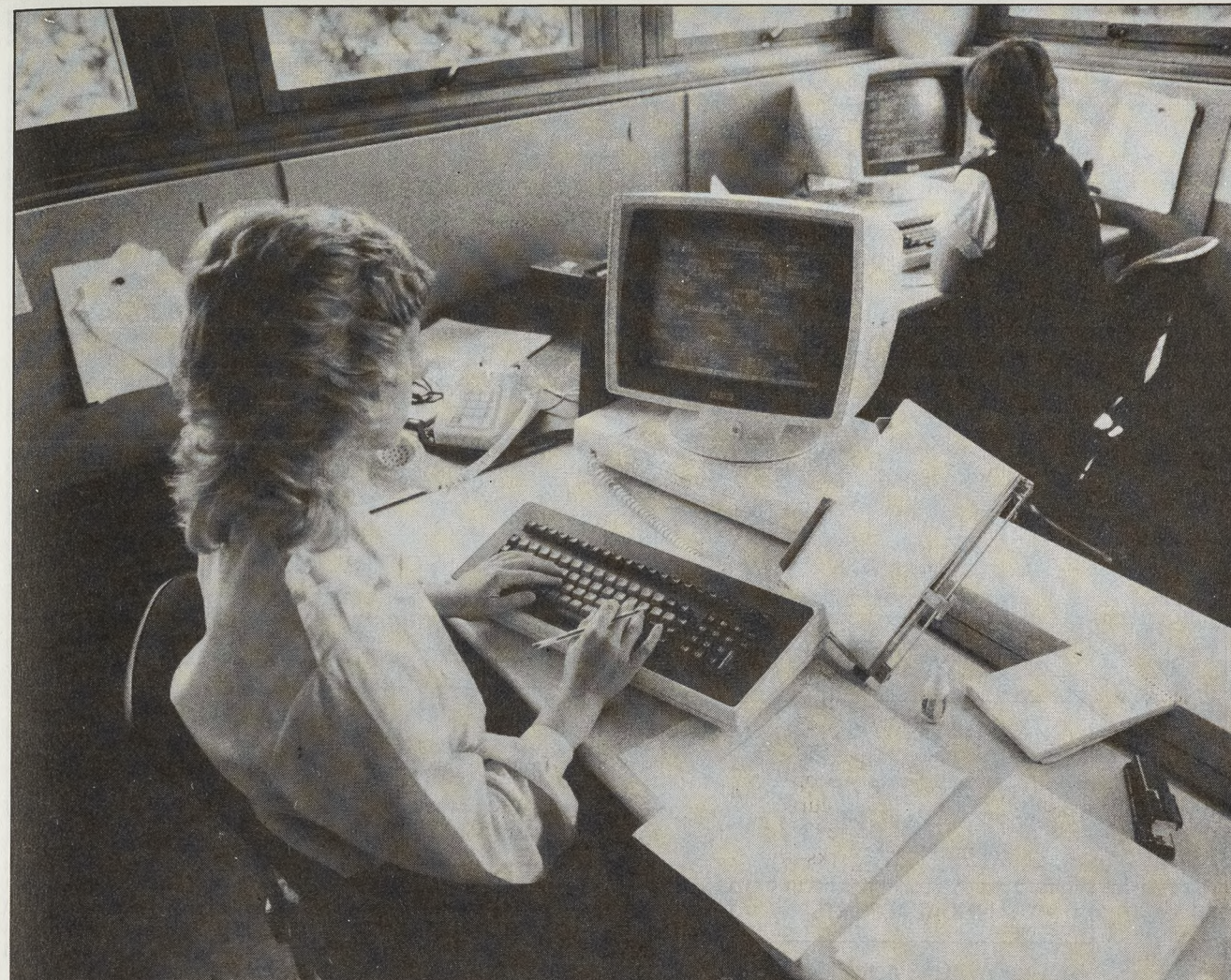


Photo: Daily Telegraph Colour Library

taken on about two people a year as we've grown," Director, Mr Robert Amor told *Employment Gazette*. The company sells and services photocopiers and plans to open a new office in Newcastle soon. "Then we'll be looking for more young people to employ" added Mr Amor. Of its 14 employees at its Cleveland base, the company brought in four young people through various Government schemes including YTS, Young Workers Scheme and latterly, the New Workers Scheme. All four are still with the company. Mrs Bernadette Foley, 24, came in eight years ago through the six-month WEEP scheme (Work Experience on Employers' Premises). Now she is in charge of the Accounts Department. Miss Angela Fenny, 19, joined the company through YTS. After her training, she stayed on as a receptionist. Mr Keith Nolan, 17, training to be a service engineer, also came *via* YTS. Now he is employed by Cleveland Copiers under the New Workers Scheme, as is Miss Alison Rock, 18, an accounts department trainee.

Accolade for administration

Mr Robert Bromwich, Group Personnel and Training Officer of Impney Hotels in Droitwich Spa, Worcestershire, is another employer who sees no problem with the administration of the scheme. Quite the opposite, for as he says "I am impressed by the speed with which applications are processed not only by the Jobcentres but also by the area offices. I am also full of praise for the subsequent attention which we've received once approval has been given".

Impney Hotels is a small local company with two trading hotels, the Chateau Impney and the Raven Hotel. The company has been operating for five years and employs about 20 people. "We have a number of people registered with the scheme and we are entirely happy with the way it is administered".

So, the New Workers Scheme can be seen to build on the success and popularity of its predecessor, the Young Workers Scheme, which, in four years, created 90,000 new jobs and helped almost half a million young people into their first job. By building on the training and work experience that young people receive under YTS, NWS complements the new two year programme launched in April this year. Moreover, by providing employers with a valuable financial incentive to recruit young people, the scheme helps provide that vital first step on to the employment ladder for these youngsters who might otherwise be unemployed. The scheme has already attracted well over 30,000 applications and expects to help 100,000 young people into their first permanent job by the end of March 1987.

So, the scheme that blossomed with the spring and came into bloom in the summer, seems most unlikely to go into hibernation as the year draws to its close. Rather, with employers rushing to apply for grants, and others fast realising its potential, the New Workers Scheme seems set to grow and to flourish. ■

A booklet *New Workers Scheme* gives more information on qualifications and legal obligations. It also advises on claiming payment, record keeping and calculating earnings. The booklet plus application form is available from: Department of Employment, New Workers Scheme, MPIIC2, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (01-213 4527). Or from Careers Offices and Jobcentres.

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

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- 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

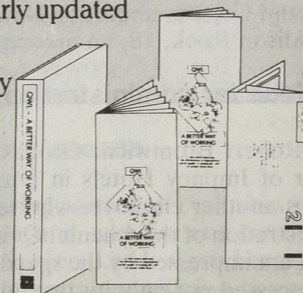
Meeting the Challenge of Change:
Summaries of case-study reports
produced as a result of monitoring
change in twelve British
organisations

Alternative views of people at work

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

Video:

QWL — A Better Way
of Working.



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

SPECIAL FEATURE



Pictured are part of the delegation gathered in Edinburgh for the informal meeting of EC Employment and Social Affairs Ministers. Front row, left to right: Philippe Seguin (France), Michel Hansenne (Belgium), Evagelos Yiannopoulos (Greece), Luis Mira Amaral (Portugal), Ruairi Quinn (Ireland); second row, left to right: Jean-Claude Juncker (Luxembourg), Jacques Delors (Belgium) President of the Commission, Kenneth Clarke (UK), Jan De Koning (Netherlands); back row, left to right: Henning Dyremose (Denmark), Manuel Chaves (Spain), Lord Young (UK), Manuel Marin (Spain) Vice President of the Commission, Wolfgang Pini (European Council Secretariat).

Photo: The Scotsman.

Action for jobs in Europe

This article, based on an interview with Mr Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General, conducted by *Employment Gazette*, reports on the informal meeting of European Community Employment and Social Affairs Ministers, which took place in Edinburgh at the end of September.

As a result of the regular rotation of the Presidency of the European Community among the Member States, the UK took on the office of President on 1 July and will hold it until 31 December. The job of the Presidency is to help ensure the smooth running of the Community's business but it also gives the country in question a chance to put its own stamp on the Community's affairs. For the Department of Employment the major event so far of our Presidency took place in Edinburgh at the end of September when the Secretary of State, Lord Young, hosted an informal meeting of the Community's 12 Employment and Social Affairs Ministers. Besides Ministers from all the Member States, the President of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, also attended—the first time ever that a President of the Commission has attended an Employment Ministers meeting. Also present was the Vice-President of the Commission responsible for employment matters, Manuel Marin. With the Secretary of State chairing the meeting, the Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke, represented the UK.

The idea behind such meetings is that Ministers should be able to meet together informally to discuss the major issues facing them away from the constraints of a formal Council meeting. On this occasion, Lord Young had suggested that they discuss the issues of employment and unemployment in Europe and more specifically the problem of long-term unemployment.

Employment Gazette asked Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General, who normally leads for the Department on European Community affairs, if he could tell us what had gone on.

Mr Clarke: Well, of course, I cannot give you every detail of what we discussed as the whole essence of these informal meetings is that what we say to one another is said in confidence. But I can certainly give you a general idea of the outcome.

Reporter: Perhaps you could start by giving us some idea of your objectives for the meeting.

Mr Clarke: Our main aim was to open up a discussion on the major problem of unemployment in Europe, and to see what we as European Employment Ministers could do to tackle it. A principal aim of the UK Presidency of the Community is to get unemployment to the top of the Community's agenda. I have to say that the Council of Social Affairs and Employment Ministers over the past four years has spent too much of its time on totally inconclusive discussions of such issues as parental leave and legal rights for part-time workers. The motives of those who put such issues forward were perfectly laudable at the time but, in our view, they completely under-estimated the effect on job prospects of simply putting ever more obligations on employers. We simply cannot afford to be discussing only these kinds of issues when we should be looking for ways of increasing employment opportunities for those out of work. That is why back in June we, along with Ireland and Italy, put forward to our colleagues a discussion paper on that very subject* and why we took that paper to the Edinburgh meeting.

Reporter: We already have a major unemployment problem in our own country. Should we not be concentrating on this rather than worrying about the rest of Europe?

Mr Clarke: In the first place, unemployment is not a problem unique to Britain. Obviously we are taking measures at home. But we cannot, nor should we, ignore the fact that there are nearly 16 million people currently unemployed in the Community. That represents the equivalent of the sixth largest Member State of the Community. So it is clear to me that we must take active steps to combat this problem at the European as well as the national level and we want to use the opportunity of our Presidency to give a lead.

Reporter: How successful were you in achieving your aims at the meeting?

Mr Clarke: I believe extremely successful. There was very full discussion of our paper and not a single reservation was expressed by any of the Ministers present on the need to make the battle against unemployment our top priority. Ministers agreed that we should follow up our paper by preparing a strategy on unemployment which I hope we will adopt at the next formal meeting of the Council in December. This will provide clear priorities for our future work and will contain recommendations for specific measures on which we can start work.

Reporter: What are the main features of this proposed strategy?

Mr Clarke: There are four main themes: proposals to help small businesses and the self-employed to start up and grow; measures to encourage more flexible working practices so that we can all adapt better to the revolution in working practices which is going on around us; efforts to provide better training for young people and adults; and last, but by no means least, more help for long-term unemployed people. Within each of these themes we have identified a number of specific proposals for action which we aim to incorporate in our action strategy. In fact over 30 such specific proposals were set out in our original paper.

* Employment Growth into the 1990's—a strategy for the labour market.

Reporter: Perhaps you could tell us how you see the strategy developing into concrete action.

Mr Clarke: As I said, we hope to adopt the strategy formally in December. Under the rules of the Community it will then be for the European Commission to produce specific proposals for action. Some of these will build on the existing work which they are already doing, especially in the field of training; some will accelerate their existing plans such as the achievement of a common recognition of vocational training qualifications throughout the Community. Others will require new measures such as encouraging support services, training and advice for small firms and removing legal and administrative barriers to their growth. Some of these measures will be on a Community-wide basis while others will be by way of helping and encouraging Member States to take their own national initiatives. The great thing is that we shall have a clear plan against which to measure the progress we achieve.

Reporter: So in summary are we making real progress?

Mr Clarke: There is no doubt in my mind that we have achieved a singular success in getting our fellow European Ministers to agree to the adoption of a clear strategy for helping to create the conditions for employment growth in Europe. In putting this at the top of our agenda, I hope we can demonstrate to the citizens of the Community, and in particular to the 16 million of them who are unemployed, that we as a Community do care and that we as a Community will do all we can to create the conditions that will give rise to more employment and a reduction of unemployment in Member States.

Reporter: I understand that the meeting also discussed the specific problem of long-term unemployment. Can you tell us anything about this?

Mr Clarke: Yes certainly. The problem of long-term unemployment is particularly intractable. Their numbers are growing as a proportion of total unemployment all over Europe and the problem is likely to remain, or even grow, even if the total number of unemployed begins to fall. This is why we thought it right to devote time in Edinburgh specifically to this issue, and why it is one of the four key priorities in our strategy.

Reporter: Did you agree any steps to be taken by the Community?

Mr Clarke: What we agreed was the necessity of breaking the downward spiral of depression and hopelessness which a long period of unemployment creates. There are a number of avenues open. The UK is in fact in the very forefront of measures to tackle the problem, amongst all our European partners. The Restart programme is probably the most imaginative and far-reaching measure currently in operation anywhere in the Community. But we also discussed other approaches being followed in other countries. Of course, not all Member States will find every such approach appropriate to their own national circumstances. Essentially, it is for us all to develop our own national programmes but at the same time we can and must all learn from each other. And, of course, the Community may also be able to help through the very considerable funds at its disposal. I was personally delighted to learn, for example, that Vice President Marin intends to develop still further the Commission's existing Mutual Information System on Employment Policies (MISEP) which already provides, through a network of national "correspondents", details of each Member State's employment measures.

Reporter: Are there any final comments you would like to make?

Mr Clarke: Only to say that I think we set the foundations in Edinburgh for a genuinely European approach to encouraging employment growth in all our countries. That is something from which I believe, we can take real satisfaction.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

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Publication dates of main economic indicators 1986

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
Nov 13, Thursday Dec 18, Thursday	Nov 14, Friday Dec 12, Friday	Dec 3, 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 (Ansafo Service) /6572	Employment and hours: 0928 715 151 ext. 423 [Ansafo Service].	Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412
Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafo Service).	Tourism: 01-215 6142	

Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

Summary

The latest estimates for output in the whole economy relate to the second quarter of 1986. These preliminary estimates indicate that GDP (output) in the UK increased by 1/2 per cent in the second quarter of the year, compared with the previous quarter, and was nearly 2 per cent above the level of a year earlier.

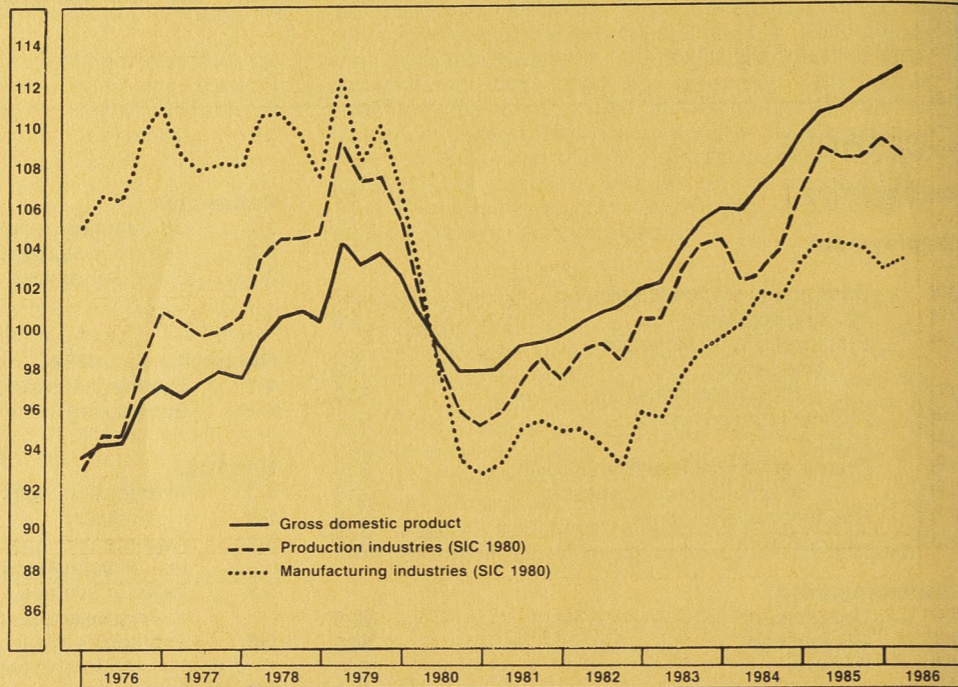
Output of the production industries in the three months to August 1986 fell by 1/2 per cent from the level of the previous three months but was 1 per cent higher than the level of the corresponding period a year earlier. However, manufacturing output in the latest three months was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months, although little changed from the level of the same period a year earlier.

The employed labour force in Great Britain has continued to rise, the increase of 19,000 (seasonally adjusted), in the second quarter of 1986 contributing to an overall increase of 199,000 in the year ending June 1986. The latest figures for employees in manufacturing industry show a decrease of 8,000 in August continuing the downward trend at a rate faster than in the middle of 1985 but considerably slower than between 1980 and 1983.

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school leavers) fell sharply, by 22,000, in the month to September. Over the past six months there has been virtually no change on average, with a small fall among men offset by a similar rise among women.

OUTPUT INDICES

Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)



Over the past eight months the stock of vacancies (seasonally adjusted) has been rising by 6,000 per month, on average, to reach the highest level since the end of 1979.

The underlying annual increase in average weekly earnings in the year to August was about 7 1/2 per cent. The annual increase has not changed significantly since the middle of 1984. The actual increase in the year to August to just over 8 per cent was inflated by temporary factors. In both production and manufacturing industries the underlying

increases in the year to August were 7 3/4 per cent.

The rate of inflation in August, as measured by the 12 month change in the retail prices index, increased to 3.0 per cent, with the overall level of prices rising by 0.5 per cent. Almost half of the increase was the result of a sharp rise in petrol prices.

A provisional total of 2.3 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the 12 months to August. The current level of working days lost is at its lowest level

since 1967.

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the three months to July 1986 was 13 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier. The number of visits abroad by UK residents in the three months to July was 21 per cent higher than a year ago.

Economic background

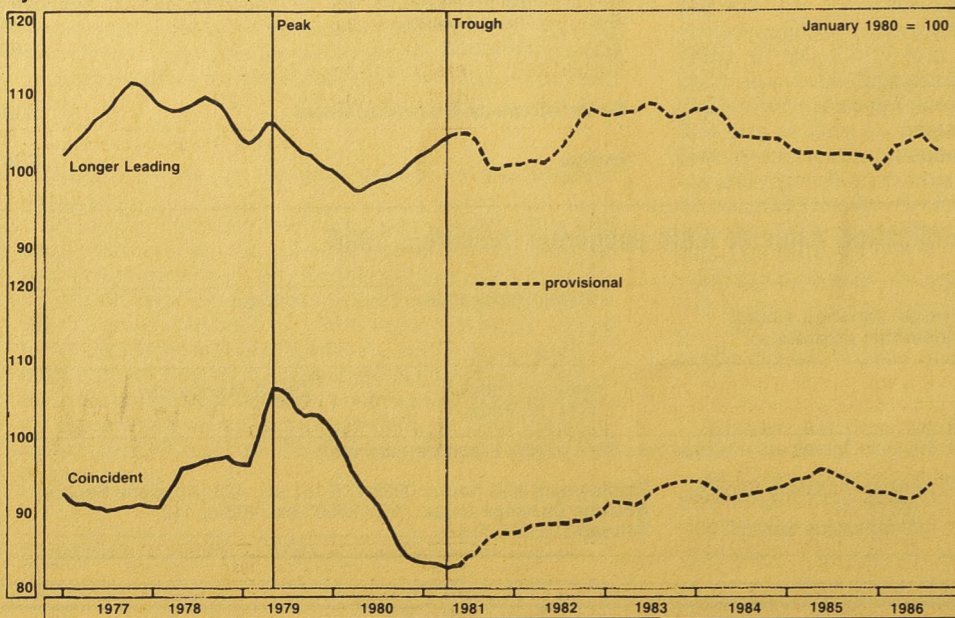
In his Mansion House speech, the Chancellor said that he did not expect the recent pause in economic growth to continue and that output growth next year should be faster than in 1986.

The September results of the CBI monthly industrial trends survey continues to suggest modest growth over the next few months. The balance of firms expecting output to increase was slightly higher than the results recorded in July and August.

Gross Domestic Product (Output) in the second quarter of 1986 was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and nearly 2 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter a year earlier; the coal strike did not have a significant effect on the year-on-year comparison.

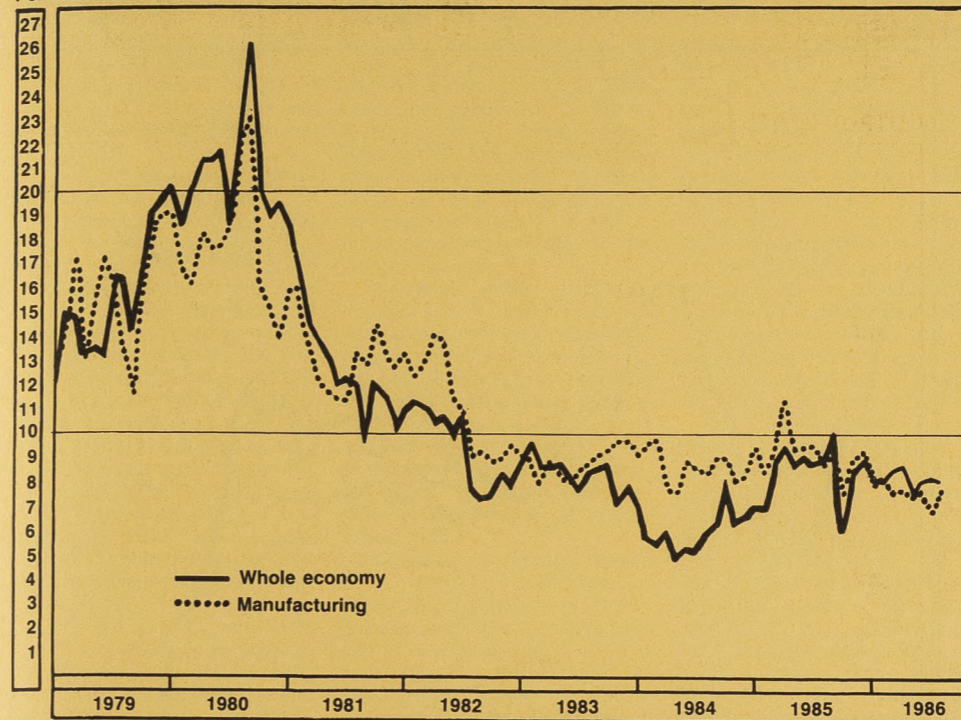
Output of the production industries in the three months to August 1986 fell by 1/2 per cent from the level of the previous three months, but was 1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the three months to August was 1/2 per cent higher

Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups



EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year

Per cent



than in the previous three months, but was little changed from the level in the corresponding period a year ago. Within manufacturing, between the two latest three month periods, the output of chemicals increased by 3 per cent, the output of metals by 2 1/2 per cent, and the output of other minerals and of other manufacturing industries by 1 per cent between the two latest three month periods. The output of the other broad manufacturing industry groups was little changed. Output in the energy and water supply industries in the three months to August was 2 1/2 per cent lower than in the previous three months but was 3 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Consumer expenditure, on preliminary estimates, rose by 1 1/2 per cent between the first and second quarters of 1986, to a level about 5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. The volume of retail sales in September, on provisional estimates, was above the average for the previous three months; the level in the three months to September was 1 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Real personal disposable income increased by 1 1/2 per cent in the second quarter of 1986 to a level almost 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Revised estimates indicate that manufacturers' and distributors' stocks, rose by about £70 million in the second quarter of 1986, compared with a rise of £240 million in the previous quarter. Within the total, stocks held by manufacturing industries rose by £95 million, after significant destocking in the previous two quarters. The

reduction in the wholesalers' stocks of about £190 million in the second quarter of 1986 partially offset the sharp stockbuilding in the previous quarter. The increase in retailers' stocks of around £165 million represented the seventh successive quarter of stockbuilding in the industry.

During the banking month to mid-September, money supply information indicates that M0 rose by 0.8 per cent and £M3 rose by 1.6 per cent. Over the 12 months to mid-August M0 and £M3 are estimated to have risen by 4.5 per cent and 18.3 per cent, respectively. The target growth ranges for the 1986-87 financial year are 2-6 per cent for M0 and 11-15 per cent for £M3.

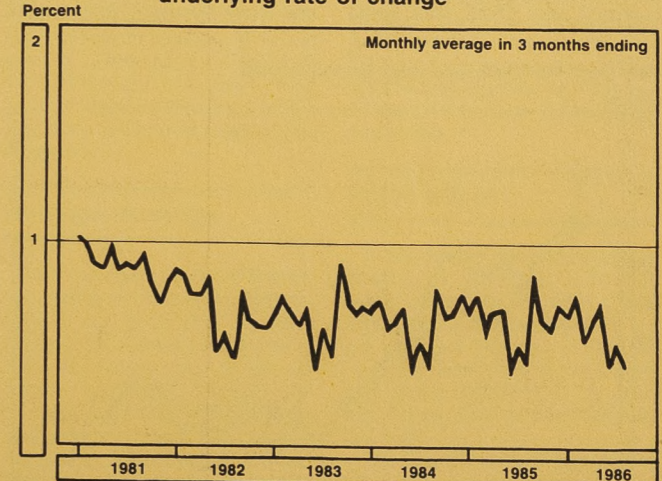
The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (not seasonally adjusted) in September is estimated to be £2.2 billion, bringing the total so far this financial year to £6.0 billion compared with £5.6 billion in the first six months of the 1985-86 financial year. The forecast of the PSBR for the financial year 1986-87 given in the Financial Statement and Budget Report was £7.1 billion.

Sterling's effective exchange rate in September fell by 1 1/2 per cent to average 70.4 with a slightly smaller fall against the dollar and larger decreases against other major currencies; the index was 13 per cent lower than in the same month a year earlier. Pressure on sterling continued in late September and early October with the index falling to a series of record lows. In the week ending October 16 sterling's effective exchange rate averaged 67.6. The UK base rates rose from 10 per cent to 11 per cent on 14 October.

The current account of the balance of payments in the second

quarter of 1986 is estimated to have been in surplus by £0.3 billion following a surplus of £0.6 billion in the previous quarter. Visible trade was in deficit by £3.0 billion in the three months to September, an increase of £1.3 billion on the previous three months. Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil was little changed 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 2 1/2 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 risen in recent months. The volume of imports rose by 8 1/2 per cent in the latest three months and was 12 per cent higher than a year ago. The

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: underlying rate of change *



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

underlying level of non-oil import volumes has recently been growing rapidly.

World outlook

The latest figures for industrial production (excluding construction) in the three months to June compared with the same period a year earlier—unless otherwise stated—indicate a fall of 1/2 per cent in Japan and no change in the United Kingdom (to July) and the USA (to July). There were increases of 1 1/2 per cent in France, 3 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany and 3 1/2 per cent in Italy (to May); there were average increases of 2 per cent in the European Community (excluding Denmark) (to May) and 1 per cent in the OECD area.

The latest employment figures show increases in civilian employment for all seven major OECD countries. In the year to the second quarter of 1986, Canadian civilian employment rose by 3.2 per cent and in the United States there was an increase of 2.3 per cent. Performance outside North America was less rapid. In Germany the increase was 1.1 per cent, in the United Kingdom 0.8 per cent and in Japan 0.6 per cent. The smallest rise was that for Italy, up 0.4 per cent.

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 0.3 per cent in Finland (to June) and Ireland (to September), by 0.2 per cent in France, Australia, Norway (to July) and Italy (to April) and by 0.1 per cent in Japan (to June) and Canada. There was no change in the United Kingdom (to September). There were falls of 0.1 per cent in Denmark (to June) the United States (to July), Spain (to April), Germany (to September) and Austria, 0.2 per cent in Belgium and 0.4 per cent in the Netherlands and Greece (to May).

In the 12 months to August 1986 consumer prices increased by 4.3 per cent in Canada, 2.0 per cent in France and 1.6 per cent in the USA. Consumer prices fell by 0.2 per cent in Japan and by 0.4 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany. The rate in the UK was the same as the average for OECD countries (2.5 per cent), and below that for the European Community as a whole (3.0 per cent).

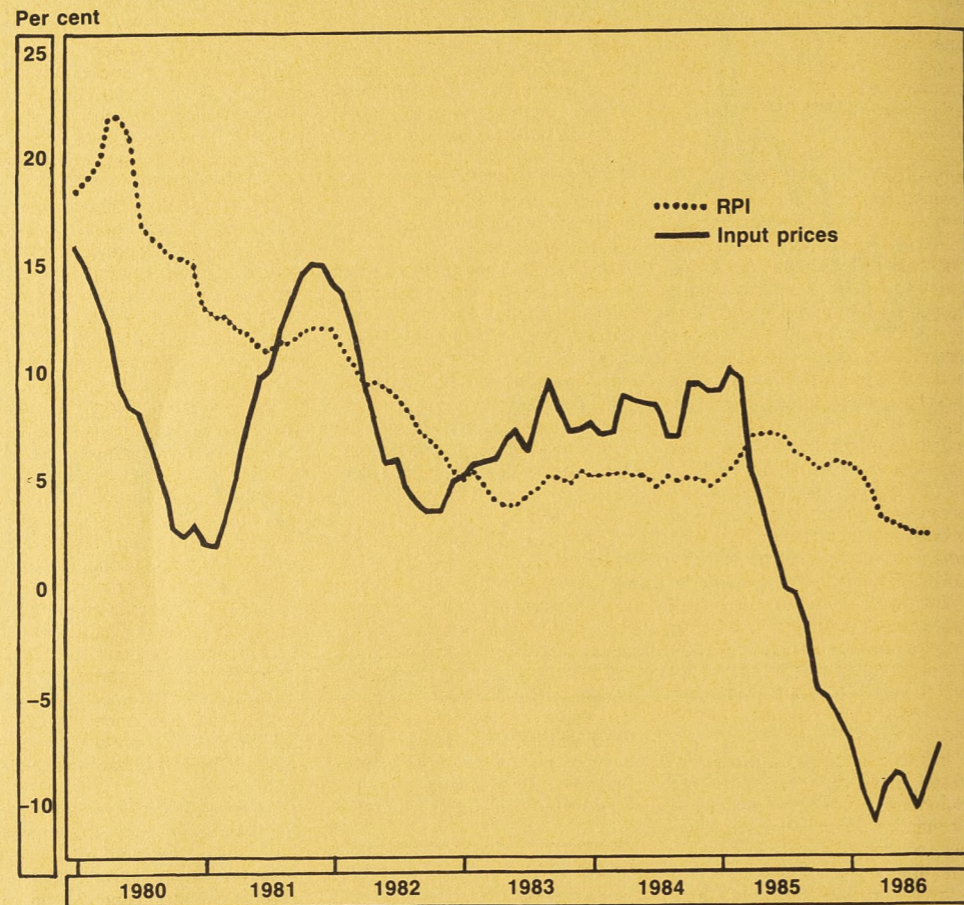
Unit wage costs in manufacturing industries in major competitor countries which were falling between 1982 and the second half of 1984 began to increase slowly during 1985 but the rate of increase has remained consistently lower than in the UK. This primarily reflects a faster rise in average earnings in the UK than in such countries as West Germany, the USA and Japan. In the year to 1986 first quarter manufacturing unit wage costs in the UK rose by 8 per cent compared with rises of 4 per cent in Japan, 3 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany and 1 per cent in the USA.

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 of 1980, with growth of 17 per cent since the fourth quarter of 1980.

In the three months to August manufacturing productivity was 1 1/2 per cent higher than in both the previous three month period (ending May) and the same period a year ago. Manufacturing employment has fallen compared with a year ago, whereas output, after a decline, has now largely recovered. Output declined more than employment in the second half of 1985 indicating that there was some

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



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.

Employment

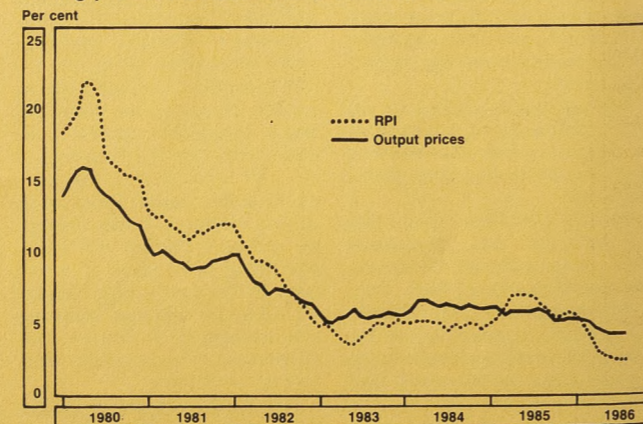
The employed labour force in Great Britain—which includes the self-employed and HM Forces as well as employees in employment

—is estimated to have increased by 19,000 in the second quarter of 1986 (seasonally adjusted). This follows an increase of 36,000 in the March quarter and compares with the increase of 64,000 in the June quarter a year ago. The total increase over the year ending June 1986 is estimated at 199,000. When compared with the increase of 332,000 in the previous year (ending June 1985) this confirms that there has been a deceleration in the rate at which employment is growing. The employed labour force has now been rising for 13 successive quarters and since

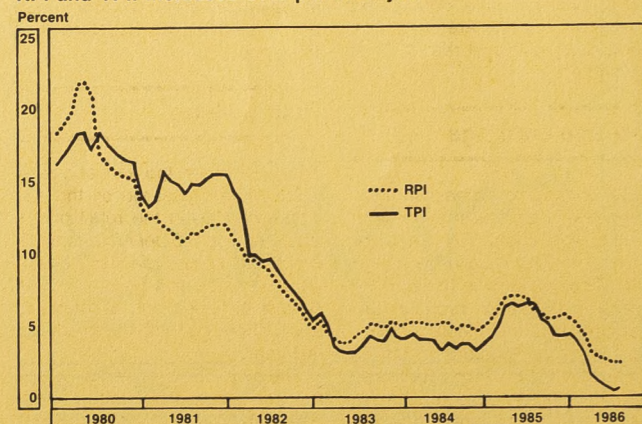
March 1983 has increased by over 1 million.

The increase in the employed labour force of 19,000 is the net result of a projected increase of 30,000 in the self-employed and an estimated decrease of 11,000 employees in service industries increased again, by 35,000 in the June quarter, and "other industries" (which includes construction, agriculture, forestry and fishing) also increased by 2,000 this quarter. However, these gains were offset by decreases of 40,000 in manufacturing industries and 8,000

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



RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



in energy and water supply industries, which produced the overall decrease of 11,000 employees during the period.

In the year ending June 1986 the total number of employees in employment is estimated to have increased by 81,000 compared with an increase of 225,000 in the year to June 1985.

Later information is available for employees in employment in manufacturing industries. This shows an estimated decrease of 8,000 in August 1986. The average decrease of 11,000 per month over the three months ending August compares with average decreases of 12,000 per month for the previous three months (ending May) and 1,000 per month for the three months ending August 1985. The figures have been fluctuating from month to month but it is clear that the average rate of decrease of 13,000 a month so far this year is considerably faster than during the middle two quarters of last year when there was only a very slow downward drift.

During the year to June 1986 growth was strongest in banking, finance and insurance (+82,000; 4.2 per cent), wholesale distribution and repairs (+33,000; 2.7 per cent) and hotels and catering (+24,000; 2.3 per cent).

In the regions all areas except the West Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside, the North, Wales and Scotland showed increased numbers of employees in employment over the year to June 1986. The largest proportionate increases were in East Anglia (+14,000; 1.9 per cent), the South East (+74,000; 1.0 per cent) and East Midlands (+10,000; 0.7 per cent).

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 11.4 million hours per week in Au-

gust (seasonally adjusted), giving an average for the three months ending August of 11.4 million hours per week. This compares with an average 11.5 million hours per week for the three months ending May 1986 and with 12.2 million hours per week for the three months ending August 1985. Although still high, the level of overtime has been around 11.5 million hours per week so far this year compared with some 12 million hours per week from May to December last year.

Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0.41 million hours per week in manufacturing industries in August 1986 which made an average of 0.38 million hours per week lost in the three months ending August. This compares with an average 0.54 million hours per week lost in the three months ending May 1986 and 0.39 million hours per week for the three months ending August 1985.

The index of average weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 102.7 in August 1986 (seasonally adjusted). This gave an average for the three months ending August of 102.7 which compares with 102.8 for the previous three months (ending May) and 103.2 for the three months ending August 1985.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) fell by 22,000 in the month to September, to 3,197,000. This was the

lowest since April 1979. Male unemployment fell by 13,000 in the month and female unemployment fell by 9,000. Over the past six months, on average, the overall level has hardly changed, with a fall of 3,000 per month among men offset by a rise of 3,000 per month among women. Over the previous six months, to March, there was an average overall increase of nearly 13,000 per month.

The sharp fall of 22,000 in the seasonally adjusted series follows a fall of 4,000 in the previous month to August, after a period in which the upward trend was slowing down compared with earlier this year. It is likely that the recent falls have been helped by the Restart programme which went nationwide on July 1.

Total unemployment in the United Kingdom (unadjusted, including school leavers) increased by 53,000 between August and September to 3,333,000 (12.1 per cent of the working population). This increase resulted from a rise of over 48,000 among school leavers and a rise in adult employment of over 4,000. The small rise among adults compares with an estimated larger increase from seasonal influences of 26,000; hence the seasonally adjusted fall among adults of 22,000. The September total included 141,000 school leavers aged under 18, rather less than in September last year.

The regional pattern in September 1985 showed that Northern Ireland had the largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (1.7 percentage points). Yorkshire and Humberside had an increase of 0.6 percentage points, and East Anglia and Scotland had increases of 0.5. Greater London and the East Midlands had increases of 0.3 percentage points, the same as for the United Kingdom as a whole. Both the North and Wales have had falls of 0.2 percentage points over the past year.

The stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) increased further by 6,700 in the month to September, to 208,000. This is the highest level since the end of 1979. Inflows of notified vacancies have risen sharply in recent months and are also at their highest level since 1979. Placings have been rising more modestly and are still a little below the peak level reached last December.

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to August was about 7 1/2 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to July. The underlying annual increase has been broadly unchanged since the middle of 1984, apart from a temporary rise in September 1985. The gap between the underlying increase and the rise in the retail prices index has been

widening over this period as retail prices increases have fallen back since the middle of 1985; the gap in August was 5 per cent, the largest since August 1980.

The actual increase in the year to August of 8.1 per cent was higher than the estimated underlying increase because of temporary factors. Changes in the timing of pay settlements inflated the actual increase by about 1/4 per cent; in particular teachers had been paid two settlements during the 12 month period because of the delay in reaching the April 1985 settlement. Back pay in August 1986 was higher than in August 1985, inflating the actual increase by about 1/4 per cent.

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average weekly earnings averaged about 1/2 per cent in the three months ending August.

In production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to August was about 7 3/4 per cent, slightly lower than the increase in the year to July. Within this sector, in manufacturing industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to August was about 7 3/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to July. The actual increase for production industries and manufacturing industries in the year to August were 8.0 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively. In service industries the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to August was about 7 1/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to July. The actual increase, 8.3 per cent, was inflated by the timing of the teachers' settlement.

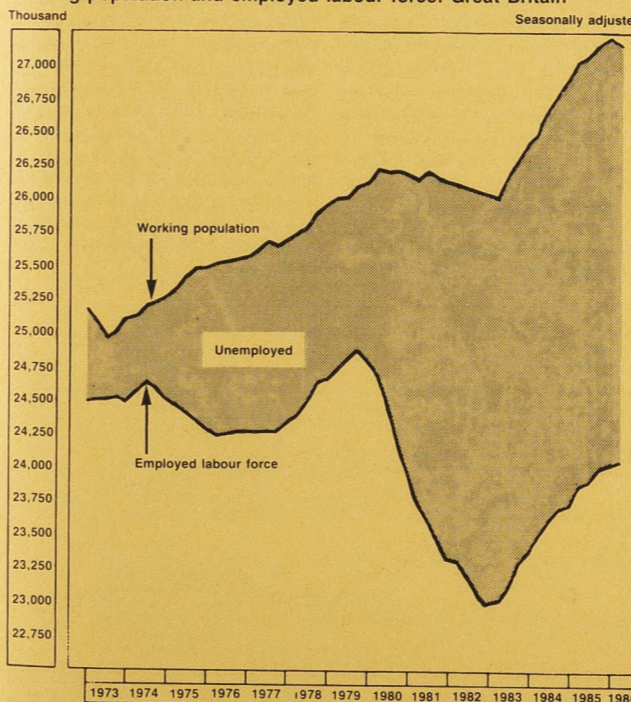
In the three months ending August wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries were 5.9 per cent higher than a year earlier. This increase was below the rise in average earnings in manufacturing as there was a modest increase in productivity over this period. This unit wage annual increase has fallen back slightly from its level in the first half of the year of over 7 1/2 per cent, mainly because of the improvement in productivity. In the second quarter of 1986, wages and salaries per unit of output in the whole economy were 6.4 per cent above the corresponding period of 1985. This increase was below the rise in average earnings in the whole economy as there was a 1 per cent rise in productivity over this period.

Retail prices

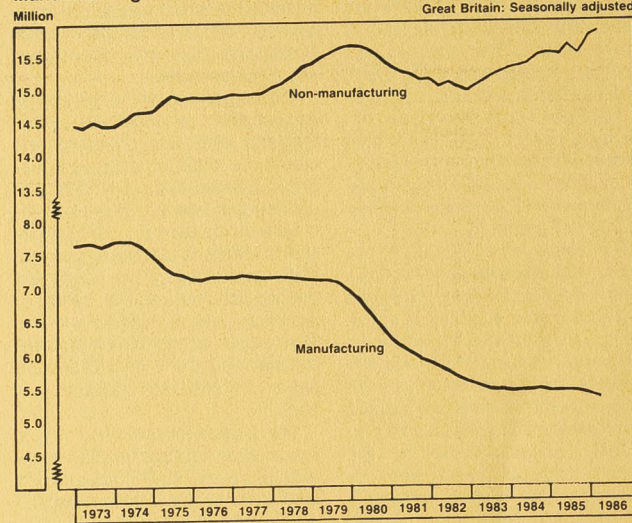
In September, the annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose to 3.0 per cent from the 2.4 per cent recorded in August. This compares with a rate of 5.5 per cent at the beginning of the year, and 7.0 per cent for the middle of last year.

The overall level of prices rose by 0.5 per cent in the month to mid-September, almost half of which

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



was the result of the sharp rise in petrol prices. This combined with increases in the prices of clothing and footwear, draught beer and a range of other goods and services. There were seasonal falls in the prices of some fruit and vegetables and continued reductions in the prices of audio-visual equipment. In contrast a fall of 0.1 per cent was recorded in the index in September last year when mortgage rates were cut by around 1¼ percentage points to an average of 12¾ per cent.

The seasonally adjusted price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry followed a general pattern of decline from early last year but increased by 1 per cent in August and 1¼ per cent in September. There were higher scheduled prices for petroleum products in September and the recent fall in the value of sterling increased the prices of imported goods. Overall, these prices are now about 7½ per cent lower than they were a year ago.

Revised figures for the annual increase in the prices for home sales of manufactured products show that they remained around 4½ per cent above the level of the previous year for the last six months. This is the slowest rate of increase since 1972. In September the price index rose by 0.3 per cent compared with August.

The tax and prices index in-

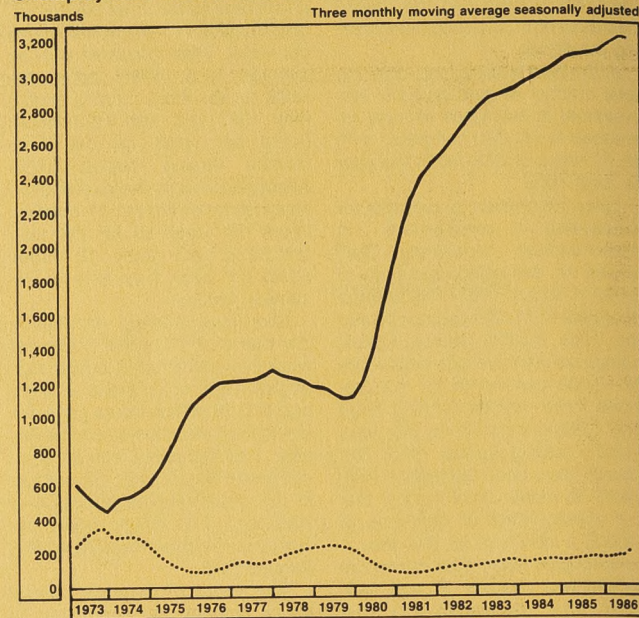
creased by 1.2 per cent in the year to September compared with 0.6 per cent recorded for August.

Overseas travel and tourism

The number of overseas visitors to the UK in July, at 1,670,000, was 8 per cent less than in July 1986, with North American visits 37 per cent lower. For the three months May to July, the number of overseas visits was 13 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 July 1986, at 2,790,000, was 22 per cent more than in July 1985. For the three months to July the number of visits was 21 per cent higher than a year earlier. The average expenditure per visit overseas by UK residents increased, so that expenditure

Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom



abroad by UK residents rose by 29 per cent. The travel account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £60 million in July, compared with a surplus of £111 million a year earlier. For the three months to July there was a deficit of £254 million, compared with a surplus of £236 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.

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 59,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in August 1986. This compares with 53,000 in July 1986, 99,000 in August last year and an average of 887,000 for August during the ten year period 1976 to 1985. It is the lowest for any August since August 1953, when 54,000 working days were lost.

Of the days lost in August 1986, nearly half were due to three strikes; in mechanical engineering two stoppages accounted for 15,000 and 9,000 lost days while in the motor vehicle industry one stop-

page accounted for 6,000 lost days. During the 12 months to August 1986, a provisional total of 2.3 million working days were lost. This compares with 16.2 million in the 12 months to August 1985, and a ten year average—to August 1985—of 11.1 million days. The 12 monthly totals have been broadly the same since March 1986. The current level of days lost is at its lowest since the 2.1 million days lost during the year to September 1967.

During the 12 months to August 1986, a provisional total of 905 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress. This is lower than the figures of 945 in the 12 months to August 1985 and a ten year average—to August 1985—of 1,717 stoppages in progress. However, the figure of 905 stoppages in the year to August, which will almost certainly be revised upwards when more information becomes available, is already higher than the 903 stoppages recorded in the 12 month periods to November and December 1985, which in turn, were the lowest figures for any 12 months period since 1940. However, too much weight should not be given to the comparison of the number of stoppages between years, as some small strikes go unrecorded.

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0.1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	GDP average measure ²		Output GDP ^{3,4}				Income		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁸					
			Index of output U.K. ⁵		Index of production OECD countries ¹						£ billion					
			Production industries ⁶	Manufacturing industries ⁷												
1980	100.0	-2.3	100.0	-2.9	100.0	-6.7	100.0	-0.7	100.0	1.3	18.7	-1.4				
1981	98.6	-1.4	98.3	-1.7	96.6	-3.4	94.0	-6.0	100.1	0.1	97.8	-2.2				
1982	100.4	1.9	100.1	1.8	98.4	1.9	94.2	0.2	96.6	-3.5	98.1	0.3				
1983	103.7	3.3	103.1	3.0	101.9	3.6	96.9	2.9	99.6	3.1	100.5	2.5				
1984	106.4	2.6	106.4	3.2	103.2	1.3	100.7	3.9	106.9	7.3	103.0	2.5				
1985	110.0	3.4	110.2	3.6	108.2	4.8	103.9	3.2	110.4	3.3	105.8	2.7				
1985 Q2	110.4	4.7	110.2	4.4	109.1	6.7	104.5	4.3	110.1	4.1	105.5	3.4				
Q3	110.1	3.1	110.4	3.5	108.4	5.8	103.9	2.4	110.8	2.5	105.8	3.6				
Q4	110.6	2.7	111.2	3.4	108.5	4.5	103.7	2.0	111.2	2.5	107.6	1.1				
1986 Q1	111.4	2.5	111.4	2.1	109.2	2.3	102.7	-0.9	111.4	2.0	108.0	3.4				
Q2	112.3	1.4	[111.9]	1.5	108.9	-0.2	103.5	-1.0	111.4	2.0	109.6	3.9				
1986 Feb	..	..	..	..	109.8	2.8	102.8	0.2	111.5	2.2	..	..		
Mar	..	..	..	..	109.5	2.3	102.9	-0.9	111.0	2.0	..	..		
Apr	..	..	..	..	110.7	2.1	104.1	-0.8	111.6	1.8	..	..		
May	..	..	..	..	108.4	0.7	103.1	-1.0	110.5	1.1	..	..		
June	..	..	..	..	107.5	-0.2	103.4	-1.0	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	109.8	-0.0	104.4	-0.6	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	..	110.4	1.0	104.1	-0.2	..	..	..	..
Expenditure																
	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume ¹		Fixed investment ⁹			General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices ¹³		Base lending rates ¹⁴		Monetary growth ¹⁵		
	£ billion		1980 = 100		£ billion			£ billion		£ billion		per cent		per cent		
1980	137.2	-0.4	100.0	-0.6	41.77	-5.2	7.3	-10.9	8.5	-1.4	48.9	1.3	-2.88	14	19.6	
1981	136.9	-0.2	100.2	0.2	37.52	-9.5	5.7	-22.1	8.6	1.1	49.0	0.1	-2.48	14½	13.6	
1982	138.2	0.9	102.2	2.0	39.09	4.3	5.6	-1.7	9.3	7.7	49.6	1.1	-1.13	10-10¼	9.6	
1983	143.7	4.0	107.1	4.8	41.69	5.7	5.6	-0.7	9.8	4.8	50.5	1.9	0.68	9	10.9	
1984	146.9	2.1	110.7	3.4	45.48	9.1	6.6	14.7	11.2	14.2	50.9	0.8	-0.05	9½-9¾	9.1	
1985	152.0	3.5	115.3	4.2	46.31	1.8	7.0	6.5	12.1	10.0	51.0	0.5	0.61	..	6.6	
1985 Q2	37.6	2.5	115.0	4.2	11.15	-2.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	-0.2	12.7	0.1	0.39	12½	12.2	
Q3	38.3	4.6	116.3	4.5	11.56	0.1	1.7	2.5	3.1	6.7	12.8	0.8	0.06	11½	14.1	
Q4	38.6	4.2	116.6	3.6	11.38	-1.0	1.7	-2.1	3.0	5.3	12.8	0.0	0.09	11½	15.1	
1986 Q1	38.9	3.9	118.0	4.1	11.89	-2.6	1.8	-2.1	3.1	-6.8	12.8	0.7	0.51	11½	..	
Q2	39.6	5.1	120.2	4.5	11.50	3.1	1.7	2.1	3.0	6.9	12.8	0.0	-0.07	10	..	
1986 Feb	..	..	117.2	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½	14.7	
Mar	..	..	119.8	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	16.4	
Apr	..	..	119.3	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½	16.6	
May	..	..	118.2	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19.5	
June	..	..	122.4	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18.3	
July	..	..	120.9	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19.3	
Aug	..	..	122.6	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18.5	
Visible trade																
	Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Visible balance ¹³		Current balance ¹³		Effective exchange rate ^{1, 16}		Competitiveness		Prices		Producer prices index ^{17, 18, 19}	
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion		1975 = 100		1980 = 100		Jan 1978 = 100		Materials and fuels Home sales	
1980	100.0	0.9	100.0	-5.4	1.4	3.1	96.1	10.1	100.0	19.5	132.8	17.3	100.0	8.5	100.0	14.0
1981	99.3	-0.7	96.3	-3.7	3.4	6.2	95.3	-0.8	105.0	5.0	152.5	14.8	109.2	9.2	109.5	9.5
1982	101.9	2.6	101.5	5.4	2.3	3.9	90.7	-4.8	94.3	6.1	167.4	9.8	117.2	7.3	118.0	7.8
1983	103.8	1.9	109.7	8.1	-0.8	3.1	83.3	-8.2	86.9	8.4	174.1	4.0	125.3	6.9	124.4	5.4
1984	112.5	8.4	121.9	11.1	-4.4	1.2	78.7	-5.5	86.1	-0.4	180.8	3.9	135.5	8.1	132.1	6.2
1985	118.6	5.4	125.7	3.1	-2.1	3.6	78.2	-0.6	89.3	3.7	190.3	3.7	137.7	1.6	139.4	5.5
1985 Q2	120.5	10.5	124.7	3.7	-0.1	1.6	78.9	-1.1	89.6	4.2	191.0	6.4	138.8	3.4	139.4	5.6
Q3	116.3	3.3	124.1	0.7	-0.4	1.4	82.1	5.3	94.3	9.9	191.6	5.7	133.1	-0.7	140.2	5.6
Q4	118.9	0.2	127.9	-2.1	-0.3	0.6	79.8	6.3	92.1	8.6	192.0	4.5	132.6	-5.3	141.4	5.1
1986 Q1	117.4	-1.0	126.1	-0.4	-1.5	0.6	75.1	4.2	88.3	8.9	193.5	3.8	132.6	-9.4	143.4	5.0
Q2	120.8	0.3	128.1	2.7	-1.6	0.3	76.1	-3.5	..	..	192.7	0.9	126.1	-9.1	145.7	4.5
1986 Jan	118.6	-0.3	120.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	76.6	6.6	..	..	192.9	4.4	135.0	-7.2	142.7	5.1
Feb	120.6	0.1	125.9	-1.2	-0.3	0.2	74.2	6.0	..	..	193.7	3.9	133.5	-9.7	143.3	4.9
Mar	113.0	-1.0	132.3	-0.4	-1.2	-0.7	74.6	4.2	..	..	194.0	3.0	129.4	-11.1	144.3	4.9
Apr	121.5	-1.2	123.4	-0.9	-0.3	0.4	76.2	1.0	..	..	192.5	1.2	127.1	-9.7	145.4	4.5
May	120.2	-1.8	131.2	1.7	-0.7	-0.0	76.1	-1.4	..	..	192.9	0.9	126.7	-8.7	145.9	4.6
June	120.7	0.3	129.8	2.9	-0.6	+0.0	75.8	-3.6	..	..	192.8	0.6	124.6	-8.9	145.8	4.4
July	126.6	2.8	134.0	5.8	-0.6	+0.0	74.0	-6.6	..	..	192.1	0.4	120.8	-10.4	145.9	4.3
Aug	117.3	4.1	142.3	8.7	-1.5	-0.9	71.4	-9.6	..	..	192.9	0.6	120.0	-9.6	146.1	4.3

Notes: * For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. † Not seasonally adjusted. (1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier. (2) For details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981. (3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984 p. 72. (4) GDP at factor cost. (5) Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators. (6) Production Industries: sic divisions 1 to 4. (7) Manufacturing Industries: sic divisions 2 to 4. (8) Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net of stock appreciation. (9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.

(10) All industries. (11) Including leased assets. (12) Construction distribution and financial industries: sic divisions 5, 6 and 8. (13) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values. (14) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown. (15) Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end of the period shown. (16) Averages of daily rates. (17) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see Economic Trends 304, February 1979 p. 80. (18) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices. (19) Replaces Wholesale Price Index. R = Revised.

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed‡	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
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	11,888	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 R	9,544	21,534 R	[2,653] R	326	24,513 R	3,346	27,859
Dec	11,959 R	9,629 R	21,589 R	[2,684] R	323	24,596 R	3,273	27,869 R
1986 Mar	11,855 R	9,557 R	21,413 R	[2,714]	323	24,450 R	3,324	27,773 R
June	11,885	9,658	21,544	[2,745]	322	24,610	3,229	27,839
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1983 Dec	11,933	9,246	21,179	2,378	325	23,882		26,953
1984 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
1985 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 R	9,539	21,469	[2,653] R	326	24,448		27,724
Dec	11,952 R	9,585 R	21,537 R	[2,684] R	323	24,545 R		27,818 R
1986 Mar	11,916 R	9,621 R	21,538 R	[2,714]	323	24,574 R		27,871 R
June	11,888	9,636	21,525	[2,745]	322	24,591		27,936

* 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 employers 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.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries																														
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments																						
	0-9	1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34	37																										
1981 June	21,386	21,364	7,910	7,919	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109	13,132	13,093	343	344	355	544	379	891	857																						
1982 June	20,927	20,907	7,494	7,505	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,047	345	329	346	508	365	846	825																						
1983 June	20,593	20,575	7,143	7,154	6,156	6,165	5,505	5,514	13,112	13,072	339	313	337	463	344	785	818																						
1984 June	20,780	20,763	7,031	7,044	6,065	6,075	5,441	5,449	13,419	13,379	331	292	333	447	342	777	834																						
Sep	20,883	20,814	7,076	7,034	6,099	6,067	5,477	5,446	13,447	13,438	360	290	332	451	346	779	841																						
Oct			7,072	7,039	6,098	6,072	5,477	5,452				290	331	450	345	778	842																						
Nov			7,064	7,037	6,093	6,071	5,472	5,452				290	331	448	345	780	843																						
Dec	20,956	20,907	7,050	7,040	6,082	6,074	5,462	5,454	13,567	13,532	339	289	331	448	343	781	848																						
1985 Jan			7,000	7,031	6,036	6,068	5,419	5,451				287	330	446	343	778	841																						
Feb			6,997	7,028	6,038	6,065	5,421	5,448				287	330	447	343	783	840																						
Mar	20,828	20,951	6,990	7,019	6,036	6,055	5,421	5,440	13,516	13,600	321	286	329	447	342	785	842																						
April			6,979	7,011	6,027	6,051	5,414	5,438				284	329	445	341	784	839																						
May			6,985	7,008	6,035	6,053	5,425	5,441				282	328	446	343	788	838																						
June	21,004	20,988	6,983	6,996	6,036	6,045	5,431	5,439	13,692	13,653	329	276	329	446	344	786	840																						
July			7,006	6,989	6,060	6,044	5,461	5,444				271	328	448	345	794	844																						
Aug			7,001	6,969	6,055	6,030	5,462	5,437				267	326	446	344	792	846																						
Sep	21,071 R	21,006	7,006	6,965 R	6,062 R	6,030	5,469	5,438	13,714	13,709	350	266 R	328	446	345	794	847																						
Oct			6,990	6,957 R	6,050 R	6,024 R	5,459	5,434				263	327	446	345	792	847																						
Nov			6,966	6,938	6,029	6,007 R	5,442	5,421				260	327	443	345	791	847																						
Dec	21,125 R	21,073 R	6,949	6,940 R	6,017 R	6,008 R	5,433	5,425	13,843	13,805	332 R	256	328	440	343	789	845																						
1986 Jan			6,891 R	6,922 R	5,963	5,995 R	5,390	5,422				246	327	436	341	784	839																						
Feb			6,861 R	6,892 R	5,938	5,965	5,366	5,392				245	327	436	341	781	836																						
Mar	20,955 R	21,080 R	6,856 R	6,885 R	5,938 R	5,957 R	5,370	5,389	13,780 R	13,864 R	318	243	325	436	341	782	837																						
April			[6,844] R	[6,876] R	5,922 R	5,946 R	5,356	5,380				241 R	325	433	341	783	835																						
May			[6,828] R	[6,851] R	5,908 R	5,920 R	5,341	5,357				237 R	325	432	340	776	835																						
June	21,088	21,069	[6,829] R	[6,842] R	5,901 R	5,910 R	5,342	5,349	13,941	13,899	318	234 R	325 R	431	341	774	838																						
July			[6,833] R	[6,818] R	[5,904] R	[5,890] R	5,347	5,331				[232] R	[325] R	431	341	775	841																						
Aug			[6,832] R	[6,802] R	[5,902] R	[5,878] R	5,348	5,323				[229] R	[326] R	430	343	771	843																						

* See footnote to table 1-1.

EMPLOYMENT Working population

1.1
THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed‡	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
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		

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

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or group or AH	Aug 1985			Jun 1986			(Jul 1986)			(Aug 1986)		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
SIC 1980													
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,256.3	1,744.3	7,000.6	5,126.7 R	1,702.5	6,829.1 R	5,127.9	1,705.4	6,833.3	5,126.7	1,705.2	6,831.9
Production industries	1-4	4,430.2	1,624.9	6,055.2	4,319.1 R	1,582.0	5,901.1 R	4,319.5	1,584.9	5,904.3	4,317.7	1,584.6	5,902.3
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,916.8	1,544.9	5,461.8	3,839.4	1,502.2	5,341.6	3,842.0	1,505.1	5,347.1	3,842.7	1,505.0	5,347.7
Energy and water supply	1	513.4	80.0	593.4	479.8 R	79.8	559.6 R	477.5	79.7	557.2	475.0	79.6	554.6
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	198.1	9.6	207.7	168.7	9.2	177.9	166.3	9.2	175.4	163.5	9.1	172.6
Electricity	1610	124.1	29.2	153.3	123.9 R	29.3 R	153.2	124.1	29.3	153.4	124.2	29.3	153.6
Gas	1620	70.3	23.8	94.1	68.6 R	23.5	92.0 R	68.7	23.5	92.2	68.8	23.5	92.3
Water supply	1700	52.8	9.1	61.9	52.1	9.7	61.8	52.6	9.6	62.2	52.6	9.5	62.1
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2	642.2	148.1	790.3	634.1	137.4	771.5	632.2	139.4	771.6	634.6	138.1	772.7
Metal manufacturing	22	194.7	13.6	208.3	190.3	10.5	200.9	191.0	10.4	201.4	190.0	8.9	198.9
Iron and steel	2210	90.0	3.6	93.7	88.1	2.6	90.6	88.6	2.7	91.3	88.1	1.6	89.8
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	2220/2221	47.9	4.5	52.5	47.5	3.4	51.0	47.4	3.3	50.7	47.0	3.1	50.1
Non-ferrous metals	2224	56.7	5.4	62.2	54.7	4.5	59.2	54.9	4.5	59.4	54.9	4.2	59.0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	164.6	31.5	196.1	162.8	24.9	187.7	159.8	27.5	187.3	161.5	26.9	188.4
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	36.4	3.9	40.3	36.0	3.3	39.3	36.1	3.4	39.5	37.4	3.3	40.6
Chemical industry	25	231.0	98.6	329.6	228.6	97.8	326.3	229.0	97.3	326.3	230.6	98.3	328.9
Basic industrial chemicals	251	98.8	20.4	119.2	98.1	20.5	118.6	98.1	20.6	118.7	98.7	20.6	119.3
Pharmaceutical products	2570	46.7	36.2	82.9	46.8	36.0	82.8	47.1	35.7	82.7	47.0	35.4	82.4
Soap and toilet preparations	258	19.3	18.1	37.4	19.2	17.6	36.8	19.4	17.5	37.0	19.5	18.0	37.6
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,059.4	532.0	2,591.4	2,022.8	519.6	2,542.4	2,024.4	521.2	2,545.6	2,017.4	521.4	2,538.8
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	303.4	84.8	388.2	393.2	83.3	381.7	300.1	83.1	383.2	298.8	83.5	382.3
Foundries	311	64.2	8.0	72.2	69.6	8.1	71.8	63.7	8.1	71.8	63.5	7.8	71.3
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	36.9	11.4	48.3	37.2	11.6	48.9	37.5	11.4	48.9	37.0	11.3	48.3
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	165.6	56.6	222.2	162.3	54.9	217.2	164.0	54.9	218.9	162.9	55.1	218.0
Mechanical engineering	32	668.4	123.7	792.2	653.8	120.3	774.2	654.3	121.1	775.3	650.4	121.0	771.5
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	66.9	9.4	76.3	62.5	8.9	71.4	62.3	8.8	71.1	61.9	8.6	70.5
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc	321/324	68.8	12.5	81.3	67.2	10.6	77.8	66.2	10.8	77.0	65.4	9.6	75.0
Metal working machine tools etc	322	68.4	13.3	81.8	69.5	14.1	83.7	70.1	14.2	84.3	70.3	14.3	84.6
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc	325	73.6	10.2	83.8	70.3	9.7	80.0	70.5	9.8	80.3	70.8	9.9	80.7
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	25.1	4.7	29.8	24.5	4.4	29.0	24.4	4.5	28.9	24.0	4.6	28.5
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	314.9	59.6	374.6	310.9	59.2	370.1	311.2	59.7	371.0	308.8	60.4	369.2
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	58.2	18.9	77.1	57.4	17.7	75.1	57.6	17.6	75.1	58.3	18.1	76.4
Electrical and electronic equipment	34	448.7	206.1	654.8	446.8	201.7	647.9	448.9	201.7	650.6	448.9	201.6	650.5
Basic electrical equipment	3420	88.2	27.2	115.4	87.1	26.5	113.6	87.2	26.1	113.4	86.3	25.9	112.2
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	66.7	29.8	96.4	66.4	28.7	95.1	67.0	28.8	95.8	66.9	28.8	95.6
Telecommunications equipment	344	139.8	60.5	200.2	141.0	58.7	199.7	142.1	59.1	201.2	141.7	59.1	200.8
Other electronic equipment	345	78.1	54.8	132.9	76.8	53.9	130.7	77.0	54.2	131.2	77.8	54.0	131.7
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	31.3	14.0	45.2	31.6	13.7	45.3	31.8	13.9	45.7	32.5	13.9	46.4
Motor vehicles and parts	35	250.2	32.4	282.6	242.5	32.4	274.9	239.6	32.3	271.8	237.7	31.5	269.2
Motor vehicles and engines	3510	96.2	8.7	105.0	94.5	8.7	103.2	92.1	8.8	100.9	90.7	8.5	99.2
Parts	3530	108.5	19.8	128.3	104.8	20.2	125.0	104.3	20.0	124.3	103.1	19.6	122.7
Other transport equipment	36	252.5	30.3	282.8	244.6	28.9	273.5	244.7	29.0	273.7	243.6	29.2	272.8
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	81.2	7.5	88.8	78.0	7.1	85.1	78.3	7.1	85.5	77.1	7.3	84.3
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	29.8	1.3	31.2	25.8	1.2	27.1	25.4	1.2	26.6	25.1	1.1	26.3
Aerospace equipment	3640	135.4	19.0	154.4	135.3	18.5	153.8	135.5	18.5	154.1	135.9	18.6	154.5
Instrument engineering	37	78.1	35.6	113.8	79.3	35.9	115.1	79.3	36.4	115.7	79.7	36.5	116.2
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,215.2	864.8	2,080.1	1,182.5	845.2	2,027.7	1,185.4	844.6	2,030.0	1,190.7	845.5	2,036.1
Food drink and tobacco	41/42	361.4	251.9	613.3	351.3	241.7	593.0	354.0	244.3	598.2	354.8	245.9	600.7
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats	411/412	62.3	42.2	104.5	60.3	40.6	100.9	60.3	40.7	101.0	61.0	41.4	102.4
Milk and milk products	4130	31.3	10.8	42.1	31.4	10.6	42.0	31.4	10.7	42.1	31.5	10.7	42.2
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	18.2	18.0	36.2	17.0	17.0	34.0	18.1	18.1	36.2	17.7	17.9	35.5
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	4160/4180/419	78.7	71.4	150.1	77.2	68.5	145.7	77.8	69.1	146.9	78.1	70.4	148.5
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	28.9	32.4	62.3	28.9	31.7	60.6	28.9	32.2	61.1	29.2	32.7	61.9
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	422/4239	44.2	34.2	78.4	43.3	32.1	75.3	43.7	32.3	76.1	43.8	32.7	76.5
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	4240/4261/4270	58.3	18.7	77.0	55.9	18.5	74.4	56.1	18.3	74.4	56.1	18.2	74.3
Textiles	43	119.5	109.3	228.8	117.6	107.8	225.4	117.9	108.7	226.6	117.3	107.9	225.2
Woolen and worsted	4310	25.7	16.2	41.9	24.5	15.3	39.8	24.6	15.1	39.7	24.5	14.9	39.5
Cotton and silk	432	24.1	14.9	39.0	23.5	14.4	37.9	23.3	14.7	38.0	23.2	14.2	37.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24.4	56.0	80.4	24.9	56.0	81.0	25.3	56.9	82.2	25.3	57.3	82.6
Textile finishing etc	4336/4340/4350/4370	22.5	8.5	31.0	22.6	8.7	31.3	22.6	8.7	31.3	22.2	8.6	30.8
Footwear and clothing	45	69.5	200.6	270.1	65.8	193.9	259.6	65.5	191.4	256.9	64.5	189.5	254.0
Footwear	4510	21.6	25.9	47.5	21.0	25.4	46.4	20.8	25.0	45.8	20.7	24.8	45.4
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/4560	38.2	159.2	197.4	34.8	153.9	188.7	34.9	152.1	186.9	34.7	150.6	185.3
Timber and wooden furniture	46	162.4	40.7	203.0	160.7	40.1	200.8	160.2	39.5	199.7	162.8	40.3	203.0
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	4610/4620/4630	61.6	9.9	71.6	60.6	9.9	70.5	60.2	9.4	69.6	61.8	9.7	71.4
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	80.7	21.7	102.4	80.5	21.8	102.4	80.5	21.6	102.1	81.5	21.4	102.9
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	47	329.0	166.6	495.6	317.4	168.8	486.2	317.0	168.4	485.5	319.7	169.6	489.3
Pulp, paper and board	4710	31.8	6.5	38.3	31.7	6.4	38.1	31.5	6.3	37.8	32.1	6.2	38.3
Conversion of paper and board	472	67.0	40.4	107.4	66.8	40.5	107.3	66.9	40.5	107.4	65.7	39.8	105.5
Printing and publishing	475	230.3	119.7	350.0	218.9	121.9	340.8	218.6	121.6	340.3	221.9	123.6	345.5
Rubber and plastics	48	121.6	49.2	170.8	118.6	48.5	167.1	118.6	48.7	167.3	119.7	49.0	168.8
Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres	481/4820	44.4	13.9	58.3	43.2	13.6	56.8	43.1	13.6	56.7	43.4	14.1	57.4
Processing of plastics	483	77.1	35.4	112.5	75.4	34.9	110.3	75.5	35.1	110.6	76.3	35.0	111.3
Construction	5	826.1	119.4	945.5	807.5	120.5	928.0	808.5	120.5	929.0	809.0	120.6	929.7
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000/5010	462.1	64.7	526.8	453.2	65.3	518.6	453.8	65.3	519.1	454.1	65.4	519.5
Civil engineering	5020	145.8	21.5	167.4	142.9	21.6	164.5	143.0	21.6	164.6	143.1	21.6	164.7
Installation of fixtures and fittings	5030	137.7	21.9	159.6	134.5	22.1	156.6	134.6	22.1	156.8	134.7	22.2	156.9
Building completion	5040	80.5	11.3	91.8	76.9	11.4	88.4	77.0	11.5	88.5	77.1	11.5	88.5

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment*: June 1986

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	June 1985			Mar 1986			June 1986					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
		All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All			
SIC 1980													
Other transport equipment	36	253.8	30.2	3.5	284.0	248.1	29.2	2.9	277.4	244.6	28.9	2.7	273.5
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	82.1	7.7	1.6	89.8	79.3	7.2	1.2	86.5	78.0	7.1	1.1	85.1
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	30.0	1.3	0.2	31.3	28.3	1.3	0.2	29.6	25.8	1.2	0.2	27.1
Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles	363, 3650	6.2	2.2	0.2	8.4	4.6	2.0	0.2	6.7	5.5	2.1	0.2	7.5
Aerospace equipment	3640	135.5	19.0	1.4	154.4	135.9	18.7	1.3	154.6	135.3	18.5	1.2	153.8
Instrument engineering	37	77.3	35.7	8.9	113.1	78.5	36.0	9.0	114.5	79.3	35.9	9.0	115.1
Measuring, precision instruments etc	3710	46.3	18.5	4.6	64.8	47.6	18.6	4.4	66.1	47.4	18.6	4.3	66.0
Medical and surgical equipment	3720	7.2	2.0	2.0	20.8	13.4	7.2	2.0	20.7	13.6	7.0	2.3	20.7
Optical precision instruments etc	373	14.5	7.8	2.2	22.3	14.8	8.0	2.4	22.8	15.4	8.2	2.3	23.6
Clocks watches etc	3740	2.9	2.2	0.1	5.1	2.7	2.2	0.2	4.9	2.8	2.0	0.2	4.8
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,205.3	855.2	221.3	2,060.5	1,187.8	846.4	210.9	2,034.2	1,182.5	845.2	215.0	2,027.7
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	358.7	247.8	93.2	606.5	350.2	238.8	85.7	589.1	351.3	241.7	90.4	593.0
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	61.1	40.6	11.2	101.7	60.8	39.7	10.9	100.5	60.3	40.6	12.6	100.9
Bacon curing and meat processing	4122	32.4	26.6	8.3	58.9	31.9	25.8	8.3	57.7	31.7	26.4	9.9	58.2
Milk and milk products	4130	31.5	11.1	3.0	42.6	31.3	10.5	2.8	41.7	31.4	10.6	2.9	42.0
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	17.2	17.2	5.9	34.5	16.9	16.8	5.5	33.7	17.0	17.0	5.5	34.0
Fish processing	4150	4.8	7.4	3.9	12.2	4.3	6.9	4.3	11.2	4.5	7.1	4.0	11.5
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery etc	419	68.6	68.0	36.6	136.6	67.7	65.7	32.2	133.4	68.2	66.6	34.9	134.8
Sugar and sugar by-products	4200	6.1	1.8	0.4	7.8	5.8	1.7	0.3	7.5	5.9	1.7	0.3	7.6
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	30.2	32.4	14.9	62.7	28.1	30.9	13.2	59.1	28.9	31.7	13.9	60.6
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous food	4160/4180/422/4239	52.3	34.7	11.5	87.0	52.3	33.9	10.9	86.2	52.3	33.9	11.1	86.2
Spirit distilling and compounding	4240	13.2	7.7	0.7	21.0	12.9	7.8	0.7	20.6	12.8	7.6	0.7	20.4
Brewing and malling, cider and perry	4261, 4270	44.8	11.0	2.2	55.9	43.6	11.0	2.1	54.6	43.2	10.5	2.1	54.1
Soft drinks	4283	18.0	6.8	1.9	24.8	16.9	6.1	1.9	22.9	17.5	6.6	1.6	24.1
Tobacco	4290	10.8	9.0	1.0	19.8	9.7	7.9	0.8	17.5	9.2	7.6	0.7	16.9
Textiles	43	118.6	110.6	20.2	229.2	118.2	109.0	19.7	227.2	117.6	107.8	22.1	225.4
Woolen and worsted	4310	25.3	16.3	4.2	41.6	24.7	15.5	4.4	40.2	24.5	15.3	6.2	39.8
Cotton and silk	432	23.7	15.1	2.9	38.7	23.7	14.9	3.0	38.6	23.5	14.4	2.8	37.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	435	24.5	56.7	9.0	81.2	24.9	56.2	8.6	81.1	24.9	56.0	9.3	81.0
Textile finishing	4370	19.1	7.2	1.2	26.3	19.6	7.3	1.1	26.9	19.7	7.3	1.2	27.0
Carpets etc	438	11.0	4.8	0.6	15.8	10.7	4.9	0.6	15.5	10.5	4.9	0.6	15.4
Other textiles	4336, 4340	15.1	10.5	2.3	25.6	14.6	10.3	2.0	24.9	14.6	9.8	2.0	24.4
Leather and leather goods	44	14.2	9.3	2.1	23.5	14.2	9.1	2.3	23.2	13.9	8.9	2.1	22.9
Footwear and clothing	45	66.5	198.7	32.1	265.2	67.3	196.2	30.7	263.5	65.8	193.9	28.4	259.6
Footwear	4510	21.7	26.2	2.6	47.9	21.4	25.5	2.3	46.9	21.0	25.4	2.1	46.4
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453, 4560	35.2	156.6	23.9	191.8	35.8	155.2	23.1	191.0	34.8	153.9	21.8	188.7
Mens and boys tailored outerwear	4532	7.4	26.7	3.1	34.7	7.7	26.2	2.7	34.0	7.3	25.9	2.5	33.2
Womens and girls tailored outerwear	4533	4.4	14.6	1.9	19.0	4.5	13.6	2.2	18.1	4.5	13.9	2.6	18.3
Work clothing and mens and boys jeans	4534	2.9	15.1	2.9	17.9	2.9	14.8	3.0	13.9	2.7	16.9	3.0	16.9
Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie etc	4536	10.2	59.4	9.6	69.6	10.6	59.9	9.5	70.5	9.9	60.2	8.4	70.2
Household textiles etc	455	9.6	15.8	5.6	25.5	10.1	15.5	5.3	25.6	10.0	14.6	4.5	24.6
Timber and wooden furniture	46	162.0	40.4	13.1	202.4	162.5	40.3	9.5	202.8	160.7	40.1	10.0	200.8
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood products	4610, 4620	26.3	3.4	1.4	29.8	25.8	3.6	1.1	29.4	25.9	3.7	1.0	29.6
Builders carpentry and joinery	4630	34.4	6.4	3.2	40.8	34.4	6.3	1.3	40.7	34.8	6.2	1.8	41.0
Articles of wood, cork etc	4640/4650/466	19.7	9.2	2.1	29.0	19.8	8.8	1.6	28.6	19.6	8.4	1.6	27.9
Wooden and upholstered furniture	4671	60.9	17.7	5.0	78.6	61.2	17.9	4.3	79.2	59.9	18.0	4.2	78.0
Shop and office fitting	4672	20.5	3.7	1.3	24.2	21.3	3.7	1.2	25.0	20.6	3.8	1.2	24.4
Paper, printing and publishing	47	327.7	164.5	42.5	492.2	320.5	168.2	42.4	488.7	317.4	168.8	42.2	486.2
Pulp, paper and board	4710	32.1	6.4	1.8	38.5	31.9	6.5	1.6	38.4	31.7	6.4	1.7	38.1
Conversion of paper and board	472	66.9	39.9	9.0	106.9	66.1	40.2	8.8	106.3	66.8	40.5	8.4	107.3
Packaging, production of board	4725	29.7	15.1	4.2	44.8	29.6	15.1	3.5	44.8	29.7	15.1	3.3	44.8
Printing and publishing	475	228.7	118.2	31.7	346.8	222.5	121.5	32.0	344.0	218.9	121.9	32.2	340.8
Printing and publishing of newspapers	4751	72.8	27.0	8.8	99.7	64.5	27.4	8.2	91.8	61.6	27.6	8.4	89.2
Printing and publishing of books etc	4752	22.6	16.8	2.8	39.4	23.2	18.0	3.1	41.2	21.8	17.9	3.0	39.7
Rubber and plastics	48	120.0	48.4	11.2	168.4	118.9	49.4	12.4	168.3	118.6	48.5	11.7	167.1
Rubber products, tyre repair etc	481/4820	44.3	14.0	2.5	58.2	43.4	13.9	3.1	57.2	43.2	13.6	2.7	56.8
Processing of plastics	483	75.7	34.5	8.7	110.2	75.5	35.5	9.3	111.0	75.4	34.9	9.0	110.3
Other manufacturing	49	37.6	35.5	6.9	73.1	36.0	35.4	8.2	71.4	37.2	35.5	8.2	72.7
Jewellery and coins	4910	8.4	5.6	1.9	14.0	8.4	5.7	1.7	14.0	8.1	5.5	2.1	13.6
Photo/cinematographic processing	4930	7.0	7.8	1.4	14.8	5.4	7.8	1.2	13.2	6.9	7.5	1.1	14.4
Toys and sports goods	494	10.4	12.5	2.0	22.9	10.4	12.5	3.7	22.8	10.2	12.9	3.6	23.1
Other manufacturing nes	4920, 495	11.8	9.6	1.6	21.3	11.9	9.5	1.6	21.4	12.0	9.7	1.4	21.6
Construction	5	827.6	119.2	55.4	946.9	798.2R	120.2	56.8	918.4R	807.5R	120.5	57.3	928.0R
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000, 5010	464.3	64.6	31.2	528.9	449.0R	65.1	32.0	514.2R	453.2R	65.3	32.2	518.6R
Civil engineering	5020	145.7	21.5	6.4	167.2	140.8R	21.6	6.5	162.4R	142.9R	21.6	6.6	164.5R
Installation of fixtures and fittings	5030	137.4	21.8	11.5	159.2	132.8R	22.0	11.8	154.7R	134.5R	22.1	11.9	156.6R
Building completion	5040	80.3	11.3	6.4	91.6	75.8R	11.4	6.6	87.2R	76.9R	11.4	6.6	88.4R
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,006.2	2,389.3	1,480.5	4,395.5	2,013.1	2,385.8	1,488.0	4,398.9	2,049.9	2,445.7	1,529.5	4,495.6
Wholesale distribution	61	645.4	296.3	117.2	941.7	655.1	303.3	124.4	958.5	657.0	306.5	126.6	963.5
Agricultural and textile raw materials etc	6110	21.7	9.0	4.2	30.7	21.9	9.7	4.1	31.6	22.5	9.7	4.3	32.2
Fuels, ores, metals etc	6120	82.9	26.5	8.5	109.3	83.6	26.5	8.6	110.1	82.4	26.3	8.6	108.8
Timber and building materials	6130	99.2	32.0	12.7	131.2	101.1	32.9	13.0	134.0	100.7	33.5	13.3	134.2
Motor vehicles and parts	6148	33.3	10.9	3.6	44.2	32.4	10.6	3.7	43.0	33.2	11.1	3.8	44.2
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles	6149	77.1	29.5	8.7	106.6	79.6	30.9	9.4	110.5	80.1	31.5	9.9	111.5
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	6150	38.1	21.7	8.1	59.8	39.0	22.1	8.8	61.1	38.5	22.8	9.1	61.3
Textiles, clothing, footwear etc	6160	22.8	22.0	8.4	44.8	23.7	21.8	9.6	45.5	23.1	21.9	9.6	44.9
Food, drink and tobacco	6170	178.6	82.9	38.5	261.5	179.3	84.3	39.9	263.6	181.5	83.8	40.0	265.3
Pharmaceutical and medical goods	6180	16.6	15.3	5.2	31.9	16.7	15.8	5.9	32.5	16.8	15.7	5.7	32.5
Other wholesale distribution	6190	75.2	46.4	19.3	121.6	77.9	48.8	21.4	126.7	78.2	50.4	22.1	128.6
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	16.3	3.5	2.5	19.8	15.9	3.3	1.9	19.3	15.9	3.4	2.3	19.3
Commission agents	63	11.2	7.2	3.3	18.4	12.1	7.5	3.8	19.6	12.1	7.2	3.3	19.3
Retail distribution													

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Index 1980 = 100	Production and construction industries	Index 1980 = 100	Production industries	Index 1980 = 100	Manufacturing industries	Index 1980 = 100	Service industries	Index 1980 = 100
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time										
SIC 1980							1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
South East														
1985 Mar R	4,040	3,224	1,428	7,264	97.5	1,982	86.2	1,669	86.4	1,559	86.3	5,215	102.7	
June R	4,066	3,259	1,458	7,325	98.3	1,980	86.1	1,668	86.4	1,558	86.3	5,275	103.8	
Sep R	4,082	3,271	1,456	7,353	98.6	1,990	86.6	1,678	86.9	1,570	86.9	5,285	104.0	
Dec R	4,086	3,316	1,494	7,403	99.3	1,978	86.0	1,669	86.4	1,560	86.4	5,358	105.5	
1986 Mar R	4,055	3,296	1,493	7,351	98.6	1,954	85.0	1,649	85.4	1,541	85.3	5,333	105.0	
June	4,072	3,327	1,526	7,399	99.3	1,952	84.9	1,642	85.0	1,535	85.0	5,379	105.9	
Greater London														
(included in South East)†														
1985 Mar R	1,980	1,519	564	3,499	77.4	786		628		582		2,722		
June R	1,985	1,519	564	3,505	78.6	621		621		575		2,736		
Sep R	1,989	1,529	566	3,518	78.9	623		623		579		2,747		
Dec R	1,998	1,550	575	3,548	78.1	617		617		573		2,784		
1986 Mar R	1,983	1,543	577	3,526	74.7	605		605		561		2,776		
June	1,982	1,542	585	3,524	73.6	592		592		548		2,786		
East Anglia														
1985 Mar	398	301	139	699	99.8	224	88.2	190	89.4	178	89.0	441	108.6	
June	404	307	144	711	101.6	225	88.8	191	90.2	180	89.7	452	111.5	
Sep	409	311	144	720	102.8	227	89.7	194	91.2	182	90.9	456	112.4	
Dec	406	312	148	718	102.5	227	89.5	194	91.2	182	90.9	455	112.1	
1986 Mar R	404	310	151	714	101.9	224	88.4	191	90.1	180	89.7	456	112.3	
June	408	317	153	725	103.5	224	88.2	190	89.7	179	89.3	469	118.6	
South West														
1985 Mar	856	664	361	1,521	96.6	473	87.6	395	87.2	368	87.4	1,003	101.6	
June	870	683	378	1,554	98.7	475	87.9	397	87.6	370	87.8	1,034	104.8	
Sep	871	682	376	1,553	98.6	474	87.7	395	87.3	369	87.5	1,031	104.5	
Dec	863	676	377	1,539	97.7	469	86.9	391	86.4	365	86.6	1,024	103.8	
1986 Mar R	856	673	377	1,529	97.1	465	86.2	388	85.7	362	85.9	1,019	103.3	
June	864	695	391	1,559	99.0	465	86.1	386	85.3	360	85.4	1,050	106.5	
West Midlands														
1985 Mar	1,127	805	354	1,931	88.6	830	77.5	754	77.7	706	77.2	1,074	99.5	
June	1,132	811	360	1,943	89.1	829	77.4	754	77.7	706	77.2	1,086	100.6	
Sep	1,136	812	358	1,948	89.3	830	77.5	755	77.9	708	77.4	1,087	100.7	
Dec	1,137	822	367	1,959	89.8	828	77.3	755	77.8	707	77.4	1,102	102.1	
1986 Mar R	1,130	813	362	1,942	89.1	819	76.5	748	77.1	701	76.7	1,095	101.5	
June	1,128	812	367	1,940	88.9	813	75.9	740	76.3	695	76.0	1,100	101.9	
East Midlands														
1985 Mar	796	621	288	1,417	92.6	627	84.5	567	84.4	492	85.3	760	100.8	
June	800	627	292	1,428	93.3	630	84.9	570	84.8	496	85.9	766	101.7	
Sep	803	635	297	1,438	94.0	637	85.9	577	85.8	504	87.3	766	101.7	
Dec	795	645	305	1,440	94.1	633	85.3	573	85.3	501	86.9	775	102.8	
1986 Mar R	790	641	306	1,432	93.6	626	84.3	566	84.3	497	86.2	775	102.9	
June	789	648	311	1,437	94.0	627	84.5	567	84.4	499	86.5	779	103.5	
Yorkshire and Humber														
1985 Mar	1,004	743	375	1,747	89.3	689	78.2	609	78.5	508	77.5	1,031	98.7	
June	1,008	753	382	1,761	90.0	689	78.2	609	78.6	512	78.1	1,044	100.0	
Sep	1,007	749	379	1,756	89.8	688	78.1	608	78.5	516	78.7	1,038	99.4	
Dec	999	757	388	1,756	89.8	687	78.1	607	78.1	510	77.8	1,052	100.8	
1986 Mar R	989	746	381	1,736	88.9	683	75.2	586	75.6	502	76.6	1,046	100.2	
June	993	752	390	1,745	89.2	663	75.2	585	75.5	503	76.7	1,055	101.0	
North West														
1985 Mar	1,294	1,086	526	2,380	91.2	840	75.9	740	76.0	680	75.1	1,524	102.5	
June	1,292	1,092	527	2,384	91.3	839	75.8	739	76.0	679	75.0	1,530	102.9	
Sep	1,297	1,094	530	2,390	91.6	842	76.1	743	76.4	683	75.5	1,531	103.0	
Dec	1,300	1,109	544	2,409	92.3	836	75.6	739	75.9	680	75.1	1,556	104.7	
1986 Mar R	1,290	1,107	551	2,396	91.8	826	74.7	731	75.1	672	74.3	1,554	104.5	
June	1,285	1,113	557	2,398	91.9	818	73.9	722	74.2	664	73.3	1,565	105.3	
North														
1985 Mar	576	464	220	1,040	86.9	391	73.6	343	75.9	288	76.3	636	97.6	
June	571	465	223	1,036	86.5	388	72.9	340	75.3	288	76.1	635	97.5	
Sep	572	466	224	1,038	86.7	388	73.0	342	75.7	290	76.7	635	97.5	
Dec	571	473	229	1,044	87.2	385	72.4	340	75.3	288	76.4	645	99.0	
1986 Mar R	561	466	227	1,027	85.8	375	70.6	332	73.6	283	74.8	639	98.0	
June	559	474	232	1,033	86.3	373	70.1	330	73.0	282	74.6	647	99.3	
Wales														
1985 Mar	502	392	175	894	90.0	302	75.0	256	74.8	207	73.3	570	100.5	
June	507	401	180	908	91.4	300	74.5	255	74.4	206	73.1	585	103.1	
Sep	510	403	181	913	91.9	301	74.7	256	74.7	209	74.1	588	103.6	
Dec	503	402	183	905	91.1	296	73.5	251	73.4	207	73.4	586	103.3	
1986 Mar R	497	398	180	895	90.1	289	71.9	246	71.7	204	72.4	583	102.8	
June	501	402	185	903	90.9	287	71.4	243	71.0	203	71.8	594	104.7	
Scotland														
1985 Mar	1,051	883	397	1,934	93.6	631	80.4	514	81.5	435	78.4	1,263	102.3	
June	1,054	901	410	1,955	94.7	630	80.2	513	81.4	437	78.7	1,285	104.1	
Sep	1,058	904	411	1,963	95.0	631	80.3	515	81.7	438	78.9	1,295	105.0	
Dec	1,054	897	413	1,952	94.5	622	79.2	508	80.6	432	77.7	1,290	104.6	
1986 Mar R	1,043	890	411	1,933	93.6	613	78.1	502	79.6	427	76.9	1,281	103.8	
June	1,048	902	415	1,951	94.4	609	77.5	496	78.7	423	76.2	1,303	105.6	
Great Britain														
1985 Mar R	11,645	9,183	4,263	20,828	93.6	6,990	81.2	6,036	81.4	5,421	81.0	13,516	101.7	
June R	11,706	9,299	4,353	21,005	94.4	6,984	81.1	6,037	81.5	5,432	81.1	13,692	103.0	
Sep R	11,744	9,327	4,355	21,071	94.7	7,007	81.4	6,063	81.8	5,469	81.7	13,714	103.2	
Dec R	11,744	9,448	4,448	21,126	94.9	6,950	80.7	6,017	81.2	5,433	81.1	13,843	104.2	
1986 Mar R	11,716	9,410	4,439	20,955	94.1	6,856	79.6	5,938	80.1	5,369	80.2	13,781	103.7	
June	11,647	9,442	4,528	21,089	94.7	6,830	79.3	5,902	79.6	5,342	79.8	13,941	104.9	

EMPLOYMENT 1.5

Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Index 1980 = 100	Production and construction industries	Index 1980 = 100	Production industries	Index 1980 = 100	Manufacturing industries	Index 1980 = 100	Service industries	Index 1980 = 100
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time										
SIC 1980							1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
South East														
1985 Mar R	66	111	171	833	555	313	753	753	547	949	675	1,539		
June R	70	110	172	830	557	312	778	758	554	957	674	1,554		

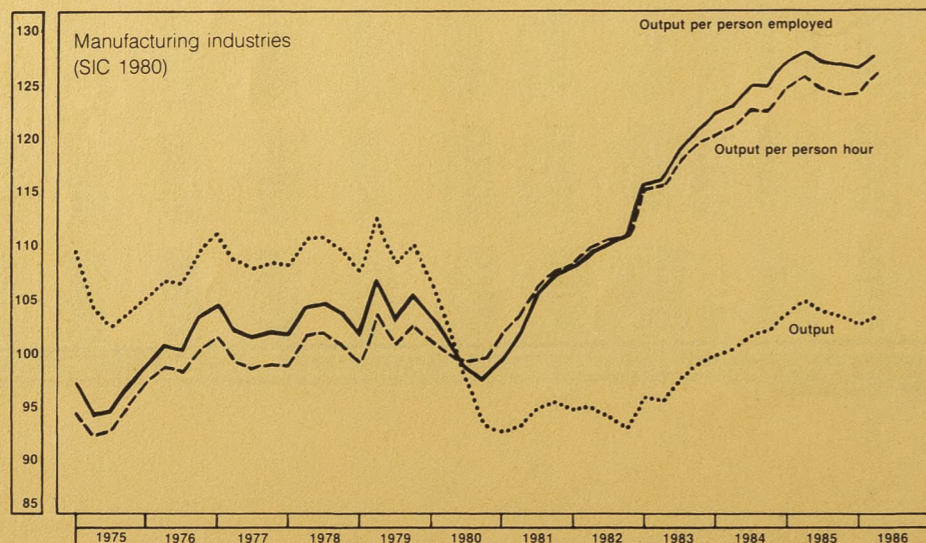
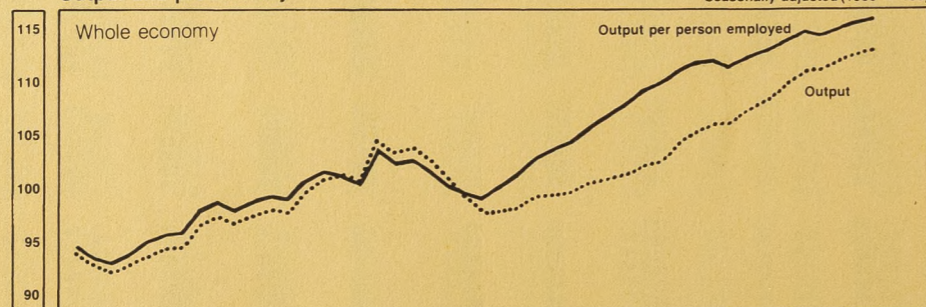
1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output [‡]	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed [†]	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed [†]	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed [†]	Output per person hour
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	105.7	94.0	90.9	103.5	104.8
1982	100.3	94.7	105.9	98.4	86.7	113.5	84.2	86.0	109.7	109.7
1983	103.3	93.9	110.0	101.9	83.0	122.8	96.9	82.2	117.9	117.1
1984	106.7	95.5	111.7	103.2	82.1	125.7	100.7	81.6	123.4	121.4
1985	110.7	96.9 R	114.3	108.2 R	82.0	132.0 R	103.9 R	81.8	127.1 R	124.7 R
1985 Q1	97.6	98.7	98.7	100.4	105.6	95.1	108.1	106.4	101.6	98.9
1985 Q2	99.5	99.2	100.3	103.5	105.4	98.2	110.5	106.2	104.2	101.6
1985 Q3	100.6	99.5	101.1	104.4	105.3	99.2	110.6	106.0	104.5	101.9
1985 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
1979 Q2	104.2	100.6	103.6	109.3	104.9	102.4	112.3	105.6	106.5	103.6
1979 Q3	103.0	100.9	102.0	107.2	104.7	102.4	108.3	105.4	102.8	100.7
1979 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	102.0	106.8	103.5	103.3	101.3
1980 Q2	100.6	100.6	100.1	101.3	101.5	99.9	102.3	101.6	99.9	99.9
1980 Q3	99.1	99.8	99.3	97.8	99.0	98.8	97.5	98.9	98.6	99.2
1980 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
1981 Q2	98.0	96.8	101.2	95.8	92.0	104.2	93.1	91.5	101.8	103.5
1981 Q3	99.1	96.2	103.0	97.2	90.7	107.2	94.9	90.0	105.6	106.1
1981 Q4	99.2	95.7	103.7	98.4	89.5	110.1	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
1982 Q2	100.1	95.0	105.4	98.8	87.4	113.1	94.9	86.7	109.6	109.7
1982 Q3	100.6	94.5	106.5	99.2	86.2	115.0	94.1	85.4	110.3	110.4
1982 Q4	101.0	93.9	107.5	98.4	84.9	116.0	93.2	84.1	110.8	110.8
1983 Q1	101.9	93.6	108.9	100.4	83.9	119.7	95.8	83.1	115.5	115.1
1983 Q2	102.2	93.6	109.1	100.4	83.1	120.8	95.3	82.3	115.8	115.4
1983 Q3	104.0	94.0	110.7	102.8	82.6	124.5	97.5	81.9	119.1	118.1
1983 Q4	105.2	94.6	111.2	104.0	82.4	126.4	98.9	81.7	121.2	119.7
1984 Q1	105.9	95.0	111.5	104.2	82.1	127.0	99.5	81.5	122.1	120.2
1984 Q2	105.9	95.4	111.0	102.3	82.1	124.5	100.2	81.6	122.8	120.9
1984 Q3	107.0	95.7	111.9	102.5	82.1	124.9	101.5	81.6	122.5	122.6
1984 Q4	108.0	96.1	112.4	103.8	82.2	126.3	101.7	81.8	124.4	122.1
1985 Q1	109.6	96.5	113.6	106.8 R	82.1	130.1 R	103.6 R	81.8	126.7 R	124.4 R
1985 Q2	110.7	96.7	114.5	109.1 R	82.1	133.0 R	104.5	81.8	127.9 R	125.7 R
1985 Q3	110.9	97.0 R	114.3 R	108.4	82.0	132.3	103.9 R	81.9	127.0 R	124.6 R
1985 Q4	111.7	97.3	114.8	108.5 R	81.8	132.7 R	103.7 R	81.7	126.9 R	124.3 R
1986 Q1	112.3	97.5	115.2	109.2	81.3	134.5 R	102.7 R	81.4	126.2 R	123.9
1986 Q2	112.9 R	97.6	115.7	108.9 R	80.7 R	135.0 R	103.5 R	80.9	128.1 R	126.1 R

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

Output and productivity



1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

1980 = 100

Class	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries									Construction
			Total manufacturing	Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Engineering and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing & leather	Other manufacturing		
		DIV 1-4	DIV 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	DIV 5	
Output [‡]												
1978	99.6	103.2	109.7	126.5	111.9	108.5	110.1	99.2	119.3	109.5	105.1	
1979	102.8	107.1	109.5	131.8	111.0	111.3	107.6	100.7	117.9	111.9	105.8	
1980	100.0	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	94.0	106.0	89.0	99.6	91.8	98.3	92.7	90.8	91.6	
1982	100.3	98.4	94.2	103.2	90.9	99.7	92.9	99.8	91.2	90.8	91.6	
1983	103.3	101.9	96.9	104.7	93.9	107.4	94.9	100.9	94.7	93.7	95.3	
1984	106.7	103.2	100.7	108.2	95.0	113.9	99.3	102.0	97.9	97.7	98.6	
1985	110.7	108.1	103.8	113.2	94.4	118.8	104.0	101.3	102.2	98.8	99.8	
1985 Q2	98.0	95.8	93.1	104.3	88.4	98.2	90.8	96.7	92.2	93.1	89.5	
1985 Q3	99.1	97.2	94.9	107.4	90.0	102.5	93.0	98.2	93.1	93.2	90.9	
1985 Q4	99.2	98.4	95.4	113.2	88.7	101.2	93.7	98.8	94.2	92.9	86.9	
1982 Q1	99.4	97.2	94.7	110.3	89.8	99.9	93.7	98.9	92.0	91.0	89.1	
1982 Q2	100.1	98.8	94.9	108.3	91.7	99.7	93.6	100.1	91.3	91.3	90.6	
1982 Q3	100.6	99.2	94.1	100.3	91.2	99.6	92.6	100.7	91.4	90.8	92.6	
1982 Q4	101.0	98.4	93.2	93.8	91.0	99.5	91.8	99.6	90.3	90.2	94.3	
1983 Q1	101.9	100.4	95.8	98.7	93.0	104.1	94.7	99.8	92.8	92.7	93.7	
1983 Q2	102.2	100.4	95.3	104.9	91.3	106.8	93.0	98.7	93.5	92.8	92.1	
1983 Q3	104.0	102.8	97.5	105.3	95.6	109.1	94.9	103.2	94.9	93.6	97.7	
1983 Q4	105.2	104.0	98.9	110.1	95.7	109.7	96.9	102.0	97.4	95.6	97.8	
1984 Q1	105.9	104.2	99.5	112.1	94.1	111.4	97.3	101.9	96.8	97.1	97.0	
1984 Q2	105.9	102.3	100.2	105.0	95.1	112.3	98.3	102.5	97.5	98.2	98.1	
1984 Q3	107.0	102.5	101.5	108.5	96.2	116.1	100.5	102.3	98.4	97.4	100.5	
1984 Q4	108.0	103.8	101.7	107.2	94.8	115.9	101.0	101.4	98.9	98.2	98.7	
1985 Q1	109.6	106.7	103.5	111.0	92.7	119.8	104.1	101.9	100.7	97.7	99.5	
1985 Q2	110.7	108.9	104.5	115.9	94.6	120.6	105.6	100.4	102.1	98.0	100.0	
1985 Q3	110.9	108.4	103.7	114.4	94.3	118.7	103.5	100.9	103.2	99.8	99.1	
1985 Q4	111.7	108.4	103.5	111.6	96.1	116.3	103.1	102.1	102.8	99.8	100.8	
1986 Q1	112.3	109.2	102.8	110.4 R	92.7 R	116.6 R	102.0 R	100.7 R	103.8 R	100.4 R	98.1 R	
1986 Q2	112.9	108.4	103.3	111.7	93.4	116.8	102.4	101.6	104.0	100.8	101.8	
Employed labour force*												
1978	99.4	105.4	106.1	113.6	106.8	104.3	104.7	101.5	115.2	104.6	95.2	
1979	100.7	104.7	105.3	109.1	106.1	103.9	104.4	101.6	112.0	104.7	98.9	
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1981	96.6	91.5	90.9	78.8	96.8	90.7	95.0	90.1	87.1	93.6	94.6	
1982	94.7	86.7	86.0	77.2	83.6	85.7	85.7	91.3	80.6	90.1	90.5	
1983	93.9	83.0	82.2	70.2	79.0	83.4	81.8	87.9	76.0	88.1	89.3	
1984	95.5	82.1	81.6	67.0	78.4	82.5	81.0	86.9	75.5	89.3	90.6	
1985	96.9	82.0	81.8	66.6	77.3	82.8	81.2	86.0	74.9	90.2	89.9	
1985 Q2	96.8	92.0	91.5	77.8	99.9	92.0	91.0	95.3	87.8	94.1	95.6	
1985 Q3	96.2	90.7	90.0	72.6	102.3	91.2	89.8	94.4	86.1	93.2	93.8	
1985 Q4	95.7	89.5	88.8	77.2	92.0	90.5	88.6	93.5	84.5	92.3	91.9	
1982 Q1	95.3	88.5	87.8	79.0	86.4	89.3	87.5	92.8	83.1	91.6	90.9	
1982 Q2	95.0	87.4	86.7	78.4	84.7	88.2	86.2	92.0	81.5	90.4	90.7	
1982 Q3	94.5	86.2	85.4	77.2	82.2	86.8	85.1	90.9	79.6	89.6	90.4	
1982 Q4	93.9	84.9	84.1	74.4	81.3	85.6	83.9	89.5	78.0	88.9	89.9	
1983 Q1	93.6	83.9	83.1	71.9	80.8	84.7	82.7	88.8	76.8	88.3	89.3	
1983 Q2	93.6	83.1	82.3	70.9	78.8	83.4	82.0	87.8	75.9	88.2	88.8	
1983 Q3	94.0	82.6	81.9	69.7	77.9	82.9	81.5	87.6	75.7	88.0	89.3	
1983 Q4	94.6	82.4	81.7	68.3	78.5	82.6	81.2	87.5	75.8	88.1	90.0	
1984 Q1	95.0	82.1	81.5	67.1	79.1	82.2	81.0	87.1	75.7	88.6	90.3	
1984 Q2	95.4	82.1	81.6	66.9	78.1	82.4	81.0	87.0	75.7	89.2	90.5	
1984 Q3	95.7	82.1	81.6	67.2	77.6	82.8	80.9	87.0	75.4	89.6	90.9	
1984 Q4	96.1	82.2	81.8	66.9	78.7	82.8	81.1	86.7	75.2	89.9	90.9	
19												

EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3)(6)(7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6)(9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (6)(11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States
Thousand																		
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																		
Civilian labour force																		
1984 Q1	26,768	7,048	3,356	..	12,283	..	..	27,029	..	..	22,902	58,926	..	2,040	13,260	4,373	3,174	112,536
Q2	26,886	7,107	3,343	..	12,350	..	..	27,066	..	..	22,712	59,168	..	2,027	13,378 R	4,366	3,174	113,541
Q3	27,033	7,131	3,375	..	12,460	..	..	27,126 R	..	..	22,784	59,435	..	2,023	13,463 R	4,411	3,176	113,812
Q4	27,154	7,151	3,377	..	12,492	..	..	27,165 R	..	..	22,867	59,526	..	2,035	13,504 R	4,412	3,184	114,235
1985 Q1	27,251	7,192	3,353	..	12,535	..	..	27,231 R	..	..	22,866	59,670	..	2,053	13,530 R	4,420	3,186	115,024
Q2	27,367	7,218 R	3,355	..	12,622	..	..	27,272 R	..	..	22,893	59,514	..	2,039	13,475 R	4,401	3,185	115,206
Q3	27,398	7,283 R	3,346	..	12,638	..	..	27,357 R	..	..	23,085	59,729	..	2,076	13,557 R	4,436	3,202	115,468
Q4	27,495 R	7,405 R	3,367	..	12,753	..	..	27,400 R	..	..	23,091	59,686	..	2,090	13,635 R	4,439	3,216	116,158
1986 Q1	27,548 R	7,432 R	..	..	12,883	..	..	27,461 R	..	..	23,318	60,137	..	2,102	13,698 R	4,387	3,201	117,027
Q2	27,615	7,514	..	..	12,886	..	..	27,480	..	..	23,274	59,991	..	2,108	13,729	4,382	3,215	117,671
Civilian employment																		
1984 Q1	23,652	6,372	3,217	..	10,881	..	..	24,772	..	..	20,416	57,312	..	1,977	10,592	4,233	3,136	103,671
Q2	23,741	6,472	3,217	..	10,949	..	..	24,819	..	..	20,305	57,553	..	1,966	10,678	4,225	3,138	105,024
Q3	23,821	6,501	3,254	..	11,054	..	..	24,827 R	..	..	20,449	57,835	..	1,961	10,689 R	4,278	3,142	105,368
Q4	23,943	6,533	3,252	..	11,108	..	20,826	24,881 R	..	..	20,502	57,938	..	1,977	10,566 R	4,280	3,148	105,959
1985 Q1	24,011	6,589	3,230	..	11,140	..	..	24,914 R	..	..	20,419	58,119	..	1,993	10,536 R	4,290	3,151	106,618
Q2	24,074	6,612 R	3,235	..	11,287	..	..	24,966 R	..	..	20,495	57,991	..	1,995	10,574 R	4,270	3,154	106,804
Q3	24,123 R	6,686 R	3,226	..	11,333	..	..	25,036 R	..	..	20,598	58,181	..	2,021	10,596 R	4,318	3,173	107,200
Q4	24,221 R	6,815 R	3,247	..	11,455	..	20,946	25,101 R	..	..	20,520	58,029	..	2,040	10,623	4,322	3,185	107,996
1986 Q1	24,252 R	6,842 R	..	..	11,629	..	..	25,188 R	..	..	20,666	58,511	..	2,061	10,650 R	4,267	3,172	108,768
Q2	24,269	6,924	..	..	11,653	..	..	25,241	..	..	20,573	58,327	..	2,071	10,767 R	4,261	3,188	109,225
Thousand																		
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1985 unless stated																		
Civilian Labour Force: Male	16,134	4,461 R	2,031	2,425	7,257	1,450	13,346	16,543 R	2,491	914	15,338	35,960	3,807	1,165	9,424 R	2,341	2,016	64,411
Female	11,134	2,814 R	1,324	1,650	5,382	1,238	9,986	10,772 R	1,320	386	8,249	23,670	1,980	898	4,211 R	2,083	1,185	51,050
All	27,268	7,274 R	3,355	4,125	12,639	2,688	23,331	27,315 R	3,811	1,300	22,982	59,634	5,787	2,064	13,635 R	4,424	3,201	115,461
Civilian Employment: Male	13,937	4,108 R	1,957	2,225	6,508	1,338	12,214	15,254 R	2,341	757	13,678	35,030	3,252	1,141	7,489 R	2,277	1,999	59,891
Female	10,152	2,568 R	1,277	1,354	4,804	1,118	8,702	9,757 R	1,160	339	6,831	23,040	1,713	871	3,134 R	2,022	1,172	47,259
All	24,090 R	6,676 R	3,235	3,579	11,311	2,457	20,916	25,011 R	3,501	1,096	20,509	58,070	4,965	2,012	10,623 R	4,299	3,171	107,150
Per cent																		
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																		
Male: Agriculture	3.6	7.4	8.0	3.7	6.8	..	..	4.7 R	24.5	..	10.9	7.6	..	8.9	18.5 R	6.8	7.7	4.5
Industry	42.9	35.7	48.8	39.6	34.2	..	..	50.4	33.3	..	38.1 R	39.1	..	39.5	38.1 R	43.7	47.0	37.2
Services	53.5	56.9	43.2	56.7	59.1	..	..	44.9 R	42.2	..	50.6	53.4	..	51.5	43.3 R	49.5	45.3	58.3
Female: Agriculture	1.1	4.3	10.5	1.7	3.1	..	..	6.8	39.3	..	11.9	10.6	..	4.7	15.2 R	2.7	4.8	1.4
Industry	18.1	14.7	21.8	14.9	13.7	..	..	26.3	16.7	..	23.8	28.4	..	12.4	16.7 R	14.3	21.8	16.4
Services	80.8	81.0	67.7	83.3	83.2	..	..	66.9	44.0	..	64.3	61.0	..	82.7	68.1 R	83.1	73.4	82.1
All: Agriculture	2.6	6.2	9.0	3.0	5.2	6.7	7.6	5.5 R	29.4	16.6	11.2	8.8	5.0	7.2	17.6 R	4.8	6.6	3.1
Industry	32.4	27.7	38.1	30.3	25.5	26.8	32.0	41.0	27.8	29.1	33.6	34.9	26.9	27.8	31.8 R	29.9	37.7	28.0
Services	65.0	66.2	52.9	66.8	69.3	66.4	60.4	53.5 R	42.8	54.3	55.2	56.4	68.1	65.0	50.6 R	65.3	55.7	68.8

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

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

- [2] Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
 [3] Annual figures relate to June.
 [4] Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
 [5] Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
 [6] Annual figures relate to 1984.
 [7] Annual figures relate to second quarter.
 [8] Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
 [9] Annual figures relate to April.
 [10] Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
 [11] Annual figures relate to January.
 [12] Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

EMPLOYMENT 1.11

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost		Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		
									(Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week			Actual (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1980	1,422	29.5	8.3	11.76	21	823	258	3,183	12.1	279	5.9	4,006		14.3	
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37	16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352		12.6	
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.98	8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,769		12.4	
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.30	6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	985		12.9	
1984	1,311	34.3	8.9	11.59	6	231	38	387	10.4	43	1.5	619		14.4	
1985	1,332	34.9	9.0	11.94	4	163	23	233	10.3	27	0.7	396		14.9	
Week ended															
1984 Dec 8	1,391	36.4	9.0	12.49	11.86	3	122	32	357	11.0	35	0.9	479	515	13.5
1985 Jan 12	1,214	32.0	8.5	10.33	11.69	5	186	30	317	10.4	34	0.9	503	428	14.6
Feb 16	1,337	35.2	8.9	11.87	11.93	6	236	34	360	10.7	40	1.0	596	463	15.0
Mar 16	1,329	35.1	9.0	11.93	11.94	6	225	37	357	9.8	42	1.1	582	481	13.8
Apr 13	1,220	32.3	8.3	10.15	10.49	4	162	19	211	10.5	23	0.6	373	376	15.8
May 18	1,395	36.8	8.9	12.38	12.07	4	143	25	247	10.2	28	0.8	389	423	13.9
June 15	1,383	36.5	9.1	12.56	12.38	3	108	22	213	9.9	24	0.6	321	340	13.2
July 13	1,350	35.4	9.1	12.23	12.11	3	138	19	235	13.0	22	0.6	373	435	17.3
Aug 17	1,271	33.4	9.0	11.60	12.17	3	108	18	205	12.0	20	0.4	312	387	15.4
Sept 14	1,333	34.5	9.2	12.30	12.24	5	185	17	155	9.4	21	0.5	340	375	16.0
Oct 12	1,371	35.6	9.1	12.42	11.86	5	178	19	184	10.1	23	0.5	362	390	15.8
Nov 16	1,404	36.5	9.1	12.73	12.19	4	155	19	183	9.8	23	0.6	338	324	14.8
Dec 14	1,379	36.0	9.3	12.79	12.15	3	135	17	132	7.8	20	0.5	267	291	13.1
1986 Jan 11	1,206	31.8	8.7	10.38	11.75	5	216	21	198	9.6	27	0.7	414	354	16.0
Feb 8	1,310	34.6	8.7	11.40	11.47	3	126	29	257	8.9	32	0.8	384	297	11.6
Mar 8	1,314	34.8	8.9	11.64	11.65	7	297	35	338	9.7	42	1.1	636	524	15.1
Apr 12	1,272	33.8	8.9	11.23	11.60	5	206	35	394	11.5	40	1.0	601	607	15.1
May 17	1,306	34.8	8.9	11.60	11.29	3	119	32	331	10.4	35	0.9	450	489	12.8
June 14	1,280	34.2	9.0	11.50	11.33	2	85	28	281	10.2	30	0.8	365	385	12.3
[July 12]	1,267	33.9	9.2	11.64	11.53	2	90	21	195	9.4	23	0.6	285	329	12.3
[Aug 16]	1,181	31.6	9.2	10.79	11.42	3	117	22	212	9.9	25	0.6	329	406	13.6

Seasonally adjusted
1980 AVERAGE = 100

EMPLOYMENT 1.12

Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes	21-49					21-49				
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	89.1	89.2	86.8	89.5	94.2	98.7	98.9	98.8	101.5	99.0
1982	84.4	84.0	80.9	85.7	90.1	100.5	100.9	100.9	103.9	99.6
1983	82.1	83.1	78.7	81.7	89.0	101.5	102.0	103.2	105.5	100.2
1984	82.5	85.6	75.6	81.7	86.8	102.7	103.7	105.2	105.7	100.3
1985	83.4	87.5	75.0	80.4	87.1	103.2	104.4	105.2	105.6	100.1
Week ended										
1983 Nov 12	82.5					102.5				
Dec 15	82.2	84.8	77.3	81.7	89.9	102.4	103.4	104.4	106.2	100.4
1984 Jan 14	82.3					102.6				
Feb 11	82.3					102.7				
Mar 10	82.2	84.5	76.6	82.8	86.4	102.5	103.4	104.9	106.6	100.1
Apr 14	82.5					102.7				
May 19	82.5					102.6				
Jun 16	82.7	85.2	75.1	82.5	86.5	102.6	103.6	104.4	106.0	100.4
July 14	82.7					102.6				
Aug 18	82.5					102.5				
Sep 15	82.4	85.6	74.4	81.2	86.8	102.5	103.0	105.1	104.9	100.5
Oct 13	82.5					102.9				
Nov 10	82.4					103.1				
Dec 8	82.8	87.1	76.3	80.4	87.5	103.2	104.8	106.3	105.3	100.2
1985 Jan 12	82.8					103.0				
Feb 16	83.0					103.1				
Mar 16	83.1	86.7	75.7	81.0	85.4	103.1	103.9	105.6	105.7	100.0
Apr 13	82.5					102.2				
May 18	83.4					103.1				
Jun 15	84.0	87.2	76.2	80.6	86.9	103.3	104.6	105.6	105.3	100.1
July 13	84.0					103.1				
Aug 17	83.9					103.2				
Sep 14	83.9	88.0	73.9	80.2	87.0	103.4	104.4	104.3	105.1	99.9
Oct 12	83.3					103.3				
Nov 16	83.3					103.5				
Dec 14	83.4	88.1	74.1	79.8	89.0	103.6	104.8	105.3	106.2	100.4
1986 Jan 11	83.5					103.3				
Feb 8	83.1					103.0				
Mar 8	82.8	86.7	73.0	79.5	84.7	103.0	103.9	104.5	104.9	99.5
Apr 12	82.8					102.9				
May 17	82.3					102.6				
Jun 14	82.3	86.0	71.4	78.3	85.2	102.6	103.7	103.7	104.5	99.4
July 12	82.3					102.7				
Aug 16	82.1					102.7				

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1982	2,916.9	10.9	123.5	..	2,793.4	2,626.1	9.8					
1983††	3,104.7	11.6	134.9	..	2,969.7	2,866.0	10.7					
1984	3,159.8	11.7	113.0	..	3,046.8	2,998.3	11.1					
1985	3,271.2	11.9	108.0	..	3,163.3	3,113.1	11.3					
1984 Sep 13	3,283.6	12.1	181.9	..	3,101.7	3,038.2	11.2	24.4	18.3	478	2,731	74
Oct 11	3,225.1	11.9	150.6	..	3,074.6	3,046.8	11.2	8.6	15.8	371	2,781	74
Nov 8	3,222.6	11.9	127.9	..	3,094.7	3,055.2	11.3	8.4	13.8	325	2,826	71
Dec 6	3,219.4	11.9	111.3	..	3,108.1	3,062.6	11.3	7.4	8.1	293	2,856	70
1985 Jan 10	3,341.0	12.1	109.4	..	3,231.5	3,074.6	11.1	12.0	9.3	302	2,965	74
Feb 14	3,323.7	12.0	97.8	..	3,225.9	3,093.5	11.2	18.9	12.8	299	2,956	68
Mar 14	3,267.6	11.8	88.0	..	3,179.6	3,094.8	11.2	1.3	10.7	264	2,936	67
Apr 11	3,272.6	11.9	83.7	..	3,188.9	3,120.8	11.3	26.0	15.4	293	2,909	70
May 9	3,240.9	11.7	107.7	..	3,133.2	3,121.4	11.3	0.6	9.3	305	2,869	67
Jun 13	3,178.6	11.5	106.9	104.1	3,071.7	3,114.2	11.3	-7.2	6.5	285	2,828	66
Jul 11**	3,235.0	11.7	104.6	134.5	3,130.5	3,121.1	11.3	6.9	0.1	380	2,790	66
Aug 8**	3,240.4	11.7	99.9	126.6	3,140.5	3,127.4	11.3	6.3	2.0	328	2,848	64
Sep 12	3,346.2	12.1	156.8	..	3,189.4	3,123.5	11.3	-3.9	3.1	447	2,834	66
Oct 10	3,276.9	11.9	131.3	..	3,145.6	3,119.9	11.3	-3.6	-0.4	367	2,843	67
Nov 14	3,258.9	11.8	110.1	..	3,148.8	3,113.8	11.3	-6.1	-4.5	323	2,871	64
Dec 12	3,273.1	11.9	99.4	..	3,173.7	3,132.5	11.4	18.7	3.0	301	2,907	65
1986 Jan 9	3,407.7	12.3	101.3	..	3,306.4	3,153.2	11.4	20.7	11.1	316	3,022	69
Feb 6*	3,336.7	12.1	92.3	..	3,244.4	3,160.9	11.5	7.7	15.7	308	2,967	66
Mar 6	3,323.8	12.0	84.8	..	3,239.0	3,198.6	11.6	37.7	22.0	285	2,973	66
Apr 10	3,325.1	12.0	112.4	..	3,212.7	3,200.2	11.6	1.6	15.7	329	2,930	67
May 8	3,270.9	11.9	110.9	..	3,160.0	3,205.4	11.6	5.2	14.8	283	2,921	67
Jun 12	3,229.4	11.7	107.3	100,802	3,122.1	3,219.6	11.7	14.2	7.0	289	2,874	67
Jul 10	3,279.6	11.9	101.6	125,107	3,178.0	3,223.2	11.7	3.6	7.7	381	2,832	67
Aug 14	3,280.1	11.9	92.3	113,828	3,187.8	3,219.0	11.7	-4.2	34.5	318	2,896	67
Sep 11	3,332.9	12.1	140.7	..	3,192.2	[3,197.0]	[11.6]	[-22.0]	[-7.5]	423	2,842	68

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1982	2,808.5	10.8	117.3	..	2,691.3	2,527.0	9.7					
1983††	2,987.6	11.5	130.7	..	2,856.8	2,756.6	10.6					
1984	3,038.4	11.5	109.7	..	2,928.7	2,885.1	10.9					
1985	3,149.4	11.7	105.6	..	3,043.9	2,997.4	11.1					
1984 Sep 13	3,156.6	11.9	176.6	..	2,979.9	2,924.5	11.1	23.8	18.1	462	2,622	72
Oct 11	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	69
1985 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	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	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	2,758	65
Jun 13	3,057.2	11.4	104.8	101.5	2,952.4	2,998.8	11.1	-8.5	2.7	276	2,717	64
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	3,219.7	12.0	152.6	..	3,067.1	3,006.1	11.2	-4.4	2.4	431	2,724	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	3,138.3	11.7	107.5	..	3,030.8	2,996.3	11.1	-5.8	-4.7	314	2,761	63
Dec 12	3,151.6	11.7	97.1	..	3,054.5	3,013.3	11.2	17.0	2.4	293	2,795	64
1986 Jan 9	3,282.0	12.2	99.2	..	3,182.9	3,033.0	11.3	19.7	10.3	308	2,907	65
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
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	3.0	6.8	369	2,716	66
Aug 14	3,150.1	11.7	90.7	110,497	3,059.4	3,090.8	11.5	-5.4	3.4	309	2,776	65
Sep 11	3,197.9	11.9	136.6	..	3,061.4	[3,068.4]	[11.4]	[-22.4]	[-8.3]	407	2,724	66

* Because of a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pages 107-108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimated for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduces the total UK count by 50,000 on average. Seasonally adjusted figures 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 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 reconciliation. If the figures had continued to be recorded as in June 1985 and earlier months there would have been increases in unemployment of about 3,150 in July 1985 and 650 in August 1985. The accumulating discrepancy, since the present computer system was set up in October 1982, and the effect of the corrective action has now been taken into account in the seasonally adjusted series, so that it is consistent with the more accurate coverage of the current unadjusted data.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK summary THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1982	2,133.2	13.1	70.1	..	2,063.2	1,911.1	11.7					
1983††	2,218.6	13.8	77.2	..	2,141.4	2,054.3	12.7					
1984	2,197.4	13.5	65.0	..	2,132.4	2,102.1	12.9					
1985	2,251.7	13.7	62.6	..	2,189.1	2,158.2	13.1					
1984 Sep 13	2,245.6	13.8	103.9	..	2,141.7	2,122.1	13.1					
Oct 11	2,218.0	13.6	86.1	..	2,131.9	2,128.1	13.1					
Nov 8	2,232.5	13.7	73.5	..	2,149.2	2,133.0	13.1					
Dec 6	2,232.7	13.7	64.4	..	2,168.1	2,134.6	13.1					
1985 Jan 10	2,316.0	14.1	63.4	..	2,252.6	2,141.6	13.0					
Feb 14	2,309.9	14.0	56.8	..	2,253.1	2,156.7	13.1					
Mar 14	2,269.3	13.8	51.1	..	2,218.2	2,154.4	13.1					
Apr 11	2,270.7	13.8	48.7	..	2,222.0	2,169.0	13.2					
May 9	2,243.8	13.6	62.4	..	2,181.3	2,166.1	13.2					
Jun 13	2,196.8	13.4	61.9	..	2,134.9	2,157.7	13.1					
Jul 11**	2,216.2	13.5	60.3	..	2,156.0	2,159.3	13.1					
Aug 8**	2,210.6	13.4	58.0	..	2,152.6	2,161.0	13.1					
Sep 12	2,268.5	13.8	90.8	..	2,177.7	2,157.3	13.1					
Oct 10	2,234.0	13.6	76.1	..	2,157.8	2,155.6	13.1					
Nov 14	2,230.8	13.6	63.9	..	2,166.9	2,154.0	13.1					
Dec 12	2,253.9	13.7	57.8	..	2,196.2	2,165.5	13.2					
1986 Jan 9	2,345.6	14.3	58.7	..	2,287.0	2,178.7	13.2					
Feb 6*	2,300.4	14.0	53.6	..	2,246.9	2,180.7	13.3					
Mar 6	2,298.9	14.0	49.1	..	2,249.8	2,211.8	13.4					
Apr 10	2,290.0	13.9	64.8	..	2,225.2	2,206.6	13.4					

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS												
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual				Male		Female						
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	Male	Female					
SOUTH EAST																				
1982	664.6	490.8	173.8	22.4	7.7	9.5	5.1	642.3	598.2	7.0					439.3	158.9				
1983†† Annual averages	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	8.4	10.0	6.0	696.9	666.0	7.7					475.3	190.7				
1984	748.0	511.0	236.5	20.1	8.4	9.7	6.5	727.4	710.5	8.0					488.6	221.9				
1985	782.4	527.1	255.2	17.0	8.6	9.9	6.9	765.4	747.5	8.2					506.1	241.4				
1985 Sep 12	798.2	528.8	269.5	23.4	8.8	9.9	7.2	774.8	750.5	8.3	-2.3	1.2			505.6	244.9				
Oct 10	785.4	522.1	263.4	21.1	8.7	9.8	7.1	764.4	749.7	8.3	-0.8	0.2			505.1	244.6				
Nov 14	779.8	520.6	259.2	17.8	8.6	9.7	7.0	762.1	747.2	8.2	-2.5	-1.9			504.2	243.0				
Dec 12	779.8	524.1	255.7	15.8	8.6	9.8	6.9	763.9	750.2	8.3	3.0	-0.1			505.6	244.6				
1986 Jan 9	812.6	546.0	266.7	15.3	9.0	10.2	7.2	797.3	756.3	8.3	6.1	2.2			508.3	248.0				
Feb 6* Mar 6	794.3	534.5	259.8	13.6	8.7	10.0	7.0	781.8	759.5	8.4	3.2	4.1			509.9	249.6				
	797.4	540.1	257.3	12.3	8.8	10.1	6.9	785.0	774.4	8.5	14.9	8.1			522.5	251.9				
Apr 10	794.7	536.1	258.6	14.2	8.8	10.0	6.9	780.5	777.4	8.6	3.0	7.0			522.7	254.7				
May 8	780.0	525.5	254.5	14.6	8.6	9.8	6.8	765.4	779.2	8.6	1.8	6.6			523.9	255.3				
Jun 12	772.4	518.7	253.7	14.3	8.5	9.7	6.8	758.2	782.0	8.6	2.8	2.5			524.3	257.7				
Jul 10	785.8	522.7	263.1	13.8	8.7	9.8	7.1	772.0	782.4	8.6	0.4	1.7			523.4	259.1				
Aug 14	791.5	521.6	269.9	12.7	8.7	9.8	7.2	778.8	779.3	8.6	-3.1	0.0			519.5	259.8				
Sep 11	791.9	522.1	269.8	19.3	8.7	9.8	7.2	772.5	[771.8]	[8.5]	[-7.5]	[-3.4]			[515.4]	[256.4]				
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)																				
1982	323.3	238.5	84.8	10.7	7.9	9.5	5.3	312.6	291.5	7.1				214.0	77.5					
1983†† Annual averages	359.9	258.8	101.1	12.0	8.8	10.5	6.2	347.9	333.1	8.1				240.0	93.2					
1984	380.6	265.4	115.2	10.2	9.1	10.6	6.8	370.4	361.4	8.6				253.6	107.8					
1985	402.5	278.4	124.1	8.6	9.4	10.9	7.2	393.8	384.3	9.0				267.2	117.1					
1985 Sep 12	415.2	283.1	132.1	10.9	9.7	11.1	7.7	404.3	388.7	9.1	0.3	1.6			269.2	119.5				
Oct 10	408.6	280.1	128.5	10.6	9.6	11.0	7.5	398.0	389.1	9.1	0.4	1.0			269.9	119.2				
Nov 14	403.2	277.6	125.7	9.3	9.5	10.9	7.3	393.9	386.8	9.1	-2.3	-0.5			268.7	118.1				
Dec 12	401.9	277.9	124.0	8.4	9.4	10.9	7.2	393.5	387.8	9.1	1.0	-0.3			269.1	118.7				
1986 Jan 9	413.9	285.8	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 6* Mar 6	409.7	280.0	124.7	7.3	9.5	11.0	7.3	398.1	391.5	9.2	0.7	1.6			271.0	120.5				
	406.2	282.1	124.0	6.6	9.5	11.1	7.2	399.6	397.1	9.3	5.6	3.1			275.4	121.8				
Apr 10	406.4	284.2	125.2	6.9	9.6	11.1	7.3	402.5	402.1	9.4	5.0	3.8			278.6	123.5				
May 8	404.3	281.0	123.3	7.0	9.5	11.0	7.2	397.3	402.8	9.4	0.7	3.8			279.5	123.3				
Jun 12	404.9	281.0	123.9	6.9	9.5	11.0	7.2	398.1	405.6	9.5	2.8	2.8			280.6	125.0				
Jul 10	411.4	283.0	128.3	6.8	9.6	11.1	7.5	404.6	406.3	9.5	0.7	1.4			280.5	125.7				
Aug 14	415.1	283.4	131.7	6.5	9.7	11.1	7.7	408.7	405.2	9.5	-1.1	0.8			279.4	125.8				
Sep 11	415.1	283.5	131.6	9.0	9.7	11.1	7.7	406.1	[402.9]	[9.4]	[-2.3]	[-0.9]			[278.3]	[124.6]				
EAST ANGLIA																				
1982	72.2	53.2	19.0	2.4	8.5	10.0	6.0	69.8	65.6	7.7				48.0	17.6					
1983†† Annual averages	77.5	54.8	22.6	2.7	9.0	10.2	6.9	74.7	72.0	8.3				51.0	21.1					
1984	77.3	52.0	25.3	2.2	8.7	9.5	7.3	75.1	73.9	8.3				50.0	23.8					
1985	81.3	53.2	28.1	2.0	8.8	9.6	7.7	79.3	77.9	8.5				51.2	26.7					
1985 Sep 12	80.7	51.6	29.0	3.0	8.8	9.3	8.0	77.7	78.1	8.5	0.0	-0.1			51.0	27.1				
Oct 10	80.2	51.6	28.6	2.5	8.7	9.3	7.9	77.7	77.8	8.5	-0.3	-0.1			50.9	26.9				
Nov 14	81.7	52.7	29.0	2.0	8.9	9.5	8.0	79.6	79.0	8.6	1.2	0.3			51.6	27.4				
Dec 12	83.2	54.3	28.9	1.8	9.1	9.8	7.9	81.4	80.0	8.7	1.0	0.6			52.3	27.7				
1986 Jan 9	87.6	57.1	30.5	1.8	9.5	10.3	8.4	85.8	80.4	8.7	0.4	0.9			52.3	28.1				
Feb 6* Mar 6	86.5	56.5	30.0	1.6	9.4	10.2	8.2	85.0	80.5	8.8	0.1	0.5			52.2	28.3				
	86.7	56.9	29.9	1.5	9.4	10.2	8.2	85.2	82.3	9.0	1.8	0.8			53.5	28.8				
Apr 10	85.6	55.9	29.7	2.3	9.3	10.1	8.2	83.4	81.5	8.9	-0.8	0.4			52.9	28.6				
May 8	84.1	54.6	29.6	2.3	9.2	9.8	8.1	81.9	82.3	9.0	0.8	0.6			53.4	28.9				
Jun 12	81.3	52.6	28.8	2.1	8.8	9.5	7.9	79.3	82.5	9.0	0.2	0.1			53.4	29.1				
Jul 10	82.1	52.6	29.5	1.9	8.9	9.5	8.1	80.2	83.0	9.0	0.5	0.5			53.5	29.5				
Aug 14	81.8	52.0	29.8	1.7	8.9	9.4	8.2	80.1	83.1	9.0	0.1	0.3			53.5	29.6				
Sep 11	82.2	52.3	29.9	2.7	8.9	9.4	8.2	79.6	[82.3]	[9.0]	[-0.8]	[-0.1]			[53.2]	[29.1]				
SOUTH WEST																				
1982	179.0	128.0	51.0	5.7	9.1	10.6	6.7	173.3	157.6	8.0				110.6	47.0					
1983†† Annual averages	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	9.7	10.9	7.8	182.3	173.0	8.9				117.9	55.0					
1984	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	9.7	10.6	8.4	188.7	184.8	9.2				122.0	62.8					
1985	204.9	132.8	72.2	4.6	10.2	11.1	8.9	200.4	196.2	9.8				127.7	68.5					
1985 Sep 12	206.8	131.8	75.0	6.9	10.3	11.0	9.2	199.9	197.7	9.8	0.2	0.7			127.8	69.9				
Oct 10	206.0	131.4	74.6	5.8	10.2	11.0	9.2	200.2	196.7	9.8	-1.0	0.1			127.2	69.5				
Nov 14	208.4	133.1	75.3	4.6	10.4	11.1	9.3	203.8	197.1	9.8	0.4	-0.1			127.5	69.6				
Dec 12	210.3	135.1	75.2	4.2	10.5	11.3	9.2	206.1	198.2	9.9	1.1	0.2			127.8	70.4				
1986 Jan 9	220.0	141.4	78.6	4.1	10.9	11.8	9.7	215.9	199.9	9.9	1.7	1.1			128.7	71.2				
Feb 6* Mar 6	213.9	137.6	76.3	3.7	10.6	11.5	9.4	210.4	199.6	9.9	-0.3	0.8			128.3	71.3				
	211.8	136.8	75.0	3.3	11.5	11.4	9.2	208.5	202.5	10.1	2.9	1.4			130.7	71.8				
Apr 10	208.3	134.5	73.9	4.3	10.4	11.2	9.1													

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS											
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual				Male	Female						
								Number	Per cent working population	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended								
NORTH																			
1982	214.6	158.8	55.8	10.9	15.5	18.7	10.4	203.9	191.3	13.8									
1983††	225.7	164.7	61.0	11.8	16.7	20.1	12.0	213.9	206.6	15.3									
1984	230.5	165.9	64.6	9.8	17.0	20.4	11.9	220.7	218.8	16.1									
1985	237.6	169.3	68.4	10.4	17.3	20.6	12.3	227.2	225.2	16.4									
1985 Sep 12	244.7	171.9	72.8	15.3	17.8	21.0	13.1	229.4	225.2	16.4	-1.2	0.2	161.7	63.5					
Oct 10	238.2	168.9	69.2	12.0	17.3	20.6	12.4	226.1	225.2	16.4	0.0	-0.2	162.0	63.2					
Nov 14	236.2	167.6	68.6	10.1	17.2	20.4	12.3	226.1	224.0	16.3	-1.2	-0.8	160.9	63.1					
Dec 12	237.6	169.6	68.0	9.0	17.3	20.7	12.2	228.6	225.9	16.4	1.9	0.2	162.3	63.6					
1986 Jan 9	246.2	176.0	70.2	8.5	17.9	21.5	12.6	237.7	228.4	16.6	2.5	1.1	164.2	64.2					
Feb 6*	237.7	172.4	68.3	7.6	17.5	21.0	12.3	233.2	229.6	16.7	1.2	1.9	165.0	64.6					
Mar 6	238.9	171.6	67.4	7.0	17.3	20.9	12.1	231.9	231.2	16.8	1.6	1.8	166.4	64.8					
Apr 10	240.3	171.1	69.2	11.4	17.4	20.9	12.4	228.8	229.5	16.7	1.7	0.4	164.4	65.1					
May 8	236.1	168.0	68.1	11.3	17.1	20.5	12.2	224.9	226.8	16.5	-2.7	-0.9	162.1	64.7					
Jun 12	231.9	164.6	67.3	10.7	16.8	20.1	12.1	221.2	226.3	16.4	-0.5	-1.6	161.4	64.9					
Jul 10	233.0	164.6	68.4	9.8	16.9	20.1	12.3	223.2	225.6	16.4	-0.7	-1.3	160.7	65.0					
Aug 14	230.7	163.0	67.7	8.7	16.8	19.9	12.2	222.0	225.0	16.3	-0.6	-0.6	160.6	64.4					
Sep 11	236.4	166.0	70.4	12.3	17.2	20.2	12.6	224.0	[223.1]	[16.2]	[-1.9]	[-1.1]	[159.6]	[63.5]					
WALES																			
1982	164.8	120.9	43.8	7.7	13.8	16.3	9.7	157.1	148.1	12.4			108.2	39.9					
1983††	170.4	122.9	47.5	8.3	14.2	16.8	10.2	162.1	157.5	13.2			114.1	43.4					
1984	173.3	123.2	50.1	6.8	14.2	16.6	10.4	166.5	164.8	13.5			118.1	46.7					
1985	180.6	127.7	52.9	6.8	14.6	17.1	10.9	173.8	172.0	13.9			122.5	49.4					
1985 Sep 12	187.6	130.6	57.0	11.3	15.2	17.5	11.7	176.2	173.4	14.1	0.2	0.3	123.3	50.1					
Oct 10	182.7	128.2	54.5	9.1	14.8	17.2	11.2	173.7	172.6	14.0	-0.8	-0.1	122.8	49.8					
Nov 14	180.9	127.4	53.5	7.4	14.7	17.1	11.0	173.5	171.2	13.9	-0.4	-0.4	122.0	49.2					
Dec 12	181.5	126.3	53.2	6.6	14.7	17.2	10.9	174.9	171.7	13.9	0.5	-0.3	122.2	49.5					
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					
Feb 6*	186.5	132.4	54.2	5.8	15.1	17.7	11.1	180.9	175.1	14.2	0.5	1.3	124.5	50.6					
Mar 6	184.2	131.2	53.0	5.2	14.9	17.6	10.9	179.0	176.4	14.3	1.3	1.6	125.6	50.8					
Apr 10	183.9	130.3	53.6	6.9	14.9	17.4	11.0	176.9	175.8	14.3	-0.6	0.4	124.9	51.0					
May 8	179.2	127.2	52.0	6.2	14.5	17.0	10.7	173.1	175.9	14.3	0.1	0.3	124.9	51.0					
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					
Jul 10	175.2	123.0	52.1	5.2	14.2	16.5	10.7	170.0	174.6	14.2	-1.0	-0.5	123.3	51.4					
Aug 14	174.0	121.3	52.6	4.8	14.1	16.3	10.8	169.2	173.9	14.1	-0.7	-0.7	122.5	51.4					
Sep 11	180.4	124.4	56.0	9.7	14.6	16.7	11.5	170.7	[171.0]	[13.9]	[-2.8]	[-1.5]	[120.1]	[51.0]					
SCOTLAND																			
1982	318.0	223.9	94.1	17.8	13.0	15.3	9.5	300.2	286.7	11.7			201.6	85.1					
1983††	335.6	232.1	103.4	20.6	13.7	16.0	10.4	315.0	307.0	12.6			213.9	93.1					
1984	341.6	235.2	106.4	18.4	13.8	16.3	10.4	323.1	319.1	12.9			221.9	97.1					
1985	353.0	243.6	109.3	17.3	14.0	16.7	10.3	335.7	331.4	13.2			230.5	100.9					
1985 Sep 12	355.8	243.9	111.8	21.8	14.2	16.8	10.6	334.0	332.0	13.2	-0.8	-0.4	230.8	101.2					
Oct 10	353.3	243.6	109.7	18.6	14.1	16.7	10.4	334.7	334.0	13.3	2.0	0.3	232.3	101.7					
Nov 14	351.5	242.8	108.7	16.1	14.0	16.7	10.3	335.4	332.7	13.2	-1.3	0.0	231.6	101.1					
Dec 12	353.2	245.3	108.0	15.0	14.1	16.9	10.2	338.2	334.4	13.3	1.7	0.8	232.5	101.9					
1986 Jan 9	371.1	256.9	114.3	20.5	14.8	17.7	10.8	350.7	334.8	13.3	0.4	0.3	233.1	101.7					
Feb 6*	362.7	250.9	111.8	19.2	14.4	17.2	10.6	343.7	335.2	13.3	0.4	0.8	232.9	102.2					
Mar 6	359.3	248.8	110.6	18.0	14.3	17.1	10.4	341.3	337.9	13.4	2.7	1.2	235.2	102.7					
Apr 10	356.7	246.5	110.1	18.0	14.2	16.9	10.4	338.7	338.7	13.5	0.8	1.3	235.5	103.2					
May 8	351.6	242.9	108.7	17.5	14.0	16.7	10.3	334.1	339.3	13.5	0.6	1.4	234.8	104.5					
Jun 12	351.4	242.2	109.1	17.1	14.0	16.6	10.3	334.2	341.2	13.6	1.9	1.1	236.1	105.1					
Jul 10	359.0	244.2	114.8	16.5	14.3	16.8	10.8	342.5	343.5	13.7	2.3	1.6	236.7	106.7					
Aug 14	358.6	244.8	113.8	15.4	14.3	16.8	10.8	343.2	345.1	13.7	1.6	1.9	238.4	106.7					
Sep 11	363.0	248.4	114.6	22.1	14.4	17.1	10.8	340.9	[345.6]	[13.8]	[0.5]	[1.5]	[239.4]	[106.1]					
NORTHERN IRELAND																			
1982	108.3	77.3	31.0	6.2	16.1	18.6	12.0	102.1	99.1	14.7			71.1	28.0					
1983††	117.1	85.1	32.0	4.2	17.4	20.5	12.4	112.9	109.3	16.2			80.1	29.2					
1984	121.4	87.7	33.7	3.3	18.0	21.2	12.9	118.1	113.2	16.8			82.7	30.5					
1985	121.8	88.0	33.8	2.4	18.0	21.3	12.7	119.4	115.8	17.1			84.4	31.4					
1985 Sep 12	126.5	89.5	37.0	4.2	18.6	21.7	13.9	122.3	117.4	17.3	0.5	0.7	85.2	32.2					
Oct 10	121.8	87.4	34.4	3.2	18.0	21.2	13.0	118.7	117.8	17.4	0.4	0.7	85.7	32.1					
Nov 14	120.6	87.2	33.4	2.6	17.8	21.1	12.6	118.0	117.5	17.3	-0.3	0.2	85.6	31.9					
Dec 12	121.5	88.6	32.9	2.3	17.9	21.4	13.2	119.2	119.2	17.6	1.7	0.6	87.0	32.2					
1986 Jan 9	125.7	91.6	34.1	2.2	18.5	22.2	12.9	123.5	120.2	17.7	1.0	0.8	87.8	32.4					
Feb 6*	124.7	91.6	33.1	1.9	18.4	22.2	12.5	124.3	121.4	17.9	1.2	1.3	88.6	32.8					
Mar 6	124.4	91.8	32.6	1.7	18.3	22.2	12.3	122.7	122.9	18.1	1.5	1.2	89.9	33.0					
Apr 10	126.2	92.7	33.4	2.6	18.6	22.5	12.6	123.6	124.3	18.7	1.4	2.3	90.9	33.4					
May 8	124.7	91.7	33.1	2.2	18.4	22.2	12.5	122.5	124.8	18.4	0.5	1.1	91.3	33.5					
Jun 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					
Jul 10	129.4	93.0	36.4	1.9	19.1	22.5	13.7	127.6											

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* September 11, 1986

	Male				Female				All				
	Male	Female	All	Rate	Male	Female	All	Rate	Male	Female	All	Rate	
	† per cent employees and unemployed				† per cent employees and unemployed				† per cent employees and unemployed				
Newark	1,994	1,193	3,187	13.7	Wolverhampton	18,541	7,859	26,400	19.0				
Newbury	1,356	941	2,297	7.4	Woodbridge and Leiston	908	562	1,470	8.1				
Newcastle upon Tyne	47,509	19,397	66,906	18.5	Worcester	4,301	2,327	6,628	11.5				
Newmarket	1,259	924	2,183	9.4	Workington	2,974	1,662	4,636	18.1				
Newquay	1,075	657	1,732	17.1	Worksop	2,889	1,335	4,224	17.4				
Newton Abbot	1,985	1,126	3,111	13.2	Worthing	3,641	2,186	5,827	8.5				
Northallerton	679	479	1,158	9.7	Yeovil	2,216	1,731	3,947	9.8				
Northampton	6,186	3,532	9,718	9.6	York	6,069	3,918	9,987	11.1				
Northwich	3,963	2,302	6,265	13.5									
Norwich	9,473	5,036	14,509	10.3									
Nottingham	31,449	13,844	45,293	13.6	Wales								
Okehampton	325	210	535	12.0	Aberdare	2,980	1,091	4,071	21.7				
Oldham	8,053	3,900	11,953	14.4	Aberystwyth	923	503	1,426	12.1				
Oswestry	1,056	649	1,705	13.3	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,702	1,557	5,259	19.0				
Oxford	7,667	4,774	12,441	7.2	Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny	5,067	2,192	7,259	20.5				
Pendle	3,021	1,719	4,740	15.3	Brecon	580	318	898	11.6				
Penrith	695	560	1,255	9.4	Bridgend	6,571	2,801	9,372	17.4				
Penzance and St. Ives	2,338	1,007	3,345	19.3	Cardiff	20,945	8,601	29,546	14.6				
Peterborough	7,834	3,910	11,744	12.8	Cardigan	1,081	577	1,658	25.8				
Pickering and Helmsley	296	202	498	7.5	Carmarthen	1,224	670	1,894	11.0				
Plymouth	12,097	7,078	19,175	15.5	Conwy and Colwyn	3,017	1,581	4,598	14.6				
Pool	3,833	2,226	6,059	10.5	Denbigh	755	549	1,304	14.7				
Portsmouth	13,098	6,536	19,634	12.2	Doigellau and Barmouth	430	220	650	14.5				
Preston	11,744	6,319	18,063	11.6	Fishguard	451	213	664	20.3				
Reading	6,372	3,750	10,122	7.3	Haverfordwest	2,225	1,130	3,355	15.8				
Redruth and Camborne	3,077	1,416	4,493	21.1	Holyhead	2,876	1,378	4,254	24.5				
Retford	1,651	1,101	2,752	13.7	Lampeter and Aberaeron	740	336	1,076	22.6				
Richmondshire	856	801	1,657	13.8	Llandeilo	356	214	570	16.6				
Ripon	480	397	877	8.4	Llandrindod Wells	637	433	1,070	14.3				
Rochdale	7,433	3,692	11,125	17.9	Llanelli	3,984	2,222	6,206	19.0				
Rotherham and Mexborough	17,237	7,099	24,336	23.2	Machynlleth	337	179	516	16.4				
Rugby and Daventry	3,119	2,301	5,420	11.2	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,893	2,836	10,729	20.4				
Salisbury	2,058	1,562	3,620	8.9	Monmouth	419	247	666	13.6				
Scarborough and Filey	2,875	1,327	4,202	13.7	Neath and Port Talbot	5,173	2,362	7,535	14.9				
Scunthorpe	6,362	2,927	9,289	18.0	Newport	9,232	4,154	13,386	16.3				
Settle	294	239	533	10.1	Newtown	657	383	1,040	12.6				
Shaftesbury	778	524	1,302	9.0	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,171	2,197	6,368	16.7				
Sheffield	33,563	14,823	48,386	16.7	Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,196	3,082	11,278	17.5				
Shrewsbury	3,157	1,750	4,907	11.5	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	642	348	990	15.9				
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,632	2,016	5,648	14.5	Fwlheil	627	288	915	16.4				
Skegness	1,378	572	1,950	17.0	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,512	4,198	12,710	18.5				
Skipton	598	417	1,015	9.5	South Pembrokeshire	1,543	871	2,414	17.4				
Sleaford	765	568	1,333	12.3	Swansea	12,537	5,292	17,829	15.8				
Slough	7,169	4,300	11,469	6.7	Welshpool	533	319	852	12.6				
South Molton	292	189	481	11.8	Wrexham	5,349	2,663	8,012	17.6				
South Tyneside	11,357	4,479	15,836	26.0	Scotland								
Southampton	13,725	5,976	19,701	11.1	Aberdeen	9,053	4,633	13,686	8.3				
Southend	22,135	11,032	33,167	13.7	Alloa	2,374	1,129	3,503	18.2				
Spalding and Holbeach	1,318	896	2,214	10.0	Annan	760	485	1,245	15.1				
St. Austell	2,116	1,142	3,258	14.1	Arbroath	1,102	638	1,740	18.5				
Stafford	4,062	2,719	6,781	10.3	Ayr	4,570	2,240	6,810	13.8				
Stafford	1,068	806	1,874	11.2	Badenoch	380	168	548	14.7				
Stockton-on-Tees	10,462	4,332	14,794	18.9	Banff	615	354	969	12.2				
Stoke	15,407	8,329	23,736	12.3	Bathgate	7,105	3,026	10,131	21.3				
Stroud	2,258	1,538	3,796	10.6	Berwickshire	356	311	667	13.8				
Sudbury	1,056	681	1,737	11.3	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	889	492	1,381	13.8				
Sunderland	27,192	10,746	37,938	21.9	Brechin and Montrose	976	690	1,666	12.8				
Swindon	6,462	3,824	10,286	11.6	Buckie	477	220	697	17.2				
Taunton	2,482	1,576	4,058	9.9	Campbeltown	526	271	797	18.1				
Telford and Bridgnorth	8,655	3,851	12,506	20.5	Crieff	296	165	461	13.0				
Thanet	5,466	2,566	8,032	19.9	Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,293	1,089	4,382	25.9				
Theftford	1,532	986	2,518	12.4	Dumbarton	3,459	2,018	5,477	18.6				
Thirsk	328	233	561	12.6	Dumfries	1,612	971	2,583	10.5				
Tiverton	709	467	1,176	12.5	Dundee	10,733	5,443	16,176	16.3				
Torbay	4,765	2,426	7,191	15.9	Dunfermline	5,423	2,946	8,369	16.4				
Torrington	362	216	578	15.2	Dunoon and Bute	836	497	1,333	16.9				
Totnes	577	340	917	14.6	Edinburgh	24,676	11,950	36,626	12.0				
Trowbridge and Frome	2,445	1,840	4,285	9.9	Elgin	1,176	840	2,016	12.9				
Truro	1,667	901	2,568	11.8	Falkirk	7,185	3,801	10,986	16.1				
Tunbridge Wells	3,503	2,266	5,769	6.7	Forfar	763	505	1,268	11.5				
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	642	464	1,106	10.6	Forres	461	315	776	26.0				
Wakefield and Dewsbury	12,469	5,329	17,798	15.5	Fraserburgh	570	303	873	14.1				
Walsall	18,844	8,286	27,130	18.0	Galashiels	750	509	1,259	8.0				
Wareham and Swanage	537	358	895	9.3	Girvan	550	286	836	22.5				
Warminster	384	334	718	11.2	Glasgow	82,247	33,115	115,362	17.5				
Warrington	7,078	3,551	10,629	13.7	Greenock	7,134	2,908	10,042	20.7				
Warwick	4,426	2,914	7,340	9.3	Haddington	795	466	1,261	10.7				
Watford and Luton	17,586	10,227	27,813	8.7	Hawick	488	302	790	9.3				
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,947	1,899	4,846	11.2	Huntly	217	166	383	12.2				
Wells	1,367	992	2,359	9.4	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,152	810	2,962	20.2				
Weston-super-Mare	3,132	2,032	5,164	14.1	Inverness	3,382	1,605	4,987	13.1				
Whitby	915	393	1,308	20.3	Irvine	8,124	3,569	11,693	24.7				
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,179	691	1,870	13.7	Islay/Mid Argyll	425	206	631	13.5				
Whitehaven	2,536	1,472	4,008	13.1	Keith	386	212	598	11.4				
Whidnes and Runcorn	8,302	3,353	11,655	19.2	Kelso and Jedburgh	256	168	424	8.3				
Wigan and St. Helens	24,918	11,754	36,672	19.6	Kilmarnock	3,869	1,810	5,679	18.0				
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,507	1,523	4,030	5.3	Kirkcaldy	7,799	4,030	11,829	17.7				
Widmer	274	193	467	7.7	Lanarkshire	23,494	10,165	33,659	21.4				
Wirral and Chester	27,477	11,993	39,470	18.1	Lochaber	936	463	1,399	17.5				
Wisbech	1,742	804	2,546	15.2	Lockerbie	326	238	564	14.0				
					Newton Stewart	455	225	680	20.3				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at September 11, 1986

	Male				Female				All				
	Male	Female	All	Rate	Male	Female	All	Rate	Male	Female	All	Rate	
	† per cent employees and unemployed				† per cent employees and unemployed				† per cent employees and unemployed				
North East Fife	1,096	819	1,915	11.3	Northern Ireland								
Oban	659	348	1,007	13.7	Ballymena	2,524	1,325	3,849	17.7				
Orkney Islands	310	222	532	11.2	Belfast	46,714	20,141	66,855	19.6				
Peebles	2,316	1,153	3,469	10.5	Coleraine	5,913	1,993	7,906	28.5				
Perth	1,145	695	1,840	13.8	Cookstown	2,003	846	2,849	38.1				
Peterhead	449	314	763	6.4	Craigavon	8,425	3,959	12,384	22.7				
Shetland Islands	599	264	863	18.1	Dungannon	3,002	1,147	4,149	31.6				
Skye and Wester Ross	618	395	1,013	13.3	Enniskillen	3,459	1,257	4,716	29.0				
Stewartry	2,978	1,677	4,655	13.3	Londonderry	10,256	3,054	13,310	30.5				
Stirling	923	455	1,378	16.5	Magherafelt	2,259	897	3,156	31.7				
Stranra													

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 Jul 177.6 335.2 720.3 759.5 470.4 418.9 278.9 74.2 3,235.0										
1985 Oct 211.2 344.2 689.8 766.9 475.6 425.4 287.8 76.0 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										
Jul 170.8 303.7 703.2 788.8 499.6 441.5 296.1 75.9 3,279.6										
1985 Jul Proportion of number unemployed										
5.5 10.4 22.3 23.5 14.5 12.9 8.6 2.3 100.0										
Oct 6.4 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										
MALE										
1985 Jul 102.6 197.1 455.8 518.4 355.9 303.2 210.4 72.9 2,216.2										
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										
Jul 97.4 176.0 442.5 531.4 371.9 316.1 221.3 74.8 2,231.5										
1985 Jul Proportion of number unemployed										
4.6 8.9 20.6 23.4 16.1 13.7 9.5 3.3 100.0										
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										
Jul 4.4 7.9 19.8 23.8 16.7 14.2 9.9 3.3 100.0										
FEMALE										
1985 Jul 75.0 138.1 264.5 241.1 114.5 115.7 68.5 1.2 1,018.8										
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										
Jul 73.4 127.7 260.6 257.3 127.7 125.4 74.8 1.1 1,048.1										
1985 Jul Proportion of number unemployed										
7.4 13.6 26.0 23.7 11.2 11.4 6.7 0.1 100.0										
Oct 8.6 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										
Apr 7.7 12.5 23.5 24.8 12.2 12.0 7.2 0.1 100.0										
Jul 7.0 12.2 24.9 24.5 12.2 12.0 7.1 0.1 100.0										

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 Apr 165.4 127.2 218.1 248.6 490.5 688.5 1,334.2 3,272.6									
Jul 221.8 159.1 225.7 238.0 437.6 626.1 1,326.9 3,235.0									
Oct 202.7 163.9 322.3 241.3 461.4 533.4 1,351.9 3,276.9									
1986 Jan 185.1 132.3 265.6 288.4 588.5 576.2 1,371.6 3,407.7									
Apr* 199.2 131.0 221.7 252.5 498.8 665.4 1,356.5 3,325.1									
Jul 227.0 154.8 226.8 226.9 468.4 627.8 1,347.8 3,279.6									
1985 Apr Proportion of number unemployed									
5.1 3.9 6.7 7.6 15.0 21.0 40.8 100.0									
Jul 6.9 4.9 7.0 7.4 13.5 19.4 41.0 100.0									
Oct 6.2 5.0 9.8 7.4 14.1 16.3 41.3 100.0									
1986 Jan 5.4 3.8 7.8 8.5 17.3 16.9 40.3 100.0									
Apr 6.0 3.9 6.7 7.6 15.0 20.0 40.8 100.0									
Jul 6.9 4.7 6.9 6.9 14.3 19.2 41.1 100.0									
MALE									
1985 Apr 104.7 82.4 139.7 159.4 319.0 441.6 1,023.8 2,270.7									
Jul 132.7 97.4 142.2 148.7 278.1 400.7 1,016.5 2,216.2									
Oct 127.9 101.3 193.2 153.5 288.5 341.1 1,028.4 2,234.0									
1986 Jan 115.1 86.3 176.6 187.7 370.8 365.1 1,044.0 2,345.6									
Apr* 124.6 82.7 143.1 160.7 325.0 420.9 1,033.0 2,290.0									
Jul 134.3 94.5 142.9 142.5 294.5 400.4 1,022.4 2,231.5									
1985 Apr Proportion of number unemployed									
4.6 3.6 6.2 7.0 14.1 19.4 45.1 100.0									
Jul 6.0 4.4 6.4 6.7 12.5 18.1 45.9 100.0									
Oct 5.7 4.5 8.7 6.9 12.9 15.3 46.0 100.0									
1986 Jan 4.9 3.7 7.5 8.0 15.8 15.6 44.5 100.0									
Apr 5.4 3.6 6.2 7.0 14.2 18.4 45.1 100.0									
Jul 6.0 4.2 6.4 6.4 13.2 18.0 45.8 100.0									
FEMALE									
1985 Apr 60.7 44.9 78.3 89.2 171.5 247.0 310.4 1,001.8									
Jul 89.1 61.6 83.5 89.2 159.5 225.4 310.4 1,018.8									
Oct 74.8 62.6 129.1 87.8 173.0 192.3 323.4 1,042.9									
1986 Jan 70.0 46.0 89.0 100.7 217.7 211.1 327.7 1,062.1									
Apr* 74.6 48.3 78.6 91.8 173.8 244.5 323.5 1,035.0									
Jul 92.8 60.3 83.9 84.4 173.9 227.5 325.4 1,048.1									
1985 Apr Proportion of number unemployed									
6.1 4.5 7.8 8.9 17.1 24.7 31.0 100.0									
Jul 8.7 6.0 8.2 8.8 15.7 22.1 30.5 100.0									
Oct 7.2 6.0 12.4 8.4 16.6 18.4 31.0 100.0									
1986 Jan 6.6 4.3 8.4 9.5 20.5 19.9 30.8 100.0									
Apr 7.2 4.7 7.6 8.9 16.8 23.6 31.3 100.0									
Jul 8.8 5.8 8.0 8.1 16.6 21.3 31.0 100.0									

* See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at September 11, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
SOUTH EAST									
Bedfordshire	14,141	8,234	22,375	10.2	West Sussex	10,667	7,097	17,764	7.0
Luton	6,656	3,208	9,864		Arun	1,136	687	1,823	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,536	1,344	2,880		Chichester	1,533	900	2,433	
North Bedfordshire	3,600	2,037	5,637		Crawley	1,279	915	2,194	
South Bedfordshire	2,349	1,645	3,994		Horsham	1,268	944	2,212	
Berkshire	13,927	8,471	22,398	6.9	Mid Sussex	1,344	1,183	2,527	
Bracknell	1,682	1,195	2,877		Worthing	1,791	1,071	2,862	
Newbury	1,762	1,327	3,089		Greater London	283,544	131,597	415,141	10.7
Reading	4,260	1,949	6,209		Barking and Dagenham	5,673	2,458	8,131	
Slough	3,006	1,516	4,522		Barnet	7,301	4,127	11,428	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,919	1,277	3,196		Bexley	5,528	3,451	8,979	
Wokingham	1,298	1,207	2,505		Brent	11,942	5,641	17,583	
Buckinghamshire	12,011	7,117	19,128	8.3	Bromley	6,848	3,616	10,464	
Aylesbury Vale	2,183	1,545	3,728		Camden	10,310	4,860	15,170	
Chiltern	1,138	726	1,864		City of London	72	44	116	
Milton Keynes	5,377	2,830	8,207		City of Westminster	9,123	4,037	13,160	
South Buckinghamshire	805	518	1,323		Croydon	8,999	4,810	13,809	
Wycombe	2,508	1,498	4,006		Ealing	9,912	5,303	15,215	
East Sussex	19,220	10,124	29,344	11.7	Enfield	7,470	3,604	11,074	
Brighton	6,818	3,287	10,105		Greenwich	10,216	4,826	15,042	
Eastbourne	1,925	966	2,891		Hackney	15,341	6,099	21,440	
Hastings	2,987	1,344	4,331		Hammersmith and Fulham	9,010	3,949	12,959	
Hove	3,005	1,645	4,650		Haringey	12,742	5,947	18,689	
Lewes	1,579	967	2,546		Harrow	3,993	2,443	6,436	
Rother	1,406	812	2,218		Hillingdon	5,961	3,057	9,018	
Wealden	1,500	1,103	2,603		Hounslow	4,553	2,907	7,460	
Essex	40,174	22,519	62,693	11.8	Islington	12,546	5,329	17,875	
Basildon	5,691	2,680	8,371		Kensington and Chelsea	6,359	3,193	9,552	
Braintree	2,159	1,652	3,811		Kingston-upon-Thames	2,786	1,545	4,331	
Brentwood	1,359	758	2,117		Lambeth	18,643	7,673	26,316	
Castle Point	2,199	1,217	3,416		Lewisham	13,677	5,922	19,599	
Chelmsford	2,381	1,862	4,243		Merton	4,491	2,271	6,762	
Colchester	3,647	2,532	6,179		Newham	12,786	4,647	17,433	
Epping Forest	2,478	1,384	3,862		Redbridge	6,325	3,381	9,706	
Harlow	2,470	1,444	3,914		Richmond-upon-Thames	3,175	1,849	5,024	
Maldon	1,126	709	1,835		Southwark	15,889	5,838	21,727	
Rochford	1,500	881	2,381		Sutton	3,270	2,072	5,342	
Southend-on-Sea	5,790	2,624	8,414		Tower Hamlets	12,739	3,887	16,626	
Tendring	3,731	1,776	5,507		Waltham Forest	8,635	3,837	12,472	
Thurrock	4,855	2,343	7,198		Wandsworth	11,347	5,223	16,570	
Uttlesford	788	657	1,445		EAST ANGLIA				
Hampshire	39,836	21,541	61,377	9.9	Cambridgeshire	15,374	9,239	24,613	9.5
Basingstoke and Deane	2,097	1,423	3,520		Cambridge	2,654	1,402	4,056	
East Hampshire	1,323	963	2,286		East Cambridgeshire	723	633	1,356	
Eastleigh	1,987	1,260	3,247		Fenland	2,325	1,282	3,607	
Fareham	2,011	1,358	3,369		Huntingdon	2,275	1,995	4,270	
Gosport	2,151	1,557	3,708		Peterborough	6,225	2,817	9,042	
Hart	820	684	1,504		South Cambridgeshire	1,172	1,110	2,282	
Havant	4,293	1,925	6,218		Norfolk	22,580	12,178	34,758	12.0
New Forest	3,273	1,623	4,896		Breckland	2,571	1,677	4,248	
Portsmouth	7,751	3,917	11,668		Broadland	1,841	1,223	3,064	
Rushmoor	1,279	1,003	2,282		Great Yarmouth	4,129	1,877	6,006	
Southampton	9,705	3,861	13,566		Norwich	6,210	2,779	8,989	
Test Valley	1,657	1,092	2,749		North Norfolk	2,140	1,203	3,343	
Winchester	1,489	875	2,364		South Norfolk	1,885	1,283	3,168	
Hertfordshire	18,181	11,829	30,010	7.2	West Norfolk	3,804	2,136	5,940	
Broxbourne	1,668	1,082	2,750		Suffolk	14,363	8,488	22,851	9.4
Dacorum	2,315	1,660	3,975		Babergh	1,508	975	2,483	
East Hertfordshire	1,537	1,195	2,732		Forest Heath	815	628	1,443	
Hertsmere	1,681	888	2,569		Ipswich	3,808	1,914	5,722	
North Hertfordshire	2,168	1,478	3,646		Mid Suffolk	1,137	903	2,040	
St Albans	1,944	1,241	3,185		St Edmundsbury	1,657	1,303	2,960	
Stevenage	2,057	1,399	3,456		Suffolk Coastal	1,695	1,061	2,756	
Three Rivers	1,146	730	1,876		Waveney	3,743	1,704	5,447	
Watford	1,822	1,041	2,863		SOUTH WEST				
Welwyn Hatfield	1,843	1,115	2,958		Avon	30,080	16,434	46,514	11.1
Isle of Wight	4,035	2,062	6,097	13.7	Bath	2,528	1,400	3,928	
Medina	2,372	1,257	3,629		Bristol	17,623	8,068	25,691	
South Wight	1,663	805	2,468		Kingswood	2,016	1,362	3,378	

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at September 11, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	Percent employees and unemployed					Percent employees and unemployed			
Gloucestershire	13,237	8,236	21,473		Nottinghamshire	42,144	19,036	61,180	
Cheltenham	2,620	1,533	4,153		Ashfield	4,176	1,775	5,951	
Cotswold	1,109	794	1,903		Bassettlaw	4,218	2,314	6,532	
Forest of Dean	2,288	1,545	3,833		Gedling	3,235	1,677	4,912	
Gloucester	3,354	1,683	5,037		Mansfield	3,129	1,798	4,927	
Stroud	2,273	1,569	3,842		Newark	4,233	1,863	6,096	
Tewkesbury	1,593	1,112	2,705		Nottingham	3,439	1,885	5,324	
					Newark	17,243	6,205	23,448	
					Rushcliffe	2,471	1,519	3,990	
Somerset	10,708	7,295	18,003	10.9	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Mendip	2,006	1,444	3,450		Humberside	40,722	17,704	58,426	17.0
Sedgemoor	2,791	1,715	4,506		Beverley	2,676	1,775	4,451	
Taunton Deane	2,390	1,508	3,898		Boothferry	2,192	1,336	3,528	
West Somerset	827	486	1,313		Cleethorpes	3,046	1,388	4,434	
Yeovil	2,694	2,142	4,836		East Yorkshire	2,142	1,328	3,470	
					Glanford	2,097	1,226	3,323	
Wiltshire	12,455	8,594	21,049	10.0	Great Grimsby	5,083	1,816	6,899	
Kennet	1,073	1,003	2,076		Holderness	1,440	870	2,310	
North Wiltshire	2,013	1,543	3,556		Kingston-upon-Hull	18,191	6,531	24,722	
Salisbury	1,951	1,449	3,400		Scunthorpe	3,855	1,434	5,289	
Thamesdown	5,311	2,940	8,251						
West Wiltshire	2,107	1,659	3,766		North Yorkshire	17,646	11,113	28,759	11.2
					Craven	984	711	1,695	
WEST MIDLANDS					Hambleton	1,659	1,153	2,812	
Hereford and Worcester	20,407	12,126	32,533	13.7	Harrogate	2,928	1,934	4,862	
Bromsgrove	2,918	1,630	4,548		Richmondshire	879	868	1,687	
Hereford	1,713	1,055	2,768		Ryedale	1,424	1,112	2,536	
Leominster	935	612	1,547		Scarborough	3,751	1,691	5,442	
Malvern Hills	2,177	1,231	3,408		Selby	1,953	1,514	3,467	
Redditch	2,823	1,755	4,578		York	4,068	2,190	6,258	
South Herefordshire	1,230	808	2,038						
Worcester	2,960	1,422	4,382		South Yorkshire	75,774	32,464	108,238	19.2
Wychavon	2,206	1,545	3,751		Barnsley	13,178	5,328	18,506	
Wyre Forest	3,445	2,068	5,513		Doncaster	17,054	7,578	24,632	
					Rotherham	14,386	6,188	20,574	
Shropshire	14,869	7,401	22,270	16.0	Sheffield	31,156	13,370	44,526	
Bridgnorth	1,433	921	2,354						
North Shropshire	1,330	791	2,121		West Yorkshire	87,258	40,129	127,387	14.3
Oswestry	917	549	1,466		Bradford	22,057	9,101	31,158	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,830	1,552	4,382		Calderdale	6,839	3,682	10,521	
South Shropshire	970	558	1,528		Kirklees	13,715	7,162	20,877	
The Wrekin	7,389	3,030	10,419		Leeds	30,042	13,773	43,815	
					Wakefield	14,605	6,411	21,016	
Staffordshire	34,746	19,714	54,460	13.8	NORTH WEST				
Cannock Chase	3,493	2,050	5,543		Cheshire	35,259	18,543	53,802	13.5
East Staffordshire	2,953	1,756	4,709		Chester	4,689	2,349	7,038	
Lichfield	2,802	1,843	4,645		Congleton	1,637	1,395	3,032	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,706	2,060	5,766		Crewe and Nantwich	2,918	1,928	4,846	
South Staffordshire	3,533	2,019	5,552		Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,983	1,954	5,937	
Stafford	3,084	2,010	5,094		Halton	7,822	3,041	10,863	
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,020	1,494	3,514		Macclesfield	3,341	2,112	5,453	
Stoke-on-Trent	9,771	4,783	14,554		Vale Royal	3,791	2,213	6,004	
Tamworth	3,384	1,699	5,083		Warrington	7,078	3,551	10,629	
Warwickshire	14,237	9,148	23,385	12.4	Lancashire	52,268	26,010	78,278	13.9
North Warwickshire	1,855	1,238	3,093		Blackburn	6,842	2,888	9,730	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,739	2,711	7,450		Blackpool	6,921	2,860	9,781	
Rugby	2,419	1,683	4,102		Burnley	4,095	2,020	6,115	
Stratford-on-Avon	1,930	1,445	3,375		Chorley	2,779	1,790	4,569	
Warwick	3,294	2,071	5,365		Fylde	1,622	1,026	2,648	
					Hyndburn	2,573	1,376	3,949	
West Midlands	157,395	66,078	223,473	16.9	Lancaster	4,925	2,583	7,508	
Birmingham	67,563	26,550	94,113		Pendle	3,021	1,719	4,740	
Coventry	18,034	8,419	26,453		Preston	5,980	2,521	8,501	
Dudley	14,140	6,840	20,980		Ribble Valley	808	685	1,493	
Sandwell	19,068	7,901	26,969		Rossendale	1,915	1,037	2,952	
Solihull	7,669	3,883	11,552		South Ribble	2,690	1,739	4,429	
Walsall	14,579	5,855	20,434		West Lancashire	5,239	2,304	7,543	
Wolverhampton	16,342	6,630	22,972		Wyre	2,858	1,462	4,320	
EAST MIDLANDS					Greater Manchester	126,226	57,154	183,380	15.4
Derbyshire	33,628	16,858	50,486	13.9	Bolton	12,241	5,812	18,053	
Amber Valley	3,218	1,707	4,925		Bury	6,081	3,381	9,462	
Bolsover	3,052	1,337	4,389		Manchester	33,402	12,120	45,522	
Chesterfield	4,482	2,209	6,691		Oldham	8,869	4,463	13,332	
Derby	10,162	4,383	14,545		Rochdale	9,737	4,793	14,530	
Erewash	3,645	1,832	5,477		Salford	13,761	5,335	19,096	
High Peak	2,258	1,575	3,833		Stockport	9,813	5,263	15,076	
North East Derbyshire	3,729	2,004	5,733		Tameside	9,124	4,588	13,712	
South Derbyshire	1,803	938	2,741		Trafford	8,423	3,887	12,310	
West Derbyshire	1,279	873	2,152		Wigan	14,775	7,512	22,287	
Leicestershire	25,944	14,531	40,475	10.5	Merseyside	101,086	39,386	140,472	20.8
Blaby	1,312	1,052	2,364		Knowsley	14,429	5,069	19,498	
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,868	1,430	3,298		Liverpool	41,693	15,340	57,033	
Charnwood	2,986	2,060	5,046		St Helens	10,631	4,514	15,145	
Harborough	940	759	1,699		Sefton	15,438	6,702	22,140	
Leicester	13,965	6,207	20,172		Wirral	18,895	7,761	26,656	
Melton	800	695	1,495						
North West Leicestershire	2,723	1,259	3,982		NORTH				
Oadby and Wigston	841	619	1,460		Cleveland	38,323	14,160	52,483	21.2
Rutland	509	450	959		Hartlepool	6,663	2,358	9,021	
					Langbaurgh	9,250	3,548	12,798	
Lincolnshire	18,016	9,971	27,987	13.5	Middlesbrough	11,948	3,922	15,870	
Boston	1,762	930	2,692		Stockton-on-Tees	10,462	4,332	14,794	
East Lindsey	3,701	1,898	5,599						
Lincoln	4,367	1,815	6,182		Cumbria	14,391	9,114	23,505	12.5
North Kesteven	1,837	1,323	3,160		Allerdale	3,534	2,068	5,602	
South Holland	1,378	933	2,311		Barrow-in-Furness	2,339	1,701	4,040	
South Kesteven	2,695	1,753	4,448		Carlisle	3,358	1,990	5,348	
West Lindsey	2,276	1,319	3,595		Copeland	2,677	1,525	4,202	
					Eden	828	660	1,488	
Northamptonshire	15,159	9,309	24,468	11.3	South Lakeland	1,655	1,170	2,825	
Corby	2,829	1,476	4,305						
Daventry	1,148	991	2,139						
East Northamptonshire	1,068	859	1,927						
Kettering	1,674	1,104	2,778						
Northampton	5,491	2,922	8,413						
South Northamptonshire	906	782	1,688						
Wellingborough	2,043	1,175	3,218						

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at September 11, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	Percent employees and unemployed					Percent employees and unemployed			
Durham	28,889	12,683	41,572	18.4	Dumfries and Galloway region	4,983	2,896	7,879	13.5
Chester-le-Street	2,301	1,015	3,316		Annandale and Eskdale	1,086	723	1,809	
Darlington	4,370	2,157	6,527		Nithsdale	1,901	1,098	2,999	
Derwentside	5,187	2,021	7,208		Stewartry	818	395	1,013	
Durham	3,119	1,545	4,664		Wigton	1,378	680	2,058	
Easington	5,029	1,995	7,024						
Sedgefield	4,428	1,982	6,410		Fife region	14,460	7,885	22,345	16.4
Teessdale	809	437	1,246		Dunfermline	5,289	2,833	8,122	
Wear Valley	3,646	1,531	5,177		Kirkcaldy	7,698	3,937	11,635	
					North East Fife	1,473	1,115	2,588	
Northumberland	11,313	5,466	16,779	16.8	Grampian region	14,299	7,892	22,191	9.9
Alnwick	993	572	1,565		Banff and Buchan	2,			

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 11, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Epsom and Ewell	1,290	740	2,030
Bedfordshire				Esher	948	598	1,546
Luton South	4,334	2,019	6,353	Guildford	1,352	822	2,174
Mid Bedfordshire	1,664	1,373	3,037	Mole Valley	963	555	1,518
North Bedfordshire	2,999	1,596	4,595	North West Surrey	1,386	900	2,286
North Luton	2,819	1,593	4,412	Reigate	1,294	868	2,162
South West Bedfordshire	2,325	1,653	3,978	South West Surrey	1,095	633	1,728
				Spelthorne	1,389	944	2,333
				Woking	1,424	946	2,370
Berkshire				West Sussex			
East Berkshire	2,033	1,417	3,450	Arundel	1,967	1,181	3,148
Newbury	1,464	1,044	2,508	Chichester	1,533	900	2,433
Reading East	2,687	1,234	3,921	Crawley	1,489	1,138	2,627
Reading West	2,094	1,172	3,266	Horsham	1,268	944	2,212
Slough	3,006	1,516	4,522	Mid Sussex	1,134	960	2,094
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,568	1,055	2,623	Shoreham	1,485	903	2,388
Wokingham	1,075	1,033	2,108	Worthing	1,791	1,071	2,862
Buckinghamshire				Greater London			
Aylesbury	1,636	1,203	2,839	Barking	2,766	1,109	3,875
Beaconsfield	1,084	710	1,794	Battersea	4,638	2,005	6,643
Buckingham	1,710	1,049	2,759	Beckenham	2,216	1,139	3,355
Chesham and Amersham	1,130	700	1,830	Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,554	1,739	8,293
Milton Keynes	4,555	2,427	6,982	Bexley Heath	1,531	1,050	2,581
Wycombe	1,896	1,028	2,924	Bow and Poplar	6,185	2,148	8,333
East Sussex				Brent East	4,995	2,256	7,251
Bexhill and Battle	1,296	756	2,052	Brent North	2,242	1,221	3,463
Brighton Kemptown	3,437	1,538	4,975	Brent South	4,705	2,164	6,869
Brighton Pavilion	3,381	1,749	5,130	Brentford and Isleworth	2,838	1,640	4,478
Eastbourne	2,078	1,056	3,134	Carshalton and Wallington	1,985	1,143	3,128
Hastings and Rye	3,283	1,504	4,787	Chelsea	2,657	1,277	3,934
Hove	3,005	1,645	4,650	Chingford	1,860	946	2,806
Lewes	1,629	1,010	2,639	Chipping Barnet	1,428	949	2,377
Wealden	1,111	866	1,977	Chislehurst	1,605	797	2,402
Essex				Croydon Central	2,495	1,031	3,526
Basildon	4,288	1,869	6,157	Croydon North East	2,588	1,434	4,022
Billerica	2,365	1,418	3,783	Croydon North West	2,602	1,471	4,073
Braintree	1,921	1,461	3,382	Croydon South	1,314	874	2,188
Brentwood and Ongar	1,609	883	2,492	Dagenham	2,907	1,349	4,256
Castle Point	2,199	1,217	3,416	Dulwich	3,289	1,467	4,756
Chelmsford	1,841	1,377	3,218	Ealing North	2,679	1,406	4,085
Epping Forest	1,957	1,079	3,036	Ealing Acton	3,442	1,570	5,012
Harlow	2,741	1,624	4,365	Ealing Southall	3,791	2,327	6,118
Harwich	3,182	1,455	4,637	Edmonton	3,005	1,295	4,300
North Colchester	2,641	1,672	4,313	Eltham	2,523	1,162	3,685
Rochford	1,779	1,161	2,940	Enfield North	2,580	1,218	3,798
Saffron Walden	1,287	1,053	2,340	Enfield Southgate	1,885	1,091	2,976
South Colchester and Maldon	2,681	1,890	4,571	Erith and Crayford	2,704	1,571	4,275
Southeast East	3,390	1,397	4,787	Feltham and Heston	3,044	1,911	4,955
Southeast West	2,400	1,227	3,627	Finchley	1,904	1,166	3,070
Thurrock	3,893	1,738	5,631	Fulham	3,722	1,901	5,623
Hampshire				Greenwich	3,460	1,517	4,977
Aldershot	1,699	1,355	3,054	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,258	2,935	10,193
Basingstoke	1,756	1,132	2,888	Hackney South and Shoreditch	8,083	3,164	11,247
East Hampshire	1,482	1,099	2,581	Hammersmith	5,288	2,048	7,336
Eastleigh	2,723	1,618	4,341	Hampstead and Highgate	4,120	2,218	6,338
Fareham	2,136	1,375	3,511	Harrow East	2,329	1,385	3,714
Gosport	2,377	1,752	4,129	Harrow West	1,664	1,058	2,722
Havant	3,898	1,596	5,494	Hayes and Harlington	1,801	1,184	2,985
New Forest	4,035	2,062	6,097	Hendon North	2,035	1,021	3,056
North West Hampshire	1,549	821	2,370	Hendon South	1,934	991	2,925
Portsmouth North	1,427	1,062	2,489	Holborn and St Pancras	6,190	2,642	8,832
Portsmouth South	3,182	1,666	4,848	Hornchurch	1,945	1,077	3,022
Romsey and Waterside	5,164	2,580	7,744	Homsey and Wood Green	1,495	2,906	4,401
Southampton Itchen	2,295	1,123	3,418	Ilford North	1,905	1,070	2,975
Southampton Test	4,817	1,917	6,734	Ilford South	2,873	1,464	4,337
Winchester	4,152	1,586	5,738	Islington North	7,159	3,116	10,275
	1,379	859	2,238	Islington South and Finsbury	5,387	2,213	7,600
Hertfordshire				Kensington	3,702	1,916	5,618
Broxbourne	1,833	1,179	3,012	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,713	887	2,600
Hertford and Stortford	1,298	1,007	2,305	Lewisham East	3,599	1,593	5,192
Hertsmere	1,800	969	2,769	Lewisham West	3,952	1,824	5,776
North Hertfordshire	2,077	1,396	3,473	Lewisham Deptford	6,126	2,505	8,631
South West Hertfordshire	1,425	951	2,376	Leyton	3,879	1,644	5,523
St Albans	1,565	995	2,560	Mitcham and Morden	2,592	1,254	3,846
Stevenage	2,284	1,598	3,882	Newham North East	4,165	1,655	5,820
Watford	2,120	1,224	3,344	Newham North West	4,315	1,666	5,981
Welwyn Hatfield	1,864	1,151	3,015	Newham South	4,306	1,526	5,832
West Hertfordshire	1,915	1,359	3,274	Norwood	6,089	2,585	8,674
Isle of Wight				Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,293	830	2,123
Isle of Wight	4,035	2,062	6,097	Orpington	1,642	848	2,490
Kent				Peckham	6,870	2,458	9,328
Ashford	2,364	1,472	3,836	Putney	2,750	1,298	4,048
Canterbury	2,797	1,502	4,299	Ravensbourne	1,385	832	2,217
Dartford	2,200	1,347	3,547	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,680	973	2,653
Dover	2,738	1,415	4,153	Romford	1,945	1,007	2,952
Faversham	3,470	1,929	5,399	Ruislip-Northwood	1,082	747	1,829
Folkstone and Hythe	2,976	1,553	4,529	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,730	1,913	7,643
Gillingham	3,038	1,868	4,906	Streatham	4,641	2,025	6,666
Gravesend	3,122	1,745	4,867	Surbiton	1,073	658	1,731
Maidstone	2,198	1,249	3,447	Sutton and Cheam	1,285	929	2,214
Medway	3,088	1,908	4,996	The City of London			
Mid Kent	2,928	1,876	4,804	and Westminster South	3,452	1,472	4,924
North Thanet	3,568	1,690	5,258	Tooting	3,959	1,920	5,879
Sevenoaks	1,588	949	2,537	Tottenham	7,247	3,041	10,288
South Thanet	3,165	1,535	4,700	Twickenham	1,495	876	2,371
Tonbridge and Malling	1,744	1,214	2,958	Upminster	2,071	973	3,044
Tunbridge Wells	1,657	1,019	2,676	Uxbridge	1,670	976	2,646
Oxfordshire				Vauxhall	7,913	3,063	10,976
Banbury	1,862	1,319	3,181	Walthamstow	2,896	1,247	4,143
Henley	1,144	791	1,935	Wanstead and Woodford	1,547	847	2,394
Oxford East	2,737	1,291	4,028	Westminster North	5,743	2,609	8,352
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,807	1,089	2,896	Wimbledon	1,899	1,017	2,916
Wantage	1,235	938	2,173	Woolwich	4,233	2,147	6,380
Witney	1,462	1,212	2,674	EAST ANGLIA			
Surrey				Cambridgeshire			
Chertsey and Walton	1,284	768	2,052	Cambridge	2,414	1,264	3,678
East Surrey	1,003	619	1,622	Huntingdon	2,090	1,737	3,827
				North East Cambridgeshire	2,719	1,607	4,326
				Peterborough	5,593	2,365	7,958

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 11, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire	1,064	968	2,032	Stafford	2,730	1,667	4,397
South West Cambridgeshire	1,494	1,298	2,792	Staffordshire Moorlands	2,020	1,494	3,514
Norfolk				Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,820	1,731	5,551
Great Yarmouth	4,129	1,877	6,006	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,734	1,862	5,596
Mid Norfolk	1,994	1,341	3,335	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,941	1,663	4,604
North Norfolk	2,140	1,203	3,343	Warwickshire			
North West Norfolk	2,976	1,636	4,612	North Warwickshire	3,322	2,100	5,422
Norwich North	2,587	1,332	3,919	Nuneaton	3,464	2,004	5,468
Norwich South	4,337	1,900	6,237	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,661	1,915	4,576
South Norfolk	1,885	1,283	3,168	Stratford-on-Avon	1,930	1,445	3,375
South West Norfolk	2,532	1,606	4,138	Warwick and Leamington	2,860	1,684	4,544
Suffolk				West Midlands			
Bury St Edmunds	1,899	1,470	3,369	Aldridge-Brownhills	3,038	1,538	4,576
Central Suffolk	1,966	1,318	3,284	Birmingham Edgbaston	4,014	1,783	5,797
Ipswich	2,979	1,499	4,478	Birmingham Erdington	6,113	2,363	8,476
South Suffolk	2,081	1,436	3,517	Birmingham Hall Green	4,489	2,062	6,551
Suffolk Coastal	1,695	1,061	2,756	Birmingham Hodge Hill	6,006	2,207	8,213
Waveney	3,743	1,704	5,447	Birmingham Ladywood	7,400	2,792	10,192
				Birmingham Northfield	6,326	2,365	8,691
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Perry Barr	6,169	2,455	8,624
Avon				Birmingham Small Heath	8,194	2,593	10,787
Bath	2,528	1,400	3,928	Birmingham Sparkbrook	7,563	2,371	9,934
Bristol East	3,383	1,653	5,036	Birmingham Yardley	3,732	1,702	5,434
Bristol North West	3,404	1,640	5,044	Birmingham Selly Oak	4,990	2,197	7,187
Bristol South	5,203	2,018	7,221	Coventry North East	6,383	2,679	9,062
Bristol West	4,697	2,326	7,023	Coventry North West	3,464	1,828	5,292
Kingswood	2,538	1,521	4,059	Coventry South East	5,000	2,154	7,154
Northavon	2,035	1,641	3,676	Coventry South West	3,187	1,758	

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 11, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire				Stockport	3,288	1,605	4,893
Harrogate	2,254	1,422	3,676	Stretford	6,826	2,611	9,437
Richmond	2,324	1,768	4,092	Wigan	6,034	2,381	7,415
Ryedale	1,364	1,386	2,750	Worsley	4,146	2,042	6,188
Scarborough	3,430	1,531	4,961	Merseyside			
Selby	2,048	1,593	3,641	Birkenhead	7,482	2,451	9,933
Skipton and Ripon	1,658	1,223	2,881	Booth	8,315	2,705	11,020
York	4,068	2,190	6,258	Crosby	3,965	2,160	6,125
South Yorkshire				Knowsley North	7,236	2,356	9,592
Barnsley Central	4,610	1,821	6,431	Knowsley South	7,103	2,713	9,816
Barnsley East	4,331	1,709	6,040	Liverpool Broadgreen	6,232	2,583	8,815
Barnsley West and Penistone	4,237	1,798	6,035	Liverpool Garston	5,882	2,218	8,100
Don Valley	5,452	2,395	7,847	Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,511	2,385	7,896
Doncaster Central	5,499	2,480	7,979	Liverpool Riverside	8,772	2,880	11,652
Doncaster North	6,103	2,703	8,806	Liverpool Walton	8,122	2,882	11,004
Rother Valley	4,425	2,099	6,524	Liverpool West Derby	7,174	2,392	9,566
Rotherham	5,106	2,111	7,217	Southport	3,158	1,837	4,995
Sheffield Central	7,728	2,739	10,467	St Helens North	4,881	2,249	7,130
Sheffield Attercliffe	4,423	2,015	6,438	St Helens South	5,750	2,265	8,015
Sheffield Brightside	6,013	2,142	8,155	Wallasey	5,480	2,170	7,650
Sheffield Hallam	3,578	2,073	5,651	Wirral South	2,796	1,499	4,295
Sheffield Heeley	5,396	2,242	7,638	Wirral West	3,137	1,641	4,778
Sheffield Hillsborough	4,018	2,159	6,177	NORTH			
Wentworth	4,855	1,978	6,833	Cleveland			
West Yorkshire				Hartlepool	6,663	2,358	9,021
Batley and Spen	3,683	1,676	5,359	Langbaugh	5,745	2,303	8,048
Bradford North	5,759	2,128	7,887	Middlesbrough	8,092	2,576	10,668
Bradford South	4,510	1,829	6,339	Redcar	6,233	2,153	8,386
Bradford West	6,683	2,346	9,029	Stockton North	6,270	2,401	8,671
Calder Valley	2,770	1,799	4,569	Stockton South	5,320	2,369	7,689
Colne Valley	2,603	1,659	4,262	Cumbria			
Dewsbury	3,662	1,884	5,546	Barrow and Furness	2,662	1,995	4,657
Elmet	2,497	1,339	3,836	Carlisle	2,766	1,553	4,319
Halifax	4,069	1,893	5,962	Copeland	2,677	1,525	4,202
Hemsworth	4,167	1,679	5,846	Fenrith and the Borders	1,979	1,474	3,453
Huddersfield	3,767	1,943	5,710	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,420	941	2,361
Keighley	2,707	1,430	4,137	Workington	2,887	1,626	4,513
Leeds Central	5,672	2,082	7,754	Durham			
Leeds East	5,646	2,013	7,659	Bishop Auckland	4,729	2,113	6,842
Leeds North East	3,346	1,724	5,070	City of Durham	3,119	1,545	4,664
Leeds North West	2,905	1,576	4,481	Darlington	4,090	1,984	6,074
Leeds West	4,009	1,799	5,808	Easington	4,357	1,767	6,124
Morley and Leeds South	3,391	1,467	4,858	North Durham	4,865	1,952	6,817
Normanton	2,566	1,533	4,099	North West Durham	4,272	1,794	6,066
Pontefract and Castleford	4,493	1,848	6,341	Sedgefield	3,457	1,528	4,985
Pudsey	1,978	1,430	3,408	Northumberland			
Shipley	2,398	1,368	3,766	Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,121	1,192	3,313
Wakefield	3,977	1,694	5,671	Blyth Valley	3,773	1,607	5,380
NORTH WEST				Hexham	1,587	1,098	2,685
Cheshire				Wansbeck	3,832	1,569	5,401
City of Chester	3,939	1,831	5,770	Tyne and Wear			
Congleton	1,738	1,202	2,940	Blaydon	3,582	1,600	5,182
Crewe and Nantwich	2,817	1,821	4,638	Gateshead East	4,968	1,979	6,947
Eddisbury	3,198	1,830	5,028	Houghton and Washington	5,977	2,438	8,415
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,307	2,173	6,480	Jarrow	5,848	2,209	8,057
Halton	5,587	2,449	8,036	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,274	1,904	6,178
Macclesfield	2,053	1,387	3,440	Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,457	2,175	7,632
Tatton	2,307	1,407	3,714	Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,619	2,031	6,650
Warrington North	4,667	2,111	6,778	South Shields	5,509	2,270	7,779
Warrington South	4,646	2,032	6,678	Sunderland North	8,279	2,835	11,114
Lancashire				Sunderland South	6,244	2,595	8,839
Blackburn	5,819	2,204	8,023	Tyne Bridge	7,309	2,281	9,590
Blackpool North	3,466	1,391	4,857	Tynemouth	5,066	2,165	7,231
Blackpool South	3,455	1,469	4,924	Wallsend	5,925	2,479	8,404
Burnley	4,095	2,020	6,115	WALES			
Chorley	2,914	1,912	4,826	Clywd			
Fylde	1,824	1,158	2,982	Alyn and Deeside	2,891	1,567	4,458
Hyndburn	2,573	1,376	3,949	Clywd North West	3,686	1,781	5,467
Lancaster	2,443	1,284	3,727	Clywd South West	2,469	1,485	3,954
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,706	1,480	4,186	Delyn	3,591	1,698	5,289
Pendle	3,021	1,719	4,740	Wrexham	3,362	1,654	5,016
Preston	5,277	2,015	7,292	Dyfed			
Ribble Valley	1,309	1,059	2,368	Carmarthen	2,800	1,542	4,342
Rossendale and Darwen	2,938	1,721	4,659	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,773	1,453	4,226
South Ribble	2,690	1,739	4,429	Llanelli	3,279	1,809	5,088
West Lancashire	5,104	2,182	7,286	Pembroke	3,843	2,037	5,880
Wyre	2,634	1,281	3,915	Gwent			
Greater Manchester				Blaenau Gwent	4,009	1,618	5,627
Altrincham and Sale	2,189	1,220	3,409	Islwyn	2,997	1,229	4,226
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,378	1,619	4,997	Monmouth	2,314	1,366	3,680
Bolton North East	3,993	1,734	5,727	Newport East	3,679	1,633	5,312
Bolton South East	4,759	2,119	6,878	Newport West	4,028	1,794	5,822
Bolton West	3,489	1,959	5,448	Torfaen	3,744	1,859	5,603
Bury North	3,018	1,639	4,657	Gwynedd			
Bury South	3,063	1,742	4,805	Caernarfon	2,648	1,087	3,735
Cheadle	1,738	1,265	3,003	Conwy	2,618	1,201	3,819
Davyhulme	3,248	1,512	4,760	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,321	686	2,007
Denton and Reddish	4,100	2,005	6,105	Ynys Mon	3,553	1,729	5,282
Eccles	4,080	1,739	5,819	Mid Glamorgan			
Hazel Grove	2,403	1,422	3,825	Bridgend	2,863	1,337	4,200
Heywood and Middleton	4,034	2,038	6,072	Caerphilly	4,372	1,652	6,024
Leigh	4,360	2,164	6,524	Cynon Valley	3,359	1,220	4,579
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,445	1,611	4,056	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,979	1,368	5,347
Makerfield	4,354	2,375	6,729	Ogmore	3,743	1,169	4,912
Manchester Central	8,941	2,837	11,778	Pontypridd	3,549	1,473	5,022
Manchester Blackley	4,973	1,839	6,812	Rhondda	3,893	1,404	5,297
Manchester Gorton	5,259	1,943	7,202				
Manchester Withington	5,245	2,377	7,622				
Manchester Wythenshawe	5,144	1,668	6,812				
Oldham Central and Royton	4,267	1,869	6,136				
Oldham West	3,085	1,587	4,672				
Rochdale	4,775	2,151	6,926				
Salford East	6,562	2,146	8,708				
Stalybridge and Hyde	4,030	1,935	5,965				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at September 11, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Powys				Strathclyde region			
Brecon and Radnor	1,737	1,032	2,769	Argyll and Bute	2,332	1,257	3,589
Montgomery	1,298	775	2,073	Ayr	3,299	1,704	5,003
South Glamorgan				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,825	1,784	6,609
Cardiff Central	4,694	2,088	6,782	Clydebank and Milngavie	3,452	1,403	4,855
Cardiff North	1,916	994	2,910	Clydesdale	3,279	1,778	5,057
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,293	1,444	5,737	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,237	1,767	5,004
Cardiff West	4,627	1,656	6,283	Cunninghame North	3,614	1,754	5,368
Vale of Glamorgan	3,290	1,784	5,074	Cunninghame South	4,448	1,824	6,272
West Glamorgan				Dumbarton	3,459	2,018	5,477
Aberavon	3,098	1,294	4,392	East Kilbride	3,278	2,073	5,351
Gower	2,486	1,366	3,852	Eastwood	2,257	1,383	3,640
Neath	2,812	1,474	4,286	Glasgow Cathcart	3,206	1,316	4,522
Swansea East	4,268	1,553	5,821	Glasgow Central	5,666	1,937	7,603
Swansea West	4,483	1,694	6,177	Glasgow Garscadden	4,869	1,425	6,294
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Govan	4,515	1,679	6,194
Borders region				Glasgow Hillhead	3,876	1,996	5,872
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,100	781	1,881	Glasgow Maryhill	5,976	2,179	8,155
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,060	731	1,791	Glasgow Pollock	5,776	1,781	7,557
Central region				Glasgow Provan	6,838	2,030	8,868
Clackmannan	3,184	1,558	4,742	Glasgow Rutherglen	5,157	1,800	6,957
Falkirk East	3,459	1,641	5,100	Glasgow Shettleston	4,955	1,693	6,648
Falkirk West	3,062	1,684	4,746	Glasgow Springburn	6,371	2,126	8,497
Stirling	2,509	1,483	3,992	Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,271	2,311	8,582
Dumfries and Galloway region				Hamilton	4,636	2,069	6,705
Dumfries	2,491	1,543	4,034	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,869	1,810	5,679
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,492	1,353	3,845	Monklands East	4,524	1,772	6,296
Fife region				Monklands West	3,530	1,569	5,099
Central Fife	3,740	2,001	5,741	Motherwell North	4,781	1,969	6,750
Dunfermline East	3,336	1,757	5,093	Motherwell South	3,890	1,623	5,513
Dunfermline West	2,475	1,285	3,760	Paisley North	3,746	1,740	5,486
Kirkcaldy	3,436	1,727	5,163	Paisley South	3,832	1,764	5,596
North East Fife	1,473	1,115	2,588	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,518	1,486	4,004

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1985 May 9	1,523	915	108	442	413	312	425	522	243	246	789	5,023	—	5,023
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	41,549	17,571	5,022	11,177	14,714	10,197	16,885	22,935	9,344	10,987	23,340	166,150	9,204	175,354
Aug 8	49,913	22,182	4,867	12,661	16,203	10,882	16,833	24,358	10,264	11,506	23,185	180,672	9,384	190,056
Sep 12	57,122	24,618	5,486	14,440	18,222	13,180	19,216	28,538	11,102	13,193	24,455	204,954	10,683	215,637
Oct 10	10,794	5,138	804	2,214	2,128	1,475	2,556	3,391	1,047	1,385	4,355	30,149	3,790	33,939
Nov 14	3,002	1,846	232	523	834	555	809	1,437	453	525	1,525	9,895	—	9,895
Dec 12	4,401	2,146	407	678	956	686	824	1,687	674	974	1,490	12,777	—	12,777
1986 Jan 9	8,491	3,841	769	2,055	1,708	1,466	3,358	2,985	1,279	1,824	2,963	26,898	369	27,267
Feb 6	2,479	1,380	158	415	639	448	638	1,119	362	380	1,253	7,891	—	7,891
Mar 6†	1,915	1,179	138	354	542	383	573	1,026	321	335	920	6,507	—	6,507
Apr 10	12,781	5,047	1,090	2,970	2,409	2,694	5,007	3,808	1,807	2,411	4,345	39,322	533	39,855
May 8	2,026	1,188	132	362	565	372	626	1,049	361	378	1,342	7,213	—	7,213
Jun 12	3,300	2,024	265	631	1,201	767	1,143	2,226	771	667	7,479	18,460	4,486	22,946
Jul 10	35,489	15,646	3,984	9,918	13,508	9,106	15,133	20,362	8,220	10,334	22,119	148,173	7,972	156,145
Aug 14	41,084	19,115	3,783	10,812	14,882	10,037	15,569	22,474	8,291	10,840	22,201	159,973	8,642	168,615
Sep 11	44,631	19,674	4,167	12,103	15,938	10,997	16,998	24,206	9,328	11,595	21,224	171,187	9,222	180,409

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 2.14.

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1985 May 9	403	153	114	229	2,034	582	1,243	848	581	698	1,765	8,497	925	9,422
Jun 13	334	119	108	163	984	435	1,078	787	354	401	1,703	6,347	849	7,196
Jul 11	381	166	85	140	1,543	379	664	608	302	330	1,519	5,951	759	6,710
Aug 8	329	157	73	167	534	602	592	683	283	330	1,542	5,135	872	6,007
Sep 12	247	93	118	139	661	381	769	515	338	224	1,091	4,483	954	5,437
Oct 10	242	111	76	398	681	295	1,464	830	409	484	1,310	6,189	977	7,166
Nov 14	290	173	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	60	91	529	605	519	934	855	449	387	1,366	5,944	1,383	7,327
1986 Jan 9	282	79	133	495	1,241	768	1,364	974	764	618	2,946	9,585	2,208	11,793
Feb 6	786	136	225	576	1,295	713	1,760	918	721	636	2,771	10,401	2,029	12,430
Mar 6†	1,108	210	275	827	1,911	1,346	2,658	1,315	905	699	3,296	14,340	2,228	16,568
Apr 10	489	295	210	632	2,021	718	1,641	998	692	569	2,440	10,410	1,876	12,286
May 8	274	175	113	647	902	578	1,147	922	503	494	2,392	7,972	2,078	10,050
Jun 12	309	213	63	491	958	438	1,107	924	402	421	1,999	7,112	1,620	8,732
Jul 10	361	253	134	215	781	206	867	652	300	383	2,591	6,490	1,542	8,032
Aug 14	193	106	62	207	920	539	625	499	265	255	1,907	5,472	1,096	6,568
Sep 11	164	100	48	152	1,875	620	601	489	387	236	2,006	6,578	1,100	7,678

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.

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†		Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy||	Japan¶	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzerland*	United Statesxx	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																				
Annual averages																				
1982	2,917	2,793	495	105	457	1,314	258	2,008	1,833	51	157	2,379	1,359	655	41.4	1,873	137	13.2	10,678	
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,448	281	2,041	2,258	62	193	2,707	1,561	801	63.6	2,207	151	26.3	10,717	
1984	3,160	3,047	642	130	513	1,399	275	2,310	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,608	822	66.6	2,476	137	32.1	8,539	
1985	3,271	3,163	597	139	478	1,328	244	2,395	2,305	88	231	2,959	1,563	761	51.4	2,642	125	27.0	8,312	
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q2	3,231	3,131	604	118	477	1,353	241	2,281	2,219	71	227	2,925	1,543	741	51.5	2,627	115	26.7	8,305	
Q3	3,274	3,153	570	100	458	1,236	216	2,335	2,197	67	232	2,880	1,503	765	49.0	2,576	134	23.0	8,239	
Q4	3,270	3,156	550	153	446	1,228	226	2,480	2,236	103	231	3,054	1,573	745	40.7	2,706	115	24.8	7,816	
1986 Q1	3,356	3,263	636	197	460	1,356	259	2,441	2,544	144	239	3,210	1,707	745	42.7	2,806	126	26.9	8,727	
Q2	3,275	3,165	587	128	438	1,245	208	2,319	2,143		232	3,178	1,683	690	32.3	2,711	105	22.1	8,349	
Q3	3,298	3,186									235									
Monthly																				
1985 Jul	3,235	3,130	559	97	463	1,272	210	2,259	2,221	67	231	2,891	1,450	761	50.2	2,568	122	23.6	8,682	
Aug	3,240	3,141	568	98	458	1,253	221	2,250	2,217	65	235	2,854	1,480	777	53.6	2,560	135	22.9	8,051	
Sep	3,346	3,189	583	104	452	1,183	217	2,436	2,152	68	230	2,938	1,580	758	43.1	2,601	144	22.4	7,984	
Oct	3,277	3,146	528	123	448	1,200	232	2,510	2,149	82	226	3,024	1,590	743	40.7	2,658	112	22.7	7,917	
Nov	3,259	3,149	537	152	441	1,246	220	2,495	2,211	102	228	3,052	1,590	742	38.7	2,727	113	24.8	7,815	
Dec	3,273	3,174	584	183	448	1,238	226	2,436	2,347	125	240	3,076	1,540	750	42.7	2,732	121	26.9	7,717	
1986 Jan	3,408	3,306	615	206	466	1,347	269	2,494	2,590	158	240	3,185	1,650	761	46.8	2,806	128	28.4	8,472	
Feb	3,337	3,244	659	202	461	1,341	256	2,434	2,593	143	239	3,239	1,640	750	42.4	2,810	120	27.2	9,041	
Mar	3,324	3,239	635	182	454	1,380	253	2,395	2,448	130	237	3,207	1,830	725	38.8	2,803	130	25.1	8,667	
Apr	3,325	3,213	607	154	445	1,303	230	2,372	2,230	115	232	3,190	1,820	698	36.0	2,777	112	23.8	8,115	
May	3,271	3,160	592	123	438	1,227	202	2,318	2,122	94	232	3,175	1,620	686	30.2	2,703	99	22.2	8,158	
June	3,229	3,122	562	107	431	1,205	191	2,266	2,078		233	3,170	1,610	687	30.6	2,652	104	20.4	8,775	
July	3,280	3,178	594	108	437	1,231		2,316	2,132		235	3,105		714	33.9	2,645		20.1	8,471	
Aug	3,280	3,188	596	113	432	1,201		2,374	2,120		238	3,085		711						
Sep	3,333	3,192						2,046			232									
Percentage rate latest month																				
	12.1		8.0	3.8	15.7	9.2	7.1	10.2	8.2	5.2	18.3	13.4	2.7	14.6	1.9	21.0	2.4	0.7	7.0	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																				
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q1		3,088	616	142	518	1,396	261	2,423	2,312	85	227	2,411	1,513	781	59.7	2,581	131		8,426	
Q2		3,119	607	136	486	1,332	253	2,404	2,320	80	228	2,391	1,500	768	54.6	2,660	123		8,417	
Q3		3,124	591	134	461	1,295	242	2,408	2,301	86	235	2,491	1,570	760	50.4	2,653	125		8,284	
Q4		3,122	574	146	448	1,294	224	2,348	2,291	98 e	232	2,592	1,687	741	41.6	2,733			8,151	
1986 Q1		3,171	587	151	457	1,254	217	2,378	2,286	120 e	232	2,625	1,587	734	37.4				8,259	
Q2		3,208	589	146	446	1,233	214	2,439	2,239		234	2,698	1,657		35.5				8,446	
Q3									2,201		238									
Monthly																				
1985 Jul		3,121	593	130	463	1,309	247	2,414	2,304	85	234	2,491	1,530	763	54.8	2,661	120		8,451	
Aug		3,127	595	136	462	1,301	243	2,425	2,300	86	237		1,530	763	50.1	2,648	121		8,127	
Sep		3,124	586	137	457	1,278	235	2,384	2,298	88	235		1,600	753	46.3	2,649	135		8,274	
Oct		3,120	570	137	452	1,304	230	2,368	2,285	96	230	2,592	1,640	746	44.2	2,650	112		8,291	
Nov		3,114	583	144	445	1,299	222	2,355	2,295	94 e	231		1,690	740	41.3	2,692	120		8,140	
Dec		3,133	569	156	447	1,279	219	2,325	2,292	105 e	236		1,700	738	39.4	2,688	131		8,023	
1986 Jan		3,153	576	148	451	1,262	215	2,378	2,284	126 e	232	2,625	1,600	733	39.0	2,728			7,831	
Feb		3,161	596	146	445	1,261	216	2,367	2,289	119 e	232		1,530	733	36.9	2,726			8,527	
Mar		3,199	590	158	445	1,238	220	2,389	2,284	116 e	233		1,630	730	36.4	2,745			8,419	
Apr		3,203	601	150	445	1,239	216	2,429	2,245	111 e	231	2,698	1,720	723	35.8	2,749			8,342	
May		3,205	590	143	444	1,228	213	2,448	2,243	105 e	235		1,620	718	34.8				8,554	
June		3,220	576	146	448	1,231	214	2,445	2,227		236		1,630	710	36.0				8,443	
July		3,223	633	141	437	1,267		2,474	2,212		237			713	36.8					
Aug		3,219	627	151	436	1,250		2,486	2,202		240			696						
Sep		3,197						2,190			238									
Percentage rate:																				
latest month		11.6	8.3	5.2	15.8	9.9	7.9	10.7	8.8	5.9 e	18.3	11.4	2.7	14.3	2.1	21.7	2.8		6.9	
latest three months																				
change on previous three months		N/C	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.4	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1	-0.4	+0.2	-0.1	N/C		-0.1	

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

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

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

(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Irish rate published by SOEC, calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

† See footnotes to table 2.1.

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

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

|| Average of 11 months.

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 total labour force.

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

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW†											
Month ending	Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1985 Sep 12	502.2	76.6	425.6	+14.9	301.9	43.9	257.9	+5.6	200.3	60.9	32.7	167.6	+9.2
Oct 10	457.5	29.7	427.8	+13.5	285.0	16.8	268.2	+4.9	172.5	62.2	12.9	159.6	+8.6
Nov 14	403.0	14.3	388.7	+12.7	255.9	8.2	247.7	+6.1	147.1	60.1	6.1	141.0	+6.6
Dec 12	367.6	10.6	357.0	+13.9	241.2	6.1	235.2	+9.6	126.4	53.6	4.5	121.9	+4.3
1986 Jan 9	378.7	15.0	363.7	+34.1	238.3	8.3	230.0	-20.1	140.4	57.6	6.7	133.7	+13.9
Feb 6	389.8	14.5	375.4	+11.4	245.2	8.1	237.1	-2.2	144.7	61.8	6.3	138.3	+13.6
Mar 6	367.3	10.0	357.4	+41.0	241.0	5.7	235.3	+31.6	126.4	56.8	4.8	122.1	+9.4
Apr 10	392.1	38.2	353.9	+20.8	247.0	22.0	225.0	+11.0	145.1	60.9	16.2	128.9	+9.8
May 8	358.6	21.5	337.1	+13.4	228.2	12.2	216.0	+10.1	130.4	57.0	9.3	121.1	+3.3
Jun 12	364.6	21.0	343.6	+24.0	229.9	11.7	218.2	+15.1	134.7	55.7	9.3	125.4	+9.0
Jul 11	476.1	22.5	453.6	+25.9	286.3	12.1	274.3	+13.2	189.7	62.4	10.4	179.3	+12.7
Aug 14	406.3	15.1	391.2	+2.3	250.2	8.9	241.3	+1.3	156.1	62.9	6.1	149.9	+0.9
Sep 11	528.9	85.9	443.0	+17.4	315.8	49.0	266.8	+8.9	213.1	64.8	36.8	176.3	+8.7

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW‡											
Month ending	Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1985 Sep 12	410.5	25.3	385.2	+41.3	251.7	14.4	237.2	+22.7	158.8	58.5	10.9	148.0	+18.6
Oct 10	532.6	47.0	485.6	+30.5	322.5	26.7	295.7	+15.3	210.1	62.3	20.2	189.9	+15.1
Nov 14	418.6	24.7	393.9	+30.8	258.7	14.1	244.5	+16.5	159.9	59.0	10.6	149.3	+14.2
Dec 12	352.2	15.5	336.7	+0.1	216.1	8.8	207.3	-2.3	136.1	52.1	6.7	129.3	+2.4
1986 Jan 9	232.8	7.3	225.5	-3.3	139.0	4.1	134.9	-5.3	93.8	41.0	3.2	90.6	+2.1
Feb 6	417.8	15.6	402.2	+25.1	265.1	8.7	256.4	+12.6	152.7	62.7	6.9	145.9	+12.6
Mar 6‡‡	381.4	11.8	369.6	-4.4	242.7	6.7	236.0	-10.0	138.7	65.3	5.1	133.6	+5.6
Apr 10	391.0	9.6	381.4	+53.4	254.7	5.6	249.1	+36.3	136.4	56.7	4.1	132.3	+17.0
May 8	417.3	16.7	400.5	+12.2	270.0	9.6	260.4	+7.8	147.3	61.0	7.1	140.2	+4.5
Jun 12	400.6	18.1	382.5	+3.5	259.3	10.1	249.2	+2.2	141.3	57.0	8.0	133.3	+1.3
Jul 11	421.6	22.6	399.0	+28.9	271.2	12.5	258.7	+16.9	150.5	57.2	10.2	140.3	+12.0
Aug 14	405.8	17.2	388.7	+3.9	258.4	9.4	249.0	+1.4	147.4	53.6	7.8	139.6	+0.6
Sep 11	471.7	28.9	442.8	+57.6	284.0	16.8	267.2	+30.0	187.7	69.6	12.1	175.6	+27.6

* The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2.20. While table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

‡ While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows tend to be understated a little in September and after Easter when there are many school leavers joining the register and consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.

§ The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.

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

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

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

INFLOW										OUTFLOW										THOUSAND										
Great Britain Month ending	Age group									All ages	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
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59§	60 and over§																					
MALE																														
1985 September	58.0	46.0	60.1	30.9	21.4	31.9	22.9	12.1	8.7	292.0	23.4	27.2	61.6	30.0	20.3	30.3	19.1	7.5	8.3	227.8	23.4	27.2	61.6	30.0	20.3	30.3	19.1	7.5	8.3	227.8
October	32.7	35.6	64.1	35.0	23.6	36.0	26.4	13.4	10.4	277.3	38.3	49.0	73.6	33.7	22.8	33.1	20.2	8.1	9.3	288.1	38.3	49.0	73.6	33.7	22.8	33.1	20.2	8.1	9.3	288.1
November	23.1	28.0	57.8	33.4	23.4	36.1	25.5	12.2	9.0	248.6	24.7	29.1	55.2	29.5	20.0	30.3	19.4	7.8	9.6	225.5	24.7	29.1	55.2	29.5	20.0	30.3	19.4	7.8	9.6	225.5
December	19.3	25.1	53.5	32.7	23.1	36.0	25.2	11.1	8.2	234.1	17.8	24.4	48.2	25.9	17.5	26.6	17.0	6.9	8.4	192.7	17.8	24.4	48.2	25.9	17.5	26.6	17.0	6.9	8.4	192.7
1986 January	19.8	23.0	50.1	30.7	22.0	35.2	27.7	12.8	10.2	231.5	8.7	13.5	29.1	16.7	11.6	18.2	12.0	5.1	6.2	121.0	8.7	13.5	29.1	16.7	11.6	18.2	12.0	5.1	6.2	121.0
February	21.3	26.8	54.2	33.2	22.8	35.0	24.2	11.0	9.0	237.5	18.6	26.5	54.8	32.2	22.4	33.9	21.6	8.2	10.1	228.3	18.6	26.5	54.8	32.2	22.4	33.9	21.6	8.2	10.1	228.3
March	17.4	25.2	53.0	33.5	23.5	36.6	24.9	11.5	8.7	234.4	15.6	25.5	52.5	31.1	21.1	32.9	20.8	8.0	9.2	216.7	15.6	25.5	52.5	31.1	21.1	32.9	20.8	8.0	9.2	216.7
April	31.8	22.9	49.8	30.4	21.2	33.6	25.5	13.9	10.9	240.0	13.5	25.8	54.7	32.1	22.3	34.6	21.8	8.7	9.5	222.9	13.5	25.8	54.7	32.1	22.3	34.6	21.8	8.7	9.5	222.9
May	22.9	22.8	48.6	30.0	20.9	32.5	23.7	11.6	8.9	221.9	17.3	27.2	56.5	33.3	23.0	35.9	22.6	9.2	9.4	232.9	17.3	27.2	56.5	33.3	23.0	35.9	22.6	9.2	9.4	232.9
June	22.7	25.5	51.2	30.0	20.5	31.9	22.3	10.4	8.4	222.8	17.5	27.3	56.1	32.7	22.8	35.4	22.2	8.8	9.4	234.9	17.5	27.3	56.1	32.7	22.8	35.4	22.2	8.8	9.4	234.9
July	23.9	33.1	87.7	34.1	22.3	32.9	23.3	11.8	9.7	278.7	20.1	29.4	59.3	33.4	22.7	34.7	22.0	8.3	9.0	238.9	20.1	29.4	59.3	33.4	22.7	34.7	22.0	8.3	9.0	238.9
August	20.8	28.4	63.4	32.7	21.6	32.8	23.4	11.3	9.3	243.8	16.8	26.5	61.2	31.7	21.3	32.4	20.8	8.0	8.9	227.7	16.8	26.5	61.2	31.7	21.3	32.4	20.8	8.0	8.9	227.7
September	61.9	47.4	62.6	32.4	21.8	32.9	24.4	12.5	9.2	305.2	26.5	30.5	68.8	34.3	22.7	34.3	21.2	8.3	9.4	255.9	26.5	30.5	68.8	34.3	22.7	34.3	21.2	8.3	9.4	255.9
FEMALE																														
1985 September	43.6	40.7	41.7	22.0	12.4	16.9	10.9	4.3	—	192.5	17.9	21.8	45.5	20.7	12.3	16.8	9.1	2.6	0.1	146.7	17.9	21.8	45.5	20.7	12.3	16.8	9.1	2.6	0.1	146.7
October	25.5	28.8	44.2	23.3	12.7	16.9	11.4	4.0	—	166.8	29.4	41.3	52.1	23.5	13.3	17.2	9.5	2.9	0.1	189.3	29.4	41.3	52.1	23.5	13.3	17.2	9.5	2.9	0.1	189.3
November	17.4	21.1	38.1	22.1	12.1	16.6	11.1	3.7	—	142.3	18.9	24.1	39.7	21.2	12.0	15.1	8.8	2.6	0.1	142.5	18.9	24.1	39.7	21.2	12.0	15.1	8.8	2.6	0.1	142.5
December	14.1	17.4	32.4	19.8	10.8	14.9	9.7	3.1	—	122.2	13.9	20.4	35.2	19.5	10.8	13.2	7.8	2.4	0.1	123.1	13.9	20.4	35.2	19.5	10.8	13.2	7.8	2.4	0.1	123.1
1986 January	16.3	19.5	36.1	20.5	12.2	17.3	10.5	3.5	—	135.8	7.0	11.9	22.9	14.0	8.3	10.9	6.2	1.9	0.1	83.2	7.0	11.9	22.9	14.0	8.3	10.9	6.2	1.9	0.1	83.2
February	16.7	20.5	36.2	22.6	12.7	17.0	10.5	3.5	—	135.7	14.2	20.7	37.3	22.7	12.7	16.0	9.2	2.7	0.1	135.7	14.2	20.7	37.3	22.7	12.7	16.0	9.2	2.7	0.1	135.7
March	12.6	16.5	31.7	20.3	11.5	16.2	10.4	3.3	—	122.4	12.0	19.6	34.9	20.8	11.6	15.3	8.7	2.6	0.1	125.7	12.0	19.6	34.9	20.8	11.6	15.3	8.7	2.6	0.1	125.7
April	23.7	16.6	32.9	21.2	12.6	17.8	11.6	4.0	—	140.4	10.0	18.6	34.6	20.6	11.5	14.9	8.9	2.7	0.1	121.8	10.0	18.6	34.6	20.6	11.5	14.9	8.9	2.7	0.1	121.8
May	17.0	15.7	31.7	20.8	11.6	15.8	10.1	3.5	—	126.3	12.8	19.4	36.6	22.0	12.5	16.6	9.4	2.9	0.1	132.3	12.8	19.4	36.6	22.0	12.5	16.6	9.4	2.9	0.1	132.3
June	17.1	18.4	33.2	20.2	11.3	16.0	10.3	3.4	—	129.9	13.7	19.6	35.3	21.4	12.0	15.6	9.1	2.8	0.1	129.5	13.7	19.6	35.3	21.4	12.0	15.6	9.1	2.8	0.1	129.5
July	19.3	26.9	65.5	23.8	13.1	19.1	11.4	3.8	—	182.9	15.9	21.5	37.6	21.2	11.8	14.8	8.5	2.6	0.1	134.1	15.9	21.5	37.6	21.2	11.8	14.8	8.5	2.6	0.1	134.1
August	14.7	21.2	44.8	22.6	13.2	19.3	11.7	3.9	—	151.4	13.4	20.3	41.2	20.5	11.3	14.2	8.6	2.6	0.1	132.1	13.4	20.3	41.2	20.5	11.3	14.2	8.6	2.6	0.1	132.1
September	46.7	42.4	42.9	23.4	13.8	19.0	11.5	4.7	—	204.4	19.3	24.3	51.8	24.6	15.0	21.4	11.4	3.3	0.1	171.3	19.3	24.3	51.8	24.6	15.0	21.4	11.4	3.3	0.1	171.3
Changes on a year earlier																														
MALE																														
1985 September	-12.5	-0.7	+4.5	+1.7	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-6.8	+3.4	+1.8	+5.7	+2.2	+0.8	+1.2	+0.3	—	-0.5	+14.8	+3.4	+1.8	+5.7	+2.2	+0.8	+1.2	+0.3	—	-0.5	+14.8
October	-0.2	+0.1	+2.1	+0.6	+0.2	+0.6	+1.1	-0.3	-1.2	+4.1	-2.0	+1.5	+5.8	+2.1	+1.1	+1.2	+0.1	-0.2	-0.8	+8.9	-2.0	+1.5	+5.8	+2.1	+1.1	+1.2	+0.1	-0.2	-0.8	+8.9
November	-0.1	-0.5	+3.7	+1.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.3	+0.1	-0.8	+5.6	-2.2	+0.5	+4.0	+2.1	+0.4	+1.1	+0.3	+0.1	-0.9	+5.4	-2.2	+0.5	+4.0	+2.1	+0.4	+1.1	+0.3	+0.1	-0.9	+5.4
December	-0.4	-0.2	+3.7	+2.2	+0.5	+1.8	+1.4	+0.1	-0.4	+8.6	-3.1	-1.1	+1.4	+0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.4	-2.0	-7.5	-3.1	-1.1	+1.4	+0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.4	-2.0	-7.5
1986 January	+0.6	-0.2	+3.3	+3.0	+1.3	+3.4	+5.7	+1.7	+1.0	+19.8	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-1.3	-9.6	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-1.3	-9.6
February	-0.7	-0.3	+1.3	+0.4	-1.2	-2.3	-0.6	+0.3	+0.4	-2.6	—	+1.3	+3.5	+1.9	+0.4	+0.6	+0.1	—	-1.1	+6.6	—	+1.3	+3.5	+1.9	+0.4	+0.6	+0.1	—	-1.1	+6.6
March	+0.8	+2.9	+8.3	+6.0	+3.5	+5.9	+2.8	+0.9	+0.3	+31.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.8	-2.1	-2.7	-1.2	-0.4	-1.1	-11.2	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.8	-2.1	-2.7	-1.2	-0.4	-1.1	-11.2
April	+16.5	+0.8	+2.4	+2.1	+0.3	+1.0	+1.4	+1.1	+0.6	+26.2	+1.2	+2.6	+8.9	+4.7	+2.5	+3.8	+2.1	+0.9	+0.5	+27.2	+1.2	+2.6	+8.9	+4.7	+2.5	+3.8	+2.1	+0.9	+0.5	+27.2
May	-13.4	+0.1	+3.2	+2.1	+0.8	+1.7	+1.6	+0.8	+0.3	-2.9	+1.3	+0.8	+2.1	+1.6	—	+0.3	-0.2	+0.2	—	+5.9	+1.3	+0.8	+2.1	+1.6	—	+0.3	-0.2	+0.2	—	+5.9
June	-2.1	+2.1	+4.1	+3.3	+1.3	+2.8	+1.5	+0.3	+0.6	+13.7	-0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.8	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.5	-0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.8	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.5
July	-0.9	+1.7	+5.1	+2.4	+1.0	+1.9	+0.8	+0.2	+1.2	+13.4	+1.5	+2.0	+4.1	+3.3	+1.6	+2.2	+1.3	+0.4	+0.2	+16.6	+1.5	+2.0	+4.1	+3.3	+1.6	+2.2	+1.3	+0.4	+0.2	+16.6
August	-3.2	-0.3	+1.6	+1.1	-0.2	+0.8	+0.1	-0.8	+0.4	-0.5	—	-0.5	+0.7	+1.7	+0.7	+1.8	+0.9	+0.3	+0.2	+5.8	—	-0.5	+0.7	+1.7	+0.7	+1.8	+0.9	+0.3	+0.2	+5.8
September	+3.9	+1.4	+2.5	+1.5	+0.4	+1.0	+1.5	+0.4	+0.5	-13.2	+3.1	+3.3	+7.2	+4.3	+2.4	+4.0	+2.1	+0.8	+1.1	+28.1	+3.1	+3.3	+7.2	+4.3	+2.4	+4.0	+2.1	+0.8	+1.1	+28.1
FEMALE																														
1985 September	-10.9	-2.8	+4.4	+2.6	+1.5	+2.1	+0.9	+0.2	—	-1.9	+2.6	-0.2	+3.0	+2.2	+1.6	+2.6	+1.0	+0.3	—	+13.4	+2.6	-0.2	+3.0	+2.2	+1.6	+2.6	+1.0	+0.3	—	+13.4
October	-0.8	-1.1	+3.0	+2.0	+1.1	+1.9	+0.9	-0.1	—	+7.2	+2.3	-0.3	+4.1	+2.6	+1.7	+2.6	+1.1	+0.3	—	+9.7	+2.3	-0.3	+4.1	+2.6	+1.7	+2.6	+1.1	+0.3	—	+9.7
November	-0.5	-1.2	+1.6	+1.8	+1.2	+1.9	+0.7	+0.1	—	+5.8	-2.9	-1.5	+2.8	+2.3	+1.4	+2.2	+1.0	+0.2	—	+5.5	-2.9	-1.5	+2.8	+2.3	+1.4	+2.2	+1.0	+0.2	—	+5.5
December	-0.4	-1.0	+0.6	+1.3	+1.0	+1.7	+0.6	+0.2	—																					

2.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over		
MALE											
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)											
July 1985	23.6	24.1	19.6	14.1	11.9	9.4	10.4	16.2	7.1		13.3
July 1986	22.3	21.4	19.0	14.5	12.1	9.8	10.8	17.1	7.2		13.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed‡											
April 1985-July 1985	20.1	9.8	7.8	4.3	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4		4.4
April 1986-July 1986	16.4	10.3	8.3	4.7	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6		4.5
Change	-3.7	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2		+0.2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡											
April 1985-July 1985	57.8	42.7	38.6	35.3	33.0	31.5	24.9	19.3	56.5		34.5
April 1986-July 1986	57.2	49.5	41.4	38.5	34.1	32.1	25.1	21.5	45.7		35.9
Change	-0.6	+6.8	+2.8	+3.2	+1.1	+0.6	+0.2	+2.2	-10.8		+1.4
FEMALE											
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)											
July 1985	17.8	19.9	15.6	12.3	7.8	4.3	5.4	5.6			9.0
July 1986	17.4	18.3	15.3	13.0	8.5	4.8	5.9	6.1			9.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed‡											
April 1985-July 1985	15.3	8.7	7.4	4.9	3.2	1.8	1.4	0.8			3.9
April 1986-July 1986	12.9	9.0	7.8	5.3	3.4	2.0	1.5	0.9			4.0
Change	-2.4	+0.4	+0.4	+0.4	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1			+0.2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡											
April 1985-July 1985	59.6	46.1	43.5	42.4	43.6	42.1	26.2	21.3			41.2
April 1986-July 1986	58.8	49.8	45.7	44.8	44.7	43.5	27.4	15.4			42.2
Change	-0.8	+3.7	+2.2	+2.4	+1.1	+1.4	+1.2	-5.9			+1.0
MALE AND FEMALE											
Unemployment rates§** (per cent)											
July 1985	20.7	22.2	17.9	13.4	10.4	7.3	8.3	9.9			11.6
July 1986	19.9	20.0	17.4	13.9	10.8	7.8	8.7	10.4			11.7
Likelihood of becoming unemployed‡											
April 1985-July 1985	17.7	9.3	7.6	4.5	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.9			4.2
April 1986-July 1986	14.7	9.7	8.1	4.9	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.0			4.3
Change	-3.1	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1			+0.2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡											
April 1985-July 1985	58.6	44.1	40.4	37.8	35.8	34.1	25.2	27.5			36.6
April 1986-July 1986	57.9	49.6	42.9	40.7	37.1	35.0	25.8	25.1			37.9
Change	-0.7	+5.5	+2.5	+2.9	+1.3	+0.9	+0.6	-2.4			+1.3

* These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.
 † The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment, the unemployed and self-employed and H.M. Forces.
 ‡ The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters.
 § While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest error.
 ** The unemployment rates and likelihood of becoming unemployed by age are now expressed as a percentage of the whole working population and the rates are consistent with tables 2.1 to 2.3 and 2.23.

2.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over		
MALE											
Completed spells (Computerised records only)											
April 1985-July 1985	6.7	19.4	18.1	17.5	17.2	16.3	14.9	16.3	24.3		16.2
April 1986-July 1986	6.1	17.0	16.7	16.4	16.6	15.3	14.0	15.1	21.9		14.7
Change	-0.6	-2.4	-1.4	-1.1	-0.6	-1.0	-0.9	-1.2	-2.4		-1.5
Uncompleted spells (All records)											
July 1985	11.8	30.1	34.7	47.0	55.0	62.6	76.1	84.9	29.5		45.3
July 1986	15.9	26.1	32.1	46.7	55.6	65.0	74.4	90.6	27.4		44.9
Change	+4.1	-4.0	-2.6	-0.3	+0.6	+2.4	-1.7	+5.7	-2.1		-0.4
FEMALE											
Completed spells (Computerised records only)											
April 1985-July 1985	6.9	17.7	18.0	22.2	18.1	12.4	13.1	16.3	41.6†		15.7
April 1986-July 1986	6.3	14.9	16.1	21.5	18.6	12.2	12.5	15.2	41.7†		14.0
Change	-0.6	-2.8	-1.9	-0.7	+0.5	-0.2	-0.6	-1.1	+0.1		-1.7
Uncompleted spells (All records)											
July 1985	11.7	29.2	24.1	25.7	26.0	30.0	52.3	87.5	146.8†		29.1
July 1986	15.8	28.2	23.3	26.0	26.9	31.0	54.6	94.3	175.5†		29.2
Change	+4.1	-3.0	-0.8	+0.3	+0.9	+1.0	+2.3	+6.8	+28.7		+0.1
MALE AND FEMALE											
Completed spells (Computerised records only)											
April 1985-July 1985	6.8	18.6	18.1	19.2	17.5	15.2	14.4	16.3	24.6		16.0
April 1986-July 1986	6.2	16.1	16.5	18.3	17.2	14.3	13.5	15.1	22.1		14.5
Change	-0.6	-2.5	-1.6	-0.9	-0.3	-0.9	-0.9	-1.2	-2.5		-1.5
Uncompleted spells (All records)											
July 1985	11.8	29.7	30.2	36.8	43.1	50.2	68.4	85.5	30.0		39.3
July 1986	15.8	26.2	28.1	36.6	43.1	50.9	67.5	91.6	27.9		38.8
Change	+4.0	-3.5	-2.1	-0.2	-	+0.7	-0.9	+6.1	-2.1		-0.5

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

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

Great Britain	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	MALE											
Unemployment rates (per cent)§												
July 1985	9.7	10.9	9.3	10.6	15.8	12.5	15.0	17.6	20.5	16.7	16.6	13.3
July 1986	9.8	11.1	9.5	10.6	15.5	12.5	15.7	17.5	20.1	16.5	16.6	13.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed† §												
April 1985-July 1985	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.0	6.4	4.9	5.4	4.3
April 1986-July 1986	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.3	5.0	5.0	6.0	4.9	5.7	4.5
Change	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.5	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.0	+0.3	+0.2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
April 1985-July 1985	39.1	33.2	46.1	44.0	27.4	36.1	33.7	29.2	32.0	31.6	34.0	34.5
April 1986-July 1986	41.1	35.2	47.0	47.5	28.4	36.8	33.7	30.2	33.0	34.4	34.8	35.9
Change	+2.0	+2.0	+0.9	+3.5	+1.0	+0.7	0.0	+1.0	+1.0	+2.8	+0.8	+1.4
FEMALE												
Unemployment rates (per cent) §												
July 1985	6.8	7.3	7.6	8.5	11.2	9.2	10.3	10.4	12.4	10.6	10.5	9.0
July 1986	7.1	7.5	8.1	8.9	11.5	9.4	10.8	10.5	12.3	10.7	10.8	9.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed† §												
April 1985-July 1985	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.5	3.8
April 1986-July 1986	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.0
Change	+0.2	+0.3	+0.3	+0.4	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.5	+0.1	+0.3	+0.2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
April 1985-July 1985	43.9	39.9	48.5	45.8	33.6	42.0	39.4	39.1	38.5	41.9	42.1	41.2
April 1986-July 1986	45.9	42.8	48.2	49.1	34.5	42.8	40.2	39.3	38.9	43.9	41.3	42.2
Change	+2.0	+2.9	-0.3	+3.3	+0.9	+0.8	+0.8	+0.2	+0.4	+2.0	-0.8	+1.0
MALE AND FEMALE												
Unemployment rates §												
July 1985	8.5	9.4	8.6	9.8	14.0	11.2	13.2	14.6	17.3	14.3	14.0	11.6
July 1986	8.7	9.6	8.9	9.9	14.0	11.3	13.8	14.5	16.9	14.2	14.3	11.7
Likelihood of becoming unemployed† §												
April 1985-July 1985	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.7	5.9	4.7	5.0	4.1
April 1986-July 1986	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.7	5.4	4.7	5.3	4.3
Change	+0.2	+0.4	+0.1	+0.4	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0	+0.3	+0.2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
April 1985-July 1985	40.7	35.2	47.0	44.6	29.3	38.0	35.5	32.2	33.8	34.6	36.5	36.6
April 1986-July 1986	42.7	37.5	47.4	48.1	30.3	38.8	35.7	32.9	34.7	37.2	36.9	37.9
Change	+2.0	+2.3	+0.4	+3.5	+1.0	+0.8	+0.2	+0.7	+0.9	+2.6	+0.4	+1.3

* See footnote to table 2.21.

† See footnote to table 2.21.

‡ See footnote to table 2.21.

§ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

** Included in the South East.

† The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

‡ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

§ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

¶ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

‡ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

§ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

¶ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

‡ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

§ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

¶ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

‡ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

§ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

¶ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

‡ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

§ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

¶ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

‡ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

§ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

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¶ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and HM Forces, at mid year).

‡ The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees

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

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies			INFLOW		OUTFLOW			of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1981	91.1			149.9		148.5		114.4		
1982	113.9			166.0		165.0		127.7		
1983	137.3			181.7		179.5		137.0		
1984	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8		
1985	162.0			201.5		200.4		154.5		
1984 Jan 6	146.0	-0.2	-1.3	184.8	-0.8	183.5	-0.9	141.0	-0.1	
Feb 3	145.2	-0.8	-1.0	187.8	-1.2	188.5	-1.8	142.4	-1.4	
Mar 2	146.9	1.7	0.2	186.2	-0.9	184.5	-2.3	140.9	-1.6	
Mar 30	144.5	-2.4	-0.5	193.5	2.9	192.1	2.9	149.0	2.7	
May 4	151.2	6.7	2.0	194.9	2.4	193.5	1.7	150.1	2.6	
Jun 8	150.4	-0.8	1.2	189.2	1.0	190.0	1.8	145.5	1.5	
Jul 6	152.6	2.2	2.7	196.3	0.9	194.5	0.8	151.0	0.7	
Aug 3	150.0	-2.6	-0.4	192.2	-0.9	195.5	0.7	151.2	0.4	
Sep 7	153.7	3.6	1.1	196.3	2.4	194.1	1.4	151.7	2.1	
Oct 5	154.0	0.3	0.5	200.3	1.3	201.5	2.3	157.1	2.0	
Nov 2	154.1	0.1	1.3	203.1	3.6	203.4	2.6	159.9	2.9	
Nov 30	153.5	-0.6	-0.1	202.2	2.0	202.9	2.9	157.8	2.1	
1985 Jan 4	151.7	-1.8	-0.8	191.3	-3.0	192.4	-3.0	149.2	-2.6	
Feb 8	153.1	1.4	-0.3	193.8	-3.1	192.5	-3.6	148.6	-3.8	
Mar 8	156.1	3.0	0.9	199.0	-1.1	195.6	-2.4	151.9	-2.0	
Mar 29*	161.0	4.9	3.1	191.8	0.2	186.4	-2.0	140.3	-3.0	
May 3*	160.7	-0.3	2.5	193.4	-0.2	188.1	-1.5	141.5	-2.4	
Jun 7	163.4	2.7	2.4	201.7	0.9	199.6	1.3	153.9	0.7	
Jul 5	163.0	-0.4	0.7	205.7	4.6	206.4	6.7	159.0	6.2	
Aug 2	162.9	-0.1	0.7	208.8	5.1	209.3	7.1	163.4	7.3	
Sep 6	167.3	4.4	1.3	206.4	1.5	203.4	1.3	158.1	1.4	
Oct 4	172.6	5.3	3.2	212.8	2.4	209.2	0.9	161.3	0.8	
Nov 8	170.0	-2.6	2.4	210.0	0.4	210.0	0.3	163.5	0.0	
Dec 6	162.1	-7.9	-1.7	203.5	-1.0	212.0	2.9	163.8	1.9	
1986 Jan 3	159.7	-2.4	-4.3	176.2	-12.2	179.8	-9.8	138.7	-7.5	
Feb 7	165.0	5.3	-1.7	205.6	-1.5	200.7	-3.1	154.2	-3.1	
Mar 7	168.8	3.8	2.2	202.5	-0.3	197.8	-4.7	153.1	-3.6	
Apr 4	169.0	0.2	3.1	204.3	9.4	202.5	7.6	155.0	5.4	
May 2	171.1	2.1	2.0	205.8	0.1	204.4	1.2	156.3	0.7	
Jun 6	185.3	14.2	5.5	206.1	1.2	194.2	-1.2	146.0	-2.4	
Jul 4	195.2	9.9	8.7	217.6	4.4	207.0	1.5	154.9	0.0	
Aug 8	201.3	6.1	10.1	219.3	4.5	213.4	3.0	159.7	1.1	
Sept 5	208.0	6.7	7.6	225.6	6.5	217.3	7.7	162.5	5.5	

Notes: Vacancies notified to and placements 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 placements figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 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.

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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
1985 Jan 4	60.0	27.0	5.4	14.0	10.7	8.3	7.8	14.9	6.7	7.6	15.1	150.3	1.4	151.7
Feb 8	60.2	27.0	5.4	14.3	11.0	8.2	7.8	15.0	6.9	7.8	14.9	151.7	1.5	153.1
Mar 8	60.9	26.9	5.6	14.9	11.7	8.4	8.2	15.0	7.2	8.1	14.4	154.5	1.7	156.1
Mar 29*	62.4	27.1	5.8	15.8	12.3	8.8	8.9	15.7	8.0	7.7	14.1	159.3	1.7	161.0
May 3*	63.0	27.0	5.9	15.5	12.2	8.8	8.3	15.6	8.0	7.4	14.2	158.9	1.8	160.7
Jun 7	64.0	27.3	6.0	15.8	12.2	9.3	9.0	15.7	7.8	7.7	14.3	161.7	1.7	163.4
Jul 5	61.7	25.8	5.9	16.6	11.5	9.3	9.6	15.8	7.9	8.1	15.0	161.4	1.6	163.0
Aug 2	62.1	25.8	6.1	17.0	11.8	9.2	8.5	16.1	7.8	8.2	14.5	161.4	1.6	162.9
Sep 6	62.7	26.1	6.2	16.9	12.7	9.3	8.7	17.3	8.7	8.3	15.1	165.7	1.6	167.3
Oct 4	64.9	26.6	6.3	17.8	13.8	9.6	9.0	17.4	8.5	8.4	15.2	171.0	1.6	172.6
Nov 8	64.5	26.8	5.8	18.1	13.5	9.4	9.0	17.0	8.5	8.3	14.1	168.4	1.6	170.0
Dec 6	60.7	25.7	5.4	16.8	12.9	9.0	9.2	16.5	7.9	8.6	13.5	160.5	1.6	162.1
1986 Jan 3	59.2	25.4	5.3	15.9	12.8	9.2	9.1	16.4	8.0	8.4	13.8	158.0	1.7	159.7
Feb 7	61.2	26.0	5.2	17.1	13.3	9.3	8.8	17.3	8.2	8.3	14.4	163.0	2.0	165.0
Mar 7	62.5	27.2	5.5	17.9	13.6	9.5	9.0	16.6	8.3	8.6	15.5	166.9	2.0	168.8
Apr 4	62.9	26.6	5.4	18.3	13.3	9.7	9.2	16.4	8.6	7.8	15.1	166.8	2.3	169.0
May 2	63.2	26.8	5.3	16.9	13.8	9.3	10.2	17.2	8.7	8.3	15.8	169.0	2.1	171.1
Jun 6	67.5	27.6	6.0	19.1	14.8	10.1	11.6	18.8	9.1	9.2	16.9	183.3	2.0	185.3
Jul 4	72.0	29.7	6.6	19.0	16.0	10.7	11.9	19.8	9.7	9.6	18.0	193.2	2.0	195.2
Aug 8	75.0	31.6	6.6	18.5	16.8	11.0	12.3	20.3	10.8	10.3	17.6	199.3	2.1	201.3
Sep 5	78.4	33.0	6.8	19.0	17.0	11.2	12.7	20.6	11.4	11.1	17.7	205.9	2.0	207.9

* See notes to table 3.1.

† Community Programme Vacancies are excluded from the Seasonally Adjusted vacancies except in Northern Ireland.

‡ included in South East.

VACANCIES 3.3 Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)														
1981	34.1	16.2	3.5	7.8	6.0	5.5	5.6	8.3	4.3	5.1	12.2	92.4	0.7	93.1
1982	42.5	19.6	4.4	10.8	7.4	7.3	7.4	10.7	5.4	6.2	13.7	115.8	1.0	116.8
1983	52.9	22.9	5.3	13.6	11.5	8.7	10.5	15.3	7.5	7.8	17.1	150.2	1.2	151.4
1984	62.5	27.5	5.8	14.8	12.5	8.8	10.3	16.6	8.2	8.2	16.5	164.1	1.5	165.6
1985	65.6	28.2	6.3	17.8	14.5	9.8	10.7	18.1	9.7	9.3	17.0	178.7	1.6	180.3
1985 Sep 6	71.0	29.7	7.1	20.2	16.4	10.7	12.0	20.4	11.6	9.9	18.7	198.1	1.7	199.8
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
Community Programme vacancies††														
1981	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.1	..	2.1
1982	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	2.9	..	2.9
1983	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.7	14.0	..	14.0
1984	3.0	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.7	15.4	0.3	15.7
1985	3.3	1.6	0.5	1.2	2.3	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.4	18.2	0.4	18.6
1985 Sep 6	3.7	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.6	1.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.5	3.0	22.1	0.4	22.5
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

4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: August 1986

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress in month of which:	59	25,600	59,000
Beginning in month	48	23,900†	44,000
Continuing from earlier months	11	1,700‡	15,000

† Includes 22,700 directly involved.
‡ Includes 300 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Stoppages in progress			
	August 1986		First eight months of 1986	
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits	17	2,700	211	209,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	11,500	10	14,200
Redundancy questions	2	300	31	8,400
Trade union matters	7	2,700	54	48,800
Working conditions and supervision	2	400	31	35,800
Manning and work allocation	7	2,800	85	16,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	12	2,100	129	42,400
All causes	59	24,400	609	394,900

4.2 Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)							
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)	
SIC 1968											
1976	2,016	2,034	666†	668†	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980	1,330	1,348	830†	834†	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	705
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101†	2,103†	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697
SIC 1980											
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101†	2,103†	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699
1983	1,352	1,364	573†	574†	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348
1984	1,206	1,221	1,436	1,464	27,135	22,484	2,055	66	334	666	1,530
1985	887	903	643	791	6,402	4,143	590	31	50	197	1,391
1984 July	85	126	60	214	2,535	2,103	111	4	28	218	72
Aug	83	116	65	225	2,351	2,004	209	1	24	69	44
Sep	94	129	56	218	2,608	2,203	205	2	22	122	54
Oct	113	153	62	224	3,082	2,606	259	1	46	8	162
Nov	76	119	75	244	3,041	2,404	430	3	50	19	136
Dec	35	64	40	191	2,100	1,802	155	—	22	16	104
1985 Jan	61	71	21	151	2,136	2,008	21	2	13	15	77
Feb	79	111	88	211	1,999	1,815	40	4	13	8	119
Mar	74	104	38	199	442	231	47	1	1	11	152
Apr	85	105	64	118	191	17	42	5	—	46	82
May	86	109	38	108	244	22	56	—	13	3	151
June	59	81	19	73	162	4	31	—	3	4	120
July	86	105	32	113	5	34	—	—	1	6	67
Aug	62	83	30	40	99	11	25	1	—	11	53
Sep	86	106	197	286	197	108	118	4	2	8	131
Oct	96	123	112	228	280	7	98	6	3	7	123
Nov	65	93	68	202	228	3	52	3	1	12	159
Dec	48	72	28	186	220	1	28	4	—	29	158
1986 Jan	71	91	35	149	182	6	44	3	2	10	116
Feb	83	112	41	159	213	6	60	3	3	11	130
Mar	66	88	40	68	182	16	88	1	—	22	54
Apr	103	120	56	62	142	21	66	2	14	16	22
May	67	84	39	48	284	12	223	6	—	26	16
June	93	110	45	64	168	5	102	—	—	4	13
July	57	73	11	14	53	3	32	1	—	20	41
Aug	48	59	24	26	59	1	39	2	1	6	11

* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 1986 are provisional.
† Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan-Aug 1986			Jan-Aug 1985		
	Stoppages in progress			Stoppages in progress		
SIC 1980	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	97	160,700	4,111,000
Coal extraction	166	38,500	71,000	—	—	—
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	3	400	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	6	1,200	3,000	3	4,500	55,000
Metal processing and manufacture	5	4,100	125,000	20	2,800	12,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	13	5,500	17,000	12	4,200	41,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	7	1,300	10,000	8	1,100	5,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	17	3,000	16,000	28	4,300	37,000
Engineering	52	12,100	92,000	63	16,400	119,000
Motor vehicles	46	40,700	85,000	36	20,000	34,000
Other transport equipment	32	43,800	336,000	27	52,300	92,000
Food, drink and tobacco	14	4,200	17,000	22	7,300	95,000
Textiles	5	6,600	13,000	10	2,300	13,000
Footwear and clothing	7	1,000	6,000	4	500	1,000
Timber and wooden furniture	3	400	5,000	6	1,200	24,000
Paper, printing and publishing	10	8,100	43,000	22	9,600	65,000
Other manufacturing industries	15	1,800	8,000	5	500	4,000
Construction	16	6,000	20,000	18	4,100	45,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	7	1,100	3,000	12	900	6,000
Transport services	65	38,500	110,000	82	54,400	88,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	15	1,000	5,000	24	2,600	14,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	5	600	2,000	5	3,200	6,000
Public administration, education and health services	103	184,400	293,000	90	118,100	487,000
Other services	6	800	1,000	15	6,200	31,000
All industries and services	609‡	404,800	1,282,000	608‡	477,700	5,388,000

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

EARNINGS 5.1

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)		Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)		Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)		Service industries (Divisions 6-9)				
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
	% change over previous 12 months		% change over previous 12 months		% change over previous 12 months		% change over previous 12 months				
SIC 1980	under-lying†	under-lying†	under-lying†	under-lying†	under-lying†	under-lying†	under-lying†	under-lying†			
1980	111.4	109.1	109.4	113.0	JAN 1980 = 100						
1981	125.8	123.6	124.1	127.8							
1982	137.6	137.4	138.2	138.9							
1983	149.2	149.7	150.0	151.1							
1984	158.3	162.8	158.5	160.7							
1985	171.7	177.6	176.2	171.4							
1981 Jan	118.2	119.7	116.5	117.3	116.6	117.3	116.6	115	120.5	122.1	20.4
Feb	119.3	120.7	117.3	118.2	117.3	118.2	116.0	14	117.8	118.7	16.6
Mar	121.2	121.3	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	14.0	14	119.9	119.4	13.6
April	121.9	122.6	118.4	119.2	118.4	119.2	12.3	14	119.1	119.7	12.6
May	123.5	123.6	121.0	120.0	121.0	120.0	11.8	13½	121.5	120.5	12.1
June	126.0	124.8	124.5	122.6	124.5	122.6	11.5	13½	125.2	123.5	12.1
July	126.9	125.8	125.4	124.2	125.4	124.2	11.4	13½	126.2	124.8	11.8
Aug	129.0	128.9	126.0	126.9	126.0	126.9	13.4	13½	126.3	127.3	13.6
Sep	129.4	129.5	126.2	127.4	126.2	127.4	12.9	13½	126.6	127.9	13.1
Oct	130.0	130.2	128.6	129.4	128.6	129.4	14.5	13½	128.9	129.9	14.6
Nov	131.4	130.8	130.8	129.9	130.8	129.9	13.4	13½	130.9	130.0	13.5
Dec	133.1	131.7	130.8	130.2	130.8	130.2	12.7	13	130.9	130.5	13.0
1982 Jan	131.2	132.8	131.6	132.0	131.6	132.0	13.3	12¾	131.6	132.6	13.0
Feb	132.8	134.3	131.8	132.8	131.8	132.8	12.4	12	133.7	134.7	13.5
Mar	134.6	134.7	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	13.0	11¾	135.2	134.6	12.7
April	134.5	135.4	134.8	135.0	134.8	135.0	14.1	11¾	135.2	136.1	13.7
May	136.5	136.7	137.5	136.5	137.5	136.5	13.8	11½	137.8	136.9	13.6
June	138.3	137.0	138.8	136.7	138.8	136.7	11.5	11¼	139.6	137.6	11.4
July	140.7	139.5	139.2	137.8	139.2	137.8	11.0	11	140.1	138.5	11.0
Aug	138.8	138.6	137.6	138.4	137.6	138.4	9.1	9½	138.4	139.3	9.4
Sep	138.7	138.9	137.9	139.3	137.9	139.3	9.3	9¼	138.7	140.2	9.6
Oct	139.6	139.8	140.0	140.9	140.0	140.9	8.9	9¼	139.9	141.1	8.6
Nov	142.4	141.7	142.5	141.6	142.5	141.6	9.0	9	143.7	142.8	9.8
Dec	143.6	142.0	143.2	142.7	143.2	142.7	9.6	9	144.0	143.8	10.2
1983 Jan	142.6	144.5	142.9	144.0	142.9	144.0	9.1	9	143.5	144.6	9.0
Feb	145.4	147.2	143.7	144.8	143.7	144.8	9.0				

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and man- ufacturing	Mineral extrac- tion and man- ufacturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Electrical and elec- tronic 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)
JAN 1980 = 100														
1980	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.1	109.8	106.9	109.0	100.5	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	125.0	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.9	120.2
1982	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.8
1983	157.5	147.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1984	169.6	167.7	162.5	170.4	167.1	159.5	164.9	156.1	167.1	149.0	157.4	151.9	160.9	154.4
1985	184.4	135.3	178.6	182.7	181.6	172.4	179.1	172.3	182.3	168.9	170.9	164.1	174.9	169.6
1981 Jan	118.1	120.5	114.0	120.4	110.1	113.3	114.8	111.3	115.8	102.8	116.3	109.7	117.4	114.4
1981 Feb	119.9	118.5	116.7	121.9	116.6	113.4	115.8	112.3	116.6	109.5	118.9	110.8	116.8	116.8
1981 Mar	125.9	120.7	116.4	130.5	118.4	116.0	119.2	114.0	119.6	109.7	118.4	113.3	117.3	117.1
1981 April	132.9	117.0	116.9	128.9	118.3	116.0	117.4	113.7	118.9	108.2	119.5	111.1	118.7	112.8
1981 May	130.2	113.7	120.2	132.4	121.6	119.7	120.9	115.7	121.7	101.9	124.0	114.4	121.7	118.0
1981 June	131.7	116.3	117.9	140.7	123.0	125.3	124.3	117.0	123.9	112.1	123.8	116.3	126.0	122.6
1981 July	130.0	118.8	123.3	140.6	131.8	123.7	123.7	117.0	126.5	114.6	126.7	116.7	125.2	122.4
1981 Aug	143.8	117.5	121.0	135.5	128.4	124.1	134.4	117.7	124.5	112.3	129.2	117.7	125.9	122.7
1981 Sep	147.7	118.4	121.1	136.7	131.3	123.9	126.9	119.9	125.3	112.2	123.5	119.7	126.1	122.5
1981 Oct	143.0	120.3	121.1	138.1	133.8	125.0	131.0	122.0	127.8	113.7	133.9	121.1	126.9	124.8
1981 Nov	131.4	121.0	123.0	138.5	133.9	127.2	133.2	122.9	129.3	121.4	127.7	126.4	131.6	126.4
1981 Dec	126.5	120.2	126.2	138.3	132.2	131.9	135.6	123.8	131.3	117.8	126.1	124.8	132.6	122.6
1982 Jan	125.1	120.6	133.8	141.7	136.4	126.7	132.5	123.9	131.8	120.4	130.2	123.2	129.9	127.2
1982 Feb	134.6	146.6	131.7	142.0	134.3	130.4	131.1	123.5	132.5	121.4	131.0	125.2	129.9	127.5
1982 Mar	138.9	132.7	132.7	140.7	134.6	133.0	133.0	128.0	136.7	123.7	133.4	128.6	131.5	130.0
1982 April	144.2	128.8	132.0	139.3	137.4	134.8	134.4	127.7	136.9	119.7	137.4	127.3	133.6	130.0
1982 May	140.6	130.7	132.8	141.3	136.9	137.6	135.0	130.1	137.6	124.9	137.8	131.0	139.3	133.2
1982 June	144.0	128.0	135.6	153.2	135.7	141.6	140.8	131.6	140.5	125.7	141.4	129.5	137.9	134.1
1982 July	152.2	129.1	142.4	154.5	145.9	138.9	140.9	132.9	140.7	128.3	137.4	129.8	136.5	133.2
1982 Aug	154.0	130.2	135.3	150.0	136.3	137.2	139.0	130.8	139.6	124.8	136.3	128.7	137.8	131.6
1982 Sep	160.8	128.6	137.4	151.5	135.0	138.5	139.0	131.1	140.2	121.7	138.9	130.0	139.4	131.3
1982 Oct	152.8	117.6	137.0	151.8	140.8	139.2	140.8	133.2	143.2	125.7	141.2	131.0	139.1	133.1
1982 Nov	143.4	139.6	138.2	147.1	140.5	149.5	144.1	129.5	142.3	133.9	142.7	135.5	141.8	135.5
1982 Dec	139.5	140.5	140.7	150.4	138.1	142.0	150.9	136.5	146.3	137.8	140.0	132.9	143.0	134.7
1983 Jan	138.0	141.3	146.3	146.2	140.9	141.2	143.7	135.1	147.0	133.9	138.5	133.5	142.2	137.9
1983 Feb	145.2	139.5	146.1	145.9	140.4	141.9	145.0	136.0	147.1	134.6	139.5	134.1	142.6	139.0
1983 Mar	145.1	139.0	146.1	156.0	141.8	142.7	143.3	138.1	150.1	134.7	143.7	137.3	144.1	140.6
1983 April	155.1	136.5	147.3	158.9	146.2	144.9	146.2	138.8	150.6	142.7	144.7	136.4	146.6	141.7
1983 May	151.0	131.2	146.3	158.2	147.4	146.5	149.4	141.7	152.2	139.0	144.0	141.0	149.4	144.0
1983 June	156.7	133.7	148.6	160.1	147.6	152.3	150.3	143.2	154.0	139.0	144.5	139.2	150.9	144.6
1983 July	167.2	135.4	156.7	164.9	166.3	147.7	151.9	143.4	154.8	140.1	141.5	140.3	151.1	145.1
1983 Aug	162.7	135.5	149.0	161.8	151.7	149.7	141.8	152.8	137.1	137.9	140.7	149.7	143.7	143.7
1983 Sep	178.0	137.0	150.9	162.6	151.3	151.3	152.9	143.2	153.3	137.8	142.4	150.8	145.5	145.5
1983 Oct	173.6	140.1	143.9	169.7	163.8	150.2	153.1	145.3	157.5	139.8	146.1	144.1	152.0	146.6
1983 Nov	160.4	123.9	140.9	165.1	154.3	158.8	164.7	148.6	156.8	146.0	150.6	147.9	155.5	147.2
1983 Dec	156.7	123.6	151.9	161.5	155.8	156.6	166.1	152.8	158.7	147.2	147.4	146.6	159.7	146.1
1984 Jan	155.3	121.5	158.1	162.7	167.3	151.4	155.8	148.8	158.3	145.7	148.4	145.2	153.9	149.8
1984 Feb	158.6	125.2	159.9	163.0	159.3	153.8	158.1	151.3	160.0	147.4	154.5	149.0	155.5	151.6
1984 Mar	156.6	54.4	161.6	164.9	162.6	155.5	158.2	153.7	163.4	147.0	154.2	151.2	155.5	153.4
1984 April	165.2	55.7	164.0	167.0	171.2	154.1	157.6	150.5	166.9	148.0	151.9	147.9	155.7	145.2
1984 May	163.1	51.0	158.4	171.1	161.4	158.5	159.9	153.6	165.1	149.6	152.3	151.4	158.2	155.1
1984 June	171.2	51.6	162.0	170.1	162.6	162.3	164.8	157.0	167.5	147.7	163.4	151.7	162.1	156.7
1984 July	177.4	51.3	167.2	175.8	181.6	160.0	164.2	158.8	169.6	152.2	153.7	153.0	162.4	157.0
1984 Aug	186.1	51.0	162.1	172.3	164.6	158.6	171.3	155.3	166.2	147.0	152.6	150.6	159.4	152.6
1984 Sep	188.6	57.5	163.9	174.0	163.7	164.2	164.8	156.5	168.3	151.3	158.3	153.0	162.8	155.5
1984 Oct	181.3	57.6	162.7	177.0	176.1	162.6	166.0	161.2	170.7	147.7	174.1	154.7	164.2	158.2
1984 Nov	168.2	67.1	164.3	176.6	164.4	165.2	179.0	162.7	172.9	153.1	161.7	157.3	169.5	159.5
1984 Dec	163.5	68.5	165.7	170.7	167.4	179.5	163.9	176.8	176.8	151.4	163.8	157.6	171.6	158.3
1985 Jan	163.9	74.0	170.5	174.9	177.5	163.0	170.8	164.2	173.8	171.0	161.8	156.7	167.5	163.1
1985 Feb	170.3	78.2	173.1	175.9	169.7	165.5	170.4	165.5	175.6	162.3	164.6	158.7	170.0	164.2
1985 Mar	170.4	122.5	173.6	175.9	175.8	168.5	173.1	169.1	181.4	167.8	168.5	161.9	167.9	166.6
1985 April	175.4	137.9	173.5	173.8	188.0	170.0	173.8	168.9	185.3	167.2	168.1	161.6	171.9	167.0
1985 May	173.6	139.5	178.3	175.9	174.9	170.4	174.6	170.6	181.2	168.7	167.0	164.5	173.5	168.9
1985 June	188.2	148.0	177.1	182.5	175.7	175.2	178.8	173.4	183.1	168.3	164.5	176.5	172.1	172.1
1985 July	193.6	149.5	178.5	193.2	198.8	173.0	181.6	174.7	183.5	172.8	172.1	164.8	176.4	172.0
1985 Aug	203.1	150.7	177.2	184.8	176.7	172.1	180.8	171.7	181.0	166.8	167.8	163.1	179.0	168.5
1985 Sep	206.3	152.9	183.7	194.5	196.5	176.5	179.8	174.4	182.7	165.6	170.8	165.5	175.8	171.3
1985 Oct	200.5	153.6	181.7	176.7	175.6	180.4	175.5	184.5	167.2	174.4	166.5	177.0	172.5	172.5
1985 Nov	182.9	159.3	185.5	188.4	177.1	176.6	195.3	180.1	186.3	175.6	173.3	171.6	182.6	174.5
1985 Dec	184.5	157.8	190.0	184.9	192.0	182.0	190.1	179.7	189.6	173.2	178.6	169.7	186.7	174.5
1986 Jan	179.5	172.0	185.1	185.4	188.3	176.3	183.4	177.7	189.5	172.5	179.7	169.7	185.0	177.2
1986 Feb	177.9	166.4	187.3	189.7	179.9	177.0	184.2	180.8	189.7	176.5	178.2	170.6	183.3	176.7
1986 Mar	179.4	170.1	188.2	189.3	184.5	178.8	186.2	182.5	185.9	181.1	173.8	183.0	179.5	179.5
1986 April	183.2	164.7	1											

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

UNITED KINGDOM October SIC 1980 CLASS	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21-22)	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing (23-24)	Chemicals and man- made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc (33-34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41-42)	Textiles (43)
MALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
1983	156.30	152.57	162.13	139.45	137.78	146.96	146.82	137.93	148.17	£ 120.66
1984	168.84	162.96	173.63	152.37	145.73	159.01	159.05	148.45	161.86	128.59
1985	180.15	172.96	187.19	167.86	160.26	170.94	174.76	156.56	173.18	140.50
Hours worked										
1983	41.7	45.1	42.8	41.7	41.9	41.0	41.1	42.4	45.2	43.9
1984	42.2	45.1	43.0	42.4	41.9	41.3	41.6	42.8	45.3	44.0
1985	41.9	45.3	42.7	43.0	42.3	40.4	42.1	42.9	45.1	44.2
Hourly earnings										
1983	374.7	338.6	379.1	334.3	328.5	358.0	357.6	325.3	327.5	274.7
1984	400.3	361.4	403.5	359.3	347.9	385.1	382.4	347.0	356.9	292.2
1985	429.6	382.2	438.5	390.6	379.2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7	317.9
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
1983	92.82	92.40	101.21	97.96	97.18	109.56	101.72	94.00	99.58	£ 77.56
1984	103.02	99.79	110.09	106.16	102.51	117.14	110.70	99.41	106.35	82.97
1985	111.45	106.43	118.44	118.10	109.74	126.39	126.63	105.55	114.20	89.52
Hours worked										
1983	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.1	38.5	37.7	38.3	39.1	38.1
1984	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.3	37.9	38.8	38.4
1985	38.5	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9
Hourly earnings										
1983	240.8	240.7	264.7	253.1	254.8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	203.7
1984	265.4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8
1985	289.2	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	295.0	235.9
ALL (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
1983	154.05	145.59	149.79	136.85	122.74	144.12	144.76	128.18	134.32	£ 102.01
1984	166.50	155.58	161.37	149.78	129.34	156.22	156.85	137.66	146.47	108.56
1985	177.90	165.23	174.30	165.16	142.68	167.87	172.71	145.58	156.17	118.15
Hours worked										
1983	41.6	44.3	41.8	41.5	40.5	40.9	40.9	41.5	43.5	41.4
1984	42.1	44.3	42.2	42.2	40.5	41.1	41.4	41.7	43.5	41.6
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41.0	40.3	42.0	41.9	43.3	41.5
Hourly earnings										
1983	370.3	328.8	357.9	329.6	302.8	352.8	353.9	309.0	308.9	246.4
1984	395.9	351.0	382.8	355.1	319.3	380.1	378.5	330.1	336.5	261.2
1985	425.4	371.6	416.0	386.2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.8	285.0

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

5.5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Full-time adults*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†	1986†
Men	689	328.5	404.0	451.4	506.2	547.3	604.5	657.5	724.7
Women	311	402.4	494.1	559.5	625.3	681.4	743.9	807.2	869.4
Men and women	1,000	340.6	418.7	469.1	525.6	569.3	627.3	682.0	748.4

* Men aged 21 and over, and women aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence.

† Adjusted for change in Standard Industrial Classification.

Source: New Earnings Survey.

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

Leather, foot- wear and clothing (44-55)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manu- facturing industries (21-49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication* (71-72, 75-77,79)	All industries covered SIC 1980
Weekly earnings								
113.94	133.35	184.22	140.51	146.19	169.13	139.99	162.43	£ 148.63
119.69	139.92	198.43	151.41	157.50	179.77	147.80	173.32	159.30
129.72	154.00	214.42	162.57	170.58	193.34	160.37	..	..
Hours worked								
42.0	43.0	42.1	43.1	42.5	40.8	43.6	46.5	43.3
41.8	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43.4
42.0	44.1	42.4	43.4	43.0	41.1	44.0	..	..
Hourly earnings								
271.6	309.8	437.7	325.9	343.6	415.0	321.2	349.5	pence 343.5
286.5	326.3	467.1	349.7	367.7	441.5	341.4	371.2	366.7
309.0	348.9	506.1	374.5	397.1	470.0	364.8	..	..
FEMALE								
Weekly earnings								
73.60	97.36	112.07	87.52	90.32	112.46	77.98	118.08	£ 91.26
78.58	102.63	119.71	92.48	96.30	126.00	87.81	126.69	97.34
85.22	113.18	129.16	98.23	103.21	124.17	95.86	..	..
Hours worked								
37.1	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.1	36.1	39.2	40.8	38.2
37.0	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.5	38.8	41.5	38.2
37.1	38.7	38.5	38.6	38.1	36.9	38.3	..	..
Hourly earnings								
198.6	253.7	290.6	226.6	237.2	311.4	199.0	289.4	pence 239.1
212.6	287.2	308.3	239.8	252.9	336.1	228.6	305.4	254.9
229.9	292.4	335.9	254.5	271.0	336.4	250.4	..	..
ALL								
Weekly earnings								
82.96	129.37	170.39	127.29	132.98	168.43	139.80	160.58	£ 138.74
88.13	136.00	182.49	136.87	143.09	179.22	147.59	171.39	148.69
95.10	149.83	198.21	145.72	155.04	192.65	160.11	181.06	160.39
Hours worked								
38.2	42.5	41.4	42.0	41.5	40.7	43.6	46.2	42.4
38.1	42.4	41.7	42.1	41.7	40.7	43.3	46.5	42.5
38.2	43.6	41.6	42.2	41.8	41.1	43.9	46.4	42.8
Hourly earnings								
217.2	304.2	411.4	303.1	320.5	413.9	320.9	347.3	pence 327.3
231.4	320.7	437.2	324.9	343.0	440.5	341.0	368.7	349.5
249.2	343.8	476.2	345.7	370.6	468.9	364.4	390.0	374.7

* Except sea transport.

EARNINGS 5.5

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

All Industries and Services	Manufacturing Industries									
	Weights	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Men	575	322.4	403.1	465.2	510.4	556.0	604.4	650.1	708.2	
Women	425	373.5	468.3	547.4	594.1	651.6	697.5	750.9	818.8	
Men and women	1,000	336.2	420.7	487.4	533.0	581.9	629.6	677.4	738.1	

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

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*				ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES					
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)		
	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence				excluding those whose pay was affected by absence			excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		
	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	
April of each year										
FULL-TIME MEN†										
Manual occupations										
1980	111.2	115.2	45.0	255.5	250.0	108.6	111.7	45.4	245.8	240.5
1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118.4	121.9	44.2	275.3	269.1
1982*	134.8	138.1	43.8	315.1	307.9	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1983†	142.8	147.4	43.7	336.7	329.2	140.3	143.6	43.9	326.5	319.0
1984	141.0	145.5	43.6	333.0	325.5	138.4	141.6	43.8	322.7	315.2
1985	153.6	158.9	44.4	358.1	348.5	148.8	152.7	44.3	345.0	336.1
1986	167.5	172.6	44.6	386.8	373.8	159.8	163.6	44.5	368.0	356.8
1986	178.4	183.4	44.5	411.6	398.5	170.9	174.4	44.5	392.6	380.8
Non-manual occupations										
1980	143.6	144.8	39.4	362.3	362.0	140.4	141.3	38.7	360.8	361.3
1981	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161.2	163.1	38.4	419.1	419.7
1982*	180.1	181.4	38.8	457.9	457.0	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
1983†	178.5	179.8	38.9	453.4	452.5	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
1984	193.2	194.6	39.1	491.6	491.0	193.7	194.9	38.4	503.4	502.9
1985	191.4	192.9	39.1	487.3	486.6	190.6	191.8	38.4	494.8	494.2
1986	211.7	213.5	39.3	537.8	537.1	207.3	209.0	38.5	537.4	536.4
1986	230.7	232.0	39.3	582.0	580.7	223.5	225.0	38.6	574.7	573.2
1986	254.4	255.7	39.3	641.0	640.0	243.4	244.9	38.6	627.3	625.8
All occupations										
1980	120.3	124.3	43.4	284.1	281.8	121.5	124.5	42.7	288.2	287.6
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2
1982*	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1983†	147.9	151.8	42.3	354.2	351.4	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1984	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1	398.0
1985	156.4	161.2	42.2	378.1	375.0	161.1	164.7	41.4	392.6	391.2
1986	171.2	176.8	42.8	409.9	406.2	174.3	178.8	41.7	423.0	421.4
1986	187.2	192.6	42.9	444.3	438.6	187.9	192.4	41.9	452.5	449.9
1986	202.3	207.8	42.9	479.1	474.0	203.4	207.5	41.8	488.9	486.6
FULL-TIME WOMEN†										
Manual occupations										
1980	66.4	69.5	39.8	174.5	172.8	65.9	68.0	39.6	172.1	170.4
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8	188.2
1982*	79.9	82.9	39.6	209.5	207.1	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1983†	79.6	82.6	39.6	208.9	206.6	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1984	86.7	90.3	39.7	227.3	224.9	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3	222.0
1985	86.7	90.4	39.7	227.7	225.3	85.8	88.1	39.3	224.9	222.6
1986	91.9	96.0	39.9	240.9	238.1	90.8	93.5	39.4	238.0	235.1
1986	100.1	104.5	40.0	261.7	257.3	98.2	101.3	39.5	256.9	252.9
1986	107.0	111.6	40.0	278.9	274.6	104.5	107.5	39.5	273.0	269.2
Non-manual occupations										
1980	76.7	77.1	37.3	205.8	204.9	82.0	82.7	36.7	221.2	220.7
1981	86.4	87.3	37.1	234.2	234.2	95.6	96.7	36.5	259.7	259.2
1982*	97.2	97.6	37.2	260.3	259.0	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1983†	97.0	97.4	37.2	258.8	258.5	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1984	105.5	106.2	37.2	283.3	281.9	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0	309.0
1985	106.2	107.0	37.2	285.4	284.0	115.1	116.1	36.5	312.9	311.9
1986	115.8	117.2	37.4	310.8	308.7	123.0	124.3	36.5	334.3	333.1
1986	125.5	126.8	37.4	336.5	334.7	132.4	133.8	36.6	359.1	357.6
1986	135.8	136.7	37.4	363.2	361.2	144.3	145.7	36.7	390.6	388.8
All occupations										
1980	70.3	72.8	38.7	187.3	186.1	77.3	78.8	37.5	207.0	206.4
1981	78.1	81.5	38.4	210.6	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.8	241.2
1982*	87.1	89.7	38.5	232.1	230.4	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1983†	86.8	89.4	38.5	231.4	229.7	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1984	94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250.1	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5	287.5
1985	94.7	97.9	38.6	252.7	251.0	107.6	109.5	37.2	290.6	289.5
1986	101.7	105.5	38.8	270.9	268.8	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1
1986	110.6	114.7	38.8	294.4	291.5	123.9	126.4	37.3	334.0	332.4
1986	119.2	123.2	38.8	316.1	313.3	134.7	137.2	37.3	362.5	360.7
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1980	108.4	112.4	42.3	263.3	259.8	107.7	110.2	41.1	264.8	262.8
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303.2
1982*	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1983†	133.3	137.2	41.4	327.2	323.1	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1983	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1	362.5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1980	106.9	110.9	42.3	259.8	256.2	106.3	108.7	41.1	261.1	259.0
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4
1982*	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1983†	131.2	135.2	41.4	322.3	318.2	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1983	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356.8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates										
1983	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	380.6	375.4	155.8	159.3	40.3	389.9	386.7
1985	169.2	174.7	41.9	411.8	404.8	167.4	171.0	40.4	416.8	412.7
1986	183.1	188.6	41.9	444.4	437.7	181.2	184.7	40.4	450.8	446.8

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

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

Labour costs		Manu-	Mining and	Construction	Energy (excl.	Index of	Whole
		facturing	quarrying		coal) and	production	economy
					water supply**	industries§§	
		Pence per hour					
	1975	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	166.76	..
	1978	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14	..
	1981	394.34	603.34	357.43	595.10	405.57	..
	1984	509.80	..	475.64	811.41	..	..
	1985	554.2	..	511.2	860.6	..	..
Percentage shares of labour costs *		Percent					
Wages and salaries	1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	..
	1981	82.1	73.3	85.0	75.8	81.6	..
	1984	84.0	..	86.0	77.7	..	..
	1985	84.7	..	86.6	78.6	..	..
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1978	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	..
	1981	10.0	8.7	7.8	11.5	9.7	..
	1984	10.5	..	8.0	11.5	..	..
	1985	10.6	..	8.0	11.5	..	..
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	..
	1981	9.0	7.0	9.9	7.0	8.9	..
	1984	7.4	..	7.7	5.5	..	..
	1985	6.7	..	7.2	5.1	..	..
Private social welfare payments	1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	..
	1981	5.2	10.1	2.8	13.1	5.6	..
	1984	5.3	..	4.1	12.1	..	..
	1985	5.3	..	4.1	12.2	..	..
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1978	2.3	7.7	1.9	2.6	2.6	..
	1981	3.7	9.6	2.3	4.1	3.9	..
	1984	3.3	..	2.2	4.7	..	..
	1985	3.3	..	2.1	4.1	..	..
		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Construction industries††	Whole economy
SIC 1980		% change over a year earlier					
Labour costs per unit of output §		% change over a year earlier					
	1979	81.8	17.9	78.4	82.3	80.8	81.7
	1980	100.0	22.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1981	109.0	9.0	106.5	107.2	118.7	110.1
	1982	114.2	4.8	106.8	110.7	121.7	115.6
	1983	114.4	0.2	102.2	109.7	124.8	120.1
	1984	117.9	3.1	85.5	111.9	128.8	123.6

6.1 RETAIL PRICES

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for September 16

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1985 Sep	376.5	-0.1	2.8	5.9	379.5	-0.1	3.2	3.2
Oct	377.1	0.2	0.9	5.4	380.0	0.1	1.2	1.2
Nov	378.4	0.3	0.7	5.5	381.1	0.3	1.0	1.0
Dec	378.9	0.1	0.7	5.7	381.3	0.1	0.8	0.8
1986 Jan	379.7	0.2	1.0	5.5	381.9	0.2	0.9	0.9
Feb	381.1	0.4	1.2	5.1	383.3	0.4	0.9	0.9
Mar	381.6	0.1	1.4	4.2	383.4	0.0	1.0	1.0
Apr	385.3	1.0	2.2	3.0	387.0	0.9	1.8	1.8
May	386.0	0.2	2.0	2.8	387.3	0.1	1.6	1.6
June	385.8	-0.1	1.8	2.5	387.0	-0.1	1.5	1.5
July	384.7	-0.3	1.3	2.4	386.8	-0.1	1.3	1.3
Aug	385.9	0.3	1.3	2.4	387.9	0.3	1.2	1.2
Sep	387.8	0.5	1.6	3.0	390.0	0.5	1.7	1.7

The rise in the index between August and September was mainly the result of a sharp rise in petrol prices combined with increases in the prices of clothing and footwear, draught beer and a range of other goods and services. There were seasonal falls in the prices of some fresh fruit and vegetables and continued reductions in the prices of audio-visual equipment.

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 one and a half per cent. Fresh fruit, vegetables and lamb were lower in price, while higher prices were recorded for fish and confectionery.

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

Housing: The index for this group rose by nearly a half of one per cent. There were increases in owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments and higher prices for materials for the repair and maintenance of property.

Durable household goods: The group index fell by less than a quarter of one per cent. Lower

prices for audio-visual goods were partially offset by higher prices for furniture and floor coverings.

Clothing and footwear: The index for this group rose by rather less than one per cent. There were price increases across the group notably for women's outerwear.

Transport and vehicles: The index for this group rose by about one and a half per cent. This was mainly caused by higher prices for petrol and oil. Car maintenance costs also increased.

Miscellaneous goods: A number of price increases across the group, particularly for stationery, travel and sports goods, caused the group index to rise by nearly a half of one per cent.

Services: The group index rose by rather less than a half of one per cent. There were increased prices for entertainment and other services.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Higher prices for restaurant meals, sandwiches and snacks and state school meals caused the group index to rise by a little over a half of one per cent.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for September 16*

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)
		1	12		
		1	12		
All items	387.8	0.5	3.0		
All items excluding food	398.5	0.6	2.8		
Seasonal food	331.7	-1.4	11.2		
Food excluding seasonal	351.8	0.1	2.4		
I Food	348.3	-0.1	3.7		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	358.5	6	10		
Bread	357.9	10	11		
Flour	298.1	11	4		
Other cereals	449.4	4	2		
Biscuits	333.2	2	2		
Meat and bacon	274.0	2	2		
Beef	322.8	1	3		
Lamb	260.7	3	2		
Pork	252.6	2	2		
Bacon	257.3	2	4		
Ham (cooked)	253.2	4	1		
Other meat and meat products	252.4	1	9		
Fish	319.1	9	4		
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	352.6	-4	2		
Butter	450.0	2	10		
Margarine	255.5	-10	-10		
Lard and other cooking fats	233.8	-10	2		
Milk, cheese and eggs	354.7	2	0		
Cheese	388.6	0	3		
Eggs	198.4	1	2		
Milk, fresh	431.0	3	2		
Milk, canned, dried etc	415.6	2	2		
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	423.9	2	-9		
Tea	468.8	-9	14		
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	529.4	14	2		
Soft drinks	352.1	2	4		
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	479.9	4	-1		
Sugar	428.9	4	0		
Jam, marmalade and syrup	338.3	0	5		
Sweets and chocolates	485.4	5	11		
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	392.7	11	31		
Potatoes	515.7	31	0		
Other vegetables	323.1	0	4		
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	338.0	4	3		
Other food	362.1	3	2		
Food for animals	293.1	2	3.6		
II Alcoholic drink	434.6	0.5	3.6		
Beer	525.2	5	2		
Spirits, wines etc	321.6	2	10.8		
III Tobacco	598.3	0.1	10.8		
Cigarettes	603.6	11	7		
Tobacco	551.4	7	4.4		
IV Housing	477.3	0.4	4.4		
Rent	437.1	6	-4		
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	428.0	-4	13		
Rates and water charges	607.7	13	7		
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	450.3	7			
V Fuel and light	506.7	0.2	0.4		
Coal and smokeless fuels	539.6	4	4		
Coal	547.0	4	3		
Smokeless fuels	522.4	3	1		
Gas	414.1	1	-22		
Electricity	528.7	1	3		
Oil and other fuel and light	533.2	-22	-1.1		
VI Durable household goods	263.7	-0.2	-1.1		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	295.2	3	1		
Radio, television and other household appliances	197.9	-6	1		
Pottery, glassware and hardware	400.5	1	2.3		
VII Clothing and footwear	231.5	0.8	2.3		
Men's outer clothing	247.2	2	2		
Men's underclothing	325.3	1	2		
Women's outer clothing	167.5	2	5		
Women's underclothing	314.4	5	2		
Children's clothing	270.4	2	4		
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	264.5	4	3		
Footwear	240.9	3	-0.7		
VIII Transport and vehicles	393.2	1.6	-0.7		
Motoring and cycling	376.6	-2	3		
Purchase of motor vehicles	331.0	3	7		
Maintenance of motor vehicles	470.9	7	-14		
Petrol and oil	407.0	-14	0		
Motor licences	398.2	0	17		
Motor insurance	418.5	17	9		
Fares	533.5	9	7		
Rail transport	544.7	7	10		
Road transport	531.5	10	3.7		
IX Miscellaneous goods	411.6	0.4	3.7		
Books, newspapers and periodicals	591.4	5	10		
Books	672.5	10	4		
Newspapers and periodicals	567.0	4	5		
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	423.8	5	2		
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	418.6	2	1		
Soap and detergents	364.0	1	0		
Polishes	493.8	0	3		
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic goods, plants etc	335.8	3	4.8		
X Services	403.2	0.3	4.8		
Postage and telephones	415.0	5	6		
Postage	470.5	6	4		
Telephones, telemessages, etc	391.7	6	10		
Entertainment	320.6	4	6		
Entertainment (other than TV)	513.8	10	7		
Other services	510.0	6	5		
Domestic help	517.3	5	7		
Hairdressing	515.6	7	5		
Boot and shoe repairing	456.7	5	6		
Laundering	465.8	6			
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	445.3	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 levels.
 * 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.

6.3 RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on September 16, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Average prices on September 16, 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
Beef: home-killed		p	p	Bread		p	p
Sirloin (without bone)	392	295	230-372	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	503	43	36-52
Silverside (without bone) †	518	215	189-246	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	344	54	51-57
Best beef mince	542	121	98-150	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	405	35	31-38
Fore ribs (with bone)	378	147	118-180	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	257	36	35-38
Brisket (without bone)	463	156	134-179	Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	313	54	45-59
Rump steak †	517	294	246-330	Flour			
Stewing steak	534	150	128-170	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	435	47	42-55
Lamb: home-killed				Butter			
Loin (with bone)	430	190	149-230	Home-produced, per 250g	406	53	48-58
Breast †	324	54	34-83	New Zealand, per 250g	366	51	48-54
Shoulder (with bone)	393	100	79-146	Danish, per 250g	402	57	54-62
Leg (with bone)	412	165	140-200	Margarine			
Lamb: imported				Soft (low fat), per 250g	428	35	32-40
Loin (with bone)	192	152	133-179	Soft (full fat), per 250g	376	24	17-34
Breast †	196	43	30-60	Hard (block), per 250g	339	20	14-29
Shoulder (with bone)	226	86	77-100	Lard, per 250g	426	17	13-24
Leg (with bone)	228	150	138-165	Cheese			
Pork: home-killed				Cheddar type	437	124	99-146
Leg (foot off)	456	110	79-150	Eggs			
Belly †	449	81	69-93	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	332	102	88-112
Loin (with bone)	524	141	126-164	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	292	89	76-99
Fillet (without bone)	368	183	134-268	Milk			
Bacon				per pint	1,087	24	20-27
Collar †	222	111	92-129	Tea			
Gammon †	384	176	140-199	Loose per 125g	857	42	33-53
Back, smoked	330	164	140-182	Tea bags per 125g	454	97	84-117
Back, unsmoked	438	154	130-176	Coffee			
Streaky, smoked	231	104	90-116	Pure, instant, per 100g	855	147	99-178
Ham (not shoulder), per ¼ lb	484	56	42-68	Ground (filter fine), per ½ lb	345	174	149-193
Sausages				Sugar			
Pork	537	81	68-96	Granulated, per kg	457	46	44-51
Beef	407	75	60-90	Fresh vegetables			
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	288	47	39-57	Potatoes, old loose			
Corned beef, 12 oz can	400	79	65-98	White	109	10	8-12
Chicken: roasting				Red	44	12	10-14
Frozen, oven ready	432	66	52-84	Potatoes, new loose			
Fresh or chilled				Tomatoes	512	40	34-50
Oven ready	411	78	67-89	Cabbage, greens	385	20	12-34
Fresh and smoked fish				Cabbage, hearted	408	19	12-28
Cod fillets	303	179	150-202	Cauliflower	405	36	21-45
Haddock fillets	303	182	150-218	Brussels sprouts			
Haddock, smoked whole	237	190	150-258	Carrots	516	16	10-25
Plaice fillets	267	193	160-220	Onions	538	19	14-25
Herrings	240	71	55-84	Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	521	29	24-35
Kippers, with bone	290	94	78-115	Fresh fruit			
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	346	144	127-171	Apples,			

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices†

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM		ALL ITEMS	FOOD*					All items except food	All items of food of which show significant seasonal variations	UNITED KINGDOM	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for consumption		
					Primarily from home-produced materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
Weights											
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	195.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.6
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	195.0-195.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6
1980	1,000	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	34.5-35.9	59.1-59.7	93.6-95.6	48.0	38.8-40.6	786	966.8-969.6
1981	1,000	207	28.1-30.8	175.2-178.9	34.3-35.3	56.8-57.2	91.1-92.5	48.4	36.2-38.2	793	969.2-971.9
1982	1,000	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	33.9-34.9	52.8-53.3	87.0-88.2	47.7	36.7-38.4	794	965.7-967.6
1983	1,000	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	35.8-36.5	56.7-57.0	92.7-93.6	46.8	35.0-36.9	797	971.5-974.1
1984	1,000	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	33.7-34.3	54.9-55.3	88.6-89.4	45.4	33.1-34.9	799	966.1-968.7
1985	1,000	190	26.8-29.7	160.3-163.2	31.7-32.4	52.8-55.3	84.7-85.6	42.0	33.6-35.5	810	970.3-973.2
1986	1,000	185	[25.6]	[159.4]	[35.7]	[57.4]	[93.1]	[37.2]	[29.2]	815	[974.4]
Jan 15, 1974=100											
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	201.8	201.8	175.6	175.6	179.7	181.5
1978	197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	197.8	195.2	197.8
1979	223.5	228.3	211.1	231.7	232.9	255.9	246.7	205.7	222.2	224.1	224.1
1980	263.7	255.9	224.5	262.0	271.0	293.6	284.5	249.8	226.3	265.9	265.3
1981	295.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	296.7	317.1	308.9	274.8	241.3	299.8	299.8
1982	320.4	299.3	276.9	303.5	315.8	331.9	325.4	299.6	258.3	326.2	322.0
1983	335.1	308.8	282.8	313.8	330.0	346.3	339.7	306.5	264.4	342.4	337.1
1984	351.8	326.1	319.0	327.9	342.2	362.4	354.3	317.2	280.7	358.9	358.9
1985	373.2	336.3	314.1	340.9	354.0	380.4	369.9	325.4	294.5	383.2	375.4
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
1977 Jan 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
1978 Jan 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
1979 Jan 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
1980 Jan 15	245.3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
1981 Jan 13	277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3	279.3
1982 Jan 12	310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	255.4	314.6	311.5	311.5
1983 Jan 11	325.9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305.8	260.8	332.6	328.5
1984 Jan 10	342.6	319.8	321.3	319.8	335.5	353.1	346.0	312.1	270.3	348.9	343.5
1984 July 17	351.5	328.5	325.3	329.5	342.5	364.9	355.9	319.8	281.6	352.7	352.7
1984 Aug 14	354.8	326.9	311.5	330.3	344.2	365.6	357.0	319.8	282.9	362.5	356.5
1984 Sep 11	355.5	324.9	295.8	330.9	344.6	365.9	357.3	320.5	283.8	364.0	357.9
1984 Oct 16	357.7	326.2	296.9	332.1	347.3	367.0	359.1	320.8	284.8	366.4	360.0
1984 Nov 13	358.8	326.6	294.0	333.2	347.1	367.7	359.4	321.4	287.8	367.6	361.3
1984 Dec 11	358.5	327.6	292.6	334.4	346.7	360.1	359.1	322.8	289.7	367.0	361.0
1985 Jan 15	359.8	330.6	306.9	335.6	348.7	371.6	362.4	321.6	291.7	367.8	361.8
1985 Feb 12	362.7	332.5	313.3	336.6	349.6	373.7	364.0	320.6	293.7	371.0	364.7
1985 Mar 12	366.1	335.4	325.8	337.6	350.5	375.6	365.5	320.9	294.4	374.6	367.8
1985 Apr 16	373.9	338.8	333.7	340.0	352.6	376.9	367.1	326.1	295.6	383.5	375.5
1985 May 14	375.6	339.3	333.2	340.8	351.8	379.2	368.2	326.3	296.2	385.5	377.3
1985 June 11	376.4	340.1	334.5	341.5	352.3	380.6	369.3	326.8	296.4	386.3	378.1
1985 July 16	375.7	335.3	303.6	341.9	355.0	381.6	370.9	325.8	295.7	386.7	378.5
1985 Aug 13	376.7	335.5	299.1	342.7	355.2	383.1	371.9	327.2	295.5	388.0	379.7
1985 Sep 10	376.5	335.8	298.2	343.4	356.7	384.0	373.1	328.4	294.9	387.6	379.5
1985 Oct 15	377.1	335.5	299.7	342.7	357.8	383.5	373.2	326.3	294.2	388.4	380.0
1985 Nov 12	378.4	337.6	305.3	343.9	359.4	387.4	376.2	326.9	292.6	389.5	381.1
1985 Dec 10	378.9	339.4	315.7	344.3	358.9	388.1	376.4	328.0	292.7	389.6	381.3
1986 Jan 14	379.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	359.6	391.4	378.7	327.4	290.8	390.2	381.9
1986 Feb 11	381.1	343.6	328.2	346.9	360.9	393.4	380.4	331.9	290.8	391.4	383.3
1986 Mar 11	381.6	345.2	327.5	347.3	361.3	394.2	381.1	331.8	291.1	391.5	383.4
1986 Apr 15	385.3	347.4	343.7	348.7	362.9	396.8	383.2	332.9	291.1	395.6	387.0
1986 May 13	386.0	349.4	356.8	349.4	363.2	398.1	384.1	332.7	292.1	395.8	387.3
1986 Jun 10	385.8	351.4	361.8	350.3	364.2	398.7	384.9	334.4	292.5	395.3	387.0
1986 July 15	384.7	347.4	332.2	350.7	364.7	399.6	385.6	333.8	293.4	394.9	386.8
1986 Aug 12	385.9	348.6	336.5	351.4	366.3	399.8	386.4	334.6	293.6	396.1	387.9
1986 Sept 16	387.8	348.3	331.7	351.8	367.6	400.7	387.5	334.2	293.5	398.5	390.0

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous 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	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976
91	83	46	112	58	83	82	139	71	54	45	1977
96	85	48	113	60	84	80	140	70	56	51	1978
93	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979
93	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980
104	79	36	135	62	65	81	152	75	66	42	1981
99	77	41	144	62	64	77	154	72	65	38	1982
109	78	39	137	65	69	74	159	75	63	39	1983
102 Feb-Nov	75	36	149	65	69	75	158	76	65	36	1984
87 Dec-Jan	75	37	153	65	65	70	156	77	62	45	1985
86	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
147.5	135.2	147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4	1974
185.4	159.3	171.3	143.2	182.4	144.2	139.4	168.0	161.3	159.5	157.3	1975
208.1	183.4	209.7	161.8	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	183.3	173.3	185.7	1976
227.3	195.0	226.2	173.4	227.5	182.7	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8	1977
246.7	217.1	247.6	208.9	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9	1978
307.9	261.8	290.1	269.5	313.2	226.3	205.4	288.7	276.9	262.7	290.0	1979
368.0	306.1	358.2	318.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	300.8	318.0	1980
417.6	341.0	413.3	358.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.	

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices: Percentage increases on a year earlier

Per cent

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries*
1974 Jan 15	12	20	2	0	10	6	10	13	10	7	12	21	5
1975 Jan 14	20	18	18	24	10	25	18	19	30	25	16	19	20
1976 Jan 13	23	25	26	31	22	35	19	11	20	22	33	23	44
1977 Jan 18	17	23	17	19	14	18	12	13	14	16	8	18	15
1978 Jan 17	10	7	9	15	7	11	12	10	11	13	12	16	11
1979 Jan 16	9	11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
1980 Jan 15	18	13	21	17	25	19	15	12	23	20	22	22	17
1981 Jan 13	13	9	15	10	20	28	7	5	12	13	17	15	27
1982 Jan 12	12	11	16	32	23	13	4	0	10	7	13	7	11
1983 Jan 11	5	2	10	9	-1	16	3	2	7	4	4	7	15
1984 Jan 10	5	6	6	13	10	1	3	0	5	5	5	6	5
1985 Jan 15	5	3	6	13	9	4	2	3	2	7	7	6	6
1985 July 16	7	2	6	8	19	5	3	3	6	8	7	6	6
1985 Aug 13	6	3	7	8	13	5	3	4	5	8	7	6	6
1985 Sep 10	6	3	7	8	9	5	3	4	5	8	7	6	8
1985 Oct 15	5	3	7	7	9	5	3	6	4	7	7	6	6
1985 Nov 12	5	3	7	7	9	4	4	6	4	7	6	6	5
1985 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
1986 Feb 11	5	3	7	7	9	4	3	4	2	6	7	6	5
1986 Mar 11	4	3	6	8	8	3	3	3	0	5	6	6	4
1986 Apr 15	3	3	4	9	5	2	2	3	-2	5	5	6	4
1986 May 13	3	3	4	11	5	1	2	3	-4	4	4	6	4
1986 Jun 10	2	3	4	11	2	1	2	3	-2	4	5	6	3
1986 July 15	2	3	5	11	2	1	1	2	-3	4	5	6	3
1986 Aug 12	2	4	4	11	2	1	0	3	-2	4	5	6	3
1986 Sep 16	3	4	4	11	4	0	-1	2	-1	4	5	6	3

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	231.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355.1	337.5	344.3	345.3	348.5
1985	363.2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369.0	366.7	371.8	353.0	361.8	362.6	365.3
1986	378.4*	382.8			375.4*	379.6			367.4	371.0		

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

6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
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-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
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 PRICES											
1981	291.2	277.5	306.1	358.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	300.8	318.0
1982	314.3	299.3	341.0	413.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308.8	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	366.3	345.6	342.9	364.0
1984	343.9	326.1	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	374.7	364.7	357.3	390.8
1985	360.7	336.3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.5	392.2	381.3	413.3

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 Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)	Indices 1980 = 100
Annual averages																				
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	63.2	
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	68.7	
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	64.1	69.4	86.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8	
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7	
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	86	86.6	88	96.1	88.1	88.6	
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1981	111.9	109.6	106.8	107.6	112.5	112	113.4	106.3	124.5	120.4	117.8	104.9	106.7	114	114.6	112	106.5	110.4	110.5	
1982	121.5	121.8	112.6	117.0	124.6	123	126.8	111.9	150.6	141.1	137.3	107.7	113.1	127	131.1	122	112.5	117.1	119.1	
1983	127.1	134.2	116.3	126.0	131.9	132	139.0	115.6	181.0	155.8	137.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.3	
1984	133.4	139.4	122.9	134.0	137.6	140	149.3	118.4	214.4	169.3	174.3	112.1	120.0	146	163.6 R	143	119.3	126.1	131.8	
1985	141.5	148.9 R	126.9	140.5	143.1	146	158.0	121.0	255.8	178.5	190.3	114.4	122.7	154	178.0 R	154	123.3	130.5	137.7	
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q2	142.3	147.3	126.8	140.4	142.4	147	157.6	121.2	249.1	177.6	189.3	114.4	122.8	153	177.1	154	123.3	130.2	137.4	
Q3	143.7	150.6	127.1	141.4	143.7	147	159.1	120.9	255.5	180.2	191.5	114.3	122.8	155	178.9	154	123.3	131.1	138.3	
Q4	143.4	153.6	127.5	141.7	145.0	148	160.1	121.3	280.4	180.5	195.7	115.5	123.4	157	182.4 R	156	124.2	132.3	139.8	
1986 Q1	144.4	157.1	129.0	142.0	146.8	148	160.3	121.3	297.3	183.3	198.7 R	115.0	123.0	160	189.3	159	124.5	132.6	140.5	
Q2	146.3	159.7	128.7	142.2	148.0	152	161.4	121.0	310.2	185.5	..	115.3	123.3	163	192.1	160	124.4	132.3	140.9	
Monthly																				
1986 Mar	144.7	..	128.9	141.9	147.2	148	160.4	121.0	302.8	..	199.6	114.6	123.1	161	190.1	159	124.7	132.1	140.3	
Apr	146.1	..	128.6	142.4	147.5	152	161.0	120.9	307.3	..	200.0	115.0	123.5	162	190.6	160	124.6	131.8	140.4 R	
May	146.4	159.7	128.5	142.0	148.1	153	161.4	120.9	309.0	..	..	115.8	123.5	162	191.0	160	124.2	132.2	140.9 R
Jun	146.3	..	128.5	142.2	148.4	153	161.9	121.1	314.3	185.5	..	115.2	123.0	165	194.7	160	124.2	132.9	141.4 R	
Jul	145.9	..	..	142.2 R	149.5	152 R	162.1 R	121.5	312.6	..	..	115.2	121.8 R	166	..	160	..	132.9	141.4 R
Aug	146.3	..	..	142.4	149.9	152	162.3	120.2	312.6	185.8	..	..	122.0	166	..	160	..	133.2	141.4
Sep	147.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																				
Annual averages																				
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3	
1976	16.5	13.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.8	5.8	8.7	
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	17.0	8.1	6.5	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9	
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0	
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8	
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9	
1981	11.9	9.6	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	6.3	24.5	20.4	17.8	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5	
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8	
1983	4.6	10.2	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.3	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.3	
1984	5.0	3.9	5.7	6.3	4.3	6.1	7.3	2.4	18.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.1	
1985	6.1	6.8 R	3.3	4.9	4.0	4.3	5.8	2.2	9.3 R	5.4	9.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.7	3.4	3.5	4.5	
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q2	7.0	6.7	3.6	5.2	3.9	5.8	6.4	2.5	17.3	5.2	9.4	2.1	2.5	5.5	9.7	8.5	3.6	3.7	4.6	
Q3	6.3	7.6	3.0	4.8	3.9	4.3	5.6	2.2	18.2	5.5	9.1	2.1	2.3	5.4	7.9	7.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	
Q4	5.5	8.3	2.7	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.8	1.8	22.9	4.9	8.9	1.9	1.7	6.1	8.3	6.1	3.1	3.5	4.2	
1986 Q1	4.9	9.2	2.4	2.5	4.2	2.8	3.6	0.7	24.7	4.6	7.7	1.4	1.2	6.0	8.9	5.3	1.5	3.1	3.8	
Q2	2.8	8.4	1.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	2.4	-0.2	24.5	4.4	..	0.8	0.4	6.5	8.5	3.9	0.9	1.6	2.5	
Monthly																				
1986 Mar	4.2	..	1.8	1.5	4.1	1.7	3.0	0.1	24.8	..	7.0	1.1	0.7	5.5	8.7	4.3	0.9	2.3	3.1	
Apr	3.0	..	1.4	1.4	3.9	4.0	2.6	-0.2	24.7	..	6.4	0.9	0.6	5.8	7.8	4.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	
May	2.8	8.4	1.6	1.1	4.1	4.0	2.3	-0.2	24.5	4.4	..	1.1	0.5	5.6	7.8	3.4	0.7	1.6	2.6	
Jun	2.5	..	1.5	1.2	3.7	3.9	2.3	-0.2	24.4	..	..	0.5	0.2	6.7	10.1	3.7	0.8	1.7	2.5
Jul	2.4	..	..	0.7	4.2	3.6	2.0	-0.5	24.6	..	..	..	-0.7	7.4	..	4.0	..	1.6	2.4
Aug	2.4	..	..	0.8	4.3	4.3	2.0	-0.4	24.2	3.1	..	..	-0.5	8.1	..	3.9	..	1.6	2.4
Sep	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

8.1 TOURISM Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSANDS

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 employed¹							
1981	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
Employees in employment²							
1982 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
1983 March	161.2	221.6	137.4	205.4	18.3	54.3	248.0
June	182.8	231.1	140.2	234.5	52.0	61.1	246.3
September	186.5	238.6	143.5	242.5	50.7	60.5	268.2
December	181.2	236.3	147.6	225.1	16.9	54.3	253.0
1984 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
September	190.6	249.7	149.2	257.4	46.5	61.7	259.3
December	182.1	249.2	151.9	238.6	24.8	56.8	251.0
1985 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
December	189.8	256.7	156.9	252.1	25.1	60.0	257.7
1986 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 1985	+3.4	+4.9	+0.4	+10.7	-0.5	+5.3	+0.5
Absolute (thousands)							
Percentage	+1.8	+1.9	+0.3	+4.1	-0.9	+5.2	+0.2

1. Based on Census of Population.

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

1981	156
1983	147
1984	174
1985	175

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

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

THOUSANDS

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1974	8,543	1,810	5,217	1,516
1975	9,490	1,907	5,847	1,736
1976	10,808	2,093	6,816	1,899
1977	12,281	2,377	7,770	2,134
1978	12,646	2,475	7,865	2,306
1979	12,486	2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421	2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452	2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636	2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464	2,836	7,184	2,464
1984	13,644	3,330	7,551	2,763
1985 P	14,483	3,797	7,904	2,782
		Seasonally adjusted		
1984 1st quarter	2,156	3,229	396	436
2nd quarter	3,582	3,386	892	699
3rd quarter	5,179	3,467	1,390	1,073
4th quarter	2,728	3,562	653	554
1985 1st quarter P	2,351	3,549	489	483
2nd quarter P	3,957	3,731	1,138	649
3rd quarter P	5,419	3,615	1,545	1,076
4th quarter P	2,755	3,587	625	574
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	3,892	525	499
2nd quarter PR	3,319	3,128	675	627
1985 P January	824	1,182	164	209
February	656	1,150	134	117
March	872	1,217	191	158
April	1,207	1,186	236	173
May	1,282	1,267	383	225
June	1,467	1,278	519	251
July	1,823	1,166	541	306
August	2,145	1,252	1,144	415
September	1,451	1,197	418	355
October	1,141	1,158	290	239
November	804	1,133	172	175
December	811	1,296	163	160
1986 January P	920	1,288	179	218
February P	726	1,313	133	134
March P	914	1,291	214	147
April PR	1,027	997	186	152
May PR	1,125	1,105	225	223
June PR	1,166	1,026	264	251
July (e)	1,670	1,069	340	330

Notes: See 8.2.

8.2 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ million at current prices

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)		UK residents abroad (b)		Balance (a) less (b)	
1974	898		703		+195	
1980	2,961		2,738		+223	
1981	2,970		3,272		-302	
1982	3,188		3,640		-452	
1983	4,003		4,090		-87	
1984	4,614		4,663		-49	
1985 P	5,451		4,877		+574	
Percentage change 1985/1984	+18		+5			
	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1984 1st qtr	727	1,079	715	1,110	+12	-31
2nd qtr	1,075	1,115	1,182	1,197	-107	-82
3rd qtr	1,751	1,195	1,835	1,148	-84	+47
4th qtr	1,061	1,224	932	1,213	+129	+11
1985 P 1st qtr	903	1,347	846	1,266	+57	+81
2nd qtr	1,331	1,375	1,153	1,140	+178	+235
3rd qtr	2,066	1,411	1,879	1,162	+187	+249
4th qtr	1,150	1,317	998	1,309	+152	+8
1986 P 1st qtr	912	1,353	896	1,403	+16	-50
2nd qtr PR	1,255	1,276	1,448	1,483	-193	-207
1985 P January	322	423	277	423	+45	-
February	247	429	244	425	+3	+4
March	334	495	325	418	+9	+77
April	376	429	324	382	+52	+47
May	459	491	350	382	+109	+109
June	496	465	480	376	+16	+79
July	641	443	530	391	+111	+52
Aug	823	521	677	378	+146	+143
Sept	602	447	671	393	-69	+54
Oct	466	426	476	393	-10	+33
Nov	364	459	281	425	+83	+34
Dec	320	432	241	491	+79	-59
1986 January P	332	442	259	409	+73	+33
February P	264	458	237	442	+27	+16
March P	316	453	399	552	-83	-99
April PR	365	404	365	443	-	-39
May PR	425	447	494	565	-69	-118
June PR	464	425	589	474	-125	-49
July (e)	615	437	675	506	-60	-69

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

TOURISM 8.4 Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSANDS

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1974	10,783	433	9,503	847
1975	11,992	514	10,468	1,010
1976	11,560	579	9,954	1,027
1977	11,525	619	9,866	1,040
1978	13,443	782	11,517	1,144
1979	15,466	1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507	1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046	1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611	1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994	1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072	919	19,371	1,781
1985 P	21,771	914	19,105	1,752
		Seasonally adjusted		
1984 1st quarter	3,256	5,471	155	469
2nd quarter	5,980	5,582	232	479
3rd quarter	8,599	5,404	784	424
4th quarter	4,238	5,618	204	408
1985 1st quarter P	3,324	5,450	158	459
2nd quarter P	5,613	5,128	200	420
3rd quarter P	8,314	5,129	350	477
4th quarter P	4,521	6,064	206	396
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	6,353	159	556
2nd quarter PR	6,396	5,979	262	435
1985 P January	1,056	1,811	75	200
February	883	1,723	44	124
March	1,384	1,916	40	135
April	1,653	1,710	57	196
May	1,661	1,688	61	109
June	2,300	1,730	82	114
July	2,293	1,684	110	103
August	3,172	1,695	138	170
September	2,849	1,750	103	204
October	2,064	1,773	94	129
November	1,435	2,167	63	140
December	1,022	2,124	49	127
1986 January P	1,137	1,968	69	202
February P	1,012	2,092	48	155
March P	1,586	2,293	42	199
April PR	1,618	1,723	83	197
May PR	2,136	2,226	69	119
June PR	2,643	2,030	110	119
July (e)	2,790	2,095	120	100

Notes: See 8.2.

Retail Prices Index — Percentage increase over previous year

C1



DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The general index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two person pensioner households 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 under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

- .. not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- [] provisional
- break in series

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

- R revised
- e estimated
- MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition
- EC European Community

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

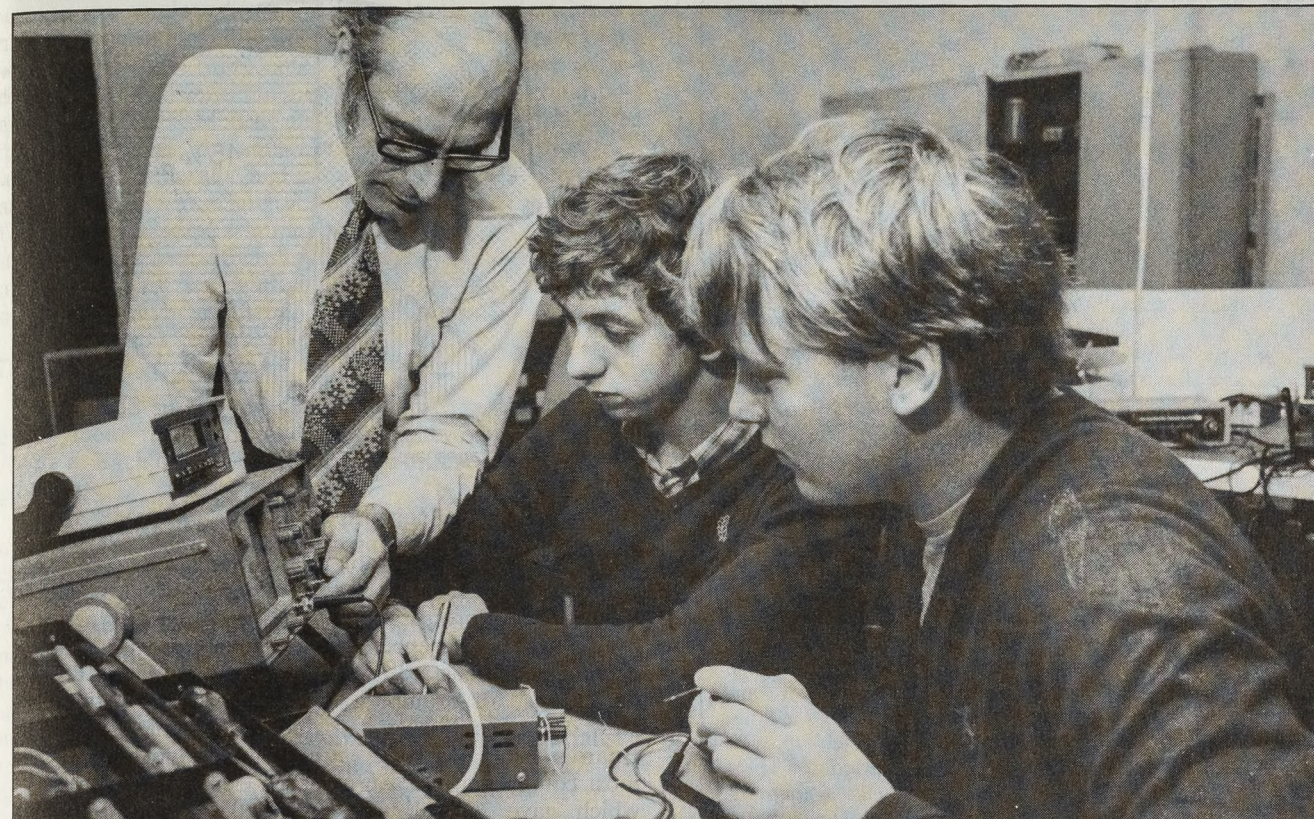
Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK				New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Nov 86:	1-1	Latest key results	A	Oct 85:	385
Labour force estimates, projections		Aug 86:	317	Time series	M (A)	Nov 86:	5-6
Employees in employment				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Industry: GB				Manufacturing and certain other industries			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Oct 86:	1-4	Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Nov 86:	5-4
Time series, by order group	M	Nov 86:	1-2	Detailed results	A	Feb 86:	65
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Nov 86:	1-3	Manufacturing			
Occupation				Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:	5-8
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 85:	1-10	International comparisons	M	Oct 86:	5-9
Local authorities manpower	Q	Oct 86:	1-7	Aerospace	A	Aug 85:	335
Occupations in engineering	D	Oct 82:	421	Agriculture	A	Feb 86:	86
Region: GB				Coal mining	A	Feb 86:	85
Sector: numbers and indices, self employed: by region	Q	Nov 86:	1-5	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Nov 86:	5-5
by industry		May 86:	165	Basic wage rates, (manual workers)			
Census of Employment: Sep 1981				wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5-8
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Normal weekly hours	A	Feb 86:	157
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Holiday entitlements	A	May 86:	158
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)				Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Nov 86:	1-9	Latest figures: industry	M	Nov 86:	1-11
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	Dec 83:	Supp 2	Region: summary	Q	Nov 85:	1-13
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	June 86:	1-14	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Nov 86:	1-12
Employment measures	M	Nov 86:	1-15	Output per head			
Registered disabled in the public sector	M	Nov 86:	466	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Nov 86:	1-8
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women & young persons	A	Feb 85:	73	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Nov 86:	466	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Nov 86:	5-7
Trade union membership	A	Jan 86:	16	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Nov 86:	5-7
Unemployment and vacancies				Labour costs			
Unemployment				Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	212
Summary: UK	M	Nov 86:	2-1	Recent trends	A	July 85:	280
GB	M	Nov 86:	2-2	Per unit of output	M	Nov 86:	5-7
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Nov 86:	2-5	Retail prices			
Broad category: UK	M	Nov 86:	2-1	General index (RPI)			
Broad category: GB	M	Nov 86:	2-2	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Nov 86:	6-2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Sep 86:	2-6	percentage changes	M	Nov 86:	6-2
Region: summary	Q	Sep 86:	2-6	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Nov 86:	6-1
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Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Nov 86:	2-8	Annual summary	A	Mar 86:	95
Region and area				Revision of weights	A	Mar 86:	103
Time series summary: by region	M	Nov 86:	2-3	Pensioner household indices			
assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Nov 86:	2-4	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Nov 86:	6-6
counties, local areas (formerly table 2-4)	M	Nov 86:	2-9	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Nov 86:	6-7
Parliamentary constituencies	M	Nov 86:	2-10	Revision of weights	A	May 86:	167
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sep 86:	2-6	Food prices	M	Nov 86:	6-3
Flows:				London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
GB, time series	D	Nov 86:	2-19	International comparisons	M	Nov 86:	6-8
UK, time series	M	Nov 86:	2-19	Household spending			
GB, Age time series	M	Nov 86:	2-20	All expenditure: per household	Q	Oct 86:	7-1
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Nov 86:	2-23/24/26	: per person	Q	Sep 86:	7-1
GB, Age and duration	Q	Nov 86:	2-21/22/25	Composition of expenditure			
Students: by region	M	Nov 86:	2-13	: quarterly summary	Q	Oct 86:	7-2
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2-17	: in detail	Q (A)	Sep 86:	7-3
Disabled workers: GB	M	Nov 86:	467	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Sep 86:	7-3
International comparisons	M	Nov 86:	2-18	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Ethnic Origin	M	Dec 85:	467	Summary: latest figures	M	Nov 86:	4-1
Temporarily stopped: UK				: time series	M	Nov 86:	4-2
Latest figures: by region	M	Nov 86:	2-14	: latest year and annual series	A	Aug 86:	323
Vacancies (new definition)				Industry			
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Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Nov 86:	3-2	Broad sector: time series	M	Nov 86:	4-1
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Nov 86:	3-3	Annual			
Vacancies (previous definition)				Detailed	A	Aug 86:	323
Industry UK	Q	Nov 86:	3-3	Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 86:	329
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-4	Main causes of stoppage			
Occupation region summary	Q	Sep 85:	3-6	Cumulative	M	Nov 86:	4-1
Redundancies				Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 86:	326
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Nov 86:	2-30	Size of stoppages	A	Aug 86:	328
Regions	M	Nov 86:	2-30	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 86:	325
Industries	M	Nov 86:	2-31	International comparisons	A	July 86:	266
Detailed analysis	A	May 85:	202	Tourism			
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 86:	466	Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Nov 86:	8-1
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 86:	284	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Nov 86:	8-2
Industry	A	May 85:	202	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Nov 86:	8-3
Earnings and hours				Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Nov 86:	8-4
Average earnings				Overseas travel and tourism: visit to the UK by country of residence	Q	Sep 86:	8-5
Whole economy (new series) index				: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Sep 86:	8-6
Main industrial sectors	M	Nov 86:	5-1	: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Sep 86:	8-7
Industry	M	Nov 86:	5-3	: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Sep 86:	8-8
Underlying trend		June 86:	230	: visitor nights	Q	Sep 86:	8-9

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

A Annual. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. D Discontinued.

SPECIAL FEATURE



Salford Information Technology Centre supervisor, Geoff Bobker shows the systems of basic electronics on an oscilloscope to trainees.

Source: Alan Russell Photography

IT manpower into the 1990's

by Helen Connor and Richard Pearson
Institute of Manpower Studies

This feature article presents new data on the numbers of skilled people employed in information technology (IT) and details employers' expectations of future employment trends for these staff.

The development and application of information technology is recognised as being of critical importance to the economic prosperity of the United Kingdom. In recent years the output of the IT industry has been growing at nearly 30 per cent per annum, and is estimated to have been worth over £6 billion in 1985¹. The UK and world markets for IT goods and services have also been expanding rapidly. This growth in IT has led to an increased demand for skilled manpower, not only in the IT industry, that is, the electronics-based companies, software houses and computer services firms, but also in other sectors across the economy which make use of IT equipment and systems in their business operations.

Concerns both about the availability of suitably skilled

manpower and the effect that shortages of key skills may have on the development and further application of IT in this country were expressed in the reports² of the Butcher Committee in 1984 and 1985, and elsewhere¹. The Butcher Committee highlighted some of the key trends affecting IT skills at professional and technician levels but saw the need for a more detailed assessment to aid policy development. The Institute of Manpower Studies (IMS) was commissioned to undertake a research study³ which would investigate likely trends in supply and demand for IT manpower over the next five years. This article describes some of the main findings of this study. The technical note on p 456 describes the research methods undertaken by IMS.

¹ NEDO Crisis facing UK Information Technology, 1984, and unpublished updated statistics provided by NEDO.

² IT Skill Shortages Committee The Human Factor—the supply side problem, London, DTI, 1984.

³ Connor H and Pearson R, Information Technology Manpower into the 1990's, IMS, 1986.

The IMS study was funded by the Department of Employment, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Education and Science, the Manpower Services Commission and the Science and Engineering Research Council. The opinions expressed in it are those of the authors and not of the Department of Employment or commissioning departments.

IMS Research

The IMS study was undertaken during 1985 on behalf of a number of government departments and agencies with an interest in IT employment, education and training. The research programme included:

- a review of existing information on IT skills, and discussion with key bodies and individuals;
- a postal survey of 950 employing organisations;
- interviews with a cross-section of 91 employers;
- a postal survey of 100 higher education departments, and discussions with key training agencies;
- a review of US experience in resourcing changing IT manpower requirements;
- follow-up surveys of students on postgraduate IT conversion courses.

The scope of the study was IT staff at professional and technician level (but this article focuses on professional IT staff), that is, staff whose main activity is to develop or apply IT and where there are significant lead times in their training and development. It included both hardware and software skills. Information Technology embraces a range of technologies and applications and is subject to wide interpretation when trying to define its boundaries. For the purpose of the IMS study IT was defined as covering: electronics, computing, data processing, knowledge-based systems, artificial intelligence, communications between electronic data processors, and control and instrument engineering involving these technologies.

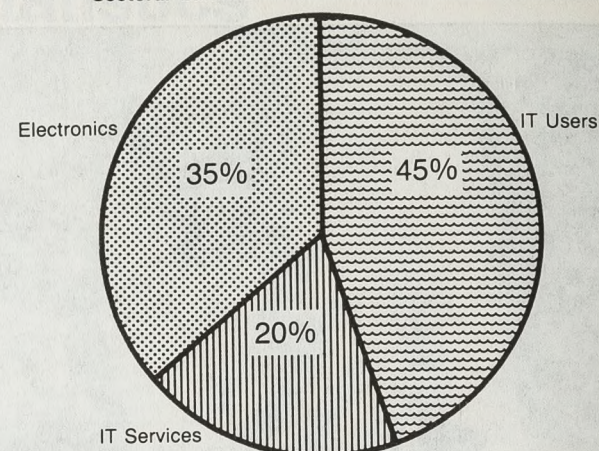
Along with problems about definitions, the IT area also suffers from a lack of statistical data. Partly this is because of its rapidly changing nature and the diverse range of skills required, but it is also due to the different occupational definitions and classification systems used in published statistics and by individual employers. A small minority of employers in fact regularly collate detailed information about their IT staff.

Since no standard occupation definitions and classification systems existed, an early task in the research was to develop an occupational framework to aid in discussions with employers and in analysis of IT manpower and skill needs across all employers. A two-dimensional approach was adopted, one focusing on activity or function, the other on skill/knowledge base (this is illustrated in Figure 2).

The research covered employment of IT staff across the economy. It was not confined to the major IT employers, but also included organisations not currently employing any IT staff but which may do so in the future. As an aid to analysing employment needs, employers were grouped into:

- providers of electronics products and systems (for example, computer manufacturers, telecoms firms);
- providers of IT services (for example, software houses);
- industrial users of IT (for example, engineering firms);
- service users of IT (for example, banks, public services).

Figure 1: Employment of professional IT staff, 1985
Sectoral balance



Note: the percentages are approximations
Source: IMS

IT employment

There is a lack of reliable occupational data on IT staff and no comprehensive data source exists which relates to the number of professional IT staff in the UK. To arrive at such a figure, reference has to be made to several sources each of which has a different coverage and uses different definitions, for example, the Census of Population, the New Earnings Survey, Engineering Industry Training Board's (EITB) annual returns, and trade bodies. The most comprehensive source is the Census of Population, which gave an estimate of 129,000 for professional electronic engineers and computer occupations in 1981. Since then the population has probably grown by around seven per cent per annum. Making allowances for missing occupations, and by drawing on the other sources and the IMS survey of employers, the IMS report estimates that the total number of professional IT staff in 1985 was probably of the order of 200,000, made up of around one-third electronics related occupations and two-thirds computing occupations.

The IMS research showed that the electronics provider companies are the largest individual employers of professional IT staff, and together account for about one in three of the total. The providers of IT services employ a further one in five, and the IT users, in industrial and service sectors, employ the remainder (see Figure 1). The fastest employment growth in recent years has been in the IT services sector and several large software houses now employ over 1,000 professional IT staff. The IMS research also indicated that penetration of IT staff is still relatively small in most industrial user firms, with few employing more than 10 or 20 each. But in many instances non-IT specialists, such as mechanical engineers, are being used to develop and apply IT in the manufacturing area, and there is a blurring of the boundaries between IT and advanced manufacturing systems technology (the latter was excluded from the scope of the IMS study). IT users in the services sector generally employed larger numbers of IT staff than industrial users, and some of the largest individual employers of IT staff were financial services and public sector organisations.

IT staff are generally young in age. In many companies included in the IMS interview programme, 70 per cent or more of their professional IT staff were under 35 years of age. This applied to companies in both the IT provider and IT user sectors. The youngest age profiles were in some software houses where the average age was as low as 26 or 28 years.

The IT profession is also characterised by a low representation of women, although large numbers of women are employed in IT at lower levels on data input and electronics assembly operations. In the IMS research women typically represented only 1-2 per cent of a company's electronics engineers, although they could be as much as 10 per cent in the larger electronics and telecoms groups. In software jobs, the proportion of women was generally higher, averaging 15-20 per cent and occasionally reaching a third or more of professional IT staff. While some companies were active in supporting schemes to attract girls into IT, and in particular electronics engineering, few made much positive effort to attract or retain women in their own organisation.

IT skills

In the IMS survey firms were asked to relate their IT employment to the occupational framework, shown in Figure 2. Each of the four sectors had different occupation profiles.

In the electronics sector the principal area of employment was in design and development, using software and electronics (hardware) skills. Numerically, the sample of electronics firms employed slightly more in the software/systems engineering group (28 per cent) than electronics/product engineering (25 per cent). The next most important group were marketing/sales staff (15 per cent). A small (nine per cent) but critically important group to the majority of electronics firms were staff with specialist research/design skills in advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, materials science, or opto-electronics. The main trend in this sector is the growing software



Testing IT equipment.

content in most electronics products which means an increased requirement for software skills and the combination of hardware and software skills in individuals. There is also a growing emphasis on IT applications and customising of products which increases the importance of marketing knowledge and commercial skills for technical specialists. This is especially so in those companies, largely dependent on UK defence contracts, and in the telecoms industry, where changes in national purchasing policies to more competitive tendering for contracts has meant more emphasis on commercial considerations in electronics/systems design and development work and more interactions with customers.

Figure 2: Occupational framework: functional areas and IT occupational groupings

Functional areas	IT occupational groupings
Research design and development	Software/systems engineering (including systems design engineer, software engineer, systems development engineer)
Production	Communications engineering (including microwave engineer, telecommunications engineer, network specialist, systems engineer (switching))
Test/quality assurance	Electronics and product engineering (including electronics engineer, design engineer, product development engineer, hardware engineer)
Communication/distribution	Research/design specialists (including specialists in IT areas such as: materials, integrated circuit design, VLSI design, artificial intelligence, knowledge based systems, CAD systems, opto-electronics).
Marketing/sales/customer service	Marketing/technical sales (including sales engineers and others with IT skills whose main responsibility is in marketing/selling of IT equipment/systems)
Finance/accounting	Customer service (including field service engineer, customer support engineer)
Other data processing	Computing (including programmers, analyst/programmer, systems analyst, DP managers)
Others (as specified)	Other professional (as specified) Technicians with IT skills

In IT services organisations the requirements are still predominantly for programmers and analysts, with little demand generally for software engineering skills, and even less for electronics engineers or hardware skills. A key descriptor for staff in this sector is the nature of their experience, be it related to applications areas, where demand is high in financial, retail and computer aided engineering areas, or based on a "technology" most notably IBM systems expertise (for example, programming, systems analysts) in management and administrative systems.

In industrial IT users requirements were generally for professional IT staff with data processing skills in management services. Small numbers were found with skills in CAD techniques and control engineering. The interface however between IT and computer aided manufacturing is blurred. In some companies production engineers with electronics expertise are sufficient to meet current IT needs, in others a new occupation group is being created, known as manufacturing systems analysts. The latter are of growing importance, but were outside the scope of the IMS study.

Requirements in the services sector were almost exclusively for computing skills. There was a small demand for electronics and systems engineering skills in the development of computer and telecommunications network systems, but often this activity was contracted out to a specialist IT services company. The growing emphasis in commercial and business IT systems on the end-user, be it managers with personal computers on their desks, clerks in banking or insurance companies using a computer database or sales staff dealing with customers, have led to major reorganisations of traditional data processing functions. End-users may require little understanding of the technology itself but rely on support and advice from IT specialist staff. This can be given by setting up, within firms, "information centres" or by dispersing IT specialists to work in user departments. This trend towards networks of linked computers and the greater use of personal computers means more emphasis on interpersonal skills for these IT specialist staff.

Recruitment

The majority of companies surveyed by IMS rely heavily on experienced staff to resource their IT skill needs. On average, nearly two experienced staff were taken on by companies in 1985 for each newly qualified graduate recruited from higher education. Graduates are, however, the principal source of new skills at the professional level, and only a minority of organisations, mostly those in the financial and public sectors, were using the training of their own staff as their principal supply of new skills at the professional level. Qualifications or subject discipline were rarely considered by employers once a candidate had two or three years relevant work experience.

Over half the employers in the IMS survey reported experiencing major difficulties in recruiting people to professional IT jobs in the 12 months to June 1985. Shortages related primarily to experienced IT staff. The critical factor was *relevant* experience, be it in a particular applications area (for example, financial systems) or a specific system (IBM skills were at a premium in many firms) or in a specialist technological area, for example, fibre optics development, microwave engineering, VLSI circuit design, artificial intelligence.

The main responses by employers to their recruitment difficulties were to raise salaries and invest more in training. Other actions such as developing links with

Table 1 Response to shortages

	Percentage ¹ of employers taking this action
Raising salaries	54
More investment in training	54
Developing links with poly/university	43
Recruiting more people with less experience	39
More subcontracting	30
Redesign of jobs	12
Overseas recruitment	11
Running own conversion/retraining staff	9
Lowering entry standards	8
Other ²	9

¹ Respondents could give more than one answer

² For example, more expenditure on advertising and graduate milkround activity, special recruitment exercises, better planning of initial training.

Source: IMS

academic institutions, recruiting less experienced staff and subcontracting more IT work also featured (see Table 1).

On the salary front the smaller electronics firms, the IT services firms and some financial institutions were giving the strongest response. Several IT service companies, for example, had introduced quarterly salary reviews so that they could remain competitive, and there have been well publicised reports from the City of large salaries being offered to attract scarce skills. Although some employers were willing and able to increase salaries markedly to attract IT skilled staff, others, especially larger organisations, were reluctant to do so because of the disruption this caused to salary structures and internal differentials. There were examples in some IT user organisations of "scarcity" payments being introduced for IT staff and other financial benefits such as company cars.

Although half the firms in the IMS survey reported an increase in training investment as a response to shortages, the evidence from the survey and interviews with employers showed that the amount of training provided by companies to their professional IT staff is still generally low, especially in the area of continuing training or career development. The emphasis was almost exclusively on updating technical skills and initiated in a fairly ad-hoc manner, with some notable exceptions. It would seem that any increase in training investment that is taking place as a response from employers to difficulties in attracting or retaining staff is starting generally from a very low base.

The reasons why companies were not doing more training appeared primarily to relate to its costs, in terms of managers' resources as well as direct training costs. There was no evidence from the interviews with employers of a shortage of available training provision in terms of quality or quantity. Often the difficulty lay in identifying the most appropriate and relevant training for them from the vast volume of information available, especially new courses at universities and polytechnics.

Graduate recruitment

Most organisations contacted in the IMS study were able to meet their requirements for first degree graduates in 1985, despite earlier concerns about possible shortfalls in IT disciplines. To do so, some had to lower their qualification standards, widen their subject range or increase investment in university/polytechnic liaison activities. The major recruiters of graduates for IT work were in the electronics and IT service provider sectors. In these two sectors individual recruiters were often seeking in



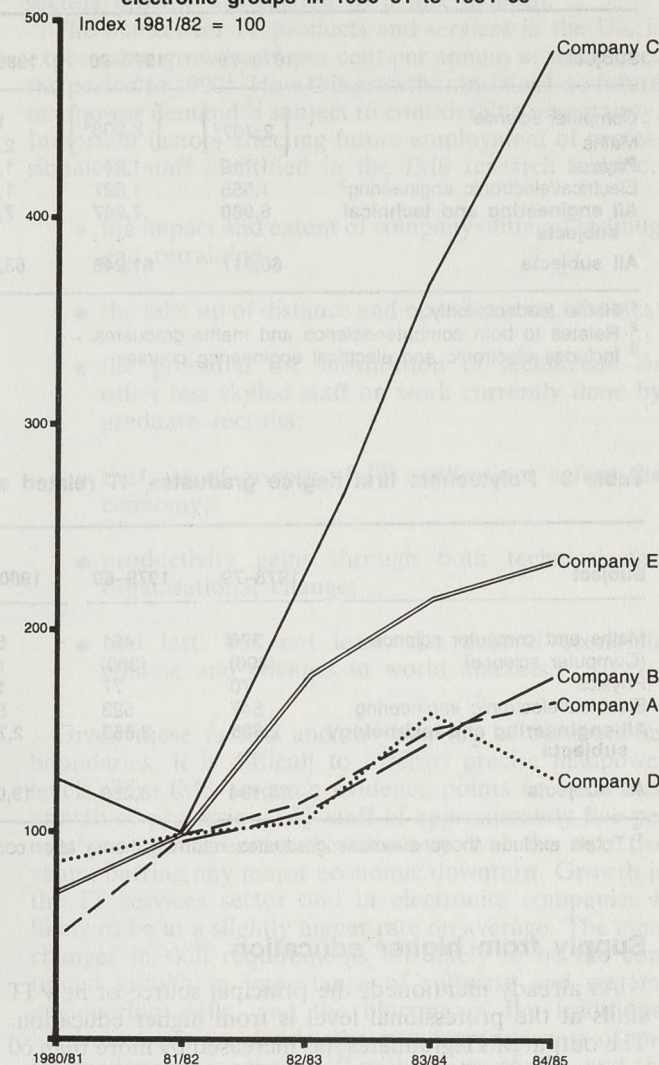
Telephone System circuit board

Photo: Post Office

excess of 100 graduates each, and several major electronics groups were seeking upwards of 400 each. Indeed eight of the largest groups recruited over 3,000 IT graduates between them, accounting for about half of the total UK output. The main disciplines sought by electronics companies were electronics engineering and computer science, with much smaller intakes in physics and mathematics. IT services firms generally did not specify degree discipline for recruits to software jobs, rather seeking and testing for aptitude and ability. There were some exceptions however which recruited significant numbers of computer science graduates. Companies in the IT user sectors recruited on average small numbers of graduates, and it was rare to find an intake of more than 20 graduates for IT jobs in IT user firms.

The total graduate recruitment to IT jobs in 1984 was estimated from the IMS research evidence to be approximately 6,000 with IT skills and 2,000 to 3,000 from other disciplines. Since most firms do not keep records over time of graduate intakes to IT jobs in a consistent way, it was not possible to obtain a picture of graduate recruitment trends. All evidence however pointed to increased recruitment from a low point in 1981-82 at the depth of the recession. Data provided by five of the major electronics groups show a doubling of recruitment to IT jobs in three years with one expanding firm showing a five fold increase (Figure 3). Similar patterns, although from a lower base, were apparent in many of the other firms contacted in the study.

Figure 3: Graduate recruitment to five major electronic groups in 1980-81 to 1984-85



Source: IMS

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Table 2 University first degree graduates¹—IT related subjects 1979–84

Subject	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	per cent increase 1978–79 to 1983–84
Computer science	[2,767 ²]	[2,808 ²]	922	1,166	1,437	1,588	[47 ²]
Maths			2,097	2,124	2,296	2,474	
Physics	1,719	1,840	1,933	2,145	2,288	2,426	41
Electrical/electronic engineering ³	1,555	1,627	1,755	1,909	2,160	2,305	48
All engineering and technical subjects	6,980	7,247	7,707	8,117	8,570	8,694	24
All subjects	60,517	61,948	63,787	66,198	68,842	67,912	12

¹ Home students only.

² Relates to both computer-science and maths graduates.

³ Includes electronic and electrical engineering courses.

Source: UGC and IMS estimates

Table 3 Polytechnic first degree graduates¹ IT related subjects 1979–84

Subject	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	per cent increase 1978–79 to 1983–84
Maths and computer science (Computer science)	376 (296)	451 (360)	573 n.a.	589 n.a.	752 n.a.	953 (618)	153 (109)
Physics	70	77	107	92	95	122	74
Electrical/electronic engineering	547	523	595	591	626	791	45
All engineering and technology subjects	2,685	2,650	2,721	2,962	3,018	3,428	28
All subjects	18,194	18,260	19,036	19,881	21,015	25,615	41

¹ Totals exclude those overseas graduates returning home after completion of their course.

Source: Polytechnic First Destination Statistics

Supply from higher education

As already mentioned, the principal source of new IT skills at the professional level is from higher education. The output of IT graduates has increased by more than 60 per cent over the last five years. In 1985, there were almost 6,000 graduates in electrical/electronic engineering and computer science and a further 2,000 to 2,500 physicists, mathematicians and postgraduates with IT skills, not all seeking employment on graduation. Two-thirds of IT graduates come from universities. Tables 2 and 3 show the growth in numbers graduating from universities and polytechnics since 1978–79.

Women are still in a minority in IT subjects. In 1984 only four per cent of electrical/electronic engineers, 15 per cent of physicists and 22 per cent of computer scientists graduating from universities were women. The representation of women in IT is no greater at polytechnics.

Conversion courses

A boost in IT graduates available to employers has come recently from the growth in postgraduate conversion courses. Since 1984 a major programme of postgraduate training in IT has been underway, managed by the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC). Special emphasis has been given in this programme to courses aimed at “converting” graduates from non-IT disciplines to become IT specialists after 9 to 12 months’ training. From fewer than 200 studentships awarded prior to 1984, the number has expanded to over 1,000 per year since then, with the vast majority for study on conversion courses. There are also a small number of students (around ten per cent) on the conversion courses holding awards from the Manpower Services Commission. In

1985, over 50 conversion courses were approved for funding by the SERC.

IMS have undertaken monitoring studies¹ for the SERC to assess the employment demand for conversion course students. Entry qualifications vary markedly from course to course: some are restricted to scientists and engineers while others cater for a range of first degree disciplines, including arts and social science graduates. In one course, typical of many, student backgrounds have ranged from chemistry to Chinese. The experience of most graduates from these IT conversion courses were that it was relatively easy to find suitable jobs. The output from the 1984–85 courses were recruited by over 200 employers, many graduates being eagerly snapped up. The graduates were generally recruited alongside first degree IT graduates and were not specifically sought other than to enlarge the pool of available talent.

Future outlook

Looking to the future, the output of IT graduates shows long-term growth over the period to 1990. In 1985 and 1986 output of IT graduates from the university sector has fallen back as a result of cutbacks in university funding in 1981, but is due to rise again in 1987 (see Figure 4). The output of the polytechnic sector has continued to show increases over the period, but the lack of detailed figures makes it impossible to make the same kind of projections of the output for polytechnics as is done in Figure 4 for the universities. There will be a major boost in output in both sectors from 1989 due to increased funding under the 1985

¹ Connor H and Pearson R: *The Labour Market for IT Postgraduates*, IMS, 1986.

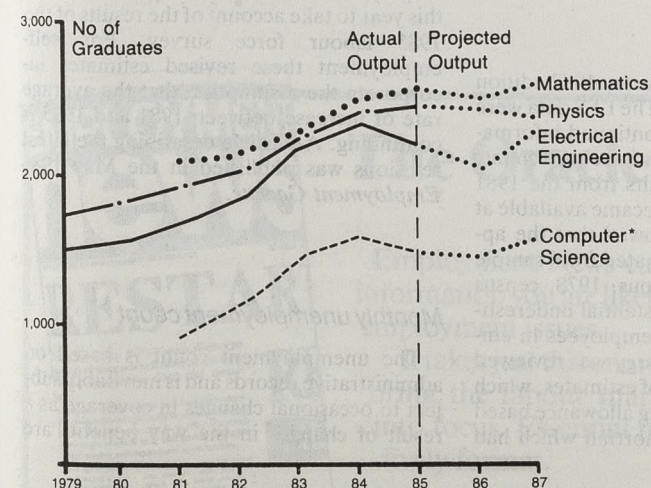
Engineering and Technology Programme. By 1990 total output is expected to be about 7,500 IT graduates plus around 2,000 to 2,500 mathematicians with IT skills and 1,500 or so from postgraduate studies.

The projections for university graduate output to 1987 are based on students already known to be in the system and therefore provide a good indication of trends. Beyond that time projections are based on the Government’s projections for output that appeared in the 1985 Green Paper on Higher Education and subsequent announcements about planned extra students places in recent initiatives on funding engineering and technology in higher education.

A number of factors can have an effect on these projections for 1988 and beyond. The downturn in the size of the 18 year old population, combined with the current shortages of physics and maths teachers in schools, may mean that there will be insufficient qualified A-level students to fill the extra places being provided on IT courses, although the Government is actively seeking ways of overcoming this problem. Currently, women, students from further education courses and mature students represent a minority of IT undergraduates and these groups are a potential growth area in student demand. Within higher education departments constraints on growth are coming from difficulties in attracting and retaining teaching staff and shortages of resources. Improved collaboration with industry is seen to be a high priority for the future development and expansion of higher education, in ensuring relevance of courses and teaching and in some instances supplementing departments’ resources by donations and loans of equipment and teaching staff.

Future IT demand trends indicate a continuing growth in IT skills requirements. Expectations of employers in the IMS study were difficult to quantify because of the general lack of detailed manpower plans in companies. The focus for many was on meeting short-term objectives. Among the surveyed firms, two-thirds expected their employment of professional IT staff to increase over the next five years. This proportion was considerably higher (75–79 per cent) for firms in the IT provider sectors than in IT user sectors. Only six per cent overall expected any reduction. While business growth was the predominant reasons for expanding manpower levels in the provider sectors, among industrial users it was more likely to relate

Figure 4: Actual and projected output of university graduates—selected subjects (home students only)



* Data not available before 1981 because until then Mathematics and Computer Science were combined

Source: IMS

to the changing technology being adopted. In service sectors growth was related to a mix of both.

The market for IT products and services in the UK is expected to grow by 10 per cent per annum or more over the period to 1990¹. How this growth translates into future manpower demand is subject to considerable uncertainty. Important factors affecting future employment of professional IT staff identified in the IMS research include:

- the impact and extent of company initiated training and retraining;
- the take up of distance and open learning schemes;
- the potential for substitution of technicians or other less skilled staff on work currently done by graduate recruits;
- the rate of growth of IT applications across the economy;
- productivity gains through both technical and organisational change;
- and last, but not least, the general economic climate and changes in world markets.

Given these factors and the blurring of occupational boundaries, it is difficult to forecast precise manpower levels. The IMS research evidence points to an annual growth of professional IT staff of approximately five per cent per annum across the economy over the next five years, barring any major economic downturn. Growth in the IT services sector and in electronics companies is likely to be at a slightly higher rate on average. The main changes in skill requirements are likely to be the continued growth in importance of software and systems engineering skills, and the blurring of the traditional hardware/software divide, the growing awareness of and interaction of technical staff with the customer, and the continued high demand for IT applications expertise.

Employers’ recruiting strategies are not likely to shift significantly over the next few years, and although in-company training and internal resourcing may increase, particularly in the user sector, higher education will remain the principal source of new IT skills. From the evidence obtained by IMS from employers, it is likely that demand for graduates for IT work could be 50 per cent higher by 1990, the greatest contribution to this increase coming from electronics companies, which in the main require electronics engineering and computer science qualifications.

Conclusions

The IMS report shows the present pattern of supply and demand for IT skills and indicates how these may change over the next five years. On present trends, IT skill shortages are likely to remain a problem at least to 1990 and continue to hinder the successful development of IT in this country. Improvements are underway in relation to the supply of IT skills, through recent initiatives by Government and employers. These need to be enhanced and continued attention given in particular to the training and development of IT staff, and to the close monitoring of changes taking place in the labour market, if skill imbalances are to be minimised in the future.

¹ See footnote 1 on p 460.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

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

Pay increases*

Lord Jenkins asked Her Majesty's Government whether they are aware that the average wage increase in companies controlled by the Hanson Trust is less than one-tenth of the increase of the salary of the Chairman which has risen by 70 per cent to £5,750 per week and whether they intend to take any action to discourage excessive increases in the remuneration of Directors of large companies.

Lord Young of Graffham: The Government considers it important that employers and employees should take account of the effect of pay increases on costs, competitiveness and jobs. Each company should consider carefully what it can afford; and what it needs to pay to recruit, retain and motivate its staff, including its senior staff. But it is for companies, not third parties like the Government, to decide what level of pay is right in each case.

(October 13)

Employment statistics*

Lord Oram asked Her Majesty's Government whether they will set out each of the changes that have been implemented since 1979 in the methods of calculating and publishing statistics on employment and unemployment.

Lord Young of Graffham: Employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces are estimated separately, and together comprise the employed labour force. Since 1979 there have been changes in the methodology for estimating the first two elements of the employed labour force. In 1979 the estimates for employees in employment were based on the census of employment, updated by applying proportionate changes in the numbers of employees as estimated from sample surveys of employers. Estimates for the self-employed were obtained from the census of population, updated to 1975 by applying proportionate changes in self-employment from counts of national insurance cards; self-employed was assumed unchanged since 1975.

The first change in methodology since 1979 was the use of labour force survey (LFS) results to produce new estimates of self-employment for 1975 to 1979. These

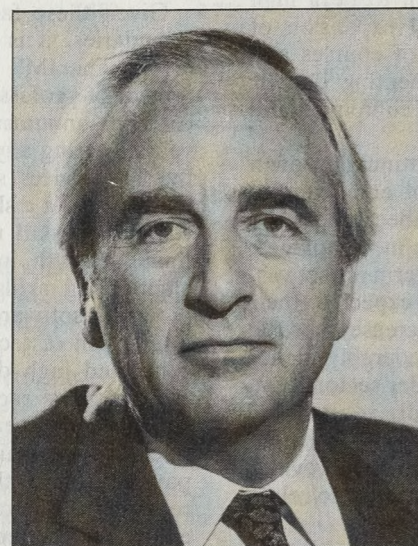
Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Lord Young

Paymaster General: Kenneth Clarke

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

* House of Lords.



Lord Young

developed between 1978 and 1981, was introduced. At the same time the conventional assumption that the level of self-employment had remained constant since the date of the latest LFS data was reviewed. As there were reasons for expecting some continuation of the upward movement in self-employment, a supplementary series which assumed a continuation of the rate of growth observed between the latest two surveys, was introduced. The reasons for, and full details of, these changes in methodology were set out in June 1983 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

Data from the 1983 labour force survey confirmed that the supplementary figures provided more accurate estimates than the basic series. The estimates for employees in employment were revised, using LFS data for 1981 and 1983 to assess the current extent of underestimation from the sample survey of employers. The self-employment series was updated at the same time. As the department could now produce estimates in industrial and regional detail incorporating the adjustment for underestimation, estimates not incorporating the adjustment were no longer published and the term "supplementary" was no longer used. An article explaining the basis of the new estimates was published in the July 1984 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

When the estimates of both employees in employment and the self-employed were updated to take account of results from the 1984 LFS and revised data from the 1983 LFS the figures for self-employment showed exceptional growth between 1983 and 1984 and the Department's statisticians considered it inappropriate to assume that this rate had continued. The estimates of both self-employment and employees in employment were further updated earlier this year to take account of the results of the 1985 labour force survey. For self-employment these revised estimates incorporate the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1985 is continuing. An article describing the latest revisions was published in the May 1986 *Employment Gazette*.

Monthly unemployment count

The unemployment count is based on administrative records and is inevitably subject to occasional changes in coverage as a result of changes in the way benefits are

paid or in "signing on" arrangements. Only six changes since 1979 have had a discernible effect on the figures for adult unemployment and have been taken into account in a consistent series of seasonally adjusted estimates according to the coverage of the current count of benefit claimants. Following are the details of all the changes affecting the unemployment series.

In October 1979, fortnightly attendance at unemployment benefit offices was introduced and the estimated effect was to add about 20,000, both to the unemployment count used at the time, based on registration at Jobcentres, and the claimant figures introduced later (see below).

In November 1981 the higher long-term rate of supplementary benefit was introduced for men over 60 who had been on supplementary benefit for over one year. Over the following 12-month period this removed an estimated 37,000 men, again from both the registrant and claimant series.

In October 1982 registration at Jobcentres became voluntary, saving administrative costs and eliminating the need for unemployed people to attend both a Jobcentre and an unemployment benefit office in order to get their benefits.

The previous count of registrants at jobcentres became incomplete and it was necessary to move to counting claimants at unemployment benefit offices. This reduced the count by 190,000 on average as a result of three factors:

- Computerisation of count and improved accuracy with more up-to-date record keeping of those becoming and ceasing to be unemployed (estimated effect -78,000);

- exclusion of registrants not claiming benefits (-135,000);

- inclusion of severely disabled (+23,000).

Details of the change were published in the September and December 1982 editions of *Employment Gazette* and figures on the new claimant basis back to 1971 were then published.

The 1983 Budget provisions enabled 162,000 men, mainly aged 60 and over, to receive national insurance credits or the higher long-term rate of supplementary benefit without attending an unemployment benefit office. The effect accumulated between April and August 1983.

In July 1985, a reconciliation between the Department of Health and Social Security's records and the Department of Economic Development's computer records of claimants showed discrepancies in the figures for Northern Ireland. The corrective action resulted in the adjusted figures being about 5,000 lower than would otherwise have been the case.

From March 1986, the compilation of the figures has been delayed by two weeks, to take place three weeks rather than one week after the specified count date. This excludes from the count an estimated average of 50,000 records of claimants who had already ceased to be unemployed before that date, and who were previously over-recorded.

In addition, the change in school leaving regulations in November 1980 affected the total claimant series later introduced and to a relatively minor extent, the registrant series in use at the time, but not the sea-

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QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Employment topics

Health and Safety Commission reconstituted

□ Employment Secretary Lord Young has announced the reconstitution of the Health and Safety Commission with the appointment of Dr John Cullen as Chairman and six of the present Commissioners. They are: Mr Richard Eberlie, Mr Peter Jacques, Councillor Dun-

can Mason, Dr Alan Raper, Councillor Dr Colin Shannon, Dr Cedric Thomas.

A new Commissioner is Miss Ada Maddocks, a member of the General Council of the TUC and an officer of NALGO. She is the first woman to be appointed to the HSC.

Avoiding crafts shortage

□ Employers have been urged in their own interests to support the Construction Industry Training Board's two year YTS.

CITB chairman, Derek Gaulter, said there was concern in some parts of the country that there could be a shortage of good craftsmen when the industry came out of its present recession.

The Board's main weapon, he added, in ensuring a steady stream of craft operatives and skilled workers was the two year scheme launched earlier this year.

He said that under YTS, the Board had secured on behalf of industry, some £70 million of

Government money through the Manpower Services Commission to fund much of the costs of the first two years of training of young people in 30 different skills in the construction industry.

He said: "Our scheme is now the preferred method of entry for school-leavers into the industry. Under it, you, the employer, have the advantage of having a year to see just how good or otherwise a trainee can be."

"By the end of that first year the intention is that the trainee should be taken into employment by a specific employer and, as appropriate for his or her particular skill, be registered as an apprentice."

Developing artificial intelligence

□ The Manpower Services Commission are to spend £3.2 million on developing the use of artificial intelligence—"thinking computers"—for training people.

Announcing the development programme, MSC Chairman Bryan Nicholson said computers were increasingly being used in education and training, but the development of AI—artificial intelligence—opened up new possibilities.

"We believe it is essential that this new technology is put into practical, everyday use as a teaching tool in the classroom and the workplace," he told delegates to the New Technologies in Training Conference in London.

"What's more, we are concerned that its application should not be confined to large organisations. Small businesses have training needs too, and what better medium is there than an intelligent micro-computer, on tap whenever it's needed?"

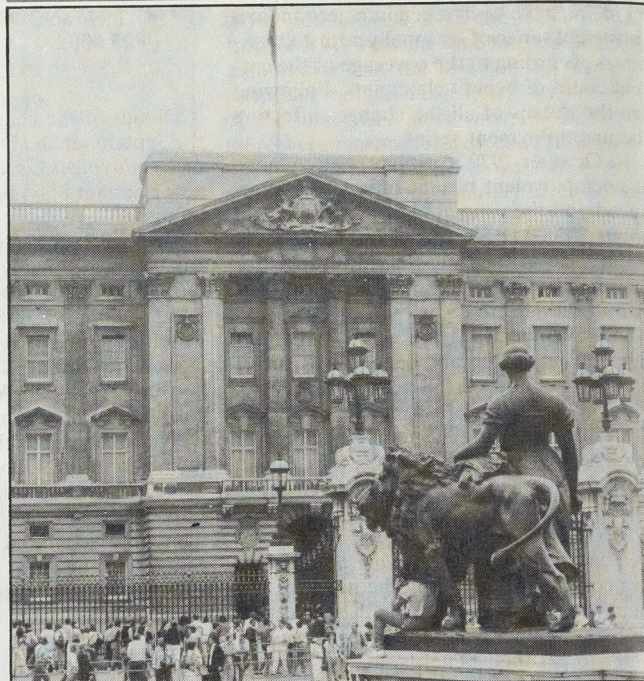
"It is with these people particularly in mind that the MSC has decided to spend £3.2 million between 1987 and 1990 on projects designed to solve actual training problems."

But he warned that Britain's commitment to the subject was a "drop in the ocean" compared with that of the Japanese, who intended to invest some £500 million, mainly from industrial sponsorship, in the development of AI systems in education and training.

"We cannot hope to match that investment in terms of scale, so we must ensure that the lessons learned in one industry are passed on to others," he said.

"Certainly these MSC projects have the potential of wide application, and all the projects in this programme will be integrated to provide a sound infrastructure that will enable the development of 'learning' applications of AI to continue after funding stops in April 1990."

European tourism success



Buckingham Palace remains popular with overseas visitors.

□ Overseas visitors spent US\$ 8.5 billion in Europe in 1985, according to the annual report of the European Travel Commission.

For the fifth consecutive year there was growth in the number of arrivals from the major overseas markets—the US (up 11.5 per cent on 1984 to 6.4 million); Canada (up 16.7 per cent to 1,235,000), and Japan (up 9 per cent to 535,000). There was growth, also, from Australia, Argentina and Brazil.

The impact of terrorism and the Chernobyl disaster presented a critical challenge, with a marked decrease in US travel to Europe in 1986. However, travel from all other continents had shown growth, and the ETC had encouraged resurgence in the US market. The ETC's earlier forecast of an annual growth rate of five per cent up to 1990 will be achieved. The ETC Chairman Mr Len Lickorish maintains.

Health hazards at work

□ When you're responsible for the workplace and for the people who work in it, you need to know about the effects of work on health. Especially as the courts have held that employers have a common law duty to keep up with developing knowledge about health hazards that might be present.

But how can you be sure of keeping completely up-to-date with hazard recognition and the latest regulatory controls in this fast developing field?

How will you know when to act and how to avoid unnecessary expense?

Occupational Health Review is a journal which aims to help mana-

gers, and occupational health specialists with detailed coverage of both technical and managerial problems.

It brings regular information, guidance and comment on: specific health hazard problems; the role of the specialist—the physician, nurse, hygienist and safety adviser; relevant legal developments; the organisation of occupational health services; non-occupational health matters and health education; regular news, reviews and abstracts from literature.

The review is available on subscription from Industrial Relations Services, 67 Maygrove Road, London NW6 2EJ.

topics

The studied approach to a job

□ A majority of unemployed adults regard education and training courses as a way to improve their qualifications and job prospects, says a report* published by the Further Education Unit.

In a survey of 1,000 people without jobs in Coventry, 63 per cent said that they would study as a route back into work, twice the number (31 per cent) who felt that the most important reasons would be to alleviate boredom, find a pastime and meet people.

Overall, more than 60 per cent wanted to take GCE "O" or "A" level courses, particularly in English and maths, while a further 30 per cent wanted help with basic maths and English.

Strong support

Also, there was strong support for skills-based courses, particularly in motor vehicle and general engineering, business studies, electronics and computing.

The survey aimed to investigate the basic educational needs of local unemployed adults and then to develop suitable pilot courses.

Its conclusion suggest that there needs to be a greater emphasis on the needs of the unemployed. College advisory committees which traditionally link education with the world of work are unlikely to give

clear guidance on what type of courses should be run for the unemployed. Instead, course programmes should be developed through pilot courses, during which the views of the unemployed are sought at all stages.

Attracting unemployed

Another area of difficulty was found to be attracting the unemployed into education.

The use of off-site premises in the city centre was found to be a successful bridge to attract students into education. Flexible attendance arrangements are also necessary as people become unemployed throughout the year and take a variable amount of time to assess their position before opting for further education.

There are also considerable practical barriers for unemployed people to overcome, with travel, course and other expenses acting as considerable deterrents. Participation was significantly encouraged by Coventry education authority's decision to remit 75 per cent of fees for unemployed adults.

* "Retraining Adults" by G Ian Gibbs of Tile Hill College of Further Education, Coventry, is published by the Further Education Unit as a REPLAN project report. It is available free on request from Publications Despatch Centre, Honeypot Lane, Canons Park, Middlesex HA 7AZ.

High-tech training

□ Two new computer-based training packages resulting from MSC-sponsored projects were launched at the New Technologies in Training conference and exhibition.

The first, "Managing for Profit", is targeted at small and medium-sized firms. It enables owner/managers to study business subjects using their existing micro-computer.

"Managing for Profit", which has already been successfully piloted among small companies, is the result of a project co-ordinated by the National Computing Centre and funded by the Manpower Services Commission at a cost of £62,000.

The second project, to provide basic electrical knowledge, was run in partnership with the British Steel Corporation. It was part-funded by the MSC at a cost of £75,000.

It takes the form of an interactive video package produced—totally "inhouse"—by the BSC.

Managing for Profit from Mr R Davey, Collins, 8 Grafton Street, London W1. Tel. 01-493 7070. Five titles: Credit Control; Taxation and the small business; Finance and Forecasting Sales; Getting Finance; Designing a Promotion Campaign. Price £85 each (licence arrangements available).

Basic Electrical Knowledge from Mr J G Lougher, British Steel Corporation, Orgreave Works, Handsworth, Sheffield S13 9NJ. Tel. 0742 697384. Price from £400-£650.

In business

□ Blackwood Hodge Management Centre in Northampton working jointly with the Manpower Services Commission has launched a new series of courses for people who want to set up their own businesses.

Men and women of all age groups who have a business idea will be shown how to set about raising financial backing, given advice on handling sales and marketing of a product or service, and told about simple accounting, cash control and costing.

Jo Elliott, who is directing the new courses, explained that the main speakers will include people who themselves run small businesses.

The Manpower Services Commission are funding the training courses which are free to the aspiring business applicants.

"There is lots of evidence to suggest that many people nurture a longing to set themselves up in business, and we feel with the right encouragement and coaching we can help a great many people to make a new start," says Mrs Elliott.

Applicants for the courses should write to Mrs Elliott at the Management Centre, Moulton Park, Northampton NN2 7AL or ring (0604) 719531.

Working in tourism

□ Tourism is one of the fastest growing employment sectors in Britain, with 1.4 million people already working within the industry and new jobs being created at a rate of 50,000 a year. But what career opportunities can the tourism industry offer to school and college leavers?

An introduction to the wide range of jobs available in the industry can be found in the new ETB video, "Working in Tourism". This 20-minute programme features

many different locations such as airline offices, a hotel, a museum and a holiday centre, where staff describe their jobs, outlining training, future prospects and their reasons for working in tourism.

"Working in Tourism" is aimed primarily at young people, whether at school, college or on YTS.

"Working in Tourism" is available on VHS format only, from Dept D, ETB, 4 Bromells Road, London SW4 0BJ, price £20 including p&p.

Family Expenditure Survey—Pattern of household spending in 1985

□ The December edition of *Employment Gazette* will include an article which discusses a selection of results in average household spending from the 1985 Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Full results from the survey will be published shortly in the 1985 FES report.

topics

Employment measures: September 1986

□ The numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures at the end of September 1986 are as follows:

Measure	Great Britain		of which: Scotland		Wales	
	Sept	Aug	Sept	Aug	Sept	Aug
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	66,000	64,000	5,996	5,834	4,508	4,376
Community Industry Programme	8,000	8,000	1,474	1,451	797	785
Job Release Scheme	235,000	230,000	31,627	31,297	19,842	18,665
Job Splitting Scheme	32,000	33,000	2,391	2,474	1,215	1,269
Young Workers Scheme	250	250	21	20	16	16
New Workers Scheme	11,000	14,000	1,857	2,194	674	836
Restart Interviews (cumulative total to September 11)	17,000	11,000	1,159	790	634	383
	260,000	168,000	32,510	21,136	16,327	11,296

YTS planned entrants

□ 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 September 1986. YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions about:

- the number of 16 and 17 year olds to enter the labour market in 1986-87;
- the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS and the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS whilst 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.

Between the beginning of April 1986 and the end of September 1986, there were 276,078 entrants to YTS.

There were 360,439 young people in training at the end of September.

YTS entrants by region

Region	Planned entrants April 86-March 87	Entrants to training April-Sept 86	Total number of young people in training at Sept 30, 1986
South East	43,451	29,927	38,027
London	22,781	12,288	19,234
South West	28,800	22,599	28,679
West Midlands	50,895	38,652	48,728
East Midlands & Eastern	44,578	35,605	42,647
Yorkshire & Humber	39,872	28,720	38,928
North West	52,900	44,056	56,404
Northern	22,961	22,082	27,292
Wales	21,250	15,522	21,720
Scotland	44,321	26,627	38,780
Great Britain	371,809	276,078	360,439

The numbers of young people entering YTS include some young people entering existing one year YTS places as well as those entering contracted two year YTS places. Similarly, the numbers of young people in training include those on both one and two year programmes. All the figures are provisional. The planned entrants figures reflect the result of a re-profiling exercise in August 1986.

Special exemption orders

□ The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation restricts the hours which women and young people (aged under 18) may work in factories. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and for young people aged 16 and 17, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a

maximum of one year, although exemption may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications.

During the quarter ended 30 September 1986 the Health and Safety Executive has granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 53,151 women and 5,323 young people. At the end of the period 178,782 women and 19,997 young people were covered by 4,033 orders.

Redundancies: Advance notifications

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

However some notified redundancies do not take place and there is no statutory requirement to notify withdrawals. A better measure of redundancies involving ten or more employees actually due to occur is provided by Manpower Services Commission reports. (See "Confirmed Redundancies"—Table 2-30 Labour Market Data.

1986

Apr	41,038
May	38,977
Jun	47,699
Jul	33,338
Aug	25,448
Sep	27,839

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending redundancies involving ten or more employees within certain time limits. A more detailed description of statutory notification figures is given in an article on page 202 in the May 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Regional Labour Force Estimates for 1985

□ Regional labour force estimates for 1985, consistent with the National estimates published in *Employment Gazette* in August 1986, and based on the 1985 Labour Force Survey are now available and are summarised in the table below. Estimates for earlier years (1971-84) remain unchanged, as published

in *Employment Gazette* in February 1986. A more detailed analysis for 1985, by age and including estimates of activity rates is available for a fee of £5 from: Department of Employment, Statistics C1, Level 3, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

	Males	Females	All Persons
Northern	840	576	1,417
Yorkshire & Humber	1,387	957	2,344
East Midlands	1,103	779	1,882
East Anglia	543	386	929
South East	5,019	3,654	8,673
South West	1,219	906	2,125
West Midlands	1,488	1,019	2,507
North West	1,778	1,285	3,063
Wales	773	500	1,273
Scotland	1,418	1,013	2,431
Great Britain	15,528	11,075	26,603

topics

Pensions simplified

□ Contracting-out of the state earnings-related pension scheme will be simplified as soon as possible.

Mr Norman Fowler, Social Services Secretary, has announced changes to occupational pensions that will simplify the arrangements for contracting-out from November 1, well in advance of the main reforms to pension arrangements which will all be in place by April 1988.

"The Government is committed to widening the choice and availability of pensions," said Mr Fowler. "These changes will help to pave the way for our major reforms which will, for the first time, allow all employees to make their own provision for retirement."

The main improvements are:

- no longer making schemes provide "requisite benefits" of a particular proportion of salary.
- changes to the powers of the Occupational Pensions Board (OPB).
- increasing the scope for transferring pension rights between schemes. Increased flexibility and mobility are essential planks in the Government's pension reforms.

New maternity pay scheme

□ Payments under the Government's new scheme for maternity pay, SMP, will begin on April 6, 1987. The scheme will first apply to women whose babies are due in the week beginning June 21, 1987, who have worked for the same employer for at least six months and who leave work on or after March 9, 1987.

Mr John Major, Minister for Social Security, said: "The new scheme will be the first of the main reforms in the Social Security Act 1986 to take effect. It will provide a more rational and coherent structure of payments for mothers-to-be and will allow them more choice about the time they have off work."

Increased grant

"The payments will also be better targeted. Entitlement will go to women who have recently given up work. And the present lump sum maternity grant of £25 to all will be replaced by a much higher grant, likely to be around £75, paid to women who qualify for supplementary benefit or family income supplement. This will concentrate available resources on those who need help most whether in or out of work."

Parental leave: an employers' guide

□ Today one third of the workforce are parents, and more than 2½ million employees have children under the age of five. With the increasing emphasis being placed on the family, employers are now, more than ever, having to consider how their working arrangements accommodate the needs of working parents. A key aspect of this is parental or child care leave.

A conference to provide employers with a practical guide to parental leave, and an insight into the arrangements companies can make to help employees meet their family responsibilities without disrupting business requirements is planned for November 20 at Centre Point, London. The conference will examine company experience of parental leave in Sweden and the Netherlands as well as examples of emerging provisions in the UK.

It will be opened by John Lee, Employment Minister responsible for Equal Opportunities, and June O'Dell, Deputy Chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Details from: Alison Nolan, Employment Affairs Directorate, CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU.

Disabled jobseekers

□ Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind which would otherwise be suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people and to those people who, although eligible, choose not to register. At April 21, 1986, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of people registered under the Acts was 389,273.

On October 18, 1982, the compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit was removed for people aged 18 years and over. The figures below relate to those disabled people who have chosen to register for employment at MSC jobcentres including those 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 (September 5, 1986)

Registered for employment at September 5, 1986 62,091

Employment registrations taken from August 8, 1986 to September 5, 1986 7,504

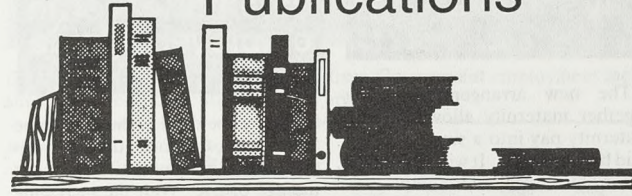
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service August 8, 1986 to September 5, 1986 2,967

Disabled jobseekers and unemployed disabled people—jobcentres and local authority careers offices (quarterly)

Great Britain	Thousand			
	Disabled people		Unemployed disabled people	
	Suitable for ordinary employment	Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	Registered disabled	Un-registered disabled
1985 July §	30.0	52.4	4.6	3.0
of whom unemployed	26.3	43.1	4.2	2.6
1985 Oct	28.4	51.4	4.7	2.8
of whom unemployed	24.8	41.3	4.2	2.2
1986 Jan	26.4	48.5	4.5	2.7
of whom unemployed	23.2	37.9	4.1	2.1
1986 April	25.8	47.0	4.4	2.5
of whom unemployed	22.5	37.2	3.9	2.0
1986 July	27.8	51.8	4.9	3.1
of whom unemployed	24.2	41.8	4.4	2.5

§ From April 1, 1985 MSC Employment Division's quarterly statistical dates changed to April, July, October and January.

Publications



Violence to staff

Concern by trades unions and employers about attacks on staff who deal with the public has led to new ways to combat it. High risk occupations in the public sector are public transport, social security offices, and the health, housing and social services. In the private sector, banks or other firms handling large amounts of cash and licensed premises are most affected.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has published a report *Violence to Staff—A basis for assessment and prevention** and Dr John Cullen, Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission said: "The re-

port makes clear that the way jobs are planned and performed can affect the occurrence of violence. It emphasises the importance of a systematic approach to the design and monitoring of preventative measures. It should help employers who are uncertain about the extent of violence to their staff as well as those who recognise the problem but are unsure of how best to devise effective measures to combat it.

Violence to Staff, a basis for assessment and prevention; Barry Poyner and Caroline Warne, the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations. ISBN 0 11 883887 3. Available through HMSO and booksellers, price £3.50.

Bully men to safety

In an attempt to reduce the horrifying scale of agricultural accidents, the Health and Safety Executive's Chief Agricultural Inspector, Carl Boswell, has made an unorthodox appeal to the wives and girlfriends of agricultural workers.

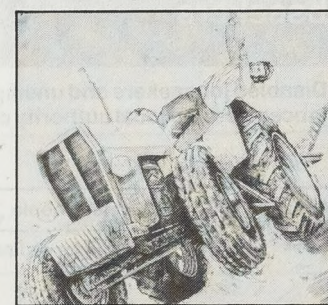
Writing in the September issue of *Home and Country*, Mr Boswell called on them to browbeat their men into safer working practices. "Something must be done," he wrote, "to stop this carnage and everyone involved in agriculture must play their part to protect themselves and others."

"I hear stories of children who have had an influence on their farming fathers—just think what could be achieved if wives and girlfriends used their influence too. A nag in time might well save a life."

Angry

Mr Boswell writes of his sadness and anger at the 378 deaths in agriculture in the last five years—sadness at the human tragedy, anger because the vast majority need never have happened.

"Most of the measures to reduce the toll of accidents are simple in the extreme. They begin with an attitude of mind, which produces posi-



tive thought about health and safety. Of course there is a need to spend money, but the cost of fencing a slurry pit or some other dangerous place is a small sacrifice compared with the horror of finding the body of your child or that of a friend in it."

Referring to the recent HSE publication *Agricultural Black Spot: A study of fatal accidents*, Mr Boswell said: "It makes horrific and I think compulsive reading. In many ways we should not call them accidents. They are a catalogue of thoughtlessness, ignorance, corner cutting and bad management."

Agricultural Black Spot: A study of fatal accidents, ISBN 0 11 883874 1, price £2.50. Available from HMSO.

Protecting intellectual property

The Trade Marks Act 1938, the law which gives firms the right to register a name for their products, is being extended to the service industry. This will affect thousands of new and existing firms. A new book, *A Manager's Guide To Patents, Trade Marks & Copyright*, has been published to help directors and managers of small and medium-sized firms, who are bound to come across the subject of patents, licensing, design, infringement, copyright

and trade marks. The book provides basic facts on all forms of intellectual property, in brief, non-legal language. It includes: an analysis of the reasons for seeking protection; an indication of possible pitfalls; guidance on procedures; ways of using and enforcing protection; advice for the inventor.

A Manager's Guide To Patents, Trade Marks and Copyright, John F Williams. Price £12.95. Hardback. ISBN 1 85091 203 3. 168 pages. 216 × 138mm.

No flies on consumerfacts

If you bought a cheese sandwich with a dead fly in it, what would you do?

Keep it as it is (don't take the fly out!) and take it straight to your local Environmental Health Office, advises *Consumerfacts*, a booklet of basic consumer wisdom published by the MSC.

The booklet provides a general guide to consumer rights. It deals with common problems shoppers encounter and is written in an easy-to-understand question and answer form.

Consumerfacts is available from MSC, Dept CW, ISCO5, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HF, price £1.25, plus 30p p&p.

Education on Prestel

A new subject catalogue has been published as part of the Health and Safety Executive's service for the education sector. It lists legislation, guidance, leaflets, and other reports for use by those concerned with health and safety in colleges, universities, polytechnics and schools.

HSE has also linked the Prestel Education Service with its own Health and Safety Database Section for education.

Education Subject Catalogue is available free from the HSE Public Enquiry Points at Sheffield, 0742 752539; Bootle, 051-951 4381; and London 01-221 0870.

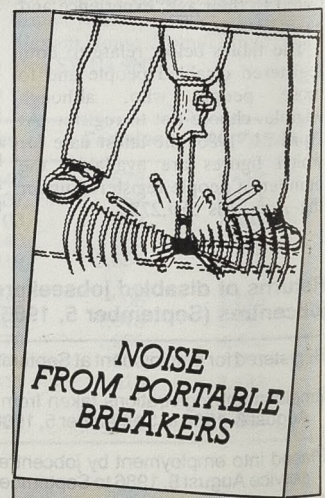
The HSE Prestel schools index is on *575270# and links with Prestel education service from that page.

Reducing noise in construction

Over a million people working in Britain risk damage to their hearing as a result of their noisy occupations. All who work in construction have some experience of excessive noise—many will go deaf as a result.

The Health and Safety Executive has produced detailed practical guidance for use within the building, civil engineering and engineering construction industry to assist in the protection of workers from the ubiquitous hazard of noise. The guidance aims to encourage the building industry to tackle the problem of noise before it arises, using reasonable precautions.

Guidance note: *Noise in construction*. Leaflet: *Noise from portable breakers*. Available from HSE Public Enquiry Points at Sheffield (0742) 752539; Bootle 051-951 4381; and London 01-221 0870.



DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in The Department's Research Papers Series. Some recent titles are listed below.

Copies of research papers can be obtained, free of charge, on request from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (telephone 01-213 4662).

No. 55: Young adults in the labour market

D N Ashton and M J Maguire, University of Leicester

This paper reports on the results of a survey of 1,800 young adults aged 18-24 in four contrasting local labour markets and on a small scale survey of employers, carried out in 1982-83. It investigates the experiences of employment and unemployment of young people as they move into the adult labour market, with particular reference to the impact of initial entry points, training, and local labour market structure.

No. 54: Codetermination, communication and control in the workplace: A study of participation in four Midlands companies

Ray Loveridge, Paul Lloyd and Geoffrey Broad, Aston University Management Centre

The research paper reports on a study of the attitudes of shop-floor employees and management and on the role of stewards in four companies where participative initiatives had been introduced alongside a traditional collective bargaining structure. The study examined the awareness of and commitment to the existing industrial relations arrangements and the impact on management and employees' frames of reference of the participative innovations.

No. 44: Employers' use of outwork: A study based on the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey and the 1981 National Survey of Homeworking

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment

An analysis of data from two surveys on employers' use of outworkers and home-based workers, setting the results in the context of other studies and the Department's research programme on homeworking.

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 analysis.

No. 50: Graduate Shortages in Science and 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 employers deal with unfair dismissal claims and industrial tribunal cases.

THIS BOOKLET SHOWS WAYS TO OPEN MORE DOORS TO MORE JOBS.

Here is a booklet which brings together details of the whole range of schemes designed to get more people into work. It's called 'Action for Jobs' — and brings together initiatives in the fields of training, employment and enterprise.

The booklet shows the number of schemes in operation — probably far more than you thought. It explains how they relate to each other to create conditions in which employment and businesses can grow and flourish.

Training for today and tomorrow

There is an important range of schemes to enable people to acquire the skills, and firms to acquire the skilled workforce, essential for tomorrow's industry and commerce.

The booklet emphasises the right vocational training for school-leavers, schemes for adult workers to be trained and re-trained, and includes details of help for industry — especially small firms — to enable them to train their workforce. And keep them trained.

There are also schemes which help those who have been out of work for a long time to get back into work again on projects which benefit them and the communities in which they live.

Creating new work opportunities

There are also schemes which help those who have been out of work for a long time to get back into work again on projects which benefit them and the communities in which they live.

Encouraging enterprise

The creation of flourishing small businesses is a major factor in the development of our economy, and for generating new employment opportunities.

This booklet explains the various ways in which enterprise is being helped and encouraged to overcome the many difficulties and obstacles.

One thing is common to all: they are designed to help people help themselves and create jobs for the future.

For your copy of the 'Action for Jobs' booklet pick one up here or at your main Post Office, your local Jobcentre or local Unemployment Benefit Office.



Programmes by the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission



To: Action for Jobs, FREEPOST Curzon House, 20-24 Lonsdale Road, London NW6 1YP. Please send me the 'Action for Jobs' booklet.

Name _____
 Address _____
 Postcode _____
 Company _____

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