

# *Employment Gazette* Contents August 1986 Volume 94 No 7

Department of Employment pages 289-344

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The Restart Programme, which offers practical help for the long-term unemployed, is featured on page 300.

After the recently announced national extension of TVEI, the scheme is the subject of two features on pages 303 and 306.

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#### **QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT**

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# LABOUR MARKET DATA

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

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

Encouraging enterprise The creation of flourishing small businesses is a major factor in the development

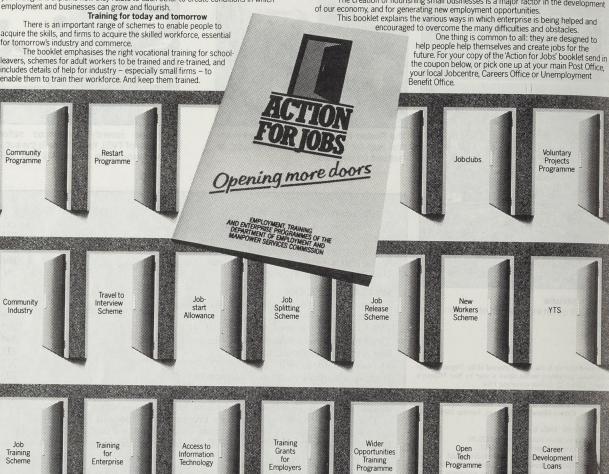
Here is a booklet which brings together details of the whole range of schemes designed to get more people into work

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

for tomorrow's industry and commerce The booklet emphasises the right vocational training for school-

includes details of help for industry - especially small firms - to enable them to train their workforce. And keen them trained



Guarantee To: Action for Jobs, Curzon House, 20-24 Lonsdale Road, London NW6 6RD. Please send me the 'Action for Jobs' booklet. ACTION hemes apply in Northern Ireland. If you would contact your local Jobmarket for full details. Programmes by the Department of Employment a FOR JOBS Postcode

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# **Open learning on the air** for people at work



Line-up for the launch. Left to right: Ian Johnston, Chief Executive, Training Division, MSC; Alistair Milne, Director-General BBC; Kenneth Clarke, Employment Minister; Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment; John Whitney, Director-General IBA; Jeremy Isaacs, Chief Executive Channel 4; and Richard Dunn Producer, BBC

A College of the Air to bring training and vocational education out of the night school age and into the television and video age has been launched.

The College would:

broadcast programmes;

and local student support;

material and support services;

support services are in place.

Agreement

• ensure that distribution, information and

casting Authority and there would be regu-

lar programmes on Channel 4 and indepen-

• assess what it might do to meet vocation-

tailor its range of courses accordingly;

tion of training material and associated

al education and training needs, and

Designed to bring together those in volved in open learning and broadcasting,' broadcasting, education and industry to he added. provide vocational education and training for about one million people, it will allow people at work to upgrade their skills at

their own pace. The College will provide courses below degree level which help people improve their vocational competence. Courses will • arrange for the production and promobe available through a combination of broadcasting on radio and TV with local back-up provided by colleges and other learning establishments. • ensure the availability of information

### Good examples

Employment Minister Lord Young, speaking at the launch said that the concept of open learning was not new. There were many good examples around, but more could be done to reach a wider audience. Radio and TV would support and broadcast open learning courses with tutorials, practical training and other back up services provided by existing education or training facilities.

## Small unit

"I do not envisage the establishment of a dent local radio. The BBC, too, is willing to new academic institution," he said. "It will provide college programmes and course be a small unit, probably set up as a com- materials as part of its continuing education pany limited by guarantee with charitable output and there would be other opportunistatus, and will bring together all those in- ties on daytime television.

**EMPLOYMENT BRIEF** 

On funding, Lord Young said that the College would seek sponsorship for production of specific courses or general funding towards programme and materials development from a variety of sources including the private sector.

"Preliminary soundings have resulted in an encouraging response from many leading companies. For its part, the Government had invested some £45 million in Open Tech and other methods to enable about 50,000 students to obtain new skills and qualifications," he said.

## **Opportunities**

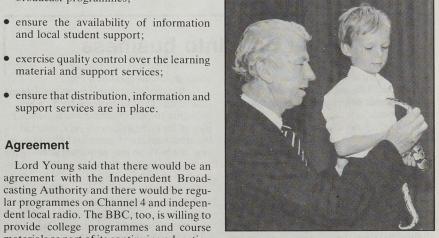
It is hoped that the College would start broadcasting no later than September 1987 and that within the first five years it would provide up to one million students-one in 30 of the population of working age-with the opportunities to progress towards vocational and technical qualifications.

# Peter and the python

Young Mark Davenport, aged seven, is more at home with snakes and lizards than cats and dogs since his father, an ex-coal miner started an exotic pets business.

Mark Davenport, senior, was helped to turn a lifetime hobby into a viable business with a British Coal Enterprise loan after becoming redundant last year. Now he and his wife Julie, 24, sell reptiles from their home in Coalville, Leicestershire.

The family and two of their pythons were in London recently when new funding arrangements were announced by British Coal chairman, Sir Ian MacGregor and Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Peter Walker. The scheme is to be expanded with £40 million being spent on new business ventures this year. This will, it is estimated, create 10,000 new job opportunities in traditional mining areas.



Peter Walker has a lesson in handling a python from seven-year old Mark Davenport whose ex-coalminer father runs an exotic pets business.



# Working together major decisions made

Two major decisions about making education more relevant to the world of work and improving the system of vocational qualifications were announced in a recently published White Paper\*.

sent pilot Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI), which aims to give 14-18 year-olds in schools and colleges a better and more practical preparation for adult and working life, into a national scheme from autumn 1987. And the Government is establishing a new body-the National Council for Vocational Qualifications-this autumn to oversee the reform of this country's system of vocational qualifications

TVEI, at present operated by the MSC as a pilot programme in England, Wales and Scotland-by September this year it will be covering over 600 schools and colleges and helping nearly 50,000 pupils.

TVEI is essentially about practical learning, about learning by doing. It is the subject of features on pages 303 and 306.

# Reform of vocational qualifications

The White Paper stresses that decisions at 16-plus should not be irrevocable. It envisages a system with "bridges" and "ladders" available between the various routes to employment and to further and higher education. It says that the extension of TVEI and two-year YTS should lead many more young people to achieve vocational qualifications through these and other routes.

The Government has decided to bring vocational qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland within a new national framework to be called the National Vocational Qualification (NVQ). It will also be

The Government is extending the pre-setting up this autumn a new National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) to develop the NVO framework. The NVQ framework will initially consist of four levels. Each level will reflect increasingly complex levels of practical competence as well as theoretical knowledgefrom that needed for jobs now entered by 16 and 17 year-olds up to that required at higher technician level or equivalent.

\* Working Together-Education and Training, Cmnd 9823. HMSO. Price £3.60.

Mr H G (Oscar) de Ville CBE is to be the first Chairman of the National Council for Vocational Oualifications.

Oscar de Ville was Chairman of the Review Group on Vocational Qualifications which was set up in April last year by the Government to look at vocational qualifications in England and Wales.

Mr de Ville, in addition to his experience of the Review Group has wide experience of industry and training matters. He was a senior personnel manager in industry for many years before becoming Executive Deputy Chairman of BICC plc from which he retired in 1985. He is now Deputy Chairman of Meyer International plc. He has been a Member of the Council of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service since 1976

Under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme

available to people who have been unem-

ployed for eight or more weeks, who have a

themselves because they would lose entitle-

said: "Many people on our schemes are anx-

ious to become self employed or start their

lays and so help people start up their busi-

Commenting on the move Mr Trippier

ment to state benefits.

ness quickly.

# **Touting for** Tourism

Progress in promoting tourism with emphasis on employment opportunities is the subject of a Government report, 'Action for Jobs in Tourism', published last month.

It is the first in what will be a series of annual surveys of tourism activities and follows on from "Pleasure, Leisure and Jobs-The Business of Tourism" which outlined the growing importance of tourism and leisure in the UK economy. Published in 1985. this identified 32 action points in special target areas including training and careers advice, dispersal, signposting and the problems of coach parking and long-term hotel capacity in London.

## Good progress

Launching the new report at the British Travel Centre, Employment Secretary Lord Young noted the good progress already made on these points and on many further initiatives across a wide range of inter-departmental interests.



Designed to help. The new British Tourist Centre in Regent Street

# Easier path into business

A new initiative that came into effect on unemployment condition. August 1, 1986, helps people on Government schemes to progress straight into selfemployment.

Participants on Community Programme (CP), Voluntary Projects Programme the Government and administered by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) can move directly onto the Enterprise Allowance Scheme without having to reregister as unemployed.

allowed to count their time on their project on EAS will help smooth the transition deor course as unemployment for the purposes of satisfying the scheme's eight week

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"Tourism is a big employer," said Lord Young. "I am determined to see that the industry gets all the help it needs, that young people see it as a worthwhile career and that those in the industry get the trainfinancial help of £40 a week for 52 weeks is ing which means we can offer the visitor a service second to none.

The report stresses that the Governbusiness venture in mind and £1,000 to in- ment's key objective is to spread the econo-(VPP), YTS and training courses funded by vest in it but who may be put off working for mic and employment benefits of tourism as widely as possible and to encourage tourism activity outside of the main holiday season. In order to promote this policy, the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourist Board have received an extra £6 million in Under current rules they are already own businesses. This relaxation of the rules funding for the year 1986-87 for new initiatives to encourage tourism in areas with untapped potential and experiencing above average unemployment.



# Job opportunities on the menu

gusiness people, trainers, advisers and decision makers have been hearing about the many opportunities offered by the Action for Jobs campaign at breakfast presentations in Leicester, Birmingham, Edinburgh and Leeds.

Over 30 programmes designed to boost employment, training and enterprise were described in Leicester by Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, in Birmingham by Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke, in Edinburgh by Employment Minister, Ian Lang and Allan Stewart (Scottish Office Minister), and in Leeds by Employment Minister, David

Trippier. Would-be entrepreneurs—people with an idea for a business-need to know where to turn for advice or financial help," Lord Young explained. "The new Action for lobs booklet will guide them towards programmes such as the Small Firms Service. the Enterprise Allowance Scheme and the Loan Guarantee Scheme.

'Action for Jobs is also for those already business; it is for employers and employees, for those out of work and those with special needs, for parents and for those ust leaving school. I hope everyone will pick up a copy and look to see just what is on offer to them. Independent research, said Lord Young,

had shown that seven out of ten employers think more should be done to promote these schemes and get the information to those who need it. "These presentations to decision makers and opinion formers are an important step to answering that call."

A major aim of the campaign is to help people help themselves get back to work. "I want to make sure the people who stand to benefit are aware of what's available and where, that they can make informed choices and, above all, I want to ensure that the current growth in jobs continues," he said. Copies of Action for Jobs are available ree from Jobcentres, Small Firms Centres,

Unemployment Benefit Offices, Careers Offices, Citizens Advice Bureaux, many local enterprise agencies, development boards and Tourist Information Centres, as well as numerous other outlets.

# The way to grow

The development of air and coach transport and the Channel Tunnel were the major opics discussed at a meeting of the British Tourist Authority Development Committee in Swansea.

The committee urged that more routes should be developed to regional airports. This would help spread the benefits of tourism throughout Britain and to Wales in particular in view of the great potential for growth in tourism there.

The Committee also considered the prospects presented by the Channel Tunnel. Given good road and rail links from Kent and vigorous marketing, the tunnel will provide a golden opportunity for Wales to develop traffic from European countries.





Read all about it! Lord Young enjoys tourism training news with Julia Watson, Head of Education and Training, ETB/BTA and Chris Harrison, Education Designer.

# **Training on tap**

Training opportunities are to be "on tap" to people shopping in their local High Streets, under a new £2.5 million pilot scheme which will put computers into readily accessible locations.

The scheme, Training Access Points-TAPs-will enable people to tap into computers in places like Jobcentres, libraries, colleges and possibly even high street shops to receive information on training.

Announcing the scheme at the National Education Training and Personnel Development conference in Birmingham, Employment Secretary Lord Young said: "If we are to improve the nation's training performance, it is vital that we improve people's access to information about opportunities which are available for vocational education and training. "TAPs will provide access to in-

formation through computer termin-

als-a screen you can talk to about vocational education and training opportunities-both local and national, and including open and distance learning. This will be supported by a network of people-local advisory agents who can help individuals and companies use the technology, to identify their training needs, and to put together flexible and appropriate solutions to their particular problems."

Lord Young said that the MSC had been asked to test the viability of the scheme by running a number of pilots. TAPs points would need to be readily accessible to the public. They would be tried out in a variety of different places. Already Marks & Spencer were participating and he hoped other high street shops would be included as well as Jobcentres, libraries, colleges and public transport stations.

# BRIEF

# Winning ways to keep people in the picture

HM Dockyard at Devonport, Peugeot-Talbot, British Aerospace and Boots have won awards for effective but simple annual reports to employees. The awards, jointly sponsored by The Industrial Society and Accountancy Age magazine, were presented at a conference in London.

Devonport Dockyard has won the Kilncraft Trophy for producing the best annual report for employees. The report sets out clearly the achievements and problems of the past year, and points out action for the future.

### Honesty

Devonport Dockyard Managing Director, David Johnston, said, "We have worked hard at improving communication with employees over the last two years at Devonport and this award suggests we are on the right lines. Within the next few days we shall be producing this year's annual report to employees where we will show clearly and honestly where we have succeeded, where we have failed to meet a target, and how much further we have to go.

Among the other winners, Peugeot-Talbot won the Strongbow Award-a trophy and a 1,000 bottles of cider, for producing a report which was easily understood by shareholders and workers alike; British Aerospace won the Mobil Training Cup for the best report produced by a large company; and Boots won the Yorkshire Bank Award for the best report on video.

### Inspiration

Roger Hussey, Senior Lecturer at Bristol Polytechnic, who helped judge this year's awards said, "There is no doubt that the companies who have won this year's awards have produced reports of outstanding quality which should provide a source of inspiration for many others. This year's entries suggest that there is now a trend to produce a generalised report to employees which places great emphasis on competitiveness and profitability.

"It is good that people have the opportunity to discuss results and plans for the future. However, it is important that the report does not just contain abstract financial information which has to be explained, but those things which people actually want or need to know. There must also be information on the specific contribution of individuals within the organisation and pointers to the action needed if next year's targets are to be reached.

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# Wigan Pier wins Britain's 'Travel Oscar'



The scenes, sights, sounds-and smells-of Trophy, as the most outstanding tourist Oscar"-awarded not just for one perform- England's north-west region. ance but for the Pier's potential to continue to attract visitors

Tourist Authority's "Come to Britain"

**Carrot's healthy** 

future

Three years after leaving a YTS beauti-

cian's course 20-year-old Nikki Carrot

reached the finals of a national young

businesswoman of the year competition and

now has her sights set on a top business

After 12 months learning beauty therapy

on YTS, Nikki worked in a local shop to

gain retail experience. She opened her own

beauty salon-Nikki in Northgate, Chester,

Then she reached the finals of a national

competition, run by Look Now magazine

and Country Life butter, to find the top

Along with nine other finalists, out of an

entry of thousands, she won £250 and a stay

in a top London hotel with champagne

career

breakfast.

young careerwomen.

an industrial Northern town in 1900 have development in 1985, of notable interest to helped Wigan Pier win Britain's "Travel overseas visitors. It is the first winner from The Pier site was transformed from

canal-side dereliction and now combines Wigan Pier is the winner of the British modern leisure amenities with new interpretations of industrial heritage.



"Thousands entered the contest," said beautician's course I decided I'd like that Nikki. "I think I got through to the final by and applied.

showing I made the most of my opportuni-'If it hadn't been for YTS, I wouldn't ties. 'At school I thought I wanted to work have trained to be a beautician, and with horses, but when I saw an advert for a wouldn't be where I am today," said Nikki.



# Towards a green and pleasant land

IK 2000, a Government initiative to improve the environment while creating jobs, has been launched in Halifax.

The scheme will be promoted by an independent Board chaired by entertainment and airline entrepreneur, Richard Branson who said, "It is an exciting challenge and one which intrigues and interests me tremendously".

Speaking at the launch, Environment

Secretary Nicholas Ridley said that UK 2000 would be a joint effort of Government, tourists to this country, including to some of the voluntary sector and the business world. "It is aimed at providing challenging work and job training for those taking

part," he said. Employment Secretary, Lord Young said that he would support UK 2000 through the Community Programme. "About £22 million will be available for suitable projectsenough to provide up to 5,000 jobs for longterm unemployed people," he stated. The Department of Environment is providing £3/4 million of grant-in-aid this year.

UK 2000 offers long-term unemployed people a chance to find work and to help create a better Britain'. Lord Young

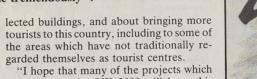
UK 2000 will target on five themes:

- greening the cities, by bringing neglected land into use as parks, walkways, wildlife reserves or city farms;
- conserving and restoring industrial heritage, with work on canals, railways, and mills;
- tackling litter, especially on beaches and roadsides;
- helping tourists by improving information and facilities:
- making more of nature by improving lesser known and cared-for woodlands, ponds, paths and other habitats.

"I wouldn't have taken this on if I didn't think real jobs would come **Richard Branson** 

keen to see more involvement by the private sector to help create more jobs.

"Improving the environment is not just about making Britain a pleasant place to live-important as that is to us all," commented Lord Young. "It is also about economic regeneration-about attracting investment from home and overseas, about retrieving and restoring derelict and neg-



are set up under UK 2000 will have this economic objective very much in mind. And that many will focus on the creation of assets-like new workshops or tourist attractions-which provide permanent jobs in the long term," he added.



UK 2000 logo



Richard Branson working in his capacity as Chairman of UK 2000

# Main aims of UK 2000

To improve the effectiveness of the voluntary organisations, and to improve co-operation To provide 5,000 high quality jobs in the Community Programme To help generate new enterprises and permanent job opportunities for workers employed on the Community Programme To promote volunteer activity

To improve our environment



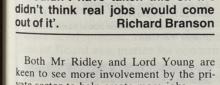


Voluntary organisations involved British Trust for Conservation Volunteers

The Civic Trust Community Service Volunteers Groundwork Foundation Keep Britain Tidy Group Royal Society for Nature Conservation Business in the Community

Friends of the Earth





# 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

# Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation. 1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment PL700 (1st rev)

PL782

PL705

PL703

PL704

PI 702

PL701 (1st rev)

2 Procedure for handling redundancies PL756 (2nd rev)

- 3 Employee's rights on insolvency of employer PL718 (3rd rev)\*
- 4 Employment rights for the expectant mother PL710 (1st rev)\*
- 5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations

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

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

8 Itemized pay statement

9 Guarantee payments PL724 (2nd rev)\*

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

11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay PI 71

12 Time off for public duties

15 Union secret ballots

 13 Unfairly dismissed? PL712 (2nd rev)
 14 Rights to notice and reasons for dismissal PL707 (2nd rev) 16 Redundancy payments A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984 Industrial action and the law

A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984 The law on unfair dismissal—

guidance for small firms Fair and unfair dismissal—

a guide for employers

Individual rights of employees a guide for employers Offsetting pensions against

redundancy payments—a guide for employers RPLI (1983)

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

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

### Industrial tribunals

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

Industrial tribunals—appeals against levy assessments

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

## Overseas workers

holidays with pay

explained

The Wages Council Act briefly

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 quide for workers from abroad Employment in the UK **OW17** Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils Statutory minimum wages and

# Other wages legislation

PL744

PL752

PL753

PL715

PI 714

PL716

PL720

ITL5

ITL19

WCL1(rev)

 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)

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

 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

PL793

### **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
 PL735

#### **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



# Postcards and piers or plums ripe for picking?

# by Sean Gough

This article looks at the Department of Employment's recently published report *Action for Jobs in Tourism* and highlights the importance of progress and plans in regard to education and training for the tourist industry.

Britain is one of the world's most visited places and tourism is one of its foremost growth areas. Yet sadly, the full implications of this have not been grasped in all quarters.

One aspect of this is the difficulty in finding venture capital for small to medium scale investment in tourism and leisure developments, recently pinpointed by the English Tourist Board as a matter for concern.

The ETB's recently published Annual Report notes that "the hotel and leisure companies quoted on the London Stock Exchange have generally performed well and most are financing their investment programmes from internal resources. Raising finance for the very large number of small independent businesses, however, is far more difficult."

Picking up the same theme at a conference organised by the *Financial Times* on "The Prospects for Tourism in Britain", Duncan Bluck, Chairman of ETB and the BTA said that "the prevalent view of tourism in the City appears to be that it is a lightweight, high risk, and low return industry".

The City's view of tourism as somehow unworthy or ephemeral is really quite surprising given the financial success of Britain's major leisure groups and the extraordinary scale of growth in tourism over the last two decades. In 1965 Britain attracted 3.6 million overseas visitors, who spent £193 million. In 20 years the number of tourists has risen to 14.6 million spending £6.7 billion, making tourism Britain's third largest earner of foreign currencies. If we include expenditure by British holidaymakers as well, some £13 billion enters the economy as a result of tourism and leisure.

The problem then, seems to be one of a false perception of Britain's tourist industry which is still largely formed by

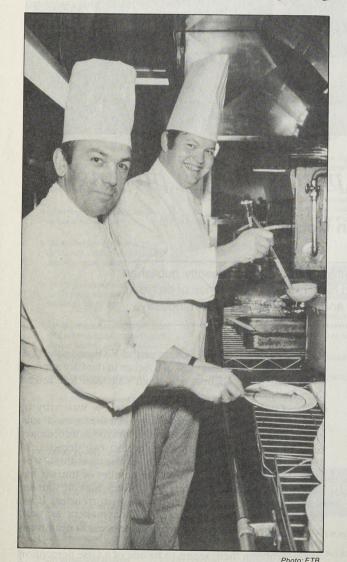
popular folklore. It is still true, if changing fast, that most people's image of holidaying in Britain is based on the Victorian model of piers, pies and postcards. The reality on the other hand is that Britain has an asset in tourism which has a plum potential not yet fully grasped.

And the key to changing false perceptions lies in education and training.

## **Need for professional training**

Britain's tourist industry, for all its expansion so far, has lacked a coherent programme of professional training. Recognising this in the report, *Action for Jobs in Tourism*, published in July (see p. 292), the Government has made it one of its prime targets for action to ensure that there is an adequate structure of further education and training.

The importance of training as a means to improving standards is now rapidly gaining acceptance in all areas of the economy. For tourism it is in effect a double pronged attack on the structural problems facing the industry. Not only does it raise standards of professionalism in the short term and improve managerial strategic planning in the long term, it simultaneously brings about a shift in the way in which tourism is perceived by the general public. By developing tourism-based projects in schools, a professional framework of vocational qualifications, and by providing



Proper training means high standards.

educational opportunities at up to degree and postgraduate level, the status of tourism as a career path and as an industry is being given an overdue face-lift.

#### Action for jobs in tourism

As well as generating considerable spending, be it in foreign currencies or in the domestic economy, it has been estimated that tourism supports between  $1 \cdot 1$  and  $1 \cdot 4$  million jobs. It is also one of the areas of fastest growth in new jobs, with some 43,000 being created in the main tourism related sectors between June 1984 and June 1985.

Not unnaturally, this contribution to job creation has received considerable attention from Government. As part of a strategy for job creation, overall responsibility for tourism was transferred to the Department of Employment in 1985. The wide ranging measures being implemented and plans for the future have been the subject of two reports, *Pleasure, Leisure and Jobs* published in 1985, and the first of the annual updates on this report, *Action for Jobs in Tourism*.

# Secondary education

Equally natural is the interest now being shown by school leavers in what is clearly a jobs growth area offering excellent long-term career opportunities.

The practical application of education to the world of work is receiving considerable attention in secondary schools. And tourism, as one of the major growth areas in employment opportunities for young people, is becoming a natural focus of attention for teachers. There are already 24 tourism-related Technical and Vocational Education Initiative projects being taught around the country and further projects will inevitably be stimulated by the recent national extension of the scheme.

These projects are being supplemented by the production of resource materials such as the ETB's booklet *Finding Out... about Tourism and the British Economy* which is aimed at 14–18 year olds and has been distributed to every secondary school and careers office in England.

Initiatives of this kind are creating the basis of an awareness among school leavers of tourism as an opportunity to be grasped early on as their career path. Local authority careers services are also giving the job opportunities in tourism a higher profile, and are able to draw on the wide range of published and visual materials provided by the Manpower Services Commission's Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC), the Department of Education and Science, the tourist boards, the Hotel and Catering Training Board (HCTB) and other bodies.

### **Further education**

Until quite recently, vocational training available for those interested in a career in tourism was generally thought to offer only cookery courses or training in sport and leisure centre management. There is today an emerging concentration on the commercial potential of leisure in its widest sense. This is a trend welcomed in the private sector, Les Spiers, Director of Mecca Leisure Ltd, going on record as saying that "for too long 'leisure' courses have over emphasised the role of the public sector as a provider of leisure opportunities."

This widening of scope in leisure education is visible in the courses offered by City and Guilds, which concentrate in the main on what are termed "craft level" courses. This traditionally meant catering or travel trade qualifications, but now embraces a much larger realm of activities of interest to those seeking work in, for example, camping sites, entertainment and other attractions and tourist information centres.

The Business and Technical Education Council (BTEC) which issues National Diplomas and Higher National Diplomas (HNDs) is likewise retargeting its course at the new growth areas offered by tourism, and towards a broader understanding of the requirements of the private sector. In 1984 some 46,000 students enrolled on hotel and catering and travel and tourism courses in England offered by these two bodies in conjunction with others, such as the Association of British Travel Agents' (ABTA) National Training Board (NTB), and a number of professional bodies.

There has also been growth in advanced level opportunities, initially in hotel and catering studies but more recently extending into tourism management as well. Some 7,000 students in 1984 enrolled on the degree and diploma courses in hotel and catering management that are already provided in four universities (Strathclyde, Surrey, Ulster and University College, Cardiff), a number of polytechnics and other public sector Higher Education institutions in the UK. Further development of these courses is being encouraged by the National Advisory Body (NAB) which has responsibility for assessing the resources to be allocated nationally to further education. In May the NAB committee recommended, resources permitting, the introduction of new tourism options into relevant degree and diploma courses and increases in the numbers of tourism students. The encouragement of degree level tourism-based education has borne new fruit in the establishment from this September of Britain's first BA Honours degree courses in travel and tourism and tourism studies to be offered by Newcastle Polytechnic together with New College Durham and by the Dorset Institute of Technology respectively.

# YTS

Traditionally, training of new junior employees in tourism has been "on-the-job", learning by experience. While this is a time-tested method of adapting new employees to the work practices of an organisation, outside of the very largest companies there is little attention given to providing a broader training, recognised industry wide.

The reasons for this situation are undoubtedly based in traditional attitudes, and the belief, still depressingly widespread in many British companies, that training is not cost efficient.

YTS then has a double role to play, here as elsewhere. First it offers young school leavers the essential first experience of work allied to a valuable training programme. From this base, many YTS entrants go on to full-time employment, and the evidence is that the figure for people going into full time work from tourism-based YTS schemes is very high indeed, somewhere in the region of 90 per cent. Second, the scheme gives employers an unparalleled opportunity to achieve high levels of training in their junior staff.

YTS is currently providing about 11,000 places in tourism-related schemes, with particularly high numbers in hotels, catering and retail travel agencies due to the efforts of the HCTB and the ABTA NTB. The relative dearth of opportunities in other areas of tourism, such as entertainment and attractions and tourist information offices led the ETB late in 1985 to initiate the first of a number of pilot schemes to supplement hotel and travel agency schemes with off-the-job training, plus supervised work experience in other tourist facilities, including entertainment and conference centres.

#### Adult and in-service training

In 1985–86 the MSC's Job Training Scheme gave 2,000 people the opportunity to acquire new skills in demand by the hotel and catering sector, or to update their existing skills.

Some larger companies have extensive in-service training facilities of their own. Trust House Forte, for example, have a Centre for Management Development at Lambert College, Oxfordshire. In the three years the college has been in operation most of the company's managers have attended training sessions to learn about THF's operating standards and procedures and to take part in development courses in sales and marketing, accounting, personnel, training and food and beverage management.

Those companies not offering their own training programmes have a number of schemes they can turn to. MSC local training grants and local consultancy grants, which helped in the training of 750 people working in the hotel and catering sector in 1985–86, can be used to offset the cost of training employees or consultancy fees to identify training needs.

For many people already in work the traditional methods of training can present a problem due to lack of time, or distance from learning centres. Or companies keen to offer their staff training believe that the investment required prohibits them doing so. Recognising these problems, there has been a major shift in the MSC's approach to training towards open learning, known as Open Tech. This allows teaching to take place at times and in places convenient to both the individual and his or her employer, be it at home, in the workplace or a college.

The extent of the problem has been identified by Dr Peter Critten, Open Tech Director at the HCTB, who calculates that only one in 20 hotel and catering managers has had the chance of formal training in an industry that offers the chance of real management experience at a younger than usual age.

To fill the gap and provide the training in many of the skills needed by effective managers, MSC funds of £350,000 between 1983 to 1986 were allocated to HCTB to set up Hotel and Catering Open Tech. There are now nine learning units, focusing on marketing, financial control, new technology in the decision making process, personnel and the management of the three products basic to the hospitality industry—accommodation, food and drink.

### **Raised status**

The link between training, efficiency, profitability and enhanced status is beginning to gain acceptance in tourism. In May 1986 THF announced the endowment of the Charles Forte Chair in Hotel Management at the University of Surrey which is acknowledged as one of the leading departments in the world. And in April Horizon Travel gave details of their training award bursaries leading to the ABTA National Training Board's Certificate of Travel Agency Competence.

These are but a few of the signs that not only are the major companies in tourism happy to have their names linked with training programmes, but are also far sighted enough to see that investment in people is the way to lay to rest the poor image that tourism has as a source of good career opportunities.

Together with the major developments now under way in schools, colleges, distance learning and in-service training, there are indeed signs that Britain's tourist industry is establishing the basis of a rich harvest for the future.



# Restart—a new deal

# by Evelyn Smith

The Restart Programme, one of the first in the world, extends sustained and practical help to long-term unemployed people to get them back into work. This article assesses the progress of the scheme so far and presents appreciative evidence from some of the people who have found jobs since the scheme began.

It is well known that people who are unemployed for a year or more tend to lose touch with the labour market, and so miss out on the jobs becoming available. Concerned by this, the Government introduced the £100 million Restart Programme to help the 1.3 million people identified as long-term unemployed.

Restart was launched nationally last month by Employment Secretary, Lord Young, following a successful pilot programme covering nine areas of the country. And 2,000 extra staff have been recruited by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) to deliver the programme.

It means that Jobcentre staff all over the UK will be writing to every long-term unemployed person to invite them to a "help and advice" interview over the next nine months. This counselling will be followed by the offer of a range of eight opportunities. These are—an interview for a job or a place on the Community Programme (CP), a place

allowance, self-employment under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme or voluntary work. The purpose of the programme is to help people back

towards employment. In particular, the new Restart course is intended to re-equip people so they may more easily find a job. At the same time they are given encouragement, support and practical help. As Lord Young said at the national launch, "Anyone who has been out of work for a long time loses their motivation and self-esteem. Restart represents a new deal for these people. For the first time anywhere in the world positive help will be offered to all those who have lost hope of finding work because they have been unemployed for too long."

in a Jobclub, a training course, a Restart course, a Jobstart

The pilot programme has already proved that Restart works. The pilots began in January this year and lasted six months. They covered nine areas: Billingham, Crawley/ Horsham, Ealing, Huddersfield, Plymouth, Preston, Stoke-on-Trent, Port Talbot and Neath, and Dundee. Over the 27 weeks to July 10, the MSC wrote to 34,075 long-term unemployed people inviting them to an interview, and 91 per cent of those interviewed had a positive offer of some kind (see table, p. 302).

Although detailed analysis has yet to be completed, it is known that 1,661 people have been placed directly in a permanent job or temporary work on the Community Programme from their Restart interview. A further 276 have been placed in Jobclubs, and 2,186 have started Restart courses. And over 600 people have been successfully referred to training courses, the Enterprise Allowance Scheme or the Voluntary Projects Programme.

# Rapid results

Although still in its early stages, the national programme too, is starting to show successes. Peggy Mackessy had been out of work for over a year when, following her Restart interview, she joined the Kentish Town Jobclubone of the many Jobclubs now providing long-term unemployed people with advice, facilities and materials for intensive job hunting. After only one week she found the sort of work she was looking for and is now a secretarial typist with Bendamour Holdings Ltd., Kentish Town. At 49, she is coming to grips with new technology and hoping to go on a word processing course. Asked about the Jobclub experience she said, "I found that after only a week I felt much more confident. I realised I was not alone and had all this support. I'm sure it helped when I went for the interview". The same Jobclub had in its first intake from Restart a 47-year old industrial painter who had been out of work for six years. "He had lost all his confidence," said Jobclub leader, Gary Oldham. "That first day he was very nervous. You could see the change as he began to join in. The next

day he found work as a handyman painter". While that may have been a spectacularly rapid result, the Jobclub is happy that of its first intake of seven people, four have found jobs, one is just about to be employed and the other two have been getting interviews.

### Self-confidence

The gain in self-confidence was stressed by Godfrey Jennings, part-time lecturer at Longlands College of Further Education, Middlesbrough. "The first day of a Restart course can be very traumatic for some people, but once they realise they are not alone, their self-confidence returns. Many people come in who are obviously very cynical about the whole thing and we have a very short time to turn that around. Most of the time we succeed."

Mr Jennings shared the personal comments noted in a book by people who had been on the Restart course:

- "This is the best thing that has been done for unemployment. It has given me self-confidence and vigour to get ahead of the job market".
- And more succinctly-"My God, I exist".
- "It helps you to believe in yourself".
- "It lets you do the talking and respects your point of view."

The week-long Restart course, specially designed as part of the Restart Programme, concentrates on such things as recognising personal strengths and weaknesses, job hunting (with a survival kit), interview techniques, preparing a CV, and the management of limited resources.

Many people have never heard of a CV before they



Work experience on a Community Programme from the "Action for Jobs" TV commercial.

## Restart's aim

Everyone who has been unemployed for more than a year will, by the end of March 1987, have been invited to a Jobcentre interview designed to get them back on the road to employment.

6 Jobstart puts you in the frame of mind to work. It makes it possible to explore further avenues. 9 Anthony Watkins, out of work for 4½ years—now a delivery driver for a bakery.

6 Restart is for the 'no-hopers' who thought they had been forgotten. Suddenly they can believe in themselves again.
9 Susan Cullum, 12 years unemployed—now a

Clerical Officer.

**6** It's heartening to see the look of pride when people see their own typed CV for the first time. **9** Godfrey Jennings, Restart course lecturer.

 6 My place on a Community Programme gardening scheme means I can help other people, which I like to do. 9
 Joseph Fyfe, 12 years unemployed.



A bakery business set up under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

come here. When they see it mentioned in job ads, they have thought it to be some sort of qualification and they have been deterred from applying. There is a strong feeling that schools and careers services have failed them," added Mr Jennings.

Restart team leaders themselves are taking their role very seriously. In Avon, the team leader adopted a deliberate policy of recruiting long-term unemployed people to his Restart team. One of these was Susan Cullum of Avonmouth, Bristol. After 12 years of raising three children, Susan, 29, and her 36-year old husband Ricky decided on role reversal. "We decided that if I could get a permanent, steady job we would swap roles. Ricky, as a contract painter, was sometimes in work, sometimes not. One moment we would have money, the next nothing at all because the work situation was erratic," she said.

Susan went to the Jobcentre and the next day picked up her new job as a clerical officer with the Avon Restart programme itself. Now she makes appointments for other long-term unemployed people to give them a new chance. "It's very satisfying work as I can follow the progress of people like myself," said Susan.

## **Opportunities on offer**

- An interview for a job or a place on the Community Programme (being expanded to provide temporary jobs for over 300,000 people a year).
- A place in a Jobclub with a high chance of finding work (there will be 200 Jobclubs running by the end of this year, and 450 by 1987).
- Training under the Job Training Scheme to learn a new skill or update an old one.
- Training on a Restart course to help with job search techniques and interview performance.
- Self-employment under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.
- A Jobstart allowance to encourage people to take less well paid jobs.
- Voluntary work under the Voluntary Projects Programme.

For Robert Brown, 29, of Barry, South East Wales, his Jobcentre interview led to a placement on the Community Programme and his first experience of employment. His work as an environment gardener tackling gardens for old people who can't manage them makes him feel "quite happy". So happy, in fact, he brought in his brother, Brian and a mutual friend, Wayne Cole. Now they work on the project together. The reaction of the people they are helping has been positive. As the agency manager, John Hayes, says, "The work they are doing is of real community value".

For Anthony Watkins, 52, of Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, it was the Jobstart allowance option that enabled him to get back into the job market. After 4½ years of unemployment following redundancy through sickness, he is now happily employed as a delivery driver for a bakery. He did have a false start when he left the first job found for him in security work for a higher paid one in a pottery factory only to find that the work was too heavy for him, particularly as he has a back injury. The new job with its earlier hours suits him and his family much better.

"I feel more confident and less introverted now. I've

gained back my self-respect and my friends are all pleased for me. People are wrong when they assumed that the unemployed want to be out of work," said Mr Watkins. He added, "Jobstart has been a good idea for me personally. I know it's come in for a lot of flak, but it's great for people like me who are ready to go back to work."

#### Offers made at Restart interviews

	Number of offers	As percentage of total interviewed
Jobinterview	4,792	17
Community Programme	5,484	19
Training course	4.015	14
Restart course	3,872	13
Jobclub	1,794	6
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	1,526	5
Voluntary Projects Programme	432	1
Other	2.675	9

Note: Includes some people who received more than one type of offer. Others, who declined an offer made to them, are not included in the above table.

Apart from the personal success stories, during the Restart pilots some 7,305 people receiving letters from the MSC left the unemployment count. This was up to July 11 and represented 21 per cent of all those contacted. This total includes those placed directly in jobs, into a CP scheme and training, those who found jobs themselves, and those who left for other reasons, for example, sickness. While some people in the last two groups would have left the count anyway, it is possible to estimate the additional effect of Restart on numbers leaving long-term unemployment by comparing the pilot areas with carefully chosen control areas. This suggests that around half of those leaving the count after MSC action (that is, about ten per cent of all those contacted) did so as a result of Restart.

The Jobstart allowance of £20 a week gives people a greater financial incentive to take less well paid jobs. The allowance which is paid for up to six months, is available when a long-term unemployed person takes a full-time job with a gross weekly wage of less than £80.

The Jobstart allowance option attracted 371 people during the pilots. Of these 246 (66 per cent) were accepted and 118 (32 per cent) rejected (because they or the job were ineligible). By July 11, 158 people were receiving the allowance, while for 79 people the allowance had been stopped (either because they had left the job, their average wage had risen above the £80 a week limit, or they used up their entitlement).

Some £100 million has been set aside to meet the cost of Restart programme in 1986–87 (of which some £15 million is allocated to the Jobstart allowance).

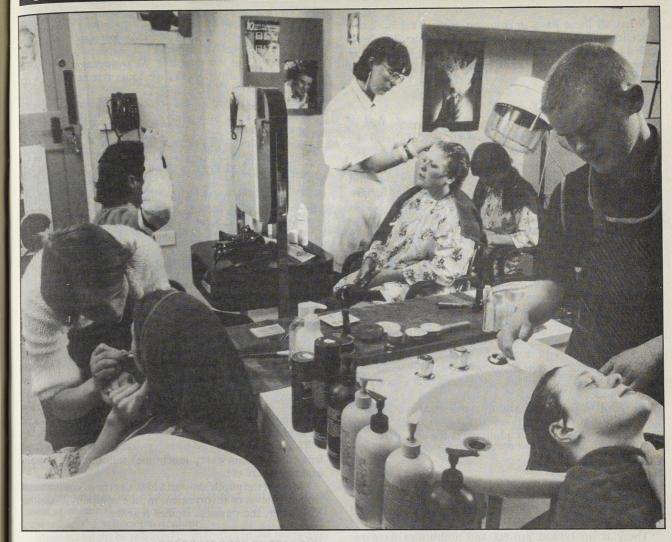
#### New venture for Jobcentres

Certainly the Restart programme is a bold and imaginative approach to the problem of long-term unemployment. It is a completely new venture for the Jobcentre service and one that has been welcomed by staff as it gives them the opportunity to play a more constructive role in helping and counselling people on a personal basis.

The great majority of long-term people responded positively by attending interviews and agreeing to follow up offers made to them—two-thirds were pleased and only six per cent expressed displeasure at being contacted and half of these found the subsequent interview useful.

The point not to be missed is that Restart gives long-term unemployed people a chance to compete on even terms with other jobseekers in the labour market, and it represents, as Lord Young said, "a new deal for the long-term unemployed".

# SPECIAL FEATURE



# **TVEI**—Versatility in vocational training

by Jerry Leese

This article discusses the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative which was launched on a pilot basis in 1983 and which is now being extended nationally. It provides illustrations of the kind of project operating and appreciations by school teachers and others taking part in them.

- STUDENTS of six schools in Barnsley can often be found at the town's former Electric Theatre Cinema. It has been converted into a studio where anything connected with the performing arts can be taught.
- In Flint, a school in the Clwyd Education Authority has built a robot as part of a teaching pack. They have put it on the market for about £50—and been swamped with orders.
- At a school in Somerset, students have turned to "supported self-study", using the sort of learning techniques most commonly associated with "open" and "distance" learning.
- Some other students in North Tyneside are investigating alternative energy sources such as wind and water power and solar energy.

• In Hertfordshire some schools are using specialist peripatetic<sup>1</sup> teachers to initiate curriculum changes.

What all these have in common is the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) which has been called by Secretary of State for Employment Lord Young "one of the most significant broadenings of the school curriculum this century".

#### **Available nationally**

TVEI was launched on a pilot basis in September 1983 as a way of giving 14 to 18 year old boys and girls of all abilities in schools and colleges a more relevant and practical preparation for adult and working life. There are now 74 projects operating in 73 authorities in England, Scotland and Wales. By next year the number of projects will have reached over 100. So encouraging have been the results from the early pilot schemes that the Government has announced in a recent White Paper "Working Together— Education and Training" (Cmnd 9823) that from Autumn next year the scheme will be extended nationally to all pupils in all secondary schools.

The Government's education policies were set out in the White Paper "Better Schools" in March last year and aim to give every pupil and student a capability which makes them versatile and sufficiently adaptable for the technological challenge of employment. Up to the age of 16 all pupils should be acquiring a broad competence in communication, numeracy, science and technology, design, foreign languages, and all subjects necessary in a successful modern society.

The pilot projects are devised and managed by education authorities in close association with the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) which administers the Initiative.

#### Local needs

The principal objectives of the Initiative include moving towards the development of a broader and more relevant curriculum and closer collaboration between education and industry.

There is no typical project and authorities have responded differently to local needs. "The TVEI programmes available to individual students in different projects are diverse. What is important is that they should aim to open up access to a range of opportunities," said John Woolhouse, Director of the TVEI Unit.

"TVEI does not mean choosing a particular vocation at 14 and pursuing a narrowly-based course of preparation for a particular job. The projects are designed to widen and enrich the curriculum while, at the same time, forging effective links with subsequent education, training or employment opportunities." This is illustrated in the following two examples.

## Robot teaching aid vehicle

At St Richard Gwyn RC High School, Flint, involvement in TVEI led to collaboration with local industry and the Welsh Joint Examining Board resulting in the development of an 'O'-level and CSE in Robotics. Alex Whittaker, the Senior Teacher, takes up the story:

"After a very short while I began to realise that with changes of emphasis our lab could soon become a robotics research lab. We began to develop a 'super cheap' robot teaching aid vehicle.

"At that time comparable educational robotic packages could cost anything between £160 and £5,000. In our opin-

ion most of them lacked sufficient classroom supportdocumentation, attractive software, OHP transparencies and so on.

"A TVEI development team at the school quickly came up with a robot of their own called 'Gwynbach'.

"We offered 'Gwynbach' for sale as part of a complete teaching pack for less than £50. We were staggered by the response. Within two weeks we could not handle all the orders."

To manage the project the school set up its own company and since then has gone from strength to strength—designing new products, and getting involved with the development of products with outside industry.

But all that, of course, is a side issue. The point about TVEI is that its participants are broadening and enhancing their education.

"We are now nearing the end of the pilot 'O'-level scheme," said Mr Whittaker. "We have generated lots of new ideas which need a curriculum setting. We also have to consider advanced courses for our present TVEI pupils. We believe we have an 'A'-level pilot course which breaks new ground. It seeks to link commercial and entrepreneurial skills with high technology."

## Sales company

Several TVEI projects have a high-tech content, others place great emphasis upon developing initiative, enterprise and other aspects of personal development.

In the summer of 1984, the 20-strong Industrial Studies group at Fairfax School, Sutton Coldfield, formed themselves into a mini-company. Each pupil was to be a workerdirector and there was also to be a board of directors led by a managing director. Each member of the board subscribed £2 as share capital.

The company manned by two worker/directors operated from a classroom every lunchtime, selling pens, pencils, erasers, rulers etc.

"Most of the pupils showed a high degree of commitment to, and a level of involvement in, the company," said Ali Kalsheker, the business studies teacher.

#### Wide range of approaches

The positive response from the large number of authorities concerned with TVEI reflects the wide support the initiative has received.

Although authorities have evolved a wide range of approaches there are certain common themes. For example, TVEI places greater emphasis on active and assignment based learning and this has led to significant changes in teaching and learning methods.

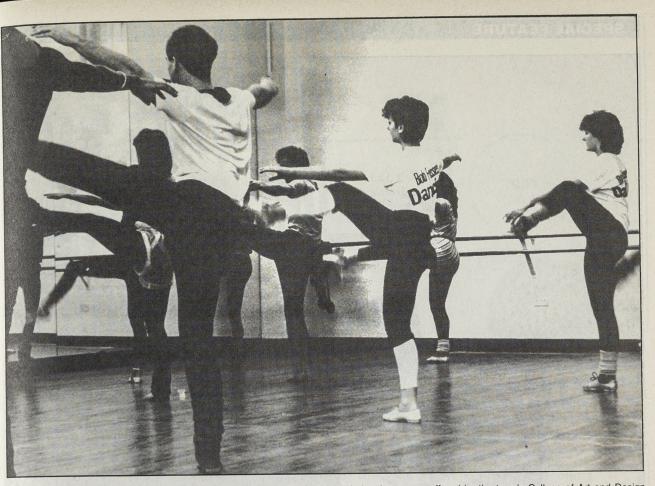
### Supported self-study

In the Somerset TVEI programme at Holyrood School, Chard and King Alfred School, Burnham-on-Sea the pupils have a "supported self-study" project.

Based primarily in their library/resource centres, the project makes use not only of books, but also videos, audio tapes, slide and computers and, at Holyrood School, an information retrieval system. Wherever possible, materials specifically designed or collected for self-study have been packaged in transparent plastic hanging bags which are labelled and coded.

Supported self-study is designed to meet the needs of three types of student: those seeking remedial help, those

<sup>1</sup> Teachers employed in two or more educational establishments and travelling from one to another.



TVEI students in Barnsley schools take part in the Design and Entertainment Industries course offered by the town's College of Art and Design.

requiring enrichment of their classroom diet, and those wanting material which may include areas not normally covered in the school curriculum.

Students might be released from classes to use the facility in groups, or as whole classes as part of a special project group. It might be used by students following full courses in small groups studying 'O'-level or by students receiving individual tuition, as for example:

- the Hertfordshire project which recruited peripatetic specialist teachers to take four-fifths of the first year lessons. "They had very special qualifications and backgrounds. All had some background in computing, whatever their own specialist field. Most had substantial experience of employment outside teaching," says Clive Parsons, assistant to the director of the Hertfordshire project;
- Reddish Vale School where teachers, pupils, parents and professionals, worked together for 18 months to build a new animal unit as part of an agriculture/horticulture course;
- Park Hall School, Solihull, which has developed close links with Land Rover and students are placed with the company as part of a work experience project.

#### Nationally recognised gualifications

There is no TVEI curriculum as such. It is for each

authority, taking into account individual student needs and local circumstances to initiate appropriate programmes within the broad aims and criteria of the Initiative.

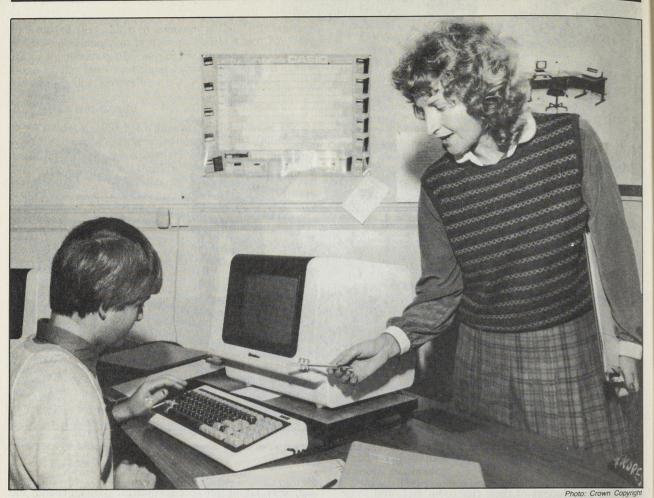
As the TVEI Director, John Woolhouse, has observed. "Courses must lead to nationally recognised qualifications. As part of the development process, education authorities and schools are giving consideration to how they can extend the range of examination destinations on offer and the range of subjects in which they are available."

Some project are developing new courses and negotiating with local examining boards for their accreditation. One key aim of TVEI is to explore cost-effective ways of managing resources and to permit access by students to a broad range of opportunities.

Schools and colleges are co-operating within consortia, for example, to optimise use of learning resources through centres used by students from a number of schools in an area; to make the best use of expert teaching staff and specialist equipment through resource centres, mobile classrooms and other methods of sharing and pooling resources; and to share expertise in joint curriculum development panels, often drawing teachers from a number of subject areas.

TVEI has released the energies, potential and commitment of many institutions, teachers and young people themselves. To maintain this momentum the Government has now decided to extend the TVEI pilots into a national scheme. The objective will be to give boys and girls aged 14–18 in all maintained schools and colleges access to a wider and richer curriculum based on the lessons emerging from the pilot TVEI projects.

# SPECIAL FEATURE



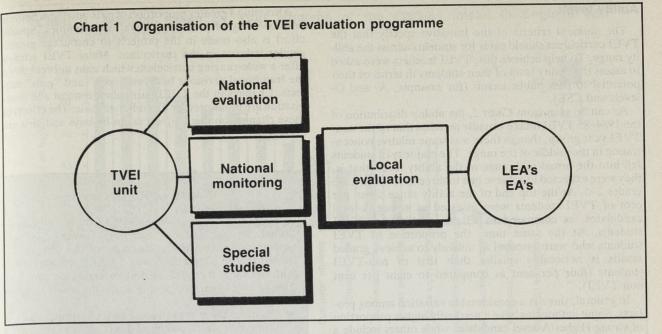
# TVEI students and subjects studied: the first two years

# by Ruth Tenne MSC/TVEI Unit

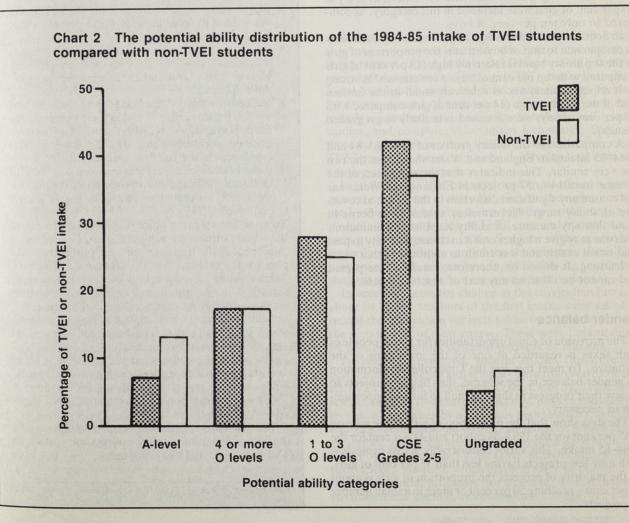
The recent White Paper, "Working Together—Education and Training" (see p. 292) announced the national extension of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI). This article reports on the progress of students entering projects in September 1983 and September 1984\*. It discusses the evidence related to gender balance, ability level and the take-up of curriculum subjects.

In September 1983, the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) launched a new Technical and Vocational Education Initiative in 14 local Education Authorities (LEAs). The Initiative was extended in September 1984 to a further 48 projects (including five in Scotland), and 12 more projects started in September 1985. The current total is thus 74 with further projects planned to start in 1986. The number of students participating in each TVEI project is about 250 a year, reaching a maximum of 1,000 in each LEA, over four years.

\* This report follows from an earlier article in the May 1985 edition of *Employment Gazette*, pp 189–192 by Ruth Tenne, "A Plan for the Evaluation of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative".



The first TVEI intake consists of 3,951 students who started their course in September 1983 (including 82 post-16 entrants). The second intake of TVEI (September 1984) consists of 15,809 students (including 149 post-16 entrants). The number of participant schools and colleges varies from one authority to another. In some authorities more than ten schools and colleges are taking part in the TVEI project, though the average across the Initiative is around six schools and two colleges in each LEA. Overall, about three per cent of students in the relevant age group and eight per cent of maintained secondary schools are involved in the scheme.



#### **Ability levels**

The national criteria of the Initiative specify that the TVEI curriculum should cater for students across the ability range. To help achieve this, TVEI teachers were asked to assess the ability level of their students in terms of their potential to pass public exams (for example, A- and O-levels and CSE).

As can be seen from *Chart 2*, the ability distribution of the 1984–85 TVEI intake broadly matches that of the non-TVEI year group, though there was some relative concentration in the middle of the range. The majority of students fell into the broad mid-range of the ability level (that is, they were expected to achieve one to three O-levels or CSE grades 2–5. At the top end of the ability range seven per cent of TVEI students were assessed as strong A-level candidates, as compared to 13 per cent of non-TVEI students. At the same time, the proportion of TVEI students who were assessed as unlikely to achieve graded results is noticeably smaller than that of non-TVEI students (four per cent as compared to eight per cent non-TVEI).

In general, there is a considerable variation among projects. Some authorities have a markedly higher proportion of strong Higher/A-level candidates while others include a relatively high proportion of students in the lower brackets of the ability range.

The overall figures for the projects show that the ability 'profiles' for boys and girls are very similar. The variation between authorities is, however, quite noticeable. In some TVEI projects, a relatively small proportion of girls were assessed as strong A-level candidates. In others, as many as 20 per cent of girls were included in this category, as compared to only ten per cent of boys.

In Scotland the ability range of girls has an upward skew in comparison to that of boys: that is the proportion of girls in the top ability band is relatively high (13 per cent of girls compared with ten per cent of boys were assessed as strong A-level candidates) and is relatively small in the bottom end of the ability range (14 per cent of girls compared with 20 per cent of boys were assessed as unlikely to get graded results).

A comparison of the ability profiles of the 1983–84 and 1984–85 intakes in England and Wales shows that the two are very similar. This indicates that the expansion of the scheme from 14 to 57 projects in England and Wales has not caused any significant distortion in the balanced coverage of ability range. Nevertheless, it should be borne in mind that any measure of ability level has its limitation. This one may give a higher credit to students' ability to pass traditional exams and less credit to abilities in other areas of learning. It should be, therefore, carefully interpreted and cannot be taken as any sort of absolute measure.

## **Gender balance**

The provision of equal opportunities for young people of both sexes is regarded as one of the main aims of the Initiative. To meet this aim the Unit collects information on gender balance in the scheme, thus helping projects to review their progress in this area and to further opportunities as necessary.

The data show that the proportion of girls in the scheme is 45 per cent for the 1983–84 cohort and 41 per cent for the 1984–85 intake. This varies considerably across projects with only few projects having less than 35 per cent of girls. In the majority of projects the proportion of girls is about 40 per cent—reaching 50 per cent or more in a small number of projects. Attracting a greater proportion of girls into the scheme is only one way of promoting equal opportunities. Special effort is also made in the projects to encourage greater gender balance in the curriculum. Many TVEI schools offer a wide-ranging curriculum which aims to breakdown the traditional divisions between "boys" and "girls" subjects. Changes in the TVEI curriculum content and organisation are monitored by Trent Polytechnic. The effects of these changes on the subjects taken by boys and girls are discussed below.

# Terms of Reference

The terms of reference for TVEI have been established by a National Steering Group (NSG) appointed by the MSC. The aims of the Initiative stated that in conjunction with LEAs it will explore and test ways of organising and managing the education of 14–18 years old people across the ability range so that:

- "more of them are attracted to seek the qualifications/skills which will be of direct value to them at work and more of them achieve these qualifications and skills;
- they are better equipped to enter the world of employment which will await them;
- they acquire a more direct appreciation of the practical application of the qualifications for which they are working;
- they become accustomed to using their skills and knowledge to solve the real-world problems they will meet at work;
- more emphasis is placed on developing initiative, motivation and enterprise as well as problemsolving skills and other aspects of personal development;
- the construction of the bridge from education to work is begun earlier by giving these young people the opportunity to have direct contact and training/ planned work experience with a number of local employers in the relevant specialisms;
- there is close collaboration between local education authorities and industry/commerce/public services etc., so that the curriculum has industry's confidence."

To assess the extent to which the aims of the Initiative have been effectively achieved, the NSG set out a number of evaluation questions, and outlined a broad plan for the evaluation of the scheme (see *Chart 1*). This involves a national evaluation programme, statistical monitoring, and special development studies—directly mounted and funded by the MSC. In addition, each LEA conducts local evaluation, which provides regular feed-back, and helps to review the project's development.

The national evaluation of the Initiative is being undertaken by independent evaluators, and an interim summary report on the management aspects of TVEI was recently published by the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER)†.

The statistical monitoring is being undertaken by the TVEI Unit of MSC which collects information on TVEI students and their progress.

† See S Stoney, L Pole and D Sims: The Management of TVEI, NFER 1986

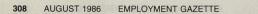
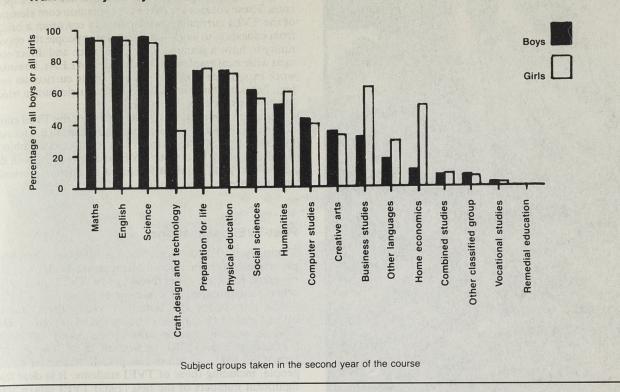


Chart 3 Subjects taken by TVEI students of the 1983-84 intake in England and Wales: analysis by sex



#### Ethnic origin

TVEI projects have taken care to offer equal opportunities for students of different origin. The data collected for the 1983–84 and 1984–85 intakes show that the ethnic mix of TVEI students reflects accurately that of the rest of the school population. Some of the Midlands projects were especially successful in attracting students from ethnic minorities, having a higher proportion of ethnic groups among their TVEI students than in the population of the schools in question. The proportion of girls from ethnic minorities is lower than that of boys, reflecting the overall gender pattern in the scheme; though other factors may also have some impact (for example, cultural and traditional values).

#### Take-up of curriculum subjects

TVEI set out to offer a programme which combines general with technical and vocational education, and which would equip young people for the world of employment and for adult life in society.

The TVEI programme includes a wide range of common elements which are taken by nearly all students, thus forming a TVEI "core". Core elements which are likely to be found in all programmes are careers education, preparation for life and planned work experience. In many projects personal and social skills, computer literacy and information technology are included in the core element of the TVEI curriculum. The technical and vocational core may also include cross-curriculum study modules, that is, short units which seek to bridge boundaries between subject areas and enable students to sample various subjects before making their individual choice. (The percentage takeup of curriculum subjects is demonstrated in *Chart 3*.) Within the context of a balanced curriculum, an extensive range of options alongside the "core" curriculum is being piloted. These include familiarisation with computers, craft design and technology (CDT), business studies, social and health care, and food studies. Many projects have some options of particular local interest. These may include agriculture and horticulture, holiday and leisure studies, and computer/information technology. Some of these subjects are novel at this level, while in other cases TVEI resources have been used to develop and enhance existing curriculum areas.

In addition to TVEI core and options, students follow a general programme of study (English, mathematics, science etc.) which is normally taken together with non-TVEI students. The proportion of TVEI core and options varies from project to project. In the first year of the course it is typically about 30 per cent of the school curriculum. This proportion tends to increase in the following year when students start to choose more specialised options.

In order to assess the change in the curriculum brought about by TVEI, teachers of the first intake were asked to record the curriculum subjects taken by TVEI students in the second year of their course. These were broken down by gender to identify different patterns of take-up.

As could be expected, general studies (for example, mathematics, English and science) were followed by nearly all TVEI students of both sexes (see *Chart 3*). Traditional science subjects (for example, biology, physics and chemistry) have been taken by a relatively high proportion of boys and girls. Alongside the traditional subjects, a wide range of applied and integrated science subjects have been followed by both boys and girls. Girls, in particular, tend to take science subjects which have greater application to human and social problems (for example, human biology, environmental science, environmental biology, etc). This



A pupil at Northfields Upper School, Bedfordshire, receiving an early introduction to the practical skills required in the job market. Photo: Crown Copyright

confirms the findings of recent studies of the TVEI curriculum which demonstrate that girls tend to opt for "caring" subjects with tangible purposes and benefits to society<sup>\*</sup>.

*Craft, design and technology* subjects appear on the curricula of most of the projects. There is, however, a marked division between the proportion of girls who follow these subjects (36 per cent) and that of boys (83 per cent). This is particularly noticeable in engineering and craft subjects. At the same time technological subjects, such as electric and electronic instrumentation and manufacturing technology, have attracted a proportion of girls which is similar to that of boys.

*Computer studies* are also popular among both boys and girls. They appear on the curriculum of nearly all local authorities taking part in the "first round" of TVEI and have been taken by 43 per cent of boys and 39 per cent of girls.

Business studies have attracted a greater proportion of girls (62 per cent as compared to 31 per cent of boys). Yet subjects involving word processing and keyboard skills have attracted a fair proportion of boys. This suggests that due to the introduction of new technology into these courses, office subjects may be losing their stereotyped image and are becoming more appealing to boys. In parallel, girls seem to increasingly opt for new technology and computer subjects which have applications for a wide range of jobs and are not readily aligned to the traditional divide of "male" and "female" roles in society.

The non-technical courses also feature prominently in TVEI programmes. As can be seen from *Chart 3*, courses seeking specifically to prepare young people for life as

adults are followed by a high proportion of boys and girls (74 per cent). These normally include careers education and guidance, life skills, social education and work experience. These courses are part of the common core elements of the TVEI curriculum which aims to construct a bridge from education to work—offering young people the opportunity to have a planned work experience and direct contacts with local employers. In a number of LEAs, however, work experience is not taught as a single curriculum subject, but is built into other areas of the curriculum in which practical experience is required\*\*.

Although there is no standard pattern of the TVEI curriculum, the evidence suggests that a large part of it is formed by technological, industrial and commercial subjects which are being studied by TVEI students along with the core of subjects required to ensure an adequate breadth and balance in their studies.

# **Post-TVEI destinations**

Initially TVEI has been seen as offering a four-year programme through which students aged 14 to 18 years can progress. However, after the age of 16, TVEI students, as others, may progress in a number of ways.

The criteria for the Initiative specify that "courses offered should be capable of being linked effectively with subsequent training/educational opportunities". Obviously, the existence of YTS, particularly in its new two-year format, is likely to affect the post-16 routes of young people, including those of TVEI students. It is clear that significant numbers of the first (1983) TVEI intake have chosen to take up training opportunities through YTS. To get a full picture, however, information from subsequent intakes and follow up surveys will be sought.

The DES/DE/MSC Youth Cohort Study will include information on both TVEI and non-TVEI intakes of the same school year and thus will supplement the information collected by the Unit.

### Overview of main findings

The data discussed in this article are based on annual returns completed by TVEI projects for their 1983–84 and 1984–85 intakes. This information, however, is not absolutely complete. Nevertheless, the data available offer a general picture of the gender balance, ethnic origin, and ability spread of TVEI students; and of their patterns of the curriculum take-up.

Overall, the data show that the ability level and ethnic origin of TVEI students broadly reflect those of the non-TVEI school population. They also reveal that the TVEI curriculum helps to promote a better gender balance, especially in areas involving new technology. The present evidence, however, could *not* be regarded as definitive, since comparative data of the pre-TVEI situation has not yet been fully examined. This will be available in the future through the TVEI curriculum database which is now being established.

Finally, it should be remembered that the findings discussed in this article are only part of a wide range of evaluation outputs which are intended to monitor change, advance good practice, and influence developments within TVEI projects.

\* See TVEI Developments, NFER—Nelson 1986; and Technology in TVEI: School Technology Forum Conference Report 1985, Trent Polytechnic. \*\* See, for instance, J T Price, Shared Business Experience in the Core Curriculum, in TVEI Developments, NFER, Nelson, 1986.

# SPECIAL FEATURE



# **Developing management skills**

# by Charles Burgess Manpower Services Commission

This article outlines some of the main lessons relating to practices of management development — both good and bad — emerging from the Management Development Demonstration Programme, mounted by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC). It is illustrated by case studies on three of the companies which participated: United Biscuits (UK) Ltd, the Tower Thistle Hotel and Davies and Tate Ltd, a window replacement

# company.

Effective management is crucial to the success of both individual firms and organisations and British industry. The promotion of management development was therefore chosen as one of the key aims of the Government's Adult Training Strategy set out in the White Paper, *Training for Jobs.* Accordingly, the Manpower Services Commission set up the Management Development Demonstration Programme to stimulate improvements in both the quantity and quality of management development.

As a limited experiment, the programme was designed to run for a year. The original target had been to create 60 to 80 demonstration projects, but the programme stimulated considerable interest and attracted over 300 applications, so in the event, around 100 projects were eventually set up.

The MSC undertook to part-fund (up to a maximum of 50 per cent of project costs and not exceeding £15,000) programmes which introduced either new approaches to

management training or development techniques which could be more widely used. Applications were sought from organisations faced with problems or opportunities where at least part of the necessary response involved setting up a suitable management development programme. Each project was expected to contain four elements:

- an analysis of training needs;
- suitable training materials;
- planned arrangements to ensure that the skills acquired and lessons learned by managers during training were carried into practice;
- arrangements for evaluating the effects of the management development programme on the overall performance of the organisation.

An important point was that organisations were asked to show clearly in their training proposals how the last two items were to be implemented.

## **Evaluating the Programme**

As a condition of funding, each company participating in the programme was required to evaluate its own project and examine the effects of the enhanced management skills on organisational performance. The conclusions of these evaluation exercises were given in the final report on the projects which companies were required to submit to the MSC as a condition of funding. To supplement these internal studies and provide an objective assessment of the programme, the MSC undertook its own in-depth examination of a varied sample of the projects. The following outlines some of the findings which emerged from this evaluation.

### Design and planning of projects

If a management development project is to have purpose and direction it is clearly vital for its aims and objectives to be carefully thought out. Those demonstration projects considered most successful, both by the organisations themselves and by the MSC, put much effort into defining realistic objectives. A pre-condition of this is the detailed exploration of the specific problem or opportunity and an appreciation of its relation to a continuing management development programme.

The available evidence suggests a number of more widely applicable guidelines for drawing up appropriate aims and objects for projects:

- specific targets or measurable indicators of achievement help to relate objectives to actual organisational problems and make it easier to evaluate progress;
- aims and objectives most easily gain acceptance if they contribute directly to exploiting the opportunity or solving the problem which provided the initial impetus for the project; and they should be matched to the timescale and resources of the project;
- objectives are more likely to be achieved if from the start they are seen to have whole-hearted backing from top management. Efforts to win the commitment of prospective participants before the project began often proved worthwhile in terms of subsequent motivation.

One point sometimes overlooked is that management development cannot be considered as a discrete process with definite start and finish points dictated by project timetables. Part of the purpose is to ensure that managers gain the knowledge and confidence to undertake selfimprovement in the future. Another is to ensure that they pass on the benefits to colleagues and subordinates, the so-called 'cascade' effect. In most instances therefore management development starts changes that are self-sustaining even when the project comes to an end. It may be most useful when helping to achieve other goals of the organisation and is not an end in itself.

## **Project timescale and costs**

One of the most consistent findings to emerge from both the MSC's and the companies' evaluation of their projects was that management development programmes often took longer than expected. Many projects over-ran the timescale originally proposed. While there were sometimes extenuating circumstances, such as the unforeseen departure of key personnel or a sudden change in market conditions during the course of the project, over-run was usually the result of seriously underestimating the time it would take to plan, organise, run and evaluate a programme. Slippage most usually occurred during the follow-up and internal evaluation phases. However, the general lesson is that plenty of time should be allowed for all stages of the programme.

If expenditure on management development is to be accurately assessed it is important that staff time for involvement with the project is costed in full. The evaluation revealed that in a number of instances staff costs were merely written off or left unrecorded on the grounds that organising or taking part in such training was a normal part of a manager's job. Such an approach risks seriously understating the true cost of management development and prevents accurate cost-benefit analysis.

## The consultant/company relationship

Each company in the sample used management development consultants to help set up or run the projects. A good working relationship between the organisation and its consultants was essential for a well prepared and executed programme. Consultants are able to assist or advise in a number of crucial areas such as need analysis, planning, the organisation and provision of training and monitoring and evaluation exercises. Their other important function is to assist in formal learning sessions and in counselling and task group work associated with follow-up programmes. While a few senior executives interviewed during the evaluation were not fully convinced that consultants were worth the money, the great majority acknowledge the value of their expertise. As one managing director put it: "If you think you can run this sort of project without help, forget it. If you could, you would probably have done so years ago"

Apart from providing instruction and advice consultants are better able than many development and training managers to take an objective view of the problem or opportunity and the range of options open to the organisation. They will usually have access to the highest levels of management and are therefore better placed to gain commitment from executive directors.

At the start of their projects, some firms had an established relationship with a consultant. They were fortunate because developing a working partnership can be difficult. For an effective relationship, the consultant brought in must be sensitive to the corporate culture and the prevailing managerial ethos. The most successful training programmes tended to be those precisely tailored to the needs and circumstances of the organisation, often incorporating standard training elements. Close teamwork between the managers responsible for setting up the project and the consultants usually proved fruitful.

One other possible pitfall is over-dependence on external advisers. Ideally, the longer-term aim of consultants should be to reduce or eliminate the need for their intervention as sufficient in-house expertise is acquired and management development processes become selfgenerating.

## Putting skills into practice

A common characteristic of the most effective projects studied was the thought that was put into practical application, that is, ensuring that the skills acquired in the class room or seminar group were actually used in day to day work. Without reinforcement and support by management, the danger exists that new knowledge may merely be seen as interesting but irrelevant to the job. Some of the following methods often in conjunction, were adopted to ensure that skills learned were carried into practice:

- material related to specific issues was used in formal training to illustrate general theory;
- opportunities created for managers to try out their problem solving skills on these issues. One technique was to set up a task group to discuss and plan action over a particular problem or opportunity;
- meetings at regular intervals to discuss progress since formal training sessions and to plan future work;
- personal action plans reviewed at intervals, either individually or through group meetings;
- counselling as an effective means of providing support and reinforcement. This was particularly useful in analysing courses of action and formulating plans.

As might be expected, a range of different training techniques and methods of management development was adopted. No method or particular combination was superior to any other. The only reasonable criterion was the appropriateness to the circumstances of the organisation and the managers' development needs. In most cases programmes used a number of techniques, for example, formal courses followed by periodic workshops or project groups assisted by individual counselling and coaching.

## Internal monitoring and evaluation

The routine monitoring of projects tended to be well carried out and presented few difficulties. Evaluation was generally handled less well, usually because it received insufficient attention from project planners. All too often it is appended as an afterthought rather than being made an integral part of the project from the start. Successful evaluation requires assessment not only of learning activities but also of changes in individual performance. It must be sensitive both to initial improvements and to longer-term outcomes. Properly conducted evaluation involving 'before and after' questionnaires and interview schedules demands considerable specialist knowledge if it is to be done well. Professional advice and assistance from consultants may prove valuable at the planning stage. In the final analysis, the overriding aim of the evaluation exercise is to find out the extent to which the objectives of the programme have been achieved and how cost-effective the project has been.

## **Case studies**

One of the most fruitful outcomes of the Management Development Demonstration Programme has been the examples of good practice which have emerged. Three such examples are contained in the following case studies.

## United Biscuits (UK) Ltd

United Biscuits is a major part of an international food group which is wholly British owned. It manufactures a wide range of snacks, confectioneries and frozen foods including leading brand names such as Crawford, KP, McVitie and Ry-King. It also makes many "own brand" products sold by major grocery retailers and operates two nationwide fast food chains, Pizzaland and Wimpy.

For many years the strategic direction of United Biscuits was dominated by a small senior management team led by the Chairman. Growth, aided by a number of auspicious mergers, has been rapid and sustained but product diversification and the sheer size of the business have prompted changes. Since 1979 the emphasis on moving away from a heavily centralised system of decision making to a more devolved divisional structure, revealed a number of weaknesses at senior and intermediate levels of management.

The need to respond quickly to shifts in customer preferences and sustain competitive position in a home food market which has grown only slowly in recent years demanded considerable strategic awareness. Initially, the lack of strategic management skills within the company was met by the extensive use of consultants but from 1984 onwards it was decided to put additional effort into developing the skills of the next generation of managers, individuals just appointed to divisional boards or those expected to reach that level.

## Strategic management

The principal objective of the management development project was to improve the quality of strategic management within the company by paying attention to formulation of a strategy and its implementation.

Senior executives were also concerned that the existing managerial ethos of United Biscuits should not be eroded. Great emphasis is placed on entrepreneurial flair and the ability to get things done quickly and effectively. Management training was seen therefore as a means not just of building strategic skills but also preserving and fostering innovation by managers through self-development.

A steering committee which included divisional managing directors was established to oversee the design and implementation of the project. After discussion with consultants it was decided to mount a two-week residential course reinforced by a follow-up programme to help participating managers apply strategic thinking to problems in their own divisions.

The consultants undertook a meticulous design exercise based on extensive interviewing to establish the sorts of knowledge and skills conceived to be needed by a director and the range of problems faced at board level. The course was structured to enable members to test out their understanding of the strategy through group exercises making use of company material.

# Follow-up programme

The main aim of the follow-up programme was to help managers apply the skills and concepts learned in a supportive atmosphere in the classroom to their own organisational problems and those of their colleagues. Small self-help groups were established and met at regular intervals to discuss the practical applications of strategic issues. The effectiveness of group working was strengthened through counselling and individual coaching by the consultants. The programme ended with a refresher workshop designed to review progress and allow general discussion of practical issues of strategic implementation.

This was the first time that training had been provided collectively for managers at such a senior level within the company. The course organisers believed it was important that the chief executives of United Biscuits should take an active role in the training. In the event, both the Chairman and a number of directors attended some presentations and discussion sessions. In consequence, as the company's final report on the project noted, "managers worked harder, were more motivated and devoted more time to follow-up efforts than they would have if top managers had not signalled their support".

As well as improvements in the quality of individual or collective decision making, the most significant achievement emerging from the project was that United Biscuits has instituted a well-prepared programme to improve the strategic management skills of its future senior executives and will incorporate it into the existing training development cycle.

The hallmark of this project is the care with which it was planned and implemented. The designers took pains to establish the views of senior executives and project participants. They have been sensitive to those aspects which did not work well and have made adjustments accordingly. For their part, senior managers accepted that executive development is a complex process requiring both support and commitment. This case study provides a good example of how theoretical knowledge can be translated into practical skills through an effective post-course exercise.



#### Loading and quanty inspection

## The Tower Thistle Hotel

The Tower Thistle Hotel is situated on a prestigious riverside site beside Tower Bridge overlooking the St Katharine's Dock development. With more than 820 bedrooms it is the flagship hotel of the Thistle Group. The hotel is organised into a number of departments each headed by a senior manager reporting directly to the General Manager. Individual departments control a range of functions, for example, reservations, housekeeping or individual restaurants, which are the responsibility of key middle managers. Within the group, advancement to senior positions can be rapid with direct entrant managers often promoted to highly responsible posts at a relatively early age. One consequence of this opportunity structure is a high rate of staff movement at most levels of management. The Tower Thistle is particularly susceptible to 'turbulence' caused by frequent staff moves because it is seen as an excellent environment in which junior managers can develop their skills before taking up other posts in the Group.

The atmosphere in which the organisation operates was described by a senior manager as one of dynamic change. Over a number of years the hotel has relied on tourism as its main source of custom. However, the industry is subject to unpredictable fluctuations associated with the weather or the rate of exchange. The Tower Thistle is particularly vulnerable to a collapse of confidence in the safety of international travel and, to avoid overdependence on tourism, has promoted the growth of its conference business. This policy has been largely successful with the conference market now accounting for about half the total clientele. Diversification involved a considerable investment in upgrading and refurbhshing facilities to meet the demanding standards of conference guests, and represented a major challenge to staff. Hotel managers are adept at dealing quickly with problems affecting the provision of services but this ability often engenders a 'fire-fighting' approach to management. It was recognised that while flexibility and foresight are indispensable, the best way of forestalling crises was through more effective teamwork.

#### **Project objectives**

The objectives of the development project were to help managers plan how to change attitudes, perceptions and motivation of staff, and to provide skills for effective management under the new organisation. It was designed mainly for the upper and middle tiers of the management hierarchy and, to limit disruption to routine operations. two training programmes were constituted, starting at different points in the year. Consultants were brought in to plan and co-ordinate the programme which opened with a two-day residential session. Groups were asked to identify the key issues affecting their departments. Next, managers working in pairs prepared individual action plans from which, it was hoped, would emerge proposals for improvements in the quality of services. To help them counselling sessions were arranged as required. Other sessions followed by joint discussions covered topics, such as time management, planning and delegation. A strategy committee chaired by the General Manager reviewed progress and policy at appropriate junctures.

One of the strengths of the programme was that it related training to the issues facing the hotel. Staff were equipped with the means to make improvements in the way they managed. However, it was acknowledged that some managers achieved more than others. Given the pressure under which they have to operate it was not surprising that pressing concerns tended to swamp good intentions. However, the general approach would still seem to be justified; as one senior manager explained, the exercise of preparing a personal plan made her much more conscious of those areas of her job which needed attention.

Perhaps the weakest element in the project was evaluation. While there were regular reports to executive meetings, there was little attempt to record the outcomes of the training or assess its impact on the attitudes, perceptions and motivation of staff. The fact that such changes are often nebulous makes the exercise difficult but not impossible.

#### Improved communications

One very noticeable outcome has been a more open style of management throughout the hotel. Communications have improved between levels of management and laterally between middle managers and in consequence departments became more willing to co-operate rather than attempting to "score points" off one another.

Other examples involved consequent savings of staff or client time or enhancement of the service provided. Better team working was often the result of small but significant improvements in individual performance. Perhaps most significantly, the hotel is now looking more closely at staff development. The programme, aimed originally at the higher levels of management, has already been extended and may eventually apply to all staff with supervisory responsibilities. At the same time, more attention is now given to forward thinking. As one manager remarked, "there are some areas where we cannot plan, in others we can reduce the risk of problems occurring through closer co-operation and forethought".

## Davies and Tate Ltd

Davies and Tate Ltd of Eastbourne markets a wide range of windows and doors, made of both thermally-broken aluminium and plastic products. The firm, which was established in 1977, started as a retail agency for a manufacturer of replacement windows and employed two people. In 1979 Davies and Tate adopted a policy of offering an extensive choice of high quality products selected from a number of different manufacturers. It has since gained a considerable reputation for efficiency and reliability. The company currently employs more than 100 people and has established 11 retail branches throughout the South East.

Around 80 per cent of the firm's work derives from direct retail sales as opposed to commercial and local authority refurbishment contracts, and one of the keys to continued profitability and stable growth is believed to be the successful extension of the existing branch network. In the past, the company has been faced with a number of problems relating to the operation of its retail branches. In some areas branch managers have been very successful in building and motivating an effective team of sales representatives, but in others branches have been dogged with high rates of staff turnover and low sales performance. Management has actively sought to retain good sales staff but because the firm retails quality products at the upper end of the price range, their sales representatives have to contend with the fact that most of the other retailers can undercut their quotations. This is an added source of stress for staffing a highly competitive market. However, the team building and sales successes of some branches have demonstrated that the problem at branch level is primarily one of management quality.

In filling management positions, Davies and Tate has mostly opted for internal promotion. One reason for this is that the labour market in this industry suffers a certain rigidity. The most successful sales managers are unlikely to consider moving to another company without guarantee that they would continue to enjoy existing levels of commission. Employers are understandably sceptical of the quality of sales management on offer in the labour market. However, relying solely on internal recruitment can have its penalties. The company's experience of promoting sales staff with good performance records has made it realise that a successful representative does not necessarily make a good branch manager.

## Key job

Running a branch is a key job in the management structure, because as the operation is extended control from the centre diminishes. Unless each branch functions efficiently as a semi-autonomous profit centre there is a serious barrier to further expansion. The senior executives were keenly aware that sales staff appointed to run a branch or being considered for such posts often had a basic lack of management knowledge and skills and management had not identified what qualities and attributes were most needed. The company therefore decided to mount an exploratory development project.

The two main objectives of the project were to identify and provide appropriate management skills essential for successful branch management and their implications for managers elsewhere in the company.

Davies and Tate appointed a consultant to design and oversee the development programme. After a careful assessment of the skills and learning requirements most appropriate to retail branch management, the consultant recommended that the project should concentrate on four main areas: awareness of basic management theory, individual development, inter-personal management skills, and knowledge and involvement in company policy.



Improved communications.

Tower Thistle Hote

The first stage of the programme consisted of interviews with the participating managers, self-completion questionnaires and personality profiling. The objective of these exercises was to help managers become fully aware of their strengths and weaknesses and the personality traits most likely to have adverse effects on their management style. The main stage of the programme consisted of developmental and remedial group work. Instead of an intensive course it was decided that a number of training days would be held at intervals throughout the year attended by all branch managers and the consultant. These sessions consisted both of formal inputs on theory and skills and of action learning techniques to encourage members of the group to identify and consider the most pressing management problems in the branches.

#### Strategies

Each manager had to develop strategies for improving individual and team performance and was expected to report to group meetings on the progress in implementing changes. To ensure continuity and assist implementation the consultant prepared memoranda on the action points agreed for individual managers which were then reviewed on the next training day. Everything from the training sessions was tested in the work environment and opportunities sought to validate it.

A number of managers taking part in the programme were interviewed as part of the evaluation exercise. Some admitted to being sceptical or openly cynical about the project at the outset. As one sales manager put it, "I didn't think they could teach me anything about selling". However, those interviewed had been impressed with the quality of the instruction and said that they had gained a lot from the training days. The system whereby new approaches were discussed by the group before and after these had been tried out in individual branches, was seen as an effective way of improving management skills. It was found to be particularly well suited to their industry as successful strategies could quickly be gauged in terms of sales figures. Group work had proved to be an effective method of identifying and disseminating "best practice" in all aspects of the branch manager's job.

Sales managers noted a number of ways in which they felt their managerial skills had improved. They felt more in control of themselves and their work. They were apt to consider new ways of dealing with a particular problem. As one manager commented, "The way we get good sales figures is complex. It involves maximising work-time, keeping the team informed so that everyone knows what has to be done and, above all, giving your staff the motivation and enthusiasm which they need". Another commented that he found the behavioural aspects of the programme very useful in dealing with his sales staff. He had learned to spot the tell-tale signs of people going downhill and had worked out the best way to motivate those in the doldrums. "We found that target selling over time in terms of achievement is very effective but to really motivate people you have to give them a form of pride and this means support and involvement", he said. Most participants felt that they now spent much more time managing staff in positive ways.

## Significant improvements

The senior executives of Davies and Tate feel that the project has already produced some valuable achievements. Whether directly attributable to the programme or

not, there has been an increase in market turnover approaching £1 million since the project began. Nearly all the managers had made significant improvements in the performance of their branches. Such incremental changes are important because so much depends on volume of sales. As one Director commented, "If we send our best branch managers to our worst branches they would turn them round within two months. We have already proved that". At the same time, staff turnover has undergone a significant reduction over the year helping to create a more stable environment in which to plan future strategy.

The shift in corporate style was summed up by one manager: "We are more open about our problems". Discussion of marketing and sales issues, notably the difficulty of having to compete on quality rather than price, has resulted in policy modification which gives sales representatives a wide range of options. Further successes of the programme have helped senior executives identify the qualities needed by a good branch manager. One of these, perhaps previously under-valued, is persistence. The company is also more confident in its ability to support managers in overcoming the problems of running a branch.

The management development demonstration project. therefore, was accepted by Davies and Tate as an essential step in building a fully effective management team. The financial costs of mounting the programme are believed to be minimal compared to the ultimate benefits. If the company does achieve its goal of high performance in all its branches then profitability will have improved and the conditions created for further growth.

#### Conclusions

Evidence from case studies confirms that a specific problem or opportunity is a useful focus for management development within an organisation. Not only does it provide a practical justification for undertaking training, it also ensures that the project is, and is seen to be, relevant to the needs of the firm and individual managers. The MSC was concerned to ensure that projects supported incorporated effective means of translating acquired skills from the seminar room to the workplace. However good the teaching, without a well thought out follow-up programme much of the development work may be wasted effort.

Three other important lessons have emerged from the study. The first is the need for realistic assessment of the time required for a comprehensive follow-up programme. In too many cases programme timescales were seriously underestimated. Second, evaluation, both of performance indicators and assessment of individuals and groups is an essential and integral part of any project. The evaluation plans should therefore be worked out before the programme begins. The third lesson is concerned with reducing the risk of project failure. Even the best of intentions may come unstuck but those cases where there is strong and unwavering backing from top management do seem to have the best chance of reaching a successful conclusion.

#### Management training and development — cases of good practice

This free booklet in the Investing in people series describes management development projects undertaken in a widely varied range of industries through the Management Development Demonstration Programme.

This booklet, and others in the same series, can be obtained from ATP5, Room E601, MSC, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

# 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
Aug 14, Thursday Sept 18, Thursday Oct 16, Thursday	Aug 15, Friday Sept 12, Friday Oct 17, Friday	Sept 3, Wednesday Oct 1, Wednesday Oct 29, Wednesday
After 11.30 am on each release date, the main figures are available	from the following telephone num	bers:
Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service)	Employment and hours: 0928	715 151 ext. 423 [Ansafone Servic

/6572 Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service)

Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412 Tourism: 01-215 6142

# Trends in labour statistics

#### Summary

The economy continues to grow, although the underlying rate of increase has been slowing recently On provisional estimates, GDP increased 1/2 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1985 and the first quarter of 1986, and after adjusting for the effect of the miners' strike, was 11/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. This slowdown in economic growth seems to have been experienced in all OECD countries.

Output of the production industries in the three months to May was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months, but after allowing for the effect of the miners' dispute, was 1/2 per cent lower than the level in the corresponding period a vear earlier. Manufacturing output in the three months to May was little changed from the level of the previous three months, but 1 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier

The employed labour force is estimated to have increased by 25,000 during the first quarter of 1986, compared with a quarterly average rise of 60,000 over the 12 months as a whole and an increase of 68,000 in the corresponding quarter a year earlier. The smaller rise in the first quarter of 1986 may be partly attributable to exceptionally bad weather and other special factors, but the increase of 238,000 in the employed labour force in the year to March 1986, compared with increase of 356,000 in the 12 months to December 1985 suggests that there has been a deceleration in the rise in employment. Over the last three years the

**OUTPUT INDICES** Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100) 108 102 Gross domestic produc Production industries (SIC 1980) ..... Manufacturing industries (SIC 1980) 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986

last year when there was only a gra-

After allowing for the coal strike,

The seasonally adjusted level of

month to June. Over the past six

months, the seasonally adjusted

series has risen by 15,000 per

month on average, clearly indicat-

in average weekly earnings in the

year to May was about 71/2 per cent,

similar to the increase in the year to

April. The underlying annual in-

crease has been broadly un

changed since the middle of 1984,

apart from a temporary upward shift

in September 1985. In manufactur

ing industries, the underlying in-

crease in the year to May 1986 was

about 71/2 per cent, which was

slightly lower than the increase in

the year to April due to less over-

by the 12 month change in the retai

prices index, was 2.5 per cent.

compared with 2.8 per cent re-

corded in May. This is the sixth con

secutive month in which the rate

has fallen and is now at its lowest

level since December 1967. The

tax and prices index increased by

A provisional total of 2.4 million

working days were lost through

stoppages of work due to industrial

disputes in the 12 months to May

1986. The current underlying level

of working days lost is at its lowest

The number of overseas visitors

to the United Kingdom in the three

months to April was 2 per cent lower

than in the corresponding period a

year earlier. The number of visits

abroad by UK residents in the three

months to April was 6 per cent high-

level since 1967

er than a year ago

0.6 per cent in the year to June.

The rate of inflation, as measured

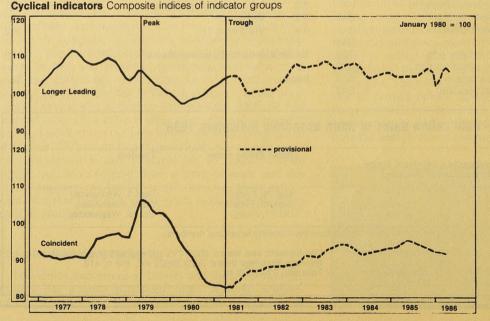
time working in recent months.

The underlying annual increase

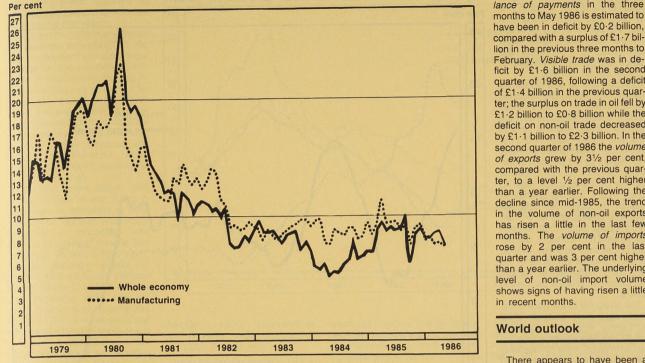
ing a continuing upward trend.

number of jobs has increased by over one million

dual downward drift The number of employees in employment in manufacturing induswhole economy productivity looks tries during the three months to May to be broadly flat during 1985 and decreased by an average of 10,000 into the first quarter of 1986. Output a month, the same as in the preper head in manufacturing appears vious three months to February, to have increased in recent months and compares with an average as the result of a broadly un monthly decrease of 2,000 in the changed level of output while emthree months to May last year. ployment has continued to de-While the figures have been fluccrease. tuating from month to month, it is clear that the current rate of deunemployment (excluding school leavers) rose by 15,000 in the crease is faster than in the middle of



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



Economic background

The Chancellor's Budget Financial Statement indicated that GDP was expected to grow by 3 per cent in 1986 and by 21/2 per cent in the first half of 1987. However, in a recent speech the Chancellor commented, "This year, while the rate of inflation is likely to be even lower than I forecast at the time of the Budget, the rate of output growth may be slightly lower too. Next vear-1987-I would expect it to be that much better". In the last month or so, a number of leading forecasting organisations have revised their forecasts of economic activity. After a relatively flat period in the first half of this year, associated with the immediate impact of the oil price fall there is general consensus that activity will pick up in the second half of the year, resulting in an average forecast of 21/2 per cent growth in GDP for 1986 as a whole, compared with 1985. This improvement is expected to con-

tinue into 1987 and, on average GDP is expected to be 23/4 per cent higher than this in 1986 The June results of the CBI

Monthly Industrial Trends Enquiry to manufacturing industries, suggest very modest growth in output over the next four months. The balance of firms expecting output to increase was, with the exception of January 1986, the lowest since

February 1983. Gross Domestic Product in the first quarter of 1986 was about 14 per cent higher than in the trough of the last recession in 1981. However, it seems to be experiencing a temporary pause. In the first quarter of 1986, GDP(O) was less than 1/2

Output of the production indus-1 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. Output in the

energy and water supply industries increased by 21/2 per cent between the two latest three months periods. Consumers' expenditure provisionally rose by about 1/2 per cent between the first and second guar ters of 1986, taking spending to a level 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of retail sales. which makes up about half of consumers' expenditure, increased by 11/2 per cent in the three months to May, compared with the previous three months, and was 41/2 per cent

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

During the banking month to mid June, preliminary information suggests that MO may have risen by

in the volume of non-oil exports has risen a little in the last few months. The volume of imports rose by 2 per cent in the last guarter and was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier. The underlying level of non-oil import volume shows signs of having risen a little in recent months. World outlook There appears to have been a about 1/2 per cent and Sterling M3 slowdown in economic arowth in most of the major industrial counmay have risen by about 11/4 per cent. Over the 12 months to midtries in the last six months or so.

June, MO and £M3 are estimated to The latest figures for industrial prohave risen by 31/4 per cent and 181/4 duction (excluding construction) in per cent respectively. The target the three months to April compared growth ranges for the 1986-87 with the previous three monthsinancial year are 2-6 per cent for –unless otherwise stated—indicate MO and 11-15 per cent for £M3. falls of 2 per cent in Belgium (to February) and 11/2 per cent in the Sterlina's effective exchange rate in June averaged 75.9 (1980 = United States (to May). There was no change in the Federal Republic 100), which was about 1/4 per cen of Germany, Canada (to March) lower than in May reflecting small and Japan while increases were refalls against most major currencies; corded, of 1/2 per cent in France, 1 it was 5 per cent lower than in June 1985. Over the year to June, Sterl per cent in the United Kingdom (to ing fell by 12 per cent against EMS May) and 11/2 per cent in the currencies (14 per cent against the Netherlands Deutsche Mark) but appreciated 18 per cent against the US Dollar. On

The latest employment figures indicate a rise in civilian employment in each of the major seven OECD 17 July, Sterling's exchange rate incountries. In the year to the first dex fell to 73.2 the lowest level quarter of 1986, Canadian civilian since March 3, reflecting concern

about lower North Sea oil prices.

The current account of the ba-

quarter of 1986, following a deficit of £1.4 billion in the previous quar

ter: the surplus on trade in oil fell by

£1.2 billion to £0.8 billion while the

deficit on non-oil trade decreased

by £1.1 billion to £2.3 billion. In the

second quarter of 1986 the volume

of exports arew by 31/2 per cent.

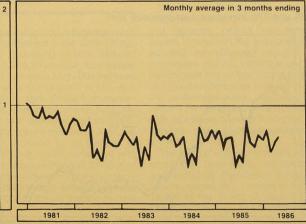
compared with the previous quar-

ter, to a level 1/2 per cent higher

than a year earlier. Following the

decline since mid-1985, the trend

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



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

per cent higher than in the previous quarter, and 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier, after adjusting for the effect of the miners' strike. Construction output, provisionally fell by 3 per cent in the first guarter of 1986 and was 2 per cent lower than a year earlier: this fall can be attributed at least in part to the cold weather

tries, which accounts for a little over one third of gross domestic product. in the latest three months to May was provisionally estimated to be 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months but 1/2 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier after allowing for the effects of the miners' strike. Manufacturing output in the three months to May was little changed from the level of the previous three months but was

employment increased by 4.4 per cent and in the United States there was a rise of 2.0 per cent. The increase in the United Kingdom (1.0 per cent) was similar to those in Italy (1.2 per cent) and Germany (1.1 per cent) and slightly larger than Japan (0.7 per cent) and France (0.6 per cent in the year to the final quarter of 1985).

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

The sharp fall in the price of oil, which may have had an initial dampening effect on economic activity has had an immediate impact on inflation. In the 12 months to May 1986 (unless otherwise stated) consumer prices increased by 7.7 per cent in Italy (to February), 4.1 per cent in Canada, 2.8 per cent in the United Kingdom, 2.3 per cent in France, 1.6 per cent in the United States and 1.1 per cent in Japan; in Germany prices fell by 0.2 per cent. The United Kingdom rate was above the 2.6 per cent rate average for all OECD countries but below the average rates for the European Community (3.2 per cent) and OECD Europe (4.0 per cent)

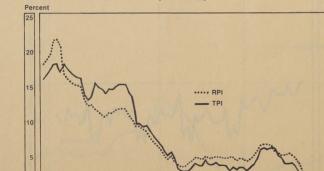
### Productivity

1980

198

In the first quarter of 1986 whole economy productivity (ie output per head) was similar to the level in the final quarter of last year, and after allowing for the effects of the miners' strike, was unchanged compared with the first quarter of 1985. Prior to the most recent 12 months period, productivity had risen con- ployment have fallen. Output de-

RPI and TPI: increases over previous year

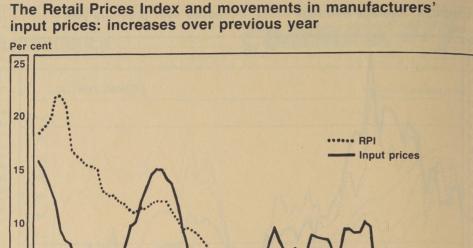


S4 AUGUST 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

198/

1085

1986



1983 1986 1981 1982 1984 1985 1980

tinuously since the trough at the clined more than employment inend of 1980, with the exception of the strike-affected second quarter of 1984. In the first quarter of 1986, output per head was 15 per cent higher than in the final quarter of

Manufacturing output per head in the three months to May was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months to February but broadly unchanged compared with the corresponding period a year earlier Compared with a year ago. both manufacturing output and em-

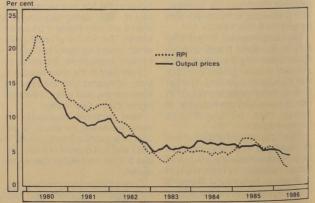
terioration in productivity. The provisional estimates for the last few months, however, suggest that output has tended to stabilise whereas employment and average hours worked have continued to decrease, thus indicating some recovery in productivity

# Employment

The employed labour force in Great Britain-which includes the

dicating that there was some de-

The Retail Prices Index and movements in manufacturers



self-employed and HM Forces as well as employees in employment--is estimated to have increased by 25,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis during the first quarter of 1986. This follows an average quarterly rise of 75,000 in the second half of 1985 and compares with the increase of 68,000 in the March quarter a year ago. The

smaller rise in the first quarter of 1986 may be partly attributable to adverse weather conditions and other special factors but comparison of the rise of 238,000 in the year to March 1986 with the increase of

selling prices: increases over previous year

The rise of 25,000 is the net result of an assumed increase of 30,000 n self-employment and a decrease of 5,000 in the number of emlovees in employment. Service inustries' employees increased by an estimated 51,000 in the March quarter. This was more than off-set

by decreases of 36,000 in manufacturing industries, 14,000 in energy and water supply industries and 6.000 in other industries (which comprise construction, agriculture, forestry and fishing).

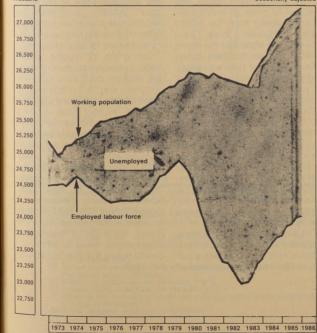
1985 and has continued into the

irst quarter of this year.

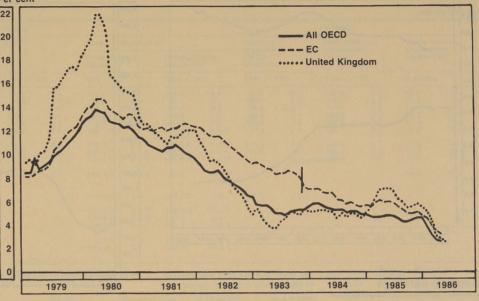
In the year ending March 1986 the total number of employees in employment is estimated to have ncreased by 122,000: proportionate growth in employees was strongest in banking, finance and nsurance (+76,000; 3.9 per cent), hotels and catering (+35,000; 3.7 per cent), and wholesale distribuion and repairs (+39,000; 3.3 per cent). Increases were also reorded in agriculture, forestry and shing (+1,000; 0.4 per cent) and the manufacturing of metal goods elsewhere specified (+3.000; per cent), and timber, wooden rubber, plastics etc 1,000; 0.2 per cent]. The largest rease was in energy, in coal, oil and natural gas extraction and proessing (-42,000; 14.8 per cent). In the regions, the largest proortionate increases over the same months occurred in East Anglia 4,000; 2.0 per cent), the South East (+83,000; 1.1 per cent) inluding Greater London (+24,000; 7 per cent) and the East Midlands 3,000; 0.9 per cent). The North howed a decrease in the numbers

of employees in employment over

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



356.000 in the previous year illus-Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year trates the deceleration in the rise in Per cent mployment which occurred in



the year (-13,000; 1.2 per cent), as did Yorkshire and Humberside (-13,000; 0.7 per cent].

Later figures are available for the number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain, which is estimated to have decreased by 21,000 in May 1986 (seasonally adjusted). Over the three months ending May 1986 the average decrease was 10,000 per month, which was the same as for the previous three months (ending February 1986) and compares with an average decrease of 2,000 per month in the three months ending May 1985. The figures have been fluctuating from month to

Seasonally adjusted

decrease is faster than in the middle of last year when there was only a gradual downward drift.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries, was 11.2 million hours a week in May (seasonally adjusted). The average over the three months ending May was 11.5 million hours a week. The May figure confirms that overtime has fallen back slightly from the high levels of around 12 million observed for most of 1985. Short-time working resulted in

the loss of 0.52 million hours a week in manufacturing industries in May 1986 which made an average of 0.55 million hours per week lost for the three months ending May 1986. This continues the historically low level of short-time working noted recently although it is slightly above the 1985 level, which in no month exceeded 0.5 million hours lost per week

## **Unemployment and** vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) was 3,220,400 in June, an increase of 15,000 since May. This increase follows a rise of 5,000 in May and 2,000 in April. Female unemployment rose in the month by 9,000 and male unemployment by 6,000. During the six months to June the level increased by an average of 15,000 per month, compared with an average increase of 3,000 over the previous six months to December 1985 and an average increase of 9,000 in the six months to June 1985

Over the past six months male unemployment has increased by an

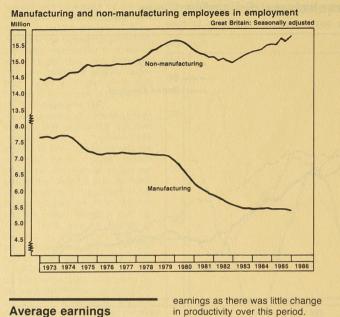
month but it is clear that the rate of average of 8,000 per month compared with an average increase of 1,000 in the six months to December 1985. Unemployment among women has risen by an average of nearly 7,000 per month since December compared with nearly 2,000 over the previous six months. Total unemployment in the United Kingdom (unadjusted including school leavers) fell by 42,000 between May and June to 3,229,000 (11.7 per cent of the working population: on the narrow base excluding the self-employed and armed forces the rate was 13.1 per cent) This decrease resulted from a fall of nearly 4,000 in school leavers and a fall of 38,000 among adults, compared with an estimated decrease from seasonal influences of 53,000 adults. Hence the sea-

> adults of 15,000. The June total included 107,000 claimant school leavers aged under 18, little change compared with June last year. Not included in the total were 101,000 school leavers not entitled to claim benefit until September, which compared with 104.000 in June last year.

sonally adjusted increase among

The regional pattern in June compared with June 1985 showed that Northern Ireland had the largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (1.6 percentage points). Yorkshire and Humberside had an increase of 0.8 and Greater London an increase of 0.5 percentage points, compared with 0.4 per cent in the United Kingdom as a whole. The North had the smallest rise (0.1 percentage points)

The stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) increased by 14,000 in the month to June, to 185,000. This large rise mainly results from a reduction in placings during the month



#### Average earnings

The underlving increase in average weekly earnings in the year to May was about 71/2 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to April. The underlying annual increase has been broadly unchanged since the middle of 1984 apart from a temporary upward shift in September 1985

The actual increase in the year to May of 7.5 per cent was not affected to a significant degree by temporary factors and therefore was similar to the underlying increase. The gap between the annual change in earnings and prices is the largest since September 1980

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average weekly earnings averaged between 1/2 per cent and 3/4 per cent in the three months ending May.

In production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to May was about 81/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to April. Within this sector, in manufacturing industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to May was about 71/2 per cent, slightly lower than the increase in the year to April (which has been revised downwards) and reflecting the less buoyant level of overtime

working in recent months. The actual increases for production industries and manufacturing industries in the year to May were 7.9 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively

In the three months ending May, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries were 7.7 per cent higher than a year earlier. This increase broadly corresponds to the increase in average annual increase in the index was in

In June, the annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12 month change in the retail prices index, was 2.5 per cent compared with 2.8 per cent recorded in May. This is the sixth consecutive month in

which the rate has fallen. It is now at its lowest since December 1967. The overall level of prices fell by 0.1 per cent between May and June compared with a rise of 0.2 per cent recorded for the corresponding period last year. The main reason for this fall was the reductions in mortgage interest rates of about

**Retail prices** 

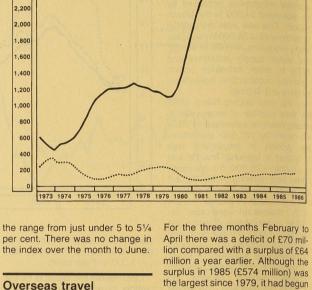
one percentage point which more than offset price increases for other goods and services. the most notable of which were for petrol, motor insurance and some foods. The increases recorded in petrol prices were the first for over a year.

The tax and prices index increased by 0.6 per cent in the year to June compared with 0.9 per cent recorded in May The price index for materials and

fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 8.4 per cent in the 12 months to June 1986 and by 1.2 per cent in the month since May. After adjusting for seasonal factors this index has shown an almost uninterrupted decline since early last year and this June was nearly 13 per cent below the February 1985

peak

The increase in the price index for home sales of manufactured products measured over 12 months was little changed in June at 4.5 per cent compared with 4.6 per cent in May and 4.5 per cent in April. During the preceding six months the



Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom

3.200

3,00 2,80 2.600 2,40

2.20 2.00 1,800 1.600

> .400 ,200

40

and tourism

States.

exchange rate movements.

rose by 13 per cent.

to move to a lower level towards the end of the year. The number of overseas visitors

to the UK in April was 1,020,000 Industrial stoppages about 15 per cent less than in April 1985 with North American visits 19

Three monthly moving average seasonally adjusted

10

per cent lower. For the three It is provisionally estimated that 274,000 working days were lost months February to April, the number of overseas visitors was 2 per through stoppages of work due to cent less than a year earlier. The industrial disputes in May. This expenditure of overseas visitors in compares with 124,000 in April. this period was 2 per cent less than 244,000 in May last year and an average of 640,000 for May during a year earlier, implying that expenditure per visit was virtually unthe ten year period 1976 to 1985. changed. These figures are begin-Of the days lost in May 1986, ning to reflect the position following nearly three-quarters were due to the recent concern about the two strikes; a strike in the aeroseffects of terrorism on tourist numpace industry accounted for bers, especially from the United 120,000 lost days, while a stoppage in the shipbuilding and repair indus-However, there were already some signs that the strong try accounted for 83,000 lost days. During the 12 months to May growth in tourist numbers during 1984 and most of 1985 was begin-1986, a provisional total of 2.4 milning to level off around the turn of lion working days were lost. This the year, probably reflecting in part compares with 23.5 million in the 12 months to May 1985, and a ten year average-to May 1985-of 11.3 The number of visits abroad by UK residents in April 1986 was million days. As the number of days 1,570,000, about 3 per cent less lost in May 1986 is greater than in than in April 1985. For the three May 1985, the total of 2.4 million months February to April, the numdays lost in the 12 months to May 1986 is marginally higher than the ber of visits was 6 per cent higher figure of 2.3 million recorded during than a year ago. The average exthe 12 months to April 1986. penditure per overseas visit by UK However, leaving aside the 12 residents increased so that expenditure abroad by UK visitors months to April 1986, the 2.4 million days lost in the year to May is the lowest figure for a comparable The travel account of the balance period since the 2.1 million reof payments showed a deficit of £10 corded during the year to Septemmillion in April compared with a surplus of £52 million a year earlier. ber 1967

# **BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS\***

UNITED KINGDOM

a support of the support	GDP Output							Income								
		average measure <sup>2</sup>									Index of producti		Real per	sonal	Gross trading profits of	
					Productio	n 1,6	Manufact	s <sup>1,7</sup>	OECD		disposat		compar	ies <sup>8</sup>		
The state of the	1980 =	100	1980 =	100	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion			
980 981 982 983 984 985	100·0 98·6 100·4 103·7 106·4 110·0	-2·3 -1·4 1·9 3·3 2·6 3·4	100.0 98.3 100.1 103.1 106.4 110.2	-2.9 -1.7 1.8 3.0 3.2 3.6	100-0 96-6 98-4 101-9 103-2 108-1 R	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.7 \\ -3.4 \\ 1.9 \\ 3.6 \\ 1.3 \\ 4.7 \end{array} $	100·0 94·0 94·2 96·9 100·7 103·8 R	-8.8 -6.0 0.2 2.9 3.9 3.0 R	100·0 100·1 96·6 99·6 106·9 110·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.7 \\ 0.1 \\ -3.5 \\ 3.1 \\ 7.3 \\ 3.3 \end{array} $	100-0 97-7 97-9 100-2 102-9 105-1	1·3 -2·3 0·2 2·3 2·7 2·1	18.0 18.3 21.1 25.0 31.4 40.6	-1.4 2.0 15.0 18.5 25.6 29.3		
85 Q2 Q3 Q4	110-4 110-1 110-6	4·7 3·1 2·7	110-2 110-4 111-2	4·4 3·5 3·4	108-9 R 108-4 R 108-4 R	6·5 5·8 R 4·4 R	104·5 R 103·7 103·5 R	4·3 R 2·2 R 1·8 R	110·1 110·9 111·4	4·1 2·6 2·7	104·8 105·7 105·9	3·1 2·9 0·4	10·2 10·3 10·6	39·7 22·6 27·7		
86 Q1 Q2	111.4	2·5	111.4	2·1	109·3 R 	2.4 R	103·2	-0·3 R 	:: ::	··· ··	::	··: ··	11·0 	15·8 		
85 Dec	internation and the state	,	stration.		107·3 R	4.4	103-8R	1.8	111.1	2.7	april					
986 Jan Feb Mar	 	 	···	 	108-6 R 109-8 R 109-5 R	3·6 R 2·9 R 2·4	103-0 R 103-3 103-2	1·1 R 0·5 –0·3 R	 	:: ::		 	::	::		
Apr May June	::				110-1 R 108-6	2·1 0·7	103·4 103·3	-0.6 -0.9		 	···					
	Expenditure			NATE:		N. Conta		Sec. Car	a de ferra	1.111	0929	Base	Mone	tary		

				Fixed investment <sup>9</sup>						General Stock			lending	5				
	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		expenditure		Retail s volume			vestment					governn	nent	changes	rates†14	£M3	MO
					Whole economy 1980 pri	ces <sup>10</sup>	indust	icturing lies rices <sup>7, 11</sup>	Constru distribut & finance industrie 1980 pri	tion cial es <sup>12</sup>	consum at 1980		1980 prices <sup>13</sup>					
11-12- AND	£ billion	n	1980 =	100	£ billion	in a line of	£ billio	n	£ billion	n (1997)	£ billion	n i i i i	£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent		
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	137.0 136.5 137.6 142.9 145.6 149.6	-0.4 -0.4 0.8 3.9 1.9 2.8	100-0 100-2 102-2 107-1 110-7 115-3	-0.6 0.2 2.0 4.8 3.4 4.2	41.59 37.91 40.10 42.18 45.60 45.95	-5.2 -8.8 5.8 5.2 8.1 0.8	7·3 5·7 5·6 5·6 6·4 6·8	-10.9 -22.1 -1.7 -0.7 14.7 6.5	8.6 8.6 9.3 9.7 11.1 12.1	-1.4 1.1 7.8 4.2 14.8 8.4	48·9 48·9 49·4 50·2 50·9 51·0 R	1.3 0.1 0.9 1.8 1.3 0.2	-2.88 -2.48 -1.12 0.67 -0.14 0.66	14 14½ 10-10¼ 9 9½-9¾	19.6 13.6 9.6 10.9 9.1	5.6 4.4 4.0 6.7 6.6		
1985 Q2 Q3 Q4	37·3 37·7 38·0	2·4 4·1 3·5	115·0 116·3 116·6	4·2 4·5 3·6	10-93 11-30 R 11-48	-4.7 -1.0 +0.1	1.6 1.7 1.7	3·6 2·5 2·1	2·8 3·0 3·1	-2·5 4·9 6·8 R	12·7 12·7 12·8	0·1 -1·5 -0·3	0-47 0-08 0-34	12½ 11½ 11½	12·2 14·1 15·1	5·2 4·2 2·4		
1986 Q1 Q2	38·3 38·5	4.7 3.2	118·0 120·0	4·1 4·4	11·92	-2·7	1·8 	0·9 	3·2	-3·4 	12·9 	0·8 	0·39 					
1985 Dec		·	117.3	3.6										111/2	15.1	2.4		
1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June			117.0 117.2 119.8 119.3 118.2 122.0	3.8 3.4 4.1 4.7 4.2 4.3	  		··· ··· ···		··· ·· ··		··· ··· ···			121/2 121/2 111/2 101/2 10 10	14.0 14.7 16.4 16.6 19.5 18.3	4.5 3.5 3.6 3.2 3.4 3.3		
-	Visible	trade	5 <b>8</b> 16	13.0		Balance	of payn	nents	Compet	itiveness	Prices		1.11	- H	S. Andrews	10 Ha		
	Export	volume <sup>1</sup>	Import	volume <sup>1</sup>	Visible	Current	Effectiv	e exchange	Relative	unit	Tax and index <sup>+18</sup>	prices	Producer	prices ind	rices index <sup>†7, 18, 19</sup>			
		and the second s	-	and a second			nance rater		<sup>+1, 16</sup> labour costs <sup>1, 1</sup>				Materials and fuels		Home sal	95		
19 Mar	1980 =	100	1980 =	100	£ billion	£ billion	1975 =	100	1980 =	100	Jan 197	8 = 100	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	00		
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	100·0 99·3 101·9 103·8 112·5 118·6	0·9 -0·7 2·6 1·9 8·4 5·4	100.0 96.3 101.5 109.7 121.9 125.7	-5·4 -3·7 5·4 8·1 11·1 3·1	1·4 3·4 2·3 -0·8 -4·4 -2·1	3·1 6·2 4·0 3·2 R 1·6 3·8 R	96·1 95·3 90·7 83·3 78·7 78·2	10·1 -0·8 -4·8 -8·2 -5·5 -0·6	100·0 105·0 101·7 96·7 96·2 100·1 R	19·5 5.0 -3·1 -4·9 -0·5 5·2	132-8 152-5 167-4 174-1 180-8 190-3	17·3 14·8 9·8 4·0 3·9 5·2	100-0 109-2 117-2 125-3 135-5 137-7	8·5 9·2 7·3 6·9 8·1 1·6	100·0 109·5 118·0 124·4 132·1 139·4	14·0 9·5 7·8 5·4 6·2 5·5		
1985 Q2 Q3 Q4	120-5 116-3 118-9	10·5 3·3 0·2	124-8 124-1 127-4	3·8 0·7 -2·1	-0·1 -0·5 -0·2	1.6 R 1.5 R 0.8 R	78-9 82-1 79-8	-1·1 5·3 6·3	101·7 106·9 104·1	5.6 10.7 10.7	191-0 191-6 192-0	6·4 5·7 4·5	138-8 133-1 132-6	3·4 R -0·7 -5·3	139·4 140·2 141·4	5·6 5·6 5·1		
1986 Q1 Q2	117·4 121·3	-1.0 R 0.7	126·1 128·4	-0·4 2·9	-1·4 	[0·5] R	75·1 76·1	4·2 -3·5	.:		193·5	3.8	132-6 126-3	-9·4 -9·0	143·4 F 145·7	8 5.0 4.5		
1985 Dec	119-4	-0.6	127.8	-2.0	-0.0	0-4 R	<del>79</del> ·1	6.3		6	192-4	4.6	134.7	-6.1	141.9	5.2		
1986 Jan Feb Mar	118·7 120·7 112·7	-0·2 0·3 -1·1	120-3 125-8 132-2	0·0 -1·2 -0·5	0-2 R -0-3 -1-2 R	1·1 0·2 R -0·7	76-6 74-2 74-6	6·6 6·0 4·2			192·9 193·7 194·0	4·4 3·9 3·0	135-0 133-5 129-4 R	-7·2 [-9·7] R [-11·1]	142·7 F 143·3 F 144·3 F	R 4·9		
Apr May	122·2 120·7	-1.1	123-9 131-4	-0·9 1·8	-0·3 -0·7	0·4 0·0	76-2 76-1	1·0 -1·4			192-5 192-9	1·2 0·9	[127·1] [126·7]	[-9·7] [-8·7]	[145·4] [145·9]	[4·5] [4·6]		

Notes:

\* For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
 † Not seasonally adjusted.
 (1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year aerlier.

(2) For details of gop measures see Economic Trends November 1981.
 (3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984

(3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984 p. 72.
(4) GoP 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.

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

- 192'8 0'6 [125'2] [-8'4] [145'9] [4'5]
   All industries.
   Construction distribution and financial industries: sic divisions 5, 6 and 8.
   Construction distribution and financial industries: sic divisions 5, 6 and 8.
   Construction distribution and financial industries: sic divisions 5, 6 and 8.
   No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.
   Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
   Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end of the period shown.
   Arrages of daily rates.
   Mir 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.
   Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
   R = Revised.

EMPLOYMENT Working population 1.1

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons	HM Forces§	Employed labour	Unemployed	Working
	Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†	Forcess	force‡		population‡
UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal variation	and the second	Contract And Andrews		R		R		R
1883 Sep Dec	12,005 11,937	9,173 9,286	21,178 21,222	2,309 2,378	325 325	23,812 23,925	3,167 3,079	26,980 27,005
1984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,857 11,905 11,987 R 11,962	9,225 9,337 9,360 R 9,460	21,081 21,242 21,347 R 21,422 R	2,447 2,515 2,542 2,569	326 326 328 327	23,854 24,083 24,218 24,318	3,143 3,030 3,284 3,219	26,997 27,113 27,501 27,538
1985 Mar June Sep Dec	11,888 11,949 R 11,993 R 11,963 R	9,402 R 9,516 9,546 9,629	21,290 21,465 R 21,538 R 21,593 R	2,596 2,623 [2,654] [2,684]	326 326 326 323	24,212 24,414 24,518 24,600	3,268 3,179 3,346 3,273	27,480 27,593 27,864 27,873
1986 Mar	11,859	9,546	21,405	[2,715]	323	24,442	3,324	27,766
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal variation 1983 Sep Dec	11,941 R 11,933 R	9,163 R 9,246 R	21,104 R 21,179 R	2,309 2,378	325 325	23,738 23,882		26,833 26,953
1984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,915 R 11,909 11,926 R 11,956 R	9,290 R 9,316 R 9,353 R 9,418 R	21,206 R 21,226 R 21,279 R 21,374 R	2,447 2,515 2,542 2,569	326 326 328 327	23,978 24,067 24,149 24,270		27,094 27,212 27,361 27,481
1985 Mar June Sep Dec	11,947 11,954 11,934 R 11,956 R	9,467 R 9,496 R 9,540 R 9,585 R	21,413 R 21,449 R 21,474 R 21,541 R	2,596 2,623 [2,654] [2,684]	326 326 326 323	24,335 24,398 24,453 24,548		27,575 27,692 27,729 27,821
1986 Mar	11,920	9,610	21,530	[2,714]	323	24,567		27,891

\* 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.

# •2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry\*

GREA BRITA	AIN	All indust and servi		Production		Productio industrie		Manufact industrie		Service industries	S							
and the second of the second o		Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
Divisi or Cla		0-9		1-5		1-4		2-4	100	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 R	7,143	7,154	6,156	6,165	5,505	5,514	13,112	13,072 F	339	313	337	463	344	785	818
1984	May June	20,780	20,763 R	7,025 7,031	7,048 7,044	6,058 6,065	6,075 6,075	5,432 5,441	5,448 5,449	13,419	13,379 F	331	292 292	333 333	451 447	342 342	774 777	831 834
	July Aug Sep	20,883 R	20,814 R	7,054 7,062 7,076	7,037 7,030 7,034	6,083 6,087 6,099	6,068 6,061 6,067	5,461 R 5,465 5,477	5,444 5,439 5,446	13,447 R	13,438 R	360	291 290 290	332 332 332	448 449 451	344 345 346	775 775 779	836 838 841
	Oct Nov Dec	20,956	20,907 R	7,072 7,064 7,050	7,039 7,037 7,040	6,098 6,093 6,082	6,072 6,071 6,074	5,477 5,472 5,462	5,452 5,452 5,454	13,567 R	13,532 R	339	290 290 289	331 331 331	450 448 448	345 345 343	778 780 781	842 843 848
1985	Jan Feb Mar	20,826	20,950 R	7,000 6,997 6,990	7,031 7,028 7,019	6,036 6,038 6,036	6,068 6,065 6,055	5,419 5,421 5,421	5,451 5,448 5,440	13,515	13,599 R	321	287 287 286	330 330 329	446 447 447	343 343 342	778 783 785	841 840 842
	April May June	21,002 R	20,986 R	6,979 6,985 6,983	7,011 7,008 6,996	6,027 6,035 6,036	6,051 6,053 6,045	5,414 5,425 5,431	5,438 5,441 5,439	13,691 R	13,651 R	329	284 282 276	329 328 329	445 446 446	341 343 344	784 788 786	839 838 840
	July Aug Sep	21,075 R	21,011 R	7,006 7,001 7,006	6,989 6,969 6,964	6,060 6,055 6,061	6,044 6,030 6,030	5,461 5,462 5,469	5,444 5,437 5,438	13,713 R	13,708 R	357	271 267 265	328 326 328	448 446 446	345 344 345	794 792 794	844 846 847
	Oct Nov Dec	21,129 R	21,077 R	6,990 6,966 R 6,949 R	6,956 R 6,938 R 6,939 R	6,049 6,029 6,016	6,023 6,006 6,007	5,459 5,442 5,433	5,434 5,421 5,425	13,841 R	13,803 R	339 R	263 260 256	327 327 328	446 443 440	345 345 343	792 791 789	847 847 845
1986	Jan Feb Mar	20,947	21,072	[6,890] R [6,859] R [6,854] R	[6,921] R [6,890] R [6,883] R	5,963 5,938 5,939 R	5,994 R 5,965 5,958 R	5,390 5,366 5,370	5,422 5,392 5,389	13,771	13,854	323	246 245 243 R	327 327 325 R	436 436 436	341 341 341	784 781 782	839 836 837
	April May			[6,842] R [6,826]	[6,873] R	[5,926] R	[5,950] R [5,926]	5,358 5,345	5,382 5,361				[242] [239]	[325] R [326]	433 432	342 341	785 780	834 833

**S8** AUGUST 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

**Working population** HM Employed Self-employed

Quarter	and the second se		The second second second second second	- persons	Forces§	labour		population:
	Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†		force‡	ter internet	AL AL
GREAT BRITAIN		and a second second	Sale Prat	A TANKA A ANTA		R	ing the second sec	R
Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1983 Sep Dec	11,756 11,688	8,955 9,067	20,711 20,755	2,229 2,298	325 325	23,265 23,378	3,044 2,961	26,309 26,339
1984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,611 11,660 11,740 R 11,715	9,007 9,121 9,143 R 9,240	20,618 20,780 20,883 R 20,956	2,367 2,435 2,462 2,489	326 326 328 327	23,311 23,541 23,673 23,772	3,022 2,911 3,157 3,100	26,333 26,452 26,830 26,872
1985 Mar June Sep Dec	11,644 11,705 R 11,748 R 11,720 R	9,183 R 9,297 R 9,328 9,409 R	20,826 21,002 R 21,075 R 21,129 R	2,516 2,543 [2,574] [2,604]	326 326 326 323	23,669 23,872 23,975 24,056	3,146 3,057 3,220 3,152	26,815 26,929 27,195 27,208
1986 Mar	11,620	9,328	20,947	[2,635]	323	23,905	3,199	27,104
GREAT BRITAIN								
Adjusted for seasonal variations 1983 Sep Dec	11,692 R 11,685 R	8,945 R 9,027 R	20,637 R 20,712 R	2,229 2,298	325 325	23,191 23,335		26,163 26,288
1984 Mar <sup>°</sup> June Sep Dec	11,670 11,664 11,679 R 11,709 R	9,073 R 9,100 R 9,136 R 9,198 R	20,743 R 20,763 R 20,814 R 20,907 R	2,367 2,435 2,462 2,489	326 326 328 327	23,436 23,525 23,605 23,724		26,431 26,551 26,690 26,816
1985 Mar June Sep Dec	11,702 R 11,709 R 11,689 R 11,712 R	9,247 R 9,277 R 9,322 R 9,365 R	20,950 R 20,986 R 21,011 R 21,077 R	2,516 2,543 [2,574] [2,604]	326 326 326 323	23,792 23,856 23,911 24,005		26,910 27,028 27,060 27,156
1986 Mar	11,681	9,392	21,072	[2,635]	323	24,030		27,229

Employees in employment

§ HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. I From April 1983 the figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign on at an unemployment benefit office. See also note below table 2-2.

# EMPLOYMENT 4 1.2

HOUSAND

Employees in employment: industry\* THOUSAND

	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.‡	Education	Medical and other health services: veterinary services	Other services†
	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1981 June	360	358	414 R	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,104	2,051	937	974	429	1,715	1,849	1,546	1,243	1,286
1982 June		343	400	647	573	467	498	1,031	1,112	2,008	965	925	427	1,751	1,809	1,531	1,269	1,292
1983 June	304	321	376	618	535	455	486	987	1,126	2,021	953	886	422	1,797	1,819	1,528	1,278	1,282
1984 May June	291 291	298 294	380 381	606 613	527 527	449 451	482 484	968 966	1,158	2,102	1,002	872	421	1,862	1,814	1,534	1,302	1,352
July Aug Sep	289 290 288	293 293 294	386 386 385	618 621 621	529 526 528	456 455 454	486 488 490	971 976 977	1,171	2,122	1,010	875	421	1,901	1,822 R	1,468	1,310	1,346
Oct Nov Dec	288 287 288	293 294 291	385 386 384	622 618 613	527 525 525	454 453 448	491 492 493	974 971 968	1,179	2,219	966	861	420	1,911	1,816 R	1,547	1,306	1,342
1985 Jan Feb Mar	286 286 285	290 289 288	380 382 382	602 598 600	523 523 519	442 442 442	488 488 489	964 959 954	1,174	2,138	951	855 R	420	1,936	1,822	1,559	1,319	1,342
Apri May Juni	e 284 285	286 285 284	381 383 386	599 605 607	520 521 518	442 441 444	492 491 492	952 950 947	1,188	2,162	1,045	863	423	1,946	1,823 R	1,542	1,321	1,378
July Aug Sep	283 283 284	283 283 283	388 388 388	613 613 610	523 523 524	446 449 449	494 496 499	946 945 944	1,202	2,182	1,053	864	425	1,974	1,834 R	1,472	1,325	1,381
Oct Nov Dec	284 282 281	282 281 281	387 387 387	611 607 603	522 523 521	446 441 446	498 497 498	941 937 R 933 R	1,216	2,271	1,004	849	425	1,989	1,834 R	1,560	1,320	1,375
1986 Jan Feb Mar	279 278 279	281 281 277	385 385 385	593 589 589	514 511 514	441 439 443	497 488 489	927 ] R 921   R 915   R	1,213	2,200	986	839	424	2,012	1,837	1,575	1,325	1,361
Apri May	278	276 276	383 381	590 592	509 503	442 442	489 487	[916] R [917]										

THOUSAND

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

# **EMPLOYMENT**

# 1.3

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or	May 198	35		Mar 198	6 R		[Apr 19	86]		[May 19		OUSAND
SIC 1980	group or AH	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,245.7		6,984.7	[5,143.5	1,710.2	6,853.7]	5,133.6	1,708.0	6,841.5	5,121.5	1,704.2	6,825-8
Production industries	1-4	4,415.1	1,620.0	6,035-1	4,348.7	1,590.0	5,938-6	4,337.8	1,587.8	5,925-5	4,325-2	1,583-9	5,909-1
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,886-1	1,538-9	5,425.0	3,859-8	1,510-3	5,370-1	3,850-4	1,508.0	5,358-4	3,840.8	1,503-9	5,344.7
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	<b>1</b> 111 1610 1620	529.0 211.0 123.9 70.7	81.0 9.7 29.1 23.8	610-1 220-7 153-0 94-5	<b>488.9</b> 175.4 123.3 69.2	<b>79.6</b> 9.3 28.9 23.6	568-5 184-7 152-1 92-8	<b>487</b> • <b>4</b> 173•9 124•0 69•0	<b>79.8</b> 9.3 29.1 23.5	567-1 183-2 153-1 92-6	484-4 171-2 124-2 69-1	80.0 9.2 29.1 23.6	564-4 180-5 153-3 92-7
Water supply	1700	54.2	10.0	64.2	52.5	9.6	62·1	52.4	9·6 141·5	62·1 774·6	52·2	9·9 141·8	62.1
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2 22	640-4	148-9	789-3	636-9	139·7 11·6	776-6 202-6	633-2 188-8	141.5	199-9	188-5	141.8	773.7
<b>Metal manufacturing</b> Iron and steel Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming Non-ferrous metals	2210 2220/223 224	<b>194·9</b> 89·7 48·3 56·9	14·8 4·3 4·6 5·9	<b>209·7</b> 94·0 52·9 62·8	191-0 88-9 47-5 54-6	3.0 3.8 4.8	91.9 51.3 59.4	86·7 47·7 54·5	2.7 3.8 4.6	89·4 51·5 59·1	86·7 47·4 54·4	2.6 3.4 4.6	<b>199</b> -1 89-3 50-8 59-0
Ion-metallic mineral products Building products of concrete, cement etc	<b>24</b> 243	162-2 35-9	32·2 3·6	<b>194·4</b> 39·5	164-2 36-2	<b>26.7</b> 3.5	<b>190·9</b> 39·7	161-9 36-2	<b>29.0</b> 3.5	<b>190-9</b> 39-7	162-1 36-2	<b>29.0</b> 3.4	<b>191</b> .1 39.6
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations	<b>25</b> 251 2570 258	231.0 98.8 46.1 19.0	97·4 20·5 35·6 17·0	328-4 119-3 81-6 36-1	229·5 98·9 46·8 18·9	97·3 20·6 35·6 17·6	<b>326.7</b> 119.6 82.4 36.5	230-2 98-8 47-1 18-9	97-2 20-6 35-3 17-4	<b>327-4</b> 119-4 82-4 36-3	228-9 98-4 46-9 18-8	98·1 20·8 35·4 17·6	327-0 119-2 82-4 36-4
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,040.9	537·0	2,577.9	2,035.1	524-2	2,559-3	2,030.4	524·5	2,554-8	2,026.9	521·2	2,548-2
<b>letal goods n.e.s.</b> Foundries Bolts, nuts, springs etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	<b>31</b> 311 313 316	<b>297·8</b> 59·6 35·7 164·9	84·9 7·9 11·5 56·7	382.6 67.5 47.1 221.6	<b>301·4</b> 63·8 37·3 164·8	<b>83·7</b> 8·1 11·7 55·4	385-1 72-0 49-0 220-2	<b>298</b> ·4 63·6 37·2 162·7	84·1 8·2 12·8 54·7	382-5 71-8 50-1 217-5	<b>297·9</b> 63·7 37·4 162·4	83·5 8·3 12·7 53·9	381-4 72-0 50-1 216-3
Aechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork	<b>32</b> 320	659-8 66-8	128-1 9-0	<b>787·8</b> 75·8	657·3 62·8	124-5 9-0	<b>781·8</b> 71·8	658-9 63-2	125-9 9-2	<b>784-8</b> 72-3	655-1 60-8	124-9 8-9	780-0 69-7
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc Metal working machine tools etc Mining machinery, construction equipment etc Mechanical power transmission equipment Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321/324 322 325 326 328	66·1 66·8 72·5 24·6 312·2	18·2 12·7 9·9 4·7 59·2	84·3 79·5 82·4 29·3 371·5	67·2 68·6 71·6 24·6 312·3	13·7 14·0 9·8 4·5 59·6	80·9 82·6 81·4 29·1 371·9	68.6 68.4 70.9 24.4 314.1	14·5 14·1 9·7 4·5 60·6	83-1 82-5 80-6 28-9 374-7	70·2 68·1 70·5 24·2 312·1	14·7 14·0 9·3 4·4 60·1	84.9 82.2 79.8 28.6 372.2
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	56.4	18.6	75.0	57.2	17.8	75-1	56-6	17.6	74.3	56-2	17.5	73.7
Electrical and electronic equipment	34	444.4	206.7	651.0	446-4	200.6	647.0	446-0	199-0	645-0	447-4	198-0	645-3
Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunications equipment Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances	3420 343 344 345 3460	87·4 65·1 139·8 77·3 31·0	27·3 29·0 61·2 55·5 13·8	114-7 94-1 201-0 132-8 44-8	87·9 66·7 140·3 76·1 31·6	26.8 29.2 58.7 52.8 13.5	114·7 95·9 199·0 128·9 45·1	87.6 66.7 140.7 75.4 31.8	26.7 29.4 58.6 51.7 13.1	114-3 96-1 199-3 127-1 44-9	87·4 66·7 141·3 76·4 31·8	26·3 27·8 58·7 52·6 13·3	113-7 94-5 200-0 129-0 45-1
<b>Notor vehicles and parts</b> Motor vehicles and engines Parts	<b>35</b> 3510 3530	251-3 96-2 108-8	32-6 8-7 20-2	<b>283-9</b> 104-9 129-0	<b>246</b> ·1 95·7 106·2	<b>32·4</b> 8·9 19·9	<b>278.5</b> 104.6 126.2	245-3 94-9 105-8	<b>32·4</b> 8·9 19·9	<b>277.6</b> 103.8 125.7	245-1 95-2 105-6	32·3 8·7 20·0	277-3 103-9 125-6
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles Aerospace equipment	<b>36</b> 3610 3620 3640	254.6 82.3 30.2 135.7	<b>30·6</b> 7·9 1·3 19·1	285-1 90-2 31-5 154-8	248-1 79-3 28-3 135-9	<b>29·2</b> 7·2 1·3 18·7	277-4 86-5 29-6 154-6	246·9 79·7 26·3 135·9	29·3 7·3 1·3 18·7	276-2 87-0 27-5 154-7	246-8 79-7 26-2 135-5	<b>29·4</b> 7·3 1·2 18·7	276-2 86-9 27-5 154-2
nstrument engineering	37	76.7	35.7	112-4	78-5	36.0	114-5	78-3	36-1	114.5	78-5	35.7	114-1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,204.8	853·0	2,057.8	1,187.8	846-4	2,034.2	1,186-8	842·1	2,028-9	1,181-9	840-9	2,022.8
ood drink and tobacco Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils	41/42	359-1	246-1	605·2	350-2	238-8	589·1	350·1	239.4	589·5	350-3	241.5	<b>591</b> .7
and fats Milk and milk products Fruit and vegetable processing Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour	411/412 4130 4147	61·1 31·5 17·0	39·1 11·2 16·5	100·2 42·7 33·5	60·8 31·3 16·9	39·7 10·5 16·8	100·5 41·7 33·7	61·3 31·3 16·7	40·3 10·6 16·4	101.7 41.8 33.1	61·2 30·9 16·8	40·8 10·6 16·3	102-0 41-5 33-1
confectionery	4160/4180 419	0 78∙0	70.2	148-1	76.7	67.6	144-3	76.7	68-3	145.0	77.2	69-1	146-3
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	421 422/4239 4240/426	30·0 43·3	32·0 32·9	62·0 76·2	28·1 43·3	30.9	59·1 75·3	28·3 42·9	30.5	74.3	42.7	31.3	73.9
Spirit distilling, whes, brewing and marting	4270	59-1	18-9	78.0	56.5	18.8	75.3	56-5	18.8	75.3	56.6	18.6	75-2
extiles Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk Hosiery and other knitted goods	<b>43</b> 4310 432 436	119·1 25·5 23·7 24·4	110·6 16·6 15·2 56·0	229-8 42-1 38-8 80-4	118-2 24-7 23-7 24-9	109·0 15·5 14·9 56·2	227·2 40·2 38·6 81·1	117·6 24·6 23·6 24·6	107·5 15·4 14·6 55·2	225.0 40.0 38.2 79.9	116-8 24-4 23-6 24-4	106·4 15·3 14·6 54·4	223- 39- 38- 78-
Textile finishing etc	4336/4340 4350/4370		9-1	31.5	22.6	8.8	31-4	22.6	8.6	31.2	22.4	8.6	31.
ootwear and clothing Footwear Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	<b>45</b> 4510 453/4560	67·1 21·5 36·2	<b>200·5</b> 26·2 158·2	<b>267·6</b> 47·7 194·4	67·3 21·4 35·8	<b>196-2</b> 25-5 155-2	<b>263-5</b> 46-9 191-0	66-6 21-3 35-3	<b>193-7</b> 25-1 152-9	260-2 46-4 188-2	63-8 21-2 33-3	<b>192-8</b> 24-8 152-5	256-0 46-0 185-8
imber and wooden furniture Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	<b>46</b> 4610/4620		39-0	198.7	162-5	40-3	202.8	162-6	39.3	201.9	163-0	39.6	202
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	4630 467	59-6 80-5	9·4 21·2	69·0 101·7	60·2 82·5	9·9 21·6	70·1 104·1	61.6 81.0	9·6 21·2	71·2 102·2	62·2 80·9	9·8 21·3	72-1 102-1
aper, paper products, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Printing and publishing	<b>47</b> 4710 472 475	327·2 32·0 66·6 228·5	<b>164·2</b> 6·4 39·9 117·9	<b>491.4</b> 38.4 106.5 346.5		<b>168-2</b> 6-5 40-2 121-5	<b>488-7</b> 38-4 106-3 344-0	320-5 31-8 66-4 222-3	<b>168-2</b> 6-5 40-0 121-8	<b>488.7</b> 38.3 106.3 344.0	66-1	<b>167·7</b> 6·5 40·0 121·2	<b>486</b> 38 106 342
Rubber and plastics Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres Processing of plastics	<b>48</b> 481/4820 483	121.5 46.1 75.5	<b>48.6</b> 14.1 34.5	<b>170-1</b> 60-1 110-0	118·9 43·4 75·5	<b>49-4</b> 13-9 35-5	<b>168·3</b> 57·2 111·0	118-5 43-0 75-5	<b>49.5</b> 13.8 35.7	168-0 56-8 111-2	118-4 43-0	<b>48.7</b> 13.6	<b>167</b> 56 110
Construction Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings Building completion	5 5000/5010 5020 5030 5040	830-6	119-1 64-5 21-5 21-8 11-3	949-7 530-3 167-7 159-8 91-9	<b>794·9</b> 445·0 141·0 132·8 76·0	120·2 65·1 21·6 22·0	915-1 510-2 162-6 154-9 87-4	<b>795-8</b> 445-6 141-2 133-0	120-2 65-2 21-6 22-1 11-4	916-0 510-7 162-8 155-0 87-5	445-9 141-3 133-1		916 511 162 155 87

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

EMPLOYMENT 1 • 4 Employees in employment\*: March 1986 1 • 4

GREAT BRITAIN		Mar 19	85	and the second		Dec 1985	in and the		NO COLORISMON	Mar 1986	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
and a second second	Class or Group	Male	Femal	e	All	Male	Female	AI	I	Male	Female	1	All
SIC 1980			AII	Part- time				Part- ime			Ali	Part- time	1285 310
All industries and services:	1	1,643·7R	9,182·7R	4,262.9	20,826·4F	R 11,719.7F	9,409.0F	4,446·5R	21,128.7R	11,619.5	9,327.9	4,427.1	20,947.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	240.6	80.8	29.6	321.3	252·8R	85·8R	30-9R	338-6 R	245.8	77·0	27.7	322.8
Index of production and construction	1-5	5,257.7	1,732.4	432.8	6,990-1	5.215.0	R 1,733-8	415-4	6.948-8 F	R 5,143.5	1,710.2	422.8	6,853.7
industries Index of production industries	1-4	4,422.2	1,613.5	377.9	6,035.6	4,402.1	1,613-9	359-0	6,016.0	4,348.7	1,590.0	366-0	5,938-6
Of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,889.0	1,532.1	361.7	5,421.1	3,899-3	1,533.5	343-3	5,432.7	3,859-8	1,510.3	350-4	5,370.1
Service industries:	6-9	6,145-4F	7,369.6R	3,800·5R	13,515-0	R 6,251.8F	7,589.5	4,000-2R	13,841-3R	6,230-2	7,540.8	3,976.6	13,771.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	0 0100	240.6 223.8	80·8 78·2	29.6 28.7	321·3 302·1	252-8 236-0	85-8 83-2	<b>30-9</b> 30-0	338-6 319-3	245·8 229·0	77.0 74.4	27·7 26·8	322-8 303-5
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Deep coal mines	1 111 1113	533·2 214·9 207·7	<b>81·4</b> 9·7 9·0	16·2 2·5 2·3	614·5 224·7 216·7	<b>502·8</b> 187·3 180·8	80·5 9·4 8·7	15.7 2.4 2.3	583·3 196·7 189·4	<b>488-9</b> 175-4 169-3	<b>79·6</b> 9·3 8·6	15·5 2·4 2·3	<b>568·5</b> 184·7 177·9
Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas	1300 140 1520 1610 1620	30.8 19.6 14.2 124.0 71.0	3.6 2.6 2.2 29.1 23.9	0.2 0.4 0.2 6.6 4.3	34.4 22.2 16.4 153.1 95.0	30·4 18·4 14·7 124·5 69·7	3·4 2·3 2·3 29·3 23·8	0·2 0·2 0·2 6·7 4·3	33.8 20.7 17.1 153.8 93.5	30.5 18.0 14.9 123.3 69.2	3·4 2·3 2·4 28·9 23·6	0·2 0·3 0·2 6·6 4·3	33·9 20·3 17·3 152·1 92·8
Water supply	1700	53.7	9.9	2.0	63.6	52.9	9.6	1.7	62.5	52.5	9.6	1.6	62.1
Other mineral and ore extraction etc	2 22	641·3	147.6	32.5	788-9 211-5	639-2 193-4	143·3 12·3	32·4 3·9	782·5 205·7	636·9 191·0	139·7 11·6	31·6 3·9	776·6 202·6
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel	2210	195·8 90·7	15·7 4·4	4·5 1·0	95.1	89.8	3.3	0.7	93.1	88.9	3.0	0.8	91.9
Steel tubes Steel drawing, cold rolling, cold forming Non-ferrous metals Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	2220 223 224 2245 2245 2246	24·9 23·4 56·7 22·7 21·0	1.9 3.3 6.1 2.1 2.6	0.6 0.8 2.1 0.6 0.9	26·8 26·8 62·8 24·8 23·5	24·4 23·4 55·8 22·6 20·0	1.4 2.6 5.0 1.9 1.9	0.5 0.8 1.8 0.6 0.7	25.8 26.0 60.8 24.5 21.9	24.5 23.0 54.6 22.3 19.8	1·3 2·6 4·8 1·7 2·0	0·4 0·8 1·9 0·6 0·8	25.7 25.6 59.4 24.0 21.8
Non-metallic mineral products	24 2410	163-0 16-3	30·3	7·7 0·4	<b>193·3</b> 17·4	164-0 15-2	28·1 0·9	8·2 0·4	<b>192·1</b> 16·1	<b>164-2</b> 15-3	<b>26·7</b> 0·9	8·0 0·4	<b>190-9</b> 16-2
Structural clay Cement, lime and plaster Building products of concrete, cement etc	2420 243	12·1 34·6	0·7 3·5	0.4	12·8 38·1	11.9 36.2	0.6	0.4 1.3	12·5 39·8	11.6 36.2	0·5 3·5	0.4	12·1 39·7
Asbestos goods Abrasive products and working of stone etc Glass and glassware Refractory and ceramic goods	2440 2450/24 247 248	8.5	1.3 2.0 7.3 14.5	0·3 0·5 2·4 2·5	9.8 15.9 47.8 51.4	8·4 14·0 40·5 37·8	1.2 1.8 6.5 13.5	0·3 0·6 2·9 2·4	9.5 15.8 47.0 51.3	8·2 14·2 40·4 38·3	1.1 1.8 6.2 12.7	0·3 0·6 2·7 2·3	9·4 16·0 46·5 51·0
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals	<b>25</b> 251	230-4 98-5	96·9 20·1	<b>19·1</b> 4·1	327·3 118·7	<b>229·9</b> 99·1	98·6 20·6	<b>19·1</b> 4·0	328·5 119·6	229·5 98·9	97·3 20·6	18·5 3·9	326.7 119.6
Inorganic chemicals except inds gases Paints, varnishes and printing ink	2511 255	49·4 24·1	8·6 7·6	1.4 2.0	58.0 31.7	49·7 22·6	8·8 7·4	1.3 2.2	58·4 30·0	49·6 22·5	8·7 7·2	1.2 2.2	58·2 29·7
Specialised industrial products Pharmaceutical products	256 2570	33-7 46-1	12·0 35·3	2·1 6·8	45·8 81·3	33·7 46·7	12·1 35·8	1.9 6.9	45·8 82·5	33·4 46·8	12·0 35·6	1.9 6.6	45·4 82·4
Scap and toilet preparations Specialised household products	258 259	19·2 8·8	17·6 4·3	3·5 0·7	36·8 13·0	19·1 8·8	18·5 4·2	3·4 0·7	37·6 13·0	18-9 8-9	17·6 4·3	3·3 0·7	36·5 13·2
Man made fibres	26	13.0	1.9	0.3	14.9	12.3	1.9	0.3	14.2	12.4	1.8	0.3	14.2
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,047.0	535·1	111-1	2,582.0	2,050.7	531.4	104.1	2,582.1	2,035.1	524·2	107.9	2,559.3
Metal goods nes Ferrous metal foundries	<b>31</b> 3111	<b>296·9</b> 46·9	85·5 5·0	21.0 1.4	382·5 51·9	<b>301.6</b> 48.6	85·2 5·0	<b>19-4</b> 1-4	386-9 53-6	301·4 48·7	83·7 5·0	<b>19·4</b> 1·5	385·1 53·7
Non-ferrous metal foundries Forging, pressing and stamping	3112 3120	14·7 22·8	3·3 5·4	0·5 1·8	18.0 28.3	15·4 22·5	3·2 5·7	0.5	18.6 28.1	15·1 22·2	3·1 5·5	0·5 1·7	18·2 27·7
Bolts, nuts, springs etc Metal doors, windows etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	313 3142 316	35·2 13·6 163·8	11.7 3.3 56.8	3.6 0.7 12.9	46·9 16·9 220·6	36-8 13-1 165-4	11.5 2.9 56.9	3.7 0.6 11.3	48·3 16·0 222·3	37·3 13·3 164·8	11·7 3·0 55·4	4.0 0.8 10.9	49·0 16·3 220·2
Mechanical engineering	32	662.6	122.7	35.2	785.3	664-1	124.8	35.3	788.9	657.3	124.5	36.6	781.8
Industrial plant and steelwork Agricultural machinery and tractors	320 321	65·9 33·2	8·6 4·3	2·8 1·0	74·5 37·5	64·9 32·4	9·2 4·3	3·4 0·9	74·0 36·8	62·8 32·6	9·0 4·2	3·3 1·0	71·8 36·8
Metal-working machine tools Engineers small tools	3221 3222	26·4 40·2	4·1 9·1	1.1 4.1	30·5 49·2	27.6 41.5	4·4 9·5	1.1 4.1	32·0 50·9	27.6 41.0	4·4 9·6	1·1 4·3	32·0 50·6
Textile machinery Machinery for food etc industries Mining machinery etc	3230 324	10·0 35·1	1.7 8.6 9.8	0·4 8·3 1·9	11.6 43.7 82.5	10·1 35·2 71·8	1.8 9.7 9.8	0·3 9·2 1·8	11.9 44.8 81.6	10·2 34·6 71·6	1.7 9.5	0·4 9·0	11·9 44·1
Mechanical lifting and handling equipment Mechanical power transmission equipment	325 3255 326	72.6 42.7 24.7	6·7 4·8	1.4 0.5	49·4 29·5	43·1 24·8	9.0 6.9 4.6	1.5	50·0 29·4	42·9 24·6	9·8 6·8 4·5	1.9 1.5 0.5	81·4 49·7 29·1
Machinery for printing etc industries Other machinery and mechanical equipment	327 328	22·5 313·2	5·9 58·6	1.7 13.0	28·4 371·8	21.8 315.5	5·8 58·9	1.2 12.3	27.6 374.4	21.9 312.3	5·6 59·6	1.6	27·5 371·9
Internal combustion engine except road vehicles etc Compressors and fluid power equipment	3281 3283	36·3 44·0	3·7 9·3	0.6	40·0 53·3	35·9 44·5	3·7 9·7	0·8 1·3	39-6 54-3	34·2 44·5	4·0 9·7		38-2
Refrigerating machinery, space heating. ventilation	3284	35.5	7.6	1.6	43.2	36.0	7.7	1.4	43.7	35.2	7.7	1.2	54·3 42·9
Mechanical, marine & precision engineering nes Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	3289 3290	134·5 18·8	24.7 7.2	6·3 0·3	159·3 25·9	137·2 18·4	24·4 6·9	6.5 0.4	161·6 25·3	136·9 18·1	24·8 6·7		161·7 24·8
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	56-4	18.5	2.7	74.9	57.8	18.7	2.9	76.4	57-2	17.8	3.5	75-1
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	445.1	209.4	36.6	654.5	449.6	204.4	32.2	654.1	446-4	200.6		647.0
Insulated wires and cables Basic electrical equipment	3410 3420	28·5 87·1	10·1 26·8	0·9 4·5	38.6 113.9	28·4 87·9	10·0 26·9	0·9 4·0	38·4 114·8	28·2 87·9	9·9 26·8	0.9	38·1 114·7
Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunication equipment	343 344	65·4 140·4	29·2 62·6	5·5 9·5	94·6 203·1	67·1 141·7	29·7 60·0	5·1 8·4	96·8 201·6	66·7 140·3	29·2 58·7	5·1 9·3	95-9 199-0
equipment	3441	31.4	16-1	2.0	47.5	29.9	15.2	1.9	45.1	29.5	14.2	1.7	43.7
Radio and electronic capital goods Components other than active components Other electronic equipment	3443 3444 345	70·5 19·6 77·8	24·3 14·8 57·0	3.7 2.5 12.5	94·7 34·4 134·7	72·2 19·7 77·4	23.8 13.5 53.9	3·0 2·3 10·1	96.0 33.2 131.2	72·2 19·1 76·1	23·9 13·2	3.1	96·1 32·3
Domestic-type electric appliances Electric lighting equipment and electrical	3460	31.0	57.0 13.9	2.3	44.9	77.4 31.5	53·9 14·1	10·1 2·5	131·2 45·6	76-1 31-6	52·8 13·5		128·9 45·1
equipment installation		480 14.9	9.7	1.4	24.7	15.7	9.8	1.2	25.5	15.6	9.7		25.3
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers and caravans	35 3510 352	252·3 97·3 45·7	32·7 8·9 3·7	3.0 0.7	285-0 106-2	248-2 95-9	32·8 9·0	2·7 0·6	281.0 104.9	246-1 95-7	32-4 8-9		278-5 104-6

# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment\*: March 1986

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Mar 1985	;	and the second	Levil and a state	Dec 1985	- 19800 ms	B. Alexand	19 Jacob Stranding	Mar 1986	1997 - A.	Station and	OUSAND
	Class or	Male	Female	amaa -	All	Male	Female	10 	All	Male	Female	No.	All
SIC 1980	Group		All	Part- time			All	Part- time				Part- ime	
Other transport equipment	- 36 3610	257·1 84·7	30·7 7·7	3·7 1·7	287·7 92·5	251·2 80·1	<b>29·6</b> 7·1	3·0 1·2	280·8 87·2	<b>248·1</b> 79·3	<b>29·2</b> 7·2	2.9 1.2	277-4 86-5
Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles Aerospace equipment	3620 363,3650 3640	30·1 6·2 136·0	1.3 2.3 19.2	0·2 0·2 1·5	31.5 8.5 155.2	29·3 5·3 136·4	1.3 2.2 19.0	0·2 0·3 1·4	30·6 7·5 155·4	28·3 4·6 135·9	1·3 2·0 18·7	0·2 0·2 1·3	29.6 6.7 154.6
Instrument engineering Measuring, precision instruments etc Medical and surgical-equipment Optical precision instruments etc Clocks watches etc	37 3710 3720 373 3740	<b>76.5</b> 45.4 13.7 14.5 2.9	<b>35·6</b> 18·3 7·1 7·7 2·4	8·9 4·5 1·9 2·3 0·1	112-1 63-8 20-8 22-3 5-3	78·3 47·2 13·6 14·7 2·7	35·9 18·7 7·4 7·6 2·1	8.7 4.3 2.0 2.2 0.1	114·1 65·9 21·0 22·3 4·9	78.5 47.6 13.4 14.8 2.7	36·0 18·6 7·2 8·0 2·2	9.0 4.4 2.0 2.4 0.2	114·5 66·1 20·7 22·8 4·9
Other manufacturing industries		1,200.7	849.5		2,050.1	1,209-3	858·8	206-8	2,068.1	1,187.8	846-4	210.9	2,034.2
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	356-0	243.8	90.9	599·8	357.0	246-2	85-2	603·1	350-2	238.8	85.7	589-1
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats Bacon curing and meat processing Milk and milk products Fruit and vegetable processing Fish processing Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery etc Sugar and sugar by-products Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous	411/412 4122 4130 4147 4150 419 4200 421	60.7 32.4 31.4 16.6 4.6 67.6 6.1 30.0	<b>40.2</b> 26.2 11.1 16.7 7.3 65.6 1.8 31.8	10.8 7.9 2.9 5.1 4.0 36.7 0.3 14.5	<b>100</b> .9 58.6 42.5 33.3 12.0 133.3 7.9 61.8	62.1 32.6 31.7 17.6 4.4 69.0 7.3 28.5	41.1 26.7 10.8 18.0 7.3 67.9 2.0 31.6	10.1 7.5 2.7 5.9 4.3 32.8 0.4 14.0	<b>103.3</b> 59.2 42.5 35.6 11.7 136.9 9.3 60.1	60.8 31.9 31.3 16.9 4.3 67.7 5.8 28.1	<b>39</b> ·7 25·8 10·5 16·8 6·9 65·7 1·7 30·9	10.9 8.3 2.8 5.5 4.3 32.2 0.3 13.2	<b>100.5</b> 57.7 41.7 33.7 11.2 133.4 7.5 59.1
food Spirit distilling and compounding Brewing and malting, cider and perry Soft drinks Tobacco	4160/418 422/4239 4240 4261,427 4283 4290	52·5 13·4	35.0 7.7 10.9 6.4 9.3	11.2 0.7 1.8 1.8 1.0	87.5 21.0 55.8 23.4 20.5	52·5 13·0 44·5 16·8 9·7	34.6 7.7 11.1 6.1 7.9	9·8 0·7 1·8 1·7 0·9	87·1 20·7 55·6 22·9 17·6	52-3 12-9 43-6 16-9 9-7	33-9 7-8 11-0 6-1 7-9	10·9 0·7 2·1 1·9 0·8	86·2 20·6 54·6 22·9 17·5
Textiles Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing Carpets etc	43 4310 432 436 4370 438 4336,434	<b>118-8</b> 25-3 23-6 24-2 18-9 11-3	<b>110·3</b> 16·3 15·3 55·9 7·2 4·9	<b>20.6</b> 4.3 2.9 9.3 1.2 0.6	<b>229·1</b> 41·6 39·0 80·1 26·2 16·1	<b>119.6</b> 25.2 23.9 25.2 19.7 10.9	110·2 16·0 15·1 56·7 7·1 4·9	<b>20.0</b> 4.6 3.3 8.4 1.1 0.6	229.7 41.2 38.9 81.8 26.8 15.8	118·2 24·7 23·7 24·9 19·6 10·7	109·0 15·5 14·9 56·2 7·3 4·9	<b>19·7</b> 4·4 3·0 8·6 1·1 0·6	<b>227</b> ·2 40·2 38·6 81·1 26·9 15·5
Other textiles	4350, 439	15.5	10.6	2.4	26.1	14.7	10.4	2.1	25.2	14·6 14·2	10·3 9·1	2·0 2·3	24·9 23·2
Leather and leather goods	44	14.6	9.1	2.3	<b>23.7</b> 266.5	14·6 68·0	9·3 199·1	2·2 30·4	<b>23·9</b> 267·0	67·3	196-2	30.7	263.5
Footwear and clothing Footwear Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods Mens and boys tailored outerwear Womens and girls tailored outerwear Work clothing and mens and boys jeans Womens and girls light outerwear. Jingerie	<b>45</b> 4510 453, 4560 4532 4533 4534	67.1 22.0 35.6 7.5 4.4 3.0	199·4 26·3 157·2 26·1 14·6 15·2	30.6 2.6 22.8 2.8 1.7 2.8	48·3 192·8 33·6 19·0 18·2	21.6 36.4 7.7 4.6 3.0	26.0 157.0 26.5 14.1 14.7	2.5 22.6 2.7 1.9 2.8	47.6 193.4 34.2 18.7 17.7	21.4 35.8 7.7 4.5 2.9	25.5 155.2 26.2 13.6 14.8	2·3 23·1 2·7 2·2 2·9	46.9 191.0 34.0 18.1 17.8
etc Household textiles etc	4536 455	10·2 9·6	60·1 15·8	9·1 5·2	70·3 25·4	10-8 10-0	60·5 16·1	9·3 5·2	71-3 26-1	10·6 10·1	59.9 15.5	9·5 5·3	70·5 25·6
Timber and wooden furniture Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood	46	161-2	40.4	11.5	201.6	164-6	41.4	9.9	206.0	162-5	40.3	9.5	202.8
products Builders carpentry and joinery Articles of wood, cork etc	4610, 462 4630 4640/465	33·0 0/	3.6 6.4	1.3 2.6	29.7 39.4	26·2 35·2 19·9	3.7 6.5 9.1	0·9 1·4 1·8	29·9 41·6 28·9	25-8 34-4 19-8	3.6 6.3 8.8	1.1 1.3 1.6	29·4 40·7 28·6
Wooden and upholstered furniture Shop and office fitting	466 4671 4672	19·7 61·9 20·5	8·9 18·0 3·6	2·0 4·5 1·2	28.7 79.8 24.0	61·9 21·5	18·4 3·8	4·5 1·2	80·2 25·3	61·2 21·3	17·9 3·7	4·3 1·2	79·2 25·0
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Packaging, production of board Printing and publishing Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of books etc	47 4710 472 4725 475 4751 4751 4752 4753	<b>325.8</b> 32.3 66.2 29.3 227.2 73.1 22.0	<b>163.5</b> 6.4 39.8 15.3 117.3 26.7 16.8	42-5 1-8 9-0 4-4 31-6 8-7 2-9	<b>489·3</b> 38·7 106·1 44·6 344·5 99·8 38·8	<b>329.6</b> 31.8 66.4 29.6 231.4 73.0 23.2	168-4 6-4 40-2 15-2 121-8 27-8 18-0	39·5 1·7 8·4 3·6 29·4 8·1 2·9	<b>498.0</b> 38.2 106.6 44.8 353.2 100.8 41.1	<b>320.5</b> 31.9 66.1 29.6 222.5 64.5 23.2	<b>168·2</b> 6·5 40·2 15·1 121·5 27·4 18·0	42.4 1.6 8.8 3.5 32.0 8.2 3.1	<b>488.7</b> 38.4 106.3 44.8 344.0 91.8 41.2
Rubber and plastics Rubber products, tyre repair etc Processing of plastics	<b>48</b> 481/4820 483	<b>121·4</b> 46·1 75·3	<b>48-9</b> 14-4 34-4	11·8 2·9 8·9	<b>170·3</b> 60·5 109·7	<b>119·8</b> 43·6 76·1	<b>49·5</b> 14·0 35·5	11.7 2.4 9.4	<b>169·3</b> 57·7 111·6	<b>118·9</b> 43·4 75·5	<b>49·4</b> 13·9 35·5	<b>12·4</b> 3·1 9·3	<b>168·3</b> 57·2 111·0
Other manufacturing Jewellery and coins Photo/cinematographic processing Toys and sports goods Other manufacturing nes	<b>49</b> 4910 4930 494 4920, 495	<b>35·8</b> 8·4 5·6 10·0	<b>34</b> ·1 5·7 7·2 11·9 9·3	8.0 2.0 1.5 3.0 1.5	69·9 14·0 12·8 22·0 21·0	<b>36·1</b> 8·4 5·4 10·5 11·8	34·8 5·8 7·0 12·3 9·7	8.0 2.0 1.0 3.3 1.7	<b>70.9</b> 14.3 12.4 22.8 21.5	<b>36·0</b> 8·4 5·4 10·4 11·9	<b>35·4</b> 5·7 7·8 12·5 9·5	8·2 1·7 1·2 3·7 1·6	71.4 14.0 13.2 22.8 21.4
Construction Construction and repair of buildings. demolition work Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings Building completion	5 5000, 501 5020 5030 5040	835.5 0 468.2 147.2 138.9 81.2	118.9 64.4 21.5 21.8 11.2	<b>55.0</b> 30.9 6.3 11.4 6.4	<b>954·4</b> 532·6 168·7 160·7 92·4	813-0R 455-2 143-9 135-6 78-2	119-9 65-0 21-6 22-0 11-4	<b>56·4</b> 31·7 6·5 11·7 6·5	932-8 520-2 165-5 157-6 89-5	<b>794.9 R</b> 445-0 141-0 132-8 76-0	120·2 65·1 21·6 22·0 11·4	<b>56·8</b> 32·0 6·5 11·8 6·6	915-18 510-2 162-6 154-9 87-4
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	1,953-1	2,309.8	1,419.6	4,262.9	2,036-3	2,454.4	1,539-4	4,490.7	2,013.1	2,385.8	1,488.0	4,398.9
Wholesale distribution Agricultural and textile raw materials etc Fuels, ores, metals etc Timber and building materials Motor vehicles and parts Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles Household goods, hardware, ironmongery Textiles, clothing, footwear etc Food, drink and tobacco Pharmaceutical and medical goods Other wholesale distribution	61 6110 6120 6130 6148 6149 6150 6160 6170 6180 6190	637.4 21.9 83.0 99.2 30.0 75.8 37.7 22.8 177.2 16.0 73.9	<b>290.9</b> 9.2 26.0 32.3 10.7 28.7 21.9 20.9 80.9 14.9 45.4	112:8 4:3 8:0 12:7 3:5 8:0 8:6 8:1 36:2 5:1 18:3	109·1 131·5 40·7 104·5 59·5 43·6 258·1 30·8	656·5 21·8 83·8 100·4 33·4 78·8 38·7 23·7 181·8 16·5 77·7	<b>304.4</b> 9.8 26.4 33.1 10.6 30.5 22.1 22.2 84.9 15.5 49.1	123.1 4.3 8.3 13.0 3.8 9.2 8.9 9.4 39.6 5.6 21.2	<b>960.9</b> 31.6 110.2 133.5 44.0 109.3 60.8 45.9 266.7 32.0 126.8	655.1 21.9 83.6 101.1 32.4 79.6 39.0 23.7 179.3 16.7 77.9	<b>303</b> ·3 9·7 26·5 32·9 10·6 30·9 22·1 21·8 84·3 15·8 48·8	124.4 4.1 8.6 13.0 3.7 9.4 8.8 9.6 39.9 5.9 21.4	958-5 31-6 110-1 134-0 43-0 110-5 61-1 45-5 263-6 32-5 126-7
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	16-4	3.4	2.5		16.1	3.3	2.2	19.5	15-9	3.3	2.3	19·3 19·6
Commission agents	63	11.5	7.3	3.6		12-1	7.3		19·4	12·1 817·2	7·5 1,383·0	3·8 853·9	2,200.2
Retail distribution Food Confectioners, tobacconists etc Dispensing and other chemists Clothing Footwear and leather goods Furnishing fabrics etc	64/65 6410 6420 6430 6450 6460 6470	<b>797.6</b> 220.7 52.2 18.0 35.4 11.5 10.8	1,340-4 392-0 106-9 111-6 123-8 56-8 12-6	814·0 273·6 77·8 49·0 72·7 40·5 7·6	612·7 159·1 129·6 159·3 68·4	835.4 229.8 54.9 18.3 38.1 11.9 12.4	1,435.8 406.9 111.5 118.2 138.8 63.5 12.9	288.0 81.2 52.3 83.6 47.4	636·8 166·4 136·6	817-2 226-5 53-1 17-7 36-8 11-1 10-7	1,383-0 401-0 109-4 114-3 131-6 59-2 13-7	282-6 80-1 51-4 78-2 43-5 8-0	627-5 162-5 132-0 168-4 70-3 24-3

THOUSAND

EMPLOYMENT 1.4 Employees in employment\*: March 1986

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Mar 198	5	an and a second	-Distances	Dec 1985			Jun Person	Mar 1986			and the second
	Class or Group	Male	Femal	е	All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1980	Group		All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery Motor vehicles and parts Filling stations Books, stationery, office supplies Other specialised distribution Mixed retail businesses	6480 6510 6520 6530 6540 6560	99.1 145.3 53.5 27.5 46.2 77.3	92.0 44.9 26.7 42.7 60.2 270.2	55.4 17.2 15.2 26.9 30.1 148.0	191-1 190-2 80-2 70-2 106-4 347-6	98·2 151·1 53·8 29·3 51·9 85·6	94.7 45.7 27.0 44.2 68.5 303.9	61.1 18.3 15.6 27.1 37.7 174.5	192-9 196-8 80-7 73-5 120-4 389-5	97·9 151·1 53·9 29·0 50·1 79·3	94·3 46·6 27·1 45·0 62·8 278·0	59·8 18·4 15·3 28·4 31·8 156·3	192·2 197·7 81·0 74·0 112·9 357·3
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes etc Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes Hotel trade Other tourist etc accommodation	66 661 6620 6630 6640 6650 6650 6670	<b>330.5</b> 66.4 73.9 58.9 31.9 85.5 13.9	620.2 110.2 170.7 92.7 85.8 147.5 13.4	<b>463.0</b> 77.9 156.6 81.7 50.7 87.6 8.5	<b>950</b> .7 176.6 244.6 151.6 117.7 233.0 27.3	349-5 72-8 77-3 62-4 33-6 91-3 12-0	654·2 117·0 179·4 94·5 89·4 160·8 13·1	<b>489.6</b> 83.2 163.5 83.3 54.7 96.3 8.6	1,003.7 189.8 256.7 156.9 123.0 252.1 25.1	346.6 71.5 77.7 60.9 34.7 88.6 13.2	639·2 113·6 174·6 93·2 87·5 156·2 14·1	<b>477</b> .5 81.2 159.2 81.7 52.1 93.8 9.5	<b>985-8</b> 185-1 252-3 154-1 122-2 244-8 27-2
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Motor vehicles Footwear, leather and other consumer goods	67 6710 6720,673	<b>159.7</b> 139.1	<b>47·5</b> 37·6 9·8	<b>23·6</b> 19·3 4·3	<b>207·2</b> 176·8 30·4	<b>166-6</b> 146-2 20-4	<b>49-4</b> 39-5 9-8	<b>25·5</b> 20·7 4·8	<b>216·0</b> 185·7 30·2	<b>166</b> ∙ <b>1</b> 146∙6 19∙6	<b>49·4</b> 40·1 9·3	<b>26·1</b> 21·5 4·6	<b>215·5</b> 186·7 28·8
Transport and communication		1,012·7R	262-1 R	53·7	1,274-8 R	1,007.1	266·1	56-3	1,273-2	998·0	264-9	56·1	1,262.9
Railways	7100	138-3	9.4	0.6	147.7	135-6	9.2	0.6	144-8	134-8	9.2	0.6	144.0
Other inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport Road haulage Other inland transport nes	72 7210 7230 7220, 726	337.8 158.6 163.8 15.4	50·1 22·9 22·8 4·4	16·0 4·6 9·9 1·5	388.0 181.5 186.6 19.8	335-0 155-3 164-1 15-7	49·9 23·0 23·3 3·6	17.0 5.3 10.3 1.4	384·9 178·2 187·4 19·2	332-5 154-7 160-9 17-0	49.0 22.7 23.1 3.1	16·7 5·0 10·3 1·4	381-5 177-4 184-0 20-1
Sea transport	74	32.9	3.8	0.4	36.7	29.7	3.4	0.3	33-1	27.8	3.2	0.3	31.0
Air transport	75	30.5	15.3	0.7	45-8	30.8	15-1	1.0	45-9	30.7	14.8	0.9	45-4
Supporting services to transport Inland transport Sea transport Air transport	76 7610 7630 7640	76-1 13-8 35-5 26-8	14·0 3·3 3·8 6·8	2·5 1·0 1·3 0·2	<b>90·1</b> 17·2 39·3 33·6	<b>75.5</b> 13.8 35.1 26.6	14·2 3·3 3·9 7·0	2·5 1·0 1·2 0·2	<b>89·7</b> 17·1 39·0 33·6	74-7 13-6 34-3 26-7	14·3 3·3 3·9 7·2	<b>2·4</b> 1·0 1·2 0·2	89.0 16.9 38.2 33.9
Miscellaneous transport and storage Postal services Telecommunications	<b>77</b> 7901 7902	<b>85.0</b> 162.1 150.1	61·3 37·3 70·8	11-8 13-0 8-6	146-2 199-4 220-9	<b>87·5</b> 164·1 148·9	62-8 39-2 72-3	<b>12·5</b> 13·4 9·0	<b>150·2</b> 203·3 221·2	<b>85·9</b> 164·1 147·5	<b>62·4</b> 40·1 72·0	<b>12·4</b> 13·7 9·0	<b>148·4</b> 204·1 219·5
Banking, finance, insurance etc	8	995.6	940.3	279.7	1,935-8	1,020.0	968·5	303-1	1,988·5R	1,031.2	980·7	313-1	2,011.9
Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	81 8140 8150	<b>219·2</b> 170·6 48·6	<b>299·7</b> 221·4 78·2	65·1 40·9 24·2	518·9 392·0 126·9	<b>224·2</b> 173·6 50·6	<b>309.6</b> 226.3 83.3	<b>75-8</b> 47-7 28-1	<b>533.8</b> 399.9 133.9	<b>225·8</b> 174·8 51·0	313·3 227·3 85·9	<b>79.8</b> 48.4 31.5	<b>539.0</b> 402.1 136.9
Insurance, except social security	82	139.5	102.9	19.0	242.3	143-5	106-4	19-3	250.0	145-4	107.3	20.2	252.7
Business services Auxiliary to banking and finance Auxiliary to insurance House and estate agents Professional services nes Advertising Computer services Business services nes Central offices not allocable	83 8310 8320 8340 8370 8380 8394 8395 8396	<b>504</b> ·1 13·9 34·8 33·3 137·7 21·3 42·1 97·9 26·3	<b>468</b> •7 9•1 39•8 48•1 58•7 19•4 18•2 99•4 14•5	170.5 2.3 14.7 21.8 21.3 6.8 4.9 41.5 2.6	972.7 23.0 74.6 81.4 196.4 40.7 60.3 197.4 40.7	518.9 15.2 36.4 36.2 140.3 21.2 45.9 98.7 26.3	481.0 10.3 42.7 49.5 62.2 19.6 20.4 97.2 14.3	178-7 2-5 15-8 23-0 23-5 6-3 5-2 42-4 2-8	999.9 25.5 79.1 85.8 202.5 40.8 66.3 195.9 40.6	<b>527</b> ·2 16·0 36·4 140·2 22·2 46·7 104·3 25·7	489·5 10·6 43·0 49·4 61·5 20·1 20·6 104·0 14·4	185·2 2·4 16·0 22·8 22·8 6·9 5·8 47·4 3·0	1,016·7 26·6 79·4 85·7 201·7 42·3 67·3 208·4 40·1
Renting of movables Construction machinery etc Consumer goods Transport and movables nes	<b>84</b> 8420 8460 8410, 843	<b>69·9</b> 33·8 19·1	<b>27·4</b> 5·7 12·9	9·1 2·3 4·9	<b>97·3</b> 39·5 32·0	<b>69·8</b> 35·4 17·0	<b>27·4</b> 5·8 12·4	<b>10·0</b> 2·4 5·0	<b>97·2</b> 41·2 29·4	<b>69·5</b> 35·4 16·6	<b>26·7</b> 5·9 12·0	9.7 2.4 4.8	<b>96·2</b> 41·3 28·6
transport and movables nes	8480, 849	90 17.0	8.7	2.0	25.7	17.4	9.2	2.6	26.6	17.5	8.9	2.5	26.4
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	63.0	41.7	16.0	104-6	63.6	44-0	19.3	107.6	63.3	43.9	18.1	107-2
Other services Public administration and defence : National government nes Local government services nes Justice Police Fire services National defence Social security	9 9111 9112 9120 9130 9140 9150 9190	<b>2,184.0</b> <b>835.1</b> 193.9 285.0 36.5 144.3 56.5 86.1 32.7	<b>3,857·5</b> <b>692·8</b> 202·1 317·3 14·4 48·1 5·0 37·3 68·6	<b>2,047</b> ·5 <b>218</b> ·7 39·6 151·8 3·5 13·6 2·2 4·1 3·9	6,041.5 1,527.9 395.9 602.4 50.9 192.4 61.5 123.4 101.3	2,188.5R 841.8 198.6 288.6 36.9 145.9 57.1 82.0 32.7	<b>3,900-41</b> <b>694-5</b> 203-7 318-7 14-4 47-9 5-1 36-5 68-3	<b>229.0</b> 46.6 154.6 3.5 13.6 2.3 3.8 4.6	R 6,088.9R 1,536.3 402.3 607.3 51.2 193.8 62.2 118.5 100.9	2,187·9 844·8 199·2 290·2 37·0 146·9 57·6 81·1 32·8	<b>3,909.4</b> <b>694.2</b> 203.4 319.3 14.4 48.1 5.1 35.7 68.2	<b>2,119·3</b> <b>229·4</b> 46·5 155·3 3·5 13·7 2·3 3·5 4·6	6,097·3 1,539·0 402·6 609·5 51·3 195·0 62·7 116·8 101·0
Sanitary services Refuse disposal etc Cleaning services	<b>92</b> 921 9230	112·4 69·3 43·1	<b>181.5</b> 10.4 171.1	<b>170·4</b> 4·3 166·1	<b>293·9</b> 79·7 214·2	<b>112·6</b> 68·6 44·0	<b>184·8</b> 10·2 174·6	<b>174-0</b> 4-2 169-7	<b>297·4</b> 78·8 218·6	<b>114·1</b> 69·1 45·1	<b>184-0</b> 10-2 173-8	<b>172.0</b> 4.2 167.8	<b>298·1</b> 79·3 218·9
Education	93		1,043-6	654-3	1,558.7	510·1	1,050-3	670·8	1,560-4	511.5	1,063.3	686·4	1,574.8
Research and development	94	92.6	38.7	5.6	131.4	95.7	40.6	6.0	136-3	94.1	40.4	6.1	134.6
Medical and other health services Hospitals, nursing homes etc Other medical care institutions Medical practices Dental practices Other health services	95 9510 9520 9530 9540 9550,950	212·8 37·4 4·4 3·9	<b>1,057-8</b> 841-8 103-0 59-1 34-7 19-2	<b>512.9</b> 384.5 56.1 46.4 14.1 11.8	<b>1,318-9</b> 1,054-6 140-3 63-5 38-6 21-9	<b>256.8</b> 208.9 36.8 4.5 3.9 2.7	1,063-1 843-6 103-4 61-5 35-1 19-4	<b>528.6</b> 396.0 57.7 48.4 14.5 12.0	<b>1,319·9</b> 1,052·5 140·2 66·0 39·1 22·1	257.0 209.0 36.8 4.5 4.0 2.7	1,067.7 846.8 103.8 61.8 35.7 19.5	<b>532.6</b> 399.0 58.1 48.8 14.7 12.1	<b>1,324.6</b> 1,055.9 140.6 66.3 39.6 22.2
Other services Social welfare etc Tourist and other services	<b>96</b> 9611 9690	138-9 88-7 16-6	486·9 434·9 18·5	309·8 285·4 12·3	625·8 523·7 35·1	136-8 88-3 14-9	499·9 445·8 20·0	311.6 286.4 12.8	636·7 534·1 34·9	134·5 85·0 15·9	496·7 442·0 20·3	311.5 284.6 14.5	631-2 527-0 36-3
Recreational and cultural services Film production, authors etc Radio, television, theatres etc Libraries, museums, art galleries etc Sport and other recreational services	<b>97</b> 9711,970 9741 9770 9791	<b>187·4</b> 50 11·1 41·3 18·6 116·4	<b>218·9</b> 15·1 31·0 39·9 132·8	<b>123-8</b> 9-6 8-3 15-8 90-0	<b>406·3</b> 26·2 72·3 58·4 249·3	<b>191·4</b> 11·6 41·2 18·4 120·3	<b>227.5</b> 16.0 32.4 41.6 137.5	<b>129·3</b> 10·9 8·8 16·2 93·4	<b>418·8</b> 27·6 73·5 60·0 257·7	<b>188-5</b> 11-9 41-4 18-6 116-6	<b>225·5</b> 16·1 32·8 42·5 134·2	<b>127.7</b> 10.8 9.0 17.0 90.9	<b>414.0</b> 28.0 74.2 61.1 250.8
Personal services Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners Laundries Hairdressing and beauty parlours Personal services nes	98 981 9811 9820 9890	<b>39·9</b> 17·2 13·0 7·9 14·7	<b>135·9</b> 46·3 32·5 78·8 10·8	<b>51·8</b> 19·8 11·8 25·2 6·7	<b>175-8</b> 63-5 45-6 86-7 25-6	<b>41·9</b> 17·6 13·1 10·0 14·2	<b>138-3</b> 47-9 33-9 79-8 10-6	52.0 20.6 12.5 25.8 5.6	<b>180·2</b> 65·6 47·1 89·8 24·8	<b>42.0</b> 17.8 13.1 9.4 14.9	<b>136·2</b> 48·1 33·6 77·5 10·5	<b>53·4</b> 20·6 12·3 26·5 6·3	<b>178-2</b> 65-9 46-8 86-9 25-4

Note: Figures for certain groups are not given separately; thes, are included in class and division totals. Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1985 take account of the results of the 1983, 1984 and 1985 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 161 of the May 1986 issue of the *Employment Gazette*). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice. <sup>1</sup> Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed to type of service, are published at table 1-7. <sup>3</sup> Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included. <sup>4</sup> MICLISE 1995 EMPLOYMENT CAZETTE S13

1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region\*

Parttime

> 1,438 1,428 1,458 1,456 1,494 1,491

4,292 4,263 4,353 4,355 4,448 4,428 Total

7,289 7,263 7,323 7,350 7,401 7,346

3,509 3,498 3,504 3,518 3,547 3,522

1,535 1,521 1,554 1,553 1,539 1,528

,950 ,931 ,943 ,948 ,959 ,942

1,428 1,417 1,428 1,438 1,440 1,431

1,774 1,747 1,761 1,756 1,756 1,734

2,385 2,380 2,384 2,390 2,409 2,398

> 1,044 1,040 1,036 1,038 1,044 1,028

1,944 1,934 1,955 1,969 1,957 1,934

20,956 20,827 21,003 21,076 21,129 20,947

Standard region

SIC 1980 South East 1984 Dec R 1985 Mar R

June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar

Greater London (included in South East)† 1984 Dec 1985 Mar R June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar

East Anglia 1984 Dec 1985 Mar R June Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar

South West

1984 Dec 1985 Mar R June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar

West Midlands 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar

East Midlands 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar

Yorkshire and Humberside 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar

North West 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar

North 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar

Wales 1984 Dec 1985 Mar

June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar

Scotland 1984 Dec R 1985 Mar R June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar

Great Britain 1984 Dec R 1985 Mar R June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar Male

4,055 4,039 4,065 4,080 4,085 4,053

1,987 1,979 1,985 1,988 1,997 1,981

1,134 1,127 1,132 1,136 1,137 1,129

1,014 1,004 1,008 1,007 999 989

1,301 1,294 1,292 1,297 1,300 1,291

1,059 1,051 1,054 1,064 1,059 1,048

11,715 11,644 11,705 11,747 11,720 11,619 Female

All

3,233 3,223 3,258 3,270 3,316 3,293

1,523 1,519 1,519 1,529 1,550 1,550 1,541

1,083 1,086 1,092 1,094 1,109 1,107

9,240 9,183 9,298 9,329 9,410 9,328 Index 1980 = 100

> 97.8 97.4 98.2 98.6 99.3 98.6

100-4 99-8 101-6 102-8 102-5 101-8

> 97.5 96.6 98.7 98.6 97.8 97.0

89·4 88·6 89·1 89·3 89·8 89·8 89·0

93·3 92·6 93·3 94·0 94·1 93·5

90.7 89.3 90.0 89.8 89.8 89.8 88.7

91.4 91.2 91.3 91.6 92.3 91.9

87·2 86·9 86·5 86·7 87·2 85·8

91.0 90.0 91.4 91.9 91.1 90.0

94.1 93.6 94.7 95.3 94.8 93.6

94.1 93.6 94.3 94.7 94.9 94.1 Index 1980 = 100

86.8 86.2 86.1 86.6 86.0 85.0

89.7 88.2 88.8 89.7 89.5 88.4

87.5 87.6 87.9 87.7 86.9 86.1

78.5 77.5 77.4 77.5 77.3 76.5

84·9 84·5 84·9 85·9 85·3 84·3

> 79-4 78-2 78-2 78-1 76-7 75-2

76.7 75.9 75.8 76.1 75.6 74.6

74.1 73.6 72.9 73.0 72.4 70.6

75.5 75.0 74.5 74.7 73.5 71.9

81.2 80.4 80.2 80.2 79.1 78.1

81.9 81.2 81.1 81.3 80.7 79.6 Production in-

dustries

1-4

1,680 1,669 1,668 1,678 1,669 1,648

6,082 6,036 6,037 6,062 6,017 5,938

Production and construction industries

1-5

1,996 1,982 1,980 1,990 1,978 1,978

7,050 6,990 6,984 7,006 6,950 6,854

<b>Employees</b> in	employment	by region*	1.2

EMPLOYMENT 4

			1	HOUSAND	THOUSAND	na da Maria. Na da Maria	er de fils musi			En	nploye	es in o	emplo	yment	by reg	gion*	1.2
lndex 1980 s = 100	Manu- facturing industries	Index 1980 s = 100	Service industries	Index	Standard region	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufac- turing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineer- ing and vehicles	Other manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribu- tion, hotels and catering	Retail distribu- tion	Transport and communi- cation	Banking insurance and finance	Public adminis- tration and defence	Education, health and other services
	2-4		6-9		SIC 1980	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99
87·0 86·4 86·4 86·9 86·4 85·4	1,568 1,559 1,558 1,570 1,560 1,541	86-9 86-3 86-3 86-9 86-4 85-3	5,222 5,214 5,274 5,284 5,356 5,329	102-8 102-6 103-8 104-0 105-4 104-9	South East 1984 Dec 1985 Mar R June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar Greater London	70 66 70 76 67 63	111 111 110 109 108 108	173 171 172 171 170 169	835 833 830 836 831 825	560 555 557 563 560 547	316 313 312 312 312 309 305	761 753 778 788 782 773	777 753 758 760 801 776	547 547 554 554 554 548 548 541	940 948 956 969 978 988	674 675 674 677 678 680	1,523 1,539 1,554 1,535 1,569 1,571
	589 582 575 579 573 561		2,724 2,721 2,735 2,746 2,781 2,773		(included in South East)† 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	47 46 45 45 44 44	64 62 63 63 62 62	263 261 255 255 253 253 249	262 259 258 261 258 258 251	148 146 145 145 144 142	387 382 385 390 391 388	338 328 328 329 352 339	329 329 334 333 329 323	622 629 631 645 653 661	378 378 376 378 377 378	669 676 682 672 682 684
91.0 89.4 90.2 91.2 91.2 90.1	181 178 180 182 182 182 180	90.7 89.0 89.7 90.9 90.9 89.7	439 441 452 456 455 455	108-2 108-6 111-5 112-4 112-1 112-1	East Anglia 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June Sep Dec 1986 Mar	37 35 34 37 36 34	12 11 12 12 12 12 11	19 19 19 20 20 20	79 80 80 81 81 81	83 79 81 82 81 79	34 34 34 33 33 33	78 78 84 86 81 82	81 79 80 82 86 83	44 45 47 45 45	50 51 52 53 52 52 52	50 50 51 51 50 50	136 139 141 137 141 143
87·1 87·2 87·6 87·3 86·4 85·7	368 368 370 369 365 362	87·2 87·4 87·8 87·5 86·6 85·9	1,015 1,003 1,034 1,031 1,024 1,019	102-9 101-6 104-8 104-5 103-8 103-3	South West 1984 Dec 1985 Mar R June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar	47 45 44 48 46 44	27 26 27 26 26 26 26	44 45 46 46 45 45	181 181 182 182 180 179	142 142 143 141 139 138	78 78 78 78 78 78 77	185 182 207 209 187 188	165 154 157 158 165 156	82 81 83 82 81 80	123 125 127 128 129 129	119 120 118 119 120 120	341 341 343 336 341 345
78.6 77.7 77.7 77.9 77.8 77.1	715 706 706 708 707 701	78·2 77·2 77·2 77·4 77·4 76·7	1,081 1,074 1,086 1,087 1,102 1,095	100·2 99·5 100·6 100·7 102·1 101·4	West Midlands 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June Sep Dec 1986 Mar	29 27 28 31 29 28	48 48 48 48 48 48 46	108 108 107 106 105 104	440 433 435 436 436 433	167 165 163 165 166 164	77 76 75 75 73 71	198 197 204 205 209 206	192 186 189 190 198 192	87 87 87 87 86 86 87	139 140 143 145 148 148	158 158 159 160 161 162	306 306 304 300 300 300
84.7 84.4 85.8 85.3 84.3	493 492 496 504 501 497	85.5 85.3 85.9 87.3 86.9 86.1	766 760 766 766 775 775	101-6 100-8 101-7 101-7 102-8 102-8	East Midlands 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June Sep R Dec 1986 Mar	32 30 31 34 32 30	76 75 74 73 72 69	58 59 59 60 59 58	187 188 189 192 190 189	248 245 248 252 253 250	61 61 60 61 60 60	124 122 128 128 128 128 127	134 130 131 135 139 136	75 74 74 74 74 74 74	89 91 91 89 89 90	106 105 104 104 103 102	239 239 236 236 241 245
79·7 78·5 78·6 78·5 77·1 75·6	517 508 512 516 510 502	78·8 77·5 78·1 78·7 77·8 76·6	1,046 1,031 1,044 1,038 1,053 1,045	100-1 98-7 100-1 99-4 100-8 100-0	Yorkshire and Humberside 1984 Dec 1985 Mar R June R Sep Dec R 1986 Mar	29 27 27 30 28 27	101 100 97 92 87 83	105 105 104 105 103 103	179 178 179 179 176 175	232 225 229 232 230 224	82 81 80 80 78 77	185 182 194 195 193 192	183 177 177 177 183 174	90 88 89 88 87 87	119 119 121 124 125 126	128 128 129 129 128 129	341 336 335 325 338 336
76.6 76.0 76.0 76.4 75.9 75.1	686 680 679 683 680 672	75·7 75·1 75·0 75·5 75·1 74·3	1,520 1,524 1,530 1,531 1,556 1,556	102:2 102:5 102:9 103:0 104:7 104:7	North West 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June Sep Dec R 1986 Mar	17 16 16 17 17 16	60 60 60 60 60 59	108 107 107 107 106 105	300 299 299 302 304 302	277 273 273 274 269 265	103 101 99 99 97 95	240 237 246 247 251 246	263 252 254 256 264 256	139 137 138 138 136 135	189 201 192 194 195 207	219 223 224 228 229 229	469 474 475 468 481 482
76.1 75.9 75.3 75.7 75.3 73.6	289 288 288 290 288 283	76·5 76·3 76·1 76·7 76·4 74·8	636 636 635 635 645 639	97.7 97.6 97.5 97.5 99.0 98.1	North 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June Sep Dec 1986 Mar	14 13 13 15 14 13	55 55 53 52 52 52 50	68 69 70 71 71 71 71	124 123 121 121 121 122 117	97 96 98 98 96 95	50 48 47 46 45 43	96 96 98 99 100 98	111 109 110 110 115 112	57 57 57 57 57 56 56	64 64 66 66 66	83 83 83 83 83 83 83	224 227 223 220 226 225
75·3 74·8 74·4 74·7 73·4 71·7	208 207 206 209 207 204	73·7 73·3 73·1 74·1 73·4 72·4	576 570 585 588 588 586 582	101.6 100.5 103.1 103.6 103.3 102.6	Wales 1984 Dec 1985 Mar June R Sep Dec 1986 Mar	23 22 23 25 23 22 22	50 49 48 46 44 41	58 58 58 57 57 56	84 83 83 83 82 80	66 66 69 68 68	46 45 45 45 44 43	80 78 85 84 81 80	92 88 93 95 97 96	47 47 47 47 46 45	53 53 53 57 57 57 57	108 108 108 108 108 107 107	196 196 200 198 198 198
82-2 81-5 81-4 81-6 80-5 79-7	437 435 437 438 432 427	78.8 78.4 78.7 78.9 77.7 76.9	1,266 1,263 1,285 1,295 1,290 1,290 1,276	102-6 102-3 104-1 105-0 104-5 103-5	Scotland 1984 Dec R 1985 Mar R June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar	40 40 41 44 46 44	81 79 76 76 76 75	49 48 48 47 46 45	182 182 183 184 180 178	206 205 206 207 205 204	120 118 116 116 116 114 111	198 199 209 213 207 207	220 210 213 218 224 218	113 113 114 115 114 112	144 144 145 149 149 149	172 172 174 175 174 175	419 424 429 424 422 415
82·1 81·4 81·5 81·8 81·2 80·1	5,462 5,421 5,432 5,469 5,433 5,369	81.6 81.0 81.1 81.7 81.1 80.2	13,567 13,515 13,691 13,713 13,841 13,771	102-1 101-7 103-0 103-2 104-2 103-6	Great Britain 1984 Dec R 1985 Mar R June R Sep R Dec R 1986 Mar	339 321 329 357 339 323	620 615 605 593 584 569	792 789 790 791 783 776	2,592 2,582 2,581 2,595 2,582 2,559	2,078 2,050 2,061 2,082 2,068 2,034	968 954 947 944 933 915	2,145 2,125 2,233 2,255 2,220 2,199	2,219 2,138 2,162 2,182 2,271 2,200	1,281 1,275 1,286 1,289 1,273 1,263	1,911 1,936 1,945 1,974 1,988 2,012	1,816 1,822 1,823 1,834 1,834 1,834 1,837	4,195 4,220 4,241 4,179 4,255 4,261

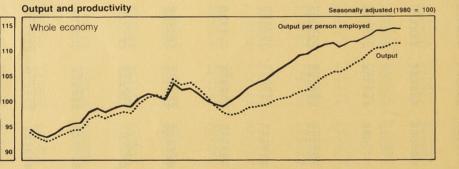
\* Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1985 take account of the results of the 1983, 1984 and 1985 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 161 of the May 1986 Employment Gazette). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice. † The indices for Greater London are not available.

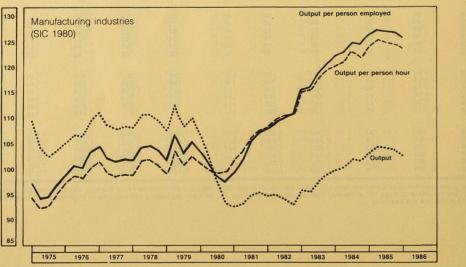
1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

	Whole econ	iomy		Production Divisions 1			Manufactur Divisions 2	ing industries to 4		North State
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	99.8 103.0 100.0 98.3 100.1 103.1 106.4 110.2 R	99-4 100-7 100-0 96-6 94-7 93-9 95-5 R 96-9 R	100-4 102-2 100-0 101-8 105-7 R 109-8 111-3 113-8 R	103-2 R 107-1 100-0 96-6 98-4 101-9 103-2 108-1 R	105-4 104-7 100-0 91-5 86-7 83-0 82-1 82-0	97-9 102-3 100-0 105-7 R 113-5 122-8 125-7 131-9	109-7 109-5 100-0 94-0 96-9 100-7 103-8 R	106-1 105-3 100-0 90-9 86-0 82-2 81-6 81-8	103-4 104-0 100-0 103-5 109-7 117-9 123-4 R 127-0 R	100.8 101.5 100.0 104.8 109.7 117.1 121.4 R 124.6 R
1978 Q1	97.7	98-9 R	98·8 R	100·4	105·6	95·1	108·1	106·4	101·6	98.9
Q2	99.7	99-2 R	100·6 R	103·5 R	105·4	98·2 R	110·5	106·2	104·2 R	101.6
Q3	100.8	99-5 R	101·3 R	104·4 R	105·3	99·2 R	110·6	106·0	104·4	101.9
Q4	101.0	100-0 R	101·0 R	104·4	105·2	99·3	109·6	105·9	103·5	100.9
1979 Q1	100-5	100·3 R	100·2 R	104·6	105·1	99·6 R	107·4	105·7	101-6	99·1
Q2	104-4	100·6	103·8	109·3 R	104·9	104·2 R	112·3	105·6	106-5	103·6
Q3	103-2	100·9	102·2 R	107·2	104·7	102·4	108·3	105·4	102-8	100·8
Q4	103-7	101·1	102·6	107·4	104·2	103·1 R	110·1	104·7	105-2	102·5
1980 Q1	102-6	100-9 R	101-7 R	105·2	103·1	102-0 R	106-8	103·5	103·3	101·3
Q2	100-7	100-6	100-1	101·2	101·5	99-9 R	102-4	101·6	100·7 R	99·9 R
Q3	99-1	99-8	99-3	97·8	99·0	98-8 R	97-5	98·9	98·6	99·2
Q4	97-7	98-7	99-0	95·7 R	96·4	99-3	93-4	95·9	97·4	99·5
1981 Q1	97-6	97·7	99·9 R	95-1	94-0	101·2 R	92·7	93·5	99·2	101-8
Q2	97-8	96·8	101·1	95-8 R	92-0	104·2 R	93·1	91·5	101·8	103-5
Q3	98-8	96·2	102·7	97-2	90-7	107·2	94·9	90·0	105·6	106-1
Q4	99-0	95·7	103·4	98-4	89-5	110·1 R	95·4 R	88·8	107·4	107-7
1982 Q1	99-2	95-3	104·1	97·2 R	88·5	109·9 R	94·7 R	87·8	108-0	108-0
Q2	100-0	95-0	105·3	98·8 R	87·4	113·1	94·9	86·7	109-6	109-7
Q3	100-5	94-5	106·3 R	99·2	86·2	115·0	94·1 R	85·4	110-3 R	110-4 R
Q4	100-8	93-9	107·3 R	98·4 R	84·9	116·0 R	93·2 R	84·1	110-8 R	110-8 R
1983 Q1	101-7 R	93-6	108·7 R	100·4	83-9	119·7	95·8	83-1	115-5 R	115·1
Q2	102-1	93-6	109·0 R	100·4	83-1	120·8	95·3 R	82-3	115-8 R	115·4 R
Q3	103-8	94-0	110·4	102·8	82-6	124·5	97·5 R	81-9	119-1	118·1
Q4	105-0 R	94-6	111·0 R	104·0 R	82-4	126·4 R	98·9	81-7	121-2	119·7
1984 Q1	105-6	95-0	111-2	104-2 R	82·1	127·0 R	99-5	81.5	122·1 R	120-2 R
Q2	105-6	95-4	110-7	102-3R	82·1	124·5	100-2 R	81.6	122·8	120-9 R
Q3	106-7	95-7	111-5 R	102-5 R	82·1	124·9 R	101-5 R	81.6	124·5 R	122-6 R
Q4	107-5 R	96-1 R	111-9	103-8 R	82·2	126·3 R	101-7 R	81.8	124·4 R	122-1 R
1985 Q1	109-1 R	96·5	113·0 R	106·7 R	82·1	130·0 R	103·5 R	81·8	126-6 R	124-3 R
Q2	110-2 R	96·7	114·0 R	108·9 R	82·1	132·8 R	104·5 R	81·8	127-8 R	125-6 R
Q3	110-4 R	97·0 R	113·8	108·4 R	82·0	132·3 R	103·7 R	81·9	126-8 R	124-3 R
Q4	111-2 R	97·3	114·3 R	108·4 R	81·8	132·6 R	103·5 R	81·7	126-7 R	124-1 R
1986 Q1	111-4	97.5	114.2	109-3 R	81.3	134-5 R	103-2 R	81.4	126-8 R	124.5 R

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

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.





	Whole economy	Total produc-	Manufactu	ring industri	es		See Sec. 2				Constr
	continuty	tion indus- tries	Total manufac- turing	Metals	Other minerals and min- eral pro- ducts	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Engineer- ing and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing & leather	Other manufac- turing	
Class		DIV 1-4	DIV 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	DIV 5
Output‡ 1978 1979 1980	99-8 103-0 100-0	103-2 R 107-1 100-0	109-7 109-5 100-0	126-5 131-8 100-0	111.9 111.0 100.0	108-5 111-3 R 100-0	110·1 107·6 100·0	99·2 100·7 R 100·0	119·3 117·9 100·0	109·5 111·9 100·0	105·1 105·8 100·0
1981	98·3	96-6	94-0	106·0 R	89-0 R	99·6	91.8	98·3 R	92·7	93·2	89·9
1982	100·1	98-4	94-2	103·2	90-9	99·7	92.9	99·8	91·2	90·8	91·6
1983	103·1	101-9	96-9	104·7 R	93-9	107·4 R	94.9	100·9 R	94·7 R	93·7 R	95·3
1984	106·4	103-2	100-7	108·2 R	95-0 R	113·9	99.3 R	102·0 R	97·9	97·7	98·6
1985	110·2 R	108-1 R	103-8 R	113·2 R	94-4 R	118·8 R	104.0 R	101·3 R	102·2 R	98·8 R	99·8
1981 Q1	97-6	95·1	92·7	99·3 R	89·2 R	96·5 R	89·7 R	99·3	91·2 R	93·5	92·4
Q2	97-8	95·8 R	93·1	104·3 R	88·4	98·2 R	90·8 R	96·7 R	92·2	93·1 R	89·5
Q3	98-8	97·2	94·9	107·4 R	90·0	102·5	93·0	98·2 R	93·1	93·2	90·9
Q4	99-0	98·4	95·4 R	113·2 R	88·7 R	101·2 R	93·7 R	98·8 R	94·2 R	92·9	86·9
1982 Q1	99-2	97·2 R	94-7 R	110·3 R	89.8 R	99·9	93·7 R	98∙9	92·0 R	91.0	89·1
Q2	100-0	98·8 R	94-9	108·3 R	91.7	99·7	93·6 R	100∙1	91·3 R	91.3	90·6
Q3	100-5	99·2	94-1 R	100·3 R	91.2	99·6	92·6	100∙7 R	91·4	90.8	92·6
Q4	100-8	98·4 R	93-2 R	93·8 R	91.0	99·5 R	91·8 R	99∙6 R	90·3 R	90.2	94·3
1983 Q1	101-7 R	100·4	95-8	98·7 R	93.0 R	104·1 R	94·7 R	99·8 R	92·8 R	92·7 R	93.7
Q2	102-1	100·4	95-3 R	104·9 R	91.3 R	106·8	93·0 R	98·7	93·5 R	92·8 R	92.1
Q3	103-8	102·8	97-5 R	105·3 R	95.6 R	109·1 R	94·9 R	103·2	94·9 R	93·6	97.7
Q4	105-0 R	104·0 R	98-9	110·1 R	95.7 R	109·7 R	96·9 R	102·0 R	97·4 R	95·6	97.8
1984 Q1	105-6	104-2 R	99.5	112-1 R	94-1 R	111-4	97·3 R	101·9 R	96·8 R	97·1	97.0
Q2	105-6	102-3 R	100-2 R	105-0 R	95-1	112-2 R	98·3	102·5 R	97·5 R	98·2 R	98.1
Q3	106-7	102-5 R	101-5 R	108-5 R	96-2 R	116-1 R	100·5 R	102·3 R	98·4	97·4 R	100.5
Q4	107-5 R	103-8 R	101-7 R	107-2 R	94-8 R	115-9 R	101·0 R	101·4 R	98·9 R	98·2 R	98.7
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109-1 R 110-2 R 110-4 R 111-2 R 111-4	106-7 R 108-9 R 108-4 R 108-4 R 109-3	103·5 R 104·5 R 103·7 R 103·5 R 103·2	111.0 R 115.9 R 114.4 R 111.6 R 106.3	92-7 R 94-6 R 94-3 R 96-1 R 92-6	119.8 R 120.6 R 118.7 R 116.3 R 116.3	104 · 1 R 105 · 6 R 103 · 5 R 103 · 1 R 103 · 3	101.9 R 100.4 R 100.9 R 102.1 R 101.2	100·7 R 102·1 R 103·2 R 102·8 R 102·7	97·7 R 98·0 R 99·8 R 99·8 R 100·3	99.5 100.0 99.1 100.8 97.4
1986 Q1 Employed labou 1978		105.4	103-2	113.6	106.8	104.3	103-3	101.2	115.2	100-3	97-4
1979 1980 1981	100·7 100·0 96·6 94·7	104-7 100-0 91-5	105-3 100-0 90-9 86-0	109·1 100·0 78·8	106-1 100-0 96-8	103·9 100·0 92·1	104-4 100-0 90-7	101.6 100.0 95.0	112·0 100·0 87·1	104·7 100·0 93·6	98-9 100-0 94-6
1982 1983 1984 1985	93.9 95.5 R 96.9 R	86-7 83-0 82-1 82-0 R	82-2 81-6 81-8 R	77.2 70.2 67.0 66.6	83.6 79.0 78.4 77.3	87.5 83.4 82.5 82.8	85-7 81-8 81-0 81-2	91·3 87·9 86·9 86·0	80.6 76.0 75.5 74.9	90·1 88·1 89·3 90·2	90.5 89.3 90.6 89.9
1981 Q1	97·7	94·0	93·5	87·8	93-0 R	94·6 R	93·6	96·8 R	90·1	95-0	97-2
Q2	96·8	92·0	91·5	77·8	99-9 R	92·0	91·0	95·3	87·8	94-1	95-6
Q3	96·2	90·7	90·0	72·6	102-3 R	91·2	89·8	94·4	86·1	93-2	93-8
Q4	95·7	89·5	88·8	77·2	92-0 R	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
Q2	95-0	87.4	86-7	78.4	84·7	88·2	86·2	92-0	81·5	90.4	90-7
Q3	94-5	86.2	85-4	77.2	82·2	86·8	85·1	90-9	79·6	89.6	90-4
Q4	93-9	84.9	84-1	74.4	81·3	85·6	83·9	89-5	78·0	88.9	89-9
1983 Q1	93-6	83-9	83·1	71.9	80-8	84·7	82·7	88·8	76.8	88-3	89-3
Q2	93-6	83-1	82·3	70.9	78-8	83·4	82·0	87·8	75.9	88-2	88-8
Q3	94-0	82-6	81·9	69.7	77-9	82·9	81·5	87·6	75.7	88-0	89-3
Q4	94-6	82-4	81·7	68.3	78-5	82·6	81·2	87·5	75.8	88-1	90-0
1984 Q1	95-0	82·1	81.5	67·1	79·1	82·2	81.0	87·1	75·7	88.6	90-3
Q2	95-4	82·1	81.6	66·9	78·1	82·4	81.0	87·0	75·7	89.2	90-5
Q3	95-7	82·1	81.6	67·2	77·6	82·8	80.9	87·0	75·4	89.6	90-9
Q4	96-1 R	82·2	81.8	66·9	78·7	82·8	81.1	86·7	75·2	89.9	90-9
1985 Q1	96-5	82·1	81-8 R	67·0	78·2	82·7	81-2	86·5	74·9	89·7	90-5
Q2	96-7	82·1 R	81-8 R	66·9	77·4	82·9	81-2	86·4	74·8	89·9	90-0
Q3	97-0 R	82·0 R	81-9 R	66·6	76·9	82·8	81-2	85·8	75·0	90·4	89-6
Q4	97-3	81·8 R	81-7 R	66·0	76·7	82·7	81-1	85·5	75·0	90·8	89-2
1986 Q1 Output per perso 1978	97.5 on employed* 100.4	81·3 97·9	81-4	65·0	76-8 104-9 R	82·5 104·1	80.7	85·3 97·7	74.9	90.7	90.1
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	102-2 100-0 101-8 105-7 R 109-8 111-3 113-8 R	102-3 100-0 105-7 R 113-5 122-8 125-7 131-9	104-0 100-0 103-5 109-7 117-9 123-4 R 127-0 R	120-3 100-0 135-0 R 133-0 148-9 R 160-9 R 169-4 R	104-8 R 100-0 92-3 108-9 119-0 121-4 R 122-3 R	107-1 100-0 108-3 114-1 R 128-9 R 138-1 143-6 R	105-2 103-2 100-0 101-3 108-5 R 116-1 122-7 R 128-3 R	99-1 100-0 103-5 R 109-4 114-8 117-3 R 117-7 R	103·7 105·4 100·0 106·5 113·4 R 124·6 R 129·8 R 136·5 R	104.7 106.9 100.0 99.6 100.8 106.3 R 109.4 R 109.6 R	110-4 107-0 100-0 95-1 101-3 106-7 108-8 111-2
1981 Q1	99-9 R	101-2 R	99·2	112·9 R	96-1 R	102·1 R	96∙0	102·6 R	101-3 R	98-5	95.
Q2	101-1	104-2 R	101-8	133·6 R	88-6	106·8 R	99∙9 R	101·6	105-1	99-0 R	93.
Q3	102-7	107-2	105-6	147·5 R	88-1 R	112·5	103∙6 R	104·0 R	108-3 R	100-0 R	97.
Q4	103-4	110-1 R	107-4	146·2 R	96-6 R	111·9 R	105∙9 R	105·7 R	111-6 R	100-8 R	94.
1982 Q1	104·1	109·9 R	108-0	139·2 R	104·1	112-0 R	107·2 R	106·6	110-8 R	99·4	98-
Q2	105·3	113·1	109-6	137·7 R	108·4	113-1	108·7 R	108·9 R	112-2 R	101·0 R	99-9
Q3	106·3 R	115·0	110-3 R	129·5 R	111·1	114-9 R	108·9	110·8 R	114-8 R	101·4	102-9
Q4	107·3 R	116·0 R	110-8 R	125·7 R	112·1 R	116-3	109·4 R	111·3 R	116-0 R	101·5	104-9
1983 Q1	108-7 R	119-7	115.5 R	136-8 R	115-1 R	123-0 R	114·6 R	112·4 R	121·1 R	105∙0 R	105-0
Q2	109-0 R	120-8	115.8 R	147-5 R	116-0 R	128-2 R	113·5 R	112·4	123·3 R	105∙1	103-8
Q3	110-4	124-5	119.1	150-6 R	122-9 R	131-7 R	116·6 R	117·8 R	125·5 R	106∙5 R	109-5
Q4	111-0 R	126-4 R	121.2	160-7 R	122-1	132-9 R	119·5 R	116·6 R	128·6 R	108∙6 R	108-7
1984 Q1	111-2	127·0 R	122-1 R	166-5 R	119-1 R	135∙6	120·3 R	117·0 R	128-0 R	109-6 R	107-5
Q2	110-7	124·5	122-8	156-5 R	121-9	136∙4 R	121·5 R	117·8 R	128-9 R	110-1	108-5
Q3	111-5 R	124·9 R	124-5 R	160-9 R	124-2 R	140∙3 R	124·2 R	117·6 R	130-7 R	108-8 R	110-6
Q4	111-9	126·3 R	124-4 R	159-7 R	120-6 R	140∙1 R	124·8 R	117·0 R	131-7 R	109-3 R	108-6
1985 Q1	113-0 R	130-0 R	126-6 R	165-1 R	118-7 R	145·0 R	128-3 R	117·8 R	134-6 R	109·0 R	110-0
Q2	114-0 R	132-8 R	127-8 R	172-7 R	122-4 R	145·6 R	130-2 R	116·2 R	136-5 R	109·1 R	111-2
Q3	113-8	132-3 R	126-8 R	171-2 R	122-8 R	143·4 R	127-6 R	117·6 R	137-8 R	110·4 R	110-7
Q4	114-3 R	132-6 R	126-7 R	168-6 R	125-5 R	140·6 R	127-3 R	119·4 R	137-2 R	110·0 R	112-8

#### **EMPLOYMENT** \_ .

(0)

	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)(6)	Belgium (3)(7)(8)	Canada	Denmark (7)	France (6) (9)	Germany (FR) (6)	Greece (7) (8)	Irish Republic (7) (10)	Italy (11)	Japan (5)	Nether- lands (7) (12)	Norway (5)	Spain (13)	Sweden (5)	Switzer- land (2)(5)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seaso	nally adjuste	d unless sta	ated		3	_												Thousand
Civilian labour force 1983 Q4	26,628 R	7,016	3,298		12,214			27,048			22,712	58,961		2,032	13,265	4,369	3,172	112,142
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	26,768 R 26,886 R 27,033 R 27,154 R	7,048 7,107 7,131 7,151	3,352 3,343 3,372 3,384	  	12,283 12,350 12,460 12,492	.: .: .:	··· ··· ···	27,057 27,055 27,107 27,157	  	  	22,902 22,666 22,784 22,867	58,926 59,168 59,435 59,526	··· ·· ··	2,040 2,027 2,023 2,035	13,260 13,177 13,247 13,283	4,373 4,366 4,411 4,412	3,174 3,174 3,176 3,184	112,536 113,541 113,812 114,235
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,249 R 27,366 R 27,340 R 27,498 R	7,192 7,218 7,283 7,405	3,349 3,355 3,342 	··· ··· ··	12,535 12,622 12,638 12,753	  	··· ·· ··	27,239 27,271 27,349	  	  	22,866 22,847 23,108 23,095	59,670 59,514 59,729 59,686	 	2,053 2,039 2,076 2,090	13,298 13,245 13,314 13,388	4,420 4,401 4,436 4,439	3,188 3,192 3,201 3,218	115,024 115,206 115,468 116,158
Civilian employment 1983 Q4	23,557 R	6,353	3,172		10,864		21,011	24,759			20,390	57,413	·	1,975	10,805	4,223	3,141	102,600
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	23,652 R 23,741 R 23,821 R 23,943 R	6,372 6,472 6,501 6,533	3,211 3,220 3,254 3,255	  	10,881 10,949 11,054 11,108	  	20,788	24,773 24,808 24,833 24,873	:: :: ::	::  	20,395 20,284 20,469 20,523	57,312 57,553 57,835 57,953	:: .: .:	1,977 1,966 1,961 1,977	10,592 10,503 10,507 10,382	4,233 4,225 4,278 4,280	3,136 3,138 3,142 3,148	103,671 105,024 105,368 105,959
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	24,009 R 24,072 R 24,127 R 24,225 R	6,589 6,612 6,686 6,815	3,224 3,238 3,226	··· ··· ··	11,140 11,287 11,333 11,455	··· ·· ··	  	24,895 24,965 25,053	··· ·· ··	  	20,398 20,474 20,618 20,542	58,119 57,991 58,181 58,029	 	1,993 1,995 2,021 2,040	10,341 10,321 10,392 10,422	4,290 4,270 4,318 4,322	3,153 3,161 3,172 3,187	106,618 106,804 107,200 107,996
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 19 Civilian Labour Force: Male Female All	985 unless st 16,121 11,122 27,244	tated 4,461 2,814 7,274	2,029 1,334 3,363	2,499 1,631 4,123	7,257 5,382 12,639	1,460 1,240 2,701	23,251	27,088	2,510 1,298 3,808	906 389 1,295	 22,979	35,960 23,670 59,634	3,822 1,908 5,730	1,165 898 2,064	9,224 4,164 13,388	2,341 2,083 4,424	2,009 1,190 3,199	<b>Thousand</b> 64,411 51,050 115,461
Civilian Employment: Male Female All	13,925 10,141 24,065	4,108 2,568 6,676	1,949 1,286 3,235	2,239 1,338 3,577	6,508 4,804 11,311	1,301 1,088 2,389	20,939	24,822	2,362 1,146 3,508	765 346 1,111	 20,508	35,030 23,040 58,070	3,272 1,657 4,929	1,141 871 2,012	7,336 3,086 10,422	2,277 2,022 4,299	1,992 1,177 3,169	59,891 47,259 107,150
Civilian employment: proporti Male: Agriculture Industry Services	ons by secto 3·6 42·9 53·5	7·4 35·7 56·9	8·5 48·7 42·8	3∙8 40∙3 56∙0	6·8 34·2 59·1	 		 	25·2 34·1 40·7		 	7-6 39-1 53-4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8·9 39·5 51·5	17-8 38-5 43-6	6·8 43·7 49·5	7·6 47·0 45·4	Per cent 4·5 37·2 58·3
Female: Agriculture Industry Services	1.1 18.1 80.8	4·3 14·7 81·0	10·7 22·2 67·0	1-6 15-3 83-1	3·1 13·7 83·2	  	  	  	39·8 17·3 42·9	  	  	10·6 28·4 61·0	 	4·7 12·4 82·7	14·8 17·0 68·2	2.7 14.3 83.1	4·8 21·7 73·5	1.4 16.4 82.1
All: Agriculture Industry Services	2·6 32·4 65·0	6·2 27·7 66·2	9·4 38·1 52·4	3·0 30·9 66·1	5·2 25·5 69·3	7·4 28·4 64·3	7·9 32·9 59·3	5·6 41·3 53·1	30·0 28·6 41·4	17-0 29-8 53-2	11·2 33·6 55·2	8·8 34·9 56·4	5·1 27·8 67·1	7·2 27·8 65·0	16·9 32·1 50·9	4·8 29·9 65·3	6·6 37·6 55·8	3·1 28·0 68·8

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

Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December. Annual figures relate to June. Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November. Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces. Annual figures relate to 1984.

Annual rigures relate to 1984. Annual figures relate to second quarter. Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training. Annual figures relate to April. Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October. Annual figures relate to January. Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

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

GRE	AT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT	TIME								
BRIT	AIN	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera-	Hours of a	overtime w	orked	Stood of whole w		Working	g part of w	eek	Stood	off for whole	e or part o	of week	
		(Thou)	tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours	ost	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours	ost	
				operative working over- time		adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985		1,422 1,137 1,198 1,209 1,311 1,332	29·5 26·6 29·8 31·5 34·3 34·9	8·3 8·2 8·3 8·5 8·9 9·0	11.76 9.37 9.98 10.30 11.59 11.94		21 16 8 6 4	823 621 320 244 231 163	258 320 134 71 38 23	3,183 3,720 1,438 741 387 233	12.1 11.4 10.7 10.2 10.4 10.3	279 335 142 77 43 27	5.9 7.8 3.5 2.0 1.5 0.7	4,006 4,352 1,769 985 619 396		14·3 12·6 12·4 12·9 14·4 14·9
	sep 15	1,290	33.6	9.0	11.55	11.50	7	284	32	334	10.6	39	1.0	618	684	16.0
	Oct 13	1,376	35·6	9.0	12·73	11.84	5	189	31	343	11.2	36	0·8	532	567	15·1
	Nov 10	1,380	35·9	8.9	12·27	11.74	7	266	35	348	10.0	41	1·1	615	581	14·8
	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
	April 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	1,270	33·7	8·9	11·20	11.57	5	214	35	401	11.7	40	1.0	615	622	15·3
	May 17	1,303	34·7	8·9	11·55	11.24	3	135	32	345	10.8	35	0.9	480	522	13·1

\* These figures are based on the definition of manufacturing industries in the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

# MPLOYMENT 1.12 ng industries Seasonally adjusted

EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

BREAT BRITAIN		OTAL WEEKLY			the second second	-	VERAGE WEEKL			
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 lasses	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
980 981 982 983 984 985	100-0 89-1 84-4 82-1 82-5 83-4	100.0 89-2 84.0 83.1 85.6 87.5	100.0 86.8 80.9 78.7 75.6 75.0	100·0 89·5 85·7 81·7 81·7 80·4	100·0 94·2 90·1 89·0 86·8 87·1	100.0 98.7 100.5 101.5 102.7 103.2	100.0 98.9 100.9 102.0 103.7 104.4	100.0 98.8 100.9 103.2 105.2 105.2	100.0 101.5 103.9 105.5 105.7 105.6	100.0 99.0 99.6 100.2 100.3 100.1
Veek ended 983 Nov 12 Dec 15	82·5 82·2	84.8	77-3	81.7	89.9	102·5 102·4	103-4	104-4	106-2	100.4
984 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	82·3 82·3 82·2	84·5	76.6	82-8	86·4	102·6 102·7 102·5	103-4	104-9	106.6	100.1
Apr 14 May 19 Jun 16	82·5 82·5 82·7	85·2	75-1	82.5	86.5	102·7 102·6 102·6	103.6	104-4	106.0	100.4
July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	82·7 82·5 82·4	85.6	74.4	81·2	86.8	102·6 102·5 102·5	103.0	105-1	104-9	100.5
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	82·5 82·4 82·8	87.1	76·3	80.4	87.5	102·9 103·1 103·2	104.8	106-3	105.3	100.2
985 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	82·8 83·0 83·1	86.7	75.7	81·0	85.4	103-0 103-1 103-1	103-9	105-6	105.7	100.0
Apr 13 May 18 Jun 15	82·5 83·4 84·0	87.2	76·2	80.6	86-9	102-2 103-1 103-3	104.6	105.6	105-3	100.1
July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14	84·0 83·9 83·9	88.0	73-9	80·2	87.0	103·1 103·2 103·4	104-4	104-3	105-1	99.9
Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	83·3 83·3 83·4	88·1	74-1	79-8	89-0	103·3 103·5 103·6	104-8	105-3	106-2	100.4
986 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 8	83·5 83·1 82·8	86.7	73·0	79·5	84.7	103·3 103·0 103·0	103.9	104.5	104.9	99.5
Apr 12 May 17	82·8 82·4					102-8 102-6			104 0	33.3

UNEMPLOYMENT **UK** summary

Seasonally adjusted\* Number Per cent working population

6.9

7·7 8·3 8·6

8.2

8.3 8.4 8.4

8.5 8.5 8.5

8-4 8-4 8-4

8.5 8.6 8.6

8.6 8.7 8.7

8.6 8.6 8.7

8.7

8.8

8.9 8.9

MARRIED

376.1

374-0 382-5 386-2

388-5 391-9 392-6

407·9 406·6 405·7

413·2 409·8 405·2

410·0 419·1 421·8

421.8 423.0 424.5

439.8

431·8 430·8

435.6 431.9 430.5

UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS

Number

715.0

811.6

896-2 954-9

892.2

899·7 907·0 916·1

918·7 922·2 928·0

933-0 936-8 940-4

951-8 955-3 956-5

966-4 966-2

964.3

959·8 967·0

974.5

980·2 986·8

993.6 997.4 1.006.4

•

THOUSAND

Annual

averages

6

UNITED

1982

1983† 1984 1985

1984 June 14

July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13

Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6

April 11 May 9 Jun 13

Jul 11\*

Aug 8\*\* Sep 12

Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12

Feb 6\* Mar 6

Apr 10 May 8 June 12

2

1986 Jan 9

1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14

UNEMPLOYMENT 2. **UK Summary** 

	Alter De Contractione	ID FEMALE				A STATE OF A					YED BY DUR	ATION
All States	UNEMPLO			and the second				OL LEAVERS	<b>-</b>	UNEMPLO Up to 4	Over 4	Over 4
	Number	Per cent working popu- lation†	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non- claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Number	Per cent working popu- lation†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	weeks	weeks aged under 60	weeks aged 60 and over
82	2,916.9	10.9	123.5		2,793-4	2,626.1	9.8		State Providence			
Annual A averag		11.6 11.7 11.9	134-9 113-0 108-0	:: :: .:	2,969·7 3,046·8 3,163·3	2,866·0 2,998·3 3,113·1	10·7 11·1 11·3					
, 34 June 14	3,029.7	11.2	95.3	123-6	2,934.5	2,983.3	11.0	8.5	5.6	267	2,688	75
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	3,100·5 3,115·9 3,283·6	11·4 11·5 12·1	92·4 89·9 181·9	166·7 160·1	3,008·1 3,025·9 3,101·7	2,999·3 3,013·8 3,038·2	11·1 11·1 11·2	16-0 14-5 24-4	13·3 13·0 18·3	365 308 478	2,660 2,735 2,731	75 73 74
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	3,225·1 3,222·6 3,219·4	11.9 11.9 11.9	150.6 127.9 111.3	:: ::	3,074·6 3,094·7 3,108·1	3,046·8 3,055·2 3,062·6	11·2 11·3 11·3	8·6 8·4 7·4	15-8 13-8 8-1	371 325 293	2,781 2,826 2,856	74 71 70
85 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	3,341.0 3,323.7 3,267.6	12·1 12·0 11·8	109·4 97·8 88·0	  	3,231.5 3,225.9 3,179.6	3,074-6 3,093-5 3,094-8	11.1 11.2 11.2	12·0 18·9 1·3	9·3 12·8 10·7	302 299 264	2,965 2,956 2,936	74 68 67
April 11 May 9 June 13	3,272·6 3,240·9 3,178·6	11.9 11.7 11.5	83·7 107·7 106·9	 104·1	3,188·9 3,133·2 3,071·7	3,120-8 3,121-4 3,114-2	11·3 11·3 11·3	26·0 0·6 -7·2	15·4 9·3 6·5	293 305 285	2,909 2,869 2,828	70 67 66
July 11 ** Aug 8 ** Sep 12	3,235·0 3,240·4 3,346·2	11.7 11.7 12.1	104-6 99-9 156-8	134·5 126·6	3,130·5 3,140·5 3,189·4	3,121·1 3,127·4 3,123·5	11·3 11·3 11·3	6·9 6·3 –3·9	0·1 2·0 3·1	380 328 447	2,790 2,848 2,834	66 64 66
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	3,276·9 3,258·9 3,273·1	11.9 11.8 11.9	131-3 110-1 99-4		3,145·6 3,148·8 3,173·7	3,119·9 3,113·8 3,132·5	11·3 11·3 11·4	-3·6 -6·1 18·7	-0·4 -4·5 3·0	367 323 301	2,843 2,871 2,907	67 64 65
86 Jan 9	3,407.7	12.3	101.3		3,306-4	3,153-2	11.4	20.7	11.1	316	3,022	69
Feb 6* Mar 6	3,336·7 3,323·8	12·1 12·0	92·3 84·8		3,244·4 3,239·0	3,160·9 3,198·6	11.5 11.6	7.7 37.7	15·7 22·0	308 285	2,967 2,973	66 66
Apr 10 May 8 June 12	3,325·1 3,270·9 3,229·4	12·0 11·9 11·7	112·4 110·9 107·3	 100,802	3,212·7 3,160·0 3,122·1	3,200·2 3,205·4 3,220·4	11.6 11.6 11.7	1.6 5.2 15.0	15·7 14·8 7·3	329 283 289	2,930 2,921 2,874	67 67 67
2.2	UNEM GB Su	IPLOY Imma	MENT ry	r Sanadala			en e	in direction - criminal	e Tajeti	hand a		
82	2,808.5	10.8	117.3	lesse della	2,691.3	2,527.0	9.7					
B3†† Annual average B5	s 2,987·6 3,038·4 3,149·4	11.5 11.5 11.7	130·7 109·7 105·6		2,856·8 2,928·7 3,043·9	2,756·6 2,885·1 2,997·4	10·6 10·9 11·1					
June 14	2,910.8	11.0	92.3	120-9	2,818.6	2,870.1	10.9	9.2	5.7	258	2,579	74 74
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	2,978·9 2,995·2 3,156·6	11·3 11·3 11·9	89·7 87·4 176·6	163·0 156·0	2,889·2 2,907·8 2,979·9	2,885·7 2,900·7 2,924·5	10·9 11·0 11·1	15·6 15·0 23·8	13·1 13·3 18·1	355 •300 462	2,550 2,624 2,622	71 72
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	3,103·2 3,101·6 3,100·0	11.7 11.7 11.7	146·5 124·5 108·6	··· ···	2,956·7 2,977·0 2,991·4	2,933·7 2,942·0 2,950·1	11.1 11.2 11.2	9-2 8-3 8-1	16·0 13·8 8·5	360 316 285	2,670 2,716 2,746	73 70 69
85 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	3,217·9 3,200·7 3,145·9	12·0 11·9 11·7	107·0 95·6 86·1		3,110·9 3,105·1 3,059·8	2,961·8 2,979·9 2,980·8	11.0 11.1 11.1	11.7 18.1 0.9	9·4 12·6 10·2	294 290 256	2,851 2,843 2,824	73 67 66
April 11 May 9 June 13	3,150·3 3,120·0 3,057·2	11.7 11.6 11.4	81·9 105·3 104·8	 101-5	3,068·4 3,014·7 2,952·4	3,006·3 3,007·3 2,998·8	11.2 11.2 11.1	25·4 1·1 -8·5	11.5 9.1 2.7	285 297 276	2,800 2,758 2,717	69 65 64
July 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	3,116·2 3,120·3 3,219·7	11.6 11.6 12.0	102·7 98·1 152·6	131-5 123-3	3,013·5 3,022·2 3,067·1	3,005·4 3,010·5 3,006·1	11.2 11.2 11.2	6·6 5·1 -4·4	-0·3 1·1 2·4	369 320 431	2,683 2,737 2,724	64 63 65
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	3,155-0 3,138-3 3,151-6	11.7 11.7 11.7	128·1 107·5 97·1	 	3,026·9 3,030·8 3,054·5	3,002·1 2,996·3 3,013·3	11·2 11·1 11·2	-4·0 -5·8 17·0	-1·1 -4·7 2·4	356 314 293	2,733 2,761 2,795	66 63 64
			STREET,					State of the second state	10.0	000	0.007	CE

THOUSAND

2.907

2,852 2,858

2.814

2,806

65

65 65

65 65 65

PLOYED

Per cent working

popu-lation

13.1

13·8 13·5 13·7

13.0

13·2 13·2 13·8

13·6 13·7 13·7

14-1 14-0 13-8

13.8 13·6 13·4

13.5 13.4 13.8

13.6 13.6 13.7

14.3

14·0 14·0

13·9 13·7 13·5

School leavers included in unem ployed

70.1

77·2 65·0 62·6

55-1

53-3 52-3 103-9

86·1 73·5 64·4

63-4 56-8 51-1

48·7 62·4 61·9

60·3 58·0 90·8

76.1

63·9 57·8

58.7

53·6 49·1

64-8 63-6 61-3

UNEMPLOYMENT 0 2. **GB** summary 13.0 66.2 1.989.7 1.840.0 11.6 752.6 7.4 51.1 701.6 687·0 6.8 1982 2,059·0 2,046·8 2,102·6 1,974·2 2,019·4 2,073·8 854·0 928·8 985·7 13.6 13.3 13.5 74.6 62.9 61.1 1983† 1984 1985 Annua 12.6 12.7 12.9 56·1 46·8 44·5 782-4 865-8 923-5 7·7 8·7 8·5 8·4 8·8 9·1 797·9 882·0 941·2 averages 12.8 53.2 1,980.4 12.7 877.3 8.3 39-1 2,008.5 838-2 861.6 8.1 353-5 June 14 13·0 13·0 13·6 51.5 50.6 100.6 2,011.7 2,014.0 2,055.0 2,016·9 2,024·2 2,039·2 12·8 12·8 12·9 915·7 930·5 1,000·9 38·2 36·8 76·0 877.5 893.7 925.0 868-8 876-5 885-3 359·5 368·2 372·1 July 12 8.6 8.8 9.4 8·3 8·4 Aug 9 Sep 13 2,047·2 2,064·2 2,083·2 2,045·6 2,050·5 2,052·4 13.5 13.5 13.5 83·6 71·4 62·6 13·0 13·0 13·0 972·4 965·9 954·2 62·9 53·1 46·0 909-4 912-8 908-2 374·7 377·9 378·9 Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6 9·2 9·1 9·0 8·4 8·4 8·5 888. 891·5 897·7 13.9 13.9 13.6 61·8 55·4 49·8 2,165·1 2,164·7 2,130·5 2,059·1 2,073·6 2,071·1 12·8 12·9 12·9 991.0 980.6 965.6 45·2 40·2 36·3 902·7 906·3 909·7 8·3 8·3 8·4 393·7 392·5 391·7 1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 945.8 9·1 9·0 8·9 940·4 929·3 13·6 13·4 13·2 47.5 60.9 60.6 2,134·3 2,094·9 2,048·6 2,085·4 2,082·8 2,073·8 968-5 964-2 948-0 13·0 13·0 12·9 34·4 44·4 44·2 934.1 920-8 8.5 8.5 8.5 398-8 395-7 390-8 April 11 May 9 Jun 13 8·9 8·9 8·7 924·5 925·0 919-8 903-8 2,071·9 2,068·0 2,090·7 2,075·1 2,076·2 2,072·1 985-2 995-5 1,040-7 13·3 13·3 13·6 59·1 56·9 88·3 12·9 13·0 12·9 43·6 41·2 64·3 941·5 954·3 976·4 395-8 404-5 407-4 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 9.0 9.1 9.6 930·3 934·3 934·0 8.5 8.6 8.6 2,072·4 2,068·4 2,109·1 1,008-5 994-7 986-3 13·4 13·4 13·5 74·2 62·2 56·3 12·9 12·9 13·0 53·9 45·3 40·8 954·5 949·4 945·4 932·0 927·9 934·8 407.6 408.8 410.5 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 2 069.9 9·3 9·1 9·1 8.6 8.5 8.6 2,068·4 2,078·5 254.0 14.1 57.3 2,196.8 2.090.9 13.0 1,028.0 9.4 41.9 986-1 942.1 8.7 425.3 1986 Jan 9 2,208.8 13·8 13·8 2,156.6 2,159.1 52·2 48·0 2,092.1 2,121.9 13·1 13·2 ,003·2 992·3 9.2 38-1 35-1 965·1 957·2 Feb 6<sup>a</sup> Mar 6 947·4 953·8 417·3 417·0 8·7 8·8 ,001.6 986.4 978.0 197.3 13.7 13.5 13.3 2,134-2,097-2.065-13·2 13·2 13·2 46·7 46·5 45·2 63·1 9.2 421·4 417·7 416·2 954. Apr 10 May 8 159.8 939·9 932·7 963·9 972·3 8·9 8·9 25.

FEMALE

783.6

886-0 962-5 1,019-5

910.1

950-4 964-8 1,038-0

1,007·1 999·9 986·9

1,024·9 1,013·8 998·3

1,001·8 997·2 981·7

1,018·8 1,029·8 1,077·7

1,042·9 1,028·1 1,019·1

1.062.1

1,036-2

1,035·0 1,019·4 1.011·9

Seasonally adjusted\* Number

Per cent

11.7

12·7 12·9 13·1

12.9

12·9 13·0 13·1

13·1 13·1 13·1

13·0 13·1 13·1

13·2 13·2 13·1

13·1 13·1 13·1

13·1 13·1 13·2

13.2

13·3 13·4

13·4 13·4 13·5

working

UNEMPLOYED

Per cent working popu-lation†

7.5

8.5 8.9 9.1

8.4

8.7 8.9 9.6

9·3 9·2 9·1

9·2 9·1 9·0

9.0 8.9 8.8

9·1 9·2 9·7

9·4 9·2 9·1

9.5

9·3 9·2

9·3 9·1 9·1

School leavers included

in une ployed

53.4

57·7 48·0 45·3

40.2

39·2 37·7 78·0

64·5 54·3 47·0

46.0 40.9 36.9

35·0 45·3 44·9

44·3 41·9 66·0

55·2 46·2 41·6

42.7

38·8 35·7

47·6 47·3 46·0

Actual

730.2

828·3 914·5 974·2

870.0

911·2 927·1 960·0

942-6 945-6 939-9

978·9 972·9 961·4

966·9 951·9 936·8

974-5 988-0 1,011-7

987.

981·9 977·5

1.019.5

997·4 989·2

987·4 972·2 965·9

UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS

Number

1,911.1

2,054·3 2,102·1 2,158·2

2,091.1

2,099-0 2,106-0 2,122-

2,128·1 2,133·0 2,134·6

2,141.6 2,156.7 2,154.4

2,169·0 2,166·1 2,157·7

2,159·3 2,161·0 2,157·3

2,155.6 2,154.0 2,165.5

2.178.7

2,180·7 2,211·8

2,206·6 2,208·0 2,214·0

Actual

2,063-2

2,141·4 2,132·4 2,189·1

2,064.5

2,096·9 2,098·8 2,141·7

2,131·9 2,149·2 2,168·1

2,252.6 2,253.1 2,218.2

2,222.0 2,181.3 2,134.9

2,156·0 2,152·6 2,177·7

2,157·8 2,166·9 2,196·2

2.287.0

2,246.9 2.249.8

2,225·2 2,187·9 2.156·1

\* 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. The latest seasonally adjusted figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following

3 033.0

3,039·5 3,075·7

3.075.9

3,080·6 3,093·9

11.3

11·3 11·4

11.4

11.4

19.7

6·5 36·2

0.2

10.3

14·4 20·8

14·3 13·7 6·1

308

298 277

319 275 279

3.182.9

3,121.5

3,089 3,037 2,998

97 847

month. \*\* There was a discontinuity between the June 1985 and August 1985 figures for unemployed claimants in Northern Ireland. The monthly count is based on the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development's computer records. A reconciliation with information on claims for benefit held in DHSS offices has shown some people included in the monthly count who were no longer claiming benefit and some (a smaller number) who had not yet been included in the count even though they were claiming benefit. The net result was that the unadjusted July 1985 and August 1985 figures for Northern Ireland, were 5,700 and 5,150 less respectively than they would have been without the reconcilation. If the figures had continued to be recorded as in June 1985 and earlier months there would have been increases in unemployment of about 3,150 in July 1985 and 60 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.

Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count is made in June, July and August.
Trom April 1983 the unadjusted figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office. An timate 161,800 men were affected 160,300 in Great Britain) over the period to August 1983
The number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total working population (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed, self-employed and H.M. Forces) at mid-1985.

12.2

11·9 11·9

3,282.0

3,211·9 3,199·4

3,198-9 3,146-2 3,103-5

1986 Jan 9

Feb 6 Mar 6

Apr 10 May 8

99.2

90·4 83·1

109·8 108·6 105·3

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBE	R UNEMPI	LOYED		PER CI	ENT WORK	ING	UNEMPL	LOYED E	CLUDING	SCHOOL LE	AVERS		OUSAND
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	in const		
				leavers included in un- employe	d				Number	Per cent working popula- tion <sup>†</sup>	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST			A THE								ALCONDA.			
1982	664-6	490.8	173.8	22·4 24·5	7·7 8·4	9·5 10·0	5·1 6·0	642·3 696·9	598·2 666·0	7·0 7·7			439·3 475·3	158-9
1983†† Annual 1984 averages 1985	721·4 748·0 782·4	514·5 511·0 527·1	206·9 236·5 255·2	24·5 20·1 17·0	8.4 8.6	9.7 9.9	6·5 6·9	727·4 765·4	710·5 747·5	8·0 8·2			488.6 506.1	190.7 221.9 241.4
1985 Jun 13	756·2	512·0	244.2	16.0	8.3	9.6	6.6	740-2	747.0	8.2	-2.4	1.2	505-3	241.7
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	773-6 782-5 798-2	518·7 521·1 528·8	254·9 261·4 269·5	15·4 14·2 23·4	8.5 8.6 8.8	9·7 9·7 9·9	6·8 7·0 7·2	758·1 768·2 774·8	749·1 752·8 750·5	8·3 8·3 8·3	2·1 3·7 -2·3	-0.1 1.1 1.2	506·0 507·6 505·6	243·1 245·2 244·9
Oct 10 Nov 14	785-4 779-8 779-8	522·1 520·6 524·1	263·4 259·2 255·7	21.1 17.8 15.8	8.7 8.6 8.6	9·8 9·7 9·8	7·1 7·0 6·9	764·4 762·1 763·9	749·7 747·2 750·2	8·3 8·2 8·3	-0.8 -2.5 3.0	0·2 -1·9 -0·1	505·1 504·2 505·6	244.6 243.0 244.6
Dec 12 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	244.0
Feb 6* Mar 6	794·3 797·4	534·5 540·1	259·8 257·3	13-6 12-3	8.7 8.8	10-0 10-1	7·0 6·9	781·8 785·0	759·5 774·4	8·4 8·5	3·2 14·9	4·1 8·1	509·9 522·5	249.6 251.9
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	794·7 780·0 772·4	536·1 525·5 518·7	258·6 254·5 253·7	14·2 14·6 14·3	8.8 8.6 8.5	10·0 9·8 9·7	6·9 6·8 6·8	780·5 765·4 758·2	777·4 779·2 781·5	8.6 8.6 8.6	3.0 1.8 2.3	7·0 6·6 2·4	522.7 523.9 523.8	254.7 255.3 257.6
GREATER LONDON (include								010.0						
1982 1983†† Annual	323·3 359·9	238·5 258·8	84·8 101·1	10·7 12·0	7·9 8·8	9·5 10·5	5·3 6·2	312·6 347·9	291·5 333·1	7·1 8·1			214·0 240·0	77.5 93.2
198311 1984 1985	380.6 402.5	265·4 278·4	115·2 124·1	10·2 8·6	9·1 9·4	10·6 10·9	6·8 7·2	370.4 393.8	361·4 384·3	8·6 9·0			253.6 267.2	107-8 117-1
1985 Jun 13	393·1	273.7	119.3	7.9	9.2	10.7	7.0	385-2	383-8	9.0	0.2	1.4	267.0	116-8
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	402·2 407·5 415·2	277.5 279.4 283.1	124.7 128.1 132.1	7.7 7.2 10.9	9·4 9·6 9·7	10.9 11.0 11.1	7·3 7·5 7·7	394-6 400-4 404-3	386-0 388-4 388-7	9.0 9.1 9.1	2·2 2·4 0·3	0-9 1-6 1-6	267-8 269-2 269-2	118-2 119-2 119-5
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	408·6 403·2 401·9	280·1 277·6 277·9	128·5 125·7 124·0	10·6 9·3 8·4	9.6 9.5 9.4	11.0 10.9 10.9	7·5 7·3 7·2	398-0 393-9 393-5	389-1 386-8 387-8	9·1 9·1 9·1	0·4 -2·3 1·0	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 0 \\       -0 \cdot 5 \\       -0 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	269·9 268·7 269·1	119-2 118-1 118-7
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	409·7 406·2	280·0 282·1	124·7 124·0	7·3 6·6	9·5 9·5	11.0 11.1	7·3 7·2	398-1 399-6	391·5 397·1	9-2 9-3	0.7 5.6	1.6 3.1	271.0 275.4	120·5 121·8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	409·4 404·3 404·9	284·2 281·0 281·0	125·2 123·3 123·9	6·9 7·0 6·9	9·6 9·5 9·5	11.1 11.0 11.0	7·3 7·2 7·2	402·5 397·3 398·1	402·1 402·8 405·7	9·4 9·4 9·5	5·0 0·7 2·9	3.8 3.8 2.9	278.6 279.5 280.7	123·5 123·3 124·9
EAST ANGLIA	72-2	53-2	19.0	2.4	8.5	10.0	6.0	69-8	65-6	7.7			48.0	17.6
1982 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 1985	77·3 81·3	52·0 53·2	25·3 28·1	2·2 2·0	8.7 8.8	9.5 9.6	7·3 7·7	75·1 79·3	73.9 77.9	8.3 8.5			50·0 51·2	23-8 26-7
1985 Jun 13 Jul 11	78·9 79·0	51·7 51·4	27·2 27·6	2·1 2·0	8·6 8·6	9-3 9-3	7.5 7.6	76·8 77·0	78-5 78-2	8·5 8·5	0·5 -0·3	0.6 0.2	51·6 51·4	26·9
Aug 8 Sep 12	78·3 80·7	50·6 51·6	27.7 29.0	1.8 3.0	8.5 8.8	9·1 9·3	7.6 8.0	76·5 77·7	78·1 78·1	8.5 8.5	-0·1 0·0	0.0 -0.1	51·2 51·0	26·9 27·1
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	80·2 81·7 83·2	51.6 52.7 54.3	28.6 29.0 28.9	2·5 2·0 1·8	8·7 8·9 9·1	9.3 9.5 9.8	7·9 8·0 7·9	77.7 79.6 81.4	77-8 79-0 80-0	8.5 8.6 8.7	-0·3 1·2 1·0	-0·1 0·3 0·6	50·9 51·6 52·3	26.9 27.4 27.7
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 86-7	56·5 56·9	30·0 29·9	1.6 1.5	9·4 9·4	10·2 10·2	8·2 8·2	85·0 85·2	80·5 82·3	8·8 9·0	0·1 1·8	0·5 0·8	52·2 53·5	28·3 28·8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	85·6 84·1 81·3	55·9 54·6 52·6	29.7 29.6 28.8	2·3 2·3 2·1	9·3 9·2 8·8	10·1 9·8 9·5	8·2 8·1 7·9	83·4 81·9 79·3	81.5 82.3 82.6	8·9 9·0 9·0	-0.8 0.8 0.3	0-4 0-6 0-1	52·9 53·4 53·4	28.6 28.9 29.2
SOUTH WEST										a here				17.0
1982 1983†† Annual	179·0 188·6	128-0 129-3	51.0 59.3	5·7 6·2	9·1 9·7	10.6	6·7 7·8	173·3 182·3	157·6 173·0	8·0 8·9			110·6 117·9	47·0 55·0
198311 1984 1985	193-7 204-9	129·3 127·2 132·8	66·5 72·2	5.0 4.6	9.7 10.2	10.9 10.6 11.1	8·4 8·9	188·7 200·4	184·8 196·2	9·2 9·8			122·0 127·7	62·8 68·5
1985 Jun 13	192-3	125.5	66-8	4.3	9.6	10.5	8.2	188-0	195.7	9.7	-0.9	0.4	127.2	68·5 69·0
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	196-1 197-9 206-8	126.7 127.1 131.8	69·4 70·8 75·0	4·3 4·1 6·9	9·8 9·8 10·3	10.6 10.6 11.0	8.5 8.7 9.2	191-8 193-8 199-9	196·5 197·5 197·7	9-8 9-8 9-8	0·8 1·0 0·2	0·2 0·3 0·7	127·5 127·9 127·8	69·6 69·9
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	206·0 208·4 210·3	131-4 133-1 135-1	74·6 75·3 75·2	5-8 4-6 4-2	10·2 10·4 10·5	11.0 11.1 11.3	9·2 9·3 9·2	200-2 203-8 206-1	196·7 197·1 198·2	9·8 9·8 9·9	-1.0 0.4 1.1	0·1 -0·1 0·2	127·2 127·5 127·8	69·5 69·6 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	213·9 211·8	137·6 136·8	76·3 75·0	3.7 3.3	10.6 11.5	11.5 11.4	9·4 9·2	210·4 208·5	199-6 202-5	9·9 10·1	-0·3 2·9	0·8 1·4	128·3 130·7	71-3 71-8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	208·3 203·0 196·0	134·5 131·0 126·3	73-9 71-9 69-7	4·3 4·3 4·3	10·4 10·1 9·7	11.2 11.0 10.6	9·1 8·8 8·6	204·0 198·6 191·7	202·7 204·0 204·3	10·1 10·1 10·2	0·2 1·3 0·3	0·9 1·5 0·6	130·5 131·3 131·2	72·3 72·7 73·1

See footnotes to table 2-1.

S22 AUGUST 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

2.3

	NUMBE	RUNEMPI	LOYED		POPUL	ATION	ING	UNEMPI	LOTEDE	CLUDING	SCHOOL LE	AVENS		
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed			
				included in un- employed	d				Number	Per cent working popula- tion†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
ST MIDLANDS	337.9	249.9	87.9	14.8	13.6	16.2	9.4	323.1	305.2	12.3			225.0	80.3
Annual averages	354·7 345·4	257·3 243·0	97·4 102·4	16·0 12·8	14·5 14·1	16·9 16·0	10·5 10·9	338·6 332·6	327·8 329·1	13·4 13·4			238·8 233·7	89·0 95·3
84 85	349.7	243.1	106-6	12.1	14.1	15.9	11.2	337-6	333-9	13.5	10		234.2	99.7
85 Jun 13 Jul 11	341-4 347-2	238-6 240-8	102·8 106·4	11·0 11·6	13·8 14·0	15·6 15·8	10·8 11·2	330·3 335·7	333-8 333-7	13·5 13·5	-1·3 -0·1	0·0 -0·2	234·4 233·9	99·4 99·8
Aug 8 Sep 12	347-8 360-8	240·0 246·4	107·8 114·4	11.5 17.8	14·0 14·5	15.7 16.1	11·3 12·0	336·3 343·0	334-1 334-1	13.5 13.5	0·4 0·0	-0·3 0·1	233·4 233·3	100·7 100·8
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	351-0 345-7 345-6	240-8 238-5 239-6	110·1 107·1 106·0	15·2 13·0 11·8	14·2 13·9 13·9	15·8 15·6 15·7	11.6 11.3 11.1	335·8 332·7 333·8	333.2 332.3 332.9	13·4 13·4 13·4	-0.9 -0.9 0.6	-0.2 -0.6 -0.4	232·5 232·3 232·4	100-7 100-0 100-5
86 Jan 9	356·3 350·6	247·1 243·3	109·3 107·3	11·4 10·3	14·4 14·1	16·2 15·9	11.5 11.3	344·9 340·4	334·0 334·5	13·5 13·5	1·1 0·5	0·3 0·7	232·9 232·9	101·1 101·5
Feb 6* Mar 6	348-9	242.4	106-5	9.5	14.1	15-9	11.2	339-4	337.0	13.6	2.5	1-4	234.7	102-3
Apr 10 May 8 June 12	349-0 344-2 341-7	241.5 238.2 235.7	107·5 106·0 106·0	12-2 11-8 11-6	14·1 13·9 13·8	15-8 15-6 15-4	11·3 11·1 11·1	336·8 332·4 330·2	336-4 335-9 337-7	13.6 13.5 13.6	-0.6 -0.5 1.8	0.8 0.5 0.2	233.7 233.1 233.8	102-7 102-8 103-9
ST MIDLANDS	176-6	130.7	45-9	6.4	9.9	12.0	6.7	170-2	157-0	8.8			114-2	42.7
Annual averages	188-0 194-3	134-8 134-1	53-2 60-2	6-9 5-9	10.7 10.9	12·5 12·6	7·8 8·4	181-2 188-4	174·7 186·0	9·9 10·4			124·9 129·2	49-1
35 J 35 Jun 13	202-3 197-6	136-9 133-7	65·3 64·1	6·2 6·9	11-3 11-0	12·7 12·4	9·1 8·9	196-1 190-9	193-6 193-6	10·8 10·8	-0.7	-0.1	131-8 131-3	61· 62·
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	200-8 200-0 205-1	134-5 133-3 136-0	66-3 66-7 69-1	6·7 6·3 8·9	11-2 11-1 11-4	12·5 12·4 12·7	9·2 9·3 9·6	194-1 193-7 196-2	193-6 193-7 193-1	10-8 10-8 10-8	0·0 0·1 -0·6	-0.2 -0.2 -0.2	131-2 131-0 130-7	62- 62- 62-
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	199-2 198-9 201-2	133-0 134-0 136-4	66-1 64-9 64-8	7·4 6·1 5·6	11.1 11.1 11.2	12·4 12·5 12·7	9·2 9·0 9·0	191.7 192.8 195.6	192·1 193·4 194·7	10.7 10.8 10.8	-1.0 1.3 1.3	-0.5 -0.1 0.5	130-1 131-4 132-2	62- 62- 62-
6 Jan 9	209-6	142.1	67.5	5.3	11.7	13.2	9.4	204.4	195-2	10.9	0.5	1.0	132.4	62-
Feb 6* Mar 6	205-7 205-9	139·7 140·5	66-0 65-5	4·9 4·5	11.5 11.5	13·0 13·1	9·2 9·1	201.0 201.4	195-0 197-4	10·9 11·0	-0·2 2·4	0·5 0·9	131·8 134·0	63- 63-
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	205-8 201-9 199-3	139-2 136-0 133-6	66-6 65-9 65-7	7·1 7·4 7·2	11.5 11.3 11.1	13·0 12·7 12·4	9·3 9·2 9·1	198-8 194-6 192-1	196-0 196-3 197-6	10·9 10·9 11·0	-1·4 0·3 1·3	0·3 0·4 0·1	132-4 132-3 132-9	63- 64- 64-
RKSHIRE AND HUMBE	RSIDE													
Annual	273·2 288·7	201-1	72·0 81·3	13·0 14·8	12·2 13·0	14·5 15·2	8·4 9·5	260·1 273·8	242·5 263·9	10·8 11·9			177·9 190·6	64· 73·
averages	291-9 305-8	204·8 212·9	87·0 92·9	12.7 13.3	12-9 13-3	14·8 15·3	9.9 10.3	279·2 292·5	276-0 289-1	12·2 12·6			195-8 203-3	80 85
5 Jun 13	296-3	206.6	89.7	13.7	12.9	14.8	9.9	282.5	287.8	12.5	-1.2	0.6	202.3	85
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	302-4 301-8 317-1	209·0 208·1 217·1	93-4 93-7 100-0	13·3 12·7 21·4	13-2 13-2 13-8	15·0 15·0 15·6	10-3 10-4 11-1	289-1 289-1 295-6	289·2 290·3 290·1	12.6 12.7 12.6	1.4 1.1 -0.2	0·0 0·4 0·8	202·9 203·7 203·4	86 86 86
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	307-5 307-5 310-1	212·2 213·6 217·1	95-3 93-6 93-0	16-9 14-0 12-4	13-4 13-4 13-5	15·2 15·3 15·6	10-6 10-4 10-3	290.6 293.2 297.7	290·2 291·0 294·8	12.6 12.7 12.9	0·1 0·8 3·8	0·3 0·2 1·6	203·6 204·8 207·5	86 86 87
6 Jan 9	324-3	227.6	96.7	11.8	14.1	16-4	10.7	312.5	298.7	13.0	3.9	2.8	210.6	88
Feb 6 Mar 6	317·9 316·2	223·4 222·6	94·5 93·6	10·6 9·8	13·9 13·8	16·1 16·0	10·5 10·4	307·4 306·4	299·3 302·7	13·0 13·2	0.6 3.4	2·8 2·6	210·7 213·5	88 89
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	320-5 316-8 311-9	224.0 221.3 217.6	96·4 95·5 94·4	16-6 16-3 15-9	14·0 13·8 13·6	16·1 15·9 15·6	10·7 10·6 10·4	303·9 300·5 296·0	302·4 303·8 306·2	13·2 13·2 13·3	-0·3 1·4 2·4	1·2 1·5 1·2	212·8 213·7 214·9	89 90 91
RTH WEST														
	407·8 437·1	298·6 315·7	109·2 121·4	16·6 18·8	13·6 14·6	16·7 17·8	9·0 10·0	391·2 418·2	374·8 408·0	12·5 13·6			274·2 296·0	100 112
averages	442-9 452-0	313-2 317-1	129·6 134·9	16·0 16·1	14·5 14·6	17.5 17.7	10·3 10·3	426-9 435-9	422·1 430·8	13·9 13·9			300·9 304·5	121 126
95 Jun 13 Jul 11	441-7 450-8	311·3 315·0	130·4 135·7	17·1 16·6	14·3 14·6	17·4 17·6	10·0 10·4	424·6 434·2	431.6 432.5	13·9 14·0	-1.6 0.9	0·8 0·0	305·1 305·1	126 127
Aug 8 Sep 12	449-9 463-1	313·6 321·0	136·4 142·2	15·7 22·8	14·5 15·0	17·5 17·9	10·5 10·9	434·3 440·3	431·3 431·6	13.9 13.9	-1·2 0·3	-0.6 0.0	304·2 304·3	127 127
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	451.7 448.2 449.0	314·7 313·4 315·5	136-9 134-8 133-5	19·5 16·5 14·8	14.6 14.5 14.5	17·6 17·5 17·6	10·5 10·3 10·2	432·1 431·7 434·2	430·5 428·8 430·6	13·9 13·9 13·9	-1.1 -1.7 1.8	-0.7 -0.8 -0.3	303-3 302-4 303-7	127 126 126
6 Jan 9	463-8	324.9	138-9	14.1	15.0	18.1	10.7	449.7	431.3	13.9	0.7	0.3	304.4	126
Feb 6* Mar 6	453-2 450-0	318·1 316·3	135-1 133-6	13·0 11·9	14·6 14·5	17·7 17·6	10·4 10·3	440.6 438.0	431-2 434-0	13·9 14·0	-0·1 2·8	0-8 1-1	303-8 305-8	127 128
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	454-1 449-2 443-8	318-1 315-1 310-9	136-0 134-1 132-9	16-8 17-0 16-7	14.7 14.5 14.3	17·7 17·6	10·4 10·3 10·2	437·3 432·2 427·2	435-4 437-1 440-3	14·1 14·1 14·2	1.4 1.7 3.2	1.4 2.0 2.1	306-0 307-1 308-9	129 130 131

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBE		LOYED	Sec. and		ENT WORK	CING	UNEMPI	LOYED EX	CLUDING	SCHOOL LE	AVERS	1 A.	and the second second
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	2051 (P		
				included in un- employed	d				Number	Per cent working popula- tion†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
 NORTH 1982 ך	214.6	158.8	55.8	10.9	15.5	18.7	10.4	203.9	191.3	13.8			141.0	50.3
	225.7 230.5 237.6	164·7 165·9 169·3	61.0 64.6 68.4	11.8 9.8 10.4	16·7 17·0 17·3	20·1 20·4 20·6	11.4 11.9 12.3	213·9 220·7 227·2	206·6 218·8 225·2	15-3 16-1 16-4			151-6 158-9 161-9	55·0 59·9 63·3
1985 Jun 13	233.7	166.5	67·2	12.2	17.0	20.3	12.1	221.5	224.7	16.3	-1.1	0.2	161.2	63-5
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	237·5 236·4 244·7	168·3 167·4 171·9	69·2 69·0 72·8	12·0 11·4 15·3	17·3 17·2 17·8	20·5 20·4 21·0	12·4 12·4 13·1	225·6 225·0 229·4	225·9 226·4 225·2	16-4 16-4 16-4	1.2 0.5 -1.2	-0.4 0.2 0.2	161.9 162.5 161.7	64-0 63-9 63-5
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	238-2 236-2 237-6	168∙9 167∙6 169∙6	69·2 68·6 68·0	12·0 10·1 9·0	17·3 17·2 17·3	20·6 20·4 20·7	12·4 12·3 12·2	226·1 226·1 228·6	225·2 224·0 225·9	16·4 16·3 16·4	0.0 -1.2 1.9	-0·2 -0·8 0·2	162-0 160-9 162-3	63-2 63-1 63-6
1986 Jan 9	246-2	176.0	70.2	8.5	17.9	21.5	12.6	237.7	228.4	16.6	2.5	1.1	164-2	64-2
Feb 6* Mar 6	237.7 238.9	172·4 171·6	68·3 67·4	7·6 7·0	17·5 17·3	21.0 20.9	12·3 12·1	233·2 231·9	229.6 231.2	16·7 16·8	1.2 1.6	1.9 1.8	165-0 166-4	64-6 64-8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	240·3 236·1 231·9	171·1 168·0 164·6	69·2 68·1 67·3	11·4 11·3 10·7	17·4 17·1 16·8	20·9 20·5 20·1	12·4 12·2 12·1	228-8 224-9 221-2	229·5 226·8 226·4	16∙7 16∙5 16∙4	1.7 -2.7 -0.4	0·4 0·2 0·5	164·4 162·1 161·5	65·1 64·7 64·9
WALES	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†† Annual 1984 averages 1985	170-4 173-3 180-6	122-9 123-2 127-7	47·5 50·1 52·9	8·3 6·8 6·8	14·2 14·2 14·6	16·8 16·6 17·1	10·2 10·4 10·9	162·1 166·5 173·8	157·5 164·8 172·0	13·2 13·5 13·9			114-1 118-1 122-5	43·4 46·7 49·4
1985 Jun 13	173-4	123.5	49.9	6.0	14.1	16.5	10.2	167.5	172.5	14.0	0.0	0.5	122.8	49.7
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	176-5 175-7 187-6	124·8 123·4 130·6	51.6 52.3 57.0	5·8 5·8 11·3	14·3 14·2 15·2	16·7 16·5 17·5	10·6 10·7 11·7	170.7 169.9 176.2	173·0 173·2 173·4	14·0 14·0 14·1	0·5 0·2 0·2	0·4 0·2 0·3	123-1 123-0 123-3	49·9 50·3 50·1
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	182-7 180-9 181-5	128·2 127·4 128·3	54·5 53·5 53·2	9·1 7·4 6·6	14·8 14·7 14·7	17·2 17·1 17·2	11.2 11.0 10.9	173.7 173.5 174.9	172.6 171.2 171.7	14·0 13·9 13·9	-0.8 -0.6 0.5	$-0.1 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.3$	122-8 122-0 122-2	49·8 49·2 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* Mar 6	186-5 184-2	132·4 131·2	54·2 53·0	5·8 5·2	15·1 14·9	17·7 17·6	11·1 10·9	180-9 179-0	175·1 176·4	14·2 14·3	0.5 1.3	1·3 1·6	124·5 125·6	50·6 50·8
Apr 10 May 8 June 12	183-9 179-2 173-7	130·3 127·2 123·2	53.6 52.0 50.5	6·9 6·2 5·5	14·9 14·5 14·1	17·4 17·0 16·5	11.0 10.7 10.4	176-9 173-1 168-2	175-8 175-9 175-5	14·3 14·3 14·2	-0.6 0.1 -0.4	0·4 0·3 -0·3	124-9 124-9 124-4	51.0 51.0 51.1
982 J	318·0	223.9	94.1	17.8	13.0	15.3	9.5	300-2	286.7	11.7			201.6	85·1
983†† Annual	335.6	232.1	103.4	20.6	13.7	16.0	10.4	315.0	307.0	12.6			213.9	93-1
985	341-6 353-0	235·2 243·6	106·4 109·3	18·4 17·3	13.8 14.0	16·3 16·7	10·4 10·3	323-1 335-7	319·1 331·4	12·9 13·2			221.9 230.5	97·1 100·9
985 Jun 13 Jul 11 Aug 8	345-6 352-3 350-0	239·9 241·6 240·2	105·7 110·7 109·9	15·5 15·1 14·8	13-8 14-0 13-9	16·5 16·6 16·5	10·0 10·5 10·4	330-2 337-1 335-3	333-3 333-2 332-8	13·3 13·3 13·2	0·1 -0·1 -0·4	1.9 -0.2 -0.1	232·2 231·8 231·5	101·1 101·4 101·3
Sep 12 Oct 10	355-8 353-3	243·9 243·6	111·8 109·7	21·8 18·6	14·2 14·1	16·8 16·7	10-6 10-4	334·0 334·7	332·0 334·0	13·2 13·3	-0·8 2·0	-0·4 0·3	230·8 232·3	101·2 101·7
Nov 14 Dec 12	351.5 353.2	242·8 245·3	108·7 108·0	16·1 15·0	14·0 14·1	16·7 16·9	10·3 10·2	335·4 338·2	332·7 334·4	13·2 13·3	-1·3 1·7	0·0 0·8	231.6 232.5	101·1 101·9
986 Jan 9	371.1	256.9	114.3	20.5	14.8	17.7	10.8	350.7	334.8	13.3	0.4	0.3	233-1	101.7
Feb 6 Mar 6	362.7 359.3	250.9 248.8	111.8 110.6	19·2 18·0	14·4 14·3	17·2 17·1	10·6 10·4	343·7 341·3	335·2 337·9	13·3 13·4	0·4 2·7	0·8 1·2	232-9 235-2	102·2 102·7
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	356.7 351.6 351.4	246·5 242·9 242·2	110·1 108·7 109·1	18·0 17·5 17·1	14·2 14·0 14·0	16·9 16·7 16·6	10·4 10·3 10·3	338·7 334·1 334·2	338.7 339.3 341.9	13·5 13·5 13·6	0·8 0·6 2·6	1.3 1.4 1.3	235-5 234-8 236-8	103-2 104-5 105-1
orthern ireland 982 ک	108·3	77.3	31.0	6.2	16.1	18.6	12.0	102-1	99.1	14.7			71.1	28.0
983†† 984 Annual averages	117·1 121·4	85·1 87·7	32·0 33·7	4·2 3·3	17·4 18·0	20·5 21·2	12·4 12·9	112·9 118·1	109·3 113·2	16·2 16·8			80·1 82·7	29·2 30·5
985 J 985 Jun 13	121-8 121-4	88.0 87.6	33-8 33-8	2·4 2·1	18·0 17·9	21·3 21·2	12·7 12·7	119·4 119·3	115·8 115·4	17·1 17·0	1.3	0.5	84-4 83-9	31·4 31·5
Jul 11** Aug 8** Sep 12	118-9 120-1 126-5	85-2 85-8 89-5	33-6 34-3 37-0	1.8 1.7 4.2	17·5 17·7 18·6	20.6 20.8 21.7	12·7 12·9 13·9	117·0 118·3 122·3	115-7 116-9 117-4	17·1 17·2 17·3	0·3 1·2 0·5	0-4 0-9 0-7	84-2 84-8 85-2	31.5 32.1 32.2
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	121·8 120·6	87-4 87-2	34-4 33-4	3·2 2·6	18·0 17·8	21·2 21·1	13·0 12·6	118·7 118·0	117·8 117·5	17·4 17·3	0·4 -0·3	0·7 0·2	85-2 85-7 85-6	32·1 31·9
986 Jan 9	121.5 125.7	88-6 91-6	32·9 34·1	2·3 2·2	17·9 18·5	21·4 22·2	12·4 12·9	119·2 123·5	119·2 120·2	17·6 17·7	1.7 1.0	0·6 0·8	87·0 87·8	32·2 32·4
Feb 6* Mar 6	124·7 124·4	91.6 91.8	33·1 32·6	1·9 1·7	18-4 18-3	22·2 22·2	12·5 12·3	124·3 122·7	121.4 122.9	17·9 18·1	1.2 1.5	1·3 1·2	88-6 89-9	32·8 33·0
Apr 10 May 8	126-2 124-7	92·7 91·7 92·0	33-4 33-1 33-9	2·6 2·2 2·0	18·6 18·4 18·6	22·5 22·2 22·3	12·6 12·5 12·8	123·6 122·5	124-3 124-8	18·7 18·4	1·4 0·5	2·3 1·1	90·9 91·3	33-4 33-5

See footnotes to table 2.1.

S24 AUGUST 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas\* at June 12, 1986

ASSISTED REGIONS:

South West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All

West Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted

East Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted

North West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted

North Development Areas Intermediate Unassisted All

Wales Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted

Scotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted

UNASSISTED REGIONS South East East Anglia GREAT BRITAIN Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All

Northern Ireland United Kingdom

TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS\*

England Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford

Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness

Basingstoke and Alton Bath Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed

Bicester Bideford Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackburn

Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury Boston

Boston Bradford Bridgwater Bridgington and Driffield Bridport

Brighton Bristol Bude Burnley Burton-on-Trent

Bury St. Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury

Yorkshire and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted All

All

AII

All

AII

AII

Male	Female	All	Rate	and the second	Male	Female	All	Rate
			†per cent employees and unemployed	internet Reserver				†per cent employees and unemployee
8,458 16,527 101,299	3,999 9,308 56,368	12,457 25,835 157,667	19·0 14·7 10·5	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	3,782 6,408 498 4,747 3,577	2,182 2,624 344 3,285 2,048	5,964 9,032 842 8,032 5,625	11.7 15.8 10.1 7.8 7.4
126,284 	<b>69,675</b>	195,959  272,822	11·2 16·4	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	7,253 2,612 1,375 2,559	3,462 1,480 1,048 1,532	10,715 4,092 2,423 4,091	14·6 7·7 8·1 15·6
44,462 235,742	24,461 <b>106,003</b>	68,923 <b>341,745</b>	11.0 <b>15.0</b>	Cirencester	551 2.435	370	921 3,464	7·3 17·3 5·5
3,021 1,415 129,187 <b>133,623</b>	1,529 652 63,520 <b>65,701</b>	4,550 2,067 192,707 <b>199,324</b>	19·3 16·6 12·1 <b>12·3</b>	Clitheroe Colchester Corby Coventry and Hinckley	393 4,820 3,021 24,290	300 3,063 1,529 12,049	693 7,883 4,550 36,339	10·9 19·3 14·9
24,455 112,085 81,014 <b>217,554</b>	9,838 45,583 38,941 <b>94,362</b>	34,293 157,668 119,955 <b>311,916</b>	21·1 16·8 12·6 <b>15·2</b>	Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	4,966 3,275 1,621 4,914 606	3,463 2,064 822 2,274 362	8,429 5,339 2,443 7,188 968	4-9 11-2 14-1 14-8 13-7
136,281 94,348 80,284 <b>310,913</b>	53,127 39,818 39,943 <b>132,888</b>	189,408 134,166 120,227 <b>443,801</b>	19·3 14·5 13·1 <b>15·7</b>	Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	12,389 611 695 14,892 2,196	5,751 422 430 6,551 1,273	18,140 1,033 1,125 21,443 3,469	12-3 8-3 9-7 20-5 9-2
134,156 17,335 13,147 <b>164,638</b>	51,772 7,402 8,114 <b>67,288</b>	185,928 24,737 21,261 <b>231,926</b>	20·3 15·3 11·1 <b>18·3</b>	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne Evesham	2,997 32,241 6,301 2,947 1,410	1,522 13,896 2,668 1,588 985	4,519 46,137 8,969 4,535 2,395	12·0 16·9 13·9 8·4 8·5
49,506 64,472 9,266 <b>123,244</b>	19,839 25,894 4,731 <b>50,464</b>	69,345 90,366 13,997 <b>173,708</b>	18·3 15·4 12·1 <b>16·1</b>	Exeter Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough	5,264 889 1,408 3,146 1,415	2,783 563 613 1,465 652	8,047 1,452 2,021 4,611 2,067	9·2 13·3 19·6 14·9 16·6
148,431 37,847 55,952 <b>242,230</b>	61,327 18,560 29,242 <b>109,129</b>	209,758 56,407 85,194 <b>351,359</b>	18·3 16·5 10·5 <b>15·3</b>	Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Graat Yarmouth	4,162 2,533 3,715 1,694 4,274	2,169 1,531 2,608 935 1,928	6,331 4,064 6,323 2,629 6,202	9·1 14·9 12·2 12·0 14·6
518,749 52,552	253,652 28,793	772,401 81,345	9·6 10·3	Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich	8,724 6,224 2,145 6,961 769	3,211 4,017 1,228 2,656 354	11,935 10,241 3,373 9,617 1,123	15·0 6·1 8·7 22·4 13·8
504,308 535,309 ,085,912 2,125,529 91,953	201,431 228,759 547,765 977,955 33,935	705,739 764,068 1,633,677 <b>3,103,484</b> 125,888	19·2 15·9 10·5 <b>12·9</b> 21·5	Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster	4,402 668 31,916 754 3,354	2,051 479 17,828 489 1,909	6,453 1,147 49,744 1,243 5,263	13·5 10·1 7·1 19·1 12·0
4,185 5,126	2,169	3,229,372 6,354	13-1 14-1	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	10,447 937 2,746 952 1,017	6,450 585 1,917 552 649	16,897 1,522 4,663 1,504 1,666	7·7 11·1 8·1 9·3 15·0
1,091 1,140 2,371 5,746	2,119 638 919 1,330 3,583	7,245 1,729 2,059 3,701	12·7 16·4 7·5 11·8 6·1	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St. Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	7,250 21,600 2,035 5,580 3,830	4,058 8,465 1,632 3,050 1,884	11,308 30,065 3,667 8,630	13·5 16·6 -8·9 8·5
1,738 11,798 2,032 2,455 2,378 3,601	1,040 4,434 1,103 1,858 1,604 1,992	2,778 16,232 3,135 4,313 3,982 5,593	10·3 20·5 12·8 11·9 5·7 9·2	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering and Market Harborough Kidderminster	2,466 885 204 2,033	1,353 578 98 1,246	5,714 3,819 1,463 302 3,279	12·8 12·6 7·3 9·4 8·5
1,065 4,023 654 569 1,058	529 2,254 341 518 560	1,594 6,277 995 1,087 1,618	11.7 8.0 10.7 7.9 17.3	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leeds	3,601 3,537 4,617 484 28,776	2,036 1,959 2,423 307 12,245	5,637 5,496 7,040 791 41,021	15·4 13·2 14·4 12·2 12·3
85,994 6,388 6,876 11,529 451 1,982	34,989 2,783 2,902 5,400 369 1,038	120,983 9,171 9,778 16,929 820 3,020	16.0 21.5 15.0 14.2 10.1 15.3	Leek Leicester Lincoln Liverpool London Loughborough and Coalville	605 17,813 5,902 76,564 261,459 3,670	386 8,584 2,702 27,866 113,065 2,026	991 26,397 8,604 104,430 374,524 5,696	8-3 10-4 14-0 20-3 10-4 9-6
19,628 2,137 7,595 22,283 2,603 1,800	9,183 1,024 3,715 9,021 1,526 950	28,811 3,161 11,310 31,304 4,129 2,750 782	16·4 13·0 11·6 15·3 14·2 15·0	Lowestoft Ludiow Macclesfield Malton	1,321 3,098 941 2,538 266	593 1,509 488 1,681 171	1,914 4,607 1,429 4,219 437	15·2 14·3 12·6 8·0 6·6
497 12,483 23,095 553 4,040 4,572	285 6,133 11,306 307 1,949 2,478	782 18,616 34,401 860 5,989 7,050	10.7 11.5 10.7 14.9 13.5 11.7	Malvern and Ledbury Manchester Mansfield Matlock Medway and Maidstone	1,574 77,437 6,199 802 16,399	759 31,645 2,749 491 9,349	2,333 109,082 8,948 1,293 25,748	12·1 14·0 14·6 7·4 11·9
1,228 1,237 6,669 4,685 3,650	888 864 3,630 3,109 1,879	2,116 2,101 10,299 7,794 5,529	6.9 10.3 13.0 6.2 12.3	Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	1,068 21,457 6,044 634 6,120	841 7,388 3,071 383 2,460	1,909 28,845 9,115 1,017 8,580	9·2 21·9 12·7 11·0 17·9

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 UNEMPLOYMEN Area statistics

# Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas\* at June 12, 1986

and the second second	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
				† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed
Newark	1,984	1,146	3,130	13·5	Wolverhampton	18,137	7,231	25,368	18·3
Newbury	1,390	902	2,292	7·4	Woodbridge and Leiston	898	488	1,386	7·6
Newcastle upon Tyne	47,781	18,436	66,217	18·3	Worcester	4,260	2,189	6,449	11·2
Newmarket	1,303	921	2,224	9·5	Workington	2,958	1,594	4,552	17·8
Newquay	1,078	588	1,666	16·4	Worksop	2,782	1,231	4,013	16·5
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,883 647 6,234 3,850 9,407	1,053 422 3,378 2,193 4,723	2,936 1,069 9,612 6,043 14,130	12:5 8:9 9:5 13:0 10:0	Worthing Yeovil York	3,739 2,257 5,772	1,981 1,584 3,358	5,720 3,841 9,130	8·3 9·6 10·1
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	31,336 330 8,068 1,040 7,650	12,993 201 3,613 604 4,401	44,329 531 11,681 1,644 12,051	13·3 11·9 14·1 12·8 7·0	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny Brecon	2,848 856 3,477 4,962 556	957 399 1,363 1,946 261	3,805 1,255 4,840 6,908 817	20-3 10-7 17-5 19-5 10-6
Pendle Penzance and St. Ives Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	3,050 707 2,220 7,802 306	1,731 554 936 3,695 184	4,781 1,261 3,156 11,497 490	15·4 9·5 18·3 12·5 7·4	Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn	6,512 20,711 1,007 1,098 2,868	2,576 7,458 494 473 1,413	9,088 28,169 1,501 1,571 4,281	16-8 13-9 23-3 9-1 13-6
Plymouth	11,433	6,431	17,864	14·4	Denbigh	666	438	1,104	12·4
Poole	3,867	2,137	6,004	10·5	Dolgellau and Barmouth	378	196	574	12·8
Portsmouth	13,050	6,179	19,229	12·0	Fishguard	466	201	667	20·4
Preston	11,525	5,949	17,474	11·2	Haverfordwest	2,666	1,069	3,735	17·6
Reading	6,490	3,466	9,956	7·2	Holyhead	2,825	1,145	3,970	22·8
Redruth and Camborne	2,998	1,373	4,371	20·5	Lampeter and Aberaeron	676	277	953	20.0
Retford	1,650	1,041	2,691	13·4	Llandeilo	311	164	475	13.8
Richmondshire	824	707	1,531	12·8	Llandrindod Wells	595	387	982	13.1
Ripon	429	336	765	7·3	Llanelli	3,820	1,993	5,813	17.8
Rochdale	7,367	3,468	10,835	17·4	Machynlieth	332	173	505	16.1
Rotherham and Mexborough	17,265	6,760	24,025	22.9	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,945	2,826	10,771	20·5
Rugby and Daventry	3,058	2,125	5,183	10.7	Monmouth	411	215	626	12·8
Salisbury	2,062	1,379	3,441	8.5	Neath and Port Talbot	5,192	2,246	7,438	14·7
Scarborough and Filey	2,646	1,194	3,840	12.5	Newport	8,993	3,782	12,775	15·5
Scunthorpe	6,331	2,727	9,058	17.6	Newtown	648	341	989	11·9
Settle	253	198	451	8.5	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,260	2,073	6,333	16·6
Shaffesbury	715	483	1,198	8.3	Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,164	2,966	11,130	17·3
Sheffield	32,788	13,901	46,689	16.1	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	593	317	910	14·6
Shrewsbury	3,023	1,534	4,557	10.6	Pwllheli	556	244	800	14·4
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,523	1,932	5,455	14.0	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,533	3,805	12,338	18·0
Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	1,381 544 839 7,136 275	538 401 581 3,944 157	1,919 945 1,420 11,080 432	16·7 8·8 13·1 6·5 10·6	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	2,090 12,418 547 5,264	806 4,818 271 2,371	2,896 17,236 818 7,635	20-9 15-2 12-1 16-7
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St. Austell	11,362 13,234 22,456 1,448 1,922	4,385 5,623 10,676 943 1,045	15,747 18,857 33,132 2,391 2,967	25-9 10-6 13-7 10-8 12-9	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	7,597 2,496 759 1,070	4,146 1,061 465 655	11,743 3,557 1,224 1,725	7-2 18-5 14-9 18-3
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	3,983 1,085 10,470 15,022 2,094	2,545 785 4,208 7,745 1,347	6,528 1,870 14,678 22,767 3,441	9.9 11.2 18.8 11.8 9.6	Ayr Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blatigowrie and Pitlochry	4,414 388 564 6,697 417 839	2,143 191 309 2,871 338 474	6,557 579 873 9,568 755 1,313	13·3 15·5 11·0 20·1 15·6 13·1
Sudbury	1,022	618	1,640	10.7	Brachin and Montrose	918	697	1,615	12·4
Sunderland	26,779	10,322	37,101	21.4	Buckie	404	266	670	16·6
Swindon	6,899	3,741	10,640	12.0	Campbeltown	513	263	776	17·6
Taunton	2,442	1,480	3,922	9.6	Crieff	288	168	456	12·9
Telford and Bridgnorth	8,599	3,661	12,260	20.1	Cumnock and Sanguhar	3,295	1,021	4,316	25·5
Thanet	5,426	2,439	7,865	19·5	Dumbarton	3,567	2,069	5,636	19·2
Thetford	1,617	1,118	2,735	13·5	Dumfries	1,597	888	2,485	10·1
Thirsk	320	221	541	12·1	Dundee	10,674	5,369	16,043	16·2
Tiverton	709	438	1,147	12·2	Dunfermline	5,302	2,848	8,150	16·0
Torbay	4,919	2,417	7,336	16·2	Duncon and Bute	831	449	1,280	16·2
Torrington	352	191	543	14-3	Edinburgh	23,849	10,667	34,516	11-3
Tothes	553	324	877	13-9	Elgin	1,064	811	1,875	12-0
Trowbridge and Frome	2,409	1,734	4,143	9-5	Falkirk	7,343	3,662	11,005	16-1
Truro	1,536	813	2,349	10-8	Forfar	759	467	1,226	11-1
Tunbridge Wells	3,455	2,032	5,487	6-4	Forfar	432	323	755	25-3
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	641	401	1,042	10-0	Fraserburgh	546	299	845	13-6
Wakefield and Dewsbury	12,404	5,096	17,500	15-2	Galashiels	745	444	1,189	7-6
Walsall	18,418	7,680	26,098	17-3	Girvan	540	255	795	21-4
Wareham and Swanage	473	306	779	8-1	Glasgow	81,167	31,616	112,783	17-1
Warminster	370	291	661	10-3	Greenock	7,086	2,846	9,932	20-5
Warrington	6,835	3,319	10,154	13·1	Haddington	801	434	1,235	10-5
Wartwick	4,231	2,561	6,792	8·6	Hawick	460	276	736	8-7
Watford and Luton	17,419	9,595	27,014	8·4	Huntly	213	143	356	11-3
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,888	1,781	4,669	10·8	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,008	772	2,780	19-0
Wells	1,295	882	2,177	8·7	Inverness	3,103	1,576	4,679	12-3
Weston-super-Mare	3,056	1,877	4,933	13·4	Irvine	8,103	3,474	11,577	24-4
Whitby	859	351	1,210	18·8	Islay/Mid Argyll	417	190	607	13-0
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,149	636	1,785	13·1	Keith	375	226	601	11-4
Whitehaven	2,568	1,339	3,907	12·8	Kelso and Jedburgh	282	161	443	8-7
Widnes and Runcorn	8,156	3,137	11,293	18·6	Kilmarnock	3,952	1,737	5,689	18-0
Wigan and St. Helens	24,341	10,842	35,183	18·8	Kirkcaldy	7,796	3,913	11,709	17·5
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,375	1,495	3,870	5·1	Lanarkshire	22,820	9,669	32,489	20·6
Windermere	240	153	393	6·5	Lochaber	895	456	1,351	16·9
Wirral and Chester	27,220	11,282	38,502	17·7	Lockerbie	317	223	540	13·4
Wisbech	1,951	918	2,869	17·1	Newton Stewart	459	235	694	20·7

al-to-work arose\* at lune 12 1006

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
			a series a s	† per cent employees and unemployed	and the	1.2	- 37 Mar. 2.993		<pre>† per cent employed and unemployed</pre>
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,051 609 528 294 2,158	807 320 265 186 1,124	1,858 929 793 480 3,282	11.0 12.7 11.7 10.1 10.0	Northern Ireland** Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	2,300 44,184 5,738 1,991 7,950	1,090 17,816 1,727 760 3,417	3,390 62,000 7,465 2,751 11,367	15.6 18.2 27.0 36.8 20.8
Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	1,076 447 610 611 3,095	668 312 275 352 1,645	1,744 759 885 963 4,740	13·1 6·3 18·6 12·6 13·6	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,876 3,304 9,954 2,139 5,787	1,017 1,113 2,594 784 1,933	3,893 4,417 12,548 2,923 7,720	29.7 27.1 28.8 29.3 32.6
Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick	848 473 380 1,372 516	441 218 247 504 199	1,289 691 627 1,876 715	15·4 17·6 10·4 19·1 14·9	Omagh Strabane	2,504 3,226	989 695	3,493 3,921	23·6 38·7

t The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1985 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on different base from the percentage rates given in tables 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3. Travel to work areas are as defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (page 467), March 1985 (page 126) and February 1986 (page 86) issues. ‡ Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984.

	Under 2	5			25-54				55 and (	over	
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 5 weeks	2 All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks		Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
MALE AND F		1.1							1	with the	
1984 Apr July Oct	530-2 586-5 719-5	300·9 264·0 200·7	349·4 352·9 366·2	1,180-5 1,203-4 1,286-4	574·5 549·8 578·2	296-0 290-9 275-0	690-4 705-6 727-6	1,560·9 1,546·3 1,580·9	108·9 98·6 104·4	78·9 76·4 70·4	178·4 175·9 183·1
1985 Jan	693·2	227.9	365-0	1,286-2	642.3	287.2	758-2	1,687.7	108.3	66.0	192.7
Apr July	547·5 617·1	306·8 265·2	359·0 350·9	1,213.3	603·0 571·1	312·1 295·3	778-0 782-4	1,693·0 1,648·8	99·4 93·9	69·7 65·5	197·1 193·6
Oct	693-8	193.5	358.0	1,245.2	596.8	278.5	792.6	1,667.9	101.1	61.4	201.2
1986 Jan Apr	678·7 572·1	218·6 280·3	349·6 331·5	1,246·9 1,183·8	672·4 626·8	295·5 317·0	814·5 819·3	1,782·4 1,763·0	108·8 104·3	62·1 68·1	207·5 205·8
MALE											
1984 Apr	310.8	176.0	238.8	725.7	387.1	195.4	569.1	1,151.6	94.5	67.7	140.6
July Oct	342·7 417·5	153-4 118-7	239·4 245·2	735·5 781·4	357·7 375·4	190·8 177·3	577-9 591-6	1,126·4 1,144·3	84·9 89·0	65·4 60·4	137·9 142·9
1985 Jan	408.9	137.7	245.3	791.9	427.8	182.6	615-2	1,225.7	92.1	56-2	150.1
Apr July	326-8 360-5	183.9	242.4	753.1	393.8	199.3	628.5	1,221.7	84.7	58.4	152.9
Oct	403.9	157·6 115·3	237·4 239·6	755·5 758·9	359·1 375·3	188·4 174·3	629·8 634·5	1,177·4 1,184·1	79·4 85·1	54·6 51·5	149·3 154·4
1986 Jan	402.7	131.1	234.3	768·2	441.5	182.1	650.7	1,274.2	92.3	51.9	159.0
Apr	341.1	167.2	222.8	731.2	406.0	197.1	653-2	1,256.3	89.0	56.5	157.0
FEMALE			8111								
1984 Apr July	219-4 243-8	124·9 110·6	110·5 113·5	454-9 467-9	187·4 192·0	100-6 100-2	121·3 127·7	409·3 419·9	14·4 13·7	11·2 10·9	37-8 38-0
Oct	302.0	82.0	120.9	504.9	202.8	97.7	136.0	419.9	15.4	10.9	40.2
1985 Jan	284.3	90.2	119.7	494.3	214.4	104.6	143.0	462.0	16.1	9.8	42.6
Apr July	220·7 256·5	122·9 107·6	116·6 113·5	460·2 477·7	209·1 211·9	112.8	149.4	411.3	14.7	11.3	44.3
Oct	289.8	78.1	113.5	477.7 486.3	211.9 221.4	106·9 104·2	152·6 158·2	471·4 483·8	14·5 16·0	10·9 9·9	44·3 46·9
1986 Jan	276.0	87.5	115.3	478.7	231.0	113-4	163-8	508.2	16.5	10.2	48.6
Apr	230.9	113.1	108.6	452.7	220.8	119.8	166.1	506.7	15.3	11.6	48.8

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# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 THOUSAND

All ages Up to Over 26 Over 52 All 26 and up weeks weeks to 52 weeks 2 All 366·3 350·8 357·9 1,213·7 675·8 1,218·2 3,107·7 1,234·9 631·3 1,234·4 3,100·5 1,402·1 546·2 1,276·9 3,225·1 1,443.8 581.2 1,249.9 688.5 1,282.1 626.1 1,391.6 533.4 367·1 366·3 353·1 363·8 1,316·0 3,341·0 1,334·2 3,272·6 1,326·9 3,235·0 1,351·9 3,276·9 378-4 1,459-9 576-2 1,371-6 3,407-7 378-2 1,303-2 665-4 1,356-5 3,325-1 302·8 288·2 292·3 792.5 439.1 785.3 409.6 881.9 356.4 948.5 2,180.1 955.2 2,150.1 979.7 2,218.0 298.5 296.0 283.3 291.0 928·9 376·5 806·3 441·6 799·1 400·7 864·4 341·1 1,010·7 2,316·0 1,023·8 2,270·7 1,016·5 2,216·2 1,028·4 2,234·0 936·5 365·1 1,044·0 2,345·6 836·1 420·9 1,033·0 2,290·0 303·2 302·6 63·5 62·6 65·6 421.2 236.8 449.5 221.7 520.2 189.8 269·7 927·6 279·2 950·4 297·1 1,007·1 68.6 70.3 69.7 72.8 514.9204.7444.5247.0483.0225.4527.2192.3 305-3 310-4 310-4 323-4 1,024·9 1,001·8 1,018·8 1,042·9 75·2 75·6 523·4 211·1 467·0 244·5 327·7 1,062·1 323·5 1,035·0

# 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	the second second		S. C. States	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	TRANS CONTRACTOR				Thousand
1985 Apr	160.5	351.5	701.3	777.0	486.4	429.5	287.3	79.0	3,272.6
Jul	177.6	335-2	720.3	759.5	470.4	418-9	278.9	74-2	3,235.0
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
		f number unemp	ployed						Per cer
1985 Apr	4.9	10.7	21.4	23.7	14.9	13-1	8-8	2.4	100.0
Jul	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
MALE									Thousan
1985 Apr	92.7	208.1	452.4	537.0	371.8	312.9	218.3	77.6	2,270.7
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
986 Jan	107.6	200.3	460.3	559.0	387.7	327.5	226.0	77.2	
Apr	107.1	185-2	438.9	548.8	384.1	323-4	226-4	76-2	2,290.0
	Proportion o	f number unemp	oloyed						Per cer
1985 Apr	4.1	9.2	19.9	23.6	16-4	13-8	9.6	3.4	100.0
Jul	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
986 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
EMALE									Thousan
1985 Apr	67.8	143.5	248.9	240.1	114.6	116.7	69.0	1.4	1,001.8
Júl	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
		f number unemp							Perce
985 Apr	6.8	14.3	24.8	24.0	11.4	11.6	6.9	0.1	100-0
Jul	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

# 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	C. S. Constanting of the		Contraction of the	Contraction of the		Constant of the	16 Contraction	Thousan
985 Jan	192-2	110.1	253-3	284.7	603-5	581-2	1.316-0	3,341.0
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	3,276.7
986 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
	Proportion of nu	mber unemployed	line interio					Per ce
985 Jan	5.8	3.3	7.6	8.5	18.1	17.4	39.4	100.0
Apr	5.1	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	21.0	40.8	100.0
Jul	6.9	4.9	7.0	7.4	13.5	19.4	41.0	100.0
Oct	6.2	5.0	9.8	7.4	14.1	16.3	41.3	100.0
986 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
ALE	and the second second							Thousan
985 Jan	120.0	71.9	108.2	186-1	382.7	376-5	1.010.7	2.316.0
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
186 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
	Proportion of nui	mber unemployed			A DECEMBER OF STREET		.,	Perce
985 Jan	5.2	3.1	7.3	8.0	16.5	16.3	43.6	100.0
Apr	4.6	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.1	19.4	45.1	100.0
Jul	6.0	4.4	6.4	6.7	12.5	18.1	45.9	100.0
Oct	5.7	4.5	8.7	6-9	12.9	15.3	45·9 46·0	100.0
186 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
MALE								Thousar
985 Jan	72.2	38.2	85.1	98.6	220.8	204.7	305-3	1.024.9
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
86 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
	Proportion of nur	nber unemployed	and the second sec		1700	244.3	323.3	Per cel
85 Jan	7.0	3.7	8.3	9.6	21.5	20.0	00.0	
Apr	6.1	4.5	7.8	8.9	17.1		29.8	100.0
Jul	8.7	6.0	8.2	8.8	15.7	24.7	31.0	100-0
Oct	7.2	6.0	12.4	8.4	16.6	22·1 18·4	30·5 31·0	100·0 100·0
86 Jan	6.6	4.3	8.4	9.5	20.5	19-9		
Apr	7.2	4.7	7.6	8.9	16.8		30.8	100.0
and the second	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	and the second se	1.0	0.9	10.0	23.6	31.3	100.0

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Unemployment† in counties and local authority districts\* at June 12, 1986

and the second	Male	Female	All	Rate	
				†per cent employees and	Long Street Street
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire	14,181	7,836	22,017	unemployed 10-0	West Sussex
Luton Mid Bedfordshire	6,769 1,523	3,050	9,819 2,800		Adur Arun
North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	3,581 2,308	1,897 1,612	5,478 3,920		Chichester Crawley
Berkshire	14,096	7,883	21,979	6-8	Horsham Mid Sussex
Bracknell Newbury	1,638 1,820	1,063 1,222	2,701 3,042		Worthing
Reading	4,463 3,100	1,906 1,491	6,369 4,591		Greater London Barking and Dagenham
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,851 1,224	1,141 1,060	2,992 2,284		Barnet Bexley
Buckinghamshire	12,000	6,646	18,646	8.1	Brent Bromley
Aylesbury Vale	2,159 1,045	1,439 652	3,598 1,697		Camden City of London
Chiltern Milton Keynes	5,502 827	2,698 437	8,200 1,264		City of Westminster Croydon
South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	2,467	1,420	3,887		Ealing Enfield
East Sussex	<b>19,131</b> 6,756	9,415 2,962	<b>28,546</b> 9,718	11-4	Greenwich Hackney
Brighton Eastbourne	1,943 3,009	944 1,268	2,887 4,277		Hammersmith and Fulh Haringey
Hastings Hove	2,946 1,532	1,540	4,486 2,436		Harrow Havering
Lewes Rother	1,465	810	2,275		Hillingdon Hounslow
Wealden	1,480	987	2,467	11.7	Islington Kensington and Chelse
Essex Basildon	<b>40,721</b> 5,877	21,625 2,723	62,346 8,600	11-7	Kingston-upon-Thames
Braintree Brentwood	2,264 1,312	1,616 705	3,880 2,017		Lambeth Lewisham
Castle Point Chelmsford	2,186 2,444	1,161 1,728 2,326	3,347 4,172		Merton Newham
Colchester Epping Forest	3,651 2,461	1,289	5,977 3,750		Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thame
Harlow Maldon	2,526 1,131	1,439 633	3,965 1,764		Southwark Sutton
Rochford Southend-on-Sea	1,518 5,791 3,729	865 2,515 1,725	2,383 8,306		Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest
Tendring Thurrock	5,046	2,251	5,454 7,297		Wandsworth
Uttlesford	785	649	1,434		EAST ANGLIA
Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane	38,955 2,220 1,371	<b>20,373</b> 1,446	<b>59,328</b> 3,666	9.6	Cambridgeshire Cambridge
East Hampshire Eastleigh	1,922	887 1,289	2,258 3,211		East Cambridgeshire Fenland
Fareham Gosport	1,832 2,111	1,228 1,543	3,060 3,654		Huntingdon Peterborough
Hart Havant	758 4,284	619 1,833	1,377 6,117		South Cambridgeshire
New Forest Portsmouth	3,159 7,733	1,490 3,674	4,649 11,407		Norfolk Breckland
Rushmoor Southampton	1,242 9,491	953 3,752	2,195 13,243		Broadland Great Yarmouth
Test Valley Winchester	1,434 1,398	876 783	2,310 2,181		Norwich North Norfolk
Hertfordshire	17,939	10,909	28,848	6-9	South Norfolk West Norfolk
Broxbourne Dacorum	1,674 2,316	1,039 1,609	2,713 3,925		Suffolk
East Hertfordshire Hertsmere	1,483 1,675	1,082 830	2,565 2,505		Babergh Forest Heath
North Hertfordshire St Albans	2,180 1,800	1,378 1,013	3,558 2,813		Ipswich Mid Suffolk
Stevenage Three Rivers	2,148 1,115	1,280 655	3,428 1,770		St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal
Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,740 1,808	987 1,036	2,727 2,844		Waveney
Isle of Wight	3,830	1,884	5,714	12-8	SOUTH WEST
Medina South Wight	2,245 1,585	1,162 722	3,407 2,307		Avon Bath
Kent	43,087	23,088	66,175	11-8	Bristol Kingswood
Ashford Canterbury	2,439 3,650	1,373 1,879	3,812 5,529		Northavon Wansdyke
Dartford Dover	1,892 2,997	1,069 1,522	2,961 4,519		Woodspring
Gillingham Gravesham	3,103 3,190	1,787	4,890 4,861		Cornwall Caradon
Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway	2.828	1,684 3,202	4,512 8,774		Carrick Kerrier
Sevenoaks Shepway	5,572 1,868 3,146	1,021 1,465	2,889 4,611		North Cornwall Penwith
Swale Thanet	3,523 5,426	1,932 2,439	5,455 7,865		Restormel Scilly Isles
Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,692 1,761	1,121 923	2,813 2,684		Devon
Oxfordshire	10,245	6,117	16,362	7.2	East Devon Exeter
Cherwell Oxford	2,050 3,397	1,397 1,568	3,447 4,965	nen di Terresi depis	Mid Devon North Devon
South Oxfordshire West Oxfordshire	1,965 1,292	1,087 979	3,052 2,271		Plymouth South Hams
Vale of White Horse	1,541	1,086	2,627		Teignbridge Torbay
Surrey Elmbridge	<b>12,933</b> 1,412	<b>7,453</b> 757	20,386	•	Torridge West Devon
Epsom and Ewell Guildford	902 1,740	491 967	2,169 1,393 2,707		Dorset
Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead	819 1,568	470 881	1,289 2,449		Bournemouth Christchurch
Runnymede Spelthorne	962 1,433	566 904	1,528		North Dorset Poole
Surrey Heath Tandridge	889 962	565	2,337 1,454		Purbeck
Waverley Woking	1,168	568 636	1,530		West Dorset Weymouth and Portland
·····ig	1,078	648	1,726		Wimborne

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9



	Male	Female	All	Rate
-		-		†per cent employees and unemployed
	10,667	6,474 625	17,141	6.7
	1,211 2,309	1,317	1,836 3,626	
		823 859	2,293 2,139 2,165 2,258	
	1,280 1,272 1,248	893 1,010	2,165	
	1,877	947	2,024	
	<b>280,964</b> 5,824	<b>123,949</b> 2,440 3,874	<b>404,913</b> 8,264	10-4
	7.090	3,874 3,131 5,292 3,322	10,964 8,603	
	5,472 11,673	5,292	8,603 16,965	
	6,675 10,415 75		9,997 15,088	
	9,275	42 4,007 4,461 4,953 3,394 4,536 5,734 3,750 5,427 2,282	117 13,282	
	9,275 8,932 9,552	4,461 4,953	13,282 13,393 14,505	
	7,450 10,286	3,394	10,844	
	15,431	5,734	21,165	
	8,802 12,324	3,750 5,427	12,552 17,751	
	3,882 5,970	2,282	21,165 12,552 17,751 6,164 8,967 7,259	
	4,533	2,997 2,726		
	5,829 12,245	3,393	9,222 17,151	
	6,239	2,957	17,151 9,196 4,000	
	12,245 6,239 2,622 18,538	7,214	4,000 25,752	
	4,420	4,906 2,957 1,378 7,214 5,341 2,111 4,735 3,115 1,747 5,656	18,436 6,531	
	12 904	4,735	17,639 9,304 4,877	
	6,189 3,130 15,954 3,365 12,764	1,747	4,877	
	3,365	1,960	5,325	
	12,764 8,666	3 694	16,458 12,430	
	11,343	3,764 4,937	16,280	
	15,410	8,734	24,144	9.4
	2,505	1,192	3,697	
	779 2,498	621 1,317	1,400 3,815	
	2,498 2,271 6,193 1,164	1,317 1,763 2,733 1,108	4,034 8,926 2,272	
	22,777 2,716 1,781	<b>11,894</b> 1,788	<b>34,671</b> 4,504 2,952	12.0
	1,781 3,913	1,171 1,709	2,952 5,622	
	3,913 6,171 2,206	2,634	5,622 8,805 3,377	
	1,898 4,092	1,788 1,778 1,771 1,709 2,634 1,171 1,186 2,235	3,084 6,327	
	14,365	8,165		9.3
	1,464 840	883 610	<b>22,530</b> 2,347 1,450 5,726	
	3,851	1,875 824	5,726 1,980	
	1,156	1,223	2,934	
	1,625 3,718	939 1,811	2,934 2,564 5,529	
	00 501	15 005	44.070	10.7
	<b>29,591</b> 2,373 17,519 1,888 2,254 1,643 3,914	15,085 1,249	<b>44,676</b> 3,622 24,965	10.7
	17,519	1,276	3,164	
	2,254	7,446 1,276 1,708 973	3,164 3,962 2,616	
	0,014	2,433	6,347	
	<b>15,586</b> 1,779 2,775 3,673	8,021 1,155	<b>23,607</b> 2,934	16.1
	2,775	1,155 1,335 1,840	4,110 5,513 2,976	
		1,042	2,976	
	2,532 2,869 24	1,077 1,563 9	3,609 4,432 33	
			45,819	12.6
	<b>29,727</b> 2,079 3,090	<b>16,092</b> 1,215 1,565 778	3,294 4,655	
	1,286 2,324	778	2,064	
	9,641	1,288 5,145	3,612 14,786	
	1,463 2,613	5,145 942 1,441 2,318	2,405 4,054	
	2,613 4,772 1,533	2,318 828	4,054 7,090 2,361	
	926	572	1,498	
	15,287 5,639 773	8,243 2,572	23,530 8,211 1,220	10.5
	773 719	456 519 1,796	8,211 1,229 1,238 5,156	
	3,360 665	431	1,090	
	1,358 1,629	778 932	2,136 2,561	

#### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 **Area statistics**

Unemployment† in counties and local authority districts\* at June 12, 1986

	Male	Female	AII	Rate		Male	Female	AII	Rate	
And the second		Conversion Card	-	†per cent employees and	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER			- Harding	†per cent employees and	
Gloucestershire	12,761	7,301	20,062	unemployees and unemployed	Nottinghamshire	41,549	17,893	59,442	unemployed 13-1	
Cheltenham Cotswold	2,582	1,340	3,922 1,758	3.1	Ashfield Bassetlaw	4,006 4,205	1,685	5,691 6,363		
Forest of Dean	1,053 2,303	705 1,372	3,675		Broxtowe Gedling	3,209	2,158	4,809 4,625		
Gloucester Stroud	3,260 2,103	1,516 1,388	4,776 3,491		Mansfield	2,995 4,159	1,630 1,750	5,909		
Tewkesbury	1,460	980	2,440		Newark Nottingham	3,233 17,410	1,796 5,981 1,293	5,029 23,391		
Somerset	10,548	6,780	17,328	10.5	Rushcliffe	2,332	1,293	3,625		
Mendip Sedgemoor	1,934 2,771	1,291 1,631	3,225 4,402							
Taunton Deane West Somerset	2,369 769	1,421 451	3,790 1,220		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
Yeovil	2,705	1,986	4,691		Humberside Beverley	39,983 2,283	16,194 1,427	56,177 3,710	16-3	
Viltshire Kennet	12,784	8,153 876	20,937 1,976	10.0	Boothferry Cleethorpes	2,282 3,043	1,197 1,208	3,479 4,251		
North Wiltshire	1,100 1,919	1,415	3.334		East Yorkshire	2,106	1.181	3,287		
Salisbury Thamesdown	1,953 5,746	1,301 3,004	3,254 8,750		Glanford Great Grimsby	2,138 5,165	1,123 1,738	3,261 6,903		
West Wiltshire	2,066	1,557	3,623		Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull	1,446 17,748	781 6,187	2,227 23,935		
VEST MIDLANDS					Scunthorpe	3,772	1,352	5,124		
lereford and Worcester	20,034	11,062	31,096	13.1	North Yorkshire	16,681	9,800	26,481	10.3	
Bromsgrove Hereford	2,757 1,696	1,407 954	4,164 2,650		Craven Hambleton	910 1,582	665 1,016	1,575 2,598		
Leominster Malvern Hills	998 2,083	528 1,109	1,526 3,192		Harrogate Richmondshire	2,733 847	1,705 713	4,438 1,560		
Redditch	2,836	1,648	4,484		Ryedale	1,372	922	2,294 4,989		
South Herefordshire Worcester	1,196 2,938	764 1,339	1,960 4,277		Scarborough Selby	3,472 1,867	1,517 1,337	3,204		
Wychavon Wyre Forest	2,152 3,378	1,420 1,893	3,572 5,271		York	3,898	1,925	5,823		
	14,615	6,839	21,454	15.4	South Yorkshire Barnsley	<b>75,277</b> 13,255	<b>30,736</b> 4,986	106,013 18,241	18-8	
hropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire	1,443	832	2,275	13.4	Doncaster Rotherham	17,164	7,301 5,923	24,465 20,380		
Oswestry	1,297 915	715 517	2,012 1,432		Sheffield	14,457 30,401	12,526	42,927		
Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	2,697 949	1,376 478	4,073 1,427		West Yorkshire	85,613	37,632	123,245	13-8	
The Wrekin	7,314	2,921	10,235		Bradford Calderdale	21,536 6,669	8,627 3,630	30,163 10,299		
taffordshire	33,707	18,299	52,006	13-2	Kirklees	13,534	6,784	20,318		
Cannock Chase East Staffordshire	3,529 2,956	2,011 1,700	5,540 4,656		Leeds Wakefield	29,453 14,421	12,604 5,987	42,057 20,408		
Lichfield	2,643	1,578 1,922	4,221 5,440							
Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	3,518 3,367	1,857	5,224		NORTH WEST					
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent	2,978 1,983	1,839 1,341	4,817 3,324		Cheshire	34,206	17,137	51,343	12.9	
Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	9,652 3,081	4,493 1,558	14,145 4,639		Chester	4,542 1,503	2,186	6,728	12.3	
				11.6	Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	2,949	1,249 1,790	2,752 4,739		
Varwickshire North Warwickshire	<b>13,547</b> 1,770	<b>8,344</b> 1,149	<b>21,891</b> 2,919	11.0	Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton	3,914 7,654	1,773 2,847	5,687 10,501		
Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby	4,404 2,387	2,519 1,575	6,923 3,962		Macclesfield	3,065	1,845	4,910		
Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	1,866 3,120	1,261 1,840	3,127 4,960		Vale Royal Warrington	3,744 6,835	2,128 3,319	5,872 10,154		
est Midlands	153,839		215,298	16-3	Lancashire	51,830	<b>25,194</b> 2,685	77,024	13.7	
Birmingham	66,348 17,433	24,812	91,160	100	Blackburn Blackpool	<b>51,830</b> 6,607 7,403	3,217	9,292 10,620		
Coventry Dudley	13,592	7,846 6,347	25,279 19,939		Burnley Chorley	3,987 2,623	1,913 1,617	5,900 4,240		
Sandwell Solihull	18,785 7,420	7,564 3,436	26,349 10,856		Fylde	1,566	968	2.534		
Walsall Wolverhampton	14,224 16,037	5,342 6,112	19,566 22,149		Hyndburn Lancaster	2,619 4,621	1,344 2,449	3,963 7,070 4,781		
woivemanpton	10,037	0,112	22,143		Pendle Preston	3,050 5,999	1,731 2,451	4,781 8,450		
AST MIDLANDS					Ribble Valley Rossendale	745 1,926	569 1,057	1,314 2,983		
erbyshire	33,035	16,272	49,307	13.6	South Ribble	2,583	1,647	4,230		
Amber Valley Bolsover	3,330 2,825	1,834 1,279	5,164 4,104		West Lancashire Wyre	5,257 2,844	2,137 1,409	7,394 4,253		
Chesterfield Derby	4,348 10,208	2,019 4,301	6,367 14,509		Greater Manchester	124,339	53,211		15.0	
Erewash	3,678	1,700	5,378		Bolton	11,972 5,921	5,266 3,186	17,238 9,107		
High Peak North East Derbyshire	2,294 3,457	1,488 1,882	3,782 5,339		Bury Manchester	32,943	11,329	44,272		
South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	1,665 1,230	991 778	2,656 2,008		Oldham Rochdale	8,840 9,663	4,139 4,512	12,979 14,175		
eicestershire	25,210	13,162	38,372	9.9	Salford Stockport	13,827 9,246	5,128 4,682	18,955 13,928		
Blaby	1,237	924	2,161		Tameside Trafford	9,115	4,414 3,621	13,529		
Hinkley and Bosworth Charnwood	1,856 2,844	1,311 1,766	3,167 4,610		Wigan	8,306 14,506	6,934	11,927 21,440		
Harborough Leicester	898 13,855	648 5,718	1,546 19,573		Merseyside	100,538	37,346	137,884	20-4	
Melton North West Leicestershire	834 2,404	654 1,188	1,488		Knowsley Liverpool	14,806 41,472	4,991 14,605	19,797 56,077		
Oadby and Wigston	778	548	1,326		St Helens	10,311 15,098	4.139	14,450		
Rutland	504	405	909	Contraction of the second	Sefton Wirral	18,851	6,225 7,386	21,323 26,237		
n <b>colnshire</b> Boston	<b>18,634</b> 1,968	9,569 952	28,203 2,920	13.6						
East Lindsey Lincoln	3,785 4,318	1,771 1,718	5,556 6,036		NORTH					
North Kesteven	1,940	1,237	3,177		Cleveland	38,033	13,844	51,877	21.0	
South Holland South Kesteven	1,525 2,781	976 1,636	2,501 4,417		Hartlepool Langbaurgh	6,487 9,105	2,464 3,439	8,951 12,544		
West Lindsey	2,317	1,279	3,596		Middlesbrough	11,971	3,733	15,704		
Northamptonshire Corby	15,195 2,868	<b>8,805</b> 1,431	<b>24,000</b> 4,299	11-1	Stockton-on-Tees	10,470	4,208	14,678		
Daventry	1,117	905	2.022		Cumbria Allerdale	13,935 3,493	<b>8,419</b> 1,954	<b>22,354</b> 5,447	11.9	
East Northamptonshire Kettering	995 1,712	758 1,007	1,753 2,719		Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle	2,140 3,299	1,549 1,864	3,689 5,163		
Northampton South Northamptonshire	5,554 898	2,854 713	8,408 1,611		Copeland	2.702	1,383	4.085		
Wellingborough	2,051	1,137	3,188		Eden	848	636	1,484		

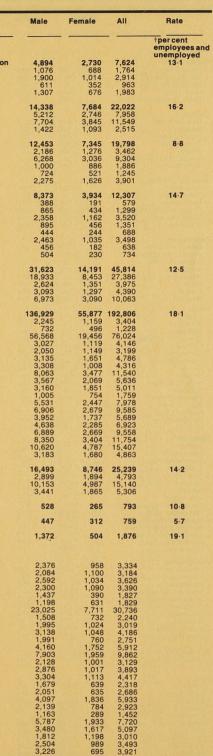
Unemployment† in counties and local authority districts\* at June 12, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate	
				†per cent employees and unemployed	
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington	28,810 2,310 4,368 5,302 2,972 4,809	12,200 965 2,023 1,938 1,353 1,969 2,077	<b>41,010</b> 3,275 6,391 7,240 4,325 6,778	18-2	Dumfries and Galloway region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigton
Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	4,558 838 3,653	2,077 417 1,458	6,635 1,255 5,111		Fife region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife
Northumberland Ainwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	<b>10,773</b> 903 711 3,691 1,255 1,236 2,977	<b>5,098</b> 534 372 1,528 669 765 1,230	<b>15,871</b> 1,437 1,083 5,219 1,924 2,001 4,207	15-9	Grampian region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland YALES	73,087 12,042 18,607 10,810 11,362 20,266	27,727 4,436 6,916 4,459 4,385 7,531	100,814 16,478 25,523 15,269 15,747 27,797	19-8	Highland region Badenock and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland
Nyyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	<b>15,772</b> 2,719 1,744 2,938 962 2,649 4,760	<b>7,304</b> 1,329 890 1,233 670 1,117 2,065	23,076 4,048 2,634 4,171 1,632 3,766 6,825	17-0	Lothian region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian Strathclyde region
yfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	<b>13,152</b> 1,621 2,003 1,209 2,907 3,322 2,090	<b>5,973</b> 699 961 684 1,461 1,362 806	<b>19,125</b> 2,320 2,964 1,893 4,368 4,684 2,896	16.6	Argyle and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydebank Cumbernauid and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame
went Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen	<b>20,516</b> 4,119 3,008 2,283 7,027 4,079	<b>8,713</b> 1,513 1,237 1,235 2,772 1,956	<b>29,229</b> 5,632 4,245 3,518 9,799 6,035	17-0	Dumbarton East Kilbride East Wood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands
Avynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon	<b>9,593</b> 1,559 2,769 814 967 3,484	<b>4,089</b> 723 1,031 371 502 1,462	<b>13,682</b> 2,282 3,800 1,185 1,469 4,946	16-7	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside region Angus City of Dundee
lid-Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	<b>25,634</b> 3,215 2,882 5,954 3,899 5,563 4,121	<b>9,121</b> 1,100 1,029 2,127 1,391 1,920 1,554	34,755 4,315 3,911 8,081 5,290 7,483 5,675	18-5	Perth and Kinross Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	<b>2,932</b> 1,084 1,322 526	1, <b>592</b> 572 684 336	<b>4,524</b> 1,656 2,006 862	12.4	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh
outh Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	<b>18,563</b> 14,425 4,138	<b>6,866</b> 4,962 1,904	<b>25,429</b> 19,387 6,042	13-2	Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast
Vest Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea SCOTLAND	<b>17,082</b> 2,427 2,137 2,765 9,753	6,806 905 1,060 1,341 3,500	23,888 3,332 3,197 4,106 13,253	15-0	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon
Borders region Berwickshire Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	<b>2,198</b> 417 745 742 294	<b>1,405</b> 338 444 437 186	<b>3,603</b> 755 1,189 1,179 480	9-3	Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle
<b>Central region</b> Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	<b>12,582</b> 2,338 7,067 3,177	<b>6,136</b> 999 3,443 1,694	<b>18,718</b> 3,337 10,510 4,871	15-8	Newry & Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane

<sup>+</sup> The number of unemployed as a percentage of the sum of mid-1985 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on different bases from the percentage rates given in tables 2-1, 2-2 and 2-3, but comparable regional and national rates are shown in table 2-4. Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets.
\* Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work-areas.

S30 AUGUST 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9



# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment† in counties and local authority districts\* at June 12, 1986

alor and	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST			
Bedfordshire Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Luton	4,418 1,691 2,961 2,844	1,930 1,283 1,497 1,539 1,587	6,348 2,974 4,458 4,383
Earts Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,978 1,520 2,739 2,253 3,100	1,267 997 1,180 1,122 1,491	3,245 2,517 3,919 3,375 4,591
Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,511 995	937 889	2,448 1,884
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes Wycombe			
Milton Keynes Wycombe	4,625 1,835	2,294 959	6,919 2,794
East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pawilion Eastbourme Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essav			
Lewes Wealden	1,587 1,108	944 758	2,531 1,866
Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmstord Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon South Colchester and Maldon Southend East Southend West Thurrock Hampshire	4,518 2,364 2,027 1,572 2,186 1,883 1,929 2,798 2,798	1,930 1,372 1,442 825 1,161 1,303 1,008 1,600 1,383	6,448 3,736 2,397 3,347 3,186 2,937 4,398 4,697
North Colchester Rochford Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon Southend East Southend West Thurrock Hampshire	2,586 1,807 1,294 2,721 3,444 2,347 4,041	1,363 1,564 1,106 1,007 1,737 1,337 1,178 1,672	4,357 2,913 2,301 4,458 4,781 3,525 5,713
Hampshire Aldershot Basingstoke East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Havant New Forest North West Hampshire Portsmouth North Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside Southampton Test Winchester	1,639 1,849 1,478 2,658 2,008 2,288 3,677 1,391 1,364 3,125 5,215	1,291 1,176 999 1,671 1,248 1,715 1,539 655 920 1,552 2,416	2,930 3,025 2,477 4,329 3,256 4,003 5,216 2,046 2,284 4,677 7,691
Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside Southampton Itchen Southampton Test Winchester	2,209 4,674 4,081 1,299	1,061 1,866 1,504 760	3,270 6,540 5,585 2,059
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	1,829 1,270 1,795 2,078		
St Albans Stevenage Watford Welwan Hatfield	1,370 1,431 2,372 2,025 1,823 1,946	875 818 1,470 1,148 1,066 1,320	2,245 2,249 3,842 3,173 2,889
West Hertfordshire			
Isle of Wight		1,884	5,714
<b>Sent</b> Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Faversham	2,439 2,785 2,246 2,766 3,364	1,373 1,391 1,267 1,401 1,837	3,812 4,176 3,51 4,167 5,201
Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Medway Mid Kent	3,146 3,151 3,190 2,248 3,179 2,973	1,373 1,391 1,267 1,401 1,837 1,465 1,834 1,671 1,232 1,671 1,823 1,862 1,645 823 1,451 1,121 923	4,611 4,985 4,861 3,480 5,041 4,765
Medway Mid Kent North Thanet Sevenoaks South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	3,567 1,514 3,066 1,692 1,761	1,645 823 1,451 1,121 923	5,212 2,337 4,517 2,813 2,684
Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney	1,901 1,075 2,798 1,752 1,278 1,441	1,267 633 1,253 986 869 1,109	3,168 1,708 4,051 2,738 2,147 2,550
Surrey Chertsey and Walton East Surrey	1,235 962		1,911 1,530

2, 1986	Male	Female	All
Epsom and Ewell	1,258	664	1,922
Esher	888	. 514	1,402
Guildford Mole Valley North West Surrey	1,346 878	708 491 801	2,054 1,369 2,126
North West Surrey Reigate	1,325 1,212 1,016	801 708	2,126 1,920
South West Surrey	1,016	535	1,551 2,337
Spelthorne Woking	1,433 1,380	904 884	2,264
West Sussex			
Arundel Chichester	1,977 1,470	1,125 823	3,102 2,293
Crawley	1 461	1,043	2,504
Horsham Mid Sussex	1,272 1,067 1,543	893 826	2,504 2,165 1,893 2,360
Shoreham Worthing	1,543 1,877	1,043 893 826 817 947	2,360 2,824
Greater London	1,011		
Barking	2,900	1,082	3,982
Battersea Beckenham	2,900 4,705 2,259 6,526	1,910	6,615 3,317
Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexley Heath	6,526 1,468	1,615	8,141 2,439
Bow and Poplar	6 238	2,079	8,317
Brent East Brent North	4,957 2,096 4,620 2,801 2,036	1,153	7,026 3,249
Brent South Brentford and Isleworth	4,620	2,070	6,690 4,368
Carshalton and Wallington	2,036 2,611	1,050	3,086
Chelsea Chingford	1,837	925	3,807 2,762 2,233
Chipping Barnet Chislehurst	1,345	1,910 1,058 1,615 971 2,079 2,069 1,153 2,070 1,567 1,050 1,196 925 878 717	2,233 2,254
Croydon Central Croydon North East	1,837 1,345 1,537 2,510 2,553	1,031	3,541 3,834
Croydon North West	2,626	1,381	4,007
Croydon South Dagenham	2,555 2,626 1,243 2,924 3,346 2,528 3,383 3,641	1,031 1,281 1,381 768 1,358 1,358 1,358 1,358 1,358 2,181 1,458 2,181 1,275 1,034 1,138 981 1,458	2,011 4,282 4,748
Dulwich	3,346	1,402	4,748 3,842
Ealing North Ealing Acton	3,383	1,458	4,841
Ealing Southall Edmonton		2,181 1,275	5,822 4,221
Eltham Enfield North	2,946 2,602 2,631 1,873	1,034	3,636 3,769
Enfield Southgate	1,873	981	2,854
Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston	2,748	1,458	4,206 4,854
Finchley Fulham	1,830	1,081	2,911 5,485
Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke Newingt	1,830 3,681 3,399 on 7,344	981 1,458 1,826 1,081 1,804 1,418 2,691 3,043	4,817
Hackney South and Shoreditch	8,087 5,121 4,011 2,208 1,674 1,802	2,691 3,043 1,946 2,121 1,294 988 1,117 924	10,035 11,130
Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate	5,121 4.011	1,946 2,121	7,067 6,132 3,502
Harrow East Harrow West	2,208	1,294	3,502
Hayes and Harlington	1,802	1,117	2,662 2,919
Hendon North Hendon South		001	2,890 2,940
Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch	1,949 6,404 1,948 5,207 1,904	2,552 1,075 2,556 1,018	8,956 3,023
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,207	2,556	7,763 2,922
Ilford South	2,820	1,332	4,158
Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	6,963 5,282	1,332 2,770 2,136 1,761 807	9,733 7,418
Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames	3,628 1,642	1,761	7,418 5,389 2,449
Lewisham East	3,431	1,515	4,946
Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford	3,835 5,829	1,616 2,210	5,451 8,039
Leyton Mitcham and Morden	3,917	1,613 1,193	5,530 3,783
Newham North East Newham North West	2,590 4,165 4,358 4,381	1,691 1,589 1,455 2,485	5,856
Newnam South	4,381	1,455	5,947 5,836
Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup	6,266 1,256 1,613	2,485 702	8,751 1,958
Orpington Peckham	1,613	702 776	1,958 2,389 9,275
Putney	6,866 2,738	776 2,409 1,208 771	3,946
Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barr	1,266 les 1,679		2,037 2,582
Romford Ruislip-Northwood	1,953 1,041 5,742	966 679 1,845 1,897 571	2,919 1,720 7,587
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,742	1,845	7,587
Streatham Surbiton	4,607 980	1,897	6,504 1,551
Sutton and Cheam The City of London	1,329	910	2,239
The City of London and Westminster South	3,527	1,449	4,976 5,719
Tooting Tottenham	3,900 7,117 1,451	1,449 1,819 2,871 844	9,988
Twickenham Upminster	1,451 2,069	844 956	2,295 3,025
Uxbridge Vauxhall	1,690	930	2.620
Walthamstow	7,665 2,912	956 930 2,832 1,226 765	10,497 4,138 2,224
Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North	1,459 5,823	2.600	8,423
Wimbledon Woolwich	1,830 4,285	918 2,084	2,748 6,369
	1,200	2,004	0,000
AST ANGLIA			
Cambridgeshire Cambridge	2,306	1,083	3,389
Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	2,037 2,939	1,565	3,602 4,565
Peterborough	5,584	1,625 2,314	7,898

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	1,071 1,473	961 1,185	2,032 2,658	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	2,647 1,983 3,797 3,632	1,523 1,341 1,628 1,824	4,170 3,324 5,425 5,456
ortolik Great Yarmouth Mid Nortolk North Nortolik North West Nortolik Norwich North South South South Nortolik South West Nortolik	3,913 1,988 2,206 3,219 2,585 4,283 1,898 2,685	1,709 1,268 1,171 1,716 1,318 1,770 1,186 1,756	5,622 3,256 3,377 4,935 3,903 6,053 3,084 4,441	Stoke-on-Trent South Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	2,920 3,170 3,189 2,596 1,886 2,726	1,539 1,992 1,808 1,775 1,261 1.508	4,459 5,162 4,997 4,371 3,127 4,234
uffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,928 1,990 3,017 2,087 1,625 3,718	1,376 1,231 1,468 1,340 939 1,811	3,304 3,221 4,485 3,427 2,564 5,529	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hald Green Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Small Heath	2,880 3,842 6,091 4,370 5,903 7,265 6,306 6,127	1,316 1,636 2,333 1,885 2,092 2,651 2,307 2,346 2,479	4,196 5,478 8,424 6,255 9,916 8,613 8,473 10,614
OUTH WEST				Birmingham Yardley	8,135 7,430 3,701	2,479 2,193 1,653 1,889	9,623 5,354 6,711
Ivon Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wandsdyke Weston-Super-Mare Woodspring	2,373 3,336 3,429 5,271 4,542 2,449 1,910 1,890 2,593 1,798	1,249 1,588 1,477 1,946 2,046 1,410 1,427 1,228 1,495 1,219	3,622 4,924 7,906 7,217 6,588 3,859 3,337 3,118 4,088 3,017	Birmingham Selly Öak Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South East Coventry South West Dudley East Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsail North Walsall South	4,822 6,084 3,354 4,851 5,723 4,440 3,429 5,193 2,227 2,356 6,011 5,333	2,528 1,767 1,994 1,557 2,370 2,257 1,720 2,115 1,321 1,348 2,006 2,020	8,612 5,121 6,845 4,701 8,093 6,697 5,149 7,308 3,548 3,704 8,017 7,353
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	4,199 2,898 2,250 3,385 2,854	1,878 1,574 1,420 1,622 1,527	6,077 4,472 3,670 5,007 4,381	Warley East Warley East West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	5,333 5,013 4,241 4,303 5,228 6,271 5,392 4,374	2,050 1,815 1,764 1,935 2,322 1,798 1,992	7,063 6,056 6,067 7,163 8,593 7,190 6,366
Jevon Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay Torridge and West Devon	3,090 1,786 2,421 3,367 3,923 2,351 2,463 2,373 1,751 3,743 2,459	1,565 1,057 1,334 1,689 1,993 1,463 1,423 1,300 1,040 1,828 1,400	4,655 2,843 3,755 5,056 3,814 3,886 3,673 2,791 5,571 3,859	EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	2,847 3,411 3,910 3,636 5,698 3,540 2,406 3,309 2,539	1,494 1,536 1,813 1,549 2,213 1,620 1,563 1,831 1,530	4,341 4,947 5,723 5,185 7,911 5,160 3,969 5,140 4,069 2,862
Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	3,509 2,830 1,458 1,350 2,660 2,157 1,323	1,630 1,278 874 970 1,460 1,276 755	5,139 4,108 2,332 2,320 4,120 3,433 2,078	West Derbyshire Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester South	1,739 1,561 1,978 1,352 3,721 5,204	1,123 1,132 1,407 988 1,857 1,995	2,693 3,385 2,340 5,578 7,199
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	2,763 1,664 3,325 2,177 2,832	1,442 1,114 1,588 1,423 1,734	4,205 2,778 4,913 3,600 4,566	Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton Lincolnshire East Lindsey	4,930 2,121 2,603 1,740 3,402	1,866 1,195 1,355 1,367 1,575	6,796 3,316 3,958 3,107 4,977
Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil	2,633 1,635 2,463 1,891 1,926	1,572 1,209 1,461 1,205 1,333	4,205 2,844 3,924 3,096 3,259	Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding Northamptonshire	3,402 2,700 2,955 2,740 4,861 1,976	1,475 1,731 1,404 2,005	4,175 4,686 4,144 6,866 3,355
Witshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	2,128 1,919 1,882 4,718 2,137	1,563 1,415 1,259 2,317 1,599	3,691 3,334 3,141 7,035 3,736	Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	3,415 1,584 1,870 3,185 2,642 2,499	1,285 1,127 1,626 1,441	5,254 2,869 2,997 4,811 4,083 3,986
WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominister Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	2,757 2,644 2,119 3,808 2,145 3,183 3,378	1,407 1,535 1,217 2,250 1,276 1,484 1,893	4,164 4,179 3,336 6,058 3,421 4,667 5,271	Nottinghamshire Ashtield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Reast Nottingham North Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	3,580 3,843 2,608 2,496 3,595 2,804 7,199 5,415 4,796 2,332 2,875	1,816 1,316 1,375 1,487 1,682 2,553 5,1,775 1,653 2,1,293	5,015 5,659 3,924 3,873 5,082 4,486 9,752 7,190 6,449 3,625 4,387
Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	2,392 2,671 2,697 6,855	1,536 1,376	3,702 4,207 4,073 9,472	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSI Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry	DE 2,134 2,838	3 1,608	3,447 4,446
Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	2,956 3,459 2,719 2,618 3,609 3,367	1,913 1,750 1,305 1,919	4,656 5,372 4,469 3,923 5,528 5,224	Bridlington Brigg and Clethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull Rast Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	3,145 4,347 4,600 5,165 6,062 6,411 5,274	5 1,665 7 1,842 6 1,841 5 1,738 2 1,783	4,810 6,189 6,447 6,903 7,845 8,684 7,406

# UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

# Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at June 12, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough	2,137 2,210 1,775 3,207	1,273 1,578 1,147 1,373	3,410 3,788 2,922 4,580 3,355	Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley Merseyside	3,195 6,629 4,960 4,034	1,454 2,404 2,222 1,913	4,649 9,033 7,182 5,947
Selby Skipton and Ripon York	1,948 1,506 3,898	1,407 1,097 1,925	2,603 5,823	Birkenhead Bootle Crosby	7,642 8,470 3,581	2,454 2,736 1,813	10,096 11,206 5,394
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Heleley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	4,599 4,429 4,227 5,501 5,295 6,368 4,396 5,215 7,556 4,357 5,980 3,236 3,236 5,304 3,968 4,846	1,689 1,616 1,681 2,276 2,313 2,712 1,985 2,036 2,529 1,949 2,139 1,704 2,106 2,079 1,902	6,288 6,045 5,908 7,777 7,608 9,080 6,381 7,251 10,085 6,306 8,139 4,940 7,410 6,047 6,748	Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Waston Liverpool Watton Liverpool Watton St Helens North St Helens South Wirral South Wirral South	7,400 7,400 6,165 5,885 5,354 8,942 7,933 7,193 3,047 4,697 5,614 5,507 2,680 3,022	2,216 2,775 2,513 2,074 2,800 2,752 2,302 1,676 2,051 2,088 2,087 1,391 1,454	9,616 10,181 8,678 7,959 7,518 11,742 10,685 9,495 4,723 6,748 7,594 4,071 4,476
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen	3,703	1,691	5,394 7,636	NORTH			
Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax	5,594 4,589 6,514 2,653 2,575 3,683 2,357 4,016	2,042 1,766 2,210 1,667 1,568 1,740 1,224 1,963	7,636 6,355 8,724 4,320 4,143 5,423 3,581 5,979	Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	6,487 5,667 8,179 6,135 6,405 5,160	2,464 2,154 2,502 2,134 2,357 2,233	8,951 7,821 10,681 8,269 8,762 7,393
Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Central Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds North West	4,177 3,573 2,533 5,668 5,549 3,215 2,709 4,083	1,610 1,785 1,378 1,987 1,943 1,438 1,319 1,708	5,787 5,358 3,911 7,655 7,492 4,653 4,028 5,791	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Borders Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington	2,396 2,716 2,702 1,973 1,280 2,868	1,802 1,466 1,383 1,377 844 1,547	4,198 4,182 4,085 5,350 2,124 4,415
Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield	4,083 3,357 2,472 4,448 1,953 2,306 3,886	1,407 1,391 1,726 1,250 1,231 1,588	4,764 3,863 6,174 3,203 3,537 5,474	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	4,945 2,972 4,098 4,152 4,924 4,281 3,438	2,162 1,353 1,879 1,749 1,849 1,736 1,472	7,107 4,325 5,977 5,901 6,773 6,017 4,910
NORTH WEST				Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley	2,097	1,133	3,230
Cheshire City of Chester Congleton	3,875 1,599	1,704 1,353	5,579 2,952	Hexham Wansbeck	3,691 1,458 3,527	1,528 931 1,506	5,219 2,389 5,033
Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	2,853 3,095 4,200 5,487 1,874 2,221 4,657 4,345	1,686 1,690 2,011 2,285 1,224 1,303 2,056 1,825	4,539 4,785 6,211 7,772 3,098 3,524 6,713 6,170	Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields	3,540 5,099 5,794 5,956 4,224 5,545 4,745 5,406	1,487 1,955 2,325 2,131 1,743 2,033 1,919 2,254	5,027 7,054 8,119 8,087 5,967 7,578 6,664 7,660
Lancashire Blackpool North Blackpool South Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde	5,592 3,670 3,733 3,987 2,750 1,736	2,008 1,580 1,637 1,913 1,731 1,077	7,600 5,250 5,370 5,900 4,481 2,813	Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	8,341 6,131 7,496 4,778 6,032	2,777 2,429 2,215 1,944 2,515	11,118 8,560 9,711 6,722 8,547
Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle	2,619 2,253 2,602 3,050	1,344 1,195 1,413 1,731	3,963 3,448 4,015 4,781	WALES			
Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	5,399 1,175 2,941 2,583 5,130 2,610	2,033 878 1,734 1,647 2,023 1,250	7,432 2,053 4,675 4,230 7,153 3,860	Clywd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	2,912 3,622 2,320 3,570 3,348	1,424 1,641 1,269 1,509 1,461	4,336 5,263 3,589 5,079 4,809
Sreater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Balton Wort	2,089 3,375 3,977 4,658	1,077 1,636 1,553 1,943	3,166 5,011 5,530 6,601 5 407	Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke Nor Lianelli Pembroke	2,590 2,578 3,147 4,837	1,218 1,219 1,626 1,910	3,808 3,797 4,773 6,747
Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove	3,337 2,946 2,975 1,500 3,299 4,042 4,066 2,208	1,770 1,540 1,646 1,035 1,405 1,849 1,677 1,243	5,107 4,486 4,621 2,535 4,704 5,891 5,743 3,451	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen	3,977 3,008 2,262 3,443 4,010 3,816	1,443 1,237 1,212 1,383 1,671 1,767	5,420 4,245 3,474 4,826 5,681 5,583
Heywood and Middleton Leigh Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blackley	4,093 4,297 2,356 4,252 8,944 4,946	1,967 1,933 1,396 2,226 2,738	3,451 6,060 6,230 3,752 6,478 11,682 6,731 6,731	Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd nant Conwy Ynys Mon	2,440 2,502 1,167 3,484	964 1,041 622 1,462	3,404 3,543 1,789 4,946
Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde	5,189 5,031 5,122 4,300 3,058 4,696 6,724 4,041	1,785 1,797 2,134 1,610 1,771 1,507 2,010 2,091 1,879	6,986 7,165 6,732 6,071 4,565 6,706 8,815 5,920	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphily Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda	2,782 4,400 3,215 4,045 3,774 3,519 3,899	1,176 1,579 1,100 1,370 1,143 1,362 1,391	3,958 5,979 4,315 5,415 4,917 4,881 5,290

ent in Parliamentary constituencies at June 12, 1986

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M	lale	Female	All		Male	Female	All	
Powys Brecon and Radnor	1,610	908	2,518	Strathclyde region Argyll and Bute	2,245	1,159	3,404 4,853	
Montgomery	1,322	684	2,006	Ayr Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,225 4,721	1,628 1,665	6.386	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West	4,507 1,858 4,324 4,567 3,307	1,756 788 1,287 1,480 1,555	6,263 2,646 5,611 6,047 4,862	Clydebank and Milngavie Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunninghame North Cunninghame South Dumbarton	3,364 3,117 3,135 3,630 4,433 3,567	1,303 1,637 1,651 1,718 1,759 2,069	4,667 4,754 4,786 5,348 6,192 5,636	
Vale of Glamorgan	3,307	1,555	4,002	East Kilbride Eastwood	3,160 2,198	1,851	5,011 3,418	
West Glamorgan Aberavon Gower Neath Swansea East Swansea West	3,125 2,369 2,798 4,353 4,437	1,193 1,157 1,424 1,478 1,554	4,318 3,526 4,222 5,831 5,991	Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Central Glasgow Garscadden Glasgow Govan Glasgow Hillhead Glasgow Maryhill	3,121 5,362 4,878 4,571 3,653 5,882	1,281 1,865 1,416 1,656 1,830 2,087	4,402 7,227 6,294 6,227 5,483 7,969	
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Pollock Glasgow Provan	5,861 6,867	1,771 1,955	7,632 8,822	
Borders region Roxburgh and Berwickshire Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderda	1,159 le 1,039	775 630	1,934 1,669	Glasğow Rutherglen Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn Greenock and Port Glasgow	5,063 4,864 6,446 6,298	1,795 1,631 2,169 2,309	6,858 6,495 8,615 8,607	
Central region Clackmannan Falkirk East Falkirk West Stirling	3,262 3,592 3,123 2,605	1,479 1,638 1,577 1,442	4,741 5,230 4,700 4,047	Hamilton Kilmarnock and Loudoun Monklands East Monklands West Motherwell North Motherwell South	4,464 3,952 4,479 3,572 4,523 3,827	1,959 1,737 1,730 1,533 1,856 1,548	6,423 5,689 6,209 5,105 6,379 5,375	
Dumfries and Galloway region Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,471 2,423	1,425 1,305	3,896 3,728	Paisley North Paisley South Renfrew West and Inverciyde Strathkelvin and Bearsden	3,807 3,860 2,368 2,416	1,724 1,657 1,310 1,398	5,531 5,517 3,678 3,814	
Fife region Central Fife Dunfermline East Dunfermline West Kirkcaldy North East Fife	3,815 3,334 2,385 3,382 1,422	2,004 1,706 1,250 1,631 1,093	5,819 5,040 3,635 5,013 2,515	Tayside region Angus East Dundee East Dundee West North Tayside Perth and Kinross	2,418 5,418 4,378 1,749 2,530	1,674 2,461 2,202 1,030 1,379	4,092 7,879 6,580 2,779 3,909	
Grampian region	0.004	1 107	4,071	Orkney and Shetland islands	975	577	1,552	
Aberdeen North Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan Gordon	2,884 2,296 2,186 1,366	1,187 1,148 1,276 1,201	3,444 3,462 2,567	Western Isles	1,372	504	1,876	
Kincardine and Deeside Moray	1,446 2,275	907 1,626	2,353 3,901	NORTHERN IRELAND				
Highland region Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,369 3,893 3,111	664 1,934 1,336	2,033 5,827 4,447	Belfast East Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim	3,329 6,546 3,980 9,540 4,792	1,472 2,153 1,866 2,392 2,029	4,801 8,699 5,846 11,932 6,821	
Lothian region East Lothian Edinburgh Central Edinburgh East Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh South Edinburgh West Linlithgow Livingston Mid Lothian	2,624 3,625 3,260 4,921 2,334 2,842 1,599 3,957 3,368 3,093	1,351 1,552 1,361 1,855 1,195 1,344 867 1,690 1,679 1,297	3,975 5,177 4,621 6,776 3,529 4,186 2,466 2,466 5,647 5,047 4,390	East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle Lagan Valley Mid-Ulster Newry & Armagh North Antrim South Antrim South Down Strangford Upper Bann	6,882 6,180 9,570 4,215 6,500 6,591 4,900 2,698 4,251 4,433 2,705	2,305 2,130 2,320 1,904 2,245 2,171 1,769 1,552 1,917 2,028 1,530 2,152	9,187 8,310 11,890 6,119 8,745 8,762 6,669 4,250 6,168 6,461 4,235 6,993	

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# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

# 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FE 1985 Mar 14	MALE 584	307	57	379	182	113	153	210	95	101	228	2,102		2,102
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	15,118 1,523 2,658	6,418 915 1,446	1,178 108 1,007	3,459 442 553	2,769 413 999	3,056 312 590	5,743 425 888	4,562 522 1,746	2,202 243 748	2,653 246 483	4,491 789 8,183	45,231 5,023 17,855	886 4,001	46,117 5,023 21,856
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sept 12	41,549 49,913 57,122	17,571 22,182 24,618	5,022 4,867 5,486	11,177 12,661 14,440	14,714 16,203 18,222	10,197 10,882 13,180	16,885 16,833 19,216	22,935 24,358 28,538	9,344 10,264 11,102	10,987 11,506 13,193	23,340 23,185 24,455	166,150 180,672 204,954	9,204 9,384 10,683	175,354 190,056 215,637
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	10,794 3,002 4,401	5,138 1,846 2,146	804 232 407	2,214 523 678	2,128 834 956	1,475 555 686	2,556 809 824	3,391 1,437 1,687	1,047 453 674	1,385 525 974	4,355 1,525 1,490	30,149 9,895 12,777	3,790 	33,939 9,895 12,777
1986 Jan 9	8,491	3,841	769	2,055	1,708	1,466	3,358	2,985	1,279	1,824	2,963	26,898	369	27,267
Feb 6† Mar 6	2,479 1,915	1,380 1,179	158 138	415 354	639 542	448 383	638 573	1,119 1,026	362 321	380 335	1,253 920	7,891 6,507	<u> </u>	7,891 6,507
Apr 10 May 8 June 12	12,781 2,026 3,300	5,047 1,188 2,024	1,090 132 265	2,970 362 631	2,409 565 1,201	2,694 372 767	5,007 626 1,143	3,808 1,049 2,226	1,807 361 771	2,411 378 677	4,345 1,342 7,479	39,322 7,213 18,460	533 4,486	39,855 7,213 22,946

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.

2.14	Iei	mpora		stopp	oea: re	egion	5							
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdor
MALE AND FEMALE 1985 Mar 14	815	208	269	374	2,533	991	2,209	1,372	1,150	1,023	2,540	13,276	1,166	14,442
Apr 11	579	250	204	376	2,369	1,196	1,343	1,166	754	775	2,058	10,820	1,042	11,862
May 9	403	153	114	229	2,034	582	1,243	848	581	698	1,765	8,497	925	9,422
Jun 13	334	119	108	163	984	435	1,078	787	354	401	1,703	6,347	849	7,196
Jul 11	381	166	85	140	1,543	379	664	608	302	330	1,519	5,951	759	6,710
Aug 8	329	157	73	167	534	602	592	683	283	330	1,542	5,135	872	6,007
Sep 12	247	93	118	139	661	381	769	515	338	224	1,091	4,483	954	5,437
Oct 10	242	111	76	398	681	295	1,464	830	409	484	1,310	6,189	977	7,166
Nov 14	290	173	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	60	91	529	605	519	934	835	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
June 12	309	213	63	491	958	438	1,107	924	402	421	1,999	7,112	1,620	8,732

#### nnorarily stonned: regio Tor

Note: Temporarily stopped workers are not included in the totals of the unemployed. \* Included in South East. \* See note \* to table 2-1.

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

Walking Inc.	United Ki	nadom÷	Austra-	Austria*	Bel-	Canada xx	Den-	France*	Germany	Greece*	Irish	Italy	Japan¶	Nether-	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer- land*	United Statesxx
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	lia xx		gium‡		mark§		(FR)*		Republic*			lands*					
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Annual averages 1982 1983 1984 1985	2,917 3,105 3,160 3,271	2,793 2,970 3,047 3,163	495 697 642 597	105 127 130 139	457 505 513 478	1,314 1,448 1,399 1,328	258 281 275 244	2,008 2,041 2,310 2,395	1,833 2,258 2,265 2,305	51 62 71 88	157 193 214 231	2,379 2,707 2,955 2,959	1,359 1,561 1,608 1,563	655 801 822 761	41-4 63-6 66-6 51-4	1,873 2,207 2,476 2,642	137 151 137 125	13·2 26·3 32·1 27·0	10,678 10,717 8,539 8,312
Quarterly averages 1984 Q4 1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1986 Q1	3,222 3,311 3,231 3,274 3,270 3,356	3,092 3,021 3,131 3,153 3,156 3,263	592 666 604 570 550 636	138 188 118 100 153 197	509 530 477 458 446 460	1,325 1,495 1,353 1,236 1,228 1,356	261 293 241 216 226 259	2,522 2,482 2,281 2,335 2,480 2,441	2,220 2,568 2,219 2,197 2,236 2,544	88 109 71 67 103 144	218 233 227 232 231 239	3,025 2,966 2,925 2,880 3,054 3,210	1,507 1,633 1,543 1,503 1,573 1,707	799 793 741 765 745 745 745	61.1 65.7 51.5 49.0 40.7 42.7	2,591 2,659 2,627 2,576 2,706 2,806	129 136 115 134 115 126	32.0 33.7 26.7 23.0 24.8 26.9	7,945 8,886 8,305 8,239 7,816 8,727
Monthly 1985 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	3,273 3,241 3,179 3,235 3,240 3,346 3,277 3,259 3,273 3,408 3,327 3,324 3,325 3,229	3,189 3,133 3,072 3,130 3,141 3,149 3,174 3,306 3,244 3,239 3,213 3,160 3,122	610 602 601 559 568 528 528 537 584 615 659 635 607 592	143 114 96 97 98 104 123 152 183 206 202 182 154 123	495 481 456 463 452 448 441 448 466 461 454 445	1,437 1,329 1,293 1,272 1,253 1,183 1,200 1,246 1,238 1,347 1,341 1,380 1,303 1,227	257 241 224 210 221 217 232 220 226 269 256 253	2,338 2,283 2,225 2,310 2,436 2,510 2,495 2,436 2,494 2,494 2,494 2,395 2,372 2,318	2,305 2,193 2,160 2,221 2,217 2,152 2,149 2,211 2,347 2,590 2,593 2,593 2,448 2,230 2,122 2,078	84 69 64 65 65 68 82 102 125 158 143 130 115 94	228 224 228 231 235 226 226 228 240 240 240 237 232 237 232 232 233	2,933 2,886 2,955 2,891 2,854 2,938 3,024 3,052 3,076 3,185 3,239 3,207 3,197	1,570 1,530 1,450 1,450 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,540 1,650 1,640 1,830 1,820	748 737 738 761 777 758 743 742 750 761 750 725 698 686	55.8 46.5 46.1 50.2 53.6 43.1 40.7 38.7 42.7 46.8 42.4 38.8 36.0	2,662 2,627 259-3 2,560 2,601 2,658 2,727 2,732 2,806 2,810 2,803 2,777	120 112 113 122 135 144 112 121 121 128 120 130 112	29-2 26-7 24-2 22-9 22-4 22-7 24-8 26-9 28-4 27-2 28-4 27-2 25.1	8,150 8,011 8,753 8,682 8,051 7,984 7,917 7,815 7,717 8,472 9,041 8,667 8,115
Percentage rate latest month	11.7		7.9	4.2	16-2	9.5	9.4	10.0	8.4	5.2	17.9	14.0	3.1	14.1	1.7	22.0	2.5	0.9	7.0
NUMBERS UNEMPL Quarterly averages 1984 Q4 1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1986 Q1	DYED, SEAS	3,055 3,088 3,119 3,124 3,122 3,171	614 616 607 591 574 587	130 142 136 134 146 151 e	508 518 486 460 445 451	1,390 1,396 1,338 1,301 1,296 1,254	258 261 253 242 224 217	2,387 2,423 2,404 2,408 2,348 2,378	2,267 2,312 2,320 2,301 2,290 2,284	85 85 80 86 98 e 120 e	219 227 228 235 232 232 232	2,375 2,411 2,391	1,610 1,513 1,500 1,570 1,687 1,587	791 781 768 760 741 734	60-3 59-7 53-5 50-9 41-5 35-7	2,553 2,581 2,660 2,653 2,733	135 131 123 125		8,233 8,426 8,417 8,284 8,151 8,259
Monthly 1985 Apr May Jun Jui Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June		3,121 3,121 3,114 3,127 3,124 3,120 3,124 3,133 3,153 3,153 3,153 3,153 3,153 3,203 3,205 3,220	604 599 616 593 586 570 583 569 576 596 596 596 590 601 590	139 134 134 130 136 137 137 144 156 148 146 158 150 143 e	498 490 471 461 463 456 452 445 437 456 448 448 448 e	1,372 1,322 1,319 1,314 1,307 1,282 1,305 1,279 1,262 1,261 1,238 1,239 1,228	259 251 248 247 236 230 223 219 215 216 220	2,393 2,412 2,408 2,414 2,425 2,384 2,355 2,355 2,355 2,355 2,355 2,378 2,367 2,389 2,429 2,448	2,250 2,322 2,323 2,306 2,302 2,295 2,285 2,295 2,295 2,285 2,295 2,282 2,287 2,287 2,287 2,287 2,287 2,287 2,287 2,229	80 80 81 85 86 88 94 e 105 e 119 e 116 e 111 e 105 e	227 227 231 234 237 235 230 231 236 232 232 232 233 231 234 234 236	2,391 2,491 2,592 2,625	1,480 1,530 1,550 1,530 1,640 1,640 1,640 1,700 1,530 1,630 1,720	774 773 756 763 753 746 740 738 733 733 733 733 733 733 733 733	55-3 52-5 52-8 54-3 50-9 47-5 44-9 41-8 37-9 36-5 36-5 36-2 35-5	2,634 2,671 2,665 2,661 2,648 2,649 2,692 2,688 2,728 2,728 2,728 2,745 2,749	129 126 114 120 121 135 112 120 131		8,426 8,413 8,451 8,451 8,274 8,291 8,140 8,023 7,831 8,527 8,419 8,342
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months		11.7	7.8	4∙9 e	16·3 e	9.6	8.2	10.5	9.0	5·9 e	18.1	11.2	2.9	14.7	1.7	21.7	2.8		7.1
change on previous three months		+0.1	+0.1	N/C	+0.1	-0.3	-0.3	+0.3	-0.5	-0.4	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	N/C		+0.3

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

 (i) by 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 attache reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

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

See footnotes to table 2.1.

Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. Average of 11 months.

\*\* Average of 11 months. B 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.

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## 2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

UNIT KING Mont		INFLOW	Ŷ						Martin Martin					1
	h ending	Male and	d Female			Male				Female				Section .
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†
1985	June 13	342.5	22.9	319.6	+16.3	216.3	13.2	203.1	+5.9	126-2	54.9	9.8	116.4	+10.3
	July 11 ** Aug 8 ** Sep 12	451.0 408.0 502.2	23·3 19·1 76·6	427·7 388·9 425·6	+23·4 +38·9 +14·9	273·9 251·0 301·9	12·7 11·0 43·9	261·1 240·0 257·9	+8·5 +20·1 +5·6	177·1 157·1 200·3	57·7 61·7 60·9	10·6 8·1 32·7	166-6 149-0 167-6	+14·9 +18·9 +9·2
	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	457·5 403·0 367·6	29·7 14·3 10·6	427·8 388·7 357·0	+ 13·5 + 12·7 + 13·9	285·0 255·9 241·2	16∙8 8∙2 6∙1	268·2 247·7 235·2	$\begin{array}{c} +4\cdot9\\ +6\cdot1\\ +9\cdot6\end{array}$	172·5 147·1 126·4	62·2 60·1 53·6	12·9 6·1 4·5	159.6 141.0 121.9	$\begin{array}{c} +8\cdot6\\ +6\cdot6\\ +4\cdot3\end{array}$
1986	Jan 9 Feb 6 Mar 6	378·7 389·8 367·3	15·0 14·5 10·0	363·7 375·4 357·4	$+34 \cdot 1 +11 \cdot 4 +41 \cdot 0$	238·3 245·2 241·0	8·3 8·1 5·7	230-0 237-1 235-3	$-20.1 \\ -2.2 \\ +31.6$	140·4 144·7 126·4	57·6 61·8 56·8	6·7 6·3 4·3	133.7 138.3 122.1	+13·9 +13·6 +9·4
	Apr 10 May 8 June 12	392·1 358·6 364·6	38·2 21·5 21·0	353·9 337·1 343·6	+20·8 +13·4 +24·0	247·0 228·2 229·9	22·0 12·2 11·7	225-0 216-0 218-2	+ 11.0 + 10.1 + 15.1	145·1 130·4 134·7	60·9 57·0 55·7	16·2 9·3 9·3	128·9 121·1 125·4	$\begin{array}{c} + 9 \cdot 8 \\ + 3 \cdot 3 \\ + 9 \cdot 0 \end{array}$
UNIT		OUTFLO	W÷		CILLES IN									Sec. Marine
KING	iDOM hending	Maleand	Female		and the second	Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous	AII	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous

THOUSAND

	All	leavers‡	school leavers	since previous yeartt	All	leavers:	school leavers	since previous yeartt	<u>.</u>	Married	leavers‡	school leavers	since previous yeart†
1985 June 13	396.6	17.5	379.0	+29.6	256.9	9.9	247.0	+14.5	139.6	59.0	7.6	132.0	+15.1
July 11**	389·9	19·8	370·1	$^{+40\cdot3}_{+48\cdot6}_{+41\cdot3}$	252·9	11·1	241.8	+21·1	137·0	52·5	8·7	128·3	+ 19·2
Aug 8**	402·2	17·4	384·8		257·1	9·4	247.6	+26·7	145·2	51·8	8·0	137·2	+22·0
Sep 12	410·5	25·3	385·2		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 + 16.5 - 2.3	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		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		136·1	52·1	6·7	129·3	+2·4
1986 Jan 9 Feb 6 Mar 6‡‡	232·8 417·8 381·4	7·3 15·6 11·8	225·5 402·2 369·6	$-3 \cdot 3$ +25 \cdot 1 -4 \cdot 4	139·0 265·1 242·7	4·1 8·7 6·7	134·9 256·4 236·0	-5.3 + 12.6 - 10.0	93·8 152·7 138·7	41.0 62.7 65.3	3·2 6·9 5·1	90·6 145·9 133·6	+2.1 + 12.6 + 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 + 4.5 + 1.3
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	
June 12	400.6	18.1	382·5	+3·5	259·3	10.1	249·2	+2·2	141·3	57·0	8·0	133-3	

\* 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 unemployment flows for July and August have been affected by the discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures (see notes \*\* table 2-1). Without this discontinuity the total inflow for July above would have been about 2,000 lower and the total outflow about 8,000 lower, and the total inflow for August would have been 500 lower.
\* The unemployment flows are rules that are been about 2,000 lower and the total outflow about 8,000 lower, and the total inflow for August would have been 500 lower.
\* 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 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 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 outflows in this table are load 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.

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

INFLOW											OUTFLO	W								THOUSA
Great Britain Month ending	Age group		00.04	05.00	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59§	60 and over§		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59§	60 and over§	All ages
MALE	Under 18	18-19	20-24							- <u></u>							-			
1985 June July August September October November December	24·8 24·8 24·0 58·0 32·7 23·1 19·3	23·4 31·4 28·7 46·0 35·6 28·0 25·1	47·1 82·6 61·8 60·1 64·1 57·8 53·5	26.7 31.7 31.6 30.9 35.0 33.4 32.7	19-2 21-3 21-8 21-4 23-6 23-4 23-1	29·1 31·0 32·0 31·9 36·0 36·1 36·0	20·8 22·5 23·3 22·9 26·4 25·5 25·2	10-1 11-6 12-1 12-1 13-4 12-2 11-1	7-8 8-5 8-9 8-7 10-4 9-0 8-2	209-1 265-3 244-3 292-0 277-3 248-6 234-1	17.6 18.6 16.8 23.4 38.3 24.7 17.8	27.5 27.4 27.0 27.2 49.0 29.1 24.4	55.9 55.2 60.5 61.6 73.6 55.2 48.2	31.9 30.1 30.0 30.0 33.7 29.5 25.9	22-9 21-1 20-6 20-3 22-8 20-0 17-5	35.1 32.5 30.6 30.3 33.1 30.3 26.6	22-4 20-7 19-9 19-1 20-2 19-4 17-0	8·9 7·9 7·7 7·5 8·1 7·8 6·9	9·5 8·8 8·7 8·3 9·3 9·6 8·4	231-6 222-3 221-9 227-8 288-1 225-5 192-7
1986 January February March April May June	19·8 21·3 17·4 31·8 22·9 22·7	23·0 26·8 25·2 22·9 22·8 25·5	50·1 54·2 53·0 49·8 48·6 51·2	30·7 33·2 33·5 30·4 30·0 30·0	22.0 22.8 23.5 21.2 20.9 20.5	35·2 35·0 36·6 33·6 32·5 31·9	27.7 24.2 24.9 25.5 23.7 22.3	12.8 11.0 11.5 13.9 11.6 10.4	10-2 9-0 8-7 10-9 8-9 8-4	231 5 237 5 234 4 240 0 221 9 222 8	8.7 18.6 15.6 13.5 17.3 17.5	13·5 26·5 25·5 25·8 27·2 27·3	29·1 54·8 52·5 54·7 56·5 56·1	16·7 32·2 31·1 32·1 33·3 32·7	11.6 22.4 21.1 22.3 23.0 22.8	18·2 33·9 32·9 34·6 35·9 35·4	12.0 21.6 20.8 21.8 22.6 22.2	5·1 8·2 8·0 8·7 9·2 8·8	6-2 10-1 9-2 9-5 9-9 9-9 9-9	121-0 228-3 216-7 222-9 234-9 232-1
FEMALE 1985 June July August September October November December	18·0 19·4 17·6 43·6 25·5 17·4 14·1	16·9 25·9 22·0 40·7 28·8 21·1 17·4	31.0 61.8 44.6 41.7 44.2 38.1 32.4	18.6 21.5 21.8 22.0 23.3 22.1 19.8	10.5 12.0 12.8 12.4 12.7 12.1 10.8	14·1 16·5 18·3 16·9 16·9 16·6 14·9	9·1 9·8 11·3 10·9 11·4 11·1 9·7	3·1 3·3 4·3 4·0 3·7 3·1		121-2 170-4 152-1 192-5 166-8 142-3 122-2	13.7 14.3 13.6 17.9 29.4 18.9 13.9	20.6 20.4 20.9 21.8 41.3 24.1 20.4	35.5 34.8 40.4 45.5 52.1 39.7 35.2	20·3 18·9 19·2 20·7 23·5 21·2 19·5	11.4 10.3 10.2 12.3 13.3 12.0 10.8	14·4 13·0 12·6 16·8 17·2 15·1 13·2	8·8 7·9 7·7 9·1 9·5 8·8 7·8	2.8 2.3 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.4	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	127-7 121-9 127-2 146-7 189-3 142-5 123-1
1986 January February March April May June	16·3 16·7 12·6 23·7 17·0 17·1	19·5 20·5 16·5 16·6 15·7 18·4	36·1 36·2 31·7 32·9 31·7 33·2	20.5 22.6 20.3 21.2 20.8 20.2	12·2 12·7 11·5 12·6 11·6 11·3	17·3 17·0 16·2 17·8 15·8 16·0	10.5 10.5 10.4 11.6 10.1 10.3	3·5 3·5 3·3 4·0 3·5 3·4	=	135.8 135.7 122.4 140.4 126.3 129.9	7.0 14.2 12.0 10.0 12.8 13.7	11.9 20.7 19.6 18.6 19.4 19.6	22·9 37·3 34·9 34·6 36·6 35·3	14·0 22·7 20·8 20·6 22·0 21·4	8·3 12·7 11·6 11·5 12·5 12·0	10·9 16·0 15·3 14·9 16·6 15·6	6·2 9·2 8·7 8·9 9·4 9·1	1.9 2.7 2.6 2.7 2.9 2.8	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	83-2 135-7 125-7 121-8 132-3 129-5
Changes on a year MALE	r earlier																			
1985 June July August September October November December	+6·4 +5·3 +5·4 -12·5 -0·2 -0·1 -0·4	+1.5 +1.7 +3.0 -0.7 +0.1 -0.5 -0.2	+3.2 +4.4 +6.2 +4.5 +2.1 +3.7 +3.7	+0.7 +0.7 +3.0 +1.7 +0.6 +1.7 +2.2	+1.4 +0.3 +0.2 +0.3 +0.5	-0.3 + 1.4 + 0.3 + 0.6 + 0.7 + 1.8		$ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ +0.3 \\ +1.5 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.7 \\ +0.8 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.4 \end{array} $	+10.7 +11.2 +22.7 -6.8 +4.1 +5.6 +8.6	$ \begin{array}{r} +2 \cdot 3 \\ +4 \cdot 7 \\ +4 \cdot 6 \\ +3 \cdot 4 \\ -2 \cdot 0 \\ -2 \cdot 2 \\ -3 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	+1·1 +1·7 +2·6 +1·8 +1·5 +0·5 -1·1	+5·7 +4·9 +7·4 +5·7 +5·8 +4·0 +1·4	$ \begin{array}{r} +1.9 \\ +1.3 \\ +2.4 \\ +2.2 \\ +2.1 \\ +2.1 \\ +0.4 \\ \end{array} $	+0.5 +0.3 +0.5 +0.8 +1.1 +0.4 -0.7	$ \begin{array}{r} +1.1 \\ +0.6 \\ +1.0 \\ +1.2 \\ +1.2 \\ +1.1 \\ -0.9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +0.1 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.3 \\ -1.0 \\ \end{array} $	-0·3 +0·2 -0·2 +0·1 -0·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ -1.3 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.9 \\ -2.0 \\ \end{array} $	+11·3 +11·9 +18·3 +14·8 +8·9 +5·4 -7·5
1986 January February March April May June	+0.6 -0.7 +0.8 +16.5 -13.4 -2.1	-0.2 -0.3 +2.9 +0.8 +0.1 +2.1	+3·3 +1·3 +8·3 +2·4 +3·2 +4·1	+3.0 +0.4 +6.0 +2.1 +2.1 +3.3	+1.3 -1.2 +3.5 +0.3 +0.8 +1.3	+3.4 -2.3 +5.9 +1.0 +1.7 +2.8	+5.7 -0.6 +2.8 +1.4 +1.6 +1.5	+1.7 +0.3 +0.9 +1.1 +0.8 +0.3	+1.0 +0.4 +0.3 +0.6 +0.3 +0.6	+19·8 -2·6 +31·5 +26·2 -2·9 +13·7	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ -1.3 \\ +1.2 \\ +1.3 \\ -0.1 \\ \end{array} $	-1.9 +1.3 -1.0 +2.6 +0.8 -0.2	-1.9 +3.5 -0.6 +8.9 +2.1 +0.2	-0.5 +1.9 -0.8 +4.7 +1.6 +0.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.8 \\ +0.4 \\ -2.1 \\ +2.5 \\ -0.1 \\ \end{array} $	-0.7 +0.6 -2.7 +3.8 +0.3 +0.3	-0.7 +0.1 -1.2 +2.1 -0.2 -0.2	-0.2 -0.4 +0.9 +0.2 -0.1	-1.3 -1.1 -1.1 +0.5 -0.1	-9.6 +6.6 -11.2 +27.2 +5.9 +0.5
FEMALE 1985 June July August September October November December	+5.0      +4.8      +3.6      -10.9      -0.8      -0.5      -0.4	+0.9 +1.7 +2.2 -2.8 -1.1 -1.2 -1.0	+1.8 +4.6 +4.7 +4.4 +3.0 +1.6 +0.6	+2.0 +2.0 +2.4 +2.6 +2.0 +1.8 +1.3	+1.4 +1.4 +2.0 +1.5 +1.1 +1.2 +1.0	+2·1 +2·4 +3·5 +2·1 +1·9 +1·9 +1.7	+0.8 +0.8 +1.8 +0.9 +0.9 +0.7 +0.6	+0.2 +0.3 +0.4 +0.2 -0.1 +0.1 +0.2	I	+14·1 +18·1 +20·6 -1·9 +7·2 +5·8 +3·9	+2.0 +3.8 +3.9 +2.6 +2.3 -2.9 -3.0	+0·1 +0·9 +1·5 -0·2 -0·3 -1·5 -2·3	+3·2 +2·6 +4·3 +3·0 +4·1 +2·8 +0·1	+2.6 +2.0 +2.4 +2.2 +2.6 +2.3 +1.4	+1·9 +1·4 +1·6 +1·6 +1·7 +1·4 +0·8	+2·2 +1·8 +2·0 +2·6 +2·6 +2·2 +0·8	+1.0 +0.7 +1.0 +1.1 +1.1 +1.0 +0.4	+0·4 +0·1 +0·2 +0·3 +0·3 +0·2 +0·2		+13·4 +13·3 +17·1 +13·4 +9·7 +5·5 -1·9
1986 January February March April May June	+1.0 +0.2 +0.5 +12.6 -9.5 -0.9	+0.5 +1.0 +0.6 +0.8 -0.4 +1.5	+3.8 +3.4 +2.7 +2.1 +1.0 +2.2	+2·6 +3·0 +2·1 +2·0 +0·8 +1·6	+1.8 +1.7 +0.9 +1.1 +0.6 +0.8	+3.0 +2.6 +2.0 +1.7 +1.3 +1.9	+1·3 +0·8 +0·9 +1·0 +0·4 +1·2	+0.5 +0.4 +0.2 +0.4 +0.2 +0.3		+14·4 +9·1 +9·8 +21·7 -5·5 +8·7	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.6 \\ +0.5 \\ +1.1 \\ \end{array} $	-2·1 -0·1 +0·9 +0·5 -1·1 -1·0	-0.7 +2.2 +1.0 +3.5 +0.7 -0.2	+0·4 +2·4 +1·6 +2·9 +1·2 +1·1	+0·8 +1·6 +0·6 +1·7 +0·6 +0·6	+1.4 +2.4 +1.5 +2.8 +0.8 +1.2	+0.5 +1.1 +0.4 +1.5 +0.1 +0.3	+0·2 +0·3 +0·1 +0·3 +0·3		-1.1 +9.5 +3.9 +13.6 +3.8 +1.8

The flow figures for April and May have been affected by the different timing of Easter.
 \*\* 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.
 § Figures for older age groups are further affected by an increase in the numbers of people who attend benefit offices only quarterly and cease to be part of the computerised records. This has a greater effect on the outflow than the inflow since the vast majority of new claims to benefit are computerised.

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

Great Britain	Age gro	up								
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Allages
IALE .ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed†										
January 1985-April 1985	51.9	37.6	35-1	33.6	31-5 33-4	29·9 31·5	24·1 26·3	15·6 19·9	56-6 47-6	32-1
January 1986-April 1986 Change	49·4 -2·5	44·9 +7·3	39·9 +4·8	37·9 +4·3	+1.9	+1.6	+2.2	+4.3	+9.0	34·8 +2·7
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55 and	over	All ages
EMALE	The second second second		A STATISTICS	a constant				Charles and	The second	
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ January 1985-April 1985	54.1	42.6	42.1	40.9	42.5	39.4	24.8	18.6		39-0
January 1986-April 1986	50.6	48.0	47.0	46.6	46.8	44.6	29.6	16.0		42.7
Change	-3.5	+5.4	+4.9	+5.7	+4.3	+5.2	+4.8	-2.6		+3.7
ALE AND FEMALE										
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ January 1985-April 1985	52.9	39.6	37.6	36.1	34.4	32.1	24.3	25.1		34-2
January 1986-April 1986	49.9	46.2	42.4	41.0	37.1	34.7	27.2	24.8		37.3
Change	-3.0	+6.6	+4.8	+4.9	+2.7	+2.6	+2.9	-0.3		+3.1

\* These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for this event. † The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters. \*\*\* Unemployment rates and likelihoods of becoming unemployed by age are temporarily not available. They are being revised and will in future be expressed as a percentage of the whole working population, to be consistant with new national and regional unemployment rates now introduced in tables 2-1 to 2-3 and 2.23.

## **UNEMPLOYMENT** Likelihood\* of becoming unemployed and ceasing to be unemployed by region and sex 2.23

	South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
IALE Inemployment rates (per cent)*** April 1985 April 1986	10·0 10·0	10·9 11·1	9·8 10·1	11·3 11·2	16·0 15·8	13-0 13-0	15·3 16·1	17·8 17·7	20·7 20·9	17·2 17·4	16·9 16·9	13-6 13-7
ikelihood of becoming unemployed† *** January 1985-April 1985 January 1985-April 1986 Change ć	3-7 4-1 +0-4	3.5 4.1 +0.6	4.0 4.1 +0.1	4·1 4·5 +0·4	3·9 4·2 +0·3	4.0 4.2 +0.2	4·2 4·8 +0·6	4·4 4·8 +0·4	5·2 5·6 +0·4	4-4 4-9 +0-5	5·2 5·3 +0·1	4·1 4·5 +0·4
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ January 1985-April 1985 January 1986-April 1986 Change	38-2 42-1 +3-9	32·0 37·1 +5·1	42·0 42·8 +0·8	39·2 44·5 +5·3	26·8 28·5 +1·7	32·6 34·3 +1·7	29·3 31·2 +1·9	26·5 28·9 +2·4	27·3 29·1 +1·8	28·4 31·1 +2·7	32·3 34·8 +2·5	32·1 34·8 +2·7
EMALE Inemployment rates (per cent) *** April 1985 April 1986	6·7 6·9	7·1 7·3	7.6 8.2	8·7 9·1	10·9 11·3	8·9 9·2	10·0 10·7	10·2 10·4	12·0 12·4	10∙7 11∙0	10-3 10-4	8·9 9·2
ikelihood of becoming unemployed↑ *** January 1985-April 1985 January 1986-April 1986 Change	2.8 3.2 +0.4	2·8 3·3 +0·5	3·2 3·6 +0·4	3·4 3·8 +0·4	3·3 3·8 +0·5	3·4 3·8 +0·4	3·5 4·2 +0·7	3.5 3.9 +0.4	3.9 4.4 +0.5	3.8 4.3 +0.5	4.0 4.2 +0.2	3·3 3·7 +0·4
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ January 1985-April 1985 January 1985-April 1985 Change	42-8 48-7 +5-9	40·1 46·5 +6·4	42·6 46·5 +3·9	42·5 47·3 +4·8	32·7 35·3 +2·6	39·3 41·7 +2·4	36·2 39·2 +3·0	36·5 39·2 +2·7	34·9 36·9 +2·0	38·5 42·1 +3·6	41·1 43·7 +2·6	39·0 42·7 +3·7
ALE AND FEMALE nemployment rates *** April 1985 April 1986	8.6 8.8	9-4 9-6	9·0 9·3	10·2 10·4	14·0 14·1	11-3 11-5	13·2 14·0	14·6 14·7	17·2 17·4	14·6 14·9	14·1 14·2	11.7 11.9
ikelihood of becoming unemployed† *** January 1985-April 1985 January 1986-April 1986 Change	3·3 3·7 +0·4	3·2 3·8 +0·6	3.7 3.9 +0.2	3.8 4.3 +0.5	3·7 4·1 +0·4	3·8 4·0 +0·2	3·9 4·6 +0·7	4·0 4·4 +0·4	4.7 5.1 +0.4	4·2 4·7 +0·5	4.7 4.9 +0.2	3.8 4.2 +0.4
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ January 1985-April 1985 January 1986-April 1986 Change	39·7 44·3 +4·6	34·5 40·0 +5·5	42·2 44·1 +1·9	40·4 45·5 +5·1	28.6 30.6 +2.0	34·7 36·7 +2·0	31·4 33·6 +2·2	29·5 31·9 +2·4	29·4 31·3 +1·9	31·3 34·3 +3·0	35·0 37·6 +2·6	34·2 37·3 +3·1

\* See footnote to table 2-21. † See footnote to table 2-21. ‡ See footnote to table 2-21. \* Included in the South East. \*\*\* See footnote to tables 2-1/2-2.

0	00	UNEMPLOYMENT
• .		UNEMPEOIMENT

**L**·**LL** Median<sup>\*</sup> duration of unemployment by age and sex (weeks)

Great Britain	Under 1	8 18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE Completed spells (Computerised records only) January 1985-April 1985 January 1986-April 1986 Change	9·9 8·7 -1·2	15·5 15·0 –0·5	14·7 14·1 -0·6	13·3 12·9 -0·4	13·2 12·6 -0·6	12·3 12·1 -0·2	12·4 11·7 -0·7	14·4 13·1 -1·3	23.6 21.2 -2.4	13·6 12·9 -0·7
Uncompleted spells (All records) April 1985 April 1986 Change	20·0 12·9 -7·1	30·0 28·0 -2·0	35·7 34·4 –1·3	43·4 44·3 +0·9	50·5 52·4 +1·9	56·2 60·0 +3·8	69·0 68·8 -0·2	79·9 87·6 +7·7	29·0 26·8 -2·2	42·6 42·2 -0·4
FEMALE Completed spells (Computerised records only) January 1985-April 1985 January 1986-April 1986 Change	9·7 8·5 - 1·2	14-9 13-4 -1-5	16·2 14·6 -1·6	19·9 19·1 -0·8	17·1 16·3 -0·8	13·0 11·3 -1·7	13·7 11·7 -2·0	16·9 14·5 -2·4	40·7† 41·4† +0·7	15-1 13-5 -1-6
<mark>Jncompleted spells (All records)</mark> April 1985 April 1986 Change	20·0 13·1 -6·9	29·5 28·2 -1·3	28·6 28·0 -0·6	26·6 26·9 +0·3	26.6 27.5 +0.9	29·7 30·8 +1·1	49·5 52·8 +3·3	83·9 92·3 +8·4	146·7† 173·1† +26·4	30·6 30·3 -0·3
IALE AND FEMALE Completed spells (Computerised records only) January 1985-April 1985 January 1986-April 1986 Change	9·8 8·6 - 1·2	15-2 14-3 -0-9	15·3 14·3 –1·0	15·7 15·1 -0·6	14·4 13·7 -0·7	12·5 11·9 -0·6	12·6 11·7 -0·9	15·0 13·4 -1·6	23.8 21.5 -2.3	14·1 13·0 -1·1
Uncompleted spells (All records) April 1985 April 1986 Change	20∙0 13∙0 −7∙0	29·8 28·1 -1·7	33-0 31-9 -1-1	35·3 35·5 +0·2	39·8 40·9 +1·1	46·1 48·2 +2·1	62·6 63·1 +0·5	80·9 88·9 +8·0	29·5 27·2 -2·3	37·3 37·0 -0·3

\* 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.

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	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	and	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	d Great Britair
							Humber- side					
ALE ompleted spells (computerised records only) January 1985-April 1985	11.6	13.9	9.9	12.6	16.4	12.7	14.3	17.0	16.6	17.3	13.4	13.6
January 1986-April 1986 Change	10·9 -0·7	12·6 -1·3	10·3 +0·4	12·1 -0·5	15·9 -0·5	12·0 -0·7	13·2 -1·1	16·3 -0·7	15·9 -0·7	16·6 -0·7	13-5 +0-1	12·9 -0·7
ncompleted spells (all records) April 1985 April 1986 Change	35·5 35·6 +0·1	38·3 39·0 +0·7	33·4 32·2 -1·2	33·5 32·9 -0·6	55·9 55·4 -0·5	41·2 42·5 +1·3	45·1 40·5 -4·6	50·7 51·0 +0·3	51·0 50·9 -0·1	45·8 43·3 -2·5	41·9 44·0 +2·1	42.6 42.2 -0.4
MALE pompleted Spells (computerised records only) January 1985-April 1985 January 1986-April 1986 Change	12·8 11·4 -1·4	13.5 11.8 -1.7	12·6 11·8 -0·8	14·6 13·6 -1·0	18·9 17·8 -1·1	14·6 13·6 -1·0	16·8 15·4 -1·4	15·6 14·6 –1·0	18·5 17·4 -1·1	17·2 14·6 -2·6	14·2 13·3 –0·9	15-1 13-5 -1-6
c <b>ompleted spells (all records)</b> April 1985 April 1986 Jhangè	28·0 28·1 +0·1	29·3 29·7 +0·4	26·8 27·0 +0·2	28.7 28.2 -0.5	35·3 34·7 -0·6	29·1 29·6 +0·5	31.5 30.2 -1.3	32·6 32·4 -0·2	33·7 32·8 -0·9	31·3 30·7 -0·6	29·7 29·6 -0·1	30-6 30-3 -0-3
LE AND FEMALE mpleted spells (computerised records only) anuary 1986-April 1985 anuary 1986-April 1986 Dange	12·0 11·1 -0·9	13-8 12-3 -1-5	10-8 10-8 0-0	13·2 12·6 -0·6	17·2 16·6 -0·6	13·3 12·4 -0·9	15-2 14-0 -1-2	16·5 15·7 -0·8	17·2 16·4 -0·8	17·2 15·8 -1·4	13·6 13·4 -0·2	14. 13. -1.
April 1985 April 1985 April 1986	32·7 32·8 +0·1	35·1 35·7 +0·6	30·9 30·1 -0·8	31.6 31.0 -0.6	47·1 46·2 -0·9	36·2 36·7 +0·5	38·7 36·6 -2·1	43·1 43·0 -0·1	44·3 43·6 -0·7	39·0 37·7 -1·3	36·9 37·6 +0·7	37-3 37-0

## 2.25 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by age\*: January 10, to April 10, 1986

Thousand

South

services and leasing

8

Greater

East Anglia

South West

Great Britain	Age gro	oups			a server and	WER IN	alleria da	Receipt 1		The share		Salar Viscon		
Duration of completed spells Inemployment in weeks	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All
IALE Inflow	37.4	35.7	37.4	37.6	157.6	97.3	67.6	59.6	45·8	39-4	35.7	36.9	29.1	717.2
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 39 and up to 52	2·8 1·7 2·4 1·7 1·3 2·1 3·8 0·7 	3·3 2·3 3·6 2·7 2·3 4·2 7·7 3.8 1·6 0·7 0·6	3.2 2.3 3.7 2.8 2.3 4.7 9.0 5.6 2.4 1.5 1.4	3.0 2.3 3.6 2.9 2.3 4.8 8.5 4.7 1.9 1.4	13.1 9.9 16.0 12.5 10.2 20.2 33.3 18.8 8.4 5.9 4.5	8·3 6·3 9·8 7·8 6·2 11·7 18·5 8·6 4·9 3·8 2·7	5.9 4.2 6.8 5.4 4.3 8.2 12.5 5.5 3.2 2.6 1.8	5·1 4·0 6·1 4·7 3·8 7·4 11·0 4·6 2·7 2·2 1·4	3.8 3.0 4.7 3.6 3.0 5.5 8.3 3.4 2.1 1.7 1.1	3·1 2·4 4·0 3·1 2·4 4·6 6·9 3·0 1·7 1·5 0·9	2·4 1·9 3·0 2·5 1·9 3·7 5·8 2·5 1·7 1·3 0·4	2.0 1.6 2.5 2.0 1.6 3.0 5.5 2.6 2.0 1.7 0.4	2-2 1-9 2-5 1-8 1-4 2-5 4-2 2-4 2-3 6-8 1-0	58.1 43.8 68.6 53.7 42.9 82.7 134.9 66.2 34.9 31.0 17.8
over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156	Ξ	0·2 —	1·4 0·5	1.5 1.4 0.3	5·3 5·6 5·3	3·2 3·5 4·2	2·2 2·4 3·3	1.8 2.0 2.8	1·3 1·4 2·2	1.1 1.4 1.9	0·3 0·3 0·3	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·3 0·2 0·1	18·8 18·8 20·7
Duration not available	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.4	14.0	8.3	6.1	5.2	4.3	12.2	18.5	6.2	81.0
All	17.5	33-9	41.7	41.1	171-3	113-4	76-5	65·7	50·3	42.4	40-2	44.1	35-8	773-9
	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over		All
EMALE Inflow	28.2	26.6	27.6	26-2	101.4	64-4	37.1	29.7	22.0	18.5	14-4	11.0		407.0
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 39 and up to 52	2·1 1·4 1·9 1·3 1·0 1·6 3·1 0·5	2.5 1.8 2.1 1.6 3.2 5.7 2.7 1.1	2.5 1.9 3.1 2.2 1.9 3.7 7.2 3.6 1.5	2·4 1·9 2·9 2·3 1·9 3·6 6·3 3·3 1·4	8·4 6·8 10·6 8·2 6·6 12·6 20·7 11·8 6·8	4.9 3.8 5.7 4.2 3.5 6.6 10.8 6.4 6.1	3.0 2.5 3.5 2.6 2.0 3.7 6.1 3.4 3.0	2.8 2.4 3.0 2.2 1.7 3.0 4.6 2.3 1.7	2·1 1·6 2·1 1·5 1·3 2·2 3·4 1·7 1·1	1.7 1.3 1.6 1.3 0.9 1.9 2.8 1.3 1.0	1.2 0.9 1.2 0.8 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.0 0.7	0.9 0.6 0.8 0.5 0.5 0.8 1.7 0.9 0.8		34-5 26-9 39-1 29-2 23-6 44-1 74-5 38-8 25-1
over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156		0.5 0.5 0.2 —	1.0 0.9 0.9 0.4	1.2 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.2	7.6 2.8 2.9 2.7	8.8 2.2 2.0 1.4 0.9	4·3 1·2 1·1 0·7 0·5	2·2 0·7 0·7 0·5 0·4	1.3 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.3	1·1 0·4 0·5 0·5 0·5	0·7 0·2 0·1 0·1 0·1	0.8 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1		29- 10- 10- 8- 5-
Duration not available	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.2	7.8	3.8	3.6	2.3	2.5	5.2	3.0		33-
All	13.7	25.6	31.7	31-1	113-5	75.0	41.4	31.7	22.3	19.4	16-3	11.7		433-

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

#### 2.26 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by age\*: January 10, to April 10, 1986 Thousand

Duration of completed spells Unemployment in weeks	South East	Greater London *		South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE	218.0	104-2	23.0	54.4	64.2	45.4	66.9	85.9	45.6	36-5	77.3	717.2
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 28 and up to 52	20-6 14-5 22-6 13-3 24-2 37-0 17-3 37-0 17-3 9-4	9.3 5.6 9.1 7.0 5.5 10.4 16.2 8.6 5.0	1.9 1.8 2.5 2.0 1.6 3.0 4.6 1.7 0.9	4.8 3.4 5.7 4.3 3.5 7.0 11.8 4.9 2.4	4·3 3·7 5·5 4·4 3·6 6·9 11·8 6·4 3·6	3.7 3.2 4.7 3.5 2.7 5.3 8.6 3.9 2.0	5-2 3-8 6-0 4-9 3-9 7-7 12-6 6-2 3-1	5·9 4·4 7·0 5·5 4·8 9·4 16·3 8·6 4·6	3·1 2·5 4·1 3·4 2·7 5·3 9·2 5·3 2·7	2.2 1.8 3.1 2.6 2.1 4.4 7.9 4.3 2.0	6·4 4·8 7·3 5·8 4·7 9·4 15·2 7·7 4·3	58.1 43.8 68.6 53.7 42.9 82.7 134.9 66.2 34.9
over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156	8·7 4·8 4·8 4·8 4·8 4·6	4·4 2·6 2·8 2·8 2·7	0.8 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4	2·4 1·2 1·2 1·1 1·1	3·2 1·8 2·0 2·0 2·8	2·0 1·0 1·1 1·1 1·1	2-8 1-7 1-8 1-7 1-9	4·0 2·6 2·6 2·9 3·4	2·1 1·2 1·4 1·4 1·7	1.5 1.1 1.3 1.2 1.3	3·5 2·0 2·3 2·1 2·4	31.0 17.8 18.8 18.8 20.7
Duration not available	24.1	13-6	1.9	6.7	7.6	4.4	7.2	10.7	4.4	4.3	9.7	81.0
All	227.8	105.7	24.2	61-3	69·7	48.3	70.4	92.8	50.5	41.2	87.7	773.9
FEMALE Inflow	119-8	55.8	13.2	31.3	36.4	27.1	37.6	50·9	24.7	21.1	44-9	<b>407</b> .0
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 28 and up to 52	11.5 8.8 9.5 7.66 13.2 20.9 10.5 6.7	5.3 3.6 5.7 4.2 3.4 6.1 9.6 5.0 3.0	1.1 1.0 1.4 1.1 0.8 1.5 2.4 1.1 0.7	2.7 2.0 3.2 2.5 2.0 4.0 7.2 3.0 1.8	2·3 2·2 2·9 2·3 1·8 3·6 6·4 3·8 2·5	2·1 1·9 2·6 1·9 1·5 2·8 4·6 2·4 1·8	2·9 2·2 3·3 2·4 1·9 3·7 6·3 3·7 2·4	4·2 3·3 4·9 3·4 2·8 5·4 9·1 5·2 3·3	1.9 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.3 2.4 4.6 2.7 1.6	1.6 1.2 1.9 1.6 1.3 2.5 4.4 2.1 1.3	4.0 3.0 4.3 2.7 4.9 8.6 4.3 3.0	34-5 26-9 39-1 29-2 23-6 44-1 74-5 38-8 25-1
over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156	8·3 2·7 2·5 1·9 1·2	3·4 1·3 1·3 1·0 0·7	1.0 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1	2·3 0·8 0·7 0·5 0·3	2·8 1·2 1·2 1·1 0·8	2·3 0·7 0·6 0·5 0·3	2·8 1·0 1·0 0·8 0·6	3.6 1.4 1.3 1.2 0.9	1.8 0.8 0.8 0.7 0.5	1·3 0·6 0·6 0·4 0·3	3·2 1·0 1·0 0·8 0·7	29·5 10·5 10·0 8·1 5·7
Duration not available	.10.0	5.3	1.0	3.1	3.3	1.8	2.8	4-1	1.9	1.8	4.1	33.9
All	127.9	58.8	14.0	36-1	38-2	28.0	37-8	53-8	25.7	23.0	49.0	433-4

Included in the South East.

S42 AUGUST 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

	East	London**	Anglia	West	Midlands	s Midlands	Shire and Humber- side							Britain
978 979 980 981 982 983 983 984 985	25,741 26,798 70,015 105,878 80,300 58,345 42,074 34,853	9,183 15,179 33,951 54,998 49,396 34,078 23,812 23,601	4,405 2,981 7,554 11,463 6,471 4,165 2,356 3,544	11,968 11,031 26,598 30,998 24,898 23,777 14,758 12,829	10,006 19,320 69,436 59,556 40,229 40,413 25,675 27,653	6,346 8,449 40,957 33,720 29,429 23,259 20,643 17,228	15,150 17,838 50,879 63,102 45,957 37,807 26,570 32,400	37,61 40,70 92,59 91,73 67,11 51,01 37,93 35,78	14,98           33,27           96         33,27           39         40,10           17         32,42           19         30,27           35         25,72	35         142           76         391           03         436           24         326           74         269           27         195	9,881 2,107 ,311 3,559 3,825 9,059 5,738 7,870	18,914 11,663 45,215 36,432 24,647 16,041 11,441 14,602	23,768 33,014 57,178 59,039 48,944 41,538 30,164 24,856	172,563 186,784 493,704 532,030 400,416 326,638 237,343 227,328
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	8,729 7,276 8,793 10,055	5,528 5,234 6,507 6,332	1,143 1,121 498 782	2,950 2,584 2,552 4,743	7,919 7,335 5,933 6,466	4,217 3,619 4,200 5,192	4,213 5,224 10,721 12,242	7,12 8,76 8,35 11,54	61 6,57 58 4,12	78 42 20 45	2,942 2,498 5,175 7,255	2,748 3,109 3,139 5,606	6,970 7,295 4,825 5,766	52,660 52,902 53,139 68,627
1986 Q1	10,797	6,161	663	3,558	6,398	4,280	6,344	9,26			5,804	3,033	5,497	54,334
1985 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	1,976 2,111 3,036 3,087 2,670 2,586 3,542 3,927	1,506 1,579 2,536 2,357 1,614 1,595 2,191 2,546	528 314 96 73 329 557 105 120	1,155 513 763 682 1,107 1,207 1,408 2,128	3,688 1,605 1,879 1,527 2,527 1,538 2,205 2,723	1,875 785 1,312 1,120 1,768 1,669 1,053 2,470	1,525 2,313 2,867 3,767 4,087 2,415 3,185 6,642	3,02 3,26 2,91 2,51 2,92 2,92 2,95 5,93	66         2,40           19         1,75           16         1,28           23         1,07           49         1,17           56         1,82	01 10 54 14 38 14 78 16 15 14 28 15	5,889 3,308 4,626 4,060 5,489 4,036 5,982 7,237	1,318 689 559 1,480 1,100 756 1,097 3,753	2,069 2,195 1,897 1,311 1,617 1,654 2,268 1,844	19,276 16,192 17,082 16,851 19,206 16,446 19,347 32,834
1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May† June†	3,122 3,483 4,192 2,798 (2,938) (2,862)	1,861 2,176 2,124 1,704 (1,883) (2,200)	164 225 274 190 (491 (356)		1,751 1,534 3,113 1,429 (1,901) (1,137)	1,936 1,296 1,048 1,025 (1,416) (1,093)	2,295 1,667 2,382 2,428 (1,922) (1,320)	2,24 3,12 3,90 2,57 (1,54 (1,73	24 1,33 00 1,64 76 1,42 49) (1,51	34 13 40 18 27 12 12) (13	4,224 3,441 3,139 2,781 3,017) 0,445)	940 886 1,207 704 (750) (749)	1,599 1,712 2,186 2,717 (1,528) (1,569)	16,763 16,039 21,532 16,202 (15,295) (12,763)
* Included in the S	South East.		1			C	CONF	IRMI	ED RI	EDUN	IDAN In	ICIES dustr	<b>"</b> 2	·31
GREAT BRITAIN			Division	Class or Group	1984 1	1985	1985				1986	1986		
SIC 1980	10.11					1	Q1 (	188	Q3 74	Q4 43	Q1 22	- <u>Apr</u> 65	_ <u>May</u> (66)	June (72)
Agriculture, forest Agriculture, forestr	y and fishing		0	01-03	222 222	367 <b>367</b>	62 62	188	74	43	22	65	(66)	(72) (72)
Coal extraction an Mineral oil and nat Mineral oil process Nuclear fuel produ Gas, electricity an Energy and water s	ural gas extrac sing Iction d water		1	11-12 13 14 15 16-17	7,449 209 679 0 988 <b>9,325</b>	27,257 99 1,301 0 643 <b>29,300</b>	1,358 14 0 115 <b>1,487</b>	4,712 42 393 0 52 5,199	8,632 43 447 0 197 <b>9,319</b>	12,555 0 461 0 279 <b>13,295</b>	2,902 3 173 0 150 <b>3,228</b>	1,192 103 61 0 20 <b>1,376</b>	(1,613) (96) (61) (0) (6) (1,776)	(764) (0) (104) (0) (3) (871)
Extraction of other Metal manufacture Manufacture of no Chemical industry Production of man Extraction of miner	e n-metallic prod -made fibres	ducts		21,23 22 24 25 26	359 8,508 3,715 5,184 275	467 5,105 4,427 4,009 1,394	49 807 839 1,330 258	26 1,013 1,269 805 26	65 1,701 965 928 1,020	327 1,584 1,354 1,223 90	39 2,384 647 1,656 0	0 320 255 371 0	(0) (294) (440) (414) (11)	(26) (405) (158) (264) (0)
than fuel: manufa products and che	acture of meta		2		18,041	15,402	2,758	3,262	4,804	4,578	4,726	946	(1,159)	(853)
Shipbuilding and r Manufacture of me Mechanical engine	etal goods eering			30 31 32	7,111 8,978 30,069	2,730 10,721 21,807	1,784 1,940 5,104	461 2,150 6,010	246 2,477 4,082	239 4,154 6,611	472 1,787 5,960	353 662 2,282	(60) (546) (1,892)	(46) (345) (1,246)
Manufacture of off data processing Electrical and elec Manufacture of mo	equipment tronic enginee			33 34 35	1,842 13,798 13,380	2,064 20,351 8,637	296 6,208 2,829	665 3,354 1,420	643 5,279 1,529	460 5,510 2,859	1,133 4,200 2,100	48 878 858	(109) (857) (645)	(351) (775) (930)
Manufacture of ae transport equip Instrument engine	rospace and o ment	other		36 37	9,670 1,150	4,286 1,247	784 360	1,482 179	873 375	1,147	1,010 143	93 44	(166) (177)	(136) (104)
Metal goods and er vehicles industri	ngineering an	d	3		85,998	71,843	19,305	15,721	15,504	21,313	16,805	5,218	(4,452)	(3,933)
Food, drink and to Textiles Leather, footwear Timber and furnitu Paper, printing an Other manufactur Other manufactur	and clothing ire d publishing ing		4	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	16,986 5,545 8,130 3,721 5,985 5,743 <b>46,110</b>	15,794 4,845 6,879 3,431 6,026 9,430 <b>46,405</b>	4,385 1,916 2,445 762 1,551 1,161 <b>12,220</b>	3,134 1,430 1,791 923 1,343 4,394 <b>13,015</b>	3,229 806 1,367 874 1,061 1,959 <b>9,296</b>	5,046 693 1,276 872 2,071 1,916 11,874	3,177 710 1,252 1,117 1,037 1,719 <b>9,012</b>	1,245 559 351 205 831 246 3,437	(830) (462) (330) (216) (766) (519) (3,123)	(990) (201) (297) (162) (731) (108) (2,489)
Construction Construction	ig industries		5	50	22,572 22,572	16,334 16,334	3,410 3,410	4,012 4,012	3,873 3,873	5,039 5,039	4,604 <b>4,604</b>	1,160 <b>1,160</b>	(861) (861)	(667) (667)
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consum Distribution, hotels	l er goods and v		6	61-63 64-65 66 67	7,234 13,194 3,117 817 <b>24,362</b>	7,203 11,249 2,959 1,387 <b>22,798</b>	1,845 4,462 530 392 <b>7,229</b>	1,572 2,857 1,323 150 <b>5,902</b>	1,637 2,137 413 124 <b>4,308</b>	2,149 1,796 693 721 <b>5,359</b>	1,583 3,507 802 416 <b>6,308</b>	516 614 127 56 <b>1,313</b>	(351) (785) (206) (125) (1,467)	(489) (1,056) (35) (22) (1,602)
Transport Telecommunicatio Transport and com	ons munication		7	71-77 79	6,191 565 <b>6,756</b>	6,241 414 <b>6,655</b>	1,962 131 <b>2,093</b>	1,128 12 1,140	1,124 109 <b>1,233</b>	2,027 162 <b>2,189</b>	2,556 310 <b>2,866</b>	950 35 <b>985</b>	(1,156) (0) (1,156)	(564) (11) <b>(575)</b>
Insurance, bankin business servic Banking, finance, i	es			81-85	6,443	4,935	1,118	1,199	1,064	1,554	1,404	402	(232)	(218)

East York- North Midlands shire and West

West Midlands

91-94 95 1,655 1,331 278 **3,264**  
 13,188
 7,032

 1,599
 3,893

 2,727
 2,364

 17,514
 13,289
 1,425 984 569 2,607 336 721 1,345 1,242 796 2,912 1,547 900 **5,359** (555) (220) Public administration and defence Medical and other health services 807 105 388 (565) (802) Other services n.e.s. Other services 96-99,00 9 2,978 3,664 3,383 1,300 (1,003) (1,483) All production industries 1-4 159,474 162,950 35,770 37,197 38,923 51,060 33,771 10,977 (10,510) (8,146) All manufacturing industries 2-4 150,149 133,650 34,283 31,998 29,604 37,765 30,543 9,601 (8,734) (7,275) All service industries 6-9 55,075 47,677 13,418 11,505 10,269 12,485 15,937 4,000 (3,858) (3,878) ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES 0-9 237,343 227,328 52,660 52,902 53,139 68,627 54,334 16,202 (15,295) (12,763) Notes

1,118 1,199

1,064

1,554

1,404

6,443

4,935

Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Provisional figures as at June 1, 1986; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 17,000 in May and 18,000 in June. \*\* Included in the South East.

402

(232)

(218)

### CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* 2.30

North England Wales Scotland Great

VACANCIES 3.1

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

UNITED	Unfilled va	cancies		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of which	PLACINGS	
KINGDOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 Annual averages	91.1 113.9 137.3 150.2 162.0			149.9 166.0 181.7 193.9 201.5		148.5 165.0 179.5 193.7 200.4		114·4 127·7 137·0 149·8 154·5	
1983 Oct 7	149·8	2·5	2·8	187·2	1·4	186·1	2·8	141-4	2·0
Nov 4	148·1	-1·7	0·4	191·3	-1·6	194·0	1·0	146-6	0·3
Dec 2	146·2	-1·9	-0·4	189·0	1·1	191·5	2·2	145-7	1·4
1984 Jan 6	146·0	-0·2	-1·3	184-8	$     \begin{array}{r}       -0.8 \\       -1.2 \\       -0.9     \end{array} $	183·5	-0.9	141.0	-0·1
Feb 3	145·2	-0·8	-1·0	187-8		188·5	-1.8	142.4	-1·4
Mar 2	146·9	1·7	0·2	186-2		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
June 8	150-4	-0·8	1.2	189·2	1·0	190·0	1·8	145·5	1·5
July 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
June 7	163·4	2·7	2·4	201·7	0.9	199·6	1.3	153·9	0.7
July 5	163·0	$-0.4 \\ -0.1 \\ 4.4$	0·7	205·7	4·6	206·4	6·7	159·0	6·2
Aug 2	162·9		0·7	208·8	5·1	209·3	7·1	163·4	7·3
Sep 6	167·3		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 R	-0·3 R	197∙8 R	-4·7 R	153·1 R	3·6 R
Apr 4	169·0	0·2	3·1	204·3 R	9·4 R	202·5 R	7·6 R	155·0 R	5·4 R
May 2	171·1	2·1	2·0	205·8	0·1	204·4	1·2	156·3	0·7
June 6	185·3	14·2	5·5	206·1	1·2	194·2	-1·2	146·0	-2·4

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

#### 3.2 VACANCIES

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

		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland*	United Kingdom
1984	Oct 5	60-4	25·9	5·3	14·2	11·2	9.2	7.9	15·0	6·5	7·3	15·3	152·3	1.6	154·0
	Nov 2	61-8	26·7	5·6	13·9	11·2	8.3	7.8	15·1	6·5	7·2	14·7	152·2	1.8	154·1
	Nov 30	61-8	27·4	5·6	14·1	10·8	8.3	8.0	14·8	6·6	7·3	14·8	152·0	1.5	153·5
1985	Jan 4	60·0	27·0	5-4	14·0	10·7	8·3	7·8	14∙9	6·7	7∙6	15·1	150·3	1·4	151·7
	Feb 8	60·2	27·0	5-4	14·3	11·0	8·2	7·8	15∙0	6·9	7∙8	14·9	151·7	1·5	153·1
	Mar 8	60·9	26·9	5-6	14·9	11·7	8·4	8·2	15∙0	7·2	8∙1	14·4	154·5	1·7	156·1
	Mar 29*	62·4	27·1	5·8	15·8	12·3	8·8	8·9	15∙7	8·0	7.7	14·1	159·3	1.7	161·0
	May 3*	63·0	27·0	5·9	15·5	12·2	8·8	8·3	15∙6	8·0	7.4	14·2	158·9	1.8	160·7
	June 7	64·0	27·3	6·0	15·8	12·2	9·3	9·0	15∙7	7·8	7.7	14·3	161·7	1.7	163·4
	July 5	61·7	25·8	5·9	16∙6	11.5	9·3	9·6	15·8	7·9	8·1	15-0	161·4	1.6	163·0
	Aug 2	62·1	25·8	6·1	17∙0	11.8	9·2	8·5	16·1	7·8	8·2	14-5	161·4	1.6	162·9
	Sep 6	62·7	26·1	6·2	16∙9	12.7	9·3	8·7	17·3	8·7	8·3	15-1	165·7	1.6	167·3
	Oct 4	64·9	26·6	6·3	17·8	13·8	9·6	9·0	17·4	8·5	8-4	15·2	171.0	1.6	172.6
	Nov 8	64·5	26·8	5·8	18·1	13·5	9·4	9·0	17·0	8·5	8-3	14·1	168.4	1.6	170.0
	Dec 6	60·7	25·7	5·4	16·8	12·9	9·0	9·2	16·5	7·9	8-6	13·5	160.5	1.6	162.1
986	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 May 2 June 6	62·9 63·2 67·5	26.6 26.8 27.6	5·4 5·3 6·0	18·3 16·9 19·1	13·3 13·8 14·8		9·2 10·2 11·6	16·4 17·2 18·8	8·6 8·7 9·1	7.8 8.3 9.2	15·1 15·8 16·9	166-8 169-0 183-3	2·3 2·1 2·0	169-0 171-1 185-3

See notes to table 3.1. Community Programme included in South East. nme Vacancies are excluded from the Seasonally Adjusted vacancies except in Northern Ireland.

3.3 **Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices** 

THOUSAND

**VACANCIES**\*\*

		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber-	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern† Ireland	United Kingdom
	alon at Johann	traestatal	(including (	ommunity	Programm	evacancies		side				- Carlos - C	-		
981 982 983	cies at Jobcen	34·1 42·5 52·9	19.6	4·4 5·3	10·8 13·6	7·4 11·5	7·3 8·7	5-6 7-4 10-5	8·3 10·7 15·3	4·3 5·4 7·5	5·1 6·2 7·8	12·2 13·7 17·1	92·4 115·8 150·2	0.7 1.0 1.2	93-1 116-8 151-4
984 985	averages	62·5 65·6	22·9 27·5 28·2	5·8 6·3	14·8 17·8	12·5 14·5	8·8 9·8	10·3 10·7	16∙6 18∙1	8·2 9·7	8-2 9-3	16·5 17·0	164-1 178-7	1.5 1.6	165-6 180-3
	June 7	72.9	31.3	6·9 6·7	19·3 19·6	14·9 14·0	10·8 10·0	11·8 12·3	19·1 18·6	9·8 10·3	9·8 10·0	17·8 18·0	193·0 187·3	1·9 1·8	194·9 189·1
1	July 5 Aug 2 Sep 6	67·8 66·2 71·0	28·2 27·1 29·7	6·7 7·1	19.7 20.2	14·7 16·4	9·9 10·7	10·9 12·0	18·1 20·4	10·0 11·6	9.8 9.9	17·5 18·7	183-6 198-1	1.7 1.7	185-3 199-8
	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
	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
1	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
	June 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
	unity Program	nme vacan 0·1	cies†† 0·1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.1		2·1 2·9
982 983 984 985	Annual averages	0·3 2·1 3·0 3·3	0.2 0.8 1.5 1.6	0.0 0.2 0.3 0.5	0·1 0·9 1·2 1·7	0·2 1·9 1·8 2·3	0·1 0·7 0·7 0·8	0·2 1·8 2·0 2·0	0·7 2·0 2·1 2·0	0·4 1·7 1·6 1·9	0·3 0·9 0·9 1·3	0·6 1·7 1·7 2·4	2·9 14·0 15·4 18·2	0·3 0·4	2·9 14·0 15·7 18·6
	June 7	3.3	1.6	0.4	1.5	2.3	1.0	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.0	17.7	0.4	18.1
1	July 5	3.5	1.7	0·5	1.8	2·2	0·8	2·4	2·3	2·0	1.3	2·4	19·3	0·4	19·7
	Aug 2	3.5	1.6	0·5	2.1	2·5	0·9	2·3	2·2	2·1	1.4	2·6	20·0	0·5	20·5
	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
	Dec 6	3·8	1.7	0.6	2·0	2·6	0·9	2.1	2.7	2·5	1.5	3·8	22·5	0·4	22·9
	Jan 3	3·8	1.7	0.6	2·3	2·8	1.0	2·0	3·0	2·5	1.6	3·3	23·0	0.6	23·5
	Feb 7	4·1	2.0	0.6	2·4	3·0	1.1	2·2	2·6	2·7	2.0	3·7	24·3	0.7	25·0
	Mar 7	4·1	2.1	0.6	2·7	3·0	1.1	2·1	2·5	3·0	2.3	3·4	24·8	0.7	25·5
	Apr 4	4·2	2.0	0.6	2·8	2·7	1·1	2·3	2·8	3.0	2·3	3·5	25·2	0·8	26·0
	May 2	4·5	2.2	0.6	3·2	2·8	1·3	2·7	3·1	3.3	2·7	3·5	27·6	0·8	28·4
	June 6	5·0	2.4	0.7	3·2	3·0	1·4	3·1	4·2	3.8	2·7	3·5	30·5	0·7	31·2
Total e	excluding Com	34.0	16.1	3.5	7.7	5.9	5.4	5.3	7.9	4.0	4.9	11.6	90.3	0.7	91.1
1982 1983 1984 1985 -	Annual averages	42·3 50·8 59·4 62·3	19·4 22·1 26·0 26·6	4·4 5·1 5·4 5·8	10·7 12·7 13·6 16·1	7·1 9·6 10·7 12·2	7·2 8·0 8·1 9·0	7-2 8-7 8-2 8-7	10·0 13·2 14·5 16·0	5·0 5·9 6·6 7·8	6·0 6·8 7·3 8·0	13·1 15·3 14·8 14·6	112-9 136-1 148-6 160-5	1.0 1.2 1.2 1.2	113-9 137-3 149-8 161-7
	June 7	69.6	29.7	6.5	17.8	12.6	9.8	9.4	17.1	8-1	8.7	15.8	175-3	1.5	176.8
	July 5	64·3	26.5	6·3	17·8	11.8	9·2	9.9	16·2	8·3	8.6	15·6	168·0	1.3	169·3
	Aug 2	62·7	25.5	6·2	17·6	12.1	9·1	8.6	15·9	8·0	8.4	14·9	163·6	1.2	164·8
	Sep 6	67·3	28.0	6·5	17·9	13.8	9·6	9.5	18·0	9·2	8.4	15·7	176·0	1.3	177·3
	Oct 4	70-6	30·5	6·5	18·2	14·9	10·2	9·7	18·2	8·9	8·3	16·1	181-8	1.3	183-1
	Nov 8	64-4	27·7	5·7	17·3	14·0	9·7	9·2	16·8	8·4	7·8	14·8	168-2	1.2	169-4
	Dec 6	55-5	23·3	4·8	14·8	12·3	8·5	8·5	15·2	7·3	7·5	12·3	146-7	1.1	147-8
1986	Jan 3	52·7	22·5	4·7	13·3	11.7	8·3	8·2	14·7	7·1	7·4	11.7	139-8	1.0	140·8
	Feb 7	55·3	23·5	4·7	15·2	12.2	8·5	8·0	15·7	7·5	7·5	12.6	147-1	1.2	148·3
	Mar 7	58·0	24·8	5·2	17·3	12.8	9·3	8·5	16·0	8·2	8·4	14.6	158-3	1.2	159·5
	Apr 4	62·6	26·2	5·7	19·1	13-1	10-0	9·2	17·3	8.8	8·7	15·8	170-3	1·4	171.7
	May 2	66·1	27·9	5·6	18·9	13-8	9-9	10·6	18·5	8.9	9·2	17·1	178-7	1·4	180.1
	June 6	73·3	30·1	6·5	21·1	15-3	10-6	12·0	20·3	9.4	10·1	18·4	197-0	1·6	198.6
	ncies at Career		1.4		0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.1	4.8
1982 1983 1984 1985	Annual averages	2·9 3·6 4·3 6·0	1.6 1.9 2.1 3.2	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·4	0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7	0.6 0.7 0.9 1.2	0·4 0·5 0·5 0·6	0·4 0·5 0·6 0·6	0·3 0·5 0·5 0·7	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	5·9 7·2 8·5 10·8	0·2 0·3 0·5 0·7	6·1 7·4 9·0 11·5
1985	June 7	8.0	4.5	0.6	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	15-0	1.0	16-0
	July 5	6·7	3·1	0·4	0·9	1.6	0.7	0.6	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·3	12-5	0.8	13·2
	Aug 2	6·5	3·4	0·5	0·7	1.2	0.6	0.7	0·7	0·4	0·2	0·3	11-8	0.5	12·4
	Sep 6	6·7	3·6	0·5	0·9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0·9	0·4	0·2	0·3	12-3	0.7	13·0
	Oct 4	6·9	3.9	0·4	0·7	1.2	0·7	0.6	0·9	0·3	0·2	0·2	12·2	0.7	12·8
	Nov 8	6·0	3.3	0·4	0·6	1.0	0·6	0.5	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·6	0.6	11·2
	Dec 6	5·1	2.9	0·3	0·5	0.8	0·5	0.5	0·6	0·3	0·1	0·3	9·0	0.5	9·5
1986	Jan 3	4·9	2·9	0·3	0·4	0·7	0·5	0.5	0.6	0·2	0·1	0·2	8·5	0·4	8·9
	Feb 7	5·1	2·8	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	0.6	0.6	0·3	0·2	0·3	9·2	0·5	9·6
	Mar 7	5·6	3·0	0·3	0·5	0·9	0·6	0.6	0.6	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·0	0·5	10·5
	Apr 4	5·8	3·0	0·3	0·5	0·9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0·3	0·1	0·2	10·1	0.6	10·7
	May 2	6·3	3·1	0·4	0·7	1·0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0·3	0·1	0·3	11·2	0.6	11·8
	June 6	10·5	6·5	0·4	0·9	2·0	0.7	0.8	1.2	0·5	0·2	0·3	17·6	0.7	18·3

THOUSAND

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

 \* Included in South East.

 \* The statistics of vacancy stocks were distorted in April and May because of a change in MSC's Employment Division's 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 minimally affected.

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

 \*\*\*Includes vacancies on the Community Enterprise Programme, the forerunner of Community Programme.



**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES** Stoppages of work\*

		Workers InvolvedWorking days lostSIC 198045,100274,000Agriculture, forestry and fishing to calextraction1036,2001142,000Electricity, gas, other energy and water and natural gas and manufacture dimerial oil and natural gas and manufacture biomanufacture dimerial oil and manufacture energy and water energy and water energy and water energy and water energy and water energy and water manufacture dimerial processing and manufacture elsewhere specified Engineering Motor vehicles10ages In progressFirst five months of 1986Motor vehicles to construction to nator of 24,50010024,500140208,300 r rTransport services transport services transport services1024,500140208,300 r rTransport services transport services10380140208,300 rTransport services transport services10300194,300Public administration, eduction and health services10	Stoppa	ges			
Stoppages: May 1986			eres subbr		SIC 1980	Stop- pages	We in- vo
	mber of oppages						
Stoppages:	NER CONTRACTOR OF THE	10000000000	Sector State	CARGE CONTROL OF STATE		114	
in progress in month 69		45,100	27	4,000			
of which:		00 0004		0.000			
Beginning in month 57 Continuing from 57		36,2007	14	2,000		4	
earlier months 12		8.900*	13	2.000		1981	
		0,0007			andmanufacture	4	
† Includes 35,200 directly involved.							
Includes 700 involved for the first time in	the month.					8	
	A AND BE					4	
The monthly figures are provisi	onal and	subject t	o revis	ion, nor-		N. N.	
						8	
		onal of t	eviseu	morma-		26	
tion received after going to pre	ess.					31	
						18	
						10	
						12	
						3	
						4	
						A CALCULAR OF COM	
						1	
Stoppages: cause						6	
otoppages. cause						0	
United Kingdom	Stopp	ages in prov	araee	CONTRACTOR OF		4	
onneu Knigdom		ages in proj	greaa	Station and the		10	
	May 19	986	First fi	ve			
			month	s of 1986		6	
	Ston	Warkers	Cton	Werkere		44	
	Stop- pages						
	pages		puges				
						8	
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	27						
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	1 4						
Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions	3					4	
Trade union metters		1000					
I rade union matters	2	100	23				
Trade union matters Working conditions and supervision	3 2 11	1,800	47	13,900	education and	63	1
Working conditions and supervision Manning and work allocation	11 18	1,800 8,100	47 71	13,900 11,100 30,900	education and health services Other services	63 3	1
Working conditions and supervision	11	1,800	47	13,900 11,100	education and health services		1

Stoppage	s: cause						Paper, printing publishing Other manufac	and	300	24,000	17	4,900 38,000
United Kingd			Stoppa	ages in pi	rogress		industries	4	500	1,000	5	500 4.000
					First fiv		Construction Distribution, ho and catering	tels repairs 6		19,000 3,000	12 8	3,700 40,000 800 4,000
			Stop- pages	Workers	Stop-	Workers directly	Transport serv and commun Supporting and	ces ication 44				8,100 71,000
	es and earnings		- 27	involvéd 24,500	d <u>140</u>	involvéd 208,300 2,700	miscellaneou transport ser Banking, finance	vices 8 ce,	3 400	5,000	16	2,000 13,000
Duration and p Redundancy of Trade union m	natters	worked	4 3 2	800 7,300 100	19 39 23	4,300 28,600 13,900	insurance, bu services and Public administ education an	leasing 4 tration, d		2,000	4	2,600 5,000
Manning and	itions and superv work allocation other disciplinat		11 18 3 <b>69</b>	1,800 8,100 1,500 <b>44,100</b>	47 71 33 <b>379</b>	11,100 30,900 13,700 <b>313,600</b>	health services Other services All industries and services	3	3 500	260,000 1,000 <b>982,000</b>	9	0,700 370,000 1,400 24,000 7,200 5,013,000
ALL	workers directly						§ Some stoppa	ges which affe lustries but on	ected more than only once in the to	one industry gr	oup have be	en counted under
$4\cdot 2$	) Stopp -	bages	of w	ork*:	: sumr	nary						
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Worke	rs (Thou)	)	Working days	s lost in all st	oppages in p	progress in per	iod (Thou)		
SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginr in period		In pro- gress in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarry- ing (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI–XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construc- tion (XX)	Transpor and communi cation (XXII)	industries
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	666† 1,155 1,001 4,583 830† 1,499 2,101†		668† 1,166 1,041 4,608 834† 1,513 2,103†	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	65 264 179 109 44 39 66	570 297 416 834 281 86 44	132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697
SIC 1980						All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11–14)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21–22, 31–37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construc- tion	Transport and communi cation (71–79)	industries
1982 1983 1984 1985	1,528 1,352 1,206 887	1,538 1,364 1,221 903	2,101† 573† 1,436 643		2,103† 574† 1,464 791	5,313 3,754 27,135 6,402	380 591 22,484 4,143	1,457 1,420 2,055 590	61 32 66 31	41 68 334 50	1,675 295 666 197	1,699 1,348 1,530 1,391
1984 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	98 106 85 94 113 76 35	134 147 126 116 129 153 119 64	178 61 65 56 62 75 40		398 241 214 225 218 224 244 191	2,981 2,749 2,535 2,351 2,608 3,082 3,041 2,100	2,604 2,303 2,103 2,004 2,203 2,606 2,404 1,802	107 172 111 209 205 259 430 155	5 3 4 1 2 1 3	24 30 28 24 22 46 50 22	40 58 218 69 122 8 19 16	201 183 72 44 54 162 136 104
1985 Jan Feb Mar May June July Aug Sep Oct	61 79 74 85 86 59 86 62 86 96	77 111 104 105 81 105 83 108 125	21 88 38 64 38 19 32 30 106 112		151 211 199 118 108 73 56 40 197 228	2,136 1,999 442 191 244 162 113 99 286 280	2,008 1,815 231 17 22 4 5 11 20 7	21 40 47 42 56 31 34 25 118	2 4 1 5 	13 13 1 13 13 3 1 2 3	15 8 11 46 3 4 6 8 11	77 119 152 82 151 120 67 53 131 123
Nov	65	93 72	68 28		202 186	228 228 220	3 1	98 52 28	6 3 4	3 1 —	11 43 12 29	123 159 158
Dec 1986 Jan	48 68	72 88	28 50 40		163	195	6	44	3	2 .	10	130

Stoppages-industry

United Kingdom Jan-May 1986

Stoppages in progress

1,400 5,900 18,800

Jan-May 1985

Stop-pages in-volved lost Stop-pages in-volved lost Vorking bages volved lost

32,200 61,000 52 145,700 4,091,000

- - 2 400

600 5,000 7 1,000

32,800 244,000 15 27,200

300 \* 4 400

9,000 19 3,400 27,000 43 10,500 73,000 24 15,700

4 600 2,000 3 4,500

4 4,100 125,000 16 2,300

8 5,200 15,000 9 3,900

3,700 15,000 14 6,500 10,000 7 400 6,000 2

Stoppages in progress

1,000

55,000

11,000

39,000

4,000

31,000 83,000 28,000

51,000

36,000 12,000

2,000

5,600 1,600 300

See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures from 1985 are provisional † Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

## EARNINGS 5.1

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole ec (Division	and the second			Manufact (Revised (Division	turing indus definition) s 2–4)	tries		Producti (Revised (Division	on industrie definition) is 1–4)	S	
	Actual		lly adjusted		Actual		lly adjusted		Actual		lly adjusted	
SIC 1980			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†			%change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†
1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984 1985	111-4 125-8 137-6 149-2 158-3 171-7				109·1 123·6 137·4 149·7 162·8 177·6				109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0 158·5 176·2			JAN 1980 = 100
1981 Jan	118-2	119·7	18·4	17	115·7	116-5	15·9	14½	116·4	117·3	16∙6	15
Feb	119-3	120·7	16·4	15½	117·3	118-2	16·0	14	117·8	118·7	16∙6	14½
Mar	121-2	121·3	14·5	15½	118·9	118-9	14·0	14	119·9	119·4	13∙6	14½
April	121-9	122-6	13·8	14	118·4	119-2	12·3	14	119·1	119-7	12·6	14½
May	123-5	123-6	13·2	13½	121·0	120-0	11·8	13½	121·5	120-5	12·1	14
June	126-0	124-8	12·0	12½	124·5	122-6	11·5	13½	125·2	123-5	12·1	14
July	126-9	125-8	12·1	11½	125·4	124-2	11·4	13½	126·2	124-8	11·8	14
Aug	129-0	128-9	13·0	11½	126·0	126-9	13·4	13½	126·3	127-3	13·6	13¾
Sep	129-4	129-5	9·7	11½	126·2	127-4	12·9	13½	126·6	127-9	13·1	13¾
Oct	130-0	130-2	12·0	11½	128-6	129-4	14·5	13½	128-9	129-9	14·6	13¾
Nov	131-4	130-8	11·5	11	130-8	129-9	13·4	13¼	130-9	130-0	13·5	13½
Dec	133-1	131-7	10·1	11	130-8	130-2	12·7	13	130-9	130-5	13·0	13
1982 Jan	131-2	132·8	10·9	11	131-1	132-0	13·3	12 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	131-6	132-6	13·0	13
Feb	132-8	134·3	11·3	10¾	131-8	132-8	12·4	12	133-7	134-7	13·5	12¼
Mar	134-6	134·7	11·0	10¾	134-4	134-4	13·0	11 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4	135-2	134-6	12·7	12
April	134-5	135-4	10·4	10½	134·8	136-0	14·1	113/4	135-2	136-1	13·7	113⁄4
May	136-5	136-7	10·6	10¼	137·5	136-5	13·8	111/2	137-8	136-9	13·6	111⁄4
June	138-3	137-0	9·8	9½	138·8	136-7	11·5	111/4	139-6	137-6	11·4	11
July	140.7	139-5	10·9	91/4	139·2	137-8	11.0	11	140·1	138·5	11.0	11
Aug	138.8	138-6	7·5	83/4	137·6	138-4	9.1	9½	138·4	139·3	9.4	9½
Sep	138.7	138-9	7·3	83/4	137·9	139-3	9.3	9¼	138·7	140·2	9.6	9½
Oct	139.6	139·8	7·4	8 <sup>3</sup> /4	140·0	140-9	8·9	9 <sup>1</sup> /4	139·9	141·1	8·6	9½
Nov	142.4	141·7	8·3	8 <sup>1</sup> /2	142·5	141-6	9·0	9	143·7	142·8	9·8	9¼
Dec	143.6	142·0	7·8	8	143·2	142-7	9·6	9	144·0	143·8	10·2	9¼
1983 Jan	142·6	144·5	8·8	8	142·9	144-0	9·1	9	143·5	144.6	9·0	83⁄4
Feb	145·4	147·2	9·6	8	143·7	144-8	9·0	83⁄4	144·1	145.2	7·8	83⁄4
Mar	146·1	146·3	8·6	7 <sup>3</sup> /4	145·1	145-0	7·9	81⁄2	145·9	145.3	7·9	81⁄2
April	146·0	147-0	8.6	71/2	146·7	148-1	8-9	81/2	147·4	148-5	9·1	8½
May	148·3	148-6	8.7	71/2	149·2	148-2	8-6	81/2	149·3	148-4	8·4	8½
June	149·7	148-2	8.2	71/2	150·2	147-8	8-1	81/2	150·4	148-2	7·7	8½
July	151.7	150-3	7.7	71/2	151·2	149.7	8-6	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub>	151-8	150·0	8·3	8 <sup>1</sup> /2
Aug	150.4	150-2	8.4	73/4	149·9	150.8	9-0	8 <sup>3</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub>	150-4	151·3	8·6	8 <sup>1</sup> /2
Sep	150.5	150-7	8.5	73/4	150·9	152.4	9-4	9 <sup>1</sup> ⁄ <sub>4</sub>	151-4	153·0	9·1	9
Oct	151.7	152-0	8·7	73/4	153·3	154·4	9·6	9 <sup>1</sup> /2	154-1	155-4	10-1	91/4
Nov	152.8	152-1	7·3	73/4	156·5	155·6	9·9	9 <sup>3</sup> /4	155-7	154-7	8-3	91/4
Dec	155.1	153-4	8·0	8	157·0	156·6	9·7	9 <sup>3</sup> /4	155-9	155-8	8-3	91/4
1984 Jan Feb Mar	152-7 153-8 154-2	154·7 155·6 154·4	7·1 5·7 5·5	73/4 73/4 73/4	155-9 157-5 159-3	157·0 158·7 159·2	9.0 9.6 9.8	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	154·9 156·5 154·3	156-0 157-8 153-7	7·9 8·7 5·8	9 9 9
April May June	154-7 155-7 157-5	155-8 156-0 156-0	6·0 5·0 5·3	73/4 73/4 73/4	158-0 160-6 163-8	159·5 159·5 161·1	7.7 7.6 9.0	91/4 91/4 91/4 91/4	153·4 155·7 158·4	154·5 154·7 156·1	4·0 4·2 5·3	83⁄4 83⁄4 83⁄4
July	159-6	158·2	5·3	71/2	164·6	162·9	8·8	9	159·5	157-6	5·1	8 <sup>1</sup> /2
Aug	159-2	159·0	5·9	71/2	162·8	163·7	8·6	83⁄4	157·7	158-7	4·9	8 <sup>1</sup> /4
Sep	159-9	160·2	6·3	71/2	164·5	166·1	9·0	83⁄4	159·7	161-4	5·5	8 <sup>1</sup> /4
Oct Nov Dec	164-2 162-8 165-3	164·5 162·0 163·5	8·2 6·5 6·6	71/2 71/2 71/2	167·2 169·1 170·0	168-3 168-1 169-5	9·0 8·0 8·2	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	162·2 164·4 164·9	163-6 163-4 164-7	5·3 5·6 5·7	8 8 8
1985 Jan Feb Mar	163·4 164·6 168·1	165·5 166·5 168·3	7·0 7·0 9·0	71/2 71/2 71/2	170.5 170.6 173.9	171.7 172.0 173.8	9·4 8·4 9·2	8½ 8½ 8½ 8¾	165·9 166·3 171·7	167-1 167-6 171-0	7·1 6·2 11·3	8 <sup>1</sup> /4 8 <sup>1</sup> /4 8 <sup>1</sup> /4
April	169·4	170·6	9·5	71/2	176-0	177.6	11·3	83⁄4	174-3	175-5	13·6	81/4
May	169·4	169·7	8·8	71/2	175-6	174.4	9·3	9	174-2	173-2	12·0	81/2
June	171·9	170·2	9·1	71/2	179-1	176.2	9·4	9	178-1	175-6	12·5	81/2
July	173-7	172-2	8-8	71/2	180-2	178-3	9.5	9	179-9	177-8	12·8	8 %4
Aug	173-4	173-1	8-9	71/2	177-0	178-1	8.8	9	176-6	177-8	12·0	8 %4
Sep	176-1	176-4	10-1	73/4	179-8	181-5	9.3	9	179-8	181-7	12·6	8 %4
Oct Nov Dec	173-9 176-8 180-0	174-3 175-9 178-1	6-0 8-6 8-9	71/2 71/2 71/2 71/2	179-7 184-0 185-3	180·9 182·9 184·7	7.5 8.8 9.0	8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /4	179-3 183-5	180·8 182·4	10·5 11·6	83⁄4 83⁄4
1986 Jan Feb	176-9 177-9	179-1 180-0	8·2 8·1	71/2	184·1 184·5	185·5 186·0	8·0 8·1	8½ 8¼	184-4 184-1 184-5	184-2 185-5 185-9	11.8 11.0 10.9	8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>3</sup> /4 8 <sup>1</sup> /2
Mar April [May]	182-4 184-0 182-0	182-6 185-3 182-4	8·5 8·6 7·5	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	187·0 189·3 188·8	186-9 191-1 187-5	7·5 7·6 7·5	8 73/4 71/2	186-8 188-6 188-0	186-0 189-9 186-9	8·8 8·2 7·9	81⁄4 81⁄4 81⁄4

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series. † For the derivation of the underlying change, please see *Employment Gazette*, June 1986, p. 230.

EARNINGS 5.3 Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

(not seasonally adjusted)

5.3EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

REAT RITAIN	Agri- culture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity, gas, other energy and water	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elect- ronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
IC 1980 LASS	(01-02)	(11–12)	(14)	supply (15–17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
980 981 982 983 984 985	117·7 131·8 144·2 157·5 169·6 184·4	106-1 118-6 131-1 134-7 67-7 135-3	104-4 119-8 135-8 147-8 162-5 178-6	116·2 133·5 147·8 159·2 170·4 182·7	** 125·0 137·3 150·7 167·1 181·6	109·1 121·6 136·8 148·5 159·5 172·4	109·8 124·8 138·9 152·0 164·9 179·1	106·9 117·3 130·6 142·3 156·1 172·3	109·0 123·4 139·2 152·9 167·1 182·3	100.5 111.4 125.3 138.6 149.0 168.9	111.4 124.0 137.3 143.2 157.4 170.9	103·7 116·8 129·3 140·3 151·9 164·1	JAN 109·0 123·9 136·7 149·6 160·9 174·9	<b>1980</b> = <b>100</b> 107·3 120·2 131·8 143·5 154·4 169·6
981 Jan	118·1	120-5	114·0	120·4	110·1	113·3	114-8	111-3	115·8	102·8	116·3	109·7	117·4	114-4
Feb	119·9	118-5	116·7	121·9	116·6	113·4	115-8	112-3	116·6	109·5	118·9	110·8	116·8	116-8
Mar	125·9	120-7	116·4	130·5	118·4	116·0	119-2	114-0	119·6	109·7	118·4	113·3	117·3	117-1
April	132-9	117-0	116-9	128·9	118·3	116-0	117·4	113·7	118·9	108·2	119·5	111-1	118·7	112-8
May	130-2	113-7	120-2	132·4	121·6	119-7	120·9	115·7	121·7	101·9	124·0	114-4	121·7	118-0
June	131-7	116-3	117-9	140·7	123·0	125-3	124·3	117·0	123·9	112·1	123·8	116-3	126·0	122-6
July	130·0	118-8	123·3	140·6	131·8	123.7	123·7	117·0	126·5	114-6	126·7	116·7	125·2	122-4
Aug	143·8	117-5	121·0	135·5	128·4	124.1	134·4	117·7	124·5	112-3	129·2	117·7	125·9	122-7
Sep	147·7	118-4	121·1	136·7	131·3	123.9	126·9	119·9	125·3	112-2	123·5	119·7	126·1	122-5
Oct	143·0	120·3	121·1	138-1	133·8	125·0	131-0	122·0	127·8	113·7	133·9	121·1	126·9	124-8
Nov	131·4	121·0	123·0	138-5	133·9	127·2	133-2	122·9	129·3	121·4	127·7	126·4	131·6	126-1
Dec	126·5	120·2	126·2	138-3	132·2	131·9	135-6	123·8	131·3	117·8	126·1	124·8	132·6	122-6
982 Jan	125·1	120-6	133-8	141.7	136·4	126·7	132·5	123·9	131-8	120-4	130·2	123-2	129·9	127·2
Feb	134·6	146-6	131-7	142.0	134·3	130·4	131·1	125·7	132-5	121-4	131·0	125-2	129·9	127·5
Mar	138·9	132-7	132-7	140.7	134·6	134·6	133·0	128·0	136-7	123-7	133·4	128-6	131·5	130·0
April	144·2	128-8	132·0	139·3	137·4	134-8	134·4	127·7	136·9	119·7	137·4	127·3	133·6	130-0
May	140·6	130-7	132·8	141·3	136·9	137-6	135·0	130·1	137·6	124·9	137·8	131·0	139·3	133-2
June	144·0	128-0	135·6	153·2	135·7	141-6	140·8	131·6	140·5	125·7	141·4	129·5	137·9	134-1
July	152·2	129·1	142·4	154·5	145·9	138-9	140·9	132-9	140·7	128·3	137·4	129·8	136·5	133-2
Aug	154·0	130·2	135·3	150·0	136·3	137-2	139·0	130-8	139·6	124·8	136·3	128·7	137·8	131-6
Sep	160·8	128·6	137·4	151·5	135·0	138-5	139·0	131-1	140·2	121·7	138·9	130·0	139·4	131-3
Oct	152·8	117·6	137·0	151·8	140·8	139·2	140·8	133-2	143·2	125·7	141·2	131.0	139·1	133·1
Nov	143·4	139·6	138·2	157·2	136·1	140·5	149·5	135-5	144·1	129·5	142·3	133.9	142·7	135·5
Dec	139·5	140·5	140·7	150·4	138·1	142·0	150·9	136-5	146·3	137·8	140·0	132.9	143·0	134·7
983 Jan	138-0	141·3	146·3	146·2	140·9	141·2	143·7	135-1	147·0	133-9	138·5	133-5	142·2	137-9
Feb	145-2	139·5	146·1	145·9	140·4	141·9	145·0	136-0	147·1	134-6	139·5	134-1	142·6	139-0
Mar	145-1	139·0	146·1	156·0	141·8	142·7	143·3	138-1	150·1	134-7	143·7	137-3	144·1	140-6
April	155-1	136·5	147·3	158-9	146·2	144·9	146·2	138·8	150·6	133·7	142·7	136·4	146-6	141.7
May	151-0	131·2	146·3	158-2	147·4	146·5	149·4	141·7	152·2	139·0	144·0	141·0	149-4	144.0
June	156-7	133·7	148·6	160-1	147·6	152·3	150·3	143·2	154·0	139·0	144·5	139·2	150-9	144.6
July	167·2	135·4	156·7	164-9	166·3	147·7	151·9	143-4	154·8	140-1	141·5	140·3	151·1	145·1
Aug	162·7	135·5	149·0	161-8	151·7	149·7	157·1	141-8	152·8	137-1	137·9	140·7	149·7	143·7
Sep	178·0	137·0	150·9	162-6	152·1	151·3	152·9	143-2	153·3	137-8	142·4	142·1	150·8	145·5
Oct	173-6	140·1	143·9	169·7	163·8	150·2	153·1	145·3	157·5	139·8	146·1	144·1	152·0	146·6
Nov	160-4	123·9	140·9	165·1	154·3	156·8	164·7	148·6	156·8	146·0	150·6	147·9	155·5	147·2
Dec	156-7	123·6	151·9	161·5	155·8	156·6	166·1	152·8	158·7	147·2	147·4	146·6	159·7	146·1
984 Jan Feb	155·3 158·6	121·5 125·2	158-1 159-9 161-6	162·7 163·0 164·9	167·3 159·3 162·6	151·4 153·8 155·5	155-8 158-1 158-2	148·8 151·3 153·7	158·3 160·0 163·4	145·7 147·4 147·0	148·4 154·5 154·2	145·2 149·0 151·2	153-9 155-5 155-5	149·8 151·6 153·4
Mar April May June	156-6 165-2 163-1 171-2	54·4 55·7 51·0 51·6	164-0 158-4 162-0	167·0 171·1 170·1	171-2 161-4 162-6	154-1 158-5 162-3	157·6 159·9 164·8	150·5 153·6 157·0	166-9 165-1 167-5	148·0 149·6 147·7	151-9 152-3 163-4	147·9 151·4 151·7	155.7 158.2 162.1	145-2 155-1 156-7
July Aug	177-4 186-1 188-6	51·6 51·3 51·0 57·5	167-2 162-1 163-9	175·8 172·3 174·0	181-6 164-6 163-7	160-0 158-6 164-2	164·2 171·3 164·8	158-8 155-3 156-5	169-6 166-2 168-3	152·2 147·0 151·3	153-7 152-6 158-3	153-0 150-6 153-0	162·4 159·4 162·8	157·0 152·6 155·5
Sep Oct Nov Dec	181-3 168-2 163-5	57·6 67·1 68·5	162·7 164·3 165·7	177.0 176.6 170.7	176-1 164-4 170-9	162·6 165·2 167·4	166-0 179-0 179-5	161·2 162·7 163·9	170-7 172-9 176-8	147·7 153·1 151·4	174-1 161-7 163-8	154-7 157-3 157-6	164·2 169·5 171·6	158-2 159-5 158-3
985 Jan	163·9	74·0	170.5	174-9	177.5	163·0	170-8	164·2	173-8	171·0	161-8	156·7	167·5	163·1
Feb	170·3	78·2	173.1	175-9	169.7	165·5	170-4	165·5	175-6	162·3	164-6	158·7	170·0	164·2
Mar	170·4	122·5	173.6	175-9	175.8	168·5	173-1	169·1	181-4	167·8	168-5	161·9	167·9	166·6
April	175-4	137·9	173-5	173-8	188-0	170·0	173-8	168·9	185-3	167-2	168-1	161-6	171-9	167-0
May	173-6	139·5	178-3	175-9	174-9	170·4	174-6	170·6	181-2	168-7	167-0	164-5	173-5	168-9
June	188-2	148·0	177-1	182-5	175-7	175·2	178-8	173·4	183-1	168-3	183-3	164-5	176-5	172-1
July Aug	193-6 203-1 206-3	149·5 150·7 152·9	178-5 177-2 183-7	193-2 184-8 194-5	198-8 176-7 196-5	173·0 172·1 176·5	181-6 180-8 179-8	174·7 171·7 174·4	183-5 181-0 182-7	172·8 166·8 165·6	172-1 167-8 170-8	164-8 163-1 165-5	176·4 173·0 175·8	172-0 168-5 171-3
Sep Oct Nov	200·5 182·9	153·6 159·3	181.7 185.5	187-1 188-4 184-9	176·7 177·1 192·0	175-6 176-6 182-0	180-4 195-3 190-1	175·5 180·1 179·7	184-5 186-3 189-6	167·2 175·6 173·2	174·4 173·3 178·6	166-5 171-6 169-7	177·0 182·6 186·7	172·5 174·5 174·5
Dec 986 Jan Feb	184·5 179·5 177·9	157·8 172·0 166·4	190-0 185-1 187-3	185·4 189·7	188·3 179·9	176·3 177·0	183-4 184-2 186-2	177.7 180.8	189·5 189·7	172.5 176.5 185.9	178.6 179.7 178.2 181.1	169·7 169·7 170·6 173·8	185-0 183-3 183-0	177-2 176-7 179-5
Mar April [May]	179·4 183·2	170·1 164·7 159·6	188-2 188-1 200-9	189·3 189·5 191·1	184·5 202·6 185·7	178·8 182·5 182·8	186-2 186-1 189-9	182·5 184·1 182·7	192.7 199.5 194.3	185-9 178-0 182-9	181-1 179-8 178-3	173-8 172-1 176-0	183-0 187-3 189-4	179·3 177·2 179·8

\* England and Wales only. † Excluding sea transport. ‡ Excluding private domestic and personal services.

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44–45)	(46)	(47)	(48–49)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81–82 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.– 98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
107.6 121.4 134.1 145.2 155.6 168.4	105.9 115.2 126.9 139.9 150.2 161.0	110-4 128-2 142-8 156-6 170-1 184-8	107.6 121.1 134.0 144.0 157.1 169.7	111.5 125.8 137.6 148.0 156.7 169.5	107·2 120·3 132·6 143·6 153·9 165·2	108·0 120·5 127·6 137·9 148·0 157·2	108·4 120·6 132·2 144·3 154·1 166·2	112.7 128.9 144.6 157.5 170.4 184.8	114·2 129·6 140·0 149·5 159·3 169·0	123·8 140·8 147·9 163·6 170·3 178·3	113·3 128·0 143·7 156·0 169·4 182·3	111.4 125.8 137.6 149.2 158.3 171.7	JAN 1980 = 100 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1984
115·1	115·9	117-6	114·7	118·0	114·3	113-4	113·3	119·1	124·3	130-8	122·4	118-2	1981 Jan
117·2	112·6	118-3	115·1	120·5	115·4	113-0	113·3	120·6	124·8	131-3	122·9	119-3	Feb
119·9	108·7	120-7	116·0	124·9	116·1	114-7	115·2	130·7	124·0	131-3	123·4	121-2	Mar
117·0	111·4	121·9	115·0	122·5	118·9	119-6	117·2	122·7	126-6	135·7	123-6	121-9	April
120·2	112·5	125·7	120·2	122·3	118·3	121-4	116·3	127·7	123-6	142·5	128-5	123-5	May
122·3	114·3	134·0	122·6	126·8	120·5	120-3	119·9	132·7	124-6	141·2	126-3	126-0	June
121·3	114·8	132-6	123-1	126·2	121.7	121.8	122-4	128-6	125·8	143·5	126-6	126·9	July
121·1	117·8	131-3	122-7	125·1	121.0	122.8	121-4	129-3	140·4	149·2	127-2	129·0	Aug
123·0	117·7	132-8	123-9	128·1	121.6	121.2	128-0	128-1	137·5	146·2	130-7	129·4	Sep
124·7	118-6	133-7	125-4	128·2	122·4	122-9	123·3	128·8	135-8	147·8	129·2	130·0	Oct
126·9	123-6	134-5	126-7	130·6	124·9	121-9	127·7	134·8	135-1	144·1	134·9	131·4	Nov
128·2	114-9	135-8	127-9	136·0	129·0	132-4	128·8	143·6	133-0	146·2	139·8	133·1	Dec
128·7	122·8	135-8	128-4	130·0	128·1	123-0	127·7	133-2	133-4	141·7	138-1	131-2	1982 Jan
130·1	121·5	136-0	130-2	132·9	127·1	123-7	126·1	135-6	136-2	144·4	140-0	132-8	Feb
132·0	122·4	140-3	131-8	136·6	130·1	124-7	127·6	149-4	135-1	142·7	138-4	134-6	Mar
132-1	123·7	140·8	131-5	135·2	130·9	126-0	129·6	140·7	135-8	141·9	140-0	134·5	April
132-9	128·1	145·0	133-2	136·6	131·4	128-5	129·2	141·6	142-7	142·9	142-2	136·5	May
133-6	124·8	145·7	137-2	138·6	131·7	129-0	134·4	151·6	139-2	145·6	140-9	138·3	June
134·0	126·8	145-0	135-0	140·0	133-1	127·0	137-3	143·1	140-3	161-6	144·6	140·7	July
134·3	128·0	143-1	135-3	136·7	132-6	127·4	131-9	143·0	140-1	156-6	146·2	138·8	Aug
135·2	133·4	141-4	135-0	138·6	133-2	127·2	133-3	143·1	142-1	148-6	150·0	138·7	Sep
135-8	131·9	145·1	136-0	139·0	134·6	127·7	133-5	144·3	142-7	150·5	148-6	139·6	Oct
138-8	133·0	147·9	138-7	141·8	136·7	128·0	138-2	149·0	148-9	148·6	148-9	142·4	Nov
141-2	126·0	147·3	136-1	144·7	141·2	139·2	137-2	160·8	143-5	150·0	146-6	143·6	Dec
141-2	141.7	146·4	137·6	140·7	138-6	130·9	135·2	145·8	143·9	159·9	149·7	142·6	1983 Jan
143-0	143.8	147·3	139·3	142·3	138-9	131·6	137·6	148·9	144·9	175·7	148·3	145·4	Feb
144-2	133.9	149·7	139·6	147·9	140-0	132·8	140·3	164·3	146·2	161·3	150·3	146·1	Mar
143·7	138·3	156-4	141·3	145·5	142·3	133·1	142·3	150·9	147.0	156-2	149·9	146·0	April
146·0	138·5	156-3	145·2	145·7	147·3	136·7	141·4	158·2	150.7	158-1	152·1	148·3	May
146·2	134·7	159-3	144·2	150·7	143·3	137·1	144·4	162·0	150.2	163-2	154·5	149·7	June
145-4	138.5	157·7	144-6	149·7	144·7	139·1	150·6	157·4	150.6	169·2	156·1	151.7	July
145-0	143.7	157·3	143-3	148·0	143·3	139·7	145·4	156·3	150.8	168·7	163·3	150.4	Aug
145-1	141.2	159·9	146-1	148·6	144·4	141·0	147·3	153·3	151.7	162·6	157·9	150.5	Sep
146·3	141.2	162-2	147·2	150·3	143·4	141·2	146-3	155·9	153-0	163·8	158-0	151.7	Oct
147·7	151.0	163-4	151·0	152·9	145·6	140·4	149-5	159·3	152-4	161·2	166-9	152.8	Nov
148·8	132.8	163-1	148·2	153·7	151·3	150·6	151-2	177·8	152-1	162·8	165-3	155.1	Dec
150-4	151·3	160·3	150-4	148-0	149-0	142·6	146·8	162·3	153-6	162·3	164-5	152·7	1984 Jan
152-7	146·5	161·4	152-3	152-5	148-3	141·2	148·7	160·6	154-8	162·8	163-2	153·8	Feb
157-5	152·2	163·6	152-4	155-3	150-6	141·5	149·6	177·3	154-1	161·3	169-1	154·2	Mar
149·3	137·0	162·9	150·4	155-5	155-3	147-6	149·5	167·4	156·7	163·5	163·1	154·7	April
155·8	145·1	170·2	156·8	154-7	151-9	146-7	151·0	168·4	160·2	164·2	168·3	155·7	May
158·7	152·9	172·2	158·7	160-0	153-5	146-7	151·8	173·9	158·4	163·6	167·4	157·5	June
155-3	147·7	170·0	159-3	157-0	157-1	147-1	158·8	167·9	158·5	171.7	166-9	159-6	July
155-5	156·7	175·3	157-1	154-4	153-2	150-4	153·3	166·8	158·2	182.2	171-2	159-2	Aug
154-8	156·7	177·8	157-9	157-8	154-5	149-2	159·4	166·6	156·5	176.9	167-3	159-9	Sep
157·2	151-6	176·0	160-8	158-9	154·3	150-2	158·4	168·1	177-0	187·1	172-1	164-2	Oct
159·0	154-7	177·4	165-4	161-0	157·6	149-4	160·5	173·0	162-5	173·4	175-3	162-8	Nov
161·5	149-6	173·7	163-3	165-6	161·9	162-8	161·3	192·5	161-3	174·0	184-3	165-3	Dec
162·3	160·6	174·1	163·9	158-1	159-6	153-0	158·9	174-6	164·2	170·9	182·4	163-4	1985 Jan
163·9	156·2	175·0	164·2	162-1	159-7	149-5	159·0	174-3	169·1	173·7	178·0	164-6	Feb
167·0	154·3	179·5	165·9	169-4	161-6	151-3	162·3	190-4	166·4	172·4	179·5	168-1	Mar
166-9	158·7	182·9	167·0	167-6	167·3	152·8	164·6	178-0	165·4	173·0	178-6	169-4	April
167-3	153·6	183·8	169·9	165-5	164·1	156·3	164·6	185-1	165·2	174·7	177-9	169-4	May
171-3	158·4	188·3	171·3	171-7	165·1	156·2	164·3	184-9	170·9	173·4	172-7	171-9	June
168-3	161·7	187·1	171.0	171.6	165·8	156-8	168·2	187·1	167·6	179·7	177-2	173.7	July
166-9	171·7	185·9	170.2	167.1	164·1	159-8	170·1	181·0	167·4	190·1	181-5	173.4	Aug
169-6	165·2	189·5	169.7	174.0	167·1	160-2	167·0	182·8	172·8	190·2	196-4	176.1	Sept
169·0	166·5	188-6	171.6	172.6	164·9	159·9	166·3	183-3	172-2	180-0	185-5	173-9	Oct
171·6	165·8	192-5	175.7	176.4	167·7	159·6	177·5	185-5	173-1	177-3	186-4	176-8	Nov
177·1	159·4	190-8	176.1	178.4	175·0	171·0	171·3	210-0	173-7	183-6	191-8	180-0	Dec
175-8	169·7	189·6	176.7	173.7	170.1	158-4	170·4	189-2	172·4	179-5	191-6	176-9	1986 Jan
176-8	169·3	190·8	177.6	174.7	171.8	159-8	170·7	193-7	174·7	180-4	190-2	177-9	Feb
179-9	161·0	194·4	178.3	180.9	173.0	159-9	172·8	210-6	175·7	197-4	187-2	182-4	Mar
180·1 177·7	167·1 166·1	196·4 197·9	180·3 181·6	179·8 179·1	179·5 174·5	163-6 161-6	174·2 176·8	193·3 202·1	174·9 175·5	203-6 187-9	189·4 194·9	182-4 184-0 182-0	April [May]

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Metal process- ing and	Mineral extraction and manu-	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
October SIC 1980 CLASS	manu- facturing (21-22)	facturing (23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	engineering, etc (33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
MALE (full-time on adult Weekly earnings 1983 1984 1985	rates) 156-30 168-84 180-15	152·57 162·96 172·96	162-13 173-63 187-19	139-45 152-37 167-86	137-78 145-73 160-26	146-96 159-01 170-94	146·82 159·05 174·76	137-93 148-45 156-56	148·17 161·86 173·18	£ 120-66 128-59 140-50
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985	41.7 42.2 41.9	45-1 45-1 45-3	42·8 43·0 42·7	41·7 42·4 43·0	41·9 41·9 42·3	41-0 41-3 40-4	41·1 41·6 42·1	42·4 42·8 42·9	45·2 45·3 45·1	43·9 44·0 44·2
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985	374·7 400·3 429·6	338-6 361-4 382-2	379-1 403-5 438-5	334-3 359-3 390-6	328-5 347-9 379-2	358-0 385-1 422-8	357-6 382-4 414-8	325·3 347·0 364·9	327·5 356·9 383·7	<b>pence</b> 274-7 292-2 317-9
FEMALE (full-time on ad Weekly earnings 1983 1984 1985	92-82 103-02 111-45	92-40 99-79 106-43	101·21 110·09 118·44	97-96 106-16 118-10	97-18 102-51 109-74	109·56 117·14 126·39	101-72 110-70 126-63	94·00 99·41 105·55	99-58 106-35 114-20	£ 77.56 82.97 89.52
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985	38-5 38-8 38-5	38-4 38-5 38-4	38-2 38-5 38-5	38-7 38-5 39-0	38-1 38-3 38-6	38·5 38·5 38·1	37·7 38·3 38·2	38·3 37·9 38·1	39-1 38-8 38-7	38-1 38-4 37-9
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985	240-8 265-4 289-2	240-7 259-0 277-0	264-7 286-1 308-0	253·1 275·6 302·9	254-8 267-9 284-3	284-7 304-6 331-6	269-8 288-9 331-2	245·7 262·4 277·3	254·9 274·2 295·0	pence 203.7 215.8 235.9
ALL (full-time on adult ra Weekly earnings 1983 1984 1985	tes) 154-05 166-50 177-90	145·59 155·58 165·23	149-79 161-37 174-30	136-85 149-78 165-16	122-74 129-34 142-68	144-12 156-22 167-87	144-76 156-85 172-71	128-18 137-66 145-58	134-32 146-47 156-17	£ 102-01 108-56 118-15
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985	41·6 42·1 41·8	44·3 44·3 44·5	41·8 42·2 41·9	41.5 42.2 42.8	40-5 40-5 41-0	40·9 41·1 40·3	40-9 41-4 42-0	41.5 41.7 41.9	43·5 43·5 43·3	41·4 41·6 41·5
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985	370-3 395-9 425-4	328-8 351-0 371-6	357·9 382·8 416·0	329·6 355·1 386·2	302-8 319-3 348-1	352·8 380·1 416·9	353-9 378-5 411-6	309-0 330-1 347-8	308-9 336-5 360-8	pence 246-4 261-2 285-0

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Leather, foot- wear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	Transport and communication*	All industries covered
(44-55)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(21–49)	(15–17)	(50)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	SIC 1980
	ana nanoni panasaa		1					2
113-94	133-35 139-92	184-22 198-43	140·51 151·41	146-19 157-50	169-13 179-77	139-99 147-80	162-43 173-32	148-63 159-30
19·69 129·72	154.00	214-42	162-57	170.58	193-34	160-37		
42.0	43-0	42.1	43-1	42.5	40.8	43.6	46·5 46·7	43-3 43-4
41·8 42·0	42·9 44·1	42·5 42·4	43·3 43·4	42·8 43·0	40·7 41·1	43·3 44·0	40.7	43.4
271.6	309.8	437.7	325.9	343-6	415.0	321.2	349.5	pence 343·5
286·5 309·0	326·3 348·9	467·1 506·1	349·7 374·5	367·7 397·1	441·5 470·0	341·4 364·8	371.2	366-7
000 0	a la companya and							
73.60	97.36	112.07	87.52 92.48	90·32 96·30	112-46 126-00	77·98 87·81	118·08 126·69	£ 91·26 97·34
78·58 85·22	102-63 113-18	119·71 129·16	92·48 98·23	103-21	124.17	95-86		
37.1	38.4	38-6	38-6	38-1	36.1	39-2	40-8	38-2
37·0 37·1	38·4 38·7	38-8 38-5	38-6 38-6	38-1 38-1	37·5 36·9	38-8 38-3	41·5 	38·2 
198-6	253.7	290.6	226.6	237.2	311.4	199.0	289.4	pence 239-1
212·6 229·9	267·2 292·4	308-3 335-9	239·8 254·5	252·9 271·0	336-1 336-4	226·6 250·4	305.4	254.9
	A Report of							
82-96	129.37	170-39	127·29 136·87	132·98 143·09	168-43 179-22	139-80 147-59	160·58 171·39	£ 138·74 148·69
88·13 95·10	136-00 149-83	182-49 198-21	145.72	155.04	192-65	160-11	181.06	160-39
38-2	42.5	41-4	42.0	41.5	40.7	43.6	46-2	42.4
38·1 38·2	42·4 43·6	41.7 41.6	42·1 42·2	41·7 41·8	40·7 41·1	43·3 43·9	46·5 46·4	42·5 42·8
217.2	304-2	411-4	303·1	320.5	413-9	320.9	347.3	pence 327-3
231-4 249-2	320·7 343·8	437·2 476·2	324-9 345-7	343·0 370·6	440-5 468-9	341.0 364.4	368·7 390·0	349·5 374·7

\* Except sea transport.

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

Fu	II-time adults*	una transference	in the second second	and the set of the set	a contraction	and the second descents	in the second second	and to survey a survey of	a sea o paste in contrato de se	See al se
Great Britain April of each year	Manufactur	ing Industries	et a sette a	an and second	and the state of the	and the second second		an a sin	State over the	
	Weights	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983÷	1984÷	1985†	
Men Women	689 311	287·3 353·4	328·5 402·4	404·0 494·1	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657·5 807·2	
Men and women	1,000	298-1	340.6	418.7	469.1	525.6	569.3	627.3	682·0	

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

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EARNINGS 5.5Index of average earnings: non-manual workers Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

Die Ger	Weights	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Men Women	575 425	287·2 334·5	322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556-0 651-6	604-4 697-5	650·1 750·9
Men and women	1,000	300.0	336-2	420.7	487.4	533-0	581.9	629.6	677.4

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 hou

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*	And States and	- and the second	ALL INDUST	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		Contraction of the
	Weekly earnings (£		Hours	Hourly earnings (p	pence)	Weekly earnings (£)	(67(65))	Hours	Hourly earnings (p	pence)
			excluding affected b	those whose by absence				excluding affected b	those whose by absence	pay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
ULL-TIME MEN*			S. S. S. S.					Sector Sector		
Manual occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984	94.5 111.2 119.3 134.8 134.4 {142.8 141.0 153.6 167.5	97·9 115·2 124·7 138·1 137·8 147·4 145·5 158·9 172·6	46.0 45.0 43.5 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.6 44.4 44.6	212.8 255.5 286.0 315.1 313.7 336.7 333.0 358.1 386.8	208.7 250.0 279.8 307.9 306.7 329.2 325.5 348.5 373.8	90.1 108.6 118.4 131.4 140.3 138.4 148.8 159.8	93.0 111.7 121.9 133.8 143.6 141.6 152.7 163.6	46-2 45-4 44-2 44-3 43-9 43-8 44-3 44-5	201.2 245.8 275.3 302.0 326.5 322.7 345.0 368.0	197-5 240-5 269-1 294-7 319-0 315-2 336-1 356-8
1985 Non-manual occupations	167.5	172.0	44.0	300.0	575 0					
1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1983† 1984 1985	116.8 143.6 159.6 {180.1 178.5 {193.2 191.4 211.7 230.7	117.7 144.8 161.8 181.4 179.8 194.6 192.9 213.5 232.0	39.6 39.4 38.8 38.9 39.1 39.1 39.3 39.3	293.8 362.3 411.9 457.9 453.4 491.6 487.3 537.8 582.0	294.7 362.0 411.5 457.0 452.5 491.0 486.6 537.1 580.7	112-1 140-4 161-2 177-9 193-7 190-6 207-3 223-5	113.0 141.3 163.1 178.9 194.9 191.8 209.0 225.0	38-8 38-7 38-4 38-2 38-4 38-4 38-4 38-5 38-6	288.6 360.8 419.1 462.5 503.4 494.8 537.4 574.7	289.5 361.3 419.7 462.3 502.9 494.2 536.4 573.2
All occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1983† 1984	100.5 120.3 131.3 {148.8 147.9 {158.6 {156.4 171.2	103.7 124.3 137.1 152.6 151.8 163.3 161.2 176.8	44.2 43.4 42.0 42.2 42.3 42.2 42.2 42.2 42.8	233·1 284·1 323·5 357·0 354·2 383·0 378·1 409·9	231.8 281.8 320.8 354.0 351.4 380.0 375.0 406.2	98-8 121-5 136-5 151-5 163-8 161-1 174-3	101.4 124.5 140.5 154.5 167.5 164.7 178.8	43.2 42.7 41.7 41.7 41.5 41.4 41.7	232-2 288-2 332-0 365-6 399-1 392-6 423-0	232-4 287-6 331-2 364-6 398-0 391-2 421-4
1985	187-2	192-6	42.9	444.3	438.6	187.9	192.4	41.9	452.5	449.9
ULL-TIME WOMEN† Manual occupations 1970 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1983† 1984 1985	55-4 66-4 72-5 79-9 79-6 86-7 86-7 86-7 91-9 100-1	57-9 69-5 76-3 82-9 82-6 90-3 90-4 96-0 104-5	39.9 39.8 39.6 39.6 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.9 40.0	145-4 174-5 192-8 209-5 208-9 227-3 227-7 240-9 261-7	144-2 172-8 191-4 207-1 206-6 224-9 225-3 238-1 257-3	53·4 65·9 72·1 78·3 85·6 85·8 90·8 98·2	55-2 68-0 .74-5 80-1 87-9 88-1 93-5 101-3	39.6 39.6 39.4 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.4 39.5	139·9 172·1 189·8 205·0 224·3 224·9 238·0 256·9	138.7 170.4 188.2 202.7 222.0 222.6 235.1 252.9
Non-manual occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1983† 1984 1985	62·3 76·7 86·4 97·2 97·0 {105·5 106·2 115·8 125·5	62.8 77.1 87.3 97.6 97.4 106.2 107.0 117.2 126.8	37.2 37.3 37.1 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.4 37.4	168-5 205-8 234-2 260-3 259-8 283-3 285-4 310-8 336-5	168-0 204-9 233-4 259-0 258-5 281-9 284-0 308-7 334-7	65-3 82-0 95-6 104-3 114-2 115-1 123-0 132-4	66.0 82.7 96.7 104.9 115.1 116.1 124.3 133.8	36.7 36.7 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.6	176-8 221-2 259-7 283-0 310-0 312-9 334-3 359-1	176.6 220.7 259.2 282.2 309.0   311.9   333.1 357.6
All occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1983† 1984 1985	57·9 70·3 78·1 87·1 86·8 94·5 94·7 101·7 110·6	60.0 72.8 81.5 89.7 89.4 97.6 97.9 105.5 114.7	38.8 38.7 38.4 38.5 38.5 38.6 38.6 38.8 38.8 38.8	154-6 187-3 211-6 232-1 231-4 251-8 252-7 270-9 294-4	153-7 186-1 210-6 220-4 229-7 250-1 251-0 268-8 291-5	61-8 77-3 89-3 97-5 106-9 107-6 114-9 123-9	63.0 78.8 91.4 99.0 108.8 109.5 117.2 126.4	37.5 37.5 37.2 37.1 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.3	166.0 207.0 241.8 263.1 288.5 290.6 310.3 334.0	165.7 206.4 241.2 262.1 287.5 289.5 309.1 332.4
ULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN All occupations 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983	90.4 108.4 118.6 {134.0 133.3 143.2	93-7 112-4 124-3 138-0 137-2 148-0	43.0 42.3 41.2 41.3 41.4 41.4	216.7 263.3 299.0 329.6 327.2 354.1	214·2 259·8 295·6 325·4 323·1 349·9	87·4 107·7 121·6 134·1 145·4	89·6 110·2 124·9 136·5 148·3	41.5 41.1 40.3 40.2 40.0	213-6 264-8 305-1 334-6 365-1	212·4 262·8 303·2 332·1 362·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and All occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982° 1983	89·1 106·9 116·8 {132·0 131·2 141·2	92·5 110·9 122·5 135·9 135·2 146·0	43·0 42·3 41·2 41·3 41·4 41·4	213-9 259-8 294-7 324-6 322-3 349-1	211.3 256.2 291.2 320.3 318.2 344.8	86-2 106-3 119-8 132-1 143-2	88-4 108-7 123-1 134-5 146-1	41.5 41.1 40.3 40.2 40.1	210·7 261·1 300·4 329·3 359·5	209·3 259·0 298·4 326·7 356·8
500 S) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates 1983 1984 1985	142·2 155·2 169·2	147·0 160·8 174·7	41·4 41·9 41·9	351-5 380-6 411-8	347·3 375·4 404·8	144·5 155·8 167·4	147·4 159·3 171·0	40·1 40·3 40·4	362·6 389·9 416·8	360·0 386·7 412·7

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates. \*Results for manufacturing industries for 1979–81 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification [SIC]. Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 to 1985 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC. †Results for 1979-82 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1983 relate to men aged 21 and over or women aged 18 and over. Results for 1984 and 1985 and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employ	ees:	main	industri	ial sector	rs and s	elected	industrie	s	0.1
			Manu- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Constructio	electricity	Index of production	Who	le iomy
SIC 1968 Labour costs	CONTRACTOR OF	The second				and water	Industries	P	ence per hou
		1975 1978	161-68 244-54	249·36 365·12 431·1	156·95 222·46 263·9	217·22 324·00 377·1	166-76 249-14 298-9		NAC ATTRACT
		1979 1980 1981	295.1 361.0 394.34	532·7 603·34	333-6 357-43	495·1 595·10	368-6 405-57		
		1982 1983 1984	432-8 466-1 503-5	691·1 736·4	386·8 416·1 441·5	682·0 731·6 760·7	446.6 480.5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Percentage shares of labour costs *	tion ma	New York	196	70.0		70.0	00.0		Per cen
Wages and salaries		1978 1981 1982	84·3 82·1 82·7	76·2 73·3 72·3	86-8 85-0 85-5	78-2 75-8 75-8	83·9 81·6 82·0	··· ···	
		1983 1984	83·1 83·9	71·4 	86·0 86·3	75·5 76·6	82·3	in entity	
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay		1978 1981 1982	9·2 10·0 10·2	9·3 8·7 8·5	6·8 7·8 7·9	11.2 11.5 11.9	9·0 9·7 9·9		
		1983 1984	10·4 10·5	8.4	8·0 8·0	11·8 12·0	10·1 		
Statutory National Insurance contribution	ons	1978 1981 1982	8·5 9·0 8·3	6·7 7·0 6·3	9·1 9·9 9·1	6·9 7·0 6·4	8·4 8·9 8·1		
		1982 1983 1984	7.6 7.3	5.7	8·4 8·1	5·8 5·6	7.5		
Private social welfare payments		1978 1981	4·8 5·2	9·4 10·1	2·3 2·8	12·2 13·1	5·1 5·6		
		1982 1983 1984	5·3 5·5 5·8	10·3 10·7	3.0 3·1 3·3	13·5 13·9 14·6	5-9 6-0		
Payments in kind, subsidised services training (excluding wages and salaries		1978 1981	2·3 3·7	7·7 9·6	1·9 2·3	2·6 4·1	2.6 3.9	··· ···	
element) and other labour costs ‡		1982 1983 1984	3.7 3.8 3.0	11·1 12·2	2·4 2·5 2·3	4·3 4·8 3·2	4·0 4·1	 	
		Mar	oufacturing		Production industries	Construction	and Con- struction	Whole economy	642
SIC 1980 Labour costs per unit of output §		and successive	A COLORED OF				industries††		
A statistical and statistics and a statistical a			% change over a year earlier						% change over a year earlier
	1979 1980	82 100		78-8 100-0	82·7 100·0	81·0 100·0	82·3 100·0	81·5 100·0	<b>1980</b> = <b>10</b> 14·3 22·7
	1981 1982	107 112	·2 7·2 ·3 4·8	106·1 106·5	105·6 109·0	115-9 118-4	107·2 110·5	110·4 115·6	10·4 4·7
	1983 1984 1985	112 116		101·5 85·0	108·3 110·5	121·6 126·1	113.0	120·2 123·9 129·9	4·0 3·1 4·8
	1983 Q3 Q4	nin syn Nietoden				17. 		120-2 121-1	4·2 3·8
	1984 Q1 Q2				are shown fi	1. H	regione relation, yes	121.9	2.4
	Q2 Q3 Q4				inter a fi			123-2 123-8 126-1	2·5 3·0 4·1
	1985 Q1 Q2				an the real of			127·0 128·3	4·2 4·1
	Q3 Q4							131·1 132·5	5·9 5·1
and a second sec	1986 Q1		ni is principal and region principal				Supervise with	135-3	6.5
	out § 1979 1980	81 100	-8 15-0 -0 22-2	79·4 100·0	83·1 100·0	81·4 100·0	82·7 100·0	81.6 100.0	13·6 22·5
	1981 1982	109 114	·3 9·3 ·6 4·8	105·7 106·8	105-7 109-3	115-4 118-8	107·2 110·7	109·8 115·9	22.5 9.8 5.6
	1983 1984 1985	116 120 128	·3 1·5 ·7 3·8 ·0 6·0	102·5 86·4	109·3 112·2	122·6 127·8	111·4 114·7	121·3 126·2 133·2	4.7 4.0 5.5
	1983 Q4	117				S.		122.5	4.3
	1984 Q1 Q2	118 119	·7   3·6				antino manimosi	123.6	3·2 3·3
	Q2 Q3 Q4	119 120 124	•7 4.1		····			125·2 126·0 129·4	3.3 3.9 5.6
	1985 Q1 Q2	124 126	·7   5·1				marching annual	130·1 131·6	5-3 5-1
	Q2 Q3 Q4	129 131	-4 7.2					134-5 136-0	6.7 5.1
	1986 Q1	134	·3   7·7		8			138-9	6.8
	1986 Mar	134							
	Apr May	137 134	7.8           .3         7.3						
3 months ending:	1986 Mar	134							
200	Apr May	135 135	·2 7.7 ·4 7.7						

Notes:

\* Source Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette.
 Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) less regional employment premium (when applicable).
 Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
 Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).
 Source: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.
 Not available.

#### **RETAIL PRICES** 6.1

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for June 10

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage cha	ange over		Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage cha	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1985 June	376.4	0.2	50	7.0	378.1	0.2	4.7
July	375.7	-0.2	4.4	6.9	378.5	0.1	4.6
Aug	376.7	0.3	3.9	6.2	379.7	0.3	4.1
Sep	376.5	-0.1	2.8	5.9	379.5	-0.1	3.2
Oct	377.1	0.2	0.9	5.4	380.0	0.1	1.2
Nov	378.4	0.3	0.7	5.5	381.1	0.3	1.0
Dec	378.9	0.1	0.7	5.7	381.3	0.1	0.8
1986 Jan	379.7	0.2	1.0	5.5	381.9	0.2	0.9
Feb	381.1	0.4	1.2	5.1	383-3	0.4	0.9
Mar	381.6	0.1	1.4	4.2	383-4	0.0	1.0
Apr	385.3	1.0	2.2	3.0	387.0	0.9	1.8
May	386.0	0.2	2.0	2.8	387.3	0.1	1.6
June	385.8	-0.1	1.8	2.5	387.0	-0.1	1.5

The fall in the index between May and June was mainly the result of reductions in mortgage interest rates offsetting price increases for other goods and services, most notably for petrol, motor insurance and some foods. Food: The food index rose by about a half of one per cent and the seasonal food index rose by about one and a half per cent. Increased prices were recorded for potatoes, beef and other items. There were also a number of small price reductions notably among vegetables. Tobacc: Increased prices for cigarettes caused the group index to rise by about a half of one per cent.

Housing: A fall of about two and a quarter per cent was recorded in the index for this group. The main reason for this was the reduction in mortgage interest rates of about one percen-tage point. Higher prices were recorded for a number of items for the repair and mainte-

Transport and vehicles: The group index rose by about one per cent. Higher prices for petrol, motor vehicles and insurance premiums were largely responsible. Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Higher prices for restaurant meals, sandwiches and snacks caused the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent.

#### 6.2 **RETAIL PRICES INDEX**

#### Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for **June 10\***

	Index Jan 1974	Percen change (month	over		Ja 19	74	Percent change (months	over
	= 100	1	12			100	1	12
	A CONTRACTOR	A DATE N	A CONTRACTOR	V Fuel and light		04.8	0.1	0.9
II items	385.8	-0.1	2.5	Coal and smok		13.8		4
II the second second second				Coal Smokeless fuel		21·4 94·3		4
All items excluding food	395-3	-0.1	2.3	Gas		10.2		1
Seasonal food	361.8	1.4	8.2	Electricity	5	27.6		2
ood excluding seasonal	350-3	0.3	2.6	Oil and other fu	iel and light 6	18.4		-14
Food	351.4	0.5	3.3	VI Durable househ		68.7	-0.5	1.5
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	366-2	0.5		Furniture, floor	coverings and soft furnishings 2 in and other household	97.8		5
Bread	357-2		6 9	appliances	and other household	04.0		-3
Flour	293.8		8			07.3		-3
Other cereals	445.2		3	Follery, glassw	are and hardware 4	07.3		4
Biscuits	329.2		3	VII Clothing and for	tweet	27.5	-0.1	2.0
Meat and bacon	276.7		2	VII Clothing and foo		27·5 45·2	-0.1	2·9 2
Beef	323.2		ĩ	Men's outer clo		23.3		2
Lamb	297.5		9	Men's underclo		63.0		4 2
Pork	252.0		2	Women's outer Women's under		10.7		27
Bacon	254.5		1	Children's cloth		61.5		-1
Ham (cooked)	248.7		2		including hose, haberdashery,	01.0		
Other meat and meat products	251.9		1	hats and mat		62.9		6
Fish	312.2		8	Footwear		38.4		5
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	355.4		-3	rootwear		50 4		
Butter	444.3		1				100	
Margarine	261.3		-7	VIII Transport and v		87.9	1.1	-2.4
Lard and other cooking fats	244.9		-6	Motoring and c		71.1		-3
Milk, cheese and eggs	354.8		3			27.5		2
Cheese	388.5		1			61.2		6
Eggs	199.6		4	Petrol and oil		99.6		-18
Milk, fresh	431.1		4	Motor licence		98.2		0
Milk, canned, dried etc	413.5		2	_ Motor insurar		09.8		18
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	423.7		1	Fares		33.1		9
Tea	471.1		-12	Rail transport		44.7		7
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	520.7		13	Road transpo	ort 5	30.7		10
Soft drinks	355-2		1			A. 34		A CONTRACTOR
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	474.6		5	IX Miscellaneous g		09.3	0.2	4.1
Sugar	431.5		1			88.1		5
Jam, marmalade and syrup	335.0		-1	Books		67.0		11
Sweets and chocolates	478.9		6			64.3		4
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	433.3		7			19.5		6
Potatoes	527.9		23			16.8		1
Other vegetables	375.9		-1	Soap and de		65.7		3
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	337.3		0	Polishes	4	83.6		-1
Other food	356-8		3	Stationery, trav	el and sports goods, toys,			4
Food for animals	290.3		2	photographic	goods, plants etc 3	34.5		4
Alcoholic drink	429.4	0.1	4.5	X Services		01.2	0.2	4.5
Beer	516.6		6	Postage and tel		15.0		5
Spirits, wines etc	319.7		3	Postage		70.5		-2
	and the second second					91.7		6
Tobacco	597·3	0.5	10.9	Entertainment		19.2		3
Cigarettes	602.9		11			07.8		9
Tobacco	548.3		7	Other services		04.0		6
/ Heusing	174			Domestic help		11.7		4
/ Housing	471.6	-2.3	1.7	Hairdressing		09.5		6
Rent	436.1		6	Boot and sho		53.7		4
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	417.2		-12	Laundering		60.4		5
Rates and water charges	607.7		13		d consumed outside the		Par Printer	
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	444.1		6	home	4	39.3	0.7	6.3

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 June 10, 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 June 10, 1986

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

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

tem*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	ltem*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: home-killed	त्र गतन्त्र	р	р	Bread	TT CONTRACT	1	a solution
Sirloin (without bone)	408	294	234-368	White, per 800g wrapped and			
Silverside (without bone) †	515 540	218 121	198-246 98-150	sliced loaf	508	43	36- 52
Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone)	369	148	119-185	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	333 412	54 35	51- 57 31- 38
Brisket (without bone)	462	156	134-178	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	256	36	34- 38
Rump steak †	507	295	245-334	Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	298	54	47- 58
Stewing steak	542	149	129-170	Flour			
amb: home-killed	415	233	100 000	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	410	46	39- 52
Loin (with bone) Breast †	415 359	65	180-288 40- 95	Butter Home-produced, per 250g	420	52	48- 58
Shoulder (with bone)	367	133	98-168	New Zealand, per 250g	369	50	48- 54
Leg (with bone)	395	205	162-248	Danish, per 250g	368	57	54- 61
amb: imported	Stranger A and	al anei	dillo a market in	Margarine Soft (low fat), per 250g	431	35	32- 42
Loin (with bone)	318 290	154 42	136-179 30- 60	Soft (full fat), per 250g	387	35 25	17- 36
Breast † Shoulder (with bone)	304	42 88	78-102	Hard (block), per 250g	330	21	14-28
Leg (with bone)	317	153	140-169	Lard, per 250g	442	18	14- 23
ork: home-killed				Cheese			
Leg (foot off)	473	112	89-150	Cheddar type	443	125	99-142
Belly †	508 514	83 140	69-98	Eggs			
Loin (with bone) Fillet (without bone)	368	183	126-159 130-268	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	332 290	104 88	88-114 76- 98
acon				Milk	200		
Collar †	251	112	95-130	per pint	1,111	24	
Gammon†	399	173	140-204	Теа			
Back, smoked	327	161	140-180	Loose per 125g	866	43	39- 54
Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	435 237	153 103	134–172 92–118	Tea bags per 125g	454	97	84-118
lam (not should an) and 14 lb	100		10 00	Coffee			
lam (not shoulder), per 1/4 lb	490	55	42- 68	Pure, instant, per 100g	865	146	99-175
ausages				Ground (filter fine), per 1/2 lb	354	163	139-179
Pork	529	81	68- 94	Sugar	CALL STREET		
Beef	410	74	59- 89	Granulated, per kg	465	47	45- 51
ork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	346	48	39- 56	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose			
Corned beef, 12 oz can	405	79	65- 99	White Red	290 135	10 11	8- 12 9- 14
Thiskess section				Potatoes, new loose	439	21	17-28
Frozen, oven ready	481	65	54- 83	Tomatoes	519	21 57	48- 69
Fresh or chilled	401	00	04- 00	Cabbage, greens	403	23	15- 32
oven ready	423	81	66- 89	Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower	386 330	21 47	14- 29 30- 88
resh and smoked fish				Brussels sprouts			00-00
Cod fillets	309	179	146-218	Carrots /	529	26	20- 35
Haddock fillets	308	183	156-205	Onions /	531	19	14-28
Haddock, smoked whole	246	190	150-258	Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb	527	28	22- 38
Plaice fillets	277	188	160-220	Fresh fruit			
Herrings Kippers, with bone	250 330	69 97	56- 82 78-119	Apples, cooking	492	36	28- 45
support, mill bolle	330	31	70-119	Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	553 442	34 41	28- 44 34- 49
anned (red) salmon, half-size				Oranges	442	32	34- 49 15- 45
can	366	139	127-163	Bananas	539	47	40- 52

\* Per Ib unless otherwise stated. † Or Scottish equivalent. Average prices are calculated as a bi-product of the retail prices index compilation. The averages should normally only be taken as a broad indication of actual average prices. Between January and February 1986 changes have been made in the selection of items and shops used for data collection and as a result, although the index is unaffected, some discontinuities will have occurred in the average prices quoted here.



UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*	up and comes	STUDIES IN ISS	5. Star	Section 20	AND ARE DRI	NUMBER OF THE	लक्ष्युलालम् ।	All items except	All items except
	ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items main the United	ly manufactu Kingdom	ured in	Items mainly	Items mainly	food	items of food the
			which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significant seasonal variations
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·
1975		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·
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	$\begin{array}{c} 39\cdot2-42\cdot0\\ 44\cdot2-46\cdot7\\ 30\cdot4-33\cdot5\\ 33\cdot4-36\cdot0\\ 30\cdot4-33\cdot2\\ 28\cdot1-30\cdot8\\ 32\cdot4-34\cdot3\\ 25\cdot9-28\cdot5\\ 31\cdot3-33\cdot9\end{array}$	186:0-188:6 200:3-202:6 199:5-202:6 196:0-198:6 180:9-183:6 176:2-178:6 171:7-173:6 174:5-177:1 167:1-169:6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 56.9 {-}57.3\\ 62.0 {-}62.2\\ 63.3 {-}63.9\\ 60.9 {-}61.5\\ 59.1 {-}59.7\\ 56.8 {-}57.2\\ 52.8 {-}53.3\\ 56.7 {-}57.0\\ 54.9 {-}55.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 92.8-94.2\\ 100.0-101.2\\ 101.8-103.6\\ 98.6-100.4\\ 93.6-95.6\\ 91.1-92.5\\ 87.0-88.2\\ 92.7-93.6\\ 88.6-89.4 \end{array}$	51.4	$\begin{array}{c} 42\cdot 1-43\cdot 9\\ 47\cdot 0-48\cdot 7\\ 46\cdot 1-48\cdot 0\\ 44\cdot 7-46\cdot 2\\ 38\cdot 8-40\cdot 6\\ 36\cdot 2-38\cdot 2\\ 36\cdot 7-38\cdot 4\\ 35\cdot 0-36\cdot 9\\ 33\cdot 1-34\cdot 9\end{array}$	772 753 767 768 786 793 793 794 797 799	958.0-960 953.3-955 966.5-969 964.0-966 966.8-969 969.2-971 965.7-967 971.5-974 966.1-968
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
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 1975 1976 1977 1978 1978 1979 1980 1981 1983 1984 1985	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1 351-8 373-2	106-1 133-3 159-9 190-3 203-8 228-3 255-9 277-5 299-3 308-8 326-1 336-3	103.0 129.8 177.7 197.0 180.1 211.1 224.5 244.7 276.9 282.8 319.0 314.1	106.9 134.3 156.8 189.1 208.4 231.7 262.0 283.9 303.5 313.8 327.8 340.9	111-7 140-7 161-4 210-8 232-9 271-0 296-7 315-8 330-0 342-2 354-0	115.9 156.8 171.6 208.2 231.1 255.9 293.6 317.1 331.9 346.3 362.4 380.4	114-2 150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9 325-4 339-7 354-3 369-9	94-7 116-9 147-7 175-0 197-8 224-6 249-8 274-8 299-6 306-5 306-5 317-2 325-4	105.0 120.9 142.9 175.6 205.7 226.3 241.3 258.3 264.4 280.7 294.5	109-3 135-3 156-4 179-7 195-2 222-2 265-9 299-8 326-2 342-4 358-9 383-2	108-8 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1 353-1 375-4
1975 Jan 14	119·9	118·3	106-6	121·1	128·9	143·3	137·5	98·1	113-3	120·4	120·5
1976 Jan 13	147·9	148·3	158-6	146·6	151·2	162·4	157·8	137·3	132-4	147·9	147·6
1976 Jan 13 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	266·7 296·1	225·8 287·6	274·7 297·5	286·7 306·2	308·2 323·4	299·6 316·4	264·2 296·1	232·0 255·4	280·3 314·6	279·3 311·5
1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11	310-6 325-9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305.8	260.8	332.6	328.5
1984 Jan 10	342.6	319-8	321.3	319.8	335.5	353.1	346.0	312.1	270.3	348-9	343-5
1984 Apr 10	349-7	327·3	343·8	324·5	341.0	358·6	351-5	312·9	277.5	355-9	350-1
May 15	351-0	329·4	347·7	326·2	342.0	361·1	353-4	313·4	280.2	357-0	351-3
June 12	351-9	330·6	339·9	329·2	342.8	363·2	355-0	320·1	282.1	357-8	352-5
July 17	351-5	328·5	325·3	329·5	342·5	364·9	355·9	319·8	281.6	358·0	352·7
Aug 14	354-8	326·9	311·5	330·3	344·2	365·6	357·0	319·8	282.9	362·5	356·5
Sep 11	355-5	324·9	295·8	330·9	344·6	365·9	357·3	320·5	283.8	364·0	357·9
Oct 16	357-7	326-2	296·9	332·1	347·3	367·0	359·1	320·8	284·8	366·4	360-0
Nov 13	358-8	326-6	294·0	333·2	347·1	367·7	359·4	321·4	287·8	367·6	361-3
Dec 11	358-5	327-6	292·6	334·4	346·7	369·1	360·1	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
Feb 12	362-7	332-5	313-3	336·6	349·6	373.7	364·0	320·6	293.7	371·0	364·7
Mar 12	366-1	335-4	325-8	337·6	350·5	375.6	365·5	320·9	294.4	374·6	367·8
Apr 16	373-9	338-8	333-7	340·0	352·6	376·9	367·1	326·1	295-6	383·5	375·5
May 14	375-6	339-3	333-2	340·8	351·8	379·2	368·2	326·3	296-2	385·5	377·3
June 11	376-4	340-1	334-5	341·5	352·3	380·6	369·3	326·8	296-4	386·3	378·1
July 16	375-7	335-3	303-6	341·9	355·0	381-6	370·9	325·8	295·7	386-7	378·5
Aug 13	376-7	335-5	299-1	342·7	355·2	383-1	371·9	327·2	295·5	388-0	379·7
Sep 10	376-5	335-8	298-2	343·4	356·7	384-0	373·1	328·4	294·9	387-6	379·5
Oct 15	377·1	335·5	299.7	342·7	357·8	383·5	373-2	326·3	294-2	388-4	380·0
Nov 12	378·4	337·6	305.3	343·9	359·4	387·4	376-2	326·9	292-6	389-5	381·1
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
Feb 11	381·1	343-6	328-2	346·9	360·9	393·4	380-4	331·9	290·8	391·4	383-3
Mar 11	381·6	345-2	337-5	347·3	361·3	394·2	381-1	331·8	291·1	391·5	383-4
Apr 15	385-3	347-4	343.7	348·7	362-9	396-8	383·2	332·9	291·1	395·6	387-0
May 13	386-0	349-4	356.8	349·4	363-2	398-1	384·1	332·7	292·1	395·8	387-3
Jun 10	385-8	351-4	361.8	350·3	364-2	398-7	384·9	334·4	292·5	395·3	387-0

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 senarate indices. For those pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income. \* The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*. \* Thee are coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones. Excludes telephones from December 1984. ‡ Indices prior to 1974 are published in "Retail Prices Indices – 1914-1985" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.80.

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RETAIL PRICES G.A

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
- 43 46	124 108	52 53		91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	1974 Weights 1975
46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 65	75 63 64 69 65 64 64 69	84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159 158	74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75 76	57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65	47 45 51 51 41 42 38 39 36	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983 1984
37 40	153 153	65 62	65 63	75 75	156 157	77 81	62 58	45 44	1985 1986
115.9 147.7 171.3 209.7 226.2 247.6 290.1 358.2 413.3 440.9 489.0 532.5	105.8 125.5 143.2 161.8 173.4 208.9 269.5 318.2 358.3 367.1 400.7 452.3	110.7 147.4 182.4 211.3 227.5 250.5 313.2 380.0 433.3 465.4 478.8 499.3	107.9 131.2 144.2 166.8 182.1 201.9 226.3 237.2 243.8 250.4 256.7 263.9	109.4 125.7 139.4 157.4 177.0 187.2 205.4 208.3 210.5 214.8 214.6 222.9	111.0 143.9 166.0 190.3 207.2 243.1 288.7 322.6 343.5 366.3 374.7 392.5	111-2 138-6 161-3 188-3 206-7 236-4 276-9 300-7 325-8 345-6 345-6 364-7 392-2	106.8 135.5 159.5 173.3 192.0 213.9 262.7 300.8 331.6 342.9 357.3 381.3	108-2 132-4 157-3 185-7 207-8 239-9 290-0 318-0 341-7 364-0 390-8 413-3	Jan 15, 1974 = 100 1975 1975 1977 1977 1977 1977 1978 1980 1981 1982 1984 1985
124.0	110.3	124.9	118-3	118.6	130.3	125.2	115-8	118.7	Jan 14 1975
162·6 193·2	134-8 154-1	168·7 198·8	140·8 157·0	131.5 148.5	157·0 178·9	152·3 176·2	154.0	146.2	Jan 13 1976
222.8	164-3	219.9	175.2	148.5	198.9	198.6	166-8 186-6	172·3 199·5	Jan 18 197 Jan 17 197
231.5	190.3	233.1	187.3	176.1	218.5	216.4	202.0	218.7	Jan 17 197
269.7	237.4	277.1	216-1	197.1	268.4	258.8	246.9	267.8	Jan 15 198
296.6	285.0	355.7	231.0	207.5	299.5	293.4	289.2	307.5	Jan 13 198
392.1	350-0	401.9	239.5	207.1	330.5	312.5	325.6	329.7	Jan 12 198
426·2	348-1	467.0	245.8	210.9	353.9	337.4	337.6	353.7	Jan 11 198
450-8	382.6	469.3	252.3	210-4	370.8	353-3	350.6	378.5	Jan 10 198
488·0 498·1 499·7	393·1 390·6 390·5	475·7 477·6 479·3	255·8 255·9 257·2	213.7 214.8 213.5	372·2 374·4 376·3	363·4 363·6 364·5	355-5 355-9 356-3	383·9 390·1 393·2	Apr 10 198 May 15 June 12
500·1 499·6 501·1	392·0 413·9 417·8	479·9 480·3 480·6	256·2 257·7 258·8	214·1 215·3 216·7	375-6 376-3 375-6	364·4 365·8 367·1	357-6 358-0 359-3	392·7 393·6 395·7	July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11

Goods and services mainly produced

by nationalised industries†

80 77

108.4 147.5 185.4 208.1 227.3 246.7 307.9 368.0 417.6 440.9 454.9 478.9

119.9

172.8

198.7 220.1

234.5

274.7

348.9

387.0

441.4

445.8

453·3 454·5 455·5

455·8 456·3 456·8

457·6 462·6 463·7

465·9 466·8 469·0

477·9 478·8 480·2

482·1 483·0 484·6

484·9 486·3 486·9

489·7 489·5 489·5

497·8 495·9 496·8

Alcoho drink

70 82

109.7 135.2 159.3 183.4 196.0 217.1 261.8 306.1 341.0 366.5 387.7 412.1

118.2

149.0 173.7

188.9

198.9

241.4

277.7

321.8

353.7 376.1

385-6 387-6 387-9

387·7 389·0 392·4

397·1 394·8 395·2

397·9 399·7 400·9

409·2 411·2 411·0

412·5 415·5 419·3

423·5 423·7 420·4

423-8 425-9 426-5

427.6 428.8 429.4

504·0 507·0 506·6

508·1 513·1 514·5

530·8 536·4 538·7

539·6 539·2 539·8

540·0 544·4 544·8

545·7 549·9 553·2

580-8 594-4 597-3

420·8 423·1 416·2

416·4 427·7 431·2

458·4 461·3 463·8

465·8 467·1 457·0

457·0 459·7 462·0

463·7 465·7 467·5

483·5 482·7 471·6

483·0 486·0 487·3

487.5 488.7 491.7

497·4 498·5 500·4

501·5 502·6 504·7

504·7 506·8 507·4

507·0 507·0 507·0

506·8 504·2 504·8

258-5 258-8 259-1

257·7 259·7 261·5

262·4 263·5 264·6

263·0 264·8 266·5

267·3 267·9 268·0

265-2 267-8 268-8

267·6 269·3 268·7

216·2 216·6 218·5

217·4 216·3 221·0

221.6 221.8 221.1

221.4 223.3 226.2

228·1 228·7 227·9

225·2 225·7 227·9

227·4 227·8 227·5

379·9 380·0 378·8

379-6 381-8 388-3

394·7 397·7 397·6

396-7 396-5 396-0

394-6 393-4 392-6

393-1 391-2 386-8

386-3 383-6 387-9

370·5 372·6 374·9

378-4 382-9 386-5

390·3 391·8 393·1

394·3 395·6 396·8

398-0 399-1 400-0

402·9 406·1 405·8

408·7 408·5 409·3

360·3 365·1 366·3

369·7 370·0 370·8

381-8 383-5 383-8

383-2 383-7 384-6

385-4 388-6 389-9

393-1 394-1 394-7

399·1 400·5 401·2

398·3 400·1 401·6

401·8 403·0 404·8

408·4 411·2 413·2

414·6 417·1 418·6

420.7 422.4 423.8

426·7 428·9 429·9

434·3 436·2 439·3

Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11

Apr 16 May 14 June 11

July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10

Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10

Jan 14 1986 Feb 11 Mar 11

Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10

Jan 15 1985 Feb 12 Mar 12

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

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pensior	er househo	lds	Two-per	son pensior	ner househo	lds	General	index of ret	ail prices (e	xcl. housing)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	States and the second	States and	The Bach Street	148.10	A LOS AND AND A		in the second		all marks	L. UR	JAN	15, 1974 = 100
1974	101-1	105-2	108.6	114-2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114-1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134-3	139-2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139-1	144.4	123-5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152-3	158-3	161-4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186-9	191-1	194.2	178.9	186-3	189.4	192.3	176-8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205-1	207.1	195-8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199-3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	231.1	238.5	211-3	217.7	233-1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266-4	271.8	249-6	261-6	267.1	271.8
1981	283-2	292-1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303-0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300-5
1982	314-2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305-9	314.7	316-3	320.2
1983	331.1	334-3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323-2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353-8	357.5	343-8	351.4	351.3	355-1	337.5	344.3	345-3	348.5
1985	363-2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369.0	368.7	371.8	353.0	361.8	362.6	365-3
1986	378-2	371.4	371.3	374.5	375-3	309.0	300.7	3/1.0	367.4	301.0	302.0	303.3

## 6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSIO	ONER HOUS	SEHOLDS					and the second	S. The second		The second second
										JA	N 15, 1974 = 100
1981	294-3	269.2	307.5	358-9	381.6	241-4	208.0	363-3	333.6	276.6	313-6
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336-3
1983	336-2	300.7	366.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358.2
1984	352.9	320.2	386-6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	438.3	417.3	321.3	384.3
1985	370-1	330.7	410.2	533.3	502.4	274.3	223.4	458.6	451.6	343.1	406.8
INDEX FOR TWO-PE	RSON PENSI	ONER HOUS	SEHOLDS								
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358.1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1982	318-8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362-3	314.1	336-3
1983	333-3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	393-1	383.9	320.6	358-2
1984	350.4	315.6	399.9	488.5	479.2	264-3	223.9	407.0	405.8	331.1	384-3
1985	367.6	325.1	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	429.9	438.1	353.8	406.7
GENERAL INDEX OF	RETAIL PRIC	CES									
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

														191.1	2	4		1 2 2 9 9 1	自然学校主义 是
	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	51-1 59-6 69-0 74-7 84-8	60.5 68.7 77.1 83.2 90.8	77·3 83·0 87·6 90·7 94·0	73.5 80.2 85.9 89.8 93.8	65-8 70-7 76-4 83-2 90-8	61 66 74 81 89	60.8 66.7 72.9 79.5 88.1	81.8 85.5 88.6 91.0 94.8	47·1 53·3 59·8 67·3 80·1	51.8 61.1 69.4 74.7 84.6	46.9 54.8 64.1 71.9 82.5	72·9 79·7 86·1 89·4 92·6	74.7 81.3 86.6 90.1 93.9	67 73 80 86 90	42.6 50.2 62.5 74.8 86.6	61 67 75 82 88	89·1 90·7 91·8 92·8 96·1	Indi 65·3 69·1 73·5 79·2 88·1	ices 1980 = 100 63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	100-0 111-9 121-5 127-1 133-4 141-5	100.0 109.6 121.8 134.2 139.4 148.8	100.0 106.8 112.6 116.3 122.9 126.9	100-0 107-6 117-0 126-0 134-0 140-5	100·0 112·5 124·6 131·9 137·6 143·1	100 112 123 132 140 146	100·0 113·4 126·8 139·0 149·3 158·0	100-0 106-3 111-9 115-6 118-4 121-0	100.0 124.5 150.6 181.0 214.4 255.8	100·0 120·4 141·1 155·8 169·3 178·5	100-0 117-8 137-3 157-3 174-3 190-3	100-0 104-9 107-7 109-7 112-1 114-4	100.0 106.7 113.1 116.2 120.0 122.7	100 114 127 137 146 154	100·0 114·6 131·1 147·0 163·7 178·1	100 112 122 133 143 154	100.0 106.5 112.5 115.9 119.3 123.3	100·0 110·4 117·1 120·9 126·1 130·5	100·0 110·5 119·1 125·3 R 131·8 137·7
Quarterly averages 1985 Q2 Q3 Q4	142·3 143·7 143·4	147·3 150·6 153·6	126-8 127-1 127-5	140-4 141-4 141-7	142-4 143-7 145-0	147 147 148	157-6 159-1 160-1	121-2 120-9 121-3	249·1 255·5 280·4	177.6 180.2 180.5	189·3 191·5 195·7	114-4 114-3 115-5	122·8 122·8 123·4	153 155 157	177·1 178·9 R 182·3	154 154 156	123·3 123·1 124·2	130·2 131·1 132·3	137·4 138·3 139·8
1986 Q1	144-4	157.1	129.0	142.0	146.8	148	160.3	121.3	297.3	183-3	199-1	115-0	123.0	160	189.3	159	124.5	132.6	140.5
Monthly 1985 Dec	143.7	·	127.8	141.9	145.7	148	160.3	121.4	288.8		196.9	115.2	123-2	157	183.3	157	124.6	132.7	140.1
1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	144-0 144-5 144-7 146-1 146-4	157-1 	129-0 129-1 128-9 128-6 R	142·0 142·1 141·9 142·4 R	146·3 146·9 147·2 147·5 R	148 147 148 152 R ;	160·4 160·0 160·4 161·0	121.6 121.3 121.0 120.9	295.6 293.5 302.8 307.3 R	183-3	197·9 199·3  	115-4 114-9 114-6 115-0	122·8 123·0 123·1 123·5	159 160 161 162	188·5 189·4 190·1 	159 159 159 160	124·5 124·5 124·7 124·6 R	133·1 132·7 132·1 131·8	140-6 140-5 140-3 140-5
Increases on a v	 oar oarlie						•••		1.12					6					
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24-2 16-5 15-8 8-3 13-4	15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12-8 9-2 7-1 4-5 4-5	10-8 7-4 8-1 8-9 9-1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11.8 9.7 9.4 9.1 10.8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 17·0 12·1 14·8	11-8 9-3 8-1 3-8 3-6	10·2 8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	11.7 9.1 9.1 8.1 4.8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9.8 10.3 11.4 10.0 7.2	6-7 1-8 1-3 1-1 3-6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	Per cent 11·3 8·7 8·9 8·0 9·8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6 5·0 6·1	10-2 9-6 11-1 10-2 3-9 6-7	6-4 6-8 5-5 3-3 5-7 3-3	6.6 7.6 8.7 7.7 6.3 4.9	10-1 12-5 10-8 5-9 4-3 4-0	12·3 11·7 10·1 6·9 6·1 4·3	13.6 13.4 11.8 9.6 7.3 5.8	5.5 6.3 5.3 3.3 2.4 2.2	24.9 24.5 20.9 20.5 18.1 9.3	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7 5·4	21.2 17.8 16.6 14.6 10.8 9.2	8·0 4·9 2·7 1·9 2·2 2·1	6·5 6·7 6·0 2·7 3·3 2·3	10·9 13·6 11·2 8·6 6·6 5·5	15·5 14·6 14·4 12·1 11·3 8·8	13.7 12.1 8.6 8.9 7.5 7.7	4.0 6.5 5.6 3.0 2.8 3.4	13·5 10·4 6·1 3·2 4·3 3·5	12-9 10-5 7-8 5-3 5-1 4-5
Quarterly averages 1985 Q2 Q3 Q4	7·0 6·3 5·5	6.7 7.6 8.3	3-6 3-0 2-7	5-2 4-8 4-1	3·9 3·9 4·2	5-8 4-3 3-5	6-4 5-6 4-8	2·5 2·2 1·8	17·3 18·2 22·9	5·2 5·5 4·9	9·4 9·1 8·9	2·1 2·1 1·9	2·5 2·3 1·7	5·5 5·4 6·1	9·7 7·9 8·3	8·5 7·1 6·1	3-6 3-3 3-1	3.7 3.4 3.5	4.6 4.2 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
Monthly 1985 Dec	5.7		2.8	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.7	1.8	25.0		8.8	1.8	1.7	5.6	8.1	5.6	3.2	3.8	4.6
1986 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	5-5 5-1 4-2 3-0 2-8	9·2  	2·9 2·5 1·8 1·4	3.5 2.5 1.5 1.4	4·4 4·1 4·1 3·9	2·8 2·1 1·7 4·0	4·2 3·4 3·0 2·6	1·3 0·7 0·1 -0·2	25·0 24·4 24·8 24·7	4·6 	8·2 7·7 	1.4 1.8 1.1 0.9	1·3 1·2 0·7 0·6	6·0 6·7 5·5 5·8	9·2 9·0 8·7	6·2 5·3 4·3 4·6	2·3 1·3 0·9 0·9	3.9 3.2 2.3 1.6	4.1 3.8 3.1 2.6
Jun	0								5	THE REAL PROPERTY OF	THE PARTY AND A DESCRIPTION OF		HER WEREN	State of the second	March 1 1	- market and	A	STATE OF STATE	The second s

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

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

#### **HOUSEHOLD SPENDING** 7.1 All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED	Average we	ekly expenditure p	per household			Average w	veekly expenditu	ire per persor	n harden harden	
KINGDOM	At current p	rices	WHERE AND	At constant	prices	At current	t prices	ALL LEVELS	At constant	prices
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages 1980 1981 1982* 1983*	110-60 125-41 134-01 { 142-58 }	17·4 13·4 6·9 6·4	眼睛	104.9 105.5 103.3 103.3	0.6 0.6 -2.1	40.81 45.96 49.73 { 53.65 }	17·1 12·6 8·2 8·0		108-7 108-7 107-8 109-3	0·1 0·0 -0·8 1·4
1984*	141.03 151.92	7.7		106-4	3.0	53.06 57.96	9.2		114-3	4.5
Quarterly averages	138·11	5-3	134-3	101.1	-2.1	53·28	9.9	51.5	109-1	2.3
1983 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	132-61 138-87 141-90 150-36	 8-9	137·9 137·3 142·4 145·8	102·7 101·8 103·9 104·9	0·1 -2·2 -1·3 3·7	49·30 52·60 53·39 56·89	··· ·· 6·8	51·5 52·0 53·7 54·8	107-7 108-6 110-1 110-9	1.0 2.7 0.3 1.7
984 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	140-14 156-90 147-49 163-48	5·7 13·0 3·9 8·7	146·1 154·7 148·3 158·2	103·9 109·0 103·6 109·2	1.2 7.0 -0.2 4.1	53·19 60·86 55·99 62·02	7·9 15·8 4·9 10·8	55·7 59·9 56·5 59·6	111.5 118.7 111.1 115.7	3·5 9·3 0·9 4·3
985 Q1* Q2* Q3*	151·14 160·80 162·97	7⋅8 2⋅5 10⋅5	157-8 158-3 164-1	107·1 105·8 108·7	3·1 -2·9 4·9	58-09 62-59 62-32	9·2 2·8 11·3	61·0 61·4 63·1	116·5 115·5 117·5	4·4 -2·7 5·8

Source: Family Expenditure Survey \*\*
\* See note to table 7.2.
\*\* For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see Employment Gazette for Dec 85 (pp. 485–493).

### 7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING Composition of expenditure

UNITED	All	Commod	lity or servic	e					建设局限	an a	The setting of	Rest	
KINGDOM	items	Housing Gross	Net	Fuel, light and powe	Food r	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Misc- ellaneous**
Annual averages 1980 1981	110·60 125·41	·	16·56 19·76	6·15 7·46	25·15 27·20	5·34 6·06	3·32 3·74	8-99 9-23	7·70 9·40	8·75 9·45	16·15 18·70	11.96 13.84	0·53 0·58
1982*	134.01	23.31	22.39	8.35	28.19	6.13	3.85	9.69	9.65	10.06	19.79	15.37	0.53
1983*	$\left\{\frac{142\cdot58}{141\cdot03}\right\}$	25.34	$\left\{\frac{23\cdot98}{22\cdot43}\right\}$	9.22	29.56	6.91	4.21	10.00	10.26	10.81	20.96	16.09	0.58
1984*	151.92	27.41	24.06	9.42	31.43	7.25	4.37	11.10	11.57	11.89	22.77	17.41	0.64
Quarterly averages 1982 Q4*	138·11	24.04	22.63	7.66	28.24	6.90	3.99	12.11	11.56	12.05	19-29	12.95	0.74
1983 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	132.61 138.87 141.90 150.36	24.02 24.59 26.05 26.64	22.13 21.38 22.83 23.33	9·72 10·41 8·35 8·46	28·26 29·16 29·61 31·17	6·08 6·81 6·86 7·86	4.15 4.36 4.12 4.19	8·05 9·05 9·80 13·01	9·87 10·01 9·10 12·05	9.44 10.22 10.28 13.21	19·42 20·66 22·24 21·46	14-97 16-36 18-24 14-78	0·53 0·47 0·47 0·83
1984 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	140·14 156·90 147·49 163·48	26.12 29.79 26.74 27.52	22·72 26·37 23·39 23·92	10·20 10·28 8·77 8·38	30-25 31-38 31-05 33-10	6·21 6·94 7·16 8·75	4.08 4.26 4.40 4.74	8·55 11·31 9·93 14·65	11.12 10.38 10.25 14.55	10·26 10·86 11·45 15·02	21.05 22.13 23.62 24.38	15·08 22·53 16·91 15·07	0.63 0.47 0.55 0.92
1985 Q1* Q2* Q3*	151·14 160·80 162·97	27·45 30·32 30·53	24.00 26.59 27.30	10.66 10.77 9.23	31.92 32.10 32.58	6·92 7·87 7·77	4·37 4·28 4·55	9·64 11·70 11·31	11.55 10.67 10.25	10.96 11.50 12.18	22.70 24.03 26.13	17·90 20·81 20·76	0·52 0·49 0·92
Standard error†: per o 1985 Q3	cent 1-8 -	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.4	3.4	4.1	4.1	5.5	2.9	3.5	5.0	42.9
Percentage increase expenditure on a year earlier													
1982 1983 1984	6·9 6·4 7·7	8·7 8·2	13·3 7·1 7·3	11·8 10·5 2·2	3·6 4·9 6·3	1·3 12·7 4·9	3.0 9.3 3.8	5.0 3.2 10.9	2·7 6·3 12·7	6·5 7·4 10·0	5·8 5·9 8·7	11·1 4·7 8·2	-18·6 8·3 11·5
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3	7·8 2·5 10·5	5·1 1·8 14·2	5·6 0·8 16·7	4·5 4·8 5·2	5·5 2·3 4·9	11·4 13·4 8·5	7·1 0·5 3·4	12·7 3·4 13·9	3·9 2·8 -0·1	6·8 5·9 6·3	7·8 8·6 10·6	18·7 -7·6 22·8	-17·5 4·3 67·9
Percentage of total expenditure 1982	100		16.7	6·2	21.0	4-6	2.9	7.2	7.2	7.5	14.8	11.5	0.4
1983 1984	100		16·8 15·8	6·5 6·2	20·7 20·7	4·8 4·8	3.0 2.9	7·0 7·3	7·2 7·6	7·6 7·8	14·7 15·0	11·3 11·5	0·4 0·4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey. \* Under the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households receiving supplementary benefit were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded expenditure and income. For the period up to 1983 Q4 a series was produced covering the same transactions in earlier periods whether or not expressed as cash expenditure to indicate the underlying level of housing expenditure. From the beginning of 1984, net housing expenditure has been calculated net of all allowances, benefits and rebates, with comparable figures for 1983 to indicate the scale of discontinuity. Figures are also given back to 1982 of gross expenditure, i.e. before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates. The latter series is unaffected by changes in the administration of housing benefits although it includes a significant element of estimation. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure. \* A discontinuity in miscellaneous expenditure occurred in 1980 when the classification of credit card expenditure was revised (see *Employment Gazette*, Nov 81, p. 469 or annex A of the 1984 FES Report). \* For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, Mar 83, p. 122 or annex A of the 1984 FES Report.

#### TOURISM 8.1 Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

SIC group	Restaurants cafes etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self employed <sup>1</sup>	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
Employees in employment <sup>2</sup> 1982 March June September December	176-1 187-4 186-1 173-5	223-5 233-6 230-7 226-5	139-7 141-7 138-9 140-0	210·3 235·0 233·4 210·8	16·3 43·2 49∙0 16∙0	52·9 64·6 60·1 53·1	253-9 269-1 263-3 251-9
1983 March June September December	161-2 182-8 186-5 181-2	221-6 231-1 238-6 236-3	137-4 140-2 143-5 147-6	205·4 234·5 242·5 225·1	18-3 52-0 50-7 16-9	54·3 61·1 60·5 54·3	248-0 246-3 268-2 253-0
1984 March June September December	179-3 189-7 190-6 182-1	231-1 242-5 249-7 249-2	146·9 148·9 149·2 151·9	217-4 252-6 257-4 238-6	19·3 51·6 46·5 24·8	55-3 63-1 61-7 56-8	248-5 262-3 259-3 251-0
1985 March June September December	176-6 192-8 195-3 189-8	244-6 258-3 259-9 256-7	151-6 155-8 152-7 156-9	233·0 263·2 270·4 252·1	27·3 54·3 51·4 25·1	58-4 66-1 65-7 60-0	249·3 263·4 263·5 257·7
1986 March	185-1	252-3	154-1	224.8	27.2	61.1	250-8
Change Q1 1986 Q1 1985							
Absolute (thousands)	+8.5	+7.7	+2.5	-8.2	-0.1	+2.7	+1.5
Percentage	+4.8	+3.1	+1.6	-3.5	-0.4	+4.6	+0.6

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.

£ per week per household

## TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure 8.2

£ million at current pri

STATISTIC SALAR	Overseas visito (a)	ors to the UK	UK residents al (b)	proad	Balance (a) less (b)	
1974 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 P Percentage change 1985/1984	898 2,961 2,970 3,188 4,003 4,614 5,451 +18		703 2,738 3,272 3,640 4,090 4,663 4,877 +5		+195 +223 -302 -452 -87 -49 +574	
	Overseas visito	ors to the UK	UK residents a	broad	Balance	an in the second se
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1984 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	727 1,075 1,751 1,061	1,079 1,115 1,195 1,224	715 1,182 1,835 932	1,110 1,197 1,148 1,213	+12 -107 -84 +129	-31 -82 +47 +11
1985 P 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	903 1,331 2,066 1,150	1,347 1,375 1,411 1,317	846 1,153 1,879 998	1,266 1,140 1,162 1,309	+57 +178 +187 +152	+81 +235 +249 +8
1986 1st qtr (e)	905	1,340	895	1,396	+10	-56
1985 P January February March April June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	322 247 334 376 459 496 641 823 602 466 364 320	423 429 495 429 491 455 443 521 443 521 447 426 459 432	277 244 325 324 480 530 677 671 476 281 241	423 425 418 382 376 391 378 393 393 393 425 491	+45 +3 +9 +52 +109 +16 +111 +146 -69 -10 +83 +79	 +4 +77 +109 +79 +52 +143 +54 +33 +34 -59
1986 January (e) February (e) March (e) April (e)	330 260 315 365	439 453 448 405	260 235 400 375	407 440 549 455	+70 +25 -85 -10	+32 +13 -101 -50

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

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

New York Street, New York, And	All areas	The contract transfer	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1982	8,543 9,490 10,808 12,281 12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,644		1,810 1,907 2,093 2,377 2,475 2,196 2,082 2,105 2,135 2,836 3,330	5,217 5,847 6,816 7,770 7,865 7,873 7,910 7,955 7,082 7,164 7,551	1,516 1,736 1,899 2,134 2,306 2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,418 2,464 2,763 2,763
1984 1985 P	14,483	Seasonally	3,330 3,797	7,904	2,782
1984 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	2,156 3,582 5,179 2,728	Seasonairy adjusted 3,229 3,386 3,467 3,562	396 892 1,390 653	1,327 1,989 2,715 1,521	436 699 1,073 554
1985 1st quarter P 2nd quarter P 3rd quarter P 4th quarter P	2,351 3,957 5,419 2,755	3,549 3,731 3,615 3,587	489 1,138 1,545 625	1,379 2,171 2,798 1,557	483 649 1,076 574
1986 1st quarter (e)	2,580	3,912	560	1,540	480
1985 P. January February March April May June July August September October November	824 656 872 1,207 1,282 1,467 1,823 2,145 1,451 1,141 804	1,182 1,150 1,217 1,186 1,267 1,278 1,166 1,252 1,197 1,158 1,133	164 134 191 236 333 519 541 566 418 290 172	451 405 523 798 674 697 976 1,144 678 612 457	209 117 158 173 225 251 306 415 355 239 175
December	811	_ 1,296	163	488	160
1986 January (e) February (e) March (e) April (e)	910 740 930 1,020	1,298 1,315 1,299 997	190 140 230 190	510 470 560 670	210 130 140 160

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#### 8.4 TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents

Contractor and	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
Service and the service of the servi			and the second	Same Party and the second second	
1974	10,783		433	9,503	847
1975	11,992		514	10,468 9,954	1,010
1976	11,560		579	9,954	1,027
1977	11,525		619 782	9,866	1.040
978	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	1,671 1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18 229	1,743
1903	22,072		919	18,229 19,371	1,781
1984 1985 P	22,072 21,771		919 914	19,105	1,752
1985 P	21,771	Conception	514	13,105	1,752
		Seasonally			
	0.050	adjusted 5,471	155	0.600	469
1984 1st quarter	3,256	5,4/1	155	2,632	469 479
2nd quarter	5,980	5,582	232	5,268	4/9
3rd quarter	8,599	5,404	329	7,846	424
4th quarter	4,238	5,618	204	3,625	408
1985 1st quarter P	3,324	5,450	158	2,707	459
2nd quarter P	5,613	5,128	200	4,993	420
3rd guarter P	8,314	5,129	350	7,486	477
4th quarter P	4,521	6,064	206	3,919	396
1986 1st quarter (e)	3,710	6,314	180	3,000	530
1985 P January	1,056	1,811	75	781	200
February	883	1,723	44	715	124
March	1,384	1,916	40	1,209	135
April	1,653	1,710	57	1.400	196
May	1,661	1,688	61	1,490	109
June	2,300	1,730	82	2,103	114
July	2,293	1,684	110	2,080	103
August	3,172	1,695	138	2,864	170
September	2,849	1,750	103	2,542	204
October	2,049	1,773	94	1,841	129
November	1,435	2,167	63	1,232	140
	1,435	2,107 2,124	63 49	846	140
December	1,022	2,124	49	040	127
986 January	1,130	1,955	80	860	190
February	1,010	2,079	50	810	150
March (e)	1,570	2,280	50	1,330	190
April (e)	1,570	1,666	70	1,300	200

Notes: See 8.2.

#### DEFINITIONS

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

#### BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

#### EARNINGS

THOUSANDS

THOUSANDS

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

#### **EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE**

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

#### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

#### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

#### **GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES**

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

#### **HM FORCES**

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

#### HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

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

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included. There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any underrecording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

#### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

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

#### Conventions

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

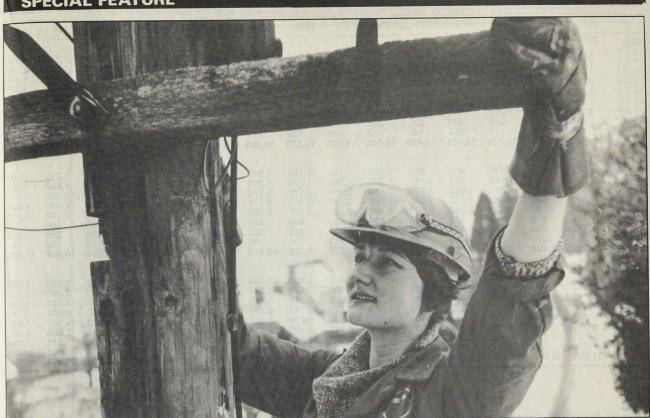
5 7 1	the destruction	and the second	And the second second
Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK	M (0)	Aug. 96.	
Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections Employees in employment	M (Q)	Aug 86: Aug 86:	1·1 317
Industry: GB	0	Aug 86:	1.4
All industries: by Division class or group : time series, by order group	Q M	Aug 86:	1.2
Manufacturing: by Division class or group Occupation		Aug 86:	1.3
Administrative, technical and	A	Nov 85:	1.10
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	â	July 86:	1.7
Occupations in engineering Region: GB	D	Oct 82:	421
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Aug 86:	1.5
Self employed: by region : by industry		May 86: May 86:	165 164
Census of Employment: Sep 1981		may ou.	
GB and regions by industry		Fab 00.	<b>C1</b>
on SIC 1980 (provisional) GB and regions by industry		Feb 83:	61
on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)	AND REAL	A	10
International comparisons Apprentices and trainees by industry:	М	Aug 86: Dec 83:	1.9 Supp 2
Manufacturing industries	A	June 86:	1.14
Apprentices and trainees by region:	त्वया सा भ	e operation and	and the second
Manufacturing industries	AM	June 86:	1·15 341
Employment measures Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 86: Feb 85:	73
Exemption orders from restrictions to			and straight
hours worked: women & young persons	~	July 83:	315
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	Q	June 86: Jan 86:	1.6 16
Trade union membership	Senar dire	oun 00.	10
Unemployment and vacancies			
Unemployment		Aug 003	
Summary: UK GB	M	Aug 86: Aug 86:	2·1 2·2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Aug 86:	2.5
Broad category: UK	M	Aug 86:	2.1
Broad category: GB Detailed category: GB, UK	MQ	Aug 86: June 86:	2·2 2·6
Region: summary	ã	June 86:	2.6
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Aug 86:	2.7
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK	Q M (Q)	June 86: Aug 86:	2·15 2·8
Region and area		Aug oo.	2.0
Time series summary: by region	M	Aug 86:	2.3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas : counties, local areas	M	Aug 86:	2·4 2·9
(formerly table 2.4)	IVI	Aug 86:	2.9
: Parliamentary constituences	М	Aug 86:	2.10
Age and duration: summary Flows:	Q	June 86:	2.6
GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2.19
UK, time series	М	Aug 86:	2.19
GB, Age time series	M Q	Aug 86:	2·20 2·23/24/26
GB, Regions and duration GB, Age and duration	Q	Aug 86: Aug 86:	2.21/22/25
Students: by region	М	Aug 86:	2.13
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2.17
Disabled workers: GB International comparisons	M	Aug 86: Aug 86:	342 2·18
Ethnic Origin		Dec 86:	467
The second line			
Temporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region	м	Aug 86:	2.14
		ing our	
Vacancies (new definition)			
UK Unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	м	Aug 86:	3.1
Region unfilled excluding Community		ridg oo.	
Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 86:	3.2
Region unfilled unadjusted Vacancies (previous definition)	М	Aug 86:	3.3
Industry UK Occupation by broad sector	Q	Aug 85:	3.3
and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3.4
Occupation region summary	Q	Sep 85:	3.6
Redundancies			
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Aug 86:	2.30
Regions Industries	M	Aug 86: Aug 86:	2·30 2·31
Detailed analysis	Α	May 85:	202
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Aug 86:	341
Payments: GB latest quarter Industry	QA	July 86: May 85:	284 202
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	a second	way 05.	202
Earnings and hours Average earnings			
Whole economy (new series) index Main industrial sectors	м	Aug 86:	5-1
Industry	M	Aug 86:	5.3
Underlying trend	ting strategy	June 86:	230

Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	A	Oct 85:	385
Time series Average weekly and hourly earnings	M (A)	Aug 86:	5.6
and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Aug 86:	5.4
Detailed results Manufacturing	A	Feb 86:	65
Indices of hours International comparisons	D M	Apr 84: Aug 86:	5-8 5-9
Aerospace	A	Aug 85:	335
Agriculture Coal mining	Â	Feb 86: Feb 86:	86 85
Average earnings: non-manual employees Basic wage rates, (manual workers)	M (A)	Aug 86:	5.5
wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5.8
Normal weekly hours Holiday entitlements	AA	May 86: May 86:	157 158
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing Latest figures: industry	м	Aug 86:	1-11
Region: summary	Q	Nov 85:	1-13
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Aug 86:	1.12
Output per head Output per head: quarterly and			
annual indices	M (Q)	Aug 86:	1.8
Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	м	Aug 86:	5.7
Quarterly and annual indices	М	Aug 86:	5.7
Labour costs	Trionaid	May 00	
Survey results 1981 Recent trends	Triennial A	May 83: July 85:	188 280
Per unit of output	М	Aug 86:	5.7
Retail prices			and the second
General index (RPI) Latest figures: detailed indices	м	Aug 86:	6.2
percentage changes Recent movements and the index	М	Aug 86:	6.2
excluding seasonal foods	м	Aug 86:	6.1
Main components: time series and weights	м	Aug 86:	6.4
Changes on a year earlier: time series	М	Aug 86:	6.5
Annual summary Revision of weights	A A	Mar 86: Mar 86:	95 103
Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Aug 86:	6.6
Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Aug 86:	6.7
Revision of weights Food prices	A M	May 86: Aug 86:	167 6-3
London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D M	May 82: Aug 86:	267 6·8
	en des see	Aug ou.	
Household spending All expenditure: per household	Q	Aug 86:	7.1
: per person	Q	Aug 86:	7.1
Composition of expenditure : quarterly summary	Q	Aug 86:	7.2
: in detail Household characteristics	Q (A)	Mar 86: Mar 86:	7·3 7·3
	Q (A)	inal 00.	1.3
Industrial disputes: stoppages of w Summary: latest figures	M	Aug 86:	4.1
: time series	M	Aug 86:	4·2 323
Latest year and annual series Industry	the selling	Aug 86:	OLO
Monthly Broad sector: time series	м	Aug 86:	4.1
Annual			323
Detailed Prominent stoppages	A A	Aug 86: Aug 86:	323
Main causes of stoppage Cumulative	м	Aug 86:	4.1
Latest year for main industries	Α	Aug 86:	326
Size of stoppages Days lost per 1,000 employees in	Α	Aug 86:	328
recent years by industry	A	Aug 86:	325 266
International comparisons	Α	July 86:	200
Tourism	м	Aug 96.	8-1
Employment in tourism: industries GB Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Aug 86: Aug 86:	8.2
Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas	м	Aug 86:	8.3
visits abroad by UK residents	M	Aug 86:	8.4
Overseas travel and tourism: visit to the UK by country of residence	Q	June 86:	8.5
: visits abroad by country visited	Q	June 86:	8.6
: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	June 86:	8.7
: visits abroad by mode of travel and	Q	June 86:	8.8
purpose of visit : visitor nights	à	June 86:	8.9
	States of the	and the second second	Salar Sector

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

S64 AUGUST 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

### SPECIAL FEATURE



## The labour force in 1985

This article presents estimates of the labour force of Great Britain in mid-1985, based on information from the 1985 Labour Force Survey. Trends in the size of the labour force and the level of activity rates since 1971 are reviewed and the changes between 1984 and 1985 compared with the previous projections. The implications of the new estimates for likely subsequent changes in the size of the labour force are also discussed.

The civilian labour force in Great Britain, which comprises people aged 16 and over with jobs, other than in the armed forces, together with those in the same age group who were seeking work in a reference week\*, is estimated to have numbered about 26.6 million in mid-1985-15.5 million men and 11.1 million women.

The size of the labour force is determined by the size of the population and by economic activity rates, that is, the proportions of the population in different age/sex groups who are in the labour force, either because they are in work or because they are actively seeking work\*. The labour force in 1985 was some 190,000 more than in 1984, as a result of increases in the population of working age and in activity rates of women of working age, offset by falls in activity rates of men, and of women aged 60 and over. The steepest falls were in activity rates for men and women aged 60-64, which dropped by around  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percentage points.

The estimated increase of 192,000 in the labour force between 1984 and 1985 is reasonably close to the projected increase of 228,000. This is the net result of the compensating effects of activity rates which are lower than projected, and a somewhat greater than projected rise in the population of working age.

#### Trends in the labour force since 1971

The overall upward trend in the labour force in Great Britain since 1971 is illustrated in Chart 1; annual estimates of the labour force and associated activity rates are given in

\* A more detailed definition can be found in the Appendix.

The estimates presented here for 1985 supersede the 1984-based projections published in July 1985—see "Labour force outlook for Great Britain" Employment Gazette, July 1985, pp 255–264. Estimates for earlier years remain as previously published.

Contraction of the	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Male						and the		The second		and the second s				T	
6-19	1,054	1,023	1,025	998	1,009	1,167	1,194	1,248	1,308	1,355	1,363	1,353	1,328	1,356	1,329
0-24	1,839	1,732	1,683	1,666	1,648	1,647 3,689	1,658 3,736	1,694 3,749	1,737 3,755	1,767 3,750	1,787 3,750	1,818 3,619	1,856 3,554	1,932 3,574	1,987 3,618
5-34	3,249 3,067	3,392 3,056	3,487 3,058	3,555 3,055	3,614 3,049	3,009	3,024	3,059	3,116	3,156	3,189	3,314	3,396	3,465	3,527
5-44	3,132	3,156	3,205	3,244	3,169	3,105	3,051	3,002	2,954	2,918	2,892	2,850	2,822	2,806	2,795
5-59	1,469	1,422	1,345	1,276	1,323	1,365	1,410	1,462	1,504	1,437	1,392	1,318	1,260	1,215	1,206
0-64	1,219	1,215	1,212	1,206	1,198	1,150	1,088	992	908	922	932	900	866	858	795
5-69	360	351	343	333	322 146	298 142	275 139	243 128	210 117	207 125	201 132	177 122	150 112	145 118	156 114
70+ All ages	174 15,563	168 15,515	161 <b>15,520</b>	154 <b>15,488</b>	15,479	15,585	15,574	15,577	15,609	15,637	15,638	15,472	15,344	15,472	15,528
anages	15,505	10,010	10,020	10,100	10,110	10,000	10,011	,	,	,	,	,			
emale 6–19	947	931	932	907	922	1,081	1,124	1,184	1,240	1.329	1,263	1,240	1,204	1,215	1,209
20-24	1,241	1,202	1,166	1,187	1,182	1,202	1,242	1,275	1,309	1,351	1,408	1,442	1,473	1,532	1,557
25-34	1,523	1,630	1,761	1,868	1,926	2,049	2,160	2,170	2,170	2,172	2,187	2,145	2,134	2,255	2,328
35-44	1,883	1,924	1,968	2,035	2,045	2,065	2,105	2,132	2,171	2,200	2,227	2,319	2,384	2,536	2,629
45-54	2,104	2,152	2,232 810	2,288 775	2,237 809	2,192 868	2,156 930	2,127 946	2,098 954	2,091 911	2,089 876	2,075 829	2,070 791	2,102 790	2,103 795
55–59 60–64	869 482	849 480	478	477	474	438	930 397	349	305	329	353	345	335	358	301
65+	282	270	258	245	231	222	213	190	166	178	187	175	162	152	154
Allages	9,332	9,439	9,606	9,781	9,826	10,117	10,327	10,373	10,413	10,561	10,590	10,570	10,555	10,940	11,075
Male and	female													0	
16-19	2,002	1,954	1,957	1,905	1,931	2,248	2,318	2,431	2,548	2,684 3,118	2,627 3,195	2,593 3,260	2,532 3,329	2,572 3,465	2,538 3,544
20–24 25–34	3,080 4,772	2,935 5,022	2,849 5,249	2,853 5,423	2,830 5,540	2,849 5,739	2,900 5,896	2,970 5,919	3,047 5,925	5,922	5,936	5,764	5,688	5,829	5,946
25-34	4,772	4,980	5,249	5,090	5,094	5,086	5,129	5,191	5,288	5,355	5,415	5,633	5,780	6,001	6,156
45-54	5,237	5,308	5,437	5,533	5,406	5,297	5,207	5,129	5,052	5,009	4,980	4,925	4,893	4,907	4,898
55-59	2,339	2,271	2,155	2,051	2,132	2,233 1,588	2,340 1,486	2,409 1,341	2,457 1,212	2,348	2,269	2,147	2,051	2,005	2,001 1,096
60-64	1,701	1,695	1 GUIL		1	1.000	1.400	1.34		1,251	1,285	1,245	1,202	1,210	1.090
			1,690	1,682	1,672						521	474	424	415	
65+ Allages	816 24,895	789 24,953	761 25,125	732 25,269	699 <b>25,305</b>	663 25,702	626 <b>25,901</b>	561 25,949	493 <b>26,021</b>	510 26,198	521 26,228	474 26,042	424 25,899	415 26,411	424 26,603
All ages Fable 2	816 24,895 Estim	789	761 25,125	732 25,269	699 <b>25,305</b>	663 25,702	626 <b>25,901</b>	561 25,949	493 <b>26,021</b>	510 26,198					424
All ages Fable 2	816 24,895 Estim	789 24,953	761 25,125	732 25,269	699 <b>25,305</b>	663 25,702	626 25,901	561 25,949	493 <b>26,021</b>	510 26,198					424 26,603
All ages Table 2 Great Br Male	Estim 1971	789 24,953 ates of c <u>1972</u>	25,125 ivilian la	25,269 abour for 1974	699 25,305	25,702 rity rates	626 25,901 5 1971 to 1977	25,949 1985 by 1978	493 26,021 y age and <u>1979</u>	510 26,198 isex 1980	26,228 <u>1981</u>	26,042 <u>1982</u>	25,899 1983	26,411 <u>1984</u>	424 26,603 Per cen 1985
All ages Table 2 Great Br Male 16–19	Estimitain	789 24,953 ates of c <u>1972</u> 66.8	761 25,125 ivilian la <u>1973</u> 66·1	732 25,269 abour for <u>1974</u> 63.5	699 25,305	663 25,702 //ity rates	626 25,901	561 25,949	493 26,021	510 26,198	26,228	26,042	25,899	26,411	424 26,603 Per cen
All ages Table 2 Great Br Male 16–19 20–24	Estim 1971	789 24,953 ates of c <u>1972</u> 66.8 86.7 94.7	761 25,125 ivilian la <u>1973</u> 66-1 86-5 94-8	732 25,269 abour for <u>1974</u> 63.5 86.5 94.9	699 25,305 rce activ 1975 62.5 86.4 94.9	663 25,702 70:5 85:9 95:1	626 25,901 5 1971 to 1977 70·2 85·2 95·3	561 25,949 1985 by 1978 71.6 86.0 95.2	493 26,021 7 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2	510 26,198 1 sex 1980 73.5 86-0 95.1	<b>1981</b> 72·4 85·1 95·4	<b>1982</b> 71.0 84.7 94.6	25,899 1983 69·6 84·1 93·7	<b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6
<b>All ages</b> <b>Fable 2</b> <b>Great Br</b> <b>Male</b> 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44	816 24,895 Estimitain 1971 69.4 87.7 94.6 96.2	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 96-2	<b>ivilian la</b> <b>1973</b> 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-2	25,269 abour for 1974 63-5 86-5 94-9 96-4	699 25,305 rce activ 1975 62·5 86·4 94·9 96·4	663 25,702 ity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4	626 25,901 1971 to 1977 70.2 85.2 95.3 96.5	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4	493 26,021 7 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3	510 26,198 1 sex 1980 73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1	<b>26,228</b> <b>1981</b> 72.4 85.1 95.4 95.4	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8	25,899 1983 69.6 84.1 93.7 95.4	<b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 93-6 95-2
All ages           Fable 2           Great Br           I6-19           20-24           25-34           45-54	816 24,895 Estimitain 1971 69.4 87.7 94.6 96.2 95.7	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 96-2 95-8	761 25,125 ivilian la 1973 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-2 96-0	732 25,269 abour for 1974 63-5 86-5 94-9 96-4 96-1	699 25,305 rce activ 1975 62·5 86·4 94·9 96·2	663 25,702 rity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4 96.1	626 25,901 3 1971 to 1977 70.2 85.2 95.3 96.5 96.0	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7	493 26,021 7 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4	510 26,198 3 sex 1980 73-5 86-0 95-1 95-1	26,228 1981 72.4 85.1 95.4 96.0 94.8	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0	<b>1983</b> 69·6 84·1 93·7 95·4 93·1	26,411 1984 72.9 84.6 93.6 95.2 92.6	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3
All ages <b>Fable 2</b> Great Br Male 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 15–54 55–59	816 24,895 Estimitaln 1971 69.4 87.7 94.6 96.2 95.7 93.0	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66.8 86.7 94.7 96.2 95.8 93.0	<b>ivilian la</b> <b>1973</b> 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-2 96-0 93-0	732 25,269 abour for 1974 63·5 86·5 94·9 96·4 96·1 93·0	<b>1975</b> 62-5 86-4 94-9 96-4 93-0	663 25,702 ity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4	626 25,901 1971 to 1977 70.2 85.2 95.3 96.5	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4	493 26,021 7 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3	510 26,198 1 sex 1980 73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1	<b>26,228</b> <b>1981</b> 72.4 85.1 95.4 95.4	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8	25,899 1983 69.6 84.1 93.7 95.4	<b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 93-6 95-2
All ages           Cable 2           Great Br           Alle           6–19           20–24           35–34           35–54           35–54           35–54           35–54           35–54	816 24,895 Estimitain 1971 69.4 87.7 94.6 96.2 95.7	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 96-2 95-8 93-0 82-7 29-3	761 25,125 ivilian la 1973 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-2 96-0 93-0 82-6 28-2	732 25,269 abour for 1974 63.5 86.5 94.9 96.4 96.1 93.0 82.4 27.0	699 25,305 rce activ 1975 62.5 86.4 94.9 96.4 96.2 93.0 82.3 25.9	663 25,702 iity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4 96.1 92.4 80.4 23.9	626 25,901 3 1971 to 1977 70·2 85·2 95·3 96·5 96·0 91·8 78·5 22·0	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.7 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4	493 26,021 7 age and 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8	510 26,198 3 sex 1980 73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1 95.1 96.1 95.1 90.1 71.2 16.6	26,228 1981 72-4 85-1 95-4 96-0 94-8 89-4 69-3 16-3	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8	<b>1983</b> 69-6 84-1 95-4 95-4 95-4 95-4 13-3	26,411 1984 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9
All ages           Table 2           Treat Br           6-19           0-24           5-34           5-54           5-59           0-69           0+	<b>Estim</b> <b>itain</b> <b>1971</b> 69.4 87.7 94.6 96.2 95.7 93.0 82.9 30.4 10.9	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66.8 86.7 94.7 96.2 95.8 93.0 82.7 29.3 10.3	<b>1973</b> <b>1973</b> <b>66</b> -1 <b>86</b> -5 <b>94</b> -8 <b>96</b> -0 <b>93</b> -0 <b>82</b> -6 <b>28</b> -2 <b>9</b> -6	<b>1974</b> <b>6</b> 3-5 <b>8</b> 6-5 <b>9</b> 4-9 <b>9</b> 6-1 <b>9</b> 3-0 <b>8</b> 2-4 <b>2</b> 7-0 <b>9</b> ·0	<b>1975</b> 62-5 86-4 94-9 96-2 93-0 82-3 25-9 8-3	663 25,702 ity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 92.4 80.4 23.9 8.0	<b>1971 to</b> <b>1971 to</b> <b>1977</b> 70-2 85-2 95-3 96-5 96-0 91-8 78-5 22-0 7-6	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4 6.8	493 26,021 7 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8 6.1	510 26,198 3 sex 1980 73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 6.6 6.3	26,228 1981 72-4 85-1 95-4 96-0 94-8 89-4 69-3 16-3 6-5	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9	<b>1983</b> 69-6 84-1 93-7 95-4 93-1 84-1 59-2 13-3 5-3	<b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72.9 84.9 93.6 95.2 92.3 82.0 54.4 13.9 5.2
All ages Fable 2 Great Br 10-19 10-24 15-54 15-54 15-59 10-64 15-59 10-64 15-59 10-64 15-64 15-64 15-64 15-69 10-19 10-24 10-5-59 10-64	816 24,895 Estimitain 1971 69·4 87·7 94·6 96·2 95·7 93·0 82·9 30·4	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 96-2 95-8 93-0 82-7 29-3	761 25,125 ivilian la 1973 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-2 96-0 93-0 82-6 28-2	732 25,269 abour for 1974 63.5 86.5 94.9 96.4 96.1 93.0 82.4 27.0	699 25,305 rce activ 1975 62.5 86.4 94.9 96.4 96.2 93.0 82.3 25.9	663 25,702 iity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4 96.1 92.4 80.4 23.9	626 25,901 3 1971 to 1977 70·2 85·2 95·3 96·5 96·0 91·8 78·5 22·0	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.7 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4	493 26,021 7 age and 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8	510 26,198 3 sex 1980 73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1 95.1 96.1 95.1 90.1 71.2 16.6	26,228 1981 72-4 85-1 95-4 96-0 94-8 89-4 69-3 16-3	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8	<b>1983</b> 69-6 84-1 95-4 95-4 95-4 95-4 13-3	26,411 1984 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9
All ages           Cable 2           Great Br           6-19           20-24           25-34           15-54           15-59           30-69           70+           All ages           Female	816 24,895 Estimi 1971 69.4 87.7 94.6 96.2 95.7 93.0 82.9 95.7 93.0 82.9 80.5	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 95-8 93-0 89-2 95-8 93-0 82-7 29-3 10-3 80-0	761 25,125 ivilian la 1973 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-0 93-0 82-6 28-2 9-6 79-6	732 25,269 abour for 1974 63·5 86·5 94·9 96·1 93·0 82·4 27·0 9·0 79·2	699 25,305 rce activ 1975 62·5 86·4 94·9 96·2 93·0 82·3 25·9 8·3 78·7	663 25,702 ity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 92.4 80.4 23.9 8.0 78.9	626 25,901 3 1971 to 1977 70.2 85.2 95.3 96.0 91.8 78.5 22.0 7.6 78.3	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4 6.8 <b>77.9</b>	493 26,021 7 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8 6.1 77.5	510 26,198 3 sex 1980 73-5 86-0 95-1 96-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95	<b>1981</b> 72-4 85-1 95-4 96-0 94-8 89-4 69-3 16-3 6-5 <b>76-5</b>	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3	<b>1983</b> 69·6 84·1 93·7 95·4 93·1 84·1 59·2 13·3 5·3 <b>74·2</b>	<b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5 <b>74-2</b>	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9 5-2 74-0
All ages           All ages           Table 2           Great Br           I6-19           20-24           25-34           35-44           45-54           55-59           30-64           35-69           70+           All ages           Female           16-19	<b>Estim</b> itain 1971 69·4 87·7 94·6 96·2 95·7 93·0 82·9 30·4 10·9 <b>80·5</b> 65·0	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66.8 86.7 94.7 96.2 95.8 93.0 82.7 29.3 10.3 80.0 63.5	<b>1973</b> <b>66</b> -1 <b>86</b> -5 <b>94</b> -8 <b>96</b> -2 <b>96</b> -0 <b>93</b> -0 <b>82</b> -6 <b>28</b> -2 <b>9-6</b> <b>79-6</b> <b>62</b> -9	<b>1974</b> <b>1974</b> <b>6</b> 3·5 <b>8</b> 6·5 <b>9</b> 4·9 <b>9</b> 6·4 <b>9</b> 6·1 <b>9</b> 3·0 <b>8</b> 2·4 <b>2</b> 7·0 <b>9</b> ·0 <b>79·2</b> <b>6</b> 0·3	<b>1975</b> 62-5 86-4 94-9 96-4 96-2 93-0 82-3 25-9 8-3 <b>78-7</b> 59-7	663 25,702 ity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4 96.1 96.4 96.1 92.4 8.0 78.9 68.2	626 25,901 3 1971 to 1977 70-2 85-2 95-3 96-5 96-0 91-8 78-5 22-0 7-6 <b>78-3</b> 68-8	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4 6.8 <b>77.9</b> 70.4	493 26,021 7 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8 6.1 77.5 72.0	<b>1980</b> 73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1 95.1 90.1 71.2 16.6 6.3 <b>77.0</b> 75.3	26,228 1981 72-4 85-1 95-4 96-0 94-8 89-4 69-3 16-3 6-5	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9	<b>1983</b> 69-6 84-1 93-7 95-4 93-1 84-1 59-2 13-3 5-3	<b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9 5-2 74-0 69-7
All ages           Cable 2           Great Br           Male           6–19           20–24           35–44           15–54           55–59           30–64           55–69           70+           All ages           Semale           66–19           20–24	816 24,895 Estimi itain 1971 69.4 87.7 94.6 96.2 95.7 93.0 82.9 30.4 10.9 80.5 65.0 60.2	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 95-8 93-0 89-2 95-8 93-0 82-7 29-3 10-3 80-0	761 25,125 ivilian la 1973 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-0 93-0 82-6 28-2 9-6 79-6	732 25,269 abour for 1974 63·5 86·5 94·9 96·1 93·0 82·4 27·0 9·0 79·2	699 25,305 rce activ 1975 62·5 86·4 94·9 96·2 93·0 82·3 25·9 8·3 78·7	663 25,702 ity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 92.4 80.4 23.9 8.0 78.9	626 25,901 3 1971 to 1977 70.2 85.2 95.3 96.0 91.8 78.5 22.0 7.6 78.3	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4 6.8 <b>77.9</b>	493 26,021 7 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8 6.1 77.5	<b>1980</b> <b>1980</b> <b>73.5</b> 86.0 95.1 96.1 95.1 90.1 71.2 16.6 6.3 <b>77.0</b> <b>75.3</b> 67.9 56.1	26,228 1981 72-4 85-1 95-4 95-5 76-5 70-4 68-8 55-5 95-4	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3 68.6 68.6 68.6 56.7	<b>1983</b> 69-6 84-1 93-7 95-4 93-1 84-1 59-2 13-3 5-3 <b>74-2</b> 66-7 68-2 57-1	<b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6 93-6 93-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5 <b>74-2</b> 68-7 69-0 60-1	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9 5-2 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4
All ages Table 2 Great Br Male 6–19 25–34 15–54 15–54 15–59 10–64 15–59 10–64 15–59 10–64 15–59 10–64 15–59 10–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–64 15–54 16–19 10–24 15–34 15–54 16–19 10–24 15–34 15–54 16–19 10–24 15–34 15–54 16–19 10–24 15–34 15–55 16–19 10–24 15–54 16–19 10–24 15–34 15–55 16–19 10–24 15–34 15–55 16–19 10–24 15–34 16–19 10–24 15–34 16–19 10–24 15–34 15–54 16–19 10–24 15–34 15–34 15–55 15–54 15–44 15–54 15–54 15–54 15–54 15–44 15–54 15–44 15–54 15–44 15–	<b>Estim</b> <b>itain</b> <b>1971</b> 69-4 87-7 94-6 95-7 93-0 82-9 30-4 10-9 <b>80-5</b> 65-0 60-2 45-5 59-7	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66.8 86.7 94.7 95.8 93.0 82.7 29.3 10.3 80.0 63.5 61.4 46.7 61.4	<b>ivilian la</b> <b>ivilian la</b> <b>1973</b> 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-0 93-0 82-6 <b>79-6</b> <b>79-6</b> 62-9 61-3 48-9 63-0	<b>1974</b> <b>6</b> 3-5 <b>8</b> 6-5 <b>9</b> 4-9 <b>9</b> 6-1 <b>9</b> 3-0 <b>8</b> 2-4 <b>2</b> 7-0 <b>9</b> -0 <b>79-2</b> <b>6</b> 0-3 <b>6</b> 3-3 <b>6</b> 3-3 <b>5</b> 1-0 <b>6</b> 5-4	<b>1975</b> <b>6</b> 2-5 <b>8</b> 6-4 <b>9</b> 4-9 <b>9</b> 6-2 <b>9</b> 3-0 <b>8</b> 2-3 <b>78-7</b> <b>5</b> 9-7 <b>6</b> 3-9 <b>5</b> 1-8 <b>6</b> 6-1	663 25,702 ity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 92.4 8.0 78.9 68.2 64.8 54.0 67.4	626 25,901 3 1971 to 1977 70.2 85.2 95.3 96.5 96.0 91.8 78.5 22.0 7.6 78.3 68.8 66.2 56.2 56.2 68.6	1985 by 1985 by 1978 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4 6.8 77.9 70.4 67.0 56.2 68.5	493 26,021 7 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8 6.1 77.5 72.0 67.7 56.1 68.5	510 26,198 3 sex 1980 73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95	26,228 1981 72-4 85-1 95-4 96-0 94-8 89-4 69-3 16-3 6-5 76-5 70-4 68-8 56-4 68-0	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 76.7 8	25,899 1983 69-6 84-1 93-7 95-4 93-1 84-1 59-2 13-3 5-3 74-2 66-7 68-2 57-1 67-6	<b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5 <b>74-2</b> 68-7 69-0 60-1 70-4	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9 5-2 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5
All ages           Co-24           Co-64           Co-64           Co-64           Co-64           Co-24           Co-34           Co-34           Co-34	Estim. itain 1971 69·4 87·7 94·6 96·2 95·7 93·0 82·9 30·4 10·9 80·5 65·0 60·2 45·5 59·7 62·0	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66.8 86.7 94.7 95.8 93.0 82.7 29.3 10.3 80.0 63.5 61.4 46.7 61.4 63.2	<b>ivilian la</b> <b>ivilian la</b> <b>1973</b> 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-2 93-0 82-6 28-2 9-6 <b>79-6</b> 62-9 61-3 48-9 63-0 63-0 64-8	<b>1974</b> <b>1974</b> <b>6</b> 3·5 <b>8</b> 6·5 <b>9</b> 4·9 <b>9</b> 6·4 <b>9</b> 3·0 <b>8</b> 2·4 <b>2</b> 7·0 <b>9</b> 0 <b>79·2</b> <b>6</b> 0·3 <b>6</b> 3·3 <b>5</b> 1·0 <b>6</b> 5·4 <b>6</b> 6·0	25,305 rce activ 1975 62-5 86-4 94-9 96-4 93-0 82-3 25-9 8-3 78-7 63-9 59-7 63-9 51-8 66-1 66-3	663 25,702 ity rates 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4 96.1 92.4 80.4 23.9 8.0 78.9 8.0 78.9 68.2 64.8 54.0 67.4 66.5	626 25,901 3 1971 to 1977 70-2 85-2 95-3 96-5 96-0 91-8 78-5 22-0 7-6 78-3 68-8 66-2 56-2 68-6 66-7	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4 6.8 <b>77.9</b> 70.4 6.7 <b>6</b> .8 <b>77.9</b> 70.4 66.9	493 26,021 7 age and 7 age and 7 3.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8 73.0 16.8 6.1 77.5 72.0 67.7 56.1 68.5 67.0	<b>1980</b> 73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1 90.1 71.2 16.6 6.3 <b>77.0</b> 75.3 67.9 56.1 90.1 71.2 16.8 6.3 <b>77.0</b>	<b>26,228</b> <b>1981</b> 72.4 85.1 96.0 94.8 89.4 69.3 16.3 6.5 <b>76.5</b> <b>76.5</b> <b>70.4</b> 68.8 56.4 68.0 68.0	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.6 95.8 94.6 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3 68.6 68.6 56.7 67.8 68.0	25,899 1983 69-6 84-1 93-7 95-4 93-7 13-3 5-3 74-2 66-7 68-2 57-1 67-6 68-0	26,411 1984 72-9 84-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5 74-2 68-7 69-0 60-1 70-4 69-1	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9 5-2 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-4
All ages           able 2           areat Br           fale           6-19           0-24           5-54           5-69           0+           Il ages           emale           6-24           5-34           5-59           0-24           5-34           5-34           5-34           5-59	Estimitain 1971 69·4 87·7 94·6 96·2 95·7 93·0 80·5 80·5 65·0 60·2 45·5 59·7 62·0 60·2 45·5 59·7 62·0 50·9	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 96-2 95-8 93-0 82-7 29-3 10-3 80-0 63-5 61-4 46-7 61-4 46-7 61-4 63-2 51-1	<b>1973</b> <b>66</b> -1 <b>86</b> -5 <b>94</b> -8 <b>96</b> -2 <b>96</b> -0 <b>93</b> -0 <b>82</b> -6 <b>28</b> -2 <b>9</b> -6 <b>79</b> -6 <b>79</b> -6 <b>62</b> -9 <b>61</b> -3 <b>48</b> -9 <b>63</b> -0 <b>64</b> -8 <b>51</b> -4	<b>1974</b> <b>1974</b> <b>6</b> 3·5 <b>8</b> 6·5 <b>9</b> 4·9 <b>9</b> 6·1 <b>9</b> 3·0 <b>79·2</b> <b>6</b> 0·3 <b>6</b> 3·3 <b>5</b> 1·0 <b>6</b> 5·3 <b>6</b> 3·3 <b>5</b> 1·0 <b>6</b> 5·4 <b>6</b> 6·0 <b>5</b> 1·9	699 25,305 rce activ 1975 62.5 86.4 96.2 93.0 82.3 25.9 8.3 78.7 59.7 63.9 51.8 66.1 66.3 52.4	663 25,702 iity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4 96.1 92.4 8.0 78.9 8.0 78.9 8.0 78.9 68.2 64.8 54.0 67.4 66.5 54.3	626 25,901 3 1971 to 1977 70·2 85·2 95·3 96·0 91·8 78·5 22·0 7·6 78·3 68·8 66·2 56·2 68·6 66·7 56·1	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4 6.8 <b>77.9</b> 70.4 67.0 56.2 68-5 66.9 55.0	493 26,021 7 age and 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 6.1 77.5 72.0 67.7 56.1 68.5 67.0 53.8	<b>1980</b> <b>73.5</b> 86.0 95.1 96.1 95.1 96.1 95.1 96.1 96.1 95.1 77.0 75.3 67.9 56.1 68.3 67.6 53.6	26,228 1981 72-4 85-1 95-4 95-6 95-6 95-6 95-6 95-6 95-6 95-6 95-6 95-5 70-4 68-8 55-6 93-4 68-0 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-4 93-6	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3 68.6 68.6 56.7 67.8 68.0 51.9	25,899 1983 69-6 84-1 93-7 95-4 93-7 95-4 93-7 13-3 5-3 74-2 66-7 68-2 57-1 67-6 68-0 50-5	<b>26,411</b> <b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6 93-6 93-7 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5 <b>74-2</b> 68-7 69-0 60-1 70-4 69-1 51-1	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9 5-2 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-7
All ages           Cable 2           Gable 2           Gareat Br           Jone	Estimitain 1971 69.4 87.7 94.6 96.2 95.7 93.0 82.9 30.4 10.9 80.5 65.0 60.2 45.5 59.7 62.0 90.2 80.5	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 95-8 93-0 82-7 95-8 93-0 82-7 95-8 93-0 82-7 95-8 93-0 82-7 95-8 93-0 82-7 95-8 95-8 95-8 95-8 95-8 95-8 95-8 95-8	<b>ivilian la</b> <b>ivilian la</b> <b>1973</b> 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-2 93-0 82-6 28-2 9-6 <b>79-6</b> 62-9 61-3 48-9 63-0 63-0 64-8	<b>1974</b> <b>1974</b> <b>6</b> 3·5 <b>8</b> 6·5 <b>9</b> 4·9 <b>9</b> 6·4 <b>9</b> 3·0 <b>8</b> 2·4 <b>2</b> 7·0 <b>9</b> 0 <b>79·2</b> <b>6</b> 0·3 <b>6</b> 3·3 <b>5</b> 1·0 <b>6</b> 5·4 <b>6</b> 6·0	25,305 rce activ 1975 62-5 86-4 94-9 96-4 93-0 82-3 25-9 8-3 78-7 63-9 59-7 63-9 51-8 66-1 66-3	663 25,702 ity rates 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4 96.1 92.4 80.4 23.9 8.0 78.9 8.0 78.9 68.2 64.8 54.0 67.4 66.5	626 25,901 3 1971 to 1977 70-2 85-2 95-3 96-5 96-0 91-8 78-5 22-0 7-6 78-3 68-8 66-2 56-2 68-6 66-7	<b>1985 by</b> <b>1985 by</b> <b>1978</b> 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4 6.8 <b>77.9</b> 70.4 6.7 <b>6</b> .8 <b>77.9</b> 70.4 66.9	493 26,021 7 age and 7 age and 7 3.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8 73.0 16.8 6.1 77.5 72.0 67.7 56.1 68.5 67.0	<b>1980</b> 73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1 90.1 71.2 16.6 6.3 <b>77.0</b> 75.3 67.9 56.1 90.1 71.2 16.8 6.3 <b>77.0</b>	<b>26,228</b> <b>1981</b> 72.4 85.1 96.0 94.8 89.4 69.3 16.3 6.5 <b>76.5</b> <b>76.5</b> <b>70.4</b> 68.8 56.4 68.0 68.0	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3 68.6 68.6 68.6 56.7 67.8 68.0 51.9 21.9 3.5	25,899 1983 69-6 84-1 93-7 95-4 93-7 13-3 5-3 74-2 66-7 68-2 57-1 67-6 68-0	26,411 1984 72-9 84-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5 74-2 68-7 69-0 60-1 70-4 69-1	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9 5-2 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-4 51-8 18-6 3-0
All ages           able 2           areat Br           fale           6-19           0-24           5-34           5-54           0-64           0-64           5-54           5-44           5-34           5-44           5-34           5-34           5-44           5-34           5-34           5-44           5-54           5-54           5-54           5-54           5-59           0-64	816           24,895           Estimitain           1971           69.4           87.7           94.6           96.2           95.7           93.0           82.9           30.4           10.9           80.5           65.0           60.2           45.5           59.7           62.0           50.9           28.8           6.3	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 96-2 95-8 93-0 82-7 29-3 10-3 80-0 63-5 61-4 46-7 61-4 46-7 61-4 63-2 51-1	<b>1973</b> <b>1973</b> <b>66</b> -1 <b>86</b> -5 <b>94</b> -8 <b>96</b> -0 <b>93</b> -0 <b>82</b> -6 <b>79</b> -6 <b>79</b> -6 <b>62</b> -9 <b>61</b> -3 <b>48</b> -9 <b>63</b> -0 <b>64</b> -8 <b>51</b> -4 <b>28</b> -7	732 25,269 abour for 1974 63.5 86.5 94.9 96.1 93.0 82.4 27.0 9.0 79.2 60.3 63.3 51.0 65.4 66.5 466.0 51.9 28.7	<b>1975</b> <b>62</b> ·5 <b>86</b> ·4 <b>94</b> ·9 <b>96</b> ·2 <b>93</b> ·0 <b>8</b> ·3 <b>78</b> ·7 <b>5</b> 9·7 <b>6</b> 3·9 <b>5</b> 1·8 <b>66</b> ·1 <b>66</b> ·1 <b>66</b> ·1 <b>66</b> ·1 <b>65</b> ·2 <b>2</b> 8·6	663 25,702 ity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 92.4 8.0 78.9 68.2 64.8 54.0 67.4 66.5 54.3 26.9	626 25,901 31971 to 1977 70.2 85.2 95.3 96.5 96.0 91.8 78.5 22.0 7.6 78.3 68.8 66.2 56.2 68.6 66.2 56.2 68.6 66.1 25.2	1985 by 1985 by 1978 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 77.9 70.4 67.0 56.2 68.5 66.9 55.0 23.3	493 26,021 7 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 86.7 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8 6.1 77.5 72.0 67.7 56.1 68.5 67.0 53.8 21.5	510 26,198 3 sex 1980 73-5 86-0 95-1 96-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95	26,228 1981 72-4 85-1 95-4 96-0 94-8 89-4 69-3 16-3 6-5 76-5 70-4 68-8 56-4 68-0 68-0 68-0 53-4 23-3	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.7 64.7 64.7 94.0 80.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3 68.6 68.6 68.6 66.7 64.7 94.9 21.9 21.9	25,899 1983 69-6 64-1 93-7 95-4 93-1 84-1 59-2 13-3 5-3 74-2 66-7 68-2 57-1 67-6 68-0 50-5 20-5	<b>26,411</b> <b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5 <b>74-2</b> 68-7 69-1 70-4 69-1 70-4 69-1 51-1 21-2	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9 5-2 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-4 51-8 18-6
All ages Table 2 Great Br Male 6–19 20–24 25–34 25–59 10–64 25–59 10–64 20–24 25–34 25–59 10–64 25–34 25–34 25–59 20–24 25–34 25–59 20–64 25–34 25–34 25–59 20–64 25–34 25–34 25–59 20–64 25–34 25–34 25–59 20–64 25–34 25–34 25–59 20–64 25–34 25–34 25–34 25–59 20–64 25–34 25–34 25–34 25–34 25–59 20–64 25–34 25–34 25–34 25–34 25–59 20–24 25–59 20–24 25–59 20–24 25–54 25–59 20–24 25–59 20–24 25–54 25–59 20–24 25–34 25–59 20–24 25–59 20–24 25–59 20–24 25–54 25–59 20–24 25–34 25–59 20–24 25–34 25–59 20–24 25–34 25–59 20–24 25–34 25–54 25–	816 24,895 Estimi 1971 69.4 87.7 94.6 95.7 93.0 82.9 30.4 10.9 80.5 65.0 65.0 65.0 65.2 45.5 59.7 62.0 928.8 6.3 43.9	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 666.8 86.7 94.7 95.8 93.0 82.7 29.3 10.3 80.0 63.5 61.4 46.7 61.4 63.2 51.1 28.8 6.0	<b>ivilian la</b> <b>ivilian la</b> <b>1973</b> 666-1 866-5 94-8 96-0 93-0 82-6 <b>79-6</b> <b>79-6</b> 62-9 61-3 48-9 63-0 64-8 51-4 28-7 5-6 <b>44-9</b>	<b>1974</b> <b>6</b> 3-5 <b>8</b> 6-5 <b>9</b> 4-9 <b>9</b> 6-1 <b>9</b> 3-0 <b>8</b> 2-4 <b>2</b> 7-0 <b>9</b> -0 <b>79-2</b> <b>6</b> 0-3 <b>6</b> 3-3 <b>6</b> 3-5 <b>8</b> 6-5 <b>9</b> 4-9 <b>9</b> -0 <b>79-2</b> <b>6</b> 0-3 <b>6</b> 5-4 <b>6</b> 6-0 <b>5</b> 1-0 <b>6</b> 5-4 <b>6</b> 6-0 <b>5</b> 1-9 <b>2</b> 8-7 <b>5</b> -3 <b>45-6</b>	25,305 rce activ 1975 62-5 86-4 94-9 96-2 93-0 82-3 78-7 59-7 63-9 51-8 66-1 66-3 52-4 8-3 78-7 45-7 45-7	663 25,702 ity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4 96.1 92.4 8.0 78.9 68.2 64.8 54.0 67.4 66.5 54.3 26.9 4.7 46.8	626 25,901 1977 to 1977 70.2 85.2 95.3 96.5 96.0 91.8 78.5 22.0 7.6 78.3 68.8 66.2 56.2 56.2 56.6 68.6 66.7 56.1 25.2 4.4 47.5	1985 by 1985 by 1978 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4 6.8 77.9 70.4 67.0 56.2 68.5 66.9 55.0 23.3 3.9 47.5	493 26,021 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8 6.1 77.5 72.0 67.7 56.1 68.5 67.0 53.8 21.5 3.4 47.4	510 26,198 3 sex 1980 73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95.1 95	26,228 1981 72-4 85-1 95-4 96-0 94-8 89-4 69-3 16-3 6-5 76-5 70-4 68-8 56-4 68-0 68-0 68-0 53-4 23-3 3-7 47-6	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3 68.6 68.6 68.6 56.7 67.8 68.0 51.9 21.9 3.5 47.3	25,899 1983 69·6 84·1 93·7 95·4 93·1 84·1 59·2 13·3 5·3 74·2 66·7 68·2 57·1 67·6 68·0 50·5 3·2 47·0	26,411 1984 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5 74-2 68-7 69-0 60-1 70-4 69-1 51-1 21-2 3-0 48-4	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9 5-2 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-4 51-8 69-4 51-8 5-8 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-4 51-8 5-2 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-4 51-8 5-2 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 61-6 71-5 71-5 71-5 71-5 71-5 71-5 71-5 71-5
All ages <b>Fable 2</b> <b>Great Br</b> <b>Male</b> 6–19 20–24 35–44 45–54 45–59 30–64 35–69 70+ <b>All ages</b> <b>Female</b> 6–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 45–59 30–64 35–45 41 35–45 35–44 45–54 35–45 35–44 45–54 35–44 45–54 35–44 45–54 35–44 45–54 35–44 45–54 35–44 45–54 35–44 45–54 35–44 45–54 35–44 45–54 35–44 45–54 35–44 45–54 35–44 41 35–44 41 35–44 41 35–44 41 35–44 41 35–44 41 35–44 41 35–44 41 35–44 41 35–45 41 35–44 35–44	Estimitaln 1971 69·4 87·7 94·6 96·2 95·7 93·0 82·9 30·4 10·9 80·5 65·0 60·2 45·5 59·7 62·0 50·9 28·8 6·3 43·9 Ifemale 67·3	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66.8 86.7 94.7 95.8 93.0 82.7 29.3 10.3 80.0 63.5 61.4 46.7 95.8 93.0 82.7 29.3 10.3 80.0 63.5 61.4 46.3 2 51.1 28.4 6.0 44.3 65.2	<b>ivilian la</b> <b>ivilian la</b> <b>1973</b> 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-2 9-6 93-0 82-6 28-2 9-6 <b>79-6</b> <b>62</b> -9 61-3 48-9 63-0 64-8 51-4 28-7 5-6 <b>44-9</b> 64-6	<b>1974</b> <b>1974</b> <b>6</b> 3·5 <b>8</b> 6·5 <b>9</b> 4·9 <b>9</b> 6·4 <b>9</b> 6·1 <b>9</b> 3·0 <b>8</b> 2·4 <b>2</b> 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56.1 68.5 67.0 53.8 21.5 3.4 47.4 72.5	<b>1980</b> 73.5 86.0 95.1 96.1 95.1 90.1 71.2 16.6 6.3 <b>77.0</b> 75.3 67.9 56.1 90.1 71.2 16.6 6.3 <b>77.0</b> 75.3 67.9 56.3 67.9 56.4 8.3 67.6 53.6 22.4 3.6 <b>47.7</b> 74.4	<b>26,228</b> <b>1981</b> 72-4 85-1 95-4 96-0 94-8 89-4 69-3 16-3 <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-5</b> <b>76-7</b> <b>76-7</b> <b>76-7</b> <b>76-7</b> 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All ages <b>Fable 2</b> <b>Great Br</b> <b>Vale</b> 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 45–54 35–69 70+ <b>All ages</b> <b>Female</b> 16–19 20–24 <b>All ages</b> <b>Male anc</b> 16–19 20–24	Estimitain 1971 69·4 87·7 94·6 96·2 95·7 93·0 80·5 80·5 65·0 60·2 45·5 59·7 62·0 60·2 45·5 59·7 62·0 80·5 65·0 60·2 45·5 59·7 62·0 80·5 65·0 66·2 45·5 59·7 62·0 80·5 65·0 66·2 45·5 59·7 62·0 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·5 79·7 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·2 97·1 80·5 66·0 80·5 77·1 80·5 76·2 97·1 80·5 76·2 97·1 80·5 76·2 97·1 80·5 76·2 97·1 80·5 76·2 97·1 80·5 76·2 97·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 77·1 80·5 80·5 80·5 77·1 77·1 80·5	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 96-2 95-8 93-0 89-0 89-0 89-0 89-0 89-0 89-0 89-0 89	<b>1973</b> <b>1973</b> <b>66</b> ·1 <b>86</b> ·5 <b>94</b> ·8 <b>96</b> ·2 <b>96</b> ·0 <b>93</b> ·0 <b>82</b> ·6 <b>28</b> ·2 <b>9</b> ·6 <b>79</b> ·6 <b>62</b> ·9 <b>61</b> ·3 <b>48</b> ·9 <b>63</b> ·0 <b>64</b> ·8 <b>51</b> ·4 <b>28</b> ·7 <b>5</b> ·6 <b>44</b> ·9 <b>64</b> ·6 <b>74</b> ·1	<b>1974</b> <b>1974</b> <b>6</b> 3·5 <b>8</b> 6·5 <b>9</b> 4·9 <b>9</b> 6·1 <b>9</b> 3·0 <b>79·2</b> <b>6</b> 0·3 <b>6</b> 3·3 <b>5</b> 1·0 <b>6</b> 5·4 <b>6</b> 6·5 <b>9</b> -9 <b>79·2</b> <b>6</b> 0·3 <b>6</b> 3·5 <b>79·2</b> <b>6</b> 0·3 <b>6</b> 3·3 <b>5</b> 1·0 <b>6</b> 5·4 <b>6</b> 6·5 <b>6</b> 1·9 <b>7</b> 5·1	<b>1975</b> <b>62.5</b> <b>86.4</b> <b>94.9</b> <b>96.2</b> <b>93.0</b> <b>82.3</b> <b>25.9</b> <b>8.3</b> <b>78.7</b> <b>59.7</b> <b>63.9</b> <b>51.8</b> <b>66.1</b> <b>66.3</b> <b>52.4</b> <b>28.6</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.1</b> <b>7.5 3</b>	663 25,702 iity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.4 96.1 92.4 8.0 78.9 8.0 78.9 68.2 64.8 54.0 67.4 66.5 54.3 26.9 4.7 46.8 69.3 75.5	626 25,901 1977 to 1977 70·2 85·2 95·3 96·0 91·8 78·5 22·0 7·6 78·3 68·8 66·2 56·2 68·6 66·7 56·1 25·2 4·4 47·5 69·5 75·9	1985 by 1985 by 1978 71.6 86.0 95.7 91.3 75.8 19.4 6.8 77.9 70.4 67.0 56.2 68.5 66.9 55.0 23.3 3.9 47.5 71.0 76.7	493 26,021 7 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 6.1 77.5 72.0 67.7 56.1 68.6 73.0 16.8 6.1 77.5 72.0 67.7 53.8 21.5 3.4 47.4	<b>1980</b> <b>1980</b> <b>73.5</b> 86.0 95.1 96.1 95.1 96.1 95.1 96.1 96.1 95.1 77.0 <b>75.3</b> 67.9 56.1 68.3 67.6 53.6 22.4 3.66 <b>47.7</b> 74.4 77.1	26,228 1981 72-4 85-1 95-4 95-5 70-4 68-8 55-4 23-3 3-7 47-6 71-4 77-6 71-4 77-6	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3 68.6 68.6 56.7 67.8 68.0 51.9 21.9 21.9 3.5 47.3 69.8 76.7	25,899 1983 69-6 84-1 93-7 95-4 93-7 95-4 93-7 13-3 5-3 74-2 66-7 68-2 57-1 67-6 68-0 50-5 20-5 3-2 47-0 68-2 76-3	<b>26,411</b> <b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5 <b>74-2</b> 68-7 69-0 60-1 70-4 69-1 51-1 21-2 3-0 <b>48-4</b> 70-9 76-9	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9 5-2 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 18-6 3-0 48-7 71-3 76-9
All ages Table 2 Great Br Male 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–44 35–59 30–64 35–69 30–64 35–69 30–64 35–59 30–64 35–54 35–34 35	816           24,895           Estim.           itain           1971           69.4           87.7           94.6           96.7           93.0           82.9           95.7           93.0           80.5           65.0           60.2           45.5           59.7           62.0           28.8           6.3           43.9           Itemale           67.3           74.0           70.4	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 95-8 93-0 82-7 95-8 93-0 82-7 95-8 93-0 82-7 95-8 93-0 82-7 95-8 93-0 82-7 95-8 95-8 95-8 95-8 95-8 95-8 95-8 95-8	<b>ivilian la</b> <b>ivilian la</b> <b>1973</b> 66-1 86-5 94-8 96-0 93-0 82-6 <b>79-6</b> <b>79-6</b> <b>62-9</b> 61-3 <b>48-9</b> 63-0 64-8 51-4 <b>28</b> -7 <b>5</b> -6 <b>44-9</b> <b>64-6</b> <b>74-1</b> <b>72-1</b>	<b>1974</b> <b>1974</b> <b>6</b> 3-5 <b>8</b> 6-5 <b>9</b> 4-9 <b>9</b> 6-1 <b>9</b> 3-0 <b>8</b> 2-4 <b>2</b> 7-0 <b>9</b> -0 <b>79-2</b> <b>6</b> 0-3 <b>6</b> 3-3 <b>5</b> 1-0 <b>6</b> 5-4 <b>6</b> 6-5 <b>9</b> 4-9 <b>79-2</b> <b>6</b> 0-3 <b>6</b> 3-5 <b>5</b> 1-0 <b>6</b> 5-4 <b>6</b> 6-5 <b>9</b> 4-9 <b>79-2</b> <b>6</b> 0-3 <b>6</b> 3-5 <b>5</b> 1-0 <b>6</b> 5-4 <b>6</b> 6-5 <b>9</b> 4-9 <b>79-2</b> <b>6</b> 0-3 <b>6</b> 3-5 <b>5</b> 1-0 <b>6</b> 5-4 <b>6</b> 5-4 <b>6</b> 6-5 <b>9</b> 4-9 <b>79-2</b> <b>6</b> 0-3 <b>6</b> 3-5 <b>5</b> 1-0 <b>6</b> 5-4 <b>6</b> 5-19 <b>7</b> 5-3 <b>4</b> 5-6 <b>6</b> 1-9 <b>7</b> 5-1 <b>7</b> 7-2	<b>1975</b> <b>62:5</b> <b>86:4</b> <b>94:9</b> <b>96:2</b> <b>93:0</b> <b>8:3</b> <b>78:7</b> <b>59:7</b> <b>63:9</b> <b>51:8</b> <b>66:1</b> <b>66:3</b> <b>28:6</b> <b>4:9</b> <b>4:9</b> <b>4:9</b> <b>51:8</b> <b>66:1</b> <b>66:1</b> <b>66:1</b> <b>66:1</b> <b>65:2</b> <b>4:9</b> <b>4:9</b> <b>4:9</b> <b>4:9</b> <b>51:8</b> <b>66:1</b> <b>66:1</b> <b>66:1</b> <b>66:1</b> <b>66:2</b> <b>78:7</b> <b>73:7</b>	663 25,702 ity rates 1976 70.5 85.9 95.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 96.1 96	626 25,901 1977 to 1977 70.2 85.2 95.3 96.5 96.0 91.8 78.5 22.0 7.6 78.3 68.8 66.2 56.2 68.6 66.7 56.1 25.2 4.4 47.5 69.5 75.9 76.0	1985 by 1985 by 1978 71.6 86.0 95.2 96.4 95.7 91.3 75.8 77.9 70.4 67.0 56.2 68.5 66.9 55.0 23.3 3.9 47.5 71.0 76.7 75.9	493 26,021 age and 1979 73.0 86.7 95.2 96.3 95.4 90.8 73.0 86.7 95.4 90.8 73.0 16.8 6.1 77.5 72.0 67.7 56.1 68.5 67.0 53.8 21.5 3.4 47.4 72.5 77.4 75.8	510 26,198 3 sex 1980 73-5 86-0 95-1 96-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95-1 95	26,228 1981 72-4 85-1 95-4 96-0 94-8 89-4 69-3 16-3 6-5 76-5 70-4 68-8 56-4 68-0 68-0 68-0 53-4 23-3 3-7 47-6 71-4 77-4 76-1	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.7 64.7 3.5 47.3 69.8 75.8	25,899 1983 69-6 84-1 93-7 95-4 93-1 84-1 59-2 13-3 5-3 74-2 66-7 68-2 57-1 67-6 68-0 50-5 3-2 47-0 68-2 75-5	26,411 1984 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5 74-2 68-7 69-1 51-1	424 26,603 Per cen 1985 72-9 84-9 93-6 95-2 92-3 82-0 54-4 13-9 5-2 74-0 69-7 68-6 61-4 71-5 69-4 51-8 18-6 3-0 48-7 71-3
All ages Fable 2 Great Br Male 6–19 20–24 25–34 45–54 45–59 30–64 45–59 30–64 45–54 41 45–54 41 45–34 41 45–34 41 45–34 41 45–34 41 45–34 41 45–34 41 45–34 41 45–34 41 45–34 41 45–34 41 45–34 41 45–34 41 45–44 45–34 45–44	816           24,895           Estimitain           1971           69.4           87.7           94.6           96.7           93.0           82.9           30.4           10.9           80.5           65.0           60.2           45.5           59.7           62.0           50.97           62.0           50.97           62.0           50.97           62.0           50.7           62.0           50.7           62.0           50.7           62.0           50.7           62.0           50.7           62.0           50.7           62.0           50.7           62.0           50.7           62.0           50.7           67.3           74.0           78.0	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 666.8 86.7 94.7 96.2 95.8 93.0 82.7 29.3 10.3 80.0 63.5 61.4 46.7 61.4 63.2 51.1 28.8 6.0 44.3 65.2 74.2 71.0 78.9	<b>1973</b> <b>1973</b> <b>66</b> -1 <b>86</b> -5 <b>94</b> -8 <b>96</b> -2 <b>96</b> -0 <b>93</b> -0 <b>82</b> -6 <b>28</b> -2 <b>9</b> -6 <b>79</b> -6 <b>79</b> -6 <b>62</b> -9 <b>61</b> -3 <b>48</b> -9 <b>63</b> -0 <b>64</b> -8 <b>51</b> -4 <b>28</b> -7 <b>5</b> -6 <b>44</b> -9 <b>64</b> -6 <b>74</b> -1	<b>1974</b> <b>1974</b> <b>6</b> 3·5 <b>8</b> 6·5 <b>9</b> 4·9 <b>9</b> 6·1 <b>9</b> 3·0 <b>79·2</b> <b>6</b> 0·3 <b>6</b> 3·3 <b>5</b> 1·0 <b>6</b> 5·4 <b>6</b> 6·5 <b>9</b> -9 <b>79·2</b> <b>6</b> 0·3 <b>6</b> 3·5 <b>79·2</b> <b>6</b> 0·3 <b>6</b> 3·3 <b>5</b> 1·0 <b>6</b> 5·4 <b>6</b> 6·5 <b>6</b> 1·9 <b>7</b> 5·1	<b>1975</b> <b>62.5</b> <b>86.4</b> <b>94.9</b> <b>96.2</b> <b>93.0</b> <b>82.3</b> <b>25.9</b> <b>8.3</b> <b>78.7</b> <b>59.7</b> <b>63.9</b> <b>51.8</b> <b>66.1</b> <b>66.3</b> <b>52.4</b> <b>28.6</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> <b>4.9</b> 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85-1 95-4 95-5 70-4 68-8 55-4 83-3 3-7 47-6 71-4 77-6 71-4 77-6	26,042 1982 71.0 84.7 94.6 95.8 94.0 86.7 64.3 14.8 5.9 75.3 68.6 68.6 56.7 67.8 68.0 51.9 21.9 3.5 47.3 69.8 76.7	25,899 1983 69-6 84-1 93-7 95-4 93-7 95-4 93-7 13-3 5-3 74-2 66-7 68-2 57-1 67-6 68-0 50-5 20-5 3-2 47-0 68-2 76-3	<b>26,411</b> <b>1984</b> 72-9 84-6 93-6 95-2 92-6 82-0 56-7 13-5 5-5 <b>74-2</b> 68-7 69-0 60-1 70-4 69-1 51-1 21-2 3-0 <b>48-4</b> 70-9 77-9 <b>48-4</b> 69-1 51-1 21-2 3-0 <b>48-4</b> 69-1 51-1 21-2 3-0 <b>48-4</b> 69-1 51-1 21-2 3-0 <b>48-4</b> 69-2 <b>5</b> -5 <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> <b>74-2</b> 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All ages Table 2 Great Br Male 16–19 20–24 25–34 35–54 35–59 30–64 35–59 30–64 35–55 30–64 35–54 35–55 30–64 35–559 35–559 35	816           24,895           Estim.           itain           1971           69.4           87.7           94.6           95.7           93.0           82.9           30.4           10.9           80.5           59.7           65.0           65.0           65.0           65.0           65.0           65.0           70.9           28.8           6.3           43.9           Ifemale           67.3           70.4           78.5           71.2	789 24,953 ates of c 1972 66-8 86-7 94-7 95-8 93-0 89-0 89-0 89-0 89-0 89-0 89-0 89-0 89	<b>1973</b> <b>1973</b> <b>66</b> -1 <b>86</b> -5 <b>94</b> -8 <b>96</b> -0 <b>93</b> -0 <b>82</b> -6 <b>28</b> -2 <b>96</b> -0 <b>93</b> -0 <b>82</b> -6 <b>28</b> -2 <b>96</b> -0 <b>93</b> -0 <b>82</b> -6 <b>28</b> -2 <b>9</b> -6 <b>79-6</b> <b>62</b> -9 <b>61</b> -3 <b>48</b> -9 <b>63</b> -0 <b>64</b> -8 <b>51</b> -4 <b>28</b> -7 <b>5</b> -6 <b>44</b> -9 <b>64</b> -6 <b>74</b> -1 <b>79</b> -7 <b>80</b> -2 <b>9</b> -7 <b>9</b> -6 <b>10</b> <b>10</b> <b>10</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> <b>11</b> 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*Tables 1 and 2*, respectively. Although there was considerable variation from year to year, the labour force grew at an average rate of around 140,000 a year during the 1970s. Between 1980 and 1983, the labour force fell by some 300,000 before the upward trend was resumed with increases of 512,000 in 1984 and 192,000 in 1985.

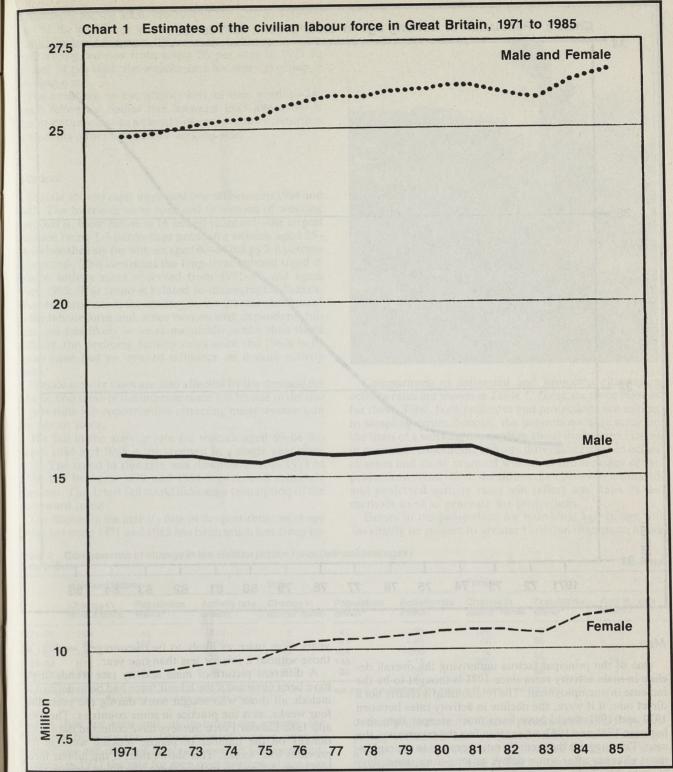
The growth between 1971 and 1985 is entirely attributable to the female labour force, which increased by 1.7million, while the male labour force remained relatively

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stable at around 15.5 million. The population and activity rate components of these changes in the labour force are illustrated in Table 3 on p. 321 and discussed below.

Changes in the population of working age—that is, all those above minimum school-leaving age\* and below state retirement age—are illustrated in *Chart 2*. Although again

\* The minimum school-leaving age was raised from 15 to 16 in 1973, but for consistency the lower age limit used in this article is 16 throughout.

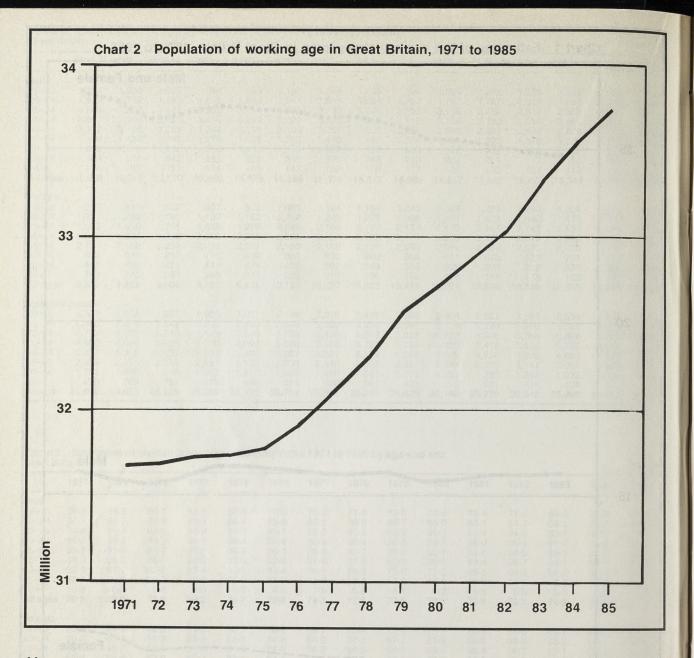


the size of year to year change varied, there has been a continuous increase throughout the period 1971 to 1985. For men, the effect of this has been offset by declining activity rates; male activity rates have had a downward influence on the labour force throughout the period, although only between 1981 and 1983 was it sufficient to outweigh the effect of population growth and produce a net decline in the labour force. In contrast, increases in female activity rates between 1971 and 1977, and again since 1983, have reinforced the upward influence of population

changes. Between 1977 and 1983 changes in female activity rates had little net effect.

#### Activity rates

Between 1984 and 1985, male activity rates fell overall, but not uniformly across age groups. The largest decline, of 2.3 percentage points, was in the activity rate of men aged 60–64; this has fallen consistently since 1971. There were small increases of 0.4 percentage points in the 65–69 age group and 0.3 points in the 20–24 age group.



Men

One of the principal factors underlying the overall decline in male activity rates since 1971 is thought to be the increase in unemployment. The relationship is clearly not a direct one; if it were, the decline in activity rates between 1979 and 1981 would have been much steeper than that between 1981 and 1983, whereas in fact the reverse was the case. This suggests that activity rates respond to unemployment changes after some delay, as long-term unemployment builds up. One reason for this is that the labour force includes as unemployed those who looked for work in the survey reference week; men who have been without work for some time are likely to seek work less frequently, and may therefore be excluded from the labour force.

The effect of duration of unemployment on activity rates can be seen from the results of the labour force survey, which separately identifies such people as wanting a job, but not seeking work in the reference week because they believed no jobs were available—so-called discouraged workers. The 1985 Labour Force Survey estimated, for example, that men without a job for between two and three years were twice as likely to be discouraged workers as those without a job for less than one year.

A different picture of male activity rate trends might have been obtained if the labour force had been defined to include all those who sought work during the preceding four weeks, as is the practice in some countries. The 1984 and 1985 Labour Force Surveys have collected data additionally on the number of people seeking work in the previous four weeks. This shows that, if the labour force had been defined to include these, declining activity rates would have removed around 20,000 men from the labour force between 1984 and 1985, compared with 36,000 estimated on the usual one week basis.

It is likely that the steep decline in male activity rates between 1981 and 1984 would also have been less if the labour force had been defined in this way but, since the relevant data were not collected prior to 1984, it is not possible to test this directly.

The activity rate of men in the pre-retirement (60–64) age group is additionally influenced by other factors, such as the increased availability of occupational pensions and, until 1984, the Job Release Scheme. There is no ready

explanation for the small increase in the activity rate for men in the 65–69 age group, which follows a somewhat smaller increase between 1983 and 1984. It may indicate that, having reduced from about 30 per cent in 1971 to around 14 per cent, the activity rate for this age group is levelling out.

The small rise in the activity rate of men aged 20–24, which follows a similar rise between 1983 and 1984, is almost entirely due to a further increase in the proportion of students either working or seeking work.

#### Women

Female activity rates increased overall between 1984 and 1985. The increases were confined to women of working age, that is, those between 16 and 60 years old—the largest increase being 1.3 percentage points for women aged 25–34—while the rate for women aged 60–64 fell by 2.6 percentage points. This continues the long-term upward trend in female activity rates observed from 1971–77 and again since 1983. This trend is related to demographic factors. Women born later in the century have a greater attachment to the labour force and, since women with dependent children are less likely to be economically active than those without, the declining fertility rates since the 1960s baby boom have had an upward influence on overall activity rates.\*

Female activity rates are also affected by the demand for labour, and some of the increase since 1983 is due to the rise in part-time job opportunities attracting many women into the labour force.

The fall in the activity rate for women aged 60–64 between 1984 and 1985 is the steepest in a single year since 1971. The trend in this rate was downward from 1971 to 1979, but between 1979 and 1984 it remained relatively constant. This latest fall could indicate a resumption of the downward trend.

The decline in the activity rate of the post-retirement age group between 1971 and 1985 has been much less steep for



Comparisons of estimated and projected changes in activity rates are shown in *Table 4*. There are three reasons for these. First, both estimates and projections are subject to sampling errors. Second, the projections were made on the basis of a working assumption about the future changes in economic conditions, and any difference between actual changes and those assumed will affect the accuracy of the projections. And third, the differences between estimated and projected activity rates will reflect any flaws in the methods used to generate the projections.

Errors in the projections for individual age groups will inevitably be subject to greater variation than those in the

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 Table 3
 Components of change in the civilian labour force (annual averages)
 Great Britain

	Male and female			Male	Female				
	Change in labour force	Population effect*	Activity rate effect†	Change in labour force	Population effect*	Activity rate effect†	Change in labour force	Population effect*	Activity rate effect†
1971-77	168	49	119	2	41	-39	166	8	158
1977-81	82	146	-64	16	81	-65	66	65	1
1981-83	-164	177	-341	-147	104	-250	-18	73	-91
1983-84	512	218	294	127	145	-18	385	73	312
1984-85	192	151	41	56	92	-36	135	58	77

The change in the labour force which would have occurred had the activity rate in each age group remained over the period at its value in the initial year. The residual change-the total change less the population effect.

women than for men and, as in other age groups, the difference between the activity rates of women over 60 years of age and those of men aged over 65 has narrowed. Whereas in 1971 the rate for men over retirement age was 19 per cent compared with 12 per cent for women, by 1985 the gap had almost closed with the male rate being eight per cent and the female seven per cent.

#### Comparison with the previous projection

Overall, the estimated increase of 192,000 between 1984 and 1985 is reasonably close to the projected increase of 228,000, bearing in mind the uncertainties involved in making such projections. However, as remarked, this is the net result of growth in the population of working age being some 80,000 greater and activity rates being appreciably lower than projected. overall projections. A clearer picture is obtained by comparing estimated and projected changes for broad age groups, for example, those below and those above state retirement age, see *Table 4*. The estimated activity rate for men of working age was substantially lower than had been projected, while for men over retirement age the reverse was true. The estimated rate for women of working age coincided with the projection, while that for women over retirement age is much lower than was projected. The overall activity rates for both men and women are 0.2percentage points lower than was projected.

The activity rate projections were made on the basis of a working assumption about the future demand for labour— "that claimant unemployment will remain stable at around

\* A further discussion of these factors was contained in "Labour force outlook for Great Britain", *Employment Gazette*, February 1984, pp 56-64.

#### Table 4 Changes in activity rates between 1984 and 1985: comparison of estimates and 1984-based

Great Britain	ections	Percentage points
	Estimate	84-based projection
Male		
16-64	-0.1	+0·4 -0·8
65+		-0.8
Allages		— · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Female		
16-59	+0.7	+0.7
60+	-0.8	-0.1
Allages	+0.3	+0.5

three million . . . that employment will therefore increase to absorb the increase in the labour force, and that there will be no significant changes in the way in which the pattern of employment is changed".† In fact, between June 1984 and June 1985 the level of claimant unemployment rose by some 120,000. Also, the level of long-term unemployment, which has a significant effect on activity rates, rose by some 90,000 over the same period. Activity rate projections prepared assuming similar changes would have been much closer to the estimates presented here.

It is more surprising that the rate for men aged 65 and over did not decrease, having declined steadily since 1971. This may indicate a slowing-down, if not an end to the long-term downward trend in the activity rate for this group.

Female activity rates will have been influenced additionally by the continuing rise in part-time employment opportunities for women. As stated in the July 1985 article this could be expected to attract more women into the labour force, working in opposition to the downward influence of unemployment. The fact that, for women of working age, the overall activity rate for 1985 is as projecteddespite some differences for individual age groups-suggests that the upward effect of continuing growth in parttime employment and the downward effect of continuing high unemployment more or less offset each other.

For women aged over 60, the estimated activity rate is substantially below that projected. This could in part be due to the effect of unemployment, but may also indicate a resumption of the downward trend observed for this age group from 1971 to 1979.

#### The future size of the labour force

The implications of these differences for the future size of the labour force will be considered in detail, and a further article prepared presenting revised projections, when the 1985 based population projections become available. The following is a brief initial assessment on the basis of the above comparisons.

Much of the difference between estimated and projected activity rates for those of working age can be ascribed to the difference between the working assumption used in preparing the projections, and the actual changes in economic conditions. From 1985 onwards, therefore, the changes in activity rates for the working age groups are likely to be similar to those previously projected, making the same working assumption as before-that claimant unemployment will remain roughly stable, that employment will

#### Appendix

The Labour Force—definitions and measurement

#### **Definitions**

The civilian labour force includes employees, employers and self-employed (but excluding those in HM Forces) together with those identified by censuses and surveys as seeking work in a reference week. Also included in the civilian labour force as unemployed are those waiting to start a job they have already obtained and those who are unemployed but prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday. People employed under employment schemes (other than those measures providing full-time training) are included in the civilian labour force. Students in full-time education are included if they did any work in the reference week, or if they sought work and were not prevented from starting work by the need to complete their education.

The activity rate for a given age/sex group is defined as the ratio-usually expressed as a percentage-of the labour force in that age/sex group to the total population in the same age/sex group.

#### Measurement

Activity rate estimates are derived principally from household survey and census data which allow a full breakdown of numbers by age and sex. Estimates for 1971 are based mainly on data from the 1971 Census of Population. Estimates for 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1984 and 1985 incorporate survey estimates from the Labour Force Survey (a survey of private households) supplemented by data from the Census of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households. Estimates for years when no Labour Force Survey or Census of Population was held are derived by interpolation. Population estimates are supplied by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the General Register Office for Scotland. The latest estimates\* refer to mid-1985.

All estimates are subject to sampling and other errors and though the labour force figures are shown in this article to the nearest thousand they are not accurate to this degree. Estimates for individual years must be treated with caution.

\* Mid-1985 population estimates for England and Wales, OPCS monitor PP1 86/1. "Population Estimates Scotland 1985", HMSO.

increase to absorb the increase in the labour force, and that there will be no significant changes in the way in which the pattern of employment is changing.

For the older age groups, it is less likely that activity rates will change as projected beyond 1985. For both men and women, there is some indication of a departure from the assumed trends: the latest data suggest that male rates in this age group will decline less steeply than projected, and that female activity rates will decline slightly rather than remaining stable. However, the likely effect on the "all ages" labour force is small, since the levels of activity rates in the post-retirement age groups are so low.

Thus, pending the publication of revised projections, a reasonable interim projection can be obtained by adding the projections of published changes beyond 1985 in the July 1985 Employment Gazette article† to the mid-1985 estimates presented here.

† "Labour force outlook for Great Britain", Employment Gazette, July 1985, pp 255-264

Department of Employment statistical enquiries: Tel 01-213 5551

#### SPECIAL FEATURE

**Stoppages** caused by industrial disputes in



A total of 6.4 million working days-equivalent to about one-third of a day for every employee in employment-were lost in 1985 through stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom. This annual article looks at the coverage of the statistics, the figures for recent years, and for 1985 presents detailed analyses by industry, region, cause, and size of dispute.

There were 6.4 million working days lost through stoppages of work caused by industrial disputes in 1985 in the United Kingdom, compared with 27.1 million in 1984 and an annual average of 11.1 million for the ten years 1975 to 1984. The last few months of the miners' strike, which began in March 1984, accounted for 4.0 million (63 per cent) of the total number of working days lost in 1985 whilst the national teachers' strikes in Scotland, and England and Wales accounted for a further 0.8 million (13 per cent) lost days.

This article presents the final figures for 1985. A brief commentary on more recent figures (which are given in tables 4.1 and 4.2 in the Labour Market Data section) can be found in the Trends in Labour Statistics Commentary section of this Gazette. This indicates that in the 12 months to May 1986, a provisional total of 2.4 million working days have been lost through stoppages of work due toindustrial disputes and that the current level of working days lost is at its lowest level since 1967.

#### Coverage of the statistics

Information about stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes is collected on a voluntary basis, through the Department of Employment's local unemployment benefit office network and other sources including centralised returns from certain nationalised industries, public bodies and large firms, from press reports and, in the case of some larger stoppages, from the employers or trade unions involved.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular of those short disputes lasting only a day or so, or involving only a few workers. Primarily because of these difficulties, stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeds 100. This restriction bears most heavily on any industries particularly affected by small stoppages and has much more effect on the total of stoppages than on working days lost. This can be seen in Table 7 where recorded stoppages lasting not more than one day accounted for 36 per cent of all stoppages but less than 3 per cent of all the working days lost. Consequently, the number of working days lost is a better indicator of the impact of industrial disputes than the simple number of stoppages. A more comprehensive description of the coverage of the statistics appears in the Technical Note at the end of this article.

#### Working days lost

The number of working days recorded as being lost as a result of industrial stoppages in 1985, is shown in Table 1, together with the corresponding figures for 1984. The table follows the format of previous annual articles by giving separate details for the effects of stoppages "in progress" in the year as well as for stoppages "beginning in the year". Stoppages beginning in 1984 but which continued into 1985 accounted for 4.4 million of the working days lost in 1985, and these in addition to the 2.0 million days lost in 1985 through stoppages beginning in 1985, resulted in a total of 6.4 million working days lost through stoppages of work in progress in 1985. This compares with 27.1 million in 1984, 3.8 million in 1983 and a ten year average, 1975 to 1984, of 11.1 million days lost.

The remainder of this article concentrates on the "in progress in year" figures. Previous articles\* have used a mixture of "in progress/beginning in year" figures which can be confusing to the reader. Further details on the latter basis can be obtained from the address given at the end of this article.

#### Workers involved

The number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1985 was 0.79 million. This compares with 1.46 million in 1984, 0.57 million in 1983 and an annual average of 1.48 million during the ten year period 1975 to 1984.

1985, pp 295-306.

\* "Stoppages caused by industrial disputes in 1984", Employment Gazette. August

#### Number of stoppages

The number of stoppages recorded as being in progress in 1985 was 903 compared with 1,221 in 1984, 1,364 in 1983 and an annual average of 1,854 over the ten year period 1975-1984. The total of 903 stoppages in progress in 1985 was the lowest figure for any year since 1938, when 885 stoppages were recorded; the figure for 1984 had been the lowest since 1940. Because of the difficulties in ensuring

### Table 1 Stoppages, workers involved and working days

lost in 1984 and 1985		United Kingdom	1966 1967	
TATAS SUCTOR	1985	1984	1968 1969 1970	1
Stoppages			1970	1 mars
in progress in year beginning in year	903 887	1,206 1,221	1971 1972 1973	1 2
Workers involved in stoppages			1974	1
in progress in year of which directly involved	791,300 751,300	1,464,300 1,345,500	1975	
indirectly involved	40,000	118,700	1976	
and the second second second second			1977	1
beginning in year	620,900	1,391,000	1978	
of which directly involved	588,500	1,272,300	1979	2
indirectly involved	32,300	118,700	1980	1
Working days lost through stoppage	es		1981	
in progress in year	6,402,000	27,135,000	1982	
beginning in year	2,035,000†	26,890,000†	1983	
the addition strengthe beginning in 1095 and	continuing into 10	P6 reculted in a loss of	1984	2

†In addition, stoppages beginning in 1985 and continuing into 1986 resulted in a los 232,000 days in 1986. Stoppages beginning in 1984 that continued into 1985 accounte 4,367,000 of the days lost in 1985, of which 4,161,000 occurred in the first two montt 1985. Stoppages beginning in 1983 accounted for 246,000 of the days lost in 1984.

Table 3 Stoppages in progress in 1985 by industry

ndustry group (SIC 1980)	Class	Working days lost (thousands)	Workers involved (thousands)	Stoppages
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01–03			
Coal extraction	11	4,142	167.8	160
Extraction and processing of coke, mineral oil and				-
natural gas	12-14	1	0.4	3
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15–17	56	5.2	D
Metal processing and manufacture	21,22	60	5.5	26
Vineral processing and manufacture	23,24	54	5.0	18
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25,26	5	1.1	8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	31	48	5.1	34
Mechanical engineering	32	85	12.3	52
Electrical engineering and equipment	33,34	68	10.3	39
nstrument engineering	37	2	0.4	3
2001 at the line and have sold being the		there will be the etc	and the second second	-
Motor vehicles	35	70	55.2	63
Other transport equipment	36	256	85.0	41
Food, drink and tobacco	41,42	126	11.3	31
<b>Fextiles</b>	43	20	5.7	16
Footwear and clothing	45	10	1.4	9
Timber and wooden furniture	46	30	1.8	11
Paper, printing and publishing	47	71	13.7	30
Other manufacturing industries	44, 48, 49	4	0.5	7
Construction	50	50	5.5	27
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	61-67	10	2.0	17
Railways	71	21	11.6	15
Other inland transport	72	59	44.0	40
Sea transport	74	32	7.7	10
Other transport and communication	75,79	70	37.7	49
Supporting and miscellaneous transport		The second second second		
services	76,77	15	2.9	29
Banking, finance, insurance, business services				
and leasing	81-85	7	4.0	9
Public administration, sanitary services		Sett POPPEN SUPPER STATES	which the should be	The grander of game
and education	91-94	957	261.4	107
Medical and health services	95	33	10.3	28
Other services	96–99,00	37	7.7	19
All industries and services		6,402	791-3	903

Notes: (1) The figures for working days lost and workers have been rounded and consequently the sums of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals. (2) Four stoppages involved workers in more than one of the above industry groups, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

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complete recording of stoppages, comparisons over time must be made with caution. However, one factor contributing to the lower figures for 1984 and 1985 may be the

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**United Kingdom** 

#### Table 2 Stoppages in progress 1965-85

Year	Working days lost (thousands)	Workers involved (thousands)	Stoppages	Working days lost per 1,000 employees*
1965	2,925	876	2,365	127
1966	2,396	544	1,951	103
1967	2,787	734	2,133	122
1968	4,690	2,258	2,390	207
1969	6,846	1,665	3,146	303
1970	10,980	1,801	3,943	488
1971	13,551	1,178	2,263	613
1972	23,909	1,734	2,530	1,081
1973	7,197	1,528	2,902	318
1974	14,750	1,626	2,946	647
1975	6,012	809	2,332	265
1976	3,284	668	2,034	146
1977	10,142	1,166	2,737	448
1978	9,405	1,041	2,498	413
1979	29,474	4,608	2,125	1,273
1980	11,964	834	1,348	521
1981	4,266	1,513	1,344	195
1982	5,313	2,103	1,538	248
1983	3,754	574	1,364	178
1984	27,135	1,464	1,221	1,277
1985	6,402	791	903	298

Based on the latest available mid-year [June] estimates of employees in e

#### Table 4 Incidence rates from stoppages of work in progress in 1984 and 1985 **United Kingdom** aduates arouning (SIC 1090) Working days lost per

implementation of the Trade Union Act in September

1984. This makes a strike unlawful if a ballot of workers has

not been previously conducted or if the ballot paper does

not make it clear that the workers are being asked whether

they are prepared to act in breach of their contracts of

employment. It should be noted that the recorded number

of stoppages makes no distinction between lawful and un-

Time series of the recorded number of stoppages due to

industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, working days lost and working days lost per thousand em-

ployees in employment, since 1965 are given in Table 2.

The total of 6.4 million days lost in 1985 compares with 27.1

million in 1984 and a 20 year average-1965 to 1984-of

10.0 million. There were 11 occasions in the 20 year period when more working days were lost than the total for 1985.

The table also illustrates that while the 27.1 million work-

ing days lost in 1984 was lower than 1979, when 29.5 million

days were lost, in terms of working days lost per thousand

employees in employment the impact of strikes in both

lawful stoppages and both are included in the statistics.

**Review 1965-85** 

years was broadly similar.

Industry grouping (SIC 1980)	Working o 1,000 emp	days lost per bloyees*		
	1985	1984		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Coal extraction Extraction and processing of coke,	19,248	3 97,266		
mineral oil and natural gas	23	21		
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	167	102		
Metal processing and manufacture	285	93		
Mineral processing and manufacture	225	127		
Chemicals and man-made fibres	14	186		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	125	184		
Mechanical engineering	107	227		
Electrical engineering and equipment	93	282		
Instrument engineering	18	346		
Motor vehicles	245	3,556		
Other transport equipment	866	1,625		
Food, drink and tobacco	201	371		
Textiles	85	74		
Footwear and clothing	36	166		
Timber and wooden furniture	147	128		
Paper, printing and publishing	143	276		
Other manufacturing industries	16	168		
Construction	52	338		
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	2	4		
Railways Other inland transport Sea transport Other transport and communication Supporting and miscellaneous transport	140 149 865 147	125 375 795 140		
Services	62	1,634		
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing Public administration, sanitary services	3	200 <b>11</b> (14)		
and education	265	213		
Medical and health services	24	17		
Other services	29	106		
All industries and services	<b>/298</b>	1,277		
*Based on the latest available mid-year ( lune) ast				

The figures for 1979 and 1984 illustrate the difficulty of making comparisons over time, as the number of working days lost in any one year may be influenced by a small number of large stoppages. The largest disputes in recent years are as follows:

- days lost;
- working days lost;
- that year:
- the total of 3.8 million days lost;
- 27.1 million working days lost;

The above illustrations show that it is not uncommon for figures for a particular year to be affected by the incidence of one or more large stoppages. As a result, comparisons among individual years need to be made in the light of the incidence of large stoppages.

#### Stoppages by industry

Table 3 analyses stoppages in progress in 1985 by 30 industry groups (based on the 1980 SIC classification). The coal extraction industry experienced the largest number of lost working days (4,142,000) followed by public administration, sanitary services and education (957,000), the other transport equipment industry (256,000) and food, drink and tobacco (126,000).

However, this comparison of the aggregate figures of working days lost does not allow for the considerable variation in numbers employed in the different industries. A more useful comparison can be gained from incidence rates that allow for industry size by showing the numbers of days lost per annum per 1,000 employees in each industry. Such incidence rates for 1984 and 1985 are given in Table 4. On this basis, the coal extraction industry, affected by the year long miners' strike, between March 1984 and March 1985, recorded the highest rate of working days lost per 1,000 employees (19,248-or an average of 19 working days for each employee) in 1985, as it had done in 1984 (an incidence rate of 97,266). The next highest rate in 1985 was recorded in the other transport equipment industry (866), followed closely by sea transport (865). The food, drink and tobacco industry which ranked fourth in terms of the highest number of working days lost for industry groups,

Based on the latest available mid-year (June) estimates of employees.

• in 1979 a strike by engineering workers accounted for 16.0 million (54 per cent) of the total of 29.5 million working days lost in that year; a strike by public service and hospital ancillary workers contributed 3.2 million days (11 per cent); and a stoppage by drivers and other grades in the transport and communication industry was responsible for another 1.0 million lost days (3 per cent);

• in 1980, the national steel strike accounted for 8.8 million (74 per cent) of the total of 12.0 million working

• in 1981, one dispute by civil servants contributed 0.9 million days (20 per cent) of the total of 4.3 million

• in 1982, three strikes, two of which were in connection with a dispute involving National Health Service staff and the other involving railway workers, accounted in total for 2.3 million (43 per cent) of the 5.3 million days lost in

• in 1983, a dispute by workers in the electricity, gas and water industry accounted for 0.8 million (20 per cent) of

• in 1984, the miners' strike in protest over pit closures accounted for 22.3 million (82 per cent) of the total of

• in 1985 the continuation of the miners' strike accounted for 4.0 million (63 per cent) of the 6.3 million days lost, whilst national strikes by teachers over pay contributed a further 0.8 (13 per cent) million days lost;

Industry (SIC 1980)	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshir and Humber side	West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Working days lost	aparter de	9.00000			Contraction of the	Teles a	- histika			an binor		The second second
(thousands) Extraction and												
processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and					Mag .							
natural gas Metal processing and	100		11 <u></u> 111, 11	116	335	1,844	87	618	755	288	-	4,143
manufacture			. <del></del>	6	3	47	-	2	—	1	—	60
letal goods not elsewhere specified	1	and rade	0	7	15	7	11	1	1	4	8 <u></u> 3681	48
Ingineering	8	3	5	13 23	13	6 1	43 12	17 1	7 6	39 1	1	155
Notor vehicles Other transport	25	a and a state	d total and	23		porto		anvi 16	U C		anosto -	70
equipment extiles, footwear and	1	—	27	1001 20		an <u>n</u> ba	23	145	even gain	57	2	256
clothing	-	-		3	5	25 <u>- 1</u> 25	1	13	eddl <u>-</u> fon	ie <b>1</b> juliev	7	31
Il other manufacturing industries	68	2	9	10	33	20	56	7	41	33	11	291
Construction		2	-	-	-	22	4	12	5	5	<u></u>	50
ransport and communication	68	6	3	14	11	19	36	9	11	19	1	197
Il other non- manufacturing												
industries and	onallano	ann grun	Sign an			in the	100	100 000	in and the		aler mind	tenba
services	220	29	42	83	60	109	128	65	113	231	19	1,100
All industries and services	492	43	87	275	475	2,076	403	890	940	681	40	6,402
Days lost per 1,000 employees all industries and												
services	67	60	56	142	333	1,179	169	859	1,035	348	87	298
Vorkers involved (thousands)												
Extraction and processing of coal, coke, mineral oil and												
natural gas Metal processing and	3	115 400	L'ARTIN	6	20	76	3	25	30	14		177
manufacture	b <del>ut</del> bar	(1 <del>11)</del> g net	1500	and the second second	1	3	1997 <u></u> 1997	onis <u>ere</u> tte.		7 <u>089</u> 4 CM	2) <u>-0</u> 10 (109	5
Aetal goods not elsewhere specified	obe <u>ens</u> odo	as <u>ir</u> ahas	ki <u>rte</u> (so	ouon tein	1	1	1			1	_	5
Engineering	1 31	1.000	101 21)	3 7	1	1	5 14	2	3 2	5		23 55
Motor vehicles Other transport equipment			33	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> - a</u>	<u> </u>	5	13	1	30	2	85
Textiles, footwear and clothing	(Silestered	101 1 COM	us <u>ter</u> aims	es tot a p			1	3	·	2	elan na hin	7
All other manufacturing	1	stoppage	agrala	10.01 010	to to				-		t den one il	
industries Construction	13	2		1	2	2 2	4	1 1	4 1	3 1		33 5
Fransport and communication All other non-	28	4	1	8	5	11	22	6	4	13	1	104
manufacturing industries and services	70	12	14	26	10	16	46	22	18	46	11	290
All industries and services	148	18	51	53	41	113	101	75	62	115	15	791
Stoppages Extraction and processing of coal,												
coke, mineral oil and	220100			MOSA IN	11811		16	105		04	sing and	anno con
natural gas Metal processing and	5	ALC: A DEAL	() <del></del> )5 [1	7	24	83	7	8	24	17	2	163
manufacture	A CONTRACTOR			3	6	9	2	1	2	3	e <u>e o</u> selo, tañ	26
Aetal goods not elsewhere specified	1	an <del>ii</del> tana	1	6	4	10	7	841	1	3		34
Engineering Notor vehicles	9 23	4	2	18 19	6 1	7 3	17 10	10 2	6	18 1	2	94 63
Other transport		panes n	alingm	19	2000	3			4			
equipment extiles, footwear and	3	a y <b>1</b> axia	8	ino <b>1</b> volh	1001	- *	4	12	1 1	12	2	41
clothing	11 <u>25</u> 670	de <u>nn</u> es ald	1	2	4		3	9	2	2	3	25
All other manufacturing industries	23	6	6	11	9	12	11	6	11	18	8	105
Construction	1	2	T and the	3	ĩ	3	4	8	5	3		27
Fransport and communication All other non-	44	5	6	10	10	25	25	17	10	17	6	142
manufacturing industries and services	64	6	8	14	10	19	32	23	20	18	19	185
All industries and	172				75	474	100	07			TUAN	003

 Table 5
 Stoppages in progress in 1985 by region and broad industry group

Notes: (1) The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
 (2) The number of stoppages by region do not sum to the total for all regions, all industries and services, as some disputes which affect more than one region, have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services. Similarly, the sum of the constituent items for the broad industry groups do not sum to the total for all industries and services as some disputes which affect more than one region, have been counted once some stoppages affect more than one industry in the group shown.
 — Means nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).

86 112 42

903

173 25 33 94 75 171 122 97

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services

United Kingdom

ndustry (SIC 1980)	Pay	Pay			Redun-	Trade	Working	Manning	Dismissal	
anna a hair a sainte i sainte	All	of which	a director	and pattern	dancy questions	union matters	condi- tions	and work	and other	causes
		Wage rates and earnings levels	Extra wage and fringe benefits	of hours worked			and super- vision	alloca- tion	disci- plinary measures	
Vorking days lost (thousands) Extraction and processing		ang pane								
of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	64	62	2	4	4,005	6	16	13	35	4,143
Netal processing and manufacture	43	43	<u></u>	2	6		ed <u>-</u> 18,000	1	8	60
Aetal goods not elsewhere specified	42	42	_		1	3	7	2	1 4	48
ngineering Aotor vehicles	120 26	119 26	1	6	17 1	6	3	6 12	17	155 70
Other transport equipment Textiles, footwear and	24	24		137	41	46	Ĩ	3	4	256
clothing All other manufacturing	11	11	elocise and	dey's Tolet	gribioser to	11	2	5	i sepecces	31
industries Construction	193 13	191 4	2 9	2	34 26	14	15	25 4	7 7	291 50
Transport and communication	124	31	93	3	31	2 <u></u> 10010	8	22	8	197
All other non- manufacturing industries and services	928	926	1	14	103	4	13	21	18	1,100
All industries and services	1,588	1,480	108	169	4,265	91	66	113	110	6,402
Workers involved	gan three	no esta a	regar Hilles	and the	AND THE	C their , Cer	skisnad (20	nployees.	19/ 5,000	NO SEC UN
(thousands) Extraction and processing										
of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	15	15	1	4	120	2	9	8	20	177
Metal processing and manufacture Metal goods not elsewhere	3	3		e terat	were Ita	n <u>ar</u> spann	. Ciscase	Cartado a	2	5
specified	4	4	101- 100 B	Alt	5	17	1	1	1	5 23
Engineering Motor vehicles	15 22	15 22		2	5	2	4	14	11	55
Other transport equipment Textiles, footwear and	8	8	ele <u>-</u> erosti	6	52	8	ist <u>er</u> t tier Kiken whe	7	5	85
clothing All other manufacturing	5	5	obrecia (obrecia)	aviis <u>—</u> artij	1000000	1 000		he milier	nt aver	7
industries	14	14	_	5872 <u></u> 5 <sub>14</sub> 88	9	1	3	4	2	33 5
Construction Transport and	2	1	1	1000 Tob	2	eer toby	metion	and a straight star		
communication All other non-	61	10	51	sis 41	22		6	9	5	104
manufacturing industries and services	222	221	1	3	37	2	11	12	4	290
All industries and services	370	317	54	16	247	16	34	56	52	791
Stoppages Extraction and processing										
of coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	36	33	3	12	7	9	23	50	26	163
Metal processing and	15	14	1	1	4	Needly .	1	3	2	26
manufacture Metal goods not elsewhere specified	24	14 24	หาเวิยุปกา	odT_	4	signed to a	nos rate a	3	4	34
Engineering	62	61	ign ton	3	10	1	2	6	10	94
Motor vehicles Other transport equipment	24 12	24 11	11.11.000	3 3	3 11	4 3	9 2	12 5	8 5	63 41
Textiles, footwear and clothing	16	16		हर्षाहरू श अ <del>स्ट</del> श	nangeleget Vers <del>er</del> etøeg	4	2	of 1100	2	25
All other manufacturing industries	57	54	3	3	10	8	9	9	9	105
Construction Transport and	15	12	3	d <u>aq</u> oe ) da Sidu	4	1	1	3	3	27
communication All other non- manufacturing industries	47	41	6	12	14	dition. 1	19	33	16	142
and services	53	49	4	14	42	7	22	34	13	185
All industries and				51				159	98 .	903

Notes: (1) The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
 (2) The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown, do not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups, have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.
 (3) Included in the above table, is one "in-symptage by 300 workers (and accounting for 300 lost working days) in the transport and communication and all other non-manufacturing industries and services, industry groups, is support of workers in the coal industry over proposed redundancies.
 (4) This table, which gives figures for stoppages in progress, is not strictly comparable with the "beginnings" figures published in corresponding table for 1984 and previous annual articles.
 — Means nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).

#### Table 7 Stoppages in progress in 1985 by duration in working days

Working days Over Not more than	Stoppages in progress in 1985	Per cent of all stoppages	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost
1	328	36.3	202	25.5	174	2.7
1 2	125	13.8	84	10.6	91	1.4
	61	6.8	18	2.2	37	0.6
2 3 3 4	52	5.8	19	2.3	46	0.7
4 5	56	6.2	12	1.5	53	0.8
5 10	115	12.7	67	8.4	301	4.7
10 15	63	7.0	24	3.0	192	3.0
15 20	30	3.3	16	2.0	169	2.6
20 30	35	3.9	170	21.5	4,373	68.3
30 50	22	2.4	13	1.7	277	4.3
50 —	16	1.8	167	21.1	689	10.8
All stoppages	903	100.0	791	100.0	6,402	100.0

The figures for workers involved and days lost have been rounded and consequently the sum of the constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals. This table, which gives the figures for stoppages in progress, is not strictly comparable with the "beginning in" figures published in the corresponding table in the 1984 and previous

#### Table 8 Stoppages in progress in 1985 by number of working days lost

							United Kingdom
en of contraction despined and accurate to the contraction contractions in the contraction of the contraction activities and the contraction activities activities activitities activities activities activities	222 <sup>22</sup> 22	Stoppages in progress in 1985	Per cent of all stoppages	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost
Under 250 days		381	42.2	37	4.7	39	0.6
250 and under 500 500 and under 1,000		130 142	14·4 15·7	39 50	4·9 6·3	46 100	0·7 1·6
1,000 and under 5,000		185	20.5	137	17.3	400	6.2
5,000 and under 25,000		52	5.8	129	16.3	499	7.8
25,000 and under 50,000		8	0.9	70	8.9	281	4.4
50,000 days and over		5	0.6	329	41.6	5,037	78.7
All stoppages		903	100.0	791	100.0	6,402	100.0

Notes: See notes to Table 7.

#### Table 9 Stoppages in progress in 1985 by total number of workers involved

								Onited Kingdon
Alexandra Alexan		Stoppa in prog in 1985	ress	Per cent of all stoppages	Workers involved (thousands)	Per cent of all workers	Working days lost (thousands)	Per cent of all working days lost
Under 25 workers	- 25	123		13.6	2	0.3	12	0.2
25 and under 50		108		12.0	4	0.5	28	0.4
50 and under 100		142		15.7	10	1.2	67	1.0
100 and under 250		208		23.0	34	4.3	207	3.2
250 and under 500		139		15.4	48	6.1	206	3.2
500 and under 1,000		96		10.6	64	8.1	263	4.1
1,000 and under 2,500		46		5.1	69	8.8	213	3.3
2,500 and under 5,000		23		2.5	73	9.2	324	5.1
5,000 and under 10,000		8		0.9	49	6.3	117	1.8
10,000 workers and over		10		1.1	437	55.3	4,964	77.5
All stoppages		903		100.0	791	100.0	6,402	100.0

Notes: See notes to Table 7.

ranked eighth using the incidence rate as a basis for comparison.

It should be noted that comparisons between industries may still be affected by factors other than the number of employees in the industry. For example, industry groups with large firms are more likely to have disputes included in the statistics, and have workers indirectly affected as well as directly involved, than those industry groups with a greater proportion of small firms. In addition, for some industries, better arrangements exist for the reporting of industrial stoppages than for other industries.

#### **Regional analysis**

A breakdown of industrial stoppages in 1985 by region and by 11 broad industry groups is given at Table 5. An incidence rate is also given for each region in respect of the total of all industries and services.

The industrial structure in each region is an important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages, and, consequently, the miners' strike that continued from 1984 is largely responsible for the very high incidence rates in some regions, particularly Yorkshire and Humberside, Wales, the North and the East Midlands. The lowest incidence rates were recorded in the South West, East Anglia, the South East and Northern Ireland.

#### Causes of stoppages

A breakdown of stoppages of work by the principal cause and broad industry group is set out in Table 6. Largely because of the miners' strike in protest at pit closures, stoppages over redundancy issues accounted for the highest proportion (67 per cent) of the total number of days lost in 1985, as they had done in 1984 (87 per cent). Disputes over pay were responsible for the next highest proportion

at 25 per cent (compared with 8 per cent in 1984), followed a long way behind by duration and pattern of hours of work, 3 per cent (1/2 per cent in 1984).

Redundancy issues accounted for 31 per cent of workers directly involved in 1985 compared with 26 per cent in 1984 but disputes over pay were responsible for the highest proportion of workers involved in industrial action at 47 per cent in 1985 (37 per cent in 1984). Disputes over pay were also the most common cause for a stoppage of work, accounting for 40 per cent of the total number of stoppages in 1985, compared with 45 per cent in 1984, followed by manning and work allocation issues, 18 per cent (14 per cent in 1984) and redundancy questions, 12 per cent (13 per cent in 1984).

#### Duration and size of stoppage

Tables 7, 8 and 9 look at recorded stoppages in progress in 1985 in terms of the number of working days they lasted, the loss of working time they caused and the total number of workers involved. The totals shown in these tables for aggregate working days lost are in general less than the totals obtained by multiplying the numbers of days each stoppage lasted by the numbers of workers involved. This is because some workers would not have been idle throughout the whole duration of the dispute. In addition, it should be noted that the miners' strike will have a dominating effect when making comparisons.

Over half the stoppages in progress in 1985, 57 per cent, lasted not more than three working days, involved 38 per cent of the total number of workers taking part in industrial stoppages but accounted for less than five per cent of all working days lost. Stoppages in which less than 500 days were lost accounted for 57 per cent of the total number of stoppages, involved 10 per cent of the total number of workers but accounted for little more than 1 per cent of the days lost. Less than one per cent of all stoppages involved the loss of 50,000 or more working days, but dominated by the miners' strike, these in aggregate accounted for 79 per cent of all days lost.

The ten stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, once again dominated by the miners' strike, accounted for 78 per cent of all days lost, while disputes involving less than 100 workers accounted for 41 per cent of all stoppages but less than two per cent of the days lost.

#### Prominent stoppages

Inited Kingdom

Table 10 gives the main details of the 65 stoppages in Table 10 Stoppages in 1985 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days

Industry and county	Date whe stoppage		Numbers workers i		Number of working	Type of wo involved	
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days lost in 1985*	Directly	
<b>Coal extraction</b> Various areas in Great Britain	1.11.83	2.4.85	5,000	105	46,100 (351,700)	Minework(	
Various areas in Great Britain	12.3.84	4.3.85	113,290	6,000	4,026,800 (26,142,300	Minework coke work and con- struction workers	
South and West Yorkshire	29.4.85	20.5.85	3,190	3,1 <u>00</u>	14,700		
Electricity, gas, energy and							
water West Yorkshire	22.4.85	17.5.85	2,840		45,800	Distributio and customer	
West Midlands	29.4.85	11.6.85	1,360		9,300	service st	

\*Total working days lost in the dispute are shown in brackets.

progress in 1985 which resulted in a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 124 such stoppages in 1984 and 94 in 1983. These stoppages accounted for 91 per cent of the total number of days lost in 1985.

The largest loss of working days (4,027,000) in the year came from the miners' strike in protest over pit closures. This dispute, which began on March 12, 1984 and ended on March 4, 1985, resulted in an overall total loss of 26,391,000 working days, of which 26,100,000 days were accounted for by NCB employees, while supporting action by construction workers, by workers in the metals, engineering, printing and publishing, transport and vehicles industries and by mineworkers employed in privately owned pits contributed 245,000, 28,000 and 19,000 lost days respectively.

The teachers' strikes in Scotland, and England and Wales over pay accounted for a total of 822,000 days lost. Only one other stoppage, in the other transport equipment industry (135,000), accounted for more than 100,000 days lost

#### International comparisons

However, there was considerable variation between years in the incidence of industrial disputes and on average during the ten-year period 1975-84 the countries showing the highest incidence of working days lost per employee were Italy, Spain, Greece, Canada and Ireland. Countries recording relatively few days lost per employee included Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Norway. The article points out that care must be taken when making detailed international comparisons because of the different coverage of each country's statistics.

Further information Details of stoppages beginning in the year on a comparable basis with those published in previous annual articles are available on request from Department of Employment, Statistics Division B3, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1PJ.

International comparisons of stoppages recorded in 21 OECD countries, for the years 1975 to 1984, were published in the July issue of Employment Gazette (pp 266 to 269). This showed that in 1984, the miners' strike resulted in the United Kingdom having the highest number of working days lost per thousand employees.

rke	19 24.5.85	Cause or object
	Indirectly	Taynula Hung Docord namet R.5.25
ers		Various stoppages arising from the national overtime ban in support of improved pay offer.
ers ers	Colliery officials and other workers	Over pit closures.
ers	27.3.25	Over the dismissal of an employee.
		Caller 1.5.65
'n		Over bonus payments and the introduction of new technology.
aff		Over feared reduction in earnings.
1		
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#### Table 10 Stoppages in 1985 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days (cont)

Industry and county	Date whe stoppage		Numbers workers		Number of working days lost	Type of worke involved	er	Cause or object
027.000) in the year	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	in 1985*	Directly	Indirectly	northern and Mighton
Metal processing and manufacture								THE VER TON STREAM STO
South Yorkshire	14.10.85	31.1.86	730	1 no <del>t,</del> line (100, 191, 0)	35,200 (70,400)	Process, maintenance and		For a pay rise and protection of existing terms and conditions.
						ancillary workers, furnace	the total fan par contrib	
						operators drivers and cleaners		
West Yorkshire	28.10.85	6.11.85	1,100	no <u>so</u> quu Isyhooqen	6,800	Drivers and shopfloor workers		In protest against the dismissal of a worker on medical grounds.
Mineral processing and manufacture Gwent	20.2.85	8.3.85	2,800	1910 - 1919 1910 - 1919 1910 - 1919	30,800	Production		In support of pay claim.
	20.2.00	0.0.00	2,000		00,000	workers		in support of pay blaim.
Metal goods, not elsewhere specified Nottinghamshire	4.2.85	4.3.85	390	60	9,200	Production	Production	Protest over layoffs, following
Derbyshire	12.10.85	12.11.85	240	dia <u>m</u> ada	5,200	workers Press, stamp and	workers	overtime ban for a pay rise. In support of pay claim.
-they staw while of						lathe operators and		
Mechanical engineering						millers		
Tyne and Wear	14.1.85	25.1.85	700	boli <del>st</del> ) bij	7,000	Boilermakers		Over the alleged intimidation of worker by a supervisor.
Tyne and Wear	28.1.85	28.2.85	520	oranolis oranolis de	7,100	Electricians, painters, fitters,		For improved pay offer.
antwork adutence of	975-64 11	i bonng				and drivers		
Lincolnshire	7.3.85	20.3.85	600	Beli <mark>ty</mark> ikas vari Italy	5,600	Skilled and semi- skilled		For improved pay offer.
Strathclyde	23.4.85	31.5.85	300	10	8,200	engineering workers Machinists,	Machinists	For improved pay offer.
olialitolyde	20.4.00	01.0.00	000		0,200	engineers and	and engineers	i or improved pay oner.
Lincolnshire	2.7.85	30.8.85	150		5,100	electricians Machinists and		For an increase in pay.
Strathclyde and Fife	5.7.85	8.9.85	2,620	eri	5,300	labourers Production and clerical	d and slidw	Against the selection of union officials for redundancy.
Greater Manchester	19.8.85	30.9.85	140	30	5,000	workers Fitters, welders	Clerical and	For improved pay offer.
						and machine operators	drawing office staff	
Greater Manchester	21.10.85	3.11.85	720	180	9,000	Production workers	Clerical staff	Over proposed redundancies.
Electrical engineering Lancashire	26.4.85	24.5.85	380	vit <u>to ioda</u>	7,500	Production		For improved pay offer.
Tayside	7.5.85	14.6.85	380	1985 — 1986 1985 — 198	10,500	operatives Mechanics, electricians,		For improved pay offer.
						assemblers, operatives and		
Merseyside	9.5.85	27.6.85	800	and <u>u</u> strias Gradanss	10,400	labourers Engineers, drivers		For improved pay offer.
						metal and electrical		
<b>Motor vehicles</b> West Midlands	5.3.85	27.3.85	480	ан <u>со</u> тры () Фл. <u>со</u> тры ()	8,100	workers Production		Over use of cleaning contractors ar
Cheshire and	1.5.85	10.5.85	2,460	4,000	6,500	workers Electricians	Production	dissatisfaction with pay. Over the operation of
Bedfordshire Bedfordshire	9.10.85	10.10.85	5,500	2,250	14,200	Production	workers Production	Robot Control Panels. Protest against the dismissal of wor
Other transport						workers	workers	
<b>quipment</b> Strathclyde	26.3.85	3.4.85	3,800	1,600	32,400	Boilermakers and other shipbuilding	Management and clerical staff	Protest over disciplinary action taken against union representatives.

trades

Table 10 Stoppages in 1985 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days (cont) Type of worker Number of Industry and county Date when Numbers of working involved workers involved stoppage days lost in 1985\* Directly Directly Indirectly Began Ended Other transport equipment (cont) 18.4.85 6,900 Dockyard 22.4.85 13,770 Devonshire workers. and Fife supervisory and clerical staff 10,900 Production 400 24.5.85 3.7.85 Merseyside workers 15,360 15,400 Clerical 13.8.85 24.7.85 Devonshire workers and Fife and dockers 135,200 Various 3.900 500 14 10 85 Tyne and Wear 28.8.85 shipbuilding trades. management and clerical staff 23.9.85 27.9.85. 2,150 10,800 Technical, Lancashire engineering, sheet metal and other workers 13.11.85 13.11.85 14,700 14,700 Dockyard Devonshire, Dorset workers and Fife and clerical staff Food, drink and tobacco 11,800 Production 8.10.84 23.1.85 60 700 West Yorkshire (50,000) operatives 9,300 Production 20.3.85 4.4.85 800 1 Greater London workers 60 290 5,500 Craft 7.6.85 16.5.85 Strathclyde trades and maintenance workers 52,900 Production. 29.5.85 17.7.85 1,560 Northamptonshire and engineering. Lothian and clerical workers 3.8.85 270 5,200 Brewers, 8.7.85 Cheshire packers, and warehouse staff 16.9.85 30.9.85 2.060 9,800 Process Gloucestershire, Merseyside and workers and Norfolk clerical staff 18.11.85 20.12.85 240 6,200 Production Antrim workers 6,600 Nottinghamshire 2.12.85 12.12.85 1.270 Production \_ workers Textiles 15.1.85 15.3.85 110 10 5,300 Production Armagh workers Footwear and clothing 17.9.85 21.3.86 150 8.400 Machinists Tyne and Wear \_ (13,700) and despatch room workers Timber and wooden furniture Lancashire and 20 22,300 Production 11.6.85 18.10.85 680 West Yorkshire and warehouse workers Paper, printing and publishing 10.600 Journalists 160 lampshire 12.12.84 22.4.85 -(11,400)

\*Total working days lost in the dispute are shown in brackets.

\*Total working days lost in the dispute are shown in brackets.

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Cause or object

Indirectly

Over proposed privatisation plans.

For improved pay award.

Over proposed privatisation plans.

Various shipbuilding trades

Over the duration of tea breaks.

Over the dismissal of union chairman

Over proposed privatisation plans.

Production operatives and service staff

Semi skilled and general

workers

Over the loss of overtime

earnings.

Against reduced manning levels. Over the terms of pay and productivity award

For improved pay offer.

Over pay increase for working with new machinery

In protest over proposed staff levels.

Over feared loss of earnings.

For increase in pay and other benefits

Production workers

Against a proposed change in working practices

For union recognition and reinstatement of workers.

and upholsterers

Assemblers For improved pay offer.

Over the introduction of new technology.

#### Table 10 Stoppages in 1985 resulting in a loss of 5,000 or more working days (cont)

Industry and county	Date wh stoppag		Numbers		Number of working	Type of worke involved	er	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days lost in 1985*	Directly	Indirectly	(mp at)
Paper, printing and pu	blishing (	cont)						(man) have a superior and a superior
Greater London	18.3.85	26.3.85	2,200	ob G <u>000</u> 8 how qua tans	12,200	Printers and machine		In protest against unsafe machinery.
Greater London	22.8.85	31.8.85	430	4,070	25,700	operators Printers	Printers, journalists and other	Over the fear of redundancie
Construction Cumbria	7.5.85	31.5.85	400	tel () () () how tens — tens	7,200	Construction trades	staff	Over the rates of pay for shift working.
South Yorkshire	9.5.85	17.5.85	800	nev costane pric centr- vent	5,600	and labourers Underground construction workers		Over an unspecified disciplinary matter.
<b>Railways</b> Various areas in Scotland	17.4.85	18.4.85	6,100	ante solta Teste <del>con</del>	6,100	Guards,		Over the fear of redundancies
No RESERVICIO SP Martrusco						workshops and signal staff		
Various areas in Great Britain	23.7.85	21.9.85	1,310	0015 1/80 — 1/80 — 1/80 —	9,900	Guards and drivers		Over feared job losses with the introduction of "driver only" trains.
Other inland transport								Creeden and and and
Various areas in Great Britain	29.10.85	29.10.85	37,180	reip- tuin	37,200	Drivers, engineers mechanics		Over feared loss of pension r
a dine vy hoza se og						and clerical staff		
Sea transport Kent Other transport and	13.12.85	3.1.86	2,000		24,300 (27,800)	Seamen		For parity with other employe over annual leave.
Cleveland, Dorset, Staffordshire and Tyne and Wear	14.4.85	3.5.85	3,450	800 <u>- 0</u> 00,0 . National National	5,100	Sorting Office engineers		Over reduced manning levels
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and	15.4.85	25.4.85	11,600	527 <u>-</u> 525 000 553 876	28,100	Postal workers		Over extra pay for delivery of poll cards.
West Midlands Merseyside	15.11.85	22.11.85	1,450	849 1943 <u>—</u> 1947 —	10,000	Postal workers		For improved productivity payments.
Supporting transport services								
Hampshire	22.10.84	24.1.85	600		8,200 (30,000)	Dockers		Over the introduction of new practices.
Public administration and education								
Various areas in Scotland	5.12.84	13.3.86	41,000		218,500 (352,600)	Teachers		For an independent pay revie
Mid Glamorgan		30.1.85	360		18,900 (26,100)	Administrative and clerical staff	Sports hall attendants refuse collectors and	Over fear of redundancy.
Merseyside	28.1.85	8.2.85	3,000	046 644	20,000	School caretakers, cleaners	labourers	Against feared redundancies
Various areas in	6.2.85	7.3.86	162,840		603,800	and canteen staff Teachers		For improved pay offer.
England and Wales Merseyside	25.9.85	25.9.85	11,500	ng <del>To</del> ress	(701,800) 11,500	All grades		Over the fear of redundancy.
			0.000		0.100	of local authority workers		
/arious areas in Scotland	9.10.85	4.2.86	3,800		6,400 (7,300)	Lecturers		For an increase in pay.
/arious areas in Great Britain	12.11.85	Dispute continuing	6,160	TODA TAY	6,200	Clerical workers		For recruitment of extra staff.

Total working days lost in the dispute are shown in brackets

Industry and county	Date who stoppag		Numbers workers		Number of working	Type of wor involved Directly	
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days lost in 1985*		
Medical and health services						E IN Stra	
Tyne and Wear	23.7.85	20.10.85	2,500		10,000	Domestic staff and ancillary workers	
Other services East Clwyd	5.9.84	26.3.85	190	an e <u>tti</u> stere	11,400 (28,500)	Nursery nurses	
Other services			050		11.100	-	
Various areas in Great Britain	7.5.85	23.5.85	850	-	11,100	TU officials, typists administrato and clerical staff	

**Technical note** 

#### Number of stoppages

rights

ees

work

The statistics relate to stoppages of work in the United Kingdom due to industrial disputes between employers and workers, or between workers and other workers, connected with terms and conditions of employment.

Disputes which do not result in a stoppage of work, for example, work-to-rules and go-slows, are not included in the statistics, as their effects are not quantifiable to any degree of certainty. Stoppages involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day are excluded from statistics unless the total number of working days lost in the dispute is greater than 100.

Stoppages over issues not directly linked to terms and conditions are excluded from the statistics though in most years this is not significant. For example, in 1985 only two stoppages (one a sympathy stoppage in the media industry, which was judged to be political, the other by workers in the coal-mining industry in protest at prison sentences imposed on their colleagues) were excluded from the statistics and in total amounted to less than 1,000 lost working days.

The statistics include "lock-outs" (that is, where the employer prevents his employees from working) and "unlawful" strikes. However, no distinction is made between a "strike" and "lock-out" or between "lawful" and "unlawful" stoppages, principally because of the practical difficulty. in determining the category a particular stoppage falls into. It was for a similar reason that the "official/unofficial" distinction ceased to be made after 1981.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular for short disputes lasting only a day or so. Because of this recording difficulty and the cut-off applied in the recording process, the number of working days lost is considered to be a better indicator of the impact of industrial disputes than the simple number of recorded stoppages.

#### Workers involved

The figures for workers involved relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the disputes occurred. Workers indirectly involved are those who are not themselves parties to the dispute but are unable to work as a result of the dispute. The figures for people indirectly affected do not include workers laid off by establishments other than where the dispute occurred, for example, due to shortage of materials, or temporary lack of demand. This is partly because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's difficulties are due to the effects of a strike

The statistics attempt to record the numbers of workers Taking another example, where there are 200 workers although it is possible, however unlikely, that as many as 600 workers could have been involved. For this reason, the number of workers involved in a dispute may be under-recorded.

involved at any time in the stoppage. For example, if, in a three day strike there were 200 workers involved on day one, on day two there were 300 workers of whom 100 were involved for the first time, and 200 on day three of whom 50 were involved for the first time, then the number of workers involved at any time in the dispute is 350. However, in some disputes the number of workers taking part in industrial action for the first time cannot be easily ascertained and in such cases the statistics record the maximum number of workers involved at any one time (300 in the above example). recorded as being involved in a stoppage on days one, two and three, it may be necessary to assume that a total of 200 workers were involved in the stoppage at any one time, However, the number of working days lost will, of course, be unaffected

#### Working days lost

In measuring the number of working days lost, account is taken of the time lost in the basic working week. Overtime work is not included, and neither is weekend working where this is not normal. Where an establishment is open every day, and operates two or more four or five day shifts, the statistics will record the number of working days lost for each shift. In recording the number of days lost, allowance is made for public and known annual holidays, for example, factory fortnights, occurring within the strike's duration.

Allowance is not normally made for absence from work Disputes where an employer dismisses his employees and

due to, for example, sickness and unauthorised leave, unless this information is readily available. Where strikes last less than the basic working day, the hours lost are converted to full-day equivalents, as are days lost by part-time workers. replaces them with another workforce can present particular difficulties as the statistics cannot assume that working days are being lost by the sacked workers indefinitely. In such cases the statistics measure the number of days lost in terms of production, for example, where an employer initially recruits 100 but wishes to build up a workforce of 300, the number of working days lost on day one will be recorded as 200 and will be reduced on subsequent days, finally tapering off to zero when the new workforce target of 300 has been achieved.

rker

**Cause or object** 

Indirectly

Over privatisation plans

For improved pay offer

Over the dismissal of a press

elsewhere. Workers involved in more than one stoppage will be included in the statistics for each stoppage and part-time workers are counted as whole units.

# Q UESTIONS IN P A RLIAMENT

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.



**Department of Employment Ministers** Secretary of State: Lord Young Paymaster General: Kenneth Clarke Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: David Trippier and Ian Lang

Lord Young of Graffham

#### **Restart Programme\***

The Lord Hatch of Lusby asked Her Majesty's Government what action they are taking to provide employment for those who have been unemployed over a year.

The Lord Young of Graffham: Last week we extended the Restart Programme nationally. Now everyone who has been unemployed for a year or more will be for the scheme will be announced in the approached, invited to the Jobcentre and offered one or more of eight positive oppor- penditure round has been completed. tunities designed to help them back into employment.

#### (July 8)

### Financial assistance for tourism

The Lord Cullen of Ashbourne asked Her Majesty's Government whether the Review of the Section 4 Financial Assistance Scheme for Tourism in England has been completed.

The Lord Young of Graffham: The Department has recently completed its review of the scheme of financial assistance run by the English Tourist Board under Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969. The government announced in the tourism review statement in November 1983 (official report 22 Nov 83 cols 128-135) that we planned to maintain grants for Section 4 expenditure in England at about the current level over the four years to 1986-87 giving a total of some £35 million for the period. It was agreed to review the scheme towards the end of that period.

The Government has now decided to continue the Section 4 scheme in England. In reaching this decision, account has been taken of a study carried out by Department of Employment economists which indicates that the scheme has a valuable role in the creation of jobs at regional and local level. The English Tourist Board has therefore been requested to develop detailed proposals for the launch later this year of a revised Section 4 scheme. This will reflect the findings of the Department's study and of the ETB's own assessment of work carried out by its consultants.

Decisions on the future level of funding autumn after the current year's public ex-

The scheme will also continue to be operated in Scotland and Wales.

(June 20)

#### **Action for Jobs in Tourism**

Mr Spencer Batiste (Elmet) asked the Paymaster General, what progress has been made in removing obstacles to tourism and improving job prospects in the industry since publication of the Government's report "Pleasure, Leisure and Jobs-The Business of Tourism" in July 1985.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: The Government have today published a further report entitled "Action for Jobs in Tourism" which provides a detailed review of progress on the Action Points in "Pleasure, Leisure and Jobs" and describes other new developments, either planned or already in progress, which will help to strengthen tourism's contribution to employment generation. Copies of the report have been placed in the Library. It is the Government's intention to publish an annual survey of tourism activities on these lines, complementing the annual reports of the statutory tourist boards

(Julv 16)

#### Vacancies

The Lord Houghton of Sowerby asked Her Majesty's Government what co-operative contact exists between Jobcentres and employers and other agencies advertising vacancies in local newspapers.

The Lord Young of Graffham: Jobcentres have always sought close contacts with employers. Jobcentres not only handle vacancies notified by employers, but can also help and advise employers on their recruitment campaigns. Also, the Employment Division of the Manpower Services Commission, which operates the Jobcentre network, co-operates closely with the Federation of Recruitment and Employment Services, which is the trade association for private employment services; most recently in a scheme for the reciprocal display of information about the location of, and services provided by both Jobcentres and private employment agencies.

(June 13)

#### **Community Programme**

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General, on the basis of the second postal follow-up survey of past participants on the Community Programme, in respect of those long-term unemployed Community Programme entrants that were in employment at the time of the survey, and for the following three standard eligibility by age groups, 18 to 20 years, 20 to 24 years, and 25 and over years, if he will provide the number and percentage that were: (a) male and (i) married and (ii) single, separated, divorced or widowed and (b) female and (i) married and (ii) single, separated, divorced, or widowed; and for each latter group and subgroup if he will provide the number and percentage that were working full-time or part-time: (1) while on the programme and (II) at the time of the follow-up.

Mr Ian Lang: Pursuant to his reply on July 7, column 16.

Of the 2,500 respondents to the second Community Programme (CP) follow-up survey 772 (31 per cent) were in employment at the time of the survey. 757 of these gave fully usable replies. 219 (29 per cent) of these were aged 18-20 on entry, 201 (27 per cent) were aged 20-24 on entry and 337 (44 per cent) were aged 25 and over on entry

Table 1 below shows for each age group the number and percentage who were male and female

The sample sizes are too small to permit Full-time/Part-time employment at the full further analysis in the detail requested, but as a guide:

- over 90 per cent of males in the 18-20 age group were single;
- about 90 per cent of males in the 20-24 age group were single;
- about 80 per cent of females in the 18-24 age group were single;
- about one-third of males in the 25 and over age group were single;

• about one in six females aged 25 and over were single;

#### Table 1 Age by sex

ing ton	18-20	20-24	25+
Male Female	164 (75 per cent) 55 (25 per cent)	152 (76 per cent) 49 (24 per cent)	216 (64 per cent) 121 (36 per cent)
Total	219 (100 per cent)	201 (100 per cent)	337 (100 per cent)

#### **OUESTIONS IN** P A RLIAMENT



Full-time/Part-time employment on CP

full-time on CP:

full-time on CP:

ployed full-time on CP;

• 25 per cent of males in the 18-20

and 20-24 age groups, who were in

work at the time of the survey, had

• about 30 per cent of females in the

18-24 age group had been employed

• in the 25 and over age group about

one-half of males had been employed

• in the 25 and over age group about

one in eight females had been em-

been employed full-time on CP;

### time of the survey

- about 90 per cent of males, in all age groups, who were in work at the time of the survey were in full-time employment;
- about three-quarters of females in the age range 18-24 were in full-time employment;
- about one-third of those females aged 25 and over were in full-time employment.

(July 14)

Note: In producing the above figures, the phrase "long-term unemployed" has been taken to refer to all participants on the Community Programme, and thus includes the full sample of ex-participants who were in employment at the time of the



#### Tourism

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch) asked the Paymaster General, if he would make a statement about current trends in incoming tourism to Britain

Mr Trippier: Following record levels of incoming tourism in 1985 the upward trend was sustained during the first quarter of 1986 when visits were up by 10 per cent. However, during April visits to Britain fell by 15 per cent over the corresponding period last year but spending was down by only three per cent. We have no firm predictions for the rest of the year but the British Tourist Authority report that traffic is now picking up again. It is hoped that this will be reflected later this year in the numbers of visitors to Britain.

The Government firmly believe that tourism has excellent prospects of long-term growth and that the decline in visitors from North America is merely a temporary setback

(July 11)

#### Long-Term Unemployed

Mrs Virginia Bottomley (South West Surrey) asked the Paymaster General, what response he has had to the steps he has announced he is taking to assist the longterm unemployed.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: The new Restart Programme, under which all long-term unemployed people will be invited for a Jobcentre interview by the end of next March. has been widely welcomed, notably by the long-term unemployed themselves. In the period to June 12, in those areas where the programme started early, 95 per cent of those due to be interviewed in the period responded positively by attending for their interview.

We are also continuing to expand the Community Programme which provides worthwhile job opportunities for over 300,000 long-term unemployed people.

The wide range of measures to assist the unemployed and others is described in our booklet "Action for Jobs" which has been widely distributed and well received.

(July 15)

Parliamentary queries marked with an asterisk were answered simultaneously in the House of Lords by Lord Young and in the House of Commons by the Paymaster General. Kenneth Clarke.





#### Homeworkers

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Knowsley North) asked the Paymaster General, what was the number of homeworkers by region and trade at the latest date for which figures are available.

Mr Lang: The most recent national estimates of homeworkers are from the 1981 survey of home-based workers in England and Wales. Table 1 shows the number of homeworkers by region, distinguishing manufacturing homework from other white-collar and service sector work done at home. Table 2 shows the number of homeworkers in industry.

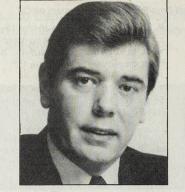


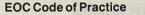
Table 1 National estimates: regional distribution of homeworkers, England and

wales i	901	and demand	
Region	Manufacturing	Other work	All working at home (excluding child-

						minders and family workers)	
	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	
North	710	1	6,460	4	7,180	3	
Yorks and Humberside	4,050	7	9,480	6	13,530	6	
East Midlands	14,280	24	10,890	6	25,170	11	
East Anglia	1,990	3	13,100	8	15,090	7	
GLC South East	5,630	10	31,880	19	37,510	16	
(except GLC)	11,950	20	56,100	33	68,050	30	
South West	8,360	14	13,610	8	21,970	10	
West Midlands	5,830	10	10,380	6	16,200	7	
North West	4,280	7	16,040	9	20,320	9	
Wales	1,670	3	3,120	2	4,780	2	
Total	58,750	100	171,050	100	229,790	100	

#### Table 2 National estimates: industry distribution of homeworkers, England and Wales, 1981

Industry 1980 SIC(R) divisions		home minde worke	All working at home (excluding child- minders and family workers)	
		No	Per cent	
0	Agriculture	37	0 *	
1 2	Energy and water supply Chemicals and minerals extraction	39	The second second second second second	
-	and manufacture	2,22	0 1	
3	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	9,26		
4	Other manufacturing	53,07	0 23	
5	Construction	2,64	0 1	
6	Distribution, hotel and catering, repairs	36,70	0 16	
7	Transport and communication	2,77	0 1	
89	Insurance, financial and business services Other services (professional and scientific,	50,73	0 22	
	public admin, etc)	69.89	0 30	
	Inadequately described	1,76	0 1	
Tot	al all industries	229,79	0 100	



Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West): asked the Paymaster General, whether he will make a statement on the operation and effect of the Code of Practice of the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Mr Lang: Since the Code came into operation only on April 30, 1985, it is too early to assess its effect. The Code was, however, warmly welcomed by the Government, CBI and TUC, and over 60,000 copies have now been sold.

I understand that the EOC has had a number of requests from firms and other employing organisations for help in preparing and implementing equal opportunities policies as a result of the Code.

(June 24)

#### **Nuclear Inspectors**

Mr John McWilliam (Blavdon) asked the Paymaster General, if he will list the constraints which exist in the recruitment of nuclear inspectors beyond the current manpower target.

Mr David Trippier: The Health and Safety Executive has authorised the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate to recruit up to 20 inspectors in the current year. The pay of nuclear inspectors is presently under review.

(July 14)

#### Starting part-time work

Mr Frank Field (Birkenhead) asked the Paymaster General, whether his officers interviewing the long-term unemployed are able to calculate the financial gains and losses an individual might have in starting part-time work under the Community Programme.

Mr David Trippier: Manpower Services Commission staff interviewing the longterm unemployed are able in general terms to describe how clients may benefit but are unable to calculate in detail the financial gains and losses an individual might have starting part-time work under the Community Programme.

People requiring specific advice on this are referred to the benefit authorities. (July 14)

(June 23)

#### **Retail Prices Index: Advisory Committee Report\***

Lord Nugent of Guildford asked Her Majesty's Government whether they will Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee.

Lord Young of Graffham: The committee concluded unanimously that the retail prices index fully merits public acceptance and, with the changes it recommends, will continue to do so. These changes are in the main directed to improving the coverage and construction of the index and to clarifying the principles which govern its construction and use. I am accepting all the committee's recommendations.

(July 15)

#### Main recommendations

The Committee's first recommendation is that the reference date, to which the price level in each subsequent month is related, should be changed from "January 1974 = 100" to "January 1987 = 100" with effect from the index for February 1987 to be published in March 1987. This is essentially a presentational change and will have no material impact upon the percentage changes in prices shown by the RPI.

#### Mortgage interest payments to remain

It is recommended that the RPI should continue to cover owner-occupiers' housing costs and that mortgage interest payments should continue to be used for this purpose because, though this can be criticised on several grounds fully discussed in the report), no practicable alternative is any more acceptable. The Committee goes on to say that changes in the relative importance or "weight" attached to mortgage nterest payments (in relation to other goods and services) should reflect changes in interest rates, house prices and the extent of owner-occupation. The report lays down a procedure which achieves this by calculating the average household's mortgage commitments on the basis of a standardised financial arrangement (namely a 25-year repayment mortgage). The procedure is little different from that which has been in operation since 1975 but its use should help limit the extent to which the RPI is affected by changes in financial arrangements (for example in the types of mortgage taken out) or by the use of mortgage funds for non-housing purposes.

#### Housing benefit, subsidies and discounts

The Committee confirms that, where consumers in general benefit from commercial discounts or from subsidies which are available to all

continue to be regarded as price reductions and taken into account in compiling the index, as they are at present. However, where selected consumers benefit from subsidies which are financed not by the seller (based upon commermake a statement about the report of the cial considerations) but by a third party (normally the State), these benefits should be regarded as income transfers and not taken into account in the RPI. For example, housing benefit will not in future be treated as reducing the price of housing in the RPI but will be regarded as a form of income support.

lan Lang



#### Other changes

- · About four per cent of households with the highest incomes should continue to be excluded from the coverage of the RPI, but in future these should be identified by reference to the income of the household as a whole rather than the individual income of the head of household
- The special price indices which are already compiled for low-income pensioners should be maintained, and occasional analyses (but not regular monthly indices) produced to show the differential impact of price changes on other types of household.
- The structure of the published component indices below the "all items" level should be recast to make them more appropriate to the uses being made of such sub-indices. This should be done at the same time as the introduction of the new reference date.
- The range of goods and services covered by the RPI should be extended to include holiday expenditure, various fees and subscriptions paid by consumers and the prices of financial services (though not the cost of credit as such).



purchasers of goods or service, these should . For some categories of goods and services which are already covered, a wider range of individual items should be used as price indicators, including for example more seasonal fruits and vegetables

• New methods should be developed to make allowance for quality differences when comparing articles whose prices are collected for the RPI

#### Working Together (TVEI)

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford) asked the Paymaster General, if he will make a statement on the future role of the Manpower Services Commission in education and training.

Mr David Trippier: The White Paper "Working Together-Education and Training" published on July 2 outlines the future direction of relevant activities of the Manpower Services Commission and announces the new tasks which the Government wishes it to undertake. In particular the Commission is asked to administer the national extension of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative for Autumn 1987 and to assist and support the National Council for Vocational Qualifications in creating a new framework of National Vocational Qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

(July 10)

#### **Bank holidays**

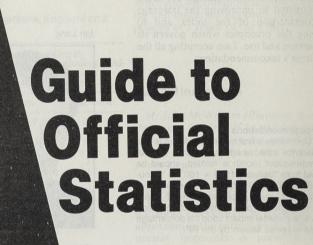
The Lord Allerton asked her Majesty's Government whether they will consider cancelling the Bank Holiday at the beginning of May and adding that day to the Whitsun Holiday, preferably on the previous Friday.

The Lord Young of Graffham: My Lords, a public consultation in 1982 about the desirability of moving the Bank Holiday on the first Monday in May showed opinion was divided. Accordingly the Government announced in June 1982 that it had decided not to make any changes. We have no plans to reopen this issue.

(July 1)



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## **Employment topics =**

Other findings of the new survey

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complaints themselves

expectations

ers and investigate customer

• Raise the level of their business

• Reduce the emphasis on cost cut-

• Promote product orientation

within their companies by setting

up market-related business units

to produce more enthusiastic

customer-orientated teams.

assistance available.

Anthony Ovenden.

204222).

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**Focus on** 

skills

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and counselling for enterprising

people from ethnic minority back-

grounds who own or manage a busi-

ness but lack some necessary skills.

The new unit was officially

opened by David Waddington,

Home Office minister with special

responsibility for race relations,

who said: "It is not often that an

academic institution is so actively

involved in developing local enter-

prises. And it is rarer still for the

particular focus to be on ethnic

minority enterprises. There is a

great need here and I am particular-

ly encouraged that this Unit is start-

Further information: Lloyd Muir-Green, Direc-tor, Ethnic Minority Business Development

ing to meet this need '

The survey was carried out for of

market share and income.

ting and place it on increasing

orientated approach to change

and to performance improve-

were that top managers should:

#### Improving the competitiveness of **British industry**

ment

□ Britain's bosses get a rap over the knuckles in a British Institute of Management report for their lack of competitive qualities-and are given a list of action points to help them to improve.

The survey Competitiveness in UK manufacturing industry, pinpoints root causes for manufacturing industry's lack of competitiveness

The study involved questioning BIM members and managers in 40 key companies, as well as chief executives and chairmen of 12 major manufacturing companies. It says that it would be unfair to give a blanket condemnation of UK manufacturing management as there are many excellent companies, but there is cause for con-

"Do we," it asks, "pay enough attention to giving customers what they want? Do we try hard enough to find out what it is they require? Do we make certain that what we are providing really is what they want?

#### Important

Sir Peter Parker, BIM's Chairman, said: "This is an important new initiative by the Institute aimed at helping industry to resharpen its competitive edge. Overcoming competition is fundamental to the success of everyone from the tiniest one-person business to the largest of our industrial giants.'

The BIM survey found that many managers:

- Lack a dynamic driving force to instil enthusiasm, promote The Ethnic Minority Business changes and new ideas and set Development Unit has been set up targets to aim at. at the City of London Polytechnic to
- Are deficient in professional skills and ability, in training and development and generally are insufficiently outward-looking and know little about techniques and methods in use elsewhere.
- Have modest business objectives compared with their overseas competitors. Opt for survival instead of going
- for vigorous growth. • Lack detailed knowledge about

COOKS

- customers, products, their competitors and performance.
- · Miss opportunities for the beneficial exchange of information with customers and suppliers;
- Unit, City of London Polytechnic, Room 125, 100 Minories, Tower Hill, London EC3N 1JY. Tel: 01-283 1030 ext 456. • Consider that some degree of poor performance is acceptable.

□ Inadequate fault-finding methods are expected to diagnose faults from cost British industry time and money and can have hazardous consequences, says a report for the Mannower Services Commission

The report Fault-finding skillsan appraisal of training methods re- further than teaching about how veals that while industry regards systems function. Training would diagnosing causes of malfunctions of equipment as important, there were given more opportunities to are surprisingly few well-designed training programmes for repair and maintenance engineers and technicians.

The authors, from the Department of Applied Psychology at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology (UWIST), believe that managers and trainers lack awareness of systematic training techniques in fault-finding. Too often, the authors argue, trainees

□ The latest report on statistics of health and safety at work in 1983. with provisional statistics for 1984 has been published by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

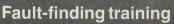
This is the first statistical publication to be able to present four years of accident statistics collected under the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences (NADO) Regulations 1980. The data are restricted to statistics of fatal and major injuries, and dangerous occurrences. With a four year run of figures, trends can begin to be observed in reported accidents.

#### **Reporting requirements**

The trends are not easy to interpret, since they may be affected by any increasing propensity to report as those with responsibilities to do so got used to the new requirements introduced in 1981. This is most likely to affect numbers of non-fatal major injuries in those categories where under-reporting was previously known to have occurred, for example in agriculture, construction and injuries to non-employees including members of the public. Subject to this, the reported figures show:

• the number of fatal injuries to employees in all sectors taken together has remained roughly constant, as has the injury rate:

• there has been a small but persistent increase in the number



background theory, descriptive information or inflexible and rigid guidance material.

They conclude that in future training in fault-finding should go be far more effective if trainees practise with advice from trainers, their fault-finding skills.

The report will be of value to trainers, training managers and others who have an interest in training and the competence of repain and maintenance staff.

Published in the MSC's Research and Development Series. Available from Sales Manager, MSC, Dept. PP2CW, ISCO 5, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford. BD9 4HD. Price £2.50, including postage

### Health and Safety statistics published

conjunction with Health and Safety Statistics 1981-82 (HMSO 1985) which bridges the older (pre-1981) series with the present one and was the last to contain statistics of "over three day accidents"

Health and Safety Statistics 1983 ISBN 0 11 883863 6. Price £7.50. Available from HMSO or

AUGUST 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 339

of reported deaths and major injuries to non-employees. arising out of or in connection with work:

- the total number of reported major injuries (non-fatal) to employees has barely increased-
- but within the total, there are significant increases in major injuries both in numbers and rates to employees in important sectors of industry, viz agriculture, manufacturing and construction. Accidents to employees in manufacturing industry, in particular, are less likely to be affected by any increasing propensity to report; in the other two sectors this factor is likely to have been present:
- Decreases for some other industrial sectors:
- accidents in mines and quarries declined very noticeably in 1984 as a direct result of the effects of the industrial action.

There was an apparent decrease in reported dangerous occurrences. The publication should be read in

## topics

New British Chairman of ILO

#### Monthly survey of average earnings

□ The Department of Employment and the Survey Control Unit of the Central Statistical Office have recently completed a review of the monthly survey of average earnings which forms the basis of the average earnings index (see Tables 5.1 and 5.3 in Labour Market Data). The review formed part of the general programme of examining all regular surveys to businesses on a five year cycle. The report of the review has been approved by the responsible Minister.

The report recommended that the survey should continue in its present form on a monthly basis. However, a revised sample should be introduced as soon as possible, with strengthening of the coverage of the services sector balanced as far as possible by reductions in other sectors.

Copies of the report (price £1) and further information on the review can be obtained from Statistics A1 Department of Employment, Room 342. Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1.

### governing body □ Mr Rhys Robinson, Under

Secretary at the Department of Employment, was elected Chairman of the International Labour Organisation Governing Body on June 26, 1986. The appointment will run for one year until June 1987.

The International Labour Organisation, established in 1919, has been a UN Specialised Agency since 1946. Based in Geneva, it seeks to improve working conditions worldwide by the adoption of international conventions on wages, hours of work etc. The Governing Body of the ILO formulates ILO policies and programmes. It has a tripartite structure, composed of representatives of governments, employers and workers. Mr Robinson is the first British Chairman for 30 years.

Mr Robinson was born in 1930 and educated at Chepstow Grammar School, the University of Oxford (MA, B Litt) and the London School of Economics (MSc in Industrial Relations). He first represented the British Government at ILO meetings in 1959 and became a

accounting for over 80 per cent of

adult manual employees in the in-

ber 1985 were published in Employ-

Although this survey will not be

carried out in future, informa-

tion on the aerospace industry

will continue to be provided in

the regular October survey of

manual employees' earnings and

hours and in the New Earnings

Survey each April.

ment Gazette in February 1986.



specialist in industrial relations. From 1974 to 1977 he was Deputy Chief Executive of the Employment Services Agency, where he worked closely with representatives of the CBI and TUC. Mr Robinson was promoted to Under-Secretary in 1977, and since February 1981 has been British Government Representative on the ILO Governing Body

#### Aerospace earnings

dustry

□ As announced in the May issue of Employment Gazette (p 173) the final (April) survey in the series covering the earnings and hours of manual employees in the aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing industry (Group 364 of the Standard Industrial Classification 1980) was carried out in respect of April 1986 and the results are set out below.

#### Voluntary

The survey was voluntary. Seventy-four establishments returned forms in time for tablulation,

Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (Group 364 SIC 1980) in April 1986<sup>1</sup>

	Average weekly earnings £	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings p	
Full-time manual emplo on adult rates(2)	oyees	Charles and the D Charles and the D Start Destination	13 <del>0000 car</del> 1.225906000	
Males	190.86	42.2	452.6	

(1) The pay-week which included April 16,1986, or if the establishment was stopped during that week by special circumstances, the nearest ordinary wee (2) Ordinarily employed for 30 hours or more a week.

AUGUST 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### **Developing equal** opportunity at work

Corresponding figures for Octo- 
Changes are necessary at the workplace if meaningful equal opportunity policies are to be implemented. Developing equal opportunity at work provides guidance on the design of a suitable policy and advises how to put it into effect The development of employment policy which does not discriminate against employees on grounds of race or sex is likely to generate strong feelings among sections of the workforce at all levels. The guide seeks to lay low the perception of female or ethnic

minority jobholders as inferior. Training has a considerable contribution to make in the achievement of equal opportunity in employment and longer-term career development should be monitored to allow women and minority groups to prosper instead of being condemned to dead-end jobs.

Copies of the guide written by Margaret Attwood, are available, price £6.50 (+0.05 p&p) from: Employment Relations, 62 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1LB (Tel. 0223 315944).

#### **RPI given a clean** bill of health

An independent committee has concluded unanimously that the retail prices index (RPI) fully merits public confidence and, with certain changes in methodology, will continue to do so. The changes are recommended in a report of the RPI Advisory Committee, which comprises representatives of consumers, employees, employers, retailing organisations, academic experts and official bodies. The Secretary of State for Employment announced on July 15 that he accepted all the recommendations and they will start to be implemented at the beginning of 1987.

"Methodological Issues affecting the Retail Prices Index". Cmnd 9848, £6.50, available from HMSO

#### **Black mark for** professional services

□ Business chiefs have given a black mark to solicitors and accountants for the services they provide to business and have called for a 'big bang' in professional services.

Of 200 top company chiefs interviewed as part of the Institute of Directors' bi-monthly Business Opinion Survey, 58 per cent said that solicitors had not become more customer conscious and businesslike in the way in which they dealt with their clients' affairs. Twentythree per cent said they had and 19 per cent either did not know or did

not reply to this question. Accountants fared slightly better but there was still a significant majority of 53 per cent who did not believe that accountants had become more customer conscious and business-like. Thirty-four per cent thought they had and 13 per cent did not know or reply.

#### Liberalisation

A resounding "yes" vote for the liberalisation of professional regulations, allowing solicitors to advertise more widely and structure their practices to provide a wider range of services, was reported by 66 per cent of directors with only eight per cent opposed.

There was also support for moves designed to allow professional firms to trade as limited companies. Forty-two per cent said that they would support such proposals, 17 per cent were opposed and 38 per cent had no view

### Employment measures: June 1986

The numbers of people benefiting from Government employment easures at the end of June 1986 are as follows:

Measure	Great Britain		of whic Scotlan		Wales	
	June	May	June	May	June	Мау
Enterprise Allowance Scheme Community Industry Community	60,000 8,000	58,000 8,000	5,425 1,498	5,216 1,689	4,117 794	3,900 937
Programme Job Release	221,000	216,000	30,035	29,862	17,354	16,332
Scheme Job Splitting	37,000	38,000	2,738	2,869	1,410	1,495
Scheme Young Workers	270	275	31	32	6	6
Scheme	27,000	36,000	3,437	4,000	2,217	2,950

#### **Bank Holidays**

Bank holiday dates, and substitute dates where weekends intervene, for 986-89 are listed in the table below. Separate listings are shown for ingland and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

#### cates Public and Bank Holidays

Date	Name	England and Wales	Northern Ireland	Scotland	May Jun
1986	Andread Test Andread				Notes: Section 100 of 1
Monday, August 4	Summer Bank Holiday		- Office of the		tion Act 1975 requires
Monday, August 25	Summer Bank Holiday	•		-	Secretary of State of in
Thursday, December 25	Christmas Day	•	•	•	involving ten or more e
Friday, December 26	Boxing Day	•	•	•	time limits. A more deta tory notification figures the June 1983 Emplo
1987					
Thursday, January 1	New Year's Day	•	•	•	
Friday, January 2	New Year	-	-	•	1/7
Tuesday, March 17	St Patrick's Day	-	•	-	Y
Friday, April 17	Good Friday	•	•	•	
Monday, April 20	Easter Monday	•	•		
Monday, May 4	May Bank Holiday	•	•	•	
Monday, May 25	Spring Bank Holiday	•	•	•	□ This article r
Monday, July 13*	In lieu of Battle of the Boyne				towards planned
	(Orangemen's Day)	1 - 2 3 A	•		1986-87. It also
Monday, August 3	Summer Bank Holiday	no to interior	-	•	
Monday, August 31	Summer Bank Holiday	•	•	-	of young people
Friday, December 25	Christmas Day	•	•	•	end of June 198
Monday, December 28	In lieu of Boxing Day	•	•	•	trants were bas
1988					about:
Friday, January 1	New Year's Day				Western Stranger and
Monday, January 4	In lieu of January 2				designed to his
Thursday, March 17	St Patrick's Day				• the number
Friday, April 1	Good Friday	an Torologa			olds to enter
Monday, April 4	Easter Monday			•	in 1986-87;
Monday, May 2	May Bank Holiday				and the second second second second
Monday, May 30	Spring Bank Holiday	He daige R	es abort 1		the proportio
Tuesday, July 12	Battle of the Boyne	-boldgelis			ployment out
secondy, sury 12	(Orangemen's Day)				proportion w
Monday, August 1	Summer Bank Holiday	and the second second	-	-	· Delistra · abayera
Monday, August 29	Summer Bank Holiday				Dealers
Monday, December 26	Boxing Day (E, W & NI)			States States	Region
Monday, December 26	In lieu of Christmas Day (Scot)	-		DUTINE SQ.	
Tuesday, December 27	In lieu of Christmas Day		C-RV	signisou	
, December 27	(E, W & NI)				
Tuesday, December 27	In lieu of Boxing Day (Scot)		-	•	
1989					Scotland
Monday, January 2	In lieu of January 1				
Tuesday, January 3	In lieu of January 2	THE REAL PROPERTY OF	PART PART	00002	Northern
Friday, March 17	St Patrick's Day	count they be		Real We have	North West
Friday, March 24	Good Friday	24.6	hed	Unternut	Yorks & Humbers
Monday, March 27	Easter Monday				Midlands
Monday, May 1	May Bank Holiday			Standberg Sta	Wales
Monday, May 29	Spring Bank Holiday	a contra		ET THE REAL	South West
Vednesday, July 12	Battle of the Boyne	23.2	DEL DEL	ALL STREET, ST	
secondary, July 12					South East
Monday, August 7	(Orangemen's Day)	A TO GROW	- CARLER	a toxes a	London
Monday, August 7	Summer Bank Holiday	nest and the second	A Statis	C. S. Martin	Great Britain
Monday, December 25	Summer Bank Holiday	22.5	ben	umennet	A THE REAL PROPERTY AND A DECIMAL OF A DECIM
luesday, December 25	Christmas Day Boxing Day				The number of young
					YTS places as well as

side

**Redundancies:** advance notifications

topics

□ 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

Jan Feb

Mar

Anr





38,977 47 699

f the Employment Protec-s employers to notify the impending redundancies employees within certain tailed description of status is given on page 245 in byment Gazette.

#### 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 Act 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.

In the quarter ended March 31, 1986 the HSE granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 58,669 women and 4,473 young persons. At the end of the period 191,328 women and 19,783 young persons were covered by 4,165 orders. In the quarter ended June 30, 1986 the HSE granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 49,499 women and 3,989 young persons. At the end of the period 183,857 women and 19,565 young persons were covered by 4,087 orders.

### S entrants in training

reports on progress d entrants to YTS in shows the number e in training at the

of 16 and 17 year the labour market

n likely to find emtside YTS and the ho would be without work or would enter YTS whilst in employment

It has also been necessary to make assumptions about the num-6. YTS planned en- ber of young people who would sed on assumptions 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 June 1986, there were 88,815 entrants to YTS.

There were 280,194 young people in training at the end of June

Planned entrants April 86– March 87	Entrants to training April 86– June 86	Total number of young people in training at June 30, 1986
43,628 23,803 53,386 40,470	8,884 8,864 14,994 8,159	31,757 20,830 42,872
82,643 21,389	21,261 4,900	28,625 58,496 17,204
29,015 59.652	5,749 11,580	21,564 42,172
25,198 379,184	4,424 88,815	16,674 280,194

people entering YTS include some young people entering existing one year s those entering contracted two year YTS places. Similarly, the numbers of ng include those on both one and two year programmes. All the figures are

## topics =

### Open access to vocational learning

□ Since autumn 1982 when the MSC's Open Tech Unit was established, 30 local ecuation authorities have become involved in MSC open learning schemes. A further 16 LEAs have carried out feasibility studies but 60 have yet to commit themselves to open learning.

Addressing a conference organised by the Open Tech Unit to stimulate policy makers in education to introduce open learning programmes, Mr Geoffry Holland, MSC Director, said that open learning holds the key to meeting the mammoth need for training and updating of existing skills that exists in British industry. "Late in the day as a country," said Mr Holland in his address, "we have woken up to the fact that our vocational education and training system is not the envy of the world and has never been

#### Main thrust

The three year Open Tech pilot programme, which has been the main thrust of the MSC's involvement in open learning, has invested £45 million in creating the ground structure for a national scheme.

A further £10 million a year will be allocated to the scheme at the end of its current funding period.

There are currently about 1,000 open learning packages which by March 1986 had been used by over 25,000 people. This figure is expected to have doubled by the end of the current financial year.

#### Customer first

The basic premise of open learning is to place the emphasis on the needs of the "customer", making access as flexible and as convenient as possible. "Education and training in the future," said Mr Holland, must put the customer firmly in the driving seat, whether that customer be the employer or the individual student. It must be for that customer to determine what to study, where to study, when to study and the pace of study. The barriers that exist between education and training as most people have experienced it are formidable. They must be broken down and open learning offers a key to doing just that." He also referred to the recently

announced TAPs project (Training Access Points)

### Facts about tourism

How much revenue does tourism earn for Britain and in what ways? How many overseas visitors come to this country and how many British residents travel abroad? How many people rely on tourism for their jobs? The answers to these and many more questions on tourism can be found in the new, up-do-date version of The Plain Facts of Tourism-a handy, pocket-sized fact sheet published by The British Tourist Authority.

BTA's outgoing Director General, Mr Len Lickorish said: "The Plain Facts of Tourism. presents the importance of the tourism industry in a clear, easy-to-read style. It is an invaluable reference aid for all sectors of the industry, as well as being useful for planners and educational establishments.

"The economic facts prove to everyone that tourism is Britain's biggest growth industry, generating wealth and jobs and benefitting the whole country."

Copies of *The Plain Facts of Tourism* are available, free of charge, from: Press and Public Relations Department, BTA, 24 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1 0ET.

#### **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 ment Gazette will provide updated those people who, although information about disabled regeligible, choose not to register. At istrants at both MSC jobcentres and April 21, 1986, the latest date for local authority careers offices, and which figures are available, the more detailed information about number of people registered under their placings into employment. 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 G 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) Employ-

Returns of disabled jobseekers at jobcentres (June 6, 1986)	alootana a Northan A North Vegtana Young A Tourism
Registered for employment at June 6, 1986	63,074
Employment registrations taken from May 5, 1986 to June 6, 1986	7,051
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service May 5, 1986 to June 6, 1986	3,921

Programme

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### See-Hear

□ As part of a major Health and Safety Executive initiative to highlight the danger of noise in the construction industry, a new poster has been launched. It is aimed particularly at construction workers and shows a workman using a pneumatic drill, one of the noisiest

machines on the site. Copies are available free from Terry Spillane, Health and Safety Executive, 1 Long Lane, London SE1 4PG, or from the Construction Group at any HSE Area Office.

Disabled jobseekers and unemployed disabled peopleiobcentres and local authority careers offices (quarterly) Thousand

ireat	Disabled people					
Britain	Suitable for employmen		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Un- registered disabled	Registered disabled	Un- registered disabled		
985 March	31.3	53.6	4.8	2.6		
of whom inemployed	27.6	43.8	4.3	2.2		
luly§ of whom	30.0	52.4	4.6	3.0		
inemployed	26.3	43.1	4.2	2.6		
Dct of whom	28.4	51.4	4.7	2.8		
inemployed	24.8	41.3	4.2	2.2		
986 Jan of whom	26.4	48.5	4.5	2.7		
inemployed	23.2	37.9	4.1	2.1		
986 April of whom	25.8	47.0	4.4	2.5		
inemployed	22.5	37.2	3.9	2.0		

n April 1, 1985 MSC Employment Division's quarterly statistical dates changed to April, July



NOISE ALERT FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

#### vious two years. And shortages of key skills are still a major obstacle, says the Policy Studies Institute. The non-solution: going slow on new technology. That would only

put us behind our overseas competiors and lead to even greater job The constructive way forward:

duction processes-two and a half

times as many as four years before.

have gone in two years as a result-

three times as many as in the pre-

The bad news: over 80,000 jobs

stepping up training and retraining so as to end damaging skill shortages and at the same time help ensure that losses in old jobs are offset by gains in new ones.

These are some of the findings of the Policy Studies Institute's latest report\*, the third in a major series charting the use of microelectronics in industry through surveys of a sample of 1,200 factories representative of the whole of manufacturing in Britain.

Microelectronics in industry: promise and per-ormance by Jim Northcott is published on Thursday, June 26, 1986 by PSI (£29,95).

## topics



#### New rights for those with occupational pensions schemes

□ New legal rights and improved protection for people in occupationpension schemes have been announced by Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services. For the first time members of occupational schemes will be entitled to information about their schemes and about the benefits due to them

Mr Fowler said that he had laid regulations\* which would provide these rights from 1 November 1986. He also said that similar rights would be available for members of personal pension schemes.

Members of pension schemes will

(EAS) are surviving.

### UK to seek agreement on cancer controls in Europe

The United Kingdom Government will use its six months Presidency of the European Community, which began on July 1, to try to secure agreement to a number of European proposals aimed at reducing the risks of occupational cancer

#### Carcinogens

In one of the first appearances by member of the Government in the role of President of the Council of Ministers, Employment Minister Ian Lang told the European Trade Union Confederation Conference on Occupational Cancer that the Council had two important proposals on occupational cancer before it. One of the proposals is to ban four known, powerful carcinogens.\* The other is the proposal on benzene which has been identified as a cause f leukaemia in people who have been subjected to chronic exposure

Mr Lang highlighted the fact that the UK was in the lead in taking action to reduce the risk of occupational cancers while acknowledging at the same time that there was debate in some cases about the precise exposure levels at which protection should be set. He told the conference that almost 20 years ago the UK had banned the use in factories of the four carcinogens now the subject of the proposal before the Council

Turning to wider Community action, Mr Lang said: "The European Commission has just put forward a proposal to harmonise member States' exposure limits for some hundred toxic substances, some of which are carcinogens. This is one of the proposals on which the UK hopes to make progress in the Council of Ministers during its Presidency".

\* 2-napthylamine; 4-aminobiphenyl; 4-nitro-biphenyl; benzidine.

EAS published by the Small Business Research Trust. Significant regional differences concerning the EAS and new small businesses in general were revealed by the survey, which was conducted among equal selected samples of EAS participants, who had just completed a full year on the Scheme, in London, Tyneside and Strathclyde. In London, where more participants tended to have technical qualifications and previous experience, access to finance was less of a problem but in Tyne-



automatically receive basic information about the scheme and will be able to request copies of its legal and financial documentation. They will also have the right to statements of the pension entitlements they have built up in a scheme and the rights and options available to them in respect of those entitlements. Further consideration will be given to benefit statements for members of all schemes when disclosures of information is extended to personal pensions.

\* The Occupational Pension Schemes (Disclosure of Information) Regulations 1986. SI 1986/No. 1046 available from HMSO.

#### **Better by Design**

Directors and senior managers are the key targets for a new document, published today, which focuses on the management of design.

The Engineering Council and the Design Council, who share an objective in seeking to improve Britain's industrial competitiveness, have jointly published Managing design for competitive advantage, a booklet which aims to stimulate ideas on improving the management of design.

The booklet highlights areas where improvements in managing design can lead to increased profitability. It is aimed at manufacturing industry but its messages are equally as relevant in other industries.

Sir Francis Tombs, Chairman of The Engineering Council, and Sir William Barlow, Chairman of the Design Council, say in the foreword: "Our intention is to stimulate ideas, rather than to be prescriptive, and to encourage companies to review the management of their design processes by suggesting questions based on knowledge, judgement and common sense. Senior managements are invited to seek answers to these questions as a means of identifying areas where improvements in design can lead to increased profitability for their companies.

### Allowing for enterprise

Despite lack of business experience and training, difficulties over finance and-in some cases-competition from the black economy. new businesses set up under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme

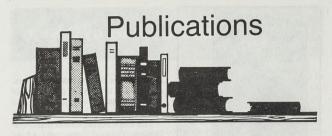
Furthermore, most of these new entrepreneurs are pleased with their new self-employed careers, according to Allowing for Enterprise, a qualitative assessment of the

side, with double London's unemployment rate, access even to modest start-up capital proved to be difficult for many participants. Canny participants from Strathclyde were more aware of government sources of finance.

#### Informal

All participants appeared to prefer an informal network of backup and support rather than existing training, counselling or advice services but in London, which had the highest survival rate (84 per cent), the informal network appeared to be more effective than in either Strathclyde or, especially, Tyneside, where the black economy threatened to undermine the fragile security of small construction and motor repair firms.

Allowing for Enterprise: a qualitative assessmen of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme is available from the Small Business Research Trust at a price of £10.00.



### **Results of HSE research projects**

The results of four research projects contracted to the Safety and Reliability Directorate of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority by the Health and Safety Executive have been published.

Discharge rate calculation methods for use in plant safety assessments by P K Ramskill reviews the methods which can be used to calculate release rates of fluids (liquid, gas or two phase) from installations following loss or containment accidents.

Comparison between data from the Thorney Island Heavy Gas Trials and predictions of simple dispersion models by C J Wheatley and others covers predictions of a number of simple heavy gas dispersion models which are compared with area-averaged concentrations derived from the concentration data obtained at Thorney Island during the Phase I trials.

The comparison is quantitative, using a number of goodness-of-fit measures.

An analysis of a 100 te propane storage vessel by T A Smith reviews the possibility of cold whole vessel failure, and whether a leak-beforebreak condition is more likely than catastrophic failure. Changes in design code requirements are ex- 4NE.

amined and stress levels are calculated and factors affecting stress levels discussed.

A review of hazard identification techniques and their application to major accident hazards by S T Parry reviews the techniques that are available for identifying hazards associated with the processing, storage and handling of dangerous substances. It has been tailored to meet the needs of those with limited understanding of Hazard Identification Techniques.

Discharge rate calculation methods for use in plant safety assessments by P K Ramskill, SRD R 352, February 1986, ISBN 085 356196 6, price £4.00. Comparison between data from the Thorney Island Heavy Gas Trials and prediction of simple dispersion models by C J Wheatley and others. RSD R 355, February 1986, ISBN 085 356197 4, price £7.00. An analysis of a 100 te propane storage vessel by T A Smith. SRD R 134, March 1986, ISBN 085 356199 0, price £5.00. A review of hazard identification techniques and their application to major accident hazards by S T Parry. SRD R 379, March 1986, ISBN 85356200 8, price £5.00.

Copies of the four reports are available from: United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, Safety and Reliability Directorate, Culcheth, Warrington WA3

#### **Critical summaries on toxicity** published

□ Two toxicity reviews, covering carcinogenicity of wood dusts and crystalline silica and inorganic arsenic compounds have been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Toxicity Reviews do not make recommendations on exposure limits ternational scientific and medical literature on substances suspected of being harmful to humans. Animal studies, health surveys and epidemiological data are reviewed. These reviews are published as a

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assessment of substances and to but are critical summaries of the in- decide what control measures may be necessary.

Toxicity Review 15, Carcinogenicity of Wood Dusts and Crystalline Silica, £5.00 (ISBN 0 11 883601); TR 16, Inorganic Arsenic Compounds, £12.50 (ISBN 0 11 883848 2) are each available from HMSO or from booksellers.

contribution to the wider scientific

debate on risks posed by industrial

chemicals and to provide the Health

and Safety Commission's Advisory

Committee on Toxic Substances

with data on which to base their

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by The Garden City Press Limited, Letchworth, Hertfordshire SG6 1JS. AUGUST 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

#### **Diesel-engined lift trucks in** hazardous areas

□ The Health and Safety Executive has issued a guidance note for must be taken. Such ignitions have operators and manufacturers of diesel-engined lift trucks, used where a flammable atmosphere may be present.

Lift trucks are widely used in industry, and in hazardous areas can be the source of ignition causing a fire or explosion. At risk activities include paint manufacturing, gas cylinder filling, solvent handling and petroleum refining and distill-

"The main objective is always to prevent the formation of flammable atmospheres by containment and control of the process," says the guidance. "However, in certain areas, potentially flammable atmospheres can be foreseen and precau-

tions against accidental ignition caused fatal injuries to employees and serious fires." The guidance identifies the main

topics

hazards and basic principles of protection, including: control of surface temperatures; elimination or protection of spark-producing components; prevention of overspeeding from vapour ingestion; and prevention of flame emission.

The guidance note only refers to trucks used above ground and powered by diesel engines. Although mainly intended to refer to lift trucks, it can also be applied to other diesel-engined vehicles and plant.

Guidance Note PM58, Diesel-engined lift trucks in hazardous areas, ISBN 0 11 883535 1, price \$2 25



#### **Toxic chemicals: new Government** exposure limits

But to control a problem it has to be understood and for this it is necessary to know the relevant legal standards

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE), the government workplace watchdog, has just published an updated guidance note for production managers, safety representatives or anybody who uses toxic substances at work, that provides the basic information to answer these questions.

The guidance note lists the legal exposure limits for hundreds of the most commonly used chemicals at work and gives practical advice on how to use those limits in setting up a workplace air-monitoring programme. It is published every year to provide an up-to-date list incorpor- £3.50 from HMSO or booksellers

□ Most chemicals can be used safe- ating all the changes from the prely if proper precautions are taken. vious 12 months. There have been some important changes since the 1985 edition. There are now new control limits for arsenic, methylene chloride (dichloromethane), rubber fume and hard wood dust. There are nine new recommended limits including diethylamine, 1,2-expoxypropane, ethyl acrylate and furfuryl alcohol and new listings for asphyxiant gases and some dusts. Finally, new recommended limits for inclusion in the 1987 edition are notified for 34 substances including methyl bromide, super-fine man-made mineral fibres and a wide range of phthalate esters.

Guidance Note EH40/86, Occupational Expo-sure Limits 1986, ISBN 0 11 883929 2, Price

Dd. 0738369 C9 8/86



# DE Research papers

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

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

#### No. 55: Young adults in the labour market

### D N Ashton and M J Maguire, University of Leicester

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

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

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

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

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

#### Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment

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.

ISBN 011 727928 5