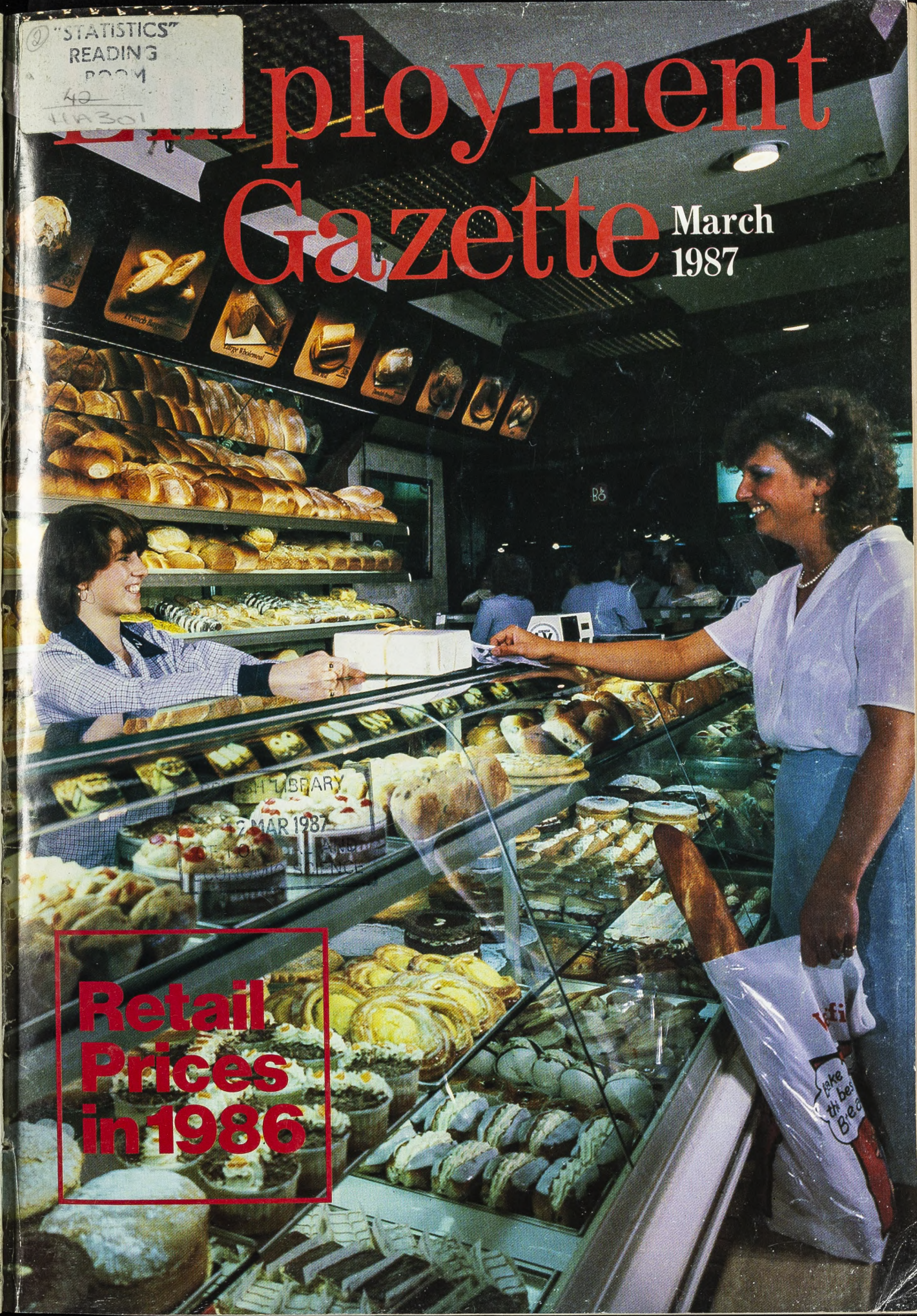


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Employment Gazette

March
1987

**Retail
Prices
in 1986**



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employers to take

young people on!



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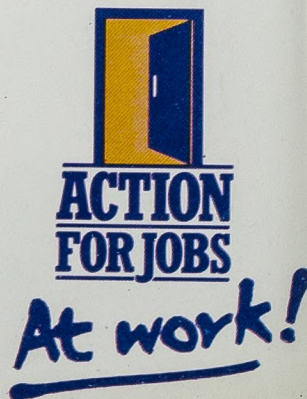
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Name
Company
Position
Address

Department of Employment

DEG



Employment Gazette

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March 1987

Volume 95 No 3 pages 111-158 Department of Employment

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COVER PICTURE Food prices increased by 3.8 per cent—one of the facts to emerge from "Retail prices in 1986" which appears on page 117. Photo: Ace Photo Agency



A claimant adviser interviews a client as part of the availability for work condition which is featured in an article on page 144.



The results of the 1986 Survey on earnings and hours of manual employees are presented in an article on page 134.

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

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

General information

Action for jobs

Details of the extensive range of DE and MSC employment and training programmes and business help PL782

Cutting red tape

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

Firm facts notice board kit

A do-it-yourself aid to help you — the employer — to communicate essential information to your employees.

Career development loans

A pilot scheme offering loans for training or vocational education courses in four areas. Open to people over 18 living or intending to train in Aberdeen, Bristol/Bath, Greater Manchester or Reading/Slough. Leaflets are available from all Jobcentres in the pilot areas. PL801

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

- Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment** PL700 (1st rev)
- Procedure for handling redundancies** PL756 (2nd rev)
- Employee's rights on insolvency of employer** PL718 (3rd rev)
- Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710 (1st rev)
- Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations** PL705
- Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training** PL703
- Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982** PL754 (1st rev)
- Itemized pay statement** PL704

- Guarantee payments** PL724 (2nd rev)*
- Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking** PL699 (1st rev)
- Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay** PL711
- Time off for public duties** PL702
- Unfairly dismissed?** PL712 (3rd rev)
- Rights to notice and reasons for dismissal** PL707 (2nd rev)
- Union secret ballots** PL701 (1st rev)
- Redundancy payments** PL808

A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984

PL752

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

PL753

The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms

PL715

Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers

PL714

Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers

PL716

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers

RPL1 (1983)

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

PL720

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings

ITL1 (1986)

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

ITL19

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK

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

Employment of overseas workers in the UK

Training and work experience schemes OW21 (1982)

A guide for workers from abroad

Employment in the UK OW17

Other wages legislation

The law on payment of wages and deductions

A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810

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

Special employment measures

Job Release Scheme

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

New Workers Scheme

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

Job Splitting Scheme

To create more part-time jobs PL760 (rev)

Employment agencies

The Employment Agencies Act 1973

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

Equal pay

Equal pay

A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743

Equal pay for women—what you should know about it

Information for working women PL739

Race relations

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

PL748

Miscellaneous

A.I.D.S. and employment

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

Facing an unfair dismissal claim?

A leaflet describing an audio visual programme available on video cassette. PL734

* DENOTES NEW EDITION

News Brief

PM predicts end to mass unemployment



The Prime Minister and Lord Young pictured at the Action for Jobs breakfast.

Photo: Jim Stagg.

A prediction that technology will eventually end mass unemployment came from Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher at the *Action for Jobs* London breakfast.

She told 900 business people, "The opportunities of the industrial revolution eliminated jobs to start with, but afterwards they led to massive numbers of new jobs. I believe that will happen again".

The "early bird" breakfast of croissants and coffee was the 15th such presentation to make people aware of Government help available to encourage new businesses and open up job opportunities. It was the first to be held in London.

Helping

Employment Secretary Lord Young said: "The Government is spending £3,000 million helping over one million people, and we are keen to ensure that employers and possible sponsors know about the 30 programmes available to help them create jobs.

"Our policies to tackle the problem of unemployment are showing results. Unemployment has fallen over the last five months by more than 100,000 and, what is more, the fall has been proportionately greatest in the North, the North West and in Wales. There has been a 30 per cent increase in vacancies over the past year, and the number of jobs in the economy continues to rise strongly."

Lord Young told his audience that since its launch in April nearly four million copies of the *Action for Jobs* booklet had been picked up by people wanting to find out more about the programmes on offer.

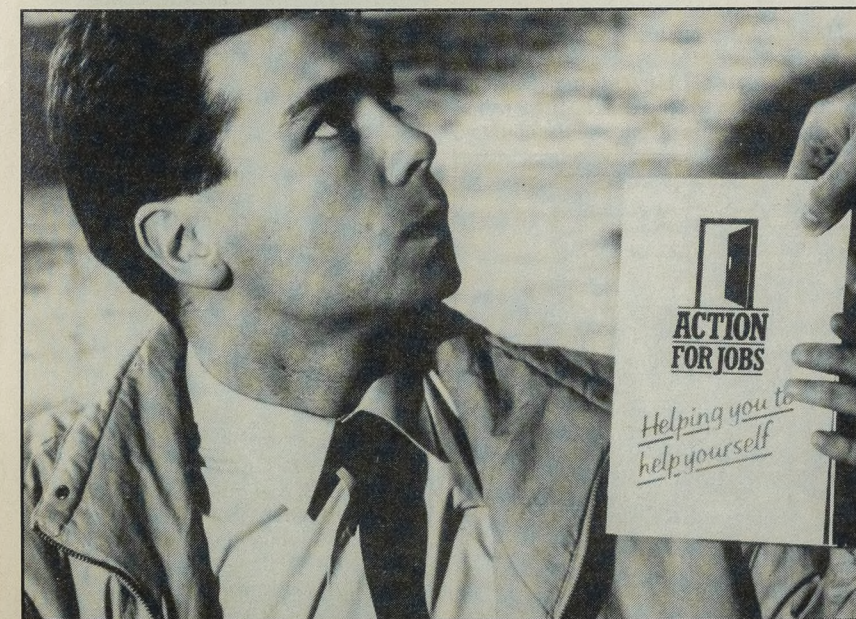
The campaign has a new slogan "Helping you to help yourself" and has launched five new television commercials aimed at getting the *Action for Jobs* message through.

Code rejected

The ACAS draft code of practice on disciplinary procedures has been rejected by the Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke.

He said: "I entirely accept the need for good disciplinary procedures in firms in order to promote good industrial relations, but I believe the code must be short and clear and presented in a form which is likely to be useful on a day-to-day basis to shop floor management and to workers."

"What is needed is an intelligent plain man's guide to the subject which accurately describes good practice and is useful to the small business person and the aggrieved individual." See p 150.



Help is at hand! A still from one of the new television commercials putting over the Action for Jobs message.

Reskilling Britain

Nearly a quarter of a million people a year will have a better chance to compete for the increasing number of job vacancies through quality training.

The opportunity will come through the nationally extended Job Training Scheme, part of a new package of measures to reskill and remotivate Britain's unemployed people.

The other major developments are, a national extension of the Restart Programme for people unemployed over six months, and further Restart interviews at six monthly intervals; an extension to unemployed 17-year-old school leavers of the guarantee of high quality training under YTS, and further expansion of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme to help more unemployed people to set up their own businesses.

Announcing the package, Employment Secretary Lord Young said, "Unemployed people need the chance to retrain so that they can take their place in today's expanding job market. Too many of our young people find that they did not benefit from their time in school, or they simply do not have the qualifications needed today to get the jobs that are available. And going round the country, I have heard time and again from employers that they simply cannot find people with the right skills for today's expanding markets. As an example, far from having a vast number of unemployed construction workers we are faced with a critical shortage of skills".

The Job Training Scheme, aimed mainly at those under 25, offers training at a college, training centre or an employer's premises. Participants, paid their existing social security benefits plus travelling expenses, can gain a recognised vocational qualification as a result of the training.

Speaking about the other developments, Lord Young said, "We know that Restart is already helping the long-term unemployed to find jobs. In the third quarter of last year long-term unemployment fell by 7,000 when the same quarter of the previous year it rose by 25,000. I am confident that this improvement will be maintained as the programme develops and as the economy continues to strengthen".

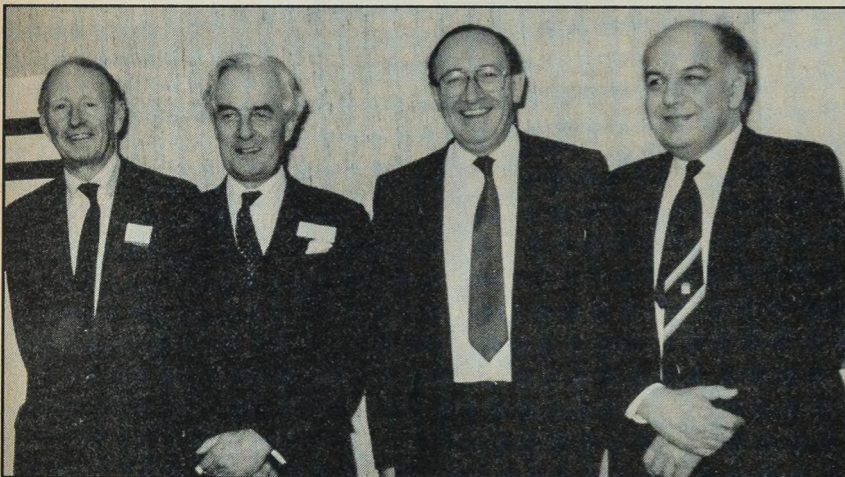
Stating that from Easter there would be no reason for anyone under 18 to be



Lord Young Photo: Evelyn Smith

unemployed, Lord Young said, "For young people entering the labour market for the first time at 16, we already offer two years of high quality training through YTS with a guarantee of a place for unemployed 16-year-olds. We are now extending the guarantee of a place to every unemployed 17-year-old school leaver."

He added that the increase of 10 per cent in the Enterprise Allowance Scheme to an annual target of 110,000 new entrants would continue to help the rapid growth of self-employment in all parts of the country.



Eye to eye (left to right): John Peake, Chairman CBI; David Stanley, project director LENS; Bryan Nicholson, Chairman MSC; Ron Taylor, Director-General ABCC, at the launch of LENS.

Seeing eye to eye with LENS

A new employer-led drive to train workers and help fill the current 215,000 skilled vacancies throughout the country has been launched in an effort to end future skill shortages.

The project, Local Employer Networks (LENS) is a joint collaboration between the Manpower Services Commission, Confederation of British Industry and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Bryan Nicholson, Chairman of the MSC who launched the project said in reference to current education and training: "There is a growing realisation that we cannot pussyfoot around any longer.

"So what could be more logical than for employers to link up with our educators and trainers, to let those at the 'sharp' end of the job market know which skills are most in demand?"

Aim

With this in mind, the aim of LENS is to help give employers a more effective role in the planning and delivery of vocational education and training at local level.

Within one year it is proposed that at least one network will be established in each local education authority in Britain.

Each network will seek to respond to local needs on training and re-training for all levels, ages and needs. Their broad role will involve:

- consulting employers about their requirements and needs
- collecting and interpreting local labour market data
- communicating what is learned to education and training providers.

Funds of £3.6 million have been set aside for the project by the MSC. The CBI and ABCC will also contribute at a national level.

The common goal of LENS, once in operation, is a partnership between the business and education interests of the country. "We are now forging forward in a massive effort to equip our young people to meet the demands of the 21st century," said Bryan Nicholson.

Ending national pay bargaining

Employers and employees must become more responsible in their attitude to pay increases and move towards a system based on competition and the ability to pay, Employment Minister Kenneth Clarke said during a lecture in London.

The major reform he wished to see was employers rewarding merit and performance.

Delivering one of this year's Peat Marwick McLintock Lectures organised by the City University Business School, Mr Clarke said, "Many companies are already doing this and in these companies future pay increases will be entirely or partially dependent upon performance and merit. This not only encourages employees to give of their best, but, just as important, managers must get to know their staff better and to recognise their weaknesses and strengths.

"It has always seemed strange to me that everyone doing apparently the same job should receive the same level of pay. Clearly, some will do the job better than others. It is only right to pay more to those who bring to their job enthusiasm, enterprise and initiative."

Costs differ

Mr Clarke said the annual pay round, the going rate, comparability, job evaluation, and national pay bargaining should be banned.

"I see no reason why bank clerks, civil servants, and teachers are paid the same, irrespective of whom they work for and in which part of the country they live. The costs which employers face differ. The costs which employees face differ. An efficient and effective labour market would respond with differential rates of pay for companies, industries and geographical areas.

"In the public sector, virtually all employees are covered by national agreements. Where the government is the employer we will seek to gain acceptance of a wider geographical variation in pay rates."

Mr Clarke added: "Greater variation in pay rates will help reduce differences in regional unemployment rates. Lower wage costs in the regions may encourage firms to move there."



Kenneth Clarke talks to a jobseeker.

Generating jobs for the North

Talks of a North-South divide is a ridiculous simplification according to Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke.

"It reinforces the cloth cap and brass band image the South has of the North, which does the area no service at all. If you want to attract investment, particularly from overseas, the last thing you want is to project the North as an industrial wasteland in terminal decline".

Speaking in the Chapeltown and Harehills district of Leeds, one of the Government's eight experimental Inner City Task Force, Mr Clarke said, "The way we are tackling decline through our experimental Inner City Task Forces, shows how jobs and businesses could be regenerated in any area, North or South,

where traditional employment has disappeared".

Launching a special inner city development fund in conjunction with the Yorkshire Bank and the Leeds Business Venture, Mr Clarke stated that the Government will support the rebuilding of the Jamaica Society's premises on Chapeltown Road. Over 30 local people under the Community Programme or employed by local firms will carry out the work, and the premises will be used by Sight and Sound Education Ltd and the Yorkshire Post to provide a 40-place YTS scheme. The Task Force funding of £132,000 will also cover the use by the Jamaica Society of their premises for a job club and adult training for self employment.

Restrictions on women's hours lifted

Women are now able to work the same hours as men, except for nightwork, in industrial and commercial jobs.

The outdated and discriminatory restrictions which regulate the hours and time women can work in factories, mines and quarries have been lifted by repeals in the Sex Discrimination Act 1986.

The current restriction on women working at night in those industrial sectors, as well as on construction sites, will remain at least until February 1988 because of the UK's obligations under the European Social Charter.

The first phase of the hours of work

repeals were brought into force by the Sex Discrimination Act (Commencement) Order 1986 and the Factories Act (Hours of Employment Orders and Regulations) Revocation and Amendment Order 1986.

The Commencement Order brought into effect at the end of February the repeal of the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954. The Act, which regulates night baking by men, is largely redundant today. Collective agreements gaining exemption from the Act are now widespread.

A free leaflet is available from Information 4, DE, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Enterprise in fashion

While Government alone cannot create jobs it can create an enterprising economy which will support sustained growth and rising employment, Employment Minister John Lee told the South East Hants Chamber of Commerce at Cosham.

"Economic success and jobs in manufacturing and services through firms both small and large will be achieved from individual enterprise which must come from you," he said, adding, "The Portsmouth Enterprise Centre, set up by the City Council, is a step in the right direction.

"We have become one of the fastest growing economies in Europe," said Mr Lee. "Enterprise is in fashion again and our small firms and service sector has made a vigorous recovery after years of decline.

"What is good for business is also good for jobs. In the past 3½ years over one million new jobs have been created.

"This year the Government will spend £3,000 million on a range of training and enterprise measures to ensure that everything possible is done to give unemployed people the help they need to get back to work."

Stressing the Government's practical help to the unemployed people through Restart and the Community Programme, Mr Lee told his audience, "We emphasise the principle of self-help. The Enterprise Allowance Scheme enables unemployed people to start their own businesses. Jobclubs, like the Portsmouth Jobclub, which opened this week provide advice and facilities to help their members find themselves jobs."

New appointments

Mr I T Manley, CB, has been appointed Deputy Secretary (Industrial Relations), Department of Employment in succession to Mr D B Smith. Mr Manley transfers from the Department of Energy.

★ ★ ★

Mr Brian Hutchinson, JP, has become part-time Deputy Head of the Inner Cities Initiative in the Department of Employment.

Mr Hutchinson is a Director of BAT Industries Small Businesses Ltd.



May I have some more—training, that is? Head chef, Joe Rainert puts would-be catering staff through their paces as part of the Open Door 87 scheme. Set up by the Hotel and Catering Training Board and the Manpower Services Commission, the scheme provides two weeks of practical training and a good chance of a job.

Getting mobile

Unemployed people in Middlesbrough are to have the chance of valuable training and work experience at the same time as helping to improve the quality of life for local disabled people.

Fifteen people, some disabled themselves, will be involved in modifying standard production cars to suit the needs of disabled drivers.

This is the latest initiative by the North Central Middlesbrough Inner City Task Force and Cleveland Committee for the Employment of Disabled People (CEDEMP) a local company and Community Programme agency which promotes job opportunities and services for disabled people.

Announcing details of the scheme, Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke said:

"Two groups of disadvantaged people will be helping one another, which makes this project particularly exciting. Not only does it give unemployed and disabled people in the inner city the chance to increase their work experience and so improve their job prospects, but it will also open up new employment opportunities for other disabled people by increasing their mobility."

The project will be jointly funded by the Inner City Task Force, CEDEMP and the Manpower Services Commission.

As well as adapting and modifying cars, the workers will also undertake a feasibility study and prepare a business plan with the aim of establishing the project as a viable business enterprise on completion of its first year under the Community Programme.

Northern tourism wins more cash

More money is to be made available to the English Tourist Board to promote North of England tourism and to develop the National Tourist Information Centre network.

Employment Minister David Trippier announced that £230,000 would boost tourism in Northumbria, Yorkshire and Humberside, the North West and Cumbria as well as

£100,000 for selected TICs in England.

The marketing campaign will promote "England's North country—Close to Your Heart" to audiences in London and South East, the Midlands and the North. A full range of advertising media will be used including TV, national press and door to door leaflet distribution.



Robert Dyas Shop London.

Photo: Crown Copyright

Retail prices in 1986

This article describes what happened to retail prices during 1986. It provides a summary of the changes in prices which took place last year and the relative contributions of individual categories of goods and services to the overall movement in the retail prices index.

Overall, retail prices in the United Kingdom increased by 3.9 per cent between January 1986 and January 1987. This was rather less than the rates of increase for the previous four years which were around 5 to 5½ per cent, and it was the lowest increase over any year since 1967.

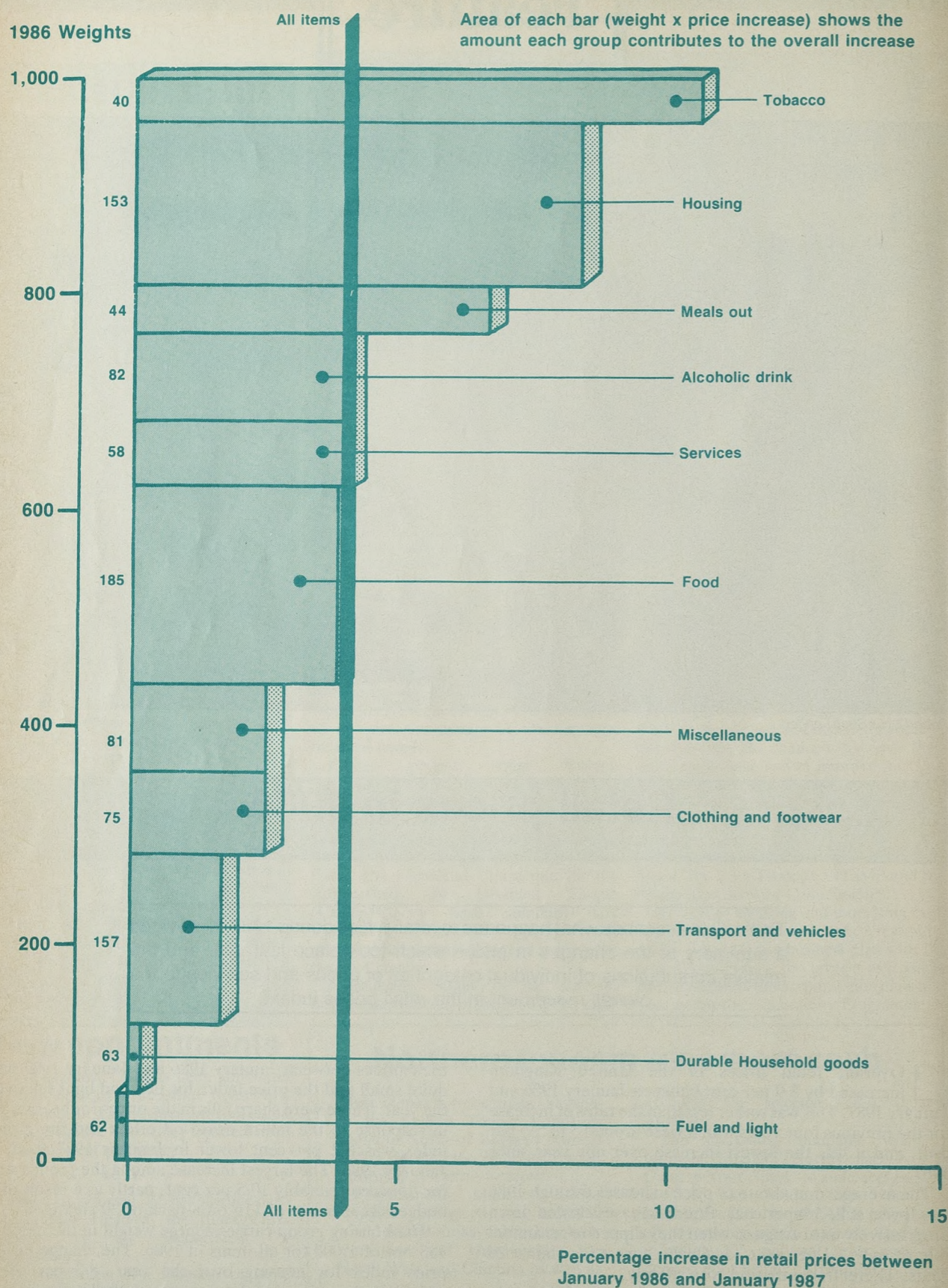
The average annual rate of price increases through 1986 was lower still, 3.4 per cent. Price increases slowed down progressively until August, when they dipped to an annual rate of only 2.4 per cent—again the lowest for almost 20 years. Thereafter, inflation rose slightly.

For many of the main index groups the rate of change in

their prices between January 1986 and January 1987 was quite small and the price index for fuel and light fell over the year. There were sharp falls in the prices for heating oil in response to the fall in world oil prices and the group index was 0.2 per cent lower in January 1987 than in January 1986. The largest increase among the groups was for 'tobacco', notably 10.5 per cent, partly as a result of a budget tax increase of 11p on a pack of 20 cigarettes.

The housing group carries a large weight in the index—153 out of 1,000 for all items in 1986. The change in the price index for housing over the year, 8.3 per cent, contributed one-third of the change in the 'all items' index,

Chart 1 Contributions of the main groups of goods and services to the increase in 'all items' index.



the largest of the group contributions. Among its main components mortgage interest payments increased by 8.6 per cent, rents by 5.9 per cent and rates and water charges by 12.5 per cent. Food prices increased by 3.8 per cent, considerably less than housing and, because the group carries about one-fifth of the total weight, it contributed nearly one-fifth of the change in the 'all items' index. Contributions made by each group to the change in the retail prices index over the year to January 1987 are shown in the charts on pp 118 and 122. These are calculated as the product of the price increase for the group and its weight.

There was considerable variation in the increases in prices for the individual components of the index over the year. Potatoes and motor insurance showed price increases of over 20 per cent and heating oil fell in price by about 17 per cent. Around half of the price increases fell within the range 2 to 5 per cent. The price of some fresh fruits and vegetables fell substantially and margarine and cooking fats were also down in price. Lower oil prices led to cheaper petrol which ended the year 10.3 per cent lower in price than at the beginning of the year.

Details of the movements in prices within the major groups of the index are given in table 1 below and component indices for each month are shown in table 3 on pp 120-1.

General influences on prices in 1986

During the year the Government's policy continued to be directed towards maintaining downward pressure on inflation. World oil prices had started to fall sharply at the end of 1985 after the failure of OPEC members to agree on production levels. In mid-July 1986 the dollar price per barrel of Brent crude reached an all time low of \$8.50—less than a third of the peak in the previous November. Prices have since been rising slowly and averaged \$18.4 in January. Other world commodity prices in dollar terms were much the same in 1986 as they were in 1985.

Sterling's effective exchange rate (that is, its rate against a basket of currencies) fell by nearly 13 per cent over the year to December. The pound appreciated

Table 1 Changes between January 1986 and January 1987

	Change in group index (per cent)	Weight	Effect on 'all items' change (percentage points)
Food	3.8	185	0.7
Alcoholic drink	4.0	82	0.3
Tobacco	10.5	40	0.4
Housing	8.3	153	1.3
Fuel and light	-0.2	62	0.0
Durable household goods	0.2	63	0.0
Clothing and footwear	2.5	75	0.2
Transport and vehicles	1.7	157	0.3
Miscellaneous goods	2.5	81	0.2
Services	4.0	58	0.2
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	6.6	44	0.3
All items	3.9	1,000	3.9
Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries*	2.5	83†	
All items except food, housing and nationalised industries output	3.0	587‡	

* These comprise coal, smokeless fuels, electricity, water charges, rail and bus fares, postal charges and, until November 1986, gas.
 † 60 from December 1986.
 ‡ 610 from December 1986.

Table 2 Retail prices excluding housing costs: percentage increases over a year earlier.

	General index	One-person pensioner households of limited means*	Two-person pensioner households of limited means*
Fourth quarter			
1981	10.6	10.7	11.5
1982	6.6	7.5	7.0
1983	4.7	4.6	4.8
1984	3.9	4.4	4.5
1985	4.8	4.8	4.7
1986	2.7	2.6	2.7

* Defined as those who derive at least three-quarters of their income from national insurance retirement and similar pension and/or supplementary benefit.

against the dollar over the first six months but fell back later, returning roughly to its initial exchange rate by January 1987. Sterling import prices for manufactured consumer goods were 10.8 per cent higher in December than a year earlier.

The prices of raw materials purchased by manufacturing industry showed relatively little decline over the year but the impact of lower fuel costs led to the overall level of these input costs falling. Over the spring and summer they were 10 per cent below their level of a year earlier and by January they were 3 per cent below it.

Although the underlying rate of increase in average earnings remained around 7½ per cent for 1986, productivity improvements led to a slowdown in the growth of labour costs per unit of output. The 12-month rate of increase in the prices of home sales of manufactured products fell steadily from around 5 per cent at the beginning of the year to around 4¼ per cent by the end.

Nationalised industries' prices (excluding those for gas) rose on average by 2.5 per cent in the year to January 1987. Rail and road fares showed the largest increases, of about 7 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively. Although electricity prices were increased in April the Electricity Council was later able to reduce this increase following the supply agreement with British Coal. This reflected the drop in the price of competing fuels, notably oil.

Supplies of most fresh fruit and vegetables were generally plentiful but there was a reduction in the output of potatoes. The price index for food which shows seasonal variation increased by 7.6 per cent over the year.

Interest rates fell in the spring and although they rose again towards the end of the year they did not return to their original levels. The average mortgage interest rate was around 12¾ per cent in January 1986 and around 12½ per cent in January 1987. These rates were at their lowest—around 11 per cent—between July and October.

Budget increases in expenditure taxes in 1986 applied only to tobacco and petrol. A reduction of 1p in the pound for income tax reduced the tax relief on mortgage interest payments, leading to a small increase in this index.

International comparisons

The rate of inflation in the UK remained above most of its main OECD industrial competitors throughout 1986. Prices in the USA rose by 1.1 per cent in the 12 months to December, in West Germany they fell by 1.1 per cent and in Japan by 0.2 per cent, but in the UK they rose by 3.7 per cent. The UK inflation rate was below the average for EC countries for several months during the year.

Pensioner price indices

In the year to the fourth quarter of 1986 the price

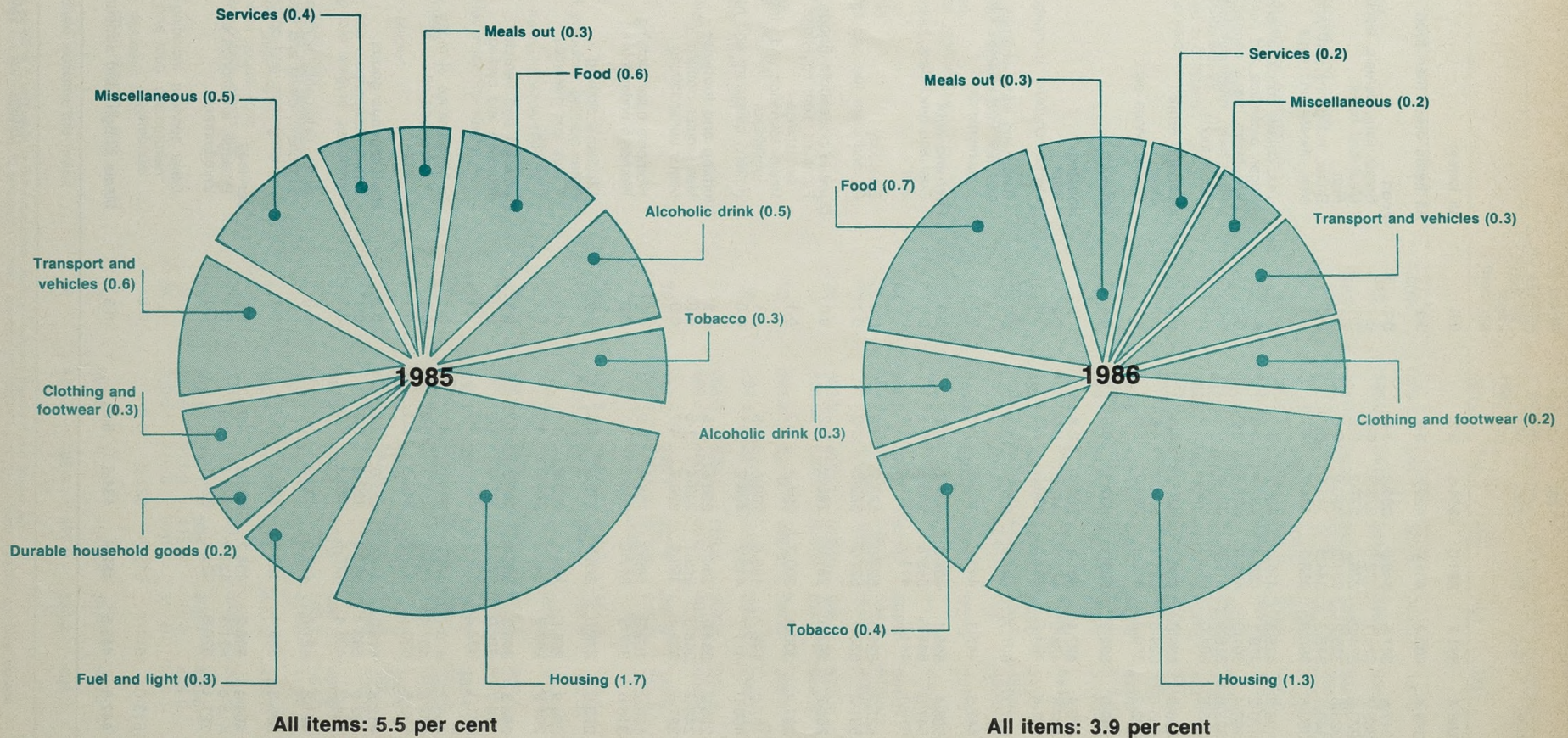
Table 3 Indices and weights for "all items", groups and sub-groups: January 15, 1974=100

	Weights	1986						
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
All items	1,000	379.7	381.1	381.6	385.3	386.0	385.8	384.7
All items other than food	815	390.2	391.4	391.5	395.6	395.8	395.3	394.9
Food	185	341.1	343.6	345.2	347.4	349.8	351.4	347.4
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	25	359.5	361.7	362.1	363.6	364.7	366.2	368.0
Meat and bacon	45	271.3	271.2	271.9	274.0	275.7	276.7	274.9
Fish	5	304.0	306.1	305.6	308.8	310.5	312.2	309.8
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	6	365.9	362.5	361.2	358.5	355.0	355.4	357.4
Milk, cheese and eggs	26	348.2	355.6	356.6	356.9	355.8	354.8	353.7
Tea, coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	13	407.8	411.5	414.4	420.0	422.5	423.7	423.7
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	17	463.7	466.5	468.7	471.0	473.3	474.6	475.3
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	19	388.7	396.7	407.2	407.2	423.7	433.3	389.6
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	10	321.0	323.3	324.5	333.6	337.0	337.3	340.6
Other foods	19	353.2	353.8	353.7	355.8	356.1	356.8	359.0
Alcoholic drink	82	423.8	425.9	426.5	427.6	428.8	429.4	431.0
Beer	48	509.9	512.1	513.4	514.9	515.9	516.6	519.0
Spirits, wines etc	34	315.5	317.4	317.3	318.0	319.2	319.7	320.5
Tobacco	40	545.7	549.9	553.2	580.8	594.4	597.3	597.1
Housing	153[†]	463.7	465.7	467.5	483.5	482.7	471.6	472.8
Rent	29	418.0	417.8	418.3	438.8	435.9	436.1	436.5
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	54	457.2	461.2	464.8	452.0	450.5	417.2	420.7
Rates and water charges	41	540.0	540.0	540.0	606.5	607.8	607.7	607.7
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	24	431.8	434.1	436.3	441.6	440.6	444.1	443.0
Fuel and light	62	507.0	507.0	507.0	506.8	504.2	504.8	505.0
Coal and smokeless fuels	7	543.9	544.5	544.8	544.7	518.9	513.8	512.4
Gas	23	408.6	408.6	408.6	408.6	409.6	410.2	413.6
Electricity	29	522.2	522.2	522.2	526.1	525.3	527.6	528.9
Oil and other fuel and light	3	678.5	678.5	678.5	624.3	624.3	618.4	569.4
Durable household goods	63	265.2	267.8	268.8	267.6	269.3	268.7	265.5
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	26	287.5	291.5	293.0	295.3	298.1	297.8	293.5
Radio, television and other household appliances	26	206.3	208.1	209.0	204.6	204.6	204.0	201.2
Pottery, glassware and hardware	11	399.7	400.9	401.1	403.5	408.4	407.3	406.2
Clothing and footwear	75	225.2	225.7	227.9	227.4	227.8	227.5	226.8
Men's outer clothing	11	239.9	240.2	241.6	243.8	245.2	245.2	244.6
Men's underclothing	4	314.8	314.5	316.0	314.5	311.1	323.3	328.0
Women's outer clothing	23	164.5	163.4	165.6	164.6	164.4	163.0	162.6
Women's underclothing	3	301.4	305.3	306.3	306.9	307.5	310.7	308.7
Children's clothing	10	266.1	267.3	269.2	268.1	266.0	261.5	261.6
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	8	253.3	254.0	260.5	261.5	261.1	262.9	261.2
Footwear	16	232.7	235.9	236.7	235.0	238.3	238.4	236.9
Transport and vehicles	157*	393.1	391.2	386.8	386.3	383.6	387.9	386.7
Motoring and cycling	143	378.0	376.2	371.5	369.6	366.7	371.1	369.8
Purchase of motor vehicles	59	315.6	316.3	317.6	322.0	326.3	327.5	328.2
Maintenance of motor vehicles	15	450.0	456.2	456.4	457.0	458.8	461.2	461.7
Petrol and oil	47	459.4	447.5	427.4	412.8	392.0	399.6	392.7
Fares	14	513.3	511.2	511.3	530.8	530.8	533.1	533.2
Miscellaneous goods	81	402.9	406.1	405.8	408.7	408.5	409.3	408.2
Books, newspapers and periodicals	17	577.0	579.1	579.9	583.2	587.0	588.1	589.6
Medicines, surgical etc, goods and toiletries	17	410.1	410.6	413.4	419.3	416.8	419.5	420.9
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches etc	11	422.4	423.3	420.4	420.6	419.7	416.8	417.4
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	36	328.0	332.9	331.7	333.9	333.7	334.5	331.5
Services	58	393.1	394.1	394.7	399.1	400.5	401.2	401.5
Postage, telephones etc	19	415.0	415.0	415.0	415.0	415.0	415.0	415.0
Entertainment	24	310.3	310.8	310.7	317.8	319.1	319.2	319.4
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering	15	487.6	491.5	494.2	497.9	501.0	504.0	505.9
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	44	426.7	428.9	429.9	434.3	436.2	439.3	440.4

[†] The weight for housing includes a weight of 5 attributable to owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent.
* The weight for transport and vehicles includes a weight of 22 attributable to motor licences and insurance and the purchase of cycles and other vehicles

Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	1987 Jan	Change during year per cent	Effect on change on "all items" index per cent	
396.1	398.5	399.6	403.7	404.7	405.6	3.9	3.2	All items other than food
348.6	348.3	347.6	347.5	349.8	354.0	3.8	0.7	Food
367.5	368.5	369.7	370.1	372.5	373.9	4.0	0.1	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes
274.7	274.0	273.6	274.2	276.7	277.2	2.2	0.1	Meat and bacon
311.9	319.1	323.5	328.3	331.2	336.9	10.8	0.1	Fish
355.6	352.6	349.1	346.2	344.8	345.0	-5.7	0.0	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats
354.3	354.7	353.5	354.5	356.1	364.7	4.7	0.1	Milk, cheese and eggs
423.4	423.9	426.3	425.8	425.1	426.3	4.5	0.1	Tea, coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks
477.6	479.9	479.2	479.1	480.4	482.4	4.0	0.1	Sugar, preserves and confectionery
392.5	392.7	393.4	391.3	402.2	426.5	9.7	0.2	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen
351.9	338.0	323.8	316.9	316.9	321.4	0.1	0.0	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
361.2	362.1	363.5	364.0	363.7	362.0	2.5	0.0	Other foods
432.5	434.6	436.6	436.0	434.6	440.7	4.0	0.3	Alcoholic drink
521.7	525.2	528.6	529.9	531.2	534.2	4.8	0.2	Beer
320.7	321.6	322.2	319.9	316.4	324.7	2.9	0.1	Spirits, wines etc
597.5	598.3	599.9	602.2	603.1	602.9	10.5	0.4	Tobacco
475.2	477.3	478.4	497.4	501.1	502.4	8.3	1.3	Housing
436.8	437.1	437.6	438.2	442.4	442.5	5.9	0.2	Rent
424.5	428.0	431.6	484.5	491.6	496.3	8.6	0.5	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments
607.7	607.7	607.7	607.7	607.7	607.7	12.5	0.5	Rates and water charges
447.3	450.3	447.5	445.1	445.2	441.9	2.3	0.1	Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance
505.8	506.7	506.4	506.1	505.3	506.1	-0.2	0.0	Fuel and light
529.9	539.6	541.5	544.6	545.5	546.6	0.5	0.0	Coal and smokeless fuels
414.1	414.1	414.1	414.1	414.2	414.2	1.4	0.0	Gas
528.8	528.7	527.7	526.1	524.5	523.2	0.2	0.0	Electricity
533.2	533.2	531.2	533.1	527.2	562.0	-17.2	-0.1	Oil and other fuel and light
264.2	263.7	264.7	267.3	267.9	265.6	0.2	0.0	Durable household goods
293.1	295.2	297.4	300.2	300.7	294.2	2.3	0.1	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
200.5	197.9	197.0	198.7	198.6	200.6	-2.8	-0.1	Radio, television and other household appliances
399.9	400.5	406.0	411.7	415.2	408.2	2.1	0.0	Pottery, glassware and hardware
229.7	231.5	233.0	234.0	234.2	230.8	2.5	0.2	Clothing and footwear
244.5	247.2	248.2	248.5	249.1	243.4	1.5	0.0	Men's outer clothing
324.0	325.3	327.5	330.4	323.5	329.7	4.7	0.0	Men's underclothing
165.7	167.5	169.2	169.9	169.9	165.9	0.9	0.0	Women's outer clothing
312.2	314.4	316.0	317.5	317.5	304.7	1.1	0.0	Women's underclothing
269.7	270.4	273.0	276.0	278.9	275.0	3.3	0.0	Children's clothing
262.3	264.5	264.9	265.6	266.5	263.6	4.1	0.0	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials
239.6	240.9	241.9	242.3	242.2	241.9	4.0	0.1	Footwear
387.0	393.2	393.3	395.3	396.3	399.7	1.7	0.3	Transport and vehicles
370.1	376.6	376.7	378.9	379.9	382.7	1.2	0.2	Motoring and cycling
330.5	331.0	331.1	332.2	332.8	335.2	6.1	0.4	Purchase of motor vehicles
465.6	470.9	469.7	470.7	471.7	471.0	4.7	0.1	Maintenance of motor vehicles
385.6	407.0	407.8	407.4	406.4	412.1	-10.3	-0.5	Petrol and oil
533.2	533.5	533.5	533.5	533.5	544.8	6.1	0.1	Fares
410.1	411.6	412.5	413.0	414.0	413.0	2.5	0.2	Miscellaneous goods
590.9	591.4	592.0	593.4	595.0	597.9	3.6	0.1	Books, newspapers and periodicals
421.6	423.8	424.3	425.4	427.6	426.3	4.0	0.1	Medicines, surgical etc, goods and toiletries
419.9	418.6	421.8	421.6	418.0	420.3	-0.5	0.0	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches etc
333.6	335.8	336.3	336.4	337.9	335.3	2.2	0.1	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants
402.0	403.2	404.0	406.2	406.7	408.8	4.0	0.2	Services
415.0	415.0	415.0	421.3	422.1	425.1	2.4	0.0	Postage, telephones etc
319.4	320.6	321.1	320.8	321.1	321.1	3.5	0.1	Entertainment
507.5	510.0	513.0	514.7	515.7	521.0	6.8	0.1	Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering
442.6	445.3	447.8	449.5	452.9	454.8	6.6	0.3	Meals bought and consumed outside the home

Chart 2 Contributions of the group indices to the change in the 'all-items' index in 1985 and 1986



* The contributions made by the Fuel and Light and Durable Household Goods groups in 1986 were negligible and do not appear in the chart.

indices (excluding housing costs) for one and for two person pensioner households of limited means rose by about 2.6 and 2.7 per cent, respectively—compared with an increase in the general index of 3.4 per cent and in the general index, excluding housing, of 2.7 per cent as shown in table 2.

The difference in the impact of price changes on pensioner households from that on general index households lies in the make-up of their respective 'shopping baskets'—their patterns of expenditure. For example, RPI pensioners spend a greater proportion of their budgets on fuel and food and a smaller proportion on household durables than do other households.

RPI Advisory Committee

Following the latest series of meetings, the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee submitted its report (Cmnd 9848) to the Secretary of State for Employment in July¹. A number of recommendations were made all of which were accepted by the Secretary of State. Many of these recommendations will be implemented in time for the compilation of the February index. Details of the changes being made will be given in an article in a forthcoming issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Movements in prices within the major groups

I Food (weight 185 out of 1,000)

Several items ended the year showing a lower price than in January 1986. The largest decreases were recorded for lard and other cookery fats—down 14.8 per cent—and by margarine—down 11.6 per cent. Prices for eggs and tea were also lower. Notable price increases included potatoes (23 per cent) coffee (14 per cent) and fish (10 per cent). Prices for those items which are subject to seasonal variations—most fresh foods—rose by 7.6 per cent compared with an increase of 3.2 per cent for other 'non-seasonal' food.

II Alcoholic drink (weight 82)

The price of beer rose steadily throughout the year finishing 4.8 per cent higher than in January 1986. There was a smaller increase of 2.9 per cent in the price of wines and spirits. There were no budget increases in this group. The group as a whole showed a 4.0 per cent increase.

III Tobacco (weight 40)

There was an immediate increase in April of over 5 per cent for the group, following the Budget changes. Over the year the prices of cigarettes and tobacco increased by 11 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively. These increases were considerably higher than the corresponding figures for 1985.

IV Housing (weight 153)

There was a substantial increase of over 12 per cent in rates and water charges in April. The index of owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments fluctuated; there was a fall of 7 per cent in June, but an increase of 12 per cent in November. By January 1987 the index had increased by 8.6 per cent. The index for the 'Housing' group as a whole increased by 8.3 per cent.

V Fuel and light (weight 62)

Prices for coal, gas, and electricity showed little change during the year. The main change in this group was a sharp fall in the price of oil and other heating and lighting

¹ See also article entitled, "Forthcoming changes to the Retail Prices Index", *Employment Gazette*, September 1986 edition, p 373.



Photo: Evelyn Smith

fuels in the summer—reflecting the slump in world oil prices—recovering only slightly at the end of the year. The index for the group fell by 0.2 per cent.

VI Durable household goods (weight 63)

Prices for furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings rose by 2.3 per cent, and pottery, glassware and hardware also increased by over 2 per cent compared with January 1986. Prices for radios, televisions and other household appliances fell by 2.8 per cent. The index for the group showed little change compared with January 1986.

VII Clothing and footwear (weight 75)

The largest price increase in this group was for men's underclothing—up by 4.7 per cent. The index for the group rose by 2.5 per cent.

VIII Transport and vehicles (weight 157)

The greatest change in this group was the increase of 21.5 per cent in motor insurance. This followed an increase of 10.5 per cent during 1985. The cost of buying a motor vehicle increased by 6.2 per cent, and of maintaining it by 4.7 per cent. The price of petrol and oil fell by 10.3 per cent over the year; there was a steady fall until August, but the price rose by 5.6 per cent in September following the OPEC agreement. The group index rose by 1.7 per cent.

IX Miscellaneous goods (weight 81)

An increase in the NHS prescription charge—up 10 per cent from April, contributed to an increase of 4.0 per cent over the year for the medical and surgical goods and toiletries section. Most other sections showed small increases—and the index for the group was 2.5 per cent higher.

X Services (weight 58)

Overall, prices in this group rose by 4 per cent. The cost of entertainment rose by 3.5 per cent. There was an increase in postal rates of 5.5 per cent in November. Telephone charges increased by about 2 per cent.

XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home (weight 44)

The price index for this group increased by 6.6 per cent.



Photo: Ron Viner

Month-by-month changes

January-February (+0.4 per cent)

The rise in the index for February was mainly caused by increases in the prices of milk, fresh vegetables and household durables, following the winter sales, as well as smaller increases across a range of other goods and services. These increases were only partially offset by a further substantial reduction in the price of petrol.

February-March (+0.1 per cent)

There were increases in the prices of fresh vegetables, motor vehicles and clothing, following the winter sales, as well as smaller increases across a range of other goods and services. These were largely offset by a sharp fall in petrol prices along with small price reductions in certain miscellaneous goods.

March-April (+1.0 per cent)

The rise in the index for April was mainly caused by higher housing costs as the increases in local authority rents and rates, water and repairs and maintenance charges together outweighed the effect of the fall in owner-occupiers' costs. Some effects of the Budget increases in the duty payable on cigarettes and tobacco were recorded in the index. There were also higher prices for second-hand cars and some foods and increases in bus fares. Despite the Budget increase in petrol duty, a large fall in petrol prices was recorded.

April-May (+0.2 per cent)

The rise in the index between April and May was mainly caused by residual effects of the Budget increase in tobacco duty and increases in the prices of motor vehicles, lamb and some fresh vegetables. A further sharp fall in petrol prices and summer discounts on the prices of coal were recorded.

May-June (-0.1 per cent)

This fall in the index was mainly the result of reductions in mortgage interest rates. There were price increases for other goods and services, most notably for petrol, motor insurance and some foods.

June-July (-0.3 per cent)

The index fell for the second successive month. This was mainly a consequence of seasonal falls in the prices of fresh vegetables, summer sale reductions in the prices of



Photo: Crown Copyright

household durables and lower petrol prices which fell back to around their average level for May.

July-August (+0.3 per cent)

The rise in the index in August was mainly the result of price increases for clothing and footwear, following the summer sales, motor vehicles and some seasonal foods. Petrol prices fell on average.

August-September (+0.5 per cent)

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

September-October (+0.2 per cent)

There were small price increases for a wide range of goods and services, notably for clothing and draught beer. The prices of some fresh fruit showed seasonal falls.

October-November (+0.8 per cent)

An increase in mortgage interest rates from around 11 per cent to around 12¼ per cent, which affected most borrowers from November 1, was the main factor behind this increase in the index. Higher prices for durable household goods and increased motor insurance premiums were also recorded.

November-December (+0.3 per cent)

The rise in the index in December was the result of the residual effects of the increases in mortgage interest rates, announced in October, together with higher prices for foods some rents and a further increase in motor insurance premiums. These increases were partly offset by Christmas discounts on the prices of wines and spirits.

December-January (+0.4 per cent)

The rise in the index in January was mainly the result of higher prices for alcoholic drinks, food, and petrol. Rail fares also increased. The availability of some fresh vegetables was affected by severe weather conditions with a consequent increase in their prices. There were reductions in the prices of clothing and household durables in the winter sales. ■

Special Feature



Photo: Pickfords

Geographical mobility and housing

A review by John Roberts

This article examines the facts and the factors affecting labour mobility and their importance within an effectively operating labour market, and points to areas of concern for parties represented on the National Economic Development Council.*

□ Mismatches between the employees needed by industry and those offering themselves for employment have often been commented on. So has the geographical mismatch, roughly speaking between unemployed people in the North and West of Britain and the jobs in the South and East. The need for greater mobility of labour is therefore seen as one way of overcoming such mismatch, sometimes in relation to alleviating skill shortages and sometimes in respect of its contribution to reducing unemployment.

* This article is based on papers presented by the Secretary of State for Employment to the National Economic Development Council in October 1986.

Mobility and the labour market

An appropriate level of mobility is essential to a properly functioning labour market. The paper presented to NEDC said that if there are job vacancies in one part of the country which could be filled by people, possibly unemployed people, moving from another part, such mobility ought to be facilitated. Currently, however, there are probably relatively few vacancies in any part of the country which cannot be filled from within the local area, possibly with some training. Thus it would be wrong to suppose that a higher level of mobility would lead to a

major reduction in unemployment, though it might have some effect at the margin.

It is, however, still important for there to be greater opportunity for mobility. If serious mismatches exist, there may be lost production as resources are unused, and wage pressures may be higher where there are labour shortages. From the individual's point of view, "frustrated movers"—people who wish to move but for one reason or another cannot—may be unable to realise their full potential. More significant perhaps, is the role of mobility in improving the flexibility of the labour market as the economy expands and develops. As technical and structural change goes on, as old industries decline and new ones are set up often in different locations, geographical mobility will be an influence on the UK's ability to adapt and compete, and may enable skills problems to be avoided.

There are many factors which discourage employees moving house to areas of new work. People in one area may lack information and simply not know of available jobs in another. Looking for work, finding a job and then moving house can involve substantial costs. Sometimes these costs may be borne by the employer but they could deter individuals from moving, especially unemployed people who may have limited resources.

The extent of geographical mobility

Several statistical sources measure the extent of overall geographical mobility¹ but none provides detailed information on every aspect of it. The only large-scale survey conducted in the last 25 years which was specifically designed to study labour mobility was the Government Social Survey of Labour Mobility in Great Britain 1953-63. This survey interviewed some 20,000 individuals in Great Britain exploring, among other things, the overall movement during the years 1953-63, the distance moved, the characteristics of those who moved, the reasons for movement and the factors which are expected to influence the decision to move. It showed that there was considerable movement during the years 1953-63, over half the sample having moved house at least once during that period. Most of this movement was intra-regional and within a very short distance. For example, among those who moved, only a little over one-tenth (12.8 per cent) moved across regions and the rest moved within the same region. Only a small proportion of the moves was due to work reasons (17 per cent). The very low inter-regional movement was partly due to the fact that the greater proportion of those who had moved had done so for better accommodation and other personal reasons. However, among those who moved for work reasons, there was higher inter-regional movement (36 per cent), although the majority of the work movement was still within the same region.

Other more recent data confirm this general picture of moves involving a change of residence forming a relatively small proportion of all moves, and of house moves not necessarily being accompanied by job moves. For example, the General Household Surveys suggest that only about 15 per cent of all movement between regions and sub-regions took place for job reasons.

Information from Census of Population on changing

¹ Geographical mobility may be defined as the movement of population involving a change of residence because of a change of job or prospect of a job. It includes inter-regional mobility where mobility occurs across regions most often involving a change of residence; intra-regional mobility where there is movement between local labour market areas within a region not necessarily involving a shift of both job and residence.

levels of mobility over time is shown in the following table. Each Census asks respondents their address one year ago, and a comparison of mobility so defined is instructive.

Table 1: Migration rates in England and Wales

Different address from 12 months ago	Migrant per 1,000 population		
	1961	1971	1981
In same region	85.9	92.1	77.2
In another region	11.9	14.9	11.1
Outside England and Wales	7.4	8.6	7.4
All migrants	105.2	115.6	95.7

Source: Census of Population.

Inter-regional moves, which are most likely to involve a change of jobs as well as of residence, rose between 1961 and 1971, but fell by about one-quarter to 1981. This was no doubt partly because of the recession in the job market. As unemployment rises, the overall level of mobility tends to fall, and the rate of inter-regional mobility is likely to follow the same pattern. More recent experience suggests that with recovery in employment, mobility has shown an upturn since 1981.

Another important aspect of mobility is relocation involving a house move within the same company. In a recent study by Merrill Lynch Relocation Management, international companies from the "Times 1,000" were asked about their policies on employee relocation. This showed that companies had moved 32,000 employees within Britain, an increase of 28 per cent from 1983. However, the companies reported increasing resistance to moving among employees. The main reasons given for resistance were children's schooling, problems posed by the working spouse of the employee to be moved, and problems of house price differentials.

In summary, therefore, the evidence on mobility indicates that most job moves do not involve a move of house, and that few house moves are undertaken for job reasons. Less than one-third involve a move more than 10 kilometres from the previous location, and the majority of long distance moves are job-related. There are indications that the general level of mobility has fallen in recent years; the number of job changes in the economy has declined by



Photo: Pictofordis



Photo: British Rail

about one-third since the late 1970s, and geographical mobility has fallen by about a quarter. An additional factor is that it has become increasingly difficult for employers to relocate their employees to different parts of the country for business reasons.

Overseas experience

The general perception of Britain as having a relatively immobile labour force is often contrasted with overseas countries. For example, the United States has historically had an extremely mobile workforce, with such trends as the movement from the South to the cities of unskilled workers, and the more recent migration to California and the "Sunbelt" states of the South as economic development favours these areas. In Japan, lifetime employment within major companies frequently involves geographical moves as well as changes of job. Like Britain, European countries have a lower level of mobility than the US or Japan and the level has fallen in recent years: for example, mobility in Germany has fallen by one-third to roughly British levels.

Factors affecting geographical mobility

A wide range of factors influence geographical mobility. Some of these are economic, largely concerned with the movers' calculations or perceptions of prospective benefits compared with the costs involved in the movement. Some are, on the other hand, rooted in social and institutional conditions as well as personal characteristics of those who move. The variables affecting mobility between regions are often the same as those that influence mobility between smaller areas, although their degree of importance varies according to the types of moves undertaken.

Regional earnings and employment

Economic theory would suggest that the existence of earnings differentials between areas would lead people to migrate from areas with low to areas with high relative earnings with the ultimate effect of equalising earnings differences. However, the movement of labour from one area to another may be insufficient to remove local differences. While earnings differences are clearly impor-

tant, they are not sufficient to explain inter-regional flows. The level of unemployment in the region of origin and employment opportunities in the region to which moves are being made are also insignificant.

Age

Many studies have found that migration declines with age, although the relationship is not exactly linear. The Government Labour Mobility Survey 1953-63, for example, found that 66 per cent of those aged 20-40 had moved at least once in the previous 10 years compared with 86 per cent of those aged 25-30, but the proportions decreased as age increased up to 55-59 years. The co-relation between age and mobility is also evident in more recent studies. For example, the 1983 follow-up survey of recently moving households (National Dwelling and Housing Survey) showed that the proportion of moving households headed by younger age-groups was considerably higher than that among older household heads. However, age is correlated with other factors which are themselves partly a function of age. Younger people may be in a more favourable position to make shifts across areas as both money and psychological costs would be lower. Marital status and family circumstances are also likely to change with age.

Education

There are a number of reasons for expecting that mobility rates would be higher for people with more educational qualifications. First, such people may find that expected benefit from migration exceeds its costs since income generally increases with education. Second, people with higher educational qualifications may be operating within a national labour market, and many may move within the internal labour market of large companies. Third, education may provide potential movers with better access to information and with the confidence or frame of mind that makes adjustments involved in migration easier. The evidence from the Government Social Survey supports the direct relationship between education and mobility. It found that among those educated in Great Britain, the highest proportion of movers were to be found among those attending a university (70 per cent), and that the proportion of movers decreased as educational qualifications fell.

Occupation/skill

Higher occupational groups tend to be more mobile than others when moves occur between regions. Data from the general Household Survey also suggest that those in higher occupational groups tended to undertake moves across regions more frequently than those lower down the occupational hierarchy. This is partly because higher occupational groups are likely to have higher income and savings from which they could defray the money costs of long distance moves.

Psychological factors

The Government Social Survey suggested that even where a suitable job might be available in another part of the country, a large number of people preferred to take a "less than suitable" job in their home area if they became unemployed. This preference to stay in a job in the home area can be explained in terms of considerable psychological stress that may arise from the disruption of the family

or local ties and the loss of identity with a community. Although not easily quantifiable, this could often bear heavily on a decision to move.

Housing

Housing is a dominant consideration in most geographical moves. It was given as the main reason for moving by 56 per cent of the Government Social Survey sample. However, the shortage of housing at a price that people can afford may act as a positive barrier to movement. Mobility may, however, vary according to different types of housing tenure, for example, owner-occupation, local authority tenancy as well as various kinds of tenancy in the private renting market. As far as owner-occupation is concerned, two possibilities arise. House ownership may increase peoples' attachment to an area, and this combined with age and family circumstances could inhibit mobility. Another possibility is that home ownership can encourage someone to undertake a move partly because the movement can be financed by the realisable value of the house, and also because home ownership may be associated with higher occupation and income, which if combined may lead to greater mobility for home-owners.

Some early studies found that of all those who moved recently, 41 per cent were owner-occupiers, 26 per cent were private tenants of unfurnished accommodation, 20 per cent were local authority tenants, and 9 per cent were renting private furnished accommodation. A 1981 study based on the General Household Survey data, compared migration rates of owner-occupiers with those for council tenants. After taking into account differences in education, age and job, owner-occupiers were found to be about six times more likely to move from one region to another than council tenants. Council tenants were, however, more likely to move within regions perhaps because of possibilities of house exchange. Those in private rented accommodation tend to be most mobile in all, no doubt partly because of their personal characteristics. The availability of this type of housing has declined in recent years, and is mainly confined to major cities, where it tends to be costly and difficult to obtain.

The relatively favourable mobility possibilities for owner-occupiers has to be qualified, for moving depends on being able to realise the value of their house by selling it, and purchasing a new one. House price differentials between one part of the country and another can thus lead to reluctance to move either to or from high priced areas, and the costs of buying and selling property and setting up a new home are considerable. A 1986 survey in *Industrial Relations Review and Report* showed that many employers are trying to overcome this problem by increasing the amount and scope of the help they offer both to existing and new employees towards the cost of relocation. Assistance may extend as far as the provision of bridging loans or the use of specialist relocation firms who offer a guaranteed price for the house in the original location. Some companies provide financial assistance where employees need to "trade up" with more expensive areas, and many pay a range of lodging allowances and disturbance payments for the employee and family. Where allowances are paid to new staff it is common to require employees to pay back some of their allowances should they leave their firms within a specified period.

Government measures

Successive Governments and employers have tried to smooth the way for movers, with varying success. The

extension of owner-occupation has already eased relocation to an extent, notwithstanding the problems of differential house prices. Growth in the private housing sector is very healthy with housing starts up by 8½ per cent in 1986 after a very good year in 1985. The National Mobility Scheme and Key Worker Schemes (described on p 130) operated in the public housing sector make an important contribution. In its first five years of operation 24,000 moves between districts in different counties have been arranged through the National Mobility Scheme. The Government's computer-based tenants Exchange Scheme launched in 1982 also helps public sector tenants to find suitable exchange partners. About 30,000 tenants are registered at any one time.

The Government introduced a number of measures in the 1980 Housing Act aimed at encouraging landlords to provide rented accommodation. These were designed very much with the needs of the mobile in mind. The most important were:

- 'shorthold' tenancies which give the landlord the right to let for one to five years with a guaranteed right of repossession while safeguarding the tenant who has security of tenure for the period of the tenancy. Existing statutory and protected tenancies cannot be converted into shorthold;
- assured tenancies which allow landlords approved by the Secretary of State for the Environment to build for rent and charge market rents outside the provisions of the Rent Acts. This scheme has been extended under the Housing and Planning Act 1986 to include renovated and improved homes as well as newly built property;
- the rights of the residents' landlords to recover possession were strengthened, and court procedures for resident landlords and returning owner-occupiers who had let their homes, wishing to obtain possession, were speeded up;
- the period after which an application for an increase in a registered rent may be made has been reduced from three to two years.

The Government hopes to introduce further measures to stimulate the provision of more privately rented accommodation. This would contribute to aiding job mobility by providing more short-term accommodation for renting.

Two developments which are of particular relevance to people wanting to move to take up work are:

- an expansion of shared ownership, using private finance; and
- a new scheme of rented housing for young job movers, provided by housing associations.

Shared ownership can be particularly helpful to home owners moving to the South East, who would find difficulty in affording the higher house prices in that region. Buying on shared ownership terms enables them to purchase whatever share in the property they wish, usually with the help of a mortgage loan, while paying rent on the remainder, normally to a housing association.

Until now, shared ownership has been limited because the rented portion of the property has had to be financed by the public sector. But leading Building Societies are



Photo: Evelyn Smith

now beginning to offer index-linked mortgage loans which housing associations can use to finance the rented portion of the property, without recourse to the public sector. The Government is doing all it can to remove all obstacles and has been prepared to provide an initial public sector input to housing associations for these schemes. A pilot scheme at Milton Keynes is well advanced in planning. The Government is keen to ensure that such schemes can succeed and believes that shared ownership could become an option widely available to home buyers.

A new scheme for rented housing for young job movers is under development. In essence, it will provide shared accommodation, that is "flatsharers"—for young people moving to the South East to take up work. It is intended that the use of index-linked finance together with an input of housing association grant should produce levels of rent which are within the means of young people in work. The progress of these schemes will be monitored by the Department of the Environment.

Employment schemes

Assistance is available through the Travel to Interview Scheme, a development of the Job Search Scheme, which provides financial assistance, such as return fares, for jobseekers to travel to some employment interviews beyond daily travelling distance. These schemes are run by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC).

More generally, the MSC can help employers in shortage areas to recruit through its national network. Information about job opportunities is provided to job seekers through the computerised circulation of vacancies, including a national bank of shortage vacancies, throughout the country (see p 130). The possibility of providing more information about the area and housing

market, and any assistance from the employer, might be investigated.

Employers' involvement

Employers have historically provided assistance with housing, and although the provision of "tied" houses has become unpopular and outdated, many employers still provide considerable assistance to their employees, usually in the form of relocation allowances. The importance attached by employers to this aspect of their employment conditions is demonstrated in the growth of relocation services and the CBI's Relocation Council (see p 130). There may be scope for more imaginative forms of assistance, perhaps through employer involvement in shared-ownership arrangements.

Conclusion

The Secretary of State's paper in conclusion invited the NEDC to consider:

- the analysis of geographical mobility and its effect on the labour market, including its possible contribution to easing current or future skill shortages, and the significance of pay differentials in promoting mobility;
- the DOE initiatives in the housing market;
- ways in which better information about the housing market might be provided to potential movers;
- what companies can do to assist relocation, taking account of the experience of the role of the CBI Relocation Council. ■

Commentary

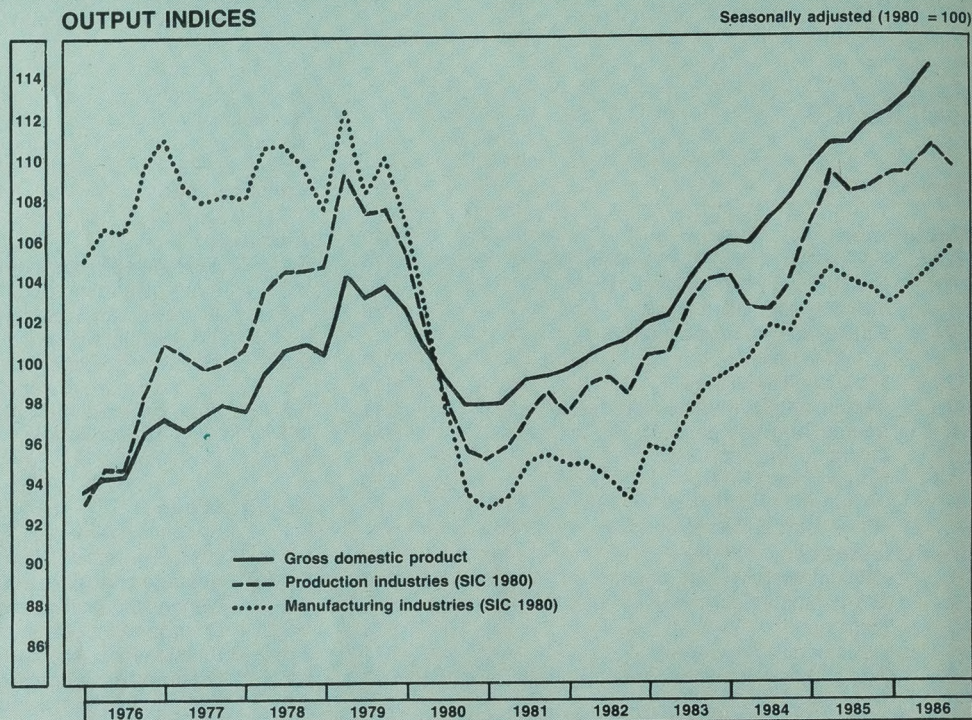
Trends in labour statistics

Summary

Preliminary estimates indicate that GDP (output) in the UK rose for the fifth successive year in 1986. It was broadly unchanged between the third and fourth quarters of 1986 but was 2½ per cent above the level of a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the fourth quarter of 1986 is provisionally estimated to have increased by 1 per cent from the level of the corresponding period a year earlier. Within the total, manufacturing output was 2 per cent higher than a year ago. Since the first quarter of 1986, manufacturing output has increased by 3 per cent.

The employed labour force has continued to rise, and revised estimates for the third quarter of 1986 show an increase of 80,000 (seasonally adjusted), contributing to an overall increase of 216,000 in the year ending September 1986. The new estimates continue to show that the employed labour force has increased in every quarter since March 1983 giving a total increase of 1,128,000 to September 1986. The latest figures for employees in employment in manufacturing industry show a decrease of 1,000 per month in the three months ending December. Although the decrease of 130,000 in 1986 as a whole was considerably greater than the decrease of 44,000 in 1985 the rate of decline



decelerated during the year and by the end of 1986 was as slow as at any time in the previous year.

Adult unemployment (seasonally adjusted) has remained level between December and January following falls in each of the previous five months. Unemployment in January was 34,000 lower than a year ago and the trend in unemployment still

seems to be downward. The average fall during the past six months was some 17,000 per month, the largest six month fall since 1973.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to December was about 7¾ per cent, similar to the revised estimate for the increase in the year to November but above the

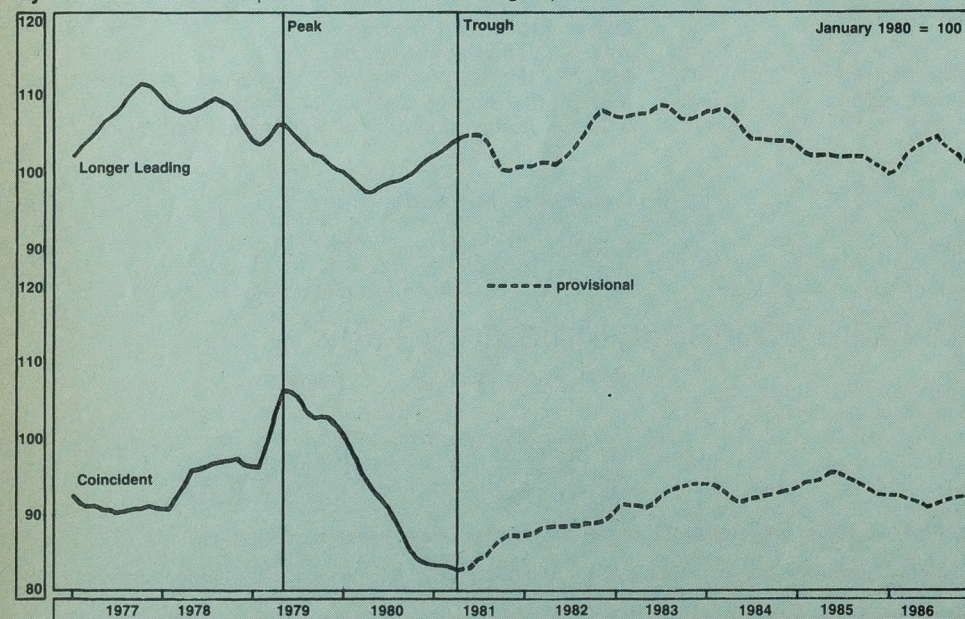
increase in the year to October of 7½ per cent. In production and manufacturing industries, the underlying increases in the year to December were both 8 per cent, while in the services sector the increase was 7½ per cent. These underlying increases have all risen because bonus payments in November and December 1986 were higher than in the same months a year earlier.

The rate of inflation in January, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose by 0.2 per cent, to 3.9 per cent.

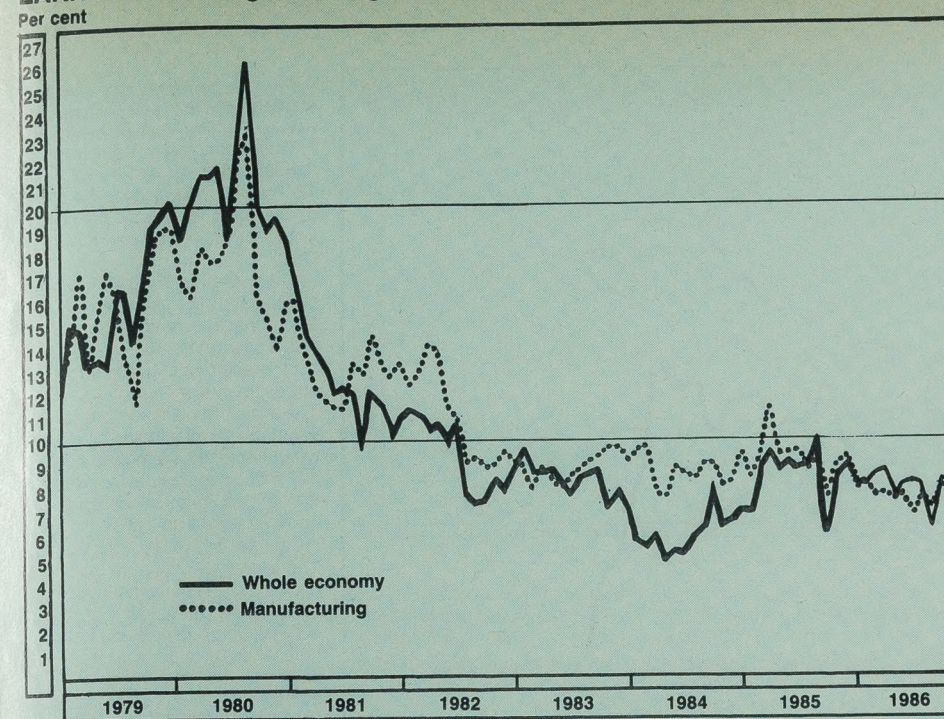
The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial action in 1986 is provisionally estimated as 1.9 million. This compares with 6.4 million days lost in 1985, 27.1 million days lost in 1984 and an average during the ten year period 1976 to 1985 of 11.1 million. The total of working days lost in 1986 is the lowest annual figure since 1963.

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in November 1986 was 13 per cent more than a year earlier, with the number from North America 1 per cent less. The number of visits abroad by UK residents was 2 per cent less. The travel account of the balance of payments showed a surplus of £75 million in November, compared with a surplus of £83 million a year earlier.

Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups



EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year



Economic background

The January results of the CBI Monthly Industrial Trends Enquiry suggest that both general and export business optimism remain buoyant. The survey also showed that output should continue to grow and that both total and export orders are expected to remain high.

Preliminary estimates indicate that *Gross Domestic Product (Output)* in the fourth quarter of 1986 was at about the same level as in the previous quarter, following an increase of some 1¼ per cent between the second and third quarters, but was 2½ per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the fourth quarter of 1986 is provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent lower than in the previous quarter but was 1 per cent higher than a year ago. *Manufacturing output* rose by 1 per cent in the latest quarter, and was 2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. Within manufacturing, the output of the metals industry increased by 8 per cent between the latest two quarters; the output of all the other broad industry groups increased by about 1 per cent except for food, drink and tobacco, which was little changed. Output of the energy sector in the latest quarter was 5½ per cent lower than in the previous quarter and was 1 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Consumer expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1986, on the preliminary estimate and in volume terms, was about 1 per cent higher than the level in the previous

quarter and about 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. The estimates for growth in the fourth quarter and last year as a whole mainly reflected increased spending through retail outlets. The volume of *retail sales* in January 1987, on provisional estimate, was well below previous levels. At least part of the fall can be attributed to the severe weather. In the three months to January, the level of sales was over 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Stocks held by UK manufacturing industry on the revised estimates and at 1980 prices, rose by around £145 million in the fourth quarter of 1986, compared with a fall of around £295 million in the previous quarter.

Money supply information (not seasonally adjusted) for the calendar month of January indicates that *M0* fell by 6½ per cent and *£M3* rose by ¾ per cent. After seasonal adjustment, *M0* fell by ½ per cent and *£M3* rose between 1 and 1¼ per cent. In the 12 months to end-January 1987, *M0* rose by 4 per cent and *£M3* rose by just over 17½ per cent.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (not seasonally adjusted) in January is provisionally estimated at minus £3.7 billion, bringing the total in the first ten months of the financial year to £400 million compared with borrowing of £3.1 billion over the same period of the 1985-86 financial year. January was the fourth successive month in which there was a negative borrowing requirement. The forecast of the

PSBR for the financial year 1986-87 given in the Autumn Statement was around £7 billion.

Sterling's effective exchange rate in January rose by ½ per cent to an average of 68.9, with a rise of 4¾ per cent against the dollar more than off-setting a fall of 1¼ per cent against other major currencies; the index was 10 per cent lower than in the same month a year earlier, reflecting an overall fall over this period against European currencies and the yen while sterling rose against the dollar. In the week ending February 19 sterling's effective exchange rate averaged 69.0. *UK base rates* have been at 11 per cent since October 14.

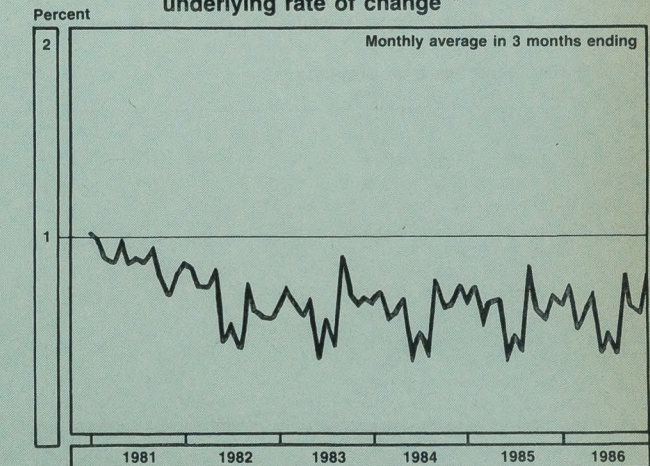
The current account of the *balance of payments* showed a deficit of £0.2 billion in the fourth

quarter of 1986 leading to a deficit for the year also of £0.2 billion. In 1986 as a whole visible trade was in deficit by £8.7 billion, with an oil surplus of £4.1 billion being more than offset by a £12.8 billion deficit on non-oil trade, and invisibles projected to total £8.5 billion. The fourth quarter deficit followed one of £0.8 billion in the third quarter, with the deficit on the visible balance falling to £2.6 billion from £3.0 billion in the previous quarter, and the surplus on the invisible balance rising to a projected £2.4 billion compared with a surplus of £2.3 billion in the third quarter. Within the total for *visible trade*, the surplus on trade in oil rose from £0.7 billion to £0.8 billion in the fourth quarter while the deficit on non-oil trade decreased from £3.7 billion to £3.4 billion. In the fourth quarter of 1986, the *volume of exports* rose by 5 per cent to a level 9 per cent higher than a year earlier, with the underlying trend in the volume of non-oil exports continuing upwards. The *volume of imports* rose by 3 per cent in the latest quarter and was 12 per cent higher than a year earlier with the underlying trend of non-oil imports also continuing upwards.

Average earnings

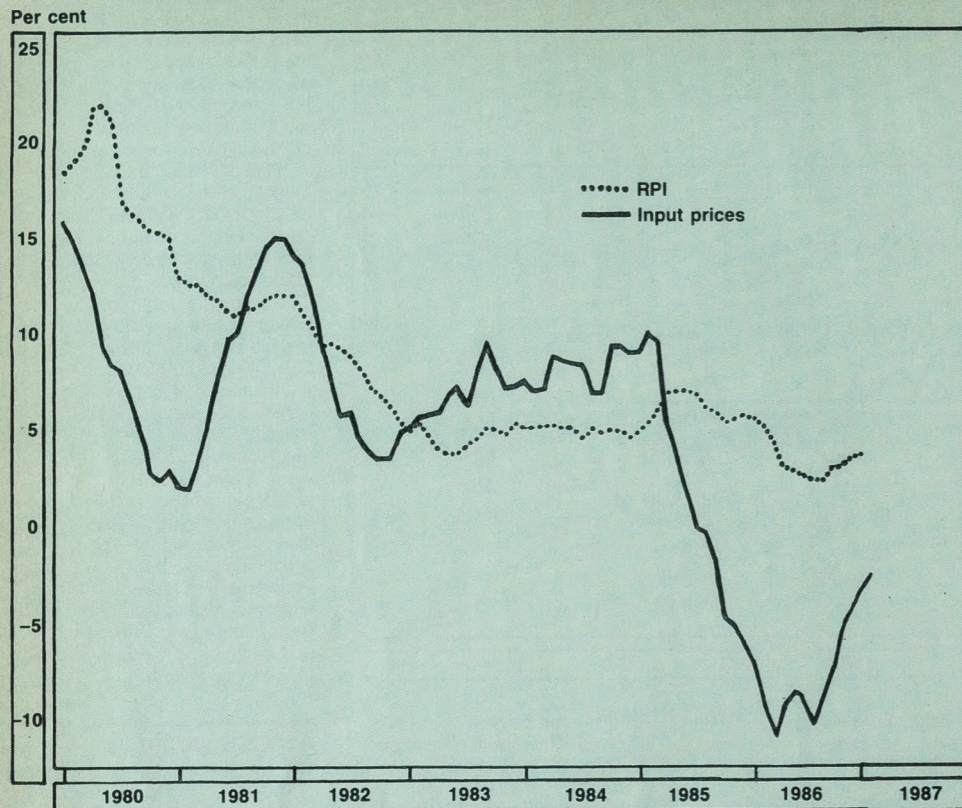
The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to December was about 7¾ per cent, similar to the revised estimate for the increase in the year to November but above the increase in the year to October of 7½ per cent. The higher average earnings increase is not inconsistent with the reported fall in pay settlements since average earnings are affected by several other factors such as bonus payments and the composition of employment. In particular, bonus payments which are more significant in the end months of the year were higher in November and December 1986 than in the corresponding months of 1985.

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: underlying rate of change *



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

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



The rise in these payments may be due to the improvement in economic activity and to the payment of bonuses for the first time to some employees. The effect of lower pay settlements on the average earnings index for December would have been small because relatively few settlements in the pay round would have been agreed and paid by that time.

In production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to December was about 8 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to November (revised estimate). Within this sector, in manufacturing industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to December was about 8 per cent, slightly above the increase in

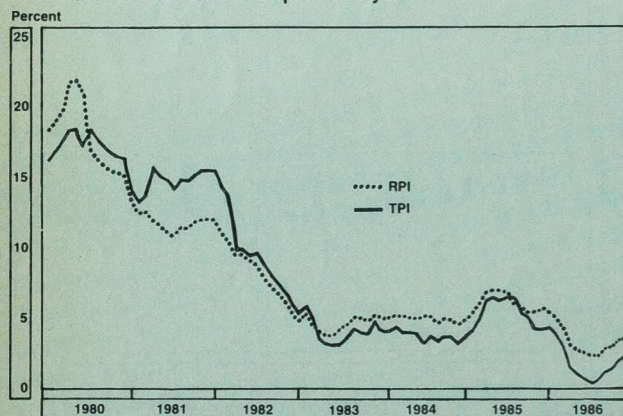
the year to November. For service industries, the increase was 7½ per cent for the 12-month periods ending November (revised estimate) and December. The rises in these underlying increases reflects the effect of increased bonus payments.

The actual increase for the whole economy in the year to December, 7.4 per cent, was below the estimated underlying increase of 7¾ per cent because of the net effect of temporary factors. Changes in the timing of bonus payments depressed the actual increase by about ½ per cent because some employees, mainly in the banking, finance and insurance sector who had received bonus payments in December 1985 were paid at other times in

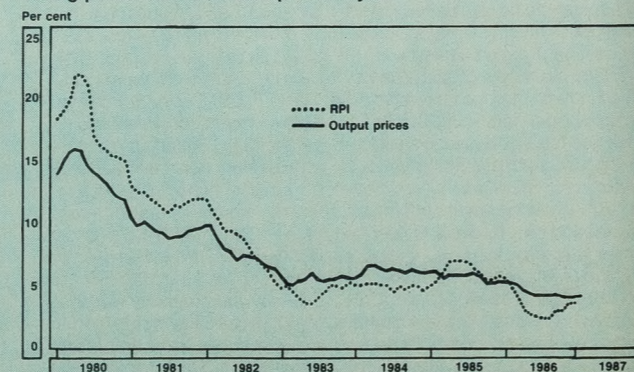
1986 (mainly in November). In addition, back pay in December 1986 was below its level in December 1985, depressing the actual increase by about ¼ per cent. On the other hand, changes in the timing of settlements inflated the actual increase by about ¼ per cent; teachers had been paid two settlements during the 12-month period because of the delay in reaching the April 1985 settlement.

In the three months ending December, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries were 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier with an increase in actual average earnings of 8.0 per cent being partly offset by an improvement in productivity of 4.2 per cent. The rise in unit wage costs is at its lowest level since the third quarter of 1984, the

RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



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



improvement in recent figures being due to the recovery in productivity.

Retail prices

The annual rate of inflation in January, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose to 3.9 per cent from the 3.7 per cent recorded in December.

The overall level of prices increased by 0.4 per cent between December and January compared with a small increase—of 0.2 per cent—recorded between the corresponding months last year. The availability of some fresh vegetables was affected by severe weather conditions around index day with a consequent increase in their prices. Petrol, alcoholic drinks and milk were also higher in price in January and rail fares increased. There were reductions in the prices of clothing and household durable goods in the winter sales.

Prices for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry, when seasonally adjusted, showed a small increase of 0.2 per cent in January. Prices were nevertheless 2.5 per cent lower in January than in January 1986, having declined in the first part of the year.

The price index for home sales of manufactured products rose by 0.7 per cent in January—rather more than the increase of 0.2 to 0.3 per cent in recent months, but similar to the monthly change a year earlier. The 12-month rate rose slightly from 4.2 per cent for December to 4.3 per cent for January.

The tax and price index increased by 2.6 per cent in the year to January compared with 2.4 per cent recorded in December.

Employment

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain decreased by 2,000 in December 1986. The monthly figures can fluctuate erratically but some of this fluctuation is removed if the averages over three months are

considered. Over the three months ending December the average decrease was 1,000 per month, which compares with average decreases of 11,000 per month for the previous three months (ending September) and 5,000 per month for the three months ending December 1985. Although the rate of decline slowed in the later part of 1986, this rate of decline was considerably greater than the decrease of 44,000 in 1985, the rate of decline at the end of 1986 was as slow as at any time in 1985.

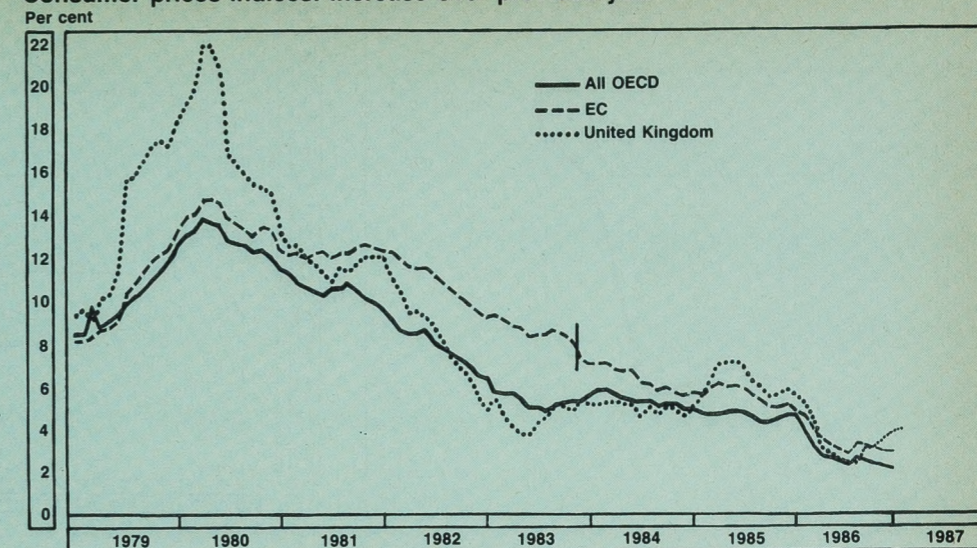
The latest period for which employees estimates for the whole economy and figures for the employed labour force (which includes the self-employed and HM Forces as well as employees in employment) are available is September 1986. These estimates have been revised in the light of more recent information. They now show that the employed labour force increased by 80,000 in the third quarter of 1986 (seasonally adjusted), compared with 40,000 in the second quarter. The revised estimate of the increase over the year ending September 1986 is now 216,000 (compared with the previous estimate of 207,000). The increase between March 1983 and June 1986 is estimated at 1,128,000.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 11.7 million hours a week in December (seasonally adjusted), giving an average for the three months ending December of 11.9 million hours a week. This compares with an average 11.7 million hours a week for the three months ending September and with 12.2 million hours a week for the three months ending December 1985. For most of 1986 overtime working was between 11.5 and 12 million hours a week, a little below the peak level of slightly above 12 million hours a week which was maintained for most of 1985.

Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0.49 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) in manufacturing industries in December 1986 which made an average of 0.61 million hours per week lost in the three months ending December. This compares with an average of 0.40 million hours per week for the three months ending September and 0.35 million hours per week for the three months ending December 1985.

The index of average weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) was estimated at 103.6 in December 1986 (seasonally adjusted). This gave an average for the three months

Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year



ending December of 103.6 which is the same as for both the previous three months (ending September) and the three months ending December 1985.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) was little changed between December and January, with a small rise of 300. This follows five consecutive monthly falls and, given the variability of the monthly figures, it cannot be taken as a significant departure from the downward trend. There has been a fall of over 17,000 per month on average over the past six months,

again the largest since the six months ending December 1973. At 3,119,000 (11.3 per cent), the seasonally adjusted level of adult unemployment in January was 34,000 lower than a year ago.

The fall in unemployment over the past six months has been spread reasonably evenly between men and women and most regions with the exception of Northern Ireland and Scotland where there has been a sharp fall in oil-related jobs. Over the past year unemployment has fallen fastest in the North and Wales but again, Scotland and Northern Ireland experienced rises.

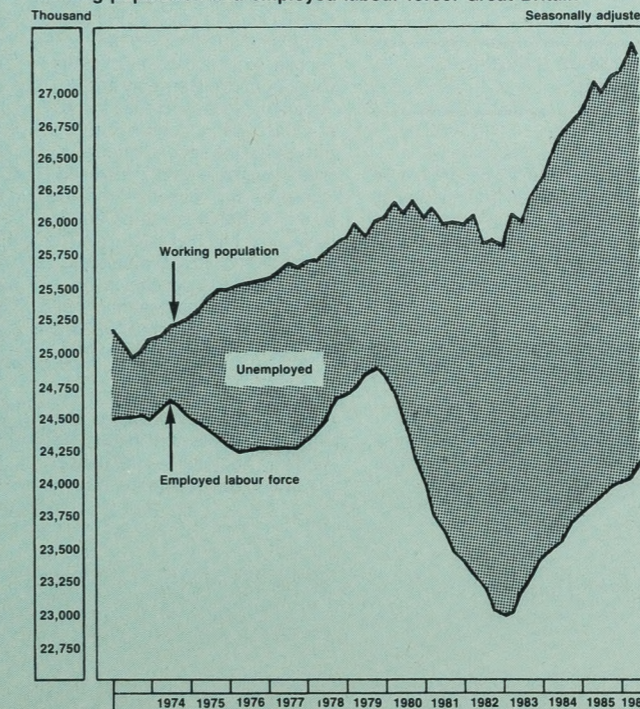
Total unemployment in the UK (seasonally adjusted, including school leavers) increased by 68,000 between December and January to 3,297 million, 11.9 per

cent of the working population. This increase was almost totally confined to adults. Unemployed school leavers rose by only 200 to stand at 89,000, some 10,000 lower than a year ago. The increase of nearly 68,000 among adults was nearly the same as the estimated increase from seasonal influences, and so there was little change in the seasonally adjusted adult total.

The stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) remained virtually unchanged at 210,000 in January, with a small rise of 300 in the month, following the fall of over 5,000 in the previous month.

Inflows of notified vacancies fell back further from the peak in November and there were sharp falls in both outflows and placings after increases in each of the previous six months.

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain

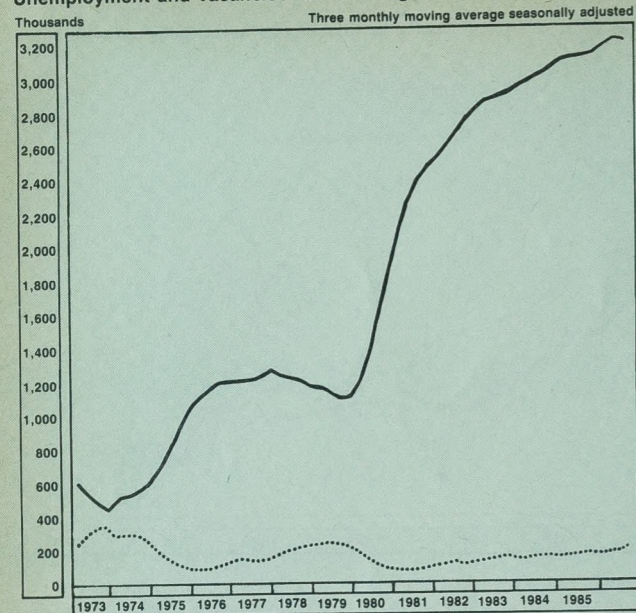


Productivity

Whole economy productivity (output per head) was broadly flat during 1985 after allowing for the coal dispute, but has increased steadily during 1986. In the third quarter of 1986 output per head was 1 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 2.5 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1985.

In the fourth quarter of 1986 manufacturing productivity showed a 1 per cent rise compared with the third quarter and a rise of just over 4 per cent compared with the fourth quarter of 1985. Output per head increased by 2 per cent between 1985 and 1986 following a 3½ per cent rise between 1984 and 1985. Over the longer term, output per head in the fourth quarter of 1986 is 40 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1980, the last trough. During 1986, output grew steadily from its rather depressed level in the first quarter and employment declined

Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom



(particularly between the first and third quarters), thus suggesting quite fast growth in productivity during the year. More recently, output has continued to increase whereas employment has tended to flatten out (perhaps in response to the steady output growth). Growth in productivity may therefore be settling down to a similar rate in output growth.

An article published in the Treasury Economic Progress Report for January/February highlights the improved productivity performance in the 1980s, with UK manufacturing productivity ahead of all other major industrialised countries.

Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 83,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in December 1986. This compares with 87,000 (also provisional) in November 1986, 220,000 in December 1985 and an average of 473,000 for December during the ten-year period 1976 to 1985. Of the days lost in December 1986, nearly two-thirds were due to three strikes. In public administration two stoppages accounted for 26,000 and 13,000 lost days, while a dispute in shipbuilding and repairing industry accounted for a further 12,000 lost days.

In 1986 as a whole, a provisional total of 1.9 million working days

were lost. This compares with 6.4 million days lost in 1985, 27.1 million days lost in 1984 and an average of 11.1 million days lost in the ten year period 1976 to 1985. The 1.9 million days lost in 1986 is the lowest annual figure since the 1.8 million days lost in 1963. However, provisional figures can normally be expected to be revised upwards.

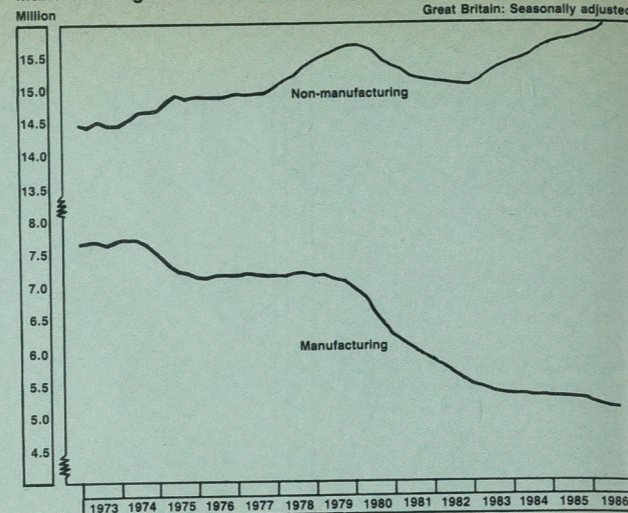
During 1986, a provisional total of 983 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress. This compares with 903 stoppages in the 1985, the lowest figure for 40 years, 1,221 in 1984 and an average of 1,693 during the ten-year period 1976 to 1985. The figures for 1986 are provisional and likely to be revised upwards.

Overseas travel and tourism

There were 910,000 visits by overseas residents in the UK in November 1986, 13 per cent more than a year earlier. The number of North American visits was only 1 per cent lower than its November 1985 level suggesting recovery from the effects of concern over terrorism earlier in the year. UK residents made 1,400,000 visits abroad, 2 per cent less than in November 1985.

The travel account of the balance of payments showed a surplus of £75 million in November 1986, compared with a £83 million surplus in November 1985.

Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



Expenditure by overseas visitors to the UK contributed £1,510 million to the balance of payments in the three months September to November 1986, 5 per cent more than a year earlier. In the same period, UK residents spent £1,740 million overseas, 22 per cent more than the previous year reflecting an 8 per cent increase in the number of visits and 13 per cent higher expenditure per visit.

International comparisons

Latest figures from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development show that total civilian employment in the seven principal member countries is continuing to increase. Civilian employment in the United Kingdom rose by about 1 per cent in the year to the third quarter of 1986—similar to the increases over the same period in Germany and Japan and to the increase in the number of employees in France in the year to the second quarter (latest available date). However, increases in employment recorded by the United States and Canada have been much greater than those of other OECD members, being about 2½ per cent in the year to the second quarter of 1986. Since the first quarter of 1983 there has been negligible change in employment in France and average annual increases of 0.6 per cent in Germany, 0.8 per cent in Japan, 1.4 per cent in the United Kingdom and nearly 3 per cent in the United States and Canada.

Over recent months unemployment has fallen faster in the United Kingdom than in most other countries. Unemployment has been rising in Ireland, Spain and Italy and there has been little change in France. Countries experiencing a fall included Canada, the Netherlands, the United States and Japan as well as the United Kingdom.

Comparisons of seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in the three months to December compared with the previous three months—unless otherwise stated—show a rise of 0.5 percentage points in Austria, 0.3 per cent in Ireland, 0.2 per cent in Spain (to October) and 0.1 per cent in Italy and Norway (both to November). There was no change in Australia or France. There were falls of 0.1 percentage points in Finland (to October), Japan and Belgium (both to November), the United States and Germany (to January), 0.2 per cent in Denmark and the Netherlands (both to November) and the United Kingdom (to January), 0.3 per cent in Canada and 0.6 per cent in Greece (to October).

Consumer prices increased in the twelve months to December by 4.2 per cent in Canada, 2.1 per cent in France and 1.1 per cent in the United States, but fell by 0.1 per cent in the Netherlands, 0.3 per cent in Japan and 1.1 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany. The rate in the United Kingdom for the same period, at 3.7 per cent was above the average for the OECD countries (2.1 per cent) and the European Community as a whole (2.8 per cent).

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS* 0.1

Seasonally adjusted UNITED KINGDOM

	GDP average measure ²		Output GDP ^{3,4}				Index of output U.K. ⁵		Index of production OECD countries ¹		Income	
	1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	Real personal disposable income	Gross trading profits of companies ⁸
					Production industries ^{1,6}	Manufacturing industries ^{1,7}					£ billion	
1980	100.0	-2.3	100.0	-2.9	100.0	-6.7	100.0	-0.7	100.0	1.3	18.7	-1.4
1981	98.7	-1.3	98.5	-1.5	96.6	-3.4	94.0	-6.0	100.1	0.1	97.9	-2.1
1982	100.3	1.6	100.3	1.8	98.4	-1.9	94.2	-0.2	96.6	-3.5	98.2	0.3
1983	103.8	3.5	103.3	3.0	101.9	3.6	96.9	2.9	99.6	3.1	100.6	2.4
1984	106.6	2.7	106.7	3.2	103.2	1.3	100.7	3.9	106.8	7.2	103.0	2.4
1985	110.3	3.5	110.7	3.9	108.2	4.8	103.9	3.2	110.1	3.1	106.1	3.0
1985 Q3	110.6	3.4	110.7	3.6	108.3	5.7	103.8	2.3	110.6	2.3	106.0	3.8
Q4	110.6	2.4	111.6	3.4	108.5	4.5	103.6	1.9	111.0	2.3	108.0	1.5
1986 Q1	112.1	2.5	112.2	2.4	109.4	2.4	102.8	-0.8	111.2	1.8	108.4	3.5
Q2	112.5	1.6	113.1	2.2	108.9	-0.2	103.4	-1.0	111.4	1.3	109.5	3.6
Q3	112.8	2.0	114.5	3.4	110.6	2.0	104.9	1.1	112.1	1.4	111.3	5.0
1986 June	..	..	..	..	107.6	-0.7	103.3	-1.0	111.8	1.2	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	110.1	0.1	104.8	-0.5	112.5	0.9	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	..	110.8	1.2	104.4	0.1	111.7	1.2	..	..
Sept	..	..	..	..	111.0	2.1	105.5	1.0	112.2	1.2	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	109.8	1.7	105.6	1.3	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	110.0	1.0	105.7	1.9	..	..	..	..

	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume		Fixed investment ⁹			General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices ¹³		Base lending rates ¹⁴		Monetary growth ¹⁵		
	£ billion	% change	1980 = 100	% change	Whole economy 1980 prices ¹⁰	Manufacturing industries 1980 prices ^{7,11}	Construction distribution & financial industries ¹² 1980 prices	£ billion	% change	£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	
1981	136.9	0.0	100.2	0.2	37.83	-9.4	5.7	-22.1	8.6	1.1	49.0	0.2	-2.49	14½	13.6	4.4
1982	137.2	0.7	102.2	2.0	39.46	4.3	5.6	-1.7	9.3	7.7	49.6	1.1	-1.13	10-10¼	9.6	4.0
1983	143.6	3.9	107.1	4.8	41.72	5.7	5.6	-0.8	9.8	4.8	50.5	2.0	0.68	9	10.9	6.7
1984	146.6	2.1	110.7	3.4	45.51	9.1	6.6	18.6	11.2	14.2	50.9	0.7	-0.05	9½-9¾	9.1	6.6
1985	152.0	3.7	115.3	4.2	46.36	1.9	7.0	5.6	12.3	10.0	50.9	0.1	0.68	..	..	..
1986	159.3	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985 Q4	38.6	4.3	116.7	3.6	11.40	-0.9	1.7	*0.8	3.0	5.3	12.7	-0.3	0.11	11½	15.1	2.4
1986 Q1	39.0	4.2	118.2	4.2	11.81	-3.4	1.8	-2.1	3.1	-6.8	12.8	0.5	0.57	11½	16.4	3.6
Q2	39.6	5.3	120.0	4.4	11.35	1.7	1.7	0.8	3.0	6.6	13.0	1.6	-0.05	10	18.3	3.3
Q3	40.2	4.9	122.1	5.2	11.74	1.4	1.6	-4.3	3.0	-1.5	13.0	2.4	-0.17	10	18.3	4.5
Q4	40.5	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18.1	5.2
1986 June	121.7	4.4	121.7	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18.3	3.3
July	120.9	4.1	120.9	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19.3	3.0
Aug	122.0	4.7	122.0	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18.5	4.1
Sept	123.2	5.1	123.2	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18.3	4.5
Oct	123.2	6.0	123.2	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18.3	4.9
Nov	126.4	7.1	126.4	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18.6	5.2
Dec	125.0	7.0	125.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	5.2

	Visible trade		Balance of payments			Competitiveness		Prices		Producer prices index ^{7, 18, 19}						
	Export volume ¹	Import volume ¹	Visible balance ¹³	Current balance ¹³	Effective exchange rate ^{1, 18}	Normal unit labour costs ^{1, 17}	Tax and prices index ¹⁶	Materials and fuels	Home sales	1980 = 100	1980 = 100					
	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100	1980 = 100	Jan 1978 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100					
1981	99.3	-0.7	96.3	-3.7	3.4	6.2	95.3	-0.8	105.7	5.7	152.5	14.8	109.2	9.2	109.5	9.5
1982	101.9	2.6	101.5	5.4	2.3	3.9	90.7	-4.8	101.7	-3.8	167.4	9.8	117.2	7.3	118.0	7.8
1983	103.8	1.9	109.7	8.1	-0.8	3.1	83.3	-8.2	95.7	5.9	174.1	4.0	125.3	6.9	124.4	5.4
1984	112.5	8.4	121.9	11.1	-4.4	1.2	78.7	-5.5	93.7	2.1	180.8	3.9	135.5	8.1	132.1	6.2
1985	118.6	5.4	125.8	3.2	-2.1	3.5	78.2	-0.6	97.6	4.1	190.3	5.3	137.7	1.6	139.4	5.5
1986	122.9	3.6	142.4	6.7	-8.7	-0.2	72.8	-6.9	..	..	..	..	126.6	-8.1	145.7	4.5
1985 Q3	116.3	3.3	124.1	0.7	-0.4	1.4	82.1	5.3	102.9	9.9	191.6	5.7	133.1	-0.7	140.2	5.6
Q4	118.9	0.2	127.9	-1.7	0.3	0.6	79.8	6.3	100.5	10.3	192.0	4.5	132.6	-5.4	141.4	5.1
1986 Q1	116.9	1.4	125.7	-0.7	-1.4	0.5	75.1	4.2	95.2	7.0	193.5	3.8	132.4	-9.5	143.4	5.0
Q2	121.8	1.1	128.6	3.1	-1.6	0.3	76.0	-3.7	98.6	0.4	192.7	0.9	125.8	-9.3	145.7	4.5
Q3	123.3	6.0	139.1	-12.1	-3.0	-0.8	71.9	-12.4	92.9	9.7	193.0	0.7	120.8	-9.3	146.3	4.4
Q4	129.6	9.0	143.3	12.0	-2.6	-0.2	68.3	-14.4	..	..	195.9	2.0	127.3	-4.0	147.4	4.2
1986 May	120.1	1.6	131.6	1.8	-0.7	-0.0	76.1	-1.4	..	..	192.9	0.9	126.7	-8.7	145.9	4.6
June	121.6	0.8	130.5	3.0	-0.6	+0.0	75.8	-3.6	..	..	192.8	0.6	124.2	-9.1	145.8	4.4
July	126.3	3.3	134.9	6.4	-0.6	+0.1	74.0	-6.6	..	..	192.1	0.4	119.8	-10.5	146.0	4.4
Aug	117.3	4.2	142.9	9.3	-1.5	-0.8	71.4	-9.6	..	..	192.9	0.6	120.3	-9.4	146.3	4.4
Sept	126.5	6.0	139.5	12.1	-0.9	-0.1	70.4	-12.4	..	..	194.0	1.2	122.4	-7.8	146.7	4.4
Oct	125.3	5.4	140.6	12.1	-0.8	-0.0	67.6	-13.9	..	..	194.3	1.5	124.3	-5.2	147.0	4.3
Nov	131.5	8.3	146.8	13.9	-1.0	-0.2	68.5	-14.5	..	..	196.3	2.2	127.5	-3.5	147.4	4.2
Dec	..	..	..	12.7	-0.8	-0.0	68.5	-14.5	..	..	197.1	2.4	130.2	-3.3	147.8	4.2
1987 Jan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population‡	YTS non-employee trainees‡
	Male	Female	All					
	THOUSAND							
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 June	11,864	9,339	21,203	2,515	326	24,044	27,074	230
Sep	11,946	9,365	21,311	2,542	328	24,181	27,465	270
Dec	11,940	9,475	21,415	2,569	327	24,311	27,531	262
1985 Mar	11,869	9,408	21,277	2,596	326	24,199	27,466	236
June	11,922	9,531	21,453	2,623	326	24,402	27,580	224
Sep	11,975	9,562	21,537	2,653	326	24,516	27,862	278
Dec	11,929	9,647	21,576	2,684	323	24,583	27,856	262
1986 Mar	11,811	9,563	21,373	2,714	323	24,410	27,734	228
June	11,848	9,681	21,529	2,745	322	24,595	27,825 R	259
Sep	11,925 R	9,698 R	21,624 R	2,775 R	323	24,721 R	28,054 R	315
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 June	11,871	9,319	21,190	2,515	326	24,031	27,124 R	
Sep	11,884	9,359	21,243	2,542	328	24,113	27,265 R	
Dec	11,926	9,427	21,353	2,569	327	24,249	27,424 R	
1985 Mar	11,932	9,476	21,408	2,596	326	24,330	27,533 R	
June	11,928	9,512	21,440	2,623	326	24,388	27,624 R	
Sep	11,915	9,558	21,473	2,653	326	24,452	27,671 R	
Dec	11,912	9,596	21,508	2,684	323	24,515	27,748 R	
1986 Mar	11,876	9,630	21,506	2,714	323	24,543	27,848 R	
June	11,853	9,661	21,515 R	2,745	322	24,581 R	27,925 R	
Sep	11,867 R	9,695 R	21,562 R	2,775	323	24,660 R	29,938 R	

* Estimates of employees in employment for December 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample enquiries (*Employment Gazette*, January 1987, page 31). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.
 † Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1985 are based on the 1981 census of population and 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 estimates is given in the article on page 135 of the May 1986 *Employment Gazette*.
 ‡ The seasonally adjusted Working Population series published in the *Historical Supplement No 1* was incorrect and has been revised. For periods prior to those given above refer to "Topics" section in the March 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette* page 157.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN	Employees in employment: industry*																																	
	All industries and services		Manufacturing industries		Production industries		Production and construction		Service industries																									
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments																	
SIC 1980	0-9	2-4	1-4	1-5	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34	37																					
1981 June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	862																	
1982 June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,077	338	328	343	507	367	844	815																	
1983 June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,429	6,057	6,068	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788																	
1984 June	20,741	20,728	5,302	5,314	5,909	5,921	6,919	6,935	13,503	13,463	320	289	319	445	343	750	786																	
1985 Jan			5,262	5,289	5,857	5,884						284	312	444	343	745	786																	
Feb			5,265	5,293	5,859	5,887						283	311	446	344	750	784																	
Mar	20,813	20,944	5,260	5,283	5,852	5,875	6,854	6,885	13,640	13,729	318	282	310	451	344	750	783																	
April			5,248	5,275	5,838	5,864						280	310	448	343	746	784																	
May			5,258	5,280	5,844	5,866						277	309	447	345	748	786																	
June	20,990	20,977	5,262	5,275	5,841	5,854	6,836	6,853	13,833	13,793	321	271	309	444	346	748	783																	
July			5,280	5,266	5,855	5,841						267	308	446	345	747	788																	
Aug			5,284	5,258	5,854	5,829						263	307	447	346	745	789																	
Sep	21,074	21,010	5,308	5,270	5,875	5,838	6,866	6,820	13,860	13,862	347	261	307	445	349	753	787																	
Oct			5,298	5,269	5,864	5,835						259	307	441	349	749	786																	
Nov			5,278	5,255	5,839	5,816						256	306	438	349	746	785																	
Dec	21,112	21,044	5,265	5,254	5,822	5,811	6,802	6,787	13,987	13,935	323	252	305	436	347	744	782																	
1986 Jan			5,222	5,247	5,768	5,793						242	304	432	345	740	775																	
Feb			5,193	5,222	5,737	5,767						241	304	431	345	737	771																	
Mar	20,915	21,048	5,190	5,215	5,730	5,754	6,695	6,726	13,913	14,004	308	239	301	431	346	735	768																	
April			5,181	5,207	5,718	5,744						236	301	427	345	734	771																	
May			5,154	5,177	5,688	5,711						233	301	425	344	730	762																	
June	21,074 R	21,059	5,148	5,162	5,678	5,692	6,645	6,662	14,120 R	14,078 R	310	230	300	426	344	724	761																	
July			5,157	5,143	5,683	5,669						226	300	426	344	725	766																	
Aug			5,154	5,128	5,675	5,649 R						222	299	425	346	723	764																	
Sep	21,169 R	21,108 R	5,166	5,128	5,685	5,646 R	[6,668 R]	[6,621 R]	14,163 R	14,168 R	338 R	[220]	[299]	425	348	720	762																	
Oct			5,157 R	5,128 R	5,674 R	5,644 R						[217]	[299 R]	425 R	348 R	717 R	761 R																	
Nov			5,149 R	5,126 R	5,661 R	5,638 R						[213]	[299 R]	425 R	350 R	715 R	758 R																	
Dec			5,136	5,124	5,647	5,635						[211]	[300]	423	345	713	757																	

* See footnote to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Working population

Quarter	Employees in employment*				Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population‡	YTS non-employee trainees‡
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time					
THOUSAND									
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1984 June	11,619		9,123	3,889	20,741	2,435	23,502	26,413	222
Sep	11,699	771	9,147	3,858	20,846	2,462	23,636	26,793	262
Dec	11,693	801	9,255	3,963	20,948	2,489	23,765	26,865	254
1985 Mar	11,624	792	9,189	3,899	20,813	2,516	23,656	26,802	230
June	11,677	822	9,313	3,961	20,990	2,543	23,859	26,916	215
Sep	11,730	808	9,344	3,937	21,074	2,574	23,973	27,193	269
Dec	11,685	832	9,427	4,013	21,112	2,604	24,040	27,191	253
1986 Mar	11,571	819	9,344	3,966	20,915	2,635	23,873	27,072	221
June	11,610	852	9,463	4,033	21,074 R	2,665	24,061 R	27,164	250
Sep	11,688 R	850 R	9,482 R	3,980 R	21,169 R	2,696	24,188 R	27,386 R	305
GREAT BRITAIN									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1984 June	11,625		9,103		20,728	2,435	23,489	26,466 R	
Sep	11,637		9,142		20,778	2,462	23,569	26,604 R	
Dec	11,679		9,207		20,886	2,489	23,703	26,763 R	
1985 Mar	11,688		9,257		20,944	2,516	23,787	26,873 R	
June	11,684		9,293		20,977	2,543	23,846	26,964 R	
Sep	11,670		9,340		21,010	2,574	23,910	27,009 R	
Dec	11,668		9,376		21,044	2,604	23,972	27,083 R	
1986 Mar	11,636		9,412		21,048	2,635	24,006	27,184 R	
June	11,616 R		9,444		21,059	2,665	24,046	27,262	
Sep	11,629 R		9,479 R		21,108 R	2,696	24,126 R	27,274 R	

** HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 † The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics and the discontinuities are indicated. The seasonally adjusted figures, however, do allow for these changes as far as possible. For the unemployment series, and a description of the discontinuities, see tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.
 ‡ YTS participants without contracts of employment are outside the working population. The minority with contracts are included as employees.

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN	Employees in employment: industry*																																					
	All employees		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†	
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46-48-49	47	50	61-63	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94	96-98																	
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282																				
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305																				
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315																				
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010	1,155	2,012	995	897	424	1,941	1,879	1,544	1,252	1,403																				
198																																						

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment*: index of production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or group or AH	Dec 1985 R		Oct 1986 R		Nov 1986 R		Dec 1986					
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All			
SIC 1980													
Production industries	1-4	4,188.3	1,634.1	5,822.4	4,052.4	1,621.1	5,673.5	4,042.5	1,618.6	5,661.1	[4,034.1	1,612.8	5,647.0]
Manufacturing industries	2-4	3,708.1	1,557.2	5,265.3	3,611.0	1,546.4	5,157.4	3,605.4	1,543.7	5,149.2	3,598.4	1,537.8	5,136.2
Energy and water supply	1	480.1	76.9	557.1	[441.4	74.8	516.1]	[437.1	74.8	512.0]	[435.7	75.0	510.7]
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	192.5	8.1	200.6	166.2	7.4	173.6	162.3	7.3	169.5	159.6	7.0	166.6
Electricity	161	118.3	28.1	146.4	[116.9	27.9	144.8]	[116.8	27.9	144.8]	[116.8	27.9	144.7]
Gas	162	66.3	23.3	89.6	[64.4	22.9	87.2]	[64.4	22.9	87.2]	[64.3	22.9	87.2]
Other mineral and ore extraction etc	2	604.0	179.5	783.5	591.8	181.1	772.9	592.7	181.5	774.3	590.3	178.5	768.9
Metal manufacturing	22	159.4	21.3	180.7	149.4	20.5	170.0	149.2	20.3	169.5	148.5	20.2	168.7
Non-metallic mineral products	24	170.4	51.6	222.0	172.1	52.8	224.9	171.8	53.0	224.8	171.9	52.5	224.5
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	244.8	102.6	347.4	243.2	104.6	347.8	244.7	104.9	349.6	242.9	102.4	345.4
Basic industrial chemicals	251	105.0	21.3	126.3	104.2	21.3	125.5	105.6	22.3	127.9	103.5	21.1	124.5
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	139.8	81.3	221.1	139.0	83.3	222.3	139.2	82.6	221.7	139.5	81.4	220.8
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,882.3	495.5	2,377.8	1,811.1	481.8	2,292.9	1,804.7	479.2	2,283.9	1,801.4	479.6	2,281.0
Metal goods nes	31	245.2	70.1	315.2	237.0	67.7	304.7	238.1	67.6	305.7	237.3	66.7	303.9
Mechanical engineering	32	626.6	117.6	744.2	602.8	114.3	717.2	601.6	113.7	715.3	599.0	114.2	713.2
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	72.2	8.6	80.8	65.9	7.9	73.8	66.4	7.9	74.3	66.9	8.0	74.9
Mining and construction machinery etc	325	68.8	9.9	78.7	65.8	9.7	75.5	65.8	9.5	75.4	65.2	9.6	74.9
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	447.3	88.6	535.9	435.0	87.1	522.1	433.4	86.7	520.1	431.4	87.0	518.4
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	65.6	26.6	92.2	65.9	28.0	93.9	65.2	27.1	92.4	65.0	27.5	92.5
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	399.6	185.0	584.7	384.9	178.6	563.5	383.9	178.2	562.1	382.2	178.4	560.6
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	156.1	57.4	213.5	147.6	54.4	202.0	146.8	54.4	201.2	146.3	54.1	200.4
Telecommunication equipment	344	118.6	56.5	175.0	115.2	53.9	169.1	114.7	54.2	168.8	114.5	54.1	168.6
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	124.9	71.2	196.1	122.0	70.3	192.3	122.4	69.7	192.1	121.3	70.2	191.5
Motor vehicles and parts	35	229.9	31.3	261.2	215.7	29.7	245.5	214.0	29.7	243.7	212.8	29.6	242.4
Motor vehicles and engines	351	92.5	8.8	101.3	85.4	8.3	93.7	84.5	8.2	92.7	83.9	8.1	92.0
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	137.5	22.5	159.9	130.3	21.5	151.8	129.5	21.5	151.0	128.9	21.5	150.4
Other transport equipment	36	243.1	32.3	275.4	233.0	31.7	264.8	230.5	31.2	261.7	233.3	31.2	264.5
Aerospace equipment	364	141.6	22.2	163.8	140.0	22.1	162.1	139.2	21.9	161.1	138.8	21.9	160.7
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363	101.5	10.1	111.5	93.0	9.7	102.7	91.3	9.4	100.6	94.5	9.2	103.7
Instrument engineering	37	72.2	32.7	104.9	71.7	31.7	103.4	71.4	31.6	103.1	71.8	32.1	103.9
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,221.9	882.2	2,104.1	1,208.1	883.4	2,091.5	1,208.0	883.0	2,091.0	1,206.7	879.7	2,086.4
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	335.9	231.6	567.5	327.3	230.9	558.2	326.5	230.7	557.2	324.1	228.5	552.7
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	58.9	37.0	95.9	55.1	37.6	92.8	55.4	38.1	93.5	55.6	38.2	93.7
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	71.8	25.4	97.3	68.6	24.4	93.0	68.5	24.3	92.8	67.9	23.9	91.8
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-423/429	207.1	169.2	376.3	203.5	168.9	372.4	202.5	168.3	370.9	200.7	166.5	367.2
Textiles	43	121.2	116.7	237.9	117.3	114.4	231.7	117.5	115.1	232.5	117.8	116.0	233.7
Footwear and clothing	45	78.1	223.7	301.8	77.8	218.8	296.6	78.7	218.8	297.5	78.4	217.3	295.8
Timber and wooden furniture	46	169.3	40.6	209.9	167.2	39.6	206.8	168.9	40.5	209.5	169.6	40.6	210.2
Paper, printing and publishing	47	324.0	164.4	488.4	319.1	171.3	490.4	316.8	169.5	486.4	318.0	169.2	487.2
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	92.7	41.7	134.3	96.1	44.6	140.7	94.7	43.9	138.6	95.6	44.4	140.0
Printing and publishing	475	231.3	122.8	354.1	223.0	126.7	349.7	222.1	125.6	347.7	222.4	124.8	347.2
Rubber and plastics	48	138.8	59.5	198.3	143.4	61.2	204.6	143.9	61.9	205.8	143.8	62.3	206.1
Other manufacturing	49	43.7	36.7	80.4	46.4	38.3	84.8	46.0	37.8	83.8	45.7	37.1	82.7

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT

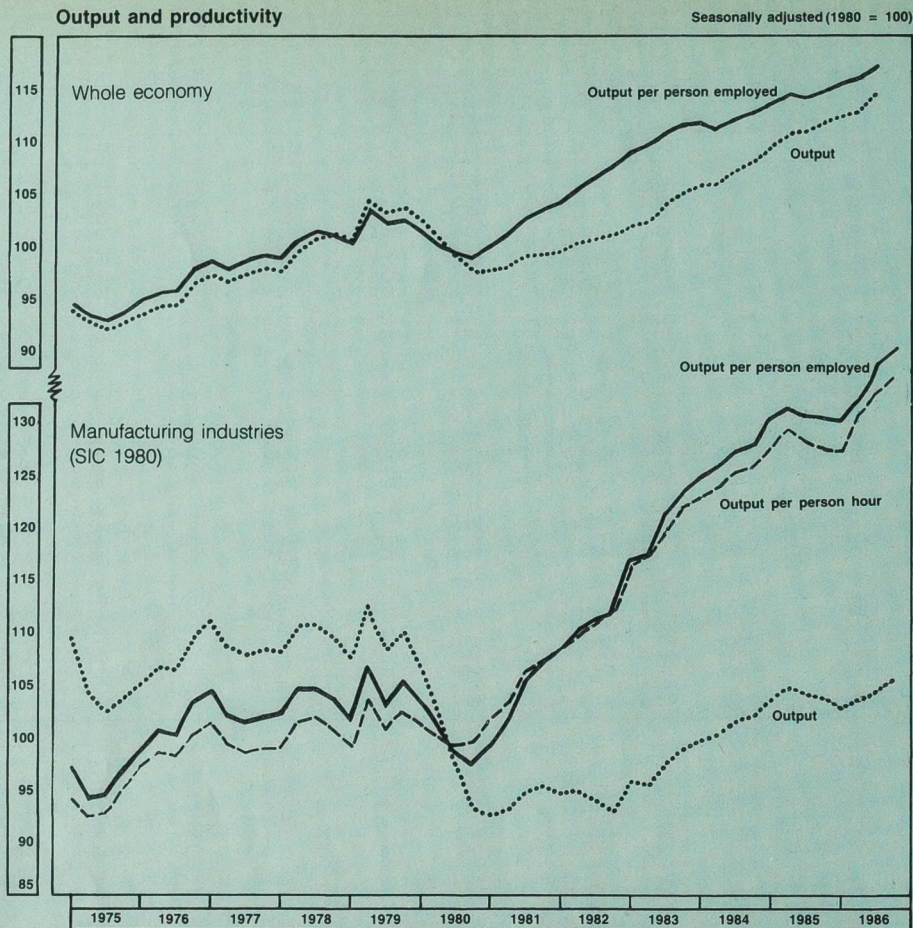
Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

1.8
1980 = 100

Class	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries							Construction	
			Total manufacturing	Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Engineering and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, clothing & leather		Other manufacturing
		DIV 1-4	DIV 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	DIV 5
Output‡											
1979	102.8	107.1	109.5	131.8	111.0	111.3	107.6	100.7	117.9	111.9	105.8
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.5	96.6	94.0	106.0	89.0	99.6	91.8	98.3	92.7	93.2	89.9
1982	100.3	98.4	94.2	103.2	90.9	99.7	92.9	99.8	91.2	90.8	91.6
1983	103.3	101.9	96.9	104.7	93.9	107.4	94.9	100.8	94.6	93.7	95.3
1984	106.6	103.2	100.7	108.2	95.0	113.9	99.3	101.9	97.9	97.7	98.6
1985	110.7	108.1	103.8	113.9	94.3	119.0	104.1	101.1	101.7	101.7	98.8
1986	—	109.6	104.1	111.0	96.6	119.4	102.6	101.7	102.7	103.0	—
1981 Q3	99.1	97.3	95.0	107.4	89.9	102.4	93.0	98.2	93.2	93.1	90.9
Q4	99.2	98.3	95.3	113.1	88.4	101.3	93.7	98.3	94.4	92.9	86.9
1982 Q1	99.4	97.2	94.7	110.4	90.0	99.8	93.7	99.1	91.8	91.1	89.1
Q2	100.1	98.9	94.9	108.3	92.0	99.7	93.6	100.3	91.2	91.4	90.6
Q3	100.6	99.2	94.1	100.4	91.0	99.5	92.6	100.5	91.4	90.7	92.6
Q4	100.9	98.2	93.1	93.8	90.7	99.7	91.7	99.4	90.5	90.2	94.3
1983 Q1	101.9	100.3	95.8	98.8	93.3	104.1	94.6	99.9	92.7	92.7	93.7
Q2	102.1	100.6	95.4	104.8	91.4	106.8	93.1	98.8	93.3	92.8	92.1
Q3	104.0	102.8	97.5	105.4	95.3	108.9	95.0	103.1	95.0	93.6	97.7
Q4	105.2	104.0	98.9	110.0	95.4	109.9	96.8	101.8	97.6	95.6	97.8
1984 Q1	105.8	104.0	99.4	112.1	94.6	111.4	97.1	101.9	96.6	97.2	97.0
Q2	105.9	102.6	100.3	104.8	95.1	112.1	98.6	102.7	97.5	98.3	98.1
Q3	106.9	102.4	101.4	108.9	95.9	115.8	100.4	102.0	98.5	97.2	100.5
Q4	107.9	103.7	101.7	107.0	94.5	116.3	101.0	101.2	99.2	98.2	98.7
1985 Q1	109.6	106.4	103.3	111.1	93.2	120.1	103.7	101.8	99.9	97.9	99.5
Q2	110.7	109.3	104.5	116.1	94.3	120.6	106.0	100.2	101.7	97.6	100.0
Q3	110.7	108.3	103.8	115.8	94.0	118.3	103.6	100.5	102.8	100.0	99.1
Q4	111.6	108.4	103.6	112.6	95.8	117.2	103.1	101.8	102.6	99.9	100.8
1986 Q1	112.2	109.1	102.6	110.3	93.6	118.2	101.4	100.7	102.6	100.0	98.1
Q2	113.1	109.3	103.5	110.0	96.9	119.3	102.0	101.1	103.4	102.1	102.0
Q3	114.5	110.6	104.6	107.7	97.3	120.3	103.1	102.2	102.0	104.6	104.9
Q4	—	109.5	105.6	116.1	98.4	121.0	103.9	102.7	102.8	105.2	—
Employed labour force*											
1979	100.6	104.7	105.3	111.5	105.3	103.8	104.4	101.6	112.0	104.6	98.6
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	96.6	91.5	91.0	86.4	85.2	87.2	90.7	94.9	87.2	94.6	94.6
1982	94.6	86.2	85.5	83.3	74.7	87.2	84.4	90.1	81.5	90.7	91.6
1983	93.8	81.7</									

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output, employment and productivity



seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1979	102.8	100.6	102.2	107.1	104.7	102.3	109.5	105.3	104.1	101.5
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.5	95.6	102.1	96.6	91.5	105.6	94.0	91.0	103.5	104.8
1982	100.3	94.6	106.0	98.4	85.2	114.1 R	94.2	85.5	110.3	110.3 R
1983	103.3	93.8	110.1	101.9	81.7	124.7 R	96.9	81.0	119.7	118.9
1984	106.6	95.4	111.8	103.2	80.1	128.7 R	100.7	79.8	126.3	124.3
1985	110.7	96.8	114.3	108.1 R	79.6	135.8 R	103.8 R	79.5	130.7 R	128.1 R
1986	—	—	—	109.6	77.8	140.9	104.1	78.1	133.2	130.4
1981 Q3	99.1	96.2	103.0	97.3 R	90.7	107.3 R	95.0 R	90.0	105.6	106.2 R
1981 Q4	99.2	95.6	103.8	98.3 R	89.4	110.0 R	95.3 R	88.8	107.4 R	107.7 R
1982 Q1	99.4	95.3	104.3	97.2	88.3	110.1	94.7	87.6	108.3	108.3
1982 Q2	100.1	94.9	105.5	98.9 R	87.0	113.7 R	94.9	86.3	110.1	110.2
1982 Q3	100.6	94.4	106.6	99.2	85.5	116.0	94.1	84.7	111.1	111.2
1982 Q4	100.9	93.9	107.5	98.2 R	84.1	116.8 R	93.1 R	83.3	111.9	111.8 R
1983 Q1	101.9	93.5	109.0	100.3 R	82.9	121.0 R	95.8	82.1	116.8	116.5
1983 Q2	102.1	93.5	109.3	100.6 R	82.0	122.7 R	95.4 R	81.2	117.5 R	117.1 R
1983 Q3	104.0	93.9	110.8	102.8	81.3	126.4	97.5	80.6	121.1	120.0
1983 Q4	105.2	94.4	111.5	104.0	80.8	128.7	98.9	80.1	123.5	122.0
1984 Q1	105.8	94.9	111.5	104.0 R	80.4	129.4 R	99.4 R	79.8	124.6 R	122.7 R
1984 Q2	105.9	95.2	111.3	102.6 R	80.2	127.9 R	100.3 R	79.7	125.8 R	123.9 R
1984 Q3	106.9	95.6	111.9	102.4 R	80.0	128.0 R	101.4 R	79.9	127.1 R	125.1 R
1984 Q4	107.9	96.0	112.4	103.7 R	80.0	129.6 R	101.7	79.7	127.6	125.4
1985 Q1	109.6	96.4	113.7	106.4 R	79.9	133.2 R	103.3 R	79.6	129.9 R	127.4 R
1985 Q2	110.7	96.7	114.5	109.3 R	79.7	137.1 R	104.5 R	79.5	131.5 R	129.1 R
1985 Q3	110.7	96.9	114.3	108.3	79.5	136.2	103.8	79.4	130.7 R	128.2 R
1985 Q4	111.6	97.2	114.8	108.4 R	79.3	136.7 R	103.6	79.4	130.6 R	127.7 R
1986 Q1	112.2	97.4	115.2	109.1 R	78.7	138.6 R	102.6 R	79.0	130.0 R	127.2 R
1986 Q2	113.1	97.5	116.1	109.3 R	78.0	140.1 R	103.5 R	78.4	132.2 R	129.6 R
1986 Q3	114.5	97.7	117.2	110.6	77.3	143.1	104.6 R	77.7	134.7 R	131.8 R
1986 Q4	—	—	—	109.5	77.1	142.0	105.6	77.6	136.0	133.2

‡ 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*.

9 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

1

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3)(6)(7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR) (6)(7)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6)(9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (6)(11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																		
	Thousand																	
Civilian labour force																		
1984 Q1	26,672 R	7,048	3,356	..	12,283	..	..	27,029	..	..	22,902	58,926	..	2,040	13,260	4,373	3,174	112,536
Q2	26,914 R	7,107	3,343	..	12,350	..	..	27,066	..	..	22,712	59,168	..	2,027	13,378	4,366	3,174	113,541
Q3	26,866 R	7,131	3,375	..	12,460	..	..	27,126	..	..	22,784	59,435	..	2,023	13,463	4,411	3,176	113,812
Q4	27,090 R	7,151	3,377	..	12,492	..	..	27,165	..	..	22,867	59,526	..	2,035	13,504	4,412	3,184	114,235
1985 Q1	27,179 R	7,192	3,353	..	12,535	..	..	27,231	..	..	22,866	59,670	..	2,053	13,530	4,420	3,186	115,024
Q2	27,414 R	7,218	3,355	..	12,622	..	..	27,272	..	..	22,893	59,514	..	2,039	13,475	4,401	3,185	115,206
Q3	27,275 R	7,283	3,346	..	12,638	..	..	27,357	..	..	23,085	59,729	..	2,076	13,557	4,436	3,202	115,468
Q4	27,425 R	7,405	3,367	..	12,753	..	..	27,400	..	..	23,091	59,686	..	2,090	13,635	4,439	3,216	116,158
1986 Q1	27,499 R	7,432	3,365	..	12,883	..	..	27,461	..	..	23,318	60,137	..	2,101 R	13,698	4,387	3,201	117,027
Q2	27,720 R	7,514	3,370	..	12,886	..	..	27,480	..	..	23,274	59,991	..	2,107 R	13,729	4,382	3,215	117,671
Q3	..	7,549	..	..	12,856	..	..	27,549	..	..	23,091	60,430	..	2,107	13,807	4,383	3,228	118,158
Civilian employment																		
1984 Q1	23,617 R	6,372	3,217	..	10,881	..	..	24,772	..	..	20,416	57,312	..	1,977	10,592	4,233	3,136	103,671
Q2	23,705 R	6,472	3,217	..	10,949	..	..	24,819	..	..	20,305	57,553	..	1,966	10,678	4,225	3,138	105,024
Q3	23,785 R	6,501	3,254	..	11,054	..	..	24,827	..	..	20,449	57,835	..	1,961	10,689	4,278	3,142	105,368
Q4	23,922 R	6,533	3,252	..	11,108	..	20,826	24,881	..	..	20,502	57,938	..	1,977	10,566	4,280	3,148	105,959
1985 Q1	24,004 R	6,589	3,230	..	11,140	..	..	24,914	..	..	20,419	58,119	..	1,993	10,536	4,290	3,151	106,618
Q2	24,062 R	6,612	3,235	..	11,287	..	..	24,966	..	..	20,495	57,991	..	1,995	10,574	4,270	3,154	106,804
Q3	24,126 R	6,686	3,226	..	11,333	..	..	25,036	..	..	20,598	58,181	..	2,021	10,596	4,318	3,173	107,200
Q4	24,259 R	6,815	3,247	..	11,455	..	20,913 R	25,101	..	..	20,520	58,029	..	2,040	10,623	4,322	3,185	107,996
1986 Q1	24,221 R	6,842	3,253	..	11,629	..	..	25,188	..	..	20,666	58,511	..	2,060 R	10,650	4,267	3,172	108,768
Q2	24,250 R	6,924	3,269	..	11,653	..	..	25,241	..	..	20,573	58,327	..	2,071	10,767	4,261	3,188	109,225
Q3	24,337 R	6,928	..	..	11,610	..	..	25,320	..	..	20,563	58,709	..	2,067	10,883	4,275	3,202	109,976
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1985 unless stated																		
Civilian Labour Force: Male	16,105 R	4,461	2,031	2,425	7,257	1,450	13,330 R	16,543	2,491	914	15,338	35,960	3,807	1,165	9,424	2,341	2,016	64,411
Female	11,149 R	2,814	1,324	1,650	5,382	1,238	9,975 R	10,772	1,320	386	8,249	23,670	1,980	898	4,211	2,083	1,185	51,050
All	27,254 R	7,274	3,355	4,125	12,639	2,688	23,304 R	27,315	3,811	1,300	22,982	59,634	5,787	2,064	13,635	4,424	3,201	115,461
Civilian Employment: Male	13,909 R	4,108	1,957	2,225	6,508	1,338	12,189 R	15,254	2,341	757	13,678	35,030	3,252	1,141	7,489	2,277	1,999	59,891
Female	10,167 R	2,568	1,277	1,354	4,804	1,118	8,691 R	9,757	1,160	339	6,831	23,040	1,713	871	3,134	2,022	1,172	47,259
All	24,076 R	6,676	3,235	3,579	11,311	2,457	20,889 R	25,011	3,501	1,096	20,509	58,070	4,965	2,012	10,623	4,299	3,171	107,150
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																		
Male:																		
Agriculture	3.6	7.4	8.0	3.7	6.8	..	..	4.7	24.5	..	10.9	7.6	..	8.9	18.5	6.8	7.7	4.5
Industry	41.8 R	35.7	48.8	39.6	34.2	..	..	50.4	33.3	..	38.1	39.1	..	39.5	38.1	43.7	47.0	37.2
Services	54.6 R	56.9	43.2	56.7	59.1	..	..	44.9	42.2	..	50.6	53.4	..	51.5	43.3	49.5	45.3	58.3
Female:																		
Agriculture	1.1	4.3	10.5	1.7	3.1	..	..	6.8	39.3	..	11.9	10.6	..	4.7	15.2	2.7	4.8	1.4
Industry	18.2 R	14.7	21.8	14.9	13.7	..	..	26.3	16.7	..	23.8	28.4	..	12.4	16.7	14.3	21.8	16.4
Services	80.7 R	81.0	67.7	83.3	83.2	..	..	66.9	44.0	..	64.3	61.0	..	82.7	68.1	83.1	73.4	82.1
All:																		
Agriculture	2.6	6.2	9.0	3.0	5.2	6.7	7.6	5.5	29.4	16.6	11.2	8.8	5.0	7.2	17.6	4.8	6.6	3.1
Industry	31.8 R	27.7	38.1	30.3	25.5	26.8	32.0	41.0	27.8	29.1	33.6	34.9	26.9	27.8	31.8	29.9	37.7	28.0
Services	65.6 R	66.2	52.9	66.8	69.3	66.4	60.4	53.5	42.8	54.3	55.2	56.4	68.1	65.0	50.6	65.3	55.7	68.8

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

Notes: [1] For the UK, the Civilian Labour Force figures refer to working population excluding HM Forces, civilian employment to employed labour force excluding HM Forces, and industry to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1.1.

[2] Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.

[3] Annual figures relate to June.

[4] Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.

[5] Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.

[6] Annual figures relate to 1984.

[7] Annual figures relate to second quarter.

[8] Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.

[9] Annual figures relate to April.

[10] Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.

[11] Annual figures relate to January.

[12] Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

EMPLOYMENT
Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME								
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week			
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative on short-time
1980	1,422	29.5	8.3	11.76	21	823	258	3,183	12.1	279	5.9	4,006	14.3	
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37	16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352	12.6	
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.93	8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,776	12.4	
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.19	6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	1,000	12.9	
1984	1,297	34.3	8.9	11.39	6	238	40	402	10.4	43	1.5	645	14.4	
1985	1,329	34.0	9.0	11.98	4	165	24	241	10.2	28	0.7	416	15.1	
1986	1,304	34.2	9.0	11.72	5	192	29	293	10.1	34	0.9	485	14.4	
Week ended														
1985 Feb 16	1,335	33.9	8.8	11.92	8	212	33	357	10.7	41	1.0	669	16.3	
Mar 16	1,346	34.5	9.0	12.06	6	227	38	395	10.4	44	1.1	621	14.2	
Apr 13	1,224	31.4	8.3	10.22	5	184	21	206	9.7	26	0.7	390	15.1	
May 18	1,407	36.0	8.9	12.58	4	156	25	232	9.2	29	0.7	388	13.3	
June 15	1,390	35.5	9.1	12.67	3	122	23	216	9.5	26	0.7	338	13.1	
July 13	1,339	34.3	9.2	12.27	4	168	17	209	12.1	21	0.5	373	17.6	
Aug 17	1,218	31.2	9.1	11.14	4	152	17	199	11.8	21	0.5	347	17.0	
Sept 14	1,349	34.3	9.2	12.38	5	199	18	168	9.4	23	0.6	367	16.0	
Oct 12	1,338	34.1	9.1	12.53	3	200	22	217	10.1	27	0.7	345	15.7	
Nov 16	1,386	35.4	9.1	12.77	3	168	23	221	9.7	27	0.7	353	14.4	
Dec 14	1,407	36.1	9.3	13.07	3	123	18	144	8.1	21	0.5	267	12.8	
1986 Jan 11	1,218	31.5	8.6	10.51	7	264	22	218	10.0	28	0.7	482	17.0	
Feb 8	1,334	34.6	8.7	11.64	5	212	30	286	9.5	36	0.9	498	14.0	
Mar 8	1,336	34.7	8.9	11.83	7	261	36	359	10.0	43	1.1	620	14.6	
Apr 12	1,294	33.6	8.8	11.36	6	256	33	339	10.2	40	1.0	595	15.1	
May 17	1,326	34.6	8.9	11.79	4	156	32	322	10.2	35	0.9	478	13.5	
June 14	1,291	33.7	9.0	11.56	3	109	28	283	10.1	31	0.8	392	12.7	
July 12	1,279	33.8	9.2	11.74	4	140	22	220	10.2	25	0.7	360	14.3	
Aug 16	1,192	31.6	9.2	10.99	4	144	20	223	10.9	24	0.6	367	15.3	
Sept 13	1,280	33.8	9.2	11.81	3	116	23	244	10.5	26	0.7	360	13.8	
Oct 14 R	1,346	35.6	9.0	12.18	8	300	43	445	10.4	50	1.3	745	14.9	
Nov 15 R	1,393	36.9	9.1	12.69	5	184	33	319	9.7	37	0.9	503	13.5	
Dec 13	1,354	35.8	9.2	12.49	4	164	26	256	9.9	30	0.8	420	14.0	
SIC 1980														
Week ended														
Dec 13 1986														
Metal manufacturing	53.8	39.4	10.2	546.5	—	1.3	0.4	3.3	7.7	0.5	0.3	4.6	10.0	
Iron and steel (221)	19.2	33.2	9.3	179.1	—	—	0.2	1.5	8.1	0.2	0.3	1.5	8.1	
Non-ferrous metals (224)	16.7	38.2	10.5	175.2	—	—	0.2	1.6	7.3	0.2	0.5	1.6	7.3	
Non-metallic mineral products	66.3	39.8	10.1	672.3	0.2	6.8	0.5	3.6	6.8	0.7	0.4	10.4	14.7	
Chemical industry	62.2	33.3	10.0	624.7	0.1	2.1	0.4	4.9	10.9	0.5	0.3	6.9	13.9	
Basic industrial chemicals (251)	27.2	34.4	10.1	275.9	—	1.0	0.1	1.4	12.1	0.1	0.2	2.4	17.1	
Metal goods nes	107.5	40.7	8.7	983.3	0.8	31.0	2.8	29.9	10.9	3.5	1.3	60.8	17.3	
Foundries (311)	33.2	49.6	8.7	289.9	0.6	23.4	2.0	20.2	10.0	2.6	3.9	43.6	16.7	
Hand tools, finished metal goods (316)	57.9	36.5	8.6	496.9	0.1	5.7	0.6	7.2	12.0	0.7	0.4	12.9	18.4	
Mechanical engineering	217.8	44.5	9.2	2,000.6	0.6	24.5	1.7	23.0	13.2	2.4	0.5	47.5	20.2	
Metal-working machine tools etc (322)	27.0	47.6	8.8	237.9	—	1.7	0.2	3.3	16.5	0.4	0.7	4.9	12.3	
Other machinery and mechanical equipment (328)	105.3	43.5	9.0	946.5	0.2	9.6	1.1	16.4	14.9	1.5	0.6	26.0	17.3	
Electrical and electronic engineering	126.4	34.6	8.6	1,085.4	0.3	12.8	1.1	11.0	10.3	1.4	0.4	23.9	17.1	
Basic electrical equipment (342)	26.4	39.4	9.6	252.7	—	0.9	0.7	7.1	10.6	0.7	1.0	8.0	11.6	
Industrial equipment, batteries etc (343)	15.0	28.9	8.5	127.8	0.3	11.6	0.4	3.6	10.4	0.6	1.2	15.2	23.8	
Telecommunication equipment (344)	35.4	40.2	7.7	273.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor vehicles	58.0	29.3	9.0	521.8	—	0.4	1.5	11.1	7.3	1.5	0.8	11.5	7.5	
Motor vehicles and engines (351)	17.6	23.1	9.4	166.2	—	—	0.2	1.6	7.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	7.1	
Vehicle parts (353)	40.3	33.3	8.8	355.6	—	0.4	1.3	9.5	7.3	1.3	1.1	10.0	7.6	
Other transport equipment	70.9	42.6	9.4	663.2	0.1	5.4	—	—	1.0	0.1	0.1	5.4	39.7	
Shipbuilding and repairing (361)	25.3	43.5	11.2	283.9	0.1	5.2	—	—	1.0	0.1	0.2	5.2	39.7	
Aerospace equipment (364)	40.8	47.9	8.3	339.5	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	40.0	
Instrument engineering	22.2	31.6	7.8	173.8	—	0.7	0.1	1.2	9.0	0.1	0.2	1.8	12.6	
Food, drink and tobacco (411-429)	171.9	38.2	10.0	1,718.1	0.5	19.7	1.5	17.1	11.4	2.0	0.4	36.8	18.4	
Textile industry	65.1	29.1	9.0	588.5	0.6	23.0	5.4	58.0	10.7	6.0	2.7	80.9	13.5	
Footwear and clothing	37.2	14.4	5.7	211.9	0.9	34.1	6.9	53.0	7.7	7.7	3.0	87.1	11.3	
Clothing (453)	14.6	10.5	5.3	76.8	0.9	33.2	1.2	11.6	9.7	2.1	1.5	44.8	21.3	
Timber and wooden furniture	75.8	45.2	9.4	712.8	—	—	1.8	24.0	13.7	1.8	1.0	24.0	13.7	
Paper, printing and publishing	117.6	35.7	8.8	1,039.9	0.1	2.7	0.2	0.7	3.9	0.2	0.1	3.4	13.6	
Paper and paper products (471, 472)	42.1	40.8	10.0	422.3	—	0.6	0.1	0.6	6.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	12.0	
Printing and publishing (475)	75.5	33.3	8.2	617.5	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	2.1	10.5	
Rubber and plastics	57.4	38.0	9.6	551.7	—	1.5	1.1	11.2	10.2	1.1	0.8	12.7	11.2	
Other manufacturing	15.1	25.3	8.5	128.5	—	0.8	0.3	3.6	11.6	0.3	0.6	4.4	13.3	
All manufacturing	1,353.4	35.8	9.2	12,494.3	4.1	164.3	25.9	256.1	9.9	30.0	0.8	420.4	14.0	

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

Seasonally adjusted
1980 AVERAGE = 100

Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes	21-49					21-49				
1980	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	89.0	89.2	86.8	89.5	94.3	98.7	98.9	98.8	101.5	99.0
1982	84.6	85.0	80.1	84.8	89.6	100.5	100.9	100.9	103.9	99.5
1983	82.6	82.5	77.3	85.1	87.4	101.5	102.0	103.2	105.6	100.2
1984	83.2	84.3	73.5	86.9	84.3	102.7	103.6	105.2	105.7	100.2
1985	82.9	83.0	74.5	86.8	83.4	103.3	105.0	105.6	105.6	100.6
Week ended										
1985 Jan 12	83.2					103.1				
Feb 16	83.4					103.2				
Mar 16	83.1	83.8	74.2	86.0	83.4	103.2	104.6	105.9	105.3	100.5
Apr 13	82.1					102.3				
May 18	83.4					103.4				
June 15	83.2	83.4	75.2	86.4	83.3	103.5	105.2	106.1	105.4	100.7
July 13	82.9					103.3				
Aug 17	82.6					103.1				
Sept 14	82.9	82.1	74.9	87.1	82.6	103.4	104.4	104.3	105.6	100.1
Oct 12	82.7					103.4				
Nov 16	82.5					103.5				
Dec 14	82.7	82.5	74.4	87.7	84.3	103.8	105.8	106.1	106.0	101.0
1986 Jan 11	82.2					103.6		</		

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1982	2,916.9	10.9	123.5	..	2,793.4	2,626.1	9.8					
1983††	3,104.7	11.7	134.9	..	2,969.7	2,866.0	10.8					
1984	3,159.8	11.7	113.0	..	3,046.8	2,998.3	11.1					
1985	3,271.2	11.9	108.0	..	3,163.3	3,113.1	11.3					
1985 Jan 10	3,341.0	12.1	109.4	..	3,231.5	3,074.6	11.1	12.0	9.3	302	2,965	74
Feb 14	3,323.7	12.0	97.8	..	3,225.9	3,093.5	11.2	18.9	12.8	299	2,956	68
Mar 14	3,267.6	11.8	88.0	..	3,179.6	3,094.8	11.2	1.3	10.7	264	2,936	67
Apr 11	3,272.6	11.9	83.7	..	3,188.9	3,120.8	11.3	26.0	15.4	293	2,909	70
May 9	3,240.9	11.7	107.7	..	3,133.2	3,121.4	11.3	0.8	9.3	305	2,869	67
June 13	3,178.6	11.5	106.9	104.1	3,071.7	3,114.2	11.3	-7.2	6.5	285	2,828	66
July 11**	3,235.0	11.7	104.6	134.5	3,130.5	3,121.1	11.3	6.9	0.1	380	2,790	66
Aug 8**	3,240.4	11.7	99.9	126.6	3,140.5	3,127.4	11.3	6.3	2.0	328	2,848	64
Sept 12	3,346.2	12.1	156.8	..	3,189.4	3,123.5	11.3	-3.9	3.1	447	2,834	66
Oct 10	3,276.9	11.9	131.3	..	3,145.6	3,119.9	11.3	-3.6	-0.4	367	2,843	67
Nov 14	3,258.9	11.8	110.1	..	3,148.8	3,113.8	11.3	-6.1	-4.5	323	2,871	64
Dec 12	3,273.1	11.9	99.4	..	3,173.7	3,132.5	11.4	18.7	3.0	301	2,907	65
1986 Jan 9	3,407.7	12.3	101.3	..	3,306.4	3,153.2	11.4	20.7	11.1	316	3,022	69
Feb 6*	3,336.7	12.1	92.3	..	3,244.4	3,160.9	11.5	7.7	15.7	308	2,967	66
Mar 6	3,323.8	12.0	84.8	..	3,239.0	3,198.6	11.6	37.7	22.0	285	2,973	66
Apr 10	3,325.1	12.0	112.4	..	3,212.7	3,200.2	11.6	1.6	15.7	329	2,930	67
May 8	3,270.9	11.9	110.9	..	3,160.0	3,205.4	11.6	5.2	14.8	283	2,921	67
June 12	3,229.4	11.7	107.3	100,802	3,122.1	3,219.6	11.7	14.2	7.0	289	2,874	67
July 10	3,279.6	11.9	101.6	125,107	3,178.0	3,223.2	11.7	3.6	7.7	381	2,832	67
Aug 14	3,280.1	11.9	92.3	113,828	3,187.8	3,219.0	11.7	-4.2	4.5	318	2,896	67
Sept 11	3,332.9	12.1	140.7	..	3,192.2	3,192.6	11.6	-26.4	-9.0	423	2,842	68
Oct 9	3,237.2	11.7	117.5	..	3,119.7	3,166.2	11.5	-26.4	-19.0	353	2,817	67
Nov 13	3,216.8	11.7	98.2	..	3,118.6	3,144.8	11.4	-21.4	-24.7	323	2,827	67
Dec 11	3,229.2	11.7	89.0	..	3,140.2	3,119.1	11.3	-25.7	24.5	290	2,870	69
1987 Jan 8§	3,297.2	11.9	89.2	..	3,208.0	[3,119.4]	[11.3]	[0.3]	[-15.6]	297	2,930	71

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1982	2,808.5	10.8	117.3	..	2,691.3	2,527.0	9.7					
1983††	2,987.6	11.5	130.7	..	2,856.8	2,756.6	10.6					
1984	3,038.4	11.5	109.7	..	2,928.7	2,885.1	10.9					
1985	3,149.4	11.7	105.6	..	3,043.9	2,997.4	11.1					
1985 Jan 10	3,217.9	12.0	107.0	..	3,110.9	2,961.8	11.0	11.7	9.4	294	2,851	73
Feb 14	3,200.7	11.9	95.6	..	3,105.1	2,979.9	11.1	18.1	12.6	290	2,843	67
Mar 14	3,145.9	11.7	86.1	..	3,059.8	2,980.8	11.1	0.9	10.2	256	2,824	66
Apr 11	3,150.3	11.7	81.9	..	3,068.4	3,006.3	11.2	25.4	11.5	285	2,800	69
May 9	3,120.0	11.6	105.3	..	3,014.7	3,007.3	11.2	1.1	9.1	297	2,758	65
June 13	3,057.2	11.4	104.8	101.5	2,952.4	2,998.8	11.1	-8.5	2.7	276	2,717	64
July 11	3,116.2	11.6	102.7	131.5	3,013.5	3,005.4	11.2	6.6	-0.3	369	2,683	64
Aug 8	3,120.3	11.6	98.1	123.3	3,022.2	3,010.5	11.2	5.1	1.1	320	2,737	63
Sept 12	3,219.7	12.0	152.6	..	3,067.1	3,006.1	11.2	-4.4	2.4	431	2,724	65
Oct 10	3,155.0	11.7	128.1	..	3,026.9	3,002.1	11.2	-4.0	-1.1	356	2,733	66
Nov 14	3,138.3	11.7	107.5	..	3,030.8	2,996.3	11.1	-5.8	-4.7	314	2,761	63
Dec 12	3,161.6	11.7	97.1	..	3,054.5	3,013.3	11.2	17.0	2.4	293	2,795	64
1986 Jan 9	3,282.0	12.2	99.2	..	3,182.9	3,033.0	11.3	19.7	10.3	308	2,907	65
Feb 6*	3,211.9	11.9	90.4	..	3,121.5	3,039.5	11.3	6.5	14.4	298	2,852	65
Mar 6	3,199.4	11.9	83.1	..	3,116.3	3,075.7	11.4	36.2	20.8	277	2,858	65
Apr 10	3,198.9	11.9	109.8	..	3,089.1	3,075.9	11.4	0.2	14.3	319	2,814	65
May 8	3,146.2	11.7	108.6	..	3,037.5	3,080.6	11.4	4.7	13.7	275	2,806	65
June 12	3,103.5	11.5	105.3	97,847	2,998.2	3,092.6	11.5	12.6	5.8	279	2,759	65
July 10	3,150.2	11.7	99.8	121,803	3,050.4	3,097.1	11.5	3.0	6.8	369	2,716	66
Aug 14	3,150.1	11.7	90.7	110,497	3,059.4	3,090.8	11.5	-5.4	3.4	309	2,776	65
Sept 11	3,197.9	11.9	136.6	..	3,061.4	3,063.9	11.4	-26.9	-9.8	407	2,724	66
Oct 9	3,106.5	11.5	114.2	..	2,992.3	3,036.1	11.3	-27.8	-20.0	342	2,699	66
Nov 13	3,088.4	11.5	95.5	..	2,992.8	3,016.8	11.2	-19.3	-24.7	314	2,709	65
Dec 11	3,100.4	11.5	86.6	..	3,013.7	2,991.5	11.1	-25.3	-24.1	282	2,751	67
1987 Jan 8§	3,166.0	11.8	87.0	..	3,079.0	[2,991.4]	[11.1]	[-0.1]	[-14.9]	288	2,809	69

* Because of a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pages 107-108), unadjusted figures from February 1986 (estimated for February 1986) are not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduces the total UK count by 50,000 on average.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1982	2,133.2	13.1	70.1	..	2,063.2	1,911.1	11.7					
1983††	2,218.6	13.8	77.2	..	2,141.4	2,054.3	12.7					
1984	2,197.4	13.5	65.0	..	2,132.4	2,102.1	12.9					
1985	2,251.7	13.7	62.6	..	2,189.1	2,158.2	13.1					
1985 Jan 10	2,316.0	14.1	63.4	..	2,252.6	2,141.6	13.0	10.2	9.2	46.0	978.9	93.0
Feb 14	2,309.9	14.0	56.8	..	2,253.1	2,156.7	13.1	1,013.8	9.1	40.9	972.9	93.8
Mar 14	2,269.3	13.8	51.1	..	2,218.2	2,154.4	13.1	998.3	9.0	36.9	961.4	94.0
Apr 11	2,270.7	13.8	48.7	..	2,222.0	2,169.0	13.2	1,001.8	9.0	35.0	966.9	95.1
May 9	2,243.8	13.6	62.4	..	2,181.3	2,166.1	13.2	997.2	8.9	45.3	951.9	95.3
June 13	2,196.8	13.4	61.9	..	2,134.9	2,157.7	13.1	981.7	8.8	44.9	936.8	95.6
July 11**	2,216.2	13.5	60.3	..	2,156.0	2,159.3	13.1	1,018.8	9.1	44.3	974.5	96.1
Aug 8**	2,210.6	13.4	58.0	..	2,152.6	2,161.0	13.1	1,029.8	9.2	41.9	988.0	96.6
Sept 12	2,288.5	13.8	90.8	..	2,177.7	2,157.3	13.1	1,077.7	9.7	66.0	1,011.7	96.2
Oct 10	2,234.0	13.6	76.1	..	2,157.8	2,155.6	13.1	1,042.9	9.4	55.2	987.7	96.4
Nov 14	2,230.8	13.6	63.9	..	2,166.9	2,154.0	13.1	1,028.1	9.2	46.2	981.9	95.8
Dec 12	2,253.9	13.7	57.8	..	2,196.2	2,165.5	13.2	1,019.1	9.1	41.6	977.5	96.7
1986 Jan 9	2,345.6	14.3	58.7	..	2,287.0	2,178.7	13.2	1,062.1	9.5	42.7	1,019.5	97.4
Feb 6*	2,300.4	14.0	53.6	..	2,246.9	2,180.7	13.3	1,036.2	9.3	38.8	997.4	98.0
Mar 6	2,298.9	14.0	49.1	..	2,249.8	2,211.8	13.4	1,024.9	9.2	35.7	989.2	98.6
Apr 10	2,290.0	13.9										

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent working population†	Number	Per cent working population†			
SOUTH EAST														
1982	664.6	490.8	173.8	22.4	7.7	9.5	5.1	642.3	598.2	7.0			439.3	158.9
1983†† Annual averages	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	8.4	10.0	6.0	696.9	666.0	7.7			475.3	190.7
1984	748.0	511.0	236.5	20.1	8.4	9.7	6.5	727.4	710.5	8.0			488.6	221.9
1985	782.4	527.1	255.2	17.0	8.6	9.9	6.9	765.4	747.5	8.2			506.1	241.4
1986 Jan 9	812.6	546.0	266.7	15.3	9.0	10.2	7.2	797.3	756.3	8.3	6.1	2.2	508.3	248.0
Feb 6* Mar 6	794.3	534.5	259.8	13.6	8.7	10.0	7.0	781.8	759.5	8.4	3.2	4.1	509.9	249.6
	797.4	540.1	257.3	12.3	8.8	10.1	6.9	785.0	774.4	8.5	14.9	8.1	522.5	251.9
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	794.7	536.1	258.6	14.2	8.8	10.0	6.9	780.5	777.4	8.6	3.0	7.0	522.7	254.7
	780.0	525.5	254.5	14.6	8.6	9.8	6.8	765.4	779.2	8.6	1.8	6.6	523.9	255.3
	772.4	518.7	253.7	14.3	8.5	9.7	6.8	758.2	782.0	8.6	2.8	2.5	524.3	257.7
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	785.8	522.7	263.1	13.8	8.7	9.8	7.1	772.0	782.4	8.6	0.4	1.7	523.4	259.1
	791.5	521.6	269.9	12.7	8.7	9.8	7.2	778.8	779.3	8.6	-3.1	0.0	519.5	259.8
	791.9	522.1	269.8	19.3	8.7	9.8	7.2	772.5	770.3	8.5	-9.0	-3.9	514.7	255.6
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	770.4	510.0	260.4	17.4	8.5	9.5	7.0	753.0	762.5	8.4	-7.8	-6.6	509.8	252.7
	761.0	506.5	254.5	14.7	8.4	9.5	6.8	746.3	752.9	8.3	-9.6	-8.8	504.8	248.1
	764.6	512.5	252.1	13.3	8.4	9.6	6.8	751.2	744.0	8.2	-8.9	-9.2	499.5	244.5
1987 Jan 8§	774.1	520.0	254.1	12.3	8.5	9.7	6.8	761.7	[743.1]	[8.2]	[-0.9]	[-6.5]	[497.6]	[245.5]
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)														
1982	323.3	238.5	84.8	10.7	7.9	9.5	5.3	312.6	291.5	7.1			214.0	77.5
1983†† Annual averages	359.9	258.8	101.1	12.0	8.8	10.5	6.2	347.9	333.1	8.1			240.0	93.2
1984	380.6	265.4	115.2	10.2	9.1	10.6	6.8	370.4	361.4	8.6			253.6	107.8
1985	402.5	278.4	124.1	8.6	9.4	10.9	7.2	393.8	384.3	9.0			267.2	117.1
1986 Jan 9	413.9	285.8	128.2	8.1	9.6	11.2	7.3	405.8	390.8	9.2	3.0	0.6	270.8	120.0
Feb 6* Mar 6	409.7	280.0	124.7	7.3	9.5	11.0	7.3	398.1	391.5	9.2	0.7	1.6	271.0	120.5
	406.2	282.1	124.0	6.6	9.5	11.1	7.2	399.6	397.1	9.3	5.6	3.1	275.4	121.8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	409.4	284.2	125.2	6.9	9.6	11.1	7.3	402.5	402.1	9.4	5.0	3.8	278.6	123.5
	404.3	281.0	123.3	7.0	9.5	11.0	7.2	397.3	402.8	9.4	0.7	3.8	279.5	123.3
	404.9	281.0	123.9	6.9	9.5	11.0	7.2	398.1	405.6	9.5	2.8	2.8	280.6	125.0
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	411.4	283.0	128.3	6.8	9.6	11.1	7.5	404.6	406.3	9.5	0.7	1.4	280.5	125.7
	415.1	283.4	131.7	6.5	9.7	11.1	7.7	408.7	405.2	9.5	-1.1	0.8	279.4	125.8
	415.1	283.5	131.6	9.0	9.7	11.1	7.7	406.1	402.2	9.4	-3.0	-1.1	277.8	124.4
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	403.6	277.2	126.4	8.7	9.5	10.9	7.4	394.9	398.4	9.3	-3.8	-2.6	275.6	122.8
	397.1	273.7	123.4	7.6	9.3	10.7	7.2	389.5	393.3	9.2	-5.0	-3.9	272.7	120.7
	398.9	276.1	122.8	7.1	9.4	10.8	7.2	391.8	388.8	9.1	-4.6	-4.5	270.1	118.8
1987 Jan 8§	398.8	276.2	122.6	6.6	9.3	10.8	7.1	392.3	[389.3]	[9.1]	[0.5]	[-3.0]	[269.7]	[119.6]
EAST ANGLIA														
1982	72.2	53.2	19.0	2.4	8.5	10.0	6.0	69.8	65.6	7.7			48.0	17.6
1983†† Annual averages	77.5	54.8	22.6	2.7	9.0	10.2	6.9	74.7	72.0	8.3			51.0	21.1
1984	77.3	52.0	25.3	2.2	8.7	9.5	7.3	75.1	73.9	8.3			50.0	23.8
1985	81.3	53.2	28.1	2.0	8.8	9.6	7.7	79.3	77.9	8.5			51.2	26.7
1986 Jan 9	87.6	57.1	30.5	1.8	9.5	10.3	8.4	85.8	80.4	8.7	0.4	0.9	52.3	28.1
Feb 6* Mar 6	86.5	56.5	30.0	1.6	9.4	10.2	8.2	85.0	80.5	8.8	0.1	0.5	52.2	28.3
	86.7	56.9	29.9	1.5	9.4	10.2	8.2	85.2	82.3	9.0	1.8	0.8	53.5	28.8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	85.6	55.9	29.7	2.3	9.3	10.1	8.2	83.4	81.5	8.9	-0.8	0.4	52.9	28.6
	84.1	54.6	29.6	2.3	9.2	9.8	8.1	81.9	82.3	9.0	0.8	0.6	53.4	28.9
	81.3	52.6	28.8	2.1	8.8	9.5	7.9	79.3	82.5	9.0	0.2	0.5	53.4	29.1
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	82.1	52.6	29.5	1.9	8.9	9.5	8.1	80.2	83.0	9.0	0.5	0.5	53.5	29.5
	81.8	52.0	29.8	1.7	8.9	9.4	8.2	80.1	83.1	9.0	0.1	0.3	53.5	29.6
	82.2	52.3	29.9	2.7	8.9	9.4	8.2	79.6	82.2	8.9	-0.9	-0.1	53.2	29.0
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	80.1	51.0	29.2	2.2	8.7	9.2	8.0	78.0	80.6	8.8	-1.6	-0.8	52.1	28.5
	81.0	52.2	28.9	1.7	8.8	9.4	7.9	79.3	80.4	8.7	-0.2	-0.9	52.2	28.2
	81.9	53.3	28.7	1.6	8.9	9.6	7.9	80.4	79.5	8.6	-0.9	-0.9	51.6	27.9
1987 Jan 8§	85.1	55.6	29.5	1.5	9.3	10.0	8.1	83.6	[79.8]	[8.7]	[0.3]	[-0.3]	[51.9]	[27.9]
SOUTH WEST														
1982	179.0	128.0	51.0	5.7	9.1	10.6	6.7	173.3	157.6	8.0			110.6	47.0
1983†† Annual averages	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	9.7	10.9	7.8	182.3	173.0	8.9			117.9	55.0
1984	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	9.7	10.6	8.4	188.7	184.8	9.2			122.0	62.8
1985	204.9	132.8	72.2	4.6	10.2	11.1	8.9	200.4	196.2	9.8			127.7	68.5
1986 Jan 9	220.0	141.4	78.6	4.1	10.9	11.8	9.7	215.9	199.9	9.9	1.7	1.1	128.7	71.2
Feb 6* Mar 6	213.9	137.6	76.3	3.7	10.6	11.5	9.4	210.4	199.6	9.9	-0.3	0.8	128.3	71.3
	211.8	136.8	75.0	3.3	11.5	11.4	9.2	208.5	202.5	10.1	2.9	1.4	130.7	71.8
Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12	208.3	134.5	73.9	4.3	10.4	11.2	9.1	204.0	202.7	10.1	0.2	0.9	130.5	72.3
	203.0	131.0	71.9	4.3	10.1	11.0	8.8	198.6	204.0	10.1	1.3	1.5	131.3	72.7
	196.0	126.3	69.7	4.3	9.7	10.6	8.6	191.7	204.5	10.2	0.5	0.7	131.3	73.2
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	199.6	127.2	72.4	4.2	9.9	10.6	8.9	195.4	205.3	10.2	0.8	0.9	131.4	74.0
	200.8	127.0	73.8	3.7	10.0	10.6	9.1	197.1	205.1	10.2	-0.2	0.4	130.8	74.3
	204.6	129.2	75.4	5.9	10.2	10.8	9.3	198.8	202.2	10.1	-2.9	-0.8	129.2	73.0
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	202.0	127.5	74.4	4.9	10.0	10.7	9.1	197.1	199.8	9.9	-2.3	-1.8	127.6	72.2
	203.8	129.2	74.6	4.0	10.1	10.8	9.2	199.8	198.3	9.9	-1.5	-2.2	126.9	71.3
	205.2	131.0	74.2	3.7	10.2	11.0	9.1	201.6	195.3	9.7	-3.0	-2.4	125.1	70.2
1987 Jan 8§	209.1	134.1	75.0	3.4	10.4	11.2	9.2	205.6	[195.5]	[9.7]	[0.2]	[-1.4]	[125.2]	[70.4]

See footnotes to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent working population†	Number	Per cent working population†			
WEST MIDLANDS														
1982	337.9	249.9	87.9	14.8	13.6	16.2	9.4	323.1	305.2	12.3			225.0	80.3
1983†† Annual averages	354.7	257.3	97.4	16.0	14.5	16.9	10.5	338.6	327.8	13.4			238.8	89.0
1984	345.4	243.0	102.4	12.8	14.1	16.0	10.9	332.6	329.1	13.4			233.7	95.3
1985	349.7	243.1	106.6	12.1	14.1	15.9	11.2	337.6	333.9	13.5			234.2	99.7
1986 Jan 9	356.3	247.1	109.3	11.4	14.4	16.2	11.5	344.9	334.0	13.5	1.1	0.3	232.9	101.1
Feb 6* Mar 6	350.6	243.3	107.3	10.3	14.1	15.9	11.3	340.4	334.5	13.5	0.5	0.7	232.9	101.5
	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 Jun 12	349.0	241.5	107.5	12.2	14.1	15.8	11.3	336.8	336.4	13.6	-0.6	0.8	233.7	102.7
	344.2	238.2	106.0	11.8	13.9	15.6	11.1	332.4	335.9	13.5	-0.5	0.5		

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel to work areas* at January 8, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
Newark	2,100	1,156	3,256	14.0	Wolverhampton	18,121	7,172	25,293	18.2
Newbury	1,323	791	2,114	6.8	Woodbridge and Leiston	1,035	549	1,584	8.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	48,072	17,579	65,651	18.2	Worcester	4,132	2,254	6,386	11.1
Newmarket	1,306	943	2,249	9.6	Workington	2,825	1,511	4,336	16.9
Newquay	1,696	1,151	2,847	28.1	Worksop	3,009	1,255	4,264	17.6
Newton Abbot	2,055	1,287	3,342	14.2	Worthing	3,853	2,101	5,954	8.7
Northallerton	732	401	1,133	9.5	Yeovil	2,227	1,540	3,767	9.4
Northampton	6,194	3,367	9,561	9.5	York	5,913	3,495	9,408	10.4
Northwich	3,978	2,326	6,304	13.6					
Norwich	9,631	4,749	14,380	10.2					
Nottingham	31,697	13,236	44,933	13.5	Wales				
Oldham	347	210	557	12.5	Aberdare	2,942	1,008	3,950	21.1
Oldham	8,131	3,845	11,976	14.4	Aberystwyth	902	471	1,373	11.7
Oswestry	1,149	596	1,745	13.6	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,623	1,475	5,098	18.4
Oxford	7,352	4,242	11,594	6.7	Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny	4,990	1,937	6,927	19.6
					Brecon	564	304	868	11.2
Pendle	2,858	1,676	4,534	14.6	Bridgend	6,408	2,467	8,875	16.4
Penrith	743	564	1,307	9.8	Cardiff	20,608	7,714	28,322	14.0
Penzance and St. Ives	2,861	1,355	4,216	24.4	Cardigan	1,135	549	1,684	26.2
Peterborough	8,056	3,893	11,949	13.0	Carmarthen	1,220	625	1,845	10.7
Pickering and Helmsley	308	210	518	7.8	Conwy and Colwyn	3,336	1,735	5,071	16.1
Plymouth	11,976	6,668	18,644	15.1	Denbigh	771	511	1,282	14.4
Poole	3,921	2,156	6,077	10.7	Dolgellau and Barmouth	494	270	764	17.0
Portsmouth	13,651	6,434	20,085	12.5	Fishguard	514	227	741	22.7
Preston	11,779	5,943	17,722	11.3	Haverfordwest	2,855	1,057	3,912	18.5
Reading	6,325	3,354	9,679	7.0	Holyhead	2,786	1,260	4,046	23.3
Redruth and Camborne	3,280	1,469	4,749	22.3	Lampeter and Aberaeron	843	350	1,193	25.0
Retford	1,614	1,054	2,668	14.3	Llandello	358	193	551	16.0
Richmondshire	857	743	1,600	13.3	Llandrindod Wells	676	421	1,097	14.6
Ripon	508	361	869	8.3	Llanelli	3,959	1,961	5,920	18.1
Rochdale	7,173	3,308	10,481	16.9	Machynlleth	354	220	574	18.3
Rotherham and Mexborough	17,231	6,424	23,655	22.6	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,488	2,616	10,104	19.2
Rugby and Daventry	3,067	2,109	5,176	10.7	Monmouth	393	223	616	12.6
Salisbury	2,091	1,429	3,520	8.7	Neath and Port Talbot	4,991	2,075	7,066	13.9
Scarborough and Filey	3,406	1,611	5,017	16.4	Newport	9,050	3,804	12,854	15.6
Scunthorpe	6,586	2,647	9,233	17.9	Newtown	713	373	1,086	13.1
Settle	309	194	503	9.5	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,020	1,849	5,869	15.4
Shaftesbury	821	498	1,319	9.2	Pontypridd and Rhondda	7,997	2,844	10,841	16.8
Sheffield	33,555	13,933	47,488	16.3	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	759	433	1,192	19.2
Shrewsbury	2,957	1,606	4,563	10.7	Pwllheli	866	407	1,273	22.9
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,788	2,114	5,902	15.2	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,672	4,118	12,790	18.7
Skegness	2,088	925	3,013	26.2	South Pembrokeshire	2,370	1,000	3,370	24.3
Skipton	631	377	1,008	9.4	Swansea	11,998	4,731	16,729	14.8
Sleaford	878	555	1,433	13.3	Welshpool	586	337	923	13.7
Slough	7,200	3,993	11,193	6.5	Wrexham	5,571	2,491	8,062	17.7
South Molton	296	176	472	11.5					
South Tyneside	11,733	3,988	15,721	25.9	Scotland				
Southampton	14,723	5,793	20,516	11.5	Aberdeen	10,731	4,831	15,562	9.5
Southern	22,477	10,503	32,980	13.6	Alloa	2,611	1,101	3,712	19.3
Spalding and Holbeach	1,552	1,082	2,634	11.9	Annandale	875	550	1,425	17.3
St. Austell	2,295	1,276	3,571	15.5	Arbroath	1,299	716	2,015	21.4
Stafford	4,110	2,470	6,580	10.0	Ayr	5,053	2,368	7,421	15.0
Stamford	1,157	830	1,987	11.9	Badenoch	473	278	751	20.1
Stockton-on-Tees	10,701	3,896	14,597	18.7	Banff	773	384	1,157	14.6
Stoke	15,581	8,083	23,664	12.3	Bathgate	7,398	3,047	10,445	22.0
Stroud	2,116	1,364	3,480	9.7	Berwickshire	503	294	797	16.5
Sudbury	1,065	651	1,716	11.2	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	1,140	599	1,739	17.3
Sunderland	27,355	9,816	37,171	21.4	Brechin and Montrose	1,386	788	2,154	16.5
Swindon	6,676	3,739	10,415	11.8	Buckie	493	250	743	18.4
Taunton	2,396	1,460	3,856	9.4	Campbeltown	576	284	860	19.5
Telford and Bridgnorth	8,350	3,445	11,795	19.4	Crief	366	191	557	15.7
Thanet	5,644	2,626	8,270	20.5	Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,701	1,163	4,864	28.7
Thetford	1,549	912	2,461	12.1	Dumbarton	3,677	2,147	5,824	19.8
Thirsk	387	208	595	13.3	Dumfries	1,655	971	2,626	10.7
Tiverton	751	432	1,183	12.5	Dundee	11,206	5,189	16,395	16.5
Torbay	5,446	2,919	8,365	18.5	Dunfermline	5,993	3,010	9,003	17.7
Torrington	370	223	593	15.6	Dunoon and Bute	1,012	624	1,636	20.8
Totnes	593	360	953	15.2	Edinburgh	25,362	11,234	36,596	12.0
Trowbridge and Frome	2,346	1,757	4,103	9.5	Elgin	1,354	856	2,210	14.1
Truro	1,804	998	2,802	12.9	Falkirk	7,960	3,591	11,551	16.9
Tunbridge Wells	3,339	1,985	5,324	6.2	Forfar	869	567	1,436	13.0
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	654	441	1,095	10.5	Forres	481	335	816	27.3
Wakefield and Dewsbury	12,177	5,147	17,324	15.1	Fraserburgh	606	305	911	14.7
Walsall	18,545	7,452	25,997	17.2	Galashiels	883	526	1,409	9.0
Wareham and Swanage	657	399	1,056	10.9	Girvan	674	306	980	26.4
Warminster	411	320	731	11.4	Glasgow	84,282	32,320	116,602	17.7
Warrington	6,890	3,231	10,121	13.0	Greenock	7,482	2,882	10,364	21.4
Warwick	4,344	2,678	7,022	8.9	Haddington	894	459	1,353	11.5
Watford and Luton	18,291	9,641	27,932	8.7	Hawick	554	305	859	10.1
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,768	1,794	4,562	10.6	Huntly	301	157	458	14.6
Wells	1,355	914	2,269	9.0	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,321	919	3,240	22.1
Weston-super-Mare	3,140	2,014	5,154	14.0	Inverness	3,864	1,793	5,657	14.9
Whitby	1,070	459	1,529	23.7	Irvine	8,811	3,646	12,457	26.3
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,220	684	1,904	14.0	Islay/Mid Argyll	514	253	767	16.4
Whitehaven	2,426	1,329	3,755	12.3	Keith	482	271	753	14.3
Widnes and Runcorn	8,164	3,131	11,295	18.6	Kilso and Jedburgh	331	198	529	10.4
Wigan and St. Helens	24,298	10,686	34,984	18.7	Kilmarnock	4,077	1,746	5,823	18.4
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,499	1,426	3,925	5.2	Kirkcaldy	8,178	3,816	11,994	18.0
Windermere	418	318	736	12.2	Lanarkshire	24,924	10,165	35,089	22.3
Wirral and Chester	27,390	11,088	38,478	17.7	Lochaber	1,113	755	1,868	23.4
Wisbech	1,903	754	2,657	15.8	Lockerbie	387	233	620	15.4
					Newton Stewart	498	263	761	22.7

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at January 8, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
North East Fife	1,256	848	2,114	12.5	Northern Ireland				
Oban	837	586	1,423	19.4	Ballymena	2,478	1,133	3,611	16.6
Orkney Islands	617	318	935	13.8	Belfast	46,086	18,595	64,681	19.0
Peebles	352	204	556	11.7	Coleraine	5,961	1,861	7,822	28.2
Perth	2,487	1,178	3,665	11.1	Cookstown	2,071	739	2,810	37.6
					Craigavon	8,383	3,555	11,938	21.9
Peterhead	1,445	719	2,164	16.2	Dungannon	3,092	1,047	4,139	31.5
Shetland Islands	571	328	899	7.5	Enniskillen	3,537	1,078	4,615	28.3
Skye and Wester Ross	735	500	1,235	25.9	Londonderry	10,181	2,730	12,911	29.6
Stewartry	692	414	1,106	14.5	Magherafelt	2,263	831	3,094	31.1
Stirling	3,245	1,734	4,979	14.2	Newry	5,834	2,040	7,874	33.2
Stranraer	1,030	521	1,551	18.5					
Sutherland	624	328	952	24.2	Omagh	2,737	1,016	3,753	25.3
Thurso	544	282	826	13.7	Strabane	3,255	702	3,957	39.1
Western Isles	1,817	571	2,388	24.4					
Wick	648	216	864	18.0					

* The number of unemployed as a percentage of the mid-1985 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. This is on a different base from the percentage rates given in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.
† Travel to work areas are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (page 467), March 1985 (page 126) and February 1986 (page 86) issues.
‡ Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. There are no Development Areas in the West Midlands region, and all of the South East and the East Anglia regions are unassisted.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 Age and duration

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 25				25-54				55 and over				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
1984 Oct	719.5	200.7	366.2	1,286.4	578.2	275.0	727.6	1,580.9	104.4	70.4	183.1	357.9	1,402.1	546.2	1,276.9	3,225.1
1985 Jan	693.2	227.9	365.0	1,286.2	642.3	287.2	758.2	1,687.7	108.3	66.0	192.7	367.1	1,443.8	581.2	1,316.0	3,341.0
Apr	547.5	306.8	359.0	1,213.3	603.0	312.1	778.0	1,693.0	99.4	69.7	197.1	366.3	1,249.9	688.5	1,334.2	3,272.6
July	617.1	265.2	350.9	1,233.1	571.1	295.3	782.4	1,648.8								

UNEMPLOYMENT
Age and duration: January 8, 1987
Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female											
	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All								
	South East				Yorks and Humberside				Greater London				North West											
2 or less	11,529	13,235	3,156	27,920	8,699	7,521	542	16,762	3,525	4,610	958	9,093	2,946	2,303	137	5,386	3,517	4,485	589	8,591	2,358	1,843	95	4,296
Over 2 and up to 4	8,029	10,718	1,880	20,627	5,176	4,863	343	10,382	3,517	4,485	589	8,591	2,358	1,843	95	4,296	6,044	7,586	1,203	14,833	3,715	3,153	187	7,055
Over 4	17,094	21,939	4,025	43,058	10,457	10,457	805	21,719	6,044	7,586	1,203	14,833	3,715	3,153	187	7,055	9,591	12,071	2,392	24,054	6,073	5,000	282	11,355
8	17,868	23,022	4,955	45,845	11,337	12,370	941	24,648	7,073	8,534	1,734	17,341	4,090	3,766	238	8,094	15,995	14,752	3,613	34,360	10,572	8,032	610	19,214
13	32,890	40,129	10,850	83,869	23,730	25,917	2,236	51,883	12,946	16,570	5,510	35,026	8,760	10,459	909	20,128	12,946	16,570	5,510	35,026	8,760	10,459	909	20,128
26	27,023	48,622	16,065	91,710	19,379	32,653	3,172	55,204	10,883	21,108	6,532	38,523	6,125	6,676	1,109	13,910	10,883	21,108	6,532	38,523	6,125	6,676	1,109	13,910
52	20,951	47,522	12,112	80,585	11,205	19,019	3,594	33,818	4,657	11,323	2,711	18,691	2,278	2,793	810	5,881	4,657	11,323	2,711	18,691	2,278	2,793	810	5,881
104	7,991	26,536	6,750	41,277	3,871	8,150	2,642	14,663	2,524	8,821	2,522	13,867	1,201	1,833	713	3,747	2,524	8,821	2,522	13,867	1,201	1,833	713	3,747
156	4,035	19,227	5,648	28,910	1,925	5,334	2,304	9,563	1,667	7,167	1,853	10,687	769	1,263	652	2,684	1,667	7,167	1,853	10,687	769	1,263	652	2,684
208	2,442	16,049	5,131	23,622	1,122	3,903	1,981	7,006	1,439	15,609	3,931	20,979	632	2,120	1,070	3,822	1,122	3,903	1,981	7,006	1,439	15,609	3,931	20,979
Over 260	1,601	23,698	7,465	32,764	784	4,603	2,440	7,827	1,439	15,609	3,931	20,979	632	2,120	1,070	3,822	784	4,603	2,440	7,827	1,439	15,609	3,931	20,979
All	151,453	290,697	77,837	519,987	97,685	135,390	21,000	254,075	70,270	120,565	31,156	221,991	43,446	44,241	6,530	94,217	151,453	290,697	77,837	519,987	97,685	135,390	21,000	254,075
2 or less	5,288	6,131	1,223	12,642	3,705	3,323	244	7,272	4,902	5,348	1,233	11,483	3,878	3,185	209	7,272	4,902	5,348	1,233	11,483	3,878	3,185	209	7,272
Over 2 and up to 4	3,372	4,606	628	8,606	2,197	2,395	181	4,773	4,600	5,517	898	11,015	3,082	2,838	159	6,076	3,372	4,606	628	8,606	2,197	2,395	181	4,773
Over 4	8,238	10,513	1,644	20,395	5,033	4,914	380	10,327	8,772	10,000	1,522	20,294	5,187	4,639	294	10,120	8,238	10,513	1,644	20,395	5,033	4,914	380	10,327
8	8,946	11,063	1,950	21,959	5,369	5,738	454	11,561	9,712	11,542	2,221	23,475	5,877	5,185	410	11,472	8,946	11,063	1,950	21,959	5,369	5,738	454	11,561
13	17,433	21,165	4,308	42,906	11,414	11,858	985	24,257	21,048	19,427	4,554	45,029	13,541	11,054	1,076	25,671	17,433	21,165	4,308	42,906	11,414	11,858	985	24,257
26	15,531	28,276	7,403	51,210	9,431	14,931	1,571	25,933	18,056	24,287	6,386	48,729	10,955	14,318	1,454	26,727	15,531	28,276	7,403	51,210	9,431	14,931	1,571	25,933
52	12,364	27,548	5,580	45,492	6,058	9,753	1,662	17,468	16,121	27,322	5,130	48,573	8,009	9,744	1,743	19,496	12,364	27,548	5,580	45,492	6,058	9,753	1,662	17,468
104	4,926	15,834	3,253	24,013	2,225	4,603	1,305	8,133	7,139	17,086	3,158	27,383	3,247	4,441	1,274	8,962	4,926	15,834	3,253	24,013	2,225	4,603	1,305	8,133
156	2,414	11,544	2,787	16,745	1,081	3,012	1,082	5,175	4,244	13,434	3,000	20,678	1,813	2,972	1,241	6,026	2,414	11,544	2,787	16,745	1,081	3,012	1,082	5,175
208	1,426	9,467	2,664	13,557	584	2,210	980	3,774	2,976	11,750	2,684	17,410	1,162	2,153	1,040	4,355	1,426	9,467	2,664	13,557	584	2,210	980	3,774
Over 260	922	13,818	3,974	18,714	380	2,443	1,098	3,921	2,597	28,911	6,118	37,626	919	3,493	1,633	6,045	922	13,818	3,974	18,714	380	2,443	1,098	3,921
All	80,860	159,965	35,414	276,239	47,472	65,180	9,942	122,594	100,167	174,624	36,904	311,695	57,670	64,022	10,533	132,225	80,860	159,965	35,414	276,239	47,472	65,180	9,942	122,594
2 or less	1,159	1,449	362	2,970	1,031	835	68	1,934	2,117	3,104	665	5,886	1,718	1,547	69	3,334	1,159	1,449	362	2,970	1,031	835	68	1,934
Over 2 and up to 4	1,233	1,650	341	3,224	914	813	42	1,769	2,232	4,022	490	6,744	1,427	1,239	72	2,738	1,233	1,650	341	3,224	914	813	42	1,769
Over 4	2,027	2,547	561	5,135	1,275	1,205	77	2,557	4,281	6,479	960	11,720	2,252	2,199	147	4,598	2,027	2,547	561	5,135	1,275	1,205	77	2,557
8	2,115	3,002	727	5,844	1,483	1,413	111	3,007	4,975	7,809	1,479	14,263	2,779	2,550	170	5,499	2,115	3,002	727	5,844	1,483	1,413	111	3,007
13	3,427	4,651	1,393	9,471	2,947	2,905	241	6,093	11,266	11,753	2,381	25,400	6,738	5,366	461	12,565	3,427	4,651	1,393	9,471	2,947	2,905	241	6,093
26	2,466	4,300	1,760	8,526	2,276	3,472	347	6,095	8,798	12,101	3,010	23,909	5,531	7,081	632	13,244	2,466	4,300	1,760	8,526	2,276	3,472	347	6,095
52	2,076	4,529	1,306	7,911	1,332	2,056	432	3,820	7,341	14,464	3,434	25,239	3,942	4,948	941	9,831	2,076	4,529	1,306	7,911	1,332	2,056	432	3,820
104	731	2,304	747	3,782	415	807	268	1,490	3,455	8,862	2,222	14,539	1,627	2,258	656	4,541	731	2,304	747	3,782	415	807	268	1,490
156	406	1,635	569	2,610	203	530	259	992	2,179	7,129	2,172	11,480	949	1,367	535	2,851	406	1,635	569	2,610	203	530	259	992
208	266	1,431	494	2,191	129	395	230	754	1,436	5,999	1,306	8,741	619	930	418	1,967	266	1,431	494	2,191	129	395	230	754
Over 260	191	2,769	989	3,949	109	552	315	976	1,432	15,835	3,603	20,870	549	1,848	902	3,299	191	2,769	989	3,949	109	552	315	976
All	16,097	30,267	9,249	55,613	12,114	14,983	2,390	29,487	49,512	97,557	21,722	168,791	28,131	31,333	5,003	64,467	16,097	30,267	9,249	55,613	12,114	14,983	2,390	29,487
2 or less	2,885	3,534	851	7,270	2,614	2,250	155	5,019	2,124	2,575	543	5,242	1,700	1,493	78	3,271	2,885	3,534	851	7,270	2,614	2,250	155	5,019
Over 2 and up to 4	2,489	3,240	591	6,320	1,756	1,665	98	3,519	1,827	2,396	284	4,507	1,247	1,068	60	2,375	2,489	3,240	591	6,320	1,756	1,665	98	3,519
Over 4	4,739	6,240	1,166	12,145	3,298	2,958	195	6,451	3,812	4,722	598	9,132	2,064	2,062	124	4,250	4,739	6,240	1,166	12,145	3,298	2,958	195	6,451
8	5,123	7,223	1,661	14,007	4,007	3,984	299	8,290	4,478	5,708	839	11,025	2,500	2,286	139	4,925	5,123	7,223	1,661	14,007	4,007	3,984	299	8,290
13	9,276	11,371	3,397	24,044	7,552	7,984	719	16,255	9,661	9,012	1,877	20,550	6,062	4,998	415	11,475	9,276	11,371	3,397	24,044	7,552	7,984	719	16,255
26	6,279	11,195	4,597	22,071	5,458	9,023	842	15,323	6,589	9,453	2,260	18,302	4,147	5,467	427	10,041	6,279	11,195	4,597	22,071	5,458	9,023	842	15,323
52	4,517	10,692	3,495	18,704	3,012	5,226	1,059	9,297	5,401	11,588	2,425	19,414	2,858	3,679	566	7,103	4,517	10,692	3,495	18,704	3,012	5,226	1,059	9,297
104	1,644	5,854	2,014	9,512	1,023	2,127	814	3,964	2,390	6,530	1,283	10,203	1,110	1,544	411	3,065	1,644	5,854	2,014	9,512	1,023	2,127	814	3,964
156	835	4,130	1,547	6,512	475	1,383	664	2,522	1,350	5,014	1,049	7,413	584	947	343	1,874	835	4,130	1,547	6,512	475	1,383	664	2,522
208	526	3,142	1,236	4,904	281	1,052	510	1,843	917	4,192	898	6,007	372	705	317	1,394	526	3,142	1,236	4,904	281	1,052	510	1,843
Over 26																								

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
Thousand									
MALE AND FEMALE									
1986 Jan	186.8	342.1	718.1	818.5	512.3	451.6	300.1	78.4	3,407.7
Apr*	186.6	314.6	682.6	805.2	510.2	447.7	301.0	77.2	3,325.1
Jul	170.8	303.7	703.2	788.8	499.6	441.5	296.1	75.9	3,279.6
Oct	186.5	301.9	657.1	779.6	494.4	442.0	298.0	77.7	3,237.2
1987 Jan	162.2	297.9	672.6	809.7	515.0	456.1	304.6	79.0	3,297.2
Proportion of number unemployed									
1986 Jan	5.5	10.0	21.1	24.0	15.0	13.3	8.8	2.3	100.0
Apr	5.6	9.5	20.5	24.2	15.3	13.5	9.1	2.3	100.0
Jul	5.2	9.3	21.4	24.1	15.2	13.5	9.0	2.3	100.0
Oct	5.8	9.3	20.3	24.1	15.3	13.7	9.2	2.4	100.0
1987 Jan	4.9	9.0	20.4	24.6	15.6	13.8	9.2	2.4	100.0
Thousand									
MALE									
1986 Jan	107.6	200.3	460.3	559.0	387.7	327.5	226.0	77.2	2,345.6
Apr*	107.1	185.2	438.9	548.8	384.1	323.4	226.4	76.2	2,290.0
Jul	97.4	176.0	442.5	531.4	371.9	316.1	221.3	74.8	2,231.5
Oct	106.4	173.0	416.1	522.8	367.3	315.9	221.8	76.6	2,199.8
1987 Jan	92.4	174.4	432.6	553.1	386.3	328.2	227.5	77.9	2,272.4
Proportion of number unemployed									
1986 Jan	4.6	8.5	19.6	23.8	16.5	14.0	9.6	3.3	100.0
Apr	4.7	8.1	19.2	24.0	16.8	14.1	9.9	3.3	100.0
Jul	4.4	7.9	19.8	23.8	16.7	14.2	9.9	3.3	100.0
Oct	4.8	7.9	18.9	23.8	16.7	14.4	10.1	3.5	100.0
1987 Jan	4.1	7.7	19.0	24.3	17.0	14.4	10.0	3.4	100.0
Thousand									
FEMALE									
1986 Jan	79.1	141.8	257.8	259.5	124.6	124.1	74.1	1.2	1,062.1
Apr*	79.5	129.4	243.7	256.4	126.0	124.3	74.6	1.0	1,035.0
Jul	73.4	127.7	260.6	257.3	127.7	125.4	74.8	1.1	1,048.1
Oct	80.1	128.9	241.0	256.8	127.1	126.1	76.3	1.1	1,037.4
1987 Jan	69.8	123.5	240.0	256.7	128.7	127.9	77.1	1.1	1,024.8
Proportion of number unemployed									
1986 Jan	7.5	13.3	24.3	24.4	11.7	11.7	7.0	0.1	100.0
Apr	7.7	12.5	23.5	24.8	12.2	12.0	7.2	0.1	100.0
Jul	7.0	12.2	24.9	24.5	12.2	12.0	7.1	0.1	100.0
Oct	7.7	12.4	23.2	24.8	12.3	12.2	7.4	0.1	100.0
1987 Jan	6.8	12.1	23.4	25.0	12.6	12.5	7.5	0.1	100.0

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
Thousand								
MALE AND FEMALE								
1986 Jan	185.1	132.3	265.6	288.4	588.5	576.2	1,371.6	3,407.7
Apr*	199.2	131.0	221.7	252.5	498.8	665.4	1,356.5	3,325.1
Jul	227.0	154.8	226.8	468.4	627.8	1,347.8	1,347.8	3,279.6
Oct	196.3	157.3	302.2	231.9	453.5	555.0	1,341.0	3,237.2
1987 Jan	162.8	134.8	246.5	281.4	559.3	578.0	1,334.4	3,297.2
Proportion of number unemployed								
1986 Jan	5.4	3.8	7.8	8.5	17.3	16.9	40.3	100.0
Apr	6.0	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	20.0	40.8	100.0
Jul	6.9	4.7	6.9	6.9	14.3	19.2	41.1	100.0
Oct	6.1	4.9	9.3	7.2	14.0	17.1	41.4	100.0
1987 Jan	4.9	4.1	7.5	8.5	17.0	17.5	40.5	100.0
Thousand								
MALE								
1986 Jan	115.1	86.3	176.6	187.7	370.8	365.1	1,044.0	2,345.6
Apr*	124.6	82.7	143.1	160.7	325.0	420.9	1,033.0	2,290.0
Jul	134.3	94.5	142.9	142.5	294.5	400.4	1,022.4	2,231.5
Oct	124.6	97.5	181.4	147.1	282.6	353.2	1,013.5	2,199.8
1987 Jan	100.2	88.6	165.7	186.8	352.0	363.9	1,015.2	2,272.4
Proportion of number unemployed								
1986 Jan	4.9	3.7	7.5	8.0	15.8	15.6	44.5	100.0
Apr	5.4	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.2	18.4	45.1	100.0
Jul	6.0	4.2	6.4	6.4	13.2	18.0	45.8	100.0
Oct	5.7	4.4	8.2	6.7	12.8	16.1	46.1	100.0
1987 Jan	4.4	3.9	7.3	8.2	15.5	16.0	44.7	100.0
Thousand								
FEMALE								
1986 Jan	70.0	46.0	89.0	100.7	217.7	211.1	327.7	1,062.1
Apr*	74.6	48.3	78.6	91.8	173.8	244.5	323.5	1,035.0
Jul	92.8	60.3	83.9	84.4	173.9	227.5	325.4	1,048.1
Oct	71.7	59.8	120.8	84.8	170.8	201.9	327.5	1,037.4
1987 Jan	62.6	46.2	80.9	94.6	207.2	214.1	319.3	1,024.8
Proportion of number unemployed								
1986 Jan	6.6	4.3	8.4	9.5	20.5	19.9	30.8	100.0
Apr	7.2	4.7	7.6	8.9	16.8	23.6	31.3	100.0
Jul	8.8	5.8	8.0	8.1	16.6	21.3	31.0	100.0
Oct	6.9	5.8	11.6	8.2	16.5	19.5	31.6	100.0
1987 Jan	6.1	4.5	7.9	9.2	20.2	20.9	31.2	100.0

*See footnotes to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at January 8, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
Thousand									
Percent employees and unemployed									
SOUTH EAST									
Bedfordshire	14,761	7,714	22,475	10.2	West Sussex	11,501	6,941	18,442	7.2
Luton	7,134	3,065	10,199		Adur	1,170	664	1,834	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,487	1,256	2,743		Arun	2,625	1,482	4,107	
North Bedfordshire	3,581	1,818	5,399		Chichester	1,633	921	2,554	
South Bedfordshire	2,559	1,575	4,134		Crawley	1,456	887	2,343	
Berkshire	13,956	7,701	21,657	6.7	Horsham	1,340	855	2,195	
Bracknell	1,656	1,096	2,752		Mid Sussex	1,401	1,120	2,521	
Newbury	1,748	1,109	2,857		Worthing	1,876	1,012	2,888	
Reading	4,194	1,762	5,956		Greater London	276,239	122,594	398,833	10.2
Slough	3,109	1,481	4,590		Barking and Dagenham	5,542	2,278	7,820	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,899	1,151	3,050		Barnet	6,998	3,823	10,821	
Wokingham	1,350	1,102	2,452		Bexley	5,417	3,079	8,496	
Buckinghamshire	11,689	6,452	18,141	7.9	Brent	11,755	5,377	17,132	
Aylesbury Vale	2,158	1,330	3,488		Bromley	6,626	3,416	10,042	
Chiltern	989	619	1,608		Camden	9,971	4,438	14,409	
Milton Keynes	5,294	2,717	8,011		City of London	75	36	111	
South Buckinghamshire	801	463	1,264		City of Westminster	9,325	4,002	13,327	
Wycombe	2,447	1,323	3,770		Croydon	8,775	4,495	13,270	
East Sussex	19,729	9,802	29,531	11.8	Ealing	9,614	4,855	14,469	
Brighton	6,827	3,131	9,958		Enfield	7,222	3,384	10,606	
Eastbourne	3,134	1,346	4,480		Greenwich	10,127	4,507	14,634	
Hastings	2,992	1,484	4,476		Hackney	14,910	5,748	20,658	
Hove	1,588	941	2,529		Hammersmith and Fulham	8,648	3,633	12,281	
Lewes	1,559	844	2,403		Haringey	12,258	5,384	17,642	
Wealden	1,475	962	2,437		Harrow	3,893	2,279	6,172	
Essex	40,361	21,264	61,625	11.6	Havering	5,893	2,769	8,662	
Basildon	5,976	2,719	8,695		Hillingdon	4,495	2,644	7,139	
Braintree	2,200	1,519	3,719		Hounslow	5,591	3,304	8,895	
Brentwood	1,255	663	1,918		Islington	11,984	5,009	16,993	
Castle Point	2,236	1,122	3,358		Kensington and Chelsea	6,231	3,039	9,270	
Chelmsford	2,297	1,612	3,909		Kingston-upon-Thames	2,549	1,358	3,907	
Colchester	3,518	2,345	5,863		Lambeth	18,334	7,183	25,517	
Epping Forest	2,327	1,310	3,637		Lewisham	13,233	5,340	18,573	
Harlow	2,441	1,344	3,785		Merton	4,419	2,184	6,603	
Maldon	1,115	721	1,836		Newham	12,609	4,566	17,175	
Rochford	1,491	807	2,298		Redbridge	6,043	3,011	9,054	
Southend-on-Sea	5,650	2,436	8,086		Richmond-upon-Thames	2,950	1,756	4,706	
Tendring	3,941	1,843	5,784		Southwark	15,605	5,647	21,252	
Thurrock	5,154	2,265	7,419		Sutton	3,277	1,932	5,209	
Uttlesford	760	558	1,318		Tower Hamlets	12,405	3,608	16,013	
Hampshire	41,556	20,674	62,230	10.0	Waltham Forest	8,321	3,683	11,984	
Basingstoke and Deane	2,287	1,373	3,660		Wandsworth	11,144	4,847	15,991	
East Hampshire	1,430	955	2,385		EAST ANGLIA				
Eastleigh	2,052	1,235	3,287		Cambridgeshire	15,638	8,594	24,232	9.4
Fareham	1,981	1,256	3,237		Cambridge	2,441	1,188	3,629	
Gosport	2,233	1,448	3,681		East Cambridgeshire	757	559	1,316	
Hart	776	604	1,380		Fenland	2,500	1,232	3,732	
Havant	4,476	1,976	6,452		Huntingdon	2,340	1,765	4,105	
New Forest	3,701	1,652	5,353		Peterborough	6,423	2,844	9,267	
Portsmouth	8,100	3,755	11,855		South Cambridgeshire	1,177	1,006	2,183	
Rushmoor	1,216	956	2,172		Norfolk	24,764	12,602	37,366	12.9
Southampton	10,227	3,669	13,896		Breckland	2,641	1,564	4,205	
Test Valley	1,637	1,034	2,671		Broadland	1,880	1,189	3,069	
Winchester	1,440	761	2,201		Great Yarmouth	5,419	2,393	7,812	
Hertfordshire	18,027								

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at January 8, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
Gloucestershire	12,699	7,458	20,157	9.1	Nottinghamshire	42,936	18,112	61,048	13.4
Cheltenham	2,515	1,305	3,820		Ashfield	4,313	1,711	6,024	
Cotswold	1,051	730	1,781		Bassetlaw	4,449	2,188	6,637	
Forest of Dean	2,231	1,494	3,725		Broxtowe	3,264	1,570	4,834	
Gloucester	3,284	1,511	4,795		Gedling	3,085	1,751	4,836	
Stroud	2,141	1,416	3,557		Mansfield	4,377	1,771	6,148	
Tewkesbury	1,477	1,002	2,479		Newark	3,642	1,805	5,447	
					Nottingham	17,438	6,038	23,476	
Somerset	10,783	6,999	17,782	10.8	Rushcliffe	2,368	1,278	3,646	
Mendip	2,000	1,374	3,374						
Sedgemoor	2,724	1,613	4,337		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
Taunton Deane	2,309	1,392	3,701		Humberside	42,618	16,863	59,481	17.3
West Somerset	1,032	639	1,671		Beverley	2,517	1,522	4,039	
Yeovil	2,718	1,981	4,699		Boothferry	2,560	1,282	3,842	
					Cleethorpes	3,262	1,349	4,611	
Wiltshire	12,608	8,175	20,783	9.9	East Yorkshire	2,482	1,383	3,865	
Kennet	1,021	881	1,902		Glanford	2,104	1,140	3,244	
North Wiltshire	1,995	1,414	3,409		Great Grimsby	5,574	1,851	7,425	
Salisbury	2,012	1,309	3,321		Holderness	1,551	819	2,370	
Thamesdown	5,540	3,005	8,545		Kingston-upon-Hull	18,532	6,241	24,773	
West Wiltshire	2,040	1,566	3,606		Scunthorpe	4,036	1,276	5,312	
WEST MIDLANDS					North Yorkshire	18,390	10,597	28,987	11.3
Hereford and Worcester	20,030	11,392	31,422	13.2	Craven	1,027	630	1,657	
Bromsgrove	2,824	1,521	4,345		Hambleton	1,776	954	2,730	
Hereford	1,720	999	2,719		Harrogate	2,790	1,702	4,492	
Leominster	1,007	580	1,587		Richmondshire	873	751	1,624	
Malvern Hills	2,163	1,085	3,248		Ryedale	1,447	1,026	2,473	
Redditch	2,927	1,669	4,496		Scarborough	4,435	2,041	6,476	
South Herefordshire	1,200	748	1,948		Selby	2,086	1,453	3,539	
Worcester	2,866	1,419	4,285		York	3,956	2,040	5,996	
Wyche	2,176	1,480	3,656						
Wyre Forest	3,247	1,891	5,138		South Yorkshire	75,834	30,123	105,957	18.8
					Barnsley	13,200	4,979	18,179	
Shropshire	14,495	6,772	21,267	15.2	Doncaster	17,104	6,853	23,957	
Bridgnorth	1,413	839	2,252		Rotherham	14,385	5,853	20,238	
North Shropshire	1,360	785	2,145		Sheffield	31,145	12,538	43,683	
Oswestry	1,004	501	1,505						
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,622	1,405	4,027		West Yorkshire	85,149	36,634	121,783	13.6
South Shropshire	987	551	1,538		Bradford	21,599	8,321	29,920	
The Wrekin	7,109	2,691	9,800		Calderdale	6,619	3,430	10,049	
					Kirklees	13,372	6,739	20,111	
Staffordshire	34,934	18,589	53,523	13.6	Leeds	29,194	12,225	41,419	
Cannock Chase	3,650	1,904	5,554		Wakefield	14,365	5,919	20,284	
East Staffordshire	3,103	1,711	4,814						
Lichfield	2,666	1,548	4,214		NORTH WEST				
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,723	1,987	5,710		Cheshire	34,793	17,193	51,986	13.0
South Staffordshire	3,466	1,867	5,333		Chester	4,680	2,169	6,849	
Stafford	3,025	1,842	4,867		Congleton	1,508	1,259	2,767	
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,044	1,461	3,505		Crews and Nantwich	2,787	1,819	4,606	
Stoke-on-Trent	9,943	4,681	14,624		Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,096	1,757	5,853	
Tamworth	3,314	1,588	4,902		Halton	7,720	2,885	10,605	
					Macclesfield	3,188	1,904	5,092	
Warwickshire	14,113	8,321	22,434	11.9	Vale Royal	3,824	2,197	6,021	
North Warwickshire	1,966	1,137	3,103		Warrington	6,890	3,231	10,121	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,586	2,399	6,985						
Rugby	2,379	1,550	3,929		Lancashire	53,684	25,660	79,344	14.1
Stratford-on-Avon	1,953	1,348	3,301		Blackburn	6,494	2,594	9,088	
Warwick	3,229	1,887	5,116		Blackpool	8,443	3,832	12,275	
					Burnley	3,993	1,776	5,769	
West Midlands	152,297	60,691	212,988	16.1	Chorley	2,705	1,697	4,402	
Birmingham	65,291	24,558	89,849		Fylde	1,681	996	2,677	
Coventry	17,390	7,626	25,016		Hyndburn	2,547	1,397	3,944	
Dudley	13,684	6,257	19,941		Lancaster	5,339	2,455	7,794	
Sandwell	18,338	7,299	25,637		Pendle	2,858	1,676	4,534	
Solihull	7,419	3,693	11,112		Preston	5,997	2,396	8,393	
Walsall	14,220	5,227	19,447		Ribble Valley	722	576	1,298	
Wolverhampton	15,955	6,031	21,986		Rosendale	1,890	935	2,825	
					South Ribble	2,760	1,603	4,363	
EAST MIDLANDS					West Lancashire	5,254	2,191	7,445	
Derbyshire	35,138	16,270	51,408	14.2	Wyre	3,001	1,536	4,537	
Amber Valley	3,412	1,742	5,154						
Bolsover	3,294	1,252	4,546		Greater Manchester	123,979	52,511	176,490	14.9
Chesterfield	4,704	2,075	6,779		Bolton	11,744	5,095	16,839	
Derby	10,604	4,163	14,767		Bury	5,727	2,968	8,695	
Erewash	3,690	1,782	5,472		Manchester	32,972	11,290	44,262	
High Peak	2,298	1,517	3,815		Oldham	8,951	4,334	13,285	
North East Derbyshire	3,897	1,854	5,751		Rochdale	9,451	4,309	13,760	
South Derbyshire	1,922	1,015	2,937		Salford	13,642	4,969	18,611	
West Derbyshire	1,317	864	2,181		Stockport	9,493	4,761	14,254	
					Tameside	9,194	4,445	13,639	
Leicestershire	25,593	13,213	38,806	10.1	Trafford	8,390	3,518	11,908	
Blaby	1,307	937	2,244		Wigan	14,415	6,822	21,237	
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,914	1,329	3,243						
Charnwood	2,926	1,828	4,754		Merseyside	99,239	36,861	136,100	20.1
Harborough	930	665	1,595		Knowsley	14,162	4,839	19,001	
Leicester	13,557	5,715	19,272		Liverpool	41,118	14,565	55,683	
Melton	786	628	1,414		St Helens	10,335	4,099	14,434	
North West Leicestershire	2,796	1,175	3,971		Sefton	14,905	6,134	21,039	
Oadby and Wigston	852	551	1,403		Wirral	18,719	7,224	25,943	
Rutland	525	385	910						
					NORTH				
Lincolnshire	20,224	10,427	30,651	14.8	Cleveland	39,675	12,767	52,442	21.2
Boston	2,097	973	3,070		Hartlepool	7,091	2,134	9,225	
East Lindsey	4,797	2,278	7,075		Langbaurgh	9,676	3,217	12,893	
Lincoln	4,410	1,764	6,174		Middlesbrough	12,207	3,520	15,727	
North Kesteven	1,962	1,279	3,241		Stockton-on-Tees	10,701	3,896	14,597	
South Holland	1,608	1,129	2,737						
South Kesteven	2,925	1,759	4,684		Cumbria	14,578	8,772	23,350	12.5
West Lindsey	2,425	1,245	3,670		Allerdale	3,453	2,009	5,472	
					Barrow-in-Furness	2,426	1,533	3,959	
Northamptonshire	14,818	8,739	23,557	10.9	Carlisle	3,342	1,941	5,283	
Corby	2,610	1,333	3,943		Copeland	2,563	1,381	3,944	
Daventry	1,093	911	2,004		Eden	876	661	1,537	
East Northamptonshire	1,049	817	1,866		South Lakeland	1,908	1,247	3,155	
Kettering	1,758	1,073	2,831						
Northampton	5,534	2,819	8,353						
South Northamptonshire	855	686	1,541						
Wellingborough	1,919	1,100	3,019						

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at January 8, 1987

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
Durham	28,344	11,526	39,870	17.7	Dumfries and Galloway region	5,529	3,128	8,657	14.8
Chester-le-Street	2,276	960	3,236		Annandale and Eskdale	1,262	783	2,045	
Darlington	4,278	1,963	6,241		Nithsdale	2,047	1,147	3,194	
Derwentside	4,999	1,786	6,785		Stewartry	692	414	1,106	
Durham	3,040	1,392	4,432		Wigton	1,528	784	2,312	
Easington	5,012	1,875	6,887						
Sedgefield	4,392	1,840	6,232		Fife region	15,658	7,755	23,413	17.2
Teesdale	751	395	1,146		Dunfermline	5,917	2,877	8,794	
Wear Valley	3,596	1,315	4,911		Kirkcaldy	8,070	3,734	11,804	
					North East Fife	1,671	1,144	2,815	
Northumberland	11,836	5,226	17,062	17.1					
Alnwick	1,128	571	1,699		Grampian region	16,935	8,257	25,192	11.2
Berwick-upon-Tweed	928	472	1,400		Banff and Buchan	2,824	1,408	4,232	
Blyth Valley	3,816	1,566	5,382		City of Aberdeen				

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at January 8, 1987

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Epsom and Ewell	1,225	707	1,932
Bedfordshire				Esher	889	512	1,411
Luton South	4,727	1,988	6,715	Guildford	1,301	653	1,954
Mid Bedfordshire	1,656	1,305	2,961	Mole Valley	955	474	1,429
North Bedfordshire	2,983	1,411	4,394	North West Surrey	1,394	894	2,288
North Luton	2,920	1,467	4,387	Reigate	1,316	812	2,128
South West Bedfordshire	2,475	1,543	4,018	South West Surrey	1,073	536	1,609
Berkshire				Spelthorne	1,519	890	2,409
East Berkshire	2,016	1,287	3,303	Woking	1,450	862	2,312
Newbury	1,450	844	2,294	West Sussex			
Reading East	2,640	1,126	3,766	Arundel	2,269	1,283	3,552
Reading West	2,103	1,068	3,171	Chichester	1,633	921	2,554
Slough	3,109	1,481	4,590	Crawley	1,691	1,114	2,805
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,539	860	2,499	Horsham	1,340	855	2,195
Wokingham	1,099	935	2,034	Mid Sussex	1,166	893	2,059
Buckinghamshire				Shoreham	1,526	863	2,389
Aylesbury	1,600	981	2,581	Worthing	1,876	1,012	2,888
Beaconsfield	1,081	639	1,720	Greater London			
Buckingham	1,682	947	2,629	Barking	2,723	1,037	3,760
Chesham and Amersham	988	617	1,605	Battersea	4,589	1,901	6,490
Milton Keynes	4,495	2,358	6,853	Beckenham	2,203	1,061	3,264
Wycombe	1,843	910	2,753	Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,406	1,642	8,048
East Sussex				Bexleyheath	1,491	933	2,424
Bexhill and Battle	1,393	751	2,144	Bow and Poplar	5,999	1,966	7,965
Brighton Kempdown	3,529	1,466	4,995	Brent East	4,991	2,128	7,119
Brighton Pavilion	3,298	1,665	4,963	Brent North	2,112	1,179	3,291
Eastbourne	2,311	1,188	3,499	Brent South	4,652	2,070	6,722
Hastings and Rye	3,483	1,531	5,014	Brentford and Isleworth	2,628	1,472	4,100
Hove	2,992	1,484	4,476	Carshalton and Wallington	1,956	1,067	3,023
Lewes	1,643	992	2,635	Chelsea	2,623	1,227	3,850
Wealden	1,080	725	1,805	Chingford	1,792	882	2,674
Essex				Chipping Barnet	1,377	862	2,239
Basildon	4,508	1,929	6,437	Chislehurst	1,506	759	2,265
Billericay	2,488	1,362	3,850	Croydon Central	2,372	988	3,360
Braintree	1,929	1,316	3,245	Croydon North East	2,512	1,320	3,832
Brentford and Ongar	1,500	775	2,275	Croydon North West	2,622	1,388	4,010
Castle Point	2,236	1,122	3,358	Croydon South	1,269	799	2,068
Chelmsford	1,764	1,222	2,986	Croydon South East	2,819	1,241	4,060
Epping Forest	1,819	1,034	2,853	Dagenham	3,210	1,414	4,624
Harlow	2,704	1,508	4,212	Dulwich	2,819	1,241	4,060
Harwich	3,406	1,514	4,920	Ealing North	3,210	1,414	4,624
North Colchester	2,546	1,544	4,090	Ealing North	3,210	1,414	4,624
Rochford	1,752	1,025	2,777	Ealing Acton	3,284	1,470	4,754
Saffron Walden	1,303	933	2,236	Ealing Southall	3,707	2,096	5,803
South Colchester and Maldon	2,622	1,851	4,473	Edmonton	2,880	1,252	4,132
Southend East	3,295	1,322	4,617	Eltham	2,487	1,097	3,584
Southend West	2,355	1,114	3,469	Enfield North	2,609	1,137	3,746
Thurrock	4,134	1,693	5,827	Enfield Southgate	1,733	995	2,728
Hampshire				Erith and Crayford	2,715	1,427	4,142
Aldershot	1,618	1,287	2,905	Falham and Heston	2,963	1,832	4,795
Basingstoke	1,911	1,109	3,020	Finchley	1,748	1,080	2,828
East Hampshire	1,530	1,026	2,556	Fulham	3,580	1,766	5,346
Eastleigh	2,844	1,572	4,416	Greenwich	3,352	1,410	4,762
Fareham	2,113	1,267	3,380	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,077	2,788	9,865
Gosport	2,441	1,622	4,063	Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,833	2,960	10,793
Havant	3,813	1,611	5,424	Hammersmith	5,068	1,867	6,935
New Forest	1,788	835	2,623	Hampstead and Highgate	3,966	2,014	5,980
North West Hampshire	1,411	973	2,384	Harrow East	2,236	1,347	3,583
Portsmouth North	3,388	1,674	5,062	Harrow West	1,657	932	2,589
Portsmouth South	5,375	2,446	7,821	Hayes and Harlington	1,805	1,128	2,933
Romsey and Waterside	2,515	1,142	3,657	Hendon North	2,014	954	2,968
Southampton Itchen	4,958	1,853	6,811	Hendon South	1,859	927	2,786
Southampton Test	4,477	1,479	5,956	Holborn and St Pancras	6,005	2,424	8,429
Winchester	1,374	778	2,152	Hornchurch	1,943	947	2,890
Hertfordshire				Hornsey and Wood Green	5,154	2,543	7,697
Broxbourne	1,838	1,095	2,933	Ilford North	1,825	954	2,779
Hertford and Stortford	1,238	898	2,136	Ilford South	2,830	1,293	4,123
Hertsmere	1,773	958	2,731	Islington North	6,700	2,832	9,532
North Hertfordshire	1,973	1,223	3,196	Islington South and Finsbury	5,284	2,177	7,461
South West Hertfordshire	1,435	844	2,279	Kensington	3,608	1,812	5,420
St Albans	1,576	880	2,456	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,581	805	2,386
Stevenage	2,426	1,434	3,860	Lewisham East	3,341	1,391	4,732
Watford	2,079	1,114	3,193	Lewisham West	3,964	1,660	5,624
Welwyn Hatfield	1,752	1,087	2,839	Lewisham Deptford	5,928	2,289	8,217
West Hertfordshire	1,937	1,326	3,263	Leyton	3,704	1,623	5,327
Isle of Wight				Mitcham and Morden	2,608	1,232	3,840
Isle of Wight	4,847	2,673	7,520	Newham North East	4,217	1,567	5,784
Kent				Newham North West	4,206	1,538	5,744
Ashford	2,323	1,426	3,749	Newham South	4,186	1,461	5,647
Canterbury	2,842	1,480	4,322	Norwood	6,032	2,409	8,441
Dartford	3,323	1,239	4,562	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,211	719	1,930
Dover	3,086	1,496	4,582	Orpington	1,555	796	2,351
Faversham	3,620	1,994	5,614	Peckham	6,682	2,332	9,014
Folkestone and Hythe	3,389	1,596	4,985	Putney	2,680	1,176	3,856
Gillingham	3,052	1,779	4,831	Ravensbourne	1,362	800	2,162
Gravesend	3,233	1,730	4,963	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,564	896	2,460
Medway	3,215	1,764	4,979	Romford	1,876	938	2,814
Mid Kent	2,900	1,742	4,642	Ruislip-Northwood	1,028	636	1,664
North Thanet	3,763	1,814	5,577	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,713	1,901	7,614
Sevenoaks	1,527	885	2,412	Streatham	4,557	1,881	6,438
South Thanet	3,218	1,546	4,764	Surbiton	968	553	1,521
Tonbridge and Malling	1,695	1,125	2,820	Sutton and Cheam	1,321	865	2,186
Tunbridge Wells	1,563	917	2,480	The City of London			
Oxfordshire				and Westminster South	3,574	1,432	5,006
Banbury	1,825	1,250	3,075	Tooting	3,875	1,770	5,645
Henley	1,083	691	1,774	Tottenham	7,104	2,841	9,945
Oxford East	2,594	1,166	3,760	Twickenham	1,386	860	2,246
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,747	950	2,697	Uppminster	2,074	884	2,958
Wantage	1,211	769	1,980	Uxbridge	1,662	880	2,542
Witney	1,409	1,097	2,506	Vauxhall	7,745	2,893	10,638
Surrey				Walthamstow	2,825	1,158	3,983
Chertsey and Walton	1,294	778	2,072	Wanstead and Woodford	1,388	764	2,152
East Surrey	1,031	589	1,620	Westminster North	5,826	2,606	8,432
				Wimbledon	1,811	952	2,763
				Woolwich	4,288	2,000	6,288
				EAST ANGLIA			
				Cambridgeshire			
				Cambridge	2,246	1,093	3,339
				Huntingdon	2,170	1,582	3,752
				North East Cambridgeshire	2,932	1,533	4,465
				Peterborough	5,751	2,388	8,139

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at January 8, 1987

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
South East Cambridgeshire	1,083	853	1,936	Stafford	2,667	1,539	4,206
South West Cambridgeshire	1,456	1,145	2,601	Staffordshire Moorlands	2,044	1,461	3,505
Norfolk				Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,941	1,699	5,640
Great Yarmouth	5,419	2,393	7,812	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,773	1,837	5,610
Mid Norfolk	2,053	1,263	3,316	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,961	1,641	4,602
North Norfolk	2,619	1,350	3,969	Warwickshire			
North West Norfolk	3,125	1,680	4,805	North Warwickshire	3,380	1,884	5,264
Norwich North	2,672	1,308	3,980	Nuneaton	3,397	1,796	5,193
Norwich South	4,322	1,785	6,107	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,587	1,732	4,319
South Norfolk	2,022	1,233	3,255	Stratford-on-Avon	1,953	1,348	3,301
South West Norfolk	2,532	1,590	4,122	Warwick and Leamington	2,796	1,561	4,357
Suffolk				West Midlands			
Bury St Edmunds	1,799	1,394	3,193	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,975	1,363	4,338
Central Suffolk	1,918	1,250	3,168	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,872	1,627	5,499
Ipswich	2,966	1,359	4,325	Birmingham Erdington	6,047	2,250	8,297
South Suffolk	2,063	1,323	3,386	Birmingham Hall Green	4,312	1,814	6,126
Suffolk Coastal	1,898	1,025	2,923	Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,790	2,092	7,882
Waveney	4,567	1,940	6,507	Birmingham Ladywood	7,125	2,616	9,741
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Northfield	6,270	2,218	8,488
Avon				Birmingham Perry Barr	5,824	2,329	8,153
Bath	2,400	1,241	3,641	Birmingham Small Heath	8,017	2,465	10,482
Bristol East	3,440	1,619	5,059	Birmingham Sparkbrook	7,257	2,172	9,429
Bristol North West	3,415	1,476	4,891	Birmingham Yardley	3,760	1,615	5,375
Bristol South	5,356	1,953	7,309	Birmingham Selly Oak	4,666	1,951	6,617
Bristol West	4,553	2,064	6,617	Coventry North East	6,200	2,478	8,678
Kingswood	2,507	1,360	3,867	Coventry North West	3,332	1,675	5,007
Northavon	1,959	1,433	3,392	Coventry South East	4,817	1,904	6,721
Wandsdyke	1,85						

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at January 8, 1987

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire				Stockport	3,300	1,463	4,763
Harrogate	2,108	1,220	3,328	Stretford	6,692	2,395	9,087
Richmond	2,441	1,570	4,011	Wigan	4,887	2,185	7,072
Ryedale	1,980	1,292	3,272	Worsley	4,131	1,824	5,955
Scarborough	4,025	1,844	5,869				
Selby	2,171	1,519	3,690	Merseaside			
Skipton and Ripon	1,709	1,112	2,821	Birkenhead	7,481	2,342	9,823
York	3,956	2,040	5,996	Bootle	8,025	2,544	10,569
				Crosby	3,610	1,885	5,495
South Yorkshire				Knowsley North	7,252	2,227	9,479
Barnsley Central	4,699	1,674	6,373	Knowsley South	6,910	2,612	9,522
Barnsley East	4,208	1,582	5,790	Liverpool Broadgreen	6,137	2,413	8,550
Barnsley West and Penistone	4,293	1,723	6,016	Liverpool Garston	5,797	2,077	7,874
Don Valley	5,329	2,131	7,460	Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,370	2,232	7,602
Doncaster Central	5,474	2,301	7,777	Liverpool Riverside	8,557	2,692	11,249
Doncaster North	6,299	2,521	8,820	Liverpool Walton	8,146	2,818	10,964
Rotherham	4,391	1,906	6,297	Liverpool West Derby	7,111	2,333	9,444
Rother Valley	5,119	1,907	7,026	Southport	3,270	1,705	4,975
Sheffield Central	7,674	2,550	10,224	St Helens North	4,776	2,016	6,792
Sheffield Attercliffe	4,478	1,897	6,375	St Helens South	5,559	2,083	7,642
Sheffield Brightside	6,106	2,085	8,191	Wallasey	5,513	2,106	7,619
Sheffield Hallam	3,291	1,771	5,062	Wirral South	2,673	1,305	3,978
Sheffield Heeley	5,487	2,134	7,621	Wirral West	3,052	1,471	4,523
Sheffield Hillsborough	4,129	2,101	6,230				
Shentworth	4,875	1,840	6,715	NORTH			
				Cleveland			
West Yorkshire				Hartlepool	7,091	2,134	9,225
Batley and Spennings	3,697	1,696	5,393	Langbaugh	5,932	2,016	7,948
Bradford North	5,730	1,910	7,640	Middlesbrough	8,202	2,354	10,556
Bradford South	4,402	1,703	6,105	Redcar	6,551	1,990	8,541
Bradford West	6,470	2,178	8,648	Stockton North	6,415	2,214	8,629
Calder Valley	2,620	1,635	4,255	Stockton South	5,484	2,059	7,543
Colne Valley	2,481	1,477	3,958				
Dewsbury	3,520	1,820	5,340	Cumbria			
Elmet	2,372	1,228	3,600	Barrow and Furness	2,792	1,797	4,589
Halifax	3,999	1,795	5,794	Carlisle	2,746	1,489	4,235
Hemsworth	4,093	1,585	5,678	Copeland	2,563	1,381	3,944
Huddersfield	3,674	1,746	5,420	Penrith and the Borders	2,037	1,508	3,545
Keighley	2,712	1,345	4,057	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,642	1,059	2,701
Leeds Central	5,566	1,922	7,488	Workington	2,798	1,538	4,336
Leeds East	5,450	1,807	7,257				
Leeds North East	3,253	1,399	4,652	Durham			
Leeds North West	2,715	1,281	3,996	Bishop Auckland	4,577	1,853	6,430
Leeds West	4,016	1,697	5,713	City of Durham	3,040	1,392	4,432
Morley and Leeds South	3,328	1,362	4,690	Darlington	3,981	1,803	5,784
Normanton	2,508	1,424	3,932	Easington	4,367	1,680	6,047
Pontefract and Castleford	4,549	1,673	6,222	North Durham	4,671	1,736	6,407
Pudsey	1,922	1,203	3,125	North West Durham	4,236	1,592	5,828
Shipley	2,285	1,185	3,470	Sedgefield	3,472	1,420	4,892
Wakefield	3,787	1,563	5,350				
				Northumberland			
NORTH WEST				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,590	1,276	3,866
Cheshire				Blyth Valley	3,816	1,566	5,382
City of Chester	3,902	1,719	5,621	Hexham	1,545	959	2,504
Congleton	1,707	1,365	3,072	Wansbeck	3,885	1,425	5,310
Crewe and Nantwich	2,688	1,713	4,401				
Eddisbury	3,111	1,720	4,831	Tyne and Wear			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,438	1,966	6,404	Blaydon	3,764	1,486	5,250
Halton	5,544	2,283	7,827	Gateshead East	5,152	1,831	6,983
Macclesfield	1,974	1,258	3,232	Houghton and Washington	6,128	2,210	8,338
Tatton	2,363	1,356	3,719	Jarrow	6,061	1,946	8,007
Warrington North	4,540	1,938	6,478	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,222	1,710	5,932
Warrington South	4,526	1,875	6,401	Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,726	1,978	7,704
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,802	1,825	6,627
Lancashire				South Shields	5,672	2,042	7,714
Blackburn	5,564	1,949	7,513	Sunderland North	8,248	2,558	10,806
Blackpool North	4,142	1,795	5,937	Sunderland South	6,241	2,323	8,564
Blackpool South	4,301	2,037	6,338	Tyne Bridge	7,291	2,081	9,372
Burnley	3,993	1,776	5,769	Tynemouth	4,826	1,919	6,745
Chorley	2,838	1,795	4,633	Wallsend	6,225	2,267	8,492
Fylde	1,929	1,131	3,060				
Hyndburn	2,547	1,397	3,944	WALES			
Lancaster	2,395	1,124	3,519	Clywd			
Morecambe and Lunesdale	3,183	1,493	4,676	Alyn and Deeside	2,913	1,483	4,396
Pendle	2,858	1,676	4,534	Clywd North West	3,869	1,806	5,675
Preston	5,262	1,951	7,213	Clywd South West	2,609	1,435	4,044
Ribble Valley	1,209	886	2,095	Delyn	3,580	1,635	5,215
Rossendale and Darwen	2,820	1,580	4,400	Wrexham	3,461	1,514	4,975
South Ribble	2,760	1,603	4,363				
West Lancashire	5,121	2,093	7,214	Dyfed			
Wyre	2,762	1,374	4,136	Cardmarthen	2,834	1,450	4,284
				Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,935	1,432	4,367
Greater Manchester				Llanelli	3,238	1,565	4,803
Altrincham and Sale	2,040	1,029	3,069	Pembroke	5,297	2,084	7,381
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,411	1,583	4,994				
Bolton North East	3,835	1,557	5,392	Gwent			
Bolton South East	4,652	1,875	6,527	Blaenau Gwent	3,997	1,468	5,465
Bolton West	3,257	1,663	4,920	Islwyn	2,778	1,180	3,958
Bury North	2,818	1,419	4,237	Monmouth	2,181	1,163	3,344
Bury South	2,909	1,549	4,458	Newport East	3,603	1,497	5,100
Cheadle	1,574	1,086	2,660	Newport West	3,975	1,603	5,578
Davyhulme	3,363	1,417	4,780	Torfaen	3,640	1,587	5,227
Denton and Reddish	4,049	1,912	5,961				
Eccles	3,987	1,663	5,650	Gwynedd			
Hazel Grove	2,253	1,269	3,522	Caernarfon	2,918	1,267	4,185
Heywood and Middleton	3,998	1,902	5,900	Conwy	2,858	1,299	4,157
Leigh	4,319	1,915	6,234	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,488	828	2,316
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,454	1,486	3,940	Ynys Mon	3,435	1,573	5,008
Makerfield	4,187	2,200	6,387				
Manchester Central	8,688	2,714	11,402	Mid Glamorgan			
Manchester Blackley	5,008	1,780	6,788	Bridgend	2,795	1,143	3,938
Manchester Gorton	5,245	1,791	7,036	Caerphilly	4,253	1,513	5,766
Manchester Withington	5,021	2,076	7,097	Cynon Valley	3,285	1,131	4,416
Manchester Wythenshawe	5,305	1,806	7,111	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	3,813	1,229	5,042
Oldham Central and Royton	4,325	1,865	6,190	Ogmore	3,628	1,077	4,705
Oldham West	3,107	1,509	4,616	Pontypridd	3,401	1,314	4,715
Rochdale	4,518	1,881	6,399	Rhondda	3,862	1,328	5,190
Salford East	6,546	2,004	8,550				
Stalybridge and Hyde	4,100	1,893	5,993				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at January 8, 1987

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Powys				Strathclyde region			
Brecon and Radnor	1,731	995	2,726	Argyll and Bute	2,800	1,626	4,426
Montgomery	1,400	790	2,190	Ayr	3,684	1,708	5,392
				Garrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	5,352	1,953	7,305
South Glamorgan				Clydebank and Milngavie	3,551	1,322	4,873
Cardiff Central	4,517	1,865	6,382	Clydesdale	3,726	1,717	5,443
Cardiff North	1,844	823	2,667	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,324	1,651	4,975
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,195	1,335	5,530	Cunninghame North	3,983	1,878	5,861
Cardiff West	4,459	1,471	5,930	Cunninghame South	4,778	1,832	6,610
Vale of Glamorgan	3,542	1,646	5,188	Dumbarton	3,677	2,147	5,824
				East Kilbride	3,338	1,996	5,334
West Glamorgan				Eastwood	2,255	1,267	3,522
Aberavon	3,014	1,096	4,110	Glasgow Cathcart	3,297	1,282	4,579
Gower	2,343	1,171	3,514	Glasgow Central	5,819	1,928	7,747
Neath	2,705	1,344	4,049	Glasgow Garscadden	4,891	1,425	6,316
Swansea East	4,140	1,369	5,509	Glasgow Govan	4,689	1,601	6,290
Swansea West	4,274	1,547	5,821	Glasgow Hillhead	3,935	1,943	5,878
				Glasgow Maryhill	6,082	2,132	8,214
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Pollock	5,903	1,817	7,720
Borders region				Glasgow Provan	6,952	2,059	9,011
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,388	797	2,185	Glasgow Rutherglen	5,234	1,842	7,076
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,235	730	1,965	Glasgow Shettleston	5,231	1,737	6,968
				Glasgow Springburn	6,692	2,216	8,908
Central region				Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,659	2,308	8,967
Clackmannan	3,420	1,521	4,941	Hamilton	4,845	2,074	6,919
Falkirk East	3,931	1,546	5,477	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	4,077	1,746	5,823
Falkirk West	3,329	1,584	4,913	Monklands East	4,751	1,795	6,546
Stirling	2,721	1,546	4,267	Monklands West	4,751	1,573	6,324
				Motherwell North	4,954	1,998	6,952
Dumfries and Galloway region				Motherwell South	4,132	1,597	5,729
Dumfries	2,691	1,600	4,291	Paisley North	3,834	1,708	5,542
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,838	1,528	4,366				

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1985 Sep 12	57,122	24,618	5,486	14,440	18,222	13,180	19,216	28,538	11,102	13,193	24,455	204,954	10,683	215,637
Oct 10	10,794	5,138	804	2,214	2,128	1,475	2,556	3,391	1,047	1,385	4,355	30,149	3,790	33,939
Nov 14	3,002	1,846	232	523	834	555	809	1,437	453	525	1,525	9,895	—	9,895
Dec 12	4,401	2,146	407	678	956	686	824	1,687	674	974	1,490	12,777	—	12,777
1986 Jan 9	8,491	3,841	769	2,055	1,708	1,466	3,358	2,985	1,279	1,824	2,963	26,898	369	27,267
Feb 6	2,479	1,380	158	415	639	448	638	1,119	362	380	1,253	7,891	—	7,891
Mar 6†	1,915	1,179	138	354	542	383	573	1,026	321	335	920	6,507	—	6,507
Apr 10	12,781	5,047	1,090	2,970	2,409	2,694	5,007	3,808	1,807	2,411	4,345	39,322	533	39,855
May 8	2,026	1,188	132	362	565	372	626	1,049	361	378	1,342	7,213	—	7,213
Jun 12	3,300	2,024	265	631	1,201	767	1,143	2,226	771	677	7,479	18,460	4,486	22,946
Jul 10	35,489	15,646	3,984	9,918	13,508	9,106	15,133	20,362	8,220	10,334	22,119	148,173	7,972	156,145
Aug 14	41,084	19,115	3,783	10,812	14,882	10,037	15,569	22,474	8,291	10,840	22,201	159,973	8,642	168,615
Sep 11	44,631	19,674	4,167	12,103	15,938	10,997	16,998	24,206	9,328	11,595	21,224	171,187	9,222	180,409
Oct 9	6,752	3,447	546	1,351	1,720	1,085	1,469	2,490	768	1,338	4,835	22,354	2,000	24,354
Nov 13	1,053	757	46	141	214	162	130	253	36	92	218	2,345	—	2,345
Dec 11	917	654	45	123	207	156	121	200	59	89	207	2,124	—	2,124
1987 Jan 8	1,333	793	95	263	378	272	304	490	213	236	425	4,009	—	4,009

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

* Included in South East.
† See note * to table 2-1 and note † table 2-14.

UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									
1983 Jul†	21.8	23.4	17.8	11.3	7.1	7.6	11.6	7.6	11.3
Oct	29.1	25.2	17.1	11.3	7.1	7.7	12.1	6.3	11.5
1984 Jan	23.9	26.2	17.5	11.9	7.4	8.1	12.8	6.1	11.8
Apr	18.7	24.7	17.2	11.7	7.3	8.0	13.1	5.7	11.5
Jul	19.2	23.5	18.2	11.7	7.2	7.9	12.7	5.3	11.4
Oct	27.3	25.1	17.9	12.0	7.4	8.1	13.0	5.3	11.9
1985 Jan	23.1	25.1	18.0	12.5	7.7	8.6	13.4	5.6	12.1
Apr	18.7	23.6	17.7	12.5	7.7	8.6	13.6	5.4	11.9
Jul	20.7	22.5	18.2	12.2	7.5	8.4	13.2	5.0	11.7
Oct	24.7	23.1	17.4	12.3	7.6	8.5	13.6	5.2	11.9
1986 Jan	21.8	22.9	18.1	13.2	8.1	9.0	14.2	5.3	12.3
Apr‡	21.8	21.1	17.2	12.9	8.1	8.9	14.2	5.3	12.0
Jul	20.0	20.3	17.7	12.7	7.9	8.8	14.0	5.2	11.9
Oct	21.8	20.2	16.6	12.5	7.9	8.8	14.1	5.3	11.7
1987 Jan	18.9	20.0	17.0	13.0	8.2	9.1	14.4	5.4	11.9
MALE									
1983 Jul†	23.9	25.8	20.0	12.8	9.3	9.8	14.5	9.9	13.3
Oct	31.5	27.0	19.1	12.6	9.3	9.8	15.1	8.9	13.4
1984 Jan	26.3	27.7	19.7	13.4	9.8	10.4	16.2	8.7	13.8
Apr	20.8	26.3	19.2	13.2	9.6	10.3	16.4	8.1	13.4
Jul	21.5	25.1	20.0	12.9	9.4	10.1	15.9	7.5	13.2
Oct	30.5	26.3	19.8	13.1	9.6	10.2	16.1	7.5	13.6
1985 Jan	26.3	27.2	20.1	13.9	10.1	10.9	16.8	7.8	14.1
Apr	21.4	25.9	19.8	13.8	10.1	10.9	16.9	7.4	13.8
Jul	23.7	24.5	20.0	13.3	9.6	10.5	16.2	7.0	13.5
Oct	28.2	24.8	19.2	13.3	9.7	10.6	16.7	7.2	13.6
1986 Jan	24.9	24.9	20.1	14.4	10.5	11.4	17.4	7.4	14.3
Apr‡	24.7	23.0	19.2	14.1	10.4	11.2	17.5	7.3	13.9
Jul	22.5	21.9	19.4	13.7	10.1	11.0	17.1	7.2	13.6
Oct	24.6	21.5	18.2	13.4	10.0	11.0	17.1	7.3	13.4
1987 Jan	21.4	21.7	18.9	14.2	10.5	11.4	17.6	7.5	13.8
FEMALE									
1983 Jul†	19.4	20.6	14.9	8.7	3.8	4.5	6.9	0.2	8.4
Oct	26.4	23.2	14.4	9.0	3.9	4.6	7.2	0.1	8.9
1984 Jan	21.2	24.5	14.7	9.2	3.9	4.8	7.5	0.1	8.8
Apr	16.6	22.8	14.4	9.3	3.9	4.9	7.8	0.2	8.5
Jul	16.7	21.7	15.7	9.6	4.0	4.9	7.6	0.2	8.7
Oct	24.0	23.8	15.2	10.0	4.2	5.1	8.0	0.2	9.3
1985 Jan	19.8	22.5	15.2	10.2	4.3	5.4	8.2	0.3	9.2
Apr	16.0	20.9	14.8	10.3	4.4	5.5	8.4	0.3	9.0
Jul	17.7	20.1	15.7	10.3	4.4	5.5	8.4	0.3	9.1
Oct	21.1	21.1	15.0	10.6	4.5	5.6	8.7	0.3	9.4
1986 Jan	18.7	20.6	15.3	11.1	4.8	5.8	9.0	0.3	9.5
Apr‡	18.8	18.8	14.5	11.0	4.8	5.9	9.1	0.2	9.3
Jul	17.3	18.6	15.5	11.0	4.9	5.9	9.1	0.3	9.4
Oct	18.9	18.7	14.3	11.0	4.9	5.9	9.3	0.3	9.3
1987 Jan	16.5	18.0	14.3	11.0	4.9	6.0	9.4	0.3	9.2

‡ See footnotes to tables 2-1/2-2.

Notes: 1. Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of approximate mid-year estimates of the working population in the corresponding age groups, and are consistent with the rates (not seasonally adjusted) shown in tables 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3.
2. While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged under 20 are subject to the widest errors.
3. The working population estimate used to calculate the above unemployment rates exclude many YTS participants who have no contract of employment. Percentage rates for those aged under 18 which include all those on YTS in the UK working population are: 1983: Jan 25-0, Apr 23-4, Jul 21-2, Oct 28-3; 1984: Jan 19-8, Apr 15-5, Jul 15-9, Oct 22-6; 1985: Jan 19-1, Apr 15-5, Jul 17-2, Oct 20-4; 1986: Jan 18-1, Apr 18-0, Jul 16-5, Oct 18-0; 1987: Jan 15-7.

2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1985 Sep 12	247	93	118	139	661	381	769	515	338	224	1,091	4,483	954	5,437
Oct 10	242	111	76	398	681	295	1,464	830	409	484	1,310	6,189	977	7,166
Nov 14	290	173	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	60	91	529	605	519	934	855	449	387	1,366	5,944	1,383	7,327
1986 Jan 9	282	79	133	495	1,241	768	1,364	974	764	618	2,946	9,585	2,208	11,793
Feb 6	786	136	225	576	1,295	713	1,760	918	721	636	2,771	10,401	2,029	12,430
Mar 6†	1,108	210	275	827	1,911	1,346	2,658	1,315	905	699	3,296	14,340	2,228	16,568
Apr 10	489	295	210	632	2,021	718	1,641	998	692	569	2,440	10,410	1,876	12,286
May 8	274	175	113	647	902	578	1,147	922	503	494	2,392	7,972	2,078	10,050
Jun 12	309	213	63	491	958	438	1,107	924	402	421	1,999	7,112	1,620	8,732
Jul 10	361	253	134	215	781	206	867	652	300	383	2,591	6,490	1,542	8,032
Aug 14	193	106	62	207	920	539	625	499	265	255	1,907	5,472	1,096	6,568
Sep 11	164	100	48	152	1,875	620	601	489	387	236	2,006	6,578	1,100	7,678
Oct 9	161	51	25	95	2,113	892	944	541	300	193	1,749	7,013	1,051	8,064
Nov 13	246	56	115	68	821	764	1,142	706	430	143	2,343	6,588	1,010	7,598
Dec 11	205	70	149	120	738	534	869	769	412	200	2,255	6,251	1,598	7,849
1987 Jan 8	293	93	279	132	791	587	1,100	845	373	231	2,807	7,438	1,489	8,927

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

* Included in South East.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

2.18

	United Kingdom†		Austra- lia xx	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada xx	Den- mark*	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece**	Irish Republic**	Italy||	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain**	Sweden xx	Switzer- land*	United States xx	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																				
Annual averages																				
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,448	281	2,068	2,258	62	193	2,707	1,561	801	63.6	2,207	151	26.3	10,717	
1984	3,160	3,047	642	130	513	1,399	275	2,310	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,608	822	66.6	2,476	137	32.1	8,539	
1985	3,271	3,163	597	139	478	1,328	244	2,424	2,305	89	231	2,959	1,563	761	51.4	2,642	125	27.0	8,312	
1986	3,289	3,185	610	152		1,236		2,517			236								8,237	
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q3	3,274	3,153	570	100	458	1,236	216	2,369	2,197	65	232	2,880	1,503	765	49.0	2,576	134	23.0	8,239	
Q4	3,270	3,156	550	153	446	1,228	226	2,564	2,236	109	231	3,054	1,573	745	40.7	2,706	115	24.8	7,816	
1986 Q1	3,356	3,263	636	197	460	1,356	259	2,504	2,544	144	239	3,210	1,707	745	42.7	2,806	126	26.9	8,727	
Q2	3,275	3,165	587	128	438	1,245	208	2,386	2,143	101	232	3,178	1,683	690	32.2	2,711	105	22.1	8,349	
Q3	3,298	3,186	607	114	432	1,186	193	2,499	2,099	79	235	3,108	1,677	710	35.4	2,666		19.9	8,147	
Q4	3,228	3,126	610	169		1,156		2,677	2,104		240	3,108	1,677	710	35.4	2,666		19.9	7,725	
Monthly																				
1985 Dec	3,273	3,174	584	183	448	1,238	226	2,548	2,347	133	240	3,076	1,540	750	42.7	2,732	121	26.9	7,717	
1986 Jan	3,408	3,306	615	206	466	1,347	269	2,550	2,590	155	240	3,185	1,650	761	46.8	2,806	128	28.4	8,472	
Feb	3,337	3,244	659	202	461	1,341	256	2,493	2,593	145	239	3,239	1,640	750	42.4	2,810	120	27.2	9,041	
Mar	3,324	3,239	635	182	454	1,380	253	2,469	2,448	133	237	3,207	1,830	725	38.8	2,803	130	25.1	8,667	
Apr	3,325	3,213	607	154	445	1,303	230	2,427	2,230	119	232	3,190	1,820	698	36.0	2,777	112	23.8	8,115	
May	3,271	3,160	592	123	438	1,227	202	2,386	2,122	96	232	3,175	1,620	686	30.2	2,703	99	22.2	8,158	
June	3,229	3,122	562	107	431	1,205	191	2,346	2,078	87	233	3,170	1,610	687	30.6	2,652	104	20.4	8,775	
July	3,280	3,178	594	108	437	1,231	185	2,395	2,132	84	235	3,105	1,670	714	33.8	2,645	108	20.1	8,471	
Aug	3,280	3,188	596	113	432	1,201	198	2,479	2,120	76	238	3,064	1,690	711	34.1	2,643	125	19.8	7,955	
Sept	3,333	3,192	632	121	429	1,127	196	2,624	2,046	77	232	3,156	1,670	704	34.1	2,710		19.7	8,015	
Oct	3,237	3,120	590	141	439	1,116	199	2,668	2,026	85	233	3,217	1,610	696	33.8	2,785		20.3	7,842	
Nov	3,217	3,119	583	165	431	1,173	213	2,673	2,068		237	3,222	1,590	692	33.2	2,867		22.1	7,872	
Dec	3,229	3,140	655	202		1,180		2,689	2,218		250								7,461	
1987 Jan	3,297	3,208						2,497												
Percentage rate: latest month																				
11.7																				
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																				
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q3		3,124	591	134	461	1,296	242	2,434	2,300	85	235	2,491	1,553	760	50.4	2,653	125		8,286	
Q4		3,122	574	146	448	1,294	224	2,447	2,296	91	232	2,592	1,677	741	41.6	2,677			8,158	
1986 Q1		3,171	587	151	457	1,254	217	2,452	2,283	121	232	2,625	1,587	732	37.4	2,733			8,259	
Q2		3,208	589	146	446	1,233	214	2,510	2,238	109 e	234	2,698	1,657	717	35.5	2,736			8,446	
Q3		3,212	631	149	435	1,246	213	2,549	2,199	98 e	238	2,533	1,733	702	36.4	2,740			8,182	
Q4		3,142	637	162		1,213		2,556	2,168		242								8,138	
Monthly																				
1985 Dec		3,133	569	156	447	1,279	219	2,441	2,294	97	236		1,700	738	39.4	2,688	131		8,184	
1986 Jan		3,153	576	148	451	1,262	215	2,442	2,277	123 e	232	2,625	1,600	733	39.0	2,728			7,831	
Feb		3,161	596	146	445	1,261	216	2,446	2,288	121 e	232		1,530	733	36.9	2,726			8,527	
Mar		3,199	590	158	445	1,238	220	2,468	2,283	119 e	233		1,630	730	36.4	2,745			8,419	
Apr		3,203	601	150	445	1,239	216	2,490	2,245	115 e	231	2,698	1,720	723	35.8	2,748			8,342	
May		3,205	590	143	444	1,228	213	2,517	2,243	107 e	235		1,620	718	34.8	2,739			8,554	
June		3,220	576	146	448	1,231	215	2,523	2,226	105 e	236		1,630	710	36.0	2,722			8,443	
July		3,223	633	141	437	1,267	217	2,541	2,212	105 e	237	2,533	1,770	713	36.7	2,733			8,190	
Aug		3,219	627	152	435	1,250	219	2,557	2,200	96 e	237		1,740	696	35.9	2,727			8,057	
Sept		3,193	634	154	433	1,221	211	2,550	2,186	97	238		1,690	698	36.6	2,727			8,285	
Oct		3,166	637	155	444	1,210	209	2,544	2,171	91	241		1,660	698	36.7	2,759			8,222	
Nov		3,145	633	157 e	435 e	1,214	212	2,549	2,161		247		1,690	693	35.5				8,243	
Dec		3,119	640	175 e		1,215		2,574	2,171										7,949	
1987 Jan		3,119						2,185												
Percentage rate: latest month																				
8.4																				
Percentage rate: latest three months change on previous three months																				
-0.2																				

Notes: (1) It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation (described in an article on pages 833-840 of the August 1980 issue of *Employment Gazette*). There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics: (i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems, (ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

(2) Source: SOEC (Eurostat), OECD (Main Economic Indicators, supplement by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.

** Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which

excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

† See footnotes to table 2.1.

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

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

|| Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.

Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month of each quarter and taken from OECD sources.

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

e Estimated. N/C No change.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.19

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		INFLOW†												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1986	Jan 9	378.7	15.0	363.7	+34.1	238.3	8.3	230.0	-20.1	140.4	57.6	6.7	133.7	+13.9
	Feb 6	389.8	14.5	375.4	+11.4	245.2	8.1	237.1	-2.2	144.7	61.8	6.3	138.3	+13.6
	Mar 6	367.3	10.0	357.4	+41.0	241.0	5.7	235.3	+31.6	126.4	56.8	4.3	122.1	+9.4
	Apr 10	392.1	38.2	353.9	+20.8	247.0	22.0	225.0	+11.0	145.1	60.9	16.2	128.9	+9.8
	May 8	358.6	21.5	337.1	+13.4	228.2	12.2	216.0	+10.1	130.4	57.0	9.3	121.1	+3.3
	Jun 12	364.6	21.0	343.6	+24.0	229.9	11.7	218.2	+15.1	134.7	55.7	9.3	125.4	+9.0
	Jul 11	476.1	22.5	453.6	+25.9	286.3	12.1	274.3	+13.2	189.7	62.4	10.4	179.3	+12.7
	Aug 14	406.3	15.1	391.2	+2.3	250.2	8.9	241.3	+1.3	156.1	62.9	6.1	149.9	+0.9
	Sep 11	528.9	85.9	443.0	+17.4	315.8	49.0	266.8	+8.9	213.1	64.8	36.8	176.3	+8.7
	Oct 9	459.5	24.7	434.8	+7.0	286.9	13.8	273.1	+4.9	172.7	65.1	10.9	161.7	+2.1
	Nov 13	415.2	12.3	402.9	+14.2	266.8	6.9	259.8	+12.1	148.4	61.0	5.4	143.1	+2.1
	Dec 11	356.6	8.7	347.9	-9.1	235.6	4.9	230.7	-4.5	121.0	50.8	3.8	117.2	-4.7
1987	Jan 8	368.7	13.3	355.4	-8.3	231.5	7.5	224.0	-6.0	137.1	56.1	5.8	131.4	-2.3

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW†												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1986	Jan 9	232.8	7.3	225.5	-3.3	139.0	4.1	134.9	-5.3	93.8	41.0	3.2	90.6	+2.1
	Feb 6	417.8	15.6	402.2	+25.1	265.1	8.7	256.4	+12.6	152.7	62.7	6.9	145.9	+12.6
	Mar 6‡‡	381.4	11.8	369.6	-4.4	242.7	6.7	236.0	-10.0	138.7	65.3	5.1	133.6	+5.6
	Apr 10	391.0	9.6	381.4	+53.4	254.7	5.6	249.1	+36.3	136.4	56.7	4.1	132.3	+17.0
	May 8	417.3	16.7	400.5	+12.2	270.0	9.6	260.4	+7.8	147.3	61.0	7.1	140.2	+4.5
	Jun 12	400.6	18.1	382.5	+3.5	259.3	10.1	249.2	+2.2	141.3	57.0	8.0	133.3	+1.3
	Jul 11	421.6	22.6	399.0	+28.9	271.2	12.5	258.7	+16.9	150.5	57.2	10.2	140.3	+12.0
	Aug 14	405.8	17.2	388.7	+3.9	258.4	9.4	249.0	+1.4	147.4	53.6	7.8	139.6	+2.4
	Sep 11	471.7	28.9	442.8	+57.6	284.0	16.8	267.2	+30.0	187.7	69.6	12.1	175.6	+27.6
	Oct 9	563.2	41.8	521.4	+35.8	342.6	24.0	318.7	+23.0	220.6	70.4	17.9	202.7	+12.8
	Nov 13	432.9	22.8	410.1	+16.2	266.5	13.0	253.6	+9.1	166.4	65.8	9.8	156.6	+7.3
	Dec 11	343.2	13.3	330.0	-2.7	212.4	7.4	205.0	-2.3	130.8	50.9	5.9	124.9	-4.4
1987	Jan 8	294.9	8.1	286.9	+61.4	176.4	4.4	172.0	+37.1	118.5	53.9	3.7	114.9	+24.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

2.20

THOUSAND

INFLOW

OUTFLOW

Great Britain Month ending		Age group									OUTFLOW										
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59§	60 and over§	All ages
MALE																					
1986	Jan 9	19.8	23.0	50.1	30.7	22.0	35.2	27.7	12.8	10.2	231.5	8.7	13.5	29.1	16.7	11.6	18.2	12.0	5.1	6.2	121.0
	Feb 6	21.3	26.8	54.2	33.2	22.8	35.0	24.2	11.0	9.0	237.5	18.6	26.5	54.8	32.2	22.4	33.9	21.6	8.2	10.1	228.3
	Mar 6	17.4	25.2	53.0	33.5	23.5	36.6	24.9	11.5	8.7	234.4	15.6	25.5	52.5	31.1	21.1	32.9	20.8	8.0	9.2	216.7
	Apr 10	31.8	22.9	49.8	30.4	21.2	33.6	25.5	13.9	10.9	240.0	13.5	25.8	54.7	32.1	22.3	34.6	21.8	8.7	9.5	222.9
	May 8	22.9	22.8	48.6	30.0	20.9	32.5	23.7	11.6	8.9	221.9	17.3	27.2	56.5	33.3	23.0	35.9	22.6	9.2	9.9	234.9
	June 12	22.7	25.5	51.2	30.0	20.5	31.9	22.3	10.4	8.4	222.8	17.5	27.3	56.1	32.7	22.8	34.7	22.0	8.8	9.4	232.1
	July 11	23.9	33.1	87.7	34.1	22.3	32.9	23.3	11.8	9.7	278.7	20.1	29.4	59.3	33.4	22.7	34.7	22.0	8.0	9.0	238.9
	Aug 14	20.8	28.4	63.4	32.7	21.6	32.8	23.4	11.3	9.3	243.8	16.8	26.5	61.2	31.7	21.3	32.4	20.8	8.3	9.0	238.9
	Sept 11	61.9	47.4	62.6	32.4	21.8	32.9	24.4	12.5	9.2	305.2	26.5	30.5	68.8	34.3	22.7	34.3	21.2	8.3	8.9	227.7
	Oct 9	28.1	34.4	67.2	37.1	24.3	37.0	26.4	13.4	10.5	278.2	34.7	48.5	78.8	37.8	24.6	36.7	22.4	8.6	9.6	301.7
	Nov 13	20.8	27.9	61.2	36.5	25.0	38.4	27.2	13.4	9.7	260.0	22.9	28.1	58.7	32.6	22.3	33.6	21.1	8.4	9.6	237.3
	Dec 11	16.9	24.1	54.4	32.8	22.8	35.3	24.5	10.8	7.6	229.3	15.1	22.1	47.1	26.3	17.9	28.4	18.4	7.3	7.9	190.5
1987	Jan 8	18.0	22.3	51.2	31.3	21.7	34.2	25.5	12.2	8.5	225.0	9.7	15.2	35.6	21.3	14.5	22.8	15.1	6.1	7.1	147.5
FEMALE																					
1986	Jan 9	16.3	19.5	36.1	20.5	12.2	17.3	10.5	3.5	—	135.8	7.0	11.9	22.9	14.0	8.3	10.9	6.2	1.9	0.1	83.2
	Feb 6	16.7	20.5	36.2	22.6	12.7	17.0	10.5	3.5	—	135.7	14.2	20.7	37.3	22.7	12.7	16.0	9.2	2.7	0.1	135.7
	Mar 6	12.6	16.5	31.7	20.3	11.5	16.2	10.4	3.3	—	122.4	12.0	19.6	34.9	20.8	11.6	15.3	8.7	2.6	0.1	125.7
	Apr 10	23.7	16.6	32.9	21.2	12.6	17.8	11.6	4.0	—	140.4	10.0	18.6	34.6	20.6	11.5	14.9	8.9	2.7	0.1	121.8
	May 8	17.0	15.7	31.7	20.8	11.6	15.8	10.1	3.5	—	126.3	12.8	19.4	36.6	22.0	12.5	16.6	9.4	2.9	0.1	132.3
	June 12	17.1	18.4	33.2	20.2	11.3	16.0	10.3	3.4	—	129.9	13.7	19.6	35.3	21.4	12.0	15.6	9.1	2.8	0.1	129.5
	July 11	19.3	26.9	65.5	23.8	13.1	19.1	11.4	3.8	—	182.9	15.9	21.5	37.6	21.2	11.8	14.8	8.5	2.6	0.1	134.1
	Aug 14	14.7	21.2	44.8	22.6	13.2	19.3	11.7	3.9	—	151.4	13.4	20.3	41.2	20.5	11.3	14.2	8.6	2.6	0.1	132.1
	Sept 11	46.7	42.4	42.9	23.4	13.8	19.0	11.5	4.7	—	204.4	19.3	24.3	51.8	24.6	15.0	21.4	11.4	3.3	0.1	171.3
	Oct 9	21.7	26.6	45.3	24.8	13.5	18.4	11.8	4.3	—	166.4	26.1	40.2	55.1	26.0	15.3	19.9	10.9	3.2	0.1	196.7
	Nov 13	15.6	20.0	38.9	23.0	12.5	17.9	11.9	4.1	—	144.0	17.5	23.7	41.4	23.9	13.8	18.0	10.2	3.2	0.1	151.7
	Dec 11	12.5	16.9	31.4	19.1	10.5	14.8	9.8	3.3	—	117.4	11.9	18.3	33.5	19.4	10.8	13.9	8.4	2.6	0.1	119.0
1987	Jan 8	14.6	18.1	35.2	20.2	12.0	17.9	10.9	3.6	—	132.5	7.9	13.3	27.5	18.6	10.9	14.3	8.0	2.7	0.1	103.4
Changes on a year earlier																					
MALE																					
1986	Jan 9	+0.6	-0.2	+3.3	+3.0	+1.3	+3.4	+5.7	+1.7	+1.0	+19.8	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-1.3	-9.6
	Feb 6	-0.7	-0.3	+1.3	+0.4	-1.2	-2.3	-0.6	+0.3	+0.4	-2.6	—	+1.3	+3.5	+1.9	+0.4	+0.6	+0.1	—	-1.1	+6.6
	Mar 6	+0.8	+2.9	+8.3	+6.0	+3.5	+5.9	+2.8	+0.9	+0.3	+31.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.8	-2.1	-2.7	-1.2	-0.4	-1.1	-11.2
	Apr 10	+16.5	+0.8	+2.4	+2.1	+0.3	+1.0	+1.4	+1.1	+0.6	+26.2	+1.2	+2.6	+8.9	+4.7	+2.5	+3.8	+2.1	+0.9	+0.5	+27.2
	May 8	-13.4	+0.1	+3.2	+2.1	+0.8	+1.7	+1.6	+0.8	+0.3	-2.9	+1.3	+0.8	+2.1	+1.6	—	+0.3	-0.2	+0.2	—	+5.9
	June 12	-2.1	+2.1	+4.1	+3.3	+1.3	+2.8	+1.5	+0.3	+0.6	+13.7	-0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.8	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.5
	July 11	-0.9	+1.7	+5.1	+2.4	+1.0	+1.9	+0.8	+0.2	+1.2	+13.4	+1.5	+2.0	+4.1	+3.3	+1.6	+2.2	+1.3	+0.4	+0.2	+16.6
	Aug 14	-3.2	-0.3	+1.6	+1.1	-0.2	+0.8	+0.1	-0.8	+0.4	-0.5	—	-0.5	+0.7	+1.7	+0.7	+1.8	+0.9	+0.3	+0.2	+5.8
	Sept 11	+3.9	+1.4	+2.5	+1.5	+0.4	+1.0	+1.5	+0.4	+0.5	-13.2	+3.1	+3.3	+7.2	+4.3	+2.4	+4.0	+2.1	+0.8	+1.1	+28.1
	Oct 9	-4.6	-1.2	+3.1	+2.1	+0.7	+1.0	—	—	+0.1	+0.9	-3.6	-0.5	+5.2	+4.1	+1.8	+3.6	+2.2	+0.5	+0.3	+13.6
	Nov 13	-2.3	-0.1	+3.4	+3.1	+1.6	+2.3	+1.7	+1.2	+0.7	+11.4	-1.8	-1.0	+3.5	+3.1	+2.3	+3.3	+1.7	+0.6	—	+11.8
	Dec 11	-2.4	-1.0	+0.9	+0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-4.8	-2.7	-2.3	-1.1	+0.4	+0.4	+1.8	+1.4	+0.4	-0.5	-2.2
1987	Jan 8	-1.8	-0.7	+1.1	+0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-2.2	-0.6	-1.7	-6.5	+1.0	+1.7	+6.5	+4.6	+2.9	+4.6	+3.1	+1.0	+0.9	+26.5
FEMALE																					
1986	Jan 9	+1.0	+0.5	+3.8	+2.6	+1.8	+3.0	+1.3	+0.5	—	+14.4	-1.5	-2.1	-0.7	+0.4	+0.8	+1.4	+0.5	+0.2	—	-1.1
	Feb 6	+0.2	+1.0	+3.4	+3.0	+1.7	+2.6	+0.8	+0.4	—	+9.1	-0.5	-0.1	+2.2	+2.4	+1.6	+2.4	+1.1	+0.3	—	+9.5
	Mar 6	+0.5	+0.6	+2.7	+2.1	+0.9	+2.0	+0.9	+0.2	—	+9.8	-0.6	-0.9	+1.0	+1.6	+0.6	+1.5	+0.4	+0.1	—	+3.9
	Apr 10	+12.6	+0.8	+2.1	+2.0	+1.1	+1.7	+1.0	+0.4	—	+21.7	+0.5	+0.5	+3.5	+2.9	+1.7	+2.8	+1.5	+0.3	—	+13.6
	May 8	-9.5	-0.4	+1.0	+0.8	+0.6	+1.3	+0.4	+0.2	—	-5.5	+1.1	-1.1	+0.7	+1.2	+0.6	+0.8	+0.1	+0.3	—	+3.8
	June 12	-0.9	+1.5	+2.2	+1.6	+0.8	+1.9	+1.2	+0.3	—	+8.7	—	-1.0	-0.2	+1.1	+0.6	+1.2	+0.3	—	—	+1.8
	July 11	-0.1	+1.0	+3.7	+2.3	+1.1	+2.6	+1.6	+0.5	—	+12.5	+1.6	+1.5	+2.8	+2.3	+1.5	+1.8	+0.6	+0.3	—	+12.2
	Aug 14	-2.9	-0.8	+0.2	+0.8	+0.4	+1.0	+0.4	+0.3	—	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	+0.8	+1.3	+1.1	+1.6	+0.9	+0.3	—	+4.9
	Sept 11	+3.1	+1.7	+1.2	+1.4	+1.4	+2.1	+0.6	+0.4	—	+11.9	+1.4	+2.5	+6.3	+3.9	+2.7	+4.6	+2.3	+0.7	—	+24.6
	Oct 9	-3.8	-2.2	+1.1	+1.5	+0.8	+1.5	+0.4	+0.3	—	-0.4	-3.3	-1.1	+3.0	+2.5	+2.0	+2.7	+1.4	+0.3	—	+7.4
	Nov 13	-1.8	-1.1	+0.8	+0.9	+0.4	+1.3	+0.8	+0.4	—	-1.7	-1.4	-0.4	+1.7	+2.7	+1.8	+2.9	+1.4	+0.6	—	+9.2
	Dec 11	-1.6	-1.5	-1.0	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2	-0.2	-4.8	-2.0	-2.1	-1.7	-0.1	—	+0.7	+0.6	+0.2	—	-4.1
1987	Jan 8	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	+0.1	—	+3.3	+0.9	+1.4	+4.6	+4.6	+2.6	+3.4	+1.8	+0.8	—	+20.2

** Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between counts dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

§ The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2.30

Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1979	26,798	15,179	2,981	11,031	19,320	8,449	17,838	40,705	14,985	142,107	11,663	33,014	186,784
1980	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,178	493,704
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,396	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,825	24,647	48,944	400,416
1983	58,345	34,078	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	326,638
1984	42,501	24,239	2,358	15,054	29,678	24,017	26,570	37,935	25,727	203,838	11,441	30,164	245,443
1985	34,926	23,601	3,585	13,615	29,803	17,660	33,319	35,784	24,834	193,526	15,027	26,424	234,977
1985 Q3	8,815	6,507	539	2,882	6,746	4,486	11,252	8,358	4,739	47,817	3,152	5,229	56,198
Q4	10,106	6,332	782	4,786	6,468	5,256	12,630	11,540	6,871	58,439	6,018	6,512	70,969
1986 Q1	1,289	6,257	663	4,847	9,445	7,090	6,693	9,266	5,047	54,340	3,246	7,180	64,766
Q2	9,308	6,110	1,193	3,207	5,894	4,043	8,507	9,100	4,746	46,498	2,611	9,377	58,486
Q3	10,788	7,169	1,142	2,473	3,883	4,379	5,733	9,372	4,754	42,524	2,425	7,081	52,030
1985 Nov	3,593	2,191	105	1,429	2,215	1,044	3,256	2,656	1,937	16,235	1,181	2,524	19,940
Dec	3,927	2,546	120	2,128	2,699	2,490	6,926	5,935	3,467	27,692	4,069	2,068	33,829
1986 Jan	3,292	1,861	164	1,340	2,778	2,987	2,295	2,242	1,809	16,907	959	1,910	19,776
Feb	3,696	2,216	225	917	2,523	1,957	1,931	3,124	1,389	15,762	952	2,263	18,977
Mar	4,301	2,180	274	2,590	4,144	2,146	2,467	3,900	1,849	21,671	1,335	3,007	26,013
Apr	2,856	1,604	190	916	1,446	1,035	2,513	2,576	1,492	13,024	782	3,412	17,218
May	3,258	2,103	514	1,460	2,643	1,470	3,123	2,331	1,660	16,459	908	2,508	19,875
June	3,694	2,403	489	831	1,805	1,538	2,871	4,193	1,594	17,015	921	3,457	21,393
July	4,081	2,716	453	962	1,949	2,544	3,325	4,329	1,621	18,264	1,059	2,842	22,165
Aug	3,584	2,524	243	602	1,106	1,111	1,628	1,953	1,259	11,466	773	2,268	14,527
Sept	3,123	1,929	446	909	928	724	1,750	3,090	1,874	12,774	593	1,971	15,338
Oct	2,430	1,645	663	1,923	1,136	1,486	2,022	4,661	2,012	16,333	284	2,574	19,191
Nov	2,134	1,612	919	653	1,049	869	1,308	3,412	1,097	11,441	841	1,352	13,634
Dec†	2,590	1,841	421	327	1,016	2,134	1,509	3,053	924	11,974	379	1,620	13,973
1987 Jan†	1,613	1,341	157	179	601	2,717	756	912	326	7,261	169	971	8,401

** Included in the South East.
† See note to table 2.31.

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2.31

Industry

GREAT BRITAIN		Division	Class or Group	1984	1985	1985 Q3	Q4	1986 Q1	Q2	Q3	1986 Nov	Dec	1987 Jan
SIC 1980													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		01-03		222	372	79	43	27	189	93	36	34	27
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0			222	372	79	43	27	189	93	36	34	27
Coal extraction and coke		11-12		9,455	28,301	9,058	13,173	4,339	4,210	3,255	1,027	1,025	2,259
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction		13		209	99	43	0	3	984	1,175	27	51	35
Mineral oil processing		14		679	1,301	447	461	187	398	375	107	254	65
Nuclear fuel production		15		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33
Gas, electricity and water		16-17		1,366	660	214	279	150	55	251	0	19	10
Energy and water supply industries	1			11,709	30,361	9,762	13,913	4,679	5,647	5,056	1,161	1,382	2,402
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21, 23		359	467	65	327	39	40	25	38	46	0
Metal manufacture		22		8,871	5,653	1,734	1,604	3,422	1,160	1,305	298	331	107
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24		3,885	4,486	1,010	1,368	980	1,118	1,118	144	361	124
Chemical industry		25		5,202	4,228	1,169	1,326	1,777	1,159	926	257	464	32
Production of man-made fibres		26		275	1,394	1,020	90	0	11	26	0	0	0
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	2			18,592	16,228	4,998	4,715	6,218	3,488	3,400	737	1,202	263
Shipbuilding and repairing		30		7,111	2,523	20	258	503	699	575	279	228	100
Manufacture of metal goods		31		9,275	10,922	2,632	4,154	2,193	2,126	1,206	405	261	112
Mechanical engineering		32		30,646	22,210	4,409	6,546	7,858	7,122	5,967	1,174	1,404	608
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33		1,672	2,064	643	460	1,146	501	314	116	43	0
Electrical and electronic engineering		34		13,938	20,711	5,381	5,596	5,100	3,690	3,014	664	1,449	350
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35		13,982	9,448	1,950	3,029	2,609	3,994	1,539	1,456	949	198
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		36		10,540	4,516	1,103	1,147	1,186	549	937	241	482	164
Instrument engineering		37		1,164	1,346	474	333	143	356	184	91	77	0
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3			88,328	73,740	16,612	21,523	20,738	19,037	13,736	4,426	4,893	1,532
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42		17,540	16,438	3,389	5,250	3,521	3,782	3,267	345	1,384	1,007
Textiles		43		5,594	4,849	906	693	1,149	1,885	1,562	202	635	8
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45		8,233	6,904	1,392	1,276	1,420	1,514	1,500	417	248	110
Timber and furniture		46		3,918	3,776	1,133	874	1,172	701	481	46	52	3
Paper, printing and publishing		47		6,002	6,130	1,121	2,104	1,068	2,705	3,104	492	844	148
Other manufacturing		48-49		6,317	9,570	1,999	1,928	1,772	1,161	1,158	317	195	107
Other manufacturing industries	4			47,604	47,667	9,840	12,125	10,102	11,748	11,072	1,819	3,358	1,383
Construction		50		23,057	17,885	4,214	5,835	5,282	3,456	3,947	1,658	981	551
Construction	5			23,057	17,885	4,214	5,835	5,282	3,456	3,947	1,658	981	551
Wholesale distribution		61-63		7,435	7,254	1,637	2,172	1,691	1,912	1,484	473	500	564
Retail distribution		64-65		13,513	11,350	2,189	1,809	3,869	3,046	3,972	334	155	299
Hotel and catering		66		3,167	2,973	424	696	802	417	524	215	310	45
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67		831	1,427	164	721	391	214	239	76	8	0
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6			24,946	23,004	4,414	5,398	6,753	5,589	6,219	1,098	973	908
Transport		71-77		6,240	6,276	1,133	2,053	2,924	3,581	3,379	1,761	405	283
Telecommunications		79		593	417	109	165	435	111	36	42	34	98
Transport and communication	7			6,833	6,693	1,242	2,218	3,359	3,692	3,415	1,803	439	381
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85		6,539	5,076	1,104	1,639	1,483	1,010	893	218	218	24
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8			6,539	5,076	1,104	1,639	1,483	1,010	893	218	218	24
Public administration and defence		91-94		13,225	7,388	2,799	1,497	3,101	2,144	2,417	208	418	302
Medical and other health services		95		1,599	4,080	343	1,242	2,086	1,499	1,477	382	30	343
Other services n.e.s.		96-99, 00		2,789	2,483	791	821	938	967	305	88	45	285
Other services	9			17,613	13,951	3,933	3,560	6,125	4,630	4,199	678	493	930
All production industries	1-4			166,233	167,996	41,212	52,276	41,737	39,920	33,264	8,143	10,835	5,580
All manufacturing industries	2-4			154,524	137,635	31,450	38,363	37,058	34,273	28,208	6,982	9,453	3,178
All service industries	6-9			55,931	48,724	10,693	12,815	17,720	14,921	14,726	3,797	2,123	2,243
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9			245,443	234,977	56,198	70,969	64,766	58,486	52,030	13,634	13,973	8,401

Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ES95'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 February 1, 1987; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total Great Britain is projected to be about 16,000 in December and 14,000 in January.
** Included in the South East.

3.1 VACANCIES

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

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1981	91.1			149.9		148.5		114.4	
1982	113.9			166.0		165.0		127.7	
1983	137.3			181.7		179.5		137.0	
1984	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8	
1985	162.1			201.6		200.4		154.5	
Annual averages									
1985 Jan 4	154.5	-0.3	-0.9	193.6	-1.5	194.1	-1.9	150.8	-1.8
Feb 8	154.5	0.5	-0.7	194.6	-2.0	194.4	-2.0	150.7	-2.3
Mar 8	156.9	1.9	0.7	201.1	-0.3	198.9	-0.3	154.6	-0.4
Mar 29*	162.1	5.2	2.5	193.9	0.1	188.7	-1.8	141.2	-3.2
May 3*	161.9	-0.2	2.3	195.5	-0.3	188.9	-1.5	141.5	-3.1
Jun 7	162.8	0.9	2.0	204.1	1.0	203.5	1.5	157.7	1.0
Jul 5	161.6	-1.2	0.2	204.1	3.4	205.5	5.6	159.0	5.9
Aug 2	162.7	-1.2	0.3	207.4	4.0	205.9	5.3	160.7	6.4
Sep 6	165.7	3.0	1.0	204.0	—	202.3	0.4	157.0	0.2
Oct 4	169.9	4.1	2.8	210.2	2.0	207.1	0.5	160.1	0.4
Nov 8	168.6	-1.2	2.0	207.2	-0.1	206.4	0.2	160.4	-0.1
Dec 6	163.5	-5.1	-0.7	203.0	-0.3	208.7	2.1	161.2	1.4
1986 Jan 3	162.8	-0.7	-2.4	179.6	-10.2	181.9	-8.4	140.8	-6.4
Feb 7	167.2	4.4	-0.5	206.5	-0.2	202.7	-1.2	156.5	-1.3
Mar 7	169.5	2.4	2.0	204.6	0.5	201.5	-2.4	156.0	-1.7
Apr 4	170.2	0.6	2.5	206.3	8.9	205.1	7.7	156.0	5.1
May 2	172.1	1.9	1.6	207.8	0.4	206.2	1.2	156.1	-0.1
Jun 6	184.4	12.2	5.0	208.5	1.3	198.0	-1.2	149.9	-2.0
Jul 4	193.2	8.9	7.7	215.3	3.0	205.4	0.1	154.5	0.5
Aug 8	201.1	7.9	9.7	218.1	3.4	209.8	1.2	156.8	0.2
Sept 5	206.4	5.3	7.3	224.4	5.3	215.0	5.7	160.5	3.5
Oct 3	212.8	6.4	6.5	226.6	3.8	220.7	5.1	164.5	3.3
Nov 7	215.2	2.4	4.7	227.8	3.2	224.0	4.7	167.3	3.5
Dec 5	210.0	-5.2	1.2	222.1	-0.8	227.9	4.3	168.4	2.6
1987 Jan 9	210.3	0.3	-0.8	213.5	-4.4	213.6	-2.4	158.6	-2.0

Notes: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about 1/3 of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres, and about 1/4 of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month.
* The statistics of vacancy stocks were distorted in April and May 1985 because of a change in MSC's Employment Divisions administrative arrangements. This led to an artificial increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be minimally affected.
† See note to table 3B2.

3.2 VACANCIES

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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
1985 Jan 4	61.1	27.7	5.5	14.1	10.9	8.4	7.9	15.1	6.8	7.6	15.3	153.0	1.4	154.5
Feb 8	61.0	27.1	5.5	14.6	11.1	8.3	8.0	15.0	7.0	7.8	15.0	153.5	1.5	155.0
Mar 8	61.4	26.8	5.6	15.0	11.7	8.4	8.4	15.2	7.3	8.1	14.3	155.2	1.6	156.9
Mar 29*	62.7	27.1	5.9	15.8	12.3	8.8	9.2	15.9	8.0	7.9	14.2	160.4	1.7	162.1
May 3*	63.3	27.0	6.0	15.9	12.2	8.9	8.4	15.7	8.0	7.6	14.3	160.1	1.7	161.8
Jun 7	63.7	27.3	5.9	15.7	12.2	9.3	8.8	15.6	7.8	7.8	14.3	161.1	1.7	162.8
Jul 5	61.3	25.9	5.8	16.4	11.7	9.1	9.2	15.8	7.8	8.1	14.7	160.0	1.6	161.6
Aug 2	62.0	25.9	6.1	17.0	11.9	9.1	8.6	16.1	7.8	8.1	14.5	161.2	1.5	162.7
Sep 6	62.0	26.1	6.0	16.6	12.8	9.2	8.7	17.0	8.3	8.1	14.9	164.1	1.6	165.7
Oct 4	64.1	26.5	6.1	17.6	13.6	9.4	8.8	17.2	8.5	8.4	15.0	168.3	1.6	169.9
Nov 8	63.5	26.6	5.8	17.9	13.3	9.3	9.0	16.8	8.4	8.4	14.6	167.0	1.6	168.6
Dec 6	61.0	25.8	5.5	17.0	13.0	9.1	9.2	16.7	8.0	8.6	13.8	161.8	1.7	163.5
1986 Jan 3	60.3	25.6	5.5	16.1	13.0	9.3	9.1	16.7	8.1	8.5	14.0	161.0	1.8	162.8
Feb 7	62.1	26.2	5.4	17.4	13.4	9.5	9.0	17.3	8.3	8.3	14.6	165.2	2.0	167.2
Mar 7	63.0	27.0	5.5	18.0	13.5	9.5	9.1	16.7	8.4	8.5	15.5	167.6	2.0	169.5
Apr 4	63.2	26.7	5.5	18.3	13.3	9.7	9.6	16.8	8.5	8.1	15.4	167.9	2.2	170.2
May 2	63.5	26.8	5.4	17.3	13.9	9.5	10.4	17.3	8.7	8.5	16.0	170.0	2.0	172.1
Jun 6	67.1	27.5	6.0	19.0	14.9	10.1	11.3	18.8	9.1	9.2	16.9	182.4	2.0	184.4
Jul 4	71.4	29.7	6.4	18.7	16.0	10.6	11.5	19.7	9.6	9.7	17.6	191.2	2.0	193.2
Aug 8	74.8	31.6	6.5	18.4	16.9	11.0	12.4	20.3	10.9	10.2	17.6	199.0	2.1	201.1
Sep 5	77.9	33.0	6.6	18.8	17.0	11.2	12.7	20.3	10.8	10.8	17.5	204.4	2.0	206.4
Oct 3	80.8	34.1	7.3	18.8	17.9	11.6	13.6	21.3	11.8	11.1	16.6	210.7	2.1	212.8
Nov 7	83.1	35.1	6.9	19.0	17.5	11.4	14.0	21.7	12.0	10.6	16.9	213.1	2.1	215.2
Dec 5	82.1	35.9	7.2	17.9	17.3	10.5	13.2	21.4	11.5	10.5	16.5	208.1	1.9	210.0
1987 Jan 9	81.8	36.5	6.7	17.4	17.4	10.6	13.6	21.8	11.4	10.4	17.1	208.2	1.9	210.3

* See notes to table 3.1.
† Community Programme Vacancies are excluded from the Seasonally Adjusted vacancies except in Northern Ireland.
‡ Included in South East.
§ The seasonal adjustments to the vacancies series, including flows and placings in table 3.1 were revised in October 1986.

Average earnings index: all employees; Main industrial sectors 5.1

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)				Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)				Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)				Service industries (Divisions 6-9)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months				% change over previous 12 months	
SIC 1980				underlying†				underlying†					underlying†			underlying†
1980	111.4				109.1			109.4					113.0			JAN 1980 = 100
1981	125.8				123.6			124.1					127.8			
1982	137.6				137.4			138.2					138.9			
1983	149.2				149.7			150.0					151.1			
1984	158.3				162.8			167.0					167.0			
1985	171.7				177.6			176.2					171.4			
Annual averages																
1981 Jan	118.2	119.7	18.4	17	115.7	116.5	15.9	14 1/2	116.4	117.3	16.6	15	120.5	122.1	20.4	
Feb	119.3	120.7	16.4	15 1/2	117.3	118.2	16.0	14	117.8	118.7	16.6	14 1/2	121.1	121.9	16.9	
Mar	121.2	121.3	14.5	15 1/2	118.9	118.9	14.0	14	119.9	119.4	13.6	14 1/2	122.4	123.0	15.5	
Apr	121.9	122.6	13.8	14	118.4	119.2	12.3	14	119.1	119.7	12.6	14 1/2	124.4	125.5	15.5	
May	123.5	123.6	13.2	13 1/2	121.0	120.0	11.8	13 1/2	121.5	120.5	12.1	14	125.8	126.2	14.4	
Jun	126.0	124.8	12.0	12 1/2	124.5	122.6	11.5	13 1/2	125.2	123.5	12.1	14	127.2	126.8	12.1	
Jul	126.9	125.8	12.1	11 1/2	125.4	124.2	11.4	13 1/2	126.2	124.8	11.8	14	128.4	127.4	12.9	
Aug	129.0	128.9	13.0	11 1/2	126.0	126.9	13.4	13 1/2	126.3	127.3	13.6	13 3/4	132.0	131.1	13.5	
Sep	129.4	129.5	9.7	11 1/2	126.2	127.4	12.9	13 1/2	126.6	127.9	13.1	13 3/4	132.1	130.9	7.9	
Oct	130.0	130.2	12.0	11 1/2	128.6	129.4	14.5	13 1/2	128.9	129.9	14.6	13 3/4	131.6	132.1	10.9	
Nov	131.4	130.8	11.5	11	130.8	129.9	13.4	13 3/4	130.9	130.0	13.5	13 1/2	132.8	133.2	11.0	
Dec	133.1	131.7	10.1	11	130.8	130.2	12.7	13	130.9	130.5	13.0	13	135.6	133.7	9.0	
1982 Jan	131.2	132.8	10.9	11	131.1	132.0	13.3	12 3/4	131.6	132.6	13.0	13	133.0	134.6	10.2	
Feb	132.8	134.3	11.3	10 3/4	131.8	132.8	12.4	12	133.7	134.7	13.5	12 1/4	133.9	134.7	10.5	
Mar	134.6	134.7	11.0	10 3/4	134.4	134.4	13.0	11 3/4	135.2	134.6	12.7	12	135.6	136.2	10.7	
Apr	134.5	135.4	10.4	10 1/2	134.8	136.0	14.1	11 3/4	135.2	136.1	13.7	11 3/4	135.4	136.5	8.8	
May	136.5	136.7	10.6	10 1/4	137.5	136.5	13.8	11 1/2	137.8	136.9	13.6	11 1/4	137.2	137.6	9.0	
Jun	138.3	137.0	9.8	9 1/2	138.8	136.7										

5.3

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing**	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
					**									JAN 1980 = 100
1980	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2		109.1	109.8	106.9	109.0	100.5	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	125.0	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.9	120.2
1982	144.2†	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.8
1983	157.5	134.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1984	169.6	67.7	162.5	170.4	167.1	159.5	164.9	156.1	167.1	149.0	157.4	151.9	160.9	154.4
1985	184.4	135.3	178.6	182.7	181.6	172.4	179.1	172.3	182.3	168.9	170.9	164.1	174.9	169.6
1984 Nov	168.2	67.1	164.3	176.6	164.4	165.2	179.0	162.7	172.9	153.1	161.7	157.3	169.5	159.5
1984 Dec	163.5	68.5	165.7	170.7	170.9	167.4	179.5	163.9	176.8	151.4	163.8	157.6	171.6	158.3
1985 Jan	163.9	74.0	170.5	174.9	177.5	163.0	170.8	164.2	173.8	171.0	161.8	156.7	167.5	163.1
1985 Feb	170.3	78.2	173.1	175.9	169.7	165.5	170.4	165.5	175.6	162.3	164.6	158.7	170.0	164.2
1985 Mar	170.4	122.5	173.6	175.9	175.8	168.5	173.1	169.1	181.4	167.8	168.5	161.9	167.9	166.6
1985 April	175.4	137.9	173.5	173.8	188.0	170.0	173.8	168.9	185.3	167.2	168.1	161.6	171.9	167.0
1985 May	173.6	139.5	178.3	175.9	174.9	170.4	174.6	170.6	181.2	168.7	167.0	164.5	173.5	168.9
1985 June	188.2	148.0	177.1	182.5	175.7	175.2	178.8	173.4	183.1	168.3	183.3	164.5	176.5	172.1
1985 July	193.6	149.5	178.5	193.2	198.8	173.0	181.6	174.7	183.5	172.8	172.1	164.8	176.4	172.0
1985 Aug	203.1	150.7	177.2	184.8	176.7	172.1	180.8	171.7	181.0	166.8	167.8	163.1	173.0	168.5
1985 Sep	206.3	152.9	183.7	194.5	196.5	176.5	179.8	174.4	182.7	165.6	170.8	165.5	175.8	171.3
1985 Oct	200.5	153.6	181.7	187.1	176.7	175.6	180.4	175.5	184.5	167.2	174.4	166.5	177.0	172.5
1985 Nov	182.9	159.3	185.5	188.4	177.1	176.6	195.3	180.1	186.3	175.6	173.3	171.6	182.6	174.5
1985 Dec	184.5	157.8	190.0	184.9	192.0	182.0	190.1	179.7	189.6	173.2	178.6	169.7	186.7	174.5
1986 Jan	179.5	172.0	185.1	185.4	188.3	176.3	183.4	177.7	189.5	172.5	179.7	169.7	185.0	177.2
1986 Feb	177.9	166.4	187.3	189.7	179.9	177.0	184.2	180.8	189.7	176.5	178.2	170.6	183.3	176.7
1986 Mar	179.4	170.1	188.2	189.3	184.5	178.8	186.2	182.5	192.7	185.9	181.1	173.8	183.0	179.5
1986 April	183.2	164.7	198.1	189.5	202.6	182.5	186.1	184.1	199.5	178.0	179.8	172.1	187.3	177.2
1986 May	186.0	159.6	199.7	191.1	185.9	183.3	189.4	182.3	193.6	182.2	178.6	175.8	188.7	180.0
1986 Jun	193.2	159.4	195.4	191.5	191.5	191.5	192.8	184.1	199.7	184.7	184.7	176.2	192.9	184.1
1986 July	197.3	160.7	194.8	204.7	205.6	186.6	192.3	187.1	196.9	184.4	182.1	176.9	189.9	183.5
1986 Aug	213.4	161.7	194.2	207.2	189.8	185.5	192.4	183.0	195.8	182.6	188.8	176.2	186.6	181.0
1986 Sep	218.0	168.8	197.3	198.1	189.7	190.5	193.1	183.9	196.6	183.2	183.9	177.4	191.1	182.8
1986 Oct	213.7	171.0	194.5	199.2	207.9	188.7	196.6	185.6	199.9	183.2	186.1	178.2	191.0	183.7
1986 Nov	198.0	172.6	219.3	199.6	190.9	191.0	211.6	189.0	202.2	189.7	194.9	184.7	199.9	189.0
1986 Dec	174.2	203.3	198.8	198.8	204.0	196.8	210.1	191.8	207.0	196.2	194.8	182.8	201.5	187.0

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

EARNINGS 5.3

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry (not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	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	105.9	110.4	107.6	111.5	107.2	108.0	108.4	112.7	114.2	123.8	113.3	111.4	JAN 1980 = 100
121.4	115.2	128.2	121.1	125.8	120.3	120.5	120.6	128.9	129.6	140.8	128.0	125.8	1980
134.1	126.9	142.8	134.0	137.6	132.6	127.6	132.2	144.6	140.0	147.9	143.7	137.6	1981
145.2	139.9	156.6	144.0	148.0	143.6	137.9	144.3	157.5	149.5	163.6	156.0	149.2	1982
155.6	150.2	170.1	157.1	156.7	153.9	148.0	154.1	170.4	159.3	170.3	169.4	158.3	1983
168.4	161.0	184.8	169.7	169.5	165.2	157.2	166.2	184.8	169.0	178.3	182.3	171.7	1984
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	1984 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	1984 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	1985 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	1985 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	1985 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	1985 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	1985 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	1985 July
169.9	171.7	185.9	170.2	167.1	164.1	159.8	170.1	181.0	167.4	190.1	181.5	173.4	1985 Aug
169.6	165.2	189.5	169.7	174.0	160.2	160.2	167.0	182.8	172.8	190.2	196.4	176.1	1985 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	1985 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	1985 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	1985 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	1986 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	1986 Mar
180.1	167.1	196.4	180.3	179.8	179.5	163.6	174.2	193.3	174.9	203.6	189.4	184.0	1986 April
177.8	165.7	197.8	180.2	178.7	174.3	169.4	177.2	202.4	175.3	189.5	194.5	182.3	1986 May
181.8	167.0	202.6	186.5	185.3	176.5	170.1	175.8	201.2	182.2	194.7	195.1	185.7	1986 Jun
180.9	171.4	199.8	186.4	186.5	176.8	167.7	178.9	207.7	180.0	206.1	201.8	187.9	1986 July
179.3	190.3	197.0	181.3	179.3	176.3	174.2	179.6	202.0	177.0	211.1	193.4	187.2	1986 Aug
182.3	185.4	201.5	183.5	185.4	178.1	170.7	178.5	198.3	178.2	199.8	199.8	186.8	1986 Sep
182.5	172.3	202.8	184.3	185.7	177.5	171.1	178.5	203.0	185.3	199.4	203.2	188.3	1986 Oct
183.9	179.0	204.8	189.3	190.9	179.8	172.9	182.2	222.6	182.0	197.5	205.7	191.2	1986 Nov
188.8	169.4	206.2	192.5	194.2	187.1	187.0	184.6	217.7	184.1	196.1	208.4	193.4	1986 Dec

* 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.

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

UNITED KINGDOM	Metal processing and manufacturing (21-22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc (33-34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41-42)	Textiles (43)
MALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
1983	156.30	152.57	162.13	139.45	137.78	146.96	146.82	137.93	148.17	120.66
1984	168.84	162.96	173.63	152.37	145.73	159.01	159.05	148.45	161.86	128.59
1985	180.15	172.96	187.19	167.86	160.26	170.94	174.76	156.56	173.18	140.50
1986	198.21	184.98	201.37	176.15	167.36	184.09	186.36	168.16	186.47	148.48
Hours worked										
1983	41.7	45.1	42.8	41.7	41.9	41.0	41.1	42.4	45.2	43.9
1984	42.2	45.1	43.0	42.4	41.9	41.3	41.6	42.8	45.3	44.0
1985	41.9	45.3	42.7	43.0	42.3	40.4	42.1	42.9	45.1	44.2
1986	41.8	45.1	42.9	42.3	41.8	40.2	41.8	42.8	44.9	43.7
Hourly earnings										
1983	374.7	338.6	379.1	334.3	328.5	358.0	357.6	325.3	327.5	274.7
1984	400.3	361.4	403.5	359.3	347.9	385.1	382.4	347.0	356.9	292.2
1985	429.6	382.2	438.5	390.6	379.2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7	317.9
1986	473.6	410.5	469.1	416.1	400.6	457.8	445.9	392.6	415.7	340.0
FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
1983	92.82	92.40	101.21	97.96	97.18	109.56	101.72	94.00	99.58	77.56
1984	103.02	99.79	110.09	106.16	102.51	117.14	110.70	99.41	106.35	82.97
1985	111.45	106.43	118.44	118.10	109.74	126.39	126.63	105.55	114.20	89.52
1986	113.84	112.92	130.58	125.38	117.27	140.86	127.86	115.19	123.21	94.47
Hours worked										
1983	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.1	38.5	37.7	38.3	39.1	38.1
1984	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.3	37.9	38.8	38.4
1985	38.5	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9
1986	38.9	38.1	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.0	38.9	38.7	39.0	37.6
Hourly earnings										
1983	240.8	240.7	264.7	253.1	254.8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	203.7
1984	265.4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8
1985	289.2	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	295.0	235.9
1986	293.0	296.1	333.9	323.0	301.5	370.9	328.3	297.3	316.1	251.4
ALL (full-time on adult rates)										
Weekly earnings										
1983	154.05	145.59	149.79	136.85	122.74	144.12	144.76	128.18	134.32	102.01
1984	166.50	155.58	161.37	149.78	129.34	156.22	156.85	137.66	146.47	108.56
1985	177.90	165.23	174.30	165.16	142.68	167.87	172.71	145.58	156.17	118.15
1986	195.68	175.69	187.43	173.36	148.97	181.07	183.24	157.31	168.55	124.66
Hours worked										
1983	41.6	44.3	41.8	41.5	40.5	40.9	40.9	41.5	43.5	41.4
1984	42.1	44.3	42.2	42.2	40.5	41.1	41.4	41.7	43.5	41.6
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41.0	40.3	42.0	41.9	43.3	41.5
1986	41.8	44.2	42.2	42.1	40.7	40.1	41.6	42.0	43.2	41.0
Hourly earnings										
1983	370.3	328.8	357.9	329.6	302.8	352.8	353.9	309.0	308.9	246.4
1984	395.9	351.0	382.8	355.1	319.3	380.1	378.5	330.1	336.5	261.2
1985	425.4	371.6	416.0	386.2	348.1	416.9	411.6	347.8	360.8	285.0
1986	468.6	397.8	444.4	411.4	365.8	452.0	440.0	374.6	390.2	304.2

† For more detailed results see article in this edition of *Employment Gazette*. Articles for previous years can be found in February past editions of *Employment Gazette*.

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

Leather, footwear and clothing (44-55)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manufacturing industries (21-49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication* (71-72, 75-77,79)	All industries covered (SIC 1980)
Weekly earnings								
1983	113.94	133.35	184.22	140.51	169.13	139.99	162.43	148.63
1984	119.69	139.92	198.43	151.41	157.50	179.77	173.32	159.30
1985	129.72	154.00	214.42	162.57	170.58	193.34	160.37	148.69
1986	134.81	163.40	235.17	177.70	182.25	208.70	171.25	148.69
Hours worked								
1983	42.0	43.0	42.1	43.1	42.5	43.6	46.5	43.3
1984	41.8	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	43.3	46.7	43.4
1985	42.0	44.1	42.4	43.4	43.0	43.3	46.7	43.4
1986	41.7	43.6	42.1	43.4	42.7	44.0	46.7	43.4
Hourly earnings								
1983	271.6	309.8	437.7	325.9	343.6	321.2	349.5	343.5
1984	286.5	326.3	467.1	349.7	367.7	341.4	371.2	366.7
1985	309.0	348.9	506.1	374.5	397.1	364.8	390.0	366.7
1986	323.6	374.7	558.6	409.6	426.8	389.3	411.3	366.7
ALL (full-time on adult rates)								
Weekly earnings								
1983	73.60	97.36	112.07	87.52	90.32	112.46	118.08	91.26
1984	78.58	102.63	119.71	92.48	96.30	126.00	126.69	97.34
1985	85.22	113.18	129.16	98.23	103.21	124.17	126.69	97.34
1986	89.55	121.09	139.81	107.39	110.48	157.49	126.69	97.34
Hours worked								
1983	37.1	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.1	36.1	40.8	38.2
1984	37.0	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.5	41.5	38.2
1985	37.1	38.7	38.5	38.6	38.1	36.9	41.5	38.2
1986	36.8	38.4	38.7	38.5	38.1	39.4	41.5	38.2
Hourly earnings								
1983	198.6	253.7	290.6	226.6	237.2	311.4	289.4	239.1
1984	212.6	267.2	308.3	239.8	252.9	336.1	305.4	254.9
1985	229.9	292.4	335.9	254.5	271.0	336.4	305.4	254.9
1986	243.3	315.5	361.3	278.8	289.7	399.4	305.4	254.9
ALL (full-time on adult rates)								
Weekly earnings								
1983	82.96	129.37	170.39	127.29	132.98	168.43	160.58	138.74
1984	88.13	136.00	182.49	136.87	143.09	179.22	171.39	148.69
1985	95.10	149.83	198.21	145.72	155.04	192.65	181.06	160.39
1986	99.31	159.09	215.74	161.91	164.74	208.03	193.47	171.02
Hours worked								
1983	38.2	42.5	41.4	42.0	41.5	40.7	46.2	42.4
1984	38.1	42.4	41.7	42.1	41.7	40.7	46.5	42.5
1985	38.2	43.6	41.6	42.2	41.8	41.1	46.4	42.8
1986	37.9	43.1	41.4	42.3	41.6	41.3	47.0	42.7
Hourly earnings								
1983	217.2	304.2	411.4	303.1	320.5	413.9	347.3	327.3
1984	231.4	320.7	437.2	324.9	343.0	440.5	368.7	341.0
1985	249.2	343.8	476.2	345.7	370.6	468.9	390.0	374.7
1986	262.4	369.4	521.0	382.9	396.1	503.6	388.8	400.6

* Except sea transport.

5.5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

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

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

† Adjusted for change in Standard Industrial Classification.

Source: New Earnings Survey.

EARNINGS 5.5

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

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

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

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*				ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES					
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours			
	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay and overtime hours		excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay and overtime hours			
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including those whose pay and overtime hours	excluding those whose pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including those whose pay and overtime hours	excluding those whose pay and overtime hours		
April of each year										
FULL-TIME MEN†										
Manual occupations										
1980	111.2	115.2	45.0	255.5	250.0	108.6	111.7	45.4	245.8	240.5
1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118.4	121.9	44.2	275.3	269.1
1982 [‡]	134.8	138.1	43.8	315.1	307.9	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1983 [‡]	134.4	137.8	43.9	313.7	306.7	140.3	143.6	43.9	326.5	319.0
1984	142.8	147.4	43.7	336.7	329.2	141.6	146.3	43.8	322.7	315.2
1985	141.0	145.5	43.6	333.0	325.5	148.8	152.7	44.3	345.0	336.1
1986	153.6	158.9	44.4	358.1	348.5	159.8	163.6	44.5	368.0	356.8
Non-manual occupations										
1980	178.4	183.4	44.5	411.6	398.5	170.9	174.4	44.5	392.6	380.8
1981	143.6	144.8	39.4	362.3	362.0	140.4	141.3	38.7	360.8	361.3
1982 [‡]	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161.2	163.1	38.4	419.1	419.7
1983 [‡]	180.1	181.4	38.8	457.9	457.0	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
1984	178.5	179.8	38.9	453.4	452.5	193.7	194.9	38.4	503.4	502.9
1985	193.2	194.6	39.1	491.6	491.0	190.6	191.8	38.4	494.8	494.2
1986	191.4	192.9	39.1	487.3	486.6	207.3	209.0	38.5	537.4	536.4
All occupations										
1980	120.3	124.3	43.4	284.1	281.8	121.5	124.5	42.7	288.2	287.6
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2
1982 [‡]	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1983 [‡]	147.9	151.8	42.3	354.2	351.4	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1	398.0
1984	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	161.1	164.7	41.4	392.6	391.2
1985	156.4	161.2	42.2	378.1	375.0	174.3	178.8	41.7	423.0	421.4
1986	171.2	176.8	42.8	409.9	406.2	187.9	192.4	41.9	452.5	449.9
1987	187.2	192.6	42.9	444.3	438.6	203.4	207.5	41.8	488.9	486.6
1988	202.3	207.8	42.9	479.1	474.0					
FULL-TIME WOMEN†										
Manual occupations										
1980	66.4	69.5	39.8	174.5	172.8	65.9	68.0	39.6	172.1	170.4
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8	188.2
1982 [‡]	79.9	82.9	39.6	209.5	207.1	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1983 [‡]	79.6	82.6	39.6	208.9	206.6	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3	222.0
1984	86.7	90.3	39.7	227.3	224.9	85.8	88.1	39.3	224.9	222.6
1985	86.7	90.4	39.7	227.7	225.3	85.8	88.1	39.3	224.9	222.6
1986	91.9	96.0	39.9	240.9	238.1	90.8	93.5	39.4	238.0	235.1
Non-manual occupations										
1980	100.1	104.5	40.0	261.7	257.3	98.2	101.3	39.5	256.9	252.9
1981	107.0	111.6	40.0	278.9	274.6	104.5	107.5	39.5	273.0	269.2
1982 [‡]	76.7	77.1	37.3	205.8	204.9	82.0	82.7	36.7	221.2	220.7
1983 [‡]	86.4	87.3	37.1	234.2	233.4	95.6	96.7	36.5	259.7	259.2
1984	97.2	97.6	37.2	260.3	259.0	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1985	97.0	97.4	37.2	259.8	258.5	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0	309.0
1986	105.5	106.2	37.2	283.3	281.9	116.1	116.1	36.5	312.9	311.9
1987	106.2	107.0	37.2	285.4	284.0	123.0	124.3	36.5	334.3	333.1
1988	115.8	117.2	37.4	310.8	308.7	132.4	133.8	36.6	359.1	357.6
1989	125.5	126.8	37.4	336.5	334.7	144.3	145.7	36.7	390.6	388.8
1990	135.8	136.7	37.4	363.2	361.2					
All occupations										
1980	70.3	72.8	38.7	187.3	186.1	77.3	78.8	37.5	207.0	206.4
1981	78.1	81.5	38.4	211.6	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.8	241.2
1982 [‡]	87.1	89.7	38.5	232.1	230.4	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1983 [‡]	86.8	89.4	38.5	231.4	229.7	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5	287.5
1984	94.7	97.6	38.6	252.7	251.0	107.6	109.5	37.2	290.6	289.5
1985	101.7	105.5	38.8	270.9	268.8	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1
1986	110.6	114.7	38.8	294.4	291.5	126.4	127.4	37.3	334.0	332.4
1987	119.2	123.2	38.8	316.1	313.3	134.7	137.2	37.3	362.5	360.7
FULL-TIME ADULTS										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1980	108.4	112.4	42.3	263.3	259.8	107.7	110.2	41.1	264.8	262.8
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303.2
1982 [‡]	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1983 [‡]	133.3	137.2	41.4	327.2	323.1	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1	362.5
1984	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9					
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
1980	106.9	110.9	42.3	259.8	256.2	106.3	108.7	41.1	261.1	259.0
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4
1982 [‡]	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1983 [‡]	131.2	135.2	41.4	322.3	318.2	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356.8
1984	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8					
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates										
1983	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	380.6	375.4	155.8	159.3	40.3	389.9	386.7
1985	169.2	174.7	41.9	411.8	404.8	167.4	171.0	40.4	416.8	412.7
1986	183.1	188.6	41.9	444.4	437.7	181.2	184.7	40.4	450.8	446.8

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

LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

Labour costs		Manu-	Mining and	Construction	Energy (excl.	Index of	Whole
		facturing	quarrying		coal) and water supply**	production industries§§	economy
							Pence per hour
	1975	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	166.76	...
	1978	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14	...
	1981	394.34	603.34	357.43	595.10	405.57	...
	1984	509.80	...	475.64	811.41	...	...
	1985	554.2	...	511.2	860.6	...	...
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Per cent
Wages and salaries	1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	...
	1981	82.1	73.3	85.0	75.8	81.6	...
	1984	84.0	...	86.0	77.7	...	...
	1985	84.7	...	86.6	78.6	...	...
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1978	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	...
	1981	10.0	8.7	7.8	11.5	9.7	...
	1984	10.5	...	8.0	11.5	...	...
	1985	10.6	...	8.0	11.5	...	...
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	...
	1981	9.0	7.0	9.9	7.0	8.9	...
	1984	7.4	...	7.7	5.5	...	...
	1985	6.7	...	7.2	5.1	...	...
Private social welfare payments	1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	...
	1981	5.2	10.1	2.8	13.1	5.6	...
	1984	5.3	...	4.1	12.1	...	...
	1985	5.3	...	4.1	12.2	...	...
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1978	2.3	7.7	1.9	2.6	2.6	...
	1981	3.7	9.6	2.3	4.1	3.9	...
	1984	3.3	...	2.2	4.7	...	...
	1985	3.3	...	2.1	4.1	...	...
SIC 1980		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Construction Industries††	Whole economy
Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier				% change over a year earlier
1980 = 100							
	1979	81.8	17.9	78.4	82.3	80.8	81.7
	1980	100.0	22.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1981	109.0	9.0	106.5	107.2	118.7	108.9
	1982	114.2	4.8	106.8	110.7	121.7	112.4
	1983	114.4	0.2	102.2	109.7	124.8	112.1
	1984	117.9	3.1	85.5	111.9	128.8	114.6
	1985	122.8	4.2	99.7	117.0	132.2	119.5
	1983 Q3	...	...	...	...	...	119.9
	Q4	...	...	...	...	...	120.8
	1984 Q1	...	...	...	...	...	121.5
	Q2	...	...	...	...	...	123.0
	Q3	...	...	...	...	...	123.7
	Q4	...	...	...	...	...	125.9
	1985 Q1	...	...	...	...	...	126.0
	Q2	...	...	...	...	...	127.7
	Q3	...	...	...	...	...	130.4

6.1 RETAIL PRICES

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for January 13

	All Items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1986 Jan	379.7	0.2	1.0	5.5	381.9	0.2	0.9	0.9
Feb	381.1	0.4	1.2	5.1	383.3	0.4	0.9	0.9
Mar	381.6	0.1	1.4	4.2	383.4	0.0	1.0	1.0
Apr	385.3	1.0	2.2	3.0	387.0	0.9	1.8	1.8
May	386.0	0.2	2.0	2.8	387.3	0.1	1.6	1.6
June	385.8	-0.1	1.8	2.5	387.0	-0.1	1.5	1.5
July	384.7	-0.3	1.3	2.4	386.8	-0.1	1.3	1.3
Aug	385.9	0.3	1.3	2.4	387.9	0.3	1.2	1.2
Sept	387.8	0.5	1.6	3.0	390.0	0.5	1.7	1.7
Oct	388.4	0.2	0.8	3.0	390.9	0.2	1.0	1.0
Nov	391.7	0.8	1.5	3.5	394.3	0.9	1.8	1.8
Dec	393.0	0.3	1.9	3.7	395.3	0.3	2.1	2.1
1987 Jan	394.5	0.4	2.5	3.9	396.4	0.3	2.5	2.5

The rise in the index between December and January was mainly the result of higher prices for alcoholic drinks, food and petrol. Rail fares also increased. The availability of some fresh vegetables was affected by severe weather conditions around index day with a consequent increase in their prices. There were reductions in the prices of clothing and household durable goods in the winter sales.

Food: The increase of 4.2 per cent in the index for seasonal food accounted for about half of the increase of 1.2 per cent in the index for all foods. Milk increased in price by 1p per pint.

Alcoholic drink: These prices increased by 1.4 per cent, following the end of discounts which were available before Christmas.

Housing: The index for this group increased by nearly a half of one per cent. There were increases in owner occupiers' mortgage interest payments and lower prices for some materials

for home maintenance.

Durable household goods: There were lower prices for many of these goods in the winter sales; the group index fell by about three quarters of one per cent.

Clothing and footwear: There were winter sale price reductions, particularly for adults outer clothing. The group index fell by one and a half per cent.

Transport and vehicles: There was an increase of nearly one per cent for this group index. Petrol, motor vehicles and rail fares were all higher in price.

Services: There were further effects of the November increase in telephone rentals and hairdressing was higher in price. The index for the group was about a half of a per cent.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: The group index increased by nearly a half of one per cent.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for January 13*

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
All Items	394.5	0.4	3.9			
All items excluding food	405.6	0.2	3.9			
Seasonal food	347.3	4.2	7.6			
Food excluding seasonal	355.9	0.7	3.2			
I Food	354.0	1.2	3.8			
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	373.9	4	4			
Bread	365.5	4	4			
Flour	296.0	7	7			
Other cereals	455.7	4	4			
Biscuits	335.6	4	4			
Meat and bacon	277.2	2	2			
Beef	322.7	1	1			
Lamb	269.5	4	4			
Pork	253.9	0	0			
Bacon	260.0	2	2			
Ham (cooked)	252.5	4	4			
Other meat and meat products	257.1	3	3			
Fish	336.9	11	11			
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	345.0	-6	-6			
Butter	447.2	1	1			
Margarine	247.9	-12	-12			
Lard and other cooking fats	220.3	-15	-15			
Milk, cheese and eggs	364.7	5	5			
Cheese	395.1	2	2			
Eggs	204.0	-1	-1			
Milk, fresh	447.4	8	8			
Milk, canned, dried etc	416.0	1	1			
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	426.3	5	5			
Tea	466.5	-2	-2			
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	532.0	14	14			
Soft drinks	356.1	2	2			
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	482.4	4	4			
Sugar	434.1	0	0			
Jam, marmalade and syrup	343.3	3	3			
Sweets and chocolates	487.2	5	5			
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	426.5	10	10			
Potatoes	538.9	23	23			
Other vegetables	360.9	2	2			
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	321.4	0	0			
Other food	362.0	2	2			
Food for animals	293.1	0	0			
II Alcoholic drink	440.7	1.4	4.0			
Beer	534.2	5	5			
Spirits, wines etc	324.7	3	3			
III Tobacco	602.9	0.0	10.5			
Cigarettes	608.2	11	11			
Tobacco	555.4	6	6			
IV Housing	502.4	0.3	8.3			
Rent	442.5	6	6			
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	496.3	9	9			
Rates and water charges	607.7	13	13			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	441.9	2	2			
V Fuel and light	506.1	0.2	-0.2			
Coal and smokeless fuels	546.6	0	0			
Coal	553.0	0	0			
Smokeless fuels	535.9	2	2			
Gas	414.2	1	1			
Electricity	523.2	0	0			
Oil and other fuel and light	562.0	-17	-17			
VI Durable household goods	265.6	-0.9	0.2			
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	294.2	2	2			
Radio, television and other household appliances	200.6	-3	-3			
Pottery, glassware and hardware	408.2	2	2			
VII Clothing and footwear	230.8	-1.5	2.5			
Men's outer clothing	243.4	1	1			
Men's underclothing	329.7	5	5			
Women's outer clothing	165.9	1	1			
Women's underclothing	304.7	1	1			
Children's clothing	275.0	3	3			
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	263.6	4	4			
Footwear	241.9	4	4			
VIII Transport and vehicles	399.7	0.9	1.7			
Motoring and cycling	382.7	7	7			
Purchase of motor vehicles	335.2	6	6			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	471.0	5	5			
Petrol and oil	412.1	-10	-10			
Motor licences	398.2	0	0			
Motor insurance	454.0	21	21			
Fares	544.8	6	6			
Rail transport	569.3	5	5			
Road transport	533.7	7	7			
IX Miscellaneous goods	413.0	0.2	2.5			
Books, newspapers and periodicals	597.9	4	4			
Books	681.8	7	7			
Newspapers and periodicals	572.7	3	3			
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	426.3	4	4			
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	420.3	0	0			
Soap and detergents	368.1	0	0			
Polishes	493.9	-2	-2			
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic goods, plants etc	335.3	2	2			
X Services	408.8	0.5	4.0			
Postage and telephones	425.1	2	2			
Postage	496.4	6	6			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	399.8	2	2			
Entertainment	321.1	3	3			
Entertainment (other than TV)	515.3	8	8			
Other services	521.0	7	7			
Domestic help	533.6	9	9			
Hairdressing	527.3	7	7			
Boot and shoe repairing	460.3	4	4			
Laundry	464.7	5	5			
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	454.8	0.4	6.6			

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 January 13 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 January 13, 1987

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: home-killed		p	p	Bread		p	p
Sirloin (without bone)	310	295	230-372	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	391	44	37- 53
Silverside (without bone) †	433	218	190-245	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	272	55	51- 58
Best beef mince	438	120	96-149	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	313	36	32- 39
Fore ribs (with bone)	296	149	119-179	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	174	37	35- 39
Brisket (without bone)	382	156	130-179	Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	245	56	48- 60
Rump steak †	401	290	238-330	Flour			
Stewing steak	429	147	109-174	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	353	46	39- 55
Lamb: home-killed				Butter			
Loin (with bone)	331	200	160-248	Home-produced, per 250g	282	52	48- 59
Breast †	285	58	38- 89	New Zealand, per 250g	287	50	48- 54
Shoulder (with bone)	296	110	88-152	Danish, per 250g	310	57	54- 61
Leg (with bone)	307	180	151-205	Margarine			
Lamb: imported				Soft (low fat), per 250g	289	34	30- 39
Loin (with bone)	179	149	138-172	White (full fat), per 250g	228	24	16- 35
Breast †	103	45	30- 60	Hard (block), per 250g	217	18	13- 27
Shoulder (with bone)	178	80	64- 99	Lard, per 250g	344	16	13- 23
Leg (with bone)	186	148	138-160	Cheese			
Pork: home-killed				Cheddar type	271	126	99-149
Leg (foot off)	363	113	90-150	Eggs			
Belly †	376	81	68- 94	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	255	105	88-114
Loin (with bone)	430	141	126-168	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	215	92	78- 98
Fillet (without bone)	287	187	138-269	Milk			
Bacon				Ordinary, per pint	811	25	19- 28
Collar †	155	118	94-136	Tea			
Gammon †	307	179	140-216	Loose per 125g	573	42	32- 53
Back, smoked	214	166	140-189	Tea bags per 125g	360	96	85-114
Back, unsmoked	293	156	136-178	Coffee			
Streaky, smoked	133	105	92-120	Instant, per 100g	682	147	105-179
Ham (not shoulder), per ¼ lb	385	57	44- 70	Ground (filter fine), per ½ lb	256	169	140-189
Sausages				Sugar			
Pork	450	82	68- 95	Granulated, per kg	349	47	45- 52
Beef	331	76	60- 89	Fresh vegetables			
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	259	47	41- 57	Potatoes, old loose			
Corned beef, 12 oz can	308	91	79-105	White	246	11	9- 14
Chicken: roasting				Red	104	12	10- 14
Frozen, oven ready	322	64	52- 82	Potatoes, new loose			
Fresh or chilled 4lb, oven ready	320	79	68- 90	Tomatoes	422	54	45- 65
Fresh and smoked fish				Cabbage, greens	286	22	15- 35
Cod fillets	243	195	156-238	Cabbage, hearted	365	21	12- 30
Haddock fillets	198	195	160-235	Cauliflower	307	50	32- 69
Haddock, smoked whole	139	186	150-230	Brussels sprouts	350	24	18- 32
Plaice fillets	177	212	175-250	Carrots	407	19	12- 28
Herrings							

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices[‡]

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant variations	UNITED KINGDOM	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption				Items mainly imported for direct consumption
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5	
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3	
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8	
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8	
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.6	
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6	
1980	1,000	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	34.5-35.9	59.1-59.7	93.6-95.6	48.0	38.8-40.6	786	966.8-969.6	
1981	1,000	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	34.3-35.3	56.8-57.2	91.1-92.5	48.4	36.2-38.2	793	969.2-971.9	
1982	1,000	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	33.9-34.9	52.8-53.3	87.0-88.2	47.7	36.7-38.4	794	965.7-967.6	
1983	1,000	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	35.8-36.5	56.7-57.0	92.7-93.6	46.8	35.0-36.9	797	971.5-974.1	
1984	1,000	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	33.7-34.3	54.9-55.3	88.6-89.4	45.4	33.1-34.9	799	966.1-968.7	
1985	1,000	190	26.8-29.7	160.3-163.2	31.7-32.4	52.8-55.3	84.7-85.6	42.0	33.6-35.5	810	970.3-973.2	
1986	1,000	185	24.0-26.7	158.3-161.0	35.2-36.2	57.2-57.8	92.5-94.0	37.2	28.5-29.9	815	973.3-976.0	
Jan 15, 1974=100												
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8	
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1	
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5	
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	179.7	181.5	181.5	
1978	197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	187.6	197.9	197.9	
1979	223.5	228.3	211.1	231.7	232.9	255.9	246.7	205.7	195.2	197.9	197.9	
1980	263.7	255.9	224.5	262.0	271.0	293.6	284.5	224.6	222.2	224.1	224.1	
1981	295.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	296.7	317.1	308.9	274.8	241.3	299.8	299.8	
1982	320.4	299.3	276.9	303.5	315.8	331.9	325.4	299.6	258.3	326.2	322.0	
1983	335.1	308.8	282.8	313.8	330.0	346.3	339.7	306.5	264.4	342.4	337.1	
1984	351.8	326.1	319.0	327.8	342.2	362.4	354.3	317.2	280.7	358.9	353.1	
1985	373.2	336.3	314.1	340.9	354.0	380.4	369.9	325.4	294.5	383.2	375.4	
1986	385.9	347.3	336.0	350.0	365.0	384.8	398.0	333.1	292.7	396.4	387.9	
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5	
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6	
1977 Jan 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	169.3	170.9	170.9	
1978 Jan 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2	
1979 Jan 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3	
1980 Jan 15	245.3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2	
1981 Jan 13	277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	308.2	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3	
1982 Jan 12	310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	296.1	255.4	314.6	311.5	
1983 Jan 11	325.9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305.8	260.8	332.6	328.5	
1984 Jan 10	342.6	319.8	321.3	319.8	335.5	353.1	346.0	312.1	270.3	348.9	343.5	
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	
Sept 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	
June 10	385.8	351.4	361.8	350.3	364.2	398.7	384.9	334.4	292.5	395.3	387.0	
July 15	384.7	347.4	332.2	350.7	364.7	399.6	385.6	333.8	293.4	394.9	386.8	
Aug 12	385.9	348.6	336.5	351.4	366.3	399.8	386.4	334.6	293.6	396.1	387.9	
Sept 16	387.8	348.3	331.7	351.8	367.6	400.7	387.5	334.2	293.5	398.5	390.0	
Oct 14	388.4	347.6	324.9	352.2	369.3	400.7	388.2	334.2	293.7	399.6	390.9	
Nov 11	391.7	347.5	322.8	352.4	370.1	400.5	388.4	333.9	294.5	403.7	394.3	
Dec 9	393.0	349.8	333.3	353.4	369.9	402.4	389.4	334.8	295.5	404.7	395.3	
1987 Jan 13	394.5	354.0	347.3	355.9	371.6	404.4	391.3	338.7	297.6	405.6	396.4	

Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two-person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For those pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.
^{*} The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
[†] These are coal, coke, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones. Excludes telephones from December 1984, and gas from December 1986.
[‡] Indices prior to 1974 are published in "Retail Prices Indices - 1914-1985" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.80.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries [†]	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976
91	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977
96	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978
93	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979
93	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980
104	79	36	135	62	65	81	152	75	66	42	1981
99	77	41	144	62	64	77	154	75	63	38	1982
109	78	39	137	69	64	78	159	75	63	39	1983
102 Feb-Nov	75	36	149	65	69	70	158	76	65	36	1984
87 Dec-Jan	75	36	149	65	69	70	158	76	65	36	1984
86	75	37	153	65	65	75	156	77	62	45	1985
83 Feb-Nov	82	40	153	62	63	75	157	81	58	44	1986
60 Dec-Jan	82	40	153	62	63	75	157	81	58	44	1986
108.4	109.7	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2	1974
147.5	135.2	147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4	1975
185.4	159.3	171.3	143.2	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3	1976
208.1	183.4	209.7	161.8	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7	1977
227.3	196.0	226.2	173.4	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	207.2	192.0	207.8	1978
246.7	217.1	247.6	208.9	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9	1979
307.9	261.8	290.1	269.5	313.2	226.3	205.4	288.7	275.9	262.7	290.0	

6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

PER CENT

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries*
1974 Jan 15	12	20	2	0	10	6	10	13	10	7	12	21	5
1975 Jan 14	20	18	18	24	10	25	18	19	30	25	16	19	20
1976 Jan 13	23	25	26	31	22	35	19	11	20	22	33	23	44
1977 Jan 18	17	23	17	19	14	18	12	13	14	16	8	18	15
1978 Jan 17	10	7	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
1979 Jan 16	9	11	5	4	17	25	19	15	23	20	22	22	17
1980 Jan 15	18	13	21	17	20	28	7	5	12	13	17	15	27
1981 Jan 13	13	9	15	10	20	28	7	5	12	13	17	15	27
1982 Jan 12	12	11	16	32	23	13	4	0	10	7	13	7	11
1983 Jan 11	5	2	10	9	-1	16	3	2	7	8	4	7	15
1984 Jan 10	5	6	6	6	10	1	3	0	5	5	4	7	1
1985 Jan 15	5	3	6	13	9	4	2	3	2	7	5	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
June 10	2	3	4	11	2	1	2	3	-2	4	5	6	3
July 15	2	3	5	11	2	1	1	2	-3	4	5	6	3
Aug 12	2	4	4	11	2	1	0	3	-2	4	5	6	3
Sept 16	3	4	4	11	4	0	-1	2	-1	4	5	6	3
Oct 14	3	4	3	11	5	0	-1	2	0	4	5	6	3
Nov 11	4	3	3	11	8	0	0	2	0	3	5	6	3
Dec 9	4	3	3	11	8	0	0	3	1	4	4	7	3
1987 Jan 13	4	4	4	10	8	0	0	2	2	3	4	7	3

*These are coal, coke, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones. Excluding telephones from December 1984, and gas from December 1986.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	JAN 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	231.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355.1	337.5	344.3	345.3	348.5
1985	363.2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369.0	368.7	371.8	353.0	361.8	362.6	365.3
1986	378.4	382.8	382.6	384.3	375.4	379.6	379.9	382.0	367.4	371.0	372.2	375.3

6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
	JAN 15, 1974 = 100										
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336.3
1983	336.2	300.7	366.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358.2
1984	352.9	320.2	386.6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	438.3	417.3	321.3	384.3
1985	370.1	330.7	410.2	533.3	502.4	274.3	223.4	458.6	451.6	343.1	406.8
1986	382.0	340.1	428.4	587.2	510.4	281.3	231.0	472.1	468.4	357.0	432.7
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	393.1	383.9	320.6	358.2
1984	350.4	315.6	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	407.0	405.8	331.1	384.3
1985	367.6	325.1	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	429.9	438.1	353.8	406.7
1986	379.2	334.6	445.3	584.4	511.3	281.2	239.5	428.5	456.0	368.4	432.9
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1982	314.3	299.3	341.0	413.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308.8	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	366.3	345.6	342.9	364.0
1984	343.9	326.1	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	374.7	364.7	357.3	390.3
1985	360.7	336.3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.5	392.2	381.3	413.3
1986	371.5	347.3	430.6	584.9	506.0	266.7	229.2	390.1	409.2	400.5	439.5

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

RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)	
Indices 1980 = 100																				
Annual averages																				
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	83.2	
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	68.7	
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	69.4	64.1	88.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8	
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7	
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	90	86.6	88	96.1	88.1	88.6	
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1981	111.9	109.6	106.8	107.6	112.5	112	113.4	106.3	124.5	120.4	117.8	104.9	106.7	114	114.6	112	106.5	110.4	110.5	
1982	121.5	121.8	112.6	117.0	124.6	123	126.8	111.9	150.6	141.1	137.3	107.7	113.1	127	131.1	122	112.5	117.1	119.1	
1983	127.1	134.1	116.3	126.0	131.9	132	139.0	115.6	181.0	155.8	157.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.3	
1984	133.4	139.4	122.9	134.0	137.6	140	149.3	118.4	214.4	169.3	174.3	112.1	120.0	146	163.6	143	119.3	126.1	131.8	
1985	141.5	148.8	126.9	140.5	143.1	146	158.0	121.0	255.8	178.5	190.3	114.4	122.7	154	178.0	154	123.3	130.5	137.7	
1986	146.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q4	143.4	153.6	127.5	141.7	145.0	148	160.1	121.3	280.4	180.5	195.7	115.1	123.4	157	182.4	156	124.2	132.3	139.7 R	
1986 Q1	144.4	157.1	129.0	142.0	146.8	148	160.3	121.3	297.3	183.3	199.0	115.2	123.0	160	189.4 R	159	124.5	132.6	140.5	
Q2	146.3	159.7	128.7	142.2	148.0	152	161.4	121.0	310.2	185.5	200.8	115.4 R	123.3	163	191.5	160	124.4	132.3	140.9	
Q3	146.4	163.9	129.2	142.5	149.8	153	162.4	120.4	316.5 R	185.8	201.9	114.6 R	122.1	168	195.8	160	123.8	133.3	141.7	
Q4	148.3	..	129.2	142.7	151.3	154	163.5	120.0	335.1	..	..	..	121.2	171	198.1	162	124.4	134.0	142.7
Monthly																				
1986 July	145.9	..	129.0	142.2	149.5	152	162.1	120.5	312.6	..	201.3	114.6 R	121.8	166	194.7	160	123.6	132.9	141.3	
Aug	146.3	163.9	129.3	142.3	149.9	152	162.3	120.2	312.5	185.8	201.9	114.3 R	122.0	167	195.3	160	123.9	133.1	141.5	
Sept	147.1	..	129.4	142.8	149.9	154	162.9	120.4	324.2	..	202.5	114.9	122.5	169	197.4	161	124.0	133.8	142.2	
Oct	147.3	..	129.3	142.7	150.7	154	163.3	120.0	332.6	..	..	115.0	123.2	170	198.1	162	124.1	133.9	142.5 R
Nov	148.5	..	129.0	142.6 R	151.5	154	163.5	119.9 R	335.0	186.2	..	114.4 R	123.3	171	197.7 R	162	124.4	134.0	142.8 R	
Dec	149.0	..	129.2	142.8	151.8	154	163.7	120.1	337.6	..	..	..	123.1	171	198.4	162	124.6	134.2	142.9
1987 Jan	149.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																				
Percent																				
Annual averages																				
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3	
1976	16.5	13.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.8	5.8	8.7	
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	17.0	8.1	6.5	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9	
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0	
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8	
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9	
1981	11.9	9.6	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	6.3	24.5	20.4	17.8	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5	
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8	
1983	4.6	10.1	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.3	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.3	
1984	5.0	4.0	5.7	6.3	4.3	6.1	7.3	2.4	18.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.1	
1985	6.1	6.7	3.3	4.9	4.0	4.3	5.8	2.2	19.3	5.4	9.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.7	3.4	3.5	4.5	
1986	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q4	5.5	8.3	2.7	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.8	1.8	22.9	4.9	8.9	1.9	1.7	6.1	8.3	6.1	3.1	3.5	4.2	
1986 Q1	4.9	9.2	2.4	2.5	4.2	2.8	3.6	0.7	24.7	4.6	7.6	1.4	1.2	6.0	8.9	5.3	1.5	3.1	3.8	
Q2	2.8	8.4	1.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	2.4	-0.2	24.5	4.4	6.1	0.8	0.4	6.5	8.5	3.9	0.9	1.6	2.5	
Q3	2.6	8.9 R	1.7	0.8	4.2	4.1	2.1	-0.4	23.8	3.1	..	0.2	-0.4	8.4	9.4	3.9	0.6	1.7	2.5	
Q4	3.4	..	1.3	0.7	4.3	4.1	2.1	-1.1	19.5	..	..	..	-1.8	8.9	8.6	3.8	0.2	1.3	2.1
Monthly																				
1986 July	2.4	..	1.5	0.7	4.2	3.6	2.0	-0.5	24.6	..	5.5	-0.1	-0.7	7.4	9.3	4.0	0.5	1.6	2.4	
Aug	2.4	8.9 R	1.7	0.8	4.3	4.3	2.0	-0.4	24.2	3.1	5.5	-0.2	-0.5	8.1	9.5	3.9	0.7	1.6	2.4	
Sept	3.0	..	1.7	0.9	4.1	4.6	2.3	-0.4	22.7	..	5.3	-0.2	-0.6	8.6	9.5	4.4	0.6	1.8	2.5	
Oct	3.0	..	1.6	0.8	4.4	4.5	2.2	-0.9	21.9	..	..	-0.6	-0.2	8.8	9.3	4.1	0.4	1.5	2.3
Nov	3.5	..	1.2	0.5	4.5	4.3	2.1	-1.2	19.8	..	..	-0.3	-0.2	8.7	8.3	3.5	-0.1	1.3	2.2
Dec	3.7	..	1.1	0.6	4.2	4.3	2.1	-1.1	16.9	3.2	..	..	-0.2	8.9	8.2	3.3	0.0	1.1	2.1
1987 Jan	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

8.1 TOURISM (R) Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SIC group	Restaurants cafes etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self employed *				32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
1981	48.1	51.7	1.6				
Employees in employment †				219.5	309.4		
1982 March	180.6	225.0	137.3				
June	194.1	236.0	138.5	267.4	336.8		
September	194.9	234.0	134.7	268.2	327.0		
December	184.3	230.8	134.8	209.6	309.2		
1983 March	174.0	226.7	131.3	203.2	307.0		
June	197.7	237.1	133.0	262.2	312.8		
September	203.6	245.3	135.3	265.3	334.9		
December	200.3	243.8	138.3	211.0	314.1		
1984 March	200.5	239.5	136.6	202.1	311.2		
June	213.1	251.7	137.6	265.7	333.6		
September	216.2	259.8	137.0	262.0	330.1		
December	209.0	259.2	139.2	228.7	315.0		
1985 March	206.5	257.0	137.4	226.5	320.0		
June	221.4	269.7	141.5	275.9	378.2		
September	224.3	263.7	141.8	280.0	371.3		
December	218.6	264.0	144.3	243.8	334.5		
1986 March	212.6	256.5	140.8	241.4	332.5		
June	226.1	267.5	142.5	287.9	393.3		
September	224.1	273.0	143.5	288.3	376.3		
Change Sept 1986 on Sept 1985	-0.2	+9.3	+1.7	+8.3	+5.0		
Absolute (thousands)							
Percentage		+3.5	+1.2	+3.0	+1.3		

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

1981 145
1983 142
1984 161
1985 170

† These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1-4.
R Revised. This table has been revised to allow for the results of the 1984 Census of Employment. Separate figures for SIC groups 665, 667, 977 and 979 are not available.

8.2 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ million at current prices

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)	UK residents abroad (b)	Balance (a) less (b)			
1980	2,961	2,738	+223			
1981	2,970	3,272	-302			
1982	3,188	3,640	-452			
1983	4,003	4,090	-87			
1984	4,614	4,663	-49			
1985 P	5,451	4,877	+574			
Percentage change 1985/1984	+18	+5				
	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents abroad	Balance			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual			
1985 P 1st quarter	903	1,347	846			
2nd quarter	1,331	1,375	1,153			
3rd quarter	2,066	1,411	1,879			
4th quarter	1,150	1,317	998			
1986 P 1st quarter	912	1,353	896			
2nd quarter PR	1,250	1,271	1,456			
3rd quarter (e)	1,995	1,370	2,465			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1985 P January	322	423	277	423	+45	-
February	247	429	244	425	+3	+4
March	334	495	325	418	+9	+77
April	376	429	324	382	+52	+47
May	496	491	350	392	+109	+109
June	496	455	480	376	+16	+79
July	641	443	530	391	+111	+52
August	823	521	677	378	+146	+143
September	602	447	671	393	-69	+54
October	466	426	476	393	-10	+33
November	364	459	281	425	+83	+34
December	320	432	241	491	+79	-59
1986 January P	332	442	259	409	+73	+33
February P	264	458	237	442	+27	+16
March P	316	453	399	552	-83	-99
April PR	364	402	367	446	-3	-44
May PR	424	445	497	569	-73	-124
June PR	463	423	593	477	-130	-54
July (e)	615	437	675	506	-60	-69
August (e)	755	467	940	524	-185	-57
September (e)	625	466	850	516	-225	-50
October (e)	460	418	540	465	-80	-47
November (e)	425	539	350	531	+75	+8

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

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

THOUSAND

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
1976	10,808		2,093	6,816
1977	12,281		2,770	7,770
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551
1985 P	14,483		3,797	7,904
1985 1st quarter P	2,351	3,549	489	1,379
2nd quarter P	3,957	3,731	1,138	2,171
3rd quarter P	5,419	3,615	1,545	2,798
4th quarter P	2,755	3,587	625	1,076
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	3,892	525	1,536
2nd quarter PR	3,312	3,121	672	2,017
3rd quarter (e)	5,050	3,378	1,130	2,880
1985 P January	824	1,182	164	451
February	656	1,150	134	405
March	872	1,217	191	523
April	1,207	1,186	236	598
May	1,282	1,267	383	674
June	1,467	1,278	519	697
July	1,823	1,166	541	976
August	2,145	1,252	586	1,144
September	1,451	1,197	418	678
October	1,141	1,158	280	612
November	804	1,133	172	457
December	811	1,296	163	488
1986 January P	920	1,288	179	523
February P	726	1,313	133	459
March P	914	1,291	214	553
April PR	1,025	995	185	689
May PR	1,123	1,103	224	677
June PR	1,164	1,024	263	651
July (e)	1,670	1,069	340	1,000
August (e)	2,010	1,186	450	1,180
September (e)	1,370	1,123	340	700
October (e)	1,170	1,169	250	330
November (e)	910	1,297	170	210

Notes: See table 8-2.

Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
1976	11,560		579	9,954
1977	11,525		619	9,866
1978	13,443		782	11,517
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229
1984	22,072		919	19,371
1985 P	21,771		914	19,105
1985 1st quarter P	3,324	5,450	158	2,707
2nd quarter P	5,613	5,128	200	4,993
3rd quarter P	8,314	5,129	350	7,486
4th quarter P	4,521	6,064	206	3,919
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	6,353	159	3,020
2nd quarter PR	6,410	5,993	269	5,701
3rd quarter (e)	9,570	6,028	450	8,690
1985 P January	1,056	1,811	75	781
February	883	1,723	44	715
March	1,384	1,916	40	1,209
April	1,653	1,710	57	1,400
May	1,661	1,688	61	1,490
June	2,300	1,730	82	2,103
July	2,293	1,684	110	2,080
August	3,172	1,695	138	2,864
September	1,750	1,750	103	84
October	2,064	1,773	103	2,542
November	1,435	2,167	63	1,841
December	1,022	2,124	49	1,232
1986 January P	1,137	1,968	69	866
February P	1,012	2,092	48	809
March P	1,586	2,293	42	1,345
April PR	1,623	1,727	85	1,339
May PR	2,139	2,231	71	1,948
June PR	2,647	2,035	113	2,414
July (e)	2,790	2,095	120	2,570
August (e)	3,610	1,961	200	3,240
September (e)	3,170	1,972	130	2,880
October (e)	2,300	2,029	120	2,050
November (e)	1,400	2,235	90	1,140

Notes: See table 8-2.

8.5 TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism*: Visits to the UK by country of residence THOUSAND

	1983	1984	1985 P	1985 P				1986 P			
				1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd QR	3rd Q	4th Q
Total all countries	12,484	13,644	14,483	2,351	3,957	5,419	2,755	2,560	3,312		
North America											
USA	2,317	2,764	3,166	412	927	1,308	519	437	523		
Canada	519	567	631	78	211	237	105	89	149		
Total	2,836	3,330	3,797	489	1,138	1,545	625	525	672		
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	430	426	503	104	136	156	107	65	122		
France	1,516	1,632	1,620	332	528	507	253	404	490		
Federal Republic of Germany	1,374	1,485	1,484	232	445	540	267	284	396		
Italy	458	475	494	78	112	233	72	72	75		
Netherlands	735	741	762	122	185	266	196	125	177		
Denmark	219	192	201	37	52	65	47	48	52		
Greece	85	81	118	23	38	31	26	23	20		
Spain	298	293	342	57	72	143	69	73	65		
Portugal	55	59	64	11	19	19	15	16	21		
Irish Republic	908	909	1,001	162	245	399	195	157	238		
Total	6,078	6,292	6,591	1,158	1,833	2,352	1,247	1,268	1,655		
Other Western Europe											
Austria	88	111	108	11	26	54	17	17	19		
Switzerland	310	313	339	57	96	101	84	51	101		
Norway	194	216	237	45	59	75	58	62	70		
Sweden	288	402	380	59	105	125	91	80	113		
Finland	62	72	70	13	16	30	12	13	22		
Others	144	145	179	37	36	61	48	44	37		
Total	1,086	1,259	1,313	221	338	445	309	268	362		
Other countries											
Middle East	616	610	588	110	126	241	112	105	107		
North Africa	125	132	119	22	24	50	23	20	18		
South Africa	147	182	147	27	37	54	28	29	35		
Eastern Europe	50	57	68	15	8	30	15	13	11		
Japan	170	201	211	49	49	65	48	51	37		
Australia	331	456	473	73	118	192	89	79	119		
New Zealand	76	95	83	15	18	29	11	25	25		
Latin America	109	165	166	31	37	65	33	25	44		
Rest of World	840	865	927	141	232	350	205	166	227		
Total	2,464	2,763	2,782	483	649	1,076	574	499	623		

Notes: See table 8-2.

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

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

	1983	1984	1985 P	1985 P				1986 P			
				1st Q	2nd Q	3rd Q	4th Q	1st Q	2nd QR	3rd Q	4th Q
Total all countries	20,994	22,072	21,771	3,324	5,612	8,314	4,521	3,734	6,410		
North America											
USA	780	719	722	134	163	243	182	139	223		
Canada	243	200	193	24	37	108	24	20	47		
Total	1,023	919	914	158	200	350	206	159	269		
European Community											
Belgium/Luxembourg	831	776	755	148	199	191	216	109	198		
France	5,058	4,482	4,523	622	1,118	1,725	1,058	829	1,271		
Federal Republic of Germany	1,091	1,294	1,321	180	366	499	275	204	309		
Italy	1,154	1,184	1,066	178	269	472	147	150	320		
Netherlands	784	868	949	156	346	247	201	146	278		
Denmark	128	126	151	37	34	56	34	28	35		
Greece	869	1,048	1,319	12	378	782	146	9	438		
Spain	4,278	5,022	4,175	577	1,089	1,557	951	620	1,486		
Portugal	547	573	709	86	191	263	170	122	244		
Irish Republic	1,472	1,552	1,623	262	397	648	316	265	405		
Total	16,212	16,935	16,591	2,249	4,388	6,440	3,515	2,482	4,984		
Other Western Europe											
Yugoslavia	293	477	566	10	177	318	61	11	191		
Austria	490	609	557	185	121	188	62	230	116		
Switzerland	474	519	488	132	106	175	74	160	126		
Norway/Sweden/Finland	285	302	346	57	84	124	81	85	94		
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	434	475	475	61	93	201	119	44	159		
Other	40	53	82	13	24	40	7	7	31		
Total	2,017	2,436	2,514	458	605	1,046	404	537	717		
Other countries											
Middle East	219	227	189	41	57	44	47	60	41		
North Africa	224	253	273	60	59	81	72	68	58		
Eastern Europe	149	164	237	37	79	105	16	51	49		
Australia/New Zealand	147	167	154	64	35	24	31	72	56		
Commonwealth Caribbean	147	140	122	29	28	38	27	44	41		
Rest of World including Cruise	856	830	777	228	161	185	203	261	195		
Total	1,743	1,781	1,752	459	419	477	396	556	440		

Notes: See table 8-2.

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

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

	Total visits	Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
		Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978	12,646	7,580	5,067	5,876	2,295	2,193	2,283
1979	12,486	7,614	4,872	5,529	2,395	2,254	2,308
1980	12,421	7,323	5,098	5,478	2,565	2,319	2,058
1981	11,452	6,889	4,563	5,037	2,453	2,287	1,675
1982	11,636	6,911	4,724	5,265	2,393	2,410	1,568
1983	12,464	7,661	4,803	5,818	2,556	2,560	1,530
1984	13,644	8,515	5,129	6,385	2,863	2,626	1,770
1985	14,483	9,396	5,086	6,663	3,009	2,898	1,912
% change 1985/1984	+6	+10	-1	+4	+5	+10	+8
1983 1st quarter	2,013	1,356	657	776	537	485	225
2nd quarter	3,200	1,831	1,369	1,568	676	621	335
3rd quarter	4,715	2,730	1,987	2,546	633	900	635
4th quarter	2,537	1,747	790	938	711	553	335
1984 1st quarter	2,156	1,452	704	819	622	475	240
2nd quarter	3,582	2,093	1,489	1,751	744	614	473
3rd quarter	5,179	3,039	2,140	2,750	728	978	723
4th quarter	2,728	1,931	796	1,066	769	558	334
1985 1st quarter P	2,351	1,625	726	866	655	530	299
2nd quarter P	3,957	2,458	1,499	1,985	791	737	444
3rd quarter P	5,419	3,326	2,092	2,812	755	1,045	807
4th quarter P	2,755	1,987	769	1,000	807	586	362
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	1,721	839	927	711	588	334
2nd quarter PR	3,312	2,056	1,256	1,396	890	683	344

Notes: See table 8-2.

TOURISM 8.8 Overseas travel and tourism: Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit THOUSAND

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

9.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES YTS entrants: Regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Planned entrants* April 1986—March 1987	43,451	22,781	28,800	50,895	44,578	39,872	52,900	22,961	21,250	44,321	371,809
Entrants to training† April—November 1986	37,942	18,083	26,164	44,493	40,985	35,023	51,915	25,313	19,417	32,950	332,285
Total in training‡ November 30, 1986	37,295	19,031	27,157	47,076	40,641	37,255	55,151	26,222	21,928	35,259	347,015

* Planned entrants are based on assumptions about the number of 16 and 17 year olds to enter the labour market in 1986-87, the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS, the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS while in employment, and the number leaving further education or employment part way through their first year and thus requiring the balance of a year's training on YTS.

† YTS entrants and those already in training include some young people on existing one-year YTS places as well as those on two-year YTS places.

9.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	Jan	Dec	Jan	Dec	Jan	Dec
Community Industry	8,000	8,000	1,661	1,716	922	948
Community Programme	248,000	248,000	31,689	31,689	22,336	22,336
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	76,000	74,000	7,118	6,874	4,950	4,869
Job Release Scheme	26,000	27,000	2,009	2,091	979	1,033
Job Splitting Scheme	240	250	23	23	18	18
Jobstart Allowance	3,241	—	352	—	253	—
New Workers Scheme	33,000	31,000	2,604	2,317	1,910	1,749
Young Workers Scheme	470	2,000	58	345	36	118
Restart interviews (cumulative total July 10 to January 8)	779,051	689,319	86,222	77,868	43,444	39,247

9.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Placement of jobseekers with disabilities into employment

Registered† for employment at jobcentres, January 9, 1987
Employment registrations‡ taken at jobcentres, December 8 to January 9, 1987
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, December 8 to January 9, 1987*
† should refer to registrations

61,920
6,710
2,512

† For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.

* Not including placings through displayed vacancies or onto the Community Programme.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled people*							
	Suitable for ordinary employment				Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed
1985 Oct	28.4	24.8	51.4	41.3	4.7	4.2	2.8	2.2
1986 Jan	26.4	23.2	48.5	37.9	4.5	4.1	2.7	2.1
April	25.8	22.5	47.0	37.2	4.4	3.9	2.5	2.0
July	27.8	24.2	51.8	41.8	4.9	4.4	3.1	2.5
Oct	24.8	21.7	49.3	38.1	4.3	3.9	2.5	2.0

* Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register.

Note: Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. At April 21, 1986, the latest date for which figures are available, 389,273 people were registered under the Acts.

DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

Orders II-XXI: Manufacturing industries plus mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

R revised

e estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition

EC European Community

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

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Mar 87:	1-1	<i>Manufacturing and certain other industries</i>			
Labour force estimates, projections		Aug 86:	317	Summary (Oct)	B (A)	Mar 87:	5-4
Employees in employment				Detailed results	A	Mar 87:	65
<i>Industry: GB</i>				<i>Manufacturing</i>			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Feb 87:	1-4	International comparisons	M	Feb 87:	5-9
: time series, by order group	M	Mar 87:	1-2	Aerospace	A	Aug 86:	340
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Mar 87:	1-3	Agriculture	A	Mar 87:	157
<i>Occupation</i>				Coal mining	A	Mar 87:	155
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 86:	1-10	Average earnings: non-manual employees	B (A)	Mar 87:	5-5
Local authorities manpower	Q	Jan 87:	1-7	Basic wage rates: manual workers			
<i>Region: GB</i>				Wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5-8
Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Feb 87:	1-5	Normal weekly hours	A	Mar 87:	131
Self employed: by region		Jan 87:	56	Holiday entitlements	A	Mar 87:	132
: by industry		May 86:	164	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Census of Employment: Sep 1984				Latest figures: industry	M	Mar 87:	1-11
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Region: summary	Q	Dec 86:	1-13
Census of Employment: Sept 1981				Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Mar 87:	1-12
UK by industry on SIC 1980 [final]				Output per head			
International comparisons	Q	Mar 87:	1-9	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Mar 87:	1-8
Apprentices and trainees by industry: <i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	June 86:	1-14	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Apprentices and trainees by region: <i>Manufacturing industries</i>	A	June 86:	1-15	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Mar 87:	5-7
Employment measures	M	Mar 87:	9-2	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 87:	5-7
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 87:	??	Labour costs			
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Dec 86:	1-6	Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	212
Trade union membership	A	Feb 87:	??	Per unit of output	M	Mar 87:	5-7
Unemployment and vacancies				Retail prices			
Unemployment				<i>General index (RPI)</i>			
Summary: UK	M	Mar 87:	2-1	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Mar 87:	6-2
GB	M	Mar 87:	2-2	percentage changes	M	Mar 87:	6-2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Mar 87:	2-5	Recent movements and the index			
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 87:	2-1	excluding seasonal foods	M	Mar 87:	6-1
Broad category: GB	M	Mar 87:	2-2	Main components: time series			
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Mar 87:	2-6	and weights	M	Mar 87:	6-4
Region: summary	Q	Mar 87:	2-6	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Mar 87:	6-5
Age time series UK	Q	Mar 87:	2-7	Annual summary	A	Mar 86:	95
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 87:	2-15	Revision of weights	A	Mar 86:	103
Duration: time series UK	Q	Mar 87:	2-8	<i>Pensioner household indices</i>			
Region and area				All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Mar 87:	6-6
Time series summary: by region	M	Mar 87:	2-3	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Mar 87:	6-7
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Mar 87:	2-4	Revision of weights	A	May 86:	167
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2.4)	M	Mar 87:	2-9	<i>Food prices</i>	M	Mar 87:	6-3
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 87:	2-10	London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	267
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 87:	2-6	International comparisons	M	Mar 87:	6-8
Flows:				Household spending			
GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2-19	All expenditure: per household	Q	Dec 86:	7-1
UK, time series	M	Mar 87:	2-19	: per person	Q	Dec 86:	7-1
GB, Age time series	M	Mar 87:	2-20	Composition of expenditure			
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Feb 87:	2-23/24/26	: quarterly summary	Q	Dec 86:	7-2
GB, Age and duration	Q	Feb 87:	2-21/22/25	: in detail	Q (A)	Dec 86:	7-3
Students: by region	M	Mar 87:	2-13	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Dec 86:	7-3
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Mar 87:	9-3/4	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
International comparisons	M	Mar 87:	2-18	Summary: latest figures	M	Mar 87:	4-1
Ethnic origin		Jan 87:	18	: time series	M	Mar 87:	4-2
Temporarily stopped: UK				Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 86:	323
Latest figures: by region	M	Mar 87:	2-14	Industry			
Vacancies				<i>Monthly: Broad sector: time series</i>	M	Mar 87:	4-1
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 87:	3-1	Annual Detailed	A	Aug 86:	323
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 87:	3-2	Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 86:	329
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Mar 87:	3-3	Main causes of stoppage			
Vacancies (previous definition)				Cumulative	M	Mar 87:	4-1
Industry UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-3	Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 86:	326
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-4	Size of stoppages	A	Aug 86:	328
Occupation region summary	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-6	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 86:	325
Redundancies				International comparisons	A	July 86:	266
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Mar 87:	2-30	Tourism			
Regions	M	Mar 87:	2-30	Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Mar 87:	8-1
Industries	M	Mar 87:	2-31	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Mar 87:	8-2
Detailed analysis	A	Dec 86:	500	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Mar 87:	8-3
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 86:	466	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Mar 87:	8-4
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 86:	284	Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK			
Industry	A	Dec 86:	500	by country of residence	Q	Mar 87:	8-5
Earnings and hours				: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Mar 87:	8-6
Average earnings				: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Mar 87:	8-7
<i>Whole economy (new series) index</i>				: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Mar 87:	8-8
Main industrial sectors	M	Mar 87:	5-1	: visitor nights	Q	Mar 87:	8-9
Industry	M	Mar 87:	5-3	YTS			
Underlying trend	Q (M)	Mar 87:	514	YTS entrants: regions	M	Mar 87:	9-1
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)							
Latest key results	A	Dec 86:	482				
Time series	M (A)	Mar 87:	5-6				

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

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

Special Feature



Donkey rides at Blackpool

Photo: Evelyn Smith

Recent changes in hours and holiday entitlements — manual employees

There were relatively few reductions in normal hours of work or increases in holiday entitlements in national collective agreements affecting manual employees negotiated in 1986. Average basic hours remained at just under 39 hours compared with 40 hours in 1978. The majority of hours changes during 1986 were from a basic 40 hour week to a basic 39 hour week.

Average basic holiday entitlements remained virtually unchanged at just over 22 days by the end of 1986. The majority of changes in holiday entitlements during the year were for one additional day.

The main changes affecting manual employees featured in national collective agreements or in wages orders made by Wages Boards or Councils during 1986 are summarised in tables 2 and 4. The holiday changes came into effect

during 1986 but a few of the hours changes will be implemented in 1987. Full details of normal weekly hours and paid holiday entitlements, together with other details on rates of pay, relating to these agreements are published in "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".¹

Hours

Normal hours of work are taken to be the hours of work for which basic rates of wages are payable, that is, exclusive of main meal breaks and overtime hours. There were relatively few changes in normal hours in 1986.

Those changes which were agreed continued the general trend of recent years towards a basic working week of less than 40 hours. Of the manual employees covered in this analysis, fewer than 15 per cent still have basic weekly hours of 40 or more. A significant minority of employees (about 10 per cent of those covered in this analysis) now have basic hours of less than 39.

¹ Loose-leaf publication, updated each month, available on annual subscription from Department of Employment, Statistics A1, Orphanage Road, Watford (tel 0923 28500 ext 350). A subscription form can be found on page 133.

As table 1 indicates, about 147,000 manual employees had reductions in normal weekly hours in 1986, averaging just over three quarters of an hour for those affected. The main changes in 1986 and agreed future changes are shown in table 2.

Table 1 Changes in normal weekly hours

	Number of employees affected (thousands)	Average reduction in hours of those affected
1971	623	1.0
1972	1,618*	1.1
1973	749	1.6
1974	703	1.6
1975	340	1.5
1976	7	1.0
1977	3	1.3
1978	127	2.5**
1979	35	5.3***
1980	489	1.2
1981	3,230	1.0
1982	1,949	1.1
1983	1,614	1.1
1984	1,024	1.0
1985	149	1.0
1986	147	0.8

* Mainly employees in retail distribution trades.
 ** Includes a reduction for Post Office engineering employees from 40 to 37½ hours.
 *** Includes a reduction for Local Authority Fire Staff from 48 to 42 hours.



Canterbury

Photo: Evelyn Smith

Table 2 Changes in normal weekly hours—industries covered by national negotiating arrangements

Operative date 1986	Industry	Estimated coverage	Reduction in hours
January	Aerated Water Manufacture (Wages Council)—GB	*	1 (40 > 39)
	Screen printing and display—GB	*	½ (38 > 37½)
February	Upholstery and bedding filling materials—GB	9,000	1 (40 > 39)
April	Fibreboard packaging—UK	6,000	½ (38 > 37½)
	Paper box making—GB	7,000	1 (39 > 38)
May	Wool textile industry—Yorkshire	32,000	½ (40 > 39½)
	Wool textile industry—Scotland	7,300	½ (40 > 39½)
	Wool textile industry—West of England	1,200	½ (39½ > 39)
June	Food manufacturing industry—GB	30,000	1 (40 > 39)
July	Exhibition industry—GB	4,500	1 (36 > 35)
September	General waste material reclamation (Wages Council)—GB	*	1 (40 > 39)
	Baking—Scotland (Independent Employers)	7,000	1 (40 > 39)
1987			
January	Seed Crushing etc manufacture—UK	*	1 (40 > 39)
February	Wool textile industry—Yorkshire	32,000	½ (39½ > 39)
April	Wool textile industry—Scotland	7,300	½ (39½ > 39)

* Numbers covered are not available

Table 3 Holidays with pay

End year	Percentage of manual employees with basic* holidays of						Percentage with extra service entitlement
	Two weeks	Between two and three weeks	Three weeks	Between three and four weeks	Four weeks	Between four and five weeks		Five weeks and over
1972	8	16	39	33	4		12
1973	6	9	36	45	4		14
1974	1	1	30	40	28		20
1975	1	1	17	51	30		26
1976		1	18	47	34		32
1977		1	18	47	34		32
1978		1	17	47	35		36
1979		1	7	42	50**		38
1980			2	24	19	55	40
1981			2	11	25	61	37†
1982			2	5	21	53	35†
1983				5	17	60	36†
1984				5	15	61	35†
1985				1	16	63	32†
1986					14	63	32†

* Additional to public and customary holidays. There are currently eight days of public holidays.
 † The fall since 1980 is mainly attributable to the deletion from some Wages Council orders and agreements of references to extra service entitlements. This does not necessarily imply that previous arrangements will not continue on a voluntary basis.
 ** Includes some employees with entitlement of more than 4 weeks.

Table 4 Recent changes in holiday entitlements

Industry covered by national agreement or wages order	Estimated number of manual employees covered	Changes in holiday— with—pay entitlement (excluding public or customary holidays) with operative dates shown in brackets	Industry covered by national agreement or wages order	Estimated number of manual employees covered	Changes in holiday— with—pay entitlement (excluding public or customary holidays) with operative dates shown in brackets
Agricultural machinery—GB	†	4 weeks 1 day after 10 years service (January)	Hosiery, knitwear— Midlands	N/A	Increase of 1 day to 30 days (March)
Baking (federated employers)—Scotland	7,000	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 1 day (April)	Lace finishing—GB (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 1 day (April)
Biscuits—GB	33,000	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 4 days (April)	Leather goods—GB	11,000	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 1 day (July)
British Nuclear Fuels Limited—UK	8,500	Transfer of 2½ days from customary holiday (March)	Leather production—GB	6,000	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 2 days (July)
Boot and shoe repairing—GB (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 1 day (April)	Linen, cotton goods etc—GB (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 1 day (April)
Boot and shoe repairing—NI (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 1 day (April)	Linen, cotton goods, etc—NI (Wages Council)		Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 1 day (June)
BRS Road haulage—GB	†	5 weeks after 20 (previously 25) years service (January)	ICI plc	N/A	Increase of 2 days to 4 weeks 3 days (May)
British Telecommunications—UK	†	4 weeks 4 days after 15 years service (April)	Made-up textiles—GB (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 1 day (April)
Carpet manufacture—GB	7,000	Increase of 1 day to 31 days (December)	Newspaper production—provinces	19,000	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 3 days (October)
Clothing manufacture—GB (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 3 days (April)	Paper box—NI (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 2 days (March)
Clothing manufacturer—NI (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 3 days 4(April)	Paint, varnish, lacquer—UK	14,000	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 4 days (January)
Clothing manufacturer (BCIA)—GB	80,000	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 3 days (April)	Pharmaceuticals—GB	13,000	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 4 days (January)
Corn trade—GB	†	4 weeks 1 day after 2 years service (January)	Perambulator and invalid carriages—GB (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to 5 weeks (May)
Cotton waste reclamation—GB (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 1 day (April)	Retail bespoke tailoring GB (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day, plus transfer of 1 day customary holiday to 4 weeks 3 days (April)
Footwear—UK	40,000	Increase of 2 days to 4 weeks 3 days (March)	Screen printing—GB	N/A	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 2 days (October)
Fur trade—GB (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 week to 4 weeks (April)	Sugar confectionery and food * processing—NI (Wages Council)	*	4 weeks 2 days after 5 years service
Hat, cap and millinery—GB (Wages Council)	*	Increase of 1 day to 4 weeks 3 days (April)			

* Figures on a comparable basis for the numbers covered by Wages Councils are not available.
 † Number of employees affected by service requirement holiday changes are not available.
 N/A=not available.

Holidays with pay

Holiday entitlements (additional to public or customary holidays) continued to increase during 1986 at the slower rates since 1983 (see table 3) By the end of 1986 over 85 per cent of employees covered by this analysis had entitlements of more than four weeks and nearly one-quarter had a minimum entitlement of five weeks or more. Average entitlement was just over 22 days. Table 4 gives details of the national agreements or wages orders which provided for increases in holiday entitlements during 1986. Actual holiday entitlements will tend to be higher than these mini-

imum entitlements because of additions for seniority, length of service and local arrangements.

Wages Act 1986

Under the Wages Act 1986, wages councils will still specify the number of hours to which the minimum pay rate relates. Wages Councils will no longer specify minimum holiday entitlements. Holiday entitlements accrued during the operation of Wage Orders made before implementation of the Wages Act can be taken during the period covered by the next Wages Order.

Loose Leaf 'Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work'

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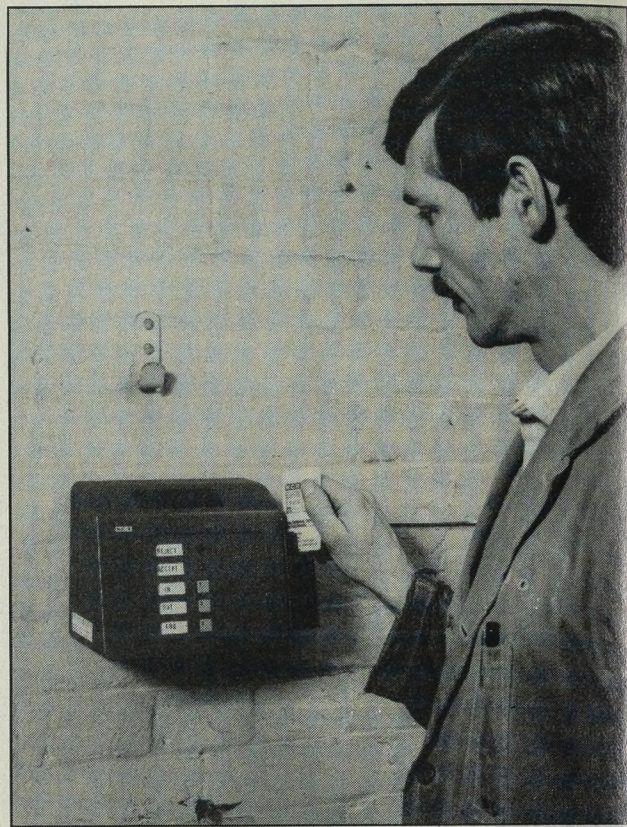


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Earnings and hours of manual employees in October 1986

This article presents the results of the 1986 Survey on earnings and hours of manual employees, a survey which, in various forms, has been undertaken periodically since 1886.

In October 1986, the average weekly earnings of full-time manual employees, both male and female, on adult rates in major production and transport industries in the UK were £171.02 for some 42.7 hours, an increase of 6.6 per cent on the corresponding earnings in October 1985.

For manufacturing industries, the corresponding figures were £164.74 for 41.6 hours, an increase in average weekly earnings of 6.3 per cent on the October 1985 level. The figures for males on adult rates were £182.25 for 42.7 hours and for females on adult rates were £110.47 for just over 38

hours, increases in average earnings over the October 1985 levels of 6.8 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively.

Average weekly hours of manual employees fell slightly between October 1985 and October 1986, the reduction occurring in manufacturing industry. For the major production and transport industries covered in the survey, average hourly earnings of all full-time adult manual employees rose by 6.9 per cent between October 1985 and October 1986. The corresponding increase for manufacturing industries was also 6.9 per cent, with increases of 7.5 per cent for males and 6.9 per cent for females.

Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees, 1984 to 1986 in the United Kingdom

October	1984	1985	1986
All industries covered in survey¹			
All employees on adult rates			
Weekly earnings (£)	148.69	160.39	171.02
Hours worked	42.5	42.8	42.7
Hourly earnings (p)	349.5	374.7	400.6
Manufacturing industries²			
Weekly earnings (£)			
All employees on adult rates	143.09	155.04	164.74
Males on adult rates	157.50	170.58	182.25
Females on adult rates	96.30	103.21	110.48
Hours worked			
All employees on adult rates	41.7	41.8	41.6
Males on adult rates	42.8	43.0	42.7
Females on adult rates	38.1	38.1	38.1
Hourly earnings (p)			
All employees on adult rates	343.0	370.6	396.1
Males on adult rates	367.7	397.1	426.8
Females on adult rates	252.9	271.0	289.7

¹ For details of coverage, see table 2.
² Divisions 2-4 of Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

These figures, which are summarised in table 1, are some of the results from the voluntary annual survey of the earnings and hours of manual employees conducted by the Department of Employment each October. The averages cover all full-time employees, other than those on short-time for all or part of the survey period. The figures include the weekly equivalent of periodical bonuses. Also, they reflect the effect of sickness and voluntary absence and will not correspond precisely to average earnings for a full week unaffected by absence as measured in the New Earnings Survey each April¹. Separate figures for males and females are not shown for all the industries covered by the survey as some survey returns provide figures for all adult employees only (see Technical Note).

Changes in average earnings between October 1985 and October 1986 broadly reflect the effect of pay settlements in the 1985-86 pay round, as relatively few pay settlements were made after July 1986 in time to be reflected at the

¹ See *Employment Gazette* December 1986, p 482.

beginning of October when the survey was carried out. However, changes in average earnings between the two periods will reflect several factors other than pay settlements, including changes in bonus payments linked to productivity and changes in the relative numbers in different occupations and at various levels within the same occupation. The figures of average earnings for employees on other rates will reflect the numbers of young employees in the Young Workers Scheme and the Youth Training Scheme (see Technical Note).

Short-time working was at a very low level at the time of the October 1986 survey with only 0.7 per cent of employees covered by returns reported to be on short-time. However, the tables in this article exclude workers on short-time. The effect of short-time working on average weekly earnings is discussed in the Technical Note.

Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises average weekly earnings in October 1986 by broad industry groups (2 digit classes of SIC 1980) covered in the survey. The average earnings for each class have been calculated by weighting together the averages in each industry (at 3 digit groups of SIC 1980) by the latest available estimates of the total number of manual employees in these industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in table 5. The latter are subject to a larger margin of possible error than the former, and figures are not given for a few industries where the number of employees covered by returns is small. As well as showing figures for employees on adult rates, table 2 shows figures for those not on adult rates, that is, young people, including apprentices. In manufacturing industries in October 1986 male employees not on adult rates had average weekly earnings of £88.68, just under half the corresponding average for male employees on adult rates.

Weekly hours

Table 3 summarises average weekly hours in October 1986 by broad industry group, again combining the averages for individual industries using the same estimated numbers of employees as for earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours worked to which the earnings

Table 2 Average weekly earnings: by grouped class, October 1986*

Grouped class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates						Manual employees on other rates	
		Full-time			Part-time			Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		£ per week							
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	195.68	198.21	113.84	52.53	92.36	†		
Mineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	175.69	184.98	112.92	54.27	93.59	69.39		
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	187.43	201.37	130.58	65.09	106.96	77.83		
Metal goods and instruments	31, 37	157.31	168.16	115.19	53.13	87.87	78.98		
Mechanical engineering	32	173.36	176.15	125.38	52.14	87.95	89.34		
Electrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	148.97	167.36	117.27	60.24	87.13	75.83		
Motor vehicles and parts	35	181.07	184.09	140.86	73.25	95.84	98.04		
Other transport equipment	36	183.24	186.36	127.86	59.92	89.91	75.85		
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	168.55	186.47	123.21	63.19	85.48	77.73		
Textiles	43	124.66	148.48	94.47	53.94	75.16	57.61		
Leather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	99.31	134.81	89.55	52.88	68.98	63.05		
Timber and wooden furniture	46	159.09	163.40	121.09	43.49	87.23	95.77		
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	215.74	235.17	139.81	61.36	99.74	80.85		
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	161.91	177.70	107.39	57.61	84.72	69.33		
All manufacturing industries		164.74	182.25	110.48	59.04	88.68	70.59		
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	208.03	208.70	§	59.70	93.48	‡		
Construction	50	170.99	171.25	98.55	34.07	86.29	74.33		
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 75-77, 79	193.47	..	..	..	..	..
All above industries		171.02	..	..	..	..	..

† See footnotes to table 6.
§ Estimate affected by change in response as compared with the October 1985 survey.

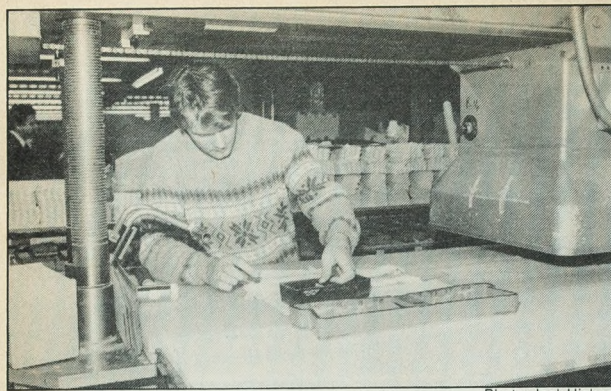


Photo: Jack Hickes

relate, including all overtime, together with any hours not worked but for which employees were available and guaranteed payments were made by the employer. Main meal breaks and absences for which payments were not made are excluded from the figures. Also, holiday and sickness absence is excluded unless the corresponding holiday and sickness pay cannot be readily excluded from the reported wages paid. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

Average weekly hours worked in the industries covered by the survey decreased marginally from 42.8 to 42.7 between October 1985 and October 1986. For manufacturing industries, the decrease was due to a reduction in average hours worked by males from 43.0 in October 1985 to 42.7 in October 1986; the corresponding figure for females was

unchanged. For males the most substantial fall was in mechanical engineering where average hours fell from 43.0 to 42.3.

Hourly earnings

Table 4 shows average hourly earnings at the survey date for each broad industry group, obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by the corresponding weekly hours. The figures will not correspond with the basic hourly rate as they also include the effects of overtime working, bonuses

¹The analyses are broadly in the same format as tables 8 to 13 in the article on the October 1981 survey published in *Employment Gazette*, March 1982, pp 129-131.

and other additional or premium payments. Figures for individual industries are given in table 6.

Regional analyses

As in previous surveys, regional analyses of earnings and hours for males and females on adult rates have been prepared, where appropriate. Figures are shown for the standard regions of the UK for each broad industry group, based on SIC 1980. Copies of these analyses¹ are available at a cost of £5 (postage paid) from Department of Employment Statistics A1, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1PJ.

Table 3 Average weekly hours: by grouped class, October 1986*

Grouped class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates	
		Full-time			Part-time†	Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	41.8	41.8	38.9	20.5	39.0	‡
Mineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	44.2	45.1	38.1	20.3	40.8	38.0
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	42.2	42.9	39.1	21.4	38.2	37.7
Metal goods and instruments	31, 37	42.0	42.8	38.7	21.3	39.8	38.4
Mechanical engineering	32	42.1	42.3	38.8	19.8	39.4	38.4
Electrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	40.7	41.8	38.9	20.7	39.2	37.3
Motor vehicles and parts	35	40.1	40.2	38.0	21.3	38.4	38.1
Other transport equipment	36	41.6	41.8	38.9	20.4	37.3	37.8
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	43.2	44.9	39.0	22.6	40.7	39.1
Textiles	43	41.0	43.7	37.6	22.1	40.9	37.7
Leather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	37.9	41.7	36.8	23.3	39.6	37.4
Timber and wooden furniture	46	43.1	43.6	38.4	18.9	40.7	42.2
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	41.4	42.1	38.7	20.6	40.2	38.4
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	42.3	43.4	38.5	22.2	40.2	37.7
All manufacturing industries		41.6	42.7	38.1	21.9	39.4	37.9
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	41.3	41.3	§	18.7	38.6	‡
Construction	50	44.0	44.0	37.8	15.6	40.9	38.3
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 } 75-77, 79 }	47.0	..	..	..	..	..
All above industries		42.7	..	..	..	..	..

* † ‡ See footnotes to table 6.

§ Estimate affected by change in response as compared with the October 1985 survey.

Table 4 Average hourly earnings: by grouped class, October 1986*

Grouped Class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates	
		Full-time			Part-time†	Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Metal processing and manufacturing	21, 22	468.6	473.6	293.0	255.8	236.9	‡
Mineral extraction and manufacturing	23, 24	397.8	410.5	296.1	268.0	229.2	182.4
Chemicals and man-made fibres	25, 26	444.4	469.1	333.9	303.9	279.8	206.5
Metal goods and instruments	31, 37	374.6	392.6	297.3	249.9	220.6	205.7
Mechanical engineering	32	411.4	416.1	323.0	263.5	223.2	232.8
Electrical and electronic engineering	33, 34	365.8	400.6	301.5	291.0	222.1	203.4
Motor vehicles and parts	35	452.0	457.8	370.9	344.4	249.5	257.4
Other transport equipment	36	440.0	445.9	328.3	293.5	241.1	200.6
Food, drink and tobacco	41, 42	390.2	415.7	316.1	279.7	210.2	198.9
Textiles	43	304.2	340.0	251.4	243.9	183.8	152.8
Leather, footwear and clothing	44, 45	262.4	323.6	243.3	226.5	174.0	168.6
Timber and wooden furniture	46	369.4	374.7	315.5	230.0	214.3	227.2
Paper products, printing and publishing	47	521.0	558.6	361.3	297.4	248.4	210.8
Rubber, Plastics and other manufacturing	48, 49	382.9	409.6	278.8	259.5	210.7	184.0
All manufacturing industries		396.1	426.8	289.7	269.9	224.8	186.3
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	15-17	503.6	504.9	§	319.0	242.3	‡
Construction	50	388.8	389.3	260.8	218.0	211.1	193.9
Transport and communication (except sea transport)	71, 72 } 75-77, 79 }	411.3	..	..	..	..	..
All above industries		400.6	..	..	..	..	..

* † ‡ See footnotes to table 6.

§ Estimate affected by change in response as compared with the October 1985 survey.

Table 5 Average weekly earnings: by industry, October 1986

Industry	Group SIC 1980	Manual employees on adult rates					
		Full-time			Part-time†	Full-time	
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Electricity, gas, other energy and water							
Electricity production and distribution	161	214.80	216.05	135.42	58.43	89.35	‡
Gas supply	162	207.83	208.40	123.26	62.86	91.73	—
Water supply	170	188.81	188.99	‡	55.40	140.85	—
Metal processing and manufacturing							
Iron and steel	221	210.10	210.58	‡	‡	89.77	‡
Steel tubes	222	176.37	178.40	109.82	50.39	‡	‡
Drawing cold rolling and forming of steel	223	179.51	185.45	109.98	49.03	‡	‡
Non-ferrous metals	224	188.41	192.10	117.67	58.42	98.11	‡
Mineral extraction and manufacturing							
Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	231	187.74	188.37	‡	‡	‡	‡
Structural clay products	241	190.22	190.98	‡	‡	‡	—
Cement lime and plaster	242	230.53	231.00	‡	‡	‡	—
Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	243	187.23	188.24	‡	54.70	‡	‡
Asbestos goods	244	179.07	184.80	111.43	‡	‡	—
Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals n.e.s.	245	189.46	193.49	‡	‡	‡	‡
Abrasive products	246	162.78	169.05	123.83	‡	‡	—
Glass and glassware	247	169.06	176.09	114.89	61.07	86.35	‡
Refractory and ceramic goods	248	145.96	164.74	112.90	50.72	79.15	71.03
Chemicals and man-made fibres							
Basic industrial chemicals	251	204.36	207.84	125.87	70.08	112.72	‡
Paints, varnishes and printing ink	255	171.07	176.81	117.96	51.02	‡	‡
Chemical products for industry and agriculture	256	180.71	191.78	142.09	77.33	93.28	‡
Pharmaceutical products	257	169.47	197.21	130.24	65.81	‡	‡
Soap and toilet preparations	258	171.59	209.74	115.58	60.64	‡	‡
Chemical products for household and office	259	209.67	228.81	165.37	78.87	‡	‡
Production of man-made fibres	260	190.05	193.24	128.41	59.01	‡	‡
Mechanical engineering							
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	190.00	191.06	108.09	37.00	92.37	‡
Agricultural machinery and tractors	321	165.28	166.25	‡	‡	85.09	‡
Machine tools and engineers' tools	322	165.28	169.12	124.56	50.36	79.38	‡
Textile machinery	323	152.82	158.48	108.72	48.70	83.30	‡
Machinery for food, chemicals and related industries	324	184.83	186.43	‡	‡	‡	‡
Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	325	178.34	178.96	118.90	40.49	88.03	‡
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	166.01	170.31	130.00	60.47	85.41	‡
Printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass, laundry etc machinery	327	204.10	204.84	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	168.56	171.52	124.70	57.60	88.14	‡
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	329	187.10	196.27	144.90	57.82	93.10	‡
Office machinery, electrical and electronic engineering							
Office machinery and electronic data processing equipment	330	168.49	187.66	131.62	63.27	‡	‡
Insulated wires and cables	341	170.73	186.83	115.91	58.53	‡	‡
Basic electrical equipment	342	145.82	158.00	107.04	53.65	82.50	76.68
Industrial electrical equipment, batteries etc	343	151.68	169.98	116.51	58.25	83.54	‡
Telecommunication equipment, electronic capital goods/components	344	147.62	169.44	118.27	64.49	90.24	76.52
Other electronic equipment (active)	345	137.40	158.57	113.82	58.49	‡	‡
Domestic-type electric appliances	346	151.57	162.06	127.74	53.40	94.74	‡
Electric lamps and lighting equipment	347	135.87	155.38	115.51	62.42	‡	‡
Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts							
Motor vehicles and engines	351	194.44	195.16	169.61	100.27	103.71	‡
Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	352	177.45	178.31	162.69	‡	92.41	‡
Motor vehicle parts	353	170.52	175.88	129.32	67.22	91.93	‡

Table 5 (contd) Average weekly earnings: by industry, October 1986

£ per week

Industry	Group‡	Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates		
		Full-time			Part-time†	Full-time		
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Other transport equipment								
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	182.33	183.55	120.84	51.51	89.88	‡	
Railway and tramway vehicles	362	165.34	165.66	—	44.36	98.40	‡	
Cycles and motor cycles	363	147.47	154.40	127.89	‡	‡	—	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	364	193.96	197.10	137.55	70.07	87.88	‡	
Metal goods and instruments								
Foundries	311	174.12	176.64	131.08	53.83	87.84	‡	
Forging, pressing and stamping	312	159.18	168.81	99.96	52.82	79.30	‡	
Bolts, nuts, springs, non-precision chains; metals treatment	313	150.80	160.27	108.50	45.52	‡	‡	
Metal doors, windows, etc	314	182.96	184.28	‡	‡	‡	—	
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	152.96	165.47	113.44	56.54	86.87	78.68	
Precision instruments and apparatus	371	152.23	164.94	123.29	48.93	80.52	‡	
Medical and surgical equipment	372	139.06	154.18	109.16	55.36	‡	‡	
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	373	167.59	178.83	128.16	55.00	114.22	‡	
Food, drink and tobacco								
Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	411	218.69	228.18	147.37	75.99	‡	—	
Animal slaughter and production of meat and by-products	412	140.63	156.36	111.83	62.25	86.17	82.67	
Milk and milk products	413	170.51	177.11	125.66	54.47	‡	‡	
Processing of fruit and vegetables	414	158.74	184.43	114.54	54.16	‡	‡	
Fish processing	415	126.02	160.36	92.56	56.24	‡	‡	
Grain milling	416	224.03	226.61	‡	‡	‡	—	
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	151.59	170.78	113.69	64.37	80.41	72.09	
Sugar and sugar by-products	420	228.73	243.03	147.14	77.76	‡	‡	
Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	421	165.53	189.94	119.73	68.45	87.13	77.37	
Animal feeding stuffs	422	199.66	202.98	145.99	75.21	‡	‡	
Miscellaneous foods	423	181.20	204.85	133.06	64.51	‡	‡	
Spirit distilling and compounding	424	161.93	175.26	132.24	42.35	‡	‡	
Brewing and malting	427	212.43	214.33	130.48	44.04	‡	‡	
Soft drinks	428	150.27	157.07	114.17	63.72	67.02	‡	
Tobacco industry	429	223.61	252.20	189.37	88.15	‡	‡	
Textiles								
Woolen and worsted industry	431	132.38	147.47	101.48	54.71	‡	‡	
Cotton and silk industries	432	127.99	140.01	99.73	52.08	‡	‡	
Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp etc	434	110.31	125.38	96.87	57.45	‡	‡	
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435	135.05	143.15	116.37	‡	‡	‡	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	108.41	147.51	90.63	55.98	65.95	55.53	
Textile finishing	437	150.60	158.76	102.32	50.41	‡	‡	
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	438	154.57	164.90	118.41	57.32	‡	‡	
Miscellaneous textiles	439	114.52	136.46	87.81	45.22	‡	‡	
Leather, footwear and clothing								
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	441	143.89	152.54	104.49	48.22	‡	‡	
Leather goods	442	97.98	116.26	84.72	42.21	‡	‡	
Footwear	451	125.40	147.59	106.62	57.13	72.24	65.67	
Clothing, hats and gloves	453	92.38	125.27	87.57	53.78	68.70	62.87	
Household and other made-up textiles	455	104.05	130.14	91.27	44.84	‡	‡	
Timber and wooden furniture								
Sawmilling, planing etc of wood	461	150.32	150.79	‡	27.42	105.82	‡	
Semi-finished wood products etc	462	188.49	189.57	‡	‡	‡	—	
Builders' carpentry and joinery	463	164.72	166.52	127.92	33.95	81.05	‡	
Wooden containers	464	131.61	135.40	‡	‡	‡	‡	
Other wooden articles (except furniture)	465	135.33	146.98	102.89	46.48	‡	‡	
Cork, wickerware, brushes and brooms	466	127.73	149.34	101.77	55.86	‡	‡	
Wooden and upholstered furniture, shop and office fittings	467	162.86	166.43	132.30	46.54	90.46	‡	
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing								
Pulp, paper and board	471	184.65	190.40	124.97	47.84	‡	‡	
Conversion of paper and board	472	176.99	193.66	127.88	62.39	93.43	70.15	
Printing and publishing	475	229.59	250.01	145.04	61.20	100.62	83.63	
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing								
Rubber products	481	171.57	183.20	112.07	58.16	‡	‡	
Processing of plastics	483	168.71	181.22	112.11	62.42	88.38	‡	
Jewellery and coins	491	145.61	171.98	90.98	54.74	‡	‡	
Toys and sports goods	494	123.39	134.33	105.69	52.33	‡	‡	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	495	136.16	170.25	98.29	47.32	‡	‡	
Construction	500	170.99	171.25	98.56	34.07	86.29	‡	
Transport and communication (except sea transport)								
Railways	710§	181.18	182.53	132.11	44.27	115.65	‡	
Bus and coach services, urban railways	721§	190.47	192.59	152.91	48.70	95.78	‡	
Road haulage	723	185.50	186.68	128.24	52.98	88.40	‡	

Table 5 (contd) Average weekly earnings: by industry, October 1986

£ per week

Industry	Group‡	Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates		
		Full-time			Part-time†	Full-time		
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Transport and communication (except sea transport) (contd)								
Inland water transport	726	176.20	176.30	‡	‡	‡	—	
Air transport	750	235.50	236.82	205.88	‡	‡	‡	
Supporting services to inland transport	761	154.93	154.95	‡	‡	‡	—	
Supporting services to sea transport	763	246.69	247.14	‡	44.65	‡	‡	
Supporting services to air transport	764	220.05	219.93	220.74	‡	‡	‡	
Miscellaneous transport services and storage n.e.s.	770	163.90	180.07	111.82	53.76	‡	‡	
Postal services and telecommunications	790	204.76	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	

§ See footnotes to table 6.

Table 6 Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1986

Industry	Group‡ SIC 1980	Hours worked						Earnings (pence per hour)					
		Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates			Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates		
		Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†
All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female		
Electricity, gas, other energy and water													
Electricity production and distribution	161	41.0	41.1	37.4	18.2	37.9	‡	523.5	525.8	361.7	321.6	235.8	‡
Gas supply	162	41.3	41.3	35.1	20.2	38.7	—	503.7	504.5	351.5	311.1	237.3	—
Water supply	170	41.1	41.1	—	17.2	40.0	—	459.4	459.7	—	321.2	352.2	—
Metal processing and manufacturing													
Iron and steel	221	40.5	40.5	‡	‡	38.5	‡	519.3	520.3	‡	‡	233.3	‡
Steel tubes	222	42.8	42.9	39.3	20.7	‡	‡	411.8	415.4	279.6	243.7	‡	‡
Drawing cold rolling and forming of steel	223	42.5	42.7	39.6	20.4	‡	‡	422.6	434.1	277.9	240.9	‡	‡
Non-ferrous metals	224	43.0	43.2	38.3	21.3	39.3	‡	438.2	444.3	307.2	274.2	249.6	‡
Mineral extraction and manufacturing													
Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	231	49.8	49.9	‡	‡	‡	‡	377.0	377.6	‡	‡	‡	‡
Structural clay products	241	44.6	44.6	‡	‡	‡	—	426.9	428.4	‡	‡	‡	—
Cement lime and plaster	242	49.3	49.3	‡	‡	‡	—	467.9	468.4	‡	‡	‡	—
Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	243	46.9	47.0	‡	20.8	‡	‡	399.4	400.9	‡	263.1	‡	‡
Asbestos goods	244	42.9	43.4	37.0	‡	‡	—	417.1	425.5	300.8	‡	‡	—
Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals n.e.s.	245	45.7	45.9	‡	‡	‡	‡	414.7	421.1	‡	‡	‡	‡
Abrasive products	246	42.2	42.7	39.4	‡	‡	—	385.5	396.1	314.1	‡	‡	—
Glass and glassware	247	39.8	39.9	38.9	22.0	38.6	‡	424.6	441.0	295.4	278.2	223.5	‡
Refractory and ceramic goods	248	41.0	42.7	37.9	19.5	40.2	38.2	356.4	385.8	298.1	259.6	197.1	186.2
Chemicals and man-made fibres													
Basic industrial chemicals	251	42.1	42.3	38.4	22.1	38.1	‡	485.5	491.9	327.8	317.4	295.7	‡
Paints, varnishes and printing ink	255	43.1	43.6	38.9	18.7	‡	‡	396.8	405.8	303.6	273.0	‡	‡
Chemical products for industry and agriculture	256	43.0	44.0	39.6	23.5	37.8	‡	419.8	435.6	358.8	328.9	246.5	‡
Pharmaceutical products	257	41.0	42.4	39.1	21.1	‡	‡	413.2	465.3	333.3	312.4	‡	‡
Soap and toilet preparations	258	42.8	45.3	39.2	21.7	‡	‡	400.9	463.2	295.1	279.5	‡	‡
Chemical products for household and office	259	41.4	42.7	38.4	22.1	‡	‡	506.1	535.5	430.6	356.1	‡	‡
Production of man-made fibres	260	43.2	43.2	41.5	19.8	‡	‡	440.4	446.9	309.8	298.4	‡	‡
Mechanical engineering													
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	43.1	43.1	38.4	16.8	40.1	‡	441.1	442.9	281.7	219.6	230.6	‡
Agricultural machinery and tractors	321	42.1	42.2	‡	‡	41.4	‡	392.7	394.0	‡	‡	205.5	‡
Machine tools and engineers, tools	322	41.6	42.0	38.3	20.9	39.5	‡	397.0	403.2	325.1	240.5	201.0	‡
Textile machinery	323	42.8	43.3	38.7	21.6	40.5	‡	357.2	365.9	280.8	225.6	205.5	‡
Machinery for food, chemical and related industries	324	43.4	43.6	‡	‡	‡	‡	425.6	428.0	‡	‡	‡	‡

Table 6 (contd) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1986

Industry	Group SIC 1980	Hours worked						Earnings (pence per hour)					
		Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates		Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates		
		Full-time		Part-time†		Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†
		All	Male	Female	Female			Male	Female		All	Male	
Mechanical engineering (contd)													
Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	325	43.0	43.1	38.8	17.9	39.4	‡	414.4	415.4	306.5	225.6	223.5	‡
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	40.1	40.3	38.2	20.3	37.1	‡	414.3	422.7	340.0	298.2	230.4	‡
Printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass, laundry, etc machinery	327	42.6	42.6	‡	‡	‡	‡	479.1	480.4	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	41.9	42.1	39.1	20.7	39.3	‡	402.2	407.4	319.0	278.3	224.6	‡
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	329	41.1	41.5	39.4	17.8	37.5	‡	454.8	472.7	368.1	325.0	248.3	‡
Office machinery, electrical and electronic engineering													
Office machinery and electronic data processing equipment	330	42.2	43.1	40.5	21.4	‡	‡	399.4	435.7	325.0	295.0	‡	‡
Insulated wires and cables	341	42.7	43.7	39.5	20.6	‡	‡	399.5	427.6	293.8	284.6	‡	‡
Basic electrical equipment	342	40.1	40.9	37.6	20.1	39.6	37.3	363.6	386.5	284.4	266.3	208.1	205.8
Industrial electrical equipment, batteries, etc	343	40.6	41.4	39.0	20.5	38.3	‡	373.6	410.1	298.8	284.4	218.1	‡
Telecommunication equipment, electronic capital goods/components	344	40.6	42.4	38.1	21.4	39.4	37.7	363.6	399.3	310.1	300.8	229.1	203.2
Other electronic equipment (active)	345	40.8	41.6	39.9	21.0	‡	‡	336.8	381.2	285.2	278.2	‡	‡
Domestic-type electric appliances	346	40.1	40.8	38.6	19.5	40.5	‡	377.8	397.1	331.3	273.8	234.1	‡
Electric lamps and lighting equipment	347	38.1	39.8	36.3	18.9	‡	‡	356.8	390.6	318.3	329.6	‡	‡
Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts													
Motor vehicles and engines	351	41.1	41.1	39.0	23.2	38.9	‡	473.2	474.3	434.4	431.9	266.5	‡
Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	352	38.5	38.7	35.4	—	38.5	‡	460.5	460.5	459.7	—	240.3	‡
Motor vehicle parts	353	39.8	40.0	38.3	21.0	37.9	‡	428.0	439.3	337.4	319.6	242.3	‡
Other transport equipment													
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	42.3	42.4	35.7	17.7	36.2	‡	430.9	432.4	338.3	291.4	248.1	‡
Railway and tramway vehicles	362	40.2	40.2	—	21.3	38.8	‡	411.7	412.3	—	207.9	253.6	‡
Cycles and motor cycles	363	42.1	42.4	41.5	‡	‡	—	350.1	364.6	308.5	‡	‡	—
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	364	41.5	41.7	38.7	22.5	38.3	‡	467.1	472.8	355.4	311.2	229.3	‡
Metal goods and instruments													
Foundries	311	43.7	43.9	39.6	21.1	40.5	‡	398.6	402.2	331.0	255.3	217.1	‡
Forging, pressing and stamping	312	41.7	42.4	37.5	21.5	39.6	‡	381.6	398.3	266.3	245.6	200.3	‡
Bolts, nuts, springs, non-precision chains; metals treatment	313	41.7	42.4	38.6	18.2	‡	‡	361.8	378.3	280.9	250.8	‡	‡
Metal doors, windows, etc	314	45.5	45.7	‡	‡	‡	—	402.5	403.6	‡	‡	‡	—
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	41.8	42.7	38.7	22.1	40.1	38.5	366.1	387.1	293.0	255.3	216.4	204.6
Precision instruments and apparatus	371	40.9	41.5	39.4	20.2	38.7	‡	372.7	397.7	312.8	241.8	207.9	‡
Medical and surgical equipment	372	40.0	40.7	38.6	22.8	‡	‡	347.8	379.2	282.6	242.5	‡	‡
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	373	41.8	42.3	39.9	22.1	39.6	‡	401.2	422.7	321.3	249.0	288.8	‡
Food, drink and tobacco													
Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	411	50.1	50.9	44.0	25.9	‡	—	436.6	448.3	335.1	293.2	‡	—
Animal slaughter and production of meat and by-products	412	41.3	42.8	38.5	21.3	40.8	38.5	340.8	365.5	290.5	291.6	211.1	214.8
Milk and milk products	413	45.7	46.5	40.4	21.3	‡	‡	372.9	380.9	310.8	255.8	‡	‡
Processing of fruit and vegetables	414	41.3	43.6	37.5	20.3	‡	‡	383.9	423.3	305.4	267.2	‡	‡
Fish processing	415	39.8	43.0	36.7	21.3	‡	‡	316.5	372.9	252.0	263.6	‡	‡
Grain milling	416	49.5	49.7	‡	‡	‡	—	452.4	455.8	‡	‡	‡	—
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	45.0	47.2	40.7	23.5	40.5	39.6	336.9	362.0	279.5	273.6	198.6	182.0
Sugar and sugar by-products	420	47.0	48.1	40.4	23.7	‡	‡	487.0	505.2	363.9	328.1	‡	‡

Table 6 (contd) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1986

Industry	Group SIC 1980	Hours worked						Earnings (pence per hour)					
		Manual employees on adult rates				Manual employees on other rates		Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates		
		Full-time		Part-time†		Full-time	Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†
		All	Male	Female	Female			Male	Female		All	Male	
Food, drink and tobacco (contd)													
Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	421	41.7	42.9	39.5	23.2	41.3	40.2	397.0	443.1	303.2	295.0	210.9	192.4
Animal feeding stuffs	422	47.0	47.5	38.4	24.2	‡	‡	425.1	427.3	380.6	311.2	‡	‡
Miscellaneous foods	423	42.9	44.5	39.5	23.7	‡	‡	422.8	460.2	336.9	272.3	‡	‡
Spirit distilling and compounding	424	41.7	42.7	39.5	18.7	‡	‡	388.2	410.5	334.6	226.2	‡	‡
Brewing and malting	427	43.5	43.6	39.4	16.0	‡	‡	487.9	491.2	331.3	274.8	‡	‡
Soft drinks	428	42.3	43.1	38.2	22.1	39.8	‡	354.9	364.2	298.8	287.9	168.3	‡
Tobacco industry	429	36.8	38.8	34.4	18.1	‡	‡	608.1	650.2	551.3	485.8	‡	‡
Textiles													
Woolen and worsted industry	431	43.3	45.8	38.2	21.3	‡	‡	305.8	322.2	265.7	256.5	‡	‡
Cotton and silk industries	432	41.5	42.7	38.7	21.5	‡	‡	308.6	328.3	257.6	242.6	‡	‡
Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp etc	434	41.4	43.6	39.4	23.2	‡	‡	266.6	287.6	245.8	248.1	‡	‡
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435	39.9	40.3	38.9	‡	‡	‡	338.9	355.6	298.9	‡	‡	‡
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	38.4	41.9	36.9	22.8	40.0	37.4	282.1	352.1	245.9	246.0	164.9	148.4
Textile finishing	437	44.1	45.0	38.2	20.2	‡	‡	341.9	352.5	267.7	249.6	‡	‡
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	438	42.8	43.7	39.5	22.5	‡	‡	361.2	377.2	299.4	255.2	‡	‡
Miscellaneous textiles	439	40.9	43.0	38.4	21.5	‡	‡	280.0	317.5	228.8	210.1	‡	‡
Leather, footwear and clothing													
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	441	44.4	45.5	39.5	19.6	‡	‡	324.0	335.3	264.6	246.4	‡	‡
Leather goods	442	39.3	40.5	38.4	22.2	‡	‡	249.4	286.8	220.8	189.8	‡	‡
Footwear	451	39.2	40.5	38.1	23.2	39.7	39.1	319.8	364.1	279.8	246.1	181.8	168.0
Clothing, hats and gloves	453	37.2	41.3	36.5	23.7	39.8	37.1	248.6	303.3	239.6	226.8	172.5	169.3
Household and other made-up textiles	455	38.7	41.7	37.3	20.4	‡	‡	268.6	312.1	244.8	219.8	‡	‡
Timber and wooden furniture													
Sawmilling, planing, etc of wood	461	43.4	43.4	‡	15.0	42.4	‡	346.4	347.1	‡	182.8	249.6	‡
Semi-finished wood products etc	462	47.7	47.9	‡	‡	‡	—	394.9	395.9	‡	‡	‡	—
Builders' carpentry and joinery	463	43.6	43.9	38.5	15.8	39.6	‡	377.4	379.3	331.9	215.1	204.4	‡
Wooden containers	464	40.1	40.4	‡	‡	‡	‡	328.4	334.8	‡	‡	‡	‡
Other wooden articles (except furniture)	465	42.0	43.6	37.8	19.4	‡	‡	322.0	337.5	272.2	239.1	‡	‡
Cork, wickerware, brushes and brooms	466	38.7	40.1	36.9	22.3	‡	‡	330.2	372.0	275.6	250.6	‡	‡
Wooden and upholstered furniture, shop and office fittings	467	43.2	43.6	39.1	20.0	41.1	‡	377.3	381.4	338.3	233.2	220.3	‡
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing													
Pulp, paper and board	471	45.9	46.4	40.2	19.1	‡	‡	402.6	410.2	311.3	251.0	‡	‡
Conversion of paper and board	472	41.5	42.6	38.1	22.4	39.8	37.7	426.7	454.3	335.9	278.0	234.5	185.9
Printing and publishing	475	41.1	41.7	38.9	20.0	40.1	38.5	558.1	599.8	372.7	306.1	250.8	217.2
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing													
Rubber products	481	41.6	42.2	38.6	21.2	‡	‡	412.1	433.8	290.4	274.2	‡	‡
Processing of plastics	483	43.5	44.4	39.0	23.5	40.9	‡	388.3	407.8	287.6	265.8	216.2	‡
Jewellery and coins	491	41.5	43.2	38.0	22.3	‡	‡	351.1	398.5	239.5	245.3	‡	‡
Toys and sports goods	494	40.0	41.2	38.0	19.5	‡	‡	308.6	326.0	278.0	268.5	‡	‡
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	495	39.9	41.8	37.7	21.1	‡	‡	341.6	407.2	260.8	224.1	‡	‡
Construction													
500	44.0	44.0	37.8	15.6	40.9	‡	‡	388.8	389.3	260.8	218.0	211.1	‡
Transport and communication (except sea transport)													
Railways	710	46.8	46.9	44.2	24.5	42.3	‡	387.1	389.4	299.2	180.5	273.7	‡
Bus and coach services, urban railways	721	45.4	45.6	41.8	20.8	38.6	‡	419.3	422.1	365.5	234.0	248.1	‡
Road haulage	723	51.2	51.3	41.8	22.2	45.7	‡	362.6	363.6	307.0	238.2	193.6	‡
Inland water transport	726	48.7	48.7	‡	‡	‡	—	362.1	362.1	‡	‡	‡	—
Air transport	750	40.8	40.6	44.6	‡	‡	—	577.0	582.7	461.3	‡	‡	

Table 6 (contd) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings; by industry, October 1986*

Industry	Group‡ SIC 1980	Hours worked						Earnings (pence per hour)					
		Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates			Manual employees on adult rates			Manual employees on other rates		
		Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†	Full-time		Part-time†
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Transport and communication (except sea transport) (contd)													
Supporting services to sea transport	763	46.5	46.6	‡	18.1	‡	—	530.2	530.8	‡	246.3	‡	—
Supporting services to air transport	764	38.7	38.7	38.7	—	‡	‡	568.4	568.0	570.8	—	‡	‡
Miscellaneous transport services and storage nes	770	42.2	43.8	37.0	20.9	‡	‡	388.4	411.0	301.9	257.3	‡	‡
Postal services and telecommunications	790	47.2	..	..	..	..	..	433.9	..	..	..	..	..

* Figures from previous years surveys are given in table 5.4 of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*.

† Workers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time.

‡ In general, figures are not published where an average is based on returns from less than five establishments or less than 200 employees.

Laundry workers.

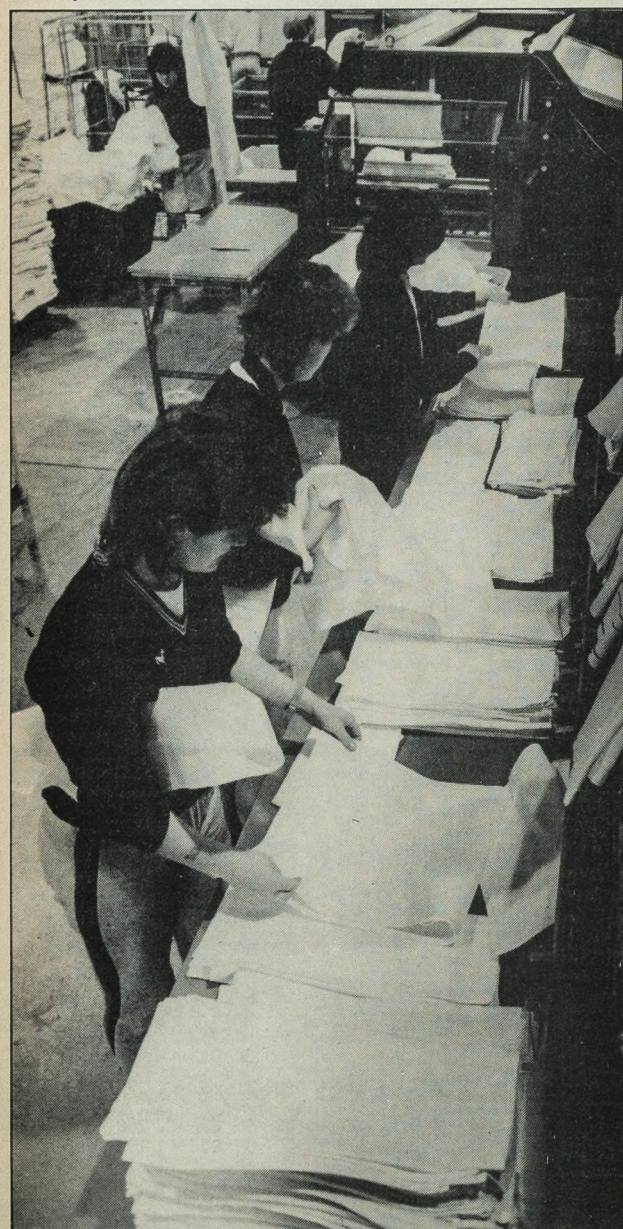


Photo: Mercury Press Agency Ltd

Technical note

The survey of earnings and hours of manual employees has been carried out periodically since 1886. It provides the most detailed analysis of manual earnings by industry. It does not attempt to provide information for particular occupations or to show the main components of gross earnings such as overtime pay. These subjects are covered in the *New Earnings Survey*, the latest of which relates to April 1986¹. Separate figures for males and females are not available for the Postal services and telecommunications class and are not shown for any of the categories ("Transport and communication") in which this class appears (as for the 1985 survey results) nor for the "all industries" category. The results of the October survey of manual earnings and hours have formed the basis of a number of articles in *Employment Gazette* which examine particular features of manual pay, for example:

"Trends in earnings, 1948-77", May 1978 edition.

"Relative pay and employment of young people", June 1983 edition.

Industries covered

The tables in this article cover the following industries:

All manufacturing industries (Divisions 2 to 4 of SIC 1980)

Construction (Division 5)

Part of energy and water supply industries (Division 1, classes 15 to 17 only)

Transport and communication, except sea transport (Division 7, excluding class 74).

Information on the average earnings of manual employees of the National Coal Board, which is not on a comparable basis to that of the main survey, is published in Topics (see p 155). The figures also relate to October 1986.

Information obtained by the agricultural departments on the average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of manual employees in agriculture is also given in Topics on p 157.

¹ *New Earnings Survey 1986* is published in six parts, see *Employment Gazette*, December 1986 edition p 484. Part A, "Streamlined analyses and key analyses by agreement" was published in December 1986. The other parts are published subsequently at intervals of a few weeks. Available from HMSO price £8.95 net each, or the whole set £52.50 including postage.

Firms covered

The results presented in this article are based on returns made on a voluntary basis by about 11,000 establishments, employing about 2.5 million manual employees, about 80 per cent of those approached. Although the overall response in successive surveys is fairly constant, the response at a disaggregated level can show more variability and may affect comparisons of those results between successive surveys. The effect is greater where the total number of employees in a particular category is small.

For establishments in Great Britain employing less than 100 manual workers, the following samples were taken:

Employment	Sampling fraction
50 to 99	1 in 2
25 to 49	1 in 4
11 to 24	1 in 8

For Northern Ireland, however, all establishments with more than ten employees were covered.

Employees covered

All manual employees, including foremen and supervisors (except works and other higher level foremen), transport, warehouse and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned) are covered. Administrative, technical and office employees generally, sales representatives and canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors are excluded.

Employees, including apprentices, in the Young Workers Scheme and the Youth Training Scheme are included. However, those in the Youth Training Scheme without a contract of employment are not included.

Definition of earnings

As in all surveys since 1980, the current survey distinguishes manual employees on adult rates, irrespective of age, from those on other rates.

Total gross earnings for the week which included October 8, 1986 are reported, inclusive of:

- Supplements;
- Overtime payments;
- Shift premium payments;
- Bonuses;
- Incentive payments and,
- Other additional types of payment.

Gross earnings are before deduction of PAYE tax payments, national insurance contributions and any other deductions. Also included are the proportionate weekly amounts of periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus was not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period was taken into account.

No deduction was made from the gross earnings of employees under the Young Workers Scheme and Youth Training Scheme in respect of amounts receivable from central government.

Short-time working

In the 1986 survey—as in other surveys since 1981—firms were asked to identify separately the numbers, earnings and hours of workers on short-time, that is, working less than their normal basic hours, during the survey period. About 0.7 per cent of the employees covered by the survey were reported to be on short-time (1 per cent in manufacturing). Average weekly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates, including those on short-time, in manufacturing industries were £163.82 about 0.6 per cent below the average excluding those on short-time.

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Photo: Jim Stagg

Unemployment benefit—the availability for work condition

It has been a long-standing condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit that claimants are available for work and that they do not unreasonably restrict the work they will do. Unemployment and supplementary benefit for the unemployed is intended for people who could and would work if work was available. It is not intended for someone who cannot work because of other commitments, or someone who simply does not intend to work, or someone who so restricts the work he or she is prepared to do in terms of hours, occupation, pay, etc that as a result there is no reasonable chance of finding a job.

Availability and the law

The Social Security Act 1975 requires unemployment benefit claimants to be "available for employment in employed earners' employment". This provision has existed virtually unchanged since the 1935 Unemployment Insurance Act. Earlier legislation had required claimants to be "capable of work but unable to obtain such employment"¹, and to be "genuinely seeking whole time employment but unable to obtain such employment."²

¹ National Insurance Act 1911.
² Unemployment Insurance Act 1921.

In 1955 it became an additional requirement that claimants should not impose restrictions on the work they would do which would prevent them having reasonable prospects of securing employment.¹ The regulations did however state that, in applying this test, regard should be had to a number of relevant circumstances, including the claimant's physical condition.

The term "available for employment" is not defined in legislation but is given meaning through a long history of case law established by the independent statutory adjudicating authorities who decide the entitlement of individual claimants. There are numerous decisions on record.

In 1952 the Social Security Commissioners (who are the third and highest tier of the statutory adjudication system and whose decisions can only be overruled by the Court of Appeal) ruled that "to prove his availability for employed earners' employment a claimant must show that he is able and willing to work in such employment on conditions and for hours similar to those on and for which persons are employed in the area within which the claimant is prepared to work".²

In 1980, the Commissioners further clarified the position, ruling that "being available to be employed means being available in an active positive sense, that is by making oneself available. Availability implies some active step by the person concerned to draw attention to his availability: it is not a passive state in which a person may be said to be available provided he is sought out and his location ascertained".³

These rulings of the Commissioners provide the criteria within which individual local adjudicating officers make their decisions. Claimants who are dissatisfied about the decisions of adjudicators can appeal against them to local Social Security Appeal Tribunals and, if still dissatisfied, to the Social Security Commissioners themselves. Decisions apply to both Unemployment Benefit and Supplementary Benefit.

Establishing a claimant's availability

It has always been the case that whenever doubt about claimants' availability for work arises during the currency of a claim this is first tested by asking them to complete a detailed questionnaire about the type of employment they are able and willing to take, and any restrictions being imposed.

The nature of the questionnaire has remained basically unchanged since at least 1947 and forms the basis on which the independent statutory adjudicating authorities decide entitlement.

Difficulties in establishing the availability of new claimants

Prior to 1974 when the Government's employment and benefit services were operated through a single office, the Employment Exchange, all new unemployment benefit claimants were required to register for work before making their first claim. This arrangement continued after 1974 when separation of the two services took place within the Department of Employment, and all claimants had first to register with the new jobcentres. Registration for

¹ National Insurance Amendment Regulations 1955.
² Commission's Decision no RU 12/52 Available HMSO.
³ Commission's Decision no RU 5/80 Available HMSO.

employment was usually accepted as proof of availability for work but whenever doubts arose as to whether claimants were genuinely available, a detailed questionnaire was completed.

Although the availability condition applied to all categories of claimants doubts usually emerged at the start of a claim only where they were relatively easy to identify as a result of the claimant volunteering information, for example, people seeking part-time work because they were looking after dependants; those wanting jobs only in a particular occupation or at a level of remuneration that made the prospects of obtaining such employment almost negligible; people who had standing commitments and obligations to a particular employer and others who were unwilling or unable to act at once on any offer of a suitable job.



Photo: Jim Stagg

In 1980 a scrutiny team responsible for seeking greater efficiency in Government Departments concluded that the mere act of registering for work did not establish a claimant's true availability and that compulsory registration for work at jobcentres was a disproportionate cost to the taxpayer. The team recommended that responsibility for initiating availability tests be transferred to the Unemployment Benefit Service, commenting:

"... our own preference would be for a test of availability at fresh claims stage in the Unemployment Benefit Office in order to reduce as far as possible the risk of abuse by those not available for work. We consider that an initial availability test of this kind plus the further opportunity for availability to be tested at the first review interview would represent a significantly stronger availability check than that built into the present system."

Accordingly, the requirement to register was abandoned in October 1982 and attendance at jobcentres became voluntary. Instead all new claimants to benefit were asked a single question on their initial claim form: "Would you take any full-time job which you could do?". This became the new availability test. If a claimant answered "No", the detailed questionnaire was completed and referred to the adjudicators. The answer "Yes" usually went unchallenged. Claimants reaffirmed their willingness to work as part of the declaration which is signed on each subsequent attendance—normally fortnightly, but similarly there was no mechanism to test or validate the declaration.

During 1984 the Comptroller and Auditor General's National Audit Office, examining the way in which benefits were assessed and paid to unemployed people,

concluded that the new way of testing availability was inadequate. In particular, it suggested that the single question on the initial claim form was of limited value as claimants could deduce what answer was required in order to qualify for benefit. In support of this view they pointed out that in a pilot study prior to 1982 2.7 per cent of claimants answered "No" to the question but that this had declined to just over 1 per cent within a year.

The all-party Public Accounts Committee endorsed the National Audit Office's criticism and said, in its Thirtieth Report published in September 1985:

"We are concerned about the weakness of the formal test of availability for work and welcome the DHSS's decision to consider whether more effective tests are practicable."

Further evidence of the inadequacy of the procedures was provided by the 1985 Labour Force Survey. This independently conducted survey questioned benefit recipients away from the benefit office at which they were claiming and showed that significant numbers of people who were signing on and receiving benefit either did not want work or were unable to take work.

Experiments in new ways of testing availability

The response of the Department of Employment, acting as agent of the DHSS was to carry out experiments during the summer of 1986 at a number of Unemployment Benefit Offices across the country in alternative ways of establishing availability. The offices selected were of various sizes and in differing labour markets in both inner city and rural areas. The experiments comprised a mix of questionnaires and interviews, for claimants and the effects were compared with a group of 'control' offices where normal procedures were maintained.

The experiments showed that although the majority of claimants were genuinely seeking work and had no difficulty in satisfying the availability condition, there were clearly some people making claims to benefit who were not looking for work.

They fell predominantly into three groups:

- those who were knowingly abusing the Social Security system
- those who were unaware of the availability condition
- those who thought themselves entitled to some form of Social Security and saw the unemployment benefit route as the easiest way of claiming.

The use of the new questionnaire proved an effective means of identifying these particular categories and most especially those who, although not available for work, were entitled to some other form of Social Security benefit—for example, sickness benefit, invalid care allowance, one parent benefit, and so on. The questionnaire also identified people who could be given positive help through the Manpower Services Commission's jobcentres in getting back into jobs or into training and employment schemes. The experiments also showed, however, that the questionnaire could not be applied in a simple mechanistic way and that claimants often needed guidance on the benefits to which they may or may not be entitled and about labour market opportunities.

The revised procedures

The experiments led to the decision that the new questionnaire, supplemented with interviews when these would be helpful, should be introduced for all new unemployment benefit claimants. The decision was announced by the Government on October 28, 1986 and the new procedures, which take account of lessons learnt in the experiments, have now been introduced in all but a handful of Unemployment Benefit Offices. There has been no change in the law. The questionnaire itself asks questions similar to those that have always been asked but gives a fuller explanation of the availability condition and of alternative benefits and provides more space for claimants to explain their answers. In addition, and supplementing the new availability test, the Unemployment Benefit Service is introducing a national network of claimant advisers. These are staff in the executive officer grade who are available to give advice to claimants about the availability condition, to deal with questions about benefit entitlements, and to put people in touch with employment and training opportunities. Decisions about the entitlement of individual claimants continue to be the responsibility of the independent adjudicators.



A major concern of the Unemployment Benefit Service is that the new procedures operate effectively but not in such a way as to intimidate or deter genuine claimants. This is a difficult balance to maintain and calls for a careful approach by front-line staff in local Unemployment Benefit Offices for whom there has been a national programme of special briefing sessions. The procedures also call for very close liaison between Unemployment Benefit Offices of the Department of Employment and local offices of the DHSS.

The Department of Employment has set up a monitoring system so that the effect of the new arrangements can be measured. The procedures are being kept under constant scrutiny and will be reviewed in the light of the experience gained as the system settles down but it will be some time before their full effect is known.

Special Feature

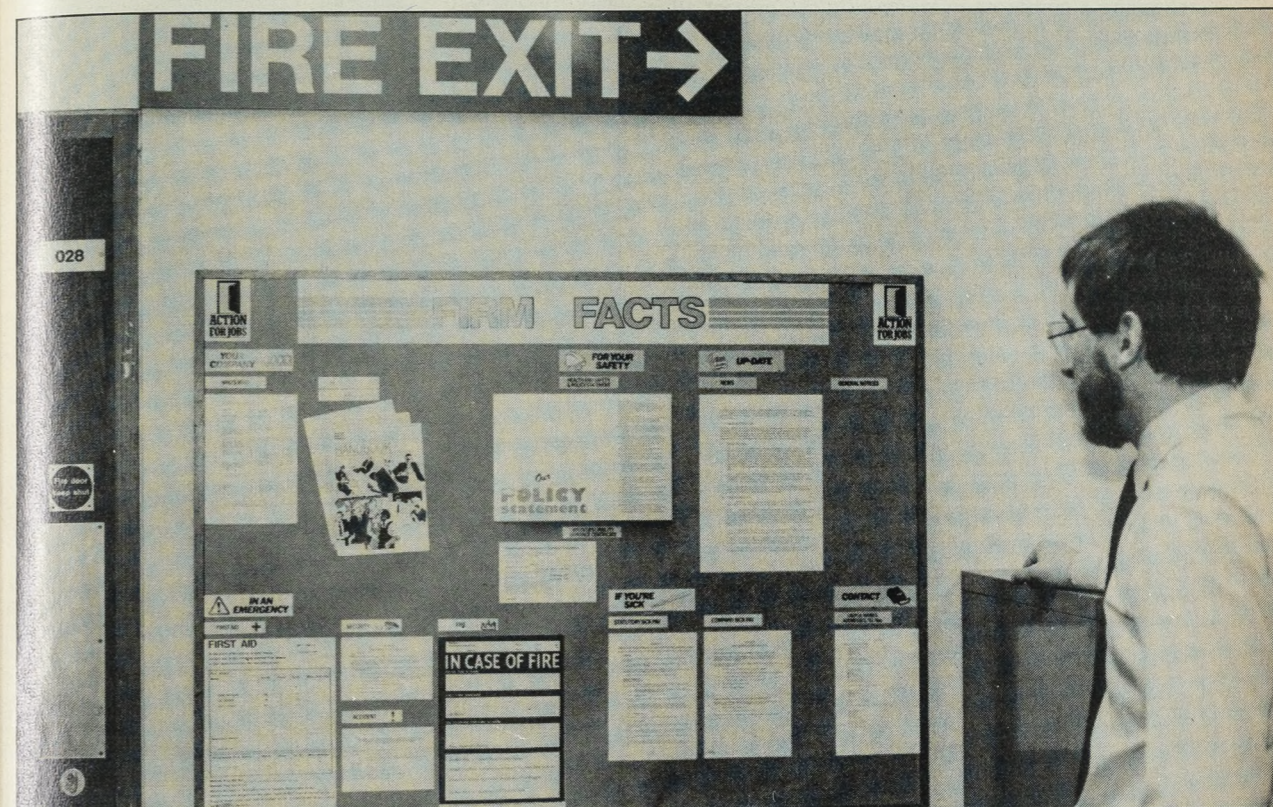


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Involving the staff

Findings from recent surveys relating to employee involvement, as practised and reported by British companies, are analysed to reveal the progress taking place in this area of industrial relations.

Employee involvement is spreading—or so it would seem from the increase in the proportion of companies describing a wide range of employee involvement arrangements in their annual reports.

The Employment Act 1982 made it a requirement for directors of companies with more than 250 employees to include in their annual reports a statement of action to promote such arrangements¹.

The first Government survey of these employee involvement statements was published in June 1985. This was complemented by follow-up inquiries made to com-

panies apparently in scope of the legislation whose reports made no reference to employee involvement. Both sets of findings are combined in table 1.

Research evidence² quoted in the survey showed that employee involvement practices, particularly consultative committees, appeared to be widespread. This suggested that the broad claims made in those reports which did not themselves give detailed descriptions were generally borne out in practice.

The law requires that the employee involvement statement in the annual report should describe action taken to introduce, maintain or develop arrangements aimed at:

- providing employees systematically with information on matters of concern to them as employees;

¹ Consolidated as section 235 and schedule 7, part V of the Companies Act 1985.
² "The Workplace Industrial Relations in Britain" (the DE/PSI/ESRC by W W Daniel and Neil Millward, Gower, 1983, £9.50 and P K Edwards "Managing Labour Relations through the Recession", *Employee Relations*, March 1985.

- consulting employees or their representatives on a regular basis so that the views of employees can be taken into account in making decisions which are likely to affect their interests;
- encouraging the involvement of employees in the company's performance through an employees' share scheme or by some other means;
- achieving a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the company.

Over a third of the reports covered by the survey referred specifically to at least three out of these four categories, and a significant majority backed this reference up with detailed descriptions or examples.

Fewer than 7 per cent of reports failed to make any apparent reference to employee involvement: and most of these were from companies with under 1,000 employees.

The survey demonstrated the diversity of employee involvement practices and served to emphasise the need to allow companies to develop for themselves the kind of arrangements best suited to their own circumstances. The survey findings when taken in conjunction with other evidence suggested that the type of formal structures traditionally suggested by proponents of legislation are clearly already well established within British industry.

In fact, the evidence as a whole actually suggested that the greatest scope for developing employee involvement lay with more direct methods, such as quality circles and briefing systems. Indeed more recent research¹ confirms that in the period immediately preceding the survey, many British companies had been experimenting with new

¹ "British Workplace Industrial Relations 1980-84", The DE/ESRC/PSI/ACAS Survey by Neil Millward and Mark Stevens, Gower, 1986, £9.95.

Table 1: 1985 survey of employee involvement statements in company directors' reports: final results

	No of reports			
	Companies with:			
	251-1,000 employees	1,001-5,000 employees	5,001 or more employees	All
Reports referring specifically to at least 3 of the 4 categories of arrangements:†				
backed up by detailed description or examples	25	59	91	175
with little or no detail	19	32	30	81
Reports referring to 1 or 2 of the 4 categories of arrangements:†				
backed up by detailed description or examples	61	69	49	179
with little or no detail	119	51	31	201
Reports with a simple reference to employee involvement	29	29	5	63
Reports with no apparent reference to employee involvement	35	15	2	52
Total	288	255	208	751

Note: UK employees where known; otherwise worldwide.
†See categories described on pp 147-8.



Photo: Crown Copyright

means to improve their employee involvement. Interestingly, this was to a large extent accounted for by improvements in two-way communications.

The Department of Employment has since conducted a second survey covering companies in the following three categories:

- companies in the first survey whose reports had contained no reference to employee involvement;
- a sample of other companies surveyed in 1985;

Table 2: Survey of employee involvement statements in company directors' reports examined since June 1985

	No of reports			
	Companies with:			
	251-1,000 employees	1,001-5,000 employees	5,001 or more employees	All
Reports referring specifically to at least 3 of the 4 categories of arrangements:†				
backed up by detailed description or examples	18	25	62	105
with little or no detail	16	15	20	51
Reports referring to 1 or 2 of the 4 categories of arrangements:†				
backed up by detailed description or examples	11	19	6	36
with little or no detail	19	17	9	45
Reports with a simple reference to employee involvement	9	9	5	23
Reports with no apparent reference to employee involvement	12	8	5	25
Total	85	93	107	285

Note: UK employees where known; otherwise worldwide.
†See categories described on pp 147-8.

Table 3: Comparison of reports from companies covered in both surveys

Statement in latest report	Change since earlier report											
	Similar degree of detail				Fuller report				Less full report			
	Companies with:				Companies with:				Companies with:			
	251-1,000 employees	1,001-5,000 employees	5,001 or more employees	All	251-1,000 employees	1,001-5,000 employees	5,001 or more employees	All	251-1,000 employees	1,001-5,000 employees	5,001 or more employees	All
Reports referring specifically to at least 3 or 4 categories of arrangements:†												
backed up by detailed description or example	6	6	20	32	5	11	25	41	—	—	—	—
with little or no detail	2	—	3	5	8	4	5	17	—	—	2	2
Reports referring to 1 or 2 of the 4 categories of arrangements:†												
backed up by detailed description or examples	1	2	—	3	8	11	3	22	1	3	1	5
with little or no detail	4	2	1	7	3	2	2	7	5	7	2	14
Reports with a simple reference to employee involvement	4	1	—	5	2	—	1	3	1	3	—	4
Reports with no apparent reference to employee involvement	7	4	2	13	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	10
Total				65				90				35

Note: UK employees where known; otherwise worldwide.
†See categories described on pp 147-8.

- some companies whose first reports in scope of the legislation were quite legitimately filed too late to have been included in the earlier survey.

This second survey was even more encouraging with more than half the reports specifically referring to at least three of the four employee involvement categories, again mostly with detailed descriptions or examples (see table 2 for further details).

By comparing the evidence of the two surveys, it is possible to discern a greater proportion of companies reporting a wide range of employee involvement practices.

Of the 190 company reports covered in both surveys, 90 of them gave more details of employee involvement in the second survey, 65 gave a similar degree of detail while 35 were less detailed than previously (see table 3). Only 13 company reports contained no apparent reference to employee involvement on both occasions.

In the later survey, three forms of employee involvement were mentioned in over half the reports. These were: meetings/management line communications (formal and informal); local consultative systems (formal and informal); and share schemes, incentive and bonus arrangements.

Other frequent employee involvement practices included magazines, journals, newspapers, newsletters and the like; employee reports/accounts; trade union and staff association channels; briefing or discussion groups; and consultative councils/works committees or other joint committees (see table 4).


It seems clear that company boards are now seizing the opportunity afforded by the legislation to review their employee involvement arrangements, upgrade them where necessary and make those improvements a matter of public record. It is clear that a broad range of employee involvement practices has developed, tailored to the particular firms in which they operate, and evolving in line with changes within the firms themselves.

Table 4: Employee involvement practices mentioned in companies' reports in the later survey

Practices	Companies with:			
	251-1,000 employees	1,001-5,000 employees	5,001 or more employees	All
Share schemes incentive and bonus arrangements	29	58	85	172
Magazine, journals, newspapers, newsletters	15	28	98	141
Meetings/management line communications (formal and informal)	59	62	98	219
Employee reports/accounts	23	28	62	113
Consultative councils/works committees or other joint committees	11	26	35	72
Briefing or discussions groups	10	23	51	84
Circulars, bulletins, handbooks, etc	7	6	23	36
Trade union, staff association channels	25	25	43	93
Local consultative systems (formal and informal)	47	47	90	184
Pension scheme involvement	4	5	26	35
Presentations/audio visuals	1	4	23	28
Noticeboards	2	10	7	19
Quality circles/suggestion and problem solving schemes	3	5	15	23
Access to senior management, visits, chairman's consultation meetings, etc	4	5	8	17
Training/induction	2	6	23	31
Other	17	16	55	88

Note: UK employees where known; otherwise worldwide.

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 John Lee

Draft ACAS Code of Practice on Disciplinary Procedures

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stortford) asked the Paymaster General if a decision has been reached on the draft ACAS Code of Practice on Disciplinary Procedures.

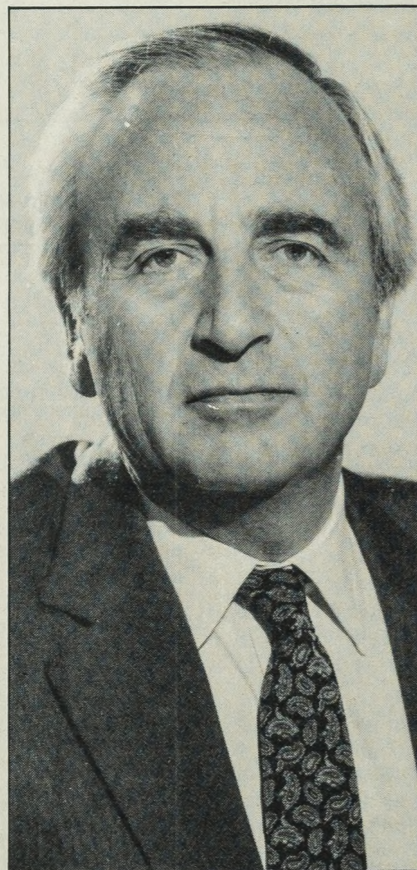
Mr Kenneth Clarke: My right hon and noble friend has decided, after careful consideration, that he cannot approve the draft. He has written to the Chairman of the ACAS in the following terms:

Text of the letter

"On July 30, 1986 you sent me a draft Code of Practice on Disciplinary and Related Procedures which would, if approved, take the place of the 1977 Code of Practice on Disciplinary Practice and Procedures in Employment. Under the Employment Protection Act 1975, section 6, I am required either to approve the draft and lay it before Parliament or, if I do not approve of it, to publish details of my reasons for that.

I appreciate the work which ACAS has put into preparing the draft and I welcome the proposal to revise the 1977 Code. I cannot, however, approve the draft you sent me for the following reasons:

- The purpose of the Code is to improve industrial relations. I agree that good disciplinary practices and procedures can help greatly to avoid unnecessary disputes and promote a productive working environment. For that reason it is vital for the Code to be directed at those employers and employees who stand most to benefit from it.
- The length of the draft, its complexity and the language it uses are not designed to attract employers and employees to read and adhere to it. I believe that the Code should be a reasonably short sensible document of a kind likely to be referred to by shop-floor management and workers. The present draft seems to be aimed primarily at lawyers and personnel managers in larger firms;
- Good industrial relations depend on acceptance by employer and employee alike of their responsibilities. The draft gives insufficient weight to the role of employees;



Lord Young

- It is the essence of any code to provide a statement of accepted good practice which it is reasonable to expect of those to whom it applies. A large proportion of the employers to whom the new Code would apply are small firms who could not reasonably be expected (as the draft acknowledges) to adopt all the provisions of the Code, yet the draft does not contain a clear statement of which elements of the Code are to be taken to apply even to the smallest firms;
- The draft contains a mixture of descriptions of statute law, guidance based on case law

and advice with no such legal origin but the reader cannot tell from the text which kind of guidance is which. It is important that there be clarity about legal obligations;

- I have borne in mind in considering the draft, a number of points made in the Lords debate on codes earlier this year and these are reflected in the reasons I have given for rejecting it. There is a wider issue here. Once there is a Code, tribunals must take account of it. Case law then develops on the back of the Code. There is then pressure to revise the Code to keep up with the guidance in the case law but that process will inevitably lead to ever increasing detail in the Code. I do not think the draft Code submitted is consistent with all our efforts to prevent excessive legalism from developing in this area of industrial disputes.

I have discussed this matter with my colleague the Paymaster General who is closely involved with our industrial relations policy and consulted him before reaching my decision. We recognise that this will be a disappointment. We should like to invite ACAS to consider the matter again in the light of this response and to make a further proposal for a revised Code. We will, of course, be very happy to discuss with you any of the issues this raises. We hope we shall be able to make common cause in producing to Parliament a revision which better meets our common objective—to promote better industrial relations."

(January 26)

Asbestos regulations

Mr Bill Michie (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Paymaster General if he will take action to amend the Asbestos Regulations 1969 so that single demolition operations are brought within the scope of the Regulations in the light of the recent successful appeal brought by A1 Industrial Products plc in the Appeal Court.

Mr David Trippier: The Asbestos Regulations 1969 are due to be replaced by the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations which will apply to all work with asbestos. These Regulations are in the final stages of preparation and should be laid before Parliament later in the year. Meanwhile, I am advised that the 1969 Regulations will continue to apply to building operations, including demolition. If in any cases the Regulations do not apply, the general provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 will.

(January 28)

4 St James's Square

The Earl of Swinton asked Her Majesty's Government for what purpose 4 St James's Square, London SW1, is used; how frequently it is used; and what is the number of both full-time and part-time employees who work there.

Lord Young of Graffham: It is used solely as the Central Office of the Employment Appeal Tribunal, a Superior Court of Record dealing with appeals arising from the decisions of the Industrial Tribunals and the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. The building is in use throughout the year and the Tribunal sits in session four times a year. Twenty-five full-time and three part-time staff work there.

(January 22)

EEC and UK nationals

Mr David Amess (Basildon) asked the Paymaster General how many European Economic Community nationals are currently employed in Britain; and how many British nationals are employed in other European Economic Community nations.

Mr John Lee: It is estimated from the Labour Force Survey that there were 362,000 European Community nationals, excluding UK nationals, in employment resident in Great Britain in the spring of 1985. The latest readily available estimates from the Labour Force Surveys conducted in other countries of the European Community refer to 1984. It is estimated that at that time about 95,000 UK nationals were employed in other countries of the European Community.

(January 29)

Workforce statistics

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Paymaster General if he will give both as a figure and as a percentage the number of persons: (a) in the entire workforce and (b) classified as unemployed who are classed as: (i) skilled, (ii) semi-skilled and (iii) unskilled.

Mr John Lee: The available information which is from the Labour Force Survey is set out in the table below:

Great Britain, Spring 1985

Social Class	Unemployed*		Labour force†	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
I-III Professional, intermediate and skilled occupations	1,041,000	37	19,219,000	72
IV Partly skilled occupations	419,000	15	4,352,000	16
V Unskilled occupations	199,000	7	1,564,000	6
Not classified‡	1,155,000	41	1,418,000	5
Total	2,814,000	100	26,553,000	100

* People without a job and looking for work.
 † Economically active people (employees, self-employed, and unemployed).
 ‡ Includes 554,000 people looking for work for over three years who were not asked about their previous occupation and 347,000 people who had never had a job.

(February 2)



Kenneth Clarke

Information Technology Centres Jobclubs

Mr George Park (Coventry North East) asked the Paymaster General if he will make a statement on the Information and Technology and Education Centre programme and its current and future financing.

Mr David Trippier: Information Technology Centres (ITeCs), like other providers of two-year YTS, have been funded by the Manpower Services Commission on a filled-place basis since April 1986. During the two-year period to March 1988 transitional arrangements will enable ITeCs to reduce their dependence on income from YTS and to diversify further into other activities, such as adult training, beneficial to their local communities. ITeCs have responded well to the transitional arrangements during 1986-87; details of the arrangements for 1987-88 were announced in December 1986. The Department of Trade and Industry is contributing to the support of ITeCs through its funding of marketing and technical support services.

(January 28)

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Paymaster General what percentage of the increased number of Jobclubs currently planned will be run by jobcentres and by other organisations.

Mr John Lee: Of the planned 1,000 Jobclubs by March 31, 1987 it is proposed that 535 should be run by jobcentre staff and 465 by other organisations. Any further expansion beyond 1,000 would be through other organisations.

(February 9)

Disabled people

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Paymaster General if support from the European Social Fund is available for vocational training of disabled people only if schemes are in priority areas.

Mr John Lee: The specific Social Fund guideline which accords priority to operations for disabled people capable of working in the open labour market is restricted to priority regions. However, the final interpretation of this guideline rests with the European Commission who have in the past been prepared to support under it some operations for disabled people taking place outside the priority regions so long as those taking part are residents of priority regions. In addition, disabled people may also be eligible to benefit from other employment and training programmes supported by the Social Fund under other of the Fund's guidelines not specifically directed towards helping the disabled.

(January 21)

Job Training Scheme survey

Mr Ernie Ross (Dundee West) asked the Paymaster General pursuant to his answer of January 19, concerning the sample survey of the Job Training Scheme pilots, how large the survey will be; if he will name the independent consultants involved; what precisely the survey will cover; and when he expects it to be completed.

Mr David Trippier: The survey of the new Job Training Scheme pilots is being carried out by Research Bureau Ltd. The survey includes interviews with all managing agents and most training and practical experience providers in the pilot areas, together with postal questionnaires to a sample of about 200 trainees and a smaller number of people who have left the scheme or who were offered the option of joining but who did not take the offer.

The survey will provide a range of information on the characteristics of trainees, managing agents, training and experience providers, occupations in which training is given, and the qualifications sought, and the reasons why trainees and employers have participated in the scheme.

It is expected that the consultants will report the results of the survey in the spring.

(January 23)

Literacy and numeracy

Mr Paddy Ashdown (Yeovil) asked the Paymaster General what assessment he has made as to whether inadequate skills of literacy and numeracy in persons in training sponsored or directed by his Department reduce the effectiveness of such training; what steps he has taken to overcome relevant difficulties that may be experienced by trainees and potential trainees; and if he will make a statement.

Mr David Trippier: Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of unemployed people undertaking training courses, sponsored or directed by my Department have problems with their basic skills which need to be remedied if they are to improve the range of opportunities open to them.

The Manpower Services Commission makes a significant contribution to improving the literacy and numeracy skills of such people through a range of schemes including YTS, Wider Opportunities Training Programme, Voluntary Projects Programme, Community Programme and the new Job Training Scheme. The Commission is currently reviewing its provision in this area.

(February 11)

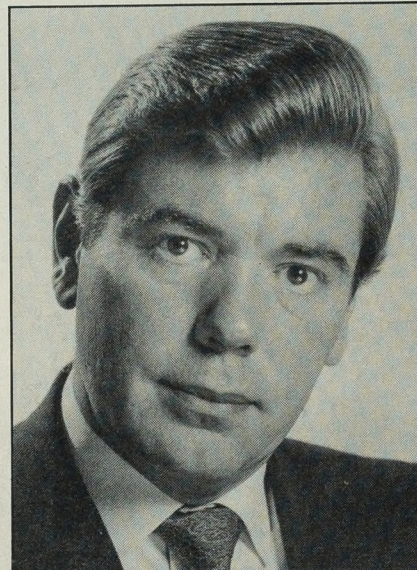
Tourism

Mr David Steel (Tweeddale, Etrick and Lauderdale) asked the Paymaster General what is his Department's policy towards the concept of partnership, in the promotion of tourism, between central government, local authorities, and the commercial sector; and if he will take steps to ensure that the

Government maintains its current percentage share of the total grant.

Mr David Trippier: The Government believes that tourism is best promoted nationally and locally by a partnership between the commercial sector and both central and local government. We are continuing to make funds available to the British Tourist Authority and the national tourist boards for the promotion of tourism both regionally and nationally. The national tourist boards are best placed to decide on the allocation of resources based on identified priorities and needs.

(February 2)



David Trippier

Achievements of the Department of Employment

Mr James Pawsey (Rugby and Kenilworth) asked the Paymaster General if he will list the principal achievements of his Department since 1983.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Pursuant to his reply, December 19, 1986 at column 813.

The effectiveness of our policies has been shown by the one million extra jobs created over the past three years and the many unemployed people helped by our employment and training measures.

Expenditure on employment and training measures has risen over the three years in question by over 50 per cent to a total of some £3 billion this year. The "Action for Jobs" campaign, launched in April 1986, is promoting greater awareness and increasing the effectiveness of the whole range of our employment and training measures.

Major developments in existing measures over the past three years include the expansion of work experience through the Community Programme and a refocusing of the Voluntary Projects Programme to help long-term unemployed people and those who wish to start their own businesses.

New initiatives launched since 1983

include the New Workers Scheme, to increase job opportunities for the 18 to 20-year-old age group, and the Restart programme, introduced nationally in July 1986, designed to help those who have been out of work for 12 months or more. We are inviting every long-term unemployed person to a personal interview which seeks to guide the individual to one of the opportunities available including submission to a job vacancy, entry to a Jobclub, a place in the new Restart courses, entry to the Community Programme or help with self-employment on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. In mid-December some 700,000 interviews had already been conducted. We are now piloting Restart for those unemployed over six months.

Through the City Action Teams and the eight Task Forces set up under the Inner Cities Initiative, my Department is also helping to improve the targeting of all Government programmes and resources in the most deprived inner city areas and assist the local communities to tackle the employment, environmental, and social problems more effectively. In addition, £8 million is being made available to help Task Forces to pilot experimental employment and enterprise-related schemes to deal with inner city problems.

In September 1985, the Department took over responsibility for small firms and tourism. Our major priority has been to make information and advice more accessible to the self-employed and small businessmen by expanding facilities available through the Small Firms Service, Local Enterprise Agencies, the Manpower Services Commission, and jobcentres. In addition, to help establish a network of viable self-supporting Enterprise Agencies we have introduced a five-year Local Enterprise Agencies Grant Scheme of financial assistance and £25 million in grants is being made available in the first year.

The Enterprise Allowance Scheme which gives financial support and advice to people starting self-employment has been expanded in response to growing demand and now offers some 86,000 places a year. Over the past three years, the Scheme has helped nearly 200,000 unemployed people start up businesses, many of which have also created additional jobs for other workers.

The Loan Guarantee Scheme has been improved and extended for five years. Since the Scheme was launched in June 1981, nearly 17,300 companies have raised some £565 million with the help of the guarantee provided by the Government.

Eight regional Enterprise Units have been established in England to represent and promote the Department's interests in enterprise, small firms, deregulation and tourism at regional and local level.

Our strategy for vocational education and training was set out in the White Papers "Education and Training for Young People" (April 1985) and "Working together—Education and Training" (July 1986).

In 1983, we successfully launched the Youth Training Scheme (YTS). Since then over one million young people have benefited of whom over two-thirds moved

into jobs, further education or training. We opened 175 Information Technology Centres to train young people under YTS in computing and electronic assembly skills. 1986 saw a major development in YTS, which now provides two years' training for 16-year-olds and one year for 17-year-olds. Now YTS gives young people the opportunity to work towards recognised vocational qualifications. The Government is currently investing about £1 billion annually in YTS and over 300,000 trainees have already entered the new programme.

Our Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) aims at financing the development of a more relevant and career-related curriculum in schools and will be developed into a national scheme from autumn 1987 at a cost of £900 million over the next ten years. In addition £25 million was made available over the period 1985 to 1987 for in-service training of teachers, to promote developments particularly related to TVEI.

We have established the National Council for Vocational Qualifications covering England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It will ensure the implementation of a clear system of vocational qualifications, relevant to the world of industry and commerce, providing opportunities for progress into higher skills.

Important adult training developments which have taken place since 1983 include Open Tech, Local Collaborative Projects, the Job Training Scheme, Career Development Loans and increased emphasis on Training for Enterprise. Our Adult Training Strategy has been successful in influencing adult training and making it more relevant to labour market needs. Over 250,000 adults will be training during 1986-87, more than double the total in 1983-84.

The Government has taken steps to reduce the legal and administrative burdens on business. The White Paper "Lifting the Burden" (July 1985) set out a range of 80 measures designed to reduce burdens on business and a second White Paper "Building Business . . . Not Barriers" (May 1986) reported progress on the earlier proposals and put forward a series of new measures. It also gave details of the new administrative arrangements within

Government for assessing the impact on business of proposals to introduce and alter regulations.

The Wages Act 1986 allows greater freedom and flexibility to employers in planning pay structures. In particular, by removing those under 21 from regulation it will help increase job opportunities for young people.

The Sex Discrimination Act 1986 removes restrictions on women's hours of work in industrial employment. The Act also extends the coverage of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 to firms with five or fewer employees and to partnerships of five or fewer (in respect of the partners themselves), narrows the exemption for private households, and voids sex discrimination terms in collective agreements and employers' rules.

We have continued the step-by-step

approach to industrial relations, designed to get a fair balance in collective bargaining and to make trade unions more accountable to their members. Among other measures the Trade Union Act 1984 requires the holding of secret ballots for election to union governing bodies and makes secret ballots a condition of trade unions' legal immunity for organising industrial action.

The Unemployment Benefit Service has made good progress in improving its cost-effectiveness through better management practices including the development of an overall budgeting and operational planning system. The introduction of a new advanced computerised system which will be fully implemented by the end of 1987 will offer an improved service to claimants and achieve an 8 per cent productivity improvement.

Major efforts are also being made to advise and guide claimants back into the labour market, to ensure that they remain available for work and to cut down on the level of fraud within the system.

My department has continued to play a major part in the work of the European Community, particularly during the current UK Presidency. The adoption of an action programme on employment growth based on an earlier proposal from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Italy and the Republic of Ireland, has for the first time established clear priorities for the Community's work in this area centred on support for small business, better training, more efficient labour markets and help for the long-term unemployed. We have also made major advances towards lightening burdens on business at European Community level with the agreement and implementation of the new procedures for assessing the compliance costs to business of new and existing European Community Regulations in line with our own policies in the UK. Finally, we have continued to attract substantial support from the European Social Fund for employment and training programmes in the United Kingdom.

(January 21)

Claimant Advisers

Mr Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Paymaster General how many claimant advisers the Department employs; whether they have been recruited from outside his Department; and what are their terms of reference.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Claimant advisers are being introduced into Unemployment Benefit Offices to replace unemployment review officers who have been operating in the Department of Health and Social Security.

Their job description is to provide advice and guidance to claimants to help them move out of unemployment. To ensure that they are available for and actively seeking work. Advising on the availability condition and alternative benefits for which availability is not a requirement. To encourage and support claimants in the



John Lee

process of looking for work, and advise them of the services available through the MSC. To prepare cases for submission to the adjudicating authorities where availability is in doubt.

On January 31, 1987 there were 466 claimant advisers in post. This will rise to a full complement of 640 by March 31, 1987. Most of the posts are being filled by the transfer or promotion of staff within the Department of Employment but a small number are also filled by the transfer of staff from other Government Departments or by recruits under the Civil Service direct entrant scheme.

(February 4)

MSC expenditure

Mr David Knox (Staffordshire Moorlands) asked the Paymaster General how much the Manpower Services Commission spends on employment measures per head of the labour force in: (a) each English region, (b) Scotland and (c) Wales.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: The figures for approximate total estimated expenditure in 1986-87 on all Manpower Services Commission programmes, including employment and training measures, are given in the table below. Manpower Services Commission salaries, capital expenditure, central services and some other costs which cannot be apportioned by region are excluded.

MSC region	Approximate spend per head of the labour force* £
South East	59
London	66
South West	121
Midlands	116
Yorks and Humberside	129
North West	131
Northern	179
Wales	161
Scotland	143
GB	107

* The labour force includes the employed and self-employed, and the unemployed who are available for work.

(January 20)

New graduates are in demand

Competition among employers for graduate recruits in 1987 is likely to be keener than ever according to a survey published by Income Data Services, Top Pay Unit.

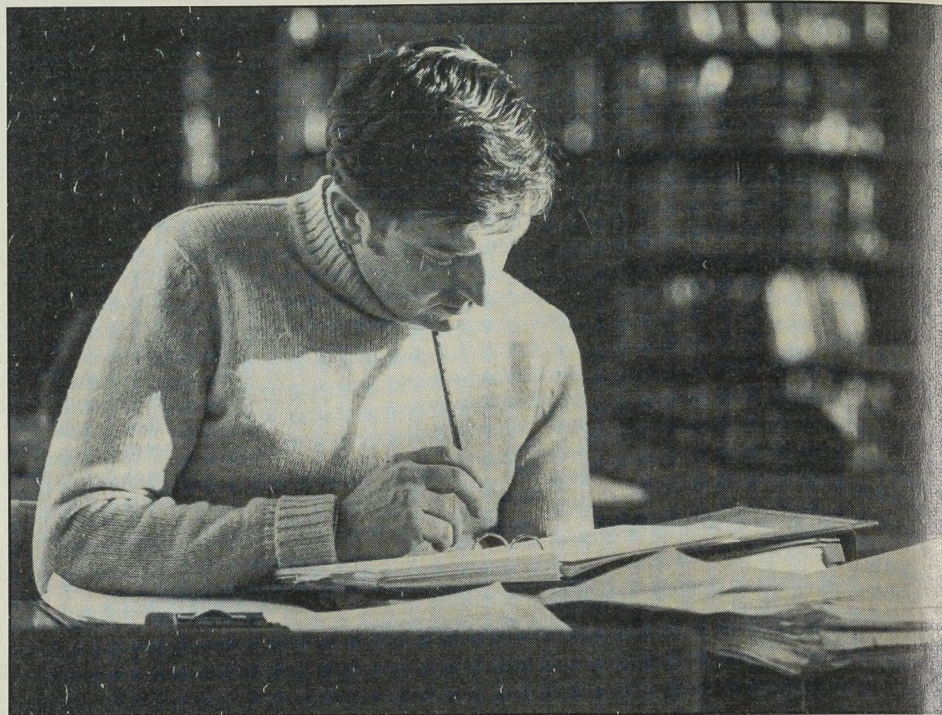
Graduate recruitment in many areas, but particularly in electronics, chemical engineering and computing—seems set to become a "sellers market" as companies increase their quotas, and many others enter the graduate market for the first time.

British Telecom has for example increased its 1986 requirement of 292 graduates to 500, Marks & Spencer has increased its 1986 quota by a third, while Ferranti, who recruited 192 graduates in 1986 is looking for around 300 this year.

The survey reveals that companies competing for top graduates or those with specialised skills, are increasingly attempting to lure new recruits with cash inducements.

One firm of management consultants last year paid "up front" payments of £1,000 to candidates for accepting a job offer promptly.

While in London the practice adopted by some US banks of offering "golden hellos", relocation



Studying for a better future.

Photo: S Morgan

expenses or immediate concessionary mortgages seems likely to spread.

The survey also reveals a wide range of salaries on offer.

Starting salaries ranged from £6,500 at Vaux Breweries, to a US investment bank which has provisionally decided to pay £15,000 in 1987.

About two-thirds of the

companies contacted by IDS pay starting salaries between £8,000 and £9,000.

Many companies recruit on a range—British Telecom, £6,500—£9,500; Bejam £7,000—£8,000; Lloyds, £8,000—£9,000. However, keenness of competition among recruiters has meant that many companies consistently pay

incoming graduates above their

"guideline" figures.

Those companies in the survey who declared their graduate starting salaries for 1987 include: British Aerospace, £8,700; Ford £9,094; Kellogg's, £9,000—£10,000; Peat Marwick, £8,750; Pilkington £8,500—£9,700. □

Income Data Services Top Pay Unit, *Pay and Progression for Graduates*. Research File 3, 193 St John Street, London.

Help on Legionnaires' disease

In an attempt to reduce the incidence of Legionnaires' disease a 'guidance note' has been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Drawn up after consultation with public health laboratories, government departments, trade associations and water authorities, it gives information on the disease, its causes and recommended precautions.

Legionnaires' disease was first identified after an outbreak of pneumonia among American service veterans at a conference in Philadelphia in 1976.

Several outbreaks, including a major one at Stafford in 1985 have occurred in Britain.

The disease is caused by inhaling fine water droplets containing a bacterium, *Legionella*

Pneumophila, which is common in nature and water systems in buildings.

Most fit people are unlikely to be affected by Legionnaires' disease—but smokers, those with certain chronic illnesses and people over 40—are more susceptible to the illness.

Outbreaks have usually been associated with air conditioning cooling towers and water distribution systems in large buildings, especially hospitals where susceptible people are present.

Between 100 and 200 cases of the disease are reported in England and Wales each year. About ten per cent of cases are fatal.

Infections which originate in this country are often sporadic cases for which no source of infection is

traced. However clusters of cases have occurred such as outbreaks associated with hotels, community outbreaks and hospitals.

Although, according to the HSE the numbers of reported cases each year has remained static. The guidance note therefore reflects an increased concern rather than an increased number of cases.

The HSE stress that complete eradication will rarely be possible, but the danger can be minimised by good engineering practice in the selection, design, construction, operation and maintenance of water installations, especially those likely to create a spray or cloud of droplets. □

Guidance Note EH48: Legionnaires' Disease, available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £2.25. ISBN 0 11 883 939.

Boost for EAS

The Co-operative bank has doubled—from six months to one year—the length of its commission free banking facilities for new businesses set up under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Launched nationally in 1983, the EAS helps unemployed people start up their own business by paying an allowance of £40 a week for a year.

Advice and guidance is also provided by business counsellors.

Where appropriate the Co-operative bank also offers new applicants up to a day with a qualified accountant, free of charge, for advice on setting up a business, preparing a business plan and assistance in raising additional finance. The bank also holds full review meetings, with all its EAS customers, after they have been on the scheme for nine months. □

New faces for Council

The National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People, which advises the Secretary of State for Employment on matters relating to the training and employment of disabled people has been reconstituted for a further period of three years.

Announcing this, Employment Minister, John Lee said that 12 new members had been appointed.

New members of the council are: Ms O Davies, Member of TUC General Council; Mr R R Webster, Member of General Council, Scottish Trades Union Congress; Mr D Blezard, Head of Department of Liberal Education, Nelson and Colne College of FE; Mr I W Bruce, Director, Royal National Institute for the Blind; Mrs S M Harold, Computer Consultant; Mrs A Hill, Development Officer, Spastics Society; Mr P Large, Chairman, Association of Disabled Professionals; Mr T V F Papé, Chairman, Shaw Trust; Mr J Sandhu, Head, Handicapped Persons Research Unit, Newcastle Polytechnic; Dr J F Taylor, Senior Medical Officer, Chloride Group PLC; Mrs W L Tumim, Chairman, Royal National Institute for the Deaf; Mr P A A Waring, Project Leader, 'Interface' Project.

Under the chairmanship of Mr F A Baker, former senior national industrial officer, General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union—the present membership of 27, includes five members appointed after consultation with the CBI and five members appointed after consultation with the TUC. □



A modern coal-cutting 'shearer' in operation.

Photo: National Coal Board

Earnings in coal-mining

Coal-mining is not covered by the Department of Employment's regular October survey of earnings and hours of manual workers.

However, the National Coal Board provides some information for an October pay-week for some male manual workers employed by the Board. Since this information is compiled on a different basis, it is not directly comparable with the results of the Department's survey.

The NCB information relates to male manual workers aged 18 and over and only to those employed in coal-mining activities. In addition to average cash earnings for the October pay-week, information is also supplied on the estimated cost of paid holidays and rest days per working man/week in the current

Earnings of manual workers in coal mining

£ per week

	week ended			
	Oct 9 1982	Oct 8 1983	Oct 12 1985	Oct * 1986
Cash earnings	161.94	169.30	189.90	205.20
Other items				
Provisions for paid holidays and rest days	18.57	19.48	21.75	22.57
Sickness pay	3.13	3.42	4.64	4.90
Allowances in kind	11.49	11.94	13.48	10.76

* For 1986 the information relates to an average pay-week in October.

financial year, and on the average weekly value of the actual cost of sickness pay and allowances in kind per working man/week during October.

The allowances in kind consist mainly of the value of concessionary

fuel but there is also an element of concessionary rents.

The information for October 1986, with comparable information for previous years (except 1984 for which data is not available) is shown in the table above. □

Two gems shut up shop

Britain's smallest trade union, the Jewelcase and Jewellery Display Makers—total membership two—has decided to shut up shop after 92 years.

During a full membership meeting, Mr Charles Evans, Secretary, and Mr Fergus McCormack, trustee, reluctantly took the historic decision and called in the auditors to prepare for dissolution.

As Mr Evans said, "You can't do anything with just two members, we had no choice."

The final straw came when 12 members of the JJDMU recently lost their jobs after the closure of a display making company—cutting the membership to two. □

Helping hands

Newly unemployed people in Sunderland are being issued with *A Helping Hand*, an indexed information pack, which contains details of local organisations who are available to help them.

The pack—currently on a three month trial—is a joint project between the Sunderland Centre for the Unemployed and the Department of Employment with most of the cost and work being met by the TUC.

Divided into two sections, "Personal Information" and

"Social Opportunities," the pack contains useful information on such items as: welfare rights, education, health, group activities, help for disabled people and details of Department of Employment schemes.

Steve Cave, Manager of Sunderland UBO reports that the pack has aroused tremendous interest, not only from local people but from unemployment benefit offices, claimant advisors and voluntary organisations all over the country. □

CRAC

CRAC—The Careers Research and Advisory Centre has announced details of its spring programme of courses and conferences for 1987: *Higher Education: Rising to the challenge*, March 30–31, Cambridge.

Innovation in Industry: April 13–15, Cambridge.

Managing the career break: April 28, Edinburgh.

For further details contact the CRAC Conference Office, Bateman Street, Cambridge, CB2 1LZ. Phone (0223) 354551 ext 292.

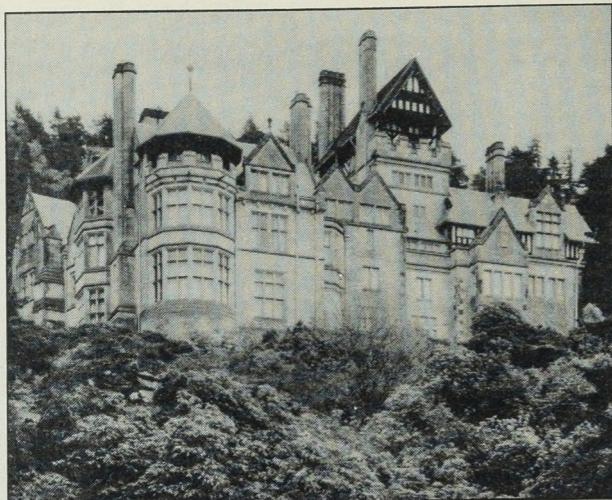
Let there be light

History is being created by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC), who through the Community Programme, are helping to renovate a 19th-century hydro-electric system which once lit Cragside House—the first house in the world to be lit by water powered electricity.

Cragside House, near Rothbury in Northumberland, originally built by Sir William Armstrong, the first Lord Armstrong, now belongs to the National Trust.

Twenty-two local Community Programme workers in co-operation with the British Engineering in Hove, are renovating one of the most historically important features of Cragside—the hydraulic pump and hydro-electric plant.

A second project, which began last August, will be the construction of a three mile walk—linking Tumbleton Ram House which houses Cragside's hydraulic



Cragside House

Photo: National Trust

pump—with Burnfoot Power Station which houses the hydro-electric system.

A museum will also be established to show the innovations of Lord Armstrong and the production of energy while illustrating alternatives to fossil and

nuclear fuels.

The MSC and the National Trust have a long history of working together and Cragside is just one of the Trust properties where MSC workers, through the Community Programme are involved in bringing history to life. □

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 (HSE), 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 in response to renewed applications.

During the quarter ended December 31, 1986 the HSE granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 55,188 women and 5,260 young persons. At the end of the period 183,262 women and 20,922 young persons were covered by 4,049 orders. □

Changes in average earnings—4th quarter 1986

For the fourth quarter of 1986, the average annual increase in actual weekly earnings of 7.9 per cent was slightly above the estimated underlying increase.

Back-pay was slightly lower in this quarter than in the same quarter in 1985 but this effect was more than offset by timing factors: mainly the change in the timing of the teachers' settlement which meant that these employees had received two settlements in the 12-month period.

The underlying series reflects changes in hours worked, bonuses and similar payments which are linked to the level of economic activity. Bonus payments are more significant in the fourth quarter, when many annual bonuses are paid, than at other times of the year. In November and December 1986 bonus payments were higher than in the same months in 1985. This may reflect not only higher payments to employees already receiving bonuses but also payments of bonuses to some employees for the first time. Higher bonuses may have resulted from improved economic performance.

Overtime working for operatives in manufacturing in the fourth quarter was above the third quarter's level. Despite being below the level in the fourth quarter a year earlier, the average overtime per operative was unchanged over this period due to the fall in manufacturing employment.

Hence, changes in overtime working for operatives are estimated to have had little effect on the increase in average weekly earnings in the year to the fourth quarter. This is similar to the effect in the year to the third quarter.

This note describes the factors affecting average earnings in the fourth quarter of 1986.

The table sets out the adjustments made to the actual earnings indices for temporary influences such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes and the incidence of public holidays in relation to the survey period.

The derived underlying index was described in the April 1981 edition of *Employment Gazette* page 193. These notes now appear quarterly.

As a result mainly of the rise in bonus payments during the fourth quarter, the underlying annual increases in average weekly earnings for the whole economy and for the aggregates, manufacturing, production and service industries all rose by a ¼ per cent.

This rise may appear to contradict some reports of lower pay settlements. However, the average earnings increases are affected not only by pay settlements but by other factors such as bonus and overtime payments and

changes in the composition of employment. Furthermore, the earnings increases are measured over the previous 12 month period while the settlement averages commonly reported normally relate to a shorter more recent period and the number of employees affected

by new pay settlements during the third and fourth quarter is relatively small. The monthly rate of increase in the underlying index between the third and fourth quarters is almost ¾ per cent, slightly above the increase between the previous two quarters. □

Whole economy average earnings index: "underlying" series

Year	Month	Seasonally adjusted index	Further adjustments (Index points)		Underlying Index	Underlying (per cent) increases	
			Arrears	Timing* etc		Average in latest 3 months	Over latest 12 months
1985	Jan	165.5	-0.7	+1.1	165.9	1/2-3/4	7 1/2
	Feb	166.5	-1.1	+1.9	167.3	3/4	7 1/2
	Mar	168.3	-0.7	+0.3	167.9	1/2	7 1/2
Apr	Apr	170.6	-0.5	-0.9	169.2	1/2-3/4	7 1/2
	May	169.7	-0.6	+1.6	170.7	1/2-3/4	7 1/2
	June	170.2	-1.1	+0.6	169.7	1/2	7 1/2
July	July	172.2	-0.6	+0.1	171.7	1/2	7 1/2
	Aug	173.1	-1.1	+0.8	172.8	1/2	7 1/2
	Sept	176.4	-2.0	-0.4	174.0	3/4	7 3/4
Oct	Oct	174.3	-0.6	+1.2	174.9	1/2-3/4	7 1/2
	Nov	175.9	-0.9	+0.8	175.8	1/2-3/4	7 1/2
	Dec	178.1	-0.6	+0.2	177.7	3/4	7 1/2
1986	Jan	179.1	-0.4	-0.4	178.3	1/2-3/4	7 1/2
	Feb	180.0	-0.5	+0.3	179.8	3/4	7 1/2
	Mar	182.6	-2.1	-0.1	180.4	1/2	7 1/2
Apr	Apr	185.3	-2.6	-0.8	181.9	1/2-3/4	7 1/2
	May	182.6	-0.8	+1.9	183.7	3/4	7 1/2
	June	183.9	-1.7	+0.4	182.8	1/2	7 1/2
July	July	186.3	-0.7	-0.9	184.7	1/2	7 1/2
	Aug	187.0	-1.4	+0.2	185.8	1/2	7 1/2
	Sept	187.1	-0.7	+0.6	187.0	3/4	7 1/2
Oct	Oct	188.7	-0.9	+0.4	188.2	1/2-3/4	7 1/2
	Nov	190.2	-0.5	-0.4	189.3	1/2-3/4	7 3/4
	(Dec)	191.3	-0.4	+0.6	191.5	3/4	7 3/4

() Provisional. *Includes the effect of industrial action. Note: The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.

Earnings in agriculture

Information about farm workers' pay is collected from regular inquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Separate details are given for men (20 years and over), youths (under 20 years) and for women and girls combined.

The average earnings of regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are shown here: total earnings are shown, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders.

The figures given are averages of earnings over a complete year or half-year, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays, or other absences.

Average weekly hours of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are set out here.

The figures of average weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked plus hours paid for in respect of statutory holidays and they exclude time lost from any other cause.

For details of earnings and hours for earlier dates see the February 1985 and 1986 editions *Employment Gazette*. □

Average weekly earnings

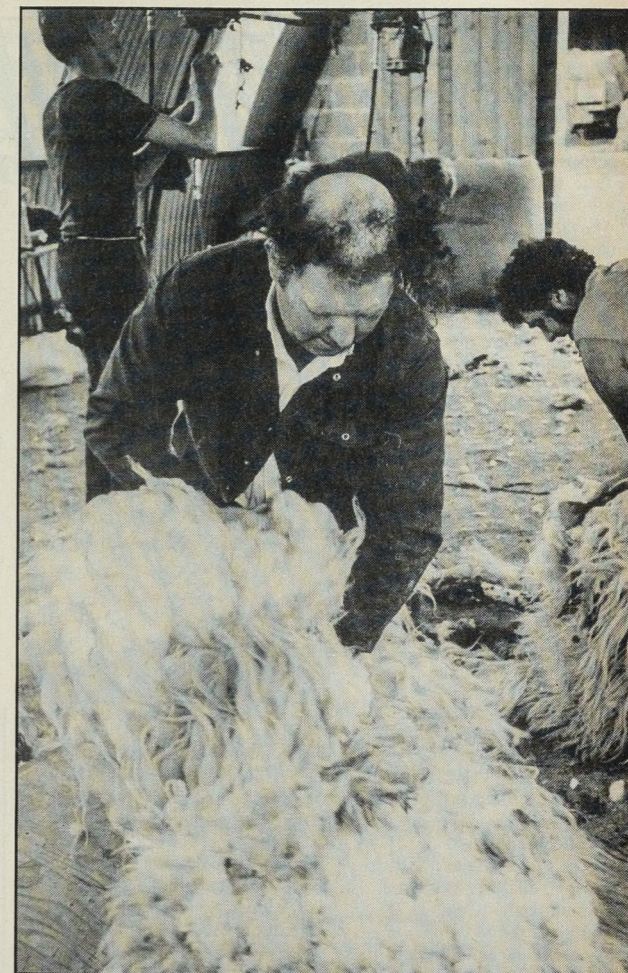
Date	£ per week		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1985 Apr-	136.49	86.38	104.62
1985 Sept-	133.77	88.02	102.55
1986 Mar	145.99	91.20	104.85
1986 Apr-			
1986 Sept			
Yearly period			
1985 Apr-	135.13	87.20	103.59
1986 March			

Average hourly earnings

Date	pence per hour		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1985 Apr-	287.3	191.1	242.7
1985 Sept-	294.6	200.0	245.3
1986 Mar	303.5	195.7	245.6
1986 Apr-			
1986 Sept			
Yearly period			
1985 Apr-	290.6	195.5	243.7
1986 Mar			

Average hours worked

Date	hours per week		
	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls
Half-yearly periods			
1985 Apr-	47.5	45.2	43.1
1985 Sept-	45.4	44.0	41.8
1986 Mar	48.1	46.6	42.7
1986 Apr-			
1986 Sept			
Yearly period			
1985 Apr-	46.5	44.6	42.5
1986 Mar			



Northumbrian sheep shearers.

Photo: D. Doran

Amendment to Historical Supplement

The seasonally adjusted Working Population series, published on page five of *Historical Supplement No 1* issued with the February 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette* is incorrect.

Please replace the series from March 1971 to September 1986 with the table below. □

Quarter Great Britain Adjusted for seasonal variation	Working population
1971 Mar	24,530
June	24,637
Sept	24,498
Dec	24,559
1972 Mar	24,748
June	24,698
Sept	24,785
Dec	24,877
1973 Mar	25,081

Quarter Great Britain Adjusted for seasonal variation	Working population	Quarter Great Britain Adjusted for seasonal variation	Working population
1973 June	25,051	1977 Dec	25,618
Sept	25,014	1978 Mar	25,653
Dec	24,980	June	25,661
1974 Mar	25,008	Sept	25,731
June	25,099	Dec	25,837
Sept	25,226	1979 Mar	25,894
Dec	25,206	June	25,916
1975 Mar	25,203	Sept	25,957
June	25,317	Dec	26,014
Sept	25,389	1980 Mar	26,052
Dec	25,463	June	26,088
1976 Mar	25,462	Sept	26,117
June	25,482	Dec	26,176
Sept	25,475	1981 Mar	26,058
Dec	25,516	June	26,028
1977 Mar	25,531	Sept	26,038
June	25,574	Dec	25,995
Sept	25,621	1982 Mar	26,038
1978 Mar	25,621	June	26,038
June	25,621	Sept	26,038
Sept	25,621	Dec	26,038
1979 Mar	25,621	1983 Mar	25,850
June	25,621	June	25,951
Sept	25,621	Sept	26,076
Dec	25,621	Dec	26,215
1980 Mar	25,621	1984 Mar	26,365
June	25,621	June	26,466
Sept	25,621	Sept	26,604
Dec	25,621	Dec	26,763
1981 Mar	25,621	1985 Mar	26,873
June	25,621	June	26,964
Sept	25,621	Sept	27,009
Dec	25,621	Dec	27,083
1982 Mar	25,621	1986 Mar	27,184
June	25,621	June	27,262
Sept	25,621	Sept	27,274

Taking the strain

Stress is a double-edged sword; it provides the adrenalin which fuels high performance, while at the same time it takes its toll of your emotional and physical resources.

The key to successful stress management—according to Clive Goodworth author of *Taking the Strain* a new book on the management of stress—is to maintain a balance.

Clive Goodworth attempts to take stock of the different types of stresses inherent in business life.

Emotional and physical stress is discussed, as is how to evaluate the stressfulness of a particular situation while paying attention to the dangers of "stress fall-out"—the stress a manager can impose, wittingly or unwittingly, on his or her staff.

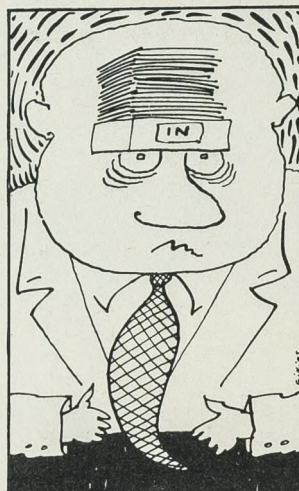
The subject is treated in a lively and humorous manner which occasionally borders on superciliousness.

Cartoons and references to such figures as Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Chinese emperor Wang Mang, "that stressful monster of ingratitude, Henry VIII", Nero and Galileo, among others, are used to emphasise that stress is not just a modern phenomenon.

The book also contains a scale for assessing personal stress risk, a questionnaire to help readers identify their own individual problem areas and a number of "case studies".

Under the title of "They call 'em

REVIEWS



psychomatic—but, by golly, they hurt" Clive Goodworth dons his stethoscope and provides the reader with seven case studies of what he calls "the beast at work". These include, Tony Bland's insomnia, Kathy's skin trouble and Fred's peptic ulcer. So you think you've got troubles! □

Taking the Strain: Managing stress at work by Clive Goodworth. Published by Hutchinson Business, price £13.95. ISBN 009 167471 9.

Changing hands

What happens to employees' rights when a business changes hands?

The answer can be found in the daunting *Transfer of Undertakings* (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981. Although the regulations have been in full operation since 1982 they still pose difficult and complex problems for those they affect.

Much simpler is a new practical guide which explains the workings of the regulations both in the courts and in everyday practice and is now available in the *Incomes Data Services* latest *Employment Law Handbook*.

The handbook covers the implications of the 1981 regulations for different types of transfer, individual employment rights and the practical mechanics of transfer.

Written by lawyers for non-lawyers the handbook is designed mainly for use by personnel and union officers, CAB and Law Centre Workers. □

Transfer of Undertakings, IDS Employment Law Handbook 36 is available by subscription from Incomes Data Services Ltd, 193 St John St, London EC1V 4LS.

Your longest holiday

In 1981 a Government White Paper entitled *Growing Older* noted that, each year some half million people retire from work. Many of these people are content to "slow down" or adopt a quieter lifestyle, while others may develop new interests and activities.

Irrespective of the direction a person may choose, the majority—notes the White Paper—will still be physically and mentally vigorous and making an active contribution to the world around them.

With this in mind, Keith Hughes, in association with Legal & General have published *Easing into Retirement*—a compact and informative guide to planning for, and adjusting to, retired life.

In a clear and comprehensible style, Keith Hughes presents the reader with a wealth of information.

There are chapters on such items as, health in retirement, keeping fit, state and company pensions, investments, taxation, security and safety in the home, leisure activities and hobbies.

The book's main message is a simple one. Retirement should not be regarded as a "bereavement", but a period to be enjoyed.

Like any holiday, your "longest holiday" needs a little fore-thought and planning to be a success. *Easing into Retirement* will certainly aid this process. □

Easing into Retirement by Keith Hughes. Published by Kogan Page in association with Legal & General, price £4.95. ISBN 1 85091 302 1.

Occupations '87

Occupations '87 is a comprehensive reference source containing details of over 600 jobs and careers of all types, from accountancy to zoo-keeping.

Published annually by the Manpower Services Commission, *Occupations '87* is an essential reference source for careers advisors, parents and jobseekers.

Each career article contains the following details: background information, the work, working environment, pay and conditions, opportunities, prospects, personal characteristics, entry requirements, training and related occupations.

There is also a list of addresses and publications for further information.

As usual, the popular statistical article on occupational change has been retained—it paints a brief picture of population and employment trends in recent years and focuses on occupations that have grown or declined.



Due to the use of new printing technology the price of *Occupations '87* has been pegged at £15 for the third year running. □

Occupations '87, available from MSC, Dept CW, ISCO5, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD, Price £15. ISBN 0 86110 4315.

Made in Japan

"Though we cannot live for 100 years, we should be concerned about 1,000 years hence."

This is the research and development philosophy of Hitachi, one of 16 Japanese organisations visited in 1985 as part of a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project on the management of technological change.

Management Development and Technological Innovation is the report on the project. It is also the first in a series of learning materials resulting from a project to compare and contrast UK practice of implementing new technology with other countries, particularly Japan and Germany.

In an overview of the Japanese industrial scene, the authors Mark Goodridge, managing director of employment relations, Cambridge University, and Brian Twiss, an independent consultant, noted the following significant features:

- a long term view of technology;
- companies which are "technology" rather than "finance" driven;
- strategic flexibility—a readiness to adopt and invest in technology-based diversification;
- a considerable investment in the education and training of employees at all levels in both technical and managerial skills;
- a high degree of flexibility of employees, who change functions, type of employment and technology;

Aimed particularly at employers, the report contains many insights on training strategies, for both managers and other members of the workforce. □

Management Development and Technological Innovation in Japan is one of the MSC series *Management of Technology* available from the sales manager MSC, Dept PP2CWISC05, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD, price £7.50. ISBN 094693405 3.

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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.

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 sort of research findings which might be relevant to those concerned with its analysis.

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

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.

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.

Research papers can be obtained free from: Department of Employment, Research Administration, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (telephone 01-213 4662). Papers will be sent as soon as they are available.

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. 58: Job evaluation and equal pay

Abby Ghobadian and Michael White, Policy Studies Institute

Based on a sample of 109 establishments using job evaluation schemes drawn from the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, the study covered 152 job evaluated payment schemes, all of which had both male and female employees. The Report examines those aspects of job evaluation which might generally be expected to have a beneficial influence upon the equalisation of pay for work of equal value and relates them to the pay actually received by men and women within each scheme.

No. 59: The changing structure of youth labour markets

K Roberts, Sally Dench and Deborah Richardson, Department of Sociology, University of Liverpool.

This paper reports the results of a major study of the ways the youth labour market is changing under the impact of YTS and other developments, and of how young people who had left school were affected by these changes. It was conducted in Chelmsford, Walsall and Liverpool. The study reports a demand for young people with qualifications but a collapse in demand for those without. Although apprenticeships were in decline there was no general collapse in youth training. New technology was helping not hindering young people's chances of jobs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Encouraging enterprise
The creation of flourishing small businesses is a major factor in the development of our economy, and for generating new employment opportunities. This booklet explains the various ways in which enterprise is being helped and encouraged to overcome the many difficulties and obstacles.

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

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



Programmes by the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission

ACTION FOR JOBS

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

Name _____

Address _____

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Company _____

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