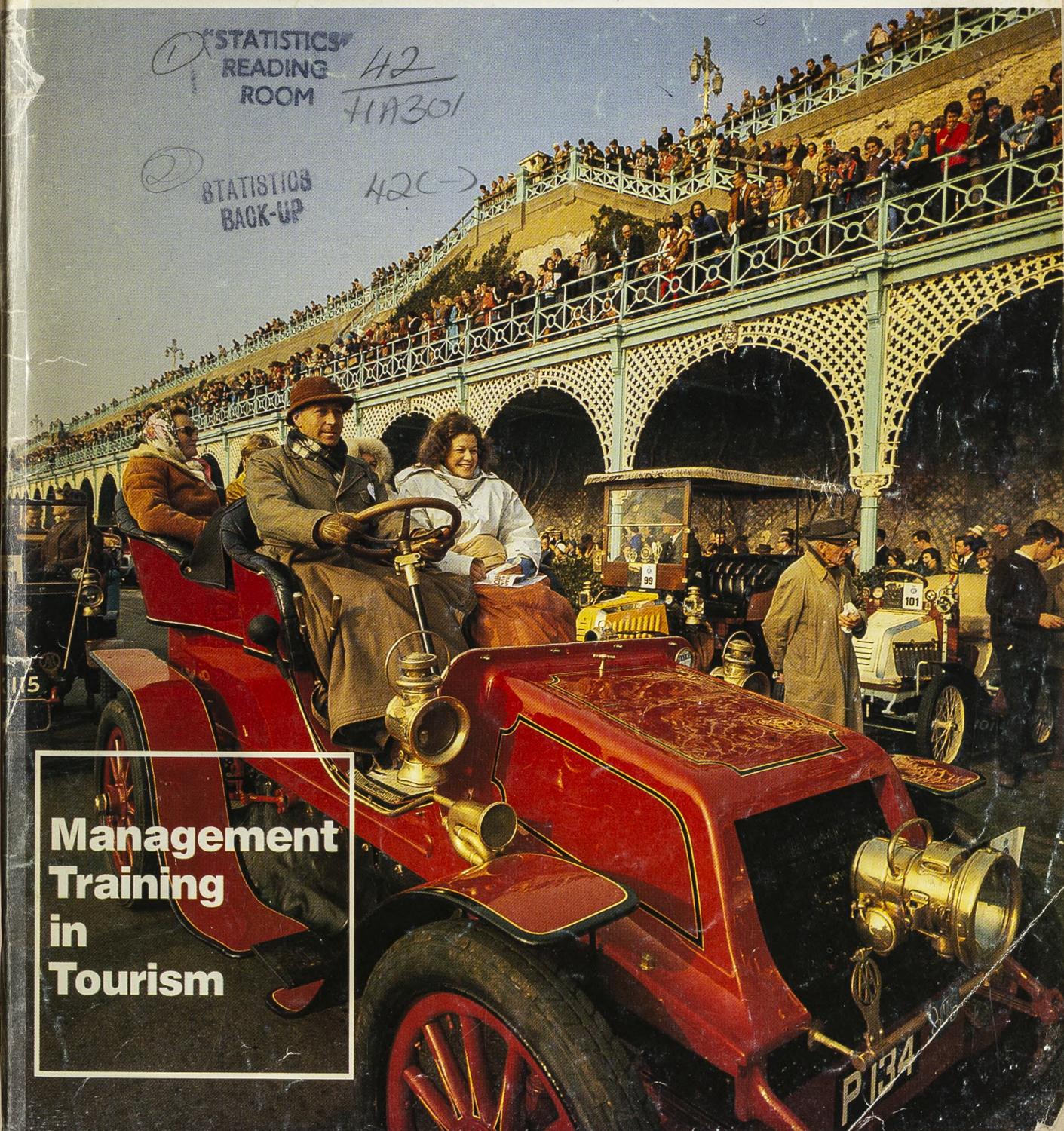


Employment Gazette

January 1987



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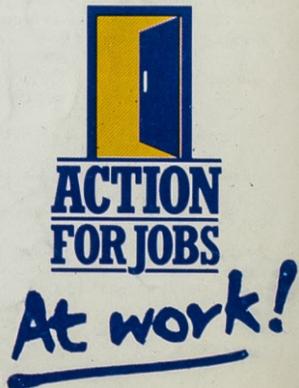
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Employment Gazette



January 1987

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Department of Employment

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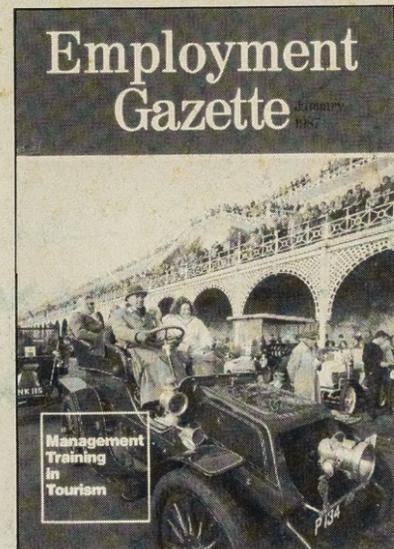
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COVER PICTURE
Events such as the popular London to Brighton Veteran Car Rally need careful management. Training courses in management are detailed in an article on page 7.
Photo: BTA.



The economic position of different ethnic groups in Britain in the eighties is examined in an article on page 18.



The development of training staff in industry and commerce is described in an article on page 11.

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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.

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

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 against levy assessments (special order only) ITL5

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

Overseas workers

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

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

A guide for workers from abroad
Employment in the UK OW17

Other wages legislation

The law on payment of wages and deductions
A guide to part 1 of the Wages Act 1986 PL810

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

Background information about some ethnic groups in Britain (special order only) PL738

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

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

* DENOTES NEW EDITION

News Brief

Plain English success



Lord Young receives the awards for the DE from TV presenter Esther Rantzen. Photo: Jim Stagg

Employment Secretary, Lord Young, took a "double first" in Plain English in London when he received two awards for publications issued by the Department of Employment. One was for *Action for Jobs*, which he described as a three million "best seller"; the other for *Small Businesses—A guide to employment legislation*, which he classed as a "valuable limited edition".

Lord Young said this was the first time his Department had won a Plain English Award and, what was more, it was the first Government Department to have received two such awards in one year. But even more important was the fact that the Department of Employment was clearly getting its Action for Jobs message across.

"Both publications have been instrumental in raising the level of awareness of the opportunities offered by the Government's employment, training and enterprise programmes.

"Well over three million people have picked up a copy of *Action for Jobs* and it has proved to be a clear winner all round,"

he said. The booklet covers 30 different programmes, sources of advice and financial assistance to help people find jobs, start up new businesses and train for new skills; including help for those with special needs.

Latest (MORI) research shows that 42 per cent of the general public now recall advertising on jobs and training using the "open door" symbol, which is carried on the front of both publications.

Commenting on the guide to employment legislation, Lord Young said 1,500 copies have already been sent to advisers all over the country to help them set small businessmen on the road to success. By referring to this guide, advisers can pass on the basic elements of the law as it affects industrial relations and health and safety.

Both booklets are issued free. The Small Businesses Guide is targeted to specialist advisers. *Action for Jobs* is available at main Post Offices, Jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and banks.

AIDS in the workplace

AIDS, as a new and important public health hazard, has attracted widespread publicity, and ill-informed speculation has caused considerable alarm.

Stressing that the vast majority of people are not at risk from infection while at work, Paymaster General Kenneth Clarke has written to more than 400,000 employers about AIDS in the workplace. He has also sent each employer a new booklet, "AIDS and Employment", issued by Department of Employment and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

The booklet deals mainly with employment issues in relation to AIDS and provides some basic facts about the infection and how it spreads.

Answers

There are answers to such questions as... is there a risk of infection at work? Can someone who is infected continue to work? Are there any special precautions which first-aiders should follow?

The booklet also gives guidance to employers on recruitment of an infected person, on employee's rights if dismissed, and on the situation where employees refuse to work with an infected person.

"Lack of such basic knowledge often causes unnecessary fear and worry at work which could lead to discrimination against individuals," said Mr Clarke.

Control

He added that this could prove a blow to attempts to check the spread of AIDS. "If people began to fear unfair treatment at work they would be tempted to conceal their infection and so might not receive advice and counselling. Prevention of needless discrimination helps everybody by helping to control the spread of infection," the Minister said.

The booklet, prepared in consultation with the Government's medical advisers, is intended for employers. It is hoped that they will pass on the information to their employees.

Long-term unemployment down

Latest figures show that long-term unemployment is on the way down. Employment Secretary, Lord Young announced this to 200 business people, advisers, trainers and major decision makers from the Brighton area.

Describing more than 30 programmes leading to jobs, he said "The number of job vacancies has been rising every month this year and the last three months' figures show a seasonally adjusted fall.

"Our major priority is to help the long-term unemployed and through Action for Jobs we are making a determined effort to help them find a route back to work."

Speaking at a special Action for Jobs presentation at the Metropole Hotel, Brighton, Lord Young detailed the employment, training and enterprise opportunities offered through Department of Employment and Manpower Services Commission schemes. "Research has shown that the public must be made more aware of what is available if people are to take full advantage of the grants, courses, advice and other assistance on offer to them," said Lord Young.

Relaxation

Programmes such as the New Workers Scheme, offering employers cash for taking on more young people, and the new Restart Programme, with its various forms of assistance for all long-term unemployed people, were among measures described.

Lord Young also gave details of a new relaxation in the rules of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme to allow unemployed people to start businesses under franchise operations and qualify for the £40 a week allowance.

"The Action for Jobs campaign is to inform people about more than £3,000 million worth of programmes we are running. The opportunities are not just for the unemployed but also those already in work—both employers and employees—and those planning to start their own business, expand an existing one or become self-employed.

"Nor have we forgotten those with special needs, such as disabled people and those from ethnic minorities requiring special language training to compete in the job market."

Copies of the booklet Action for Jobs, describing all these programmes clearly and simply, are available free from Jobcentres and numerous other outlets.



Conquerors all. The winners of the Conqueror awards for new business enterprise are (left to right) Nigel Morris of Briggs Irrigation, third prizewinner; Eileen and Colin Gardner of Gardner Technical Services, first prizewinners; and Susan Atkin and Linda Damerell of China A.D., second prizewinners.

Conquerors in commerce

Husband and wife team, Colin and Eileen Gardner, spotted a gap in the market two years ago when they formed their business, Gardner Technical Services which specialises in repairing and servicing forklift trucks.

Their idea has won them first prize in the Conqueror Awards competition for new business enterprise. It will come in the form of £2,000 worth of public relations assistance and free stationery.

In its second year of operation, Gardner had a turnover of £81,000 beating the projected figure of £50,000. The company started from the couple's home with a 12-

month maintenance contract for a fleet of trucks owned by a group of cash and carry outlets. It has now graduated to new premises in Bilston, near Wolverhampton.

Mr and Mrs Gardner hope one day to own their own fleet of hire trucks. They employ four other people, three of whom were previously unemployed.

Receiving their prize from Small Firms Minister, David Trippier, the couple commented, "We've seen other companies use public relations to their advantage and with this prize we hope to do the same".

The competition was sponsored by Wiggins Teape Fine Papers Ltd.

New job training scheme under way

The new Job Training Scheme for people out of work for at least six months is now available in each of the nine pilot areas.

Long term unemployed people in the nine areas will be offered the chance to combine training with practical experience lasting anything from three to 12 months.

The scheme, announced in November by Employment Secretary Lord Young, will offer participants the chance to get valuable training and practical experience which will improve their chances of getting a job or working for themselves.

It is intended that the package should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate the wide range of ability among the long term unemployed, about a third of whom have finished

an apprenticeship or have an 'O' level or higher qualifications.

Each programme will start with an assessment period to find out what help people need, what their interests are and what qualification they might aim for.

Personal action plans will be agreed which will cover learning new skills, updating existing skills, help with basic literacy/numeracy, learning about new technology, help with job searching or learning about self-employment.

The pilot areas are Dundee, Billingham, Preston, Huddersfield, Stoke, Port Talbot, Plymouth, Ealing and Crawley and the scheme is open to anyone over 18 who has been unemployed and receiving benefit for six months or more.

Strong support for the Open College

The idea of The Open College has received an enthusiastic welcome from the British public in a research survey commissioned by the College.

Six out of 10 adults questioned said they would be interested in following an Open College course on television. Most also suggested subjects they would like to study. Areas mentioned most included: computing, foreign languages and practical subjects.

Encouraging

"This is really encouraging," said Mr Michael Green, Chairman of The Open College. "It reinforces our conviction that there is a mass audience wanting to get involved.

"People want to get on. They want to develop their skills and knowledge both to help their careers and for personal satisfaction," he said.

Commitment

The survey showed a considerable commitment to learning. Seven out of 10 people interested in the College said they would spend more than two hours a week studying with the help of work books, tutorials and support materials. Nearly 40 per cent said they would study for more than four hours and 19 per cent said over eight hours. About a quarter would enrol to receive course material and about the same proportion would be willing to pay for Open College services.

Broad-based

The appeal of The Open College is broad-based. The highest levels of strongly committed people were in the 16 to 44 years age groups who were also particularly keen to see courses which lead towards recognised qualifications.

The first Open College courses and programmes will be offered from September 1987.

"This research and more will further explore the needs of students and employers—it will help us make sure we get it right," said Mr Green.



Broughton Road houses due for renovation.

Photo: Crown Copyright

Creating local jobs

Local people are to be employed to refurbish a street of run-down Victorian houses in the Handsworth area of Birmingham.

The experimental scheme is subject to detailed costings and will involve inner city residents, a major construction firm, central Government and the City Council in a project to improve living conditions for some 180 people. It follows an initiative by the Handsworth Inner City Task Force, one of eight set up by the Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke, last February.

The project includes environmental improvements to 36 large houses in Broughton Road; 24 of them will be completely renovated. The houses are in poor condition, and several are in multiple occupation. They will be refurbished and improved to provide about 100 units of accommodation.

Taking about 18 months to complete, the work will be organised by the construction company Tarmac, who will subcontract to local firms and employ and train local people to do the bulk of the work.

About 40 local jobs will be created by the project which will also provide places for an additional 24 local trainees. Tarmac will set up an award scheme which guarantees permanent jobs for at least six trainees.

Announcing the scheme Mr Clarke said "This exciting and innovative scheme marks a major step forward by bringing together in one project urgently needed housing and environmental work with the creation of local jobs and the chance for local residents to acquire new skills. We are ensuring that an inner city contract provides work and training for the residents of Handsworth at the same time that it improves the physical state of the area.

"It is an experimental project, which has been worked up in close co-operation by the Handsworth Task Force, the Department of Environment, the City Council, and Tarmac Ltd. Costs will be met jointly by the Department of Employment, the Department of Environment's Housing Investment and Urban Programmes, and the City Council. We shall be monitoring the progress and costs of the project closely. This scheme is an important test bed and we will learn valuable lessons. We expect that future schemes of the same kind will aim at the same combination of benefits, but we will try out other ways of getting the best value for money in terms of those aims. We intend to encourage contractors to compete for contracts with a local labour content."

Job opportunities

The project has been developed under the Government's Inner Cities Initiative. Handsworth is one of eight inner city areas which have a small inter-departmental task force to experiment with new ways of creating job opportunities for local people.

The houses in Broughton Road are mixture of privately owned, city council and housing association properties. The 24 which will be subject to major renovation are either privately rented or owner occupied. The project will cost an estimated £1½ million. About £½ million will be paid by the Department of Employment's Inner Cities Initiative as the cost of the work experience and training element. The remaining £1 million will be eligible for funding through the Housing Investment Programme and Birmingham Inner City Partnership.

To copy is to compliment



Birmingham City Council scooped the pool with the gold award in Computer Weekly's training competition. With the award (centre) are T. Wales and Margaret Gagg of Birmingham City Council; on the right with the silver award are A. Law and P. Booth of the Inland Revenue; and left are Nick Hine of Reading ITEC with a special commendation. Next to him is M. Swinburn of the Inland Revenue.

By actively promoting end user computing which could easily be adapted to suit any borough or regional council in the country, Birmingham City Council has won the first prize in the Computer Weekly Training Awards '86 competition.

"Its repeatability was the most important factor in our choice," said David Craver, Editor of Computer Weekly and a member of the judging panel. "We were also impressed that the implementation of Birmingham's programme meant their ratepayers received an improved and more efficient service."

It was two years ago that Birmingham City Council decided to invest in the support, organisation, hardware and software necessary for the large-scale introduction of the facility. The council also decided to decentralise many of its activities by the establishment of neighbourhood offices. This meant that residents could call at these to settle queries on rates, housing, environmental and social service and the obvious way to link such offices with the central departments was by new technology.

'Make better use of our woman power'

says David Trippier

Newspapers today would rather give prominence to a kissogram service launched under the Government's Enterprise Allowance Scheme than feature a woman writing software from her garage, or starting from scratch in commerce and making money. This is the opinion of Small Firms Minister David Trippier.

Business potential

Speaking at the Women in Enterprise conference in Wakefield, Mr Trippier said he would like to see a world where women's business potential is taken so seriously that it is not thought worthy of special mention when women succeed.

"We cannot tolerate a situation where in work terms women are a silent majority," said Mr Trippier. "Between 1981 and 1984 the number of self-employed women jumped by 42 per cent, while their male counterparts increased by 15 per cent. About a quarter of the self-employed are women: 700,000 of them. And a third of those women are employing other people."

The Minister went on to say that Britain is the only country in Europe with a lower unemployment rate for women than for men and that from the one million new jobs created in the economy since 1983, the majority have been filled by women.

"Last year a third of the places on courses in self-employment and small business run by the Manpower Services Commission were filled by women. I won't be entirely happy until that proportion matches the proportion of women in the workforce—around 40 per cent.

Stealing a march

"Making use of our woman power is actually something in which we have a clear edge over many of our industrial rivals. But we have the chance to do even better in tapping the energy and talent of women, steal a march on our competitors and, more importantly, give women the future role that will benefit everyone," said Mr Trippier.

Change for the better

Community Programme managing agents and sponsors are now able to employ managers and supervisors for a period of up to two years. Previously, it had been up to one year. This important change in the rules should help the drive for improved quality. It stems directly from a recommendation in the Scrutiny Report "Value for Money in the Community Programme".

Employment Minister John Lee said: "Over the last few years, the Community Programme has successfully provided a large and increasing number of temporary jobs for long-term unemployed people. However, with the levelling off in the programme's size in 1987, more attention can now be paid to ensuring that everything possible is being done to improve both the employment prospects of the participants and also the value of the work carried out for the benefit of local communities. Managers and supervisors have a key role to play.

"I am sure this change in the rules will be welcomed by managing agents and sponsors everywhere and will help to ensure that the required improvements in standards can be achieved. 1987 is to be the year of quality on the Community Programme and I look forward to seeing for myself "quality in action" during the coming year."



Photo: Gleneagles Hotel

Management training in tourism

by Liz Davies

This article highlights recent developments in the provision of training for management in the tourist industry — particularly in the enhancement of professional qualifications. These and other moves are fully recognised in the report, *Action for Jobs in Tourism*.

□ The face of tourism is changing! Everyone knows that tourism means jobs but is it common knowledge that, more and more, tourism means careers—management careers?

Degree courses in tourism and many other related qualifications are now on offer at many educational institutions. As graduates emerge, these will breed a new generation of professionalism in management in the tourist industry. Management training is particularly important because it not only helps managers to run their

businesses more efficiently, but it also fosters a more receptive attitude towards training at lower levels in the business.

Realising the potential

The problem of providing extensive management training and realising its potential in the industry is considerable. The tourist industry is largely made up of thousands of small enterprises, and people who work in the industry

come from many different disciplines, many without formal training. According to Dr Peter Critten, Open Tech project director, at the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board, "Only one in 20 hotel and catering managers has had the chance of formal training". This is a serious matter in an industry that offers real management experience to relatively young staff.

The British Tourist Authority (BTA) Chairman Duncan Bluck has warned recently that the projected growth of the industry cannot be taken for granted, it is something to be worked towards. "Britain has many strengths in tourism—but international competition is fierce," he states in BTA's report *Strategy for Growth 1986-1990*. The report highlights the need "to develop facilities which will meet changing market requirements and rising international standards". It identifies one of the weaknesses in training, and points to the "need to expand training services in view of job-creating potential".

In presenting the report, *Action for Jobs in Tourism*, last August, Lord Young said that he was determined "to see that the industry gets all the help it needs, that young people see it as a worthwhile career and that those in the industry get training which means we can offer the visitor a service which is second to none". It was important, he said, to get across the message that "there is nothing second rate about a career in the tourist or leisure industry". Activity to secure this end has been prodigious, and tourism is well on its way to becoming a very attractive career option.

The jobs and the courses

Action to increase awareness of the job and career potential of tourism now starts in secondary schools. There are a number of publications invaluable to the process of selecting a career or a course of study, including ETB's *Handbook of Careers in Tourism and Leisure* and the *Directory of Courses in Tourism and Leisure*. The handbook gives details of around 50 different types of job and the directory details of around 450 colleges offering relevant courses. Both books have been made widely available to all secondary school and careers offices. The ETB have recently supplemented these publications with one aimed specifically at graduates *The Facts about Tourism and Leisure Industries*¹.

The following provides illustrations of some leading educational initiatives.

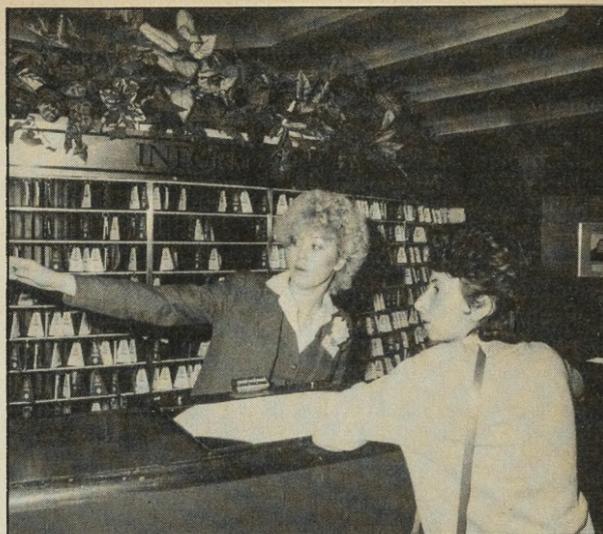
Degree courses

In acknowledgement of the industry's need for high-calibre candidates, Britain's first BA Honours degree courses in travel and tourism were launched in October this year. Newcastle Polytechnic and New College, Durham jointly offer a course in Travel and Tourism, and the Dorset Institute of Higher Education offers a slightly wider-based course in tourism.

Malcolm Martin, course leader at Newcastle, reports that there were 1,000 applicants for the 24 places so that the course has a very good intake for its first academic session. While he firmly believes in the value of specialist training, he advocates proceeding with caution. "The vast majority of jobs in tourism do not require a degree", he says, "but in time there will be a scaling up of qualifications. Gradually, local authorities will start having tourism graduates," he predicts.

The Newcastle/Durham course is now to increase its

¹ *The Facts about the Tourism and Leisure Industries: Exploring the possibilities of a career in travel accommodation, catering, leisure and recreation* published by the English Tourist Board 1986.



Pointing the way. A career in hotel reception is one aspect of the tourism industry. Photo: ETB

numbers to 36, while the Dorset course started its first session with more than 60 filled places. The first graduates are due to emerge in 1990. Both courses have been developed in close consultation with the travel and tourism industry and both four-year courses are highly practical; year three is spent in industry, and various fieldwork trips take place throughout the course. Graduates from these courses are expected to find career openings with tour operators, travel agents, tourist boards and local authority promotion departments. These courses are a welcome addition to the existing degree and diploma courses in hotel, catering and institutional management which have been offered for many years at four universities; Strathclyde, Ulster, University College, Cardiff and Surrey.

National Advisory Body

The need for more relevant and up-to-date higher education courses was recognised in Lord Young's report *Pleasure, Leisure and Jobs . . . The Business of Tourism*. Following publication of this report in July 1985, The National Advisory Body (NAB) was asked to consider extending its review of public sector higher education hotel and catering courses to embrace tourism more generally. This review has been completed and NAB's conclusions and proposals are due to be put to the Secretary of State for Education and Science. For hotel and catering, they will be proposing an increase in the number of student places for 1987-88, and in the number of new courses.

For tourism, the NAB committee recommended that institutions should consider the inclusion of new tourism options on Business Studies or Leisure and Recreation courses and bring forward proposals for increasing student numbers on these courses from 1987.

Scaling up

Two examples of schemes which make possible the gradual scaling up of qualifications in the tourist industry itself—referred to by Malcolm Martin of Newcastle Polytechnic—are the hotel and catering pack developed under the distance learning scheme, Open Tech, and a Local Collaborative Project inspired scheme at Evesham College of Technology.

The Open Tech pack makes it possible for those already involved in tourism to upgrade their experience and qualifications. It is an open learning system designed so that the student can study on his or her own while drawing on day to day experience at work. Students can opt to be registered with an assessor or to link up with other students in seminars and tutorials. At the end of the period of study, a certificate at the appropriate level is awarded. There are nine different learning units, including marketing, financial control, new technology, personnel matters and operational units offered by Hotel and Catering Open Tech. Each unit takes up to 60 hours of study. The units are designed to provide training in the many skills needed by effective managers and thereby to enhance the status of the industry.

Project director, Dr Peter Critten, is anxious to get national approval and professional recognition for the Open Tech units. So far, agreement has been reached with BTEC to award a BTEC Certificate in Business Administration to students who complete four units in key areas plus a workbased project. The Institute of Marketing have also agreed that some Open Tech units will gain exemptions in their Marketing Certificate. Discussions are proceeding with the Institute of Personnel Management with a view to securing exemptions on the IPM Personnel Practice certificate.

It is too early to say what impact Hotel and Catering Open Tech will have on the industry. Peter Critten calculates that of its 450,000 managers, three-quarters have no formal qualifications; that leaves a market of approximately 375,000. Since the launch in February 1986, around 1,000 Open Tech packs have been sold.

The Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC) have also drawn up an Open Tech course to cover the marketing, costing, staffing, legal and accounting aspects of running small tourism-related businesses. The course offers students help in identifying the units of most use to them, flexible study and tutor support.

Local collaborative projects

To help employers and training providers to identify their training needs and find the best and most cost-effective ways of meeting them a number of Local Collaborative Projects (LCPs) have been set up under a joint programme of the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) and the Department of Education and Science (DES).

There are already more than 21 tourism-related LCPs in Great Britain with more in the pipeline including an extra large project in London. Sometimes they can result in major new training initiatives as in the case of the LCP pioneered at Evesham College.

One of these projects has acted as a catalyst in the caravan, camping and self-catering industry which up to now has been almost totally overlooked in terms of training provision—yet it accounts for one fifth of all domestic holiday spending. At one time the requirements of a park's operator were few; space, water, toilets and washing facilities. Now, in keeping with the rest of the tourism industry, customers demand more sophisticated facilities and services and park owners need to develop their resources and personal skills in line with this.

In February 1986, the MSC commissioned a project with Evesham College of Further Education to make education and training provision available to the caravan, camping and self-catering parks industry and to update the skills within the industry. The British Holiday and Home Parks Association (BHHPA) formerly the National Federation of Site Operators are backing the scheme. The



Bringing in the tourists in style. Photo: ETB



Improving the facilities for caravanners at Saundersvale, Saundersfoot, S. Wales. Photo: ETB

project developed from a Local Collaborative Project but was soon seen to be of national importance. The major part of the development is at warden/operator level but will include a set of management modules covering land management and law; finance; marketing and response to customer demand and park administration. Entrants completing operator level modules can advance to management levels.

At warden/operator level, the course is to be validated by City and Guilds, and leads to a Park Operators Certificate. Each unit of study lasts 30 hours and is to be offered in one week blocks.

At management level, each of the four units lasts 60 hours and is to be offered in the form of four two-day seminars to be held initially during the period October 1987 to March 1988. Each of the units can stand alone or be taken as a whole and combine with a project to lead to a BTEC Certificate in Business Administration (Holiday and Home Parks). The management marketing module will be the first to be offered as a distance learning pack. It is planned to present the pack at the National Exhibition



Serving the public at Alton Towers.

Photo: Alton Towers

Substantial changes needed

says John Broome
Chairman and Chief Executive,
Alton Towers

"Management training in tourism needs to change substantially during the next 20 years to produce the right experience and calibre of trainee.

"At Alton Towers we are in the forefront of the service industry and know there needs to be expertise in dealing with people. We have to research on how the general public behave in a crowded environment and, given certain conditions, how they behave in an emergency.

"It is not generally recognised, even by the educational institutions of this country, that the British leisure scene is a highly specialised profession. The public at large are now demanding a much higher standard of service/entertainment than has hitherto been the case, and experienced managers are required to cater for these needs.

"In my business at Alton Towers, and also at Battersea Leisure, where we are converting the Battersea Power Station and surrounding land into a major tourist attraction, we are having great difficulty in finding top managers. We find that managers who have been on training or degree courses in leisure studies quite useless because the courses taken have been orientated mainly to the old order of events, because of this Alton Towers is currently having discussions with a local polytechnic and university to set up an arrangement whereby our management will assist in the introduction of any new under graduate courses to serve this purpose."

Centre in February 1987 where Employment Minister David Trippier among others will show his support for the project.

Distance learning packages for the remaining modules will follow when finance becomes available.

Evesham College Revolution

The MSC say that the project is highly significant for the industry. The three-man team at Evesham college, Terry Steeple, Stan Smith and Roy Parry, are talking about revolution. "In five years time," says Terry Steeple, "people will be fighting to get on courses for Parks Operators Certificates because there will be such professionalism and such profitability in the business." He foresees the first degree level course in parks operation in the not too distant future.

In the meantime, at Evesham, everything is running to schedule; course material and syllabuses have been planned, timetables are being projected and the first course should be running smoothly by March 1987.

The revolution is not expected to happen overnight. The courses are planned to begin at Evesham College with a modest number of students for the first year and then, when any wrinkles have been ironed out, the scheme will be opened up to other colleges on a national basis. The project managers liaise with the industry and its trade federation (BHHPA) to ensure adequate coverage of their training requirements, to foster an even wider appreciation of the benefits of training and to give maximum exposure to the project through appropriate media.

Already a quality and standards board is being formed to ensure adequate monitoring of the courses.

Looking forward

A great deal of publicity has been given to the potential employment opportunities in the tourism industry, and a great deal of consideration has been and continues to be applied to the questions 'how best to exploit that potential?' and 'how best to provide training for it?'



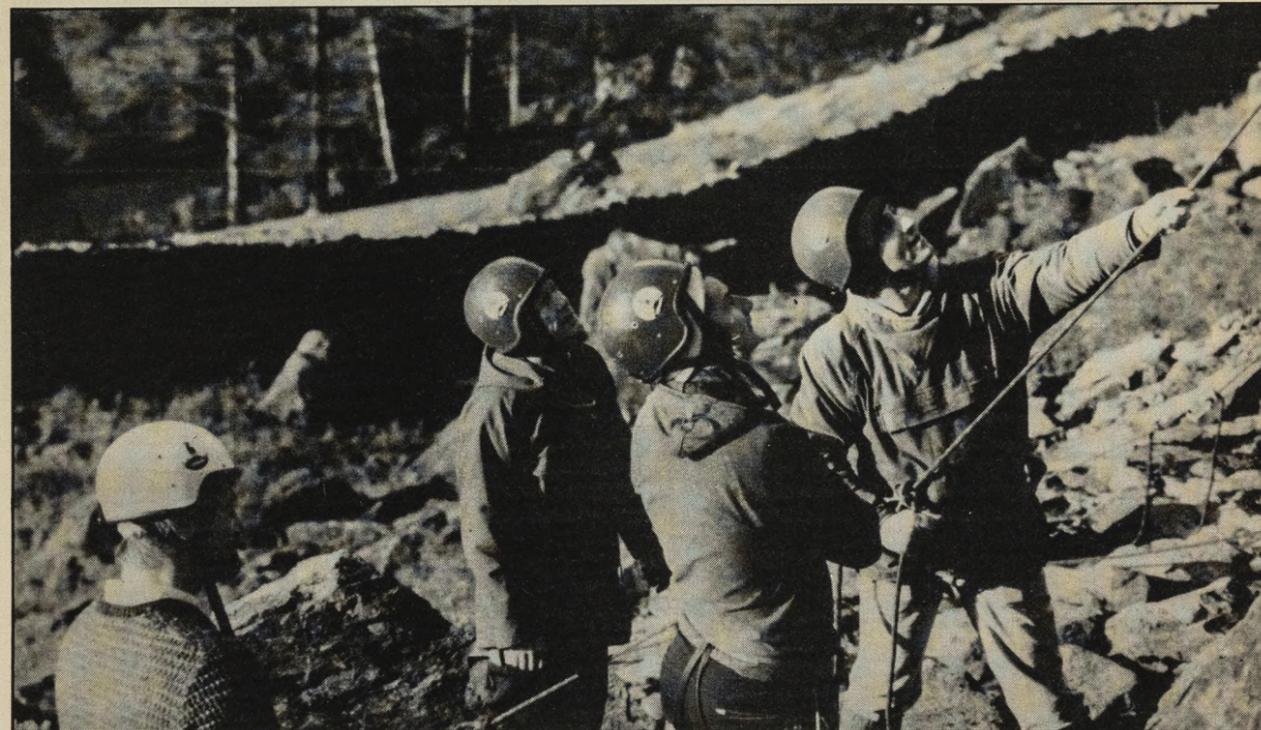
Maidenhead Tourist Information Centre.

Photo: ETB

As the ETB point out in their booklet, *The Facts about the Tourism and Leisure Industries*¹ a feature of the tourism industry over the last few years has been a diversification and broadening of activities; new attractions are increasingly tending to be multi-complex, catering for a wide variety of leisure activities. In addressing graduates the booklet says that it is important that those "considering careers in this growing and exciting field realise that the industry is entering a new and challenging era in which they will be called upon to demonstrate not only business skills but also innovation and imagination." This seems an apt message for the future captains of the tourism industry ■

¹ See footnote on page 8.

Special Feature



Leadership training

Training trainers

by Ken Nixon, Mike Langham, Doug Glynn and John Trasler
Manpower Services Commission

This article reports on the Manpower Services Commission's (MSC) recent work to support the development of training staff in industry and commerce in further and higher education and in the Commission's own programmes.

- Examiners in agriculture and horticulture are trained with the aid of a video, "A Testing Time".
- During 1985 and '86 all 1,200 managers and supervisors in the Yorkshire Water Authority engaged in a management training programme delivered by 30 of their peers.
- 25 supervisors and 14 personnel and training staff from the wool textile industry have undertaken a year-long programme of outdoor leadership training and in-company project work.
- The electricity supply industry is setting up an open learning programme with its professional and technical staff as part-time trainers.
- At Blackpool College in 1986, 12 instructors were "converted" from mechanical to electronic engineering disciplines.
- The Wrexham accredited training centre's youth training pack is helping trainers in YTS obtain their City and Guilds Youth Trainers' Award by open learning.

All these—and dozens of similar activities—were supported by development funds through MSC's Trainer Development Section. The section has responsibility for forming MSC policy and encouraging the development of trainers of all kinds: for youth and adult training; in industry and commerce; and in further and higher education. This also includes the most important and most neglected trainer category: all the line managers, supervisors and experienced workers who provide on-site training and guidance.

MSC policy

A statement of MSC policy for developing trainers was published in December 1986 and circulated widely for comment. The paper refers to the background concerns set out in "A Challenge to Complacency"¹ and outlines a national strategy in which MSC's role and activities would be concerned with continuing its Adult Training Strategy² which encourages employers to develop their human resources and training provision in line with labour market needs. It will also develop networks of training providers for trainers and educators through which standards of provision may be influenced. In particular, the Voluntary Registration Scheme—which at present covers only providers of trainer training at foundation level—will be expanded to include:

- providers of scheme staff training for YTS and other MSC programmes;
- providers of advanced programmes for trainers;
- providers of direct trainer training (for example, instructors);
- providers of staff development in vocational education.
- providing high quality support for the development of managing agents' staff in YTS through the network of accredited training centres (see p 16);
- working with examining, validating and professional bodies to develop national standards in trainer training;
- support for development projects, particularly through industrial training organisations;
- working with educational bodies to help vocational education staff develop their skills to meet the needs of industry.

Chart 1 shows these activities in diagrammatic form divided into the three main areas, adult, youth and further and higher education. Opportunities for voluntary collaboration are depicted in the centre circles.

Adult trainer training

MSC is paying particular attention to the identification of those skills in which the trainer will be expected to be competent in the future. Publications in the series, "The Trainer in the 1990's", outline trainer competencies in new technology, for example, open learning, computer based training or in emerging areas such as development training.

Development projects

MSC is constantly on the look out for areas of training which need developing. Recently, the main areas chosen for attention have been "learning to learn", open learning and computer based training, trainers and change, and "conversion" training.

¹ "A Challenge to Complacency: Changing Attitudes to Training". A report to the Manpower Services Commission and the National Economic Development Office by Coopers & Lybrand Associates, November 1985. Price £2.50.

² "Adult Training in Britain": A survey carried out by IFF Research Ltd for MSC, June 1985.

Learning how to learn

In 1983 MSC published a leaflet "Learn how to learn" which was intended to stimulate thought and discussion on different ways in which learning at work might be enhanced. It has proved very popular and useful and is still available free from MSC.

This was followed up by an MSC programme for managers mounted by Roffey Park Management College. This helped managers—and in a later version managers accompanied by trainers—to look at "self and subordinate development" by examining their own learning styles and preferences in the context of their work problems. Several in-company activities have arisen from these programmes. A report and case studies are being prepared for publication by the Roffey Park tutors.

A third variation on this theme was a study by Alan Mumford comprising a literature review and a summary of the main work going on in the UK and USA. This was published in 1986 with the title "Learning to Learn for Managers", a monograph issue of the Journal of European Industrial Training.

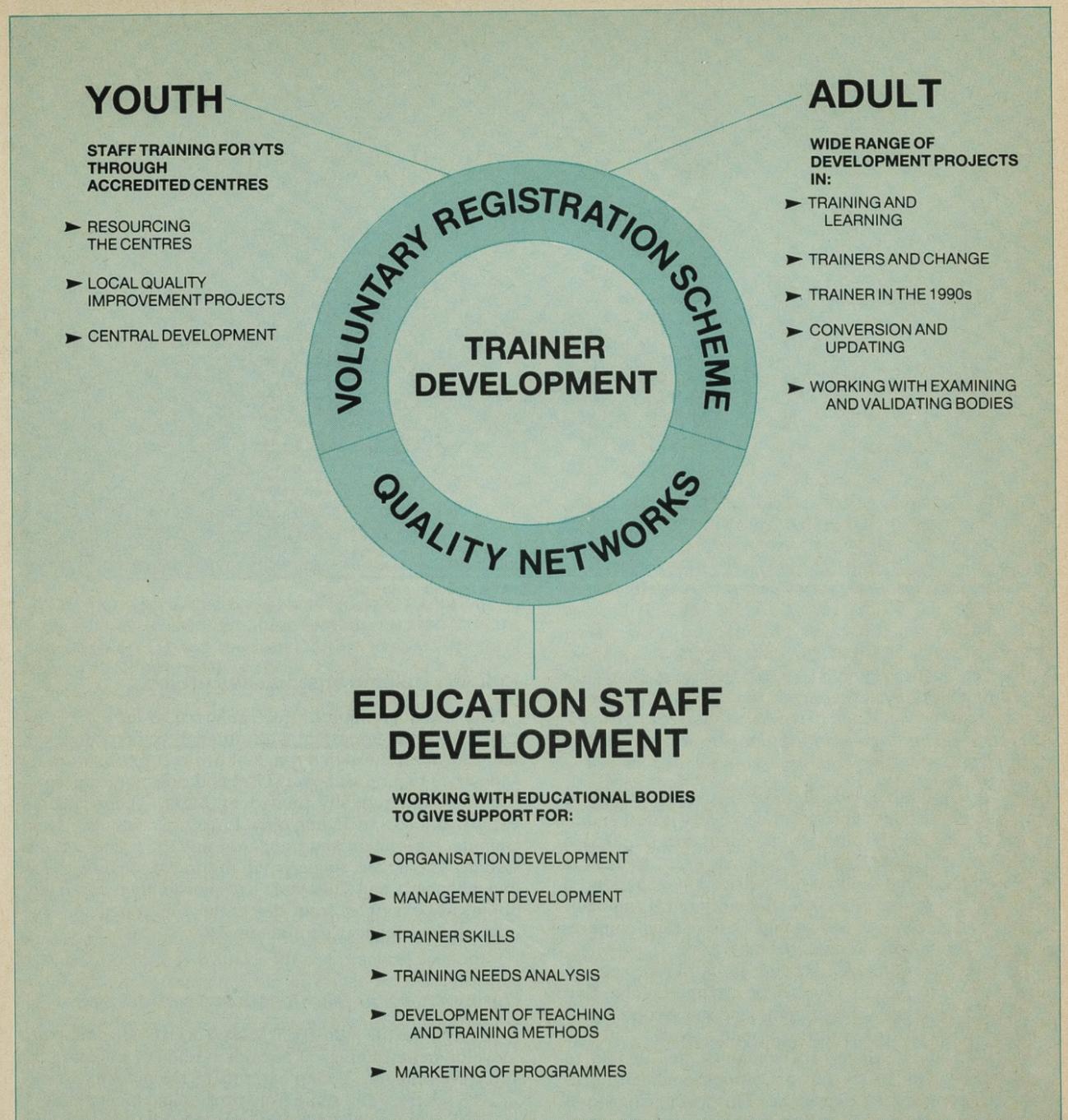
Tutors for open learning

The production and distribution of open learning materials has been greatly stimulated by Open Tech. However well written and self-contained such packages are, most students require support and encouragement from at least one other person. Supporting open learners is different from being an instructor or teacher of full-time, on-site



The cover picture for a video to train examiners. National Proficiency Tests Council for agriculture and horticulture.

Chart 1 Trainer development and opportunities for voluntary collaboration



students. To determine what these differences are and the requirements of the open tutor role, the Industrial Training Research Unit (ITRU) was commissioned to carry out a study. Findings from this investigation were published in a meaty report: "The role and tasks of tutors in open learning systems". Two other projects produced packages on open learning. The first, by a working group of leading practitioners, was "The Open Learning Toolkit", a development aid for managers of open learning schemes. The second, commissioned by Glass Training Limited and supported by MSC funds, is a two-stage guide, "Supporting Open Learners", with work-books for "supporters" and a leaders' guide to be used where a group of supporters can be

brought together for a workshop. The guides have been used to prepare tutors in the glass industry to help students study glass technology. Experience there has shown that tutor support and interest is crucial to student persistence and success.

Trainers and change

A three-year research project began in 1985 at Warwick University, where Professor Andrew Pettigrew and a small team of research workers are studying how large organisations deploy their human resources to cope with strategic



Wool textile students from Halifax on the leadership course at Brathay Hall in Cumbria (see photo on p 11).

change. The findings should lead to better ways of organising training and development.

Conversion Training—Mechanical engineering to electronics

The need for increased numbers of people trained to various levels within the electronics industry is well understood. Coupled to this there are fewer numbers required in mechanical engineering so there is a surplus of trainers in this discipline. One solution is to re-train experienced trainers or college lecturers from the mechanical engineering trades to electronics and so make use of their comprehensive training skills in an expanding trade.

Two pilot programmes are being supported to test out this radical process of conversion training. The first through a conventional programme and the second a programme totally delivered through open access.

The Blackpool College of Technology was invited to finalise design and carry out a 36-week engineering to electronics conversion programme. This was to cater for a mixed ability group of 12 college lecturers and industrial trainers. Essential to the learning was a 10-week period in industry linked to the 24-week off-job training and a further two weeks was provided to enable members to take the City and Guilds certificate in electronics. Eleven out of the twelve participants obtained a certificate at the end of the programme.

The second approach to produce open learning packages in electronics subjects is being developed through the Wigan College of Technology. This training will be implemented and evaluated through a number of regional support centres, which will provide work practice and experience.

The full-time course has been very successful. Recent evaluation has shown that 11 out of the 12 course members are now training others in electronics at various levels.

Industry training organisation projects

The Glass Training Project, referred to on p 15, is an example of the important work in adult training development fostered through a range of projects put forward by Industry Training Boards (ITBs) and non-statutory organisations and partially funded by MSC. These cover a variety of topics including open learning, computer based training, assessment and standards, and the trainer as consultant. The largest single group of projects deals with the line manager's and supervisor's responsibility for training. Some case examples from this group will also shed some light on the manager's training role.

The supervisor as team leader and staff developer

The wool textile industry in West Yorkshire has adopted "development training" as a major method of encouraging staff development. Young entrants to the industry, some on YTS schemes and some from further and higher education with technician and supervisory potential, have taken part in outdoor programmes such as those at Brathay Hall in Cumbria. This kind of training now involves far more than simply enjoying—or enduring—strenuous outdoor activities. Participants learn a great deal about themselves; about how groups form and function, about teamwork, leadership and communication. The tasks set are varied and include indoor as well as outdoor activities, mental as well as physical effort.

When they saw young entrants to their firms benefiting from this form of training, older, more experienced, supervisors began to feel uncomfortable about their own lack of understanding and lack of similar training and experience. In response to this need, a programme has recently been mounted for 25 supervisors from the Halifax area. The programme has been completed and favourable reaction

has led to an extension to other, more senior supervisors and managers.

A major objective of the programme was that supervisors should be better able to develop their staff. This was achieved in two ways. First, it was felt that the whole programme would give the supervisors a general awareness of their own development needs and how to meet them: this should help them to be more understanding of the needs of their staff. Second, each participant in the programme was required to do two work-related projects—a minor project to develop confidence, then a more extensive project to complete the programme. Although the choice of topic was left open, participants were encouraged to tackle some aspect of staff development; most of them did so.

So "development training" can encourage supervisors and provide them with an opportunity to practise their "integral training role".

The supervisor as instructor

The Bacon and Meat Manufacturers Association have been given support for a constituent body, Charter Bacon, to develop trainer training for supervisors.

An earlier attempt at such training had been moderately successful, but there were design faults. The course was held at a central office location: this left a major difficulty

"All managers, supervisors and some experienced workers have responsibilities for helping staff to learn and develop. These responsibilities form an integral part of their everyday work":

MSC support for the Training of Trainers and Staff Development (MSC, October, 1986).

after the practical sessions of what to do with 36 carved carcasses. In the current programme, theoretical sessions on topics such as quality standards, training techniques and planning, team building and communications, are being held centrally; then stage 2, which involves practical work, is held at a factory. A comment about this arrangement in the interim report is that "factory management could not have been more helpful, in providing facilities, carcasses and factory staff as trainees for the practical sessions".

Since their formation, Charter Bacon have defined and improved quality standards in their industry. Two major lessons for supervisors are, first, to understand and recognise how to assess standards and, second, to be able to instruct their staff on how to achieve those standards. Industries where there is still a requirement for human physical work need this form of trainer training. Skills such as butchery, pottery, knitting and sewing require supervisors, instructors or experienced workers who are able to instruct others and make detailed and accurate performance assessment.

The supervisor as trainer or coach

The descriptions "instructor", "trainer", "coach" are chosen to emphasise important features of the different case studies. The Charter Bacon programme dealt with other aspects of supervision, but the "instructor" role was prominent. The study described in this section helped local government supervisors develop more general skills as trainer or coach.

For some time the Local Government Training Board (LGTB) has been running courses for clerical supervisors

to help them lead their team and train and develop their staff. The programme was well established and validated and its organisers felt confident that, suitably modified, the training could be applied to other supervisory work. The project, recently completed, involved five local authorities and several kinds of supervisor in such disparate areas as libraries; accounts; planning; playing fields; parks and gardens; housing; and environmental health.

The training programme comprises a pre-course event followed by three stages of training at intervals of several weeks. The pre-course event is a half-day group meeting of participants and their managers, or a series of individual interviews, to explain the objectives and format. Stage one introduces the supervisors to their training role and establishes ways of identifying training needs. Supervisors then have a month to prepare outline training plans for stage two where plans are examined and training priorities and methods are established. After a further eight weeks of implementation, stage three takes place, progress is reviewed and there is discussion and planning to maintain the training initiatives.

Application of training techniques

The study showed that, varied to suit different circumstances, the training techniques could be successfully applied. The LGTB is to produce a package, derived from this work, which will enable local authority trainers to run similar programmes without central help. The study also showed that the main obstacles to be overcome by the trainer were not in training design but in persuading senior managers to support the initiatives. Difficulties preventing the introduction of training were: reorganisation; pressure of work; bad timing of the initiative; and lack of money. The five programmes which did take place were rated very successful.

It is worth emphasising that supervisory roles are very differentiated. The earlier work with clerical supervisors showed that no two offices are alike. Supervising staff in, say, parks and gardens, where they work as individuals, often at different sites, has other problems, particularly those of communications and monitoring. The prominent supervisory activity linking all these local government jobs is best described as "coaching".

These three projects, together with the previous example from the Glass Training Project showing managers and supervisors as tutors in open learning, illustrate the variety of ways in which the integral role may be performed. They also show that the professional trainer must use imagination and creativity to design and mount appropriate training programmes for the managers and supervisors concerned.

The Voluntary Registration Scheme

In 1980 the MSC started the Voluntary Registration Scheme (VRS) for organisations providing core competency trainer training programmes at foundation level for training officers. Currently 27 organisations are registered providers. Each agrees to provide training according to a stated code of practice and the names of participating organisations are published by MSC annually. It is intended to expand this scheme to cover other categories of provider: the accredited centres will be invited to join together with providers of advanced programmes, instructor training and vocational education. The centre circle in *Chart 1* on p 13 shows that this expanded VRS and the development of quality networks are central to future strategy.



Part of a team of twelve conversion instructors at Blackpool College with their electronics instructor.

Managing agents' staff training in YTS—The accredited centres

The training of trainers within YTS is supported by a network of 55 accredited centres, one in each MSC area. Their task is to meet the needs of staff training in the area either by providing training or acting as a "broker" to arrange training using a team of appointed agents.

Their main target group are the staff of managing agents but a variety of others including staff from careers and education may use the services. The centres use a variety of means to deliver training, in addition to short courses these include on the spot coaching and open learning. A resource bank of training materials and an advisory service are also provided.

During the 1985-86 financial year the centres ran 25,822 training events with a throughput of 159,817 scheme staff attendances. Many of the events were short training modules to meet the needs of particular managing agents' staff and were often delivered on site. Examples of the wide range of subject areas include: YTS management, induction and initial assessment, learning strategies, guidance and reviewing health and safety and equal opportunity. Many trainers in YTS have obtained a youth trainer award through City and Guilds or the Royal Society of Arts.

The accredited centres operate on a commercial basis, receiving payment for training delivered and they are hosted by a range of providers including colleges of further and higher education, chambers of commerce, commercial training companies and the Skills Training Agency.

This investment by the MSC not only ensures that

trainers in YTS are competent but also adds to the stock of trained trainers in the UK.

Staff in further and higher education

The MSC's concern with education staff development has two foci. An external focus on the teacher in higher education as a facilitator of learning for their customers, namely, students and employers, and an internal focus on those responsible for the design, delivery and management of in-service training and staff development for staff involved in the delivery of vocational education and training for these customers.

To help meet some of the needs the MSC has developed a three-fold strategy:

- establishing methods for improving the design, implementation and evaluation of local education authorities' staff development plans;
- establishing a range of development work which aims to meet specific staff development needs while stimulating new approaches to training and learning in further higher education;
- developing a regional network for the dissemination of information on good staff development and training practice.

To carry out this strategy the MSC has initiated a number of development projects in the following areas.

Organisation development

Local education authorities are being encouraged to examine and to develop the right kind of management structures. The major piece of work in this area is the

Labour Market Data

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Publication dates of main economic indicators 1987

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
Jan 15, Thursday Feb 12, Thursday Mar 19, Thursday	Jan 16, Friday Feb 13, Friday Mar 20, Friday	Jan 14, Wednesday Feb 4, Wednesday Mar 4, Wednesday
After 11.30 am on each release date, the main figures are available from the following telephone numbers:		
Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) /6572	Employment and hours: 0928 715 151 ext. 423 [Ansafone Service].	Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412
Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).	Tourism: 01-215 6142	

Labour Market Data

Trends in labour statistics

Summary

Provisional estimates indicate that GDP (output) in the UK increased by about 1 per cent in the third quarter of the year, compared with the previous quarter, and was nearly 3½ per cent above the level of a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the three months to October 1986 is provisionally estimated to have been 1½ per cent higher than in both the previous three months and the corresponding period a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the three months to October was also 1½ per cent higher than in the previous three months and was 1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Since the first quarter of this year, manufacturing output has increased by 2 per cent, and was higher in the latest three months than in the level experienced in the second quarter of 1985.

Revised estimates for the employed labour force show that it has continued to rise in Great Britain, the increase of 36,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter of 1986 contributing to an overall increase of 196,000 in the year ending June

1986. The new estimates still show that the employed labour force has increased in every quarter since March 1983 giving a total increase of 1,044,000 to June 1986. The latest figures for employees in employment in manufacturing industry show a decrease of 10,000 per month in the three months ending October. Although the estimates have fluctuated from month to month the average rate of decrease so far this year of 14,000 per month has been considerably faster than in the middle of 1985 when there was only a very slow downward drift. The revised estimates show a greater decrease in manufacturing employment than was previously thought so that the increase in productivity since 1980 is now about 5 per cent more than shown by the previous figures.

The latest unemployment figures indicate a continuing downward trend. The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school leavers) fell sharply again, by 20,000 between October and November. This is the fourth consecutive monthly decrease, and the fall over the latest three months is again the largest since 1973.

The stock of vacancies at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) has continued to rise, remaining at the highest level since the end of

1979. Flows of notified vacancies and placings have also risen sharply and are similarly at their highest levels since 1979.

The underlying annual increase in average weekly earnings in the year to October was about 7½ per cent. The annual increase has not changed significantly since the middle of 1984. The actual increase in the year to October of 8.3 per cent was inflated by temporary factors. In production and manufacturing industries, the underlying increases in the year to October were both 7¼ per cent whilst in the services sector the increase was 7¼ per cent. The increase in wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries was 3.8 per cent compared with a year earlier, the lowest annual rate since the last quarter of 1984 as a result of the recent recovery in productivity.

The rate of inflation in November, as measured by the 12 month change in the retail prices index, rose by 0.5 per cent, to 3.5 per cent. The greater part of this rise was accounted for by the increases in mortgage interest rates which came into effect at the beginning of November.

In the 12 months to October a provisional total of 2.1 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes. This compares with 11.1 million days lost in the twelve

months ended October 1985 and a ten-year average to the same month of the same amount. The current level of working days lost is at its lowest level since 1967.

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the three months to September 1986 was 7 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier, whilst the number of visits abroad by UK residents was 15 per cent higher than a year ago. The travel account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £225 million in September, compared with a deficit of £69 million a year earlier.

Economic background

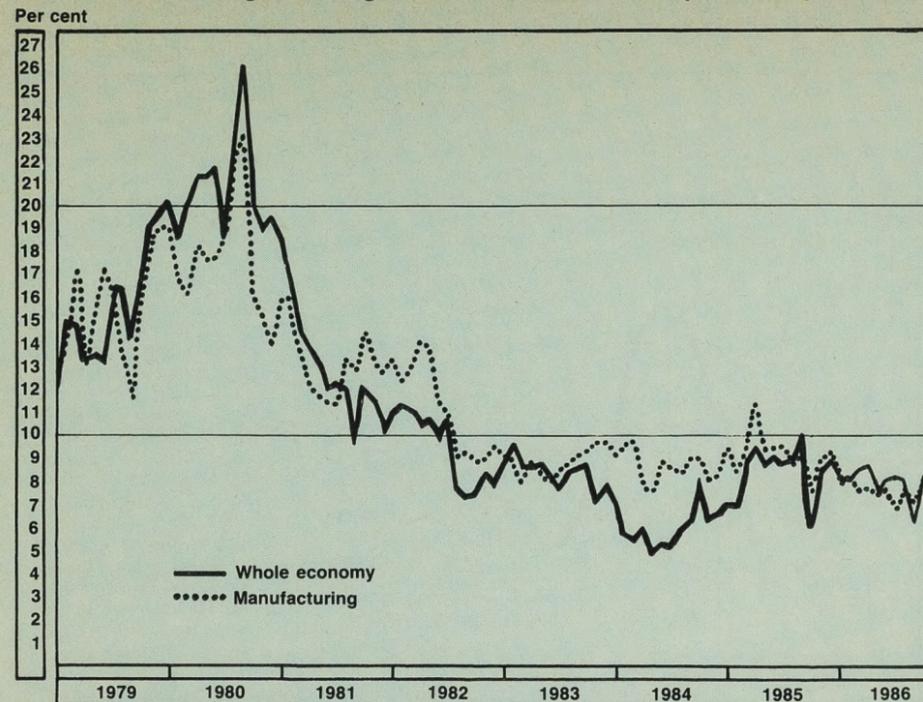
The December results of the *CBI Monthly Industrial Trends Enquiry* suggest that output should continue to grow over the next four months despite a slight deterioration in the balance of firms expecting production to increase. The balance reporting total orders and export orders "above normal" were both broadly unchanged from November, and are significantly better than the levels experienced for most of 1986. However, expectations of increases in the prices of domestic orders have risen in recent months.

The results of the latest *DTI investment intentions survey* indicate a rise of around 6 per cent in the volume of investment by manufacturing, construction, distribution and selected service industries in 1987. Preliminary information from the results of the first survey for 1988 suggest a similar increase in investment as compared with 1987.

Gross Domestic Product (Output) in the third quarter of 1986 was about 1 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 3½ per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the three months to October 1986 is provisionally estimated to have been 1½ per cent higher than in both the previous three months and the same period a year earlier. *Manufacturing output* in the three months to October was also 1½ per cent higher than in the previous three months, and was 1 per cent above the level in the corresponding period a year ago. Within manufacturing, between the two latest three-month periods, the output of chemicals, of engineering and allied industries and of textiles and clothing increased by 2 per

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year



cent; the output of "other manufacturing" industries increased by 1 per cent. The output of the metals industry, however, fell by 2 per cent. There was little change in the output of other minerals and of food, drink and tobacco. Output in the energy and water supply industries in the three months to October was 2½ per cent higher than in the previous three months and was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The preliminary estimate of *consumer expenditure* was about 1½ per cent higher in the third quarter of 1986 in volume terms than the level in the previous quarter, and about 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of *retail sales* in November, on provisional estimate, was well above previous levels. In the three months to November, the level of sales was 2 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and 7 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Revised estimates indicate that manufacturers' and distributors' stocks, fell by about £270 million in the third quarter of 1986, compared with a rise of about £50 million in the previous quarter. Within the total, stocks held by manufacturing industries fell by about £10 million. The reduction in the wholesalers' stocks of about £220 million in the third quarter of 1986 partially offset the sharp stockbuilding earlier in the year. The fall in retailers' stocks of around £45 million followed seven successive quarters of stockbuilding in the industry.

Provisional *money supply* information (seasonally adjusted) for the calendar month of

November indicates that MO was 1 per cent higher and £M3 rose by 1¼ per cent. In the twelve months to end-November 1986, MO rose by 5¼ per cent and £M3 rose by 18½ per cent. The target growth ranges for the 1986-87 financial year are 2-6 per cent for MO and 11-15 per cent for £M3.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (not seasonally adjusted) in November is estimated to be £56 million, bringing the total so far this financial year to £5.7 billion compared with £6.0 billion in the first seven months of the 1985-86 financial year. In particular, there was a sharp increase in VAT receipts in November. The forecast of the PSBR for the financial year 1986-87 given in the Autumn Statement was around £7 billion.

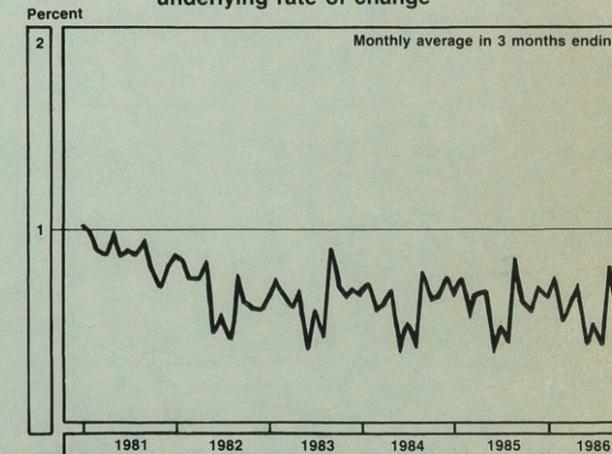
Most borrowing normally occurs in the first half of the financial year because of the peak in Inland Revenue receipts in the final quarter; also most of the proceeds in the current financial year from privatisation issues are yet to be included.

Sterling's effective exchange rate in November rose by 1 per cent to average 68.5 with a small fall against the dollar being more than offset by slightly larger increases against other major currencies; the index was 14 per cent lower than in the same month a year earlier, reflecting an overall fall over this period against European currencies while sterling held roughly steady against the dollar. In the week ending December 18 sterling's effective exchange rate averaged 68.7. The *UK base rates* have been at 11 per cent since October 14.

The current account of the

balance of payments is provisionally estimated to have been in deficit by £0.8 billion in the third quarter of 1986 leading to an overall balance over the first nine months of the year. Within the total, *visible trade* was in deficit by £3.0 billion in the third quarter and there was a surplus of £2.3 billion on invisibles. In the first nine months of 1986 the deficit on visible trade and the estimated surplus on invisibles were both £6.1 billion; the surplus on *invisible trade* was significantly higher than £4.8 billion estimated for the same period in 1985. Later figures for visible trade show that, in the three months to October, the surplus on trade in oil fell from £0.7 billion to £0.6 billion, while the deficit on non-oil trade increased from £2.7 billion to £3.9 billion. In the three

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: underlying rate of change *



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

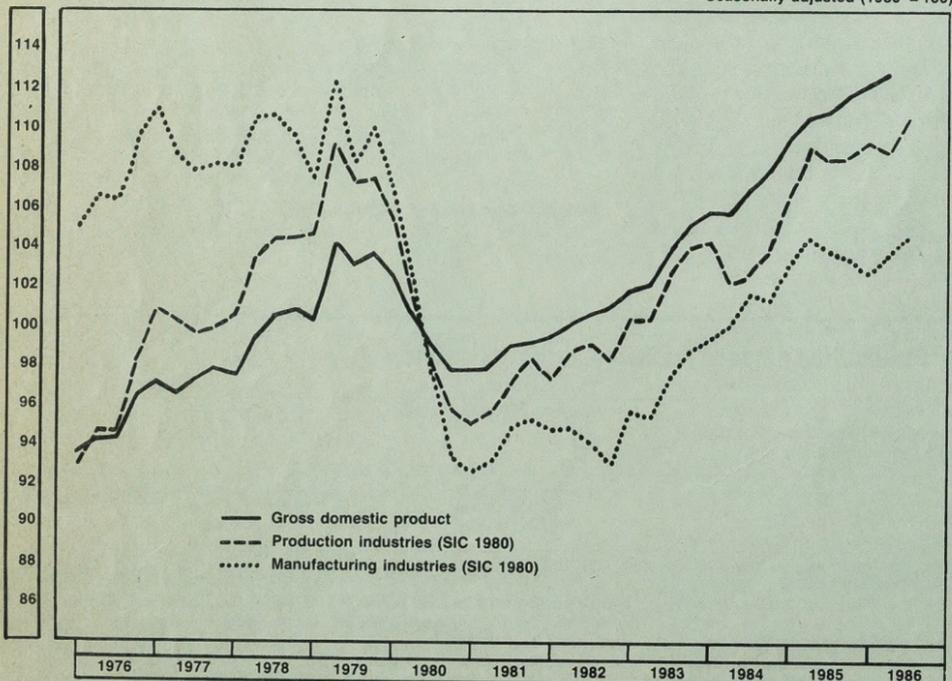
months to October 1986, the volume of exports was unchanged, compared with the previous three months, but 5½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The underlying trend of non-oil export volume continues to be upwards. The volume of imports rose by 6½ per cent in the latest three months and was 14 per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. In recent months the underlying level of non-oil import volume has been growing rapidly, but there are now signs of some slackening in that growth.

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to October was about 7½ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to September. The underlying annual increase has been broadly unchanged since the middle of 1984. The underlying earnings increase in the year to October of 7½ per cent is well in excess of equivalent rises of 3 per cent in the retail prices index and 1½ per cent in the tax and prices index (which takes account of income tax and national insurance contributions.)

The actual increase in the year to October of 8.3 per cent was higher than the estimated underlying increase because of temporary factors. Changes in the timing of settlements and bonus payments inflated the actual increase by about ½ per cent; teachers had been paid two settlements during the 12 months period because of the delay in reaching the April 1985 settlement, and some employees in the metal manufacturing sector received bonus payments in October 1986 which were paid in other months in 1985. Back payments in October 1986 were above their level in October 1985, inflating the actual increase by nearly ¼ per cent. The underlying monthly rate of increase in average weekly earnings averaged between ½ per cent and

OUTPUT INDICES



¾ per cent in the three months ending October.

In *production industries*, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to October was about 7¾ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to September. Within this sector, in *manufacturing industries*, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to October was also about 7¾ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to September. The *actual increases for production industries and manufacturing industries* in the year to October were both 8.1 per cent and were inflated by the timing of bonus payments, described above.

In *service industries*, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to October was about 7¼ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to September. The actual increase, 8.6 per cent, was inflated by the timing of the teachers' settlements and by higher back pay in October 1986 than in October 1985.

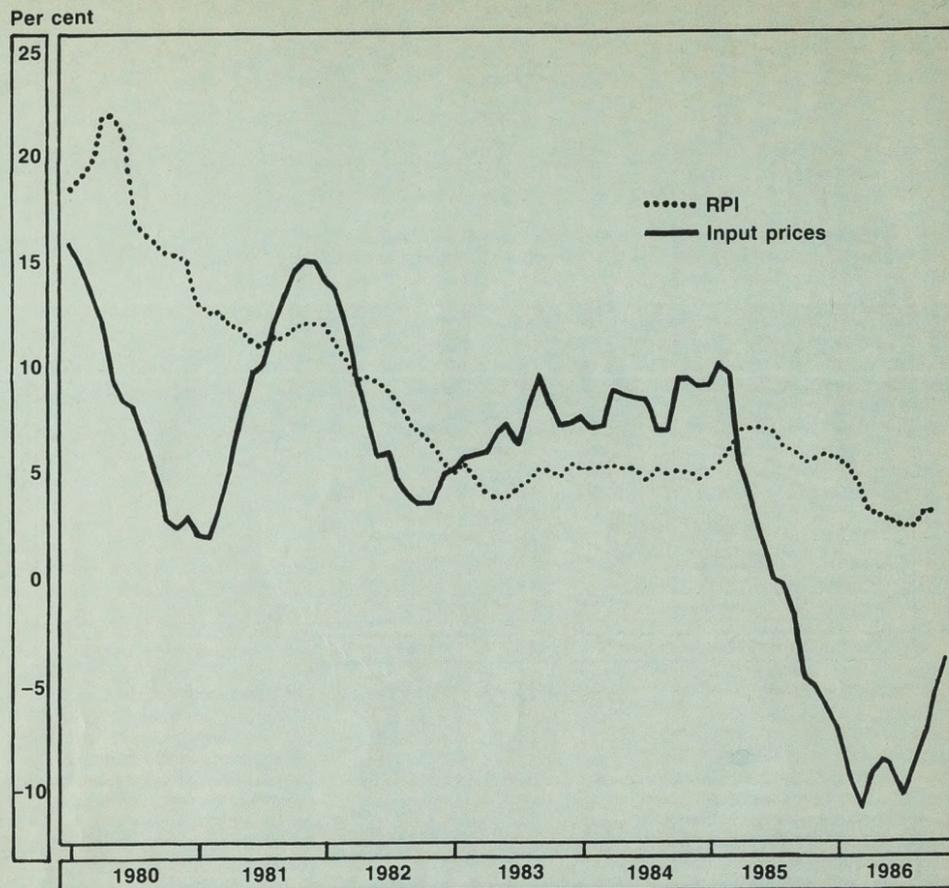
In the three months ending October, *wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries* were 3.8 per cent higher than a year earlier, with an increase in actual average weekly earnings of 7.6 per cent being partly offset by an improvement in productivity of 3.6 per cent. These unit wage cost figures are based on the revised employment estimates for manufacturing industries as given in table 1.2. The rise in unit wage costs is at its lowest level since the last quarter of 1984, the improvement in recent figures being due to the recovery in productivity.

Retail prices

The annual rate of inflation in November, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose to 3.5 per cent from the 3.0 per cent recorded in October.

Increases in mortgage interest rates from around 11 per cent to around 12.25 per cent, which affected most borrowers from November 1, accounted for about three quarters of the 0.8 per cent

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



rise in the 'all items' index between October and November. Higher prices for durable household goods and increased motor insurance premiums also contributed to the monthly rise. Last year a smaller increase—of 0.3 per cent—was recorded between the corresponding months.

The seasonally adjusted price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry has shown increases in each of the months from August. Prices were nevertheless 4 per cent lower in November than in

November 1985 having declined in the first part of the year.

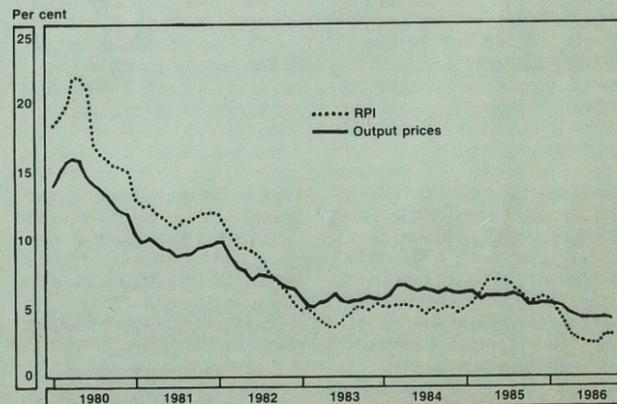
The annual increase in the prices for the home sales of manufactured products has been falling steadily since the beginning of 1985 when it was around 6 per cent. By the beginning of this year it was around 5 per cent and has been below 4½ per cent since the summer. In November it was 4.1 per cent.

The tax and prices index increased by 2.2 per cent in the year to November compared with 1.5 per cent recorded for October.

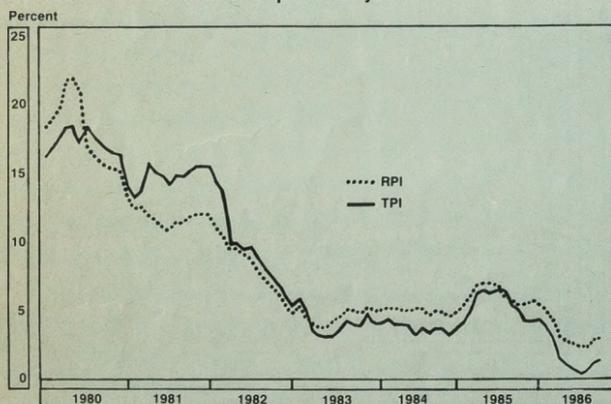
Employment

As explained in the article on p 31 the results of the 1984 Census of Employment are now available and this has led to the employees in employment estimates being revised. The opportunity had also been taken to revise the seasonal adjustment factors. However, the overall picture of the level of whole economy employment in Great Britain has changed very little. For example, the *employed labour*

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



RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



force (as defined below) is still estimated to have increased in every quarter since March 1983 and the total increase between then and June 1986 (the latest period for which estimates for the whole economy are available) is now estimated at 1,044,000 compared with the previous estimate of 1,047,000.

One interesting feature of the increase in the number of *employees* since March 1983, part-time female workers were found to account for a smaller proportion of the overall increase than previous estimates had suggested. The new estimates show that between March 1983 and June 1986 the number of part-time female employees increased by 299,000 while full-time female employees decreased by 320,000 and male employees decreased by 93,000. Previous estimates had shown a much larger increase in part-time female employees over the period, 642,000, with reductions of 34,000 in full-time female employees and 80,000 in male employees.

Figures for *men in part-time employment* have previously been available only for census dates but the revised quarterly estimates can separately identify them. Care should be taken when making comparisons however, as these estimates have not been seasonally adjusted because only a short-time series is available. Census results show an increase of 53,000 in the number of part-time male employees between September 1981 and September 1984 and more recent estimates suggest this growth has continued, with, for example, an increase of 29,000 between June 1985 and June 1986.

The number of *employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain* decreased by 14,000 in October 1986 (seasonally adjusted). The average for the three months ending October was a decrease of 10,000 per month; this compares with average decreases of 21,000 per month in the previous three months (ending July) and 1,000 during the three months ending October 1985. Although the estimates have fluctuated from month to month, the average rate of decrease so far this year has been considerably faster than in the middle of last year when there was only a very slow downward drift, at a rate of about 2,000 per month. So far this year the reduction has averaged 14,000 per month.

The revised estimates incorporating the results of the Census of Employment show a reduction in the number of employees in manufacturing industries of 323,000 between March 1983 and June 1986 compared with the previously published estimate of 211,000; the increase in employees in service

industries is now estimated at 1,043,000 compared with the previously published figure of 925,000.

The latest period for which employers' estimates for the whole economy and figures for the *employed labour force* (which comprises employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces) are available is June 1986. These now show that the employed labour force increased by 36,000 in the second quarter of 1986 compared with 34,000 in the first quarter. The revised estimate of the increase over the year to June is now 196,000 (compared with the previous estimate of 203,000).

Estimates for *overtime and short-time working* by operatives in manufacturing industries together with the *index of average weekly hours* derived from them are currently being revised in the light of the 1984 Census of Employment results.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) fell by 20,300 in the month to November to 3,145,900. Unemployment among men fell by 7,600 in the month and among women by 12,700. Over the last six months to November, on average, the overall level has fallen by almost 10,000 per month. Within this period, there has been an average fall of over 24,000 per month during the last three months following a rise of nearly 5,000 per month over the previous three months to August.

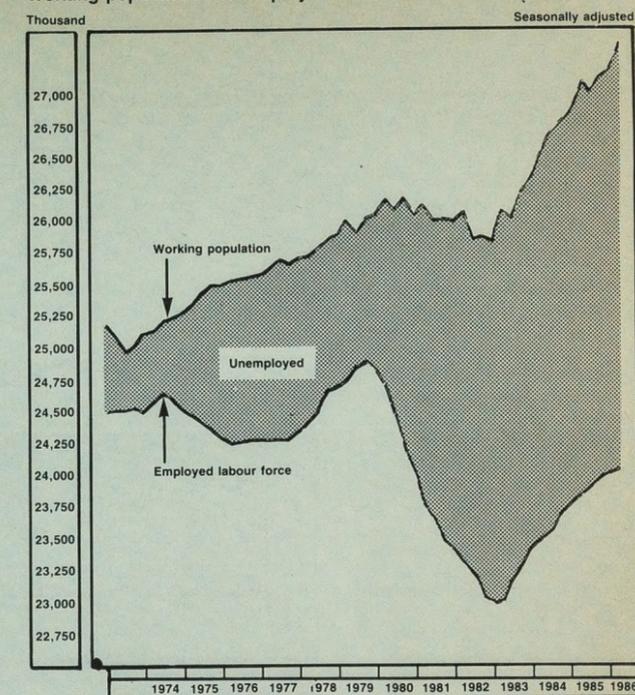
The fall of 20,300 in the seasonally adjusted series in November follows slightly larger falls of 26,400 in both the previous two months and is the fourth consecutive monthly fall. The trend in unemployment is now firmly downward though it remains difficult to quantify it so close to the turning point.

Total unemployment in the United Kingdom (unadjusted, including school leavers) fell by over 20,000 between October and November to 3,217,000 (11.7 per cent of the working population). This fall resulted from a fall of 19,000 among school leavers and a fall of 1,000 in adult unemployment. The fall among adults compares with an estimated increase from seasonal factors of over 19,000; hence the seasonally adjusted fall of 20,300.

The recent falls in unemployment have been spread across all regions except for Scotland and, particularly, Northern Ireland, although there was a marked fall in Northern Ireland in November.

Over a longer period, the regional pattern in November compared with November 1985

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



showed that Northern Ireland had the largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (1.6 percentage points), Scotland an increase of 0.6 and Yorkshire and Humberside an increase of 0.3 percentage points. Greater London and East Anglia had increases of 0.2 percentage points and the South East, South West and East Midlands had increases of 0.1 percentage points, the same as for the United Kingdom as a whole. There was no change in the rate for the West Midlands, and falls of 0.1 percentage points in the North West, 0.2 in the North, and 0.3 in Wales.

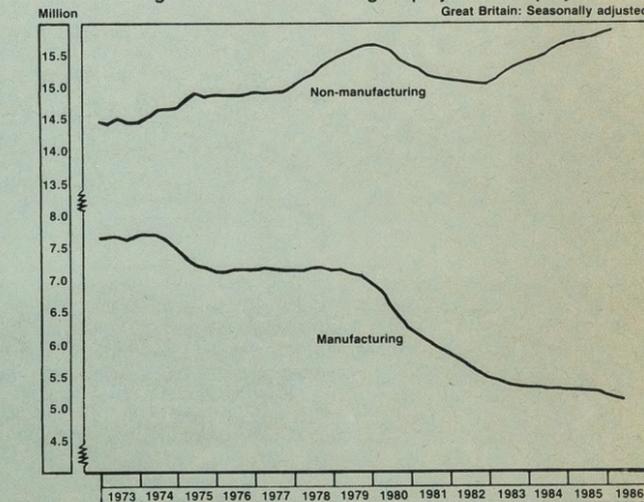
The stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies), increased

further by 2,400 in the month to November to 215,200, and is at the highest level since the end of 1979. Flows of notified vacancies and placings also continued to rise and are similarly at their highest levels since 1979.

Productivity

The manufacturing figures incorporate revised employment estimates following on the newly available results of the 1984 Census of Employment. At the whole economy level the revisions were only marginal and these minor changes therefore will not be incorporated in the published estimates until next month when the figures for the third quarter

Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



should also be available. However, the allocation of employment change between manufacturing and service industries has altered. Manufacturing employment has fallen rather more than was previously thought so that the increase in manufacturing productivity since 1980 is now almost 5 per cent more than previously estimated. Growth in employment in services has been revised upwards.

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

In the three months to October manufacturing productivity was 2 per cent higher than in the previous three-month period (ending July) and 4 per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. Manufacturing employment has fallen compared with a year ago whereas output, after a decline, has now more than recovered. Output declined more than employment in the second half of 1985 indicating that there was some deterioration in productivity. The figures for this year, however, suggest that output has increased from the low level of the first quarter, whereas employment has continued to decrease, thus suggesting an increase in productivity.

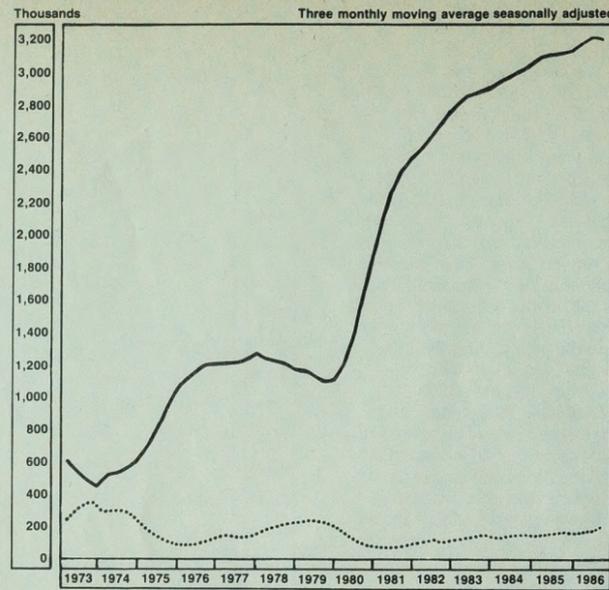
Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 146,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in October 1986. This compares with 151,000—also provisional—in September 1986, 280,000 in October last year and an average of 1,124,000 for October during the ten-year period 1976 to 1985. It is the lowest figure for any October since 1958, when 142,000 working days were lost.

Of the days lost in October 1986, just over one-third were due to two strikes; one in mechanical engineering accounted for 40,000 lost days, whilst in sea transport another stoppage accounted for 13,000 lost days.

During the 12 months to October 1986, a provisional total of 2.1 million working days were lost.

Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom



This compares with 11.1 million both in the 12 months to October 1985 and on a ten-year average to October. The current level of days lost, as measured by the average over 12 months, is at its lowest since the figure of 2.1 million days lost during the year to August 1967.

During the 12 months to October 1986, a provisional total of 952 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress. This compares with 928 in the 12 months to October 1985 and a ten-year average—to October 1985—of 1,702 stoppages in progress. For each month of the current year to date the 12 months ended figures are higher than the 903 stoppages recorded as in progress in the 12 months to November and December 1985, which are the lowest figures for any 12-month period since 1940. However, too much weight should not be given to comparisons of the number of stoppages since the estimates are more affected than those for working days lost, by the exclusion from collection of small disputes. The figures for 1986 are provisional and likely to be revised upwards.

Overseas travel and tourism

The number of overseas visitors to the UK in September was 1,370,000, 6 per cent less than in September 1985, with North American visits 19 per cent lower. For the third quarter the number of

overseas visits was 7 per cent less than a year earlier; the expenditure of overseas visitors in this period was 3 per cent less than a year earlier, implying a higher expenditure per visit. These figures reflect the position following the recent concern about the effects of terrorism on tourism numbers, especially from the United States. However, there were already some signs that the strong growth in tourism numbers during 1984 and most of 1985 was beginning to level off around the turn of the year; probably reflecting exchange rate movements.

The number of visits abroad by UK residents in September 1986 was 3,170,000, 11 per cent more than in September 1985. For the third quarter, the number of visits was 15 per cent higher than a year earlier. The average expenditure per visit overseas by UK residents increased, so that expenditure abroad by UK residents rose by 31 per cent.

The travel account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of £225 million in September, compared with a deficit of £69 million a year earlier. Although the surplus in 1985 (£574 million) was the largest since 1979, it had begun to move to a lower level towards the end of the year.

World outlook

The latest figures for industrial production, excluding construction, showed a recovery from the pause in activity early in the year. There

was an increase in the three months to August (unless otherwise specified) of 3 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany, 2 per cent in France, Italy and the United Kingdom (to September) and 1 per cent in the USA (to September) compared with the corresponding period a year earlier; in Japan there was a 1 1/2 per cent fall (to September). There were average rises in the European Community and in OECD countries of 3 per cent and 1 1/2 per cent respectively.

In the 12 months to October 1986 consumer prices increased by 4.4 per cent in Canada, 2.2 per cent in France and 1.5 per cent in the USA; consumer prices fell by 0.6 per cent in Japan and 0.9 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany. The rate in the UK for the same period, at 3.0 per cent, was above the average for OECD countries (2.3 per cent), but the same as that for the European Community as a whole.

Over recent months unemployment has been rising in a number of countries, including France, Australia and Ireland. Countries experiencing a fall included the United States, Germany and Italy as well as the United Kingdom. Comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally adjusted unemployment in the three months to October compared with the previous three months—unless otherwise stated—was 0.4 percentage points in Australia and Norway (to September), 0.3 per cent in Austria, 0.2 per cent in Ireland (to November) and France (to September) and 0.1 per cent in Finland and Japan (both to August). There was no change in Denmark (to August). There were falls of 0.1 percentage points in Spain (to August), 0.2 per cent in the United Kingdom and Germany (both to November) and Belgium, 0.3 per cent in the United States (to September) and Canada (to November), 0.4 per cent in the Netherlands (to August) and 0.6 per cent in Italy (to July) and Greece.

Unit wage costs in manufacturing industries in major competitor countries, which were falling between 1982 and the second half of 1984, began to increase slowly during 1985 but the rate of increase has remained consistently lower than in the UK. This primarily reflects a faster rise in average earnings in the UK than in such countries as West Germany, the USA and Japan. In the year to 1986 second quarter, manufacturing unit wage costs in the UK rose by 7 per cent compared with rises of 5 per cent in Japan, 4 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany and 2 per cent in the USA.

Seasonally adjusted														UNITED KINGDOM			
	GDP average measure ²		Output GDP ^{3,4}		Index of output U.K. ⁵				Income								
	1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	Production industries ^{1,6}		Manufacturing industries ^{1,7}		Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁸				
					1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	1980 = 100	% change	£ billion	% change			
1980	100.0	-2.3	100.0	-2.9	100.0	-6.7	100.0	-8.8	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	97.8	-2.2	18.5	-1.1			
1982	100.3	1.6	100.3	1.8	98.4	-1.9	94.2	0.2	96.6	-3.5	98.1	0.3	21.2	14.4			
1983	103.9	3.5	103.3	3.0	101.9	3.6	96.9	2.9	99.6	3.1	100.5	2.5	25.3	19.6			
1984	106.7	2.8	106.7	3.3	103.2	1.3	100.7	3.9	106.9	7.4	103.0	2.5	31.3	23.9			
1985	110.5	3.6	110.7	3.8	108.2	4.8	103.9	3.2	110.3	3.1	105.8	2.7	40.5	29.3			
Q3	110.7	3.5	110.9	3.6	108.3	5.8	103.8	2.3	110.8	2.5	105.8	3.6	10.6	25.2			
Q4	110.9	2.8	111.7	3.4	108.4	4.5	103.6	1.9	111.1	2.4	107.6	1.1	10.8	30.6			
1986 Q1	112.1	2.4	112.3	2.5	109.4	2.3	102.8	-0.8	111.3	2.0	108.0	3.4	11.4	24.0			
Q2	112.3	1.4	113.2	2.3	108.9	-0.2	103.5	-1.0	111.3	2.0	109.6	3.9	11.1	11.3			
Q3	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	110.5	1.6	104.8	1.1	111.3	2.0	109.6	3.9	11.1	11.3			
Mar	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	110.5	1.6	104.8	1.1	111.3	2.0	109.6	3.9	11.1	11.3			
Apr	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	110.5	1.6	104.8	1.1	111.3	2.0	109.6	3.9	11.1	11.3			
May	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	110.5	1.6	104.8	1.1	111.3	2.0	109.6	3.9	11.1	11.3			
June	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	110.5	1.6	104.8	1.1	111.3	2.0	109.6	3.9	11.1	11.3			
July	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	110.5	1.6	104.8	1.1	111.3	2.0	109.6	3.9	11.1	11.3			
Aug	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	110.5	1.6	104.8	1.1	111.3	2.0	109.6	3.9	11.1	11.3			
Sep	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	110.5	1.6	104.8	1.1	111.3	2.0	109.6	3.9	11.1	11.3			

	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume ¹		Fixed investment ⁹		Manufacturing industries 1980 prices ^{7,11}		Construction distribution & financial industries ¹² 1980 prices		General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices ¹³		Base lending rates ¹⁴		Monetary growth ¹⁵	
	£ billion	% change	1980 = 100	% change	£ billion	% change	£ billion	% change	£ billion	% change	£ billion	% change	£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	
1980	137.2	-0.4	100.0	-0.6	41.77	-5.2	7.3	-10.9	8.6	-1.4	48.9	1.3	-2.88	14	19.6	5.6		
1981	136.9	-0.2	100.2	0.2	37.82	-9.5	5.7	-22.1	8.6	-1.1	49.0	0.2	-2.48	14 1/2	13.6	4.4		
1982	138.2	0.9	102.2	2.0	39.44	4.3	5.6	-1.7	9.3	7.7	49.6	1.1	-1.13	10-10 1/4	9.6	4.0		
1983	143.7	4.0	107.1	4.8	41.69	5.7	5.6	-0.7	9.8	4.8	50.5	1.9	0.68	9	10.9	6.7		
1984	146.9	2.1	110.7	3.4	45.48	9.1	6.6	18.6	11.2	14.2	50.9	0.8	-0.05	9 1/2-9 3/4	9.1	6.6		
1985	152.0	3.5	115.3	4.2	46.31	1.8	7.0	5.6	12.1	10.0	51.0	0.5	0.61	11 1/2	14.1	4.2		
Q3	38.3	4.6	116.1	4.4	11.56	0.1	1.7	2.5	3.1	6.7	12.8	0.8	0.06	11 1/2	14.1	4.2		
Q4	38.6	4.2	116.7	3.5	11.38	-1.0	1.7	-2.1	3.0	5.3	12.8	0.0	0.09	11 1/2	15.1	2.4		
1986 Q1	38.9	3.9	118.2	4.1	11.89	-2.6	1.8	-2.1	3.1	-6.8	12.8	0.7	0.51	11 1/2	16.4	3.6		
Q2	39.6	5.1	120.2	2.1	11.89	-2.6	1.7	-2.1	3.0	6.6	12.8	0.0	-0.15	10	18.3	3.3		
Q3	40.3	5.3	122.1	-5.2	11.89	-2.6	1.7	-2.1	3.0	6.6	12.8	0.0	-0.15	10	18.3	4.5		
1986 Mar	38.9	3.9	119.7	4.1	11.89	-2.6	1.7	-2.1	3.1	-6.8	12.8	0.7	0.51	11 1/2	16.4	3.6		
Apr	39.6	5.1	120.2	2.1	11.89	-2.6	1.7	-2.1	3.0	6.6	12.8	0.0	-0.15	10	18.3	3.3		
May	39.6	5.1	120.2	2.1	11.89	-2.6	1.7	-2.1	3.0	6.6	12.8	0.0	-0.15	10	18.3	3.3		
June	39.6	5.1	120.2	2.1	11.89	-2.6	1.7	-2.1	3.0	6.6	12.8	0.0	-0.15	10	18.3	3.3		
July	39.6	5.1	120.2	2.1	11.89	-2.6	1.7	-2.1	3.0	6.6	12.8	0.0	-0.15	10	18.3	3.3		
Aug	39.6	5.1	120.2	2.1	11.89	-2.6	1.7	-2.1	3.0	6.6	12.8	0.0	-0.15	10	18.3	3.3		
Sep	39.6	5.1	120.2	2.1	11.89	-2.6	1.7	-2.1	3.0	6.6	12.8	0.0	-0.15	10	18.3	3.3		
Oct	39.6	5.1	120.2	2.1	11.89	-2.6	1.7	-2.1	3.0	6.6	12.8	0.0	-0.15	10	18.3	3.3		
Nov	39.6	5.1	120.2	2.1	11.89	-2.6	1.7	-2.1	3.0	6.6	12.8	0.0	-0.15	10	18.3	3.3		

	Visible trade		Balance of payments		Competitiveness		Prices	
	Export volume ¹	Import volume ¹	Visible balance ¹³	Current balance ¹³	Effective exchange rate ^{11, 16}	Relative unit labour costs ^{1, 17}	Tax and prices index ¹⁸	Producer prices index ^{17, 18, 19}
	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100	1980 = 100	Jan 1978 = 100	1980 = 100
1980	100.0	0.9	100.0	-5.4	1.4	3.1	96.1	10.1
1981	99.3	-0.7	96.3	-3.7	3.4	6.2	95.3	-0.8
1982	101.9	2.6	101.5	5.4	2.3	3.9	90.7	-4.8
1983	103.8	1.9	109.7	8.1	-0.8	3.1	83.3	-8.2
1984	106.7	2.8	106.7	3.3	-4.4	1.2	78.7	-5.5
1985	110.5	3.6	110.7	3.8	-2.1	3.5	78.2	-0.6
Q3	110.7	3.5	110.9	3.6	-0.4	1.4	82.1	5.3
Q4	110.9	2.8	111.7	3.4	-0.3	0.6	79.8	6.3
1986 Q1	112.1	2.4	112.3	2.5	-1.4	0.5	75.1	4.2
Q2	112.3	1.4	113.2	2.3	-1.6	0.3	76.1	-3.5
Q3	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	-3.0	-0.8	76.1	-3.5
1986 Mar	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	-3.0	-0.8	76.1	-3.5
Apr	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	-3.0	-0.8	76.1	-3.5
May	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	-3.0	-0.8	76.1	-3.5
June	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	-3.0	-0.8	76.1	-3.5
July	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	-3.0	-0.8	76.1	-3.5
Aug	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	-3.0	-0.8	76.1	-3.5
Sep	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	-3.0	-0.8	76.1	-3.5
Oct	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	-3.0	-0.8	76.1	-3.5
Nov	112.3	1.4	114.3	3.1	-3.0	-0.8	76.1	-3.5

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

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

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

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					
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 Mar	11,817	9,226	21,042	2,447	326	23,815	26,958	225
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	11,846	9,679	21,525	2,745	322	24,591	27,820	259
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 Mar	11,877	9,293	21,170	2,447	326	23,943	26,998	
June	11,871	9,319	21,190	2,515	326	24,031	27,240	
Sep	11,884	9,359	21,243	2,542	328	24,113	27,194	
Dec	11,926	9,427	21,353	2,569	327	24,249	27,417	
1985 Mar	11,932	9,476	21,408	2,596	326	24,330	27,505	
June	11,928	9,512	21,440	2,623	326	24,388	27,739	
Sep	11,915	9,558	21,473	2,653	326	24,452	27,601	
Dec	11,912	9,596	21,508	2,684	323	24,515	27,749	
1986 Mar	11,876	9,630	21,506	2,714	323	24,543	27,821	
June	11,851	9,659	21,510	2,745	322	24,577	28,037	

* 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.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	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							
Divisions or Classes	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	R 21,386	R 21,362	R 6,099	R 6,107	R 6,798	R 6,807	R 7,900	R 7,907	R 13,142	R 13,102	R 343	R 344	R 356	R 544	R 383	R 901	R 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
Nov			5,325	5,303	5,926	5,904	6,923	6,910	13,694	13,647	331	286	315	447	348	748	792
Dec	20,948	20,886	5,308	5,298	5,907	5,897	6,923	6,910	13,694	13,647	331	285	314	447	345	751	789
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	21,070	21,055	5,148	5,162	5,678	5,692	6,645	6,662	14,116	14,074	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	5,650						[222]	[299]	425	346	723	764
Sep			5,166	5,128	5,685	5,647	[6,652]	[6,605]				[220]	[299]	425	348	720	762
Oct			5,143	5,114	5,658	5,628						[216]	[298]	414	347	719	757

* See footnote to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Working population THOUSAND

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					
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1984 Mar	11,571		9,008	3,833	2,367	326	23,272	26,294	218
June	11,619		9,123	3,889	2,435	326	23,502	26,413	222
Sep	11,699	771	9,147	3,858	2,462	328	23,636	26,793	262
Dec	11,693	801	9,255	3,963	2,489	327	23,765	26,865	254
1985 Mar	11,624	792	9,189	3,899	2,516	326	23,656	26,802	230
June	11,677	822	9,313	3,961	2,543	326	23,859	26,916	215
Sep	11,730	808	9,344	3,937	2,574	326	23,973	27,193	269
Dec	11,685	832	9,427	4,013	2,604	323	24,040	27,191	253
1986 Mar	11,571	819	9,344	3,966	2,635	323	23,873	27,072	221
June	11,608	851	9,462	4,031	2,665	322	24,056	27,160	250
GREAT BRITAIN									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1984 Mar	11,631		9,076		2,367	326	23,400	26,339	
June	11,625		9,103		2,435	326	23,489	26,581	
Sep	11,637		9,142		2,462	328	23,569	26,533	
Dec	11,679		9,207		2,489	327	23,703	26,755	
1985 Mar	11,688		9,257		2,516	326	23,787	26,846	
June	11,684		9,293		2,543	326	23,846	27,079	
Sep	11,670		9,340		2,574	326	23,910	26,938	
Dec	11,668		9,376		2,604	323	23,972	27,084	
1986 Mar	11,636		9,412		2,635	323	24,006	27,156	
June	11,613		9,442		2,665	322	24,042	27,374	

** 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.
R Estimates of employees in employment and hence employed labour force and working population have been revised this month, as a result of the incorporation of the 1984 census of employment [see page 31].

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment: industry* THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	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†	
	Divisions or Classes	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98																	
1981 June	R 361	R 349	R 410	R 664	R 614	R 500	R 510	R 1,102	R 1,112	R 2,051	R 930	R 975	R 429	R 1,712	R 1,844	R 1,559	R 1,247	R 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																		
Nov	272	288	331	586	550	480	486	1,016	1,173	2,123	969	892	424	2,013	1,891	1,559	1,249	1,401																		
Dec	271	285	329	581	550	475	485	1,016	1,173	2,123	969	892	424	2,013	1,891	1,559	1,249	1,401																		
1985 Jan	270	283	322	570	546	469	482	1,002	1,165	2,034																										

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment*: index of production industries

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or group or AH	Oct 1985 R			Aug 1986 R			Sep 1986 R			Oct 1986		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Production industries	1-4	2,824.3	1,067.6	3,891.9	2,712.3	1,045.8	3,758.1	4,066.1	1,618.7	5,684.8	2,689.3	1,046.1	3,735.3
Manufacturing industries	2-4	2,335.9	990.5	3,326.4	2,265.4	971.5	3,236.9	3,621.8	1,544.2	5,166.0	2,248.4	972.3	3,220.7
Energy and water supply	1	488.4	77.1	565.5	446.9	74.3	521.2	444.3	74.5	518.8	440.9	73.7	514.6
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	199.1	8.3	207.3	170.0	7.2	177.2	167.1	7.1	174.2	165.7	7.1	172.8
Electricity	161	118.6	28.2	146.7	116.9	27.9	144.8	116.8	27.9	144.7	116.9	27.9	144.8
Gas	162	66.9	23.4	90.3	64.7	22.8	87.5	64.6	22.8	87.5	64.6	22.8	87.5
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	362.3	103.8	466.1	349.0	100.8	449.8	592.7	180.6	773.3	341.7	101.3	443.0
Metal manufacturing	22	124.6	14.4	139.0	114.6	13.5	128.2	150.0	20.4	170.4	112.9	13.0	125.9
Non-metallic mineral products	24	38.6	6.1	44.7	38.8	5.9	44.7	172.3	52.4	224.7	37.8	5.9	43.7
Chemical industry	25	169.9	79.5	249.4	168.1	78.0	246.1	236.1	103.7	339.8	167.8	80.0	247.9
Basic industrial chemicals	251	104.9	21.8	126.7	103.5	21.3	124.8	104.3	21.1	125.4	102.5	21.4	123.9
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	65.1	57.7	122.7	64.7	56.7	121.4	131.8	82.6	214.4	65.4	58.6	124.0
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,220.5	334.2	1,554.7	1,172.5	323.5	1,496.0	1,822.5	483.3	2,305.8	1,157.4	322.9	1,480.3
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	36.0	10.5	46.5	34.0	10.3	44.3	239.0	68.2	307.2	34.1	10.3	44.4
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	—	—	—	—	—	120.3	41.7	162.1	—	—	—	—
Other metal goods	311-314	36.0	10.5	46.5	34.0	10.3	44.3	118.7	26.4	145.1	34.1	10.3	44.4
Mechanical engineering	32	377.5	69.6	447.1	359.7	66.8	426.5	604.6	115.3	719.9	357.2	66.9	424.1
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	73.6	8.8	82.3	68.2	8.1	76.3	66.7	8.2	74.8	67.1	8.3	75.5
Machinery for agriculture, metal working, textile, food and printing, etc industries	321-324/327	87.6	18.3	106.0	85.3	18.1	103.4	152.2	29.9	182.2	86.2	18.0	104.1
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	69.1	10.1	79.2	67.0	9.8	76.8	66.0	9.7	75.8	66.0	9.7	75.7
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	108.4	21.9	130.2	103.1	21.4	124.5	283.4	58.0	341.5	101.4	21.3	122.7
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	64.5	25.9	90.4	65.2	27.7	92.9	65.7	27.8	93.5	66.0	28.5	94.5
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	404.5	187.0	591.5	387.9	178.6	566.5	386.5	178.5	564.9	383.4	177.1	560.6
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	158.4	57.1	215.5	149.9	54.4	204.3	148.6	54.5	203.1	147.5	54.3	201.8
Telecommunication equipment	344	119.3	57.1	176.4	115.3	54.3	169.6	115.1	53.9	169.0	112.4	51.5	163.9
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	126.9	72.8	199.6	122.6	70.0	192.6	122.7	70.1	192.8	123.5	71.3	194.8
Motor vehicles and parts	35	93.3	8.9	102.2	86.9	8.4	95.3	216.7	30.0	246.8	85.3	8.2	93.4
Motor vehicles and engines	351	93.3	8.9	102.2	86.9	8.4	95.3	86.5	8.4	94.9	85.3	8.2	93.4
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	—	—	—	—	—	130.2	21.7	151.9	—	—	—	—
Other transport equipment	36	244.7	32.2	276.9	238.8	31.7	270.5	237.8	31.7	269.5	231.4	31.9	263.3
Aerospace equipment	364	142.1	22.1	164.2	140.0	22.0	162.0	140.4	22.1	162.5	139.9	22.0	161.9
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/365	102.6	10.1	112.7	98.8	9.6	108.4	97.4	9.6	107.1	91.5	9.9	101.4
Instrument engineering	37	—	—	—	—	—	72.2	31.8	104.0	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	4	753.1	552.5	1,305.6	743.9	547.2	1,291.1	1,206.6	880.3	2,086.8	749.3	548.1	1,297.5
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	103.6	69.1	172.7	100.7	66.0	166.7	327.6	230.1	557.8	97.4	64.3	161.7
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.1	37.4	92.5	—	—	—
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	—	—	—	—	—	—	63.7	64.7	128.3	—	—	—
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424-428	17.4	6.8	24.2	18.2	6.6	24.8	69.7	24.8	94.5	16.7	5.9	22.6
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-418/420-423/429	86.2	62.3	148.5	82.5	59.4	141.9	139.2	103.3	242.4	80.6	58.4	139.1
Textiles	43	96.7	105.1	201.7	94.6	103.4	198.1	116.9	113.9	230.8	93.3	102.3	195.6
Footwear and clothing	45	54.6	159.4	214.0	55.0	156.8	211.8	78.1	218.5	296.6	56.0	154.9	210.9
Timber and wooden furniture	46	88.8	22.2	111.0	88.4	21.6	110.0	167.5	39.8	207.3	88.3	21.3	109.6
Paper, printing and publishing	47	261.3	129.4	390.6	253.2	130.6	383.7	317.8	169.6	387.4	260.9	137.3	398.2
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	31.5	7.1	38.5	31.9	6.5	38.4	96.1	44.8	140.9	31.8	6.5	38.4
Printing and publishing	475	229.8	122.3	352.1	221.2	124.1	345.3	221.8	124.7	346.5	229.1	130.7	359.8
Rubber and plastics	48	137.3	58.3	195.5	142.5	60.8	203.3	142.3	60.9	203.2	144.1	59.6	203.7
Other manufacturing	49	—	—	—	—	—	46.6	38.9	85.4	—	—	—	—

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT 1.4

Employees in employment*: September 1986

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	September 1985 R				June 1986 R			September 1986							
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	All	All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
All industries and services †	0-9	11,729.5	807.6	9,344.3	3,936.5	21,073.9	11,608.0	9,461.6	21,069.7							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	257.0	32.6	90.0	32.4	347.0	227.9	81.6	309.5							
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	5,100.0	68.8	1,766.3	375.8	6,866.3	4,918.9	1,725.7	6,644.6	4,915.0	69.7	1,737.2	353.8	6,652.2		
Index of production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4	4,228.0	54.6	1,647.4	325.5	5,875.5	4,071.0	1,607.1	5,678.1	4,066.1	55.5	1,618.7	303.6	5,684.8		
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,372.5	706.2	7,488.0	3,528.3	13,860.5	6,461.2	7,654.4	14,115.6							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	257.0	32.6	90.0	32.4	347.0	227.9	81.6	309.5							
Agriculture and horticulture	01	242.3	32.0	87.5	31.5	329.8	213.2	79.1	292.3							
Energy and water supply	1	490.3	1.4	77.5	14.4	567.8	454.6	75.2	529.8	444.3	1.3	74.5	13.6	518.8		
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	200.6	0.1	8.5	2.0	209.1	174.8	7.4	182.2	167.1	0.1	7.1	1.6	174.2		
Electricity	161	118.6	0.4	28.1	6.3	146.7	116.9	27.9	144.8	116.8	0.4	27.9	6.1	144.7		
Gas	162	67.0	0.1	23.6	4.1	90.6	64.7	22.9	87.6	64.6	0.1	22.8	3.9	87.5		
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	612.0	4.4	181.8	28.8	793.9	591.6	178.3	769.9	592.7	4.1	180.6	28.3	773.3		
Metal manufacturing	22	163.0	0.7	22.0	3.3	185.0	151.2	20.7	171.8	150.0	0.7	20.4	2.8	170.4		
Non-metallic mineral products	24	173.6	1.3	51.9	9.2	225.5	170.7	51.9	222.6	172.3	1.3	52.4	10.1	224.7		
Chemical industry	25	237.2	—	102.9	15.2	340.1	234.4	101.6	336.0	236.1	—	103.7	14.4	339.8		
Basic industrial chemicals	251	105.2	—	21.3	2.9	126.5	103.7	21.2	125.0	104.3	—					

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment*: September 1986

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	September 1985 R				June 1986 R			September 1986					
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
SIC 1980														
Retail distribution	64/65	768.9	128.2	1,287.0	738.4	2,056.0	769.4	1,287.3	2,056.6	772.4	1,311.9	1,289.0	740.4	2,061.5
Food	641	212.6	49.7	368.6	238.9	581.2	217.1	369.2	586.4	215.3	52.1	368.8	241.3	584.1
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	642	33.9	11.5	95.3	67.8	129.1	34.2	96.2	130.4	35.3	13.9	97.3	70.8	132.5
Dispensing and other chemists	643	17.8	4.8	92.2	49.4	110.1	17.0	92.7	109.7	17.4	4.9	93.4	49.7	110.8
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	49.9	7.8	188.2	111.4	238.1	49.7	189.3	239.0	50.8	8.1	191.7	112.7	242.5
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	112.8	—	96.3	50.0	209.1	107.4	98.3	205.7	109.1	—	96.5	47.1	205.6
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	170.5	15.8	63.7	24.7	234.2	170.6	64.8	235.5	168.9	14.5	64.7	23.7	233.6
Other retail distribution	653-656	160.9	26.7	372.0	191.6	532.9	160.1	367.7	527.8	162.7	28.4	367.0	190.7	529.7
Hotels and catering	66	351.2	133.8	692.4	466.3	1,043.5	359.6	700.6	1,060.2	358.2	137.4	703.3	467.1	1,061.5
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	86.8	28.2	137.4	93.2	224.3	86.2	139.9	226.1	85.8	27.3	138.3	92.4	224.1
Public houses and bars	662	72.5	43.3	191.1	161.5	263.7	75.0	192.5	267.5	76.5	44.8	196.4	164.4	273.0
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	55.5	35.4	86.3	72.2	141.8	56.3	86.2	142.5	57.3	37.2	86.1	72.2	143.5
Canteens and messes	664	32.9	4.7	100.9	52.8	133.8	34.7	101.5	136.3	32.7	4.7	99.8	49.3	132.5
Hotel trade	665	89.7	19.9	160.2	79.2	249.9	93.6	162.9	256.4	92.0	21.4	164.3	80.4	256.3
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	182.6	9.0	47.7	20.7	230.3	184.9	49.6	234.5	191.0	9.1	49.6	23.1	240.6
Motor vehicles	671	159.6	—	40.4	17.7	200.0	161.5	42.0	203.6	168.0	—	41.6	19.5	209.6
Transport and communication	7	1,057.5	27.5	275.2	58.2	1,332.6	1,046.8	275.6	1,322.3					
Railways	71	136.2	0.2	9.7	0.4	145.9	131.3	10.7	142.0					
Other inland transport	72	373.1	17.9	57.7	19.0	430.9	374.3	57.4	431.7	378.5	19.0	58.2	19.7	436.7
Road haulage	723	194.5	—	29.4	11.3	223.9	197.1	30.6	227.7	200.1	—	30.9	12.6	231.0
Other	721/722/726	178.6	8.9	28.3	7.6	206.9	177.2	26.8	204.0	178.4	10.4	27.2	7.1	205.7
Supporting services to transport	76	79.4	1.7	13.5	2.0	92.9	77.2	13.5	90.7					
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	86.9	3.5	66.6	14.1	153.5	85.4	67.3	152.8	85.7	3.5	68.6	15.1	154.4
Postal services	7901	162.7	2.8	35.5	11.9	198.2	163.3	37.6	200.9					
Telecommunications	7902	161.6	0.8	68.0	9.2	229.5	161.8	67.2	229.0					
Banking, finance, insurance, etc	8	1,075.6	82.8	1,028.6	272.8	2,104.2	1,108.2	1,072.7	2,180.9					
Banking and finance	81	230.6	15.5	287.7	60.7	518.3	235.4	291.9	527.3					
Banking and bill discounting	814	182.2	11.3	212.9	40.5	395.1	184.7	214.7	399.4					
Other financial institutions	815	48.4	4.2	74.8	20.2	123.2	50.7	77.2	127.9	51.8	7.8	81.0	23.0	132.8
Insurance, except social security	82	172.9	2.2	105.8	14.9	230.7	123.6	108.0	231.6	125.6	2.1	111.2	15.1	236.8
Business Services	83	572.3	35.7	553.1	164.6	1,125.4	600.0	586.2	1,186.2	612.8	36.6	596.0	170.8	1,208.7
Professional business services	831-837	343.2	14.9	354.8	99.0	698.0	357.2	371.5	728.7	364.1	15.4	376.7	101.4	740.8
Other business services	838/839	229.1	33.4	198.3	65.6	427.5	242.8	214.7	457.5	248.7	60.2	219.3	69.5	467.9
Renting of movables	84	79.2	3.2	29.9	11.3	109.1	79.7	30.5	110.2					
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	68.6	10.3	52.1	21.3	120.6	69.5	56.2	125.6	73.4	9.4	57.9	23.5	131.3
Other services	9	2,292.2	316.0	3,853.5	1,882.4	6,145.7	2,349.4	3,960.8	6,310.2					
Public administration and defence †	91	850.1	66.8	716.6	221.0	1,566.7	850.6	710.8	1,561.3					
National government n.e.s.	9111	210.9	17.5	219.3	46.2	430.2	215.4	222.3	437.7					
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	291.0	30.0	315.1	146.3	606.1	285.6	304.7	590.3					
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	235.1	18.1	74.7	20.7	309.8	238.1	75.0	313.1					
National defence	915	81.8	1.1	41.5	4.8	123.2	79.7	41.4	121.1					
Social security	919	31.3	0.1	66.0	3.1	97.4	31.8	67.3	99.2					
Sanitary Services	92	139.1	37.8	208.1	183.0	347.2	143.2	215.6	358.8					
Education	93	491.6	82.4	993.8	538.6	1,485.4	514.5	1,073.7	1,588.2					
Research and development	94	81.3	1.3	31.0	4.7	112.3	79.6	30.8	110.4	80.3	1.3	30.7	4.4	111.1
Medical and other health services	95	247.2	32.4	1,012.0	461.3	1,259.3	247.8	1,010.4	1,258.2					
Other services	96	182.1	41.6	518.2	304.9	700.2	194.8	545.7	740.5	197.8	54.0	554.2	324.1	752.0
Social welfare, etc	9611	114.8	24.5	455.3	276.1	570.1	120.7	473.6	594.3	122.5	33.4	484.2	289.5	606.6
Recreational and cultural services	97	249.5	48.8	235.1	120.8	484.6	265.1	234.9	500.0	269.5	55.9	227.4	114.7	496.9
Personal services ‡	98	51.2	5.0	138.8	48.0	190.0	53.8	138.9	192.7	54.1	7.0	139.9	47.9	193.9

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals.
 * See footnotes to table 1.1.
 † Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed by type of service, are published in table 1.7 on a quarterly basis.
 ‡ Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.
 § The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.

EMPLOYMENT 1.5

Employees in employment by region* THOUSAND

Standard region	Male	Female		Total	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Production and construction industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Production industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Manufacturing industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Service industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100
		All	Part-time										
SIC 1980						1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
South East													
1985 Mar R	4,010	3,225	1,284	7,235	100.2	1,871	98.1	1,569	98.3	1,460	98.3	5,297	101.2
June R	4,018	3,266	1,302	7,284	100.9	1,855	97.2	1,556	97.4	1,448	97.5	5,360	102.4
Sep R	4,029	3,280	1,287	7,309	101.2	1,859	97.4	1,562	97.8	1,456	98.0	5,374	102.7
Dec R	4,033	3,322	1,319	7,355	101.9	1,836	96.2	1,543	96.6	1,438	96.7	5,452	104.1
1986 Mar R	4,000	3,301	1,308	7,301	101.1	1,809	94.8	1,521	95.3	1,417	95.3	5,429	103.7
June	4,004	3,338	1,324	7,342	101.7	1,786	93.6	1,499	93.9	1,395	93.9	5,488	104.8
Greater London (included in South East)													
1985 Mar R	1,959	1,504	500	3,463	100.0	740	97.5	606	97.7	556	97.7	2,721	100.7
June R	1,950	1,505	495	3,456	99.8	723	95.3	591	95.4	542	95.2	2,731	101.0
Sep R	1,957	1,513	490	3,470	100.2	727	95.7	597	96.2	547	96.1	2,742	101.4
Dec R	1,964	1,535	499	3,500	101.1	714	94.1	586	94.6	537	94.4	2,785	103.0
1986 Mar R	1,941	1,525	497	3,467	100.1	700	92.2	575	92.8	527	92.5	2,766	102.3
June	1,939	1,526	494	3,465	100.0	686	90.4	563	90.7	514	90.3	2,777	102.7
East Anglia													
1985 Mar R	417	303	134	720	100.4	238	100.7	201	100.9	192	101.1	446	100.9
June	424	310	139	735	102.4	240	101.6	203	101.9	194	102.2	460	104.0
Sep	435	313	139	749	104								

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment by region*

Standard region	THOUSAND											
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering	Retail distribution	Transport and communication	Banking insurance and finance	Public administration and defence	Education, health and other services
SIC 1980	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99
South East												
1985 Mar R	67	109	168	749	544	302	752	730	567	1,009	725	1,514
June R	70	107	168	740	540	299	771	733	571	1,023	726	1,535
Sep R	75	106	169	741	545	297	777	734	574	1,042	730	1,517
Dec R	67	105	166	729	542	293	773	779	571	1,062	733	1,534
1986 Mar R	63	104	166	713	538	288	768	750	563	1,072	736	1,540
June	68	104	165	698	531	287	780	747	569	1,087	729	1,575
Greater London (Included in South East)												
1985 Mar R	1	50	59	237	260	134	368	320	337	638	393	665
June R	1	50	59	229	253	132	367	319	336	645	394	671
Sep R	2	50	60	228	258	130	369	321	336	657	396	663
Dec R	1	49	59	222	256	127	374	344	333	669	396	669
1986 Mar R	1	49	58	213	255	125	367	330	328	673	396	671
June	1	49	58	208	249	124	365	329	331	682	385	685
East Anglia												
1985 Mar	36	9	27	76	89	37	74	71	53	55	51	141
June	35	9	28	76	91	37	79	72	55	58	52	144
Sep	38	9	28	78	93	37	81	75	58	59	52	141
Dec	37	9	29	78	94	37	76	78	58	59	52	145
1986 Mar R	35	9	29	79	91	37	75	75	58	60	52	148
June	33	8	30	79	92	37	79	76	61	62	53	150
South West												
1985 Mar	46	26	46	187	142	68	174	153	83	142	142	318
June	44	26	46	189	143	67	200	156	82	145	143	321
Sep	48	26	47	189	143	67	198	156	82	147	145	314
Dec	46	26	47	188	142	65	178	148	82	149	148	315
1986 Mar R	44	25	46	187	141	64	178	155	81	149	149	319
June	44	25	47	185	142	64	200	156	83	152	151	321
West Midlands												
1985 Mar	28	46	121	406	175	89	197	169	86	154	157	356
June	29	46	121	407	178	89	200	170	86	158	158	358
Sep	31	45	121	408	184	89	203	169	86	161	159	359
Dec	30	45	121	407	186	88	206	176	85	162	160	361
1986 Mar R	28	43	120	402	185	88	202	167	85	165	161	366
June	28	43	119	395	189	88	205	165	85	168	161	374
East Midlands												
1985 Mar	31	81	59	176	249	61	133	133	73	93	129	255
June	31	81	60	177	253	60	140	133	74	93	129	278
Sep	34	80	60	179	260	60	139	140	75	88	131	256
Dec	32	79	59	177	260	60	141	143	75	88	132	256
1986 Mar R	30	77	59	176	258	59	140	140	76	87	132	258
June	31	75	59	178	260	60	143	140	78	90	134	269
Yorkshire and Humberside												
1985 Mar	27	98	95	158	219	91	192	176	102	118	127	363
June	27	94	93	157	222	90	202	172	102	119	128	364
Sep	29	90	93	157	232	90	201	173	105	128	128	356
Dec	27	85	90	156	230	89	200	179	103	134	127	368
1986 Mar R	26	82	88	154	223	87	199	169	101	137	127	372
June	26	80	86	151	223	88	210	169	101	140	125	378
North West												
1985 Mar	16	52	103	268	284	114	233	237	136	185	211	435
June	16	51	102	268	286	113	241	236	137	188	211	434
Sep	17	51	102	268	290	113	242	237	138	192	212	427
Dec	17	50	100	268	288	111	244	246	136	191	211	434
1986 Mar R	16	49	98	265	280	110	236	235	135	192	211	433
June	15	48	96	258	280	110	244	236	135	193	209	437
North												
1985 Mar	13	59	64	120	96	59	97	102	55	68	87	249
June	13	57	62	118	97	58	98	101	56	70	87	247
Sep	14	57	63	118	99	58	99	101	55	72	87	248
Dec	14	57	63	117	98	57	100	105	54	73	87	256
1986 Mar R	13	55	63	112	97	56	97	101	55	71	88	259
June	13	54	62	111	97	56	101	100	58	73	88	265
Wales												
1985 Mar	22	49	59	76	75	45	80	79	45	56	99	186
June	22	48	59	74	75	45	85	81	46	57	98	186
Sep	24	46	59	75	76	44	84	82	45	59	97	186
Dec	23	43	58	77	74	44	82	85	44	60	96	185
1986 Mar R	22	40	58	71	75	43	82	82	43	60	96	185
June	21	39	58	69	74	42	85	83	43	60	96	187
Scotland												
1985 Mar	32	63	53	187	190	137	188	184	115	147	169	427
June	34	60	52	188	192	136	195	185	115	147	170	431
Sep R	36	59	51	189	190	136	197	187	115	151	172	428
Dec R	31	56	50	186	188	135	191	192	113	150	171	433
1986 Mar R	31	55	49	184	184	133	189	187	111	152	172	427
June	31	53	48	182	182	134	199	185	110	156	174	434
Great Britain												
1985 Mar R	318	592	794	2,403	2,062	1,002	2,121	2,034	1,316	2,028	1,898	4,245
June R	321	580	789	2,395	2,077	994	2,210	2,039	1,327	2,057	1,903	4,298
Sep R	347	568	794	2,403	2,111	991	2,222	2,056	1,333	2,104	1,914	4,232
Dec R	323	557	783	2,378	2,104	979	2,191	2,145	1,320	2,128	1,917	4,286
1986 Mar R	308	540	776	2,342	2,072	965	2,163	2,062	1,312	2,144	1,925	4,307
June	310	530	770	2,308	2,070	967	2,246	2,057	1,322	2,181	1,920	4,390

EMPLOYMENT 1.7

Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England	Mar 16, 1985			June 15, 1985			(Sept 14, 1985)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Service									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	476,049	162,164	509,185	475,618	149,733	507,387	468,624	102,096	495,029
—Others	169,641	441,281	361,783	169,851	437,713	360,500	167,591	424,653	352,242
Construction	104,080	521	104,313	102,430	537	102,671	103,393	505	103,621
Transport	17,588	354	17,744	17,742	410	17,922	17,674	401	17,849
Social Services	138,185	172,336	211,105	137,868	173,454	211,274	138,919	174,515	212,813
Public libraries and museums	23,352	17,158	31,862	23,333	17,218	31,863	23,473	17,324	32,058
Recreation, parks and baths	61,481	21,349	70,779	65,484	23,359	75,648	66,228	23,291	76,398
Environmental health	18,745	1,444	19,372	18,949	1,455	19,593	18,924	1,477	19,564
Refuse collection and disposal	37,625	234	37,728	37,746	225	37,846	38,045	236	38,149
Housing	50,196	13,421	56,120	50,268	13,674	56,314	50,641	13,664	56,677
Town and country planning	19,567	576	19,866	19,535	593	19,643	19,626	617	19,947
Fire Service—Regular	34,155	—	34,155	34,273	—	34,274	34,334	—	34,335
—Others (a)	4,077	1,986	4,932	4,088	1,983	4,944	4,129	1,983	4,998
Miscellaneous services	217,689	41,298	235,860	217,226	41,847	235,647	219,321	41,703	237,700
All above	1,372,430	874,122	1,714,804	1,374,411	862,232	1,715,726	1,370,922	802,503	1,701,380
Police service—Police (all ranks)	114,401	—	114,401	113,768	—	113,768	113,898	—	113,898
—Others (b)	39,190	5,758	41,676	39,180	5,734	41,654	39,284	5,724	41,755
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	18,188	5,907	21,065	18,110	5,858	20,969	18,452	5,644	21,221
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,544,209	885,787	1,891,946	1,545,469	873,824	1,892,117	1,542,556	813,871	1,878,254
TABLE B Wales									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	31,519	5,625	32,554	31,526	4,879	32,478	31,094	4,284	31,952
—Others	10,550	28,590	22,672	10,455	27,974	22,303	10,296	27,339	21,852
Construction	8,045	26	8,056	7,975	21	7,984	8,024	29	8,024
Transport	1,751	32	1,765	1,716	29	1,728	1,692	32	1,706

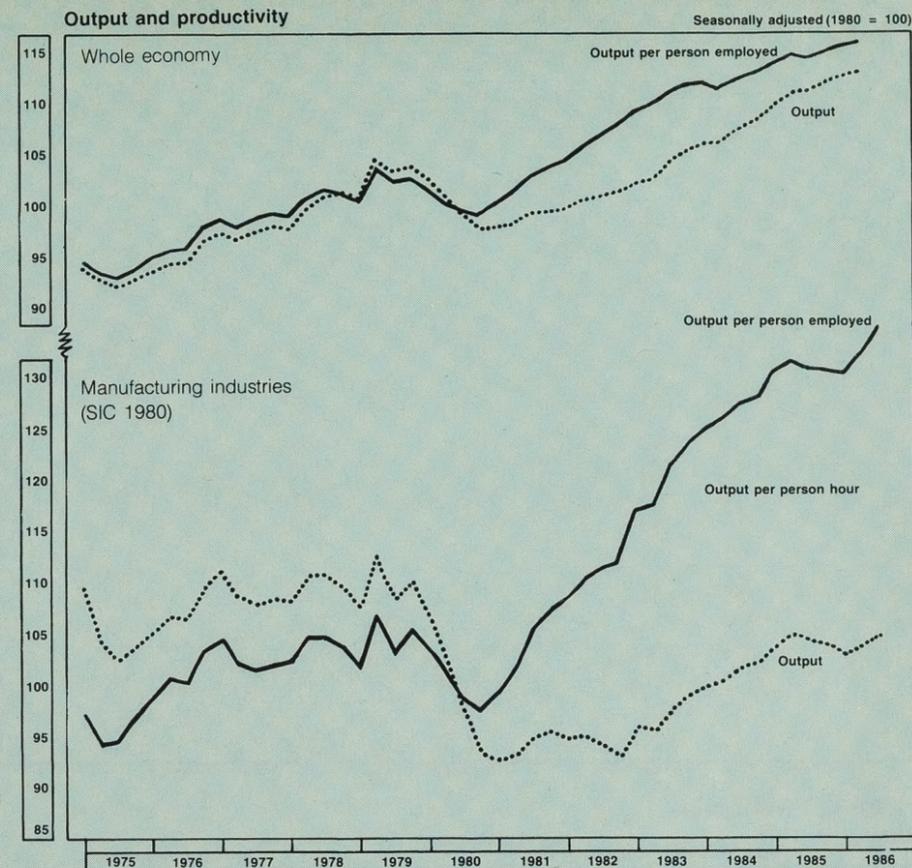
1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

Service	(Dec 14, 1985)			(Mar 8, 1986)			(June 14, 1986)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	471,423	164,861	504,732	472,208	170,383	506,971	472,865	159,794	506,463
—Others	168,749	440,023	360,372	169,433	447,570	364,422	173,657	447,461	368,538
Construction	103,457	540	103,699	103,398	561	103,651	102,547	596	102,816
Transport	17,173	416	17,355	16,887	394	17,060	15,974	416	16,154
Social Services	139,538	176,584	214,335	141,551	178,130	217,096	141,531	178,753	217,365
Public libraries and museums	23,384	17,308	31,981	23,437	17,526	32,145	23,475	17,735	32,284
Recreation, parks and baths	62,346	22,557	72,212	62,369	22,575	72,269	65,958	24,818	76,820
Environmental health	18,548	1,437	19,171	18,601	1,434	19,223	19,107	1,509	19,763
Refuse collection and disposal	37,074	215	37,169	37,370	238	37,474	36,445	230	36,547
Housing	51,136	13,705	57,198	51,165	13,761	57,255	50,921	13,757	57,018
Town and country planning	19,587	634	19,917	19,645	656	19,986	19,330	650	19,668
Fire Service—Regular	33,072	—	34,073	34,294	—	34,294	34,133	—	34,134
—Others (a)	4,133	2,083	5,027	4,089	2,056	4,975	4,537	2,118	5,449
Miscellaneous services	218,739	41,822	237,182	218,928	41,690	237,322	210,295	42,207	228,947
All above	1,369,359	882,186	1,714,423	1,373,375	896,974	1,724,143	1,370,775	890,045	1,721,966
Police service—Police (all ranks)	114,333	—	114,333	114,846	—	114,846	114,743	—	114,743
—Others (b)	39,537	5,747	42,018	39,790	5,785	42,287	38,151	5,798	42,653
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	18,556	5,720	21,357	18,577	5,935	21,468	18,521	6,016	21,451
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,541,785	893,653	1,892,131	1,546,588	908,694	1,902,744	1,544,190	901,859	1,900,813

TABLE B Wales (continued)									
Service	(Dec 14, 1985)			(Mar 8, 1986)			(June 14, 1986)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	31,115	5,906	32,217	31,127	5,877	32,286	31,140	5,548	32,263
—Others	10,354	28,521	22,463	10,405	28,492	22,513	10,388	28,218	22,357
Construction	7,866	29	7,878	7,820	33	7,834	7,731	22	7,740
Transport	1,676	32	1,690	1,698	30	1,711	1,643	33	1,657
Social Services	8,550	11,526	13,389	8,777	11,657	13,674	8,644	11,759	13,589
Public libraries and museums	1,100	793	1,488	1,096	826	1,500	1,113	791	1,501
Recreation, parks and baths	4,099	1,880	4,905	4,070	1,866	4,872	4,575	2,031	5,447
Environmental health	1,281	211	1,368	1,266	212	1,353	1,271	233	1,367
Refuse collection and disposal	1,808	8	1,811	1,827	7	1,830	1,817	8	1,820
Housing	1,959	540	2,205	1,978	531	2,220	2,005	543	2,253
Town and country planning	1,381	31	1,396	1,379	31	1,395	1,394	32	1,410
Fire Service—Regular	1,832	—	1,832	1,828	—	1,828	1,831	—	1,831
—Others (a)	257	160	324	253	160	320	259	157	325
Miscellaneous services	16,849	3,344	18,267	16,748	3,344	18,165	17,046	3,399	18,485
All above	90,127	52,981	111,233	90,272	53,066	111,501	90,857	52,774	112,045
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	6,296	—	6,296	6,341	—	6,341	6,362	—	6,362
—Others (b)	1,745	371	1,905	1,731	379	1,895	1,803	387	1,970
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,076	270	1,203	1,062	284	1,196	1,072	291	1,208
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	99,244	53,622	120,637	99,406	53,729	120,933	100,094	53,452	121,585

TABLE C Scotland (g) (continued)									
Service	(Dec 14, 1985)			(Mar 8, 1986)			(June 14, 1986)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	57,608	4,951	59,588	57,871	5,530	60,083	57,570	5,279	59,682
—Others (c)	21,228	38,816	39,641	21,314	39,153	39,901	21,758	38,401	39,993
Construction	17,300	63	17,330	18,152	61	18,181	18,419	74	18,455
Transport	7,270	81	7,309	7,163	93	7,208	7,090	91	7,135
Social Services	20,240	25,190	32,106	20,359	25,501	32,375	20,422	25,473	32,425
Public libraries and museums	3,140	1,632	4,000	3,171	1,638	4,035	3,265	1,640	4,128
Recreation, leisure and tourism	10,919	2,377	12,051	10,727	2,383	11,864	12,334	2,840	13,686
Environmental health	2,201	480	2,424	2,237	470	2,455	2,264	545	2,517
Cleansing	9,364	150	9,434	9,348	159	9,422	9,589	222	9,697
Housing	5,645	429	5,855	5,695	440	5,911	5,860	427	6,070
Physical planning	1,705	67	1,742	1,701	64	1,737	1,740	71	1,779
Fire Service—Regular	4,461	1	4,461	4,505	—	4,505	4,509	—	4,509
—Others (a)	481	147	549	487	145	554	479	176	561
Miscellaneous services	33,535	3,265	35,117	33,014	3,272	34,606	33,032	3,300	34,623
All above	195,096	77,649	231,607	195,744	78,909	232,837	198,331	78,539	235,260
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	13,359	—	13,359	13,331	—	13,331	13,353	—	13,353
—Others (b)	3,229	2,538	4,400	3,238	2,536	4,408	3,241	2,524	4,415
Administration of District Courts	117	16	125	117	12	123	105	12	111
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	211,801	80,203	249,491	212,430	81,457	250,699	215,030	81,075	253,139

EMPLOYMENT 1.8 Indices of output, employment and productivity



UNITED KINGDOM	seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)								
	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*
1978	99.6	99.4	100.2	103.2	105.4	97.9	109.7	105.9 R	103.6 R
1979	102.8	100.7	102.1	107.1	104.7	102.3	109.5	105.3	104.1 R
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.5	96.6	102.0	96.6	91.5	105.6	94.0	91.0 R	103.5
1982	100.3	94.7	105.9	98.4	86.7	113.5	94.2	85.5 R	110.3 R
1983	103.3	93.9	110.0	101.9	83.0	122.7	96.9	81.0 R	119.7 R
1984	106.7	95.5	111.7	103.2	82.1	125.6	100.7	79.8 R	126.3 R
1985	110.7	96.9	114.3	108.2	82.0	131.9	103.9	79.5 R	130.8 R
1981 Q2	98.0	96.8	101.2	95.8	92.0	104.2	93.1	91.5	101.8
Q3	99.1	96.2	103.0	97.2	90.7	107.2	94.9	90.0	105.5 R
Q4	99.2	95.7	103.7	98.4	89.5	110.0	95.4	88.8	107.5 R
1982 Q1	99.4	95.3	104.3	97.2	88.5	109.9	94.7	87.6 R	108.3 R
Q2	100.1	95.0	105.4	98.8	87.4	113.1	94.9	86.3 R	110.1 R
Q3	100.6	94.5	106.5	99.2	86.2	115.1	94.1	84.7 R	111.1 R
Q4	101.0	93.9	107.5	98.4	84.9	115.9	93.2	83.3 R	111.9 R
1983 Q1	101.9	93.6	108.9	100.4	83.9	119.7	95.8	82.1 R	116.8 R
Q2	102.2	93.6	109.1	100.4	83.2	120.7	95.3	81.2 R	117.4 R
Q3	104.0	94.0	110.7	102.8	82.7	124.3	97.5	80.6 R	121.1 R
Q4	105.2	94.6	111.2	104.0	82.4	126.2	98.9	80.1 R	123.5 R
1984 Q1	105.9	95.0	111.5	104.2	82.2	126.8	99.5	79.8 R	124.7 R
Q2	105.9	95.4	111.0	102.3	82.1	124.6	100.2	79.7 R	125.7 R
Q3	107.0	95.7	111.9	102.5	82.1	124.9	101.5	79.9 R	127.2 R
Q4	108.0	96.1	112.4	103.8	82.2	126.3	101.7	79.7 R	127.7 R
1985 Q1	109.6	96.5	113.6	106.8	82.2	130.0	103.6	79.6 R	130.2 R
Q2	110.7	96.7	114.5	109.1	82.1	132.9	104.5	79.5 R	131.4 R
Q3	110.9	97.0	114.3	108.4	82.0	132.2	103.9 R	79.4 R	130.9 R
Q4	111.7	97.3	114.8	108.4	81.8	132.6	103.6	79.4 R	130.5 R
1986 Q1	112.3	97.5	115.2	109.3	81.3	134.5	102.8	79.0 R	130.3 R
Q2	112.9	97.6	115.7	108.9	80.7	135.0	103.5	78.4 R	132.2 R
Q3	—	—	—	110.6	80.2	137.9	104.6 R	77.7 R	134.8 R

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

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual				Seasonally adjusted			
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
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††	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	8.4	10.0	6.0	696.9	666.0	7.7				475.3	190.7
1984	748.0	511.0	236.5	20.1	8.4	9.7	6.5	727.4	710.5	8.0				488.6	221.9
1985	782.4	527.1	255.2	17.0	8.6	9.9	6.9	765.4	747.5	8.2				506.1	241.4
1985 Nov 14	779.8	520.6	259.2	17.8	8.6	9.7	7.0	762.1	747.2	8.2	-2.5	-1.9		504.2	243.0
1985 Dec 12	779.8	524.1	255.7	15.8	8.6	9.8	6.9	763.9	750.2	8.3	3.0	-0.1		505.6	244.6
1986 Jan 9	812.6	546.0	266.7	15.3	9.0	10.2	7.2	797.3	756.3	8.3	6.1	2.2		508.3	248.0
Feb 6*	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
Mar 6	797.4	540.1	257.3	12.3	8.8	10.1	6.9	785.0	774.4	8.5	14.9	8.1		522.5	251.9
Apr 10	794.7	536.1	258.6	14.2	8.8	10.0	6.9	780.5	777.4	8.6	3.0	7.0		522.7	254.7
May 8	780.0	525.5	254.5	14.6	8.6	9.8	6.8	765.4	779.2	8.6	1.8	6.6		523.9	255.3
Jun 12	772.4	518.7	253.7	14.3	8.5	9.7	6.8	758.2	762.0	8.6	2.8	2.5		524.3	257.7
Jul 10	785.8	526.7	259.1	13.8	8.7	9.8	7.1	772.0	782.4	8.6	0.4	1.7		523.4	259.1
Aug 14	791.5	521.6	269.9	12.7	8.7	9.8	7.2	778.8	779.3	8.6	-3.1	0.0		519.5	259.8
Sep 11	791.9	522.1	269.8	19.3	8.7	9.8	7.2	772.5	770.3	8.5	-9.0	-3.9		514.7	255.6
Oct 9	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
Nov 13§	761.0	506.5	254.5	14.7	8.4	9.5	6.8	746.3	[752.0]	[8.3]	[-10.6]	[-9.1]		[504.3]	[247.6]
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††	359.9	258.8	101.1	12.0	8.8	10.5	6.2	347.9	333.1	8.1				240.0	93.2
1984	380.6	265.4	115.2	10.2	9.1	10.6	6.8	370.4	361.4	8.6				253.6	107.8
1985	402.5	278.4	124.1	8.6	9.4	10.9	7.2	393.8	384.3	9.0				267.2	117.1
1985 Nov 14	403.2	277.6	125.7	9.3	9.5	10.9	7.3	393.9	386.8	9.1	-2.3	-0.5		268.7	118.1
1985 Dec 12	401.9	277.9	124.0	8.4	9.4	10.9	7.2	393.5	387.8	9.1	1.0	-0.3		269.1	118.7
1986 Jan 9	413.9	285.8	128.2	8.1	9.6	11.2	7.3	405.8	390.8	9.2	3.0	0.6		270.8	120.0
Feb 6*	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
Mar 6	406.2	282.1	124.0	6.6	9.5	11.1	7.2	399.6	397.1	9.3	5.6	3.1		275.4	121.8
Apr 10	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
May 8	404.3	281.0	123.3	7.0	9.5	11.0	7.2	397.3	402.8	9.4	0.7	3.8		279.5	123.3
Jun 12	404.9	281.0	123.9	6.9	9.5	11.0	7.2	398.1	405.6	9.5	2.8	2.8		280.6	125.0
Jul 10	411.4	283.0	128.3	6.8	9.6	11.1	7.5	404.6	406.3	9.5	0.7	1.4		280.5	125.7
Aug 14	415.1	283.4	131.7	6.5	9.7	11.1	7.7	408.7	405.2	9.5	-1.1	0.8		279.4	125.8
Sep 11	415.1	283.5	131.6	9.0	9.7	11.1	7.7	406.1	402.2	9.4	-3.0	-1.1		277.8	124.4
Oct 9	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
Nov 13§	397.1	273.7	123.4	7.6	9.3	10.7	7.2	389.5	[393.3]	[9.2]	[-5.1]	[-4.0]		[272.6]	[120.7]
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††	77.5	54.8	22.6	2.7	9.0	10.2	6.9	74.7	72.0	8.3				51.0	21.1
1984	77.3	52.0	25.3	2.2	8.7	9.5	7.3	75.1	73.9	8.3				50.0	23.8
1985	81.3	53.2	28.1	2.0	8.8	9.6	7.7	79.3	77.9	8.5				51.2	26.7
1985 Nov 14	81.7	52.7	29.0	2.0	8.9	9.5	8.0	79.6	79.0	8.6	1.2	0.3		51.6	27.4
1985 Dec 12	83.2	54.3	28.9	1.8	9.1	9.8	7.9	81.4	80.0	8.7	1.0	0.6		52.3	27.7
1986 Jan 9	87.6	57.1	30.5	1.8	9.5	10.3	8.4	85.8	80.4	8.7	0.4	0.9		52.3	28.1
Feb 6*	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
Mar 6	86.7	56.9	29.9	1.5	9.4	10.2	8.2	85.2	82.3	9.0	1.8	0.8		53.5	28.8
Apr 10	85.6	55.9	29.7	2.3	9.3	10.1	8.2	83.4	81.5	8.9	-0.8	0.4		52.9	28.6
May 8	84.1	54.6	29.6	2.3	9.2	9.8	8.1	81.9	82.3	9.0	0.8	0.6		53.4	28.9
Jun 12	81.3	52.6	28.8	2.1	8.8	9.5	7.9	79.3	82.5	9.0	0.2	0.1		53.4	29.1
Jul 10	82.1	52.6	29.5	1.9	8.9	9.5	8.1	80.2	83.0	9.0	0.5	0.5		53.5	29.5
Aug 14	81.8	52.0	29.8	1.7	8.9	9.4	8.2	80.1	83.1	9.0	0.1	0.3		53.5	29.6
Sep 11	82.2	52.3	29.9	2.7	8.9	9.4	8.2	79.6	82.2	8.9	-0.9	-0.1		53.2	29.0
Oct 9	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
Nov 13§	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]	[28.3]
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††	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	9.7	10.9	7.8	182.3	173.0	8.9				117.9	55.0
1984	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	9.7	10.6	8.4	188.7	184.8	9.2				122.0	62.8
1985	204.9	132.8	72.2	4.6	10.2	11.1	8.9	200.4	196.2	9.8				127.7	68.5
1985 Nov 14	208.4	133.1	75.3	4.6	10.4	11.1	9.3	203.8	197.1	9.8	0.4	-0.1		127.5	69.6
1985 Dec 12	210.3	135.1	75.2	4.2	10.5	11.3	9.2	206.1	198.2	9.9	1.1	0.2		127.8	70.4
1986 Jan 9	220.0	141.4	78.6	4.1	10.9	11.8	9.7	215.9	199.9	9.9	1.7	1.1		128.7	71.2
Feb 6*	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
Mar 6	211.8	136.8	75.0	3.3	11.5	11.4	9.2	208.5	202.5	10.1	2.9	1.4		130.7	71.8
Apr 10	208.3	134.5	73.9	4.3	10.4	11.2	9.1	204.0	202.7	10.1	0.2	0.9		130.5	72.3
May 8	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
Jun 12	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	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
Aug 14	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
Sep 11	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	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
Nov 13§	203.8	129.2	74.6	4.0	10.1	10.8	9.2	199.8	[198.4]	[9.9]	[-1.3]	[-2.2]		[127.0]	[71.4]

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 unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual				Seasonally adjusted			
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended
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††	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
19															

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†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			Number	Per cent working population†
NORTH														
1982	214.6	158.8	55.8	10.9	15.5	18.7	10.4	203.9	191.3	13.8			141.0	50.3
1983††	225.7	164.7	61.0	11.8	16.7	20.1	12.0	213.9	206.6	15.3			151.6	55.0
1984	230.5	165.9	64.6	9.8	17.0	20.4	11.9	220.7	218.8	16.1			158.9	59.9
1985	237.6	169.3	68.4	10.4	17.3	20.6	12.3	227.2	225.2	16.4			161.9	63.3
1985 Nov 14	236.2	167.6	68.6	10.1	17.2	20.4	12.3	226.1	224.0	16.3	-1.2	-0.8	160.9	63.1
Dec 12	237.6	169.6	68.0	9.0	17.3	20.7	12.2	228.6	225.9	16.4	1.9	0.2	162.3	63.6
1986 Jan 9	246.2	176.0	70.2	8.5	17.9	21.5	12.6	237.7	228.4	16.6	2.5	1.1	164.2	64.2
Feb 6*	237.7	172.4	68.3	7.6	17.5	21.0	12.3	233.2	229.6	16.7	1.2	1.9	165.0	64.6
Mar 6	238.9	171.6	67.4	7.0	17.3	20.9	12.1	231.9	231.2	16.8	1.6	1.8	166.4	64.8
Apr 10	240.3	171.1	69.2	11.4	17.4	20.9	12.4	228.8	229.5	16.7	1.7	0.4	164.4	65.1
May 8	236.1	168.0	68.1	11.3	17.1	20.5	12.2	224.9	226.8	16.5	-2.7	-0.9	162.1	64.7
Jun 12	231.9	164.6	67.3	10.7	16.8	20.1	12.1	221.2	226.3	16.4	-0.5	-1.6	161.4	64.9
Jul 10	233.0	164.6	68.4	9.8	16.9	20.1	12.3	223.2	225.6	16.4	-0.7	-1.3	160.7	65.0
Aug 14	230.7	163.0	67.7	8.7	16.8	19.9	12.2	222.0	225.0	16.3	-0.6	-0.6	160.6	64.4
Sep 11	236.4	166.0	70.4	12.3	17.2	20.2	12.6	224.0	223.0	16.2	-2.0	-1.1	159.5	63.5
Oct 9	228.2	161.9	66.3	9.7	16.6	19.8	11.9	218.6	220.9	16.0	-2.1	-1.6	158.5	62.4
Nov 13§	228.4	163.9	64.5	8.1	16.6	20.0	11.6	220.3	[221.1]	[16.1]	[-0.2]	[-1.3]	[160.2]	[61.0]
WALES														
1982	164.8	120.9	43.8	7.7	13.8	16.3	9.7	157.1	148.1	12.4			108.2	39.9
1983††	170.4	122.9	47.5	8.3	14.2	16.8	10.2	162.1	157.5	13.2			114.1	43.4
1984	173.3	123.2	50.1	6.8	14.2	16.6	10.4	166.5	164.8	13.5			118.1	46.7
1985	180.6	127.7	52.9	6.8	14.6	17.1	10.9	173.8	172.0	13.9			122.5	49.4
1985 Nov 14	180.9	127.4	53.5	7.4	14.7	17.1	11.0	173.5	171.2	13.9	-0.6	-0.4	122.0	49.2
Dec 12	181.5	128.3	53.2	6.6	14.7	17.2	10.9	174.9	171.7	13.9	0.5	-0.3	122.2	49.5
1986 Jan 9	190.4	134.9	55.5	6.4	15.4	18.1	11.4	184.0	174.6	14.2	2.9	0.7	124.4	50.2
Feb 6*	186.5	132.4	54.2	5.8	15.1	17.7	11.1	180.9	175.1	14.2	0.5	1.3	124.5	50.6
Mar 6	184.2	131.2	53.0	5.2	14.9	17.6	10.9	179.0	176.4	14.3	1.3	1.6	125.6	50.8
Apr 10	183.9	130.3	53.6	6.9	14.9	17.4	11.0	176.9	175.8	14.3	-0.6	0.4	124.9	51.0
May 8	179.2	127.2	52.0	6.2	14.5	17.0	10.7	173.1	175.9	14.3	0.1	0.3	124.9	51.0
Jun 12	173.7	123.2	50.5	5.5	14.1	16.5	10.4	168.2	175.6	14.2	-0.3	-0.3	124.4	51.2
Jul 10	175.2	123.0	52.1	5.2	14.2	16.5	10.7	170.0	174.6	14.2	-1.0	-0.5	123.3	51.4
Aug 14	174.0	121.3	52.6	4.8	14.1	16.3	10.8	169.2	173.9	14.1	-0.7	-0.7	122.5	51.4
Sep 11	180.4	124.4	56.0	9.7	14.6	16.7	11.5	170.7	170.8	13.8	-3.1	-1.6	120.0	50.8
Oct 9	174.1	121.2	52.9	7.4	14.1	16.2	10.9	166.7	168.9	13.7	-1.9	-1.9	118.8	50.1
Nov 13§	173.3	121.8	51.5	5.9	14.1	16.3	10.6	167.4	[168.1]	[13.6]	[-0.8]	[-1.9]	[119.0]	[49.0]
SCOTLAND														
1982	318.0	223.9	94.1	17.8	13.0	15.3	9.5	300.2	286.7	11.7			201.6	85.1
1983††	335.6	232.1	103.4	20.6	13.7	16.0	10.4	315.0	307.0	12.6			213.9	93.1
1984	341.6	235.2	106.4	18.4	13.8	16.3	10.4	323.1	319.1	12.9			221.9	97.1
1985	353.0	243.6	109.3	17.3	14.0	16.7	10.3	335.7	331.4	13.2			230.5	100.9
1985 Nov 14	351.5	242.8	108.7	16.1	14.0	16.7	10.3	335.4	332.7	13.2	-1.3	0.0	231.6	101.1
Dec 12	353.2	245.3	108.0	15.0	14.1	16.9	10.2	338.2	334.4	13.3	1.7	0.8	232.5	101.9
1986 Jan 9	371.1	256.9	114.3	20.5	14.8	17.7	10.8	350.7	334.8	13.3	0.4	0.3	233.1	101.7
Feb 6*	362.7	250.9	111.8	19.2	14.4	17.2	10.6	343.7	335.2	13.3	0.4	0.8	232.9	102.2
Mar 6	359.3	248.8	110.6	18.0	14.3	17.1	10.4	341.3	337.9	13.4	2.7	1.2	235.2	102.7
Apr 10	356.7	246.5	110.1	18.0	14.2	16.9	10.4	338.7	338.7	13.5	0.8	1.3	235.5	103.2
May 8	351.6	242.9	108.7	17.5	14.0	16.7	10.3	334.1	339.3	13.5	0.6	1.4	234.8	104.5
Jun 12	351.4	242.2	109.1	17.1	14.0	16.6	10.3	334.2	341.2	13.6	1.9	1.1	236.1	105.1
Jul 10	359.0	244.2	114.8	16.5	14.3	16.8	10.8	342.5	343.5	13.7	2.3	1.6	236.7	106.7
Aug 14	358.6	244.8	113.8	15.4	14.3	16.8	10.8	343.2	345.1	13.7	1.6	1.9	238.4	106.7
Sep 11	363.0	248.4	114.6	22.1	14.4	17.1	10.8	340.9	345.0	13.7	-0.1	1.3	239.0	106.0
Oct 9	359.2	247.5	111.7	19.1	14.3	17.0	10.6	340.2	345.8	13.8	0.8	0.8	240.2	105.6
Nov 13§	360.1	249.3	110.8	16.2	14.3	17.1	10.5	343.9	[346.7]	[13.8]	[0.9]	[0.5]	[241.4]	[105.3]
NORTHERN IRELAND														
1982	108.3	77.3	31.0	6.2	16.1	18.6	12.0	102.1	99.1	14.7			71.1	28.0
1983††	117.1	85.1	32.0	4.2	17.4	20.5	12.4	112.9	109.3	16.2			80.1	29.2
1984	121.4	87.7	33.7	3.3	18.0	21.2	12.9	118.1	113.2	16.8			82.7	30.5
1985	121.8	88.0	33.8	2.4	18.0	21.3	12.7	119.4	115.8	17.1			84.4	31.4
1985 Nov 14	120.6	87.2	33.4	2.6	17.8	21.1	12.6	118.0	117.5	17.3	-0.3	0.2	85.6	31.9
Dec 12	121.5	88.6	32.9	2.3	17.9	21.4	12.6	119.2	119.2	17.6	1.7	0.6	87.0	32.2
1986 Jan 9	125.7	91.6	34.1	2.2	18.5	22.2	12.9	123.5	120.2	17.7	1.0	0.8	87.8	32.4
Feb 6*	124.7	91.6	33.1	1.9	18.4	22.2	12.5	124.3	121.4	17.9	1.2	1.3	88.6	32.8
Mar 6	124.4	91.8	32.6	1.7	18.3	22.2	12.3	122.7	122.9	18.1	1.5	1.2	89.9	33.0
Apr 10	126.2	92.7	33.4	2.6	18.6	22.5	12.6	123.6	124.3	18.7	1.4	2.3	90.9	33.4
May 8	124.7	91.7	33.1	2.2	18.4	22.2	12.5	122.5	124.8	18.4	0.5	1.1	91.3	33.5
Jun 12	125.9	92.0	33.9	2.0	18.6	22.3	12.8	123.9	126.4	18.6	1.6	1.2	92.3	34.1
Jul 10	129.4	93.0	36.4	1.9	19.1	22.5	13.7	127.6	127.0	18.7	0.6	0.9	92.5	34.5
Aug 14	130.0	93.4	36.6	1.7	19.2	22.6	13.8	128.3	128.2	18.9	1.2	1.1	93.2	35.0
Sep 11	135.0	96.2	38.8	4.2	19.9	23.3	14.6	130.8	128.7	19.0	0.5	0.8	93.4	35.3
Oct 9	130.6	93.9	36.7	3.2	19.3	22.7	13.8	127.4	130.1	19.2	1.4	1.0	94.2	35.9
Nov 13§	128.4	93.2	35.2	2.6	18.9	22.6	13.3	125.8	[128.2]	[18.9]	[-1.9]	[0.0]	[93.3]	[34.9]

See footnotes to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at November 13, 1986

	Male			Female			All			Rate			
	Number	Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate	Number	Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate	Number	Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate	Number	Per cent employees and unemployed	Rate	
ASSISTED REGIONS‡													
South West													
Development Areas	10,051	5,211	15,262	23.3									
Intermediate Areas	17,293	10,141	27,434	15.6									
Unassisted	101,882	59,222	161,104	10.7									
All	129,226	74,574	203,800	11.7									
West Midlands													
Development Areas	188,407	81,229	269,636	16.3									
Intermediate Areas	43,830	24,971	68,801	11.0									
Unassisted	232,237	106,200	338,437	14.8									
All													
East Midlands													
Development Areas	2,617	1,337	3,954	16.8									
Intermediate Areas	1,434	65											

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at November 13, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
Newark	1,899	1,066	2,965	12.8	Wolverhampton	17,815	7,258	25,073	18.1
Newbury	1,225	786	2,011	6.5	Woodbridge and Leiston	935	563	1,498	8.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	47,062	17,568	64,630	17.9	Worcester	3,942	2,160	6,102	10.6
Newmarket	1,177	898	2,075	8.9	Workington	2,817	1,533	4,350	17.0
Newquay	1,641	1,137	2,778	27.4	Worksop	2,899	1,277	4,176	17.2
Newton Abbot	1,970	1,189	3,159	13.4	Worthing	3,627	2,063	5,690	8.3
Northallerton	655	422	1,077	9.0	Yacvil	2,168	1,623	3,791	9.4
Northampton	6,008	3,397	9,405	9.3	York	5,623	3,516	9,139	10.1
Northwich	3,741	2,220	5,961	12.9					
Norwich	9,226	4,648	13,874	9.9					
Nottingham	30,525	13,128	43,653	13.1	Wales				
Okeshampton	318	207	525	11.8	Aberdare	2,866	964	3,830	20.4
Oldham	7,803	3,495	11,298	13.6	Aberystwyth	898	484	1,382	11.8
Oswestry	1,048	585	1,633	12.7	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,640	1,462	5,102	18.4
Oxford	7,313	4,281	11,594	6.7	Bienau Gwent and Abergavenny	4,954	1,927	6,881	19.5
					Brecon	557	316	873	11.3
Pendle	2,742	1,480	4,222	13.6	Bridgend	6,380	2,480	8,860	16.4
Penrith	716	590	1,306	9.8	Cardiff	20,390	7,713	28,103	13.8
Penzance and St. Ives	2,760	1,255	4,015	23.2	Cardigan	1,086	546	1,632	25.4
Peterborough	7,495	3,725	11,220	12.2	Cardarthen	1,221	623	1,844	10.7
Pickering and Helmsley	310	209	519	7.8	Conwy and Colwyn	3,100	1,718	4,818	15.3
Plymouth	11,759	6,632	18,391	14.9	Denbigh	721	494	1,215	13.7
Poole	3,777	2,159	5,936	10.4	Denbigh and Barmouth	449	263	712	15.9
Portsmouth	13,022	6,320	19,342	12.0	Fishguard	480	209	689	21.1
Preston	11,309	5,625	16,934	10.8	Haverfordwest	2,564	1,060	3,624	17.1
Reading	6,111	3,438	9,549	6.9	Holyhead	2,754	1,274	4,028	23.2
Redruth and Camborne	3,236	1,460	4,696	22.0	Lampeter and Aberaeron	811	369	1,180	24.8
Retford	1,681	1,058	2,739	13.7	Llandeilo	365	192	557	16.2
Richmondshire	839	764	1,603	13.4	Llandrindod Wells	625	421	1,046	13.9
Ripon	492	366	858	8.2	Llanelli	3,891	2,019	5,910	18.1
Rochdale	7,025	3,302	10,327	16.6	Machynlleth	361	219	580	18.5
Rotherham and Mexborough	16,585	6,349	22,934	21.9	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,494	2,435	9,929	18.9
Rugby and Daventry	2,927	2,143	5,070	10.5	Monmouth	394	233	627	12.8
Salisbury	2,024	1,461	3,485	8.6	Neath and Port Talbot	4,932	2,078	7,010	13.8
Scarborough and Filey	3,247	1,533	4,780	15.6	Newport	8,839	3,749	12,588	15.3
Scunthorpe	6,282	2,690	8,972	17.4	Newtown	642	347	989	11.9
Settle	302	193	495	9.4	Pontypool and Cwmbran	3,858	1,789	5,647	14.8
Shaftesbury	762	510	1,272	8.8	Pontypridd and Rhondda	7,914	2,827	10,741	16.7
Sheffield	33,177	13,873	47,050	16.2	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	738	419	1,157	18.6
Shrewsbury	2,845	1,583	4,428	10.3	Pwllheli	806	406	1,212	21.8
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,593	2,050	5,643	14.5	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,499	4,113	12,612	18.4
Skegness	1,916	898	2,814	24.5	South Pembrokeshire	2,064	986	3,050	22.0
Skipton	548	373	921	8.6	Swansea	11,813	4,717	16,530	14.6
Sleaford	768	536	1,304	12.1	Walespool	520	303	823	12.2
Slough	6,978	4,087	11,065	6.5	Wrexham	5,179	2,382	7,561	16.6
South Molton	279	185	464	11.3					
South Tyneside	11,691	4,066	15,757	25.9	Scotland				
Southampton	14,078	5,731	19,809	11.1	Aberdeen	9,744	4,573	14,317	8.7
Southeast	21,404	10,374	31,778	13.1	Alloa	2,428	1,051	3,479	18.1
Spalding and Holbeach	1,329	936	2,265	10.2	Annan	773	434	1,207	14.7
St. Austell	2,255	1,286	3,541	15.4	Arbroath	1,171	643	1,814	19.3
Stafford	3,975	2,514	6,489	9.8	Ayr	4,788	2,248	7,036	14.3
Stamford	1,004	767	1,771	10.6	Badenoch	445	271	716	19.2
Stockton-on-Tees	10,279	3,998	14,277	18.3	Banff	671	377	1,048	13.2
Stoke	15,214	8,001	23,215	12.1	Bathgate	6,940	2,855	9,795	20.6
Stroud	2,001	1,378	3,379	9.4	Berwickshire	417	291	708	14.6
Sudbury	996	599	1,595	10.4	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	1,006	583	1,589	15.8
Sunderland	26,404	9,769	36,173	20.9	Brechin and Montrose	1,163	671	1,834	14.1
Swindon	6,194	3,558	9,752	11.0	Buckie	456	229	685	16.9
Taunton	2,340	1,441	3,781	9.3	Campbeltown	534	267	801	18.2
Telford and Bridgnorth	8,235	3,432	11,667	19.2	Crieff	326	165	491	13.9
Thanet	5,485	2,605	8,090	20.0	Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,350	1,119	4,469	26.4
Thetford	1,481	914	2,395	11.8	Dumbarton	3,454	1,981	5,435	18.5
Thirsk	318	215	533	12.0	Dumfries	1,574	965	2,539	10.3
Tiverton	705	447	1,152	12.2	Dundee	10,645	5,082	15,727	15.9
Torbay	5,195	2,855	8,050	17.8	Dunfermline	5,453	2,859	8,312	16.3
Torrington	356	201	557	14.6	Dunoon and Bute	957	618	1,575	20.0
Totnes	558	353	911	14.5	Edinburgh	24,186	11,113	35,299	11.6
Trowbridge and Frome	2,271	1,788	4,059	9.4	Elgin	1,224	830	2,054	13.1
Truro	1,758	966	2,724	12.5	Falkirk	7,440	3,523	10,963	16.1
Tunbridge Wells	3,271	2,008	5,279	6.2	Forfar	800	499	1,299	11.8
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	624	441	1,065	10.2	Forres	444	342	786	26.3
Wakefield and Dewsbury	11,877	4,812	16,689	14.5	Fraserburgh	554	289	843	13.6
Walsall	18,222	7,654	25,876	17.1	Galashiels	819	493	1,312	8.4
Wareham and Swanage	613	411	1,024	10.6	Girvan	582	284	866	23.3
Warminster	359	325	684	10.7	Glasgow	80,698	31,175	111,873	17.0
Warrington	6,746	3,146	9,892	12.8	Greenock	7,049	2,832	9,881	20.4
Warwick	4,234	2,647	6,881	8.7	Haddington	801	460	1,261	10.7
Watford and Luton	17,412	9,531	26,943	8.4	Hawick	509	297	806	9.5
Wellingborough and Rushden	2,636	1,717	4,353	10.1	Huntly	256	149	405	12.9
Wells	1,262	919	2,181	8.7	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,189	894	3,083	21.1
Weston-super-Mare	3,073	2,082	5,155	14.0	Inverness	3,492	1,651	5,143	13.5
Whitby	1,010	463	1,473	22.9	Irvine	8,193	3,364	11,557	24.4
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,152	698	1,850	13.6	Islay/Mid Argyll	484	240	724	15.5
Whitehaven	2,403	1,339	3,742	12.2	Keith	446	236	682	13.0
Widnes and Runcorn	8,103	3,207	11,310	18.6	Keislo and Jedburgh	286	189	475	9.3
Wigan and St. Helens	23,871	10,742	34,613	18.5	Kilmarnock	3,766	1,707	5,473	17.3
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,364	1,411	3,775	5.0	Kirkcaldy	7,733	3,794	11,527	17.3
Windermere	385	280	665	11.0	Lanarkshire	23,334	9,586	32,920	20.9
Wirral and Chester	26,406	11,199	37,605	17.3	Lochaber	1,050	727	1,777	22.3
Wisbech	1,713	706	2,419	14.4	Lockerbie	340	227	567	14.1
					Newton Stewart	444	232	676	20.2

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at November 13, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
	† per cent employees and unemployed					† per cent employees and unemployed			
North East Fife	1,196	800	1,996	11.8	Northern Ireland				
Oban	765	534	1,299	17.7	Ballymena	2,399	1,163	3,562	16.4
Orkney Islands	602	323	925	13.7	Belfast	45,150	18,527	63,677	18.7
Peebles	319	216	535	11.3	Coleraine	5,612	1,888	7,500	27.8
Perth	2,325	1,080	3,405	10.3	Cookstown	2,002	751	2,753	36.8
					Craigavon	8,069	3,522	11,591	21.2
Peterhead	1,257	677	1,934	14.5	Dungannon	2,950	1,025	3,975	30.3
Shetland Islands	524	340	864	7.2	Enniskillen	3,413	1,111	4,524	27.8
Skye and Wester Ross	680	472	1,152	24.2	Londonderry	9,842	2,720	12,562	28.8
Stewartry	619	402	1,021	13.4	Magherafelt	2,185	818	3,003	30.1
Stirling	3,081	1,697	4,778	13.7	Newry	5,656	1,952	7,608	32.1
Stranraer	1,009	504	1,513	18.1	Omagh	2,549	1,003	3,552	24.0
Sutherland	579	335	914	23.2	Strabane	3,201	696	3,897	38.5
Thurso	499	272	771	12.8					
Western Isles	1,800	570	2,370	24.2					
Wick	617	202	819	17.0					

† 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
MALE AND FEMALE																
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										

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									
1985 Oct	211.2	344.2	689.8	766.9	475.6	425.4	287.8	76.0	3,276.9
1986 Jan	186.8	342.1	718.1	818.5	512.3	451.6	300.1	78.4	3,407.7
Apr*	186.6	314.6	682.6	805.2	510.2	447.7	301.0	77.2	3,325.1
Jul	170.8	303.7	703.2	788.8	499.6	441.5	296.1	75.9	3,279.6
Oct	186.5	301.9	657.1	779.6	494.4	442.0	298.0	77.7	3,237.2
Proportion of number unemployed									
1985 Oct	6.4	10.5	21.1	23.4	14.5	13.0	8.8	2.3	100.0
1986 Jan	5.5	10.0	21.1	24.0	15.0	13.3	8.8	2.3	100.0
Apr	5.6	9.5	20.5	24.2	15.3	13.5	9.1	2.3	100.0
Jul	5.2	9.3	21.4	24.1	15.2	13.5	9.0	2.3	100.0
Oct	5.8	9.3	20.3	24.1	15.3	13.7	9.2	2.4	100.0
Thousand									
MALE									
1985 Oct	122.0	199.3	437.6	519.3	358.3	306.5	216.1	74.8	2,234.0
1986 Jan	107.6	200.3	460.3	559.0	387.7	327.5	226.0	77.2	2,345.6
Apr*	107.1	185.2	438.9	548.8	384.1	323.4	226.4	76.2	2,290.0
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
Proportion of number unemployed									
1985 Oct	5.5	8.9	19.6	23.2	16.0	13.7	9.7	3.4	100.0
1986 Jan	4.6	8.5	19.6	23.8	16.5	14.0	9.6	3.3	100.0
Apr	4.7	8.1	19.2	24.0	16.8	14.1	9.9	3.3	100.0
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
Thousand									
FEMALE									
1985 Oct	89.2	144.9	252.2	247.6	117.3	118.9	71.6	1.1	1,042.9
1986 Jan	79.1	141.8	257.8	259.5	124.6	124.1	74.1	1.2	1,062.1
Apr*	79.5	129.4	243.7	256.4	126.0	124.3	74.6	1.0	1,035.0
Jul	73.4	127.7	250.6	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
Proportion of number unemployed									
1985 Oct	8.6	13.9	24.2	23.7	11.2	11.4	6.9	0.1	100.0
1986 Jan	7.5	13.3	24.3	24.4	11.7	11.7	7.0	0.1	100.0
Apr	7.7	12.5	23.5	24.8	12.2	12.0	7.2	0.1	100.0
Jul	7.0	12.2	24.9	24.5	12.0	12.0	7.1	0.1	100.0
Oct	7.7	12.4	23.2	24.8	12.3	12.2	7.4	0.1	100.0

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
Thousand								
MALE AND FEMALE								
1985 Jul	221.8	159.1	225.7	238.0	437.6	626.1	1,326.9	3,235.0
Oct	202.7	163.9	322.3	241.3	461.4	533.4	1,351.9	3,276.9
1986 Jan	185.1	132.3	265.6	288.4	588.5	576.2	1,371.6	3,407.7
Apr*	199.2	131.0	221.7	252.5	498.8	665.4	1,356.5	3,325.1
Jul	227.0	154.8	226.8	226.9	468.4	627.8	1,347.8	3,279.6
Oct	196.3	157.3	302.2	231.9	453.5	555.0	1,341.0	3,237.2
Proportion of number unemployed								
1985 Jul	6.9	4.9	7.0	7.4	13.5	19.4	41.0	100.0
Oct	6.2	5.0	9.8	7.4	14.1	16.3	41.3	100.0
1986 Jan	5.4	3.8	7.8	8.5	17.3	16.9	40.3	100.0
Apr	6.0	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	20.0	40.8	100.0
Jul	6.9	4.7	6.9	6.9	14.3	19.2	41.1	100.0
Oct	6.1	4.9	9.3	7.2	14.0	17.1	41.4	100.0
Thousand								
MALE								
1985 Jul	132.7	97.4	142.2	148.7	278.1	400.7	1,016.5	2,216.2
Oct	127.9	101.3	193.2	153.5	288.5	341.1	1,028.4	2,234.0
1986 Jan	115.1	86.3	176.6	187.7	370.8	365.1	1,044.0	2,345.6
Apr*	124.6	82.7	143.1	160.7	325.0	420.9	1,033.0	2,290.0
Jul	134.3	94.5	142.9	142.5	294.5	400.4	1,022.4	2,231.5
Oct	124.6	97.5	181.4	147.1	282.6	353.2	1,013.5	2,199.8
Proportion of number unemployed								
1985 Jul	4.4	3.4	6.4	6.7	12.5	18.1	45.9	100.0
Oct	5.7	4.5	8.7	6.9	12.9	15.3	46.0	100.0
1986 Jan	4.9	3.7	7.5	8.0	15.8	15.6	44.5	100.0
Apr	5.4	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.2	18.4	45.1	100.0
Jul	6.0	4.2	6.4	6.4	13.2	18.0	45.8	100.0
Oct	5.7	4.4	8.2	6.7	12.8	16.1	46.1	100.0
Thousand								
FEMALE								
1985 Jul	89.1	61.6	83.5	89.2	159.5	225.4	310.4	1,018.8
Oct	74.8	62.6	129.1	87.8	173.0	192.3	323.4	1,042.9
1986 Jan	70.0	46.0	89.0	100.7	217.7	211.1	327.7	1,062.1
Apr*	74.6	48.3	78.6	91.8	173.8	244.5	323.5	1,035.0
Jul	92.8	60.3	83.9	84.4	173.9	227.5	325.4	1,048.1
Oct	71.7	59.8	120.8	84.8	170.8	201.9	327.5	1,037.4
Proportion of number unemployed								
1985 Jul	8.7	6.0	8.2	8.8	15.7	22.1	30.5	100.0
Oct	7.2	6.0	12.4	8.4	16.6	18.4	31.0	100.0
1986 Jan	6.6	4.3	8.4	9.5	20.5	19.9	30.8	100.0
Apr	7.2	4.7	7.6	8.9	16.8	23.6	31.3	100.0
Jul	8.8	5.8	8.0	8.1	16.6	21.3	31.0	100.0
Oct	6.9	5.8	11.6	8.2	16.5	19.5	31.6	100.0

* See footnotes to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at November 13, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate
Thousand									
per cent employees and unemployed									
SOUTH EAST									
bedfordshire	14,093	7,709	21,802	9.9	West Sussex	10,807	6,930	17,737	6.9
Luton	6,854	3,028	9,882		Adur	1,158	649	1,807	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,431	1,271	2,702		Arun	2,386	1,480	3,866	
North Bedfordshire	3,415	1,867	5,282		Chichester	1,492	919	2,411	
South Bedfordshire	2,393	1,543	3,936		Crawley	1,388	890	2,278	
					Horsham	1,278	903	2,181	
Berkshire	13,441	7,836	21,277	6.6	Mid Sussex	1,382	1,117	2,499	
Bracknell	1,588	1,109	2,697		Worthing	1,723	972	2,695	
Newbury	1,618	1,125	2,743						
Reading	4,094	1,780	5,874		Greater London	273,746	123,358	397,104	10.2
Slough	3,043	1,532	4,575		Barking and Dagenham	5,445	2,312	7,757	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,827	1,171	2,998		Barnet	6,988	3,891	10,879	
Wokingham	1,271	1,119	2,390		Bexley	5,267	3,155	8,422	
					Brent	11,854	5,378	17,232	
Buckinghamshire	11,283	6,642	17,925	7.8	Bromley	6,448	3,378	9,826	
Aylesbury Vale	2,071	1,353	3,424		Camden	10,131	4,617	14,748	
Chiltern	991	685	1,676		City of London	78	34	112	
Milton Keynes	5,091	2,782	7,873		City of Westminster	9,248	4,004	13,252	
South Buckinghamshire	757	474	1,231		Croydon	8,596	4,456	13,052	
Wycombe	2,373	1,348	3,721		Ealing	9,464	4,863	14,327	
					Enfield	7,177	3,345	10,522	
East Sussex	19,002	9,730	28,732	11.5	Greenwich	9,883	4,466	14,349	
Brighton	6,633	3,130	9,763		Hackney	14,875	5,825	20,700	
Eastbourne	2,006	1,027	3,033		Hammersmith and Fulham	8,741	3,714	12,455	
Hastings	2,974	1,287	4,261		Haringey	12,248	5,410	17,658	
Hove	2,933	1,525	4,458		Harrow	2,284	2,284	4,568	
Lewes	1,538	891	2,429		Havering	5,770	2,770	8,540	
Rother	1,470	826	2,296		Hillingdon	4,404	2,744	7,148	
Wealden	1,448	1,044	2,492		Hounslow	5,583	3,420	9,003	
					Islington	12,019	4,979	16,998	
Essex	38,625	21,153	59,778	11.2	Kensington and Chelsea	6,249	3,038	9,287	
Basildon	5,692	2,628	8,320		Kingston-upon-Thames	2,556	1,388	3,944	
Braintree	2,005	1,490	3,495		Lambeth	18,207	7,163	25,370	
Brentwood	1,242	679	1,921		Lewisham	12,850	5,214	18,064	
Castle Point	2,080	1,116	3,196		Merton	4,300	2,161	6,461	
Chelmsford	2,240	1,657	3,897		Newham	12,540	4,647	17,187	
Colchester	3,418	2,360	5,778		Redbridge	6,025	3,097	9,122	
Epping Forest	2,368	1,357	3,725		Richmond-upon-Thames	2,877	1,776	4,653	
Harlow	2,294	1,322	3,616		Southwark	15,425	5,704	21,129	
Maldon	1,065	663	1,728		Sutton	3,134	1,945	5,079	
Rochford	1,388	813	2,201		Tower Hamlets	12,259	3,671		

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at November 13, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate	
					†per cent employees and unemployed					†per cent employees and unemployed
Gloucestershire	12,341	7,526	19,867	9.0	Nottinghamshire	41,133	17,879	59,012	13.0	
Cheltenham	2,434	1,299	3,733		Ashfield	4,099	1,664	5,763		
Cotswold	1,026	712	1,738		Bassetlaw	4,247	2,209	6,456		
Forest of Dean	2,213	1,519	3,732		Broxtowe	3,107	1,517	4,624		
Gloucester	3,189	1,544	4,733		Gedling	2,901	1,689	4,590		
Stroud	2,020	1,430	3,450		Mansfield	4,119	1,744	5,863		
Tewkesbury	1,459	1,022	2,481		Newark	3,334	1,721	5,055		
Somerset	10,431	7,031	17,462	10.6	Nottingham	17,031	5,989	23,020		
Mendip	1,866	1,365	3,231		Rushcliffe	2,295	1,346	3,641		
Sedgemoor	2,654	1,631	4,285		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE					
Taunton Deane	2,251	1,376	3,627		Humberside	40,370	16,694	57,064	16.6	
West Somerset	1,042	643	1,685		Beverley	2,413	1,544	3,957		
Yeovil	2,618	2,016	4,634		Boothferry	2,470	1,310	3,780		
Wiltshire	11,887	8,030	19,917	9.5	Cleethorpes	2,952	1,330	4,282		
Kennet	1,008	914	1,922		East Yorkshire	2,353	1,377	3,730		
North Wiltshire	1,836	1,372	3,208		Glanford	1,948	1,135	3,083		
Salisbury	1,943	1,356	3,299		Great Grimsby	5,002	1,823	6,825		
Thamesdown	5,149	2,758	7,907		Holderness	1,481	817	2,298		
West Wiltshire	1,951	1,600	3,551		Kingston-upon-Hull	17,846	6,059	23,905		
WEST MIDLANDS					Scunthorpe	3,905	1,299	5,204		
Hereford and Worcester	19,212	11,276	30,488	12.8	North Yorkshire	17,392	10,556	27,948	10.8	
Bromsgrove	2,720	1,486	4,206		Craven	915	625	1,540		
Hereford	1,563	989	2,552		Hambleton	1,581	1,027	2,608		
Leominster	970	582	1,552		Harrogate	2,668	1,732	4,400		
Malvern Hills	2,132	1,118	3,250		Richmondshire	858	771	1,629		
Redditch	2,705	1,660	4,365		Ryedale	1,392	1,041	2,433		
South Herefordshire	1,141	767	1,908		Scarborough	4,218	1,968	6,186		
Worcester	2,728	1,348	4,076		Selby	1,958	1,405	3,363		
Wyche	2,062	1,447	3,509		York	3,802	1,987	5,789		
Wyre Forest	3,191	1,879	5,070		South Yorkshire	74,077	30,034	104,111	18.4	
Shropshire	14,091	6,731	20,822	14.9	Barnsley	12,805	4,906	17,711		
Bridgnorth	1,406	824	2,230		Doncaster	16,618	7,036	23,654		
North Shropshire	1,284	781	2,065		Rotherham	13,812	5,548	19,360		
Oswestry	914	495	1,409		Sheffield	30,842	12,544	43,386		
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,545	1,394	3,939		West Yorkshire	83,414	36,268	119,682	13.4	
South Shropshire	933	533	1,466		Bradford	21,168	8,275	29,443		
The Wrekin	7,009	2,704	9,713		Calderdale	6,583	3,434	10,017		
Staffordshire	34,053	18,575	52,628	13.3	Kirkstall	13,002	6,460	19,462		
Cannock Chase	3,527	1,984	5,511		Leeds	28,633	12,408	41,041		
East Staffordshire	2,914	1,628	4,542		Wakefield	14,028	5,691	19,719		
Lichfield	2,658	1,612	4,270		NORTH WEST					
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,607	1,949	5,556		Cheshire	33,947	17,135	51,082	12.8	
South Staffordshire	3,420	1,859	5,279		Chester	4,536	2,209	6,745		
Stafford	2,960	1,824	4,784		Congleton	1,572	1,232	2,804		
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,006	1,431	3,437		Arfon	1,232	2,804	4,036		
Stoke-on-Trent	9,700	4,661	14,361		Crewe and Nantwich	2,751	1,783	4,534		
Tamworth	3,261	1,627	4,888		Ellesmere Port and Neston	3,918	1,792	5,710		
Warwickshire	13,600	8,274	21,874	11.6	Halton	7,661	2,931	10,592		
North Warwickshire	1,787	1,139	2,926		Macclesfield	3,171	1,937	5,108		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,533	2,373	6,906		Vale Royal	3,592	2,105	5,697		
Rugby	2,269	1,582	3,851		Warrington	6,746	3,146	9,892		
Stratford-on-Avon	1,852	1,311	3,163		Lancashire	51,603	24,613	76,216	13.5	
Warwick	3,159	1,869	5,028		Blackburn	6,486	2,646	9,132		
West Midlands	151,281	61,344	212,625	16.1	Blackpool	8,001	3,521	11,522		
Birmingham	64,838	24,653	89,491		Burnley	3,846	1,787	5,633		
Coventry	17,330	7,812	25,142		Chorley	2,617	1,684	4,301		
Dudley	13,589	6,299	19,888		Fylde	1,575	945	2,520		
Sandwell	18,537	7,413	25,950		Hyndburn	2,406	1,263	3,669		
Solihull	7,345	3,720	11,065		Lancaster	5,040	2,445	7,485		
Walsall	13,979	5,359	19,338		Pendle	2,742	1,480	4,222		
Wolverhampton	15,663	6,096	21,759		Preston	5,773	2,195	7,968		
EAST MIDLANDS					Ribble Valley	722	563	1,285		
Derbyshire	33,525	16,080	49,605	13.7	Rosendale	1,816	932	2,748		
Amber Valley	3,197	1,574	4,771		South Ribble	2,638	1,514	4,152		
Bolsover	3,155	1,288	4,443		West Lancashire	5,101	2,143	7,244		
Chesterfield	4,575	2,118	6,693		Wyre	2,840	1,495	4,335		
Derby	10,091	4,168	14,259		Greater Manchester	121,573	52,378	173,951	14.7	
Erewash	3,503	1,810	5,313		Bolton	11,444	5,223	16,667		
High Peak	2,197	1,501	3,698		Bury	5,698	3,030	8,728		
North East Derbyshire	3,745	1,841	5,586		Manchester	32,904	11,446	44,350		
South Derbyshire	1,801	946	2,747		Oldham	8,583	3,979	12,562		
West Derbyshire	1,261	834	2,095		Rochdale	9,247	4,291	13,538		
Leicestershire	24,798	13,409	38,207	9.9	Salford	13,315	4,873	18,188		
Blaby	1,224	934	2,158		Stockport	9,330	4,869	14,199		
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,795	1,330	3,125		Tameside	8,729	4,310	13,039		
Charnwood	2,811	1,891	4,702		Trafford	8,267	3,551	11,818		
Harborough	910	685	1,595		Wigan	14,056	6,806	20,862		
Leicester	13,389	5,776	19,165		Merseyside	97,487	36,902	134,389	19.9	
Melton	734	643	1,377		Knowsley	13,961	4,842	18,803		
North West Leicestershire	2,673	1,176	3,849		Liverpool	40,552	14,521	55,073		
Oadby and Wigston	814	566	1,380		St Helens	10,275	4,183	14,458		
Rutland	467	408	875		Sefton	14,643	6,096	20,739		
Lincolnshire	18,285	9,889	28,174	13.6	Wirral	18,056	7,260	25,316		
Boston	1,533	830	2,463		NORTH					
East Lindsey	4,381	2,237	6,618		Cleveland	38,066	13,045	51,111	20.7	
Lincoln	4,262	1,765	6,027		Hartlepool	6,616	2,097	8,713		
North Kesteven	1,813	1,208	3,021		Langbaugh	9,222	3,340	12,562		
South Holland	1,373	970	2,343		Middlesbrough	11,949	3,610	15,559		
South Kesteven	2,589	1,632	4,221		Stockton-on-Tees	10,279	3,998	14,277		
West Lindsey	2,234	1,247	3,481		Cumbria	14,104	8,640	22,744	12.1	
Northamptonshire	14,152	8,587	22,739	10.5	Allerdale	3,390	1,962	5,352		
Corby	2,467	1,230	3,697		Barrow-in-Furness	2,323	1,595	3,918		
Daventry	1,035	907	1,942		Carlisle	3,239	1,855	5,094		
East Northamptonshire	972	789	1,761		Copeland	2,541	1,387	3,928		
Kettering	1,649	1,038	2,687		Eden	851	681	1,532		
Northampton	5,373	2,818	8,191		South Lakeland	1,760	1,160	2,920		
South Northamptonshire	812	736	1,548							
Wellingborough	1,844	1,069	2,913							

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts at November 13, 1986

	Male	Female	All	Rate		Male	Female	All	Rate	
					†per cent employees and unemployed					†per cent employees and unemployed
Durham	27,658	11,436	39,094	17.3	Dumfries and Galloway region	5,109	2,943	8,052	13.8	
Chester-le-Street	2,195	911	3,106		Annandale and Eskdale	1,113	661	1,774		
Darlington	4,205	1,962	6,167		Nithsdale	1,924	1,144	3,068		
Derwentside	4,989	1,818	6,807		Stewartry	619	402	1,021		
Durham	2,935	1,364	4,299		Wigton	1,453	736	2,189		
Easington	4,781	1,837	6,618		Fife region	14,568	7,529	22,097	16.3	
Sedgefield	4,292	1,800	6,092		Dunfermline	5,344	2,732	8,076		
Teesdale	743	388	1,131		Kirkcaldy	7,623	3,701	11,324		
Wear Valley	3,518	1,356	4,874		North East Fife	1,601	1,096	2,697		
Northumberland	11,379	5,104	16,483	16.5	Grampian region	15,290	7,832	23,122	10.3	
Alnwick	1,064	569	1,633		Banff and Buchan	2,482	1,343	3,825		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	800	412	1,212		City of Aberdeen	7,773	3,331	11,104		
Blyth Valley	3,793	1,509	5,302		Gordon	1,364	905	2,269		
Castle Morpeth	1,387	668	2,055		Kincardine and Deeside	1,101	616	1,717		
Tynedale	1,249	788	2,037		Moray	2,570	1,637	4,207		
Wansbeck	3,086	1,158	4,244		Highland region	9,551	4,824	14,375	17.1	
Tyne and Wear	72,695	26,268	98,963	19.4	Badenoch and Strathspey	445	271	716		

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at November 13, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All				
SOUTH EAST											
Bedfordshire											
Luton South	4,527	1,962	6,489	Epsom and Ewell	1,220	684	1,904				
Mid Bedfordshire	1,571	1,306	2,877	Esher	879	505	1,384				
North Bedfordshire	2,859	1,448	4,307	Guildford	1,252	708	1,960				
North Luton	2,796	1,474	4,270	Mole Valley	884	497	1,381				
South West Bedfordshire	2,354	1,519	3,873	North West Surrey	1,334	880	2,214				
Berkshire											
East Berkshire	1,929	1,305	3,234	Reigate	1,240	813	2,053				
Newbury	1,345	863	2,208	South West Surrey	1,051	578	1,629				
Reading East	2,563	1,142	3,705	Spelthorne	1,436	946	2,382				
Reading West	2,023	1,065	3,088	Woking	1,353	863	2,216				
Slough	3,043	1,532	4,575	West Sussex							
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,486	975	2,461	Arundel	2,055	1,274	3,329				
Wokingham	1,052	954	2,006	Chichester	1,492	919	2,411				
Buckinghamshire											
Aylesbury	1,547	1,020	2,567	Crawley	1,593	1,116	2,709				
Beaconsfield	1,022	651	1,673	Horsham	1,278	903	2,181				
Buckingham	1,609	972	2,581	Mid Sussex	1,177	891	2,068				
Chesham and Amersham	995	675	1,670	Shoreham	1,489	835	2,324				
Milton Keynes	4,316	2,398	6,714	Worthing	1,723	972	2,695				
Wycombe	1,794	926	2,720	Greater London							
East Sussex											
Bexhill and Battle	1,321	753	2,074	Barking	2,639	1,055	3,694				
Brighton Kempdown	3,384	1,478	4,862	Battersea	4,491	1,851	6,342				
Brighton Pavilion	3,249	1,652	4,901	Beckenham	2,139	1,035	3,174				
Eastbourne	2,158	1,118	3,276	Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,308	1,634	7,942				
Hastings and Rye	3,302	1,471	4,773	Bexley Heath	1,475	988	2,463				
Hove	2,933	1,525	4,458	Bow and Poplar	5,951	2,037	7,988				
Lewes	1,593	941	2,534	Brent East	5,061	2,162	7,223				
Wealden	1,062	792	1,854	Brent North	2,152	1,134	3,286				
Essex											
Basildon	4,313	1,867	6,180	Brent South	2,152	1,134	3,286				
Billerica	2,320	1,311	3,631	Brentford and Isleworth	4,641	2,063	6,704				
Braintree	1,747	1,315	3,062	Carshalton and Wallington	1,897	1,048	2,945				
Brentwood and Ongar	1,471	803	2,274	Chelsea	2,701	1,225	3,926				
Castle Point	2,080	1,116	3,196	Chingford	1,777	892	2,669				
Chelmsford	1,724	1,224	2,948	Chipping Barnet	1,353	863	2,216				
Epping Forest	1,881	1,061	2,942	Chislehurst	1,509	754	2,263				
Harlow	2,552	1,494	4,046	Croydon Central	2,359	981	3,340				
Harwich	3,272	1,513	4,785	Croydon North East	2,467	1,309	3,776				
North Colchester	2,488	1,543	4,031	Croydon North West	2,526	1,362	3,888				
Rochford	1,256	954	2,210	Croydon South	1,244	804	2,048				
Saffron Walden	1,650	1,053	2,703	Dagenham	2,806	1,257	4,063				
South Colchester and Maldon	1,256	954	2,210	Dulwich	3,191	1,430	4,621				
Southend East	2,502	1,792	4,294	Ealing North	2,596	1,316	3,912				
Southend West	3,205	1,327	4,532	Ealing Acton	3,260	1,435	4,695				
Thurrock	2,296	1,123	3,419	Ealing Southall	3,608	2,112	5,720				
Hampshire											
Aldershot	1,559	1,275	2,834	Edmonton	2,844	1,211	4,055				
Basingstoke	1,730	1,064	2,794	Eltham	2,430	1,072	3,502				
East Hampshire	1,470	1,070	2,540	Enfield North	2,527	1,150	3,677				
Eastleigh	2,701	1,573	4,274	Enfield Southgate	1,806	984	2,790				
Fareham	2,018	1,289	3,307	Erith and Crayford	2,602	1,441	4,043				
Gosport	2,271	1,640	3,911	Feltham and Heston	2,947	1,910	4,857				
Havant	3,649	1,553	5,202	Finchley	1,796	1,108	2,904				
New Forest	1,670	911	2,581	Fulham	3,650	1,781	5,431				
North West Hampshire	1,297	959	2,256	Greenwich	3,293	1,394	4,687				
Portsmouth North	3,181	1,629	4,810	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,021	2,823	9,844				
Portsmouth South	5,161	2,446	7,607	Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,854	3,002	10,856				
Romsey and Waterside	2,350	1,088	3,438	Hammersmith	5,091	1,933	7,024				
Southampton Itchen	4,836	1,850	6,686	Hampstead and Highgate	4,018	2,106	6,124				
Southampton Test	4,260	1,489	5,749	Harrow East	2,230	1,307	3,537				
Winchester	1,305	764	2,069	Harrow West	1,614	977	2,591				
Hertfordshire											
Eroxbourne	1,790	1,119	2,909	Hayes and Harlington	1,760	1,187	2,947				
Hertford and Stortford	1,227	889	2,116	Hendon North	1,953	945	2,898				
Hertsmer	1,704	939	2,643	Hendon South	1,886	975	2,861				
North Hertfordshire	1,895	1,272	3,167	Holborn and St Pancras	6,113	2,511	8,624				
North West Hertfordshire	1,360	845	2,205	Hornchurch	1,896	938	2,834				
St Albans	1,481	866	2,347	Hornsey and Wood Green	5,170	2,625	7,795				
Stevenage	2,180	1,508	3,688	Ilford North	1,836	994	2,830				
Watford	1,991	1,134	3,125	Ilford South	2,794	1,324	4,118				
Welwyn Hatfield	1,692	1,121	2,813	Islington North	6,750	2,857	9,607				
West Hertfordshire	1,829	1,298	3,127	Islington South and Finsbury	5,269	2,122	7,391				
Isle of Wight											
Isle of Wight	4,754	2,626	7,380	Kensington	3,548	1,813	5,361				
Kent											
Ashford	2,164	1,364	3,528	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,559	830	2,389				
Canterbury	2,704	1,380	4,084	Lewisham East	3,263	1,358	4,621				
Dartford	2,139	1,237	3,376	Lewisham West	3,788	1,593	5,381				
Dover	2,854	1,516	4,370	Lewisham Deptford	5,799	2,263	8,062				
Faversham	3,433	1,949	5,382	Leyton	3,677	1,637	5,314				
Gillingham	3,095	1,577	4,672	Milcham and Morden	2,510	1,233	3,743				
Gravesend	2,841	1,708	4,549	Newham North East	4,079	1,567	5,646				
Maidstone	2,998	1,659	4,657	Newham North West	4,250	1,579	5,829				
Medway	3,026	1,174	4,200	Newham South	4,211	1,501	5,712				
Mid Kent	2,731	1,719	4,450	Norwood	5,951	2,357	8,308				
North Thanet	3,704	1,802	5,506	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,190	726	1,916				
Sevenoaks	1,499	894	2,393	Orpington	1,473	798	2,271				
South Thanet	3,070	1,519	4,589	Peckham	6,622	2,369	8,991				
Tonbridge and Malling	1,682	1,106	2,788	Putney	2,681	1,165	3,846				
Tunbridge Wells	1,513	926	2,439	Ravensbourne	1,327	791	2,118				
Oxfordshire											
Banbury	1,768	1,210	2,978	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,542	916	2,458				
Henley	1,057	747	1,804	Romford	1,875	941	2,816				
Oxford East	2,634	1,206	3,840	Ruislip-Northwood	1,050	678	1,728				
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,755	841	2,596	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,612	1,905	7,517				
Wantage	1,172	805	1,977	Streatham	4,534	1,916	6,450				
Witney	1,348	1,093	2,441	Surbiton	997	558	1,555				
Surrey											
Chertsey and Walton	1,256	776	2,032	Sutton and Cheam	1,237	897	2,134				
East Surrey	1,006	584	1,590	The City of London							
				and Westminster South	3,539	1,445	4,984				
				Tooting	3,037	1,820	4,857				
				Tottenham	7,078	2,785	9,863				
				Twickenham	1,335	860	2,195				
				Upminster	1,999	891	2,890				
				Uxbridge	1,594	879	2,473				
				Vauxhall	7,722	2,890	10,612				
				Walthamstow	2,798	1,163	3,961				
				Wanstead and Woodford	1,395	779	2,174				
				Westminster North	5,787	2,593	8,380				
				Wimbledon	1,790	928	2,718				
				Woolwich	4,160	2,000	6,160				
EAST ANGLIA											
Cambridgeshire											
Cambridge	2,263	1,128	3,391								
Huntingdon	2,008	1,583	3,591								
North East Cambridgeshire	2,596	1,474	4,070								
Peterborough	5,445	2,296	7,741								

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at November 13, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All				
SOUTH EAST											
Bedfordshire											
South East Cambridgeshire	1,023	866	1,889	Stafford	2,602	1,523	4,125				
South West Cambridgeshire	1,416	1,161	2,577	Staffordshire Moorlands	2,006	1,431	3,437				
Norfolk											
Great Yarmouth	5,094	2,298	7,392	Stoke-on-Trent Central	3,837	1,673	5,510				
Mid Norfolk	1,925	1,281	3,206	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,682	1,800	5,482				
North Norfolk	2,372	1,272	3,644	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,879	1,611	4,490				
North West Norfolk	2,825	1,564	4,389	Warwickshire							
Norwich North	2,508	1,298	3,806	North Warwickshire	3,191	1,894	5,085				
Norwich South	4,224	1,703	5,927	Nuneaton	3,319	1,754	5,073				
South Norfolk	1,871	1,176	3,047	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,518	1,753	4,271				
South West Norfolk	2,361	1,518	3,879	Stratford-on-Avon	1,852	1,311	3,163				
				Warwick and Leamington	2,720	1,562	4,282				
Suffolk											
Bury St Edmunds	1,713	1,387	3,100	West Midlands							
Central Suffolk	1,855	1,242	3,097	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,875	1,373	4,248				
Ipswich	2,862	1,408	4,270	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,823	1,628	5,451				
South Suffolk	1,950	1,317	3,267	Birmingham Erdington	5,873	2,221	8,094				
Suffolk Coastal	1,700	1,033	2,733	Birmingham Hall Green	4,235	1,814	6,049				
Waveney	4,168	1,875	6,043	Birmingham Lodge Hill	5,887	2,109	7,996				
SOUTH WEST											
Avon											
Bath	2,374	1,306	3,680	Birmingham Ladywood	7,049	2,658	9,707				
Bristol East	3,388	1,612	5,000	Birmingham Northfield	6,140	2,244	8,384				
Bristol North West	3,313	1,436	4,749	Birmingham Perry Barr	5,898	2,345	8,243				
Bristol South	5,176	1,947	7,123	Birmingham Small Heath	5,782	2,321	8,103				
Bristol West	4,502	2,093	6,595	Birmingham Sparkbrook	8,006	2,476	10,482				
Kingswood	2,424	1,390	3,814	Birmingham Yardley	7,310	2,182	9,492				
Northavon	1,874	1,421	3,295	Birmingham Selly Oak	3,696	1,600	5,296				
Wandsdyke	1,735	1,244	2,979	Coventry North East	4,598	1,959	6,557				
Weston-Super-Mare	2,652	1,689	4,341	Coventry North West	6,172	2,511	8,683				

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at November 13, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North Yorkshire				Stockport	3,217	1,491	4,708
Harrogate	1,999	1,259	3,258	Stretford	6,759	2,440	9,199
Richmond	2,254	1,641	3,895	Wigan	4,763	2,181	6,944
Ryedale	1,873	1,317	3,190	Worsley	3,979	1,801	5,780
Scarborough	3,830	1,774	5,604	Merseyside			
Selby	2,050	1,480	3,530	Birkenhead	7,217	2,334	9,551
Skipton and Ripon	1,584	1,098	2,682	Bootle	7,861	2,474	10,335
York	3,802	1,987	5,789	Crosby	3,587	1,871	5,458
South Yorkshire				Knowsley North	7,141	2,240	9,381
Barnsley Central	4,547	1,627	6,174	Knowsley South	6,820	2,602	9,422
Barnsley East	4,129	1,569	5,698	Liverpool Broadgreen	6,063	2,411	8,474
Barnsley West and Penistone	4,129	1,710	5,839	Liverpool Garston	5,834	2,037	7,871
Don Valley	5,224	2,159	7,383	Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,349	2,214	7,563
Doncaster Central	5,346	2,305	7,651	Liverpool Riverside	8,551	2,757	11,308
Doncaster North	6,048	2,572	8,620	Liverpool Walton	7,930	2,778	10,708
Rother Valley	4,229	1,855	6,084	Liverpool West Derby	7,025	2,324	9,349
Rotherham	4,931	1,898	6,829	Southport	3,195	1,751	4,946
Sheffield Central	7,649	2,576	10,225	St Helens North	4,700	2,099	6,799
Sheffield Attercliffe	4,413	1,903	6,316	St Helens South	5,575	2,084	7,659
Sheffield Brightside	6,073	2,047	8,120	Wallasey	5,266	2,085	7,351
Sheffield Hallam	3,324	1,773	5,097	Wirral South	2,613	1,360	3,973
Sheffield Heeley	5,401	2,125	7,526	Wirral West	2,960	1,481	4,441
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,982	2,120	6,102				
Wentworth	4,652	1,795	6,447	NORTH			
West Yorkshire				Cleveland			
Batley and Spen	3,569	1,516	5,085	Hartlepool	6,616	2,097	8,713
Bradford North	5,686	1,940	7,626	Langbaugh	5,702	2,089	7,791
Bradford South	4,325	1,682	6,007	Middlesbrough	8,078	2,413	10,491
Bradford West	6,363	2,116	8,479	Redcar	6,257	2,058	8,315
Calder Valley	2,606	1,616	4,222	Stockton North	6,156	2,245	8,401
Colne Valley	2,421	1,488	3,909	Stockton South	5,257	2,143	7,400
Dewsbury	3,421	1,719	5,140	Cumbria			
Elmet	2,309	1,211	3,520	Barrow and Furness	2,629	1,830	4,459
Halifax	3,977	1,818	5,795	Carlisle	2,674	1,439	4,113
Hemsworth	3,933	1,539	5,472	Copeland	2,541	1,387	3,928
Huddersfield	3,591	1,737	5,328	Penrith and the Borders	1,935	1,446	3,381
Keighley	2,565	1,331	3,896	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,550	1,001	2,551
Leeds Central	5,475	1,954	7,429	Workington	2,775	1,537	4,312
Leeds East	5,403	1,844	7,247	Durham			
Leeds North East	3,197	1,463	4,660	Bishop Auckland	4,453	1,872	6,325
Leeds North West	2,710	1,317	4,027	City of Durham	2,935	1,364	4,299
Leeds West	3,951	1,703	5,654	Darlington	3,925	1,804	5,729
Morley and Leeds South	3,190	1,354	4,544	Easington	4,134	1,640	5,774
Normanton	2,408	1,331	3,739	North Durham	4,631	1,753	6,384
Pontefract and Castleford	4,487	1,649	6,136	North West Durham	4,166	1,628	5,794
Pudsey	1,853	1,254	3,107	Sedgefield	3,414	1,375	4,789
Shipley	2,229	1,206	3,435	Northumberland			
Wakefield	3,745	1,480	5,225	Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,390	1,209	3,599
NORTH WEST				Blyth Valley	3,793	1,509	5,302
Cheshire				Hexham	1,476	948	2,424
City of Chester	3,794	1,745	5,539	Wansbeck	3,720	1,438	5,158
Congleton	1,659	1,335	2,994	Tyne and Wear			
Crewe and Nantwich	2,664	1,680	4,344	Blaydon	3,546	1,435	4,981
Eddisbury	3,029	1,699	4,728	Gateshead East	4,963	1,795	6,758
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,241	1,998	6,239	Houghton and Washington	5,844	2,219	8,063
Halton	5,526	2,376	7,902	Jarrow	6,029	1,973	8,002
Macclesfield	1,948	1,261	3,209	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,156	1,741	5,897
Tahton	2,205	1,340	3,545	Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,535	1,942	7,477
Warrington North	4,471	1,864	6,335	Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,616	1,801	6,416
Warrington South	4,410	1,837	6,247	South Shields	5,662	2,093	7,755
Lancashire				Sunderland North	8,082	2,583	10,665
Blackburn	5,560	2,011	7,571	Sunderland South	6,089	2,323	8,412
Blackpool North	3,931	1,699	5,630	Tyne Bridge	7,198	2,113	9,311
Blackpool South	4,070	1,822	5,892	Tynemouth	4,925	1,971	6,896
Burnley	3,846	1,787	5,633	Wallsend	6,051	2,279	8,330
Chorley	2,741	1,789	4,530	WALES			
Fylde	1,775	1,066	2,841	Clywd			
Hyndburn	2,406	1,263	3,669	Alyn and Deeside	2,831	1,438	4,269
Lancaster	2,341	1,104	3,445	Clwyd North West	3,752	1,844	5,596
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,923	1,510	4,433	Clwyd South West	2,413	1,345	3,758
Pendle	2,742	1,480	4,222	Delyn	3,507	1,642	5,149
Preston	5,106	1,802	6,908	Wrexham	3,234	1,489	4,723
Ribble Valley	1,189	835	2,024	Dyfed			
Rossendale and Darwen	2,742	1,567	4,309	Cardmarthen	2,816	1,435	4,251
South Ribble	2,638	1,514	4,152	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,855	1,446	4,301
West Lancashire	4,977	2,038	7,015	Llanelli	3,168	1,622	4,790
Wyre	2,626	1,326	3,942	Pembroke	4,698	2,076	6,774
Greater Manchester				Gwent			
Altrincham and Sale	2,033	1,088	3,121	Blaenau Gwent	3,953	1,433	5,386
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,259	1,557	4,816	Islwyn	2,775	1,032	3,807
Bolton North East	3,750	1,563	5,313	Newport	2,157	1,200	3,357
Bolton South East	4,525	1,940	6,465	Newport East	3,501	1,473	4,974
Bolton West	3,169	1,720	4,889	Newport West	3,899	1,601	5,500
Bury North	2,803	1,467	4,270	Torfaen	3,490	1,521	5,011
Bury South	2,895	1,563	4,458	Gwynedd			
Cheadle	1,553	1,120	2,673	Caernarfon	2,878	1,238	4,116
Davyhulme	3,234	1,386	4,620	Conwy	2,736	1,270	4,006
Denton and Reddish	3,249	1,901	5,150	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,408	812	2,220
Eccles	3,906	1,629	5,535	Ynys Mon	3,377	1,592	4,969
Hazel Grove	2,241	1,299	3,540	Mid Glamorgan			
Heywood and Middleton	3,886	1,866	5,752	Bridgend	2,764	1,187	3,951
Leigh	4,178	1,921	6,099	Caerphilly	4,295	1,561	5,856
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,330	1,406	3,736	Cynon Valley	3,210	1,089	4,299
Makerfield	4,117	2,172	6,289	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhyimey	3,789	1,122	4,911
Manchester Central	8,726	2,720	11,446	Ogmore	3,634	1,045	4,679
Manchester Blackley	4,952	1,788	6,740	Pontypridd	3,371	1,314	4,685
Manchester Gorton	5,266	1,832	7,098	Rhondda	3,797	1,313	5,110
Manchester Withington	4,992	2,155	7,147				
Manchester Wythenshawe	5,209	1,588	6,797				
Oldham Central and Royton	4,174	1,691	5,865				
Oldham West	2,953	1,409	4,362				
Rochdale	4,487	1,898	6,385				
Salford East	6,428	1,975	8,403				
Stalybridge and Hyde	3,840	1,811	5,651				

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies at November 13, 1986

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Powys				Strathclyde region			
Brecon and Radnor	1,682	1,006	2,688	Argyll and Bute	2,598	1,530	4,128
Montgomery	1,273	730	2,003	Ayr	3,512	1,663	5,175
South Glamorgan				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,858	1,809	6,667
Cardiff Central	4,522	1,850	6,372	Clydebank and Milngavie	3,337	1,293	4,630
Cardiff North	1,777	816	2,593	Clydesdale	3,405	1,689	5,094
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,189	1,332	5,521	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,190	1,595	4,785
Cardiff West	4,424	1,466	5,890	Cunninghame North	3,717	1,749	5,466
Vale of Glamorgan	3,415	1,655	5,070	Cunninghame South	4,439	1,692	6,131
West Glamorgan				Dumbarton	3,454	1,981	5,435
Aberavon	3,021	1,143	4,164	East Kilbride	3,114	1,996	5,110
Gower	2,323	1,150	3,473	Eastwood	2,163	1,204	3,367
Neath	2,639	1,318	3,957	Glasgow Cathcart	3,165	1,303	4,468
Swansea East	4,001	1,401	5,402	Glasgow Central	5,638	1,872	7,510
Swansea West	4,231	1,530	5,761	Glasgow Garscadden	4,712	1,379	6,091
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Govan	4,447	1,565	6,012
Borders region				Glasgow Hillhead	3,857	1,869	5,726
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,212	777	1,989	Glasgow Maryhill	5,892	2,065	7,957
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,138	709	1,847	Glasgow Pollock	5,665	1,728	7,393
Central region				Glasgow Provan	6,687	1,930	8,617
Clackmannan	3,233	1,450	4,683	Glasgow Rutherglen	5,071	1,731	6,802
Falkirk East	3,667	1,518	5,185	Glasgow Shettleston	4,983	1,644	6,627
Falkirk West	3,093	1,559	4,652	Glasgow Springburn	6,399	2,095	8,494
Stirling	2,576	1,501	4,077	Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,274	2,245	8,519
Dumfries and Galloway region				Hamilton	4,594	1,935	6,529
Dumfries	2,470	1,465	3,935	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,766	1,707	5,473
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,639	1,478	4,117	Monklands East	4,439	1,710	6,149
Fife region				Monklands West	3,444	1,491	4,935
Central Fife	3,688	1,947	5,635	Motherwell North	4,698	1,859	6,557
Dunfermline East	3,366	1,657	5,023	Motherwell South	3,892	1,487	5,379
Dunfermline West	2,473	1,249	3,722	Paisley North	3,671	1,641	5,312
Kirkcaldy	3,440	1,580	5,020	Paisley South	3,714	1,639	5,353
North East Fife	1,601	1,096	2,697	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,406	1,357	3,763

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 Jul 11	41,549	17,571	5,022	11,177	14,714	10,197	16,885	22,935	9,344	10,987	23,340	166,150	9,204	175,354
Aug 8	49,913	22,182	4,867	12,661	16,203	10,882	16,833	24,358	10,264	11,506	23,185	180,672	9,384	190,056
Sep 12	57,122	24,618	5,486	14,440	18,222	13,180	19,216	28,538	11,102	13,193	24,455	204,954	10,683	215,637
Oct 10	10,794	5,138	804	2,214	2,128	1,475	2,556	3,391	1,047	1,385	4,355	30,149	3,790	33,939
Nov 14	3,002	1,846	232	523	834	555	809	1,437	453	525	1,525	9,895	—	9,895
Dec 12	4,401	2,146	407	678	956	686	824	1,687	674	974	1,490	12,777	—	12,777
1986 Jan 9	8,491	3,841	769	2,055	1,708	1,466	3,358	2,985	1,279	1,824	2,963	26,898	369	27,267
Feb 6	2,479	1,380	158	415	639	448	638	1,119	362	380	1,253	7,891	—	7,891
Mar 6†	1,915	1,179	138	354	542	383	573	1,026	321	335	920	6,507	—	6,507
Apr 10	12,781	5,047	1,090	2,970	2,409	2,694	5,007	3,808	1,807	2,411	4,345	39,322	533	39,855
May 8	2,026	1,188	132	362	565	372	626	1,049	361	378	1,342	7,213	—	7,213
Jun 12	3,300	2,024	265	631	1,201	767	1,143	2,226	771	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

Note: Students seeking work during holidays are not included in the totals of the unemployed.

* Included in South East.

† See note * to table 2-1 and note † table 2-14.

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1985 Jul 11	381	166	85	140	1,543	379	664	608	302	330	1,519	5,951	759	6,710
Aug 8	329	157	73	167	534	602	592	683	283	330	1,542	5,135	872	6,007
Sep 12	247	93	118	139	661	381	769	515	338	224	1,091	4,483	954	5,437
Oct 10	242	111	76	398	681	295	1,464	830	409	484	1,310	6,189	977	7,166
Nov 14	290	173	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	60	91	529	605	519	934	855	449	387	1,366	5,944	1,383	7,327
1986 Jan 9	282	79	133	495	1,241	768	1,364	974	764	618	2,946	9,585	2,208	11,793
Feb 6	786	136	225	576	1,295	713	1,760	918	721	636	2,771	10,401	2,029	12,430
Mar 6†	1,108	210	275	827	1,911	1,346	2,658	1,315	905	699	3,296	14,340	2,228	16,568
Apr 10	489	295	210	632	2,021	718	1,641	998	692	569	2,440	10,410	1,876	12,286
May 8	274	175	113	647	902	578	1,147	922	503	494	2,392	7,972	2,078	10,050
Jun 12	309	213	63	491	958	438	1,107	924	402	421	1,999	7,112	1,620	8,732
Jul 10	361	253	134	215	781	206	867	652	300	383	2,591	6,490	1,542	8,032
Aug 14	193	106	62	207	920	539	625	499	265	255	1,907	5,472	1,096	6,568
Sep 11	164	100	48	152	1,875	620	601	489	387	236	2,006	6,578	1,100	7,678
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	621	764	1,142	706	430	143	2,343	6,588	1,010	7,598

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

* Included in South East.

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

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

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	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																				
1982	2,917	2,793	495	105	457	1,314	258	2,008	1,833	51	157	2,379	1,359	655	41.4	1,873	137	13.2	10,678	
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,448	281	2,041	2,258	62	193	2,707	1,561	801	63.6	2,207	151	26.3	10,717	
1984	3,160	3,047	642	130	513	1,399	275	2,310	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,608	822	66.6	2,476	137	32.1	8,539	
1985	3,271	3,163	597	139	478	1,328	244	2,395	2,305	89	231	2,959	1,563	761	51.4	2,642	125	27.0	8,312	
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q2	3,231	3,131	604	118	477	1,353	241	2,281	2,219	72	227	2,925	1,543	741	51.5	2,627	115	26.7	8,305	
Q3	3,274	3,153	570	100	458	1,236	216	2,335	2,197	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	2,480	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	2,441	2,544	144	239	3,210	1,707	745	42.7	2,806	126	26.9	8,727	
Q2	3,275	3,165	587	128	438	1,245	208	2,319	2,143	101	232	3,178	1,683	690	32.3	2,711	105	22.1	8,349	
Q3	3,298	3,186	607	114	432	1,186		2,403	2,099	79	235				35.5	2,666		19.9	8,147	
Monthly																				
1985 Sep	3,346	3,189	583	104	452	1,183	217	2,436	2,152	68	230	2,938	1,580	758	43.1	2,601	144	22.4	7,984	
Oct	3,277	3,146	528	123	448	1,200	232	2,456	2,149	82	226	3,024	1,590	743	40.7	2,658	112	22.7	7,917	
Nov	3,259	3,149	537	152	441	1,246	220	2,495	2,211	111	228	3,052	1,590	742	38.7	2,727	113	24.8	7,815	
Dec	3,273	3,174	584	183	448	1,238	226	2,436	2,347	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	2,494	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	2,434	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	2,395	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	2,372	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	2,318	2,122	96	232	3,175	1,620	686	30.1	2,703	99	22.2	8,158	
June	3,229	3,122	562	107	431	1,205	191	2,266	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	2,316	2,132	84	235	3,105	1,670	714	33.9	2,645	108	20.1	8,471	
Aug	3,280	3,188	596	113	432	1,201	198	2,374	2,120	76	238	3,085	1,690	711	38.4	2,643	125	19.8	7,955	
Sep	3,333	3,192	632	120	428	1,127		2,519	2,046	77	232				34.1	2,710		19.7	8,015	
Oct	3,237	3,120	590	141	439	1,116			2,026	85	233									
Nov	3,217	3,119				1,173			2,068		237									
Percentage rate latest month																				
	11.7		7.8	4.8	16.0	9.2	7.3	10.8	8.3	4.3	18.2	13.4	2.8	14.6	2.1	21.5	2.9	0.7	6.8	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																				
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q1	3,088	616	142	518	1,396	261	2,423	2,312	85	227	2,411	1,513	781	59.7	2,581	131			8,426	
Q2	3,119	607	136	486	1,332	253	2,404	2,320	81	228	2,391	1,500	768	54.6	2,660	123			8,417	
Q3	3,124	591	134	461	1,296	242	2,408	2,300	85	235	2,491	1,570	760	50.4	2,653	125			8,284	
Q4	3,122	574	146	448	1,294	224	2,348	2,296	91	232	2,592	1,687	741	41.6	2,677				8,151	
1986 Q1	3,171	587	151	457	1,254	217	2,378	2,285	121	232	2,625	1,587	734	37.4	2,733				8,259	
Q2	3,208	589	146	446	1,233	214	2,439	2,238	109 e	234	2,698	1,657		35.5	2,736				8,446	
Q3	3,212	631	435	435	1,246		2,478	2,200	98 e	238				36.4					8,182	
Monthly																				
1985 Sep	3,124	586	137	457	1,278	235	2,384	2,296	88	235		1,600	753	46.3	2,649	135			8,274	
Oct	3,120	570	137	452	1,304	230	2,368	2,294	88	230	2,592	1,640	746	44.2	2,650	112			8,291	
Nov	3,114	583	144	445	1,299	222	2,355	2,301	88	231		1,690	740	41.3	2,692	120			8,140	
Dec	3,133	569	156	447	1,279	219	2,325	2,294	97	236		1,700	738	39.4	2,688	131			8,023	
1986 Jan	3,153	576	148	451	1,262	215	2,378	2,283	123 e	232	2,625	1,600	733	39.0	2,728				8,023	
Feb	3,161	596	146	445	1,261	216	2,368	2,288	121 e	232		1,530	733	36.9	2,726				7,831	
Mar	3,199	590	158	445	1,238	220	2,389	2,283	119 e	233		1,630	730	36.4	2,745				8,419	
Apr	3,203	601	150	445	1,239	216	2,429	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	2,447	2,243	107 e	235		1,620	718	34.7	2,739				8,554	
June	3,220	576	146	448	1,231	215	2,440	2,226	105 e	236		1,630	710	36.0	2,722				8,443	
July	3,223	633	141	437	1,267	217	2,474	2,212	105 e	237	2,533	1,770	713	36.7	2,733				8,190	
Aug	3,219	627	152	435	1,250	214	2,486	2,200	96 e	240		1,740	696	35.9	2,727				8,027	
Sep	3,193	634	153 e	433	1,221		2,474	2,186	97	238				36.5	2,727				8,329	
Oct	3,166	636	155 e	443	1,210			2,170	91	241										
Nov	3,146				1,214			2,157												
Percentage rate: latest month																				
	11.4		8.4	5.3 e	16.1	9.4	7.9	10.6	8.7	5.4 e	18.5	10.9	2.9	14.3	2.0	21.6	2.8		7.0	
latest three months change on previous three months																				
	-0.2	+0.4	+0.3	-0.2	-0.3	N/C	+0.2	-0.2	-0.6 e	+0.2	-0.6	+0.1	-0.4	N/C	-0.2	N/C			-0.3	

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

- (i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems.
 - (ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
- (2) Source: SOEC (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.

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

e Estimated.

NC No change.

2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW†											
Month ending	Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1985 Nov 14	403.0	14.3	388.7	+12.7	255.9	8.2	247.7	+6.1	147.1	60.1	6.1	141.0	+6.6
Dec 12	367.6	10.6	357.0	+13.9	241.2	6.1	235.2	+9.6	126.4	53.6	4.5	121.9	+4.3
1986 Jan 9	378.7	15.0	363.7	+34.1	238.3	8.3	230.0	-20.1	140.4	57.6	6.7	133.7	+13.9
Feb 6	389.8	14.5	375.4	+11.4	245.2	8.1	237.1	-2.2	144.7	61.8	6.3	138.3	+13.6
Mar 6	367.3	10.0	357.4	+41.0	241.0	5.7	235.3	+31.6	126.4	56.8	4.3	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
UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW‡											
Month ending	Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1985 Nov 14	418.6	24.7	393.9	+30.8	258.7	14.1	244.5	+16.5	159.9	59.0	10.6	149.3	+14.2
Dec 12	352.2	15.5	336.7	+0.1	216.1	8.8	207.3	-2.3	136.1	52.1	6.7	129.3	+2.4
1986 Jan 9	232.8	7.3	225.5	-3.3	139.0	4.1	134.9	-5.3	93.8	41.0	3.2	90.6	+2.1
Feb 6	417.8	15.6	402.2	+25.1	265.1	8.7	256.4	+12.6	152.7	62.7	6.9	145.9	+12.6
Mar 6‡‡	381.4	11.8	369.6	-4.4	242.7	6.7	236.0	-10.0	138.7	65.3	5.1	133.6	+5.6
Apr 10	391.0	9.6	381.4	+53.4	254.7	5.6	249.1	+36.3	136.4	56.7	4.1	132.3	+17.0
May 8	417.3	16.7	400.5	+12.2	270.0	9.6	260.4	+7.8	147.3	61.0	7.1	140.2	+4.5
Jun 12	400.6	18.1	382.5	+3.5	259.3	10.1	249.2	+2.2	141.3	57.0	8.0	133.3	+1.3
Jul 11	421.6	22.6	399.0	+28.9	271.2	12.5	258.7	+16.9	150.5	57.2	10.2	140.3	+12.0
Aug 14	405.8	17.2	388.7	+3.9	258.4	9.4	249.0	+1.4	147.4	53.6	7.8	139.6	+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

* 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

OUTFLOW

THOUSAND

Great Britain Month ending	Age group										All ages	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59§	60 and over§	Under 18		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59§	60 and over§			
MALE																						
1985 Nov 14	23.1	28.0	57.8	33.4	23.4	36.1	25.5	12.2	9.0	248.6	24.7	29.1	55.2	29.5	20.0	30.3	19.4	7.8	9.6	225.5		
Dec 12	19.3	25.1	53.5	32.7	23.1	36.0	25.2	11.1	8.2	234.1	17.8	24.4	48.2	25.9	17.5	26.6	17.0	6.9	8.4	192.7		
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		
Jun 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	35.4	22.2	8.8	9.4	232.1		
Jul 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	8.3	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	8.0	8.9	227.7		
Sep 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	9.4	255.9		
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		
FEMALE																						
1985 Nov 14	17.4	21.1	38.1	22.1	12.1	16.6	11.1	3.7	—	142.3	18.9	24.1	39.7	21.2	12.0	15.1	8.8	2.6	0.1	142.5		
Dec 12	14.1	17.4	32.4	19.8	10.8	14.9	9.7	3.1	—	122.2	13.9	20.4	35.2	19.5	10.8	13.2	7.8	2.4	0.1	123.1		
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		
Jun 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		
Jul 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		
Sep 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		
Changes on a year earlier																						
MALE																						
1985 Nov 14	-0.1	-0.5	+3.7	+1.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.3	+0.1	-0.8	+5.6	-2.2	+0.5	+4.0	+2.1	+0.4	+1.1	+0.3	+0.1	-0.9	+5.4		
Dec 12	-0.4	-0.2	+3.7	+2.2	+0.5	+1.8	+1.4	+0.1	-0.4	+8.6	-3.1	-1.1	+1.4	+0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.4	-2.0	-7.5		
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	+2.8	+0.9	+0.3	+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		
Jun 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		
Jul 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		
Sep 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		
FEMALE																						
1985 Nov 14	-0.5	-1.2	+1.6	+1.8	+1.2	+1.9	+0.7	+0.1	—	+5.8	-2.9	-1.5	+2.8	+2.3	+1.4	+2.2	+1.0	+0.2	—	+5.5		
Dec 12	-0.4	-1.0	+0.6	+1.3	+1.0	+1.7	+0.6	+0.2	—	+3.9	-3.0	-2.3	+2.8	+1.4	+0.8	+2.2	+0.4	+0.2	—	-1.9		
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		
Jun 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		
Jul 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		
Sep 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		

** Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between counts dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

§ Figures for older age groups are further affected by an increase in the numbers of people who attend benefit offices only quarterly and cease to be part of the computerised records. This has a greater effect on the outflow than the inflow since the vast majority of new claims to benefit are computerised.

2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 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	42,074	23,812	2,356	14,758	25,675	20,643	26,570	37,935	25,727	195,738	11,441	30,164	237,343
1985	34,853	23,601	3,544	12,829	27,653	17,228	32,400	35,784	23,579	187,870	14,602	24,856	227,328
1985 Q3	8,793	6,507	498	2,552	5,933	4,200	10,721	8,358	4,120	45,175	3,139	4,825	53,139
1985 Q4	10,055	6,332	782	4,743	6,466	5,192	12,242	11,540	6,235	57,255	5,606	5,766	68,027
1986 Q1	10,797	6,161	663	3,558	6,398	4,280	6,344	9,266	4,498	45,804	3,033	5,497	54,334
1986 Q2	9,603	6,160	1,173	2,974	5,421	3,833	8,042	9,100	4,355	44,501	7,605	5,406	54,406
1986 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 Oct	2,586	1,595	557	1,207	1,538	1,669	2,415	2,949	1,115	14,036	756	1,654	16,446
1985 Nov	3,542	2,191	105	1,408	2,205	1,053	3,185	2,656	1,828	15,982	1,097	2,268	19,347
1985 Dec	3,927	2,546	120	2,128	2,723	2,470	6,642	5,935	3,292	27,237	3,753	1,844	32,834
1986 Jan	3,122	1,861	164	1,190	1,190	1,936	2,295	2,242	1,524	14,224	940	1,599	16,763
1986 Feb	3,483	2,176	225	778	1,534	1,296	1,667	3,124	1,334	13,441	886	1,712	16,039
1986 Mar	4,192	2,124	274	1,590	3,113	1,048	2,382	3,900	1,640	18,139	1,207	2,186	21,532
1986 Apr	2,748	1,654	190	908	1,429	1,025	2,428	2,576	1,427	12,731	704	2,717	16,152
1986 May	3,224	2,103	514	1,265	2,314	1,446	2,743	2,331	1,569	15,406	750	1,911	18,067
1986 Jun	3,631	2,403	469	801	1,678	1,362	2,871	4,193	1,359	16,364	846	2,977	20,187
1986 Jul	4,081	2,716	453	962	1,949	2,544	2,325	4,329	1,621	19,264	1,059	2,842	22,165
1986 Aug	3,584	2,524	243	602	1,106	1,111	1,628	1,953	1,259	11,486	773	2,268	14,527
1986 Sep	3,123	1,929	446	909	828	724	1,780	3,090	1,874	12,724	593	1,971	15,338
1986 Oct†	2,407	1,643	663	1,844	1,093	1,111	1,470	3,202	1,825	13,615	251	2,436	16,302
1986 Nov†	1,738	1,267	854	418	866	632	634	1,175	625	6,942	740	903	8,585

** Included in the South East.
† See note to table 2-31.

2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Division or Group	1985										
		1984	1985	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	1986 Sep	Oct †	Nov †	
SIC 1980												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	222	372	79	43	22	219	93	5	43	28	28
Coal extraction and coke	11-12	9,455	28,301	9,058	13,173	2,902	3,993	3,255	928	621	499	
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction	13	209	99	43	0	3	547	1,175	304	329	27	
Mineral oil processing	14	679	1,301	447	461	173	398	375	107	125	107	
Nuclear fuel production	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gas, electricity and water	16-17	1,366	660	214	279	150	51	251	0	110	0	
Energy and water supply industries	1	11,709	30,361	9,762	13,913	3,228	4,989	5,056	1,339	1,185	633	
Extraction of other minerals and ores	21,23	359	467	65	327	39	40	25	0	6	15	
Metal manufacture	22	8,871	5,653	1,734	1,604	2,384	1,199	1,305	322	337	199	
Manufacture of non-metallic products	24	3,885	4,486	1,010	1,368	647	1,048	1,118	230	336	102	
Chemical industry	25	5,202	4,228	1,169	1,326	1,656	1,159	926	269	235	171	
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	4,726	3,457	3,400	821	914	487	
Shipbuilding and repairing	30	7,111	2,523	20	258	472	573	575	392	387	279	
Manufacture of metal goods	31	9,275	10,922	2,632	4,154	1,787	1,883	1,206	237	491	276	
Mechanical engineering	32	30,646	22,210	4,409	6,546	5,960	6,651	5,967	1,602	1,995	723	
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	33	1,672	2,064	643	460	1,133	501	314	163	77	29	
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	13,938	20,711	5,381	5,596	4,200	3,071	3,014	771	1,029	599	
Manufacture of motor vehicles	35	13,982	9,448	1,950	3,029	2,100	3,630	1,539	277	159	1,007	
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment	36	10,540	4,516	1,103	1,147	1,010	504	937	398	279	199	
Instrument engineering	37	1,164	1,346	474	333	143	356	184	25	69	31	
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3	88,328	73,740	16,612	21,523	16,805	17,169	13,736	3,865	4,486	3,143	
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	17,540	16,438	3,389	5,250	3,177	3,466	3,267	1,308	832	248	
Textiles	43	5,594	4,849	806	893	710	1,760	1,562	400	273	124	
Leather, footwear and clothing	44-45	8,233	6,904	1,392	1,276	1,252	1,473	1,500	336	268	347	
Timber and furniture	46	3,918	3,776	1,133	874	1,117	695	481	133	72	10	
Paper, printing and publishing	47	6,002	6,130	1,121	2,104	1,037	2,589	3,104	575	803	411	
Other manufacturing	48-49	6,317	1,999	1,928	1,719	1,090	1,158	362	304	151	151	
Other manufacturing industries	4	47,604	47,667	9,840	12,125	9,012	11,073	11,072	3,114	2,552	1,291	
Construction	50	23,057	17,885	4,214	5,835	4,604	3,218	3,947	1,116	1,167	903	
Wholesale distribution	61-63	7,435	7,254	1,637	2,172	1,583	1,851	1,484	410	422	356	
Retail distribution	64-65	13,513	11,350	2,189	1,809	3,507	3,026	3,972	1,193	453	239	
Hotel and catering	66	3,167	2,973	424	696	802	405	524	337	1,232	137	
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	831	1,427	164	721	416	214	239	207	2	23	
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	24,946	23,004	4,414	5,398	6,308	5,496	6,219	2,147	2,109	755	
Transport	71-77	6,240	6,276	1,133	2,053	2,556	3,416	3,379	1,532	2,416	493	
Telecommunications	79	593	417	109	165	310	111	36	36	43	42	
Transport and communication	7	6,833	6,693	1,242	2,218	2,866	3,527	3,415	1,568	2,459	535	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	81-85	6,539	5,076	1,104	1,639	1,404	1,022	893	151	215	159	
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8	6,539	5,076	1,104	1,639	1,404	1,022	893	151	215	159	
Public administration and defence	91-94	13,225	7,388	2,799	1,497	2,912	2,051	2,417	631	485	181	
Medical and other health services	95	1,599	4,080	343	1,242	1,547	1,381	1,477	500	604	382	
Other services n.e.s.	96-99, 00	2,789	2,483	791	821	900	804	305	81	83	88	
Other services	9	17,613	13,951	3,933	3,560	5,359	4,236	4,199	1,212	1,172	651	
All production industries	1-4	166,233	167,996	41,212	52,276	33,771	36,688	33,264	9,139	9,137	5,554	
All manufacturing industries	2-4	154,524	137,635	31,450	38,363	31,699	28,208	7,800	7,952	4,921	4,921	
All service industries	6-9	55,931	48,724	10,693	12,815	15,937	14,281	14,726	5,078	5,955	2,100	
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9	245,443	234,977	56,198	70,969	54,334	54,406	52,030	15,338	16,302	8,585	

Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
† Provisional figures as at December 1, 1986; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The total Great Britain is projected to be about 19,000 in October and 13,000 in November.
** Included in the South East.

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

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		154.6	
1984 Feb 3	146.4	-1.3	-0.6	188.3	-1.0	189.6	-1.4	143.8	-0.9
1984 Mar 2	147.4	1.0	0.4	187.9	-0.4	186.8	-1.6	143.1	-0.9
1984 Mar 30	145.1	-2.3	-0.9	195.2	3.3	193.7	3.0	149.6	2.7
1984 May 4	152.1	6.9	1.9	196.7	2.8	195.0	1.8	150.0	2.1
1984 Jun 8	150.0	-2.1	0.9	190.9	1.0	192.7	2.0	148.2	1.7
1984 Jul 6	151.7	1.7	2.2	195.3	—	194.2	0.2	151.3	0.6
1984 Aug 3	149.8	-2.0	-0.8	191.3	-1.8	193.2	-0.6	149.6	-0.1
1984 Sep 7	152.4	2.7	0.8	195.4	1.5	193.9	0.4	151.2	1.0
1984 Oct 5	151.6	-0.8	—	198.0	0.9	199.9	1.9	156.1	1.6
1984 Nov 2	152.8	1.2	1.0	200.8	3.1	200.5	2.4	157.5	2.6
1984 Nov 30	154.8	2.0	0.8	201.9	2.2	199.9	2.0	155.7	1.5
1985 Jan 4	154.5	-0.3	0.9	193.6	-1.5	194.1	-1.9	150.8	-1.8
1985 Feb 8	155.0	0.5	0.7	194.6	-2.0	194.4	-2.0	150.7	-2.3
1985 Mar 8	156.9	1.9	0.7	201.1	-0.3	198.9	-0.3	154.6	-0.4
1985 Mar 29*	162.1	5.2	2.5	193.9	0.1	188.7	-1.8	141.2	-3.2
1985 May 3*	161.9	-0.2</							

3.3 VACANCIES**

Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern† Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)														
1981	34.1	16.2	3.5	7.8	6.0	5.5	5.6	8.3	4.3	5.1	12.2	92.4	0.7	93.1
1982	42.5	19.6	4.4	10.8	7.4	7.3	7.4	10.7	5.4	6.2	13.7	115.8	1.0	116.8
1983	52.9	22.9	5.3	13.6	11.5	8.7	10.5	15.3	7.5	7.8	17.1	150.2	1.2	151.4
1984	62.5	27.5	5.8	14.8	12.5	8.8	10.3	16.6	8.2	8.2	16.5	164.1	1.5	165.6
1985	65.6	28.2	6.3	17.8	14.5	9.8	10.7	18.1	9.7	9.3	17.0	178.7	1.6	180.3
1985 Nov 8	68.4	29.5	6.3	19.6	16.9	10.7	11.5	19.3	11.1	9.5	19.0	192.2	1.5	193.7
1985 Dec 6	59.3	25.0	5.4	16.8	15.0	9.4	10.6	17.9	9.8	9.0	16.1	169.2	1.5	170.7
1986 Jan 3	56.5	24.2	5.3	15.6	14.6	9.2	10.2	17.8	9.6	9.0	14.9	162.8	1.5	164.3
1986 Feb 7	59.4	25.5	5.3	17.6	15.2	9.6	10.2	18.3	10.2	9.4	16.4	171.5	1.8	173.3
1986 Mar 7	62.1	26.9	5.7	19.9	15.8	10.5	10.6	18.6	11.2	10.7	18.1	183.1	1.9	185.0
1986 Apr 4	66.8	28.3	6.2	21.9	15.8	11.1	11.5	20.1	11.8	11.0	19.3	195.5	2.2	197.7
1986 May 2	70.5	30.1	6.2	22.1	16.7	11.1	13.3	21.6	12.3	11.9	20.6	206.4	2.2	208.5
1986 Jun 6	78.3	32.5	7.2	24.3	18.4	11.9	15.0	24.6	13.2	12.8	21.8	227.5	2.2	229.7
1986 Jul 4	80.1	33.1	7.5	23.6	19.4	12.0	15.3	24.7	14.0	13.7	22.7	232.9	2.2	235.0
1986 Aug 8	80.8	33.8	7.3	22.2	20.6	12.4	15.5	24.5	15.0	13.8	22.2	234.4	2.2	236.5
1986 Sep 5	88.7	37.6	8.0	23.5	21.9	13.0	16.9	26.0	15.9	14.8	22.4	251.1	2.1	253.2
1986 Oct 3	93.4	41.3	8.4	22.8	22.8	13.8	18.3	26.9	16.7	14.6	21.4	259.0	2.1	261.1
1986 Nov 7	89.5	39.7	7.6	21.5	22.0	13.2	17.5	25.5	16.3	13.0	20.1	246.2	2.0	248.2
Community Programme vacancies††														
1981	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.1	...	2.1
1982	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.9	...	2.9
1983	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.7	14.0	...	14.0
1984	3.0	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.7	15.4	0.3	15.7
1985	3.3	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.3	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.4	18.2	0.4	18.6
1985 Nov 8	4.1	1.8	0.6	2.3	2.9	1.0	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.6	4.2	24.0	0.3	24.3
1985 Dec 6	3.8	1.7	0.6	2.0	2.6	0.9	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.5	3.8	22.5	0.4	22.9
1986 Jan 3	3.8	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.8	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	1.6	3.3	23.0	0.6	23.5
1986 Feb 7	4.1	2.0	0.6	2.4	3.0	1.1	2.2	3.6	2.7	2.0	3.7	24.3	0.7	25.0
1986 Mar 7	4.1	2.1	0.6	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.4	24.8	0.7	25.5
1986 Apr 4	4.2	2.0	0.6	2.8	2.7	1.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	25.2	0.8	26.0
1986 May 2	4.5	2.2	0.6	3.2	2.8	1.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.5	27.6	0.8	28.4
1986 Jun 6	5.0	2.4	0.7	3.2	3.0	1.4	3.1	4.2	3.8	2.7	3.5	30.5	0.7	31.2
1986 Jul 4	5.5	2.7	0.7	3.4	3.3	1.3	3.1	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.9	32.9	0.7	33.7
1986 Aug 8	5.2	2.6	0.6	3.2	3.4	1.4	3.1	4.5	4.1	3.2	4.2	32.8	0.7	33.5
1986 Sep 5	5.4	2.7	0.7	3.4	3.8	1.4	3.5	4.7	4.1	3.6	4.0	34.7	0.6	35.3
1986 Oct 3	5.7	3.1	0.7	3.4	3.5	1.4	3.6	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.6	34.3	0.6	34.9
1986 Nov 7	5.3	2.9	0.7	3.2	3.6	1.4	3.2	3.8	4.3	3.1	3.0	31.7	0.4	32.2
Total excluding Community Programme vacancies														
1981	34.0	16.1	3.5	7.7	5.9	5.4	5.3	7.9	4.0	4.9	11.6	90.3	0.7	91.1
1982	42.3	19.4	4.4	10.7	7.1	7.2	7.2	10.0	5.0	6.0	13.1	112.9	1.0	113.9
1983	50.8	22.1	5.1	12.7	9.6	8.0	8.7	13.2	5.9	6.8	15.3	136.1	1.2	137.3
1984	59.4	26.0	5.4	13.6	10.7	8.1	8.2	14.5	6.6	7.3	14.8	148.6	1.2	149.8
1985	62.3	26.6	5.8	16.1	12.2	9.0	8.7	16.0	7.8	8.0	14.6	160.5	1.2	161.7
1985 Nov 8	64.4	27.7	5.7	17.3	14.0	9.7	9.2	16.8	8.4	7.8	14.8	168.2	1.2	169.4
1985 Dec 6	55.5	23.3	4.8	14.8	12.3	8.5	8.5	15.2	7.3	7.5	12.3	146.7	1.1	147.8
1986 Jan 3	52.7	22.5	4.7	13.3	11.7	8.3	8.2	14.7	7.1	7.4	11.7	139.8	1.0	140.8
1986 Feb 7	55.3	23.5	4.7	15.2	12.2	8.5	8.0	15.7	7.5	7.5	12.6	147.1	1.2	148.3
1986 Mar 7	58.0	24.8	5.2	17.3	12.8	9.3	8.5	16.0	8.2	8.4	14.6	158.3	1.2	159.5
1986 Apr 4	62.6	26.2	5.7	19.1	13.1	10.0	9.2	17.3	8.8	8.7	15.8	170.3	1.4	171.7
1986 May 2	66.1	27.9	5.6	18.9	13.8	9.9	10.6	18.5	8.9	9.2	17.1	178.7	1.4	180.1
1986 Jun 6	73.3	30.1	6.5	21.1	15.3	10.6	12.0	20.3	9.4	10.1	18.4	197.0	1.6	198.6
1986 Jul 4	74.7	30.4	6.9	20.2	16.2	10.6	12.2	20.2	10.1	10.2	18.7	200.0	1.4	201.4
1986 Aug 8	75.7	31.3	6.7	19.1	17.1	10.9	12.4	20.1	11.0	10.6	18.0	201.6	1.4	203.0
1986 Sep 5	83.3	34.9	7.2	20.1	18.1	11.6	13.5	21.3	11.9	11.2	18.3	216.5	1.5	218.0
1986 Oct 3	87.7	38.2	7.7	19.4	19.3	12.4	14.7	22.4	12.3	11.1	17.7	224.7	1.5	226.2
1986 Nov 7	84.2	36.8	6.8	18.4	18.3	11.8	14.3	21.7	12.0	9.9	17.1	214.5	1.6	216.0
Vacancies at Careers Offices														
1981	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.1	4.8
1982	2.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.2	6.1
1983	3.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	7.2	0.3	7.4
1984	4.3	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.5	0.5	9.0
1985	6.0	3.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.8	0.7	11.5
1985 Nov 8	6.0	3.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.6	0.6	11.2
1985 Dec 6	5.1	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	9.0	0.5	9.5
1986 Jan 3	4.9	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.5	0.4	8.9
1986 Feb 7	5.1	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.2	0.5	9.6
1986 Mar 7	5.6	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.0	0.5	10.5
1986 Apr 4	5.8	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	10.1	0.6	10.7
1986 May 2	6.3	3.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	11.2	0.6	11.8
1986 Jun 6	10.5	6.5	0.4	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	17.6	0.7	18.3
1986 Jul 4	10.9	7.0	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	17.3	0.6	17.9
1986 Aug 8	10.0	6.3	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	16.0	0.6	16.5
1986 Sep 5	9.0	4.9	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	15.3	0.7	15.9
1986 Oct 3	8.4	4.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	14.0	0.7	14.7
1986 Nov 7	7.6	4.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	12.8	0.7	13.5

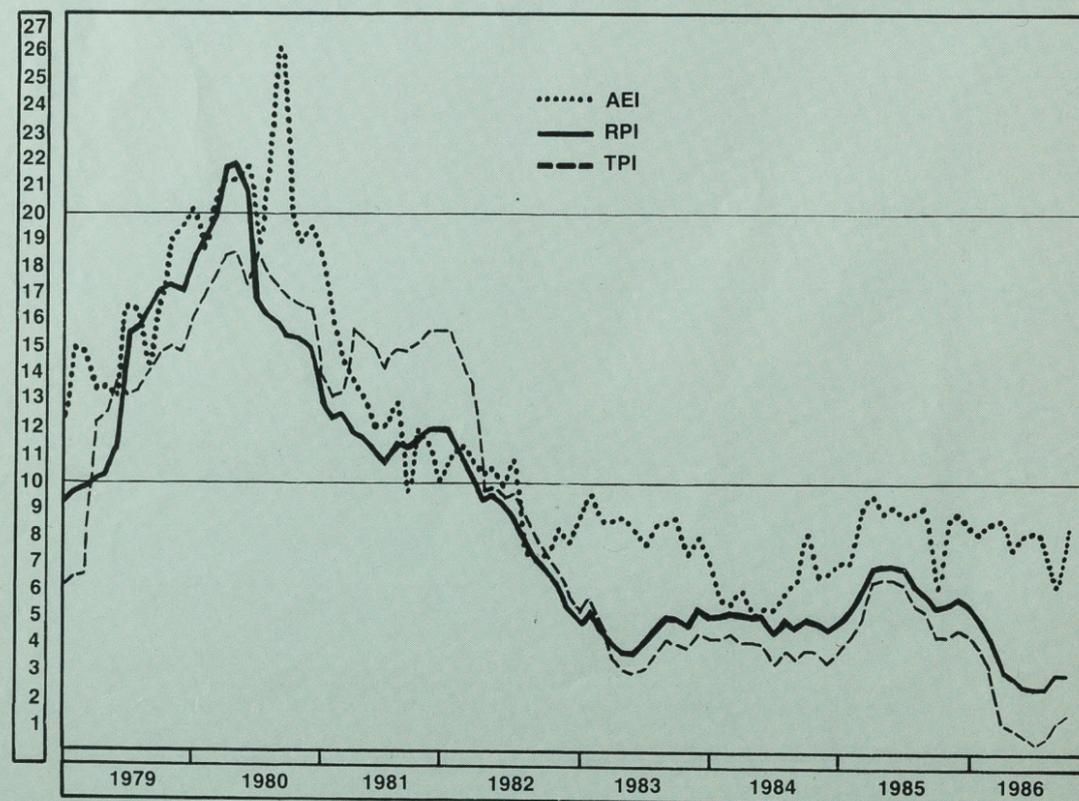
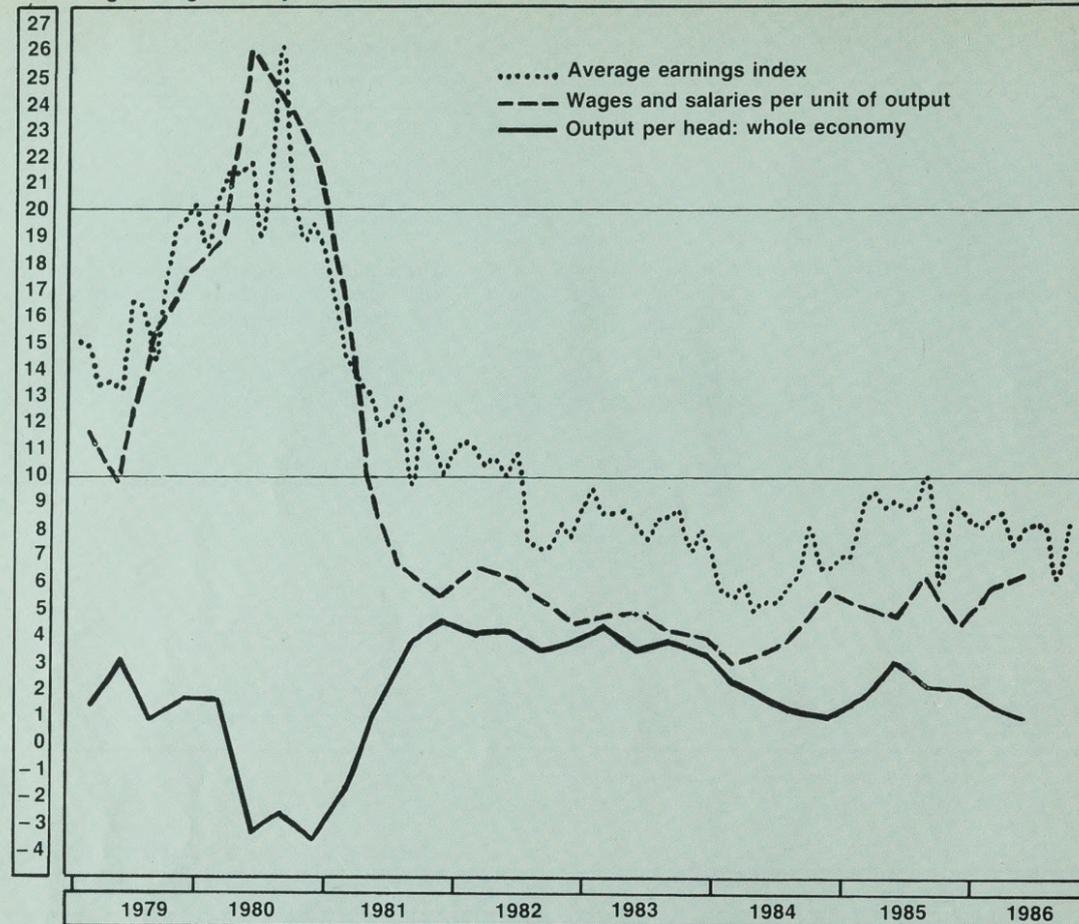
Notes: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.
 † Included in South East.
 ‡ Vacancies on Government Schemes (Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE)) are not separately identified for Northern Ireland prior to December 1983.
 †† Includes vacancies on the Community Enterprise Programme, the forerunner of Community Programme.

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan-Oct 1986			Jan-Oct 1985		
	Stoppages in progress					
SIC 1980	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	233	60,900	99,000	144	173,600	4,138,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	3	400	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	9	2,000	6,000	3	4,500	55,000
Metal processing and manufacture	8	4,400	125,000	25	5,100	25,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	16	5,900	18,000	14	4,400	45,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	10	1,900	16,000	8	1,100	5,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	21	3,500	19,000	32	4,700	43,0

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

Percentage changes on a year earlier



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			
1981	125.8				123.6				124.1				127.8			
1982	137.6				137.4				138.2				138.9			
1983	149.2				149.7				150.0				151.1			
1984	158.3				162.8				158.5				160.7			
1985	171.7				177.6				176.2				171.4			
1981 Jan	118.2	119.7	18.4	17	115.7	116.5	15.9	14½	116.4	117.3	16.6	15	120.5	122.1	20.4	
1981 Feb	119.3	120.7	16.4	15½	117.3	118.2	16.0	14	117.8	118.7	16.6	14½	121.1	121.9	16.9	
1981 Mar	121.2	121.3	14.5	15½	118.9	118.9	14.0	14	119.9	119.4	13.6	14½	122.4	123.0	15.5	
1981 Apr	121.9	122.6	13.8	14	118.4	119.2	12.3	14	119.1	119.7	12.6	14½	124.4	125.5	15.5	
1981 May	123.5	123.6	13.2	13½	121.0	120.0	11.8	13½	121.5	120.5	12.1	14	125.8	126.2	14.4	
1981 Jun	126.0	124.8	12.0	12½	124.5	122.6	11.5	13½	125.2	123.5	12.1	14	127.2	126.8	12.1	
1981 Jul	126.9	125.8	12.1	11½	125.4	124.2	11.4	13½	126.2	124.8	11.8	14	128.4	127.4	12.9	
1981 Aug	129.0	128.9	13.0	11½	126.0	126.9	13.4	13½	126.3	127.3	13.6	13¾	132.0	131.1	13.5	
1981 Sep	129.4	129.5	9.7	11½	126.2	127.4	12.9	13½	126.6	127.9	13.1	13¾	132.1	130.9	7.9	
1981 Oct	130.0	130.2	12.0	11½	128.6	129.4	14.5	13½	128.9	129.9	14.6	13¾	131.6	132.1	10.9	
1981 Nov	131.4	130.8	11.5	11	130.8	129.9	13.4	13¼	130.9	130.0	13.5	13½	132.8	133.2	11.0	
1981 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	12¾	131.6	132.6	13.0	13	133.0	134.6	10.2	
1982 Feb	132.8	134.3	11.3	10¾	131.8	132.8	12.4	12	133.7	134.7	13.5	12¼	133.9	134.7	10.5	
1982 Mar	134.6	134.7	11.0	10¾	134.4	134.4	13.0	11¾	135.2	134.6	12.7	12	135.6	136.2	10.7	
1982 Apr	134.5	135.4	10.4	10½	134.8	136.0	14.1	11¾	135.2	136.1	13.7	11¾	135.4	136.5	8.8	
1982 May	136.5	136.7	10.6	10¼	137.5	136.5	13.8	11½	137.8	136.9	13.6	11¼	137.2	137.6	9.0	
1982 Jun	138.3	137.0	9.8	9½	138.8	136.7	11.5	11¼	139.6	137.6	11.4	11	139.0	138.8	9.5	
1982 Jul	140.7	139.5	10.9	9¼	139.2	137.8	11.0	11	140.1	138.5	11.0	11	142.9	141.6	11.1	
1982 Aug	138.8	138.6	7.5	8¾	137.6	138.4	9.1	9½	138.4	139.3	9.4	9½	140.7	141.6	6.6	
1982 Sep	138.7	138.9	7.3	8¾	137.9	139.3	9.3	9¼	138.7	140.2	9.6	9½	139.9	139.1	6.3	
1982 Oct	139.6	139.8	7.4	8¾	140.0	140.9	8.9	9¼	139.9	141.1	8.6	9½	140.9	141.2	6.9	
1982 Nov	142.4	141.7	8.3	8½	142.5	141.6	9.0	9	143.7	142.8	9.8	9¼	143.4	143.8	6.9	
1982 Dec	143.6	142.0	7.8	8	143.2	142.7	9.6	9	144.0	143.8	10.2	9	145.2	143.1	7.0	
1983 Jan	142.6	144.5	8.8	8	142.9	144.0	9.1	9	143.5	144.6	9.0	8¾	144.8	146.4	8.8	
1983 Feb	145.4	147.2	9.6	8	143.7	144.8	9.0	8¾	144.1	145.2	7.8	8¾	149.3	150.1	11.4	
1983 Mar	146.1	146.3	8.6	7¾	145.1	145.0	7.9	8½	145.9	145.3	7.9	8½	148.6	149.1	9.5	
1983 Apr	146.0	147.0	8.6	7½	146.7	148.1	8.9	8½	147.4	148.5	9.1	8½	147.2	148.3	8.6	
1983 May	148.3	148.6	8.7	7½	149.2	148.2	8.6	8½	149.3	148.4	8.4	8½	150.4	150.8	9.6	
1983 Jun	149.7	148.2	8.2	7½	150.2	147.8	8.1	8½	150.4	148.2	7.7	8	151.4	151.4	9.1	
1983 Jul	151.7	150.3	7.7	7½	151.2	149.7	8.6	8¾	151.8	150.0	8.3	8½	153.9	152.3	7.6	
1983 Aug	150.4	150.2	8.4	7¾	149.9	150.8	9.0	8¾	150.4	151.3	8.6	8½	153.9	151.8	8.7	
1983 Sep	150.5	150.7	8.5	7¾	150.9	152.4	9.4	9¼	151.4	153.0	9.1	9	151.8	151.5	8.9	
1983 Oct	151.7	152.0	8.7	7¾	153.3	154.4	9.6	9½	154.1	155.4	10.1	9¼	152.1	152.2	7.8	
1983 Nov	152.8	152.1	7.3	7¾	156.5	155.6	9.9	9¾	155.7	154.7	8.3	9¼	153.1	153.6	6.8	
1983 Dec	155.1	153.4	8.0	8	157.0	156.6	9.7	9¾	155.9	155.8	8.3	9¼	157.3	155.1	8.4	
1984 Jan	152.7	154.7	7.1	7¾	155.9	157.0	9.0	9½	154.9	156.0	7.9	9	154.3	155.9	6.5	
1984 Feb	153.8	155.6	5.7	7¾	157.5	158.7	9.6	9½	156.5	157.8	8.7	9	154.5	155.2	3.4	
1984 Mar	154.2	154.4	5.5	7¾	159.3	159.2	9.8	9½	154.3	153.7	5.8	9	156.5	157.0	5.3	
1984 Apr	154.7	155.8	6.0	7¾	158.0	159.5	7.7	9¼	153.4	154.5	4.0	8¾	157.8	158.9	7.1	
1984 May	155.7	156.0	5.0	7¾	160.6	159.5	7.6	9¼	155.7	154.7	4.2	8¾	158.3	158.7	5.2	
1984 Jun	157.5	156.0	5.3	7¾	163.8	161.1	9.0	9¼	158.4	156.1	5.3	8¾	158.8	159.0	5.0	
1984 Jul	159.6	158.2	5.3	7½	164.6	162.9	8.8	9	159.5	157.6	5.1	8½	162.1	160.3	5.3	
1984 Aug	159.2	159.0	5.9	7½	162.8	163.7	8.6	8¾	157.7	158.7	4.9	8¼	162.7	161.8	6.6	
1984 Sep	159.9	160.2	6.3	7½	164.5	166.1	9.0	8¾	159.7	161.4	5.5	8¼	162.3	162.4	7.2	
1984 Oct	164.2	164.5	8.2	7½	167.2	168.3	9.0	8½	162.2	163.6	5.3	8	168.6	168.7	10.8	
1984 Nov	162.8	162.0	6.5	7½	169.1	168.1	8.0	8½	164.4	163.4	5.6	8	164.5	165.1	7.5	
1984 Dec	165.3	163.5	6.6	7½	170.0	169.5	8.2	8½	164.9	164.7	5.7	8	168.4	165.9	7.0	
1985 Jan	163.4	165.5	7.0	7½	170.5	171.7	9.4	8½	165.9	167.1	7.1	8¼	165.0	166.7	6.9	7
1985 Feb	164.6	166.5	7.0	7½	170.6	172.0	8.4	8½	166.3	167.6	6.2	8¼	166.3	166.9	7.5	7
1985 Mar	168.1	168.3	9.0	7½	173.9	173.8	9.2	8¾	171.7	171.0	11.3	8¼	168.2	168.6	7.4	7
1985 Apr	169.4	170.6	9.5	7½	176.0	177.6	11.3	8¾	174.3	175.5	13.6	8¼	168.8	170.0	7.0	7
1985 May	169.4	169.7	8.8	7½	175.6	174.4	9.3	9	174.2	173.2	12.0	8½	169.2	169.6	6.9	7
1985 Jun	171.9	170.2	9.1	7½	179.1	176.2	9.4	9	178.1	175.6	12.5	8½	169.9	170.1	7.0	6¾
1985 Jul	173.7	172.2	8.8	7½	180.2	178.3	9.5	9	179.9	177.8	12.8	8¾	172.0	170.1	6.1	6¾
1985 Aug	173.4	173.1	8.9	7½	177.0	178.1	8.8	9	176.6	177.8	12.0	8¾	173.9	173.1	7.0	6¾
1985 Sep	176.1	176.4	10.1	7¾	179.8	181.5	9.3	9	179.8	181.7	12.6	8¾	175.8	176.0	8.4	6¾
1985 Oct	173.9	174.3	6.0	7½	179.7	180.9	7.5	8¾	179.3	180.8	10.5	8¾	172.4	172.4	2.2	6¾
1985 Nov	176.8	175.9	8.6	7½	184.0	182.9	8.8	8¾	183.5	182.4	11.6	8¾	174.8	175.6	6.4	6½
1985 Dec	180.0	178.1	8.9	7½	185.3	184.7	9.0	8¾	184.4	184.2	11.8	8¾	180.1	177.4	6.9	6½
1986 Jan	176.9	179.1	8.2	7½	184.1	185.5	8.0	8½	184.1	185.5	11.0	8¾	175.0	176.7	6.0	6½
1986 Feb	177.9	180.0	8.1	7½	184.5	186.0	8.1	8¼	184.5	185.9	10.9	8½	176.5	177.0	6.1	6¾
1986 Mar	182.4	182.6	8.5	7½	18											

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and 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	87.7	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 Oct	181.3	57.6	162.7	177.0	176.1	162.6	166.0	161.2	170.7	147.7	174.1	154.7	164.2	158.2
1984 Nov	168.2	67.1	164.3	176.6	164.4	165.2	179.0	162.7	172.9	153.1	161.7	157.3	169.5	159.5
1984 Dec	163.5	68.5	165.7	170.7	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
1984 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
1984 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
1984 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	188.1	189.5	202.6	182.5	186.1	184.1	199.5	178.0	172.1	187.3	188.7	177.2
1986 May	186.0	159.6	189.7	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	190.6	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
[Oct]	171.0	194.5	199.2	207.9	189.4	196.9	186.1	200.0	183.9	185.7	178.2	191.2	183.7	

* 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
JAN 1980 = 100													
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	111.4
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	125.8
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	137.6
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	149.2
155.6	150.2	170.1	157.1	156.7	148.0	148.0	154.1	170.4	159.3	170.3	169.4	158.3	158.3
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	171.7
157.2	151.6	176.0	160.8	158.9	154.3	150.2	158.4	168.1	177.0	187.1	172.1	164.2	164.2
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	162.8
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	165.3
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	163.4
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	164.6
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	168.1
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	169.4
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	169.4
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	171.9
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	173.7
166.9	171.7	185.9	170.2	167.1	164.1	159.8	170.1	181.0	167.4	190.1	181.5	173.4	173.4
169.6	165.2	189.5	169.7	174.0	167.1	160.2	167.0	182.8	172.8	190.2	196.4	176.1	176.1
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	173.9
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	176.8
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	180.0
175.8	169.7	189.6	176.7	173.7	170.1	158.4	170.4	189.2	172.4	173.5	191.6	176.9	176.9
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	177.9
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	182.4
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	184.0
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	182.3
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	185.7
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	187.9
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	187.2
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	186.8
182.9	173.3	203.2	184.8	185.7	177.3	170.8	178.4	203.0	185.3	199.4	203.7	188.4	188.4

**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.

5.5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Full-time adults*

Great Britain	Manufacturing Industries								
April of each year	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	Weights	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Men	575	322.4	4						

EARNINGS

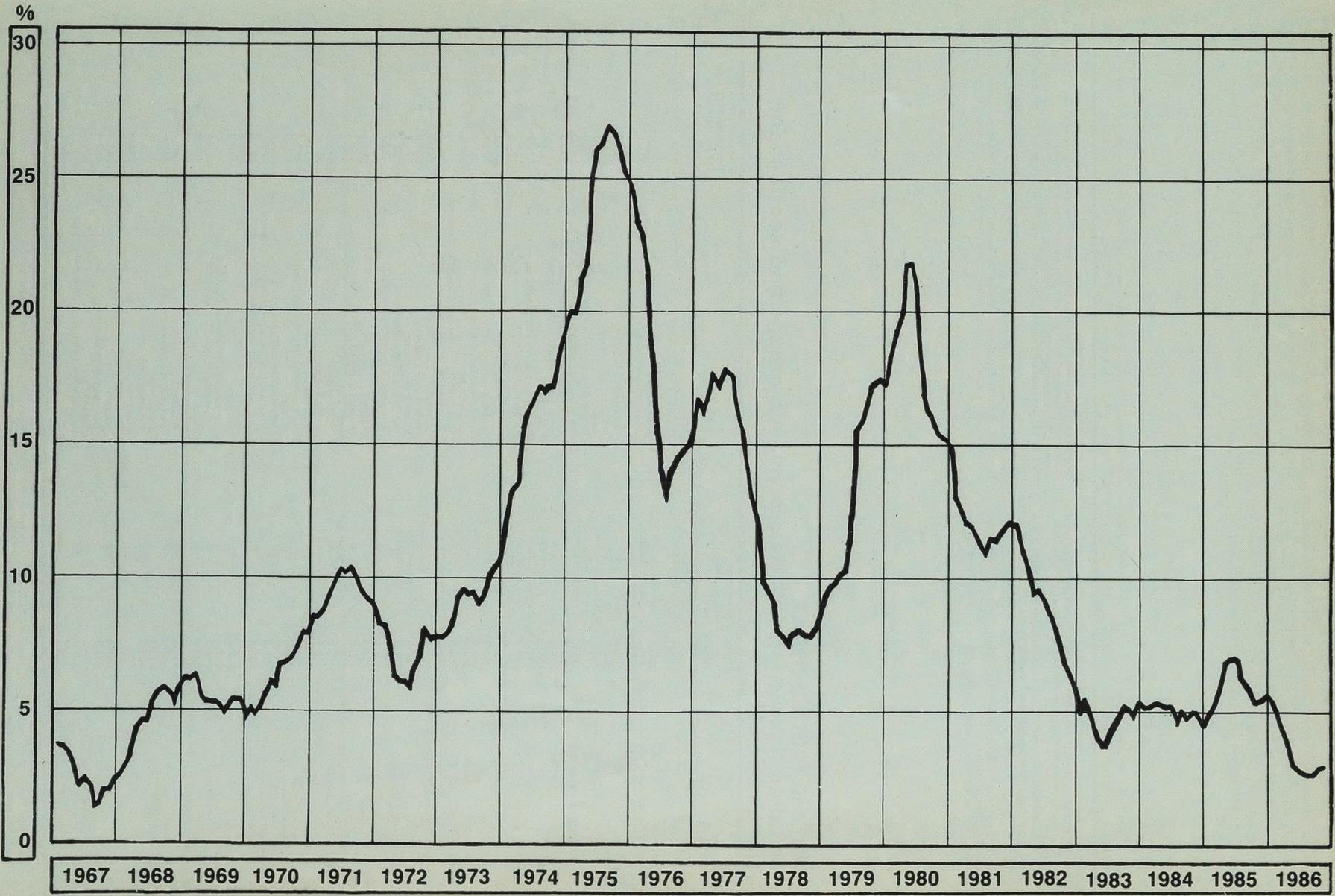
Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

5.9

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages																	
1977	64.2	82.9	79	78	73.2	68.1	84	53	62	59.1	81.9	87	82	..	78.5	90.0	78
1978	73.4	87.6	85	83	80.7	76.9	89	65	71	68.6	86.8	92	89	..	85.3	93.1	85
1979	84.9	92.1	92	91	89.9	86.9	94	79	83	81.9	93.0	96	91	..	91.9	95.1	92
1980	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
1981	113.3	106.2	110	112	109.5	112.3	105	127	116	123.1	105.6	103	110	122.6	110.5	105.1	110
1982	126.0	112.7	117	125	120.4	131.9	110	170	133	144.1	110.7	110	121	142.0	119.2	111.6	117
1983	137.4	117.8	122	130	128.3	146.7	114	203	149	172.3	115.0	113	132	163.4	128.6	119.2	121
1984	149.3	123.7	128	136	134.4	156.7	117	256	164	192.0	120.3	114	143	182.5	140.9	..	126
1985	162.9	131.2	133 R	142	141.0	167.1	122	307	176	212.9	125.1	120	154	200.7	151.5	..	131
Quarterly averages																	
1985 Q2	161.5	131.5	131	141	140.6	165.1	123	304	175	210.8	125.6	..	153	200.4 R	152.6	..	131 R
Q3	164.4	130.8	132	141	142.4	167.4	123	311	177	216.1	125.1	120	155	199.9	151.0	..	131
Q4	167.7	133.3	137	144	143.9	169.2	124	324	181R	218.4	126.2	121 R	159	205.1	153.7	..	132
Q1	170.7	135.4	137 R	145	143.8	170.9	124	336	185	219.3	128.5	121 R	161	227.1	155.6 R	..	133
Q2	173.6	138.1	137	145	147.7	172.7	125	..	..	221.9	128.7	121	167	..	157.3	..	133
Q3	176.2	..	..	..	174.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
1986 Mar	171.4	133.9	137 R	145	145.3	..	..	..	185	219.4	128.3	121 R	..	..	156.9	..	134 R
Apr	175.2	137.8 R	..	145	147.2	172.7	125	..	..	219.5	128.1	121 R	..	..	155.3	..	133
May	171.6	139.7	..	145	148.1	..	..	..	..	223.1	127.5 R	121 R	..	..	158.9	..	134
June	174.0	136.8	135	145	147.7	..	..	..	..	223.1	130.5	121	..	..	157.6	..	133
Jul	174.7	..	..	145	151	174.3	..	..	..	223.7	125.3	122	..	..	158.3	..	134
Aug	176.0	..	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	223.9	128.8	122	..	..	159.4	..	133
Sep	177.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Increases on a year earlier																	
Annual averages																	
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	..	9	3	8
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	..	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	4	10	..	9	5	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	12	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	17	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19	12	20	4	3	9	15	8	7	4
1984	9	5	5	5	5	8	3	26	10	11	4	..	11	12	10	8	10
1985	9	6	3	4	5	7	4	20	7	11	4	4	8	10	8	..	4
Quarterly averages																	
1985 Q2	10	7	3	4	4	6	6	20	7	12	4	4	9	12	8	..	4
Q3	9	7	5	3	5	6	4	18	7	12	5	4	6	8	7	..	4
Q4	8	6	2	4	5	6	5	19	7	11	4	4	7	15	6	..	3
1986 Q1	8	5	5	4	5	5	4	16	6	6	4	2	8	16	5	..	2
Q2	7	5	3	3	5	5	2	..	..	5	2	1	9	..	3	..	2
Q3	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Monthly																	
1986 Mar	8	5	6 R	3	6	..	..	..	8	6	4	2	..	..	5	..	3
Apr	8	5 R	..	3	7	5	2	..	..	6	3	8	..	15	2	..	2
May	7	3	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	5	2	8	..	..	3	..	3
June	8	7	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	5	2	8	..	..	4	..	3
Jul	7	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	..	..	4	..	2
Aug	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	9	..	..	9	..	2
Sep	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
2 Seasonally adjusted.3 Males only.
4 Hourly wage rates.
5 Monthly earnings
6 Including mining.7 Including mining and transport
8 Hourly earnings.
9 All industries.
10 Production workers.



Retail Prices Index — Percentage increase over previous year



6.1 RETAIL PRICES

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for November 11

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1985 Nov	378.4	0.3	0.7	5.5	381.1	0.3	1.0	
Dec	378.9	0.1	0.7	5.7	381.3	0.1	0.8	
1986 Jan	379.7	0.2	1.0	5.5	381.9	0.2	0.9	
Feb	381.1	0.4	1.2	5.1	383.3	0.4	0.9	
Mar	381.6	0.1	1.4	4.2	383.4	0.0	1.0	
Apr	385.3	1.0	2.2	3.0	387.0	0.9	1.8	
May	386.0	0.2	2.0	2.8	387.3	0.1	1.6	
June	385.8	-0.1	1.8	2.5	387.0	-0.1	1.5	
July	384.7	-0.3	1.3	2.4	386.8	-0.1	1.3	
Aug	385.9	0.3	1.3	2.4	387.9	0.3	1.2	
Sep	387.8	0.5	1.6	3.0	390.0	0.5	1.7	
Oct	388.4	0.2	0.8	3.0	390.9	0.2	1.0	
Nov	391.7	0.8	1.5	3.5	394.3	0.9	1.8	

The rise in the index between October and November was mainly the result of increases in mortgage interest rates from around 11 per cent to around 12 1/4 per cent, which affected most borrowers from November 1. Higher prices for durable goods and increased motor insurance premiums were also recorded.

Food: The food index changed little over the month, while the seasonal food index fell by a little over half of one per cent. Fresh fruit and vegetables were lower in price.

Tobacco: The group index rose by nearly a half of one per cent on account of higher prices for cigarettes.

Housing: The index for this group rose by about four per cent as most owner-occupiers faced higher mortgage interest rates from November 1.

Durable household goods: The group index rose by about one per cent. There were higher

prices across the full range of these goods.

Clothing and footwear: The index for this group rose by nearly a half of one per cent. The notable price increases were for women's and children's outerwear.

Transport and vehicles: The group index rose by about a half of one per cent, mainly on account of increased motor insurance premia and higher prices for the purchase of motor vehicles.

Services: Increased postage and telephone charges were mainly responsible for a rise in the group index of about a half of one per cent.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Higher prices for restaurant meals and take-away food caused the group index to rise by nearly a half of one per cent.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for November 11*

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
All items	391.7	0.8	3.5			
All items excluding food	403.7	1.0	3.6			
Seasonal food	322.8	-0.6	5.7			
Food excluding seasonal	352.4	0.1	2.5			
I Food	347.5	0.0	3.0			
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	370.1		5			
Bread	358.7		5			
Flour	298.9		11			
Other cereals	452.2		4			
Biscuits	334.5		3			
Meat and bacon	274.2		1			
Beef	321.6		1			
Lamb	253.1		1			
Pork	252.3		1			
Bacon	259.4		2			
Ham (cooked)	254.3		4			
Other meat and meat products	254.5		2			
Fish	328.3		10			
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	346.2		-6			
Butter	447.2		1			
Margarine	247.3		-11			
Lard and other cooking fats	226.2		-14			
Milk, cheese and eggs	354.5		2			
Cheese	390.8		1			
Eggs	195.9		-2			
Milk, fresh	430.8		4			
Milk, canned, dried etc	417.3		1			
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	425.8		5			
Tea	468.1		-4			
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	532.5		17			
Soft drinks	354.3		1			
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	479.1		4			
Sugar	431.0		0			
Jam, marmalade and syrup	341.9		2			
Sweets and chocolates	483.8		5			
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	391.3		7			
Potatoes	518.7		23			
Other vegetables	319.7		-2			
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	316.9		-2			
Other food	364.0		2			
Food for animals	296.3		0			
II Alcoholic drink	436.0	-0.1	2.9			
Beer	529.9		1			
Spirits, wines etc	319.9		1			
III Tobacco	602.2	0.4	10.6			
Cigarettes	608.0		11			
Tobacco	552.4		6			
IV Housing	497.4	4.0	8.2			
Rent	438.2		6			
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	484.5		8			
Rates and water charges	607.7		13			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	445.1		4			
V Fuel and light	506.1	-0.1	-0.1			
Coal and smokeless fuels	544.6		0			
Coal	551.7		0			
Smokeless fuels	529.0		1			
Gas	414.1		1			
Electricity	526.1		1			
Oil and other fuel and light	539.1		-22			
VI Durable household goods	267.3	1.0	-0.2			
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	300.2		3			
Radio, television and other household appliances	198.7		-5			
Pottery, glassware and hardware	411.7		3			
VII Clothing and footwear	234.0	0.4	2.3			
Men's outer clothing	248.5		2			
Men's underclothing	330.4		2			
Women's outer clothing	169.9		1			
Women's underclothing	317.5		5			
Children's clothing	276.0		4			
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	265.6		4			
Footwear	242.3		3			
VIII Transport and vehicles	395.3	0.5	0.5			
Motoring and cycling	378.9		0			
Purchase of motor vehicles	332.2		4			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	470.7		5			
Petrol and oil	407.4		-12			
Motor licences	398.2		0			
Motor insurance	441.1		20			
Fares	533.5		8			
Rail transport	544.7		7			
Road transport	531.5		9			
IX Miscellaneous goods	419.0	0.1	3.5			
Books, newspapers and periodicals	593.4		3			
Books	676.2		5			
Newspapers and periodicals	568.5		3			
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	425.4		5			
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	421.6		1			
Soap and detergents	369.0		2			
Polishes	493.0		-1			
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic goods, plants etc	336.4		4			
X Services	406.2	0.5	4.5			
Postage and telephones	421.3		4			
Postage	496.4		6			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	395.8		3			
Entertainment	320.8		4			
Entertainment (other than TV)	514.4		10			
Other services	514.7		6			
Domestic help	523.3		7			
Hairdressing	521.7		6			
Boot and shoe repairing	457.4		4			
Laundering	460.7		5			
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	449.5	0.4	6.4			

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels. * A time series of this table from January 1974-December 1985 can be found in "Retail Prices, 1914-1985" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.80. The date shown on this table last month showed September 16, not October 14 to which the figures related.

6.3 RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on November 11 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 November 11, 1986

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: home-killed		p	p	Bread		p	p
Sirloin (without bone)	393	295	234-372	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	500	43	36-52
Silverside (without bone) †	524	215	189-245	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	343	54	51-57
Best beef mince	532	120	98-150	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	403	35	32-38
Fore ribs (with bone)	386	145	116-179	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	250	36	35-38
Brisket (without bone)	466	152	129-176	Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	319	54	46-59
Rump steak †	512	294	246-330	Flour			
Stewing steak	534	148	128-170	Self-raising, per 1 1/2 kg	431	48	39-55
Lamb: home-killed				Butter			
Loin (with bone)	432	178	146-220	Home-produced, per 250g	398	52	48-58
Breast †	403	52	35-78	New Zealand, per 250g	354	50	48-53
Shoulder (with bone)	394	98	75-135	Danish, per 250g	402	57	54-62
Leg (with bone)	369	161	139-189	Margarine			
Lamb: imported				Soft (low fat), per 250g	400	33	30-39
Loin (with bone)	212	153	138-176	Soft (full fat), per 250g	370	24	17-35
Breast †	181	42	30-59	Hard (block), per 250g	330	20	12-27
Shoulder (with bone)	204	84	78-99	Lard, per 250g	428	16	12-23
Leg (with bone)	229	139	119-163	Cheese			
Pork: home-killed				Cheddar type	418	125	99-148
Leg (foot off)	453	111	88-150	Eggs			
Belly †	492	81	69-92	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	332	101	86-112
Loin (with bone)	543	140	127-165	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	278	86	74-97
Fillet (without bone)	365	181	135-260	Milk			
Bacon				Ordinary, per pint	1,096	24	20-27
Collar †	256	116	98-130	Tea			
Gammont	387	178	145-204	Loose per 125g	836	42	33-53
Back, smoked	336	165	145-186	Tea bags per 125g	445	96	85-114
Back, unsmoked	438	157	135-180	Coffee			
Streaky, smoked	235	106	94-120	Instant, per 100g	839	148	105-179
Ham (not shoulder), per 1/4 lb	498	57	44-69	Ground (filter fine), per 1/2 lb	291	174	144-193
Sausages				Sugar			
Pork	537	81	68-95	Granulated, per kg	429	47	45-52
Beef	386	75	60-89	Fresh vegetables			
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	282	47	40-57	Potatoes, old loose			
Corned beef, 12 oz can	382	83	69-99	White	331	11	8-13
Chicken: roasting				Red	161	12	10-14
Frozen, oven ready	481	66	55-83	Potatoes, new loose			
Fresh or chilled				Tomatoes	508	44	36-55
oven ready	386	80	68-90	Cabbage, greens	368	20	14-34
Fresh and smoked fish				Cabbage, hearted	446	19	12-28
Cod fillets	303	190	150-222	Cauliflower	394	34	20-46
Haddock fillets	301	188	154-220	Brussels sprouts	437	18	12-26
Haddock, smoked whole	228	196	152-264</				

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices†

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

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 seasonal 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	953.9-955.8	
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	[25.6]	[159.4]	[35.7]	[57.4]	[93.1]	[37.2]	[29.2]	815	[974.4]	
Jan 15, 1974=100												
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8	
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1	
1976	157.1	159.9	158.6	161.4	171.6	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.5	156.5	
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	175.6	179.7	181.5	
1978	197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	187.6	195.2	197.8	197.8	
1979	223.5	228.3	211.1	231.7	232.9	255.9	246.7	224.6	205.7	222.2	224.1	
1980	263.7	255.9	224.5	262.0	271.0	293.6	284.5	249.8	226.3	265.9	265.3	
1981	295.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	296.7	317.1	308.9	274.8	241.3	299.8	296.0	
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	339.7	306.5	264.4	342.4	337.1	337.1	
1984	351.8	326.1	319.0	327.8	342.2	354.3	317.2	280.7	358.9	353.1	353.1	
1985	373.2	336.3	314.1	340.9	354.0	380.4	325.4	294.5	383.2	375.4	375.4	
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5	
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6	
1977 Jan 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	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	
1984 Oct 16	357.7	326.2	296.9	332.1	347.3	367.0	359.1	320.8	284.8	366.4	360.0	
1984 Nov 13	358.8	326.6	294.0	333.2	347.1	367.7	359.4	321.4	287.8	367.6	361.3	
1984 Dec 11	358.5	327.6	292.6	334.4	346.7	369.1	360.1	322.8	289.7	367.0	361.0	
1985 Jan 15	359.8	330.6	306.9	335.6	348.7	371.6	362.4	321.6	291.7	367.8	361.8	
1985 Feb 12	362.7	332.5	313.3	336.6	349.6	373.7	364.0	320.6	293.7	371.0	364.7	
1985 Mar 12	366.1	335.4	325.8	337.6	350.5	375.6	365.5	320.9	294.4	374.6	367.8	
1985 Apr 16	373.9	338.8	333.7	340.0	352.6	376.9	367.1	326.1	295.6	383.5	375.5	
1985 May 14	375.6	339.3	333.2	340.8	351.8	379.2	368.2	326.3	296.2	385.5	377.3	
1985 June 11	376.4	340.1	334.5	341.5	352.3	380.6	369.3	326.8	296.4	386.3	378.1	
1985 July 16	375.7	335.3	303.6	341.9	355.0	381.6	370.9	325.8	295.7	386.7	378.5	
1985 Aug 13	376.7	335.5	299.1	342.7	355.2	383.1	371.9	327.2	295.5	388.0	379.7	
1985 Sep 10	376.5	335.8	298.2	343.4	356.7	384.0	373.1	328.4	294.9	387.6	379.5	
1985 Oct 15	377.1	335.5	299.7	342.7	357.8	383.5	373.2	326.3	294.2	388.4	380.0	
1985 Nov 12	378.4	337.6	305.3	343.9	359.4	387.4	376.2	326.9	292.6	389.5	381.1	
1985 Dec 10	378.9	339.4	315.7	344.3	358.9	388.1	376.4	328.0	292.7	389.6	381.3	
1986 Jan 14	379.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	359.6	391.4	378.7	327.4	290.8	390.2	381.9	
1986 Feb 11	381.1	343.6	328.2	346.9	360.4	393.4	380.4	331.9	290.8	391.4	383.3	
1986 Mar 11	381.6	345.2	337.5	347.3	361.3	394.2	381.1	331.8	291.1	391.5	383.4	
1986 Apr 15	385.3	347.4	343.7	348.7	362.9	396.8	383.2	332.9	291.1	395.6	387.0	
1986 May 13	386.0	349.4	356.8	349.4	363.2	398.1	384.1	332.7	292.1	395.8	387.3	
1986 Jun 10	385.8	351.4	361.8	350.3	364.2	398.7	384.9	334.4	292.5	395.3	387.0	
1986 July 15	384.7	347.4	332.2	350.7	364.7	399.6	385.6	333.8	293.4	394.9	386.8	
1986 Aug 12	385.9	348.6	336.5	351.4	366.3	399.8	386.4	334.6	293.6	396.1	387.9	
1986 Sep 16	387.8	348.3	331.7	351.8	367.6	400.7	387.5	334.2	293.5	398.5	390.0	
1986 Oct 14	388.4	347.6	324.9	352.2	369.3	400.7	388.2	334.2	293.7	399.6	390.9	
1986 Nov 11	391.7	347.5	322.8	352.4	370.1	400.5	388.4	333.9	294.5	403.7	394.3	

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

* The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 † These are coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones. Excludes telephones from December 1984.
 ‡ Indices prior to 1974 are published in "Retail Prices Indices - 1914-1985" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.80.

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974 Weights
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976
91	83	46	112	58	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	72	65	38	1982
109	78	39	137	69	64	74	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	82	40	153	62	63	75	157	81	58	44	1986
Jan 15, 1974 = 100											
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	168.3	173.3	185.7	1977
227.3	196.0	226.2	173.4	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	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	276.9	262.7	290.0	1980
368.0	306.1	358.2	318.2	380.0	322.6	308.3	322.6	300.7	300.8		

6.5

RETAIL PRICES

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

PER CENT

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

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

6.6

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	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		375.4	379.6	379.9		367.4	371.0	372.2	

6.7

Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1981	294.3	269.2	307.5	358.9	381.6	241.4	208.0	363.3	333.6	276.6	313.6
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336.3
1983	336.2	300.7	366.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358.2
1984	352.9	320.2	386.6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	438.3	417.3	321.3	384.3
1985	370.1	330.7	410.2	533.3	502.4	274.3	223.4	458.6	451.6	343.1	406.8
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358.1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	393.1	383.9	320.6	358.2
1984	350.4	315.6	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	407.0	405.8	331.1	384.3
1985	367.6	325.1	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	429.9	438.1	353.8	406.7
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1981	291.2	277.5	306.1	358.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	300.8	318.0
1982	314.3	299.3	341.0	413.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308.8	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	396.3	345.6	342.9	364.0
1984	343.9	326.1	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	374.7	364.7	357.3	390.8
1985	360.7	336.3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.5	392.2	381.3	413.3

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

RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)	
																			Indices 1980 = 100	
Annual averages																				
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	63.2	
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	68.7	
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	64.1	64.1	86.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8	
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7	
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	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 R	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 R	126.9	140.5	143.1	146	158.0	121.0	255.8	178.5	190.3	114.4	122.7	154	178.0	154	123.3	130.5	137.7	
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q3	142.7	150.6	127.1	141.4	143.7	147	159.1	120.9	255.5	180.2	191.5	114.6 R	122.8	155	178.9	154	123.1	131.1	138.3	
Q4	143.4	153.6	127.5	141.7	145.0	148	160.1	121.3	280.4	180.5	195.7	115.0 R	123.4	157	182.4	156	124.2	132.3	139.8	
1986 Q1	144.4	157.1	129.0	142.0	146.8	148	160.3	121.3	297.3	183.3	199.0 R	115.2 R	123.0	160	189.3	159	124.5	132.6	140.5	
Q2	146.3	159.7	128.7	142.2	148.0	152	161.4	121.0	310.2	185.5	200.8	115.5 R	123.3	163	191.5 R	160	124.4	132.3	140.9	
Q3	146.4	163.9	129.2	142.5	149.8	153	162.4	120.4	316.4	185.8	..	114.8	122.1	168	195.8	160	123.8	133.3	141.7	
Monthly																				
1986 May	146.4	159.7	128.5	142.0	148.1	153	161.4	120.9	309.0	185.5	201.0	115.8 R	123.5	162	191.0	160	124.2	132.2	140.9 R	
Jun	146.3	..	128.9	142.2	148.4	153	161.9	121.1	314.3	..	201.3 R	115.2 R	123.0	165	192.8	160	124.2	132.9	141.4 R	
Jul	145.9	..	129.0	142.2	149.5	152	162.1	120.5 R	312.6	..	201.3 R	114.9 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	..	114.6 R	122.0	167 R	195.3 R	160	123.9	133.1 R	141.6 R	
Sep	147.1	..	129.4	142.8	149.9 R	154	162.9 R	120.4	324.2 R	..	..	114.9 R	122.5	169	197.4	161	124.0	133.9	142.2
Oct	147.3	..	129.2	142.6	150.8	154	163.3	120.0	332.7	..	..	115.6	123.3	170	198.1	161	124.2	133.9	142.7
Nov	148.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																				
Annual averages																			Per cent	
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 R	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 R	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 R	3.3	4.9	4.0	4.3	5.8	2.2	19.3 R	5.4	9.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.7	3.4	3.5	4.5	
Quarterly averages																				
1985 Q3	6.3	7.6	3.0	4.8	3.9	4.3	5.6	2.2	18.2	5.5	9.1	2.1	2.3	5.4	7.9	7.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	
Q4	5.5	8.3	2.7	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.8	1.8	22.9	4.9	8.9	1.9	1.7	6.1	8.3	6.1	3.1	3.5	4.2	
1986 Q1	4.9	9.2	2.4	2.5	4.2	2.8	3.6	0.7	24.7	4.6	7.6 R	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	8.8	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	
Monthly																				
1986 May	2.8	8.4	1.6	1.1	4.1	4.0	2.3	-0.2	24.5	4.4	6.1	1.1	0.5	5.6	7.8	3.4	0.7	1.6	2.6	
Jun	2.5	..	1.5	1.2	3.7	3.9	2.3	-0.2	24.4	..	5.7	0.5	0.2	6.7	8.9 R	3.7	0.8	1.7	2.5	
Jul	2.4	..	1.5	0.7	4.2	3.6	2.0	-0.5	24.6	..	..	-0.1	-0.7	7.4	9.3	4.0	0.5	1.6	2.4
Aug	2.4	11.0	1.7	0.8	4.3	4.3	2.0	-0.4	24.2	3.1	..	-0.2	-0.5	8.1	9.5	3.9	0.7	1.6	2.4	
Sep	3.0	..	1.7	0.9	4.1	4.6	2.3	-0.4	22.7	..	..	-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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

THOUSANDS

SIC group	Restaurants cafes etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
Self employed * 1981	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
Employees in employment †							
1982 March	180.6	225.0	137.3	219.5	309.4		
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	383.3		
Change June 1986 on June 1985 Absolute (thousands)	+4.7	-2.2	+1.0	+12.0	+5.1		
Percentage	+2.1	-0.8	+0.7	+4.3	+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	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1985 P 1st quarter	903	1,347	846	1,266	+57	+81
2nd quarter	1,331	1,375	1,153	1,140	+178	+235
3rd quarter	2,066	1,411	1,879	1,162	+187	+249
4th quarter	1,150	1,317	998	1,309	+152	+8
1986 P 1st quarter	912	1,353	896	1,403	+16	-50
2nd quarter	1,255	1,276	1,448	1,483	-193	-207
3rd quarter (e)	1,995	1,370	2,465	1,546	-470	-176
1985 P January	322	423	277	423	+45	-
February	247	429	244	425	+3	+4
March	334	495	325	418	+9	+77
April	376	429	324	382	+52	+47
May	459	491	350	382	+109	+108
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	269	409	+73	+33
February P	264	458	237	442	+27	+16
March P	316	453	399	552	-83	-99
April P	365	404	365	443	-	-39
May P	425	447	494	565	-69	-118
June P	464	425	589	474	-125	-49
July (e)	615	437	675	506	-60	-69
August (e)	755	467	940	524	-185	-57
September (e)	625	466	850	516	-225	-50

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	1,899
1977	12,281		2,377	7,770	2,134
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985 P	14,483		3,797	7,904	2,782
1985 1st quarter P	2,351	3,549	489	1,379	483
2nd quarter P	3,957	3,731	1,138	2,171	649
3rd quarter P	5,419	3,615	1,545	2,798	1,076
4th quarter P	2,755	3,587	625	1,557	574
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	3,892	525	1,536	499
2nd quarter P	3,319	3,128	675	2,017	627
3rd quarter (e)	5,050	3,378	1,130	2,880	1,040
1985 P January	824	1,182	164	451	209
February	656	1,150	134	405	117
March	872	1,217	191	523	158
April	1,207	1,185	236	798	173
May	1,282	1,267	383	674	225
June	1,467	1,278	519	697	251
July	1,823	1,166	541	976	306
August	2,145	1,252	586	1,144	415
September	1,451	1,197	418	678	355
October	1,141	1,158	290	612	239
November	804	1,133	172	457	175
December	811	1,296	163	488	160
1986 January P	920	1,288	179	523	218
February P	726	1,313	133	459	134
March P	914	1,291	214	553	147
April P	1,027	997	186	689	152
May P	1,125	1,105	225	677	223
June P	1,166	1,026	264	651	251
July (e)	1,670	1,069	340	1,000	330
August (e)	2,010	1,186	450	1,180	380
September (e)	1,370	1,123	340	700	330

Notes: See table 8-2.

TOURISM 8.4 Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas	North America	Western Europe	Other areas	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted			
1976	11,560		579	9,954	1,027
1977	11,525		619	9,866	1,040
1978	13,443		782	11,517	1,144
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,511		1,299	17,625	1,587
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985 P	21,771		914	19,105	1,752
1985 1st quarter P	3,324	5,450	158	2,707	459
2nd quarter P	5,613	5,128	200	4,993	420
3rd quarter P	8,314	5,129	350	7,486	477
4th quarter P	4,521	6,064	206	3,919	396
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	6,353	159	3,020	556
2nd quarter P	6,396	5,979	262	5,700	435
3rd quarter (e)	9,570	6,028	450	8,690	430
1985 P January	1,056	1,811	75	781	200
February	883	1,723	44	715	124
March	1,384	1,916	40	1,209	135
April	1,653	1,710	61	1,400	196
May	1,681	1,688	57	1,490	109
June	2,300	1,730	82	2,103	114
July	2,293	1,684	110	2,080	103
August	3,172	1,695	138	2,864	170
September	2,849	1,750	103	2,542	204
October	2,064	1,773	94	1,841	129
November	1,435	2,167	63	1,232	140
December	1,022	2,124	49	846	127
1986 January P	1,137	1,968	69	866	202
February P	1,012	2,092	48	809	155
March P	1,586	2,293	42	1,345	199
April P	1,618	1,723	83	1,338	197
May P	2,136	2,226	69	1,948	119
June P	2,643	2,030	110	2,414	119
July (e)	2,790	2,095	120	2,570	100
August (e)	3,610	1,961	200	3,240	170
September (e)	3,170	1,972	130	2,880	160

Notes: See table 8-2.

9.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES YTS entrants: Regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	Yorkshire and Humber-side	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	
	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct
Community Industry Programme	8,000	8,000	1,516	1,491	801	789
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	246,000	241,000	32,009	32,121	21,924	20,816
Job Release Scheme	72,000	68,000	6,633	6,220	4,780	4,657
Job Splitting Scheme	28,000	30,000	2,155	2,252	1,091	1,142
New Workers Scheme	240	250	21	18	17	16
Young Workers Scheme	28,000	24,000	1,993	1,529	1,416	1,054
Restart interviews	6,000	9,000	888	1,348	269	448
(cumulative total July 10 to November 13)	528,000	366,000	61,386	44,224	30,974	22,049

9.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Placement of disabled jobseekers into employment

Registered† for employment at Jobcentres, November 7, 1986	63,126
Employment registrations‡ taken at Jobcentres, October 5 to November 7, 1986	8,967
Placed in employment by Jobcentre advisory service, October 5 to November 7, 1986*	4,083

† For people aged 16 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to disabled people who have chosen to register for employment at Jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.

* Not including placements through displayed vacancies or on the Community Programme.

** Section 1 classifies those disabled people suitable for open or ordinary employment. Section 2 classifies those unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions. Only registered disabled people can be placed in sheltered employment.

9.4 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Disabled jobseekers and unemployed disabled people—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 July	30.0	26.3	52.4	43.1	4.6	4.2	3.0	2.6
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

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

BASE WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

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

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

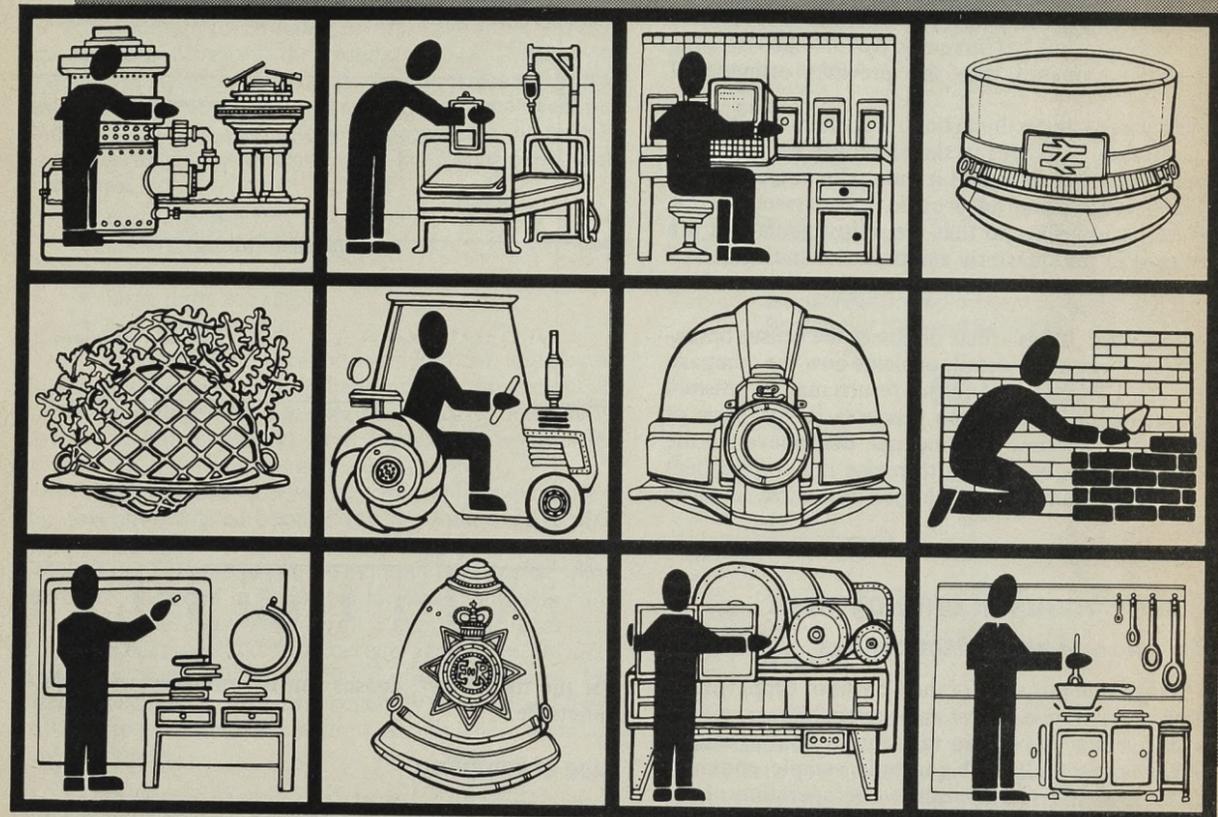
Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK				New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Jan 87:	1-1	Latest key results	A	Oct 85:	71, 385
Labour force estimates, projections		Aug 86:	317	Time series	M (A)	Jan 87:	5-6
Employees in employment				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Industry: GB				Manufacturing and certain other industries			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Jan 87:	1-4	Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Dec 86:	5-4
: time series, by order group	M	Jan 87:	1-2	Detailed results	A	Feb 86:	65
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Jan 87:	1-3	Manufacturing	D	Apr 84:	5-8
Occupation				Indices of hours	M	Dec 86:	5-9
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 86:	1-10	International comparisons	M	Aug 85:	335
Local authorities manpower	Q	Jan 87:	1-7	Aerospace	A	Feb 86:	86
Occupations in engineering	D	Oct 82:	421	Agriculture	A	Feb 86:	85
Region: GB				Coal mining	M (A)	Dec 86:	5-5
Sector: numbers and indices, self employed: by region				Average earnings: non-manual employees			
: by industry	Q	Jan 87:	1-5	Basic wage rates, (manual workers)			
Census of Employment: Sep 1981				wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5-8
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Normal weekly hours	A	Feb 86:	157
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Holiday entitlements	A	May 86:	158
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)				Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Dec 86:	1-9	Latest figures: industry	M	Dec 86:	1-11
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	Dec 83:	Supp 2	Region: summary	Q	Dec 85:	1-13
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	June 86:	1-14	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Dec 86:	1-12
Employment measures				Output per head			
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	June 86:	1-15	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Jan 87:	1-8
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women & young persons	M	Jan 87:	9-2	Wages and salaries per unit of output	M	Jan 87:	5-7
Labour turnover in manufacturing	A	Feb 85:	73	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Jan 87:	5-7
Trade union membership				Quarterly and annual indices			
Hours worked: women & young persons	Q	July 83:	315	Labour costs			
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Dec 86:	1-6	Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	212
Trade union membership	A	Jan 86:	16	Recent trends	A	July 85:	280
				Per unit of output	M	Jan 87:	5-7
Unemployment and vacancies				Retail prices			
Unemployment				General index (RPI)			
Summary: UK	M	Jan 87:	2-1	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Jan 87:	6-2
GB	M	Jan 87:	2-2	percentage changes	M	Jan 87:	6-2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Jan 87:	2-5	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Jan 87:	6-1
Broad category: UK	M	Jan 87:	2-1	Main components: time series and weights	M	Jan 87:	6-4
Broad category: GB	M	Jan 87:	2-2	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jan 87:	6-5
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Dec 86:	2-6	Annual summary	A	Mar 86:	1
Region: summary	Q	Dec 86:	2-6	Revision of weights	A	Mar 86:	1
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Jan 87:	2-7	Pensioner household indices			
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 86:	2-15	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Jan 87:	6-1
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Jan 87:	2-8	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Jan 87:	6-7
Region and area				Revision of weights	A	May 86:	167
Time series summary: by region	M	Jan 87:	2-3	Food prices	M	Jan 87:	6-3
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Jan 87:	2-4	London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
: counties, local areas	M	Jan 87:	2-9	International comparisons	M	Jan 87:	6-8
(formerly table 2-4)				Household spending			
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jan 87:	2-10	All expenditure: per household	Q	Dec 86:	7-1
: Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 86:	2-6	: per person	Q	Dec 86:	7-1
Flows:				Composition of expenditure			
GB, time series	D	Jan 87:	2-19	: quarterly summary	Q	Dec 86:	7-2
UK, time series	M	Jan 87:	2-19	: in detail	Q (A)	Dec 86:	7-3
GB, Age time series	M	Jan 87:	2-20	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Dec 86:	7-3
GB, Regions and duration	Q	Nov 86:	2-23/24/26	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
GB, Age and duration	Q	Nov 86:	2-21/22/25	Summary: latest figures	M	Jan 87:	4-1
Students: by region	M	Jan 87:	2-13	: time series	M	Jan 87:	4-2
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2-17	Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 86:	323
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Jan 87:	9-3/4	Industry			
International comparisons	M	Jan 87:	2-18	Monthly			
Ethnic Origin	M	Dec 85:	467	Broad sector: time series	M	Jan 87:	4-1
Temporarily stopped: UK				Annual			
Latest figures: by region	M	Jan 87:	2-14	Detailed	A	Aug 86:	323
Vacancies (new definition)				Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 86:	329
UK Unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 87:	3-1	Main causes of stoppage			
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 87:	3-2	Cumulative	M	Jan 87:	4-1
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Jan 87:	3-3	Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 86:	326
Vacancies (previous definition)				Size of stoppages	A	Aug 86:	328
Industry UK	Q	Jan 87:	3-3	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 86:	325
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-4	International comparisons	A	July 86:	266
Occupation region summary	Q	Sep 85:	3-6	Tourism			
Redundancies				Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Jan 87:	8-1
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Jan 87:	2-30	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Jan 87:	8-2
Regions	M	Jan 87:	2-31	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Jan 87:	8-3
Industries	A	May 85:	202	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Jan 87:	8-4
Detailed analysis	A	May 85:	202	Overseas travel and tourism: visit to the UK by country of residence	Q	Dec 86:	8-5
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Dec 86:	341	: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Dec 86:	8-6
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 86:	284	: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Sep 86:	8
Industry	A	May 85:	202	: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Dec 86:	8
				: visitor nights	Q	Dec 86:	8
Earnings and hours							
Average earnings							
Whole economy (new series) index							
Main industrial sectors	M	Jan 87:	5-1				
Industry	M	Jan 87:	5-3				
Underlying trend		Dec 86:	514				

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

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

Special Feature



1984 Census of Employment and revised employment estimates

This article presents and discusses the results of the 1984 census of employment and the revised employees in employment estimates, for dates from September 1981, incorporating these census results.

At the whole economy level, the census results are broadly consistent with the previously published estimates. The estimated number of employees in employment in September 1984 has been reduced by 32,000 or 0.15 per cent. The employment estimates revised to take account of the census results show a pattern very similar to that shown

by the previous estimates, with the employed labour force increasing continually since March 1983—by a total of 1,044,000 to June 1986.

Detailed results, by region and by industry, from the 1984 Census of Employment for Great Britain* are presented in tables 8 and 9 of this article. Revised estimates of employees in employment, and hence the employed labour force, incorporating these census results are included in

* The census results for the United Kingdom (that is, including Northern Ireland) will be published in a future issue of *Employment Gazette*.

table 7 and the tables in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. Longer time series will be included in a supplement to be published in a future issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The census results have led to only small changes in the estimates of whole economy employment in Great Britain in September 1984—thus validating the aggregate bias adjustment†, based on Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, incorporated in those estimates. The revised figures are presented in *chart 1* from which it can be seen that the revised estimates show an increase of 526,000 in number of employees in employment between March 1983 and June 1986. Including the self-employed and HM Forces, the employed labour force has increased by 1,044,000 over the same period compared with the previous estimate of 1,047,000.

As is discussed later in this article, the census results have led to appreciable changes in the employee estimates for some industries. In this regard it should be noted that the LFS sample is too small to provide bias corrections disaggregated by industry, so that the adjustments that are incorporated in the quarterly estimates for individual industries are necessarily more uncertain than those made at the aggregate level.

The remainder of this article discusses the census operation and results in more detail, explains how the comparison between 1981 and 1984 census results may be affected by improvements between the censuses in the basis of industry coding of some respondents, describes how the census results have been used to revise the employment estimates, and examines the revised estimates in more detail.

The 1984 census of employment

Purpose and operation of the census

One of the main purposes of the Census of Employment is to provide accurate national and regional "benchmark" figures with which to re-align the employment estimates obtained from monthly and quarterly sample enquiries among employers. The emphasis in the operation of the 1984 census has been to achieve this objective.

A second important objective is to provide detailed local employment estimates. The census is a large and expensive operation which not only places a burden on public funds but also on those employers who have to complete enquiry forms. In order to minimise these burdens the census has been reduced in both size and frequency.

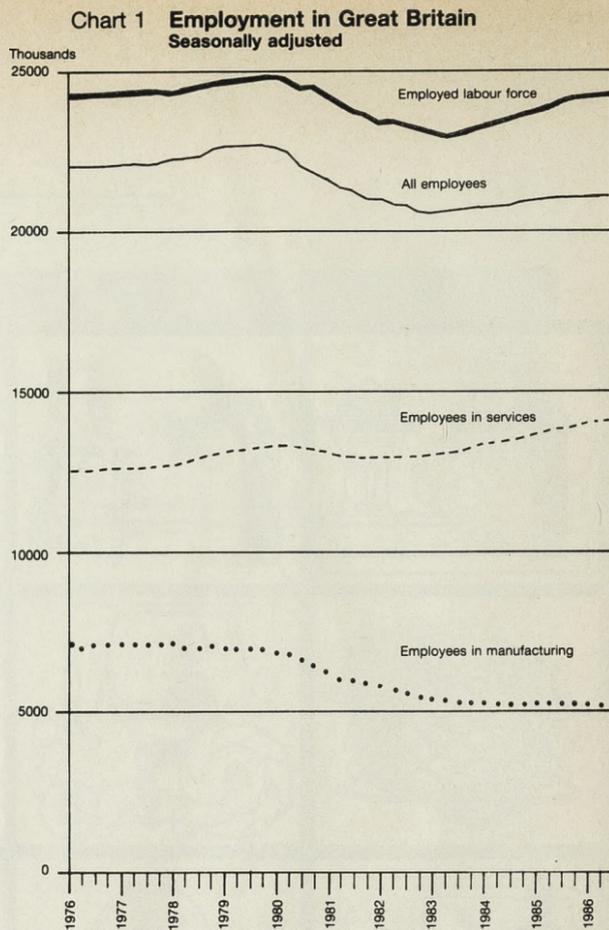
A number of other changes have also been made to the census operation. The most important of these were the introduction of a new computer system and the use of a new register of employers on which to base the census.

The new computer system has helped to centralise the operation of the census and to automate much of the work, thus reducing the staff resources involved.

The new register, the Inland Revenue collector's register, was used to ensure that all employers with employees paying PAYE were covered, as it was found in the 1981 census that some employer addresses were omitted from the previous register.

The combination of these changes made for considerable difficulties in an already complex operation and led to a lengthy delay in producing results. It is believed that most of the problems have now been identified and that results

† See, for example, "Revised employment estimates for 1983 to 1985" *Employment Gazette*, May 1986.



for the next, 1987, census can be produced to a tighter timetable.

Use of sampling

The 1984 census covered all reporting units with more than 25 employees which together account for about 85 per cent of employees. To minimise the burden of form-filling on smaller firms and economise in the use of resources only a sample of smaller reporting units were asked to provide information. Even so, they accounted for about 100,000 returns out of the total of 290,000. An overall response rate of 97 per cent was achieved. The use of such a large sample, and the fact that the majority of employees were covered by a full census, means that sampling errors on the census results are relatively small although they may be important at the detailed level of analysis.

The sample design was based on information already held about employers. This included, for practically all employers, names and addresses, a broad industry classification and a broad indication of the number of employees. For most large employers further detailed information was also available from the 1981 census.

The design was a stratified random sample with full coverage of large employers and coverages of between one in two and one in 15 of smaller employers according to size and industry. An initial sample was drawn from a list of employers registered with Inland Revenue at September 1983 to whom enquiry forms were despatched in the autumn of 1984. A further sample was drawn from a list of employers newly registered with Inland Revenue by September 1984, that is, excluding those included in the

previous list—and forms were sent to these "new" employers in March 1985.

Considerable efforts were made to ensure that all employers were covered by the census. The arrangements adopted to avoid omission, however, led to some employers being polled more than once, at different addresses and/or at different times, and although employers were warned of the possibility of duplication, it was inevitable that some would occur. In fact a considerable amount of duplication was detected, and eliminated, during the processing of returns.

The 1984 census was not a full census and the results are therefore subject to sampling errors. Like other surveys and previous censuses, the results are also affected by various types of error. For the most part, errors will not be large in relation to the national aggregate of employees but some results for small employment aggregates will be subject to relatively large errors. The main sources of such errors are:

- non-response
- undetected duplication
- large unit omissions
- large units in sample
- sampling variation

Adjustments for non-respondents and for undetected duplication have necessarily been made, using relatively simple procedures, by *pro rata* additions or deductions. These will not in general have applied the appropriate corrections in particular small area aggregates.

Although the intention was to cover all large employers this was not achieved because the size indicators used to stratify employers on the register prior to selection were not 100 per cent accurate. Some large employers were, therefore, included in the strata for small employers and sampled accordingly. As a result a number of large units will have been omitted from certain aggregates but allowances for these will have inflated other aggregates. The effects of sampling errors will generally be small and these will be important only in locations or cells where there are few employers.

Comparisons with the 1981 census

Comparisons with 1981 will be affected by errors in both censuses. The 1981 results suffered errors similar to those mentioned in the previous paragraph. It should also be

Table 1 Employees in employment in Great Britain in September 1981 and September 1984 by gender and whether full- or part-time

	Revised Sept 1981	Census 1984	Change
Thousand			
Whole economy			
Male and female	21,309	20,846	-463
Male: full-time	11,507	10,927	-580
part-time	718	771	+53
Female: full-time	5,304	5,289	-15
part-time	3,781	3,858	+77
Manufacturing			
Male and female	6,058	5,327	-731
Male: full-time	4,244	3,709	-535
part-time	69	55	-14
Female: full-time	1,351	1,241	-110
part-time	394	322	-72
Services			
Male and female	13,109	13,542	+433
Male: full-time	5,465	5,577	+112
part-time	601	670	+69
Female: full-time	3,754	3,857	+103
part-time	3,289	3,438	+149

Table 2 Employees in employment in Great Britain in September 1981 and September 1984 by industry division

Industry division	Revised Sept 1981	Census 1984	Change
Thousand			
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	366	348	-18
1 Energy and water supply	696	603	-93
2 Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	915	797	-118
3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	2,862	2,433	-429
4 Other manufacturing	2,281	2,096	-185
5 Construction	1,080	1,026	-54
6 Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	4,100	4,195	+95
7 Transport and communication	1,401	1,328	-73
8 Banking, finance, insurance, business services, etc	1,728	1,988	+260
9 Other services	5,880	6,031	+151
Whole economy	21,309	20,846	-463

Table 3 Employees in employment in Great Britain in September 1981 and September 1984 by region

Region	Sept 1981	Census 1984	Change
Thousand			
South East	7,245	7,219	-26
East Anglia	681	717	+36
South West	1,546	1,553	+7
West Midlands	2,033	1,981	-52
East Midlands	1,467	1,457	-10
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,843	1,774	-69
North West	2,454	2,296	-158
North	1,119	1,060	-59
Wales	937	886	-51
Scotland	1,985*	1,905	-80
Great Britain	21,309*	20,846	-463

* Revised.

noted that the register used for the 1981 census (and previous censuses) was some nine months out of date when forms were despatched. As a result some enterprises starting business in that period would not have been counted.

By their nature it is in general not practicable to estimate the scale of non-sampling errors in the two censuses.

Changes in the way the census has been conducted are generally believed to have improved the quality of the results; they will, however, have led to some inconsistencies with past results. Changes in the methods of industrial classification will have caused some employers classified to one activity heading of the Standard Industrial Classification in 1981 to be classified under another heading in 1984 although there had been no change in their activities. Considerable resources would be required to rework the 1981 census results in order to ensure consistency in the comparisons.

It has, therefore, been possible to make only minor adjustments to the estimates for September 1981 based on changes in the classification of some of the larger employers. The revised estimates for September 1981 are shown in *tables 1 to 3*; they will be presented in more detail in the supplement to be published with a forthcoming issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Classification according to industry cannot be an exact process because the activities of some employers cross industry boundaries and also the ways in which employers describe their activities may differ from the standardised descriptions. Further, the interpretation put on particular descriptions may differ according to who does the coding.

Methods to improve the coding in the census have been

developed in order to remove this latter source of inconsistency. In the short term the price paid for this is inconsistency with previous censuses.

The coding rules and methods developed for the 1984 census will be retained for the next census; the scope for further improvement is limited and consistency of industrial classification between the 1984 and 1987 censuses will be maintained as far as is practicable.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 present summaries of the revised estimates for September 1981 and the September 1984 census results. Between the two census dates the number of employees in employment in Great Britain increased by 433,000 in the services sector and decreased by 731,000 in manufacturing industry; overall there was a reduction of 463,000.

There was particularly strong growth—15 per cent in three years—in the “Banking, finance, insurance and business services” industry division. There was a slight increase in the number of female employees; an increase of 77,000 part-time employees being partly offset by a reduction of 15,000 full-time employees. Among males there was an increase of 53,000 part-timers and a reduction of 580,000 full-time employees. The number of employees reduced in each region except East Anglia and the South West.

The changes between September 1981 and September 1984 are compared with the previously published estimates in tables 4, 5 and 6. The reduction between the two dates of 463,000 in the total number of employees is very similar to the previous estimate of 431,000 thus validating the aggregate bias adjustment (see footnote at the start of this article), based on LFS data, incorporated in that estimate.

The census results show that the growth in part-time female employment was considerably less than had previously been estimated and the reduction in full-time female employment was correspondingly smaller.

Increases in the number of employees in three industry divisions—“Distribution, hotels and catering”, “Banking, finance, insurance and business services” and “Other services”—are confirmed by the census results, which also show a considerably greater reduction in the division “Metal goods, engineering and vehicles” than had previously been estimated.

The census results confirm that the number of employees increased in East Anglia and also showed a slight increase in the South West. While they agree with the previous estimates that there were reductions in all other regions, the size of the reduction in a number of cases differs appreciably from that shown by the previous estimate.

Table 4 Changes in employees in employment in Great Britain between September 1981 and 1984: Comparison between census results and previous estimates

	Thousand	
	Census	Previous short-term estimates
Whole economy		
Male and female	-463	-431
Male	-526	-489
Female: full-time	-15	-333
part-time	+77	+391
Manufacturing		
Male and female	-731	-580
Male	-549	-395
Female: full-time	-110	-153
part-time	-72	-34
Services		
Male and female	+433	+346
Male	+181	+94
Female: full-time	+103	-168
part-time	+149	+420

Table 5 Changes in employees in employment in Great Britain between September 1981 and 1984 by industry: Comparison between census results and previous estimates

	Thousand	
Industry division	Census	Previous short-term estimates
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-18	-11
1 Energy and water supply	-93	-73
2 Other mineral and ore extraction etc	-118	-114
3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	-429	-271
4 Other manufacturing	-185	-195
5 Construction	-54	-112
6 Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	+95	+204
7 Transport and communication	-73	-103
8 Banking, finance, insurance, business services etc	+260	+170
9 Other services	+151	+76
Whole economy	-463	-431

Table 6 Changes in employees in employment in Great Britain between September 1981 and 1984 by region: Comparison between census results and previous estimates

	Thousand	
Region	Census	Previous short-term estimates
South East	-26	-3
East Anglia	+36	+24
South West	+7	-1
West Midlands	-52	-95
East Midlands	-10	-41
Yorkshire and Humberside	-69	-82
North West	-158	-82
North	-59	-79
Wales	-51	-26
Scotland	-80	-49
Great Britain	-463	-431

Revised quarterly employees in employment estimates

As described above, a primary purpose of the Census of Employment is to provide benchmark figures on which to re-align the short-term estimates derived from monthly and quarterly sample enquiries. The 1984 census results provide a new “benchmark” from which estimates for later dates can be calculated using the proportionate changes in employment derived from the sample survey.

The estimates for the inter-censal period, September 1981 to September 1984, also require revision to make them consistent with the 1984 census results.

The estimates for dates between the censuses have been revised in the usual way. The differences at detailed industry and regional level between the previous estimates for September 1984 and the census estimates have been interpolated back to the earlier census date.

On this occasion the census figures used for 1981, and the estimates for later dates based on them, were first adjusted, as mentioned above, to improve the consistency of industry coding in the two censuses. The series was also slightly adjusted to take account of revised data from the 1985 LFS and a slightly revised assessment of the proportion of YTS participants with contracts of employment.

As the recoding of the 1981 census was based only on changes in classification of some larger census units the estimates of 1981 to 1984 employment change for some industries, especially those with a high proportion of

smaller units and indistinct boundaries with related industries, may be affected by inconsistencies between the 1981 and 1984 censuses in the industry coding of some small census units.

The estimates for dates prior to September 1981 have also been revised to improve the consistency of industry coding. This does not affect the estimated total number of employees in the country as a whole or in any region, only their distribution across industries.

These revised estimates have been derived by applying the ratios between the revised September 1981 estimates and the previous 1981 census results to the previously published estimates for earlier years, and constraining the results to the previously published whole economy totals. It should be remembered that the estimates by industry for this period were derived by conversion from the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification using information from the 1981 census (for which census units were industry coded using both the 1968 and 1980 classifications). This information would be decreasingly relevant for earlier dates; and because of this, the estimates are less reliable for early years than for years near to 1981*.

The calculation of monthly and quarterly estimates of the number of employees for dates since the latest census date has been described in detail in a number of articles in *Employment Gazette*‡. In brief, the basis for the estimates is the Census of Employment, with monthly and quarterly estimates for later dates obtained by using data from sample surveys of employers to estimate proportionate change in the number of employees since the last census.

However, the results of successive censuses have shown that such short-term estimates underestimate the number of employees. Allowances for undercounting are therefore calculated using whole economy results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and included in the estimates of the number of employees.

In more detail, at the national level, post-September 1984 estimates have been derived using the following method. Employees data from the LFS—using as closely aligned definitions as possible to the definitions used in the employers’ surveys—were used to indicate change at whole economy level. The LFS estimate of the proportionate increase in the number of employees between spring 1984 and spring 1985 was applied to the revised employees in employment estimates, separately for males and females, for spring 1984, to give the whole economy employees in employment estimate for spring 1985 and, by interpolation, for March 1985. These March 1985 estimates were compared with employees in employment estimates obtained by applying the proportionate change in the regular sample enquiries of employers to the “benchmark” provided by the September 1984 Census of Employment.

The differences between these estimates for March 1985 were divided by two to give the quarterly allowances for undercounting used in producing whole economy level employee estimates, for males and females, for dates after September 1984; the total allowance estimated in this way was 46,100 a quarter. This allowance will be reviewed when the results of the 1986 LFS become available.

Thus for periods after September 1984, the estimates are derived by taking the level in September 1984 (as provided by the census), increasing this level according to the growth identified in the sample surveys of employers, and then adding a bias adjustment (of 46,100 a quarter) to compensate for the identified weakness in the survey of employers.

* “Estimates of Employees in Employment”, *Employment Gazette* December 1983.
 ‡ “Revised Employment Estimates”, *Employment Gazette* July 1984; “Revised Employment Estimates for 1981 to 1984”, March 1985; “Revised Employment Estimates for 1981 to 1984”, March 1986.

The whole economy bias allowance described above has also been spread among individual industries and regions, taking into account the differing degree of undercounting experienced in particular industries and regions between the last two censuses.

In detail, the number of employees for December 1984 for each industry class, and each group of industries within each region, has been obtained by taking the September 1984 level from the census, adjusting it for subsequent growth or decline as shown by the employer surveys and adding the quarterly correction for undercounting implicit in the revised September 1984 estimates. These estimates were then scaled so that their sum was equal to the whole economy estimate for December 1984, obtained as described in the previous paragraphs.

The quarterly bias adjustments used in calculating estimates for industries and regions for periods after September 1984 were then calculated as the difference between these, scaled, estimates for December 1984 and those obtained by adjusting the September 1984 census level for subsequent change as shown by the sample survey of employers.

This method of calculating the estimates—both for the whole economy and for each region and industry—closely parallels the procedure used in relation to the 1981 census before the 1984 census results were available and described in “Revised Employment Estimates”, *Employment Gazette*, July 1984.

In a number of cases the 1984 census results have led to significant revision of employee estimates for detailed industries. This is doubtless related to the inconsistencies, described above, between the industrial classification methods used in the 1981 and 1984 censuses. Where this is the case the effects of changes in industry coding would also introduce errors into employee estimates for dates after the 1984 census by means of the bias adjustments calculated as described above.

In the case of the very small industries the need for substantial revision may also reflect sampling errors which may be large relative to the level of employment in such small industries.

For these reasons the extent of industry detail for which employee estimates are regularly published, in tables 1.3 and 1.4 of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*, has been reduced. More detailed estimates will, however, be available on request from Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C2, East Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 2DN.

As there were indications that the seasonal pattern of employment, particularly for females in services, was changing more rapidly than could be reflected in the seasonal adjustment procedure which was being used, the opportunity has been taken while revising the employment estimates to review the seasonal adjustment procedures in the hope of producing a smoother series.

As a result of the review, it has been decided to continue to make seasonal adjustments to male and female estimates for agriculture, manufacturing, services and, for males only, construction; but to base the calculation of seasonal effects on the published estimates, rather than on series which exclude the allowance for undercounting; and to adopt shorter moving averages of seasonal factors than previously.

Seasonally adjusted figures are used in chart 1 and table 7 and included in tables 1.1 and 1.2 of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*.

Information on numbers of part-time males has in recent years been collected separately on sample survey enquiry forms and, with the availability of benchmark figures from

the new census results, it has become possible to make separate estimates on a quarterly basis for dates after September 1984. These are shown in *table 7* and included in *tables 1-1 and 1-4* of the Labour Market Data section.

The revised estimates are presented in the Labour Market Data section of this issue of *Employment Gazette* and in *table 7*. Longer time series will be included in the supplement to be published later with *Employment Gazette*.

Overall, as the census result was very similar to the previous estimate for September 1984, the revised series follows a very similar pattern to the previous estimates. The employed labour force has been increasing since March 1983 with a total increase of 1,044,000 between March 1983 and June 1986. The annual increases in the last three years were 196,000 in the year ending June 1986, 357,000 in the previous year and 451,000 between June 1983 and June 1984.

This close similarity between the previous and revised estimates at the aggregate level reflects largely offsetting revisions to the series for manufacturing and service industries. For manufacturing industries the revised series shows a faster rate of reduction than was previously estimated, though the pattern of a slowing rate of reduction after 1982 followed by some speeding of the rate (though not as fast as the rate observed in 1982) from late last year is the same.

The overall reduction in manufacturing employees between September 1981 and September 1986 is now estimated at 899,000. For employees in services, the revised series shows faster growth than did the previous estimates. Between December 1982, when the number of employees in services began to increase, and June 1986 the revised series shows an estimated increase of 1,068,000 employees in services; the increase in the year ending June 1986 is estimated as 281,000.

Table 7 The employed labour force in Great Britain

Thousand: seasonally adjusted

		Employees in employment						Employed labour force, including self-employed and HM Forces		
		All industries			Male			Female		
		Manufacturing industries	Service industries	Other industries	All	of which part-time*	All	of which part-time	Total	
1981	September	6,027	13,086	2,112	12,157	[718]	9,068	3,806	21,225	23,630
	December	5,931	13,067	2,076	12,052	na	9,022	3,802	21,074	23,489
1982	March	5,864	13,087	2,060	12,000	na	9,011	3,797	21,011	23,435
	June	5,761	13,077	2,058	11,931	na	8,965	3,767	20,896	23,329
	September	5,659	13,053	2,044	11,853	na	8,903	3,764	20,756	23,201
	December	5,559	13,006	2,040	11,764	na	8,841	3,713	20,605	23,060
1983	March	5,485	13,031	2,013	11,706	na	8,823	3,713	20,529	22,998
	June	5,429	13,130	1,997	11,675	na	8,881	3,760	20,556	23,038
	September	5,376	13,238	1,995	11,658	na	8,951	3,800	20,609	23,163
	December	5,349	13,339	1,983	11,645	na	9,027	3,843	20,671	23,294
1984	March	5,321	13,417	1,969	11,631	na	9,076	3,863	20,707	23,400
	June	5,314	13,463	1,951	11,625	na	9,103	3,872	20,728	23,489
	September	5,291	13,538	1,949	11,637	[771]	9,142	3,882	20,778	23,569
	December	5,298	13,647	1,941	11,679	[801]	9,207	3,921	20,886	23,703
1985	March	5,283	13,729	1,932	11,688	[792]	9,257	3,930	20,944	23,787
	June	5,275	13,793	1,909	11,684	[822]	9,293	3,942	20,977	23,846
	September	5,270	13,862	1,878	11,670	[807]	9,340	3,962	21,010	23,910
	December	5,254	13,935	1,855	11,668	[831]	9,376	3,969	21,044	23,972
1986	March	5,215	14,004	1,829	11,636	[818]	9,412	3,997	21,048	24,006
	June	5,162	14,074	1,819	11,613	[851]	9,442	4,012	21,055	24,042
	September	5,128								
Changes in the quarters ending:										
1981	September	-80	-16	-41	-118	na	-19	+11	-137	-124
	December	-96	-19	-36	-105	na	-46	-4	-151	-141
1982	March	-67	+20	-16	-52	na	-11	-5	-63	-54
	June	-103	-10	-2	-69	na	-46	-30	-115	-106
	September	-102	-24	-14	-78	na	-62	-3	-140	-128
	December	-100	-47	-4	-89	na	-62	-51	-151	-141
1983	March	-74	+25	-27	-58	na	-18	-	-76	-62
	June	-56	+99	-16	-31	na	+58	+47	+27	+40
	September	-53	+108	-2	-17	na	+70	+40	+53	+125
	December	-27	+101	-12	-13	na	+76	+43	+62	+131
1984	March	-28	+78	-14	-14	na	+49	+20	+36	+106
	June	-7	+46	-18	-6	na	+27	+9	+21	+89
	September	-23	+75	-2	+12	na	+39	+10	+50	+80
	December	+7	+109	-8	+42	[+30]	+65	+39	+108	+134
1985	March	-15	+82	-9	+9	[-9]	+50	+9	+58	+84
	June	-8	+64	-23	-4	[+30]	+36	+12	+33	+59
	September	-5	+69	-31	-14	[-15]	+47	+20	+33	+64
	December	-16	+73	-23	-2	[+24]	+36	+7	+34	+62
1986	March	-39	+69	-26	-32	[-13]	+36	+28	+4	+34
	June	-53	+70	-10	-23	[+33]	+30	+15	+7	+36
	September	-34								

* The estimates for part-time males are provisional and are not seasonally adjusted.

Among the more detailed industries identified in *table 1-4* of the Labour Market Data section, the number of employees employed in the following industries grew by ten per cent or more between June 1984 and June 1986: "Business services" "Recreational and cultural services", "The hotel trade", "Other services" (which includes residential homes and other social work and community services, and trade unions and business or professional associations), "Financial institutions other than banking and bill discounting", "The renting of movables," and "Owning and dealing in real estate".

Among the industries identified in the table, the most rapid growth in the manufacturing sector was in the manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment where there was an increase of nine per cent over the two years.

As the 1984 census results indicated that there were considerably fewer female part-time employees than had previously been thought, and that there were a similar number more female full-time employees than had been estimated, the revised quarterly series shows part-time female employees as contributing a considerably smaller part of the overall increase in the employed labour force than had previously been estimated.

It is now estimated that the number of part-time female employees contributed 299,000 of the increase of 1,044,000 in the employed labour force between March 1983 and June 1986, while full-time female employees increased by 320,000 and male employees reduced by 93,000.

The revised quarterly estimates separately identify part-time male employees for dates from September 1984 though, because only a short series is available, these estimates are not seasonally adjusted. The census results show an increase of 53,000 in the number of male part-time employees between September 1981 and September 1984. The more recent estimates suggest some continuing increase; for example, there was an estimated increase of 29,000 between June 1985 and June 1986.

Working population

While revising the employment estimates, the opportunity has also been taken to improve the quality and range of information published on the working population. The table now shows an additional series of estimates for participants in the YTS who are not included in estimates of the working population as they do not have contracts of employment.

In deriving the seasonally adjusted working population series, for dates from 1971, an attempt has been made to allow for changes in the coverage of the count—that is, to produce estimates as consistent as possible with the present, 1986, coverage of the count—as well as for the seasonality of the unemployment count. Seasonally adjusted working population estimates for dates before 1971 continue to incorporate the numbers of unemployed registrants.

Revised estimates are presented in *table 1-1* of the Labour Market Data section of this issue of *Employment Gazette* and a longer series will be included in the supplement to be published with the February issue.

Related series

In the Labour Market Data section the estimates of productivity (*table 1-8*) and unit wage costs (*table 5-7*) have been revised to be consistent with the new employees in employment series.

The unemployment rates, in section 2 of the Labour

Technical note

Before 1971, estimates of the number of employees were based on counts of national insurance cards. Since 1971, censuses of employment have provided detailed statistics of employees (not the self-employed) analysed by industry and area covering virtually the whole economy.

The only sectors excluded are HM Forces and employees in private domestic service; also, to avoid duplication of enquiries, the figures for agriculture are based on figures provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

Censuses were conducted annually from 1971 to 1978. Then, following the review of the Government Statistical Service under the guidance of Sir Derek Rayner, in which it was recommended that the census should normally be conducted triennially, censuses have been taken in 1981 and 1984. The next census is planned for 1987.

The result of the previous, 1981, census were published in a supplement to the December 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The census of employment is taken by means of a postal enquiry and a full response is sought in order to obtain an accurate measurement of the level of employment at the census date and of the changes in employment from one census to the next. The enquiry is therefore conducted under the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947.

The employers to be included in the census are identified from the Inland Revenue register of addresses corresponding to employers' PAYE schemes. The census forms are sent to the addresses where employers hold their pay records (paypoints). Employers are asked to show the numbers of their employees and the business activity for each address where they have employees. These addresses do not correspond to the commonly used terms "firms", "companies" or "establishments", by which employers are identified.

Each unit for which separate information is obtained constitutes a "data unit". Most commonly the data unit will represent, for instance, an entire factory, office or shop and will include all the employees working there. There are however a substantial number of cases where there are two or more data units for the same address. This arises where pay records for different categories of employee, like the weekly and the monthly paid, are handled at different paypoints and separate information is obtained for each group.

In another situation where more than one distinct business activity is carried on at a single address, separate information is required for each so that the employees can be allocated to the appropriate industrial classification. A data unit may therefore be a complete business or only part of a business, a single establishment or only part of an establishment.

Market Data section, incorporate the previous employee estimates. Unlike the series mentioned in the previous paragraph, they use the employee estimates without any analysis by industry and so would be relatively little affected by the revisions.

The denominator used in calculating the unemployment rates will be revised, and rebased to 1986, in the New Year. The revision will take into account not only the changes described above but also the further review of the employment estimates which will be undertaken when the results of the 1986 Labour Force Survey are available.

Table 8 Employees in employment: by industry: September 1984

Thousand

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980				Male			Female			Male and female
Division	Class	Group	Activity	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
			All industries and services *	10,927.5	771.0	11,698.5	5,289.4	3,857.9	9,147.4	20,845.9
0			Agriculture, forestry and fishing †	227.5	31.5	258.9	57.1	32.2	89.3	348.2
1-5			Index of production and construction industries	5,122.7	70.0	5,192.7	1,375.5	387.7	1,763.2	6,955.8
2-4			Manufacturing industries	3,709.1	54.5	3,763.7	1,241.1	321.9	1,563.0	5,326.6
6-9			Service industries *	5,577.3	669.5	6,246.8	3,856.9	3,438.1	7,294.9	13,541.8
0			Agriculture, forestry and fishing †	227.5	31.5	258.9	57.1	32.2	89.3	348.2
	01	010	0100 Agriculture and horticulture †	213.4	30.8	244.2	55.4	31.4	86.8	331.0
	02	020	0200 Forestry	9.2	0.3	9.4	1.3	0.5	1.8	11.2
	03	030	0300 Fishing	4.9	0.4	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	6.0
1			Energy and water supply industries	521.3	1.3	522.6	65.6	15.2	80.8	603.4
	11	111	Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels	224.4	0.1	224.5	7.4	2.3	9.7	232.2
		1113	Deep coal mines	215.3	0.1	215.4	6.9	2.2	9.1	224.5
		1114	Opencast coal working	5.9	—	5.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	6.4
		1115	Manufacture of solid fuels	1.2	—	1.2	—	—	—	1.2
	12	120	1200 Coke ovens	3.5	—	3.5	0.1	—	0.2	3.7
	13	130	1300 Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas	25.8	0.5	26.3	4.7	0.2	4.9	31.3
	14	140	Mineral oil processing	16.8	0.1	16.9	2.3	0.4	2.7	19.6
		1401	Mineral oil refining	13.4	—	13.5	1.5	0.2	1.7	15.2
		1402	Other treatment of petroleum products (excluding petrochemical manufacture)	3.4	0.1	3.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	4.4
	15	152	1520 Nuclear fuel production	12.8	—	12.8	1.9	0.2	2.1	14.8
	16		Production and distribution of electricity, gas and other forms of energy	191.6	0.4	192.0	41.8	10.6	52.4	244.4
		161	1610 Production and distribution of electricity	121.0	0.3	121.4	22.1	6.3	28.3	149.7
		162	1620 Public gas supply	70.3	0.1	70.4	19.7	4.3	24.0	94.3
		163	1630 Production and distribution of other forms of energy	0.3	—	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.4
	17	170	1700 Water supply industry	48.4	0.2	48.5	7.3	1.6	8.9	57.4
2			Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels: manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	614.1	4.7	618.8	148.5	29.4	178.0	796.7
	21	210	2100 Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	2.6	—	2.6	0.2	—	0.3	2.9
	22		Metal manufacturing	168.3	1.1	169.4	19.2	3.9	23.2	192.5
		221	2210 Iron and steel industry	79.3	0.3	79.5	5.2	1.0	6.1	85.6
		222	2220 Steel tubes	19.5	0.1	19.6	2.8	0.5	3.3	22.9
		223	Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	19.8	0.2	20.0	3.5	0.9	4.5	24.5
		2234	Drawing and manufacture of steel wire and steel wire products	15.8	0.1	15.9	3.2	0.8	4.0	19.9
		2235	Other drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	4.1	—	4.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	4.6
		224	2240 Non-ferrous metals industry	49.6	0.6	50.3	7.7	1.5	9.2	59.5
		2245	Aluminium and aluminium alloys	21.6	0.4	22.0	2.7	0.5	3.3	25.3
		2246	Copper, brass and other copper alloys	15.9	0.2	16.0	2.8	0.7	3.5	19.5
		2247	Other non-ferrous metals and their alloys	12.2	0.1	12.3	2.1	0.3	2.5	14.8
	23		Extraction of minerals n.e.s.	28.5	0.3	28.8	2.7	0.9	3.6	32.5
		231	2310 Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	27.2	0.3	27.5	2.6	0.9	3.5	31.0
		233	2330 Salt extraction and refining	0.3	—	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.4
		239	2396 Extraction of other minerals n.e.s.	1.0	—	1.0	0.1	—	0.1	1.1

Table 8 (continued) Employees in employment: by industry: September 1984

Thousand

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980				Male			Female			Male and female
Division	Class	Group	Activity	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
			24 Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	170.5	1.5	172.0	41.3	8.4	49.7	221.7
		241	2410 Structural clay products	19.4	0.1	19.5	1.5	0.4	1.9	21.4
		242	2420 Cement, lime and plaster	12.3	0.1	12.3	1.2	0.3	1.4	13.8
		243	Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	39.1	0.4	39.5	4.3	1.3	5.6	45.1
			Ready mixed concrete	7.6	0.1	7.7	1.1	0.4	1.5	9.2
			Other building products of concrete, cement or plaster	31.5	0.3	31.8	3.2	1.0	4.2	36.0
		244	2440 Asbestos goods	8.2	—	8.3	2.0	0.4	2.4	10.6
		245	2450 Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals n.e.s.	10.3	0.2	10.5	1.3	0.5	1.9	12.4
		246	2460 Abrasive products	3.7	—	3.8	1.0	0.1	1.1	4.9
		247	2470 Glass and glassware	39.1	0.4	39.5	8.3	2.3	10.6	50.1
			Flat glass	14.6	0.1	14.7	2.7	0.9	3.6	18.3
			Glass containers	8.8	—	8.8	1.3	0.2	1.5	10.3
			Other glass products	15.8	0.2	16.0	4.3	1.2	5.5	21.5
		248	2480 Refractory and ceramic goods	38.3	0.4	38.7	21.7	3.0	24.8	63.5
			Refractory goods	8.2	0.1	8.3	1.2	0.5	1.7	9.9
			Ceramic goods	30.1	0.3	30.4	20.6	2.5	23.1	53.5
		2481	2481 Refractory goods	8.2	0.1	8.3	1.2	0.5	1.7	9.9
		2489	2489 Ceramic goods	30.1	0.3	30.4	20.6	2.5	23.1	53.5
		25	25 Chemical industry	234.3	1.7	236.0	83.9	16.1	100.0	335.9
		251	2510 Basic industrial chemicals	103.8	0.4	104.2	17.2	3.0	20.2	124.4
			Inorganic chemicals except industrial gases	48.7	0.1	48.8	7.0	1.1	8.0	56.8
			Basic organic chemicals except specialised pharmaceutical chemicals	9.7	—	9.7	2.2	0.3	2.5	12.1
			Fertilisers	5.2	—	5.2	0.9	0.1	1.0	6.3
			Synthetic resins and plastics materials	30.7	0.2	31.0	5.7	1.2	6.9	37.9
			Synthetic rubber	0.8	—	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1
			Dyestuffs and pigments	8.6	—	8.7	1.4	0.2	1.6	10.3
		255	2550 Paints, varnishes and printing ink	22.3	0.3	22.5	5.4	1.2	6.6	29.1
			Paints, varnishes and painters' fillings	18.1	0.2	18.3	4.7	1.0	5.7	24.0
			Printing ink	4.1	—	4.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	5.1
		256	2560 Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes	35.4	0.3	35.7	10.6	2.1	12.7	48.4
			Formulated adhesives and sealants	7.2	0.1	7.2	2.0	0.4	2.4	9.7
			Chemical treatment of oils and fats	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.2
			Essential oils and flavouring materials	1.9	—	1.9	0.9	0.1	1.0	2.9
			Explosives	2.7	—	2.7	1.9	0.1	2.1	4.8
			Miscellaneous chemical products for industrial use	19.0	0.1	19.2	3.8	0.9	4.7	23.9
			Formulated pesticides	2.2	—	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.9	3.1
			Adhesive film, cloth and foil	2.3	—	2.3	1.2	0.4	1.6	3.9
			Pharmaceutical products	47.4	0.3	47.7	32.3	5.5	37.8	85.5
			Soap and toilet preparations	16.0	0.3	16.3	14.5	3.4	18.0	34.2
			Soaps and synthetic detergents	7.4	0.1	7.4	3.3	0.9	4.3	11.7
			Perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations	8.6	0.2	8.8	11.2	2.5	13.7	22.5
		259	2590 Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office use	9.4	0.1	9.5	3.9	0.7	4.6	14.1
			Photographic materials and chemicals	6.3	—	6.3	2.1	0.3	2.4	8.7
			Chemical products n.e.s.	3.1	0.1	3.2	1.8	0.4	2.2	5.4
		26	26 Production of man-made fibres	9.9	0.1	10.0	1.1	0.2	1.3	11.2
3			3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	1,904.4	17.3	1,921.7	426.8	85.0	511.8	2,433.4
		31	31 Manufacture of metal goods n.e.s.	252.7	3.4	256.1	59.3	15.7	75.0	331.1
			Foundries	54.0	0.4	54.4	6.1	1.8	7.9	62.3
			Ferrous metal foundries	37.7	0.3	38.0	3.2	1.2	4.4	42.5
			Non-ferrous metal foundries	16.2	0.1	16.3	2.9	0.6	3.5	19.9
			Forging, pressing and stamping	20.7	0.2	20.9	4.2	1.0	5.2	26.1
			Bolts, nuts, etc; springs; non-precision chains; metals treatment	35.2	0.6	35.8	9.1	2.5	11.5	47.3
			Bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, springs and non-precision chains	17.6	0.2	17.8	5.3	1.2	6.5	24.4
			Heat and surface treatment of metals including sintering	17.6	0.3	17.9	3.7	1.3	5.0	22.9
			Metal doors, windows etc	20.1	0.2	20.4	3.4	1.4	4.8	25.2
			Hand tools and finished metal goods	122.7	1.9	124.7	36.5	9.1	45.5	170.2
			Hand tools and implements	10.5	0.2	10.7	3.3	0.6	4.0	14.7

Table 8 (continued) Employees in employment: by industry: September 1984

Thousand

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980				Male			Female			Male and female
Division	Class	Group	Activity	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
			Manufacture of metal goods n.e.s. contd.							
			3162 Cutlery, spoons, forks and similar tableware; razors	3.9	0.1	4.0	2.4	0.6	3.0	6.9
			3163 Metal storage vessels (mainly non-industrial)	2.4	—	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.9
			3164 Packaging products of metal	16.4	0.1	16.5	5.4	1.6	7.0	23.5
			3165 Domestic heating and cooking appliances (non-electrical)	8.2	—	8.3	2.6	0.3	2.9	11.2
			3166 Metal furniture and safes	7.6	—	7.6	1.7	0.3	2.0	9.6
			3167 Domestic and similar utensils of metal	3.0	—	3.0	1.6	0.2	1.8	4.8
			3169 Finished metal products n.e.s.	70.7	1.4	72.1	19.2	5.3	24.6	96.7
			Mechanical engineering	625.3	6.7	632.0	93.9	24.6	118.4	750.4
32		320	Industrial plant and steelwork	73.9	0.6	74.6	6.4	2.1	8.5	83.1
		3204	Fabricated constructional steelwork	47.8	0.5	48.4	4.1	1.6	5.7	54.1
		3205	Boilers and process plant fabrications	26.1	0.1	26.2	2.3	0.5	2.8	29.0
		321	Agricultural machinery and tractors	25.6	0.2	25.8	2.5	0.6	3.1	28.9
		3211	Agricultural machinery	18.7	0.2	18.8	2.0	0.5	2.6	21.4
		3212	Wheeled tractors	6.9	—	7.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	7.5
		322	Metal-working machine tools and engineers' tools	62.6	0.9	63.5	9.6	3.2	12.8	76.3
		3221	Metal-working machine tools	19.4	0.3	19.7	2.6	1.0	3.6	23.3
		3222	Engineers' small tools	43.2	0.6	43.9	7.0	2.2	9.2	53.0
		323	Textile machinery	9.0	0.1	9.1	1.5	0.5	2.0	11.1
		324	Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries; process engineering contractors	34.2	0.3	34.6	5.9	1.4	7.3	41.9
		3244	Food, drink and tobacco processing machinery; packaging and bottling machinery	16.4	0.2	16.5	3.1	0.7	3.8	20.3
		3245	Chemical industry machinery; furnaces and kilns; gas, water and waste treatment plant	9.0	0.1	9.2	1.7	0.4	2.2	11.3
		3246	Process engineering contractors	8.9	—	8.9	1.1	0.3	1.4	10.3
		325	Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	69.5	0.3	69.8	8.3	1.7	10.1	79.9
		3251	Mining machinery	11.3	—	11.3	1.0	0.1	1.2	12.5
		3254	Construction and earth moving equipment	15.0	—	15.0	1.7	0.3	1.9	16.9
		3255	Mechanical lifting and handling equipment	43.3	0.3	43.5	5.6	1.3	7.0	50.5
		326	Mechanical power transmission equipment	26.0	0.1	26.1	5.0	0.5	5.5	31.6
		3261	Precision chains and other mechanical power transmission equipment	14.2	0.1	14.3	2.4	0.3	2.7	17.0
		3262	Ball, needle and roller bearings	11.8	—	11.8	2.6	0.1	2.8	14.6
		327	Machinery for the printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries; laundry and dry-cleaning machinery	21.8	0.2	22.0	3.6	1.3	4.9	27.0
		3275	Machinery for working wood, rubber, plastics, leather and making paper, glass, bricks and similar materials; laundry and dry cleaning machinery	12.0	0.1	12.1	1.8	0.8	2.6	14.7
		3276	Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery	9.8	0.1	9.9	1.8	0.5	2.3	12.2
		328	Other machinery and mechanical equipment	288.9	3.8	292.7	45.6	13.1	58.7	351.4
		3281	Internal combustion engines (except for road vehicles, wheeled tractors primarily for agricultural purposes and aircraft) and other prime movers	37.0	0.1	37.2	4.4	0.8	5.2	42.4
		3283	Compressors and fluid power equipment	36.2	0.3	36.5	6.2	1.1	7.2	43.8
		3284	Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment	33.8	0.3	34.1	5.8	1.4	7.2	41.4
		3285	Scales, weighing machinery and portable power tools	7.1	0.1	7.2	1.8	0.3	2.1	9.3
		3286	Other industrial and commercial machinery	31.1	0.5	31.5	6.0	1.5	7.5	39.1
		3287	Pumps	6.1	0.1	6.2	1.2	0.2	1.4	7.6
		3288	Industrial valves	5.0	—	5.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	6.1

Table 8 (continued) Employees in employment: by industry: September 1984

Thousand

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980				Male			Female			Male and female
Division	Class	Group	Activity	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
			Mechanical engineering contd.							
			3289 Mechanical, marine and precision engineering n.e.s.	132.5	2.4	134.9	19.4	7.6	27.0	161.9
			329 Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	13.6	—	13.7	5.4	0.2	5.6	19.3
			Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	61.5	0.3	61.8	22.0	2.0	24.0	85.7
			3301 Office machinery	11.6	—	11.7	3.9	0.4	4.3	16.0
			3302 Electronic data processing equipment	49.9	0.2	50.1	18.1	1.6	19.7	69.7
			Electrical and electronic engineering	399.9	3.6	403.5	167.6	28.5	196.1	599.6
			341 Insulated wires and cables	23.4	0.2	23.5	8.0	1.0	9.0	32.6
			342 Basic electrical equipment	81.8	0.6	82.5	24.2	3.8	28.0	110.5
			343 Electrical equipment for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	50.8	0.4	51.2	18.3	3.8	22.1	73.3
			3432 Batteries and accumulators	8.7	—	8.7	2.4	0.3	2.7	11.5
			3433 Alarms and signalling equipment	12.4	0.2	12.6	3.7	0.8	4.5	17.1
			3434 Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	19.4	0.1	19.5	9.9	2.1	12.0	31.4
			3435 Electrical equipment for industrial use n.e.s.	10.3	0.1	10.4	2.3	0.5	2.9	13.2
			344 Telecommunication equipment, electrical measuring equipment, electronic capital goods and passive electronic components	119.4	1.1	120.5	52.9	7.5	60.4	180.9
			3441 Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	29.0	0.5	29.5	15.3	2.1	17.4	46.9
			3442 Electrical instruments and control systems	23.1	0.2	23.3	9.3	1.6	10.9	34.2
			3443 Radio and electronic capital goods	49.1	0.2	49.3	16.7	1.9	18.6	67.9
			3444 Components other than active components mainly for electronic equipment	18.2	0.2	18.4	11.6	2.0	13.5	31.9
			345 Other electronic equipment	77.2	0.8	78.1	43.2	8.8	52.0	130.1
			3452 Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	2.7	0.1	2.8	2.0	0.9	2.9	5.7
			3453 Active components and electronic sub-assemblies	36.9	0.3	37.2	24.0	4.9	28.9	66.2
			3454 Electronic consumer goods and other electronic equipment n.e.s.	37.6	0.4	38.0	17.2	3.0	20.2	58.2
			346 Domestic-type electric appliances	28.6	0.2	28.8	12.3	2.0	14.3	43.1
			347 Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment	11.5	0.1	11.7	7.9	1.1	9.1	20.7
			348 Electrical equipment installation	7.1	0.1	7.3	0.8	0.4	1.2	8.5
			Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts thereof	240.3	0.7	241.1	28.7	3.4	32.1	273.2
			351 Motor vehicles and their engines	94.8	0.2	95.0	8.2	0.6	8.8	103.8
			352 Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	47.3	0.2	47.5	3.4	0.7	4.0	51.6
			3521 Motor vehicle bodies	39.1	0.1	39.3	2.5	0.4	2.9	42.2
			3522 Trailers and semi-trailers	4.5	—	4.6	0.5	0.1	0.7	5.2
			3523 Caravans	3.7	—	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	4.2
			353 Motor vehicle parts	98.2	0.4	98.6	17.1	2.1	19.3	117.8
			Manufacture of other transport equipment	255.0	1.4	256.3	29.1	3.8	32.9	289.2
			361 Shipbuilding and repairing	80.8	0.6	81.4	4.7	1.6	6.3	87.7
			362 Railway and tramway vehicles	21.4	0.1	21.5	1.0	0.2	1.2	22.7
			363 Cycles and motor cycles	6.1	0.1	6.2	1.8	0.2	2.0	8.2
			3633 Motor cycles and parts	0.6	—	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.3
			3634 Pedal cycles and parts	5.5	0.1	5.6	1.2	0.1	1.3	6.9
			364 Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	143.4	0.5	144.4	20.7	1.6	22.3	166.7
			365 Other vehicles	2.7	—	2.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	3.9
			Instrument engineering	69.7	1.2	70.9	26.2	7.1	33.3	104.2
			371 Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus	38.3	0.4	38.7	13.1	3.3	16.3	55.0
			372 Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances	14.8	0.4	15.3	5.6	1.7	7.2	22.5
			373 Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment	14.6	0.4	15.0	6.2	1.9	8.1	23.1
			3731 Spectacles and unmounted lenses	5.2	0.2	5.4	4.0	1.4	5.3	10.8
			3732 Optical precision instruments	3.5	0.1	3.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	4.5
			3733 Photographic and cinematographic equipment	5.9	0.1	6.0	1.5	0.3	1.8	7.8
			374 Clocks, watches and other timing devices	2.0	—	2.1	1.3	0.2	1.6	3.6

Table 8 (continued) Employees in employment: by industry: September 1984

Thousand

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980				Male			Female			Male and female
Division	Class	Group	Activity	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
4			Other manufacturing industries	1,190.7	32.5	1,223.2	665.7	207.5	873.2	2,096.5
	41/42		Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	338.7	8.0	346.6	152.6	88.6	241.2	587.8
		411	Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	3.8	—	3.8	0.9	0.2	1.2	5.0
		4115	Margarine and compound cooking fats	3.0	—	3.0	0.9	0.2	1.1	4.0
		4116	Processing organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fat production)	0.9	—	0.9	0.1	—	0.1	1.0
		412	Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-products	51.6	1.1	52.8	25.9	10.5	36.4	89.2
		4121	Slaughterhouses	8.8	0.3	9.1	1.5	0.5	2.0	11.0
		4122	Bacon curing and meat processing	28.3	0.7	28.9	16.6	7.7	24.3	53.2
		4123	Poultry slaughter and processing	10.6	0.2	10.8	7.2	2.0	9.2	20.0
		4126	Animal by-product processing	3.9	—	4.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	5.0
		413	Preparation of milk and milk products	27.9	0.4	28.3	7.5	2.1	9.6	37.9
		414	Processing of fruit and vegetables	13.1	0.3	13.4	10.1	6.0	16.0	29.4
		415	Fish processing	5.2	0.2	5.4	5.4	3.5	8.9	14.2
		416	Grain milling	7.5	0.1	7.6	1.8	0.4	2.1	9.8
		418	Starch	1.2	—	1.2	0.1	—	0.1	1.3
		419	Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	59.4	3.9	63.3	28.4	35.7	64.1	127.3
		4196	Bread and flour confectionery	48.2	3.6	51.9	19.8	24.5	44.3	96.2
		4197	Biscuits and crispbread	11.2	0.2	11.4	8.6	11.1	19.8	31.1
		420	Sugar and sugar by-products	7.3	—	7.3	1.6	0.3	1.9	9.2
		421	Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	27.7	0.6	28.3	15.6	11.9	27.6	55.9
		4213	Ice cream	4.2	0.3	4.4	2.1	0.8	2.8	7.3
		4214	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	23.5	0.3	23.9	13.6	11.2	24.7	48.6
		422	Animal feeding stuffs	15.8	0.2	16.0	3.2	0.9	4.1	20.1
		4221	Compound animal feeds	10.5	0.1	10.6	2.0	0.5	2.6	13.2
		4222	Pet-foods and non-compound animal feeds	5.3	0.1	5.4	1.2	0.3	1.5	6.9
		423	Miscellaneous foods	30.2	0.4	30.6	20.0	11.1	31.1	61.7
		424	Spirit distilling and compounding	13.1	—	13.1	7.3	0.6	7.9	21.0
		426	Wines, cider and perry	3.5	0.1	3.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	4.9
		427	Brewing and malting	40.6	0.4	41.0	8.6	2.2	10.7	51.7
		428	Soft drinks	18.3	0.3	18.6	6.0	1.7	7.7	26.3
		429	Tobacco industry	12.5	—	12.5	9.4	1.2	10.6	23.1
	43		Textile industry	118.5	2.1	120.6	94.4	19.9	114.3	234.9
		431	Woollen and worsted industry	24.8	0.4	25.2	13.4	3.6	17.0	42.2
		432	Cotton and silk industries	20.1	0.3	20.5	12.3	3.0	15.2	35.7
		4321	Spinning and doubling on the cotton system	9.0	0.1	9.1	5.3	1.5	6.8	15.9
		4322	Weaving of cotton, silk and man-made fibres	11.1	0.2	11.3	7.0	1.5	8.5	19.8
		433	Throwing, texturing, etc of continuous filament yarn	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
		434	Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie	0.4	—	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8
		435	Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	2.4	—	2.5	1.0	0.1	1.1	3.6
		436	Hosiery and other knitted goods	25.8	0.5	26.3	48.1	8.5	56.6	82.9
		4363	Hosiery and other weft knitted goods and fabrics	25.1	0.5	25.6	47.9	8.5	56.3	81.9
		4364	Warp knitted fabrics	0.7	—	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0
		437	Textile finishing	20.7	0.5	21.2	7.2	2.1	9.3	30.5
		438	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	12.3	0.1	12.4	4.8	0.8	5.5	17.9
		4384	Pile carpets, carpeting and rugs	11.9	0.1	12.0	4.7	0.8	5.4	17.4
		4385	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs and matting	0.4	—	0.5	0.1	—	0.1	0.6
		439	Miscellaneous textiles	11.9	0.2	12.1	7.3	1.7	9.0	21.1
		4395	Lace	1.7	0.1	1.8	1.4	0.5	1.9	3.6
		4396	Rope, twine and net	1.9	—	2.0	1.3	0.3	1.6	3.6
		4398	Narrow fabrics	4.0	0.1	4.0	3.3	0.7	4.1	8.1
		4399	Other miscellaneous textiles	4.2	—	4.3	1.2	0.2	1.4	5.7
	44		Manufacture of leather and leather goods	12.2	0.4	12.6	7.5	2.0	9.5	22.1
		441	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	8.2	0.2	8.4	1.8	0.6	2.4	10.8
		442	Leather goods	4.0	0.2	4.2	5.7	1.4	7.1	11.3

Table 8 (continued) Employees in employment: by industry: September 1984

Thousand

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980				Male			Female			Male and female
Division	Class	Group	Activity	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
	45		Footwear and clothing industries	73.2	2.7	75.9	186.0	30.5	216.5	292.4
		451	Footwear	24.0	0.5	24.4	25.8	2.8	28.5	53.0
		453	Clothing, hats and gloves	38.5	1.7	40.2	144.9	23.6	168.5	208.7
		4531	Weatherproof outerwear	2.8	0.1	2.9	9.2	1.3	10.4	13.3
		4532	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	6.4	0.2	6.6	18.1	2.7	20.8	27.5
		4533	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	5.7	0.3	6.0	16.0	2.9	18.9	24.9
		4534	Work clothing and men's and boys' jeans	3.4	0.1	3.5	12.0	1.2	13.2	16.7
		4535	Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear	1.8	—	1.8	9.4	1.1	10.4	12.3
		4536	Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear	13.7	0.7	14.3	64.0	11.2	75.2	89.5
		4537	Hats, caps and millinery	1.1	0.1	1.2	2.0	0.6	2.7	3.8
		4538	Gloves	0.5	—	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.6	2.1
		4539	Other dress industries	3.2	0.2	3.3	13.0	2.2	15.2	18.5
		455	Household textiles and other made-up textiles	9.7	0.4	10.1	14.4	3.6	18.0	28.1
		4555	Soft furnishings	2.9	0.1	3.0	5.1	1.3	6.4	9.4
		4556	Canvas goods, sacks and other made-up textiles	3.4	0.1	3.5	2.9	0.8	3.7	7.2
		4557	Household textiles	3.4	0.2	3.6	6.4	1.4	7.8	11.4
		456	Fur goods	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.7
	46		Timber and wooden furniture industries	160.7	3.2	163.9	29.0	9.9	38.9	202.8
		461	Saw-milling, planing, etc, of wood	12.9	0.2	13.1	1.3	0.5	1.7	14.9
		462	Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and treatment of wood	5.3	0.1	5.4	0.8	0.3	1.0	6.5
		463	Builders carpentry and joinery	38.5	0.8	39.2	4.0	2.3	6.3	45.6
		464	Wooden containers	7.6	0.1	7.7	1.4	0.4	1.8	9.5
		465	Other wooden articles (except furniture)	6.2	0.2	6.4	1.7	0.7	2.4	8.8
		466	Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms	3.5	0.1	3.6	2.7	0.7	3.3	6.9
		4663	Brushes and brooms	3.0	0.1	3.1	2.4	0.6	3.0	6.0
		4664	Articles of cork and basketware, wickerwork and other plaiting materials	0.5	—	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.9
		467	Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings	86.8	1.7	88.5	17.1	5.1	22.3	110.8
		4671	Wooden and upholstered furniture	63.9	1.3	65.2	14.1	3.7	17.8	83.0
		4672	Shop and office fitting	22.9	0.3	23.2	3.0	1.5	4.5	27.7
	47		Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	310.0	13.5	323.5	123.8	34.3	158.1	481.6
		471	Pulp, paper and board	32.7	0.2	32.8	6.2	1.1	7.3	40.1
		472	Conversion of paper and board	60.5	0.9	61.4	28.1	6.7	34.9	96.2
		4721	Wall coverings	3.4	0.1	3.4	0.9	0.2	1.1	4.5
		4722	Household and personal hygiene products of paper	2.6	—	2.6	1.6	0.9	2.5	5.1
		4723	Stationery	12.1	0.4	12.4	7.1	1.5	8.6	21.1
		4724	Packaging products of paper and pulp	7.1	0.1	7.2	3.1	0.8	3.9	11.1
		4725	Packaging products of board	26.2	0.2	26.4	10.5	2.2	12.6	39.0
		4728	Other paper and board products	9.2	0.1	9.3	4.9	1.2	6.1	15.4
		475	Printing and publishing	216.8	12.5	229.3	89.4	26.5	116.0	345.3
		4751	Printing and publishing of newspapers	70.9	8.8	79.8	20.5	7.3	27.8	107.5
		4752	Printing and publishing of periodicals	11.1	0.2	11.3	7.6	1.1	8.6	19.9
		4753	Printing and publishing of books	6.0	0.1	6.1	5.8	0.8	6.6	12.8
		4754	Other printing and publishing	128.8	3.3	132.1	55.6	17.4	73.0	205.1
	48		Processing of rubber and plastics	135.7	1.4	137.1	44.2	12.9	57.1	194.2
		481	Rubber products	47.5	0.3	47.8	12.2	2.8	15.0	62.7
		4811	Rubber tyres and inner tubes	17.8	—	17.8	1.9	0.2	2.1	19.9
		4812	Other rubber products	29.7	0.2	30.0	10.3	2.5	12.9	42.8
		482	Retreading and specialist repairing of rubber tyres	1.5	—	1.5	0.1	—	0.1	1.6
		483	Processing of plastics	86.7	1.1	87.9	31.9	10.1	42.0	129.8
		4831	Plastic coated textile fabric	2.0	—	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	2.7
		4832	Plastics semi-manufactures	9.6	0.1	9.7	2.6	0.7	3.3	13.1
		4833	Plastics floorcoverings	2.8	—	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	3.6
		4834	Plastics building products	10.3	0.1	10.4	2.4	0.8	3.2	13.6
		4835	Plastics packaging products	16.0	0.2	16.2	5.2	2.1	7.3	23.5
		4836	Plastics products n.e.s.	45.9	0.7	46.6	20.5	6.3	26.8	73.4

Table 8 (continued) Employees in employment: by industry: September 1984

Thousand

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980				Male			Female			Male and female
Division	Class	Group	Activity	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
49			Other manufacturing industries	41.6	1.3	43.0	28.3	9.3	37.6	80.5
	491	4910	Jewellery and coins	9.0	0.3	9.4	5.1	1.6	6.7	16.1
	492	4920	Musical instruments	2.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.8
	493	4930	Photographic and cinematographic processing laboratories	8.6	0.3	8.9	6.0	2.3	8.3	17.2
	494		Toys and sports goods	10.0	0.3	10.3	8.7	3.3	12.0	22.4
		4941	Toys and games	4.7	0.2	4.9	5.4	2.1	7.5	12.4
		4942	Sports goods	5.3	0.1	5.5	3.3	1.2	4.5	10.0
	495		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	11.9	0.3	12.2	7.9	1.9	9.8	22.0
		4954	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	3.6	—	3.6	3.1	0.5	3.6	7.2
		4959	Other manufactures n.e.s.	8.4	0.3	8.6	4.8	1.5	6.3	14.9
5	50		Construction	892.3	14.2	906.5	68.8	50.5	119.3	1,025.8
		500	General construction and demolition work	322.1	4.8	326.9	24.6	18.5	43.0	369.9
		501	Construction and repair of buildings	181.9	3.7	185.6	14.7	9.7	24.4	210.0
		502	Civil engineering	167.3	1.2	168.5	12.1	4.7	16.8	185.3
		503	Installation of fixtures and fittings	140.8	2.7	143.5	12.7	11.2	23.9	167.4
		504	Building completion work	80.2	1.8	82.0	4.8	6.5	11.3	93.3
6			Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	1,645.4	275.8	1,921.2	984.9	1,289.2	2,274.1	4,195.4
	61		Wholesale distribution (except dealing in scrap and waste materials)	585.0	24.6	609.7	197.0	85.7	282.7	892.3
		611	Wholesale distribution of agricultural raw materials, live animals, textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	19.9	1.6	21.5	6.2	2.9	9.1	30.6
		612	Wholesale distribution of fuels, ores, metals and industrial materials	71.1	1.3	72.3	18.6	4.9	23.5	95.9
		613	Wholesale distribution of timber and building materials	96.0	3.8	99.8	20.5	10.1	30.6	130.4
		614	Wholesale distribution of machinery, industrial equipment and vehicles	120.7	2.5	123.2	34.8	10.9	45.7	168.9
		6148	Wholesale distribution of motor vehicles and parts and accessories	30.1	0.7	30.8	7.9	2.8	10.7	41.5
		6149	Wholesale distribution of machinery, industrial equipment and transport equipment other than motor vehicles	90.6	1.8	92.4	26.9	8.1	35.0	127.4
		615	Wholesale distribution of household goods, hardware and ironmongery	36.3	1.1	37.5	15.2	6.5	21.7	59.2
		616	Wholesale distribution of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	20.3	0.9	21.3	13.1	5.3	18.3	39.6
		617	Wholesale distribution of food, drink and tobacco	151.9	7.3	159.2	49.8	29.0	78.8	238.0
		618	Wholesale distribution of pharmaceutical, medical and other chemists' goods	12.0	0.7	12.7	10.1	3.9	14.0	26.6
		619	Other wholesale distribution including general wholesalers	56.8	5.5	62.2	28.7	12.2	40.9	103.1
	62		Dealing in scrap and waste materials	16.8	0.5	17.3	2.1	1.7	3.8	21.1
		621	Dealing in scrap metals	10.6	0.3	10.9	1.0	0.8	1.7	12.6
		622	Dealing in other scrap materials, or general dealers	6.2	0.3	6.5	1.2	0.9	2.1	8.6
	63	630	Commission agents	15.6	0.7	16.3	8.4	2.9	11.2	27.5
	64/65		Retail distribution	641.7	117.3	759.1	543.6	721.8	1,265.4	2,024.5
		641	Food retailing	166.1	47.4	213.5	128.0	232.6	360.6	574.1
		642	Confectioners, tobacconists and newsagents; off-licences	22.7	10.8	33.5	26.6	70.0	96.6	130.1
		643	Dispensing and other chemists	13.0	4.0	17.0	42.5	47.9	90.4	107.4
		645	Retail distribution of clothing	31.1	4.9	35.9	54.8	66.5	121.3	157.2
		646	Retail distribution of footwear and leather goods	10.9	2.7	13.6	20.1	40.8	60.8	74.4
		647	Retail distribution of furnishing fabrics and household textiles	10.9	0.6	11.6	5.8	4.8	10.6	22.2

Table 8 (continued) Employees in employment: by industry: September 1984

Thousand

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980				Male			Female			Male and female
Division	Class	Group	Activity	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
			Retail distribution contd.							
		648	Retail distribution of household goods, hardware and ironmongery	100.2	10.1	110.3	46.9	47.0	94.0	204.2
		651	Retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts	134.8	7.6	142.4	28.5	15.0	43.5	185.9
		652	Filling stations (motor fuel and lubricants)	19.4	6.7	26.1	10.8	9.3	20.1	46.3
		653	Retail distribution of books, stationery and office supplies	17.8	1.5	19.3	13.7	11.1	24.8	44.1
		654	Other specialised retail distribution (non-food)	51.6	5.7	57.3	43.7	32.9	76.6	134.0
		656	Mixed retail businesses	63.3	15.2	78.5	122.0	144.0	266.1	344.6
	66		Hotels and catering	213.6	124.2	337.8	207.5	456.9	664.4	1,002.2
		661	Restaurants, snack bars, cafes and other eating places	59.0	24.0	83.0	41.7	91.5	133.2	216.2
			Eating places supplying food for consumption on the premises	51.0	19.4	70.4	36.4	70.9	107.3	177.7
			Take-away food shops	8.0	4.6	12.6	5.3	20.6	25.9	38.5
		662	Public houses and bars	30.6	42.1	72.7	28.8	158.2	187.1	259.8
		663	Night clubs and licensed clubs	19.3	32.9	52.2	13.4	71.5	84.8	137.0
		664	Canteens and messes	28.0	4.6	32.6	44.3	50.3	94.7	127.2
		665	Hotel trade	65.9	18.5	84.4	71.0	77.8	148.8	233.2
		667	Other tourist or short-stay accommodation	10.8	2.2	13.0	8.3	7.6	15.8	28.9
	67		Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	172.7	8.3	181.0	26.4	20.2	46.7	227.7
		671	Repair and servicing of motor vehicles	148.7	7.7	156.4	20.9	16.5	37.4	193.8
		672	Repair of footwear and leather goods	3.1	0.2	3.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	4.9
		673	Repair of other consumer goods	20.9	0.5	21.4	4.7	3.0	7.6	29.0
7			Transport and communication	1,033.7	25.3	1,059.0	212.0	56.6	268.6	1,327.5
		71	Railways	143.1	0.2	143.2	9.8	0.5	10.3	153.6
		72	Other inland transport	351.1	15.6	366.7	37.0	17.7	54.7	421.4
			Scheduled road passenger transport and urban railways	160.7	7.1	167.7	18.5	4.5	23.0	190.7
			Other road passenger transport	4.7	3.0	7.6	1.5	2.3	3.8	11.5
			Road haulage	184.1	5.5	189.6	16.9	10.8	27.7	217.3
			Transport n.e.s.	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9
		74	Sea transport	30.9	0.4	31.2	5.6	0.8	6.4	37.6
		75	Air transport	30.7	0.2	30.9	14.7	0.6	15.4	46.2
		76	Supporting services to transport	77.9	2.4	80.3	11.7	2.1	13.8	94.0
			Supporting services to inland transport	14.5	1.3	15.8	2.0	1.0	3.0	18.8
			Supporting services to sea transport	37.7	0.9	38.5	2.6	0.8	3.4	41.9
			Supporting services to air transport	25.7	0.2	25.9	7.2	0.3	7.4	33.3
		77	Miscellaneous transport services and storage n.e.s.	81.1	3.2	84.3	51.2	13.7	65.0	149.3
		79	Postal services and telecommunications	318.9	3.5	322.3	81.9	21.1	103.1	425.4
			Postal services	158.1	2.6	160.7	22.5	11.9	34.4	195.1
			Telecommunications	160.8	0.9	161.7	59.4	9.2	68.6	230.3
8			Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	953.2	65.8	1,019.0	723.5	245.6	969.2	1,988.1
		81	Banking and finance	208.3	14.4	222.7	231.7	52.3	284.0	506.7
			Banking and bill discounting	165.4	11.3	176.8	177.8	35.1	212.9	389.6
			Other financial institutions	42.9	3.1	46.0	53.9	17.2	71.1	117.0
		82	Insurance, except for compulsory social security	120.6	2.0	122.6	86.0	14.4	100.4	223.0

Table 8 (continued) Employees in employment: by industry: September 1984

Thousand

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980				Male			Female			Male and female
Division	Class	Group	Activity	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
83			Business services	493.1	36.4	529.5	356.8	151.1	507.8	1,037.3
	831	8310	Activities auxiliary to banking and finance	17.4	0.8	18.3	9.1	2.2	11.3	29.5
	832	8320	Activities auxiliary to insurance	36.7	1.5	38.2	31.3	11.1	42.3	80.5
	834	8340	House and estate agents	31.0	4.0	35.0	29.3	18.8	48.1	83.0
	835	8350	Legal services	31.9	3.1	35.1	79.2	26.6	105.8	140.9
	836	8360	Accountants, auditors, tax experts	55.0	2.4	57.4	46.2	18.4	64.6	121.9
	837	8370	Professional and technical services n.e.s.	136.3	4.4	140.7	39.6	18.2	57.8	198.5
	838	8380	Advertising	20.2	0.7	20.9	14.2	7.1	21.3	42.3
	839		Business services	164.6	19.5	184.0	108.0	48.7	156.7	340.7
		8394	Computer services	53.0	0.8	53.8	21.7	5.7	27.4	81.2
		8395	Business services n.e.s.	86.4	17.5	104.0	72.7	40.2	112.9	216.8
		8396	Central offices not allocable elsewhere	25.2	1.1	26.3	13.6	2.8	16.4	42.7
84			Renting of movables	72.6	3.0	75.7	19.5	9.0	28.5	104.2
	841	8410	Hiring out agricultural and horticultural equipment	0.6	—	0.7	0.1	—	0.1	0.8
	842	8420	Hiring out construction machinery and equipment	36.5	0.6	37.1	4.0	2.1	6.0	43.1
	843	8430	Hiring out office machinery and furniture	1.2	—	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	2.0
	846	8460	Hiring out consumer goods	15.8	0.5	16.2	7.3	3.4	10.7	27.0
	848	8480	Hiring out transport equipment	10.7	1.6	12.4	4.7	1.5	6.2	18.6
	849	8490	Hiring out other movables	7.8	0.3	8.1	2.7	1.9	4.6	12.7
85	850	8500	Owning and dealing in real estate	58.6	9.9	68.5	29.6	18.8	48.4	116.9
9			Other services	1,945.0	302.6	2,247.7	1,936.4	1,846.7	3,783.1	6,030.7
91			Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security †	782.3	59.8	842.1	498.8	213.9	712.8	1,554.9
	911		National and local government services n.e.s.	451.3	40.4	491.7	346.3	185.2	531.6	1,023.2
		9111	National government service n.e.s.	193.0	11.1	204.1	176.2	39.7	215.9	420.1
		9112	Local government service n.e.s.	258.3	29.3	287.5	170.1	145.5	315.6	603.2
		912	Justice	34.9	1.6	36.5	12.5	4.0	16.5	53.0
		913	Police	140.9	2.3	143.3	38.1	14.3	52.4	195.7
		914	Fire services	39.2	14.0	53.2	2.9	2.4	5.3	58.5
		915	National defence	85.8	1.4	87.2	37.5	5.8	43.3	130.5
		919	Social security	30.2	—	30.3	61.4	2.2	63.7	94.0
92			Sanitary services	96.6	36.7	133.3	21.0	184.6	205.6	338.9
	921		Refuse disposal, sanitation and similar services	75.4	1.5	76.9	7.8	6.1	13.9	90.8
		9211	Refuse disposal, street cleaning, fumigation, etc	62.1	1.4	63.5	6.6	5.7	12.3	75.8
		9212	Sewage disposal	13.3	0.1	13.4	1.2	0.4	1.6	15.0
		923	Cleaning services	21.2	35.2	56.4	13.2	178.4	191.7	248.1
93			Education	412.3	83.2	495.5	449.2	534.7	983.9	1,479.4
	931	9310	Higher education	91.9	16.5	108.4	44.4	43.9	88.3	196.6
	932	9320	School education (nursery, primary and secondary)	231.8	32.4	264.2	335.4	418.8	754.2	1,018.3
	933	9330	Education n.e.s. and vocational training	87.6	34.3	121.9	69.0	71.6	140.6	262.5
	936	9360	Driving and flying schools	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.9
94	940	9400	Research and development	80.6	1.1	81.7	25.7	5.4	31.1	112.8
95			Medical and other health services: veterinary services	222.7	30.4	253.1	552.3	450.0	1,002.3	1,255.4
	951	9510	Hospitals, nursing homes, etc	183.4	23.0	206.4	457.4	340.5	797.9	1,004.3
	952	9520	Other medical care institutions	30.9	3.5	34.4	46.7	39.9	86.6	121.0
	953	9530	Medical practices	3.7	1.6	5.3	16.1	44.7	60.8	66.2
	954	9540	Dental practices	2.0	0.6	2.6	22.4	12.9	35.2	37.8
	955	9550	Agency and private midwives, nurses, etc	0.6	1.6	2.2	4.5	8.4	12.8	15.0
	956	9560	Veterinary practices and animal hospitals	2.1	0.2	2.3	5.2	3.7	8.9	11.2
96			Other services provided to the general public	126.5	43.8	170.2	199.4	295.0	494.3	664.6
	961	9611	Social welfare, charitable and community services	81.4	25.4	106.8	165.2	264.5	429.7	536.5
	963	9631	Trade unions, business and professional associations	14.3	1.5	15.8	15.3	4.5	19.8	35.7
	966	9660	Religious organisations and similar associations	11.9	3.9	15.8	4.2	6.7	10.9	26.7
	969	9690	Tourist offices and other community services	18.8	13.0	31.9	14.7	19.2	33.8	65.7

Table 8 (continued) Employees in employment: by industry: September 1984

Thousand

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980				Male			Female			Male and female
Division	Class	Group	Activity	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	
97			Recreational services and other cultural services	181.7	42.0	223.7	98.8	116.3	215.2	438.9
	971	9710	Film production, distribution and exhibition	11.0	1.9	12.9	7.5	7.5	15.0	27.9
	974	9741	Radio and television services, theatres, etc	38.9	2.8	41.7	20.6	7.0	27.6	69.3
	976	9760	Authors, music composers and other own account artists n.e.s.	6.2	0.8	6.9	3.4	1.2	4.5	11.5
	977	9770	Libraries, museums, art galleries, etc	16.5	3.0	19.5	19.6	18.2	37.8	57.4
	979	9791	Sport and other recreational services	109.1	33.5	142.6	47.8	82.3	130.2	272.8
98			Personal services *	42.3	5.6	47.9	91.2	46.8	138.0	185.9
	981		Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners	17.8	2.0	19.9	21.8	18.3	40.2	60.0
		9811	Laundries	12.4	1.1	13.6	15.4	9.7	25.1	38.6
		9812	Dry cleaning and allied services	5.4	0.9	6.3	6.4	8.7	15.1	21.4
	982	9820	Hairdressing and beauty parlours	9.9	1.2	11.1	63.8	23.9	87.7	98.9
	989	9890	Personal services n.e.s.	14.5	2.4	16.9	5.6	4.6	10.1	27.1

Table 9 Employees in employment: by region: September 1984

Thousand

SIC 1980	South East		East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
All industries and services*	3,463.3	3,755.2	7,218.5	717.1	1,552.6	1,981.0	1,456.7	1,773.8	2,295.6	1,060.4	886.2	1,903.9	20,845.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing†	1.6	74.9	76.4	39.0	48.7	30.1	33.8	29.1	17.6	14.2	22.6	36.7	348.2
Index of production and construction industries	758.9	1,148.6	1,907.5	236.1	472.8	846.9	631.4	678.0	840.3	395.4	309.7	637.8	6,955.8
Manufacturing industries	569.0	917.1	1,486.1	189.7	376.2	709.2	488.3	484.8	670.7	276.0	212.1	433.7	5,326.6
Service industries*	2,702.9	2,531.7	5,234.6	442.0	1,031.0	1,104.0	791.6	1,066.7	1,437.7	650.9	553.9	1,229.4	13,541.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing†	1.6	74.9	76.4	39.0	48.7	30.1	33.8	29.1	17.6	14.2	22.6	36.7	348.2
Agriculture and horticulture†	1.5	72.5	74.0	36.8	47.3	29.6	33.5	27.3	17.2	13.5	21.2	30.5	331.0
Forestry	**	2.2	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.3	4.2	11.2
Fishing	**	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.3	**	**	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.0	6.0
Energy and water supply industries	51.1	59.6	110.7	9.3	26.5	47.1	81.7	99.9	53.3	58.8	50.8	65.2	603.4
Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels	1.0	2.6	3.6	**	**	19.2	57.9	66.1	8.7	31.3	28.6	16.9	232.2
Deep coal mines	1.0	2.6	3.6	**	**	18.7	56.2	64.6	8.5	29.5	27.6	15.9	224.5
Opencast coal working	**	**	**	**	**	0.5	**	**	0.1	1.8	0.9	1.0	6.4
Manufacture of solid fuels	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.2
Coke ovens	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.6	1.0	**	3.7
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas	6.9	0.7	7.7	0.9	0.5	**	0.4	0.2	**	1.7	**	19.6	31.3
Mineral oil processing	3.1	4.1	7.1	**	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.5	2.1	0.4	3.4	3.0	19.6
Mineral oil refining	2.7	3.9	6.6	**	0.3	**	**	0.7	0.8	**	3.4	**	15.2
Other treatment of petroleum products (excluding petrochemical manufacture)	0.3	0.2	0.5	**	0.2	**	**	0.8	1.2	**	**	**	4.4
Nuclear fuel production	**	0.1	0.1	**	**	**	**	**	8.4	6.3	**	**	14.8
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and other forms of energy	35.2	40.4	75.6	6.8	20.3	20.4	18.1	25.5	27.4	13.5	13.4	23.4	244.4
Production and distribution of electricity	17.8	24.7	42.6	4.7	14.3	12.5	11.5	15.9	15.5	7.6	8.8	16.3	149.7
Public gas supply	17.4	15.5	32.9	2.1	6.1	7.8	6.6	9.6	11.9	5.9	4.5	7.1	94.3
Production and distribution of other forms of energy	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0.4
Water supply industry	4.8	11.8	16.6	1.5	5.2	6.2	4.7	5.7	6.7	4.1	4.4	2.3	57.4

Table 9 (continued) Employees in employment: by region: September 1984

Thousand

SIC 1980	South East		East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	59.6	108.9	168.5	25.5	45.3	119.1	59.6	97.7	106.4	63.4	58.3	52.8	796.7
Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	**	**	0.2	**	1.8	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	2.9
Metal manufacturing	7.8	10.0	17.7	1.4	3.2	41.0	9.3	41.3	12.8	16.2	33.5	16.1	192.5
Iron and steel industry	1.1	2.4	3.5	0.4	0.6	6.3	2.0	28.2	2.5	12.0	22.8	7.4	85.6
Steel tubes	1.0	1.0	2.0	**	0.6	10.2	4.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.8	3.0	22.9
Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	1.2	1.8	3.1	0.3	0.3	6.0	1.2	5.2	3.8	0.7	1.9	2.1	24.5
Drawing and manufacture of steel wire and steel wire products	1.2	1.8	3.0	**	0.3	3.4	1.1	4.6	**	**	**	2.1	19.9
Other drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	**	**	0.1	**	**	2.6	**	0.6	**	**	**	**	4.6
Non-ferrous metals industry	4.4	4.7	9.1	0.5	1.7	18.5	2.0	7.2	6.3	2.5	8.1	3.6	59.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1.3	2.6	3.9	**	1.2	6.0	0.7	0.9	2.2	**	6.2	2.2	25.3
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	0.7	0.8	1.5	**	**	7.9	0.8	4.1	2.9	**	**	1.3	19.5
Other non-ferrous metals and their alloys	2.4	1.3	3.8	**	**	4.5	0.5	2.3	1.2	**	**	0.2	14.8
Extraction of minerals n.e.s.	0.9	4.1	5.0	1.1	8.2	1.7	4.5	3.0	1.5	2.0	2.1	3.2	32.5
Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	0.9	3.9	4.9	1.1	8.2	1.7	4.3	2.6	1.2	1.8	2.1	3.1	31.0
Salt extraction and refining	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0.4
Extraction of other minerals n.e.s.	**	**	**	**	**	**	0.2	**	**	**	**	**	1.4
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	11.6	30.2	41.7	8.1	11.7	58.8	20.6	23.1	26.1	9.6	9.2	12.9	221.7
Structural clay products	**	**	7.0	**	0.9	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	21.4
Cement, lime and plaster	**	**	4.7	**	0.7	**	2.0	0.9	**	**	**	0.7	13.8
Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	4.2	8.1	12.4	2.1	4.3	4.9	5.8	4.0	4.3	2.2	2.1	3.2	45.1
Ready mixed concrete	1.2	2.1	3.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	9.2
Other building products of concrete, cement or plaster	3.0	6.0	9.1	1.7	3.8	3.9	4.7	3.2	3.5	1.7	1.6	2.8	36.0
Asbestos goods	1.2	1.3	2.5	**	0.1	0.4	**	**	3.0	**	**	**	10.6
Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals n.e.s.	1.5	1.8	3.3	0.4	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.0	12.4
Abrasive products	**	**	1.5	**	**	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	**	**	**	4.9
Glass and glassware	2.6	5.1	7.7	1.3	1.2	5.4	3.8	9.0	11.7	3.6	2.7	3.7	50.1
Flat glass	**	**	2.5	**	**	**	1.7	3.2	**	2.2	0.4	**	18.3
Glass containers	**	**	1.5	**	**	**	**	4.7	**	**	**	**	10.3
Other glass products	1.0	2.6	3.6	1.1	0.5	3.2	2.1	1.1	5.0	1.4	2.3	1.3	21.5
Refractory and ceramic goods	0.7	2.0	2.7	0.4	2.5	41.3	3.3	4.8	3.3	1.4	0.7	3.1	63.5
Refractory goods	0.3	0.6	0.9	**	0.3	2.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.4	9.9
Ceramic goods	0.3	1.4	1.7	**	2.3	38.9	1.9	3.1	2.4	0.7	0.5	1.7	53.5
Chemical industry	39.1	64.5	103.6	14.9	18.7	15.8	24.9	26.5	65.3	34.4	11.7	20.1	335.9
Basic industrial chemicals	8.1	15.7	23.7	1.3	11.2	7.1	4.8	10.8	27.0	24.0	6.3	8.2	124.4
Inorganic chemicals except industrial gases	2.9	5.8	8.7	0.4	8.3	1.0	2.3	3.6	14.2	12.1	3.8	2.5	56.8
Basic organic chemicals except specialised pharmaceutical chemicals	1.0	1.3	2.3	**	**	0.9	**	0.8	4.6	0.2	0.5	**	12.1
Fertilisers	**	**	0.6	**	0.6	**	0.4	1.9	**	**	**	0.6	6.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	2.3	7.1	9.4	0.3	1.6	3.9	1.7	1.1	5.4	10.5	2.0	1.9	37.9
Synthetic rubber	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	1.7	0.2	1.9	**	**	1.1	0.2	3.2	1.8	**	**	**	10.3
Paints, varnishes and printing ink	6.1	5.1	11.2	1.3	1.3	3.4	0.7	2.1	5.1	2.3	0.7	1.0	29.1
Paints, varnishes and painters' fillings	4.7	3.3	8.0	1.3	1.1	3.3	0.6	1.6	4.6	2.3	0.7	0.7	24.0
Printing ink	1.4	1.8	3.2	**	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	**	**	0.4	5.1
Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes	5.4	8.0	13.4	4.5	2.8	4.1	4.9	5.3	8.5	1.1	0.9	3.0	48.4
Formulated adhesives and sealants	1.1	2.3	3.4	1.4	**	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	**	0.1	9.7
Chemical treatment of oils and fats	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0.2
Essential oils and flavouring materials	**	**	1.9	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	2.9
Explosives	**	**	0.5	**	**	**	**	0.6	**	**	**	**	4.8
Miscellaneous chemical products for industrial use	2.9	2.9	5.8	0.3	1.4	2.8	3.4	1.9	6.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	23.9
Formulated pesticides	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	3.1
Adhesive film, cloth and foil	**	**	1.2	**	**	**	0.3	**	**	**	**	**	3.9
Pharmaceutical products	10.3	23.1	33.4	6.9	1.2	0.5	10.3	5.6	13.8	5.3	2.5	6.0	85.5
Soap and toilet preparations	4.5	10.3	14.7	0.4	1.7	0.3	3.6	2.2	8.0	1.7	1.1	0.4	34.2
Soaps and synthetic detergents	1.2	0.8	2.0	**	**	**	1.6	0.2	6.2	0.9	**	0.3	11.7
Perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations	3.3	9.4	12.7	**	1.7	**	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.1	**	22.5
Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office use	4.7	2.4	7.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.9	0.1	0.2	1.4	14.1
Photographic materials and chemicals	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	8.7
Chemical products n.e.s.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0.2	**	5.4
Production of man-made fibres	**	**	0.3	**	**	**	**	3.7	0.5	**	**	**	11.2
Metal goods engineering and vehicles industries	239.7	520.8	760.5	74.6	189.1	412.2	177.7	160.5	275.5	116.3	79.6	187.5	2,433.4
Manufacture of metal goods n.e.s.	26.8	44.6	71.4	7.4	15.1	110.4	29.3	33.6	28.0	11.7	9.2	15.1	331.1
Foundries	2.8	5.1	7.9	0.9	1.7	25.3	10.8	5.2	3.3	2.5	1.4	3.3	62.3
Ferrous metal foundries	0.7	3.1	3.8	0.4	1.2	14.7	9.6	4.4	2.5	2.0	0.9	2.9	42.5
Non-ferrous metal foundries	2.1	2.0	4.1	0.5	0.5	10.6	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	19.9
Forging, pressing and stamping	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.6	15.1	1.2	3.3	1.2	1.3	0.4	1.3	26.1
Bolts, nuts, etc.; springs; non-precision chains; metals treatment	3.6	5.1	8.8	0.8	2.4	20.3	2.6	4.5	3.9	1.0	1.2	1.9	47.3
Bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, springs and non-precision chains	1.2	1.4	2.6	**	1.3	12.6	1.8	2.9	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	24.4
Heat and surface treatment of metals including sintering	2.5	3.7	6.2	0.8	1.1	7.7	0.8	1.6	2.4	0.6	0.6	1.2	22.9
Metal doors, windows, etc	3.4	6.7	10.1	1.2	1.8	4.0	1.5	1.5	2.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	25.2
Hand tools and finished metal goods	16.3	26.7	43.0	4.4	8.6	45.6	13.1	19.2	17.2	6.2	5.5	7.3	170.2
Hand tools and implements	0.6	2.0	2.6	**	0.3	4.5	0.5	5.3	1.0	**	**	0.2	14.7
Cutlery, spoons, forks and similar tableware; razors	**	**	3.1	**	**	0.4	**	2.5	**	**	**	**	6.9

Table 9 (continued) Employees in employment: by region: September 1984

Thousand

SIC 1980	South East			East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
Manufacture of metal goods n.e.s. continued	58.4	128.2	186.6	33.2	56.0	109.8	74.2	74.8	85.1	41.3	20.1	69.2	750.4
Metal storage vessels (mainly non-industrial)	**	**	0.3	**	**	0.7	**	**	**	**	**	**	2.9
Packaging products of metal	2.0	2.1	4.1	1.3	1.6	2.5	3.3	1.6	4.0	1.5	2.1	1.5	23.5
Domestic heating and cooking appliances (non-electrical)	0.6	0.4	1.0	**	**	3.6	1.9	1.1	2.9	**	**	**	11.2
Metal furniture and safes	0.9	2.6	3.5	**	0.6	2.4	**	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	9.6
Domestic and similar utensils of metal	0.2	0.9	1.1	**	**	2.6	**	**	**	**	**	**	4.8
Finished metal products n.e.s.	10.4	16.9	27.4	1.9	6.0	28.9	7.0	7.6	8.3	2.5	2.2	4.9	96.7
Mechanical engineering	58.4	128.2	186.6	33.2	56.0	109.8	74.2	74.8	85.1	41.3	20.1	69.2	750.4
Industrial plant and steelwork	5.8	8.2	13.9	3.8	3.7	10.2	8.1	10.1	8.7	6.4	3.5	14.6	83.1
Fabricated constructional steelwork	3.8	5.8	9.5	3.0	2.9	7.5	3.7	6.3	6.4	4.6	3.0	7.1	54.1
Boilers and process plant fabrications	2.0	2.4	4.4	0.8	0.7	2.6	4.4	3.8	2.3	1.9	0.5	7.5	29.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors	0.3	5.5	5.9	3.7	2.0	5.8	1.0	6.2	2.5	0.2	0.5	1.2	28.9
Agricultural machinery	**	**	**	**	**	5.4	**	**	**	**	0.		

Table 9 (continued) Employees in employment: by region: September 1984

Thousand

SIC 1980	Region												Great Britain
	South East			East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts thereof	24.2	61.7	85.9	4.4	6.3	84.4	8.8	15.0	41.7	6.0	14.0	6.8	273.2
Motor vehicles and their engines	0.6	34.2	34.8	1.0	1.5	40.0	1.8	0.7	19.9	1.2	0.6	2.2	103.8
Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	6.1	9.4	15.5	2.9	1.1	7.4	2.6	4.9	14.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	51.6
Motor vehicle bodies	6.0	8.9	14.9	1.9	0.6	5.9	1.4	2.0	13.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	42.2
Trailers and semi-trailers	**	**	0.6	**	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	**	0.3	0.2	5.2
Caravans	**	**	**	**	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.2	**	**	4.2
Motor vehicles parts	17.5	18.1	35.6	0.5	3.6	37.0	4.3	9.3	7.2	4.3	12.6	3.3	117.8
Manufacture of other transport equipment	11.3	63.5	74.8	5.2	54.0	17.7	25.8	10.4	40.5	21.9	4.8	34.1	289.2
Shipbuilding and repairing	0.6	14.0	14.6	2.8	20.2	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.9	20.9	0.7	22.2	87.7
Railway and tramway vehicles	**	**	7.5	**	**	1.0	**	1.0	**	**	**	0.2	22.7
Cycles and motor cycles	0.3	0.5	0.7	**	0.1	2.9	4.4	0.1	**	**	**	**	8.2
Motor cycles and parts	**	**	0.5	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.3
Pedal cycles and parts	**	**	0.3	**	**	2.7	**	**	**	**	**	**	6.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	7.6	43.7	51.2	**	31.1	12.9	15.4	**	32.1	0.6	4.0	11.6	166.7
Other vehicles	0.2	0.5	0.7	**	**	0.5	**	**	**	**	**	**	3.9
Instrument engineering	14.4	31.9	46.2	4.6	16.5	7.6	3.7	5.7	7.1	3.3	2.9	6.5	104.2
Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus	6.1	15.2	21.3	3.6	9.0	4.4	2.1	2.0	5.1	2.2	0.7	4.6	55.0
Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances	2.9	8.1	11.0	0.4	2.7	1.4	1.0	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	22.5
Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment	4.6	8.0	12.6	0.2	4.1	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.5	23.1
Spectacles and unmounted lenses	1.6	3.6	5.2	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	10.8
Optical precision instruments	0.5	1.5	2.0	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	4.5
Photographic and cinematographic equipment	2.5	3.0	5.4	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	7.8
Clocks watches and other timing devices	0.8	0.6	1.4	**	**	0.1	**	**	0.1	**	**	**	3.6
Other manufacturing industries	269.7	287.4	557.0	89.6	141.7	177.8	251.0	226.5	288.8	96.3	74.2	193.5	2,096.5
Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	63.3	66.2	129.5	38.6	50.5	48.2	49.5	73.6	78.3	24.6	21.9	73.1	587.8
Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	0.3	1.6	2.0	0.1	**	**	0.1	0.5	2.0	**	**	0.3	5.0
Margarine and compound cooking fats	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	4.0
Processing organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fat production)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.0
Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-products	4.9	8.9	13.7	11.4	8.1	9.8	9.3	8.1	10.9	2.5	3.2	12.2	89.2
Slaughterhouses	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.5	11.0
Bacon curing and meat processing	3.9	6.1	10.0	6.4	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.4	7.7	1.6	0.6	6.0	53.2
Poultry slaughter and processing	**	1.7	1.7	4.3	1.6	2.9	2.8	1.1	0.7	**	**	3.9	20.0
Animal by-product processing	0.6	0.3	0.8	**	0.3	**	0.7	1.2	0.3	**	**	0.9	5.0
Preparation of milk and milk products	2.3	4.3	6.6	0.9	6.8	4.2	2.6	4.2	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.1	37.9
Processing of fruit and vegetables	1.1	3.5	4.6	6.3	2.5	1.6	2.2	6.1	2.5	**	**	2.6	29.4
Fish processing	0.3	0.3	0.6	**	0.5	**	**	5.6	0.3	0.6	**	6.3	14.2
Grain milling	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.8	9.8
Starch	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.3
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	16.1	15.4	31.5	3.0	8.7	9.0	8.4	14.7	24.1	6.8	6.6	14.4	127.3
Bread and flour confectionery	11.0	13.3	24.3	3.0	7.8	**	**	10.1	14.9	**	**	10.9	96.2
Biscuits and crispbread	5.1	2.2	7.2	**	0.9	**	**	4.7	9.2	**	**	3.5	31.1
Sugar and sugar by-products	2.9	0.1	3.0	3.6	**	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	**	**	0.4	9.2
Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	6.9	5.8	12.7	2.2	5.4	6.5	1.5	18.2	3.8	0.8	2.2	2.6	55.9
Ice cream	1.7	0.2	1.8	**	1.7	**	**	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	7.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	5.2	5.7	10.9	2.1	3.7	**	**	17.7	2.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	48.6
Animal feeding stuffs	0.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.0	1.5	3.9	2.7	2.3	0.4	0.3	1.5	20.1
Compound animal feeds	**	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	13.2
Pet-foods and non-compound animal feeds	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.8	0.7	0.7	**	**	0.7	6.9
Miscellaneous foods	10.5	8.5	19.1	3.8	2.2	1.8	11.5	3.8	12.7	2.3	2.1	2.4	61.7
Spirit distilling and compounding	2.4	1.2	3.5	**	**	**	**	**	0.4	**	**	16.9	21.0
Wines, cider and perry	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	4.9
Brewing and malting	8.1	6.1	14.2	2.4	3.4	7.8	2.8	4.7	7.2	3.5	1.7	4.2	51.7
Soft drinks	4.1	4.1	8.2	0.5	3.0	3.3	1.6	2.5	2.2	0.9	0.5	3.7	26.3
Tobacco industry	**	**	4.3	**	**	**	**	**	**	2.6	**	**	23.1
Textile industry	4.6	5.6	10.2	1.9	5.2	12.2	72.4	47.6	40.7	8.3	3.6	32.9	234.9
Woolen and worsted industry	**	**	1.1	**	0.9	0.8	1.3	26.0	3.1	0.8	0.5	7.5	42.2
Cotton and silk industries	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.1	2.5	5.8	18.7	0.7	0.7	4.0	35.7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton system	**	**	0.2	**	**	0.3	1.6	1.9	7.9	**	**	3.1	15.9
Weaving of cotton, silk and man-made fibres	**	**	0.7	**	**	0.8	0.9	3.9	10.9	**	**	0.9	19.8
Throwing, texturing, etc of continuous filament yarn	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0.1
Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0.4	**	**	**	0.8
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	3.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.6	1.8	53.7	3.3	3.4	4.5	1.1	12.8	82.9
Hosiery and other welt knitted goods and fabrics	0.7	1.0	1.7	**	**	1.8	52.8	3.3	3.4	4.5	1.1	12.7	81.9
Warp knitted fabrics	**	**	**	**	**	**	0.8	**	**	**	**	**	1.0
Textile finishing	2.5	1.7	4.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	8.1	5.0	7.6	0.5	0.7	1.7	30.5
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0.1	0.8	0.9	**	0.8	5.7	0.2	4.3	2.6	0.7	0.1	2.4	17.9
Pile carpets, carpeting and rugs	**	**	**	**	**	5.7	**	4.3	**	**	**	**	17.4
Other carpets, carpeting, rugs and matting	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0.6
Miscellaneous textiles	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.1	1.5	6.4	2.9	4.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	21.1
Lace	**	**	**	**	**	**	3.0	**	**	**	**	**	0.5
Rope, twine and net	**	**	0.5	**	0.3	**	**	0.7	0.7	**	**	**	3.6
Narrow fabrics	0.3	0.3	0.5	**	0.3	1.4	2.3	0.7	1.9	**	**	**	8.1
Other miscellaneous textiles	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	**	0.9	1.5	2.1	0.1	**	0.4	5.7
Manufacture of leather and leather goods	2.1	2.3	4.4	0.7	1.9	3.2	4.4	2.0	3.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	22.1
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellingmongery	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	2.6	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	10.8
Leather goods	1.3	1.0	2.3	0.3	0.3	3.1	1.8	0.4	2.1	**	0.5	0.3	11.3

Table 9 (continued) Employees in employment: by region: September 1984

Thousand

SIC 1980	Region												Great Britain
	South East			East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
Footwear and clothing industries	30.6	21.7	52.3	8.1	17.6	20.6	53.5	31.5	52.3	20.8	11.7	24.0	292.4
Footwear	2.9	1.5	4.4	3.3	7.5	3.0	19.4	2.0	8.3	**	**	0.7	53.0
Clothing, hats and gloves	24.3	17.2	41.5	3.8	8.6	16.3	32.0	26.9	33.4	15.5	10.3	20.5	208.7
Weatherproof outerwear	0.9	1.1	2.0	**	**	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.6	0.8	1.7	13.3
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	2.7	1.5	4.2	1.6	1.2	2.4	3.1	5.8	2.7	2.6	1.3	2.6	27.5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	6.4	2.4	8.8	**	0.4	1.8	4.3	1.1	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.1	24.9
Work clothing and men's and boys' jeans	1.3	0.9	2.2	**	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.1	4.7	0.8	0.2	3.3	16.7
Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear	0.8	1.3	2.1	**	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.8	1.6	0.3	1.6	12.3
Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear	9.9	5.6	15.5	0.6	1.4	6.0	16.5	15.1	15.8	6.8	4.1	7.5	89.5
Hats, caps and millinery	0.3	1.5	1.8	**	**	**	**	**	0.8	**	**	**	3.8
Gloves	**	**	0.2	**	0.8	**	**	**	0.2	**	0.3	**	2.1
Other dress industries	1.9	2.7	4.6	0.8	2.2	1.9	4.3	0.7	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.5	18.5
Household textiles and other made-up textiles	2.3	3.0	5.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.5	10.5	1.4	0.6	2.5	28.1
Soft furnishings	1.2	1.4	2.6	**	**	0.6	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.7	**	1.0	

Table 9 (continued) Employees in employment: by region: September 1984

Thousand

SIC 1980	Region												Great Britain
	South East			East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
Wholesale distribution (except dealing in scrap and waste materials) continued													
Wholesale distribution of timber and building materials	18.5	26.7	45.2	5.5	13.5	11.5	8.9	11.7	11.9	6.7	5.4	10.1	130.4
Wholesale distribution of machinery, industrial equipment and vehicles	24.8	38.2	63.0	7.2	13.3	20.0	13.0	14.5	15.5	5.4	4.8	12.1	168.9
Wholesale distribution of motor vehicles and parts and accessories	4.5	10.1	14.6	1.8	3.8	5.0	3.2	3.8	4.1	1.6	1.3	2.3	41.5
Wholesale distribution of machinery, industrial equipment and transport equipment other than motor vehicles	20.3	28.1	48.4	5.4	9.5	15.0	9.8	10.7	11.5	3.8	3.5	9.8	127.4
Wholesale distribution of household goods, hardware and ironmongery	13.8	13.0	26.8	1.9	3.2	5.9	3.1	4.2	7.1	1.8	1.4	3.7	59.2
Wholesale distribution of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	11.9	2.9	14.8	0.8	1.4	2.6	4.2	4.0	8.5	1.0	0.6	1.9	39.6
Wholesale distribution of food, drink and tobacco	39.4	45.8	85.2	10.7	20.0	18.1	14.9	21.6	27.6	9.5	9.3	21.0	238.0
Wholesale distribution of pharmaceutical, medical and other chemists goods	7.0	5.8	12.7	0.5	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.6	3.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	26.6
Other wholesale distribution including general wholesalers	26.5	23.9	50.4	2.6	6.5	8.4	6.5	9.3	9.9	2.5	1.9	5.2	103.1
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	2.6	2.4	5.0	0.4	0.8	2.8	2.0	3.2	2.6	1.2	1.8	1.3	21.1
Dealing in scrap metal	1.1	1.6	2.7	0.3	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	12.6
Dealing in other scrap materials, or general dealers	1.5	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	8.6
Commission agents	13.7	5.0	18.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	27.5
Retail distribution	316.2	403.8	720.0	70.1	157.0	169.5	132.4	169.1	237.0	103.5	79.5	186.3	2,024.5
Food retailing	70.9	125.9	196.8	20.5	44.5	45.2	39.5	54.7	56.9	31.4	24.7	59.8	574.1
Confectioners, tobacconists and newsagents; off-licences	18.2	28.5	46.6	3.2	8.7	11.9	6.9	7.9	19.1	7.6	5.0	13.3	130.1
Dispensing and other chemists	15.3	22.9	38.2	3.6	8.6	9.2	7.3	8.1	11.6	5.7	5.1	9.9	107.4
Retail distribution of clothing	35.5	23.4	58.8	4.3	11.2	12.6	8.9	12.7	15.9	6.7	6.0	20.1	157.2
Retail distribution of footwear and leather goods	13.0	12.9	26.0	2.3	5.5	5.7	8.6	5.8	7.9	3.4	2.8	6.4	74.4
Retail distribution of furnishing fabrics and household textiles	3.0	4.3	7.4	0.5	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	0.6	0.8	1.7	22.2
Retail distribution of household goods, hardware and ironmongery	33.8	38.8	72.6	6.7	17.0	16.6	14.8	17.7	21.9	10.5	7.8	18.7	204.2
Retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts	21.2	45.8	67.0	7.6	14.9	19.1	14.1	16.7	18.6	8.7	6.8	12.3	185.9
Filling stations (motor fuel and lubricants)	5.2	9.2	14.4	1.3	5.5	4.4	2.9	4.1	5.6	1.8	2.5	3.8	46.3
Retail distribution of books, stationery and office supplies	9.4	9.4	18.8	2.0	4.1	3.3	2.6	2.6	4.2	1.7	1.4	3.4	44.1
Other specialised retail distribution (non-food)	26.3	28.9	55.2	4.8	10.9	10.5	7.8	10.0	14.4	6.1	4.6	9.4	134.0
Mixed retail businesses	64.4	53.8	118.2	13.2	24.4	28.9	17.1	26.7	57.3	19.3	12.0	27.5	344.6
Hotels and catering	157.0	163.4	320.4	32.4	102.6	82.1	54.3	93.3	114.3	54.5	44.6	103.7	1,002.2
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes and other eating places	49.3	42.1	91.4	6.1	19.0	13.3	11.6	17.9	21.6	8.7	8.7	17.9	216.2
Eating places supplying food for consumption on the premises	43.2	35.3	78.5	4.6	14.7	10.2	9.9	14.0	17.8	6.5	6.9	14.7	177.7
Take-away food shops	6.1	6.8	12.9	1.6	4.3	3.0	1.8	3.9	3.8	2.2	1.8	3.2	38.5
Public houses and bars	29.1	44.9	74.0	8.1	19.4	26.0	18.2	26.2	43.1	12.9	9.5	22.3	259.8
Night clubs and licensed clubs	11.2	15.5	26.8	2.6	9.4	13.8	8.7	15.5	20.5	17.2	9.4	13.1	137.0
Canteens and messes	27.9	18.8	46.7	3.8	15.8	8.9	5.9	20.7	9.0	3.2	3.8	9.5	127.2
Hotel trade	38.7	34.9	73.6	9.0	32.8	19.5	8.4	11.9	17.6	11.6	10.2	38.6	233.2
Other tourist or short-stay accommodation	0.8	7.1	8.0	2.8	6.3	0.6	1.6	1.1	2.4	0.7	3.1	2.2	28.9
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	30.7	45.6	76.3	10.2	21.3	23.4	16.6	17.9	19.5	9.3	10.0	23.2	227.7
Repair and servicing of motor vehicles	25.1	39.8	64.8	9.2	18.8	19.1	14.2	15.0	15.9	7.5	8.9	20.2	193.8
Repair of footwear and leather goods	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	4.9
Repair of other consumer goods	4.8	5.0	9.8	0.8	2.2	3.9	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.6	0.9	2.5	29.0
Transport and communication	339.0	232.2	571.2	51.0	83.4	86.2	74.3	104.9	139.0	55.5	46.8	115.1	1,327.5
Railways	34.9	21.4	56.3	4.6	9.1	8.2	10.3	15.9	17.3	8.0	6.7	17.1	153.6
Other inland transport	74.4	61.1	135.5	14.9	29.6	32.7	32.0	45.1	51.3	24.3	17.0	39.0	421.4
Scheduled road passenger transport and urban railways	50.4	20.6	71.0	3.8	10.6	12.4	10.6	21.1	24.8	11.3	7.3	17.9	190.7
Other road passenger transport	1.7	2.6	4.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.6	11.5
Road haulage	22.0	37.5	59.5	10.8	18.1	19.8	20.8	22.2	25.6	12.1	9.0	19.4	217.3
Transport n.e.s.	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	**	**	0.5	0.1	**	0.1	0.2	1.9
Sea transport	7.3	11.5	18.8	3.4	1.6	0.1	**	2.7	3.1	0.9	0.9	6.0	37.6
Air transport	23.1	15.6	38.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.2	2.8	46.2
Supporting services to transport	22.5	21.8	44.3	3.8	5.2	2.4	3.0	3.8	12.9	3.5	3.9	11.2	94.0
Supporting services to inland transport	3.2	3.1	6.2	0.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.1	0.5	0.9	2.1	18.8
Supporting services to sea transport	1.9	12.8	14.8	3.3	2.7	0.1	0.4	2.4	6.7	2.8	3.0	5.7	41.9
Supporting services to air transport	17.4	5.9	23.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.2	3.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	33.3
Miscellaneous transport services and storage n.e.s.	50.0	29.9	79.9	6.6	6.0	9.2	7.1	10.4	14.3	3.9	2.4	9.5	149.3
Postal services and telecommunications	126.8	71.0	197.8	17.1	31.4	32.8	21.1	26.9	38.6	14.7	15.6	29.5	425.4
Postal services	52.1	31.7	83.8	5.9	14.8	14.7	10.7	13.8	23.4	7.0	7.1	13.9	195.1
Telecommunications	74.7	39.2	113.9	11.2	16.5	18.1	10.4	13.2	15.1	7.7	8.5	15.6	230.3
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	631.2	354.4	985.6	54.7	139.9	151.4	85.9	115.7	183.8	69.0	55.8	146.2	1,988.1
Banking and finance	167.4	76.0	243.5	11.9	34.9	33.8	24.8	34.4	50.3	17.4	16.8	38.9	506.7
Banking and bill discounting	137.9	56.2	194.1	9.2	25.6	23.2	18.0	22.4	40.1	13.0	13.0	31.0	389.6
Other financial institutions	29.6	19.8	49.4	2.7	9.3	10.5	6.8	12.0	10.2	4.4	3.8	7.9	117.0

Table 9 (continued) Employees in employment: by region: September 1984

Thousand

SIC 1980	Region												Great Britain
	South East			East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	
	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East										
Insurance, except for compulsory social security	58.5	42.0	100.4	10.2	23.4	15.0	7.0	12.3	23.1	6.7	5.4	19.4	223.0
Business services	353.6	201.9	555.5	27.4	66.8	79.3	41.2	53.1	87.3	32.7	25.3	68.8	1,037.3
Activities auxiliary to banking and finance	21.5	2.1	23.6	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	29.5
Activities auxiliary to insurance	32.3	15.2	47.5	3.4	3.6	6.1	2.7	3.8	6.5	2.2	1.3	3.4	80.5
House and estate agents	22.5	19.6	42.1	2.8	8.5	5.2	3.4	3.9	7.3	2.8	3.2	3.7	83.0
Legal services	37.7	23.4	61.1	3.9	11.6	10.0	6.7	9.1	14.2	5.6	4.4	14.3	140.9
Accountants, auditors, tax experts	36.7	19.4	56.1	3.5	8.8	9.3	5.8	9.6	11.5	4.4	3.8	9.0	121.9
Professional and technical services n.e.s.	23.0	40.6	93.7	5.9	13.0	13.6	9.8	10.3	16.1	10.1	7.0	18.8	198.5
Advertising	53.0	5.2	28.2	0.5	1.6	2.9	0.8	1.7	4.2	0.6	0.4	1.4	42.3
Business services	126.8	76.4	203.2	7.2	19.2	30.8	11.8	14.1	26.2	6.8	4.9	16.7	340.7
Computer services	24.2	21.5	45.7	2.0	5.5	8.5	2.0	3.8	8.3	1.1	1.6	2.8	81.2
Business services n.e.s.	83.1	47.2	130.2	4.3	10.7	18.9	8.3	8.3	16.0	5.1	2.9	12.1	216.8
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	19.5	7.8	27.3	0.8	3.0	3.4	1.5	2.0	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.8	42.7
Renting of movables	17.7	18.7	36.4	2.8	8.7	9.9	6.8	8.5	10.6	6.4	5.5	8.6	104.2
Hiring out agricultural and horticultural equipment	**	0.1	0.1	**	**	**	0.2	**	**	**	**	**	0.8
Hiring out construction machinery and equipment	4.1	7.8	12.0	1.3	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.1	4.2	43.1
Hiring out office machinery and furniture	0.8	0.3	1.1	**	**	0.2	**	0.3	0.2	**	**	**	2.0
Hiring out consumer goods	5.1	5.0	10.2	0.5	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.0	3.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	27.0
Hiring out transport equipment	5.0	4.0	9.0	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.4	1.2	18.6
Hiring out other movables	2.7	1.5	4.2	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.4	1.0	12.7
Owning and dealing in real estate	34.0	15.8	49.8	2.4	6.1								

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

YTS funding

Mr David Knox (*Staffordshire Moorlands*) asked the Paymaster General whether the Government has agreed the levels of funding for YTS schemes in 1987.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: My right hon and noble friend the Secretary of State for Employment received last week the Manpower Services Commission's recommendations on the funding arrangements to apply in YTS in 1987-88, and he today approved all the Commission's recommendations.

There will be no change in the management fee for £110 per place per year or in the basic grant of £160 per filled place per month. Special grants payable in addition to the basic grant will increase as follows (all rates below are per filled place per month):

	1986-87	1987-88
Premium grant	£110	£116.75
Information Technology Centres grant	£110	£116.75
Permanent additional funding for disabled young people	£75	£76.90

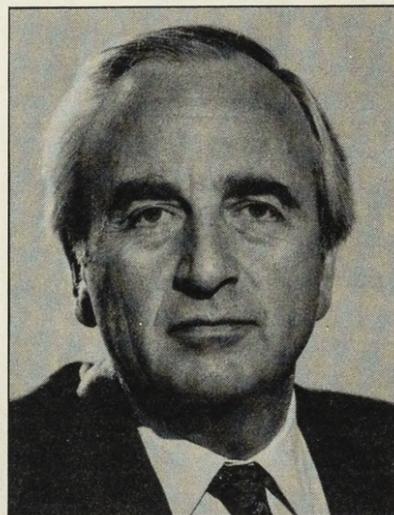
Ex-mode B1 schemes which provide training for disadvantaged young people and Information Technology Centres receive transitional funding to help cope with the move to two-year YTS funding, and this will continue for a second year. The transitional funding arrangements in 1987-88 will be on the basis of detailed recommendations made by the Commission, and take account of experience in two-year YTS so far.

The first-year allowance for trainees will increase from £27.30 a week to £28.50 per week; the second-year allowance will remain unchanged at £35 per week; and trainees who spend more than £3 a week on travel will continue to have the excess reimbursed by the Commission.

Since 1983, YTS has provided over a million young people with work-related training, and has opened up new prospects

for jobs and qualifications. About 360,000 young people are expected to enter YTS next year and the MSC will be making available over 500,000 places in all. This latest settlement will bring the cost of YTS next year to around £1.1 billion—a major investment in training our future workforce. I believe the funding arrangements for 1987-88 represent a realistic balance, which should encourage further the growth and development of a highly successful scheme.

(December 3)



Lord Young

YTS in colleges

Mr Barry Sheerman (*Huddersfield East*) asked the Paymaster General how many youth trainees are currently engaged in YTS that involve off-the-job training in further education colleges in: (a) England and Wales; (b) Scotland; (c) Northern Ireland.

Mr David Trippier: This information is not available in precisely the form requested. The most recent information is from a survey of YTS schemes in January-February 1986. This survey showed that schemes responsible for 42 per cent of all trainees in Great Britain used Colleges of Further Education to provide the main part of their off-the-job training. This includes cases where Colleges of Further Education managing schemes provided their own off-the-job training in-house.

Separate estimates for Scotland, England and Wales are not available.

(December 5)

Availability for work test

Mr John Prescott (*Kingston upon Hull East*) asked the Paymaster General how many people have been refused benefit in the availability for work test pilot areas; how many have had their benefit restored by the independent adjudicators; and if he will give the figures for each of the pilot areas concerned.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: During the experiment a total of 549 claimants were disallowed benefit by the independent adjudication authorities on grounds of availability. A total of 27 subsequently had their claims allowed following appeal with a further 20 appeals still under consideration. The figures for each experimental office are as follows:

Office	Number of cases disallowed by the Adjudication Authorities	Numbers allowed on appeal by the Adjudication Authorities
Cardiff B	56	1
Alloa	25	—
St Austell	55	3
Hereford	57	2
Tooting B	44	2
Southeast B	132	4
Newcastle 3	35	3
Nottingham B	32	6
Ramsgate	53	5
Brentwood	25	—
Crewe	20	—
Halifax	15	1
Total	549	27

(December 2)

Restart interviews

Mr Richard Wainwright (*Colne Valley*) asked the Paymaster General how many long-term unemployed people Restart counsellors are expected to interview each week; and what is the average number of interviews given.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: A survey of interviews in the nine Restart pilot areas earlier this year indicated that a counsellor should be able to carry out about 45 interviews per week on a regular basis and to exceed that number for short periods.

(December 1)

Mr Richard Wainwright (*Colne Valley*) asked the Paymaster General what is the average length of a Restart interview; and how that average is worked out.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: A survey of interviews in the nine Restart pilot areas earlier this year indicated that the average length of a Restart interview was about 30 minutes. Some lasted an hour while many were appreciably shorter than the average. The length of each interview will vary according to the circumstances of the individual person whom the interviewer is seeking to help.

(December 1)

Mr Robert McCrindle (*Brentwood and Ongar*) asked the Paymaster General how many long-term unemployed people have been: (a) invited to interviews; (b) attended interviews as part of the Government Restart programme; and if he will make a statement.

Mr John Lee: The latest figures available are that, by November 13, 1986, 729,635 long-term unemployed people had been invited to a counselling interview as part of the Restart programme. 582,386 have so far been counselled as some of the invitations relate to interviews due to take place after November 13, 1986. Of those who attended, 90 per cent were offered the chance to apply for a job, training or other suitable opportunity.

(December 8)

Work permits

Mrs Elizabeth Peacock (*Batley and Spennings*) asked the Paymaster General whether a decision has yet been made to continue after the current year the special annual quota of work permits for workers from the dependent territories whose level of skill is below that required by the general work permit scheme.

Mr John Lee: Yes. It has been decided that the quota for 1987 will be 200—the same as this year. Within the figure of 200 no more than 150 permits will be allowed for one territory.

(December 15)



Kenneth Clarke

Inner cities

Mr Robert Adley (*Christchurch*) asked the Paymaster General what steps he is taking to generate employment in areas designated as simplified planning zones.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: I understand my hon friend is referring to the Government's Inner Cities Initiative. The principal aim of the Initiative is to encourage enterprise and employment in the inner city. A growing number of steps are being taken, many of them piloting new approaches to the employment problems of residents. Among these, as examples only are:

- support by our inner city Task Force for 50 projects to date, committing £2.2 million, including training and enterprise training, employment of local labour, help towards the purchase and refurbishment of community facilities, support for ethnic minority enterprise, support for community groups, help with consultancy services and fostering of schools/industry links;
- improved co-ordination between different departments of government in delivering national programmes in inner city areas which produced, for example, the recent £1.5 million contract in Handsworth, Birmingham, combining physical refurbishment of housing with employment and training for local residents;
- discussions which I have with the insurance industry to help tackle the insurance problems faced by some inner city businesses, with the result that I announced on October 29, the setting up of inner city insurance contact points manned by staff from the Association of British Insurers;
- discussions which I am having with the banks to encourage the development of their services to inner city business, including the better provision of loan finance;
- agreement by the Manpower Services Commission to review the operation of its programme in the inner city areas

so that they can better meet the employment needs of people living there, including close liaison between the Commission's officials and Task Force leaders.

I am confident that these efforts will address our aim of generating employment in the inner city, encouraging the enterprise of people living there, and making the inner city a better place to do business in.

(December 12)

Family question

Mrs Renee Short (*Wolverhampton North East*) asked the Paymaster General how many prosecutions there have been of employers under the Sex Discrimination Act for having asked women seeking employment about their intentions on starting a family.

Mr John Lee: The Sex Discrimination Act 1975 makes it generally unlawful as a matter of civil law for an employer to discriminate on the grounds of sex when recruiting employees. Discrimination in recruitment is not a criminal offence, and prosecutions cannot be brought in this respect under the Act. Rather, it is open to individuals who believe they have been discriminated against in recruitment for jobs to seek redress by making a complaint to an industrial tribunal.

Whether or not the asking of certain questions constitutes evidence of sex discrimination would be a matter for an industrial tribunal to decide, on the merits of the particular case. I regret that tribunal case statistics are not recorded at a sufficient level of detail to identify specific grounds of complaint.

(December 8)

TVEI rules

Mr William O'Brien (*Normanton*) asked the Paymaster General if resources will be made available for all schools to carry out Technical and Vocational Education Initiative courses from September 1987.

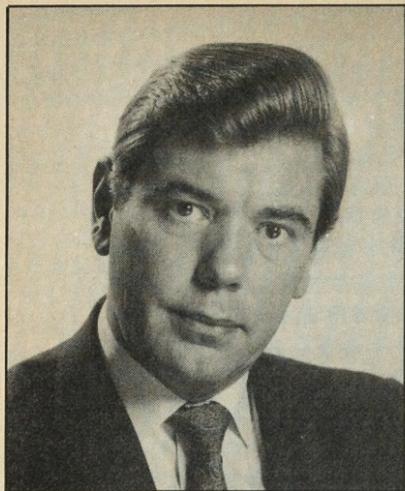
Mr David Trippier: No. Resources are available to allow for a phased entry of schools to the Initiative over a period of up to five years from autumn 1987. Individual education authorities will only be able to enter the extension after they have had a minimum of three years experience operating a TVEI pilot project.

(December 2)

Mr Tony Baldry (*Banbury*) asked the Paymaster General when he expects all secondary schools to be able to offer Technical and Vocational Education Initiative courses.

Mr David Trippier: The phasing arrangements for the extension of TVEI offer a range of possibilities for the timing of entry of secondary schools into the Initiative but we expect all schools which enter the Initiative to have done so by autumn 1992 at the latest.

(December 2)



David Trippier

Job Training Scheme

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar) asked the Paymaster General if he will make a statement on progress in the nationwide implementation of the Job Training programme.

Mr John Lee: My right hon and noble friend the Secretary of State for Employment announced, on October 9, a new pilot job training scheme to be tested in nine areas around the country. Pilot programmes are now in operation in all of the nine areas. There has been an enthusiastic response from training providers, and unemployed people are beginning to come forward in significant numbers.

(December 8)

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked the Paymaster General whether those enrolling on the Job Training Scheme will be regarded as unemployed for the purposes of the unemployment count.

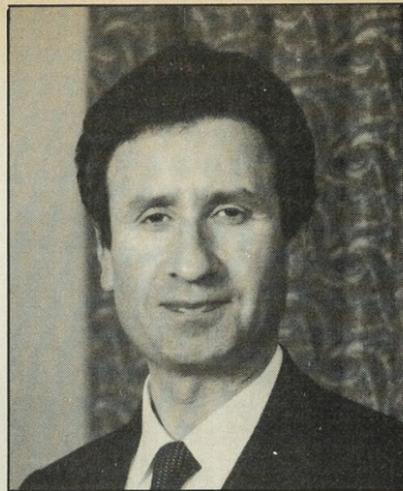
Mr John Lee: No. Like other trainees on Government sponsored schemes who are not entitled to benefits as an unemployed person, they will be excluded from the claimant count.

(December 8)

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked the Paymaster General how the allowances are to be administered for those enrolling on the Job Training Scheme; and if any legislation is envisaged to allow for continuity of receipt of housing benefit.

Mr John Lee: Training allowance is paid at an amount equal to unemployment/supplementary benefit in payment immediately before the start of training. It will be increased if benefit would have increased had the person remained unemployed; it will not decrease during training. Participants previously entitled to certificated housing benefit are entitled to standard housing benefit, topped up as appropriate by housing benefit supplement.

Because of the links with benefit rates,



John Lee

training allowance is assessed and paid by Unemployment Benefit Office staff who have the necessary expertise. Payment is normally made fortnightly by girocheque posted to the participant's home address. The training allowance and housing benefit arrangements are being monitored in pilot areas and will be reviewed in the light of experience.

(December 9)

Mr Ron Davies (Caerphilly) asked the Paymaster General, pursuant to his reply of November 28, Official Report, column 390, whether providers of practical work experience will make payment to Job Training Scheme managing agencies for the work done and any consequent income generated by trainees; and whether he can give any indication of the likely level of such payments.

Mr David Trippier: Job Training Scheme managing agents will expect providers of practical experience to pay a fee which will be used to help meet the costs of the training provided. There is no set rate for the fee which will be negotiated between the parties concerned.

(December 10)

Employees and self-employed

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) asked the Paymaster General if he will publish a table showing, for each regional area, the number of persons at work, who are: (a) employees and (b) self-employed, in June 1979, June 1983 and June 1986 or the latest month for which figures are available; and if he will estimate the number of second jobs included in these figures.

Mr David Trippier: The following tables give the numbers of employees in employment and self-employed at the dates for the area specified.

The second jobs included in the employees in employment estimates are not separately identified, but estimates from

the labour force surveys suggest that the numbers of people with a second job as an employee in Great Britain in spring 1979 and spring 1983 were 289,000 and 372,000 respectively. Estimates are not available for spring 1986. The survey sample is not large enough to give reliable estimates separately for each region.

The employment estimates do not include second jobs when they are held as self-employed.

Employees in employment

	Thousand		
	June 1979	June 1983	June 1986
South East	7,473	7,095	7,400
East Anglia	702	681	725
South West	1,598	1,511	1,559
West Midlands	2,241	1,917	1,940
East Midlands	1,555	1,408	1,437
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,011	1,764	1,745
North West	2,676	2,346	2,398
North	1,248	1,045	1,033
Wales	1,033	902	903
Scotland	2,102	1,924	1,953

Self-employed

	Thousand		
	June 1979	June 1983	June 1986
South East	651	730	954
East Anglia	79	94	120
South West	146	213	258
West Midlands	141	177	189
East Midlands	116	157	160
Yorkshire and Humberside	134	169	238
North West	214	224	280
North	77	91	110
Wales	124	126	154
Scotland	160	179	203

(December 5)

Passive smoking

Mr George Foulkes (Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley) asked the Paymaster General what is the policy of the Health and Safety Executive in relation to passive smoking.

Mr David Trippier: The Executive's policy is to ban smoking at work where there is particular danger, for example, of fire or explosion, and otherwise to encourage voluntary workplaces agreements to limit smoking to certain areas of separate smokers and non-smokers.

The responsibility for general public health matters, including passive smoking, lies with the Department of Health and Social Security. The Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health, which has considered a comprehensive review of the evidence on health effects from passive smoking, is due to report to my right hon friend the Secretary of State for Social Services next year.

(December 5)

Topics

A shop window for training

The Retail Training Programme is now replacing the "monolithic structures" which characterised much of the old-style apprenticeship training in the retail trade, according to Lord Young.

Opening a conference on a new training framework for the retail trade—part of the new two-year YTS—Employment Secretary Lord Young said: "The retail trade is acting as a shop window for the far-reaching changes in vocational education and training that we need to ensure a strong and flexible economy."

Everyone, he said, has something to gain from the new framework.

Employees will now be able to get clear objective proof of their skills and will be able to improve their status through gaining marketable and transferable qualifications that will be recognised across the industry. Employers, in turn, will now have the opportunity to define training needs in response to the rapid pace of change and fluctuations in demand they so often face.

"Retailing is constantly in the public eye. Not only does it give an opportunity to display the quality of training that can be offered but it is an ideal model as a growth industry that will provide jobs and offer opportunities in the future."

"The new framework is a splendid example of how the ideas behind two-year YTS—increased emphasis on quality and content of training and the chance for all trainees to gain recognised vocational qualifications—can be developed for an entire industry," said Lord Young. □



Retail training at Marks and Spencer.

More Development Officers for YTS

The number of YTS Development Officers, who encourage participation in YTS by young people from ethnic minorities, is to be extended from 20 to 30.

Manpower Services Commission (MSC) Chairman, Bryan Nicholson, announced the expansion at a meeting of the present YTS Development Officers at the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) in London. The increases were welcomed by CRE as helping to "ensure a real equality of opportunity on YTS".

Mr Nicholson said: "I earnestly hope that this move, together with our plan to introduce ethnic minority guidelines for YTS, will convince people that YTS is a truly accessible training scheme."

The Development Officer initiative started in 1983, with seven posts allocated. This number was expanded to 20 in June 1985. They are located in areas with high ethnic minority populations such as Luton, Coventry and Manchester. Their job is to increase awareness of YTS among potential trainees from

ethnic minority groups.

They are also responsible for making sure that opportunities exist for such young people, for creating links within the community to help achieve this, and for liaising with the MSC and the Careers Service.

Part of their job involves finding solutions to any specific problems that emerge, with help from local MSC Area Staff.

So far, the initiative seems to have been successful—although it is too early to measure its achievements precisely. □

Building safety in schools

Building work taking place in schools during term time may create dangers to children that cannot be controlled solely by the contractor, warns HM Inspector of Factories, Geoffrey Cox.

Drawing upon the results of a recent survey of several London boroughs, Geoffrey Cox, says that Education Authorities have a legal obligation for safety as well, and are in a better position to foresee the possible actions of school children than most contractors. There needs to be close liaison between the Education Authority and the contractor before building or maintenance begins and both have a legal duty to monitor the work to ensure it proceeds safely.

The education employer can rarely claim that it has no responsibility for health and safety when building or maintenance work is taking place, said Mr Cox. Even if the work is scheduled for a holiday period there could still be administrative and cleaning staff to consider.

A recent survey carried out by the Health and Safety Executive in North London shows some education employers take the view that contractors are the experts on maintenance work and that responsibility for ensuring an adequate level of safety is theirs alone.

However, what expertise contractors do have is likely to relate to the safety of their own employees rather than the safety of school children, says Mr Cox.

This is where the expertise of the education employer lies; it is also their legal duty to take positive steps to prevent the safety of their staff and pupils being jeopardised by the actions of contractors or their equipment.

Mr Cox sets out a strategy for the education employer which contains two complementary parts.

First, basic standards need to be developed which are fully understood by the contractor at an early stage.

Second, officers should be designated to monitor the health and safety aspects of the work so far as is reasonably practicable. □

Transporting dangerous substances

New safeguards for the transport by road of dangerous substances in containers such as drums, bottles, carboys, cartons or skips are contained in regulations laid before Parliament by Peter Bottomley, Minister for Roads and Traffic.

The Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Packages etc) Regulations 1986 (PGR) for the most part will come into force on April 6, 1987. They cover both manufacturers and suppliers of specified dangerous substances as well as vehicle operators and drivers. Explosives and radioactive materials are not included as they are already subject to separate controls. Major features include:

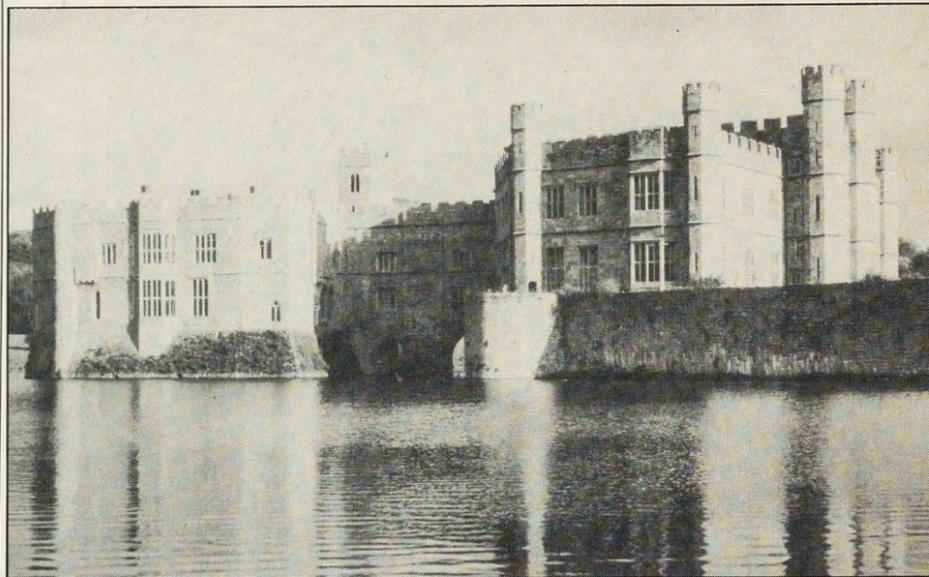
- proper design, construction and maintenance of vehicles used to carry packaged dangerous substances;
- provision by the consignor of sufficient and accurate information about the load to the vehicle operator;
- carrying of information about the load in writing by vehicle drivers;
- adequate instruction and training for drivers from April 1988;
- fitting of orange warning plates on vehicles when required;
- supervision and safe parking of vehicles carrying larger quantities of dangerous substances or any amount of self-reacting substance.

PGR will be enforced by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

When the regulations come into force next year, the responsibility for enforcement of the Road Tanker Regulations, currently in the hands of the police, will transfer to HSE. But the police and Department of Transport traffic examiners will act as the 'eyes and ears' for HSE as part of their day to day road traffic duties, reporting any breaches as necessary.

Dr John Cullen, Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, which drew up the regulations said: "The introduction of PGR is a landmark in the history of transporting dangerous substances by road. It marks the completion of the third and final stage in a comprehensive framework of controls which has been progressively implemented by the Commission over the past five years.

"We have now repealed or replaced all the piecemeal and often archaic legislation on this topic—some going back nearly 60 years."



Leed Castle in Kent.

Heritage hotels for tourists

Conversion into hotels would provide a new future for many historic buildings. And a consortium for these heritage hotels would help boost British tourism.

These are the findings of Paul Barrett, senior overseas marketing officer for the Wales Tourist Board, in a report published by the British Tourist Authority on behalf of the British Travel Education Trust. "Heritage is a key factor in attracting overseas visitors to Britain," he said.

"We are already world-famous for country house accommodation, but our history encompasses far more than this. Heritage architecture available for conversion into hotels varies from medieval castles to industrial warehouses and old churches."

Attempting to combine Britain's

rich heritage with quality hotel accommodation, the report calls on the national tourist boards, in conjunction with the statutory agencies for the care of historic buildings and monuments, to act on this new concept. A range of buildings suitable for development as heritage hotels needs to be identified, and grants made available for their conversion. The new heritage hotels should be privately run, but marketed as a consortium at home and overseas.

Paul Barrett's proposal arises from research in regions with a similar climate to Britain. Private sector developments in Denmark and Holland were compared to the state-run system of Paradores in Spain, particularly those in Galicia. The conversion to hotel accommodation of harbour

warehouses, city centre chapels, rows of old canal houses, Moorish castles and monasteries were features of these overseas developments. Strong marketing was needed to achieve high occupancy rates, but in each case the heritage hotels contributed to the regeneration of the local economy.

Paul Barrett recommends that each British heritage hotel should promote the history, cuisine and traditions of the surrounding area. "Historical associations of each heritage hotel, such as previous use of the building and any links with the famous and infamous from the past, should be exploited," he said. "Emphasis should be placed on creating a unique atmosphere with appropriate decor, furniture and traditional building materials."

Tourism video resource pack for schools

More than 7,500 secondary schools throughout the UK are to receive a video and resource pack highlighting the challenge and satisfaction of jobs in the tourism industry.

The video, *Tourism and Leisure: Jobs with a Future*, is aimed at careers officers, teachers, parents and young people and has been produced by the Manpower Services Commission's Careers and Occupational Information Centre, with support from Trust House Forte and the English Tourist Board.

"For too long many of our most promising young people have shied away from jobs in the industry because they are too often dismissed as 'candy floss' or 'lightweight'," said Mr David Trippier, Tourism Minister, when launching the video.

"Tourism is an important aspect in our quality of life and brought this country some £6.5 billion of overseas earnings last year. I want to show school-leavers that it offers job opportunities at levels and skills relating to all tastes, talents and expertise," he said.

Mr Trippier also plans to write to head teachers throughout the country suggesting a link-up with industry when showing the video. The pack is aimed largely at school-leavers and comprises:

- a 26-minute video showing young people at work in the industry through contact with a visiting American family;
- a resource book for tutors giving ideas for project work in the industry;
- and a poster summarising key points from the pack.

Sellafield safety: standards criticised

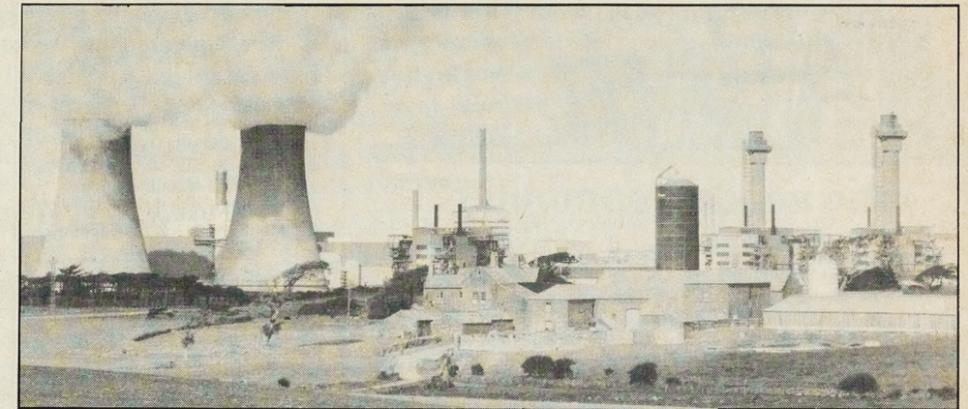
Safety standards at British Nuclear Fuels' (BNFL's) Sellafield reprocessing plant in Cumbria have been strongly criticised and the plant threatened with closure if significant improvements are not made in a year—according to a two volume 'Safety Audit' carried out by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

In probably one of the most thoroughgoing physical examinations ever carried out in the UK on a complex plant—management, machinery and safety were all singled out for criticism.

Mr John Rimington, the HSE's director-general, said: "This is really intended as a major jolt for the management. If we don't get what we want, we are quite prepared to stop reprocessing temporarily until we have it."

The range of improvements required by the HSE extends to management, control and instrumentation, containment, ventilation, decontamination, transfer of radioactive materials, maintenance, and staff training.

There was criticism over past delays in the production of a fully developed safety case for the reprocessing plant; criticism also over a short-term approach to maintenance and to renewal in important parts of the plant and criticism over inadequacies in instructions and procedures.



British Nuclear Fuels plc, Sellafield in Cumbria.

Photo: BNFL

The report says there has been beneficial change and progress in the installation of new plant.

The safety audit concentrated on the older buildings at Sellafield, particularly the central reprocessing plant B205.

In respect to B205, the report says that adequate consideration of long-term problems has not been made. This was particularly evident in the control room which has "been successively adapted so as no longer to present a clear summary picture of the state of the plant to its operators."

The report continues: "In other respects also the condition of the

B205 plant, which appears to us to have been subordinated to the requirements of current production, is unsatisfactory and demands planned new investment to enable it to perform for a further ten years and beyond without unnecessary hazard to workers and, in the extreme, the public.

"The sum total of these shortcomings has its effects on the staff engaged, both management and workers. Management on the site, despite their competence, have had difficulty in dealing with an accumulation of minor problems without the ability to deal with some of the longer-term obstacles. On the

part of the workers we detected an attitude to their own safety which is in a number of respects insufficiently thorough."

BNFL has welcomed the report and has assured the HSE of its determination to take the action required.

Neville Chamberlain, the company's chief executive, has begun a series of meetings with inspectors to plan a programme of work to be agreed by February.

Before the report had been published, the company had also scheduled £30 million to be spent on improvements, some of which anticipate the HSE's instructions.

Noise and dust—danger to farmers

Farmers and manufacturers of farming machinery have been warned of the dangers of noise and dust—two aspects of occupational health which are part of the Health and Safety Executive's (HSE) campaign directed at agriculture.

Carl Boswell, the HSE Chief Agricultural Inspector, speaking at the Royal Smithfield show said:

"While I recognise the improvements achieved in some areas, too many workers are suffering damage to their hearing caused by noise on the farm. Deafness can no longer be accepted as part of the job. I look to manufacturers to investigate all possible means of reducing the noise level of machines and particularly the measures needed to control noise at source."

Mr Boswell warned, "New regulations will be needed to implement the European Directive for protecting workers against noise. Manufacturers should now be addressing themselves to measuring the levels of their

products in such a way that they can provide accurate noise information.

Mr Boswell added, "Damaging noise sources abound on the farm. We all have a duty to minimise the effects of noise; it blankets communication, inhibits a vital warning mechanism and causes permanent disability."

The threat to health from dust created by handling systems is such that in time, dust can disable or kill. A safe system of work is essential in operations such as milling, moving stored grain, and applying pesticides, said Mr Boswell. Dust can be controlled by making sure that machines are sealed, and that dust extraction equipment is available in grain stores. If the working environment is unavoidably dusty, then people can protect themselves by wearing respiratory equipment.

"Deaths from occupational diseases are increasing but farmers can prevent them by careful and well planned working practices."

Prince Philip points to 3 P's

Prince Philip has urged Britain's managers to adopt the 3 P's—perception, principles and personality—if they want to succeed.

When giving the 1986 London Lecture to the Inner London branches of the British Institute of Management, Prince Philip said that managers should adopt the 3 P's as a new slogan.

The individual's perception of employment in industry is very important for its success. If you perceive industry as a rat-race or something to be exploited without scruple, performance would suffer said the Prince.

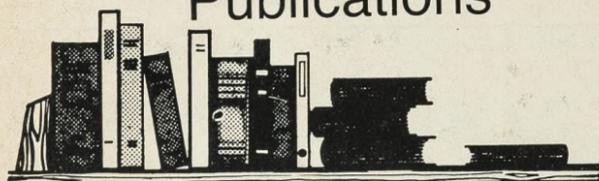
Perception leads to the development of principles, he argued. If a job is seen only as a means to make the greatest personal gain for the least possible work—personal honesty, consideration for others, or taking account of an enterprise's welfare—would lack reason. Whereas, if a job is seen as a means to make an honest contribution to society, there will be every reason to behave with integrity, said the Prince.



While addressing the 300 managers present, Prince Philip added: "Personality is what leads to the exercise of that indefinable quality of leadership. Good management can create sensible structures and procedures, but it needs personality to get people to make those structures work."

"The need is to encourage people to recognise that industry is still the principal source of our national wealth and that without it we would quickly sink into the depths of poverty," he said.

Publications



Who needs a computer?

"Couldn't do without it old boy! 'Course it rules my life now; when it goes down we're stuck!"

Reliance on a computer can cause untold disruption in a business, but people continue to use, abuse, be fascinated by, and introduce computers for the first time, often not understanding what really makes them tick.

So You Think Your Business Needs A Computer? takes a look at computers from the business manager's point of view rather than the computer salesman's. It aims to help you identify what "you" want from a computer, rather than what

the manufacturer wants to sell you. The book is designed to help business managers assess why and if their business really needs or can afford a computer and explains what it can achieve, at what cost and with what improvements in efficiency.

Also discussed is how the computerisation of office functions — for instance, word processing, accounts, filing, payroll and graphics — relates to the criteria for choosing, buying and installing a computer. □

So You Think Your Business Needs A Computer? by Khalid Aziz, ISBN 0 85038 998 4, 192 pages, price £6.95.

Microchips: a key to survival

For many small firms, learning to use new technology is the key to survival; but if they have no one on their staff with the relevant expertise, how are they to get started?

To help firms with no prior experience to identify what microelectronics could do for their business a Microelectronics Application Project Consultancy Scheme is administered by the Department of Trade and Industry's Warren Spring Research Laboratory at Stevenage to provide support for feasibility studies by independent technical consultants.

Since the scheme began in 1978, more than 4,000 studies have been undertaken.

Have they been useful? Are they still needed? What policy changes are now required?

The resulting report, *Promoting Innovation 2*, published by the Policy Studies Institute, identifies the characteristics of firms using the scheme, examines the various stages of a feasibility study, and goes on to establish what happened afterwards—in particular, how many of the projects have led to successful applications of microelectronics in new or improved products or production processes.

Finally, the study weighs up the strengths and weaknesses of the scheme and makes a number of MAPC recommendations for what

should be done afterwards.

The report will be of direct use to Government departments, technical consultants and firms considering whether to seek this kind of help. It should also be of value to those with an interest in industrial policy who would like to see an authoritative, independent evaluation of one of the more significant schemes for promoting innovation. □

Promoting Innovation 2: Microelectronics Consultancy Support by Jim Northcott et al, published by the Policy Studies Institute, price £19.95 from PSI 100, Park Village East, London NW1 3SR.

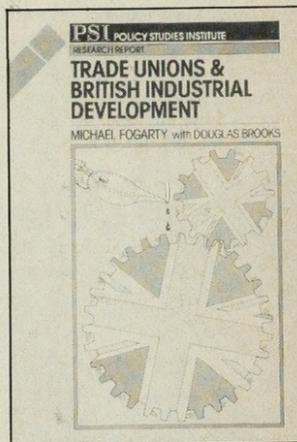
Reviewing recent industrial relations

Trade Unions and British Industrial Development, is a new review and assessment of the latest developments in British industrial relations, covering the period 1979–85, with particular emphasis on the changing role of trade unions.

The author, Michael Fogarty, argues that what has not happened in industrial relations since 1979 is as remarkable as what did. "Macho" management, he contends has not taken over, though there are examples of it.

Some of its more conspicuous failures, he argues, as in the miners' strike of 1984–85 or in printing, have been due less to management hostility or the new economic climate than to incompetence on the side of union leaders themselves.

The study points the way to methods for reducing the confrontational quality of industrial relations by high-lighting new developments in management



approach to handling disputes. □

Trade Unions and British Industrial Development, by Michael Fogarty. Price £9.95. Available from bookshops and the Policy Studies Institute, 100 Park Village East, London NW1 3SR.

Small print

Many people who run small printing firms are aware of the need to take health and safety precautions but up to now they have had to consult a whole shelf of books.

Now, for the first time, advice on how to deal with the main health and safety hazards found in small printing firms and related industries has been put together in a single booklet for the benefit of employers and employees.

Its main message is simple: safe working practices are good working practices. Many small firms operate on limited resources but, as the booklet emphasises, safety is not just a matter of resources, it is more a matter of care and commonsense. □

Health and Safety for Small Firms in the Print Industry, is available from HMSO or booksellers, price £3.50. ISBN 0 11883851 2.

Safety policy

New help for busy small business managers has been published by the Health and Safety Commission, in an easy-to-follow booklet on how to prepare a written health and safety policy.

Simple, step-by-step notes help the manager to think through the policy that is right for the particular undertaking, and to write it down by completing the blank sections in the booklet.

In designing the booklet as a model, the Commission had in mind that it ought to be equally useful in a wide variety of different types of workplace—construction, manufacturing, small shops as well as many other businesses. □

Writing Your Health and Safety Policy Statement, is available from HMSO or booksellers, price £2.00. ISBN 0 11 883882 2.

Improve your business

If you own and run a small business or are looking for ideas on how to improve sales, reduce costs and increase profits then you may find *Improve Your Business* of interest.

It comes in two parts: a *Handbook* and a *Workbook*. You can use them separately, but they are best read together.

Both consist of eight sections, each dealing with an important part of your business; buying and selling; manufacturing and service operating; bookkeeping; costing

and pricing; marketing; management accounting; office work; and planning.

Each section of the *Handbook* corresponds to a section in the *Workbook*, so that you can easily go from one to the other.

They can equally well be used by trainers, consultants and extension workers. □

Improve Your Business, Edited by DEN Dickson. Price £6.35 the set. Available from The International Labour Office, 96–98 Marsham Street, London SW1.

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 William, 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. 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. 50: Graduate Shortages in Science and Engineering

J Tarsh, Department of Employment

This paper reports the results of a survey of employers with shortages of graduate employees in science and engineering. The report assesses the extent and reasons for shortages, and sets out the background to this part of the graduate labour market. The final chapter reports a follow-up telephone survey of these same companies some 12 months later in mid-1984.

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

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

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

No. 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.

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.

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.

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