

# Employment Gazette

March/April 1986

Department of Employment

Retail prices in 1985

STATISTICS READING

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STATISTICS BACK-UP

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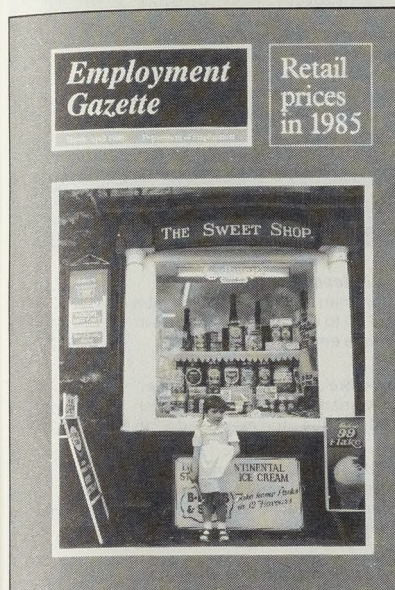
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# Employment Gazette

March/April 1986 Volume 94 No 3  
 Department of Employment  
 pages 89-128

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● **Cover picture**  
 Our major feature on page 95 sets out in detail what happened to retail prices in 1985.  
 Photo: Daily Telegraph Colour Library



The reasons for the change in the compilation of the monthly unemployment statistics are explained on page 107.



The advantages and disadvantages of the West German apprenticeship system are described on page 109.

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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.

## 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 (2nd rev)
  - Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710
  - 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
  - Itemized pay statement** PL704
  - Guarantee payments** PL724 (1st rev)
  - Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking** PL699 (1st rev)
  - Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay** PL711
  - Time off for public duties** PL702
  - Unfairly dismissed?** PL712 (2nd rev)
  - Rights to notice and reasons for dismissal** PL707 (2nd rev)
  - Union secret ballots** PL701 (1st rev)
  - Redundancy payments** PL744
- A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984** PL752
- Industrial action and the law**  
A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984 PL753

**The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms** PL715

**Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers** PL714

**Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers** PL716

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

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

**Code of practice—picketing**

**Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements**

## Industrial tribunals

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

**Industrial tribunals—appeals against levy assessments** ITL5

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

## Overseas workers

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

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

**A guide for workers from abroad**  
Employment in the UK OW17

## Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

**Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays?**  
A brief description of the work of wages councils which fix statutory minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay for employees in certain occupations EDL504(rev)

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

## Other wages legislation

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

**Payment of Wages Act 1960**  
Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply) PL673

## Special employment measures

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

**Part-time Job Release Scheme**  
For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 PL759

**Young Workers Scheme**  
Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment opportunities for young people PL742

**Job Splitting Scheme**  
To create more part-time jobs PL760

**Advice for people interested in part-time work**  
What you should know about working in a split job PL758

## Employment agencies

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

## Equal pay

**Equal Pay**  
A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743

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

## Race relations

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

**Background information about some ethnic groups in Britain** PL738

## Miscellaneous

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

\* DENOTES NEW EDITION

## Employment Gazette

The next edition of *Employment Gazette*, and subsequent editions, have been rescheduled so as to include as soon as possible all new statistical information which has been published mid-month in the new Labour Market press notice. The following are the dates up to the end of the year on which *Employment Gazette* will appear.

Edition	Date of Publication
May	Thursday May 8
June	Thursday June 5
July	Thursday July 3
August	Thursday August 7
September	Thursday September 4
October	Thursday October 9
November	Thursday November 6
December	Thursday December 4

The expiry date for subscriptions to *Employment Gazette* will be extended to allow for the receipt of 12 issues.

## Investing in people

The first in a series of booklets about improving management development and training has been published by the Manpower Services Commission.

*Investing in people* is a practical guide which contains information about how management development projects actually work when applied to company situations. Examples of good management development practice are outlined in ten case studies.

The ten case histories cover such subjects as: improving productivity and growth efficiency; managing for stable growth; improving management performance; motivating managers in periods of change; technical awareness for the non-technical manager; improving productivity through training.

They will help a wide range of employers and senior managers in both large and small companies to realise that management training and development pays and can improve company performance.

Further booklets will be published during the year, and topics will include: managing the introduction of new technologies; effective management of people; coping with rationalisation and restructuring; managing company expansion; technical know-how for non-technical staff; and improving profitability.

Copies of the booklet, free of charge are available from: *Investing in People* Series, Freepost, Sheffield S3 7ZZ.

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

## Pride and people—the dynamism of inner cities—says Lord Young

The contribution of a "people" philosophy to tackling inner city problems was outlined by Employment Secretary Lord Young in the 1986 Barnett lecture. Speaking at Toynbee Hall in London's East End he said that the self confidence and dynamism that were an essential ingredient for the small businessman would go a long way to improving inner cities.

"Enterprise runs much wider than small companies," he said. "It means an acceptance of personal responsibility and a confidence and desire to take action to improve your own circumstances.

"The key to enterprise in the community is the involvement of people. What we must do is to instill a sense of ownership in schemes and programmes by the local communities. It must be their scheme, their programme, and their responsibility for its success or failure.

### Pride

"Our aim is to put confidence and pride back into those who live in the inner cities. Although we are putting very substantial resources into inner cities, I do not believe that pumping money into projects, whatever they are like, is the answer. Pride and confidence do not come from state payments but from being given the skills, the self awareness and some support to create your own success and your own life style.

"That is why voluntary projects are so vital to the inner cities. They are born in the local community and, done well, relate directly to the needs of that community."

Lord Young said that the Government's initiative of setting up task forces in eight small inner city areas was founded on people and partnership. "We are bringing together the efforts of the local community, local government, the private sector and central government. This is a partnership of effort. But above all it is to be a partnership of people—we must work with local people if we are to succeed."

### Joint working

He said that the task forces would concentrate on getting the resources to the people that needed them and would aim to improve joint working between government departments.

"They will aim to secure a larger slice of the cake of existing government programmes for their areas where deprivation is most intense by focusing more sharply the programmes themselves," Lord Young said. "Finally, in consultation with the local community, they will work out distinctive approaches to local employment problems.

"We are already spending around £75 million in these eight small areas in the current year. To give the flexibility needed to develop our new initiative, we have added a further £8 million. This is a pilot scheme and we will urgently evaluate the results achieved. Then we can consider how best to go forward and bring enterprise into the inner cities."

## A girl in half-a-million

Justine Stewart became a girl in half-a-million when she started work at Shropshire's Ironbridge Gorge Museum. She was the 500,000th entrant to the Community Programme.



Justine Stewart tries out a microscope presented to the scheme by Mr Lang.

During a visit to the Museum, Employment Minister Ian Lang met 19-year-old Justine from Wellington, Telford, who is one of a team carrying out archaeology work.

At a presentation to mark the half-a-million landmark, Mr Lang said: "The success of the Community Programme depends largely on the support given by sponsors such as the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust. The hard work and enthusiasm of sponsors and agents has provided the foundation of success on which we must continue to build, and has already led to the expansion of the programme to 230,000 places by June this year."

He said the Ironbridge project was a fine example of how the Community Programme combined tourism and the provision of jobs for the long-term unemployed.

## Tourist Boards

The existing structure of tourist boards and ministerial responsibility for them is to be maintained, Employment Secretary Lord Young said in reply to a Parliamentary question.

Lord Young said that following consultations with the Secretaries of State for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland on the Select Committee on Trade and Industry's report on tourism published on January 15: "We have concluded that, in the interests of the effective promotion of tourism within the United Kingdom, we should maintain the existing structure of the statutory Tourist Boards and ministerial responsibility for them and concentrate on continuing to improve the liaison and co-operation between the Boards."

## Train to succeed—message to employers

The rapid expansion of Information Technology Centres (ITeCs) in just a few years is proof positive that our radical re-thinking about education and vocational training is paying off, said Employment Minister Kenneth Clarke.

Speaking at the official opening of the Longbridge ITeC at Austin Rover he said: "Young people's natural enthusiasm for hi-tech and the computer is being harnessed in a very useful way. Often they are people whom the traditional educational system has neglected but whose hidden talents at the keyboard are proving to be just what employers want."

"We started with a handful of ITeCs located in inner city areas. Now there are

## All aboard the Enterprise Express

A special exhibition train, the *Enterprise Express*, will set out from London's Euston station on April 14 carrying a major touring exhibition as part of Industry Year 1986. Over the following two weeks it will call at nine other stations throughout the country spreading the message of enterprise among local businessmen and future captains of industry.

On board the train will be exhibits highlighting the Small Firms Service of the Department of Employment and the range of youth training and other schemes run by the Manpower Services Commission, as well as separate exhibits by Business in the Community, the Department of Trade and Industry, NCB Enterprise and British Steel Industries.

175 throughout the country providing over 6,000 training places.

"Our determination to get back into serious contention in world markets is being solidly underpinned by our determination to see that employers have the trained and flexible workforce needed to make it."

"I hope employers are getting the message which I would put quite simply as 'train to succeed'. Industry is best placed to decide on its training requirements. I hope more employers will follow the example here at Longbridge where Austin Rover, as a joint sponsor of the training given in the ITeC, is using it to train not only YTS trainees but their own employees as well," said Mr Clarke.

Also represented on the train will be the BBC Radio 4 Enterprise programme, which has invited some of its "Enterprise" winners. The BBC has also arranged for an extra unscheduled stop to be made... at Borchester, the fictional market town featured in *The Archers*.

The *Enterprise Express* will be of interest to businessmen from both large and small companies and to potential entrepreneurs who are interested in setting up their own businesses.

The exhibition aims to promote awareness of how the Small Firms Service can help to promote enterprise and assist those starting and running small businesses. The Small Firms Service provides an enquiry service available throughout the country "Freefone Enterprise" which can offer advice on a wide variety of business problems encountered by small firms. It also offers a service directing enquirers to other, more specialised, sources of help where this is considered appropriate. And it has a counselling service through a team of counsellors who have specialised skills and experience to help established firms ready for expansion.

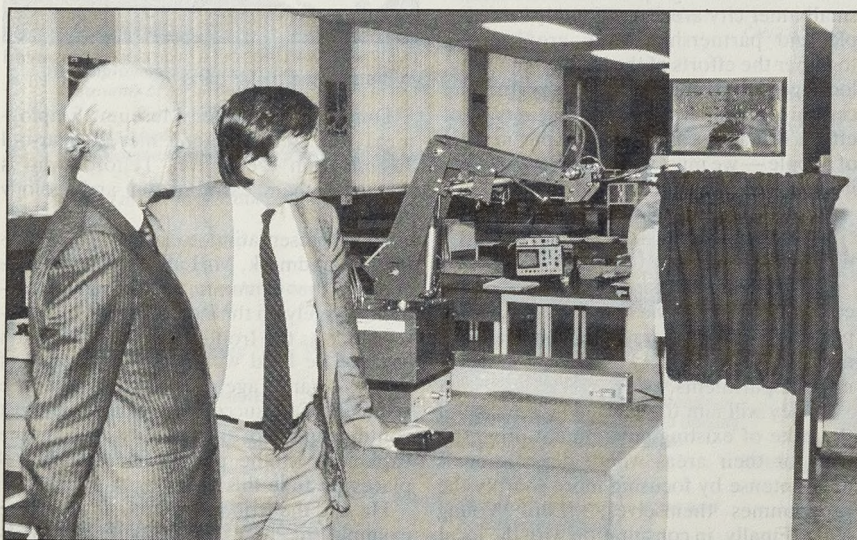
## INDUSTRY YEAR 1986

"Enterprise is part and parcel of what Industry Year is all about. We can at one and the same time promote our own message about the importance of advisory services in the growth of small businesses and enterprise, and the vital importance of the Industry Year theme—that it is the wealth-creating process of our manufacturing and commercial base that pays for all our social infra-structure," said the Small Firms Minister David Trippier, who will launch the train.

"I am convinced that the train will provide a valuable opportunity for all participating organisations to push home their individual messages and that individual enterprise agencies will not be slow to make the most of the opportunities this presents."

The Enterprise Express timetable is:

- April 14—London Euston
- April 15—Peterborough
- April 16—Manchester Piccadilly
- April 17—Newcastle upon Tyne
- April 18—Glasgow Central
- April 21—Sheffield
- April 22—Birmingham International
- April 23—Cardiff Queen Street
- April 24—Bristol Temple Meads
- April 25—Portsmouth and Southsea



Harold Musgrove, chairman of the Austin Rover Group watches Kenneth Clarke activate a robot arm to unveil a plaque at the opening of Austin Rover's Longbridge ITeC.

## Insight '86

Young women at school who think that they may have an aptitude for engineering at the graduate level are being invited to apply for a place on residential programmes throughout the country.

The scheme, known as Insight '86, is sponsored by the Engineering Industry Training Board and is being run in conjunction with nine universities and two polytechnics. There will be a maximum of 45 places at each venue. The only expense incurred by those selected will be travel to and from the course.

To be eligible girls must be currently in the first year of the sixth form and should be studying mathematics and physics and at least one other subject for 'A' level. In Scotland they should already be studying mathematics and physics at SCE 'H' grade or intend to do so in the next academic year.

### First hand

The young women chosen will have a chance to find out, with the help of experts, whether engineering at the professional level is likely to be the right career for them. They will learn at first hand about the role of professional engineers in industry and society, the different branches of engineering that exist, the career opportunities for professional engineers, the different patterns of education and training, the possibilities of scholarships and sponsorships and about attitudes to women in engineering.

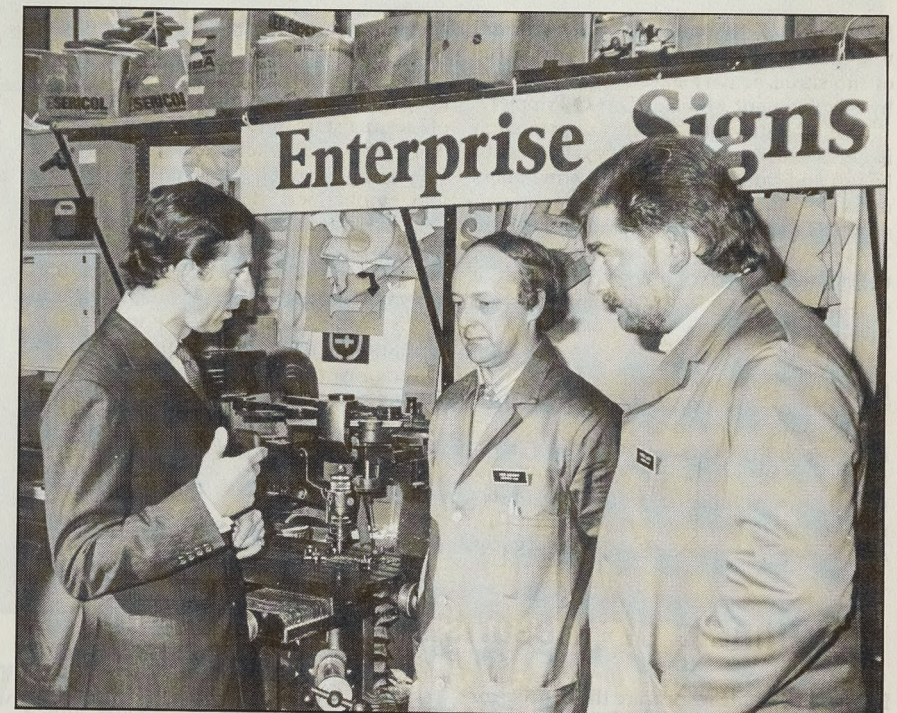
They will meet practising engineers, both men and women, as well as university staff, and there will also be visits to companies to meet engineers in their working environment. They will stay in student accommodation and young female professional engineers will act as group leaders on the course.

The venues and dates are:

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Bath University          | July 6-11      |
| Birmingham University    | July 13-18     |
| Bradford University      | July 13-18     |
| Cardiff University       | July 13-18     |
| Heriot Watt University   | June 29-July 3 |
| Imperial College, London | June 30-July 5 |
| Newcastle Polytechnic    | July 13-18     |
| Nottingham University    | July 20-26     |
| Oxford University        | July 6-11      |
| Portsmouth Polytechnic   | July 14-18     |
| Salford University       | July 13-19     |

A leaflet describing the scheme in more detail is being distributed to schools, the careers service and libraries throughout the UK. Further copies of the leaflet and application forms may be obtained from Doug Ward, EITB, Crown House, Seacroft Town Centre, Leeds LS14 6LY. The closing date for completed application forms is May 9.

## Prince Charles sees Signs of Enterprise



Prince Charles recently visited Cavendish Enterprise Centre in Birkenhead, where a wide range of schemes are run in support of new jobs and training. The Centre has workshop provision where 20 new firms are in business. It runs a 102-place YTS and provides business advice, training and support.

During his visit Prince Charles met Peter Lloyd and Roy Evans, both on the MSC's Enterprise Allowance Scheme, who run their own company, Enterprise Signs. He is pictured with the company's chief engraver, Ken Wright, and one of the partners, Peter Lloyd.

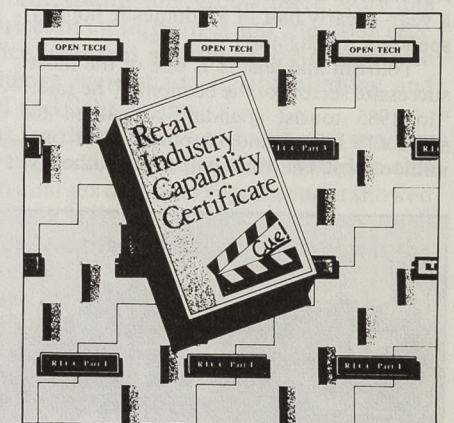
## New qualification for retailing trainees

A new training package and qualification for the retail industry has been launched. The Retail Industry Capability Certificate (RICC) is designed to serve the needs of the two year YTS and to bridge the gap between youth and adult training.

The RICC package includes a three year discovery learning system and a new qualification. The programme is based on developing a trainee's abilities in the context of the job through a three-way partnership between the providers, the employer and the trainee.

Trainees will be supplied with work books and audio tapes at their place of work. Supervisors using special guidance notes will control the trainees' assignments and projects, and assess their progress. The trainees attend four residential retailing courses over the three years.

The Retail Industry Capability Certificate has been developed from the Co-operative Union's CUE training system (See *Employment Gazette* October 1985 pages 415-416) by the CLEAR Unit at the Co-



operative College, with funding from the Distributive Industry Training Trust and the Co-operative Union Ltd. It is offered to the whole retailing industry.

Further information can be obtained from the CLEAR Unit, Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE12 5QR.

## Access to health and safety information

Moves to improve public access to information on the health and safety consequences of industrial activity have been welcomed by Employment Minister David Trippier.

The Health and Safety Commission issued a statement of its policy on access to health and safety information by members of the public following widespread consultation. The policy is mainly concerned with helping to safeguard those members of the public who live or work near industrial sites from which hazards to their health or safety might arise.

### Industry's role

The Commission says that the roles of industry and the Health and Safety Executive in providing access to health and safety information should be mutually reinforcing, with industry having the primary responsibility for disclosure. The CBI pro-

poses to draw up a code of practice to give guidance to employers.

The Health and Safety Executive will keep available for inspection at its area offices registers of the names and locations of local premises where hazards might arise, so guiding the public to where information may be obtained.

In the event that an employer declines to make available information about incidents involving an actual release of hazardous substances into the environment, the Executive will make available appropriate information in its possession and will inform the employer concerned that it has done so.

Copies of the HSC's statement on access to health and safety information can be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive's area offices or from their public enquiry points at: Sheffield, tel: 0742 752539; Bootle, tel 051-951 4381; London, tel 01-221 0416.

## Winners of "Resorts 2000" Competition

England's seaside resorts are the bedrock of domestic tourism, said Mr David Trippier, Minister responsible for tourism. "And judging by resorts' development and marketing plans for the future they will still be alive and well in the year 2000."

Presenting awards to the winners of the English Tourist Board's "Resorts 2000" competition—Bridlington and Torbay—Mr Trippier stressed the vital role seaside towns play in the domestic tourism industry. Forty-two per cent of all domestic holiday nights are spent at the seaside and resort tourism is worth around £2,000 million a year—nearly half of all domestic holiday spending in England.

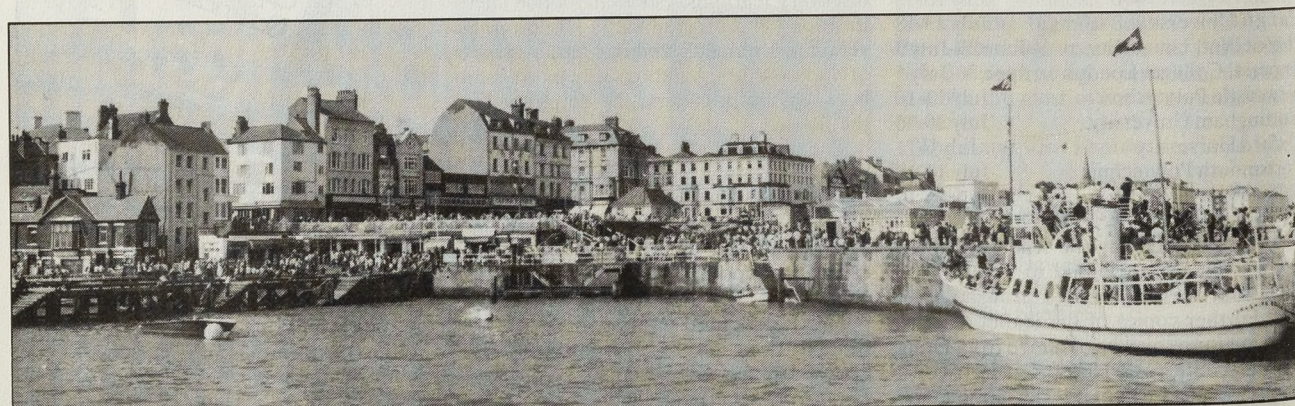
"Tourism and leisure is one of the most successful sectors of the economy," he said. "In 1985 tourist spending amounted to some £13 billion and supported over one million jobs. The British Tourist Authority

estimates that employment in this area is growing at something like 50,000 jobs a year."

Mr Trippier said that the significance of "Resorts 2000" lay not just in the winners but in the new thinking it had generated throughout resorts. It had challenged local authorities to come up with fresh ideas for the future and devise new ways of working with local private sector interests.

Torbay and Bridlington will now form partnerships with ETB and the Regional Tourist Boards to implement their proposals and will have special access to ETB's marketing and development funds. For the runners-up there will also be ETB advice and assistance in carrying out their plans for the year 2000.

A special trophy for the best marketing ideas, awarded by Ladbroke Hotels and Holidays, was won by Brighton.



Bridlington

## More tourism jobs off the beaten track

We need to get off the beaten track to find more jobs in the tourist industry Employment Minister Kenneth Clarke told tourism chiefs in Stratford on Avon, one of the most visited towns in the country.

He said there were many unbeaten tracks in this country where tourists seldom ventured. Some where attractions had not been developed and some that had not been given the marketing push so that tourists were unaware of their existence.

"A simple ploy like distinctive signposting of places of interest or specialist activities may be all that is needed to turn a bypassed backwater into a growth area for tourism; a growth area for the business it brings; and a growth area for jobs."

Mr Clarke said that the Government was making good progress with its signposting proposals. The Department of Transport was currently consulting with interested organisations on a complete new system of signposting. Referring to the experiments which had been conducted using distinctive, internationally recognised brown and white system of symbols in Kent and Nottinghamshire the Minister said that the aim was to bring the new tourism signposting arrangements into effect in time for the main 1986 tourist season.

### Eyecatching

"Anyone who has driven any distance in France will know how eyecatching signs like this can be and what an impression they make when planning return visits," he said. "Where once holidays in France meant Paris, the Loire and the Cote d'Azur, now there is barely a region that cannot boast its own particular tourist following."

"That is what we need to achieve in this country too. The tourist industry already supports directly and indirectly upwards of a million jobs, with a predicted growth of 50,000 a year. We need that and more beside," said Mr Clarke.

## SPECIAL FEATURE



# Retail prices in 1985

This article describes what happened to retail prices during 1985. It provides a summary of the changes in prices which took place last year and the relative contributions of individual categories of expenditure to the overall movement in the retail prices index.

Overall retail prices in the United Kingdom increased by 5.5 per cent between January 1985 and 1986. This was only marginally above the rates of increase of 5.0 per cent, 5.1 per cent and 4.9 per cent in the previous three years. This relative stability contrasts with the situation in the earlier years of the decade when the rate of inflation fell fairly continuously, with minor short term fluctuations, from a peak 12 month rate of 21.9 per cent in May 1980.

There was a considerable diversity in rates of change between individual groups (from 2.9 per cent to 11.4 per cent) and even more so between individual components (from a fall of 12 per cent to an increase of 25 per cent). However the contribution to the "all items" change made by the rate of change of any component depends on its relative importance in terms of total household expenditure—its "weight". The biggest contribution to the "all-items" change came from housing, both because the change of 11.4 per cent was large and because it has a large weight (a group weight of 153 out of 1,000 for all items). It thus contributed almost a third (30 per cent) of the change in the "all items" index. Among its main components, mortgage interest rates increased by 18 per cent, rents by seven per cent and rates by ten per cent.

Food prices increased by very much less than housing, by 3.2 per cent, but because the food group has a large weight (190), it contributed a tenth of the change to the "all items"

index as did transport and vehicles which rose by 3.6 per cent with a weight of 156. The group showing the smallest average price increase was durable household goods, 2.9 per cent (weight 65); within this group there were big reductions in the prices of music centres and television sets. Below average price increases and small contributions to the "all-items" change were made by the clothing and footwear, and fuel and light groups.

Individual prices for the majority of goods and services rose by between two and seven per cent. Outside this range, prescription charges and television licences showed increases of 25 per cent but both of these carry very small weights and therefore contributed little to the change in the overall index.

There were some price reductions: lamb, pork and cooked ham prices were all one per cent lower in January 1986 than they were a year earlier and the price of a second class stamp went down by one penny. After the historically large increase in the price of tea in 1984, this fell by 12 per cent in 1985.

Contributions made by each group to the change in the retail prices index over the year to January 1986 are shown in the charts on page 96.

Details of the movements in prices within the major groups of the Retail Prices Index are given towards the end of this article and component indices for each month are shown in Table 1 on p 97 and Table 3 on pp 98-9.

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

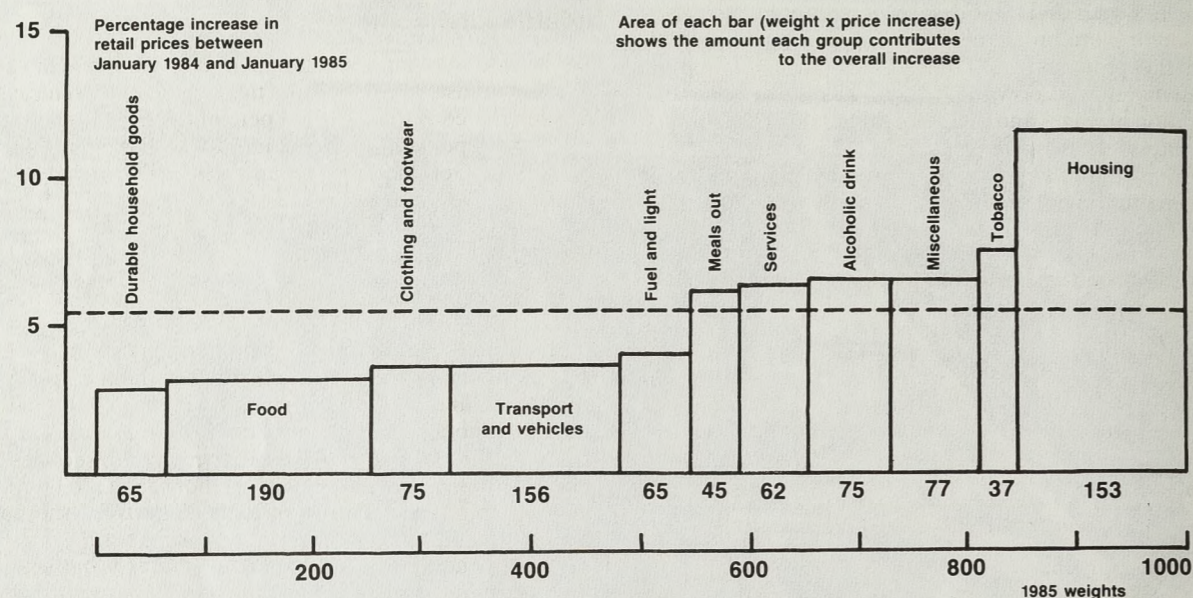
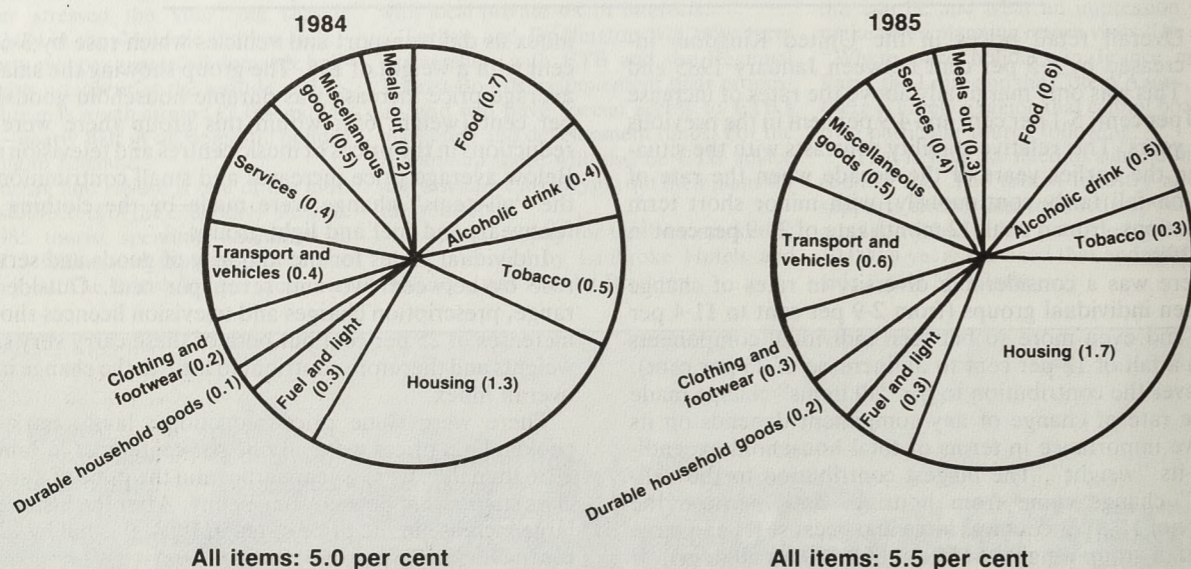


Chart 2: Contributions of the group indices to the change in the 'all-items' index in 1984 and 1985



General influences on prices in 1985

World commodity prices hit a three-year low in October 1985 and sterling appreciated by 26 per cent against the US dollar and seven per cent against a "basket" of currencies over the year to January 1986. This had a favourable impact on the costs to manufacturers of their raw materials and fuels which fell by about seven per cent during 1985. On the other hand wages and salaries earned within the manufacturing sector were on average 9.1 per cent higher in 1985 than in the previous year; the growth in manufacturing productivity slowed down and there was a consequential acceleration in wages and salaries paid per unit of manufacturing output. These were on average 5.2 per cent higher in 1985 than in 1984 when they rose by an average of 3.4 per cent over the previous year.

Table 1 Changes between January 1985 and January 1986

	Change in group index (per cent)	Weight	Effect on "all items" change (percentage points)
Food	3.2	190	0.6
Alcoholic drink	6.5	75	0.5
Tobacco	7.4	37	0.3
Housing	11.4	153	1.7
Fuel and light	4.0	65	0.3
Durable household goods	2.9	65	0.2
Clothing and footwear	3.6	75	0.3
Transport and vehicles	3.6	156	0.6
Miscellaneous goods	6.5	77	0.5
Services	6.3	62	0.4
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	6.2	45	0.3
All items	5.5	1,000	5.5
Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries*	5.1	86	0.4
All items except food, housing and nationalised industries' output	4.9	580	2.8

\* These comprise coal, smokeless fuels, gas, electricity, water charges, rail and bus fares and postal charges.

The prices of home sales of manufactured products did not follow the fall in raw material and fuel prices; they increased by just over five per cent in 1985. Domestic trading conditions remained buoyant, however, with an average increase of around four per cent in the volume of retail sales in 1985 compared with 1984.

The appreciation of sterling had a direct impact on the price of petrol which fell six per cent between May 1985 and January 1986 when it was only 0.6 per cent higher than it was at the beginning of the year. Although the US dollar price of crude oil fell sharply at the end of the year this did not have an immediate impact on petrol prices.

Most nationalised industries increased their prices during 1985 by less than the average recorded for prices as a whole the exception being rail fares which increased by seven per cent. A 1p. reduction in second class postage from November led to a small drop in the index for postal services over the year.

The good harvests of fruit and vegetables in 1984 were not quite equalled in 1985 and the prices for "seasonal foods" increased by 5.2 per cent over the year.

Interest rates rose at the beginning of the year and although there were falls later in the year they did not return to their original levels. The average mortgage in-

terest rate was nearly one percentage point higher in January 1986 than in January 1985.

Budget increases in expenditure taxes were generally smaller than in 1984, and were broadly in line with the average rise in prices in the 12 months to March. Local authorities increased their rents and rates by relatively more in 1985 than in 1984 or 1983.

International comparisons

The rate of inflation in the UK remained above most of its main industrial competitors throughout 1985. The average for EC countries was 5.0 per cent. Prices in the USA rose by 3.8 per cent in the 12 months to December but in both West Germany and Japan they rose by only 1.8 per cent over the same period.

Pensioner price indices

In the year to the fourth quarter of 1985 the price indices (excluding housing costs) for one and for two person pensioner households of limited means rose by about 4.8 and 4.7 per cent, respectively—compared with an increase in the general index of 5.5 per cent and in the general index, excluding housing, of 4.8 per cent (Table 2).

The difference between the experience of the indices for one pensioner and two pensioner households of limited means lies in the make up of their respective "shopping baskets" and the pattern of price changes each year. For example, single pensioners spend a greater proportion of their budgets on fuel and food and a smaller proportion on household durables.

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

	per cent		
	General index	One-person pensioner households of limited means*	Two-person pensioner households of limited means*
Fourth quarter 1980	13.3	14.7	14.0
1981	10.6	10.7	11.5
1982	6.6	7.5	7.0
1983	4.7	4.6	4.8
1984	3.9	4.4	4.5
1985	4.8	4.8	4.7

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

RPI advisory committee

The then Secretary of State for Employment announced in June 1984 that he was reconvening the RPI Advisory Committee in order that it might review the construction and coverage of the index. It is now hoped that the Committee will report towards the end of the year, in time for its recommendations to be implemented at the beginning of 1987.

Family Expenditure Survey 1984

The latest edition of this annual survey is now available. An order form can be found on page 102 of this issue.

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

	Weights	1985							Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan (1986)	Change during year per cent	Effect of change on "all items" index per cent	
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul									
<b>All items</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>359.8</b>	<b>362.7</b>	<b>366.1</b>	<b>373.9</b>	<b>375.6</b>	<b>376.4</b>	<b>375.7</b>	<b>376.7</b>	<b>376.5</b>	<b>377.1</b>	<b>378.4</b>	<b>378.9</b>	<b>379.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>All items</b>
<b>All items other than food</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>367.8</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>374.6</b>	<b>383.5</b>	<b>385.5</b>	<b>386.3</b>	<b>386.7</b>	<b>388.0</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>388.4</b>	<b>389.5</b>	<b>389.6</b>	<b>390.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>All items other than food</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>330.6</b>	<b>332.5</b>	<b>335.4</b>	<b>338.8</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>340.1</b>	<b>335.3</b>	<b>335.3</b>	<b>335.8</b>	<b>335.5</b>	<b>337.4</b>	<b>339.4</b>	<b>341.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>Food</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	25	342.9	344.9	345.7	346.4	345.6	346.3	346.8	347.9	348.1	348.3	354.1	355.1	359.5	4.8	0.1	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes
Meat and bacon	48	269.9	269.7	270.3	272.1	273.0	272.3	269.6	269.5	269.5	269.4	269.8	271.1	271.3	0.5	0.0	Meat and bacon
Fish	6	280.4	281.7	282.0	288.3	288.7	289.5	293.1	269.5	294.1	297.2	299.4	298.7	304.0	8.4	0.1	Fish
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	6	361.4	362.1	365.7	365.0	364.9	365.7	368.3	369.2	366.7	365.0	366.5	367.3	365.9	1.2	0.0	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats
Milk, cheese and eggs	28	333.2	332.6	334.2	343.5	344.0	343.7	344.3	345.8	347.9	345.8	346.3	347.7	348.2	4.5	0.1	Milk, cheese and eggs
Tea, coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	12	413.9	414.7	416.8	418.3	421.2	420.7	418.2	417.9	415.7	409.3	405.9	405.2	407.8	-1.5	0.0	Tea, coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	16	441.5	444.2	446.5	446.0	450.5	453.0	454.7	457.9	461.1	458.9	461.0	460.8	463.7	5.0	0.1	Sugar, preserves and confectionery
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	19	373.2	380.6	397.2	401.2	397.7	404.6	353.0	349.9	353.5	357.0	364.6	381.7	388.7	4.2	0.1	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	11	307.9	317.2	325.2	333.6	334.4	337.0	335.9	332.6	325.1	323.6	323.1	321.4	321.0	4.3	0.0	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
Other foods	19	339.3	341.8	342.4	344.5	345.1	346.0	349.3	347.9	350.6	352.9	355.6	354.5	353.2	4.1	0.1	Other foods
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>397.9</b>	<b>399.7</b>	<b>400.9</b>	<b>409.2</b>	<b>411.2</b>	<b>411.0</b>	<b>412.5</b>	<b>415.5</b>	<b>419.3</b>	<b>423.5</b>	<b>423.7</b>	<b>420.4</b>	<b>423.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>Alcoholic drink</b>
Beer	44	473.3	474.9	476.3	487.9	489.9	489.0	490.1	494.1	500.2	507.1	507.9	507.1	509.9	7.7	0.3	Beer
Spirits, wines etc	31	301.2	302.9	303.8	308.6	310.4	311.0	312.6	314.5	316.1	317.6	317.1	311.9	315.5	4.7	0.1	Spirits, wines, etc
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>508.1</b>	<b>513.1</b>	<b>514.5</b>	<b>530.8</b>	<b>536.4</b>	<b>538.7</b>	<b>539.6</b>	<b>539.2</b>	<b>539.8</b>	<b>540.0</b>	<b>544.4</b>	<b>544.8</b>	<b>545.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>Tobacco</b>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>153**</b>	<b>416.4</b>	<b>427.7</b>	<b>431.2</b>	<b>458.4</b>	<b>461.3</b>	<b>463.8</b>	<b>465.8</b>	<b>467.1</b>	<b>457.0</b>	<b>457.0</b>	<b>459.7</b>	<b>462.0</b>	<b>463.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>Housing</b>
Rent	31	389.2	389.1	389.1	410.7	410.6	410.4	411.2	411.3	411.4	411.9	413.5	417.2	418.0	7.4	0.2	Rent
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	46	386.0	420.7	428.2	464.1	469.6	472.9	476.7	479.5	447.4	446.5	450.1	453.6	457.2	18.4	0.8	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments
Rates and water charges	45	491.2	491.2	491.2	530.0	533.5	538.9	540.0	540.0	540.0	540.0	540.0	540.0	540.0	9.9	0.4	Rates and water charges
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	26	405.8	406.7	410.3	416.9	418.1	420.0	420.4	421.8	422.6	422.6	429.2	429.9	431.8	6.4	0.2	Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance
<b>Fuel and light</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>487.5</b>	<b>488.7</b>	<b>491.7</b>	<b>497.4</b>	<b>498.5</b>	<b>500.4</b>	<b>501.5</b>	<b>502.6</b>	<b>504.7</b>	<b>504.7</b>	<b>506.8</b>	<b>507.4</b>	<b>507.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>Fuel and light</b>
Coal and smokeless fuels	8	523.0	528.6	532.2	531.4	501.1	494.3	493.6	503.7	521.3	523.9	542.1	547.5	543.9	4.0	0.0	Coal and smokeless fuels
Gas	24	390.1	391.4	396.8	403.2	407.2	407.2	408.5	408.5	408.5	408.6	408.6	408.6	408.6	4.7	0.1	Gas
Electricity	29	502.2	502.2	502.2	505.2	511.5	517.7	522.2	522.2	522.2	522.2	522.2	522.2	522.2	4.0	0.1	Electricity
Oil and other fuel and light	4	680.3	680.4	682.9	717.8	717.8	717.8	685.7	685.7	685.7	680.4	680.4	680.4	678.5	-0.3	0.0	Oil and other fuel and light
<b>Durable household goods</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>257.7</b>	<b>259.7</b>	<b>261.5</b>	<b>262.4</b>	<b>263.5</b>	<b>264.6</b>	<b>263.0</b>	<b>264.8</b>	<b>266.5</b>	<b>267.3</b>	<b>267.9</b>	<b>268.0</b>	<b>265.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>Durable household goods</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	26	275.2	279.1	281.0	282.2	283.6	284.2	282.7	285.8	287.4	288.7	290.7	290.2	287.5	4.5	0.1	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household appliances	27	206.4	206.7	207.8	207.8	208.5	209.3	206.8	207.6	209.6	210.0	209.8	210.0	206.3	0.0	0.0	Radio, television and other household appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware	12	377.1	380.1	384.2	387.9	389.4	392.5	395.3	396.6	396.9	397.5	397.9	398.6	399.7	6.0	0.1	Pottery, glassware and hardware
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>217.4</b>	<b>216.3</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>221.6</b>	<b>221.8</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>221.4</b>	<b>223.3</b>	<b>226.2</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>228.7</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>225.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>
Men's outer clothing	11	233.1	233.0	240.9	241.4	241.6	240.0	239.4	239.2	242.9	245.2	244.2	243.4	239.9	2.9	0.0	Men's outer clothing
Men's underclothing	4	305.2	306.2	321.4	323.1	321.3	309.5	318.8	319.9	322.8	325.2	325.5	324.5	314.8	3.1	0.0	Men's underclothing
Women's outer clothing	24	158.5	155.1	159.1	159.0	160.0	159.8	159.6	161.8	164.7	167.0	168.2	167.9	164.5	3.8	0.1	Women's outer clothing
Women's underclothing	3	285.1	288.8	288.7	290.3	291.6	291.5	296.0	304.1	299.7	302.8	303.2	305.5	301.4	5.7	0.0	Women's underclothing
Children's clothing	10	259.5	259.6	264.5	266.4	264.6	265.3	264.1	265.7	266.4	266.2	265.8	264.4	266.1	2.5	0.0	Children's clothing
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	7	241.3	241.8	246.9	248.4	248.9	247.2	250.2	253.4	255.2	255.4	256.6	256.0	253.3	5.0	0.0	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials
Footwear	16	224.9	225.8	227.6	227.9	227.3	228.1	227.7	231.0	233.1	235.0	235.5	234.2	232.7	3.5	0.1	Footwear
<b>Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>156*</b>	<b>379.6</b>	<b>381.8</b>	<b>388.3</b>	<b>394.7</b>	<b>397.7</b>	<b>397.6</b>	<b>396.7</b>	<b>396.5</b>	<b>396.0</b>	<b>394.6</b>	<b>393.4</b>	<b>392.6</b>	<b>393.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>Transport and vehicles</b>
Motoring and cycling	142	365.8	368.0	374.9	381.5	384.7	384.5	383.6	383.3	382.8	381.2	379.9	379.0	378.0	3.3	0.5	Motoring and cycling
Purchase of motor vehicles	(55)	308.8	311.9	314.6	315.8	319.5	319.8	320.1	320.1	320.7	320.7	318.6	316.5	315.6	2.2	0.1	Purchase of motor vehicles
Maintenance of motor vehicles	(15)	421.0	425.3	426.0	426.9	432.9	433.7	436.4	440.1	441.8	444.5	447.4	447.8	450.0	6.9	0.1	Maintenance of motor vehicles
Petrol and oil	(50)	456.2	456.2	476.0	487.3	490.0	488.3	481.6	478.6	475.0	467.5	463.4	462.1	459.4	0.7	0.0	Petrol and oil
Fares	14	485.9	486.2	486.7	489.0	489.5	489.9	490.3	490.8	491.1	491.5	492.7	493.2	513.3	5.6	0.1	Fares
<b>Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>378.4</b>	<b>382.9</b>	<b>386.5</b>	<b>390.3</b>	<b>391.8</b>	<b>393.1</b>	<b>394.3</b>	<b>395.6</b>	<b>396.8</b>	<b>398.0</b>	<b>399.1</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>402.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>Miscellaneous goods</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	17	541.4	549.8	552.8	556.3	558.7	559.1	561.7	562.5	563.1	570.5	573.6	573.9	577.0	6.6	0.1	Books, newspapers and periodicals
Medicine, surgical etc, goods and toiletries	14	371.8	377.4	383.7	390.4	393.4	397.4	398.5	400.3	401.9	403.6	405.6	406.2	410.1	10.3	0.1	Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toiletries
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches etc	11	398.5	400.5	403.1	409.0	408.3	411.0	412.4	415.3	414.1	416.3	416.8	417.7	422.4	6.0	0.1	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	35	312.2	315.6	318.7	320.9	322.0	322.2	322.9	323.8	325.5	324.6	324.9	326.1	328.0	5.1	0.2	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc
<b>Services</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>369.7</b>	<b>370.0</b>	<b>370.8</b>	<b>381.8</b>	<b>383.5</b>	<b>383.8</b>	<b>383.2</b>	<b>383.7</b>	<b>384.6</b>	<b>385.4</b>	<b>388.6</b>	<b>389.9</b>	<b>393.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>Services</b>
Postage, telephones etc	18	395.1	395.1	395.1	395.1	395.1	395.1	395.1	395.1	395.3	395.3	406.8	411.3	415.0	5.0	0.1	Postage, telephones etc
Entertainment	23	288.7	288.7	288.7	309.0	309.3	309.2	306.7	306.7	307.6	307.7	307.5	307.7	310.3	7.5	0.2	Entertainment
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering	21	459.2	460.3	463.2	468.2	474.0	475.4	477.4	479.3	480.6	483.8	484.1	484.3	487.6	6.2	0.1	Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering
<b>Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>401.8</b>	<b>403.0</b>	<b>404.8</b>	<b>408.4</b>	<b>411.2</b>	<b>413.2</b>	<b>414.6</b>	<b>417.1</b>	<b>418.6</b>	<b>420.7</b>	<b>422.4</b>	<b>423.8</b>	<b>426.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>

\*\* The weight for the Housing group includes a weight of 5 attributable to owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent.  
\* The weight for transport and vehicles includes a weight of 22 attributable to motor licences and insurance, and the purchase of cycles and other vehicles.

## Movements in prices within the major groups

### I Food (weight 190 out of 1,000)

Several items ended the year showing a lower price than in January 1985. The largest decrease was recorded by tea which showed a drop of over 12 per cent compared with an increase of 42 per cent in the year to January 1985. Mutton and lamb, beef and pork all showed a small drop in price. Seasonal foods increased by 5.2 per cent, compared with an increase of 2.8 per cent for non-seasonal food.

Very little change was shown for items of food mainly imported for direct consumption—down 0.3 per cent. These prices had, however, increased considerably during the Spring and early Summer but fell back during the Autumn.

### II Alcoholic drink (weight 75)

There was an upward movement throughout the year. The main boost in prices was in April as a consequence of the duty changes arising from the Budget. Beer prices were up 7.8 per cent over the year—considerably above the increase for spirits and wines (+4.8 per cent).

### III Tobacco (weight 37)

There was an immediate increase in April of over 2 per cent for the group, following the Budget changes. Over the year cigarettes increased by 7.5 per cent and tobacco by 6.8 per cent. These increases were considerably less than the corresponding figures for 1984.

### IV Housing (weight 153)

The greatest single influence on the group was the rate of mortgage interest. There were increases in February and March and a rather smaller drop in September. By the end of the year these changes had increased the index for mortgage interest by 18.5 per cent.

The increases for other parts of the group were rather less—mainly occurring in April when the annual round of increases in rents, rates, and water charges took effect.

### V Fuel and light (weight 65)

Gas prices increased from March and electricity prices from April. The low user subsidy was withdrawn. Coal and smokeless fuel were reduced in price during the Summer months but increased quite sharply between September and December, to end up with an increase of 4.0 per cent over the year. The group increased by 4.0 per cent as a whole over the year.

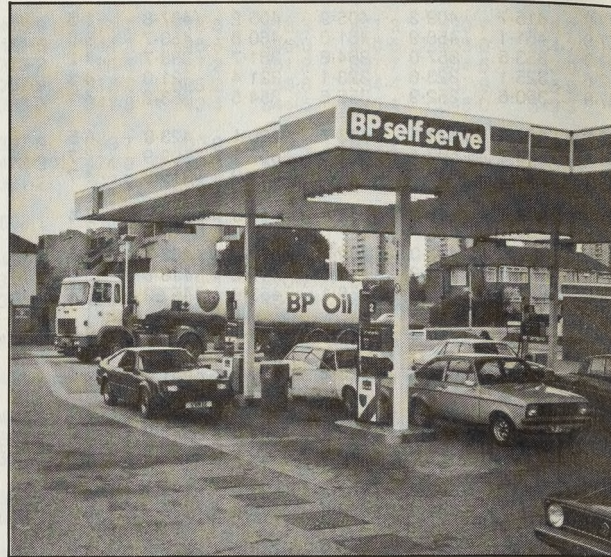


### VI Durable household goods (weight 65)

The largest increase during the year was for china, glassware etc—up 7.0 per cent. Floor coverings and soft furnishings increased by nearly 7 per cent. For the sixth year running, television sets fell in price.

### VII Clothing and footwear (weight 75)

The clothing and footwear group showed an increase of 3.6 per cent. The movements ranged from an increase of 7.9 per cent for clothing materials down to 1.4 per cent for men's footwear. As in previous years price levels were affected by sales.



### VIII Transport and vehicles (weight 156)

The largest increase in this group was motor licences—up by 11.1 per cent following the Budget increase in vehicle excise duty. Insurance rates rose steadily during the year and showed a 10.5 per cent increase. The prices of petrol rose on average by 7½ per cent between January and May. They then fell each month so that the January 1986 index for petrol and oil was up only 0.7 per cent over the year.

### IX Miscellaneous Goods (weight 77)

The largest increase was the NHS prescription charge—up 25 per cent from April, contributing to an increase of 9.7 per cent over the year for the medical and surgical goods section. All sections showed some increase—the largest being toilet requisites (+10.6 per cent), and books (+10.1 per cent). At the other end of the scale, the smallest increase was for plants (+2.9 per cent).

### X Services (weight 62)

A small drop in price was recorded for postage following the 1p reduction in 2nd Class postage from November. Reductions were also recorded for television and video rentals. Overall, the group rose by 6.3 per cent, the main contributions being increased television licences (+25.4 per cent) and dry cleaning (+9.9 per cent).

### XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home (weight 45)

The largest increase was for state school meals—up 7.5 per cent. Other increases were take-away and snacks (+6.5 per cent), restaurant meals (+6.0 per cent), and canteen meals (+5.9 per cent).

## Month-by-month changes

The principal factors contributing to the monthly changes in the RPI during 1985 were as follows:

### January-February (+0.8 per cent)

The rise in the index for February was due mainly to increased mortgage interest payments. Prices of fresh fruit and vegetables were also higher, as were prices of household goods which had been subject to sale reductions in January. Increased prices were also recorded for purchase of second-hand cars, maintenance of motor vehicles, and some national newspapers. Lower prices were recorded for women's outerwear as sale reductions were still on offer.

### February-March (+0.9 per cent)

The most significant increases were for mortgage interest payments, petrol and fresh vegetables. Almost all items of clothing and footwear increased in price, as prices were restored to pre-sale levels. All 11 groups had some increases between February and March.

### March-April (+2.1 per cent)

Every group of the index showed some increase in April compared with the March figures. The main elements were housing costs—mortgage interest payments, rates, rents, and water charges—together with increases announced in the Budget affecting alcoholic drink, petrol and motor vehicle licences. The April index also reflected higher charges for National Health prescriptions, television licences, milk, fresh vegetables and fruit, and electricity.

### April-May (+0.5 per cent)

There were widespread but generally small price increases between April and May. The largest increases were for purchase of motor vehicles and mortgage interest payments. Increases were also recorded for alcoholic drink, tobacco and all other groups. There were reductions in the price of coal/smokeless fuel and potatoes.

### May-June (+0.2 per cent)

Food prices were generally higher this month, although the prices of home-killed lamb and some vegetables were lower. Housing costs also rose as the latest information on rates and water charges were taken into the calculation. Average charges for electricity also rose as the third phase of the April increase took effect. Petrol prices were slightly lower as were prices for many items of men's and women's clothing due to the commencement of summer sales.

### June-July (-0.2 per cent)

A fall in the price of seasonal foods was the largest single cause of the reduction in the index between June and July. Household appliances fell in price due to summer sales and there was also a reduction in the price of petrol. The main increases were in housing costs and alcoholic drink.

### July-August (+0.3 per cent)

There were a number of small increases throughout the index. Household goods and clothing and footwear increased in price following the ending of summer sales. Beer and milk prices were also higher. Fresh vegetables were slightly down in price but, overall, food prices were little changed. Petrol showed a further drop in price for the third month running.



Photo: British Rail

### August-September (-0.1 per cent)

The drop in the index was mainly due to a reduction in the mortgage interest rate. Lower prices were also recorded for fruit, fresh vegetables and petrol. The main increases were for clothing, alcoholic drink and household goods.

### September-October (+0.2 per cent)

Women's outerwear and beer prices were the areas of greatest increase between September and October. Potato prices also showed an increase but small decreases for several other food items—including fresh vegetables—reduced the overall food index. Petrol prices continued to fall.

### October-November (+0.3 per cent)

There was a continued small upward drift in prices between October and November. The index for telephone services reflected the increased charges. Bread, cigarettes, coal and some fresh vegetables all increased in price. There were reductions in the prices of motor vehicles and the price of petrol.

### November-December (+0.1 per cent)

The December index continued the recent trend of a small upward rise in prices. The main cause was increased food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables. Housing costs also increased. Lower prices were recorded for wines and spirits reflecting Christmas discounts. A number of clothing items fell in price. Higher prices for motor insurance were more than offset by lower prices for second-hand cars and petrol. The prices of petrol had fallen for the past five months.

### December-January (+0.2 per cent)

The index for January was affected by the seasonal sales. Many sales offers were recorded which led to reduced prices for women's outerwear and household appliances. The largest increases were for rail fares, spirits and wines—all increased by less than half of one per cent. Bread and vegetables also increased by a small amount. Once again, petrol fell in price.



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## SPECIAL FEATURE

# Retail Prices Index annual revision of the weights



Every year the weighting of the various components of the Retail Prices Index (RPI) is adjusted to take account of the latest Family Expenditure Survey. This article describes this year's changes.

The Retail Prices Index (RPI) measures the change in the cost of a representative basket of goods and services<sup>1</sup>. The composition of this basket—that is the relative importance or 'weight' attached to the various goods and services it contains—is revised each year using the latest available results of the Family Expenditure Survey<sup>2</sup> (FES). Data for the year ending June 1985 have now been used as a basis for calculating the weights of the RPI applicable for 1986. The weights for the General Index of Retail Prices are given in *Table 2* and those for the special "pensioner" indices will be published in the April issue of *Employment Gazette*.

### General index

The main RPI has as its full title the General Index of Retail Prices and covers all households except:

- (a) "pensioner" households as described below and
- (b) households in which the head has an income above a certain limit which was £350 per week in both the second half of 1984 and the first half of 1985.

This income limit is set so as to exclude some four per cent of households. This group and the "pensioner" households are left out because their patterns of expenditure differ markedly from that of the great majority of households.

### "Pensioner" households

The "pensioner" households covered by the special price indices are those of limited means consisting of one or two persons. A "pensioner" household is defined as one in which at least three-quarters of its total income is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions. "Pensioner" households comprise about 11 per cent of all households.

This definition excludes most households in which there is a retired person in receipt of a sizeable occupational pension in addition to NI retirement or similar pensions;

also any household in which there is significant earned income. Over one-third of retired persons in the survey (1,017 out of 2,785), that is, men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over, who were not working, were included in "pensioner" households. Most of the remainder were part of general index households. Of the 764 "pensioner" households in the survey, 493 consisted of one person, and 270 of two persons. There was 1 larger "pensioner" household. Although the patterns of expenditure of the "pensioner" households differ appreciably from those of the general index households, "pensioner" price indices have moved closely in line with the general index for several years.

### Weights for retail prices indices

The weights for the general index are very largely based on the pattern of expenditure shown in the Family Expenditure Survey over the year to the previous June. *Table 1* shows average weekly household expenditure for four types of household for the year ending June 1985. The figures correspond to those published in standard analyses of the Family Expenditure Survey such as the Annual Report on the 1984 survey\*. However, in using FES data in the Retail Prices Index a number of adjustments are made.

For some items of expenditure (furniture, floor coverings, and the repair and maintenance of dwellings), weights based on expenditure in a single year would be subject to excessive sampling variation, and in these cases weights are based on the average of three years' expenditure.

<sup>1</sup> An account of the construction of the RPI is given in the *Unstatistical reader's guide to the Retail Prices Index* which is available from Mr M R Chowdhury, Stats D1, Department of Employment, Level 3, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Tel. 01-213 6714.

<sup>2</sup> A fuller account of the FES is given in *Family expenditure: a plain man's guide to the Family Expenditure Survey* which is available from Mrs L M Ainsworth, Stats A6, Department of Employment, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Tel. 01-213 3806.

\* Available from HMSO bookshops, price £14.95. An order form appears on page 102. Some FES results also appear in tables 7-1-7-3 in *Labour Market Data*.

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**Table 1 Household characteristics and average weekly household expenditure by type of household in the year ending June 1985**

	Type of household					Standard error as percentage of the estimated all households mean
	"One person pensioner"	"Two person pensioner"	"General index"	"High income"	All in survey*	
<b>Number of households</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>5,878</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>6,997</b>	
Percentage of persons that are adults	100.0	100.0	72.4	66.2	73.6	
Percentage of persons that are retired	99.0	99.6	10.8	3.2	15.2	
Average number of persons per household						
All persons	1.00	2.00	2.73	3.39	2.61	
Males	0.18	0.97	1.35	1.68	1.27	
Females	0.82	1.03	1.38	1.71	1.34	
Adults	1.00	2.00	1.97	2.24	1.92	
Children	—	—	0.75	1.15	0.69	
Average age of head of household	74	73	48	45	51	
Percentage distribution of households by type of tenure						
Rented unfurnished	88.6	75.2	31.3	3.1	35.6	
Local authority	76.0	64.1	27.3	2.0	30.8	
Other	12.6	11.1	4.0	1.1	4.8	
Rented furnished	0.4	1.5	3.1	1.1	2.7	
Rent-free	1.0	1.1	2.3	0.6	2.1	
Owner occupied	10.0	22.2	63.3	95.2	59.6	
In process of purchase	0.4	0.7	39.8	78.9	37.5	
Owned outright	9.6	21.5	23.5	16.3	22.1	
<b>Commodity or service</b>	<b>Average weekly household expenditure £</b>					
Housing**	5.05	9.79	24.31	64.39	24.43	2.0
Fuel, light and power	6.49	8.91	9.57	15.91	9.65	1.0
Food	12.18	22.27	32.79	54.86	32.05	0.7
Alcoholic drink	1.07	2.75	7.99	15.44	7.68	1.8
Tobacco	1.36	2.96	4.82	3.81	4.45	1.8
Clothing and footwear	1.84	4.34	11.73	26.26	11.48	2.0
Durable household goods	1.34	3.37	11.60	35.34	11.76	3.5
Other goods	3.18	5.50	12.41	27.18	12.24	2.1
Transport and vehicles	1.13	4.41	24.55	55.23	23.68	2.0
Services	5.98	9.95	16.74	55.16	17.67	2.8
Miscellaneous	0.11	0.06	0.59	2.21	0.62	6.3
<b>All above expenditure**</b>	<b>39.72</b>	<b>74.31</b>	<b>157.09</b>	<b>355.80</b>	<b>155.70</b>	<b>1.0</b>

\* Includes 1 "pensioner" household consisting of more than two persons.  
 \*\* Includes imputed rent for owner-occupier and rent-free dwellings. Housing expenditure is shown net of housing benefit and other rent rebates and allowances and of rates rebates. The figures before such deductions were £17.93, £18.29, £27.05, £64.43 and £27.96 respectively.

Some household payments are not regarded as expenditure and are excluded both from *Table 1* and from the calculation of weights for the retail prices indices. For example, life assurance premiums and payments into pension funds, are regarded as savings or deferred expenditure. Other expenditure categories, while included in *Table 1*, are excluded from the RPI largely because of the variable and non-measurable nature of the services acquired in return for the payments made, and because of

the difficulty or impossibility of identifying a "unit" to be priced from month to month. Examples are medical and educational fees and expenditure at hotels.

Expenditure on sweets and chocolates is under-recorded in the FES because, for example, expenditure by children under 16 is not allocated to separate items but included under miscellaneous household expenditure. For these items and for alcoholic drink, tobacco and cigarettes, grossed-up FES results fall short of the estimated aggregate

**Table 2 General index of Retail Prices: annual revision of weights**

Weights to be used in 1986	Actual 1986 weight	Weights to be used in 1986	Actual 1986 weight	Weights to be used in 1986	Actual 1986 weight
<b>FOOD</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>HOUSING</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>Transport and Vehicles (Cont)</b>	
Bread	10	Rent	29	Maintenance of motor vehicles	15
Flour	1	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	54	Petrol and oil	47
Other cereals	4	Owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent	5	Motor licences	9
Biscuits	5	Rates and water charges	41	Motor insurance	10
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	5	Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc	8	Cycles and other vehicles	3
Beef	12	Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc	16	Rail transport	6
Lamb	4			Road transport	8
Pork	5	<b>FUEL AND LIGHT</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS GOODS</b>	<b>81</b>
Bacon	5	Coal	6	Books	4
Ham (cooked)	2	Smokeless fuels	1	Newspapers and periodicals	13
Other meat and meat products	17	Gas	23	Writing paper and other stationers' goods	6
Fish	5	Electricity	29	Medicine surgical, etc goods	7
		Oil and other fuel and light	3	Toiletries	10
Butter	3	<b>DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>63</b>	Soap and detergents	5
Margarine	2	Furniture	13	Polishes	3
Lard and other cooking fats	1	Radio, television, etc	11	Other household goods	3
Cheese	5	Other household appliances	15	Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc	16
Eggs	4	Floor coverings	7	Photographic and optical goods	4
Milk, fresh	14	Soft furnishings	6	Toys	5
Milk, canned, dried, etc	3	Chinaware, glassware, etc	2	Plants, flowers, horticultural goods, etc	5
Tea	3	Hardware, ironmongery, etc	9	<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b>75</b>
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	4	<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b>75</b>	Men's outer clothing	11
Soft drinks	6	Men's underclothing	4	Postage	2
Sugar	2	Women's outer clothing	23	Telephone and telemessages	17
Jam, marmalade and syrup	1	Women's underclothing	3	Television licences, TV set and video rentals	13
Potatoes	7	Children's outer clothing	9	Other entertainment	11
Other vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	12	Children's underclothing	1	Domestic help	3
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	10			Hairdressing	8
Sweets and chocolates	14	Hose	3	Boot and shoe repairing	1
Ice cream	2	Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	4	Laundering	1
Other foods	11	Clothing materials	1	Miscellaneous services	2
Foods for animals	6	Men's footwear	5	<b>MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	<b>82</b>	Women's footwear	7	<b>TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES</b>	<b>157</b>
Beer	48	Children's footwear	4	Purchase of motor vehicles	59
Spirits, wines, etc	34	<b>TOBACCO</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>TOTAL, ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>TOBACCO</b>	<b>40</b>	Cigarettes	35		
Cigarettes	35	Tobacco	5		
Tobacco	5				

Note: Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of at least £350 a week in the second half of 1984 and the first half of 1985 and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

consumers' expenditure on these groups. In such cases, information is adjusted using information from the National Accounts which is thought to be more reliable. An adjustment is also made to the housing expenditure figures whereby the imputed rental equivalent (contained in FES housing costs in *Table 1*) is replaced by mortgage interest net of tax relief.

A further adjustment to the expenditure figures is necessary before the weights can be calculated. The expenditure recorded in the FES was spread over the complete 12 months ending in June 1985 and is, therefore, at the prices prevailing at the various times of recording. These figures have to be re-valued to a common timepoint so as to be comparable. The time chosen is January 1986 as the Retail Prices Index each year measures the change in prices since January, with the results for successive years being "chained" together using the values of the RPI in January. The adjusted expenditure data are re-valued quarter by quarter to January prices in considerable detail using the component series of the RPI. The re-valued and adjusted expenditures corresponding to the general index are expressed as proportions of 1,000 as set out in *Table 2*.

Weights for the indices for one-person and two-person "pensioner" households are revised at the beginning of each year but are based on three-year expenditure patterns for the survey. As already mentioned, they will be published in *Employment Gazette* next month.

### Household group characteristics

*Table 1* also shows some of the characteristics of the household groups. The "pensioner" households, for example, differ markedly from the others in consisting wholly of adults, whereas in other households about 26 per cent of the members are children. About 82 per cent of the one-person "pensioner" households are female.

Among "all households" 60 per cent are owner-occupiers. For two-person "pensioner" households just over 22 per cent are owner-occupiers and in high income households just over 95 per cent are owner-occupiers.

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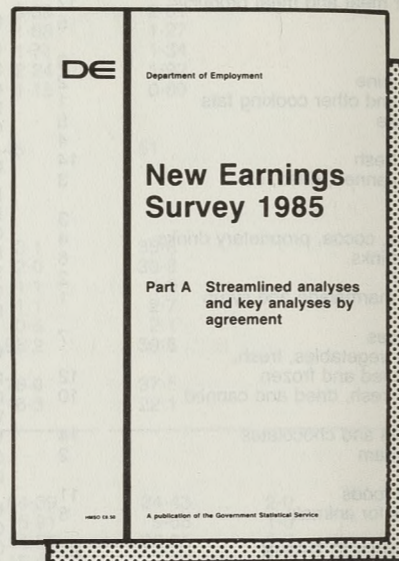
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## SPECIAL FEATURE

### *Change in the compilation of the monthly unemployment statistics*



From the March count, the monthly unemployment statistics will be compiled and published some two weeks later than at present. The extended timetable will significantly reduce the present over-recording, which arises when people are counted as unemployed in the statistics even though they are no longer unemployed. This article explains the change and the reason for it; and it outlines the information that will be provided.

The monthly unemployment count relates to people claiming benefits\* at Unemployment Benefit Offices, who declare that they are unemployed and available for work on the relevant count date, normally the second Thursday of each month. On average, there are about 20,000 new claimants every working day, and a similar number of people leave the count. The monthly figure is therefore a snapshot of what the position is on a particular day of the month.

Over-recording occurs when claimants cease to be unemployed before the count date, usually because they have got a job, but do not immediately tell the Unemployment Benefit Office and are therefore still treated as unemployed. There is currently a one-week waiting period between the count date and the compilation of the statistics which allows late information for some of these people to be taken into account; but there are still many more unaccounted for. Starting with the figures for this March, the compilation will be deferred a further two weeks so that a greater amount of late information will be taken into account, thereby eliminating from the unemployment count many people who have been incorrectly treated as unemployed in the past.

The full size of the problem was only revealed after changes were made in the arrangements for the payment of unemployment benefit in July 1985. The information used to monitor over-recording improved and identified a major gap in previous estimates. The extent of over-recording has hardly changed, but the perception of it has. By compiling the figures two weeks later a more consistent and accurate monthly measure of those claiming benefit will be obtained without undue delay to the statistics.

\* Unemployment benefit, supplementary allowances or national insurance credits.

#### Over-recording

It has been recognised for a long time that the monthly count includes an element of over-recording. It arises because the information on the status of each claimant can never be completely up-to-date, since it always takes time for details of claimants becoming or ceasing to be unemployed to be incorporated in the records on which the statistics are based. To enable the late arrival of information about the status of claimants to be taken into account, a one-week waiting period exists between the "count date"—the date to which the statistics relate—and the day on which they are compiled. This one-week waiting period allows virtually all new claims to be properly included in the count; but it is not sufficient to prevent all over-recording which occurs because of delays in claimants notifying Unemployment Benefit Offices when they have ceased to be unemployed. In the absence of information, these claimants are assumed still to be unemployed. Essentially this problem occurs because there is naturally much less incentive for claimants to inform Unemployment Benefit Offices quickly when they cease to be unemployed than when they become unemployed.

#### Measure of over-recording

Since the computerised system of claimants was introduced in October 1982, over-recording has been monitored. For a sample of claimants we have estimated how many of those assumed to be unemployed (and therefore included in a particular unemployment count) were subsequently found not to have been unemployed on that count date.

In July 1985 there was a change in the procedure for signing on, with the introduction of the payment of unemployment benefit in arrears. As a result, the information

used to monitor the level of over-recording has improved and it has revealed an important omission in the previous estimates of over-recording.

Before the introduction of benefit in arrears, the majority of claimants who signed on fortnightly declared that they expected to be unemployed in the week following their attendance, as well as in the previous week. We have found that our monitoring of over-recording did not, and in most cases could not, have identified the error that sometimes occurred when a person signed on in the week preceding the count date, stating that he or she expected to be unemployed on the count date, but in fact found a job before then. Because these claimants had given evidence of expected unemployment, their status was not questioned and they were not monitored in the sample follow up. As a result over-recording was underestimated.

With the introduction of the payment of benefit in arrears, claimants sign on as unemployed wholly retrospectively and the possibility of mistakenly declaring unemployment in advance is eliminated. Consequently, this source of error in our monitoring of overcounting has been removed. However, for these same people whose fortnightly signing date falls in the seven days before the count date, we now have no evidence as to whether they are unemployed on the day of the count, and the whole group is assumed to be unemployed, with the exception of some claimants who inform the Unemployment Benefit Office otherwise before the compilation of the figures. This procedure is clearly unsatisfactory as nearly half of claimants are involved and a proportion of these will have found jobs.

Our assessment is that over-recording of the majority of claims dealt with by computer is about 60,000 on average. Previously we estimated over-recording at 35,000, but for the reasons outlined above, this reflects the fact that the measure of overcounting has become more accurate rather than any effect from the introduction of benefit in arrears. To the over-recording of some 60,000 computerised claims, must be added around 5,000 from over-recording of the ten per cent of claims dealt with clerically, giving a total of some 65,000. This estimate is an average monthly effect and there are variations in the size of over-recording between months.

### Resolving the problem

Since the problem of over-recording arises because of delays in taking account of information about the real status of claimants on the day of the count, the solution is to delay the statistical compilation long enough to allow this information to be used. We have estimated that delaying compilation by one week more than at present would reduce the overcount by some 30,000. A second week of delay makes an additional difference of around 25,000. To remove the remaining over-recording of about 10,000 would require a further delay of several weeks. A balance has to be drawn between the accuracy of statistics and the timeliness of their publication. In the case of the monthly unemployment figures it has now been decided that an extra two week delay is warranted and that the statistical compilation will take place three weeks after the day of the count.

The delay needed to take account of information on the majority of claimants arises because of the administrative system, under which most claimants sign on every two weeks. Taking an extreme example, if a claimant attends the benefit office on Tuesday March 4, and gets a job the next day (ie the day before the count date of March 6) but does not inform the benefit office, or turn up on his next attendance day of Tuesday March 18, a further week would

be allowed—until March 25—before his claim would be terminated. If there is only one week's delay between the count date and compilation of the statistics, the claimant would be included in the March total; and the same applies even with a two-week delay, compiling on March 20. However the three-week delay to March 27 allows time to correct the record before the figures are produced.

Under the new arrangements, the monthly figure will be a more accurate count of claimants. Moreover, it will be less subject to erratic influences attributable to changes in the speed of terminating claims. The over-recording varies from month to month and although there is a seasonal pattern, there are irregular variations. Although there will be some minor short-term difficulties in establishing precisely the seasonal pattern of the new series, the removal of this sort of erratic variation should eventually lead to an improvement in the quality of the series and in our assessment of the trend.

### Information on the effects

Further information on the effect of the change will be available when the first figures on the new basis, for March, are published on April 16. The equivalent figures for February are being compiled, including local figures which will be available on request to enable users of the data to assess the impact of the change. When combined with the February data already issued, the link will enable comparisons of January and February on the old basis and February and March on the new basis. The detailed estimates will only take account of the effect of the change on the 90 per cent of claims dealt with by computer, but an estimate of the effects on the count of the remaining ten per cent dealt with clerically (which is expected to be less than 5,000) will be available at national level.

In order to provide a consistent assessment of the trend in unemployment at national and regional level, the seasonally adjusted series (excluding school leavers) will be revised back to 1971 to allow for the discontinuity, so that past estimates are as consistent as possible with the new coverage. Until we have more complete data, these adjustments will be approximate and subject to revision. In particular, we will have to estimate the seasonal pattern, which reflects the level of outflow from unemployment, rather than the overall total. At the same time the seasonally adjusted series will be up-dated to take account of the latest assessment of seasonal variation. Also, the discontinuity of some 5,000 which occurred last July to correct a discrepancy in the figures for Northern Ireland will be taken into account\*.

This revised series will essentially be an up-date of the existing series of unemployment adjusted for discontinuities and seasonality as introduced in the July 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette* (p. 274).

\* See footnote \*\* to Table 2-1 in the labour market data section.

### Labour market statistics—Press notice

A monthly press notice on Labour Market Statistics covering figures for unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, unit wage and salary costs, hours worked, productivity, and industrial stoppages will be published on the following dates in 1986:

Wednesday	16 April	Thursday	18 September
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	14 August		

The release dates for the index of retail prices, previously announced, are unchanged.

# LABOUR MARKET DATA

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## Publication dates of main economic indicators 1986

Labour Market Statistics: Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes	Retail Prices Index	Tourism
April 16	April 18	April 30
Mar 15	May 16	May 28
June 12	June 13	July 2

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

<b>Unemployment and vacancies:</b> 01-213 5662 (Ansafone Service) /6572	<b>Employment and hours:</b> 0928 715 151 ext. 423 [Ansafone Service].
<b>Retail Prices Index:</b> 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).	<b>Average Earnings Index:</b> 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412
	<b>Tourism:</b> 01-215 6142

Summary

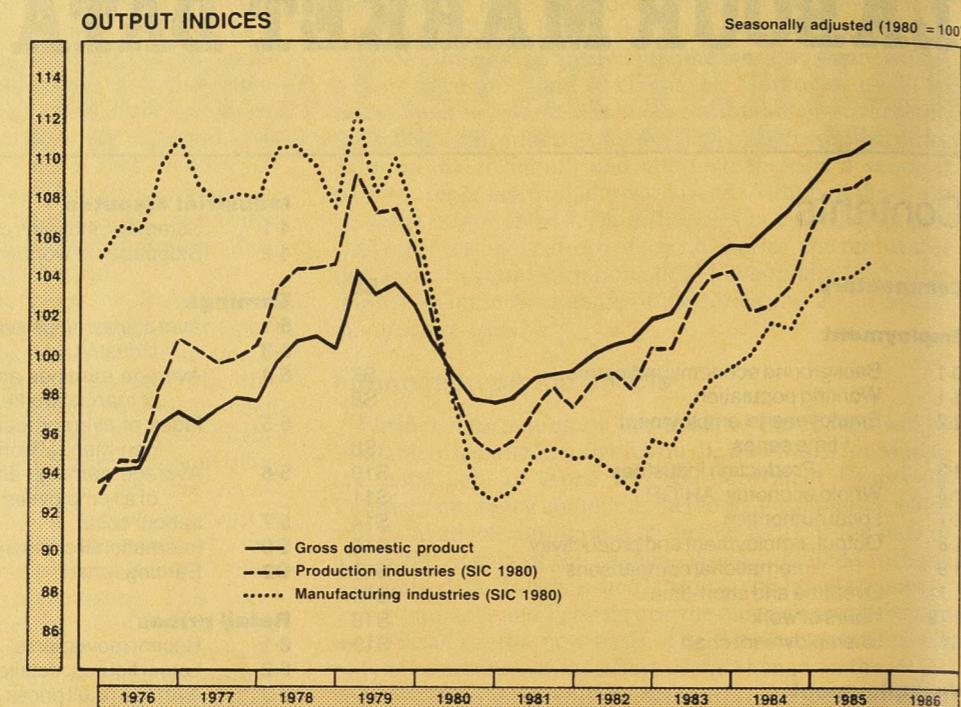
The preliminary output-based estimate of GDP rose by about 3/4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1985 compared with the previous quarter. GDP(O) for 1985 as a whole was 3 1/2 per cent higher than in 1984 (2 3/4 per cent after allowing for the effects of the NUM dispute).

The output of the production industries is provisionally estimated to have been broadly unchanged in the three months to January 1986 compared with the previous three months, at a level of 1 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier, after adjusting for the miners' strike. Manufacturing output in the three months to January 1986 rose by 1/2 per cent compared with the three months to October.

Consumers' expenditure was unchanged in the fourth quarter of 1985 compared with the third quarter. It was about 2 1/2 per cent above its level in the corresponding quarter a year ago and in 1985 as a whole compared with 1984. The volume of retail sales in the three months to February 1986 on provisional estimates rose by about 1 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was over 3 per cent higher than a year previously.

Capital investment by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial services sector rose marginally between the third and fourth quarters of 1985. Expenditure in 1985 as a whole was 7 per cent higher than in 1984.

The total volume of stocks in the economy increased by about £0.3



billion in the fourth quarter of 1985 and by about £0.1 billion over the year as a whole.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries decreased by 7,000 in January and by an average of 7,000 a month over the three months to January, confirming that the gradual downward trend is continuing.

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school-leavers) rose by 5,000 in the month

to February following relatively sharp increases in December and January and three consecutive small falls before that. While the December and January figures may have been erratically high they cannot be discounted entirely, and do not necessarily mark a change in the flatter trend of unemployment seen for much of last year.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January 1986 was about 7 1/2 per cent. The

actual increase was lower than this because of the net effect of temporary factors.

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the index of retail prices was 5.1 per cent in February compared with 5.5 per cent in January.

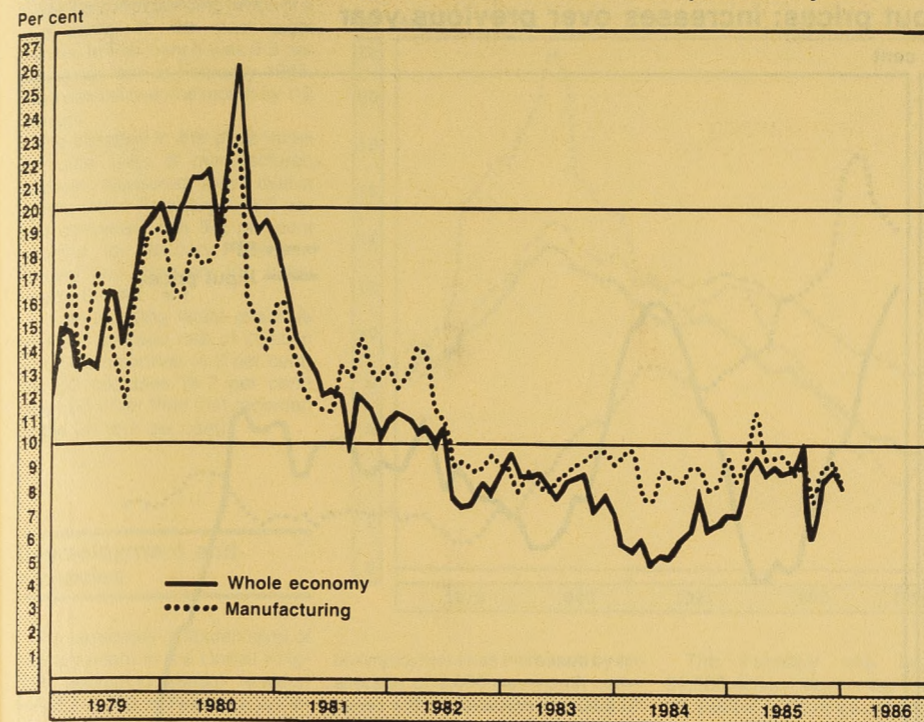
Economic background

In the last month the leading forecasting organisations have produced their first forecasts to take into account the recent slide in oil prices. Their judgements of the effects of the slide are rather different. The NIESR expects a deceleration of growth from 3.5 per cent in 1985 to 1.8 per cent this year and 1.4 per cent in 1987. The London Business School takes a rather more optimistic view with output rising by 2.5 per cent this year, increasing to almost 3 per cent in 1987.

The results of the February CBI Monthly Trends Inquiry which were the best since June 1985, suggest that growth should continue over the next few months. The results for February showed a significant improvement in both total orders and export orders since January; however the underlying improvement may be somewhat less as results in February are usually better than in January.

Preliminary estimates suggest that GDP (output) rose by 3/4 per

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year



cent in the fourth quarter of 1985 to a level 3 1/4 per cent higher than a year earlier. After adjusting for the miners' strike, GDP(O) was 2 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1984. GDP(O), which is usually the best indicator of short-term movement in the economy, for 1985 as a whole was 3 1/2 per cent higher than in 1984, or 2 3/4 per cent after allowing for the effects of the NUM dispute.

The output of the production industries in the three months to January 1986 is provisionally estimated to have been broadly unchanged and was 4 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier, of which 3 per cent is attributable to the recovery from the coal strike. Manufacturing output in the three months to January was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months, and was 2 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Output of energy and water supply (which includes the coal and coke industry), was broadly unchanged in the latest three months, but was 9 1/2 per cent up on a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure on the provisional estimate, was unchanged in the last quarter of 1985 but was nearly 2 1/2 per cent above the same period of 1984. Taking 1985 as a whole, consumers' expenditure was also 2 1/2 per cent up on the previous year, with spending on durable goods, including cars, up by 5 per cent, while spending in other categories rose by 2 per cent. In the three months to February the volume of retail sales rose by 1 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was over 3 per cent higher than the corresponding period a year earlier.

Capital investment by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial sectors was marginal-

ly higher in the fourth quarter of 1985 than in the previous quarter and 2 per cent higher than a year ago. Expenditure in 1985 as a whole was 7 per cent above that in 1984, and the highest level yet recorded. The annual increase in manufacturing investment (including leased assets) was 5 per cent, while in construction, distribution and financial industries (excluding assets leased to the manufacturing sector) it was 8 per cent.

Total housing starts in 1985 are provisionally estimated to be little changed on 1984, but within the total private sector starts rose by 5 per cent to the highest level, apart from 1983, since 1973, while public sector starts fell to their lowest post-war total.

Manufacturing, wholesale and retailing stocks rose by about £280 million (1980 prices, seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1985, after falling by about £10 million in the third quarter. The stockbuilding was accounted for by an increase in retailers' stocks of almost £205 million and a £73 million increase in manufacturers' stocks. In 1985 as a whole, the level of stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers rose by about £115 million.

Sterling M0 on provisional estimates rose 3 1/2 per cent in the year to mid-February. This compares with its target range of 3-7 per cent. Sterling M3, the target range for which was temporarily suspended last October, increased by 14 3/4 per cent over the year.

The public sector borrowing requirement (not seasonally adjusted) in February 1986 is provisionally estimated at -£0.4 billion. In the first 11 months of the 1985-86 financial year the PSBR has totalled £2.8 billion compared with £7.7 billion in the same period

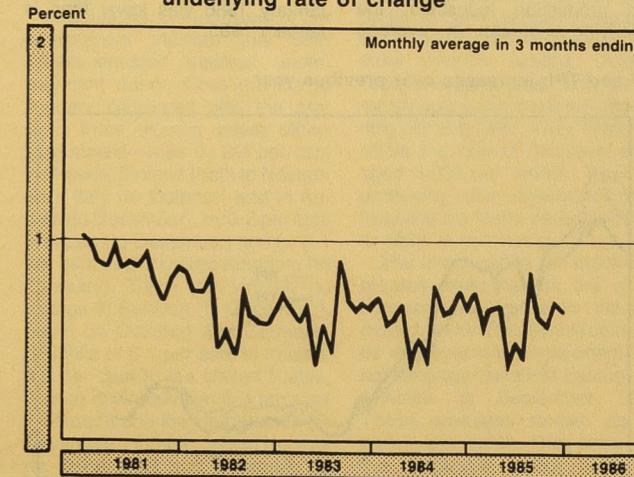
last year.

Clearing bank base rates have remained unchanged at 12 1/2 per cent since January 8.

Following its steep fall to 74.6 at the end of January reflecting the fall in oil prices, Sterling's effective exchange rate, despite some sharp day-to-day fluctuations, stood at 74.4 on March 11.

The balance of payments current account is estimated to have been in surplus by £1.1 billion in January 1986, compared to a surplus of £0.5 billion in December. The surplus on trade in oil increased sharply by £0.5 billion reflecting exceptional market conditions in January, whilst the deficit in non-oil trade increased by £0.3 billion. The invisible balance in January was projected to be in surplus by £1 billion compared with a surplus of £0.6 billion in December. The figures for

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



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

December and January include a total of £0.6 billion of VAT abatement received from the European Community in respect of the 1984 Community Budget.

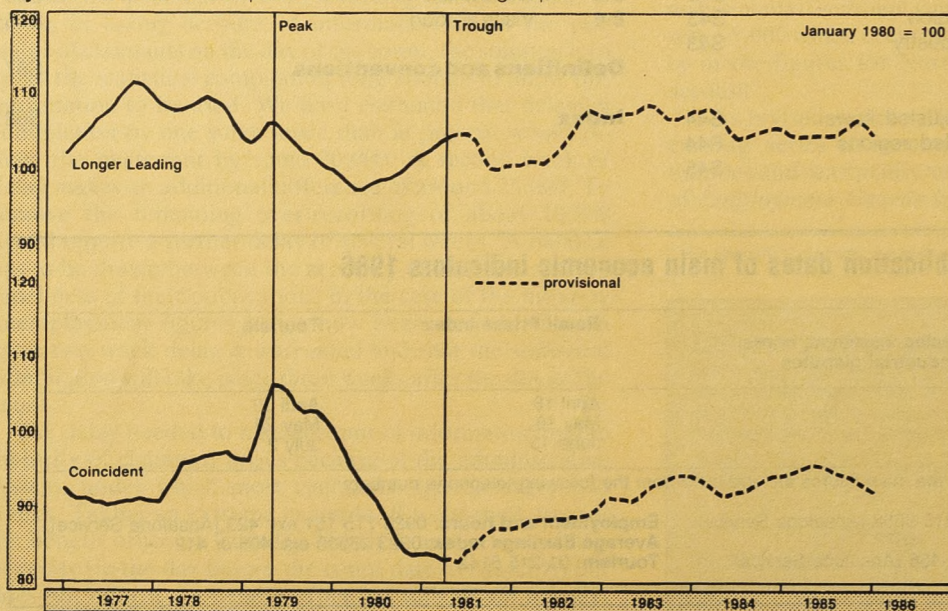
The total volume of exports rose by 2 per cent in the three months to January, to a level slightly lower than that of a year ago. The underlying level of non-oil export volume appears to have fallen a little in recent months. The volume of imports rose by 1 1/2 per cent in the three months to January, to a level broadly similar to a year ago. Despite erratic movements, there do not appear to have been significant changes in underlying trends in recent months.

World outlook

Oil prices continued to fall during February, though less rapidly than in the previous month. The spot price of Brent Crude at the middle of March was \$13.45 a barrel, compared with \$18.40 at the end of January and \$26.45 at the end of last year. The leading forecasting organisations have begun to evaluate the consequences of the price fall.

The National Institute for Economic and Social Research points out that the fall implies a major transfer of income from net exporters to net importers of oil. Unless the governments of advanced countries choose to reduce their fiscal deficits by additional taxation of energy, the effect will be to stimulate their economies. The institute expects OECD output to accelerate reaching 3-3 1/2 per cent by the next year. Inflation should decelerate from 4 1/2 per cent last year to about 3 1/2 per cent this year and next. The dollar is expected to continue to fall against the yen and European currencies this year (though not in 1987). The payments imbalances of Japan, Germany and the USA will worsen initially, but by 1987 the US share in world exports should be increasing and those of Ger-

Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups



many and Japan falling. After an increase in world trade of only 3-4 per cent last year the volume is expected to rise to 5 per cent this year, and even faster in 1987, with slightly higher rates in all three years for manufactures.

The *London Business School*, which like the National Institute expects oil prices to stabilise at about \$20.00 a barrel, expects slightly faster growth in the world economy, with output increasing to 3.1 per cent this year, and a cyclical peak of 3.7 per cent in 1987 after which output growth settles at 2½-3 per cent. The LBS is however, less optimistic on world consumer prices, forecasting only a slight fall to 4.3 per cent this year followed by a rise to 4.9 per cent by 1988.

The *Liverpool* group in their "Quarterly Economic Bulletin" are forecasting that the world economy will enter a "virtuous cycle of sustained growth, low inflation and falling interest rates". They predict world growth will accelerate to 4.1 per cent this year and 3.9 per cent in 1987, while world consumer price inflation will decline to 2.1 per cent this year and 1.6 per cent next year.

### Average earnings

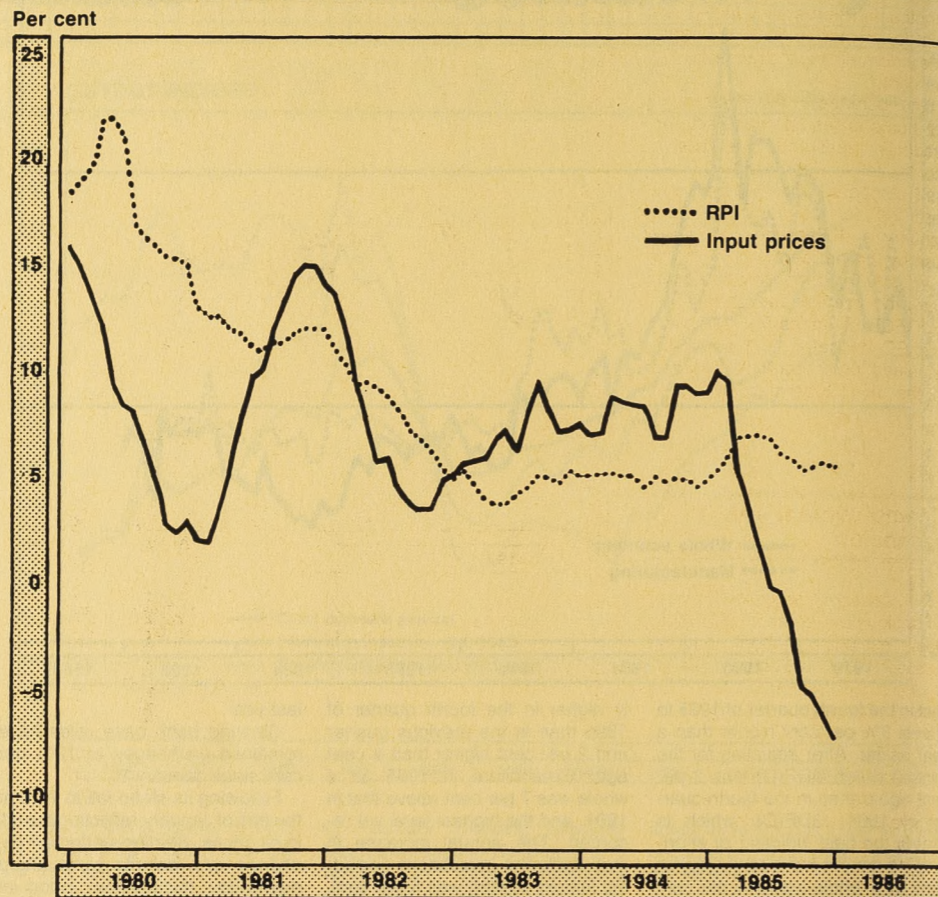
The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to January was about 7½ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to December. This rate of increase has been maintained broadly unchanged since the middle of 1984.

The actual increase in the year to January, 8.3 per cent, was higher than the estimated underlying increase because industrial action in the coal industry temporarily reduced average earnings in January 1985, inflating the 12 month change by about 1 per cent. Back-pay in January 1986 was lower than in January 1985, depressing the actual increase by about ¼ per cent.

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average weekly earnings averaged between ½ per cent and ¾ per cent in the three months ending January.

In production industries, the underlying increase in average

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



weekly earnings in the year to January was about 8¾ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to December. Within this sector, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was also about 8¾ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to December. The actual increases in the year to January for production and manufacturing industries were 11.1 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively. The former was substantially affected by the reduced earnings during the coal dispute in January 1985 and in both industrial groupings back-pay in January 1986 was lower than in January 1985.

In the three months ending January, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 5.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.

### Retail Prices

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index fell to 5.1 per cent in February from the 5.5 per cent recorded in January.

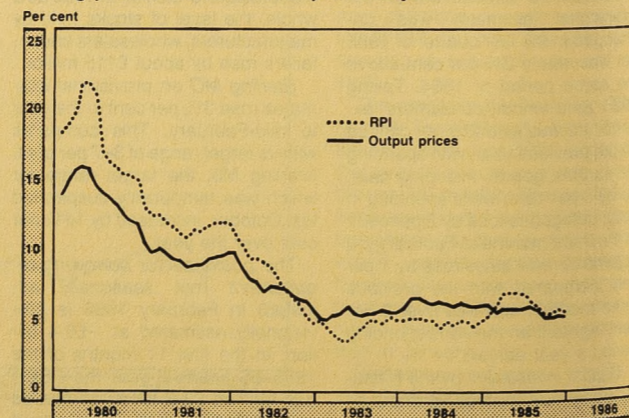
Between January and February the overall level of prices rose by 0.4 per cent compared with an in-

crease of 0.8 per cent for the corresponding period a year earlier. Increases in the prices of milk, fresh vegetables and, following the winter sales, for household durables were recorded, along with smaller increases across a range of other goods and services. These were partially offset by a further substantial reduction in the price of petrol.

The tax and prices index increased by 3.9 per cent in the year to February compared with 4.4 per cent recorded for January. Between January and February the index rose by 0.4 per cent.

The price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing

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



industry has fallen progressively below the corresponding levels of a year earlier in the past eight months. In February it was 9.5 per cent lower than in February 1985. The index fell over the month by 1.2 per cent.

The increase in the price index for home sales of manufactured products measured over twelve months fell in February to 5.0 per cent compared with 5.2 per cent recorded for January. Between January and February the index rose by 0.4 per cent.

In January (the latest available date) the average rate of inflation for OECD countries (4.5 per cent) and EC countries (4.7 per cent) remained lower than that recorded for the UK (5.5 per cent).

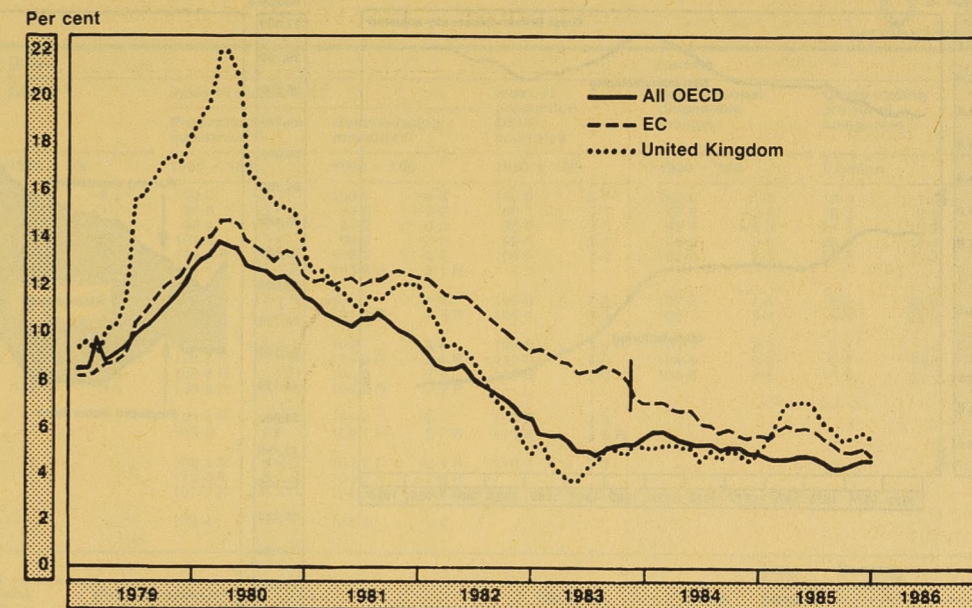
### Unemployment and vacancies

The *seasonally-adjusted* level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) was 3,210,000 in February, an increase of 5,000 since January. This increase follows a rise of 21,000 in January and 18,000 in December. During the six months to February the level increased by an average of 5,000 per month compared with an average rise of 6,000 over the previous six months to August 1985 and 13,000 in the six months to February 1985.

The employment and training measures are still having a significant impact on the trend in unemployment, notably the expansion of the Community Programme. This has reduced the count by over 5,000 per month over the past six months.

Over the past six months *male*

### Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year



*unemployment* has increased by an average of 3,000 per month compared with an average increase of 1,000 per month in the six months to August 1985. Unemployment among women has risen by an average of nearly 2,000 per month since August compared with 6,000 per month over the previous six months.

The *recorded total* of unemployment in the UK decreased by 26,000 between January and February to 3,382,000 (14.0 per cent of all employees). This decrease resulted from a fall of 7,000 in school leavers and a fall of nearly 19,000 among adults. Taking account of an estimated seasonal decrease of over 23,000, the *seasonally adjusted* increase among adults was 5,000.

The February total included 94,000 *school leavers* aged under 18, a fall of 7,000 since January and some 4,000 less than in January 1985.

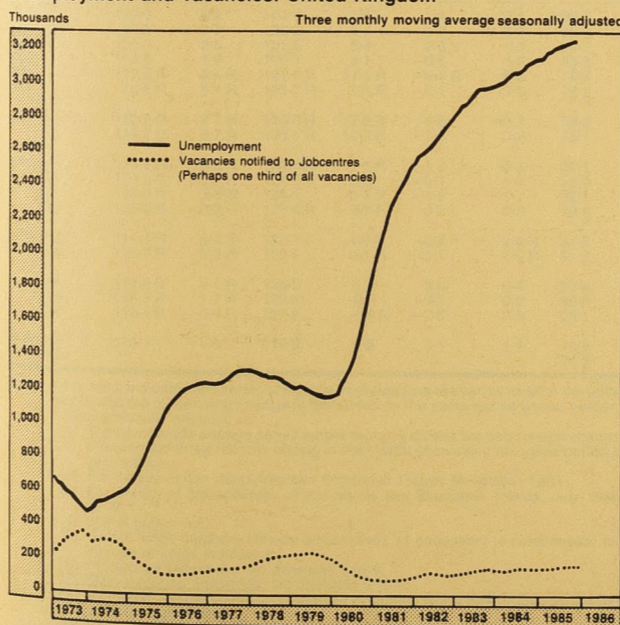
The number of people assisted by the *employment and training measures* at the end of January was 668,000. There was an increase of 9,000 in the number on the Community Programme, and falls in the numbers assisted under the Youth Training Scheme and the Job Release Scheme. It is estimated that at the end of January about 495,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement as a result of the schemes, instead of an equivalent number claiming unemployment benefits.

The *regional pattern* in February compared with a year earlier showed that Northern Ireland, Yorkshire and Humberside and the North had the largest increases in the *seasonally adjusted* unemployment rate; 1.5, 0.6 and 0.5 percentage points respectively compared with 0.3 in the UK as a whole whilst the West Midlands experienced no change.

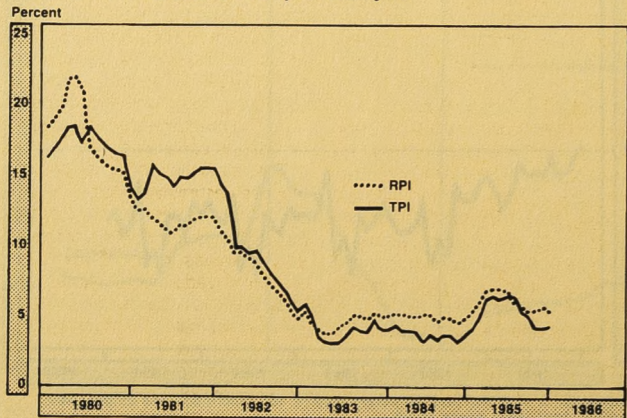
*International comparisons* of unemployment indicate that *seasonally-adjusted* national unemployment rates—three months to January compared with the previous three months unless otherwise stated—rose by 0.4 per cent in Greece, Finland (both to November), Italy (to October) and in Austria (to December), by 0.2 per cent in Japan (to December) and by 0.1 per cent in the United Kingdom (to February). There was virtually no change in Sweden (to December), Spain (to October) and Germany, and falls of 0.1 per cent in Ireland, 0.2 per cent in the United States, France and Australia, 0.3 per cent in Canada and the Netherlands (to November), 0.5 per cent in Norway (to December) and Denmark (to October); and 0.6 per cent in Belgium (to December).

The latest period for which employees' 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 September 1985. These estimates remain as reported last month. They show that the employed labour force increased by 28,000 in the September quarter compared with 40,000

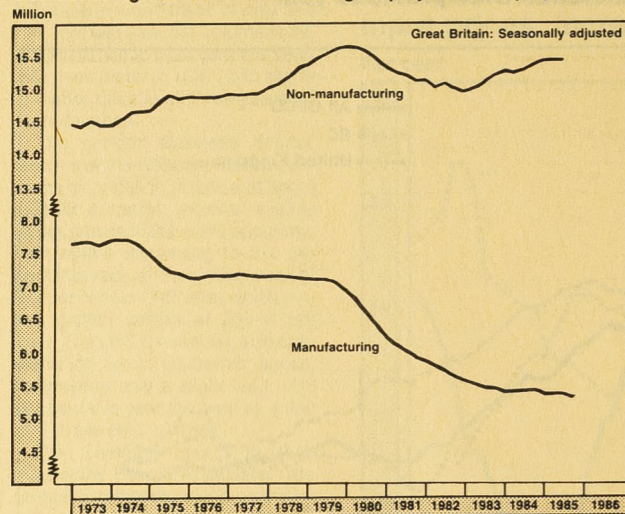
### Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom



### RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



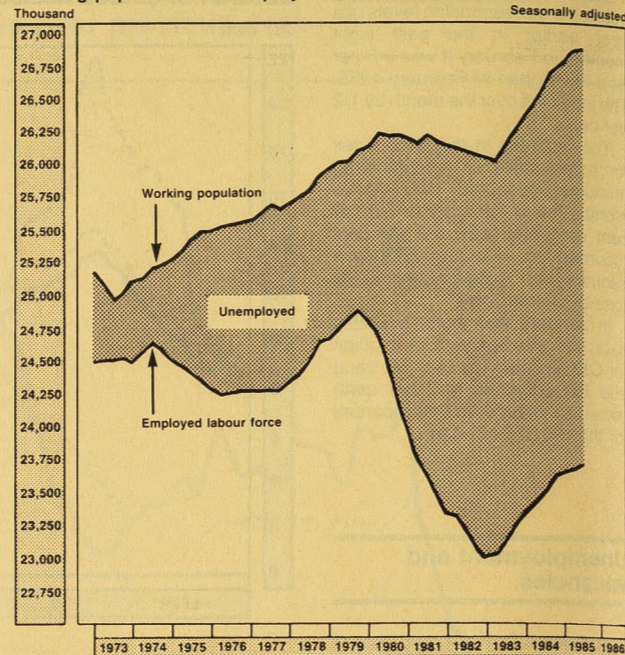
in the June quarter. Over the year to September 1985 the increase is estimated to be 219,000 while the increase between the trough in March 1983 and the latest September 1985 figures is estimated at 711,000. The figures show a slower rate of increase in the first nine months of 1985 than between June 1983 and December 1984.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 11.81 million hours a week in January bringing the average over the latest three months to 12.05 million hours a week. The February figure,

while a little below the high level of around 12 million hours a week found throughout most of 1985, may only be a minor fluctuation; it is too soon to say if this represents any change of trend.

Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0.34 million hours a week in manufacturing industries in January 1985, which made an average of 0.32 million hours a week lost over the three months ending January. The number of hours lost per week has been 0.5 million or less each month since January 1984.

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



### Industrial stoppages

It is provisionally estimated that 192,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in February. This compares with a revised figure of 193,000 in January, 2,001,000 in February 1985 and an annual average of 1,180,000 for February during the ten year period 1976 to 1985.

Of the lost working days in February 1986, about three-quarters were due to four stoppages; the teachers' strike accounted for an estimated 95,000 lost days (the effect of this action remains highly provisional), while the other major strikes occurred in metal manufacturing (21,000 days lost), motor vehicles (20,000) and public administration (11,000).

## BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS\* 0.1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted

	GDP average measure <sup>1,2</sup>		Output				Income				Gross trading profits of companies <sup>8</sup>					
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion					
		% change		% change		% change		% change		% change		% 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	18.0	-1.4		
1981	98.5	-1.5	98.3	-1.7	96.6	-3.4	94.0	-6.0	100.1	0.1	97.6	-2.4	18.3	2.0		
1982	100.4	1.9	100.1	1.8	98.4	1.9	94.2	0.2	96.6	-3.5	97.9	+0.3	21.1	15.2		
1983	103.7	3.3	103.1	3.0	101.9	3.6	96.9	2.9	99.6	3.1	100.3	2.5	25.0	18.4		
1984	106.1	2.3	106.2	3.0	103.2 R	1.3 R	100.7	3.9	106.9	7.3	102.6	2.3	31.5	25.7		
1985	..	..	109.9	3.5	108.1 R	4.7 R	103.8 R	3.1 R	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1984 Q3	106.1 R	1.9 R	106.4	2.5 R	102.7 R	-0.1 R	101.7	4.2	108.0	7.2	102.2	1.4	8.5	28.8		
Q4	107.9	2.7	107.4	2.4	103.6	-0.5	101.4 R	2.5 R	108.4	5.3	105.7	3.4	8.5	28.3		
1985 Q1	108.8 R	3.1 R	108.6	2.9	106.5	2.1	103.1	3.6	109.0	3.5 R	103.4	2.0	9.3	27.2		
Q2	110.0	4.9	109.9	4.2	108.5 R	6.2 R	104.0 R	3.9 R	110.0	4.0	104.6	3.3	9.9	38.2		
Q3	109.7	3.4 R	110.2	3.6	108.6 R	5.7 R	104.0	2.3	110.8	2.6	104.8	2.5	10.3	22.3		
Q4	..	..	110.9	3.3	108.9 R	5.1 R	104.2 R	2.8 R	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1985 Aug	..	..	..	..	108.4 R	5.6 R	104.4	3.0	110.7	3.3	..	..	..	..		
Sep	..	..	..	..	109.6	5.8	104.1 R	2.2 R	110.6	2.5 R	..	..	..	..		
Oct	..	..	..	..	108.8 R	5.8 R	103.7 R	2.4 R	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Nov	..	..	..	..	110.3 R	6.0 R	104.5 R	2.6 R	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dec	..	..	..	..	107.7 R	5.2 R	104.5 R	2.8 R	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1986 Jan	..	..	..	..	109.4	4.4	104.4	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Expenditure</b>													<b>Base lending rates<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Monetary growth<sup>15</sup></b>		
	<b>Consumer expenditure 1980 prices</b>	<b>Retail sales volume<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Fixed investment<sup>9</sup></b>		<b>General government consumption at 1980 prices</b>		<b>Stock changes 1980 prices<sup>13</sup></b>		<b>per cent</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>EM3</b>	<b>M0</b>			
	£ billion	1980 = 100	£ billion	1980 = 100	£ billion	1980 = 100	£ billion	1980 = 100	per cent	per cent	per cent					
1980	137.0	-0.4	100.0	-0.6	41.59	-5.2	7.3	-10.9	8.6	-1.4	48.9	1.3	-2.88	14	19.6	5.6
1981	136.5	-0.4	100.2	0.2	37.71	-9.3	5.7	-22.1	8.6	-1.1	48.9	0.1 R	-2.48	14½	13.6	4.4
1982	137.6	0.8	102.2	2.0	40.12	6.4	5.6	-1.8	9.3	7.8	49.4	0.9	-1.12	10-10¼	9.6	4.0
1983	142.8	3.8	107.1	4.8	41.94	4.5	5.6	-0.7	9.7	4.2	50.2	1.8	0.67	9	10.9	6.7
1984	145.1	1.6	110.7	3.4	45.36	8.2	6.4	14.7	11.1	14.8	50.9	1.3	-0.14	9½-9¾	9.1	6.6
1985	148.6	2.4	115.3	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984 Q3	36.1	0.1	111.3	3.3	11.36	9.0	1.6	17.3	2.9	20.6	12.8	2.4	-0.16	10½	8.8	5.2
Q4	36.6	1.2	112.6	3.3	11.46	5.7	1.7	13.0	2.9	12.0	12.8	1.4	+0.40	9½-9¾	9.1	6.6
1985 Q1	36.6	1.6	113.4	4.7 R	12.25	9.6	1.8	19.8 R	3.3	28.0 R	12.9	2.4	-0.30	13-13½	9.3	5.3
Q2	37.1	2.2	115.0	4.2	10.93	-3.9	1.6	3.5	2.7	-3.1	12.7	0.6	-0.42	12½	12.2	5.2
Q3	37.5	3.9	116.3	4.5	11.13	-2.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	-3.8	12.8	-0.1	+0.08	11½	14.1	4.2
Q4	37.5	2.4	[116.6] R	[3.6]	..	..	..	-3.3	3.0	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985 Aug	..	..	117.5	5.3 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	13.6	4.5
Sep	..	..	115.6	4.6 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	14.1	4.2
Oct	..	..	115.0	4.0 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	14.5	3.4
Nov	..	..	117.4	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	14.5	3.5
Dec	..	..	117.3	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11½	15.1	2.4
1986 Jan	..	..	116.0 R	3.5 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½	14.0	4.5
Feb	..	..	[117.1]	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½	14.7	3.5
<b>Visible trade</b>													<b>Balance of payments</b>	<b>Competitiveness</b>	<b>Prices</b>	
	<b>Export volume<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Import volume<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Visible balance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Current balance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Effective exchange rate<sup>1, 16</sup></b>	<b>Relative unit labour costs<sup>1, 17</sup></b>	<b>Tax and prices index<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>Producer prices index<sup>7, 18, 19</sup></b>		<b>Materials and fuels</b>		<b>Home sales</b>				
	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100	1980 = 100	Jan 1978 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100			
1980	100.0	0.9	100.0	-5.4	1.4	3.1	96.1	10.1	100.0	19.5	132.8	17.3	100.0	8.5	100.0	14.0
1981	99.3	-0.7	96.3	-3.7	3.4	6.2	95.3	-0.8	105.1	5.1	152.5	14.8	109.2	9.2	109.5	9.5
1982	101.9	2.6	101.5	5.4	2.3	4.0	90.7	-4.8	101.5	-3.4	167.4	9.8	117.2	7.3	118.0	7.8
1983	103.8	1.9	109.7	8.1	-0.8	3.2	83.3	-8.2	96.8	-4.7	174.1	4.0	125.3	6.9 R	124.4	5.4
1984	112.5 R	8.4 R	121.9 R	11.1 R	-4.4 R	0.9	78.7	-5.5	96.2	-0.5	180.8	3.9	135.5	8.1	132.1	6.2
1985	118.6 R	5.4 R	125.7 R	3.1 R	-2.1	3.0	78.2	-0.6	..	..	190.3	5.2	137.7	1.6	139.4	5.5
1984 Q3	112.6 R	9.7 R	123.3 R	12.8 R	-1.5	-0.2	78.0	-8.1	96.5	-1.8	181.3	3.5	134.1	7.5	132.8	6.2
Q4	118.7 R	9.7 R	130.1 R	12.9 R	-1.6	0.2	75.1	-9.7	94.3	-4.5	183.8	3.6	140.2	9.2	134.5	6.1
1985 Q1	118.6 R	8.3 R	126.6 R	11.1 R	-1.3	-0.4	72.1	-11.8	93.1	-4.7	186.5	4.4	146.3	9.5	136.6	5.9
Q2	120.5 R	10.5 R	124.8 R	3.8	-0.1	1.3	78.9	-1.1	102.6	6.5	191.0	6.4	138.8	3.4	139.4	5.6
Q3	116.3 R	3.3 R	124.1	0.7 R	-0.5	1.1	82.1	5.3	..	..	191.6	5.7	133.1	-0.7	140.2	5.6
Q4	118.9 R	-0.2 R	127.4 R	-2.1 R	0.2	0.9	79.8	6.3	..	..	192.0	4.5	132.6	-5.4	141.4	[5.1]
1985 Aug	114.4 R	5.4 R	122.7 R	4.0 R	-0.2 R	0.4 R	81.7	3.6	..	..	191.8	5.5	132.8	-0.3	140.1	5.7
Sep	116.7 R	5.5 R	123.6	0.1 R	-0.1	0.5 R	81.3	5.2	..	..	191.7	5.2	132.7	-1.8	140.5	5.5
Oct	118.8 R	2.1 R	125.0	-5.2	0.0	0.4	80.4	5.2	..	..	191.4	4.3	131.1	-4.9	140.9	5.1
Nov	118.5 R	1.7 R	129.6	-2.7	-0.2	0.2	80.0	5.7	..	..	192.1	4.3	132.1	-5.1	141.5	5.2
Dec	119.4 R	-0.6 R	127.8	-1.4 R	-0.0	0.5	79.1	6.3	..	..	192.4	4.6	134.7	-6.1	141.9	5.2
1986 Jan	118.1	-1.0	119.9	0.6	0.1	1.1	76.6	6.6	..	..	192.9	4.4	[135.3]	-7.0	142.8	5.2
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	74.2	6.0	..	..	..	..	[133.7]	[-9.5]	[143.4]	5.0

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

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

# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1983 Mar	11,923	8,960	20,883	2,208	321	23,412	3,172	26,585
June	11,940	9,108	21,048	2,221	322	23,591	2,984	26,575
Sep	11,984	9,167	21,151	2,289	325	23,766	3,167	26,933
Dec	11,905	9,265	21,170	2,358	325	23,853	3,079	26,932
1984 Mar	11,815	9,204	21,019	2,426	326	23,771	3,143	26,914
June	11,841	9,323	21,164	2,494	326	23,984	3,030	27,014
Sep	11,897	9,358	21,255	[2,526]	328	24,108	3,284	27,392
Dec	11,841	9,465	21,306	[2,557]	327	24,190	3,219	27,409
1985 Mar	11,731	9,411	21,143	[2,588]	326	24,057	3,268	27,325
June	11,765	9,529	21,294	[2,620]	326	24,240	3,179	27,418
Sep	11,788	9,558	21,346	[2,651]	326	24,323	3,346	27,669 R
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1983 Mar	11,983	9,029	21,012	2,208	321	23,541		26,689 R
June	11,942	9,087	21,029	2,221	322	23,572		26,669
Sep	11,918	9,154	21,072	2,289	325	23,687		26,782
Dec	11,904	9,227	21,131	2,358	325	23,814		26,885
1984 Mar	11,875	9,271	21,146	2,426	326	23,898		27,014
June	11,845	9,301	21,146	2,494	326	23,966		27,111
Sep	11,833	9,346	21,179	[2,526]	328	24,033		27,245
Dec	11,838	9,426	21,264	[2,557]	327	24,148		27,360
1985 Mar	11,790	9,478	21,269	[2,588]	326	24,183		27,423
June	11,769	9,507	21,276	[2,620]	326	24,222		27,515
Sep	11,725	9,548	21,273	[2,651]	326	24,250		27,526 R

\* Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1984 take account of the results of the 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 114 of the March 1985 *Employment Gazette*). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.  
† Estimates of the self-employed up to mid 1984 are based on the results of the 1981, 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1984 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1984 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current allowances is given in the article on page 114 of the March 1985 *Employment Gazette*.  
‡ See notes above on employees and self-employed.

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry\*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
	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		1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37
1981 June	21,386	21,364	7,910	7,919	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109	13,132	13,093	343	344	355	544	379	891	857
1982 June	20,927	20,907	7,494	7,505	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,047	345	329	346	508	365	846	825
1983 June	20,583	20,564	7,138	7,150	6,152	6,161	5,502	5,510	13,105	13,065	339	313	337	462	344	784	818
1984 Feb	20,556	20,683	7,011	7,042	6,036	6,063	5,406	5,433	13,217	13,304	335	297	334	449	338	767	824
Mar	20,556	20,683	7,005	7,034	6,037	6,057	5,410	5,429	13,217	13,304	335	295	333	449	339	765	828
April			6,993	7,025	6,027	6,052	5,403	5,427				293	332	450	340	766	826
May			6,993	7,016	6,031	6,048	5,408	5,424				291	332	448	341	770	828
June	20,702	20,683	6,997	7,010	6,036	6,046	5,415	5,424	13,374	13,333	331	290	331	444	341	772	830
July			7,014	6,997	6,050	6,034	5,431	5,415				289	330	445	342	770	832
Aug			7,019	6,986	6,050	6,024	5,432	5,407				288	330	445	343	769	833
Sep	20,790	20,714	7,030	6,988	6,060	6,028	5,443	5,412	13,400	13,384	360	288	330	448	344	773	836
Oct			7,020	6,987	6,054	6,028	5,439	5,414				287	328	446	343	772	837
Nov			7,008	6,981	6,046	6,025	5,431	5,410				287	328	444	343	773	837
Dec	20,839	20,798	6,991	6,982	6,033	6,025	5,419	5,411	13,509	13,480	339	286	328	444	341	773	841
1985 Jan			6,936	6,967	5,982	6,014	5,372	5,404				284	326	441	340	770	834
Feb			6,929	6,960	5,981	6,008	5,372	5,398				283	326	441	340	774	833
Mar	20,679	20,805	6,920	6,949	5,977	5,969	5,369	5,389	13,438	13,524	321	282	325	441	339	776	834
April			6,903	6,935	5,963	5,987	5,358	5,382				280	325	439	338	774	831
May			6,905	6,928	5,968	5,985	5,366	5,383				277	324	440	340	777	830
June	20,831	20,813	6,900	6,914	5,967	5,976	5,371	5,379	13,602	13,561	329	271	325	439	340	775	832
July			6,920	6,902	5,986	5,970	5,396	5,380				266	323	441	341	782	834
Aug			6,912	6,880	5,978	5,952	5,394	5,369				262	322	443	340	780	836
Sep	20,883	20,810	6,917	6,876	5,982	5,950	5,400	5,369	13,609	13,595	357	260	323	439	340	782	837
Oct			[6,900]	[6,867]	[5,965]	[5,939]	[5,386]	[5,361]				[254]	[322]	438	340	778	837
Nov			[6,877]	[6,849]	[5,942]	[5,919]	[5,366]	[5,345]				[254]	[321]	434	340	777	836
Dec			[6,863]	[6,853]	[5,928]	[5,919]	[5,355]	[5,347]				[250]	[323]	431	338	775	833
1986 Jan			[6,805]	[6,837]	[5,870]	[5,902]	5,308	5,340				[241]	[322]	427	335	769	828

See footnote to table 1.1.

# EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1983 Mar	11,672	8,746	20,418	2,147	321	22,886	3,059	25,945
June	11,691	8,892	20,583	2,160	322	23,065	2,871	25,935
Sep	11,735	8,949	20,684	2,229	325	23,238	3,044	26,282
Dec	11,657	9,046	20,703	2,297	325	23,325	2,961	26,286
1984 Mar	11,570	8,986	20,556	2,365	326	23,248	3,022	26,270
June	11,595	9,106	20,702	2,433	328	23,461	2,911	26,372
Sep	11,649	9,141	20,790	[2,465]	328	23,583	3,157	26,739
Dec	11,594	9,245	20,839	[2,496]	327	23,662	3,100	26,762
1985 Mar	11,487	9,192	20,679	[2,527]	326	23,533	3,146	26,678
June	11,521	9,311	20,831	[2,559]	326	23,716	3,057	26,773
Sep	11,543	9,340	20,883	[2,590]	326	23,798	3,220	27,018 R
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
Adjusted for seasonal variations								
1983 Mar	11,733	8,814	20,547	2,147	321	23,015		26,050
June	11,693	8,870	20,564	2,160	322	23,046		26,029
Sep	11,669	8,936	20,606	2,228	325	23,159		26,131
Dec	11,655	9,008	20,664	2,297	325	23,286		26,239
1984 Mar	11,629	9,054	20,683	2,365	326	23,374		26,370
June	11,599	9,084	20,683	2,433	326	23,443		26,469
Sep	11,585	9,129	20,714	[2,465]	328	23,507		26,592
Dec	11,591	9,207	20,798	[2,496]	327	23,621		26,712
1985 Mar	11,546	9,259	20,805	[2,527]	326	23,658		26,777
June	11,525	9,288	20,813	[2,559]	326	23,698		26,870
Sep	11,480	9,330	20,810	[2,590]	326	23,726		26,875 R

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

# EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry\* 1.2

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments						
	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		1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34 37						
Motor vehicles and parts	35		36		31		41/42		43-45		46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1981 June	360	358	413	413	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,104	2,051	937	974	429	1,715	1,849	1,546	1,243	1,286				
1982 June	318	343	400	400	647	573	467	498	1,031	1,112	2,008	965	925	427	1,751	1,809	1,531	1,269	1,292				
1983 June	304	321	375	375	618	534	455	486	986	1,125	2,020	952	885	421	1,796	1,818	1,527	1,278	1,281				
1984 Feb	293	303	376	3																			



# 1.3 EMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division class or group	Jan 1985			Nov 1985			Dec 1985			Jan 1986		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Production and construction industries</b>	<b>1-5</b>	<b>5,199.8</b>	<b>1,735.8</b>	<b>6,935.6</b>	<b>5,127.1</b>	<b>1,749.5</b>	<b>6,876.6</b>	<b>5,121.4</b>	<b>1,741.4</b>	<b>6,862.8</b>	<b>5,083.3</b>	<b>1,722.2</b>	<b>6,805.5</b>
<b>Production industries</b>	<b>1-4</b>	<b>4,365.5</b>	<b>1,616.9</b>	<b>5,982.5</b>	<b>4,312.3</b>	<b>1,629.2</b>	<b>5,941.6</b>	<b>4,306.8</b>	<b>1,621.0</b>	<b>5,927.8</b>	<b>4,268.8</b>	<b>1,601.6</b>	<b>5,870.4</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>2-4</b>	<b>3,836.9</b>	<b>1,535.5</b>	<b>5,372.4</b>	<b>3,817.6</b>	<b>1,548.6</b>	<b>5,366.2</b>	<b>3,814.8</b>	<b>1,540.1</b>	<b>5,354.9</b>	<b>3,787.1</b>	<b>1,521.1</b>	<b>5,308.2</b>
<b>Energy and water supply</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>528.7</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>610.1</b>	<b>494.8</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>575.4</b>	<b>492.0</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>572.9</b>	<b>481.7</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>562.3</b>
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	213.0	9.8	222.8	186.9	9.5	196.4	183.3	9.5	192.7	174.0	9.4	183.5
Electricity	1610	123.2	29.1	152.3	121.9	29.5	151.4	121.9	29.5	151.4	121.9	29.5	151.5
Gas	1620	70.7	24.1	94.8	68.2	23.9	92.1	68.2	24.0	92.2	68.2	23.9	92.2
Water supply	1700	53.0	9.7	62.7	51.4	9.4	60.8	51.7	9.6	61.3	51.6	9.4	61.0
<b>Other mineral and ore extraction and processing</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>631.1</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>781.2</b>	<b>626.4</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>774.4</b>	<b>625.4</b>	<b>143.9</b>	<b>769.2</b>	<b>619.4</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>762.2</b>
<b>Metal manufacturing</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>191.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>204.0</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>201.6</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>199.9</b>
Iron and steel	2210	89.5	4.7	94.3	88.7	3.3	92.0	87.9	3.3	91.2	87.4	3.2	90.5
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	2220/223	46.9	5.2	52.1	47.0	4.2	51.2	46.8	4.0	50.8	46.4	3.9	50.3
Non-ferrous metals	224	55.5	6.2	61.6	55.3	5.4	60.7	54.6	5.0	59.6	54.0	5.0	59.1
<b>Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.</b>	<b>21/23</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>188.6</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>186.2</b>
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	35.1	3.6	38.7	36.3	3.7	40.0	35.4	3.6	39.1	35.1	3.2	38.4
<b>Chemical industry</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>324.9</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>326.2</b>	<b>224.9</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>323.9</b>	<b>224.1</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>321.1</b>
Basic industrial chemicals	251	97.5	19.9	117.3	97.5	20.8	118.3	96.9	20.7	117.6	96.5	20.7	117.2
Pharmaceutical products	2570	45.6	35.2	80.8	45.8	36.4	82.2	45.7	35.9	81.7	45.7	35.1	80.8
Soap and toilet preparations	258	19.1	17.9	37.0	19.1	19.0	38.1	18.7	18.6	37.3	18.3	17.4	35.7
<b>Metal goods, engineering and vehicles</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,016.6</b>	<b>533.3</b>	<b>2,549.8</b>	<b>2,011.3</b>	<b>534.5</b>	<b>2,545.7</b>	<b>2,006.4</b>	<b>533.7</b>	<b>2,540.1</b>	<b>1,996.1</b>	<b>527.4</b>	<b>2,523.5</b>
<b>Metal goods n.e.s.</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>291.8</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>376.1</b>	<b>294.7</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>380.7</b>	<b>295.2</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>380.8</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>378.2</b>
Foundries	311	60.8	7.9	68.7	61.5	7.9	69.4	62.6	8.2	70.8	62.9	8.0	70.9
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	34.7	11.4	46.1	35.2	11.6	46.8	36.0	11.5	47.5	35.5	11.7	47.2
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	160.1	56.5	216.6	162.8	58.1	220.9	161.9	57.2	219.1	161.2	56.3	217.5
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>648.4</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>770.1</b>	<b>653.4</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>777.1</b>	<b>649.7</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>775.1</b>	<b>645.4</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>769.3</b>
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	65.7	8.5	74.2	66.3	9.3	75.6	63.4	9.2	72.6	62.1	9.1	71.1
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc	321/324	64.8	12.7	77.6	67.8	11.6	79.5	66.2	14.1	80.2	66.8	13.9	80.7
Metal working machine tools etc	322	65.2	12.3	77.5	68.1	14.2	81.0	67.6	14.0	81.6	66.4	13.8	80.2
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc	325	72.2	9.8	82.0	70.6	9.8	80.4	70.2	9.9	80.0	70.3	9.9	80.2
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	24.3	4.7	29.1	24.4	4.6	29.0	24.3	4.6	28.9	24.1	4.5	28.6
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	305.7	58.2	363.9	308.0	59.5	367.5	308.8	59.1	367.9	306.6	58.4	365.0
<b>Office machinery and data processing equipment</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>74.5</b>
<b>Electrical and electronic equipment</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>440.1</b>	<b>209.8</b>	<b>649.9</b>	<b>442.2</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>649.5</b>	<b>440.1</b>	<b>205.3</b>	<b>645.4</b>	<b>437.9</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>640.8</b>
Basic electrical equipment	3420	86.3	27.3	113.6	85.7	26.6	112.2	86.0	27.0	113.0	85.9	26.9	112.8
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	64.5	28.4	93.0	66.0	30.1	96.1	65.7	29.9	95.5	65.3	29.7	95.0
Telecommunications equipment	344	198.6	63.8	262.4	140.0	61.5	201.6	138.7	60.2	198.9	137.4	59.6	197.0
Other electronic equipment	345	77.0	56.5	133.6	76.6	54.9	131.4	75.7	54.1	129.8	75.5	53.2	128.7
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	30.6	14.0	44.6	30.6	14.1	44.7	30.8	14.2	45.0	30.8	13.8	44.6
<b>Motor vehicles and parts</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>282.5</b>	<b>243.2</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>276.6</b>	<b>242.6</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>275.6</b>	<b>241.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>273.4</b>
Motor vehicles and engines	3510	96.3	9.0	105.3	93.9	8.9	102.9	93.8	9.0	102.8	93.3	9.0	102.3
Parts	3530	108.3	20.0	128.3	105.8	20.8	126.6	105.0	20.3	125.3	104.1	19.9	123.9
<b>Other transport equipment</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>256.4</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>287.2</b>	<b>246.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>275.7</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>275.3</b>	<b>244.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>274.6</b>
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	86.0	7.8	93.7	78.0	7.1	85.1	78.2	7.2	85.4	77.8	7.2	85.1
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	29.9	1.3	31.2	28.7	1.3	30.0	28.3	1.3	30.0	28.3	1.3	29.7
Aerospace equipment	3640	134.2	19.3	153.5	133.9	19.0	152.9	133.5	19.1	152.6	133.6	19.0	152.6
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>112.7</b>
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,189.2</b>	<b>852.2</b>	<b>2,041.3</b>	<b>1,179.9</b>	<b>866.2</b>	<b>2,046.0</b>	<b>1,183.1</b>	<b>862.5</b>	<b>2,045.6</b>	<b>1,171.5</b>	<b>850.9</b>	<b>2,022.4</b>
<b>Food drink and tobacco</b>	<b>41/42</b>	<b>352.4</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>597.5</b>	<b>350.1</b>	<b>250.7</b>	<b>600.7</b>	<b>349.1</b>	<b>247.2</b>	<b>596.4</b>	<b>344.9</b>	<b>241.5</b>	<b>586.4</b>
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats	411/412	59.8	41.1	100.8	60.4	41.4	101.8	60.8	41.3	102.1	60.3	40.6	101.0
Milk and milk products	4130	30.8	11.0	41.8	30.3	10.5	40.8	31.0	10.9	41.9	30.7	10.9	41.6
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	16.7	16.9	33.6	17.3	18.1	35.5	17.2	18.0	35.3	16.9	16.8	33.7
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	4160/4180/419	74.9	67.3	142.2	76.2	71.2	147.4	76.4	70.1	146.4	75.8	69.2	145.0
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	29.2	31.1	60.3	28.2	32.5	60.7	27.8	31.7	59.5	27.0	30.1	57.1
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	422/4239	43.2	33.8	77.0	42.4	32.8	75.2	42.5	32.9	75.4	41.8	32.0	73.8
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	4240/4261/4270	58.0	18.7	76.7	57.5	19.2	76.7	56.1	18.9	75.0	55.2	18.7	73.9
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>228.3</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>228.6</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>225.2</b>
Woolen and worsted	4310	25.0	16.1	41.1	24.0	15.0	40.0	24.6	16.1	40.7	24.2	15.7	39.9
Cotton and silk	432	23.5	15.3	38.7	23.1	15.3	38.4	23.4	15.1	38.5	23.1	14.9	38.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24.0	56.4	80.4	24.5	58.0	82.5	24.6	56.9	81.6	24.6	56.3	80.9
Textile finishing etc	4336/4340/4350/4370	22.3	8.7	30.9	21.9	8.8	30.7	22.3	8.6	30.9	22.1	8.6	30.7
<b>Footwear and clothing</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>201.3</b>	<b>268.3</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>266.9</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>266.4</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>197.3</b>	<b>264.0</b>
Footwear	4510	21.7	26.9	48.5	21.4	26.2	47.6	21.1	26.1	47.2	21.3	26.2	47.5
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/4560	36.5	158.1	194.6	35.1	158.3	193.4	35.6	157.7	193.3	35.6	155.0	190.6
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>201.0</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>197.9</b>	<b>161.1</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>202.7</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>199.0</b>
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc., semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	4610/4620/4630	58.9	10.2	69.1	58.1	9.9	68.0	60.0	10.2	70.3	59.2	9.7	69.0
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	82.3	21.7	103.9	81.0	21.1	102.1	81.6	22.3	103.9	80.1	21.9	102.0
<b>Paper, paper products, printing and publishing</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>321.6</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>484.5</b>	<b>322.3</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>491.3</b>	<b>322.6</b>	<b>169.1</b>	<b>491.7</b>	<b>321.0</b>	<b>168.1</b>	<b>489.2</b>
Pulp, paper and board	4710	31.6	6.5	38.1	30.8	6.6	37.4	31.2	6.4	37.5	30.9	6.3	37.2
Conversion of paper and board	472	65.6	39.5	105.2	64.4	40.2	104.6	65.0	40.3	105.3	65.0	39.6	104.6
Printing and publishing	475	224.4	116.8										

# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment\*: December 1985

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Dec 1984			Sep 1985			Dec 1985					
		Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
			All	Part-time			All	Part-time			All	Part-time	
<b>SIC 1980</b>													
<b>Other transport equipment</b>	36	257.6	30.9	3.6	288.5	247.5	30.3	3.2	277.9	245.6	29.7	3.0	275.3
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	86.3	7.7	1.6	94.1	78.6	7.5	1.4	86.1	78.2	7.2	1.2	85.4
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	29.9	1.3	0.2	31.2	29.2	1.3	0.2	30.5	28.7	1.3	0.2	30.0
Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles	363, 3650	6.4	2.5	0.2	8.9	5.8	2.4	0.3	8.2	5.2	2.2	0.3	7.4
Aerospace equipment	3640	135.0	19.3	1.6	154.3	134.0	19.1	1.3	153.1	133.5	19.1	1.4	152.6
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	37	75.0	36.0	9.2	111.1	77.0	36.0	8.9	112.9	76.6	36.0	8.7	112.7
Measuring, precision instruments etc	3710	44.1	18.2	4.4	62.3	46.4	18.5	4.5	64.9	46.2	18.8	4.3	65.0
Medical and surgical equipment	3720	13.8	7.2	2.2	21.0	13.5	7.3	2.1	20.8	13.3	7.5	2.0	20.8
Optical precision instruments etc	373	14.1	8.0	2.4	22.1	14.4	7.9	2.2	22.3	14.4	7.7	2.2	22.1
Clocks watches etc	3740	3.1	2.6	0.1	5.7	2.7	2.3	0.2	5.0	2.7	2.1	0.1	4.8
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	4	1,199.6	865.7	224.3	2,065.3	1,190.5	871.6	224.2	2,062.1	1,183.1	862.5	207.7	2,045.6
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	41/42	356.4	252.3	94.9	608.7	351.8	252.6	94.8	604.4	349.1	247.2	85.6	596.4
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411, 412	60.1	42.5	11.6	102.6	60.6	42.2	11.0	102.8	60.8	41.3	10.2	102.1
Bacon curing and meat processing	4122	33.2	27.9	8.6	61.0	32.0	26.9	8.1	58.9	31.9	26.8	7.5	58.6
Milk and milk products	4130	30.9	10.9	3.0	41.8	30.9	10.8	2.9	41.6	31.0	10.9	2.7	41.9
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	17.6	18.8	5.4	36.4	17.8	18.2	6.3	35.9	17.2	18.0	5.9	35.3
Fish processing	4150	4.5	7.7	4.0	12.2	4.3	7.0	4.1	11.3	4.3	7.3	4.3	11.6
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery etc	419	66.4	67.3	38.3	133.6	68.2	71.0	37.7	139.2	67.5	68.2	33.0	135.7
Sugar and sugar by-products	4200	7.6	2.0	0.3	9.6	6.1	1.8	0.3	7.9	7.2	2.0	0.4	9.1
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	29.7	32.1	15.3	61.8	28.9	32.7	15.1	61.6	27.8	31.7	14.0	59.5
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous food	4160/4180/422/4239	52.4	35.8	11.5	88.2	51.8	35.3	12.1	87.1	51.3	34.8	9.9	86.1
Spirit distilling and compounding	4240	13.4	8.1	0.6	21.5	12.7	7.8	0.7	20.5	12.7	7.7	0.7	20.4
Brewing and maling, cider and perry	4261, 4270	45.4	11.1	2.1	56.5	43.8	11.1	2.1	54.9	43.5	11.2	1.8	54.6
Soft drinks	4283	17.1	6.5	1.6	23.7	16.6	6.2	1.5	22.8	16.4	6.1	1.7	22.6
Tobacco	4290	11.3	9.4	1.0	20.7	10.1	8.6	1.0	18.7	9.4	8.0	0.9	17.4
<b>Textiles</b>	43	118.3	112.4	21.5	230.6	117.5	110.9	21.1	228.3	117.0	110.7	20.1	227.7
Woolen and worsted	4310	24.9	16.5	4.0	41.4	24.9	16.2	4.8	41.1	24.6	16.1	4.6	40.7
Cotton and silk	432	23.6	15.4	3.5	39.0	23.4	15.1	3.4	38.5	23.4	15.1	3.3	38.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24.1	57.7	9.9	81.8	24.7	57.2	8.8	81.8	24.6	56.9	8.4	81.6
Textile finishing	4370	19.2	7.2	1.0	26.3	19.2	7.0	1.1	26.2	19.3	7.1	1.1	26.4
Carpets etc	438	11.3	5.1	0.7	16.4	10.6	4.9	0.7	15.5	10.6	4.9	0.6	15.5
Other textiles	4336, 4340												
4350, 439	15.1	10.6	2.4	25.8	14.8	10.5	2.3	25.2	14.4	10.5	2.1	24.9	
<b>Leather and leather goods</b>	44	14.6	9.5	2.6	24.2	14.3	9.3	2.2	23.6	14.3	9.3	2.2	23.7
<b>Footwear and clothing</b>	45	67.1	201.3	31.9	268.4	66.7	202.2	33.0	268.9	66.5	199.9	30.5	266.4
Footwear	4510	21.9	27.0	2.7	48.9	21.2	26.2	2.5	47.3	21.1	26.1	2.5	47.2
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453, 4560	35.7	158.1	23.5	193.8	36.0	160.2	24.5	196.2	35.6	157.7	22.7	193.3
Mens and boys tailored outerwear	4532	7.4	25.8	2.8	33.2	7.5	26.7	2.7	34.2	7.5	26.7	2.7	34.2
Womens and girls tailored outerwear	4533	4.4	15.0	1.8	19.5	4.6	14.5	2.1	19.1	4.5	14.1	1.9	18.6
Work clothing and mens and boys jeans	4534	3.0	15.3	2.7	18.3	2.8	15.0	3.0	17.8	2.9	14.8	2.8	17.7
Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie etc	4536	10.1	60.0	9.8	70.2	10.8	61.8	10.5	72.6	10.5	60.8	9.3	71.3
Household textiles etc	455	9.5	16.2	5.7	25.7	9.5	15.9	5.9	25.3	9.8	16.2	5.3	25.9
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	46	161.7	41.0	12.1	202.7	161.0	41.0	10.9	202.0	161.1	41.6	9.9	202.7
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood products	4610, 4620	26.1	3.8	1.4	29.9	26.4	3.7	1.0	30.1	25.6	3.7	0.9	29.4
Builders carpentry and joinery	4630	33.5	6.5	2.7	40.0	34.3	6.2	2.0	40.5	34.4	6.5	1.4	40.9
Articles of wood, cork etc	4640/4650/												
466	19.5	8.9	2.2	28.5	19.5	9.1	1.9	28.6	19.4	9.1	1.8	28.5	
Wooden and upholstered furniture	4671	61.7	18.0	4.4	79.7	60.0	18.3	4.7	78.3	60.6	18.4	4.6	79.0
Shop and office fitting	4672	20.9	3.7	1.5	24.6	20.8	3.8	1.2	24.5	21.1	3.8	1.2	24.9
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	47	324.1	165.2	42.0	489.2	323.9	169.2	42.5	493.1	322.6	169.1	39.7	491.7
Pulp, paper and board	4710	31.6	6.7	1.6	38.3	31.2	6.4	1.7	37.6	31.2	6.4	1.7	37.5
Conversion of paper and board	472	65.8	40.4	8.9	106.2	65.5	40.6	8.9	106.1	65.0	40.3	8.4	105.3
Packaging, production of board	4725	28.8	15.4	4.0	44.2	29.1	15.4	3.9	44.6	28.9	15.3	3.6	44.2
Printing and publishing	475	226.7	118.0	31.5	344.7	227.3	122.1	31.9	349.4	226.5	122.4	29.6	348.8
Printing and publishing of newspapers	4751	72.8	26.6	8.4	99.3	71.9	28.0	8.8	99.8	71.4	27.9	8.1	99.3
Printing and publishing of books etc	4752												
4753	22.0	16.4	2.8	38.4	22.6	17.6	2.7	40.2	22.7	18.0	2.9	40.7	
<b>Rubber and plastics</b>	48	121.8	49.3	11.8	171.1	118.2	49.2	12.1	167.5	117.1	49.7	11.8	166.8
Rubber products, tyre repair etc	481/4820	47.0	14.7	3.0	61.7	43.0	14.0	2.8	57.0	42.6	14.1	2.4	56.7
Processing of plastics	483	74.9	34.5	8.8	109.4	75.2	35.2	9.3	110.5	74.5	35.6	9.4	110.1
<b>Other manufacturing</b>	49	35.6	34.8	7.5	70.4	37.1	37.1	7.7	74.2	35.3	34.9	8.0	70.2
Jewellery and coins	4910	8.3	5.5	1.8	13.9	8.1	5.8	1.9	13.9	8.3	5.9	2.0	14.1
Photo/cinematographic processing	4930	5.4	6.8	1.2	12.2	6.7	7.8	1.2	14.5	5.2	7.0	1.0	12.3
Toys and sports goods	494	10.4	12.9	3.0	23.3	10.6	13.7	2.9	24.2	10.3	12.3	3.3	22.6
Other manufacturing nes	4920, 495	11.5	9.5	1.4	21.1	11.8	9.8	1.7	21.6	11.5	9.7	1.7	21.3
<b>Construction</b>	5	839.5	118.7	54.5	958.2	815.1	120.0	56.1	935.1	814.6	120.4	56.6	935.0
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000, 5010	466.4	64.3	30.7	530.7	454.6	65.0	31.6	519.7	454.4	65.3	31.8	519.6
Civil engineering	5020	150.1	21.5	6.3	171.6	144.3	21.6	6.4	166.0	144.3	21.7	6.5	165.9
Installation of fixtures and fittings	5030	140.8	21.7	11.3	162.5	136.4	22.0	11.6	158.4	136.3	22.1	11.7	158.4
Building completion	5040	82.1	11.2	6.3	93.3	79.7	11.4	6.5	91.1	79.6	11.4	6.5	91.1
<b>Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs</b>	6	1,957.2	2,386.9	1,470.5	4,344.0	1,988.3	2,419.9	1,491.0	4,408.3	1,993.3	2,465.4	1,546.3	4,458.7
<b>Wholesale distribution</b>	61	631.8	292.5	113.3	924.3	637.7	300.3	120.2	938.0	642.7	305.8	123.6	948.5
Agricultural and textile raw materials etc	6110	21.3	9.0	4.4	30.3	22.0	9.6	4.4	31.6	21.4	9.8	4.3	31.2
Fuels, ores, metals etc	6120	81.0	26.1	8.2	107.2	81.6	26.4	8.1	108.0	82.0	26.5	8.3	108.5
Timber and building materials	6130	100.7	33.2	12.9	133.9	97.2	32.5	13.0	129.7	98.2	33.3	13.0	131.5
Motor vehicles and parts	6148	31.0	10.8	3.6	41.8	32.5	10.7	3.7	43.2	32.7	10.7	3.8	43.4
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles	6149	74.2	28.6	8.1	102.8	77.0	30.5	9.3	107.5	77.1	30.7	9.2	107.8
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	6150	37.0	21.6	8.5	58.6	37.5	22.2	8.7	59.7	37.9	22.3	8.9	60.1
Textiles, clothing, footwear etc	6160	22.5	20.3	7.6	42.8	22.9	21.7	8.5	44.6	23.2	22.3	9.4	45.5
Food, drink and tobacco	6170	175.3	81.4	36.0	256.6	176.5	83.7	39.1	260.2	178.0	85.3	39.7	263.3
Pharmaceutical and medical goods	6180	16.1	15.5	5.0	31.6	16.2	15.5	5.5	31.7	16.1	15.6	5.6	31.7
Other wholesale distribution	6190	72.8	46.0	18.8	118.8	74.1	47.5	20.0	121.6	76.2	49.3	21.3	125.5

# 1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England	June 16, 1984			Sept 15, 1984			Dec 8, 1984		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
<b>Service</b>									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	481,238	144,176	511,781	474,728	97,157	499,689	475,088	158,287	506,774
—Others	169,956	434,128	358,779	168,581	422,462	352,042	169,860	433,295	358,914
Construction	104,054	505	104,282	104,329	553	104,575	104,506	534	104,744
Transport	18,227	362	18,386	18,250	344	18,402	17,873	342	18,024
Social Services	135,820	169,962	207,599	136,948	170,137	208,809	136,624	172,107	209,367
Public libraries and museums	23,320	16,899	31,671	23,421	17,031	31,835	23,262	16,894	31,633
Recreation, parks and baths	65,533	21,991	75,094	65,745	22,148	75,372	61,820	21,031	70,974
Environmental health	19,351	1,527	20,012	19,310	1,520	19,969	18,906	1,476	19,546
Refuse collection and disposal	38,625	212	38,719	38,681	225	38,779	38,326	312	38,461
Housing	48,752	13,260	54,604	49,334	13,244	55,180	49,741	13,106	55,537
Town and country planning	19,552	538	19,830	19,643	544	19,925	19,576	593	19,871
Fire Service—Regular	34,255	2	34,256	34,199	2	34,200	34,169	3	34,171
—Others (a)	4,048	1,926	4,875	4,069	1,948	4,906	4,090	1,969	4,936
Miscellaneous services	217,511	41,481	235,727	218,816	41,685	237,130	217,480	41,253	235,603
<b>All above</b>	<b>1,380,242</b>	<b>846,969</b>	<b>1,715,615</b>	<b>1,376,054</b>	<b>789,000</b>	<b>1,700,813</b>	<b>1,371,321</b>	<b>862,178</b>	<b>1,708,555</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	114,596	—	114,596	114,561	—	114,561	114,356	—	114,356
—Others (b)	38,718	6,040	41,325	38,813	5,926	41,371	39,017	5,811	41,525
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	17,684	5,312	20,287	17,885	5,474	20,560	18,066	5,436	20,725
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>1,551,240</b>	<b>858,321</b>	<b>1,891,823</b>	<b>1,547,313</b>	<b>800,400</b>	<b>1,877,305</b>	<b>1,542,760</b>	<b>873,425</b>	<b>1,885,161</b>
<b>TABLE B Wales</b>									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,153	4,683	33,052	31,551	3,799	32,349	31,446	5,855	32,470
—Others	10,594	27,777	22,347	10,462	27,458	22,072	10,559	28,466	22,631
Construction	8,364	17	8,371	8,215	23	8,225	8,138	26	8,149
Transport	1,768	33	1,782	1,765	29	1,777	1,704	31	1,717
Social Services	8,539	10,770	13,042	8,691	10,801	13,206	8,647	10,937	13,221
Public libraries and museums	1,137	801	1,529	1,138	794	1,527	1,125	790	1,512
Recreation, parks and baths	4,524	1,853	5,320	4,508	1,801	5,281	4,096	1,678	4,814
Environmental health	1,219	233	1,315	1,224	235	1,320	1,209	211	1,296
Refuse collection and disposal	1,912	13	1,917	1,927	14	1,933	1,879	10	1,883
Housing	1,850	495	2,077	1,859	508	2,091	1,847	504	2,077
Town and country planning	1,387	26	1,400	1,390	24	1,402	1,374	23	1,385
Fire Service—Regular	1,788	—	1,788	1,786	—	1,786	1,774	—	1,774
—Others (a)	258	152	321	261	153	325	257	150	319
Miscellaneous services	17,970	3,421	19,416	17,831	3,388	19,263	17,510	3,306	18,908
<b>All above</b>	<b>93,463</b>	<b>50,274</b>	<b>113,677</b>	<b>92,608</b>	<b>49,027</b>	<b>112,557</b>	<b>91,565</b>	<b>51,987</b>	<b>112,156</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,344	—	6,344	6,362	—	6,362	6,390	—	6,390
—Others (b)	1,746	343	1,894	1,739	343	1,887	1,759	344	1,907
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,048	257	1,169	1,068	257	1,189	1,059	263	1,182
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>102,601</b>	<b>50,874</b>	<b>123,084</b>	<b>101,777</b>	<b>49,627</b>	<b>121,995</b>	<b>100,773</b>	<b>52,594</b>	<b>121,635</b>
<b>TABLE C Scotland (g)</b>									
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	59,377	4,885	61,331	58,907	4,017	60,514	59,045	4,970	61,033
—Others (c)	22,358	37,889	39,965	22,115	37,531	39,599	22,063	37,928	40,066
Construction	18,474	73	18,508	18,797	124	18,855	18,416	78	18,453
Transport	7,935	79	7,972	7,931	79	7,969	7,916	73	7,952
Social Services	19,421	24,086	30,529	19,753	23,948	30,807	19,709	23,849	30,940
Public Libraries and Museums	3,145	1,574	3,964	3,263	1,581	4,085	3,157	1,565	3,979
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,422	2,811	13,728	12,293	2,803	13,593	11,203	2,471	12,375
Environmental health	2,330	494	2,555	2,368	508	2,598	2,283	433	2,484
Cleansing	9,568	169	9,645	9,789	173	9,868	9,491	146	9,559
Housing	5,336	400	5,528	5,425	395	5,614	5,419	416	5,622
Physical planning	1,665	57	1,697	1,690	63	1,724	1,700	61	1,734
Fire Service—Regular	4,507	—	4,507	4,463	—	4,463	4,460	—	4,460
—Others (a)	473	151	541	464	168	540	458	165	534
Miscellaneous services	32,769	3,025	34,218	32,730	3,007	34,174	32,558	3,033	34,034
<b>All above</b>	<b>199,780</b>	<b>75,693</b>	<b>234,688</b>	<b>199,988</b>	<b>74,397</b>	<b>234,403</b>	<b>197,878</b>	<b>75,188</b>	<b>233,225</b>
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	13,209	—	13,209	13,167	—	13,167	13,180	—	13,180
—Others (b)	3,304	2,461	4,415	3,326	2,434	4,425	3,260	2,488	4,408
Administration of District Courts	110	10	115	117	13	124	108	16	117
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>216,403</b>	<b>78,164</b>	<b>252,427</b>	<b>216,598</b>	<b>76,844</b>	<b>252,119</b>	<b>214,426</b>	<b>77,692</b>	<b>250,930</b>

Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.  
 (b) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.  
 (c) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent. Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0.11. Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0.53. Manual employees 0.41.  
 (d) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.  
 (e) Includes school-crossing patrols.  
 (f) Based on the following factors to cover part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0.40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0.59; (0.58) manual employees 0.45.  
 (g) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England (continued)	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
<b>Service</b>									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	475,691	162,504	508,865	475,385	148,417	507,009	468,571	102,233	493,956
—Others	170,119	438,785	361,120	168,814	436,531	358,940	167,817	424,128	352,231
Construction	104,143	520	104,375	102,832	540	103,075	103,467	506	103,695
Transport	17,588	332	17,735	17,728	386	17,898	17,674	379	17,841
Social Services	138,141	172,400	211,087	137,838	173,529	211,282	138,750	174,663	212,705
Public libraries and museums	23,353	17,156	31,862	23,335	17,211	31,862	23,483	17,328	32,069
Recreation, parks and baths	61,521	21,306	70,801	65,715	23,349	75,876	66,234	23,304	76,409
Environmental health	18,711	1,455	19,343	18,897	1,494	19,544	18,937	1,478	19,578
Refuse collection and disposal	37,723	236	37,827	37,800	220	37,898	38,041	239	38,146
Housing	50,191	13,389	56,101	50,221	13,605	56,233	50,942	13,662	56,978
Town and country planning	19,536	574	19,834	19,447	600	19,758	19,598	617	19,919
Fire Service—Regular	34,155	—	34,155	34,273	1	34,274	34,333	1	34,334
—Others (a)	4,077	1,986	4,932	4,085	1,986	4,941	4,130	2,019	4,999
Miscellaneous services	217,540	41,248	235,690	217,624	41,857	236,049	219,281	41,754	237,682
<b>All above</b>	<b>1,372,489</b>	<b>871,891</b>	<b>1,713,727</b>	<b>1,373,994</b>	<b>859,726</b>	<b>1,714,639</b>	<b>1,371,258</b>	<b>802,311</b>	<b>1,700,542</b>
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	6,903	42,160	39,284	5,724	41,755
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	18,139	5,908	21,016	18,102	5,849	20,955	18,296	5,552	21,024
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>1,544,219</b>	<b>883,557</b>	<b>1,890,820</b>	<b>1,545,044</b>	<b>872,478</b>	<b>1,891,522</b>	<b>1,542,736</b>	<b>813,587</b>	<b>1,877,219</b>
<b>TABLE B Wales (continued)</b>									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	31,519	5,625	32,543	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	8,056	26	8,067	7,987	21	7,996	8,012	29	8,024
Transport	1,751	33	1,765	1,716	29	1,728	1,692	32	1,706
Social Services	8,729	11,153	13,399	8,675	11,092	13,328	8,644	11,115	13,307
Public libraries and museums	1,124	795	1,513	1,120	800	1,512	1,129	805	1,523
Recreation, parks and baths	4,061	1,703	4,790	4,539	1,932	5,368	4,456	2,002	5,318
Environmental health	1,209	207	1,294	1,222	212	1,309	1,219	209	1,305
Refuse collection and disposal	1,891	11	1,896	1,860	10	1,864	1,868	9	1,872
Housing	1,841	526	2,082	1,838	518	2,075	1,855	525	2,094
Town and country planning	1,365	23	1,376	1,353	27	1,366	1,360	27	1,373
Fire Service—Regular	1,782	—	1,782	1,800	—	1,800	1,831	—	1,831
—Others (a)	263	156	329	264	152	328	258	163	326
Miscellaneous services	17,360	3,382	18,791	17,365	3,384	18,797	17,214	3,384	18,648
<b>All above</b>	<b>91,501</b>	<b>52,230</b>	<b>112,299</b>	<b>91,720</b>	<b>51,030</b>	<b>112,252</b>	<b>90,928</b>	<b>49,923</b>	<b>111,131</b>
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	6,378	—	6,378	6,330	—	6,330	6,322	—	6,322
—Others (b)	1,759	345							

# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output, employment and productivity

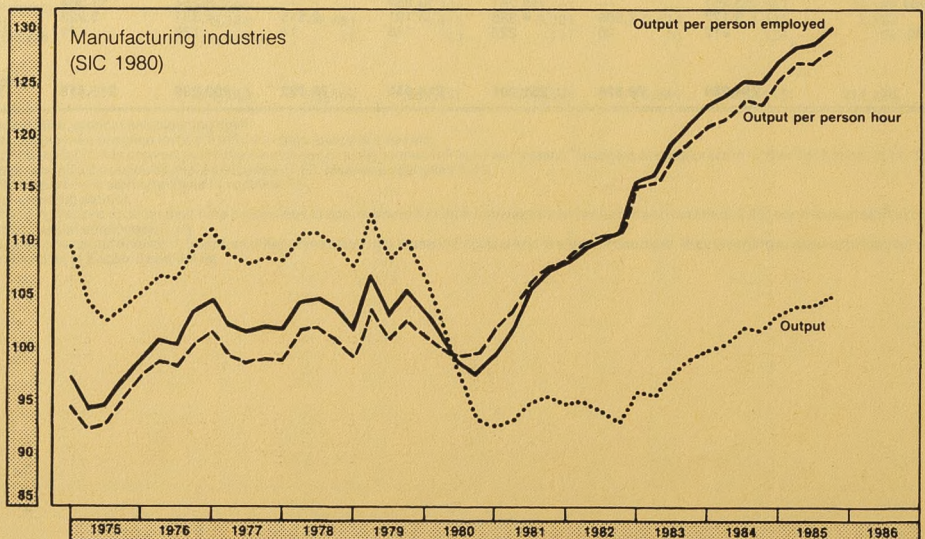
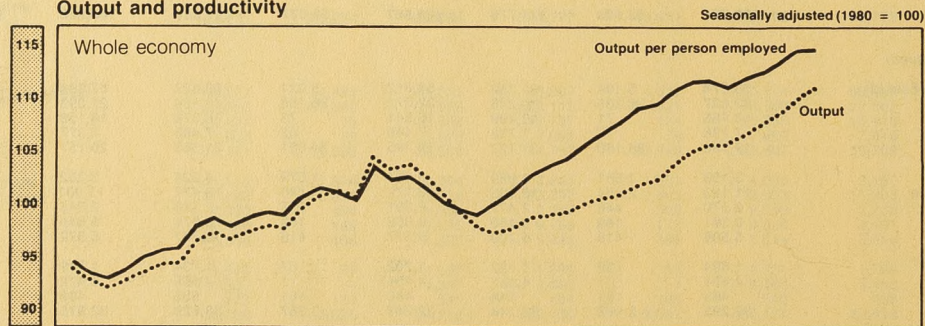
seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978	99.8	99.4	100.4	103.1	105.4	97.9	109.7	106.1	103.4	100.8
1979	103.0	100.7	102.2	107.1	104.7	102.3	109.5	105.3	104.0	101.5
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.3	96.6	101.8	96.6	91.5	105.6	94.0	90.9	103.5	104.8
1982	100.1	94.7	105.8	98.4	86.7	113.5	94.2	86.0	109.7	109.7
1983	103.1	93.9	109.9	101.9	82.9	122.9	96.9	82.2	118.0	117.2
1984	106.2	95.3	111.5	103.2	81.7	126.2	100.7	81.2	124.0	122.1
1985	109.9			108.1 R	80.9	133.6 R	103.8 R	80.8	128.6 R	126.5 R
1978 Q1	97.7	98.9	98.8	100.4	105.6	95.1	108.1	106.4	101.6	98.9
Q2	99.7	99.2	100.6	103.3	105.4	98.0	110.5	106.2	104.1	101.6
Q3	100.8	99.5	101.3	104.5	105.3	99.3	110.6	106.0	104.4	101.9
Q4	101.0	100.0	101.0	104.4	105.2	99.3	109.6	105.9	103.5	100.9
1979 Q1	100.5	100.3	100.3	104.6	105.1	99.5	107.4	105.7	101.6	99.1
Q2	104.4	100.6	103.8	109.2	104.9	104.1	112.3	105.6	106.5	103.6
Q3	103.2	100.9	102.3	107.2	104.7	102.4	108.3	105.4	102.8	100.8
Q4	103.7	101.1	102.6	107.4	104.2	103.2	110.1	104.7	105.2	102.5
1980 Q1	102.6	101.0	101.6	105.2	103.1	102.1	106.8	103.5	103.3	101.3
Q2	100.7	100.6	100.1	101.2	101.5	99.7	102.4	101.6	100.8	100.0
Q3	99.1	99.8	99.3	97.8	99.0	98.9	97.5	98.9	98.6	99.2
Q4	97.7	98.7	99.0	95.8	96.4	99.3	93.4	95.9	97.4	99.5
1981 Q1	97.6	97.7	100.0	95.1	94.0	101.3	92.7	93.5	99.2	101.8
Q2	97.8	96.8	101.1	95.7	92.0	104.0	93.1	91.5	101.8	103.5
Q3	98.8	96.2	102.7	97.2	90.7	107.2	94.9	90.0	105.6	106.1
Q4	99.0	95.7	103.4	98.4	89.5	110.0	95.3	88.8	107.4	107.7
1982 Q1	99.2	95.3	104.1	97.3	88.5	110.0	94.8	87.8	108.0	108.0
Q2	100.0	95.0	105.3	98.7	87.4	113.1	94.9	86.7	109.6	109.7
Q3	100.5	94.5	106.4	99.2	86.2	115.0	94.2	85.4	110.4	110.5
Q4	100.8	93.9	107.4	98.3	84.9	115.8	93.1	84.1	110.7	110.7
1983 Q1	101.8	93.6	108.8	100.4	83.9	119.7	95.8	83.1	115.4	115.1
Q2	102.1	93.6	109.1	100.4	83.1	120.8	95.4	82.3	116.0	115.5
Q3	103.8	93.9	110.5	102.8	82.6	124.5	97.6	81.9	119.3	118.3
Q4	104.9	94.4	111.2	104.1	82.2	126.6	98.9	81.5	121.4	119.9
1984 Q1	105.5	94.8	111.3	104.3	81.9	127.4	99.5	81.3	122.5	120.6
Q2	105.5	95.1	110.9	102.2	81.8	125.0	100.1	81.3	123.3	121.4
Q3	106.4	95.4	111.6	102.7 R	81.7	125.7	101.7	81.2	125.4	123.5
Q4	107.4	95.8	112.2	103.6	81.6	126.9	101.4 R	81.2	125.0	122.8
1985 Q1	108.6	96.0	113.2	106.5	81.4	130.9	103.1	81.0	127.4	125.2
Q2	109.9	96.1	114.4	108.5 R	81.1	133.8 R	104.0 R	80.8	128.7 R	126.7
Q3	110.2	96.3	114.5	108.6	80.8	134.4	104.0	80.8	128.8	126.7
Q4	110.9			108.9 R	80.5	135.4 R	104.2 R	80.5	129.6 R	127.3 R

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

\* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 114, of the March 1985 Gazette.

Output and productivity



# EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3)(6)(8)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6)(9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (6)(11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States	
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>																			Thousand
<b>Civilian labour force</b>																			
1983 Q3	26,457 R	6,984	3,294	..	12,245	..	..	27,055	..	..	22,594	58,972	..	2,037	13,210	4,380	3,173	112,052	
Q4	26,560 R	7,023	3,298	..	12,224	..	..	27,048	..	..	22,712	58,942	..	2,032	13,265	4,369	3,175	112,100	
1984 Q1	26,688 R	7,048	3,352	..	12,282	..	..	27,057	..	..	22,902	58,947	..	2,042	13,260	4,374	3,174	112,650	
Q2	26,785 R	7,107	3,343	..	12,355	..	..	27,055	..	..	22,666	59,129	..	2,023	13,177	4,359	3,174	113,514	
Q3	26,917 R	7,124	3,372	..	12,452	..	..	27,107	..	..	22,784	59,475	..	2,023	13,247	4,418	3,173	113,754	
Q4	27,033 R	7,151	3,384	..	12,498	..	..	27,157	..	..	22,867	59,525	..	2,035	13,283	4,415	3,184	114,185	
1985 Q1	27,097 R	7,192	3,349	..	12,536	..	..	27,239	..	..	22,866	59,670	..	2,055	13,298	4,422	3,188	115,158	
Q2	27,189 R	7,218	3,355	..	12,624	..	..	27,271	..	..	22,847	59,474	..	2,035	13,245	4,394	3,192	115,176	
Q3	27,112 R	7,283	..	..	12,634	..	..	27,349	..	..	..	59,788	..	2,076	13,314	4,443	3,198	115,477	
<b>Civilian employment</b>																			
1983 Q3	23,362 R	6,266	3,159	..	10,824	..	..	24,782	..	..	20,369	57,383	..	1,970	10,848	4,218	3,143	101,582	
Q4	23,489 R	6,359	3,172	..	10,864	..	..	24,759	..	..	20,390	57,393	..	1,975	10,805	4,223	3,141	102,591	
1984 Q1	23,572	6,379	3,211	..	10,881	..	..	24,773	..	..	20,395	57,332	..	1,979	10,592	4,233	3,140	103,768	
Q2	23,640 R	6,472	3,220	..	10,949	..	..	24,808	..	..	20,284	57,516	..	1,962	10,503	4,222	3,138	104,985	
Q3	23,705 R	6,494	3,254	..	11,054	..	..	24,833	..	..	20,469	57,854	..	1,959	10,507	4,279	3,139	105,306	
Q4	23,821 R	6,540	3,255	..	11,108	..	..	24,873	..	..	20,523	57,956	..	1,979	10,382	4,284	3,148	105,951	
1985 Q1	23,857 R	6,589	3,224	..	11,140	..	..	24,895	..	..	20,398	58,139	..	1,997	10,341	4,290	3,156	106,732	
Q2	23,896 R	6,612	3,238	..	11,287	..	..	24,965	..	..	20,474	57,953	..	1,993	10,321	4,266	3,161	106,758	
Q3	23,924 R	6,679	..	..	11,333	..	..	25,053	..	..	..	58,219	..	2,019	10,392	4,318	3,169	107,193	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1984 unless stated</b>																			Thousand
<b>Civilian Labour Force: Male</b>																			
Female	15,866	4,412	2,029	2,499	7,169	1,460	13,405	..	2,510	906	14,685	35,800	3,822	1,159	9,227	2,330	2,002	63,835	
All	10,822	2,697	1,334	1,631	5,231	1,240	9,855	..	1,298	389	8,125	23,470	1,908	872	4,056	2,061	1,175	49,709	
	26,688	7,109	3,363	4,123	12,399	2,701	23,260	27,088	3,808	1,295	22,810	59,271	5,730	2,031	13,283	4,391	3,177	113,544	
<b>Civilian Employment: Male</b>																			
Female	13,746	4,027	1,949	2,239	6,367	1,301	12,333	..	2,362	765	13,670	34,850	3,272	1,125	7,341	2,261	1,982	59,091	
All	9,912	2,444	1,286	1,338	4,633	1,088	8,608	..	1,146	346	6,747	22,820	1,657	844	3,041	1,994	1,160	45,915	
	23,658	6,471	3,235	3,577	11,000	2,389	20,941	24,822	3,508	1,111	20,418	57,660	4,929	1,970	10,382	4,255	3,142	105,005	
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>																			Per cent
<b>Male:</b>																			
Agriculture	3.7	7.6	8.5	3.8	6.9	..	..	..	25.2	..	11.6	7.6	..	9.2	18.8	7.1	7.8	4.7	
Industry	43.3	36.1	48.7	40.3	34.5	..	..	..	34.1	..	39.4	38.9	..	40.4	39.1	43.6	47.0	37.4	
Services	53.0	56.3	42.8	56.0	58.6	..	..	..	40.7	..	49.1	53.5	..	50.2	42.1	49.3	45.2	57.9	
<b>Female:</b>																			
Agriculture	1.1	4.0	10.7	1.6	3.2	..	..	..	39.8	..	12.5	10.8	..	4.3	16.0	2.9	4.8	1.5	
Industry	18.5	14.8	22.2	15.3	14.1	..	..	..	17.3	..	24.7	28.6	..	12.2	17.2	14.1	21.6	17.0	
Services	80.4	81.2	67.0	83.1	82.8	..	..	..	42.9	..	62.8	60.6	..	83.3	66.8	82.9	73.5	81.5	
<b>All:</b>																			
Agriculture	2.6	6.2	9.4	3.0	5.3	7.4	7.9	5.6	30.0	17.0	11.9	8.9	5.1	7.1	18.0	5.1	6.7	3.3	
Industry	32.9	28.1	38.1	30.9	25.9	28.4	33.0	41.3	28.6	29.8	34.5	34.8	27.8	28.3	32.7	29.8	37.7	28.5	
Services	64.4	65.7	52.4	66.1	68.8	64.3	59.1	53.1	41.4	53.2	53.6	56.3	67.1	64.4	49.3	65.1	55.7	68.2	

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

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

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

[3] Annual figures relate to June.

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

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

[6] Annual figures relate to 1983.

[7] Annual figures relate to second quarter.

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

[9] Annual figures relate to April.

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

[11] Annual figures relate to January.

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

# 1.11

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

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME								
	Operatives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week			
			Average per operative working over- time	Actual (million)	Season- ally adjusted	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost		Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours lost	
									(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week			Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted
1980	1,422	29.5	8.3	11.76		21	823	258	3,183	12.1	279	5.9	4,006	14.3
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37		16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352	12.6
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.98		8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,769	12.4
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.30		6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	985	12.9
1984	1,311	34.3	8.9	11.59		6	231	38	387	10.4	43	1.5	619	14.4
1985	1,332	34.9	9.0	11.94		4	163	23	233	10.3	27	0.7	396	14.9
<b>Week ended</b>														
1984 Aug 18	1,234	32.2	9.0	11.05	11.65	8	316	31	333	10.8	39	1.0	649	812
Sep 15	1,290	33.6	9.0	11.55	11.50	7	284	32	334	10.6	39	1.0	618	684
Oct 13	1,376	35.6	9.0	12.73	11.84	5	189	31	343	11.2	36	0.8	532	567
Nov 10	1,380	35.9	8.9	12.27	11.74	7	266	35	348	10.0	41	1.1	615	581
Dec 8	1,391	36.4	9.0	12.49	11.86	3	122	32	357	11.0	35	0.9	479	515
1985 Jan 12	1,214	32.0	8.5	10.33	11.69	5	186	30	317	10.4	34	0.9	503	428
Feb 16	1,337	35.2	8.9	11.87	11.93	6	236	34	360	10.7	40	1.0	596	463
Mar 16	1,329	35.1	9.0	11.93	11.94	6	225	37	357	9.8	42	1.1	582	481
April 13	1,220	32.3	8.3	10.15	10.49	4	162	19	211	10.5	23	0.6	373	376
May 18	1,395	36.8	8.9	12.38	12.07	4	143	25	247	10.2	28	0.8	389	423
June 15	1,383	36.5	9.1	12.56	12.38	3	108	22	213	9.9	24	0.6	321	340
July 13	1,350	35.4	9.1	12.23	12.11	3	138	19	235	13.0	22	0.6	373	435
Aug 17	1,271	33.4	9.0	11.60	12.17	3	108	18	205	12.0	20	0.4	312	387
Sept 14	1,333	34.5	9.2	12.30	12.24	5	185	17	155	9.4	21	0.5	340	375
Oct 12	1,371	35.6	9.1	12.42	11.86	5	178	19	184	10.1	23	0.5	362	390
Nov 16	1,404	36.5	9.1	12.73	12.19	4	155	19	183	9.8	23	0.6	338	324
Dec 14	1,379	36.0	9.3	12.79	12.15	3	135	17	132	7.8	20	0.5	267	291
1986 Jan 11	1,207	31.8	8.7	10.44	11.81	5	211	21	192	9.8	26	0.7	403	344

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

# 1.12

## EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

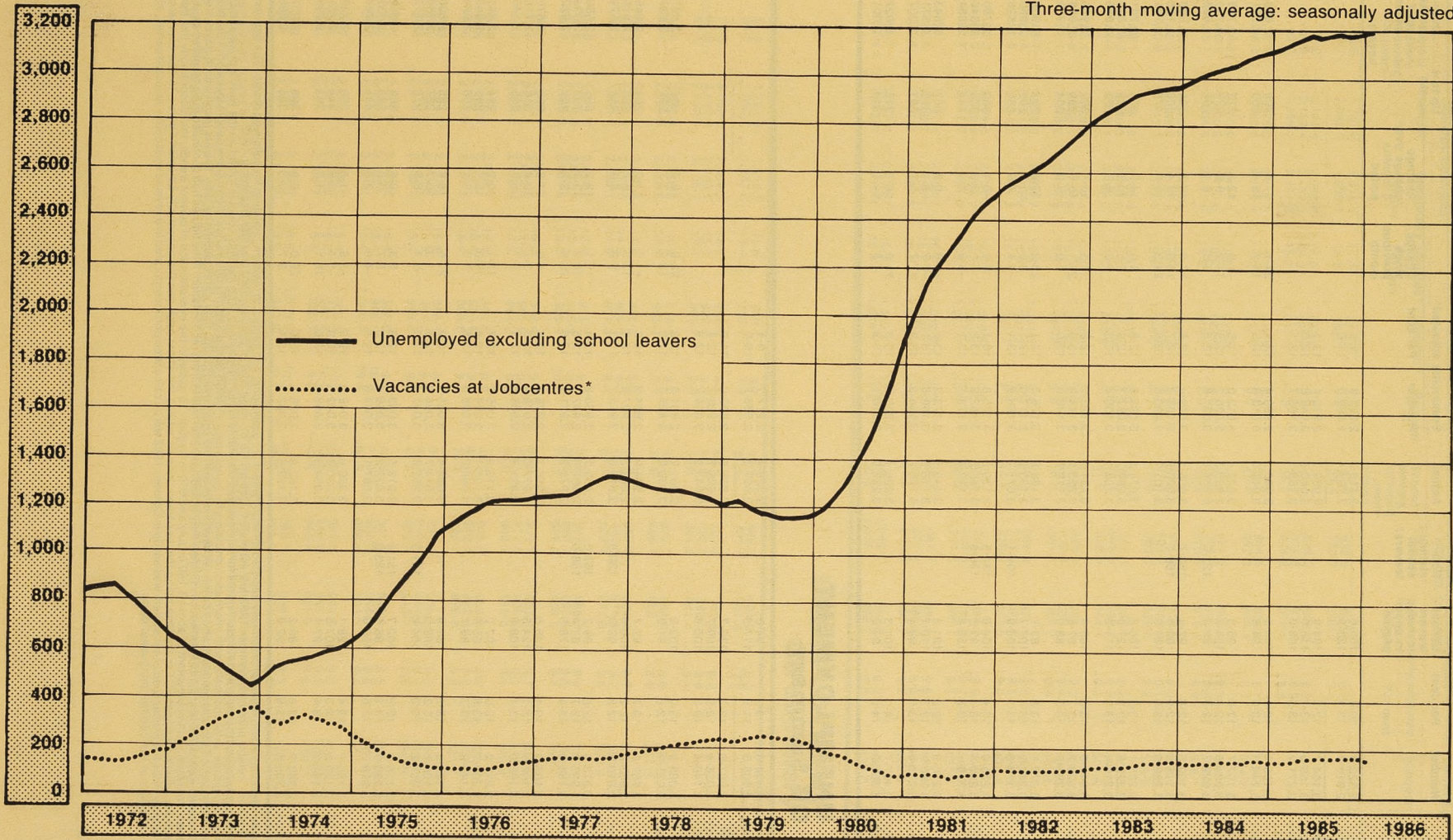
Seasonally adjusted  
1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49			43-45	41, 42	21-49			43-45	41, 42
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	89.1	89.2	86.8	89.5	94.2	98.7	98.9	98.8	101.5	99.0
1982	84.4	84.0	80.9	85.7	90.1	100.5	100.9	100.9	103.9	99.6
1983	81.2	82.0	76.5	86.5	88.2	101.5	102.0	103.2	105.5	100.2
1984	82.0	83.0	74.1	86.0	84.6	102.7	103.7	105.3	105.7	100.2
1985	81.6	86.4	71.8	79.9	84.4	102.8	103.7	107.2	105.6	99.6
<b>Week ended</b>										
1983 Sep 10	82.6	82.3	76.8	87.1	87.3	102.0	102.2	103.7	105.5	100.5
Oct 15	82.3					102.1				
Nov 12	82.4					102.5				
Dec 15	82.0	83.2	75.5	87.1	88.5	102.4	103.4	104.4	106.2	100.4
1984 Jan 14	82.0					102.6				
Feb 11	82.0					102.7				
Mar 10	81.9	82.6	74.9	84.5	84.0	102.5	103.4	104.9	106.6	100.1
Apr 14	82.2					102.7				
May 19	82.1					102.6				
Jun 16	82.1	82.9	73.5	85.7	84.8	102.6	103.6	104.4	106.0	100.4
July 14	82.1					102.6				
Aug 18	81.9					102.5				
Sep 15	82.0	82.9	73.2	85.6	84.8	102.5	103.0	105.1	104.9	100.5
Oct 13	81.9					102.9				
Nov 10	81.8					102.8				
Dec 8	81.9	83.7	74.9	88.2	84.8	103.2	104.6	106.9	105.3	99.9
1985 Jan 12	81.3					102.8				
Feb 16	81.5					102.9				
Mar 16	81.4	86.2	72.1	80.6	83.6	102.9	103.5	106.8	105.8	99.7
Apr 13	81.2					101.9				
May 18	81.5					102.8				
Jun 15	82.2	86.4	72.2	80.1	84.4	103.0	103.9	107.4	105.3	99.7
July 13	82.2					102.7				
Aug 17	82.2					102.8				
Sep 14	81.8	86.4	71.4	79.7	83.9	102.9	103.4	106.7	105.1	99.3
Oct 12	81.2					102.8				
Nov 16	81.2					103.1				
Dec 14	81.2	86.4	71.4	79.3	85.8	103.1	103.8	107.8	106.2	99.8
1986 Jan 11	81.0					102.7				

# Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom 1972—1986

Thousand

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted



\* Vacancies at Jobcentres are only about a third of total vacancies.

# 2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers†	Actual	Seasonally adjusted*		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
1981	2,520.4	10.4	100.6	..	2,419.8	2,307.3	9.5				
1982	2,916.0	12.1	123.5	..	2,793.4	2,669.0	11.0				
1983††	3,104.7	12.9	134.9	..	2,969.7	2,912.1	12.1				
1984	3,159.8	13.1	113.0	..	3,046.8	3,046.8	12.6				
1985	3,271.2	13.5	108.0	..	3,163.3	3,166.7	13.1				
1984 Feb 9	3,186.4	13.2	105.5	..	3,080.9	2,999.4	12.4	24.1	17.4	295	
Mar 8	3,142.8	13.0	94.8	..	3,048.0	3,013.6	12.5	14.2	18.4	260	
April 5	3,107.7	12.8	85.3	..	3,022.4	3,012.0	12.5	-1.6	12.2	272	
May 10	3,084.5	12.8	104.2	..	2,980.3	3,026.2	12.5	14.2	8.9	277	
June 14	3,029.7	12.5	95.3	123.6	2,934.5	3,031.8	12.5	5.6	6.1	267	
July 12	3,100.5	12.8	92.4	166.7	3,008.1	3,049.4	12.6	17.6	12.5	365	
Aug 9	3,115.9	12.9	89.9	160.1	3,025.9	3,144.0	12.7	16.9	13.4	308	
Sep 13	3,283.6	13.6	181.9	..	3,101.7	3,090.6	12.8	24.3	19.6	478	
Oct 11	3,225.1	13.3	150.6	..	3,074.6	3,093.6	12.8	3.0	14.7	371	
Nov 8	3,222.6	13.3	127.9	..	3,094.7	3,097.1	12.8	3.5	10.3	325	
Dec 6	3,219.4	13.3	111.3	..	3,108.1	3,106.4	12.8	9.3	5.3	293	
1985 Jan 10	3,341.0	13.8	109.4	..	3,231.5	3,123.9	12.9	17.5	10.1	302	
Feb 14	3,323.7	13.7	97.8	..	3,225.9	3,144.0	13.0	20.1	15.6	299	
Mar 14	3,267.6	13.5	88.0	..	3,179.6	3,148.0	13.0	4.0	13.9	264	
April 11	3,272.6	13.5	83.7	..	3,188.9	3,176.2	13.1	28.2	17.4	293	
May 9	3,240.9	13.4	107.7	..	3,133.2	3,177.0	13.1	0.8	11.0	305	
June 13	3,178.6	13.1	106.9	104.1	3,071.7	3,168.9	13.1	-8.1	7.0	285	
July 11**	3,235.0	13.4	104.6	134.5	3,130.5	3,175.8	13.1	6.9	-0.1	380	
Aug 8**	3,240.4	13.4	99.9	126.6	3,140.5	3,182.9	13.2	7.1	2.0	328	
Sep 12	3,346.2	13.8	156.8	..	3,189.4	3,179.1	13.1	-3.8	3.4	447	
Oct 10	3,276.9	13.5	131.3	..	3,145.6	3,173.3	13.1	-5.8	-0.8	367	
Nov 14	3,258.9	13.5	110.1	..	3,148.8	3,166.6	13.1	-6.7	-5.4	323	
Dec 12	3,273.1	13.5	99.4	..	3,173.7	3,184.3	13.2	17.7	1.7	301	
1986 Jan 9	3,407.7	14.1	101.3	..	3,306.4	3,205.3	13.3	21.0	10.7	316	
Feb 6	3,381.9	14.0	94.0	..	3,287.9	3,210.1	13.3	4.8	14.5	314	

# 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers†	Actual	Seasonally adjusted*		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
1981	2,422.4	10.2	94.0	..	2,328.4	2,217.7	9.4				
1982	2,808.5	11.9	117.3	..	2,691.3	2,568.7	10.9				
1983††	2,987.6	12.7	130.7	..	2,856.8	2,800.0	11.9				
1984	3,038.4	12.9	109.7	..	2,928.7	2,928.7	12.4				
1985	3,149.4	13.3	105.6	..	3,043.9	3,044.7	12.9				
1984 Feb 9	3,063.8	13.0	102.2	..	2,961.7	2,881.8	12.2	22.6	16.8	286	
Mar 8	3,021.9	12.8	91.9	..	2,930.0	2,895.7	12.3	13.9	17.7	252	
April 5	2,987.6	12.7	82.7	..	2,904.9	2,894.2	12.3	-1.5	11.7	264	
May 10	2,963.9	12.6	100.6	..	2,863.3	2,907.8	12.3	13.6	8.7	268	
June 14	2,910.8	12.3	92.3	120.9	2,818.6	2,913.7	12.3	5.9	6.0	258	
July 12	2,978.9	12.6	89.7	163.0	2,889.2	2,930.8	12.4	17.1	12.2	355	
Aug 9	2,995.2	12.7	87.4	156.0	2,907.8	2,947.7	12.5	16.9	13.3	300	
Sep 13	3,156.6	13.4	176.6	..	2,979.9	2,971.2	12.6	23.5	19.2	462	
Oct 11	3,103.2	13.1	146.5	..	2,956.7	2,975.2	12.6	4.0	14.8	360	
Nov 8	3,101.6	13.1	124.5	..	2,977.0	2,978.9	12.6	3.7	10.4	316	
Dec 6	3,100.0	13.1	108.6	..	2,991.4	2,988.6	12.7	9.7	5.8	285	
1985 Jan 10	3,217.9	13.6	107.0	..	3,110.9	3,005.7	12.7	17.1	10.2	294	
Feb 14	3,200.7	13.6	95.6	..	3,105.1	3,024.7	12.8	19.0	15.3	290	
Mar 14	3,145.9	13.3	86.1	..	3,059.8	3,028.0	12.8	3.3	13.1	256	
April 11	3,150.3	13.3	81.9	..	3,068.4	3,055.5	12.9	27.5	16.6	285	
May 9	3,120.0	13.2	105.3	..	3,014.7	3,056.8	12.9	1.3	10.7	297	
June 13	3,057.2	13.0	104.8	101.5	2,952.4	3,047.4	12.9	-9.4	6.5	276	
July 11	3,116.2	13.2	102.7	131.5	3,013.5	3,053.7	12.9	6.3	-0.6	369	
Aug 8	3,120.3	13.2	98.1	123.3	3,022.2	3,059.4	13.0	5.7	0.9	320	
Sep 12	3,219.7	13.6	152.6	..	3,067.1	3,054.8	12.9	-4.6	2.5	431	
Oct 10	3,155.0	13.4	128.1	..	3,026.9	3,048.9	12.9	-5.9	-1.6	356	
Nov 14	3,138.3	13.3	107.5	..	3,030.8	3,042.5	12.9	-6.4	-5.6	314	
Dec 12	3,151.6	13.4	97.1	..	3,054.5	3,058.6	13.0	16.1	1.3	293	
1986 Jan 9	3,282.0	13.9	99.2	..	3,182.9	3,078.6	13.0	20.0	9.9	308	
Feb 6	3,255.6	13.8	92.0	..	3,163.6	3,082.3	13.1	3.7	13.3	305	

Note: The latest figures for national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. The figures for Great Britain prior to May 1982 and for Northern Ireland prior to November 1982 are estimates. See article on page S20 of *Employment Gazette* December 1982.  
 \*\* There is a discontinuity between the June and August figures for unemployed claimants in Northern Ireland. The monthly count is based on the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development's computer records; a reconciliation with information on claims for benefit held in DHSS Social Security offices has shown some people included in the monthly count who were no longer claiming benefit and some (a smaller number) who had not yet been included in the count even though they were claiming benefit. The net result was that the unadjusted July and August figures for Northern Ireland, were 5,700 and 5,150 less respectively than they would have been without the reconciliation. If the figures had continued to be recorded as in June and earlier months there would have been increases in unemployment of about 3,150 in July and 650 in August. To assist in the interpretation of current trends, the discontinuity has been taken into account in producing the seasonally adjusted estimates. For the time being this has been done by adding the effect back into the seasonally adjusted figures. In due course monthly estimates of the accumulating discrepancy since the present computer system was set up in October 1982 will be calculated and incorporated in a revised seasonally adjusted series, so that it is consistent with the more accurate coverage of the current unadjusted data.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers†	Actual	Seasonally adjusted*		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
1981	1,843.3	12.9	55.6	..	1,787.8	1,675.1	11.7				
1982	2,133.2	15.0	70.1	..	2,063.2	1,938.7	13.6				
1983††	2,218.6	15.8	77.2	..	2,141.4	2,083.8	14.8				
1984	2,197.4	15.7	65.0	..	2,132.4	2,132.3	15.3				
1985	2,251.7	16.1	62.6	..	2,189.1	2,191.3	15.7				
1984 Feb 9	2,236.9	16.0	60.6	..	2,176.3	2,112.5	15.1				
Mar 8	2,205.1	15.8	54.5	..	2,150.6	2,119.5	15.2				
April 5	2,180.1	15.6	49.2	..	2,130.9	2,115.4	15.2				
May 10	2,161.1	15.5	60.2	..	2,100.9	2,122.6	15.2				
June 14	2,119.6	15.2	55.1	..	2,064.5	2,121.5	15.2				
July 12	2,150.1	15.4	53.3	..	2,096.9	2,129.9	15.3				
Aug 9	2,151.1	15.4	52.3	..	2,098.8	2,137.9	15.3				
Sep 13	2,245.6	16.1	103.9	..	2,141.7	2,153.8	15.4				
Oct 11	2,218.0	15.9	86.1	..	2,131.9	2,156.9	15.4				
Nov 8	2,222.7	15.9	73.5	..	2,149.2	2,158.0	15.5				
Dec 6	2,232.5	16.0	64.4	..	2,168.1	2,162.0	15.5				
1985 Jan 10	2,316.0	16.6	63.4	..	2,252.6	2,172.4	15.6				
Feb 14	2,309.9	16.5	56.8	..	2,253.1	2,188.8	15.7				
Mar 14	2,269.3	16.3	51.1	..	2,218.2	2,188.8	15.7				
April 11	2,270.7	16.3	48.7	..	2,222.0	2,204.7	15.8				
May 9	2,243.8	16.1	62.4	..	2,181.3	2,201.3	15.8				
June 13	2,196.8	15.7	61.9	..	2,134.9	2,191.3	15.7				
July 11**	2,216.2	15.9	60.3	..	2,156.0	2,191.7	15.7				
Aug 8**	2,210.6	15.8	58.0	..	2,152.6	2,193.7	15.7				
Sep 12	2,268.5	16.2	90.8	..	2,177.7	2,191.0	15.7				
Oct 10	2,234.0	16.0	76.1	..	2,157.8	2,188.7	15.7				
Nov 14	2,230.8	16.0	63.9	..	2,166.9	2,186.1	15.7				
Dec 12	2,253.9	16.1	57.8	..	2,196.2	2,197.6	15.7				
1986 Jan 9	2,345.6	16.8	58.7	..	2,287.0	2,210.7	15.8				
Feb 6	2,327.2	16.7	54.4	..	2,272.8	2,210.4	15.8				

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2 GB summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE										
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers†	Actual	Seasonally adjusted*		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
				Number							



# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†				Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>														
1982	664.6	490.8	173.8	22.4	8.5	10.8	5.3	642.3						
1983††	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	9.3	11.4	6.3	696.9						
1984	748.0	511.0	236.5	20.1	9.5	11.3	7.0	727.4						
1985	782.4	527.1	255.2	17.0	9.9	11.7	7.5	765.4						
1985 Feb 14	797.0	544.7	252.3	16.4	10.1	12.1	7.4	780.6	761.2	9.6	7.3	5.7	519.9	241.3
Mar 14	784.0	534.7	249.2	14.7	9.9	11.9	7.4	769.3	761.2	9.6	0.0	4.5	518.3	242.9
Apr 11	784.2	533.2	251.0	13.9	9.9	11.8	7.4	770.3	768.6	9.7	7.4	4.9	521.4	247.2
May 9	772.2	523.7	248.5	16.5	9.8	11.6	7.3	755.7	767.8	9.7	-0.8	2.2	519.7	248.1
Jun 13	756.2	512.0	244.2	16.0	9.6	11.4	7.2	740.2	765.0	9.7	-2.8	1.3	516.6	248.4
Jul 11	773.6	518.7	254.9	15.4	9.8	11.5	7.5	758.1	767.6	9.7	2.6	-0.3	517.3	250.3
Aug 8	782.5	521.1	261.4	14.2	9.9	11.6	7.7	768.2	771.7	9.8	4.1	1.3	519.4	252.3
Sep 12	798.2	528.8	269.5	23.4	10.1	11.7	8.0	774.8	769.3	9.7	-2.4	1.4	517.6	251.7
Oct 10	785.4	522.1	263.4	21.1	9.9	11.6	7.8	764.4	768.0	9.7	-1.3	0.1	516.9	251.1
Nov 14	779.8	520.6	259.2	17.8	9.9	11.6	7.6	762.1	764.8	9.7	-3.2	-2.3	515.3	249.5
Dec 12	779.8	524.1	255.7	15.8	9.9	11.6	7.5	763.9	767.2	9.7	2.4	-0.7	516.7	250.6
1986 Jan 9	812.6	546.0	266.7	15.3	10.3	12.1	7.9	797.3	773.5	9.8	6.3	1.8	519.2	254.3
Feb 6	809.7	544.0	265.7	14.0	10.3	12.1	7.8	795.6	776.9	9.8	3.4	4.0	521.1	255.7
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>														
1982	323.3	238.5	84.8	10.7	8.5	10.5	5.4	312.6						
1983††	359.9	258.8	101.1	12.0	9.5	11.6	6.4	347.9						
1984	380.6	265.4	115.2	10.2	9.9	11.9	7.2	370.4						
1985	402.5	278.4	124.1	8.6	10.5	12.5	7.7	393.8						
1985 Feb 14	400.8	279.3	121.5	8.6	10.5	12.5	7.6	392.2	387.5	10.1	2.2	2.2	270.5	117.0
Mar 14	398.4	277.9	120.5	7.9	10.4	12.5	7.5	390.5	389.1	10.2	1.6	2.1	271.3	117.8
Apr 11	400.7	279.2	121.6	7.4	10.5	12.5	7.6	393.3	392.9	10.3	3.8	2.5	273.5	119.4
May 9	397.7	276.6	121.1	8.4	10.4	12.4	7.6	398.4	393.3	10.3	0.4	1.9	273.2	120.1
Jun 13	393.1	273.7	119.3	7.9	10.3	12.3	7.4	385.2	393.9	10.3	0.6	1.6	273.7	120.2
Jul 11	402.2	277.5	124.7	7.7	10.5	12.4	7.8	394.6	396.2	10.3	2.3	1.1	274.4	121.8
Aug 8	407.5	279.4	128.1	7.2	10.6	12.5	8.0	400.4	398.4	10.4	2.2	1.7	275.6	122.9
Sep 12	415.2	283.1	132.1	10.9	10.8	12.7	8.2	404.3	399.1	10.4	0.7	1.7	275.9	123.3
Oct 10	408.6	280.1	128.5	10.6	10.7	12.6	8.0	398.0	399.1	10.4	0.0	1.0	276.5	122.6
Nov 14	403.2	277.6	125.7	9.3	10.5	12.4	7.8	393.9	396.5	10.3	-2.6	-0.6	275.0	121.5
Dec 12	401.9	277.9	124.0	8.4	10.5	12.5	7.7	393.5	396.3	10.3	-0.2	-0.9	274.9	121.6
1986 Jan 9	413.9	285.8	128.2	8.1	10.8	12.8	8.0	405.8	400.1	10.4	3.8	0.3	276.9	123.2
Feb 6	412.9	285.2	127.7	7.5	10.8	12.8	8.0	405.4	400.7	10.5	0.6	1.4	277.0	123.7
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>														
1982	72.2	53.2	19.0	2.4	9.7	12.0	6.3	69.8						
1983††	77.5	54.8	22.6	2.7	10.3	12.2	7.4	74.7						
1984	77.3	52.0	25.3	2.2	10.1	11.7	8.0	75.1						
1985	81.3	53.2	28.1	2.0	10.7	11.9	8.9	79.3						
1985 Feb 14	84.5	56.4	28.1	1.7	11.1	12.6	8.9	82.8	78.2	10.3	1.1	0.8	52.0	26.3
Mar 14	82.2	54.6	27.6	1.6	10.8	12.2	8.7	80.6	77.9	10.2	-0.3	0.5	51.5	26.4
Apr 11	82.4	54.6	27.8	1.6	10.8	12.2	8.8	80.8	79.0	10.4	1.1	0.6	52.1	26.9
May 9	81.0	53.2	27.8	2.0	10.6	11.9	8.8	79.0	79.5	10.4	0.5	0.4	52.3	27.2
Jun 13	78.9	51.7	27.2	2.1	10.3	11.6	8.6	76.8	80.0	10.5	0.5	0.7	52.6	27.4
Jul 11	79.0	51.4	27.6	2.0	10.4	11.5	8.7	77.0	79.8	10.5	-0.2	0.3	52.4	27.4
Aug 8	78.3	50.6	27.7	1.8	10.3	11.4	8.8	76.5	79.7	10.5	-0.1	-0.1	52.2	27.5
Sep 12	80.7	51.6	29.0	3.0	10.6	11.6	9.2	77.7	79.6	10.4	-0.1	-0.1	51.9	27.7
Oct 10	80.2	51.6	28.6	2.5	10.5	11.6	9.0	77.7	79.0	10.4	-0.6	-0.3	51.6	27.4
Nov 14	81.7	52.7	29.0	2.0	10.7	11.8	9.2	79.6	80.2	10.5	1.2	0.2	52.3	27.9
Dec 12	83.2	54.3	28.9	1.8	10.9	12.2	9.1	81.4	81.4	10.7	1.2	0.6	53.2	28.3
1986 Jan 9	87.6	57.1	30.5	1.8	11.5	12.8	9.7	85.8	81.8	10.7	0.4	0.9	53.2	28.6
Feb 6	87.9	57.3	30.6	1.6	11.5	12.8	9.7	86.2	81.6	10.7	-0.2	0.5	52.8	28.8
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>														
1982	179.0	128.0	51.0	5.7	10.6	13.1	7.2	173.3						
1983††	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	11.2	13.2	8.4	182.3						
1984	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	11.4	13.0	9.1	188.7						
1985	204.9	132.8	72.2	4.6	12.0	13.6	9.9	200.4						
1985 Feb 14	213.7	140.4	73.3	4.2	12.5	14.4	10.0	209.6	199.1	11.7	2.2	1.6	131.0	68.2
Mar 14	208.1	136.3	71.9	3.8	12.2	13.9	9.8	204.3	198.7	11.6	-0.4	1.2	130.3	68.4
Apr 11	205.5	135.0	70.6	3.5	12.0	13.8	9.7	202.0	200.5	11.7	1.8	1.2	131.4	69.1
May 9	200.8	131.5	69.3	4.4	11.8	13.5	9.5	196.4	201.0	11.8	0.5	0.6	131.3	69.7
Jun 13	192.3	125.5	66.8	4.3	11.3	12.8	9.2	188.0	200.0	11.7	-1.0	0.4	129.9	70.1
Jul 11	196.1	126.7	69.4	4.3	11.5	13.0	9.5	191.8	200.6	11.8	0.6	0.0	129.8	70.8
Aug 8	197.9	127.1	70.8	4.1	11.6	13.0	9.7	193.8	201.7	11.8	1.1	0.2	130.3	71.4
Sep 12	206.8	131.8	75.0	6.9	12.1	13.5	10.3	199.9	202.2	11.8	0.5	0.7	130.4	71.7
Oct 10	206.0	131.4	74.6	5.8	12.1	13.5	10.2	200.2	201.0	11.8	-1.1	0.1	129.8	71.1
Nov 14	208.4	133.1	75.3	4.6	12.2	13.6	10.3	203.8	201.3	11.8	0.3	-0.1	130.0	71.3
Dec 12	210.3	135.1	75.2	4.2	12.3	13.8	10.3	206.1	202.2	11.8	0.9	—	130.3	71.9
1986 Jan 9	220.0	141.4	78.6	4.1	12.9	14.5	10.8	215.9	203.9	11.9	1.7	1.0	131.2	72.7
Feb 6	218.0	140.1	77.9	3.8	12.8	14.3	10.7	214.2	203.5	11.9	0.4	0.7	130.7	72.9

See footnotes to table 2-1. The regional figures have been changed slightly as indicated in the article "Unemployment statistics for small areas" in the September issue of *Employment Gazette*. The regional tables have previously been approximated as sums of Jobcentre area figures whereas they are now based in wards, to reflect administrative boundaries more accurately and to be consistent with the figures already introduced for districts, counties and constituencies as published in tables 2-9 and 2-10. Revised monthly regional figures will in due course be available back to June 1983. The figures given here are revised back to February 1984.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted†				Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>														
1982	337.9	249.9	87.9	14.8	14.7	17.9	9.7	323.1						
1983††	354.7	257.3	97.4	16.0	15.7	18.7	11.0	338.6						
1984	345.4	243.0	102.4	12.8	15.3	18.0	11.3	332.6						
1985	349.7	243.1	106.6	12.1	15.5	18.0	11.8	337.6						
1985 Feb 14	355.3	249.4	105.9	10.8	15.8	18.5	11.7	344.5	338.7	15.0	1.6	1.2	238.6	100.1
Mar 14	349.3	245.2	104.2	9.7	15.5	18.1	11.5	339.5	337.6	15.0	-1.1	0.5	237.5	100.1
Apr 11	348.2	244.3	103.9	9.2	15.5	18.1	11.5	339.0	338.1	15.0	0.5	0.3	237.9	100.2
May 9	347.0	243.0	104.0	11.4	15.4	18.0	11.5	335.5	338.9	15.0	0.8	0.1	238.2	100.7
Jun 13	341.4	238.6	102.8	11.0	15.1	17.7	11.4	330.3	337.7	14.8	-1.2	0.0	236.9	100.8
Jul 11	347.2	240.8	106.4	11.6	15.4	17.8	11.8	335.7	337.5	14.9	-0.2	-0.2	236.2	101.3
Aug 8	347.8	240.0	107.8	11.5	15.4	17.8	11.9	336.3	337.8	15.0	0.3	0.4	235.6	101.3



# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas\* at February 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	per cent					per cent			
Newark	2,199	1,188	3,387	14.9	Wolverhampton	18,582	7,293	25,875	18.8
Newbury	1,561	954	2,515	8.3	Woodbridge and Leiston	1,071	563	1,634	9.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	49,202	18,838	68,040	19.0	Worcester	4,504	2,276	6,780	11.9
Newmarket	1,534	920	2,454	10.8	Workington	3,129	1,646	4,775	18.9
Newquay	1,662	1,171	2,833	28.9	Worksop	2,919	1,270	4,189	17.5
Newton Abbot	2,214	1,238	3,452	15.1	Worthing	4,105	2,057	6,162	9.2
Northallerton	740	430	1,170	9.9	Yeovil	2,327	1,606	3,933	10.0
Northampton	6,733	3,486	10,219	10.4	York	5,997	3,588	9,585	10.7
Northwich	4,183	2,313	6,496	14.2					
Norwich	10,019	4,888	14,907	11.1					
Nottingham	32,280	12,984	45,264	13.9	<b>Wales</b>				
Okehampton	413	224	637	14.6	Aberdare	3,123	1,062	4,185	22.5
Oldham	8,310	3,802	12,112	14.7	Aberystwyth	958	463	1,421	12.4
Oswestry	1,205	631	1,836	14.8	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,843	1,427	5,270	19.6
Oxford	8,451	4,822	13,273	7.8	Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny	5,354	2,120	7,474	21.1
Pendle	3,097	1,741	4,838	15.8	Brecon	619	281	900	11.8
Penrith	815	620	1,435	11.1	Bridgend	6,994	2,861	9,855	18.3
Penzance and St. Ives	2,802	1,261	4,063	24.1	Cardiff	21,966	7,929	29,895	15.1
Peterborough	8,488	4,072	12,560	14.3	Cardigan	1,162	569	1,731	27.6
Pickering and Helmsley	353	256	609	9.4	Carmerthen	1,139	552	1,691	10.1
Plymouth	11,785	6,945	18,730	15.5	Conwy and Colwyn	3,406	1,745	5,151	16.9
Poole	4,175	2,280	6,455	11.6	Denbigh	789	485	1,274	14.7
Portsmouth	13,887	6,360	20,247	12.9	Dolgellau and Barmouth	495	261	756	17.3
Preston	12,462	6,154	18,616	12.1	Fishguard	544	226	770	24.5
Reading	7,154	3,724	10,878	8.1	Haverfordwest	2,783	1,163	3,946	19.0
Redruth and Camborne	3,267	1,462	4,729	23.0	Holyhead	3,035	1,279	4,314	25.4
Retford	1,807	1,109	2,916	14.7	Lampeter and Aberaeron	880	308	1,188	26.0
Richmondshire	870	616	1,486	14.1	Liandello	337	175	512	15.7
Ripon	574	388	962	9.4	Llandrindod Wells	757	422	1,179	16.0
Rochdale	7,585	3,391	10,976	18.0	Llanelli	4,101	2,038	6,139	19.0
Rotherham and Mexborough	17,544	6,622	24,166	23.1	Machynlleth	447	215	662	22.2
Rugby and Daventry	3,242	2,177	5,419	11.5	Merthyr and Rhymney	8,285	2,994	11,279	21.4
Salisbury	2,322	1,524	3,846	9.6	Monmouth	423	240	663	13.7
Scarborough and Filey	3,275	1,662	4,937	16.5	Neath and Port Talbot	6,006	2,521	8,527	16.9
Scunthorpe	6,966	2,780	9,746	19.0	Newport	9,452	3,836	13,288	16.5
Settle	285	208	493	9.5	Newtown	720	359	1,079	13.0
Shaftesbury	844	466	1,310	9.3	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,420	2,180	6,600	17.5
Sheffield	32,675	13,561	46,236	16.2	Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,369	3,088	11,457	17.9
Shrewsbury	3,323	1,638	4,961	11.9	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	724	403	1,127	18.6
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,747	1,984	5,731	15.0	Pwllheli	846	363	1,209	22.6
Skegness	1,984	876	2,860	26.1	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	9,457	4,371	13,828	20.4
Skipton	537	412	949	8.9	South Pembrokeshire	2,339	1,053	3,392	25.2
Sleaford	893	575	1,468	13.9	Swansea	13,276	5,153	18,429	16.5
Slough	7,733	4,194	11,927	7.1	Welsphool	639	333	972	14.7
South Molton	320	180	500	12.4	Wrexham	5,781	2,461	8,242	18.2
South Tyneside	11,339	4,309	15,648	25.8					
Southampton	14,175	5,953	20,128	11.5	<b>Scotland</b>				
Southend	23,821	10,893	34,714	14.5	Aberdeen	7,034	3,874	10,908	6.8
Spalding and Holbeach	1,619	971	2,590	11.9	Alloa	2,516	1,042	3,558	20.3
St. Austell	2,105	1,232	3,337	15.2	Annan	837	547	1,384	17.0
Stafford	4,226	2,698	6,924	10.7	Arbroath	1,127	670	1,797	19.5
Stamford	1,190	846	2,036	12.4	Ayr	4,830	2,403	7,233	14.9
Stockton-on-Tees	11,417	4,526	15,943	20.6	Badenoch	424	285	709	19.4
Stoke	16,367	8,026	24,393	12.8	Banff	572	331	903	11.6
Stroud	2,420	1,427	3,847	11.0	Bathgate	7,175	3,307	10,482	22.3
Sudbury	1,136	650	1,786	12.0	Berwickshire	462	317	779	16.2
Sunderland	28,024	10,580	38,604	22.4	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	1,061	626	1,687	17.1
Swindon	6,711	3,967	10,678	12.2	Brechin and Montrose	957	690	1,647	12.9
Taunton	2,611	1,537	4,148	10.4	Buckie	434	267	701	17.8
Telford and Bridgnorth	9,305	3,778	13,083	21.8	Campbeltown	522	279	801	18.6
Thanet	5,870	2,683	8,553	21.7	Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,567	1,089	4,656	27.4
Thetford	1,714	1,053	2,767	14.0	Dumbarton	3,960	2,217	6,177	21.1
Thirsk	363	288	651	14.9	Dumfries	1,737	884	2,621	10.9
Tiverton	666	435	1,101	11.8	Dundee	11,137	5,474	16,611	17.1
Torbay	6,019	3,109	9,128	21.0	Dunfermline	5,372	2,876	8,248	16.4
Torrington	423	252	675	18.5	Dunoon and Bute	969	577	1,546	20.0
Totnes	586	345	931	15.2	Edinburgh	24,552	11,167	35,719	11.9
Trowbridge and Frome	2,771	1,866	4,637	10.9	Elgin	1,129	821	1,950	12.9
Truro	1,756	955	2,711	12.9	Falkirk	7,794	3,706	11,500	18.8
Tunbridge Wells	3,805	2,169	5,974	7.1	Forfar	747	522	1,269	11.7
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	728	444	1,172	11.5	Forres	457	336	793	27.6
Wakefield and Dewsbury	12,793	5,173	17,966	15.7	Fraserburgh	538	268	806	13.3
Walsall	19,039	7,694	26,733	17.9	Galashiels	787	474	1,261	8.2
Wareham and Swanage	609	452	1,061	11.4	Girvan	596	254	850	23.0
Warminster	437	346	783	12.5	Glasgow	83,961	32,024	115,985	17.9
Warrington	7,003	3,328	10,331	13.5	Greenock	7,323	3,091	10,414	21.9
Warwick	4,698	2,714	7,412	9.6	Haddington	747	447	1,194	10.2
Watford and Luton	19,182	10,038	29,220	9.3	Hawick	511	271	782	9.4
Wellingborough and Rushden	3,143	1,884	5,027	11.8	Huntly	232	142	374	12.2
Wells	1,419	868	2,287	9.4	Invergorrdon and Dingwall	2,247	883	3,130	21.9
Weston-super-Mare	3,522	2,189	5,711	15.9	Inverness	3,353	1,703	5,056	13.7
Whitby	962	452	1,414	22.2	Irvine	8,489	3,572	12,061	26.0
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,271	662	1,933	14.5	Islay/Mid Argyll	473	249	722	15.8
Whitehaven	2,699	1,414	4,113	13.6	Keith	430	280	710	13.6
Widnes and Runcorn	8,311	3,285	11,596	19.3	Kelso and Jedburgh	327	210	537	10.8
Wigan and St. Helens	24,707	11,032	35,739	19.5	Kilmarnock	4,076	1,736	5,812	18.8
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,514	1,506	4,020	5.4	Kirkcaldy	8,322	3,752	12,074	18.5
Windermere	459	310	769	12.9	Lanarkshire	23,887	9,805	33,692	21.6
Wirral and Chester	28,089	11,621	39,710	18.6	Lochaber	1,100	785	1,885	23.7
Wisbech	2,081	926	3,007	18.1	Lockerbie	418	270	688	17.3
					Newton Stewart	511	274	785	23.9

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas\* at February 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	per cent					per cent			
North East Fife	1,135	863	1,998	12.1	Northern Ireland**				
Oban	760	546	1,306	18.3	Ballymena	2,350	1,067	3,417	15.7
Orkney Islands	603	257	860	12.9	Belfast	44,282	17,836	62,118	18.3
Peebles	363	193	556	11.8	Coleraine	5,649	1,764	7,413	27.3
Perth	2,400	1,156	3,556	11.1	Cookstown	2,034	761	2,795	37.5
Peterhead	996	668	1,664	12.6	Craigavon	8,094	3,430	11,524	21.2
Shetland Islands	508	307	815	6.9	Dungannon	2,953	1,033	3,986	30.0
Skye and Wester Ross	717	488	1,205	25.5	Enniskillen	3,282	1,041	4,323	26.8
Stewartry	704	427	1,131	15.0	Londonderry	10,128	2,590	12,718	29.5
Stirling	3,334	1,783	5,117	12.3	Magherafelt	2,154	808	2,962	30.1
Stranraer	942	510	1,452	17.6	Newry	5,797	1,977	7,774	32.9
Sutherland	588	357	945	24.2	Omagh	2,529	889	3,418	23.1
Thurso	484	294	778	12.7	Strabane	3,190	666	3,856	38.9
Western Isles	1,373	563	1,936	19.9					
Wick	624	234	858	18.4					

\* Travel to work areas are as defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (page 467) March 1985 (page 126) and February 1986 page 86 issues. The denominators used to calculate unemployment rates are the sum of mid-1984 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed.

\*\* There is a discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures please see the note \*\* in table 2.1. † Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. Unemployment rates are calculated using a mid-1984 denominator.

# 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										

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Age and duration: January 9, 1986  
Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
<b>South East</b>																
2 or less	13,268	14,924	3,895	32,087	10,207	8,398	620	19,225	4,045	6,200	1,231	11,476	3,322	2,558	149	6,029
Over 2 and up to 4	8,256	10,582	1,951	20,789	5,565	5,390	314	11,269	3,373	5,200	857	9,430	2,428	1,935	108	4,471
Over 4	19,594	23,632	4,177	47,403	12,155	11,826	764	24,745	6,609	8,783	1,574	16,966	4,199	3,193	166	7,558
8	20,103	23,853	4,899	48,855	13,138	13,084	954	27,176	7,576	9,257	1,895	18,728	4,646	3,855	260	8,761
13	38,240	41,876	10,144	90,260	26,906	25,821	2,219	54,946	16,570	15,511	5,388	37,469	11,709	7,662	619	19,990
26	28,840	47,233	14,135	90,208	19,925	31,102	3,144	54,171	12,772	15,845	5,392	34,009	8,904	9,900	769	19,573
52	24,077	50,297	13,145	87,519	13,075	19,912	3,952	36,939	12,025	18,877	4,697	35,599	6,707	6,671	1,081	14,459
104	9,832	30,189	7,921	47,942	4,753	8,738	2,810	16,301	5,441	12,356	3,539	21,336	2,686	2,861	844	6,391
156	5,441	23,121	6,185	34,747	2,457	5,742	2,303	10,502	3,220	9,520	2,430	15,170	1,482	1,824	778	4,084
208	2,344	15,248	4,471	22,063	959	3,155	1,606	5,720	1,696	7,451	1,879	11,026	725	1,065	556	2,346
260	1,307	16,978	5,822	24,107	592	3,233	1,844	5,669	1,217	12,082	3,111	16,410	493	1,649	878	3,020
Over 260	171,302	297,933	76,745	545,980	109,732	136,401	20,530	266,663	74,544	121,082	31,993	227,619	47,301	43,173	6,208	96,682
<b>Greater London*</b>																
2 or less	6,035	6,732	1,531	14,298	4,407	3,678	271	8,356	5,453	6,224	1,476	13,153	4,638	3,542	230	8,410
Over 2 and up to 4	3,498	4,750	691	8,939	2,311	2,501	130	4,942	4,527	5,163	896	10,586	3,116	2,878	170	6,164
Over 4	9,217	10,962	1,721	21,900	5,584	5,636	364	11,584	9,049	10,389	1,648	21,086	5,436	4,948	299	10,683
8	9,624	11,581	1,973	23,178	6,055	5,859	459	12,373	10,076	11,081	1,946	23,103	6,493	5,394	393	12,280
13	19,771	22,198	4,071	46,040	12,999	11,929	1,010	25,938	23,285	20,114	4,669	48,068	15,180	11,206	1,008	27,394
26	16,461	26,672	5,996	49,129	9,769	14,153	1,540	25,444	19,610	23,746	5,837	49,193	11,778	13,927	1,353	27,058
52	14,027	29,045	6,366	49,438	7,075	10,226	1,989	19,290	18,793	28,557	5,433	52,783	9,480	10,033	1,761	21,274
104	5,743	17,694	3,725	27,162	2,620	4,806	1,327	8,753	9,126	19,437	3,940	32,503	4,116	4,799	1,508	10,421
156	3,143	13,440	3,002	19,585	1,327	3,208	1,104	5,639	5,734	15,884	3,336	24,954	2,259	3,054	1,231	6,544
208	1,329	8,946	2,369	12,644	504	1,749	778	3,031	3,097	13,201	2,696	18,994	1,133	1,800	888	3,821
260	710	9,536	3,226	13,472	260	1,665	878	2,803	2,265	23,334	4,921	30,520	750	2,803	1,248	4,801
Over 260	89,558	161,556	34,671	285,785	52,911	65,392	9,850	128,153	111,015	177,130	36,798	324,943	64,379	64,384	10,087	138,850
<b>North West</b>																
2 or less	6,035	6,732	1,531	14,298	4,407	3,678	271	8,356	5,453	6,224	1,476	13,153	4,638	3,542	230	8,410
Over 2 and up to 4	3,498	4,750	691	8,939	2,311	2,501	130	4,942	4,527	5,163	896	10,586	3,116	2,878	170	6,164
Over 4	9,217	10,962	1,721	21,900	5,584	5,636	364	11,584	9,049	10,389	1,648	21,086	5,436	4,948	299	10,683
8	9,624	11,581	1,973	23,178	6,055	5,859	459	12,373	10,076	11,081	1,946	23,103	6,493	5,394	393	12,280
13	19,771	22,198	4,071	46,040	12,999	11,929	1,010	25,938	23,285	20,114	4,669	48,068	15,180	11,206	1,008	27,394
26	16,461	26,672	5,996	49,129	9,769	14,153	1,540	25,444	19,610	23,746	5,837	49,193	11,778	13,927	1,353	27,058
52	14,027	29,045	6,366	49,438	7,075	10,226	1,989	19,290	18,793	28,557	5,433	52,783	9,480	10,033	1,761	21,274
104	5,743	17,694	3,725	27,162	2,620	4,806	1,327	8,753	9,126	19,437	3,940	32,503	4,116	4,799	1,508	10,421
156	3,143	13,440	3,002	19,585	1,327	3,208	1,104	5,639	5,734	15,884	3,336	24,954	2,259	3,054	1,231	6,544
208	1,329	8,946	2,369	12,644	504	1,749	778	3,031	3,097	13,201	2,696	18,994	1,133	1,800	888	3,821
260	710	9,536	3,226	13,472	260	1,665	878	2,803	2,265	23,334	4,921	30,520	750	2,803	1,248	4,801
Over 260	89,558	161,556	34,671	285,785	52,911	65,392	9,850	128,153	111,015	177,130	36,798	324,943	64,379	64,384	10,087	138,850
<b>East Anglia</b>																
2 or less	1,386	1,642	382	3,410	1,197	929	41	2,167	2,271	3,785	808	6,864	2,064	1,699	110	3,873
Over 2 and up to 4	1,066	1,308	274	2,648	813	693	40	1,546	2,293	3,825	517	6,635	1,457	1,372	68	2,897
Over 4	2,300	2,888	578	5,766	1,589	1,243	91	2,923	4,422	6,285	914	11,621	2,593	2,458	143	5,194
8	2,367	3,042	739	6,148	1,718	1,536	129	3,383	5,068	6,097	1,046	12,211	3,140	2,662	182	5,984
13	4,135	4,518	1,325	9,978	3,267	2,932	241	6,440	12,401	11,082	2,447	25,930	8,079	5,588	509	14,176
26	2,611	4,184	1,679	8,474	2,381	3,399	343	6,123	10,249	13,419	3,747	27,415	6,256	7,170	662	14,088
52	2,174	4,345	1,313	7,832	1,436	2,040	360	3,836	9,502	15,067	3,541	28,110	4,969	5,216	955	11,140
104	907	2,558	782	4,247	504	856	303	1,663	4,842	10,073	2,828	17,743	2,255	2,279	660	5,194
156	566	2,084	629	3,279	280	566	263	1,109	2,832	7,874	1,793	12,499	1,276	1,344	488	3,108
208	211	1,586	482	2,279	148	316	169	633	1,720	6,607	1,435	9,762	659	905	372	1,936
260	166	2,078	775	3,019	81	389	226	696	1,320	12,934	2,947	17,201	472	1,458	720	2,650
Over 260	17,889	30,233	8,958	57,080	13,414	14,899	2,206	30,519	56,920	97,048	22,023	175,991	33,220	32,151	4,869	70,240
<b>Wales</b>																
2 or less	3,312	3,850	1,051	8,213	3,051	2,406	159	5,616	2,400	3,968	781	7,149	1,889	1,540	96	3,525
Over 2 and up to 4	2,426	3,130	644	6,200	1,830	1,582	105	3,517	1,828	2,666	411	4,905	1,317	1,046	36	2,399
Over 4	5,341	6,685	1,293	13,319	3,696	3,422	219	7,337	3,852	4,956	767	9,575	2,373	2,267	115	4,755
8	5,693	7,237	1,619	14,549	4,510	4,087	299	8,896	4,115	4,830	865	9,810	2,645	2,322	147	5,114
13	11,055	11,929	3,325	26,309	8,896	7,575	745	17,216	11,169	9,833	2,138	23,140	6,923	4,769	425	12,117
26	6,885	10,865	4,041	21,791	5,715	8,458	748	14,921	7,583	9,791	2,180	19,554	4,635	5,307	369	10,311
52	5,542	11,510	3,730	20,782	3,736	5,575	1,090	10,401	7,480	11,790	2,208	21,478	3,749	3,745	605	8,099
104	2,193	6,599	2,153	10,945	1,247	2,271	851	4,369	3,329	7,581	1,462	12,372	1,467	1,638	450	3,555
156	1,172	4,578	1,630	7,380	622	1,459	687	2,768	1,972	5,910	1,192	9,074	820	1,063	392	2,275
208	497	2,219	1,166	4,882	283	832	411	1,526	1,068	4,938	946	6,952	452	665	299	1,416
260	345	4,878	1,833	7,056	169	1,133	718	2,020	782	8,302	1,811	10,895	318	1,092	488	1,898
Over 260	44,461	74,480	22,485	141,426	33,755	38,800	6,032	78,587	45,578	74,565	14,761	134,904	26,588	25,454	3,422	55,464
<b>Scotland</b>																
2 or less	3,900	4,699	1,105	9,704	3,198	2,393	148	5,739	7,275	5,043	763	13,081	5,874	2,945	120	8,939
Over 2 and up to 4	3,017	3,393	734	7,144	2,119	1,666	101	3,886	4,379	5,159						

## 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									
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
1985 Jan	197.7	374.0	714.5	776.5	483.0	428.2	284.4	82.6	3,341.0
Apr	160.5	351.5	701.3	777.0	486.4	429.5	287.3	79.0	3,272.6
Jul	177.6	335.2	720.3	759.5	470.4	418.9	278.9	74.2	3,235.0
Oct	211.2	344.2	689.8	766.9	475.6	425.4	287.8	76.0	3,276.9
1986 Jan	186.8	342.1	718.1	818.5	512.3	451.6	300.1	78.4	3,407.7
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1985 Jan	5.9	11.2	21.4	23.2	14.5	12.8	8.5	2.5	100.0
Apr	4.9	10.7	21.4	23.7	14.9	13.1	8.8	2.4	100.0
Jul	5.5	10.4	22.3	23.5	14.5	12.9	8.6	2.3	100.0
Oct	6.4	10.5	21.1	23.4	14.5	13.0	8.8	2.3	100.0
1986 Jan	5.5	10.0	21.1	24.0	15.0	13.3	8.8	2.3	100.0
Thousand									
<b>MALE</b>									
1985 Jan	113.9	218.9	459.1	539.6	371.9	314.1	217.1	81.4	2,316.0
Apr	92.7	208.1	452.4	537.0	371.8	312.9	218.3	77.6	2,270.7
Jul	102.6	197.1	455.8	518.4	355.9	303.2	210.4	72.9	2,216.2
Oct	122.0	199.3	437.6	519.3	358.3	306.5	216.1	74.8	2,234.0
1986 Jan	107.6	200.3	460.3	559.0	387.7	327.5	226.0	77.2	2,345.6
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1985 Jan	4.9	9.5	19.8	23.3	16.1	13.6	9.4	3.5	100.0
Apr	4.1	9.2	19.9	23.6	16.4	13.8	9.6	3.4	100.0
Jul	4.6	8.9	20.6	23.4	16.1	13.7	9.5	3.3	100.0
Oct	5.5	8.9	19.6	23.2	16.0	13.7	9.7	3.4	100.0
1986 Jan	4.6	8.5	19.6	23.8	16.5	14.0	9.6	3.3	100.0
Thousand									
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1985 Jan	83.8	155.0	255.4	236.8	111.1	114.1	67.3	1.3	1,024.9
Apr	67.8	143.5	248.9	240.1	114.6	116.7	69.0	1.4	1,001.8
Jul	75.0	138.1	264.5	241.1	114.5	115.7	68.5	1.2	1,018.8
Oct	89.2	144.9	252.2	247.6	117.3	118.9	71.6	1.1	1,042.9
1986 Jan	79.1	141.8	257.8	259.5	124.6	124.1	74.1	1.2	1,062.1
Per cent									
Proportion of number unemployed									
1985 Jan	8.2	15.1	24.9	23.1	10.8	11.1	6.6	0.1	100.0
Apr	6.8	14.3	24.8	24.0	11.4	11.6	6.9	0.1	100.0
Jul	7.4	13.6	26.0	23.7	11.2	11.4	6.7	0.1	100.0
Oct	8.6	13.9	24.2	23.7	11.2	11.4	6.9	0.1	100.0
1986 Jan	7.5	13.3	24.3	24.4	11.7	11.7	7.0	0.1	100.0

From April 1983 the figures are affected by the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget (see footnotes \*\* to tables 2-1/2-2). By April 1983 the numbers affected in the 60 and over category were 27,000; the total over all groups was 29,000. A further 123,000 and 9,000 were affected between April and July and July and October respectively.

## 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								
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>								
1985 Jan	192.2	110.1	253.3	284.7	603.5	581.2	1,316.0	3,341.0
Apr	165.4	127.2	218.1	248.6	490.5	688.5	1,334.2	3,272.6
Jul	221.8	159.1	225.7	238.0	437.6	626.1	1,326.9	3,235.0
Oct	202.7	163.9	322.3	241.3	461.4	533.4	1,351.9	3,276.7
1986 Jan	185.1	132.3	265.6	288.4	588.5	576.2	1,371.6	3,407.7
Per cent								
Proportion of number unemployed								
1985 Jan	5.8	3.3	7.6	8.5	18.1	17.4	39.4	100.0
Apr	5.1	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	21.0	40.8	100.0
Jul	6.9	4.9	7.0	7.4	13.5	19.4	41.0	100.0
Oct	6.2	5.0	9.8	7.4	14.1	16.3	41.3	100.0
1986 Jan	5.4	3.8	7.8	8.5	17.3	16.9	40.3	100.0
Thousand								
<b>MALE</b>								
1985 Jan	120.0	71.9	108.2	186.1	382.7	376.5	1,010.7	2,316.0
Apr	104.7	82.4	139.7	159.4	319.0	441.6	1,023.8	2,270.7
Jul	132.7	97.4	142.2	148.7	278.1	400.7	1,016.5	2,216.2
Oct	127.9	101.3	193.2	153.5	288.5	341.1	1,028.4	2,234.0
1986 Jan	115.1	86.3	176.6	187.7	370.8	365.1	1,044.0	2,345.6
Per cent								
Proportion of number unemployed								
1985 Jan	5.2	3.1	7.3	8.0	16.5	16.3	43.6	100.0
Apr	4.6	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.1	19.4	45.1	100.0
Jul	6.0	4.4	6.4	6.7	12.5	18.1	45.9	100.0
Oct	5.7	4.5	8.7	6.9	12.9	15.3	46.0	100.0
1986 Jan	4.9	3.7	7.5	8.0	15.8	15.6	44.5	100.0
Thousand								
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1985 Jan	72.2	38.2	85.1	98.6	220.8	204.7	305.3	1,024.9
Apr	60.7	44.9	78.3	89.2	171.5	247.0	310.4	1,001.8
Jul	89.1	61.6	83.5	89.2	159.5	225.4	310.4	1,018.8
Oct	74.8	62.6	129.1	87.8	173.0	192.3	323.4	1,042.9
1986 Jan	70.0	46.0	89.0	100.7	217.7	211.1	327.7	1,062.1
Per cent								
Proportion of number unemployed								
1985 Jan	7.0	3.7	8.3	9.6	21.5	20.0	29.8	100.0
Apr	6.1	4.5	7.8	8.9	17.1	24.7	31.0	100.0
Jul	8.7	6.0	8.2	8.8	15.7	22.1	30.5	100.0
Oct	7.2	6.0	12.4	8.4	16.6	18.4	31.0	100.0
1986 Jan	6.6	4.3	8.4	9.5	20.5	19.9	30.8	100.0

See footnote to tables 2-1, 2-2 and 2-5.

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

### Unemployment in counties and local authority districts\* at February 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
per cent									
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>									
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	15,360	8,301	23,661	10.9	<b>West Sussex</b>	12,020	7,158	19,178	7.7
Luton	7,132	3,224	10,356		Adur	1,215	624	1,839	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,694	1,369	3,063		Arun	2,642	1,403	4,045	
North Bedfordshire	3,888	1,966	5,854		Chichester	1,723	1,018	2,741	
South Bedfordshire	2,646	1,742	4,388		Crawley	1,542	1,008	2,551	
<b>Berkshire</b>	15,431	8,431	23,862	7.6	Horsham	1,403	1,008	2,411	
Bracknell	1,795	1,157	2,952		Mid Sussex	1,461	1,147	2,608	
Newbury	2,055	1,320	3,375		Worthing	2,034	949	2,983	
Reading	4,819	2,030	6,849		<b>Greater London</b>	285,158	127,739	412,897	10.8
Slough	3,237	1,571	4,808		Barking and Dagenham	6,145	2,575	8,720	
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,116	1,212	3,328		Barnet	7,245	4,083	11,328	
Wokingham	1,409	1,141	2,550		Bexley	5,497	3,249	8,746	
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	12,866	6,991	19,857	8.8	Brent	11,587	5,297	16,884	
Aylesbury Vale	2,402	1,495	3,897		Bromley	6,759	3,428	10,187	
Chiltern	1,100	683	1,783		Camden	10,821	4,825	15,646	
Milton Keynes	5,901	2,857	8,758		City of London	85	29	114	
South Buckinghamshire	873	463	1,336		City of Westminster	9,806	4,193	13,999	
Wycombe	2,590	1,493	4,083		Croydon	9,323	4,667	13,990	
<b>East Sussex</b>	20,897	10,069	30,966	12.7	Ealing	9,890	5,243	15,133	
Brighton	7,055	3,069	10,124		Enfield	7,421	3,561	10,982	
Eastbourne	2,347	1,115	3,462		Greenwich	10,530	4,646	15,176	
Hastings	3,362	1,413	4,775		Hackney	15,020	5,767	20,787	
Hove	3,091	1,533	4,624		Hammersmith and Fulham	9,032	3,882	12,914	
Lewes	1,718	1,047	2,765		Haringey	12,372	5,427	17,799	
Rother	1,661	860	2,521		Harrow	4,008	2,361	6,369	
Wealden	1,663	1,032	2,695		Havering	6,294	3,122	9,416	
<b>Essex</b>	43,501	22,474	65,975	12.6	Hillingdon	4,686	2,861	7,547	
Basildon	6,103	2,773	8,876		Hounslow	6,016	3,640	9,656	
Braintree	2,503	1,752	4,255		Islington	11,984	4,888	16,872	
Brentwood	1,344	728	2,072		Kensington and Chelsea	6,734	3,139	9,873	
Castle Point	2,431	1,223	3,654		Kingston-upon-Thames	2,665	1,456	4,121	
Chelmsford	2,630	1,746	4,376		Lambeth	18,950	7,412	26,362	
Colchester	3,871	2,397	6,268		Lewisham	13,331	5,471	18,802	
Epping Forest	2,593	1,370	3,963		Merton	4,386	2,164	6,550	
Harlow	2,640	1,531	4,171		Newham	12,850	4,701	17,551	
Maldon	1,217	714	1,931		Redbridge	6,237	3,182	9,419	
Rochford	1,630	850	2,480		Richmond-upon-Thames	3,345	1,891	5,236	
Southeast-on-Sea	6,172	2,548	8,720		Southwark	15,983	5,886	21,869	
Tendring	4,102	1,873	5,975		Sutton	3,307	1,998	5,305	
Thurrock	5,386	2,280	7,666		Tower Hamlets	12,477	3,737	16,214	
Uttlesford	879	689	1,568		Waltham Forest	8,642	3,889	12,531	
					Wandsworth	11,730	5,069	16,799	
<b>Hampshire</b>	41,906	21,277	63,183	10.4	<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				
Basingstoke and Deane									

# 2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts\* at February 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	14,255	7,787	22,042	10.2	<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	43,060	18,048	61,108	13.7
Cheltenham	2,802	1,357	4,159		Ashfield	4,168	1,599	5,767	
Cotswold	1,221	777	1,998		Bassetlaw	4,519	2,241	6,760	
Forest of Dean	2,576	1,513	4,089		Broxtowe	3,308	1,584	4,892	
Gloucester	3,621	1,640	5,261		Gedling	3,010	1,612	4,622	
Stroud	2,428	1,467	3,895		Mansfield	4,268	1,809	6,077	
Tewkesbury	1,607	1,033	2,640		Newark	3,439	1,830	5,269	
					Nottingham	17,968	6,066	23,934	
<b>Somerset</b>	11,471	7,007	18,478	11.5	Rushcliffe	2,480	1,337	3,817	
Mendip	2,178	1,327	3,505						
Sedgemoor	2,976	1,593	4,569		<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				
Taunton Deane	2,522	1,473	3,995		<b>Humber side</b>	42,431	17,017	59,448	17.6
West Somerset	950	618	1,568		Beverley	2,490	1,564	4,054	
Yeovil	2,845	1,996	4,841		Boothferry	2,476	1,261	3,737	
					Cleethorpes	3,187	1,295	4,482	
<b>Wiltshire</b>	13,493	8,735	22,228	10.7	East Yorkshire	2,452	1,379	3,831	
Kennet	1,269	885	2,154		Glanford	2,355	1,167	3,522	
North Wiltshire	2,157	1,598	3,755		Great Grimsby	5,467	1,813	7,280	
Salisbury	2,193	1,420	3,613		Holderness	1,570	862	2,432	
Thamesdown	5,506	3,141	8,647		Kingston-upon-Hull	18,322	6,321	24,643	
West Wiltshire	2,368	1,691	4,059		Scunthorpe	4,112	1,355	5,467	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>					<b>North Yorkshire</b>	18,457	11,088	29,545	11.6
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	21,794	11,638	33,432	14.3	Craven	940	676	1,616	
Bromsgrove	2,860	1,485	4,345		Hambleton	1,785	1,129	2,914	
Hereford	1,899	1,060	2,959		Harrogate	3,042	1,768	4,810	
Leominster	1,105	601	1,706		Richmondshire	895	823	1,718	
Malvern Hills	2,314	1,152	3,466		Ryedale	1,520	1,089	2,609	
Redditch	3,127	1,705	4,832		Scarborough	4,200	2,078	6,278	
South Herefordshire	1,372	839	2,211		Selby	2,064	1,429	3,493	
Worcester	3,102	1,412	4,514		York	4,011	2,096	6,107	
Wychavon	2,403	1,465	3,868						
Wyre Forest	3,612	1,919	5,531		<b>South Yorkshire</b>	75,666	30,166	105,832	18.9
					Barnsley	13,305	4,994	18,299	
<b>Shropshire</b>	16,055	7,182	23,237	17.0	Doncaster	17,571	7,243	24,814	
Bridgnorth	1,637	894	2,531		Rotherham	14,528	5,774	20,302	
North Shropshire	1,433	751	2,184		Sheffield	30,262	12,155	42,417	
Oswestry	1,046	555	1,601						
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,991	1,453	4,444		<b>West Yorkshire</b>	88,838	37,649	126,487	14.4
South Shropshire	1,095	528	1,623		Bradford	22,196	8,415	30,611	
The Wrekin	7,853	3,001	10,854		Calderdale	6,739	3,663	10,402	
					Kirklees	14,063	6,665	20,728	
<b>Staffordshire</b>	36,252	19,061	55,313	14.2	Leeds	31,094	12,964	44,058	
Cannock Chase	3,679	2,033	5,712		Wakefield	14,746	5,942	20,688	
East Staffordshire	3,328	1,835	5,163						
Lichfield	2,713	1,625	4,338		<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,824	1,929	5,753		<b>Cheshire</b>	35,963	17,716	53,679	13.6
South Staffordshire	3,530	1,899	5,429		Chester	4,813	2,279	7,092	
Stafford	3,191	1,934	5,125		Congleton	1,623	1,299	2,922	
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,260	1,464	3,724		Crewe and Nantwich	3,154	1,817	4,971	
Stoke-on-Trent	10,503	4,712	15,215		Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,211	1,841	6,052	
Tamworth	3,224	1,630	4,854		Halton	7,781	2,961	10,742	
					Macclesfield	3,358	1,965	5,323	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	14,509	8,477	22,986	12.3	Vale Royal	4,020	2,226	6,246	
North Warwickshire	1,833	1,126	2,959		Warrington	7,003	3,328	10,331	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,576	2,464	7,040						
Rugby	2,528	1,608	4,136		<b>Lancashire</b>	55,262	26,745	82,007	14.8
Stratford-on-Avon	2,154	1,379	3,533		Blackburn	6,678	2,750	9,428	
Warwick	3,418	1,900	5,318		Blackpool	8,509	4,001	12,510	
					Burnley	4,073	1,918	5,997	
<b>West Midlands</b>	156,661	62,326	218,987	16.8	Chorley	2,801	1,605	4,406	
Birmingham	67,352	25,447	92,799		Fylde	1,748	1,050	2,798	
Coventry	18,037	7,991	26,028		Hyndburn	2,722	1,365	4,087	
Dudley	13,825	6,315	20,140		Lancaster	4,896	2,556	7,452	
Sandwell	18,851	7,505	26,356		Pendle	3,097	1,741	4,838	
Solihull	7,612	3,590	11,202		Preston	6,412	2,522	8,934	
Walsall	14,639	5,348	19,987		Ribble Valley	784	576	1,360	
Wolverhampton	16,345	6,130	22,475		Rossendale	1,995	1,032	3,027	
					South Ribble	2,903	1,752	4,655	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>					West Lancashire	5,456	2,243	7,699	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	34,142	15,926	50,068	14.0	Wyre	3,182	1,634	4,816	
Amber Valley	3,328	1,531	4,859						
Bolsover	2,903	1,320	4,223		<b>Greater Manchester</b>	127,585	53,948	181,533	15.6
Chesterfield	4,400	1,988	6,388		Bolton	11,896	5,203	17,099	
Derby	10,549	4,147	14,696		Bury	6,187	3,234	9,421	
Erewash	3,898	1,695	5,593		Manchester	33,700	11,463	45,163	
High Peak	2,502	1,546	4,048		Oldham	9,110	4,376	13,486	
North East Derbyshire	3,515	1,817	5,332		Rochdale	9,989	4,467	14,456	
South Derbyshire	1,720	1,037	2,757		Salford	14,340	5,235	19,575	
West Derbyshire	1,327	845	2,172		Stockport	9,843	4,713	14,556	
					Tameside	9,315	4,383	13,698	
<b>Leicestershire</b>	26,496	13,704	40,200	10.6	Trafford	8,676	3,784	12,460	
Blaby	1,325	951	2,276		Wigan	14,529	7,090	21,619	
Hinkley and Bosworth	1,956	1,311	3,267						
Charnwood	2,991	1,859	4,850		<b>Merseyside</b>	102,303	38,706	141,009	21.2
Harborough	1,090	684	1,774		Knowsley	14,893	5,276	20,169	
Leicester	14,358	5,966	20,324		Liverpool	41,955	15,224	57,179	
Melton	951	658	1,609		St Helens	10,614	4,138	14,752	
North West Leicestershire	2,406	1,257	3,663		Sefton	15,678	6,498	22,176	
Oadby and Wigston	858	575	1,433		Wirral	19,163	7,570	26,733	
Rutland	561	443	1,004						
					<b>NORTH</b>				
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	20,699	10,123	30,822	15.3	<b>Cleveland</b>	41,327	14,380	55,707	22.7
Boston	2,236	996	3,232		Hartlepool	7,116	2,477	9,593	
East Lindsey	4,771	2,194	6,965		Langbaugh	10,011	3,548	13,559	
Lincoln	4,419	1,687	6,106		Middlesbrough	12,783	3,829	16,612	
North Kesteven	2,052	1,238	3,290		Stockton-on-Tees	11,417	4,526	15,943	
South Holland	1,686	1,004	2,690						
South Kesteven	3,052	1,711	4,763		<b>Cumbria</b>	15,000	9,062	24,062	13.0
West Lindsey	2,483	1,293	3,776		Allerdale	3,791	2,156	5,947	
					Barrow-in-Furness	2,142	1,538	3,680	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	16,787	9,222	26,009	12.2	Carlisle	3,429	1,970	5,399	
Corby	3,364	1,553	4,917		Copeland	2,821	1,451	4,272	
Daventry	1,130	960	2,090		Eden	968	734	1,702	
East Northamptonshire	1,203	797	2,000		South Lakeland	1,849	1,213	3,062	
Kettering	1,963	1,045	3,008						
Northampton	5,970	2,917	8,887						
South Northamptonshire	989	742	1,731						
Wellingborough	2,168	1,208	3,376						

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts\* at February 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
<b>Durham</b>	30,938	12,412	43,350	19.3	<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>	5,506	3,060	8,566	14.9
Chester-le-Street	2,542	976	3,518		Annandale and Eskdale	1,255	817	2,072	
Darlington	4,574	2,023	6,597		Nithsdale	2,094	1,032	3,126	
Derwentside	5,710	2,039	7,749		Stewartry	704	427	1,131	
Durham	3,215	1,399	4,614		Wigton	1,453	784	2,237	
Easington	5,086	2,007	7,093						
Sedgefield	4,901	2,131	7,032		<b>Fife region</b>	15,082	7,601	22,683	17.0
Teesdale	931	425	1,356		Dunfermline	5,312	2,785	8,097	
Wear Valley	3,979	1,412	5,391		Kirkcaldy	8,214	3,683	11,897	
					North East Fife	1,556	1,133	2,689	
<b>Northumberland</b>	11,384	5,275	16,659	16.8					
Alnwick	1,019	564	1,583		<b>Grampian region</b>	12,001	7,126	19,127	8.7
Berwick-upon-Tweed	917	496	1,413		Banff and Buchan	2,106			

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at February 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>			
<b>Bedfordshire</b>			
Luton South	4,543	2,010	6,553
Mid Bedfordshire	1,829	1,337	3,166
North Bedfordshire	3,247	1,559	4,806
North Luton	3,113	1,655	4,768
South West Bedfordshire	2,628	1,740	4,368
<b>Berkshire</b>			
East Berkshire	2,188	1,368	3,556
Newbury	1,724	1,054	2,778
Reading East	2,960	1,231	4,191
Reading West	2,448	1,238	3,686
Slough	3,237	1,571	4,808
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,723	1,001	2,724
Wokingham	1,151	968	2,119
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>			
Aylesbury	1,722	1,113	2,835
Beaconsfield	1,190	676	1,866
Buckingham	1,927	1,058	2,985
Chesham and Amersham	1,104	682	1,786
Milton Keynes	4,993	2,456	7,449
Wycombe	1,930	1,006	2,936
<b>East Sussex</b>			
Bexhill and Battle	1,460	748	2,208
Brighton Kempdown	3,575	1,475	5,050
Brighton Pavilion	3,480	1,594	5,074
Eastbourne	2,517	1,193	3,710
Hastings and Rye	3,735	1,619	5,354
Hove	3,091	1,533	4,624
Lewes	1,792	1,081	2,873
Wealden	1,247	826	2,073
<b>Essex</b>			
Basilidon	4,713	1,950	6,663
Billerica	2,455	1,435	3,890
Braintree	2,209	1,540	3,749
Brentwood and Ongar	1,638	866	2,504
Castle Point	2,431	1,223	3,654
Chelmsford	2,029	1,313	3,342
Chelmsford	1,071	3,071	4,142
Epping Forest	2,000	1,071	3,071
Harlow	2,939	1,692	4,631
Harwich	3,509	1,551	5,060
North Colchester	2,810	1,589	4,399
Rochford	1,909	1,100	3,009
Saffron Walden	1,495	1,084	2,579
South Colchester and Maldon	2,871	1,844	4,715
Southend East	3,600	1,365	4,965
Southend West	2,572	1,183	3,755
Thurrock	4,321	1,668	5,989
<b>Hampshire</b>			
Aldershot	1,852	1,370	3,222
Basingstoke	2,173	1,254	3,427
East Hampshire	1,559	998	2,557
Eastleigh	2,764	1,658	4,422
Fareham	2,109	1,339	3,448
Gosport	2,388	1,704	4,092
Havant	3,985	1,683	5,668
Isle of Wight	4,864	2,688	7,552
New Forest	1,713	806	2,519
North West Hampshire	1,569	1,034	2,603
Portsmouth North	3,385	1,495	4,880
Portsmouth South	5,401	2,497	7,898
Romsey and Waterside	2,348	1,214	3,562
Southampton Itchen	4,887	1,895	6,782
Southampton Test	4,303	1,532	5,835
Winchester	1,470	798	2,268
<b>Hertfordshire</b>			
Broxbourne	1,848	1,168	3,016
Hertford and Stortford	1,429	911	2,340
Hertsmere	1,915	908	2,823
North Hertfordshire	2,315	1,354	3,669
South West Hertfordshire	1,566	857	2,423
St Albans	1,706	877	2,583
Stevenage	2,602	1,645	4,247
Watford	2,180	1,122	3,302
Welwyn Hatfield	1,935	1,123	3,058
West Hertfordshire	2,244	1,402	3,646
<b>Kent</b>			
Ashford	2,592	1,414	4,006
Canterbury	2,931	1,496	4,427
Dartford	2,332	1,337	3,669
Dover	3,180	1,622	4,802
Faversham	3,580	1,877	5,457
Folkestone and Hythe	3,315	1,593	4,908
Gillingham	3,419	1,851	5,270
Gravesend	3,414	1,711	5,125
Maidstone	2,561	1,331	3,892
Medway	3,405	1,889	5,294
Mid Kent	3,213	1,773	4,986
North Thanet	3,896	1,823	5,719
Sevenoaks	1,631	840	2,471
South Thanet	3,285	1,576	4,861
Tonbridge and Malling	1,953	1,169	3,122
Tunbridge Wells	1,824	950	2,774
<b>Oxfordshire</b>			
Banbury	2,079	1,369	3,448
Henley	1,248	726	1,974
Oxford East	3,053	1,299	4,352
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,915	1,142	3,057
Wantage	1,437	919	2,356
Witney	1,593	1,238	2,831
<b>Surrey</b>			
Chertsey and Walton	1,423	840	2,263
East Surrey	1,051	667	1,718
<b>Epsom and Ewell</b>			
Esher	1,312	662	1,974
Guildford	1,018	552	1,570
Mole Valley	1,490	733	2,223
North West Surrey	1,036	573	1,609
Reigate	1,407	901	2,308
South West Surrey	1,444	782	2,226
Spelthorne	1,163	587	1,750
Woking	1,503	968	2,471
Woking	1,532	971	2,503
<b>West Sussex</b>			
Arundel	2,236	1,201	3,437
Chichester	1,723	1,018	2,741
Crawley	1,754	1,211	2,965
Horsham	1,403	1,008	2,411
Mid Sussex	1,249	945	2,194
Shoreham	1,621	826	2,447
Worthing	2,034	949	2,983
<b>Greater London</b>			
Barking	2,979	1,176	4,155
Battersea	4,829	1,967	6,796
Beckenham	2,297	1,107	3,404
Bethnal Green and Stepney	2,297	1,107	3,404
Bexley Heath	6,137	1,635	7,772
Bow and Poplar	1,469	1,007	2,476
Brent East	6,340	2,102	8,442
Brent North	4,768	2,096	6,864
Brent South	2,099	1,121	3,220
Brentford and Isleworth	4,720	2,080	6,800
Carshalton and Wallington	2,930	1,630	4,560
Chelsea	2,018	1,023	3,041
Chingford	2,860	1,319	4,179
Chipping Barnet	1,841	961	2,802
Chislehurst	1,405	836	2,241
Croydon Central	1,569	727	2,296
Croydon North East	2,633	1,087	3,720
Croydon North West	2,636	1,398	4,034
Croydon South	2,695	1,411	4,106
Dagenham	1,359	771	2,130
Dulwich	3,166	1,399	4,565
Ealing North	3,410	1,494	4,904
Ealing Acton	2,633	1,409	4,042
Ealing Southall	3,447	1,529	4,976
Edmonton	3,810	2,305	6,115
Eltham	2,896	1,373	4,269
Enfield North	2,616	1,143	3,759
Enfield Southgate	2,620	1,196	3,816
Erith and Crayford	1,905	992	2,897
Feltham and Heston	2,842	1,486	4,328
Finchley	3,086	2,010	5,096
Fulham	1,886	1,182	3,068
Greenwich	3,813	1,807	5,620
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,529	1,429	4,958
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,149	2,718	9,867
Hammersmith	5,219	2,075	7,294
Hampstead and Highgate	4,200	2,188	6,388
Harrow East	2,282	1,316	3,598
Harrow West	1,726	1,045	2,771
Hayes and Harlington	1,902	1,186	3,088
Hendon North	2,007	1,002	3,009
Hendon South	1,947	1,063	3,010
Holborn and St Pancras	6,621	2,637	9,258
Hornchurch	2,113	1,078	3,191
Homsey and Wood Green	5,282	2,582	7,864
Ilford North	1,943	1,036	2,979
Ilford South	2,841	1,392	4,233
Islington North	6,723	2,776	9,499
Islington South and Finsbury	5,261	2,112	7,373
Kensington	3,874	1,820	5,694
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,670	874	2,544
Lewisham East	3,505	1,534	5,039
Lewisham West	3,925	1,731	5,656
Lewisham Deptford	5,901	2,206	8,107
Leyton	3,794	1,621	5,415
Mitcham and Morden	2,507	1,191	3,698
Newham North East	4,100	1,678	5,778
Newham North West	4,408	1,572	5,980
Newham South	4,342	1,451	5,793
Norwood	6,415	2,522	8,937
Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,186	756	1,942
Orpington	1,609	793	2,402
Peckham	6,798	2,458	9,256
Putney	2,892	1,324	4,216
Ravensbourne	1,284	801	2,085
Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,782	1,000	2,782
Romford	1,988	1,025	3,013
Ruislip-Northwood	1,054	695	1,749
Southwark and Bermondsey	5,775	1,934	7,709
Streatham	4,703	1,986	6,689
Surbiton	995	582	1,577
Sutton and Cheam	1,289	975	2,264
The City of London	3,937	1,535	5,472
and Westminster South	4,009	1,778	5,787
Tottenham	7,090	2,845	9,935
Twickenham	1,563	891	2,454
Upminster	2,193	1,019	3,212
Uxbridge	1,730	980	2,710
Vauxhall	7,832	2,904	10,736
Walthamstow	3,007	1,307	4,314
Wanstead and Woodford	1,453	754	2,207
Westminster North	5,954	2,687	8,641
Wimbledon	1,879	983	2,862
Woolwich	4,385	2,074	6,459
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>			
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>			
Cambridge	2,370	1,157	3,527
Huntingdon	2,326	1,739	4,065
North East Cambridgeshire	3,210	1,719	4,929
Peterborough	6,022	2,547	8,569

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at February 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>South East Cambridgeshire</b>			
South East Cambridgeshire	1,175	911	2,086
<b>South West Cambridgeshire</b>			
South West Cambridgeshire	1,638	1,217	2,855
<b>Norfolk</b>			
Great Yarmouth	4,625	2,184	6,809
Mid Norfolk	2,190	1,303	3,493
North Norfolk	2,587	1,311	3,898
North West Norfolk	3,393	1,727	5,120
Norwich North	2,817	1,338	4,155
Norwich South	4,404	1,894	6,298
South Norfolk	2,138	1,192	3,330
South West Norfolk	2,827	1,702	4,529
<b>Suffolk</b>			
Bury St Edmunds	2,224	1,411	3,635
Central Suffolk	2,114	1,279	3,393
Ipswich	3,162	1,422	4,584
South Suffolk	2,308	1,438	3,747
Suffolk Coastal	1,888	1,070	2,958
Waveney	3,857	2,051	5,908
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>			
<b>Avon</b>			
Bath	2,529	1,332	3,861
Bristol East	3,492	1,652	5,144
Bristol North West	3,603	1,535	5,138
Bristol South	5,612	2,111	7,723
Bristol West	4,849	2,175	7,024
Kingswood	2,530	1,449	3,979
Northavon	2,129	1,521	3,650
Wandsdyke	1,917	1,228	3,145
Weston-Super-Mare	3,007	1,755	4,762
Woodspring	1,895	1,295	3,190
<b>Cornwall</b>			
Falmouth and Camborne	4,528	2,133	6,661
North Cornwall	3,765	2,448	6,213
South East Cornwall	2,639	1,701	4,340
St Ives	4,263	2,155	6,418
Truro	3,167	1,810	4,977
<b>Devon</b>			
Exeter	3,409	1,706	5,115
Honiton	2,248	1,257	3,505
North Devon	2,942	1,648	4,590
Plymouth Devonport	3,384	1,853	5,237
Plymouth Drake	4,033	2,089	6,122
Plymouth Sutton	2,467	1,629	4,096
South Hams	2,836	1,702	4,538
Taigwinbridge	2,801	1,5	

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at February 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Stockport	3,421	1,483	4,904
Harrogate	2,305	1,293	3,598	Stretford	6,893	2,449	9,342
Richmond	2,434	1,800	4,234	Wigan	4,920	2,334	7,254
Ryedale	2,028	1,391	3,419	Worsley	4,260	1,948	6,208
Scarborough	3,847	1,863	5,710	<b>Merseyside</b>			
Selby	2,155	1,494	3,649	Birkenhead	7,664	2,448	10,112
Skipton and Ripon	1,677	1,151	2,828	Bootle	8,626	2,745	11,371
York	4,011	2,096	6,107	Crosby	3,673	1,926	5,599
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Knowsley North	7,443	2,376	9,819
Barnsley Central	4,603	1,667	6,270	Knowsley South	7,450	2,900	10,350
Barnsley East	4,454	1,607	6,061	Liverpool Broadgreen	6,158	2,562	8,720
Barnsley West and Penistone	4,248	1,720	5,968	Liverpool Garston	6,015	2,112	8,127
Don Valley	5,764	2,293	8,057	Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,311	2,209	7,520
Doncaster Central	5,474	2,347	7,821	Liverpool Riverside	9,114	2,903	12,017
Doncaster North	6,333	2,603	8,936	Liverpool Walton	7,997	2,949	10,946
Rother Valley	4,441	1,977	6,418	Liverpool West Derby	7,360	2,489	9,849
Rotherham	5,180	1,938	7,118	Southport	3,379	1,827	5,206
Sheffield Central	7,609	2,491	10,100	St Helens North	4,841	2,075	6,916
Sheffield Attercliffe	4,329	1,844	6,173	St Helens South	5,773	2,063	7,836
Sheffield Brightside	5,915	2,084	7,999	Wallasey	5,550	2,157	7,707
Sheffield Hallam	3,170	1,758	4,928	Wirral South	2,803	1,515	4,318
Sheffield Heeley	5,256	1,976	7,232	Wirral West	3,146	1,450	4,596
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,983	2,002	5,985				
Wentworth	4,907	1,859	6,766	<b>NORTH</b>			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				<b>Cleveland</b>			
Batley and Spen	3,763	1,661	5,424	Hartlepool	7,116	2,477	9,593
Bradford North	5,749	1,919	7,668	Langbaugh	6,124	2,189	8,313
Bradford South	4,638	1,710	6,348	Middlesbrough	8,684	2,560	11,244
Bradford West	6,594	2,131	8,725	Redcar	6,814	2,231	9,045
Calder Valley	2,700	1,681	4,381	Stockton North	7,032	2,561	9,593
Colne Valley	2,695	1,508	4,203	Stockton South	5,557	2,362	7,919
Dewsbury	3,826	1,691	5,517				
Elmet	2,531	1,279	3,810	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Halifax	4,039	1,982	6,021	Barrow and Furness	2,412	1,748	4,160
Hemsworth	4,244	1,594	5,838	Carlisle	2,795	1,502	4,297
Huddersfield	3,779	1,805	5,584	Copeland	2,821	1,451	4,272
Keighley	2,746	1,418	4,164	Penrith and the Borders	2,172	1,583	3,755
Leeds Central	5,935	1,962	7,897	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,677	1,078	2,755
Leeds East	5,786	1,979	7,765	Workington	3,123	1,700	4,823
Leeds North East	3,417	1,531	4,948				
Leeds North West	2,885	1,376	4,261	<b>Durham</b>			
Leeds West	4,279	1,786	6,065	Bishop Auckland	5,443	2,196	7,639
Morley and Leeds South	3,501	1,436	4,937	City of Durham	3,215	1,399	4,614
Normanton	2,640	1,415	4,055	Darlington	4,272	1,854	6,126
Portfract and Castleford	4,488	1,687	6,175	Easington	4,348	1,780	6,128
Pudsey	2,173	1,274	3,447	North Durham	5,309	1,946	7,255
Shipley	2,469	1,237	3,706	North West Durham	4,598	1,720	6,318
Wakefield	3,961	1,587	5,548	Sedgefield	3,753	1,517	5,270
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				<b>Northumberland</b>			
<b>Cheshire</b>				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,427	1,305	3,732
City of Chester	4,047	1,737	5,784	Blyth Valley	3,796	1,488	5,284
Congleton	1,735	1,387	3,122	Hexham	1,547	1,023	2,570
Crewe and Nantwich	3,042	1,729	4,771	Wansbeck	3,614	1,459	5,073
Eddisbury	3,385	1,841	5,226				
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,554	2,085	6,639	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Halton	5,645	2,397	8,042	Blaydon	3,597	1,597	5,194
Macclesfield	2,042	1,297	3,339	Gateshead East	5,462	2,067	7,529
Tatton	2,374	1,351	3,725	Houghton and Washington	6,188	2,502	8,690
Warrington North	4,796	2,029	6,825	Jarrow	5,991	2,151	8,142
Warrington South	4,343	1,863	6,206	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,280	1,789	6,069
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,582	2,010	7,592
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,952	1,995	6,947
				South Shields	5,348	2,158	7,506
				Sunderland North	8,665	2,833	11,498
				Sunderland South	6,337	2,398	8,735
				Tyne Bridge	7,731	2,288	10,019
				Tynemouth	4,658	1,885	6,543
				Wallsend	6,010	2,488	8,498
<b>Lancashire</b>							
Blackburn	5,647	2,037	7,684	<b>WALES</b>			
Blackpool North	4,182	1,938	6,120	<b>Clywd</b>			
Blackpool South	4,327	2,063	6,390	Alyn and Deeside	3,183	1,552	4,735
Burnley	4,079	1,918	5,997	Clywd North West	4,008	1,866	5,874
Chorley	2,957	1,741	4,698	Clywd South West	2,702	1,316	4,018
Fylde	1,941	1,166	3,107	Delyn	4,001	1,804	5,805
Hyndburn	2,722	1,365	4,087	Wrexham	3,574	1,543	5,117
Lancaster	2,386	1,194	3,580				
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,757	1,528	4,285	<b>Dyfed</b>			
Pendle	3,097	1,741	4,838	Carmarthen	2,763	1,324	4,087
Preston	5,705	2,078	7,783	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	3,075	1,396	4,471
Ribble Valley	1,298	904	2,202	Llanelli	3,373	1,675	5,048
Rossendale and Darwen	3,026	1,745	4,771	Pembroke	5,204	2,253	7,457
South Ribble	2,903	1,752	4,655				
West Lancashire	5,300	2,107	7,407	<b>Gwent</b>			
Wyre	2,935	1,468	4,403	Blaenau Gwent	4,323	1,608	5,931
				Islwyn	3,046	1,221	4,267
				Monmouth	2,384	1,258	3,642
				Newport East	3,693	1,416	5,109
				Newport West	4,169	1,660	5,829
				Torfaen	3,950	1,874	5,824
				<b>Gwynedd</b>			
				Caernarfon	3,024	1,148	4,172
				Conwy	2,906	1,241	4,147
				Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,566	838	2,404
				Ynys Mon	3,735	1,628	5,363
				<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>			
				Bridgend	2,978	1,346	4,324
				Caerphilly	4,670	1,661	6,331
				Cynon Valley	3,500	1,223	4,723
				Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	4,264	1,509	5,773
				Ogmore	4,008	1,229	5,237
				Pontypridd	3,554	1,397	4,951
				Rhondda	4,033	1,443	5,476

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at February 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>Powys</b>				<b>Strathclyde region</b>			
Brecon and Radnor	1,904	1,000	2,904	Argyll and Bute	2,558	1,536	4,094
Montgomery	1,483	766	2,249	Ayr	3,493	1,722	5,215
				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	5,143	1,876	7,019
<b>South Glamorgan</b>				Clydebank and Milngavie	3,442	1,349	4,791
Cardiff Central	4,618	1,832	6,450	Clydesdale	3,419	1,782	5,201
Cardiff North	1,922	843	2,765	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,208	1,616	4,824
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,568	1,382	5,950	Cunninghame North	3,800	1,798	5,598
Cardiff West	4,814	1,547	6,361	Cunninghame South	4,679	1,826	6,505
Vale of Glamorgan	3,780	1,760	5,540	Dumbarton	3,960	2,217	6,177
				East Kilbride	3,265	1,999	5,264
<b>West Glamorgan</b>				Eastwood	2,254	1,171	3,425
Aberavon	3,644	1,365	5,009	Glasgow Cathcart	3,273	1,261	4,534
Gower	2,552	1,218	3,770	Glasgow Central	5,613	1,851	7,464
Neath	3,181	1,548	4,729	Glasgow Garscadden	4,952	1,478	6,430
Swansea East	4,601	1,557	6,158	Glasgow Govan	4,642	1,689	6,331
Swansea West	4,716	1,689	6,405	Glasgow Hillhead	3,715	1,808	5,523
				Glasgow Maryhill	6,015	2,091	8,106
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				Glasgow Pollock	6,107	1,797	7,904
<b>Borders region</b>				Glasgow Provan	7,289	2,094	9,383
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,300	798	2,098	Glasgow Rutherglen	5,268	1,828	7,096
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,150	667	1,817	Glasgow Shettleston	4,974	1,650	6,624
				Glasgow Springburn	6,661	2,239	8,900
<b>Central region</b>				Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,531	2,506	9,037
Clackmannan	3,312	1,470	4,782	Hamilton	4,643	1,942	6,585
Falkirk East	3,888	1,674	5,562	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	4,076	1,736	5,812
Falkirk West	3,251	1,574	4,825	Monklands East	4,518	1,700	6,218
Stirling	2,829	1,576	4,405	Monklands West	3,588	1,517	5,105
				Motherwell North	4,780	1,916	6,696
<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>				Motherwell South	4,100	1,562	5,662
Dumfries	2,770	1,535	4,305	Paisley North	3,981	1,769	5,750
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,736	1,525	4,261	Paisley South	4,076	1,641	5,717
				Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,457	1,342	3,799
<b>Fife region</b>				Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,517	1,316	3,833
Central Fife	4,089	1,918	6,007				
Dunfermline East	3,475	1,689	5,164	<b>Tayside region</b>			
Dunfermline West	2,376	1,302	3,678	Angus East	2,522	1,707	4,229
Kirkcaldy	3,586	1,559	5,145	Dundee East	5,700	2,512	8,212
North East Fife	1,556	1,133	2,689	Dundee West	4,530	2,253	6,783
				North Tayside	1,984	1,248	3,232
<b>Grampian region</b>							



## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1984 Dec 6	1,600	1,221	47	171	168	140	138	215	96	121	217	2,913	—	2,913
1985 Jan 10	7,064	2,981	677	1,972	1,142	894	2,887	2,137	816	1,099	1,065	19,753	567	20,320
Feb 14	639	292	52	159	186	127	158	220	89	111	324	2,065	—	2,065
Mar 14	584	307	57	379	182	113	153	210	95	101	228	2,102	—	2,102
Apr 11	15,118	6,418	1,178	3,459	2,769	3,056	5,743	4,562	2,202	2,653	4,491	45,231	886	46,117
May 9	1,523	915	108	442	413	312	425	522	243	246	789	5,023	—	5,023
Jun 13	2,658	1,446	1,007	553	999	590	888	1,746	748	483	8,183	17,855	4,001	21,856
Jul 11	41,549	17,571	5,022	11,177	14,714	10,197	16,885	22,935	9,344	10,987	23,340	166,150	9,204	175,354
Aug 8	49,913	22,182	4,867	12,661	16,203	10,882	16,833	24,358	10,264	11,506	23,185	180,672	9,384	190,056
Sep 12	57,122	24,618	5,486	14,440	18,222	13,180	19,216	26,538	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

Note: Students seeking work during holidays are not included in the totals of the unemployed.  
\* Included in South East.

## 2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1984 Dec 6	1,260	180	172	367	1,198	1,229	3,293	4,673	847	888	2,309	16,236	943	17,179
1985 Jan 10	725	200	389	260	1,446	1,167	3,218	1,313	937	1,068	2,500	13,023	1,123	14,146
Feb 14	954	292	407	496	2,636	1,678	3,642	1,911	1,534	1,629	3,016	17,903	1,558	19,461
Mar 14	815	208	269	374	2,533	991	2,209	1,372	1,150	1,023	2,540	13,276	1,166	14,442
Apr 11	579	250	204	376	2,369	1,196	1,343	1,166	754	775	2,058	10,820	1,042	11,862
May 9	403	153	114	229	2,034	582	1,243	848	581	698	1,765	8,497	925	9,422
Jun 13	334	119	108	163	984	435	1,078	787	354	401	1,703	6,347	849	7,196
Jul 11	381	166	85	140	1,543	379	664	608	302	330	1,519	5,951	759	6,710
Aug 8	329	157	73	167	534	602	592	683	283	330	1,542	5,135	872	6,007
Sep 12	247	93	118	139	661	381	769	515	338	224	1,091	4,483	954	5,437
Oct 10	242	111	76	398	681	295	1,464	830	409	484	1,310	6,189	977	7,166
Nov 14	290	173	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	60	91	529	605	519	934	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

Note: Temporarily stopped workers are not included in the totals of the unemployed.  
\* Included in South East.

## UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
1980 Jan R	12.5	10.8	9.0	5.8	3.8	3.8	4.8	8.3	6.0
Apr R	12.6	10.9	9.2	6.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	8.6	6.2
Jul R	31.6	14.0	10.3	6.3	4.2	4.1	5.2	8.8	7.7
Oct R	22.7	15.9	12.6	7.7	5.0	4.9	6.1	10.0	8.4
1981 Jan R	19.8	17.8	14.8	9.7	6.4	6.2	7.7	11.3	9.9
Apr R	16.1	18.3	15.5	10.4	6.9	6.7	8.4	12.0	10.3
Jul R	31.5	19.8	16.2	10.8	7.2	7.0	9.0	12.8	11.6
Oct R	27.8	22.3	17.7	11.5	7.7	7.4	9.7	13.8	12.2
1982 Jan R	23.6	22.5	18.0	12.6	8.1	8.1	10.8	14.5	12.5
Apr R	22.1	22.5	17.7	12.4	8.1	8.1	10.9	14.3	12.3
Jul R	34.6	23.6	17.7	12.2	8.0	8.1	11.0	14.3	13.0
Oct R	28.7	26.2	19.3	12.9	8.5	8.5	11.6	14.9	13.5
Oct R	27.1	24.6	17.7	11.5	7.7	7.8	11.7	15.1	12.6
1983 Jan R	25.2	25.8	18.4	12.8	8.2	8.5	13.0	18.1	13.4
Apr†† R	24.6	25.3	18.1	12.8	8.3	8.5	13.0	16.6	13.2
Jul R	21.8	25.3	18.9	12.5	8.1	8.4	12.7	8.1	12.6
Oct R	26.0	26.9	18.2	12.6	8.1	8.5	13.2	7.3	12.9
1984 Jan R	21.3	27.4	18.5	13.3	8.6	9.0	14.1	7.3	13.2
Apr R	16.8	26.4	18.1	13.2	8.5	9.0	14.4	6.8	12.8
Jul R	17.1	25.5	19.1	13.1	8.4	8.9	13.9	6.3	12.8
Oct R	22.8	28.8	18.7	13.3	8.5	9.0	14.2	6.4	13.3
1985 Jan R	20.0	26.7	19.8	14.2	9.1	9.5	14.7	6.3	13.8
Apr R	16.8	25.5	19.4	14.3	9.2	9.8	14.9	6.0	13.5
Jul R	18.3	24.6	19.9	13.9	8.9	9.3	14.4	5.6	13.4
Oct	21.0	25.1	19.1	13.9	9.0	9.5	14.9	5.8	13.5
1986 Jan	19.1	25.0	19.9	15.0	9.7	10.0	15.5	5.9	14.1
<b>MALE</b>									
1980 Jan R	12.0	11.2	9.7	6.5	5.1	5.0	5.9	11.6	7.0
Apr R	12.6	11.6	10.1	6.7	5.3	5.2	6.2	11.9	7.3
Jul R	32.0	14.5	11.3	7.0	5.5	5.4	6.4	12.2	8.8
Oct R	22.9	17.0	14.1	8.6	6.7	6.4	7.6	13.9	9.8
1981 Jan R	20.6	19.5	16.8	11.2	8.6	8.2	9.7	15.8	11.9
Apr R	17.2	20.5	17.8	12.1	9.0	9.0	10.7	16.8	12.6
Jul R	32.5	21.9	18.6	12.4	9.7	9.4	11.5	17.9	13.9
Oct R	29.2	24.3	20.2	13.1	10.2	9.9	12.4	19.4	14.6
1982 Jan R	25.1	25.0	21.0	14.6	10.9	10.8	13.9	20.2	15.4
Apr R	23.0	25.3	20.6	14.3	10.8	10.7	14.1	20.0	15.1
Jul R	36.4	26.2	20.5	14.0	10.7	10.7	14.1	20.0	15.7
Oct R	30.6	28.7	22.2	14.7	11.2	11.2	14.9	20.8	16.2
Oct R	29.1	27.2	20.8	13.6	10.7	10.6	15.1	21.3	15.5
1983 Jan R	27.0	28.8	22.1	15.2	11.4	11.6	16.9	26.3	16.7
Apr†† R	26.9	28.4	21.7	15.0	11.4	11.6	16.8	24.2	16.4
Jul R	24.1	28.2	22.1	14.5	11.0	11.2	16.3	11.8	15.2
Oct R	28.4	29.2	21.1	14.4	11.0	11.3	16.9	10.6	15.4
1984 Jan R	23.5	29.9	21.2	15.4	12.0	12.2	18.2	10.7	16.1
Apr R	18.7	28.9	20.7	15.2	11.8	12.1	18.5	10.0	15.6
Jul R	19.3	27.9	21.5	14.9	11.5	11.8	17.9	9.2	15.4
Oct R	25.2	28.9	21.2	14.9	11.5	11.9	18.0	9.3	15.9
1985 Jan R	22.3	29.2	22.5	16.1	12.4	12.6	18.7	9.1	16.6
Apr R	18.9	28.2	22.2	16.0	12.4	12.5	18.8	8.7	16.3
Jul R	20.5	27.1	22.4	15.4	11.9	12.1	18.1	8.2	15.9
Oct	23.5	27.3	21.5	15.5	12.0	12.3	18.6	8.4	15.7
1986 Jan	21.3	27.4	22.6	16.6	12.9	13.1	19.4	8.6	16.8
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1980 Jan R	13.0	10.4	8.1	4.7	2.0	2.2	3.1	0.3	4.5
Apr R	12.6	10.2	8.1	4.9	2.2	2.4	3.2	0.3	4.6
Jul R	31.1	13.3	9.0	5.2	2.4	2.5	3.3	0.4	6.2
Oct R	22.4	14.8	10.7	6.1	2.8	2.9	3.8	0.4	6.4
1981 Jan R	19.0	15.9	12.2	7.2	3.4	3.5	4.6	0.4	7.0
Apr R	14.8	16.0	12.5	7.6	3.6	3.8	4.9	0.4	7.0
Jul R	30.3	17.4	13.1	8.1	3.8	4.0	5.1	0.5	8.3
Oct R	26.2	20.1	14.5	8.7	4.2	4.3	5.6	0.5	8.7
1982 Jan R	21.9	19.7	14.3	9.2	4.3	4.5	6.1	0.5	8.6
Apr R	19.0	19.4	14.0	9.2	4.3	4.7	6.2	0.5	8.3
Jul R	32.7	20.6	14.0	9.2	4.4	4.7	6.2	0.5	9.3
Oct R	26.7	23.5	15.6	9.9	4.8	5.1	6.6	0.6	9.6
Oct R	24.9	21.7	13.6	8.1	3.7	4.2	6.5	0.2	8.5
1983									

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

## Selected countries: national definitions

	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*	Switzer- land*	United Statesxx
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>																			
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
1981	2,520	2,420	394	69	392	898	241	1,773	1,272	42	128	1,993	1,259	480	28.4	1,566	108	5.9	8,273
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	82	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	602	139	478	1,328		2,395	2,305		231	2,960			51.4	2,642	125	27.0	8,312
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1984 Q2	3,074	2,979	649	112	502	1,430	269	2,183	2,166	60	211	2,935	1,637	813	63.3	2,414	127	32.4	8,420
Q3	3,167	3,045	607	93	519	1,345	251	2,281	2,183	52	213	2,866	1,577	826	66.4	2,455	147	29.7	8,382
Q4	3,222	3,092	592	138	509	1,325	261	2,522	2,220	88	218	3,025	1,507	799	61.1	2,591	129	32.0	7,945
1985 Q1	3,311	3,021	668	188	530	1,495	293	2,482	2,568	109	233	2,966	1,633	793	65.7	2,659	136	33.7	8,886
Q2	3,231	3,131	610	118	477	1,353	241	2,281	2,219	71	227	2,925	1,543	741	51.5	2,627	115	26.7	8,305
Q3	3,274	3,153	575	100	458	1,236	216	2,335	2,197	61	232	2,880	1,503	765	49.0	2,576	134	23.0	8,239
Q4	3,270	3,156	555	153	446	1,228		2,480	2,236		231	3,054			40.7	2,706	115	24.8	7,816
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1985 Jan	3,341	3,232	658	198	530	1,483	302	2,542	2,619	117	234	2,955	1,520	804	70.3	2,626	149	36.2	9,131
Feb	3,324	3,226	674	194	534	1,455	301	2,485	2,611	107	234	2,970	1,640	802	67.9	2,669	130	33.9	8,902
Mar	3,268	3,180	672	171	526	1,546	276	2,420	2,475	102	230	2,973	1,740	773	61.4	2,681	129	30.9	8,625
Apr	3,273	3,189	614	143	495	1,437	257	2,338	2,305	84	228	2,933	1,570	748	55.8	2,662	120	29.2	8,150
May	3,241	3,133	608	114	481	1,329	241	2,283	2,193	69	224	2,886	1,530	737	46.5	2,627	112	26.7	8,011
Jun	3,179	3,072	607	96	456	1,293	224	2,223	2,160	64	228	2,955	1,530	738	46.1	2,59.3	113	24.2	8,753
Jul	3,235	3,130	566	97	463	1,272	210	2,259	2,221	61	231	2,891	1,450	761	50.2	2,568	122	23.6	8,682
Aug	3,240	3,141	571	98	458	1,253	221	2,310	2,217	60	235	2,854	1,480	777	53.6	2,560	135	22.9	8,051
Sep	3,346	3,189	588	104	452	1,183	217	2,436	2,152	63	230	2,938	1,580	758	43.1	2,601	144	22.4	7,984
Oct	3,277	3,146	533	123	448	1,200	232	2,510	2,149	74	226	3,024	1,590	743	40.7	2,658	112	22.7	7,917
Nov	3,259	3,149	541	152	441	1,246	218	2,495	2,211	102	228	3,052	1,590	742	38.7	2,727	113	24.8	7,815
Dec	3,273	3,174	589	183	448	1,238	225	2,436	2,347		240	3,088	1,540		42.7	2,732	121	26.9	7,717
1986 Jan	3,408	3,306	623			1,347		2,494	2,590		240								8,472
Feb	3,382	3,288																	
<b>Percentage rate latest month</b>																			
	14.0		8.5	6.2	16.3	10.7	8.3	10.7	10.4	5.8	18.5	13.5	2.6	15.2	2.1	23.1	2.7	0.9	7.3
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>																			
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1984 Q2		3,023	657	140	512	1,406	273	2,298	2,270	68	212	2,516	1,597	840	66.5	2,437	135		8,529
Q3		3,069	632	128	525	1,402	270	2,351	2,290	68	216	2,191	1,643	821	69.0	2,537	135		8,447
Q4		3,099	614	130	508	1,390	258	2,387	2,267	85	219	2,375	1,610	791	60.3	2,553	135		8,233
1985 Q1		3,139	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		3,174	616	136	486	1,338	253	2,404	2,320	80	228	2,391	1,500	768	53.5	2,660	123		8,417
Q3			598	134	460	1,301	242	2,408	2,301	81 e	235		1,570	760	50.9	2,653	125		8,284
Q4			575	146 e	446	1,296		2,348	2,289		232								8,151
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1985 Jan		3,124	614	141	518	1,400	258	2,433	2,308	85	226	2,411	1,460	780	60.1	2,539	141		8,484
Feb		3,144	603	139	518	1,383	264	2,421	2,306	83	228		1,530	783	60.1	2,575	123		8,399
Mar		3,148	632	147	519	1,405	261	2,416	2,323	88	226		1,550	779	58.8	2,629	128		8,396
Apr		3,176	613	139	498	1,372	259	2,393	2,314	80	227	2,391	1,450	774	55.3	2,634	129		8,426
May		3,177	608	134	490	1,322	251	2,412	2,324	80	227		1,510	773	52.5	2,671	126		8,413
Jun		3,169	629	134	471	1,319	248	2,408	2,323	81	231		1,540	756	52.8	2,675	114		8,413
Jul		3,176	599	130	461	1,314	247	2,414	2,306	78	234	2,491	1,530	763	54.3	2,661	120		8,451
Aug		3,183	602	136	463	1,307	244	2,425	2,302	83 e	237		1,550	763	50.9	2,648	121		8,127
Sep		3,179	593	137	456	1,282	236	2,384	2,295	81 e	235		1,630	753	47.5	2,649	135		8,274
Oct		3,173	565	137	452	1,305	230	2,368	2,286	88 e	230	2,592	1,650	746	44.9	2,640	112		8,291
Nov		3,167	589	144	445	1,305		2,355	2,293	94 e	231		1,700 e	741	41.8		120		8,140
Dec		3,184	572	156 e	435 e	1,279		2,325	2,289		236		1,680 e		36.4		131		8,023
1986 Jan		3,205	584			1,262		2,378	2,280		232								7,831
Feb		3,210																	
<b>Percentage rate:</b>																			
latest month		13.3	7.8	5.3 e	15.8 e	9.8	8.5	10.2	9.2	5.4 e	17.9	11.1	2.8 e	15.2	1.8	22.3	2.8		6.7
latest three months																			
change on previous three months		+0.1	-0.2	+0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	NC	+0.4	-0.1	+0.4	+0.2	-0.3	-0.5	NC	NC		-0.2

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

(i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems.  
(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.  
(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.  
\* Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Irish rate published by SOEC, calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

† See footnotes to table 2.1.

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

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

|| Average of 11 months.

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

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

§ Numbers registered at employment offices. From 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. From January 1979 includes an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period. Rates are calculated as percentages of the total labour force.

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.19

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		INFLOW†												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1985	Feb 14	378.5	14.5	364.0	+16.4	247.4	8.2	239.3	+12.7	131.0	54.9	6.3	124.7	+3.8
	Mar 14	326.1	9.6	316.4	+8.5	209.3	5.6	203.7	+3.0	116.8	52.4	4.1	112.7	+5.5
	Apr 11	342.1	9.0	333.1	+13.3	219.2	5.2	214.0	+4.0	122.9	56.7	3.8	119.1	+9.3
	May 9	368.2	44.5	323.7	+18.5	231.6	25.8	205.9	+8.5	136.6	55.6	18.8	117.8	+9.9
	June 13	342.5	22.9	319.6	+16.3	216.3	13.2	203.1	+5.9	126.2	54.9	9.8	116.4	+10.3
	July 11**	451.0	23.3	427.7	+23.4	273.9	12.7	261.1	+8.5	177.1	57.7	10.6	166.6	+14.9
	Aug 8**	408.0	19.1	388.9	+38.9	251.0	11.0	240.0	+20.1	157.1	61.7	8.1	149.0	+18.9
	Sep 12	502.2	76.6	425.6	+14.9	301.9	43.9	257.9	+5.6	200.3	60.9	32.7	167.6	+9.2
	Oct 10	457.5	29.7	427.8	+13.5	285.0	16.8	268.2	+4.9	172.5	62.2	12.9	159.6	+8.6
	Nov 14	403.0	14.3	388.7	+12.7	255.9	8.2	247.7	+6.1	147.1	60.1	6.1	141.0	+6.6
	Dec 12	367.6	10.6	357.0	+13.9	241.2	6.1	235.2	+9.6	126.4	53.6	4.5	121.9	+4.3
1986	Jan 9	378.7	15.0	363.7	+34.1	238.3	8.3	230.0	-20.1	140.4	57.6	6.7	133.7	+13.9
	Feb 6	389.8	14.5	375.4	+11.4	245.2	8.1	237.1	-2.2	144.7	61.8	6.3	138.3	+13.6

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW‡												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1985	Feb 14	393.5	16.4	377.1	+19.5	252.8	9.0	243.8	+10.4	140.7	56.0	7.4	133.3	+9.1
	Mar 14	386.8	12.9	374.0	+23.3	253.3	7.3	246.0	+13.2	133.5	53.4	5.6	128.0	+10.1
	Apr 11	336.7	8.7	328.0	-26.5	217.7	4.9	212.8	-22.7	119.1	48.6	3.8	115.3	-3.7
	May 9	402.4	14.2	388.3	+42.0	260.8	8.3	252.6	+26.7	141.6	59.3	5.9	135.7	+15.4
	June 13	396.6	17.5	379.0	+29.6	256.9	9.9	247.0	+14.5	139.6	59.0	7.6	132.0	+15.1
	July 11**	389.9	19.8	370.1	+40.3	252.9	11.1	241.8	+21.1	137.0	52.5	8.7	128.3	+19.2
	Aug 8**	402.2	17.4	384.8	+48.6	257.1	9.4	247.6	+26.7	145.2	51.8	8.0	137.2	+22.0
	Sep 12	410.5	25.3	385.2	+41.3	251.7	14.4	237.2	+22.7	158.8	58.5	10.9	148.0	+18.6
	Oct 10	532.6	47.0	485.6	+30.5	322.5	26.7	295.7	+15.3	210.1	62.3	20.2	189.9	+15.1
	Nov 14	418.6	24.7	393.9	+30.8	258.7	14.1	244.5	+16.5	159.9	59.0	10.6	149.3	+14.2
	Dec 12	352.2	15.5	336.7	+0.1	216.1	8.8	207.3	-2.3	136.1	52.1	6.7	129.3	+2.4
1986	Jan 9	232.8	7.3	225.5	-3.3	139.0	4.1	134.9	-5.3	93.8	41.0	3.2	90.6	+2.1
	Feb 6	417.8	15.6	402.2	+25.1	265.1	8.7	256.4	+12.6	152.7	62.7	6.9	145.9	+12.6

\* The unemployment flow statistics on the new basis (claimants) 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 4 1/3 week month.

\*\* The unemployment flows for July and August have been affected by the discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures (see notes \*\* table 2.1). Without this discontinuity the total inflow figure for July above would have been about 2,000 lower and the total outflow about 8,000 lower, and the total inflow for August would have been 500 lower.

† The 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. Adjustments were made to the April to August 1983 outflows to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men; see footnote †† to table 2.1.

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

SOEC, calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

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

2.20

THOUSAND

## INFLOW

Great Britain Month ending	Age group									OUTFLOW										
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59§	60 and over§	All ages	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59§	60 and over§	All ages
<b>MALE</b>																				
1985 February	22.0	27.1	52.9	32.8	24.0	37.3	24.8	10.7	8.6	240.1	18.6	25.2	51.3	30.3	22.0	33.3	21.5	8.2	11.2	221.7
March	16.6	22.3	44.7	27.5	20.0	30.7	22.1	10.6	8.4	202.9	16.9	26.5	53.1	31.9	23.2	35.6	22.0	8.4	10.3	227.9
April	15.3	22.1	47.4	28.3	20.9	32.6	24.1	12.8	10.3	213.8	12.3	23.2	45.8	27.4	19.8	30.8	19.7	7.8	9.0	195.7
May	36.3	22.7	45.4	27.9	20.1	30.8	22.1	10.8	8.6	224.8	16.0	26.4	54.4	31.7	23.0	35.6	22.8	9.0	9.9	229.0
June	24.8	23.4	47.1	26.7	19.2	29.1	20.8	10.1	7.8	209.1	17.6	27.5	55.9	31.9	22.9	35.1	22.4	8.9	9.5	231.6
July	24.8	31.4	82.6	31.7	21.3	31.0	22.5	11.6	8.5	265.3	18.6	27.4	55.2	30.1	21.1	32.5	20.7	7.9	8.8	222.3
August	24.0	28.7	61.8	31.6	21.8	32.0	23.3	12.1	8.9	244.3	19.8	27.0	60.5	30.0	20.6	30.6	19.9	7.7	8.7	221.9
September	58.0	46.0	60.1	30.9	21.4	31.9	22.9	12.1	8.7	292.0	23.4	27.2	61.6	30.0	20.3	30.3	19.1	7.5	8.3	227.8
October	32.7	35.6	64.1	35.0	23.6	36.0	26.4	13.4	10.4	277.3	38.3	49.0	73.6	33.7	22.8	33.1	20.2	8.1	9.3	288.1
November	23.1	28.0	57.8	33.4	23.4	36.1	25.5	12.2	9.0	248.6	24.7	29.1	55.2	29.5	20.0	30.3	19.4	7.8	9.6	225.5
December	19.3	25.1	53.5	32.7	23.1	36.0	25.2	11.1	8.2	234.1	17.8	24.4	48.2	25.9	17.5	26.6	17.0	6.9	8.4	192.7
1986 January	19.8	23.0	50.1	30.7	22.0	35.2	27.7	12.8	10.2	231.5	8.7	13.5	29.1	16.7	11.6	18.2	12.0	5.1	6.2	121.0
February	21.3	26.8	54.2	33.2	22.8	35.0	24.2	11.0	9.0	237.5	18.6	26.5	54.8	32.2	22.4	33.9	21.6	8.2	10.1	228.3
<b>FEMALE</b>																				
1985 February	16.5	19.5	32.8	19.6	11.0	14.4	9.7	3.1	—	126.6	14.7	20.8	35.1	20.3	11.1	13.6	8.1	2.4	0.1	126.2
March	12.1	15.9	29.0	18.2	10.6	14.2	9.5	3.1	—	112.6	12.6	20.5	33.9	19.2	11.0	13.8	8.3	2.5	0.1	121.8
April	11.1	15.8	30.8	19.2	11.5	16.1	10.6	3.6	—	118.7	9.5	18.1	31.1	17.7	9.8	12.1	7.4	2.4	0.1	108.2
May	26.5	16.1	30.7	20.0	11.0	14.5	9.7	3.3	—	131.8	11.7	20.5	35.9	20.8	11.9	15.8	9.3	2.6	0.1	128.5
June	18.0	16.9	31.0	18.6	10.5	14.1	9.1	3.1	—	121.2	13.7	20.6	35.5	20.3	11.4	14.4	8.8	2.8	0.1	127.7
July	19.4	25.9	61.8	21.5	12.0	16.5	9.8	3.3	—	170.4	14.3	20.4	34.8	18.9	10.3	13.0	7.9	2.3	0.1	121.9
August	17.6	22.0	44.6	21.8	12.8	18.3	11.3	3.6	—	152.1	13.6	20.9	40.4	19.2	10.2	12.6	7.7	2.3	0.1	127.2
September	43.6	40.7	41.7	22.0	12.4	16.9	10.9	4.3	—	192.5	17.9	21.8	45.5	20.7	12.3	16.8	9.1	2.6	0.1	146.7
October	25.5	28.8	44.2	23.3	12.7	16.9	11.4	4.0	—	166.8	29.4	41.3	52.1	23.5	13.3	17.2	9.5	2.9	0.1	189.3
November	17.4	21.1	38.1	22.1	12.1	16.6	11.1	3.7	—	142.3	18.9	24.1	39.7	21.2	12.0	15.1	8.8	2.6	0.1	142.5
December	14.1	17.4	32.4	19.8	10.8	14.9	9.7	3.1	—	122.2	13.9	20.4	35.2	19.5	10.8	13.2	7.8	2.4	0.1	123.1
1986 January	16.3	19.5	36.1	20.5	12.2	17.3	10.5	3.5	—	135.8	7.0	11.9	22.9	14.0	8.3	10.9	6.2	1.9	0.1	83.2
February	16.7	20.5	36.2	22.6	12.7	17.0	10.5	3.5	—	135.7	14.2	20.7	37.3	22.7	12.7	16.0	9.2	2.7	0.1	135.7
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>																				
<b>MALE</b>																				
1985 February	+0.4	+1.8	+5.1	+2.9	+1.3	+3.0	+0.5	-1.1	-0.9	+12.9	-2.0	+1.4	+5.0	+1.2	+0.2	+0.9	0.0	-0.5	-1.0	+5.3
March	-0.7	+0.9	+2.7	+0.8	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	+2.5	-1.2	+1.3	+4.2	+2.3	+0.9	+1.9	+0.3	-0.2	-0.6	+8.9
April*	+4.0	+1.3	+3.1	+1.1	+0.1	+0.9	+0.4	-0.3	-0.3	+10.3	-3.4	-0.5	+3.0	+0.8	-0.2	+0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-1.1	+0.9
May*	+4.0	+1.3	+3.1	+1.1	+0.1	+0.9	+0.4	-0.3	-0.3	+10.3	-3.4	-0.5	+3.0	+0.8	-0.2	+0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-1.1	+0.9
June	+6.4	+1.5	+3.2	+0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	+10.7	+2.3	+1.1	+5.7	+1.9	+0.5	+1.1	+0.1	0.0	-1.4	+11.3
July	+5.3	+1.7	+4.4	+0.7	0.0	-0.3	+0.1	+0.3	+0.8	+11.2	+4.7	+1.7	+4.9	+1.3	+0.3	+0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-1.3	+11.9
August	+5.4	+3.0	+6.2	+3.0	+1.4	+1.4	+1.8	+1.5	—	+22.7	+4.6	+2.6	+7.4	+2.4	+0.5	+1.0	+0.1	0.0	-0.5	+18.3
September	-12.5	-0.7	+4.5	+1.7	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-6.8	+3.4	+1.8	+5.7	+2.2	+0.8	+1.2	+0.3	0.0	-0.5	+14.8
October	-0.2	+0.1	+2.1	+0.6	+0.2	+0.6	+1.1	-0.3	-1.2	-4.1	-2.0	+1.5	+5.8	+2.1	+1.1	+1.2	+0.1	-0.2	-0.8	+8.9
November	-0.1	-0.5	+3.7	+1.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.3	+0.1	-0.8	+5.6	-2.2	+0.5	+4.0	+2.1	+0.4	+1.1	+0.3	+0.1	-0.9	+5.4
December	-0.4	-0.2	+3.7	+2.2	+0.5	+1.8	+1.4	+0.1	-0.4	+8.6	-3.1	-1.1	+1.4	+0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.4	-2.0	-7.5
1986 January	+0.6	-0.2	+3.3	+3.0	+1.3	+3.4	+5.7	+1.7	+1.0	+19.8	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-1.3	-9.6
February	-0.7	-0.3	+1.3	+0.4	-1.2	-2.3	-0.6	+0.3	+0.4	-2.6	0.0	+1.3	+3.5	+1.9	+0.4	+0.6	+0.1	0.0	-1.1	+6.6
<b>FEMALE</b>																				
1985 February	-0.2	-0.1	+0.8	+1.0	+0.7	+1.0	+0.6	0.0	—	+3.7	-1.6	+0.2	+2.6	+2.3	+1.1	+1.0	+0.2	-0.1	—	+5.6
March	-0.6	-0.3	+0.9	+1.4	+1.1	+1.4	+0.7	+0.1	—	+4.9	-1.2	+0.3	+2.8	+2.2	+1.5	+1.7	+0.6	+0.1	—	+7.8
April*	+3.1	-0.1	+2.2	+2.1	+0.3	+2.0	+1.0	+0.4	—	+12.4	-0.7	+1.1	+1.5	+1.9	+1.1	+1.5	+0.4	—	—	-4.6
May*	+3.1	-0.1	+2.2	+2.1	+0.3	+2.0	+1.0	+0.4	—	+12.4	-0.7	+1.1	+1.5	+1.9	+1.1	+1.5	+0.4	0.0	—	-4.6
June	+5.0	+0.9	+1.8	+2.0	+1.4	+2.1	+0.8	+0.2	—	+14.1	+0.0	+0.1	+3.2	+2.6	+1.9	+2.2	+1.0	+0.4	—	+13.4
July	+4.8	+1.7	+4.6	+2.0	+1.4	+2.4	+0.8	+0.3	—	+18.1	+3.8	+0.9	+2.6	+2.0	+1.4	+1.8	+0.7	+0.1	—	+13.3
August	+3.6	+2.2	+4.7	+2.4	+2.0	+3.5	+1.8	+0.4	—	+20.6	+3.9	+1.5	+4.3	+2.4	+1.6	+2.0	+1.0	+0.2	—	+17.1
September	-10.9	-2.8	+4.4	+2.6	+1.5	+2.1	+0.9	+0.2	—	-1.9	+2.6	-0.2	+3.0	+2.2	+1.6	+2.6	+1.0	+0.3	—	+13.4
October	-0.8	-1.1	+3.0	+2.0	+1.1	+1.9	+0.9	-0.1	—	+7.2	+2.3	-0.3	+4.1	+2.6	+1.7	+2.6	+1.1	+0.3	—	+9.7
November	-0.5	-1.2	+1.6	+1.8	+1.2	+1.9	+0.7	+0.1	—	+5.8	-2.9	-1.5	+2.8	+2.3	+1.4	+2.2	+1.0	+0.2	—	+5.5
December	-0.4	-1.0	+0.6	+1.3	+1.0	+1.7	+0.6	+0.2	—	+3.9	-3.0	-2.3	+0.1	+1.4	+0.8	+0.8	+0.4	+0.2	—	-1.9
1986 January	+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
February	+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

\* Changes on a year earlier in the flows figures for April and May have been averaged to take account of the different timing of Easter.

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

§ 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.

## CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* 2.30

### Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1978	25,741	9,183	4,405	11,968	10,006	6,346	15,150	37,617	18,648	129,881	18,914	23,768	172,563
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
1984 Q4	9,945	6,052	286	3,738	5,022	5,638	5,236	10,348	4,661	44,874	2,735	4,655	52,264
1985 Q1	8,729	5,528	1,143	2,950	7,919	4,217	4,213	7,125	6,646	42,942	2,748	6,970	52,660
Q2	7,276	5,234	1,121	2,584	7,335	3,619	5,224	8,761	6,578	42,498	3,109	7,295	52,902
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
Q4	10,055	6,332	782	4,743	6,466	5,192	12,242	11,540	6,235	57,255	5,606	5,766	68,627
1985 Feb	1,887	1,353	422	766	1,421	891	1,287	1,914	1,955	10,543	874	2,074	13,491
Mar	4,055	2,008	630	1,518	4,872	1,780	1,751	2,808	2,998	20,412	1,150	3,194	24,756
Apr	3,189	2,149	279	916	2,042	959	1,386	2,471	2,059	13,301	1,102	3,031	17,434
May	1,976	1,506	528	1,155	3,688	1,875	1,525	3,024	2,118	15,889	1,318	2,069	19,276
June	2,111	1,579	314	513	1,605	785	2,313	3,266	2,401	13,308	689	2,195	16,192
July	3,036	2,536	96	763	1,879	1,312	2,867	2,919	1,754	14,626	559	1,897	17,082
Aug	3,087	2,357	73	682	1,527	1,120	3,767	2,516	1,288	14,060	1,480	1,311	16,851
Sep	2,670	1,614	329	1,107	2,527	1,768	4,087	2,923	1,078	16,489	1,100	1,617	19,206
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
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
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†	(2,815)	(1,556)	(149)	(1,164)	(1,576)	(1,638)	(1,462)	(2,220)	(1,403)	(12,427)	(825)	(1,030)	(14,282)
Feb†	(3,011)	(2,012)	(71)	(668)	(1,296)	(1,036)	(759)	(2,112)	(995)	(9,948)	(620)	(1,202)	(11,770)

\*\* Included in the South East.

## CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* 2.31

### Industry

GREAT BRITAIN		Division	Class or Group	1984	1985	1984 Q4	1985 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1985 Dec	1986 Jan†	Feb†
SIC 1980													
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		0	01-03	222	367	96	62	188	74	43	30	(10)	(2)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing				222	367	96	62	188	74	43	30	(10)	(2)
Coal extraction and coke			11-12	7,449	27,257	765	1,358	4,712	8,632	12,555	8,685	(946)	(704)
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction			13	209	99	61	14	42	43	0	0	(0)	(0)
Mineral oil processing			14	678	1,301	324	0	393	447	461	169	(49)	(64)
Nuclear fuel production			15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)
Gas, electricity and water			16-17	988	643	249	115	52	197	279	0	(7)	(23)
Energy and water supply industries		1		9,325	29,300	1,399	1,487	5,199	9,319	13,295	8,871	(1,023)	(791)
Extraction of other minerals and ores			21, 23	359	467	202	49	26	65	327	74	(39)	(0)
Metal manufacture			22	8,508	5,105	1,227	807	1,013	1,701	1,584	1,196	(433)	(385)
Manufacture of non-metallic products			24	3,715	4,427	743	839	1,269	965	1,354	586	(151)	(185)
Chemical industry			25	5,184	4,009	1,226	1,330	805	928	1,223	718	(382)	(378)
Production of man-made fibres			26	275	1,394	9	258	26	1,020	90	26	(0)	(0)
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals		2		18,041	15,402	3,511	2,758	3,262	4,804	4,578	2,600	(1,005)	(948)
Shipbuilding and repairing			30	7,111	2,730	959	1,784	461	246	239	82	(158)	(115)
Manufacture of metal goods			31	8,978	10,721	2,246	1,940	2,150	2,477	4,154	1,878	(441)	(298)
Mechanical engineering			32	30,069	21,807	6,447	5,104	6,010	4,082	6,611	2,718	(1,247)	(1,287)
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment			33	1,842	2,064	214	296	665	643	460	159	(424)	(200)
Electrical and electronic engineering			34	13,798	20,351	2,676	6,208	3,354	5,279	5,510	2,613	(1,389)	(810)
Manufacture of motor vehicles			35	13,380	8,637	3,612	2,829	1,420	1,529	2,859	957	(421)	(645)
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment			36	9,670	4,286	1,804	784	1,482	873	1,147	460	(66)	(264)
Instrument engineering			37	1,150	1,247	259	360	179	375	333	160	(2)	(44)
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries		3		85,998	71,843	18,217	19,305	15,721	15,504	21,313	9,027	(4,148)	(3,663)
Food, drink and tobacco			41-42	16,986	15,794	4,097	4,385	3,134	3,229	5,046	2,236	(1,126)	(750)
Textiles			43	5,545	4,845	1,328	1,916	1,430	806	693	343	(87)	(161)
Leather, footwear and clothing			44-45	8,130	6,879	1,615	2,445	1,791	1,367	1,276	697	(486)	(68)
Timber and furniture			46	3,721	3,431	1,624	762	923	874	872	293	(358)	(333)
Paper, printing and publishing			47	5,985	6,026	1,895	1,551	1,343	1,061	2,071	1,615	(313)	(296)
Other manufacturing			48-49	5,743	9,430	1,709	1,161	4,394	1,959	1,916	733	(331)	(421)
Other manufacturing industries		4		46,110	46,405	12,268	12,220	13,015	9,296	11,874	5,917	(2,701)	(2,029)
Construction			50	22,572	16,334	5,953	3,410	4,012	3,873	5,039	1,763	(1,202)	(907)
Construction		5		22,572	16,334	5,953	3,410	4,012	3,873	5,039	1,763	(1,202)	(907)
Wholesale distribution			61-63	7,234	7,203	1,499	1,845	1,572	1,637	2,149	766	(565)	(228)
Retail distribution			64-65	13,194	11,249	2,712	4,462	2,857	2,137	1,796	634	(1,063)	(1,024)
Hotel and catering			66	3,117	2,959	802	530	1,323	413	693	234	(306)	(178)
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles			67	817	1,387	253	392	150	124	721	579	(95)	(150)
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs		6		24,362	22,798	5,266	7,229	5,902	4,308	5,359	2,213	(2,029)	(1,580)
Transport			71-77	6,191	6,241	1,511	1,962	1,128	1,124	2,027	1,112	(678)	(500)
Telecommunications			79	565	414	76	131	12	109	162	37	(76)	(75)
Transport and communication		7		6,756	6,655	1,587	2,093	1,140	1,233	2,189	1,149	(754)	(575)
Insurance, banking, finance and business services			81-85	6,443	4,935	1,403	1,118	1,199	1,064	1,554	444	(400)	(298)
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing		8		6,443	4,935	1,403	1,118	1,199	1,064	1,554	444	(400)	(298)
Public administration and defence			91-94	13,188	7,032	1,967	1,425	1,655	2,607	1,345	518	(544)	(436)
Medical and other health services			95	1,599	3,893	194	984	1,331	336	1,242	117	(262)	(378)
Other services n.e.s.			96-99, 00	2,727	2,364	403	569	278	721	796	185	(204)	(163)
Other services		9		17,514	13,289	2,564	2,978	3,264	3,664	3,383	820	(1,010)	(977)
All production industries		1-4		159,474	162,950	35,295	35,770	37,197	38,923	51,060	26,415	(8,877)	(7,431)
All manufacturing industries		2-4		150,149	133,650	33,996	34,283	31,998	29,604	37,765	17,544	(7,854)	(6,640)
All service industries		6-9		55,075	47,677	10,820	13,418	11,505	10,269	12,485	4,626	(4,193)	(3,430)
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES		0-9		237,343	227,328	52,264	52,660	52,902	53,139	68,627	32,834	(14,282)	(11,770)

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*.

† Included in the South East.

‡ Provisional figures as at March 1, 1986; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 16,000 in January and 17,000 in February.

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

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1981	91.1			149.9		148.5		114.4	
1982	113.9			166.0		165.0		127.7	
1983	137.3			181.7		179.5		137.0	
1984	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8	
1985	162.0			201.5		200.4		154.5	
1983 June 3	136.2	6.0	3.4	181.9	4.2	174.9	2.5	134.0	2.3
July 8	141.3	5.1	3.3	183.0	3.1	177.7	1.7	135.3	1.3
Aug 5	146.9	5.6	5.6	196.2	7.2	190.9	5.8	145.7	4.6
Sep 2	147.4	0.4	3.7	185.9	1.3	184.9	3.3	141.7	2.5
Oct 7	149.8	2.5	2.8	187.2	1.4	186.1	2.8	141.4	2.0
Nov 4	148.1	-1.7	0.4	191.3	-1.6	194.0	1.0	146.6	0.3
Dec 2	146.2	-1.9	-0.4	189.0	1.1	191.5	2.2	145.7	1.4
1984 Jan 6	146.0	-0.2	-1.3	184.8	-0.8	183.5	-0.9	141.0	-0.1
Feb 3	145.2	-0.8	-1.0	187.8	-1.2	188.5	-1.8	142.4	-1.4
Mar 2	146.9	1.7	0.2	186.2	-0.9	184.5	-2.3	140.9	-1.6
Mar 30	144.5	-2.4	-0.5	193.5	2.9	192.1	2.9	149.0	2.7
May 4	151.2	6.7	2.0	194.9	2.4	193.5	1.7	150.1	2.6
June 8	150.4	-0.8	1.2	189.2	1.0	190.0	1.8	145.5	1.5
July 6	152.6	2.2	2.7	196.3	0.9	194.5	0.8	151.0	0.7
Aug 3	150.0	-2.6	-0.4	192.2	-0.9	195.5	0.7	151.2	0.4
Sep 7	153.7	3.6	1.1	196.3	2.4	194.1	1.4	151.7	2.1
Oct 5	154.0	0.3	0.5	200.3	1.3	201.5	2.3	157.1	2.0
Nov 2	154.1	0.1	1.3	203.1	3.6	203.4	2.6	159.9	2.9
Nov 30	153.5	-0.6	-0.1	202.2	2.0	202.9	2.9	157.8	2.1
1985 Jan 4	151.7	-1.8	-0.8	191.3	-3.0	192.4	-3.0	149.2	-2.6
Feb 8	153.1	1.4	-0.3	193.8	-3.1	192.5	-3.6	148.6	-3.8
Mar 8	156.1	3.0	0.9	199.0	-1.1	195.6	-2.4	151.9	-2.0
Mar 29*	161.0	4.9	3.1	191.8	0.2	186.4	3.1	140.3	-3.0
May 3*	160.7	-0.3	2.5	193.4	-0.2	188.1	-1.5	141.5	-2.4
June 7	163.4	2.7	2.4	201.7	0.9	199.6	1.3	153.9	0.7
July 5	163.0	-0.4	0.7	205.7	4.6	206.4	6.7	159.0	6.2
Aug 2	162.9	-0.1	0.7	208.8	5.1	209.3	7.1	163.4	7.3
Sep 6	167.3	4.4	1.3	206.4	1.5	203.4	1.3	158.1	1.4
Oct 4	172.6	5.3	3.2	212.8	2.4	209.2	0.9	161.3	0.8
Nov 8	170.0	-2.6	2.4	210.0	0.4	210.0	0.3	163.5	0.0
Dec 6	162.1	-7.9	-1.7	203.5	-1.0	212.0	2.9	163.8	1.9
1986 Jan 3	159.7	-2.4	-4.3	176.2	-12.2	179.8	-9.8	138.7	-7.5
Feb 7	165.0	5.3	-1.7	205.6	-1.5	200.7	-3.1	154.2	-3.1

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

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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland*	United Kingdom
1984 June 8	59.7	26.3	5.5	13.5	10.7	7.9	8.2	14.8	6.6	7.5	14.3	148.7	1.6	150.4
July 6	61.8	26.9	5.3	13.9	10.9	8.1	8.3	14.5	6.8	7.2	14.3	151.0	1.6	152.6
Aug 3	60.1	26.3	5.1	13.3	10.5	8.0	7.8	14.5	6.8	7.4	14.9	148.4	1.7	150.0
Sep 7	62.5	27.0	5.5	14.4	10.7	7.1	8.0	14.8	7.1	7.3	14.8	152.1	1.6	153.7
Oct 5	60.4	25.9	5.3	14.2	11.2	9.2	7.9	15.0	6.5	7.3	15.3	152.3	1.6	154.0
Nov 2	61.8	26.7	5.6	13.9	11.2	8.3	7.8	15.1	6.5	7.2	14.7	152.2	1.8	154.1
Nov 30	61.8	27.4	5.6	14.1	10.8	8.3	8.0	14.8	6.6	7.3	14.8	152.0	1.5	153.5
1985 Jan 4	60.0	27.0	5.4	14.0	10.7	8.3	7.8	14.9	6.7	7.6	15.1	150.3	1.4	151.7
Feb 8	60.2	27.0	5.4	14.3	11.0	8.2	7.8	15.0	6.9	7.8	14.9	151.7	1.5	153.1
Mar 8	60.9	26.9	5.6	14.9	11.7	8.4	8.2	15.0	7.2	8.1	14.4	154.5	1.7	156.1
Mar 29*	62.4	27.1	5.8	15.8	12.3	8.8	8.9	15.7	8.0	7.7	14.1	159.3	1.7	161.0
May 3*	63.0	27.0	5.9	15.5	12.2	8.8	8.3	15.6	8.0	7.4	14.2	158.9	1.8	160.7
June 7	64.0	27.3	6.0	15.8	12.2	9.3	9.0	15.7	7.8	7.7	14.3	161.7	1.7	163.4
July 5	61.7	25.8	5.9	16.6	11.5	9.3	9.6	15.8	7.9	8.1	15.0	161.4	1.6	163.0
Aug 2	62.1	25.8	6.1	17.0	11.8	9.2	8.5	16.1	7.8	8.2	15.1	161.4	1.6	162.9
Sep 6	62.7	26.1	6.2	16.9	12.7	9.3	8.7	17.3	8.7	8.3	15.1	165.7	1.6	167.3
Oct 4	64.9	26.6	6.3	17.8	13.8	9.6	9.0	17.4	8.5	8.4	15.2	171.0	1.6	172.6
Nov 8	64.5	26.8	5.8	18.1	13.5	9.4	9.0	17.0	8.5	8.3	14.1	168.4	1.6	170.0
Dec 6	60.7	25.7	5.4	16.8	12.9	9.0	9.2	16.5	7.9	8.6	13.5	160.5	1.6	162.1
1986 Jan 3	59.2	25.4	5.3	15.9	12.8	9.2	9.1	16.4	8.0	8.4	13.8	158.0	1.7	159.7
Feb 7	61.2	26.0	5.2	17.1	13.3	9.3	8.8	17.3	8.2	8.3	14.4	163.0	2.0	165.0

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

### VACANCIES\*\* 3.3 Regions: vacancies at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland*	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)	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
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 Feb 8	57.2	25.8	5.4	13.5	11.8	8.0	8.4	15.0	7.3	7.9	14.4	148.9	1.3	150.2
Mar 8	59.3	25.8	5.7	15.4	12.8	8.9	9.1	15.9	8.3	8.9	14.8	159.0	1.6	160.6
Mar 29*	65.0	28.3	6.5	17.8	14.0	9.7	10.3	18.2	9.5	9.7	16.3	177.1	1.7	178.8
May 3*	68.8	29.5	6.7	18.9	14.1	10.1	10.4	18.7	10.0	9.4	17.1	184.1	1.9	186.0
June 7	72.9	31.3	6.9	19.3	14.9	10.8	11.8	19.1	9.8	9.8	17.8	193.0	1.9	194.9
July 5	67.8	28.2	6.7	19.6	14.0	10.0	12.3	18.6	10.3	10.0	18.0	187.3	1.8	189.1
Aug 2	66.2	27.1	6.7	19.7	14.7	9.9	10.9	18.1	10.0	9.8	17.5	183.6	1.7	185.3
Sep 6	71.0	29.7	7.1	20.2	16.4	10.7	12.0	20.4	11.6	9.9	18.7	198.1	1.7	199.8
Oct 4	74.6	32.2	7.0	20.4	17.9	11.3	12.3	20.7	11.3	10.0	19.2	204.7	1.6	206.4
Nov 8	68.4	29.5	6.3	19.6	16.9	10.7	11.5	19.3	11.1	9.5	19.0	192.2	1.5	193.7
Dec 6	59.3	25.0	5.4	16.8	15.0	9.4	10.6	17.9	9.8	9.0	16.1	169.2	1.5	170.7
1986 Jan 3	56.5	24.2	5.3	15.6	14.6	9.2	10.2	17.8	9.6	9.0	14.9	162.8	1.5	164.3
Feb 7	59.4	25.5	5.3	17.6	15.2	9.6	10.2	18.3	10.2	9.4	16.4	171.5	1.8	173.3
Community Programme vacancies†	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.1	...	...	2.1
1981	0.1	0.1	0.0	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	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	2.9	...	...	2.9
1983	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.7	14.0	...	14.0
1984	3.0	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.7	15.4	0.3	15.7
1985	3.3	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.3	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.4	18.2	0.4	18.6
1985 Feb 8	2.8	1.3	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	12.9	0.2	13.1
Mar 8	2.7	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	13.0	0.4	13.4
Mar 29*	2.9	1.3	0.5	1										

# 4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## Stoppages of work\*

### Stoppages: Feb 1986

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress in month of which:	71	148,900	192,000
Beginning in month	49	20,000†	72,000
Continuing from earlier months	22	128,900‡	121,000

† Includes 18,500 directly involved.  
‡ Includes 300 involved for the first time in the month.

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

### Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Stoppages in progress			
	February 1986		First two months of 1986	
	Stop-pages	Workers directly involved	Stop-pages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	33	126,600	56	152,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	300	4	2,600
Redundancy questions	4	300	8	1,300
Trade union matters	11	4,400	17	11,900
Working conditions and supervision	5	900	11	2,100
Manning and work allocation	6	1,600	10	2,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	5	12,100	14	14,000
All causes	71	147,400	130	189,600

### Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan-Feb 1986			Jan-Feb 1985		
	Stoppages in progress			Stoppages in progress		
SIC 1980	Stop-pages	Workers in-volved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers in-volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	26	9,200	11,000	5	120,200	3,822,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	2	400	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	1	†	1,000	—	—	—
Metal processing and manufacture	2	3,900	56,000	7	1,000	6,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	6	3,500	10,000	4	3,400	19,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	1	300	1,000	3	200	1,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3	400	3,000	10	1,800	19,000
Engineering	10	1,100	7,000	15	4,900	30,000
Motor vehicles	9	4,100	29,000	6	1,900	2,000
Other transport equipment	7	2,100	3,000	6	2,200	3,000
Food, drink and tobacco	6	1,900	7,000	5	1,200	14,000
Textiles	1	200	2,000	3	200	6,000
Footwear and clothing	2	400	4,000	1	100	‡
Timber and wooden furniture	—	—	—	2	300	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	4	6,900	15,000	8	1,700	13,000
Other manufacturing industries	2	400	1,000	2	300	2,000
Construction	5	1,500	6,000	8	2,400	26,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	3	300	2,000	4	100	1,000
Transport services and communication	15	3,900	12,000	19	11,400	14,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	1	100	3,000	11	1,100	9,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	3	300	‡	2	2,500	5,000
Public administration, education and health services	27	150,400	212,000	24	78,500	130,000
Other services	1	400	‡	4	400	10,000
All industries and services	130‡	191,200	385,000	151‡	236,400	4,135,000

‡ Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.  
† Less than 50 workers involved.  
‡ Less than 500 working days lost.

# 4.2 Stoppages of work\*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period†	In progress in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)
SIC 1968											
1976	2,016	2,034	666‡	668‡	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980	1,330	1,348	830‡	834‡	11,964	44	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101‡	2,103‡	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697
SIC 1980											
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101‡	2,103‡	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699
1983	1,352	1,364	573‡	574‡	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348
1984	1,206	1,221	1,436	1,464	27,135	22,484	2,055	66	334	666	1,530
1985	840	855	603	737	6,372	4,223	590	31	50	196	1,283
1984	139	186	335	401	542	149	90	32	6	26	240
Mar	128	175	263	283	2,174	1,808	149	9	35	53	119
Apr	106	143	122	279	2,684	2,403	103	2	43	24	109
May	98	134	398	2,981	2,604	107	5	24	40	201	
June	106	147	61	241	2,749	2,303	172	3	30	58	183
July	85	126	60	214	2,535	2,103	111	4	28	218	72
Aug	83	116	65	225	2,351	2,004	209	1	24	69	44
Sep	94	129	56	218	2,608	2,203	205	2	122	54	54
Oct	113	153	62	224	3,082	2,606	259	1	46	8	162
Nov	76	119	75	244	3,041	2,404	430	3	50	19	136
Dec	35	64	40	191	2,100	1,802	155	—	22	16	104
1985	58	73	19	149	2,134	2,008	20	2	13	15	75
Feb	78	108	87	210	2,001	1,815	39	4	13	8	121
Mar	75	102	92	227	308	523	47	1	—	11	156
Apr	83	100	76	152	189	19	41	5	—	45	79
May	84	105	36	124	247	22	55	—	13	3	153
June	54	75	16	78	159	4	31	—	3	6	116
July	77	94	31	65	127	5	34	—	3	6	81
Aug	59	79	30	40	108	11	25	1	—	8	62
Sep	80	100	62	188	280	20	118	4	2	11	125
Oct	89	114	86	196	249	7	99	6	3	43	92
Nov	57	82	41	155	181	3	52	3	1	12	112
Dec	46	69	27	134	174	1	28	4	—	29	112
1986	60	80	48	160	193	6	44	3	2	9	130
Jan	49	71	68	149	192	5	54	3	4	7	119

\* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures from 1985 are provisional.  
† Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.  
‡ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

# EARNINGS 5.1

## Average earnings index: all employees; main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)				Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)				Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†
SIC 1980												
1980	111.4				109.1				109.4			
1981	125.8				123.6				124.1			
1982	137.6				137.4				138.2			
1983	149.2				149.7				150.0			
1984	158.3				162.8				158.5			
1985	171.7				177.6				176.2			
Annual averages												
1981	118.2	119.7	18.4	17	115.7	116.5	15.9	14½	116.4	117.3	16.6	15
Jan	119.3	120.7	16.4	15½	117.3	118.2	16.0	14	117.8	118.7	16.6	14½
Feb	121.2	121.3	14.5	15½	118.9	118.9	14.0	14	119.9	119.4	13.6	14½
Mar												
April	121.9	122.6	13.8	14	118.4	119.2	12.3	14	119.1	119.7	12.6	14½
May	123.5	123.6	13.2	13½	121.0	120.0	11.8	13½	121.5	120.5	12.1	14
June	126.0	124.8	12.0	12½	124.5	122.6	11.5	13½	125.2	123.5	12.1	14
July	126.9	125.8	12.1	11½	125.4	124.2	11.4	13½	126.2	124.8	11.8	14
Aug	129.0	128.9	13.0	11½	126.0	126.9	13.4	13½	126.3	127.3	13.6	13¾
Sep	129.4	129.5	9.7	11½	126.2	127.4	12.9	13½	126.6	127.9	13.1	13¾
Oct	130.0	130.2	12.0	11½	128.6	129.4	14.5	13½	128.9	129.9	14.6	13¾
Nov	131.4	130.8	11.5	11	130.8	129.9	13.4	13½	130.9	130.0	13.5	13½
Dec	133.1	131.7	10.1	11	130.8	130.2	12.7	13	130.9	130.5	13.0	13
1982	131.2	132.8	10.9	11	131.1	132.0	13.3	12¾	131.6	132.6	13.0	13
Jan	132.8	134.3	11.3	10¾	131.8	132.8	12.4	12	133.7	134.7	13.5	12½
Feb	134.6	134.7	11.0	10¾	134.4	134.4	13.0	11¾	135.2	134.6	12.7	12
Mar												
April	134.5	135.4	10.4	10½	134.8	136.0	14.1	11¾	135.2	136.1	13.7	11¾
May	136.5	136.7	10.6	10½	137.5	136.5	13.8	11½	137.8	136.9	13.6	11¾
June	138.3	137.0	9.8	9½	138.8	136.7	11.5	11¼	139.6	137.6	11.4	11
July	140.7	139.5	10.9	9¼	139.2	137.8	11.0	11	140.1	138.5	11.0	11
Aug	138.8	138.6	7.5	8¾	137.6	138.4	9.1	9½	138.4	139.3	9.4	9½
Sep	138.7	138.9	7.3	8¾	137.9	139.3	9.3	9¼	138.7	140.2	9.6	9½
Oct	139.6	139.8	7.4	8¾	140.0	140.9	8.9	9¼	139.9	141.1	8.6	9½
Nov	142.4	141.7	8.3	8½	142.5	141.6	9.0	9	143.7	142.8	9.8	9¼
Dec	143.6	142.0	7.8									

# 5.3 EARNINGS

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
JAN 1980 = 100														
1980	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.1	109.8	106.9	109.0	111.4	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	125.0	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.9	120.2
1982	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.8
1983	157.5	134.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1984	169.6	67.7	162.5	170.4	167.1	159.5	164.9	156.1	167.1	149.0	157.4	151.9	160.9	154.4
1985	184.4	135.3	178.6	182.7	181.6	172.4	179.1	172.3	182.3	168.9	170.9	164.1	174.9	169.6
1981 Jan	118.1	120.5	114.0	120.4	110.1	113.3	114.8	111.3	115.8	102.8	116.3	109.7	117.4	114.4
1981 Feb	119.9	118.5	116.7	121.9	116.6	113.4	115.8	112.3	116.6	109.5	118.9	110.8	116.8	116.8
1981 Mar	125.9	120.7	116.4	130.5	118.4	116.0	119.2	114.0	119.6	109.7	118.4	113.3	117.3	117.1
1981 April	132.9	117.0	116.9	128.9	118.3	116.0	117.4	113.7	118.9	108.2	119.5	111.1	118.7	112.8
1981 May	130.2	113.7	120.2	132.4	121.6	119.7	120.9	115.7	121.7	101.9	124.0	114.4	121.7	118.0
1981 June	131.7	116.3	117.9	140.7	123.0	125.3	124.3	117.0	123.9	112.1	123.8	116.3	126.0	122.6
1981 July	130.0	118.8	123.3	140.6	131.8	123.7	123.7	117.0	126.5	114.6	126.7	116.7	125.2	122.4
1981 Aug	143.8	117.5	121.0	135.5	128.4	124.1	134.4	117.7	124.5	112.3	129.2	117.7	125.9	122.7
1981 Sep	147.7	118.4	121.1	136.7	131.3	123.9	126.9	119.9	125.3	112.2	123.5	119.7	126.1	122.5
1981 Oct	143.0	120.3	121.1	138.1	133.8	125.0	131.0	122.0	127.8	113.7	133.9	121.1	126.9	124.8
1981 Nov	131.4	121.0	123.0	138.5	133.9	127.2	133.2	122.9	129.3	121.4	127.7	126.4	131.6	126.1
1981 Dec	126.5	120.2	126.2	138.3	132.2	131.9	135.6	123.8	131.3	117.8	126.1	124.8	132.6	122.6
1982 Jan	125.1	120.6	133.8	141.7	136.4	126.7	132.5	123.9	131.8	120.4	130.2	123.2	129.9	127.2
1982 Feb	134.6	146.6	131.7	142.0	134.3	130.4	131.1	125.7	132.5	121.4	131.0	125.2	129.9	127.5
1982 Mar	138.9	132.7	132.7	140.7	134.6	134.6	133.0	128.0	136.7	123.7	133.4	128.6	131.5	130.0
1982 April	144.2	128.8	132.0	139.3	137.4	134.8	134.4	127.7	136.9	119.7	137.4	127.3	133.6	130.0
1982 May	140.6	130.7	132.8	141.3	136.9	137.6	135.0	130.1	137.6	124.9	137.8	131.0	139.3	133.2
1982 June	144.0	128.0	135.6	153.2	135.7	141.6	140.8	131.6	140.5	125.7	141.4	129.5	137.9	134.1
1982 July	152.2	129.1	142.4	154.5	145.9	138.9	140.9	132.9	140.7	128.3	137.4	129.8	136.5	133.2
1982 Aug	154.0	130.2	135.3	150.0	136.3	137.2	139.0	130.8	139.6	124.8	136.3	128.7	137.8	131.6
1982 Sep	160.8	128.6	137.4	151.5	135.0	138.5	139.0	131.1	140.2	121.7	138.9	130.0	139.4	131.3
1982 Oct	152.8	117.6	137.0	151.8	140.8	139.2	140.8	133.2	143.2	125.7	141.2	131.0	139.1	133.1
1982 Nov	143.4	139.6	138.2	157.2	136.1	140.5	149.5	135.5	144.1	129.5	142.3	133.9	142.7	135.5
1982 Dec	139.5	140.7	150.4	138.1	142.0	136.5	146.3	136.5	146.3	137.8	140.0	132.9	143.0	134.7
1983 Jan	138.0	141.3	146.3	146.2	140.9	141.2	143.7	135.1	147.0	133.9	138.5	133.5	142.2	137.9
1983 Feb	145.2	139.5	146.1	145.9	140.4	141.9	145.0	136.0	147.1	134.6	139.5	134.1	142.6	139.0
1983 Mar	145.1	139.0	146.1	145.0	141.8	142.7	143.3	138.1	150.1	134.7	143.7	137.3	144.1	140.6
1983 April	155.1	136.5	147.3	158.9	146.2	144.9	146.2	138.8	150.6	133.7	142.7	136.4	146.6	141.7
1983 May	151.0	131.2	146.3	158.2	147.4	146.5	149.4	141.7	152.2	139.0	144.0	141.0	149.4	144.0
1983 June	156.7	133.7	148.6	160.1	147.6	152.3	150.3	143.2	154.0	139.0	144.5	139.2	150.9	144.6
1983 July	167.2	135.4	156.7	164.9	166.3	147.7	151.9	143.4	143.4	141.5	140.3	151.1	145.1	145.1
1983 Aug	162.7	135.5	149.0	161.8	151.7	149.7	151.1	141.8	152.8	137.1	137.9	149.7	143.7	143.7
1983 Sep	178.0	137.0	150.9	162.6	152.1	151.3	152.9	143.2	153.3	137.8	142.4	142.1	150.8	145.5
1983 Oct	173.6	140.1	143.9	169.7	163.8	150.2	153.1	145.3	157.5	139.8	146.1	144.1	152.0	146.6
1983 Nov	160.4	123.9	140.9	165.1	154.3	156.8	164.7	148.6	156.8	146.0	150.6	147.9	155.5	147.2
1983 Dec	156.7	123.6	151.9	161.5	155.8	156.6	166.1	152.8	158.7	147.2	147.4	146.6	159.7	146.1
1984 Jan	155.3	121.5	158.1	162.7	167.3	151.4	155.8	148.8	158.3	145.7	148.4	145.2	153.9	149.8
1984 Feb	158.6	125.2	159.9	163.0	159.3	153.8	158.1	151.3	160.0	147.4	154.5	149.0	155.5	151.6
1984 Mar	156.6	54.4	161.6	164.9	162.6	155.5	158.2	153.7	163.4	147.0	154.2	151.2	155.5	153.4
1984 April	165.2	55.7	164.0	167.0	171.2	154.1	157.6	150.5	166.9	148.0	151.9	147.9	155.7	145.2
1984 May	163.1	51.0	158.4	171.1	161.4	158.5	159.9	153.6	165.1	149.6	152.3	151.4	158.2	155.1
1984 June	171.2	51.6	162.0	170.1	162.6	162.3	164.8	157.0	167.5	147.7	163.4	151.7	162.1	156.7
1984 July	177.4	51.3	167.2	175.8	181.6	160.0	164.2	158.8	169.6	152.2	153.7	153.0	162.4	157.0
1984 Aug	186.1	51.0	162.1	172.3	164.6	158.6	171.3	155.3	166.2	147.0	152.6	150.6	159.4	152.6
1984 Sep	188.6	57.5	163.9	174.0	163.7	164.2	164.8	156.5	168.3	151.3	158.3	153.0	162.8	155.5
1984 Oct	181.3	57.6	162.7	177.0	176.1	162.6	166.0	161.2	170.7	147.7	174.1	154.7	164.2	158.2
1984 Nov	168.2	67.1	164.3	176.6	164.4	165.2	179.0	162.7	172.9	153.1	161.7	157.3	169.5	159.5
1984 Dec	163.5	68.5	165.7	170.7	170.9	167.4	179.5	163.9	176.8	151.4	163.8	157.6	171.6	158.3
1985 Jan	163.9	74.0	170.5	174.9	177.5	163.0	170.8	164.2	173.8	171.0	161.8	156.7	167.5	163.1
1985 Feb	170.3	78.2	173.1	175.9	169.7	165.5	170.4	165.5	175.6	162.3	164.6	158.7	170.0	164.2
1985 Mar	170.4	122.5	173.6	175.9	175.8	168.5	173.1	169.1	181.4	167.8	168.5	161.9	167.9	166.6
1985 April	175.4	137.9	173.5	173.8	188.0	170.0	173.8	168.9	185.3	167.2	168.1	161.6	171.9	167.0
1985 May	173.6	139.5	178.3	175.9	174.9	170.4	174.6	170.6	181.2	168.7	167.0	164.5	173.5	168.9
1985 June	188.2	148.0	177.1	182.5	175.7	175.2	178.8	173.4	183.1	168.3	183.3	164.5	176.5	172.1
1985 July	193.6	149.5	178.5	193.2	198.8	173.0	181.6	174.7	183.5	172.8	172.1	164.8	176.4	172.0
1985 Aug	203.1	150.7	177.2	184.8	176.7	172.1	180.8	171.7	181.0	166.8	167.8	163.1	173.0	168.5
1985 Sep	206.3	152.9	183.7	194.5	196.5	176.5	179.8	174.4	182.7	165.6	170.8	165.5	175.8	171.3
1985 Oct	200.5	153.6	181.7	187.1	176.7	175.6	180.4	175.5	184.5	167.2	174.4	166.5	177.0	172.5
1985 Nov	182.9	159.3	185.5	188.4	177.1	176.6	185.3	180.1	186.3	175.6	173.3	171.6	182.6	174.5
1985 Dec	184.5	157.8	190.0	184.9	192.0	182.0	190.1	179.7	189.6	173.2	178.6	169.7	186.7	174.5
1986 [Jan]		172.0	185.7	185.4	188.4	176.5	183.6	177.6	190.1	173.0	180.0	170.4	184.9	176.5

\* 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)								



## 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

### Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

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

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

## 5.5 EARNINGS

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

Full-time adults\*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†	1985†
Men	689	287.3	328.5	404.0	451.4	506.2	547.3	604.5	657.5
Women	311	353.4	402.4	494.1	559.5	625.3	681.4	743.9	807.2
Men and women	1,000	298.1	340.6	418.7	469.1	525.6	569.3	627.3	682.0

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

## EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

### Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

Leather, footwear and clothing (44-55)	Timber and wooden furniture (46)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing (48-49)	All manufacturing industries (21-49)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication* (71-72, 75-77,79)	All Industries covered SIC 1980
113.94	133.35	184.22	140.51	146.19	169.13	139.99	162.43	£ 148.63
119.69	139.92	198.43	151.41	157.50	179.77	147.80	173.32	159.30
129.72	154.00	214.42	162.57	170.58	193.34	160.37	...	...
42.0	43.0	42.1	43.1	42.5	40.8	43.6	46.5	43.3
41.8	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43.4
42.0	44.1	42.4	43.4	43.0	41.1	44.0	...	...
271.6	309.8	437.7	325.9	343.6	415.0	321.2	349.5	pence 343.5
286.5	326.3	467.1	349.7	367.7	441.5	341.4	371.2	366.7
309.0	348.9	506.1	374.5	397.1	470.0	364.8	...	...
73.60	97.36	112.07	87.52	90.32	112.46	77.98	118.08	£ 91.26
78.58	102.63	119.71	92.48	96.30	126.00	87.81	126.69	97.34
85.22	113.18	129.16	98.23	103.21	124.17	95.86	...	...
37.1	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.1	36.1	39.2	40.8	38.2
37.0	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.5	38.8	41.5	38.2
37.1	38.7	38.5	38.6	38.1	36.9	38.3	...	...
198.6	253.7	290.6	226.6	237.2	311.4	199.0	289.4	pence 239.1
212.6	267.2	308.3	239.8	252.9	336.1	226.6	305.4	254.9
229.9	292.4	335.9	254.5	271.0	336.4	250.4	...	...
82.96	129.37	170.39	127.29	132.98	168.43	139.80	160.58	£ 138.74
88.13	136.00	182.49	136.87	143.09	179.22	147.59	171.39	148.69
95.10	149.83	198.21	145.72	155.04	192.65	160.11	181.06	160.39
38.2	42.5	41.4	42.0	41.5	40.7	43.6	46.2	42.4
38.1	42.4	41.7	42.1	41.7	40.7	43.3	46.5	42.5
38.2	43.6	41.6	42.2	41.8	41.1	43.9	46.4	42.8
217.2	304.2	411.4	303.1	320.5	413.9	320.9	347.3	pence 327.3
231.4	320.7	437.2	324.9	343.0	440.5	341.0	368.7	349.5
249.2	343.8	476.2	345.7	370.6	468.9	364.4	390.0	374.7

\* Except sea transport.

## EARNINGS 5.5

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

Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

All Industries and Services	All Industries and Services								
	Weights	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Men	575	287.2	322.4	403.1	465.2	510.4	556.0	604.4	650.1
Women	425	334.5	373.5	468.3	547.4	594.1	651.6	697.5	750.9
Men and women	1,000	300.0	336.2	420.7	487.4	533.0	581.9	629.6	677.4

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

# 5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	
			excluding those whose pay was affected by absence					excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
<b>April of each year</b>										
<b>FULL-TIME MEN†</b>										
Manual occupations										
1979	94.5	97.9	46.0	212.8	208.7	90.1	93.0	46.2	201.2	197.5
1980	111.2	115.2	45.0	255.5	250.0	108.6	111.7	45.4	245.8	240.5
1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118.4	121.9	44.2	275.3	269.1
1982*	134.8	138.1	43.8	315.1	307.9	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1983†	134.4	137.8	43.9	313.7	306.7	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1984	142.8	147.4	43.7	336.7	329.2	140.3	143.6	43.9	326.5	319.0
1985	141.0	145.5	43.6	333.0	325.5	138.4	141.6	43.8	322.7	315.2
1984	153.6	158.9	44.4	358.1	348.5	148.8	152.7	44.3	345.0	336.1
1985	167.5	172.6	44.6	386.8	373.8	159.8	163.6	44.5	368.0	356.8
Non-manual occupations										
1979	116.8	117.7	39.6	293.8	294.7	112.1	113.0	38.8	288.6	289.5
1980	143.6	144.8	39.4	362.3	362.0	140.4	141.3	38.7	360.8	361.3
1981	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161.2	163.1	38.4	419.1	419.7
1982*	180.1	181.4	38.8	457.9	457.0	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
1983†	178.5	179.8	38.9	453.4	452.5	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
1984	193.2	194.6	39.1	491.6	491.0	193.7	194.9	38.4	503.4	502.9
1985	191.4	192.9	39.1	487.3	486.6	190.6	191.8	38.4	494.8	494.2
1984	211.7	213.5	39.3	537.8	537.1	207.3	209.0	38.5	537.4	536.4
1985	230.7	232.0	39.3	582.0	580.7	223.5	225.0	38.6	574.7	573.2
All occupations										
1979	100.5	103.7	44.2	233.1	231.8	98.8	101.4	43.2	232.2	232.4
1980	120.3	124.3	43.4	284.1	281.8	121.5	124.5	42.7	288.2	287.6
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2
1982*	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1983†	147.9	151.8	42.3	354.2	351.4	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1984	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1	398.0
1985	156.4	161.2	42.2	378.1	375.0	161.1	164.7	41.4	392.6	391.2
1984	171.2	176.8	42.8	409.9	406.2	174.3	178.8	41.7	423.0	421.4
1985	187.2	192.6	42.9	444.3	438.6	187.9	192.4	41.9	452.5	449.9
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN†</b>										
Manual occupations										
1979	55.4	57.9	39.9	145.4	144.2	53.4	55.2	39.6	139.9	138.7
1980	66.4	69.5	39.8	174.5	172.8	65.9	68.0	39.6	172.1	170.4
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8	188.2
1982*	79.9	82.9	39.6	209.5	207.1	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1983†	79.6	82.6	39.6	208.9	206.6	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1984	86.7	90.3	39.7	227.3	224.9	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3	222.0
1985	91.9	96.0	39.9	240.9	238.1	90.8	93.5	39.3	238.0	235.1
1984	100.1	104.5	40.0	261.7	257.3	98.2	101.3	39.5	256.9	252.9
Non-manual occupations										
1979	62.3	62.8	37.2	168.5	168.0	65.3	66.0	36.7	176.8	176.6
1980	76.7	77.1	37.3	205.8	204.9	82.0	82.7	36.7	221.2	220.7
1981	86.4	87.3	37.1	234.2	233.4	95.6	96.7	36.5	259.7	259.2
1982*	97.2	97.6	37.2	260.3	259.0	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1983†	97.0	97.4	37.2	259.8	258.5	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1984	105.5	106.2	37.2	283.3	281.9	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0	309.0
1985	106.2	107.0	37.2	285.4	284.0	115.1	116.1	36.5	312.9	311.9
1984	115.8	117.2	37.4	310.8	308.7	123.0	124.3	36.5	334.3	333.1
1985	125.5	126.8	37.4	336.5	334.7	132.4	133.8	36.6	359.1	357.6
All occupations										
1979	57.9	60.0	38.8	154.6	153.7	61.8	63.0	37.5	166.0	165.7
1980	70.3	72.8	38.7	187.3	186.1	77.3	78.8	37.5	207.0	206.4
1981	78.1	81.5	38.4	211.6	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.8	241.2
1982*	87.1	89.7	38.5	232.1	230.4	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1983†	85.8	89.4	38.5	231.4	229.7	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1984	94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250.1	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5	287.5
1985	94.7	97.9	38.6	252.7	251.0	107.6	109.5	37.2	290.6	289.5
1984	101.7	105.5	38.8	270.9	268.8	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1
1985	110.6	114.7	38.8	294.4	291.5	123.9	126.4	37.3	334.0	332.4
<b>FULL-TIME ADULTS</b>										
<b>(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>										
All occupations										
1979	90.4	93.7	43.0	216.7	214.2	87.4	89.6	41.5	213.6	212.4
1980	108.4	112.4	42.3	263.3	259.8	107.7	110.2	41.1	264.8	262.8
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303.2
1982*	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1983†	133.3	137.2	41.4	327.2	323.1	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1984	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1	362.5
<b>(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over</b>										
All occupations										
1979	89.1	92.5	43.0	213.9	211.3	86.2	88.4	41.5	210.7	209.3
1980	106.9	110.9	42.3	259.8	256.2	106.3	108.7	41.1	261.1	259.0
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4
1982*	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1983†	131.2	135.2	41.4	322.3	318.2	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1984	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356.8
<b>(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates</b>										
1983	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	380.6	375.4	155.8	159.3	40.3	389.9	386.7
1985	169.2	174.7	41.9	411.8	404.8	167.4	171.0	40.4	416.8	412.7

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


# LABOUR COSTS 5.7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

SIC 1968		Manu-	Mining and	Construction	Gas, electricity	Index of	Whole
		facturing	quarrying		and water	production	economy
Labour costs							Pence per hour
	1975	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	166.76	..
	1978	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14	..
	1979	295.1	431.1	263.9	377.1	298.9	..
	1980	361.0	532.7	333.6	495.1	368.6	..
	1981	394.34	603.34	357.43	595.10	405.57	..
	1982	432.8	691.1	386.8	682.0	446.6	..
	1983	466.1	736.4	416.1	731.6	480.5	..
	1984	503.5	..	441.5	760.7	..	..
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Per cent
Wages and salaries	1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	..
	1981	82.1	73.3	85.0	75.8	81.6	..
	1982	82.7	72.3	85.5	75.8	82.0	..
	1983	83.1	71.4	86.0	75.5	82.3	..
	1984	83.9	..	86.3	76.6	..	..
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1978	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	..
	1981	10.0	8.7	7.8	11.5	9.7	..
	1982	10.2	8.5	7.9	11.9	9.9	..
	1983	10.4	8.4	8.0	11.8	10.1	..
	1984	10.5	..	8.0	12.0	..	..
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	..
	1981	9.0	7.0	9.9	7.0	8.9	..
	1982	8.3	6.3	9.1	6.4	8.1	..
	1983	7.6	5.7	8.4	5.8	7.5	..
	1984	7.3	..	8.1	5.6	..	..
Private social welfare payments	1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	..
	1981	5.2	10.1	2.8	13.1	5.6	..
	1982	5.3	10.3	3.0	13.5	5.9	..
	1983	5.5	10.7	3.1	13.9	6.0	..
	1984	5.8	..	3.3	14.6	..	..
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1978	2.3	7.7	1.9	2.6	2.6	..
	1981	3.7	9.6	2.3	4.1	3.9	..
	1982	3.7	11.1	2.4	4.3	4.0	..
	1983	3.8	12.2	2.5	4.8	4.1	

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

# EARNINGS



	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)
Indices 1980 = 100																	
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1975	49.9	70.0	65	62	58.9	53.0	74	34	46	38.2	67.2	78	64	..	62.4	87.1	66
1976	58.2	76.3	73	70	66.4	60.4	79	44	54	46.2	75.5	81	75	..	73.6	88.5	72
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	130.0	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	144.9	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
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1984 Q4	154.6	125.9	133	138	136.9	160.2	118	272	170	197.1	121.6	115	148	178.2	144.5	..	128
1985 Q1	158.2	128.5	129	140	137.2	162.7	119	289	171 R	206.2	123.5	119	149	196.9	148.6 R	..	130
Q2	161.5	131.5	131	141	140.6	165.1	123	304	174	210.8	126.3	119	153	200.8	152.6 R	..	130
Q3	164.4	130.8	132	141	142.4	..	123	..	..	216.1	124.7	120	155	..	151.0 R	..	131
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	132
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1985 Jul	163.4	132.5	..	141	145.7	..	123	..	..	213.5	121.0	120	..	..	152.3 R	..	131
Aug	163.3	129.2	..	141	140.1	..	..	..	..	217.4	127.2	120	..	..	149.3	..	130
Sep	166.4	130.7	132	142	141.5	..	..	..	..	217.4	126.0	120	..	..	151.5	..	131
Oct	165.9	..	..	144	143.0	..	..	..	..	217.4	125.8	120	..	..	151.9	..	131
Nov	167.7	..	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	218.8	126.8	120	..	..	153.2	..	132
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	134
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																	
Per cent																	
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1975	26	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	..	15	7	9
1976	17	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	17	..	18	2	8
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	5	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	16	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	..	4
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1984 Q4	8	6	5	5	5	7	3	24	8	10	4	2	9	13	11	..	4
1985 Q1	9	6	3	4	5	6	3	23	8	11	4	4	10	14	8 R	..	4
Q2	10	7	3	4	4	6	6	20	7	12	5	4	9	12	8 R	..	4
Q3	9	7	5	3	5	..	4	..	..	12	4	4	6	..	7	..	4
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1985 Jul	9	4	..	4	5	..	5	..	..	11	1	4	..	..	6	..	4
Aug	9	4	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	12	9	5	..	..	7	..	4
Sep	9	8	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	7	..	3
Oct	8	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	7	..	3
Nov	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	4	..	..	7	..	3
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

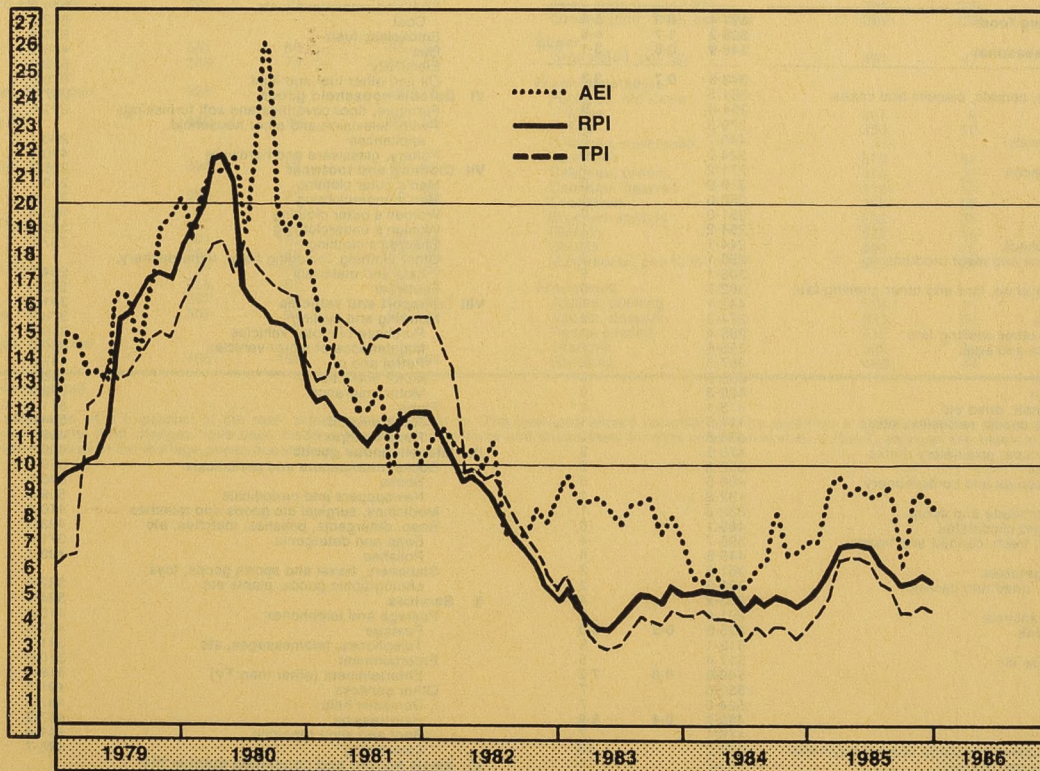
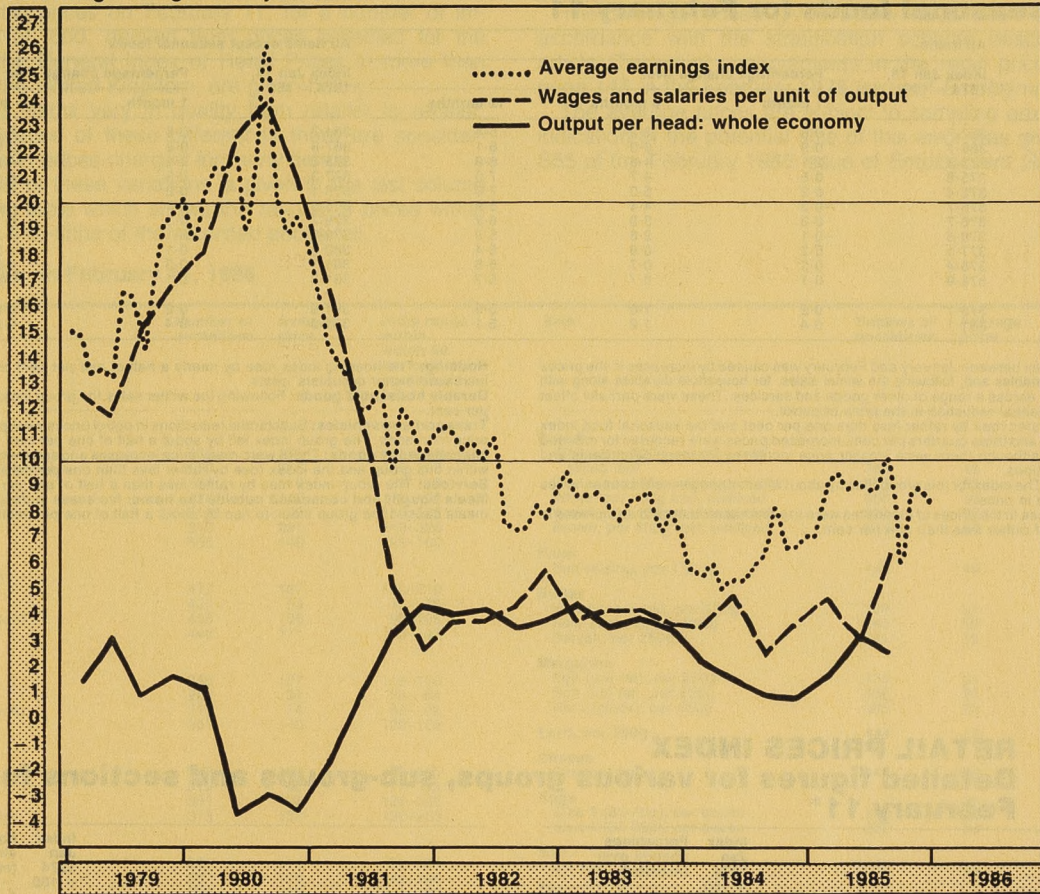
Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).  
2 Seasonally adjusted.

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.

# EARNINGS: earnings, prices: whole economy C2

Percentage changes on a year earlier



## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

### Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for February 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 Feb	362.7	0.8	2.2	5.4	364.7	0.8	2.3	
Mar	366.1	0.9	3.0	6.1	367.8	0.9	2.8	
Apr	373.9	2.1	4.5	6.9	375.5	2.1	4.3	
May	375.6	0.5	4.7	7.0	377.3	0.5	4.4	
June	376.4	0.2	5.0	7.0	378.1	0.2	4.7	
July	376.7	-0.2	4.4	6.9	378.5	0.1	4.6	
Aug	376.7	0.3	3.9	6.2	379.7	0.3	4.1	
Sep	376.5	-0.1	2.8	5.9	379.5	-0.1	3.2	
Oct	377.1	0.2	0.9	5.4	380.0	0.1	1.2	
Nov	378.4	0.3	0.7	5.5	381.1	0.3	1.0	
Dec	378.9	0.1	0.7	5.7	381.3	0.1	0.8	
1986 Jan	379.7	0.2	1.0	5.5	381.9	0.2	0.9	
Feb	381.1	0.4	1.2	5.1	383.3	0.4	0.9	

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

**Food:** The food index rose by rather less than one per cent and the seasonal food index rose by about one and three quarters per cent. Increased prices were recorded for milk and fresh vegetables although there were smaller price increases for many other items and some price reductions.

**Alcoholic drink:** The index for this group rose by about a half of one per cent as beer, wines and spirits all rose in price.

**Tobacco:** Increases in the prices of cigarettes were the main contributors to an increase in the group index of rather less than one per cent.

**Housing:** The housing index rose by nearly a half of one per cent chiefly as a result of increased owner occupiers' costs.

**Durable household goods:** Following the winter sales the group index rose by about one per cent.

**Transport and vehicles:** Substantial reductions in petrol prices were partly offset by other price increases. The group index fell by about a half of one per cent.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were many price increases and some small price decreases within this group and the index rose by rather less than one per cent.

**Services:** The group index rose by rather less than a half of one per cent.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Increases in the prices of restaurant meals caused the group index to rise by about a half of one per cent.

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

### Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for February 11\*

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)
		1	12		
		1	12		
<b>All items</b>	381.1	0.4	5.1		
<b>All items excluding food</b>	391.4	0.3	5.5		
<b>Seasonal food</b>	328.2	1.7	4.8		
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	346.9	0.6	3.1		
<b>I Food</b>	343.6	0.7	3.3		
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	361.5	5	5		
Bread	354.4	9	9		
Flour	279.5	6	6		
Other cereals	440.7	5	5		
Biscuits	324.0	0	0		
Meat and bacon	271.2	1	1		
Beef	319.9	0	0		
Lamb	258.0	-1	-1		
Pork	251.0	0	0		
Bacon	254.2	1	1		
Ham (cooked)	244.1	0	0		
Other meat and meat products	250.1	2	2		
Fish	306.1	9	9		
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	362.5	0	0		
Butter	442.1	1	1		
Margarine	274.0	0	0		
Lard and other cooking fats	255.4	-1	-1		
Milk, cheese and eggs	355.6	7	7		
Cheese	387.3	2	2		
Eggs	205.8	10	10		
Milk, fresh	429.3	9	9		
Milk, canned, dried etc	415.1	4	4		
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	411.5	-1	-1		
Tea	476.8	-12	-12		
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	476.5	8	8		
Soft drinks	352.6	2	2		
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	466.5	5	5		
Sugar	432.2	1	1		
Jam, marmalade and syrup	332.8	1	1		
Sweets and chocolates	469.1	6	6		
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	396.7	4	4		
Potatoes	445.8	6	6		
Other vegetables	361.8	3	3		
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	323.3	2	2		
Other food	353.8	4	4		
Food for animals	291.8	2	2		
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	425.9	0.5	6.6		
Beer	512.1	8	8		
Spirits, wines etc	317.4	5	5		
<b>III Tobacco</b>	549.9	0.8	7.2		
Cigarettes	552.0	7	7		
Tobacco	524.8	7	7		
<b>IV Housing</b>	465.7	0.4	8.9		
Rent	418.1	7	7		
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	461.2	10	10		
Rates and water charges	540.0	10	10		
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	434.1	7	7		
<b>V Fuel and light</b>	507.0	0.0	3.7		
Coal and smokeless fuels	544.5	3	3		
Coal	552.3	2	2		
Smokeless fuels	525.8	5	5		
Gas	408.6	4	4		
Electricity	522.2	4	4		
Oil and other fuel and light	678.5	0	0		
<b>VI Durable household goods</b>	267.8	1.0	3.1		
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	291.5	4	4		
Radio, television and other household appliances	208.1	1	1		
Pottery, glassware and hardware	400.9	5	5		
<b>VII Clothing and footwear</b>	225.7	0.2	4.3		
Men's outer clothing	240.1	3	3		
Men's underclothing	314.6	3	3		
Women's outer clothing	163.4	5	5		
Women's underclothing	305.3	6	6		
Children's clothing	267.3	3	3		
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	254.0	5	5		
Footwear	235.9	4	4		
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles</b>	391.2	-0.5	2.5		
Motoring and cycling	376.2	2	2		
Purchase of motor vehicles	316.3	1	1		
Maintenance of motor vehicles	456.2	7	7		
Petrol and oil	447.5	-2	-2		
Motor licences	398.2	11	11		
Motor insurance	382.0	12	12		
Fares	511.2	5	5		
Rail transport	544.7	7	7		
Road transport	493.7	4	4		
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods</b>	406.1	0.8	6.1		
Books, newspapers and periodicals	579.1	5	5		
Books	640.9	10	10		
Newspapers and periodicals	559.9	4	4		
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	410.6	6	6		
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	423.3	6	6		
Soap and detergents	371.4	6	6		
Polishes	499.1	5	5		
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic goods, plants etc	332.9	5	5		
<b>X Services</b>	394.1	0.3	6.5		
Postage and telephones	415.0	5	5		
Postage	470.5	-2	-2		
Telephones, teletypes, etc	391.7	8	8		
Entertainment	310.8	7	7		
Entertainment (other than TV)	478.4	8	8		
Other services	491.5	7	7		
Domestic help	497.0	5	5		
Hairdressing	497.2	7	7		
Boot and shoe repairing	441.4	2	2		
Laundry	445.7	5	5		
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	428.9	0.5	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 1984 can be found in "Retail Prices, 1914-1984" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3

### Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on February 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 February 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
<b>Beef: home-killed</b>				<b>Bread</b>			
Sirloin (without bone)	465	289	230-359	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	498	42	35-52
Silverside (without bone) †	550	215	186-240	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	318	53	50-57
Best beef mince	584	118	89-149	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	366	34	31-38
Fore ribs (with bone)	426	143	118-178	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	222	36	34-37
Brisket (without bone)	513	155	118-176	Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	255	54	45-59
Rump steak †	543	291	249-328	<b>Flour</b>			
Stewing steak	555	148	129-169	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	444	42	37-47
<b>Lamb: home-killed</b>				<b>Butter</b>			
Loin (with bone)	477	187	160-210	Home-produced, per 250g	329	51	48-57
Breast †	420	53	36-78	New Zealand, per 250g	340	50	48-53
Shoulder (with bone)	456	106	88-129	Danish, per 250g	351	55	53-59
Leg (with bone)	448	171	150-198	<b>Margarine</b>			
<b>Lamb: imported</b>				Soft (low fat), per 250g	375	34	31-43
Loin (with bone)	255	137	119-160	Soft (full fat), per 250g	358	25	19-36
Breast †	226	38	28-54	Hard (block), per 250g	285	23	17-31
Shoulder (with bone)	315	74	59-92	<b>Lard, per 250g</b>	444	18	15-24
Leg (with bone)	301	140	129-159	<b>Cheese</b>			
<b>Pork: home-killed</b>				Cheddar type	443	125	103-143
Leg (foot off)	520	111	88-145	<b>Eggs</b>			
Belly †	519	83	72-98	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	320	109	90-116
Loin (with bone)	551	138	128-153	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	282	94	80-102
Fillet (without bone)	373	183	132-260	<b>Milk</b>			
<b>Bacon</b>				per pint	1,040	24	—
Collar †	260	111	98-124	<b>Tea</b>			
Gammon †	387	174	145-198	Loose per 125g	853	42	36-52
Back, smoked	328	163	140-182	Tea bags per 125g	505	97	88-120
Back, unsmoked	414	152	132-169	<b>Coffee</b>			
Streaky, smoked	256	102	92-119	Pure, instant, per 100g	738	129	89-152
<b>Ham (not shoulder), per ¼ lb</b>	469	51	38-65	Ground (filter fine), per ½ lb	300	138	122-152
<b>Sausages</b>				<b>Sugar</b>			
Pork	561	80	65-94	Granulated, per kg	481	47	45-49
Beef	388	74	59-87	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can</b>	328	47	39-56	Potatoes, old loose	367	8	6-11
<b>Corned beef, 12 oz can</b>	439	79	65-99	White	230	10	7-11
<b>Chicken: roasting</b>				Red	—	—	—
Frozen, oven ready	394	65	49-80	Potatoes, new loose	—	—	—
Fresh or chilled	396	81	68-88	Tomatoes	578	57	48-68
oven ready	—	—	—	Cabbage, greens	410	22	14-35
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Cabbage, hearted	419	18	12-26
Cod fillets	301	162	146-208	Cauliflower	250	59	34-85
Haddock fillets	296	178	150-200	Brussels sprouts	532	29	24-39
Haddock, smoked whole	191	169	140-196	Carrots	574	15	12-24
Plaice fillets	255	182	160-212	Onions	590	15	12-22
Herrings	257	69	58-84	Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	562	29	25-36
Kippers, with bone	307	96	80-119	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
<b>Canned (red) salmon, half-size can</b>	408	133	120-155	Apples, cooking	524	31	25-39

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices<sup>‡</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*						All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.6
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6
1980	1,000	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	34.5-35.9	59.1-59.7	93.6-95.6	48.0	38.8-40.6	786	966.8-969.6
1981	1,000	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	34.3-35.3	56.8-57.2	91.1-92.5	48.4	36.2-38.2	793	969.2-971.9
1982	1,000	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	33.9-34.9	52.8-53.3	87.0-88.2	47.7	36.7-38.4	794	965.7-967.5
1983	1,000	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	35.8-36.5	56.7-57.0	92.7-93.6	46.8	35.0-36.9	797	971.5-974.1
1984	1,000	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	33.7-34.3	54.9-55.3	88.6-89.4	45.4	33.1-34.9	799	966.1-968.7
1985	1,000	190	26.8-29.7	160.3-163.2	31.7-32.4	52.8-55.3	84.7-85.6	42.0	33.6-35.5	810	970.3-973.2
1986	1,000	185	[25.6]	[159.4]	[35.7]	[57.4]	[93.1]	[37.2]	[29.2]	815	[974.4]
Jan 15, 1974=100											
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	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	227.9	197.8	187.6	195.2	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	296.9
1982	320.4	299.3	276.9	303.5	315.8	331.9	325.4	299.6	258.3	326.2	322.0
1983	335.1	308.8	282.8	313.8	330.0	346.3	339.7	306.5	264.4	342.4	337.1
1984	351.8	326.1	319.0	327.8	342.2	362.4	354.3	317.2	280.7	358.9	353.1
1985	373.2	336.3	314.1	340.9	354.0	380.4	369.9	325.4	294.5	383.2	375.4
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
1977 Jan 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	169.3	170.9	170.9
1978 Jan 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
1979 Jan 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
1980 Jan 15	245.3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
1981 Jan 13	277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	308.2	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3
1982 Jan 12	310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	296.1	255.4	314.6	311.5
1983 Jan 11	325.9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305.8	260.8	332.6	328.5
1984 Jan 10	342.6	319.8	321.3	319.8	335.5	353.1	346.0	312.1	270.3	348.9	343.5
Feb 14	344.0	321.4	327.0	320.7	334.0	355.5	346.9	311.2	273.0	350.3	344.8
Mar 13	345.1	323.8	331.9	322.6	338.7	356.8	349.5	312.1	274.8	351.0	345.8
Apr 10	349.7	327.3	343.8	324.5	341.0	358.6	351.5	312.9	277.5	355.9	350.1
May 15	351.0	329.4	347.7	326.2	342.0	361.1	353.4	313.4	280.2	357.0	351.3
June 12	351.9	330.6	339.9	329.2	342.8	363.2	355.0	320.1	282.1	357.8	352.5
July 17	351.5	328.5	325.3	329.5	342.5	364.9	355.9	319.8	281.6	358.0	352.7
Aug 14	354.8	326.9	311.5	330.3	344.2	365.6	357.0	319.8	282.9	362.5	356.5
Sep 11	355.5	324.9	295.8	330.9	344.6	365.9	357.3	320.5	283.8	364.0	357.9
Oct 16	357.7	326.2	296.9	332.1	347.3	367.0	359.1	320.8	284.8	366.4	360.0
Nov 13	358.8	326.6	294.0	333.2	347.1	367.7	359.4	321.4	287.8	367.6	361.3
Dec 11	358.5	327.6	292.6	334.4	346.7	369.1	360.1	322.8	289.7	367.0	361.0
1985 Jan 15	359.8	330.6	306.9	335.6	348.7	371.6	362.4	321.6	291.7	367.8	361.8
Feb 12	362.7	332.5	313.3	336.6	349.6	373.7	364.0	320.6	293.7	371.0	364.7
Mar 12	366.1	335.4	325.8	337.6	350.5	375.6	365.5	320.9	294.4	374.6	367.8
Apr 16	373.9	338.8	333.7	340.0	352.6	376.9	367.1	326.1	295.6	383.5	375.5
May 14	375.6	339.3	333.2	340.8	351.8	379.2	368.2	326.3	296.2	385.5	377.3
June 11	376.4	340.1	334.5	341.5	352.3	380.6	369.3	326.8	296.4	386.3	378.1
July 16	375.7	335.3	303.6	341.9	355.0	381.6	370.9	325.8	295.7	386.7	378.5
Aug 13	376.7	335.5	299.1	342.7	355.2	383.1	371.9	327.2	295.5	388.0	379.7
Sep 10	376.5	335.8	298.2	343.4	356.7	384.0	373.1	328.4	294.9	387.6	379.5
Oct 15	377.1	335.5	299.7	342.7	357.8	383.5	373.2	326.3	294.2	388.4	380.0
Nov 12	378.4	337.6	305.3	343.9	359.4	387.4	376.2	326.9	292.6	389.5	381.1
Dec 10	378.9	339.4	315.7	344.3	358.9	388.1	376.4	328.0	292.7	389.6	381.3
1986 Jan 14	379.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	359.6	391.4	378.7	327.4	290.8	390.2	381.9
Feb 11	381.1	343.6	328.2	346.9	360.9	393.4	380.4	331.9	290.8	391.4	383.3

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 - 1914-1984" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4

## General index of retail prices

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries <sup>†</sup>	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	Weights 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	87	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											
86	75	37	153	65	65	75	156	77	62	45	1985
83	82	40	153	62	63	75	157	81	58	44	1986
108.4	109.7	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2	Jan 15, 1974 = 100
147.5	135.2	147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4	1975
185.4	159.3	171.3	143.2	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3	1976
208.1	183.4	209.7	161.8	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7	1977
227.3	196.0	226.2	173.4	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	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	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	300.8	318.0	1981
417.6	341.0	413.3	358.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7	1982

# 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	9	11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
1979 Jan 16	18	13	21	17	25	19	15	12	23	20	22	22	17
1980 Jan 15	13	9	15	10	20	28	7	5	12	13	17	15	27
1981 Jan 13	12	11	16	32	23	13	4	0	10	7	13	7	11
1982 Jan 12	5	2	10	9	-1	16	3	2	7	8	4	7	15
1983 Jan 11													
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
Feb 12	5	3	5	13	11	4	2	2	4	7	5	6	4
Mar 12	6	4	5	12	12	4	2	4	5	8	5	6	4
Apr 16	7	4	6	9	17	5	3	4	6	7	7	6	5
May 14	7	3	6	8	18	4	3	3	6	8	8	5	5
June 11	7	3	6	8	19	4	3	4	6	8	8	5	5
July 16	7	2	6	8	19	5	3	3	6	8	7	6	6
Aug 13	6	3	7	8	13	5	3	4	5	8	7	6	6
Sep 10	6	3	7	8	9	5	3	4	5	8	7	6	6
Oct 15	5	3	7	7	9	4	4	6	4	7	6	6	5
Nov 12	5	3	7	7	11	4	3	4	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

\*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	252.1	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

# 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
	JAN 15, 1974 = 100										
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
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
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
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
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
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	369.6	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308.8	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	366.3	345.6	342.9	364.0
1984	343.9	326.1	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	374.7	364.7	357.3	390.8
1985	360.7	336.3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.5	392.2	381.3	413.3

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

# RETAIL PRICES

## Selected countries: consumer prices indices

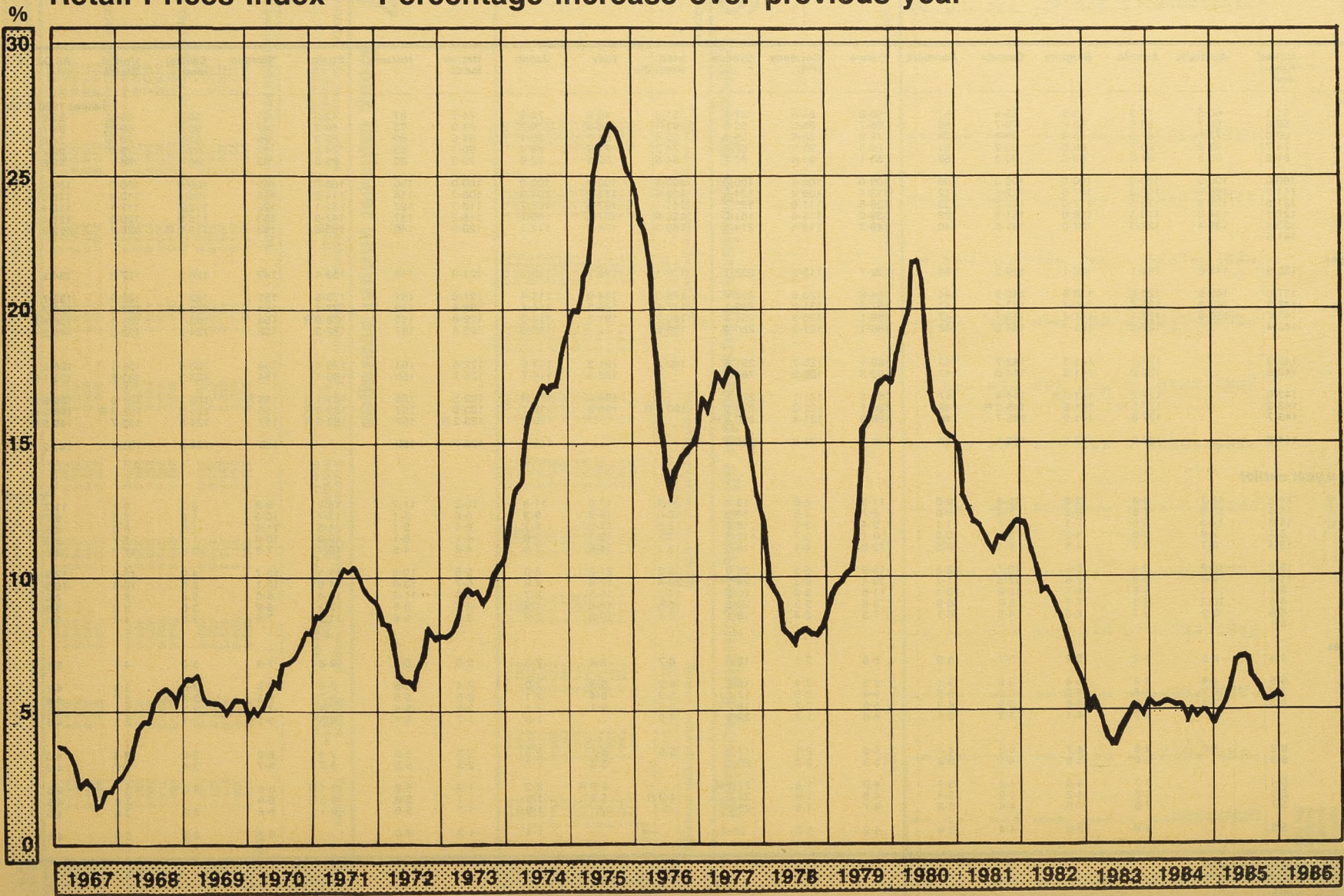
	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)
																			Indices 1980 = 100
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	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	134.2	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	125.4
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	119.2 R	126.1	132.0
1985	141.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1984 Q4	135.9	141.8	124.1	136.1	139.2	143	152.7	119.2	228.1	172.1	179.7	113.3	121.3	148	168.4	147	120.5	127.8	134.2
1985 Q1	137.6	143.9	126.0	138.6	140.9	144	154.8	120.5	238.4	175.3	184.9	113.4	121.6	151	173.8	151	122.7	128.6	135.7
Q2	142.3	147.3	126.8	140.4	142.4	147	157.6	121.2	249.1	177.6	189.3	114.4	122.8	153	177.1	154	123.3	130.2	137.7
Q3	143.7	150.6	127.1	141.4	143.7	147	159.1	120.9	255.5	180.2	191.5	114.3	122.8	155	178.9 R	154	123.1	131.1	138.6 R
Q4	143.4	...	127.5	141.7	145.0	148	160.1	121.3	280.4	180.5	...	115.5	123.4	157	182.3	156	124.2	132.3	140.2
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1985 Aug	142.9	...	127.1	141.3	143.7	146	159.1	120.7	251.6	180.2	191.3	113.6	122.6	154	178.4	154	123.0	131.1	138.5
Sep	142.8	...	127.2	141.5	144.0	147	159.3	120.9	264.1	...	192.3	114.7	123.2	156	180.4	154	123.3	131.5	139.1 R
Oct	143.0	...	127.2	141.5 R	144.4	147	159.8	121.1	272.9	...	194.3	116.3	123.5	156	181.1 R	155 R	123.7	131.9	139.8 R
Nov	143.5	...	127.5 R	141.8	145.0 R	148	160.1	121.3	279.6	180.5 R	195.8	115.1	123.5	157	182.6 R	156	124.5	132.3 R	140.2 R
Dec	143.7	...	127.8	141.9	145.7	148	160.3	121.4	288.8 R	...	...	115.2	123.2 R	157	183.3 R	157	124.6	132.7	140.5 R
1986 Jan	144.0	...	128.9	142.0	146.3	147	160.4	121.6	295.5	...	...	115.4	122.7	159	...	159	124.6	133.1	141.2
Feb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																			
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3
1976	16.5	13.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.8	5.8	8.7
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	17.0	8.1	6.5	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9
1981	11.9	9.6	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	6.3	24.5	20.4	17.8	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8
1983	4.6	10.2	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.3	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.3
1984	5.0	3.9	5.7	6.3	4.3	6.1	7.3	2.4	18.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.3
1985	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1984 Q4	4.8	2.5	5.2	5.4	3.7	5.9	6.8	2.1	18.0	6.7	9.4	2.3	3.0	5.7	9.8	7.3	3.0	4.1	5.1
1985 Q1	5.5	4.4	3.4	5.4	3.8	5.1	6.5	2.4	18.5	6.2	9.3	2.0	2.4	5.6	9.6	7.9	3.8	3.6	4.7
Q2	7.0	6.7	3.6	5.2	3.9	5.8	6.4	2.5	17.3	5.2	9.4	2.1	2.5	5.5	9.7	8.5	3.6	3.7	4.8
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	4.5
Q4	...	...	2.7	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.8	1.8	22.9	4.9	...	1.9	1.7	6.1	8.3	6.1	3.1	3.5	4.5
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1985 Aug	6.2	7.6	2.6	4.7	4.0	4.1	5.6	2.1	17.8	5.5	9.1	2.3	2.3	5.6	7.4	6.9	3.0	3.4	4.5
Sep	5.9	...	2.9	4.6	4.1	3.9	5.3	2.2	20.1	...	8.8	1.7	2.3	5.8	8.3	6.7	3.4	3.2	4.3
Oct	5.4	...	2.7	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.9	1.8	21.1 R	...	8.9 R	2.3	1.9	5.6	8.1 R	6.8	3.0	3.2	4.3
Nov	5.5	...	2.6	4.2	4.0	3.4	4.8	1.8	22.7	4.9 R	8.9	1.9	1.7	5.8	8.5 R	6.9	...	3.6	4.5
Dec	5.7	...	2.8	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.7	1.8	25.0	...	...	1.8	1.7	5.6	8.1	5.6	3.2	3.8	4.6
1986 Jan	5.5	...	2.9	3.5	4.4	2.8	4.2	1.3	25.0	...	...	1.4	1.3	6.0	...	6.2	2.3	3.9	4.5
Feb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.



Retail Prices Index — Percentage increase over previous year



# HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.1

## All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly expenditure per household					Average weekly expenditure per person				
	At current prices			At constant prices		At current prices			At constant prices	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1980	110.60		17.4	104.9	0.6	40.81		17.1	108.7	0.1
1981	125.41		13.4	105.5	0.5	45.96		12.6	108.7	0.0
1982*	134.01		6.9	103.3	-2.1	49.73		8.2	107.8	-0.8
	{ 142.58 }					{ 53.65 }				
1983*	{ 141.03 }		6.4	103.3	—	{ 53.06 }		8.0	109.3	1.4
1984*	151.92		7.7	106.4	3.0	57.96		9.2	114.3	4.5
<b>Quarterly averages</b>										
1982 Q3	137.56		9.4	105.2	1.2	50.95		9.5	109.6	3.7
	{ 138.51 }		{ 137.4 }			{ 53.44 }		{ 50.6 }		
Q4*	{ 138.11 }		{ 134.4 }	101.3	-3.7	{ 53.28 }		{ 51.4 }	109.0	-0.6
1983 Q1*	132.61		..	102.7	—	49.30		..	107.8	1.0
Q2*	138.87		..	101.7	-2.3	52.60		..	108.5	2.7
Q3*	141.90		..	104.0	-1.3	53.39		..	110.1	0.3
Q4*	150.36		8.9	104.9	3.7	56.89		6.8	111.0	1.7
1984 Q1*	140.14		5.7	104.0	1.3	53.19		7.9	111.6	3.5
Q2*	156.90		13.0	108.9	7.0	60.86		15.8	118.6	9.3
Q3*	147.49		3.9	103.7	-0.2	55.99		4.9	110.9	0.8
Q4*	163.48		8.7	109.2	4.1	62.02		10.8	115.8	4.4
1985 Q1*	151.14		7.8	107.2	3.1	58.09		9.2	116.6	4.5
Q2*	160.80		2.5	104.5	-2.9	62.59		2.8	115.4	-2.8

Source: Family Expenditure Survey \*\*

\* See note to table 7.2.

\*\* For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see *Employment Gazette* for Dec 85 (pp. 485-493).

# HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.2

## Composition of expenditure

£ per week per household

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Commodity or service											
		Housing*		Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Miscellaneous**
		Gross	Net										
<b>Annual averages</b>													
1980	110.60	..	16.56	6.15	25.15	5.34	3.32	8.99	7.70	8.75	16.15	11.96	0.53
1981	125.41	..	19.76	7.46	27.20	6.06	3.74	9.23	9.40	9.45	18.70	13.84	0.58
1982*	134.01	23.31	22.39	8.35	28.19	6.13	3.85	9.69	9.65	10.06	19.79	15.37	0.53
	{ 142.58 }		{ 23.98 }										
1983*	{ 141.03 }	25.34	{ 22.43 }	9.22	29.56	6.91	4.21	10.00	10.26	10.81	20.96	16.09	0.58
1984*	151.92	27.41	24.06	9.42	31.43	7.25	4.37	11.10	11.57	11.89	22.77	17.41	0.64
<b>Quarterly averages</b>													
1982 Q3	137.56	24.72	23.83	7.39	28.12	6.27	3.96	9.21	9.94	10.08	21.19	17.04	0.53
	{ 138.51 }		{ 23.03 }										
Q4*	{ 138.11 }	24.04	{ 22.63 }	7.66	28.24	6.90	3.99	12.11	11.56	12.05	19.29	12.95	0.74
1983 Q1*	132.61	24.02	22.13	9.72	28.26	6.08	4.15	8.05	9.87	9.44	19.42	14.97	0.53
Q2*	138.87	24.59	21.38	10.41	29.16	6.81	4.36	9.05	10.01	10.22	20.66	16.36	0.47
Q3*	141.90	26.05	22.83	8.35	29.61	6.86	4.12	9.80	9.10	10.28	22.24	18.24	0.47
Q4*	150.36	26.64	23.33	8.46	31.17	7.86	4.19	13.01	12.05	13.21	21.46	14.78	0.83
1984 Q1*	140.14	26.12	22.72	10.20	30.25	6.21	4.08	8.55	11.12	10.26	21.05	15.08	0.63
Q2*	156.90	29.79	26.37	10.28	31.38	6.94	4.26	11.31	10.38	10.86	22.13	22.53	0.47
Q3*	147.49	26.74	23.39	8.77	31.05	7.16	4.40	9.93	10.25	11.45	23.62	16.91	0.55
Q4*	163.48	27.52	23.92	8.38	33.10	8.75	4.74	14.65	14.55	15.02	24.38	15.07	0.92
1985 Q1	151.14	27.45	24.00	10.66	31.92	6.92	4.37	9.64	11.55	10.96	22.70	17.90	0.52
Q2	160.80	30.32	26.59	10.77	32.10	7.87	4.28	11.70	10.67	11.50	24.03	20.81	0.49
<b>Standard error†: per cent</b>													
1985 Q2	2.1	4.2	4.8	1.3	1.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	7.7	2.6	4.0	7.1	11.7
<b>Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier</b>													
1982	6.9	..	13.3	11.8	3.6	1.3	3.0	5.0	2.7	6.5	5.8	11.1	-18.6
1983	6.4	8.7	7.1	10.5	4.9	12.7	9.3	3.2	6.3	7.4	5.9	4.7	8.3
1984	7.7	8.2	7.3	2.2	6.3	4.9	3.8	10.9	12.7	10.0	8.7	8.2	11.5
1985 Q1	7.8	5.1	5.6	4.5	5.5	11.4	7.1	12.7	3.9	6.8	7.8	18.7	-17.5
Q2	2.5	1.8	0.8	4.8	2.3	13.4	0.5	3.4	2.8	5.9	8.6	-7.6	4.3
<b>Percentage of total expenditure</b>													
1982	100		16.7	6.2	21.0	4.6	2.9	7.2	7.2	7.5	14.8	11.5	0.4
1983	100		16.8	6.5	20.7	4.8	3.0	7.0	7.2	7.6	14.7	11.3	0.4
1984	100		15.8	6.2	20.7	4.8	2.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	15.0	11.5	0.4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

\* Under the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households receiving supplementary benefit were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded expenditure and income. For the period up to 1983 Q4 a series was produced covering the same transactions as in earlier periods whether or not expressed as cash expenditure to indicate the underlying level of housing expenditure. From the beginning of 1984, net housing expenditure has been calculated net of all allowances, benefits and rebates, with comparable figures for 1983 to indicate the scale of discontinuity. Figures are also given back to 1982 of gross expenditure, ie. before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates. The latter series is unaffected by changes in the administration of housing benefits although it includes a significant element of estimation. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure.

\*\* A discontinuity in miscellaneous expenditure occurred in 1980 when the classification of credit card expenditure was revised (see *Employment Gazette*, Nov 81, p. 469 or annex A of the 1984 FES Report).

† For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, Mar 83, p. 122 or annex A of the 1984 FES Report.

# 7.3 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING

## Detailed composition of expenditure per household

UNITED KINGDOM	1982*	1983*	1984*	Standard error** in 1984 (per cent)	1982*	1983*	1984*	Standard error** in 1984 (per cent)
<b>Characteristics of households</b>								
Number of households	7,428	6,973	7,081					
Number of persons	20,022	18,532	18,557					
Number of adults	14,386	13,401	13,618					
<b>Average number of persons per household</b>								
All persons	2.70	2.66	2.62					
Males	1.32	1.29	1.27					
Females	1.38	1.37	1.36					
Adults	1.94	1.92	1.92					
Persons under 65	1.58	1.56	1.57					
Persons 65 and over	0.35	0.36	0.35					
Children	0.76	0.74	0.70					
Children under 2	0.08	0.08	0.07					
Children 2 and under 5	0.12	0.12	0.11					
Children 5 and under 18	0.56	0.53	0.52					
Persons working	1.22	1.17	1.18					
Persons not working	1.47	1.49	1.44					
<b>Number of households by type of housing tenure</b>								
Rented unfurnished	2,899	2,498	2,511					
Local authority	2,519	2,178	2,162					
Other	380	320	349					
Rented furnished	201	199	189					
Rent-free	146	151	125					
Owner-occupied	4,182	4,125	4,256					
In process of purchase	2,619	2,499	2,658					
Owned outright	1,563	1,626	1,598					
<b>Certain items of housing expenditure in each tenure group*</b>								
<b>Local authority</b>								
Gross rent, rates and water charges	18.05	19.14	19.60	0.6				
Housing benefit, rebates and allowances received	-2.19	-3.58	-8.06	2.1				
Net rent, rates and water charges	15.86	15.55	11.08	2.0				
<b>Other rented unfurnished</b>								
Gross rent, rates and water charges	13.08	16.52	17.30	3.1				
Housing benefit etc	-0.71	-1.83	-2.97	8.8				
Net rent, rates and water charges	12.36	14.69	13.55	4.5				
<b>Rented furnished</b>								
Gross rent, rates and water charges	21.26	24.18	24.26	3.9				
Housing benefit etc	-0.09	-0.69	-2.24	15.1				
Net rent, rates and water charges	21.17	23.48	21.94	5.5				
<b>Rent-free</b>								
Gross rates and water charges together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	14.04	16.36	17.18	7.1				
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	12.22	13.88	14.68	6.7				
Housing benefit etc	-0.11	-0.22	-0.38	7.1				
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	13.94	16.14	15.98	7.2				
<b>In process of purchase</b>								
Gross rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	23.56	25.32	26.18	0.9				
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	15.64	16.68	17.11	0.9				
Housing benefit etc	-0.06	-0.06	-0.11	9.5				
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	23.50	25.26	25.21	0.9				
<b>Owned outright</b>								
Gross rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	20.08	22.29	23.94	1.3				
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	13.37	14.68	15.72	1.4				
Housing benefit etc	-0.53	-0.51	-0.63	4.7				
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	19.54	21.78	21.66	1.3				
<b>Household expenditure averaged over all households</b>								
<b>Housing*</b>								
Gross rent, rates etc (as defined in the preceding section)	20.17	22.05	23.02	0.6				
Housing benefit etc	-0.91	-1.36	-2.91	2.4				
Net rent, rates and water charges	19.26	20.69	19.14	0.8				
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	3.14	3.29	4.39	14.2				
<b>Fuel, light and power</b>								
Gas	8.35	9.22	9.42	0.9				
Electricity	2.78	3.42	3.54	1.2				
Coal and coke	3.85	4.24	4.21	0.8				
Fuel oil and other fuel and light	1.06	1.00	1.07	6.4				
<b>Food</b>								
Bread, rolls, etc	0.66	0.57	0.60	5.3				
Flour	28.19	29.56	31.43	0.7				
Biscuits, cakes, etc	1.35	1.35	1.40	0.8				
Breakfast and other cereals	0.12	0.10	0.09	3.1				
Butter	1.34	1.40	1.51	1.1				
Milk, fresh	0.45	0.49	0.54	1.7				
Milk products including cream	1.70	1.66	1.74	1.8				
Cheese	0.69	0.72	0.70	2.3				
Eggs	0.65	0.66	0.65	1.0				
Potatoes	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.8				
Other and undefined vegetables								
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.26	0.27	0.31	1.9				
Poultry, other and undefined meat	2.38	2.38	2.59	1.0				
Fish and chips	0.70	0.75	0.80	1.5				
Butter	0.27	0.34	0.34	2.6				
Margarine	0.48	0.43	0.43	1.6				
Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.26	0.27	0.31	1.6				
Milk, fresh	0.17	0.16	0.19	2.1				
Milk products including cream	2.15	2.17	2.11	1.0				
Cheese	0.37	0.41	0.41	1.9				
Eggs	0.70	0.71	0.74	1.2				
Potatoes	0.53	0.47	0.52	1.1				
Other and undefined vegetables	0.98	1.01	1.15	1.1				
Fruit	1.53	1.63	1.76	1.0				
Sugar	1.36	1.51	1.54	1.2				
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.9				
Sweets and chocolates	0.15	0.15	0.16	1.9				
Tea	0.81	0.68	0.82	1.8				
Coffee	0.37	0.40	0.54	1.3				
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.34	0.38	0.44	1.8				
Soft drinks	0.05	0.05	0.04	4.4				
Ice cream	0.61	0.60	0.59	1.7				
Other food, foods not defined	0.18	0.19	0.18	2.7				
Meals bought away from home	1.89	2.11	2.35	1.6				
Alcoholic drink	4.25	5.01	5.36	2.0				
Beer, cider, etc	6.13	6.91	7.25	1.8				
Wines, spirits, etc	3.60	4.00	4.21	2.0				
Drinks not defined	1.81	2.14	2.23	2.7				
Tobacco	0.73	0.78	0.81	4.9				
Cigarettes	3.85	4.21	4.37	1.8				
Pipe tobacco	3.54	3.87	4.02	1.9				
Cigars and snuff	0.17	0.15	0.18	6.6				
Clothing and footwear	0.15	0.19	0.17	7.9				
Men's outer clothing (incl. shirts)	9.69	10.00	11.10	1.9				
Men's underclothing and hosiery	2.05†	2.00	2.15	3.9				
Women's outer clothing	0.21	0.22	0.22	5.4				
Women's underclothing and hosiery	2.93	3.08	3.49	3.2				
Boys' clothing	0.64	0.65	0.67	3.3				
Girls' clothing	0.43	0.45	0.53	5.7				
Infants' clothing	0.49	0.47	0.50	5.9				
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0.39	0.39	0.40	5.2				
Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.48	0.50	0.55	3.6				
Footwear	0.22	0.21	0.17	8.1				
Durable household goods	2.07	2.04	2.43	2.6				
Furniture	9.65	10.26	11.57	3.5				
Floor coverings	1.70	1.96	2.13	9.7				
Soft furnishings and household textiles	1.01	0.76	0.90	13.1				
Television, video and audio equipment including repairs but not rental	0.82	0.89	1.05	8.8				
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	2.04	2.29	2.81	8.0				
Appliances (other than gas or electric), china, glass, cutlery, hardware, etc	2.13	2.21	2.26	6.3				
Insurance of contents of dwelling	1.49	1.64	1.86	4.0				
Other goods	0.46	0.51	0.57	1.6				
Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	10.06	10.81	11.89	2.1				
Books, newspapers, magazines, etc	1.45	1.64	2.00	10.0				
Toys, stationery goods, etc	2.15	2.29	2.42	1.4				
Medicines and surgical goods	1.36	1.38	1.51	3.0				
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	0.57	0.68	0.71	2.5				
Optical and photographic goods	1.36	1.53	1.69	1.3				
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0.73	0.66	0.68	7.9				
Animals and pets	0.88	0.94	1.02	1.2				
Transport and vehicles	0.62	0.60	0.71	3.5				
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	0.94	1.10	1.15	3.9				
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	19.79	20.96	22.77	2.0				
Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats	6.88	7.24	8.22	3.2				
Railway fares	9.26	10.33	10.83	1.7				
Bus and coach fares	0.53	0.40	0.43	11.4				
Other travel and transport	0.78	0.92	0.87	5.3				
Services	1.20	0.97	1.04	2.4				
Postage, telephone, telemessages	1.14	1.10	1.39	16.1				
Cinema admissions	15.37	16.09	17.41	3.5				
Theatres, sporting events and other entertainments	2.30	2.41	2.58	1.1				
TV and video rental, TV licences	0.10	0.09	0.09	6.8				
Domestic help, etc	1.03	1.14	1.24	3.9				
Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	1.51	1.62	1.81	1.4				
Footwear and other repairs n.e.s.	0.46	0.53	0.59	6.3				
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.85	0.98	1.05	3.0				
Educational and training expenses	0.24	0.28	0.37	22.6				
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.23	0.23	0.22	6.0				
Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services	1.15	1.06	1.19	6.6				
Miscellaneous	0.43	0.42	0.35	8.3				
<b>Total average household* expenditure</b>	134.01	142.58	141.03	151.92				

Source: Family Expenditure Survey

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

THOUSANDS

	All areas	North America	European Community	Other Western Europe	Other areas
1974	8,543	1,810	4,249	968	1,516
1975	9,490	1,907	4,712	1,135	1,736
1976	10,808	2,093	5,416	1,400	1,999
1977	12,281	2,377	6,153	1,617	2,134
1978	12,646	2,475	6,302	1,563	2,306
1979	12,486	2,196	6,249	1,624	2,417
1980	12,421	2,105	6,411	1,499	2,429
1981	11,452	2,135	5,704	1,378	2,418
1982	11,636	2,836	5,725	1,439	2,464
1983	12,464	3,330	5,940	1,611	2,763
1984	13,644	3,832	6,172	1,786	2,788
1985 P	14,577				
		<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>			
1984 1st quarter	2,156	3,229	1,047	280	436
2nd quarter	3,582	3,386	1,576	413	699
3rd quarter	5,179	3,467	2,169	546	1,073
4th quarter	2,728	3,562	1,150	371	554
1985 1st quarter P	2,351	3,544	489	289	483
2nd quarter P	3,957	3,727	1,138	429	649
3rd quarter P	5,419	3,610	1,545	608	1,076
4th quarter (e)	2,850	3,696	660	460	580
1984 January	746	1,088	136	424	185
February	581	983	102	369	109
March	829	1,178	157	530	141
April	1,171	1,149	171	803	196
May	1,096	1,081	289	577	230
June	1,315	1,156	432	609	274
July	1,763	1,118	477	954	332
August	2,011	1,190	486	1,116	409
September	1,405	1,159	428	846	332
October	1,093	1,127	320	529	244
November	882	1,225	189	525	168
December	753	1,210	144	466	142
1985 PR January	824	1,180	164	451	209
February	656	1,148	134	405	117
March	872	1,215	191	523	158
April	1,207	1,184	236	798	173
May	1,282	1,266	383	674	225
June	1,467	1,277	519	897	251
July	1,823	1,164	541	976	306
August	2,145	1,250	586	1,144	415
September	1,451	1,195	418	678	355
October (e)	1,180	1,193	310	630	240
November (e)	830	1,167	180	470	180
December (e)	840	1,336	170	510	160

Notes: See 8.2.

## 8.4 TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSANDS

	All areas	North America	European Community	Other Western Europe	Other areas
1974	10,783	433	5,781	3,722	847
1975	11,992	514	6,431	4,037	1,010
1976	11,560	579	6,366	3,588	1,027
1977	11,525	619	6,410	3,456	1,040
1978	13,443	782	7,417	4,100	1,144
1979	15,486	1,087	8,598	4,361	1,420
1980	17,507	1,382	9,762	4,693	1,670
1981	19,046	1,514	10,518	5,344	1,671
1982	20,611	1,299	11,519	6,106	1,687
1983	20,994	1,023	11,387	6,842	1,743
1984	22,072	919	11,355	8,031	1,781
1985 P	21,590	930	11,647	7,299	1,716
		<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>			
1984 1st quarter	3,256	5,471	155	1,521	469
2nd quarter	5,980	5,582	3,127	2,141	479
3rd quarter	8,599	5,404	4,512	3,333	424
4th quarter	4,238	5,618	204	2,179	408
1985 1st quarter P	3,324	5,499	159	1,586	459
2nd quarter P	5,613	5,175	200	3,108	420
3rd quarter P	8,314	5,174	351	4,620	477
4th quarter (e)	4,340	5,745	220	2,333	360
1984 January	1,035	1,812	85	763	187
February	885	1,744	27	714	144
March	1,336	1,915	43	1,155	138
April	1,717	1,812	76	1,428	213
May	1,828	1,897	69	1,607	152
June	2,436	1,873	88	2,233	115
July	2,480	1,836	88	2,293	99
August	3,150	1,713	124	2,873	153
September	2,968	1,855	117	2,678	173
October	2,054	1,796	99	1,815	140
November	1,235	1,956	62	1,031	142
December	950	1,866	43	781	126
1985 PR January	1,056	1,828	75	781	200
February	883	1,739	44	715	124
March	1,384	1,932	40	1,209	135
April	1,653	1,726	57	1,400	196
May	1,661	1,703	61	1,490	109
June	2,300	1,746	82	2,103	114
July	2,293	1,699	110	2,080	103
August	3,172	1,711	138	2,864	170
September	2,849	1,765	103	2,542	204
October (e)	1,990	1,717	100	1,770	120
November (e)	1,340	1,969	70	1,150	120
December (e)	1,010	2,060	50	840	120

Notes: See 8.2.

## DEFINITIONS

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

### BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

### EARNINGS

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

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.

### 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 PERCENTAGE RATE

The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the latest available mid-year estimate of all employees in employment, plus the unemployed at the same date.

### 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.

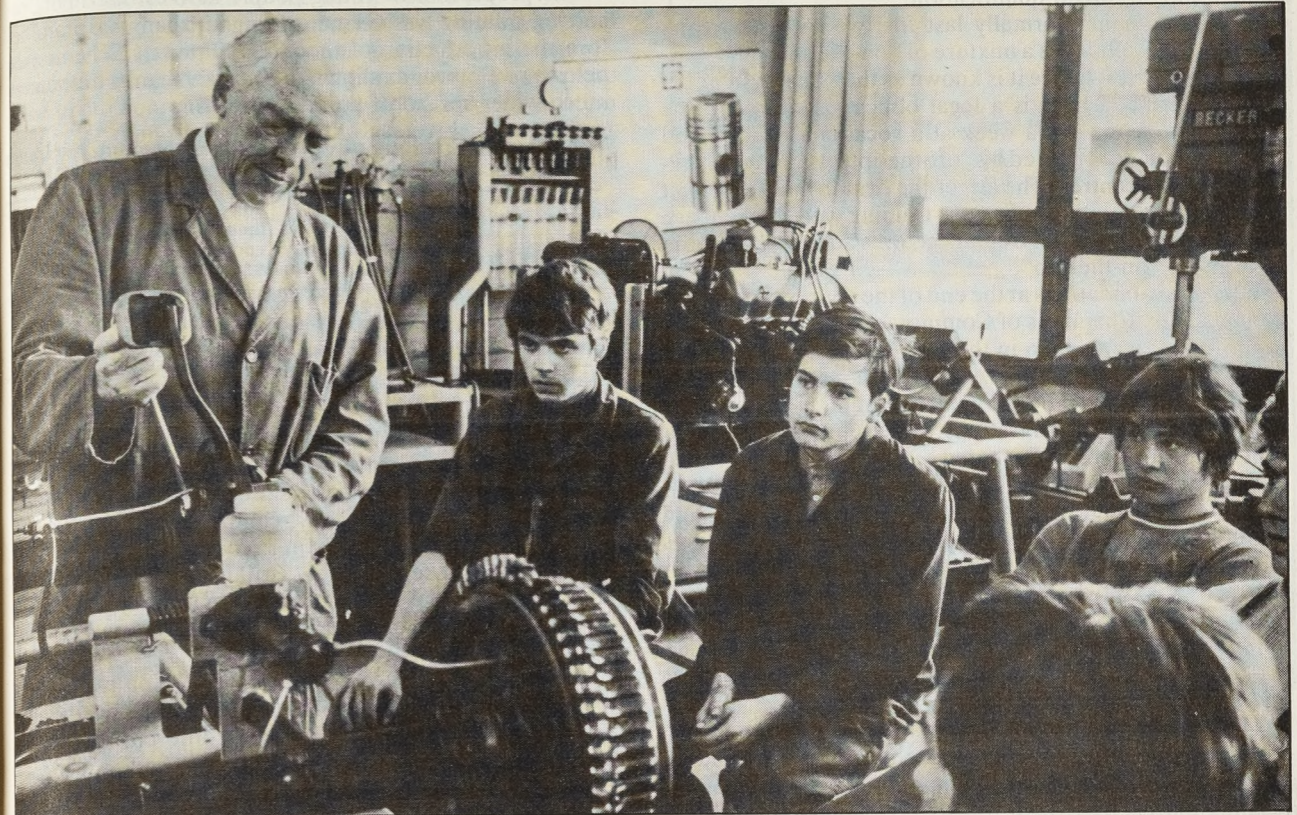
- R revised
- e estimated
- MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition
- EC European Community

# 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)	Mar 86:	1-1	Latest key results	A	Oct 85:	385
Labour force estimates, projections		July 85:	255	Time series	M (A)	Mar 86:	5-6
Employees in employment				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Industry: GB				Manufacturing and certain other industries			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Mar 86:	1-4	Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Mar 86:	5-4
Time series, by order group	M	Mar 86:	1-2	Detailed results	A	Feb 85:	47
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Mar 86:	1-3	Manufacturing			
Occupation				Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:	5-8
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 85:	1-10	International comparisons	M	Mar 86:	5-9
Local authorities manpower	Q	Mar 86:	1-7	Aerospace	A	Aug 85:	335
Occupations in engineering	D	Oct 82:	421	Agriculture	A	Feb 85:	281
Region: GB				Coal mining	A	Feb 84:	82
Sector: numbers and indices, self employed: by region	Q	Feb 86:	1-5	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Mar 86:	5-5
by industry		Mar 85:	116	Basic wage rates, (manual workers)			
Census of Employment: Sep 1981		June 83:	257	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	Apr 85:	155
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)				Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 85:	156
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
International comparisons	M	Mar 86:	1-9	Latest figures: industry	M	Mar 86:	1-11
Apprentices and trainees by industry:		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Region: summary	Q	Nov 85:	1-13
Manufacturing industries	A	June 85:	1-14	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Mar 86:	1-12
Apprentices and trainees by region:				Output per head			
Manufacturing industries	A	June 85:	1-15	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Mar 86:	1-8
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 85:	73	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women & young persons		July 83:	315	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Mar 86:	5-7
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Feb 86:	1-6	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 86:	5-7
Trade union membership	A	Jan 86:	16	Labour costs			
Unemployment and vacancies				Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
Unemployment				Recent trends	A	July 85:	280
Summary: UK	M	Mar 86:	2-1	Per unit of output	M	Mar 86:	5-7
GB	M	Mar 86:	2-2	Retail prices			
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Mar 86:	2-5	General index (RPI)			
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 86:	2-1	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Mar 86:	6-2
Broad category: GB	M	Mar 86:	2-2	percentage changes	M	Mar 86:	6-2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Mar 86:	2-6	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Mar 86:	6-1
Region: summary	Q	Mar 86:	2-6	Main components: time series and weights	M	Mar 86:	6-4
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Mar 86:	2-7	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Mar 86:	6-5
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 86:	2-15	Annual summary	A	Mar 86:	95
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Mar 86:	2-8	Revision of weights	A	Mar 86:	103
Region and area				Pensioner household indices			
Time series summary: by region	M	Mar 86:	2-3	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Mar 86:	6-6
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Mar 86:	2-4	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Mar 86:	6-7
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2-4)	M	Mar 86:	2-9	Revision of weights	A	Apr 85:	147
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 86:	2-10	Food prices	M	Mar 86:	6-3
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 86:	2-6	London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	267
Flows:				International comparisons	M	Mar 86:	6-8
GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2-19	Household spending			
UK, time series	M	Mar 86:	2-19	All expenditure: per household	Q	Mar 86:	7-1
GB, Age time series	M	Mar 86:	2-20	: per person	Q	Mar 86:	7-1
GB Regions	Q	Jan 86:	2-23/24/26	Composition of expenditure			
GB Age	Q	Jan 86:	2-21/22/25	: quarterly summary	Q	Mar 86:	7-2
Students: by region	M	Mar 86:	2-13	: in detail	Q (A)	Mar 86:	7-3
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2-17	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Mar 86:	7-3
Disabled workers: GB	M	Mar 86:	122	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
International comparisons	M	Mar 86:	2-18	Summary: latest figures	M	Mar 86:	4-1
Ethnic Origin	M	June 84:	260	: time series	M	Mar 86:	4-2
Temporarily stopped: UK				Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 85:	296
Latest figures: by region	M	Mar 86:	2-14	Industry			
Vacancies (new definition)				Monthly			
UK Unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 86:	3-1	Broad sector: time series	M	Mar 86:	4-1
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 86:	3-2	Annual			
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	Mar 86:	3-3	Detailed	A	Aug 85:	297
Vacancies (previous definition)				Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 85:	301
Industry UK	Q	Aug 85:	3-3	Main causes of stoppage			
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-4	Cumulative	M	Mar 86:	4-1
Occupation region summary	Q	Sep 85:	3-6	Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 85:	299
Redundancies				Size of stoppages	A	Aug 85:	300
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Mar 86:	2-30	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 85:	298
Regions	M	Mar 86:	2-30	International comparisons	A	Apr 85:	149
Industries	M	Mar 86:	2-31	Tourism			
Detailed analysis	A	May 85:	202	Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	Mar 86:	8-1
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Jan 86:	410	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	Mar 86:	8-2
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 85:	287	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	Mar 86:	8-3
Industry	A	May 85:	202	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Mar 86:	8-4
Earnings and hours				Overseas travel and tourism: visit to the UK by country of residence	Q	Feb 86:	8-5
Average earnings				: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Feb 86:	8-6
Whole economy (new series) index				: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Feb 86:	8-7
Main industrial sectors	M	Mar 86:	5-1	: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Feb 86:	8-8
Industry	M	Mar 86:	5-3	: visitor nights	Q	Feb 86:	8-9
Underlying trend		Feb 84:	82				

Notes: \* Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different). A Annual. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. D Discontinued.

## SPECIAL FEATURE



# Apprenticeships in West Germany

by John Roberts

This feature is a report on an Employment Market Research Unit Seminar given by Bernard Casey of the Policy Studies Institute and refers to a paper† given by him to a European Commission Conference. It examines the successes of the West German apprenticeship system and the problems of subsequent youth unemployment which are now arising.

The Federal Republic of Germany is regarded as being very successful in terms of its ability to solve or cope with the problem of the transition of young people from school to work and to enjoy very low rates of youth unemployment. This is often attributed to Germany's apprenticeship system.

"Having been in Germany for six years and having experienced the system at fairly close quarters, I moved from being very impressed by what it was able to do to being somewhat more sceptical of what it in fact did achieve," Bernard Casey told the seminar.

### The transition from school to work

Throughout the 1970s and into the 1980s the Federal Republic has managed to achieve a rate of teenager unemployment that has scarcely exceeded and indeed has sometimes even been below the overall rate of unemployment. As shown in Table 1, this contrasts sharply with the situation in other EC countries where youth unemployment rates have been two, three and even more times as high as the rate for all age groups.

Table 1 Relative unemployment rates\* for young people\*\*

	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1982
FR Germany	1.10	1.23	1.10	0.84	0.92	1.03
France	1.85	3.36	3.54	3.64	3.99	3.98
Great Britain	1.45	2.59	2.53	2.22	1.90	2.34

\* The relative unemployment rate is the unemployment rate for young persons divided by the unemployment rate for all age groups.

\*\* FR Germany and Great Britain, under 20 years; France, under 22 years.

Source: Casey.

The apprenticeship system in Germany is largely privately organised and the responsibility of individual enterprises. It mostly takes people aged about 16, the normal minimum age for school-leavers, but in recent years an increasing number of apprentices have graduated from high school and have the "abitur" qualification which is the more or less equivalent of matriculation. In recent

† Entitled, "Ne'er the Rose without the Thorn", on the "Dual System" and the recruitment and retention of young persons in the Federal Republic of Germany, by Bernard Casey, this paper was given at a European Commission conference on June 19 to 21, 1985. The paper from which tables in this feature are taken, appears in full in the *British Journal of Industrial Relations* (vol XXIV No 1) published in March 1986.

years, about ten per cent of all new apprentices have been people with a high school graduate qualification rather than a middle school qualification.

Apprenticeships normally last for two to three years. The training comprises a mixture of "on-the-job" and "off-the-job" courses, hence it is known as the "dual system" of apprenticeship. There is a legal obligation to spend the equivalent of one day a week at a vocational school, and this can be complemented by "off-the-job" training in company training centres. The larger the firm the more likely it is that a considerable amount of training would take place "off-the-job" in special training centres and the rest of the time spent "on-the-job".

Formal examinations at the end of the apprenticeship are conducted by Chambers of Commerce which have a rather more formal status than in the UK. The syllabus for each subject covered by an apprenticeship is nationally determined and approved by the Federal Training Institute, in which employers' organisations, trade unions and education authorities are represented.

Whereas in Britain apprenticeships are primarily confined to the manufacturing and industrial sectors and mainly cover young males training for manual occupations or in France where they are confined to artisan firms, in Germany they exist in all sectors of the economy and they also affect white collar occupations. For example, there are apprenticeships for shop assistants; for office occupations; for health service occupations; in national government; and so on.

The importance of small firms (particularly, the so-called "artisan" firms) in providing apprenticeships is considerable. Artisan firms now provide over 40 per cent of all training places.

Young people in the carpentry workshop, Youth Assistance Institution, Berlin.



## Destination of school leavers

The proportion of young people in West Germany receiving training was very much higher than in Britain before the introduction of the Youth Training Scheme (see below) or France, as shown in Table 2, thanks to the very much wider spread of apprenticeships.

Table 2 Destinations of young people reaching minimum school leaving age

		Full time general education	Full time vocational education	Apprenticeship	Work or unemployment
FR Germany	(1980)	25	18*	50	7
France	(1978)	27	40	14	19
Great Britain	(1977)	32	10	14	44

\* Including pupils in first year basic vocational training in schools.  
Source: Casey.

In 1980, 50 per cent of young people went into apprenticeships and 18 per cent were in full-time vocational education (including pupils in first year basic vocational training in schools) in West Germany, compared with 14 per cent and 40 per cent respectively in France in 1978, and 14 per cent and ten per cent in Great Britain in 1977. Conversely, seven per cent went into work or unemployment in Germany in 1980 compared with 19 per cent in France in 1978 and 44 per cent in Britain in 1977.

Following the introduction of the Youth Training Scheme and other Government measures the position for school leavers in Britain is now very different. In January 1985 out of 1,765,000 young people aged 16 and 17, 827,000 (47 per cent) were in full-time education, 555,000 (31 per cent) were in employment, 276,000 (16 per cent) were on the Youth Training Scheme and 107,000 (6 per cent) were claiming unemployment benefit.

## Demand for and supply of apprenticeships

Mr Casey said that the apprenticeship system in Germany has been remarkably successful in the past decade in terms of coping with the demand for apprenticeships by young people. Table 3 shows that the growth in the number of new apprenticeships in the last decade to 1984 has been of the order of 60 per cent, while total employment fell in the same period by nearly six per cent.

Table 3 Demand for and supply of apprenticeship places Thousands

	(1) New apprenticeship contracts	(2) Unfilled apprenticeship places	(3) Unplaced applicants	(4) Shortfall(-)/excess(+)	(4) as % of (1)+(3)
				= (2)-(3)	
1974	450	29	21	-8	-1.8
1975	462	18	24	+5	+1.0
1976	496	18	28	-10	-1.8
1977	558	26	27	-2	-0.3
1978	602	22	24	-2	-0.2
1979	640	37	20	+17	+2.6
1980	650	45	17	+27	+4.1
1981	606	37	22	+15	+2.4
1982	631	20	34	-14	-2.1
1983	677	20	47	-28	-3.8
1984	706	21	58	-37	-4.9

Due to rounding, totals do not always add.  
Source: BMBW.

It is to be noted that there have been excesses in the number of places offered and that the shortfalls of the last year or two have been relatively small. Most persons seeking apprenticeships, therefore, are finding them. However, these figures conceal some regional imbalances. For example, in areas such as Southern Germany, particularly

Bavaria, there is always an oversupply of places, and in some of the Northern German states, an undersupply. This reflects a North/South divide of the country.

There have also been mismatches between supply and demand for apprenticeships in particular occupations which can be quite severe. A large number of people who take up an apprenticeship actually do so in an occupation other than their first choice. In the last few years as many as half of the young people who have taken an apprenticeship have taken second choice apprenticeships.

It should be noted that the number of unplaced applicants recorded in Table 3 is a somewhat incomplete measure of the shortfall in training places offered. Each year in the past decade some 30,000 to 35,000 otherwise unsuccessful applicants have been placed in short-term courses, ostensibly to prepare them better for an apprenticeship. A somewhat greater number, perhaps in the order of 40,000 to 50,000, have returned to school, either for further general education or to follow a vocationally orientated course.

## Finance of training

In Germany, where the apprenticeship system is largely financed by the private sector, the latest figures suggest that enterprises are bearing about two-thirds of the cost. State "Länder" Governments bear about one-fifth of the costs in the form of the provision of the vocational schools which the apprentices attend on their one day per week. The Federal Government pays the remainder of the cost, usually in the form of special programmes designed to increase the volume of apprenticeship training. These include special subsidies to employers to take additional apprentices or to joint training establishments used by a number of firms for whom operating their own individual training centres is not viable.

The reasons why employers offer this apparent abundance of training places, said Mr Casey, are complex. Training provided for young people consists on the one hand of training in a particular job skill, and on the other, of introduction to the world of work in which they learn punctuality, reliability, etc. However, in general, enterprises will offer training only if it does not involve costs or if they have the chance to recoup any investments made by employing the young people on completion as skilled workers.

In Mr Casey's view, many of the costs of young people being trained are offset by the payment of relatively low wages. In Germany apprentices do not receive a wage as such, but instead they get a "training allowance". While comparisons of youth pay rates between countries are fraught with difficulties, Mr Casey's estimates of the illustrative orders of magnitude involved are shown in Table 4.

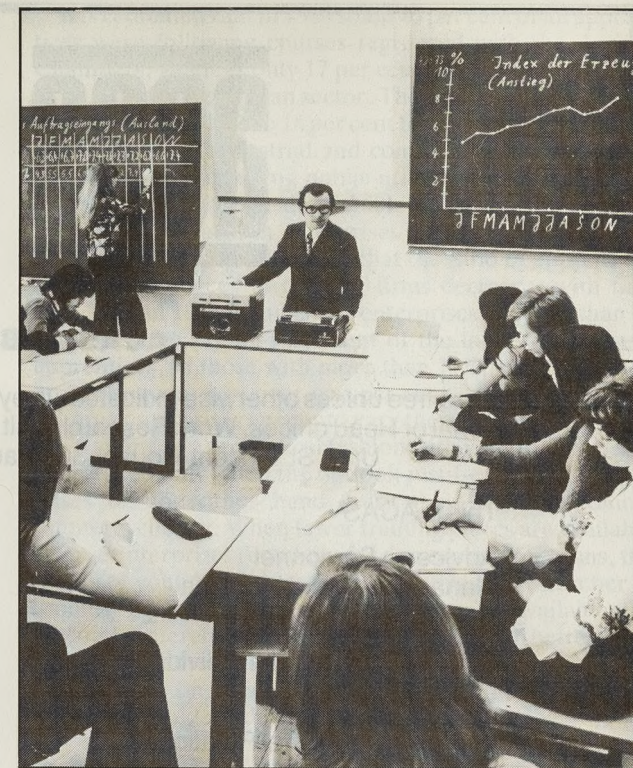
Table 4 Wage rates of young people as a percentage of adult rates\*

	Aged 16	Aged 18
FR Germany**	c20 (c25)	c33 (c44)
France	80	100
Great Britain	50-60	80-100

\* FR Germany, apprentice rates as percentage of skilled worker rates; France, legal minimum rates; Great Britain, own estimates based on sample of collective agreements.  
\*\* Rates for first year and third year apprentices. Figures in brackets represent adjustments to take account of the requirement for apprentices to attend vocational school one day per week.  
Source: Casey.

## Returns during training

Data from 1980 suggests that, in that year, the estimated worth of the productive work performed by apprentices was equivalent to only about 40 per cent of the estimated gross costs of providing training. On the other hand the



Commercial college training.

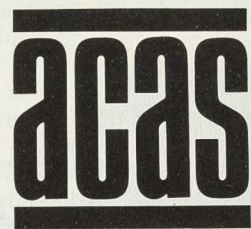
term "costs" should be interpreted with some care and is not necessarily to be equated with "expenditures". With the exception of the apprentice's "allowance", equivalent to about 35 per cent of total gross costs, many of the remaining "costs" might actually represent only the imputed value of such inputs as trainer's time and equipment used. This is particularly likely in smaller firms, when training takes place on machinery which might otherwise be idle or where the owner provides training when he has no other work to do.

Even more important are the differences in the proportion of costs recouped according to enterprise size. Information about such comparisons was obtained in the early 1970s by the Expert (or Edding) Commission on the Costs and Financing of Occupation Training. It suggested that large industrial and commercial enterprises made substantially higher investments in the training of each apprentice than did smaller ones, and that the investment by (normally small) artisan enterprises was yet lower. This is shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Costs and returns per apprentice during the period of training—1972 (DMs)

	Gross costs	Returns	Returns as percentage of gross costs	Training allowance as percentage of gross costs
Industrial and commercial enterprises with more than 1,000 employees	8,912	2,220	24.9	37
Industrial and commercial enterprises with up to 1,000 employees	7,633	2,583	33.8	40
Artisan enterprises	5,241	2,659	50.7	43

Source: Casey.



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### Retention rates

A survey of apprentices graduating in 1975 showed that only some 40 per cent were still with the enterprise that trained them some 18 months later. Of those graduating in 1979-80, a further survey showed that nearly one-third of the males and nearly a half of the females were no longer present after only six months. But considerable differences are apparent according to firm size. According to data collected by the Edding Commission it appears as if it is precisely those firms which made the greatest investments in training which also have the highest retention rates. For example, 63 per cent of industrial and commercial firms with over 1,000 employees had in 1972 at least half of those who completed their training with them in the last five years still in their employment, but the proportion was 48 per cent for those with less than 1,000 employees and only 31 per cent for artisan enterprises.

### Sectoral differences in training

Some studies have noted that the quality of apprentice training practice varies as between large firms and artisan or small firms. Large firms are more likely to consider apprentice training as a longer-term investment, providing themselves with skilled labour that is more immediately usable and, because of the quality of the training, more adaptable to changing production conditions and at a lower cost than through resorting to the external labour market. Furthermore, because of the subsequent employment conditions and opportunities they offer, they are both able to "cream" the supply of school leavers and are more likely to be able to retain those they have trained. Small or artisan enterprises on the other hand are more likely to be interested in the immediate returns obtainable from apprentices. The quality, and therefore the cost of training provided, is lower and the young people may be hired as a cheap substitute for adult/skilled labour. Since employment conditions and opportunities offered are less attractive, in general, training positions with such enterprises will be the second choice of young people, and retention rates tend to be lower.

Confirmation of this view is to be found in the substantial differences in training intensity between the sectors. Thus it has been calculated that in 1970 firms with less than 50 employees provided some 57 per cent of all apprenticeship places but only 30 per cent of all jobs in the economy.

A training school for chefs in Stuttgart.



It is estimated that in 1980 some 40 per cent of all apprentices were following courses registered with the Artisan Chambers, whereas only 17 per cent of all employees were to be found in the artisan sector. The ratio of apprentices to employees was close to 18 per cent for artisan firms but only six per cent for industrial and commercial firms. For the public service, including public utilities, it was also about six per cent. Although almost all large enterprises but only about a half of artisan enterprises engage in training, it is clear from the above statistics that the ratio of apprentices to total employees in training firms decreases with firm size. Thus in 1983 in industrial enterprises with less than 50 employees nearly four per cent of the labour force were apprentices, in those with more than 1,000 employees the proportion was just over one per cent.

Large enterprises appear to vary their volume of apprentice training in a procyclical fashion with investments being undertaken only when the outlook justifies it. Small enterprises on the other hand, vary their training volume countercyclically. When fewer training places are available in large enterprises (or when, for demographic reasons, the supply of young people increases relative to the number of training places), more young people are available for "second preference" training positions and can better satisfy the small enterprises' demand for apprentices. Equally, the pressure on small firms to substitute cheaper young workers for older adults is greater at such times.

### The expansion of training activity

This last phenomenon provides an important part of the explanation of the ability of the economy to meet the vastly increased demand for apprenticeships in the past decade. In the period 1971 to 1981 the number of apprenticeships registered with the Chamber of Industry and Commerce rose by only about six per cent, but the number registered with Artisan Chambers by 66 per cent. This growth in the number of artisan apprentices compares with an increase of two per cent in total employment over the same period.

For certain occupations—baker and pastry cook, butcher, food shop assistant, carpenter and woodworker, gas, electricity and water fitter—a substantial increase in the number of apprentices occurred simultaneously with a substantial decline in the number of (non-apprentice) employees, and these developments suggest that many enterprises within the sector were training considerably in excess of their own skilled manpower requirements. The most plausible explanation for their behaviour is that training was at least a costless and possibly an immediately profitable activity.

Another explanation might have been industry's interests in warding off demands for government intervention in the apprenticeship system. The Edding Commission had been concerned that since not all firms provided training but all benefited from it, the level of training achieved left something to be desired. In response, legislation was passed in 1976 which permitted a levy to be raised from enterprises if the total number of apprenticeships offered failed to exceed demand by at least 12½ per cent. The proceeds would be used to subsidise additional training places. The law, which remained on the statute books until 1980 when for technical reasons it was declared unconstitutional, was strongly opposed by the enterprise sector and gave them a strong incentive to ensure that the "dual system" was able to satisfy the demands made upon it.

The change of government in 1982 diminished the threat of direct intervention but one of the first pronouncements of the Christian Democrat Chancellor in 1982 was a prom-



A Krupp apprentice at an early stage of an engineering course.

ise that the economy would make available in 1983 30,000 more training places than in 1982, sufficient to ensure that an apprenticeship would be available for all school leavers seeking one. Although in 1983 demand still exceeded supply, the 30,000 target itself was surpassed—by more than 50 per cent.

The "apprenticeship guarantee" was not formally repeated in 1984. However, appeals by politicians, the labour market authorities and heads of industrial associations for a special effort on behalf of young people were sustained. In the years 1982 to 1984 it was industrial and commercial enterprises which made the most substantial increases in the number of apprenticeships offered. The number of new training places offered by industrial and commercial firms rose by nearly 17 per cent while the number offered by the artisan sector rose by only just over seven per cent.

To use Mr Casey's terms, the rather more "politically" than "economically" motivated behaviour described in the last two paragraphs has resulted in a second form of "training beyond own requirements" becoming manifest in the last few years, this time affecting larger as well as artisan enterprises and a wider variety of occupations. The size of this phenomenon cannot, in general, be measured, but it is possible to illustrate its size as far as the Federal public sector is concerned. The number of apprenticeships offered rose by over 10 per cent between 1982 and 1984, and by the end of 1984 the government was claiming that some 30 per cent of training places were surplus to requirements.

Some of the largest expansions in training offered were in the Federal Post and the Federal Railways. The skills taught in both these utilities, it was argued, could be used elsewhere. Should it not be possible to retain all the young persons trained, then thanks to the high quality of their apprenticeships, they should at least be able to find positions elsewhere.

## Unemployment after apprenticeship

The real "thorn on the rose", said Mr Casey, was the problem of unemployment after the apprenticeship. It has become quite severe in recent years and the reasons for this are fairly obvious. The extent of training beyond own requirements has increased substantially. The slow down in economic activity has reduced the demand for skilled workers and the deterioration of the labour market has led to a slow-down in turnover rates within firms. This reduces the vacancies which they might have had for newly trained young people. Semi-skilled jobs have been rationalised in recent years so that an important alternative source of employment, particularly for people coming from the artisan sector, has been drying up too.

Table 6 shows that the rate of unemployment after the apprenticeship between 1979 and 1983 rose faster than the total unemployment rate and, while it fell slightly in 1984, the flow into unemployment of young people at some stage after concluding their apprenticeship continued to increase.

Table 6 Unemployment after an apprenticeship

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Number successfully completing an apprenticeship (000s)	503.7	567.3	603.4	620.4	616.4	604.8
Number registered as unemployed after an apprenticeship (000s—end September)	7.7*	8.7*	19.0	40.7	54.4	46.4
Rate of unemployment after an apprenticeship (per cent)	1.5	1.6	3.1	6.6	8.8	7.7
Total unemployment rate (per cent—end September)	3.2	3.5	5.4	7.5	8.6	8.6
Flow into unemployment after an apprenticeship (000s—Jan-Dec)	na	na	na	53.8	77.2	81.1
Flow as percentage of number successfully completing apprenticeship	na	na	na	8.7	12.5	13.4

\* Extrapolated.  
Source: Casey.

Instruction in the paint workshop, Youth Assistance Institution, Berlin.



Some of the highest rates of unemployment were recorded for those who had been trained in such artisan occupations as baker and pastry cook, hairdresser, gardener, doctor's assistant or car mechanic. These are all occupations where the ratio of apprentices to employees has risen steeply in the past decade and/or where, as a result of a high level of "training by doing", training costs were likely to have been lowest and the degree of substitution of apprentice for adult labour likely to have been strongest.

Unemployment after the apprenticeship in Germany has now become politically as severe a problem as that of making sure that there were enough apprenticeships for young people leaving school in the first place. As a consequence, some firms, particularly large ones, have attempted to respond to the shortages of skilled vacancies for young people completing their apprenticeships by offering them unskilled positions on temporary or part-time contracts in the hope that the skill position will improve. They have been increasing the use they make of early retirement to free jobs, hiring temporary workers throughout the course of the year into any vacancies which arise and then dismissing them as soon as the apprenticeship class graduates.



Engineering workshop instruction for pupils at Waldorf schools.

There are good economic reasons why many employers should wish to retain the young people they have trained. Only those trainees whose performance has been unsatisfactory might expect not to receive an offer of further employment. Furthermore, at least in larger enterprises, there usually exists an implicit understanding that an offer will be made to successfully graduating apprentices. The works council could be expected to create difficulties if this did not occur. On the other hand, in recent years enterprises have expanded training activity only on the understanding that there will be no guarantee of subsequent employment.

A survey of young people leaving school at 15 to 16 years has shown, however, that of those completing their apprenticeship in the years 1979-80, some 81 per cent did receive a takeover offer. The larger the enterprise in which they had received their training, the greater the likelihood of such an offer. On the other hand, the proportion wishing to stay in the enterprise that had trained them was somewhat lower,

**Photographs:** The photographs illustrating this article were kindly provided by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgrave Square, London.

some 71 per cent, with a much stronger relationship existing between desire to stay and enterprise size. People in artisan enterprises were less keen than average on staying, so too were those who had trained in those occupations in which numbers had expanded most rapidly in the 1970's (e.g. sales, bakers and pastrycooks, butchers) and those who had not originally wanted to train for the occupation concerned but, for lack of an alternative, had accepted the apprenticeship that was available. Only five per cent of newly graduating apprentices found themselves in the situation of wanting to stay but not receiving a takeover offer.



Electro-mechanic apprentices at the Krupp plant in Rheinhausen.

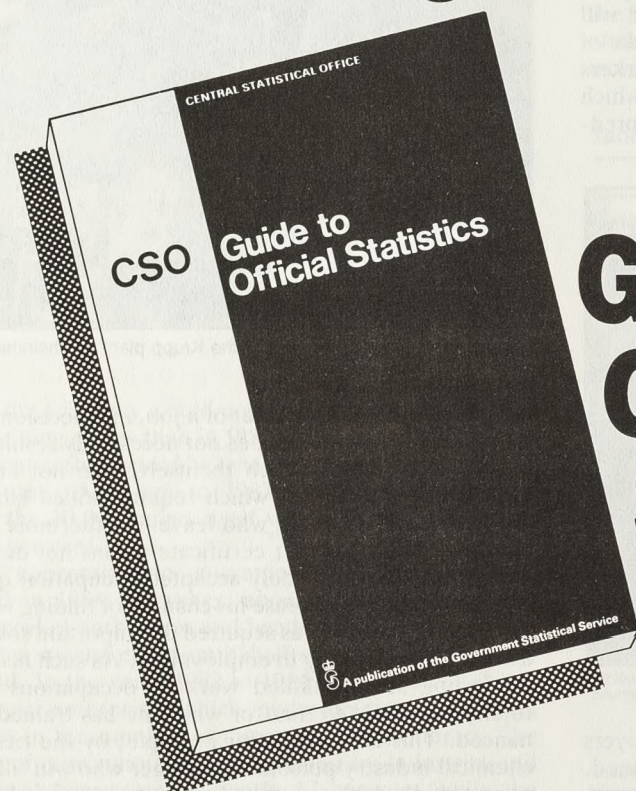
Failure to receive an offer of a job, or a decision to leave the training enterprise, does not necessarily result in difficulties. Enterprises which themselves do not engage in apprentice training but which require skilled labour will absorb a share of those who leave. Furthermore, possession of a skilled worker certificate means not only that a person possesses a widely accepted occupation qualification, which might increase his chances of finding work, but also signifies that he has acquired the important social skills associated with being in employment. As such his chances of finding semi/unskilled work in occupations perhaps totally unrelated to that for which he has trained are enhanced. This is typified, for example, by the case of the chemical industry personnel manager who will fill process operator jobs with trained pastrycooks because these have proved their worth as workers.

## Conclusion

The system in West Germany, Mr Casey suggested, is going to remain under pressure in the coming years. If it is the case that the demographic pressure has relaxed slightly, so that the number of minimum age school-leavers is likely to decline from now on, then it is also true that more and more people with a high school matriculation qualification are seeking apprenticeships because they recognise the difficulty of finding employment with only a university degree. However, even if the number seeking an apprenticeship does not grow, the expansion of the "dual system" in the last few years means that record numbers will be finishing their training and seeking appropriate employment. The problem of unemployment after apprenticeship is increasingly coming to constitute a source of pressure for greater government intervention. This is likely to result in greater emphasis being given to efforts to smooth this particular point of transition, and also to ensure that apprenticeships offered provide training in qualifications actually demanded by the economy.



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### SPECIAL FEATURE

## Lay members of the Industrial Tribunals

The current period of appointment of lay members of industrial tribunals comes to an end in October and new members will be appointed.

This article explains what they do, what is expected of them and how they are appointed.

The Industrial Tribunals<sup>1</sup> are independent judicial bodies set up to provide an inexpensive, speedy and informal means of dealing with and deciding certain disputes over employment questions. They were originally established under the Industrial Training Act 1964 to hear appeals from employers against Industrial Training Board levy assessments and are now empowered to hear complaints under an enlarged number of jurisdictions mostly concerning individual rights of employees. The principal legislation under which complaints are brought is the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

An industrial tribunal hearing a case consists of a legally qualified chairman and two lay members drawn one each from panels of employers and employees and their representatives. Tribunal chairmen are barristers, advocates or solicitors of not less than seven years standing and are appointed by the Lord Chancellor in England and Wales and the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Lay members are appointed to the panels by the Secretary of State for Employment after consultation with organisations representing employers and employees. In practice he appoints people from those nominated by a sponsoring body. The bodies currently consulted are:

#### Employers' side

- Confederation of British Industry (CBI)
- Retail Consortium
- Local Authorities Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LACSAB)
- The National Joint Councils for Local Authorities Services (Scottish Services)
- The Department of Health and Social Security (in respect of National Health Service managers). There is also an arrangement whereby Chambers of Commerce submit nominations through the CBI.

#### Employees' side

- Trades Union Congress (TUC)
- The Managerial, Professional and Staff Liaison Group (MPG).

When the Secretary of State selects people to serve as lay members he looks for good candidates with practical experience of industrial relations who are capable of acting impartially in reaching decisions on the facts presented to them. For example, the person may be a personnel manager, a site manager with a construction company, a union negotiator or shop steward. It is also desirable to have a good spread of members on the panels in terms of age, sex, industry, occupation, public sector, private sector, size of firm, etc.

Although lay members are appointed after consultation with employer and employee organisations, they do not act as representatives of those organisations sponsoring them nor as advocates of either side in a hearing. Each member is an independent judicial appointee who considers the case on its merits and the law applicable to it. A lay member can contribute industrial and commercial knowledge and practice and use it to assess the facts of the case within the legal framework.

Members are asked for an assurance that they will be available on average one day in every three weeks to sit on a case. They are currently paid a fee of £63 per day plus travel and subsistence.

#### Three-year appointments

Appointments are normally made for a three year period and members can be offered further terms of appointment at the Secretary of State's discretion. The current common three year term of appointment comes to an end in October this year when it will be necessary to make some new appointments. New members are expected to be in current employment or to have recent experience of the world of work. They are normally appointed over the age of 60 only when other suitable candidates are not available.

There are at present approximately 2,150 lay members on the tribunal panels, of whom over 400 are women and about 25 from ethnic minority groups. Ministers are encouraging the sponsoring bodies to put forward more suitably qualified candidates who are women and people from ethnic minority groups.

Anyone interested in serving on the tribunals should first seek nomination from an appropriate sponsoring body. It will then be for that sponsoring body to forward their nomination to the Department of Employment if they consider that the candidate has the relevant experience and is otherwise suitable.

For more information about the industrial tribunals' procedures, a booklet entitled, *Industrial Tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunals proceedings* (ITL1 1985), is available free of charge from employment offices, Jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment.

<sup>1</sup> The current activities of industrial tribunals were described in two features in *Employment Gazette* for February 1986—'Work of the industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal in 1984' and 'Industrial tribunals discrimination cases'.

# COIC PRODUCTS-YOUR 1986 GUIDE

Listed below are some of the materials currently available from the Careers and Occupational Information Centre. The list is not comprehensive and is intended only to show the range of subjects, formats and prices. For a complete catalogue contact: COIC Sales, MSC, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. 0742 704563

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### Working In series

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CODOT is the official reference source of occupations compiled by the Department of Employment. It is simple to operate and broadly compatible with other national and international systems. For use by company personnel directors, research organisations concerned with occupations and manpower planning, careers offices, Jobcentres.

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Game for a Job Job Hunting Skills with 'Job Hunting Kit' - BS01	£36.59 + £5.25
Game for a Job Looking and Choosing with 'All about the Job'	£46.25 + £6.75

New Technology in Offices	£25.00 + £3.75
Electrical and Electronic Assembly	£25.00 + £3.75
Working in Hotels	£25.00 + £3.75
Working in Shops	£25.00 + £3.75
Options Improving Personal Effectiveness	£55.00 + £8.25
Popular Catering	£30.00 + £4.50

## VIDEOS FROM EDMAN COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

COIC are now collaborating with Edman Communications Group in the promotion of 'Careers in Focus' a series of occupational videos designed to give valuable information about a wide range of jobs.

The videos listed are obtainable only from Edman Communications Group at 'Careers in Focus', 92 Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B16 8LU. Each video costs £12.50 plus £1.00 post and packing, plus VAT. Total £15.53.

The Travel Company	
Telecommunications	
The Banking Business	
Chartered Accountancy	
Computing	

## COMPUTER SOFTWARE

Designed for the BBC model B Micro including comprehensive tutors notes, these programs are available as single copy sales or as networkable versions under licence for Econet Level 1 and other BBC Networks..

Supermarket	£25.00 + VAT
Hotel	£25.00 + VAT
Resolve	£59.00 + VAT
Computer Awareness	£39.50 + VAT
Computer Signposts	£25.00 + VAT
The Game's the Thing	£25.00 + VAT
Production Line	£25.00 + VAT

## COIC CBL

is a new series of computer based learning materials developed and designed by the Coventry Computer Based Learning Unit to be used in a wide variety of learning situations. The first four products in the series are: three separate Catering programs, ie Vegetable Cuts, Butchers Meats (Lamb), Methods of Heat Transfer, and Going Solo (Budgeting). The Budgeting program has been designed for students with learning difficulties.

<b>Catering</b>		
Vegetable Cuts	LM02	£18.00 + £2.70
Butchers Meats	LM03	£18.00 + £2.70
Heat Transfer	LM04	£18.00 + £2.70
<b>Going Solo</b>		
Budgeting	LM05	£25.00 + £3.75
	LM06	£25.00 + £3.75
	LM07	£25.00 + £3.75

Also available is the 'Guide to the Production and Use of Computer Based Learning Materials' which explains the model used by the Coventry unit in developing and using courseware

	LM01	£5.95
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COIC now has licencing arrangements for LEAs and TVEI schemes. Contact Peter Jukes on 0742 704568 for more details.



# QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

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

## Youth Training Scheme

*Mr William Cash (Stafford) asked the Paymaster General, whether he is satisfied with progress in setting up the two-year YTS.*

Mr Clarke: Progress in setting up two-year YTS has been excellent. The new programme will begin on April 1, but already some 86 per cent of the required places are definitely or likely to be provided. Around 86 per cent of basic places have been found, and also 84 per cent of premium places, which are designed to help young people and parts of the country with special needs. Our aim is to provide high quality training for young people of all abilities and circumstances, and the record shows we are well on the way to achieving that.

(February 25)

*Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds West) asked the Paymaster General, if he intends to increase the resources available to the Manpower Services Commission for the YTS.*

Mr Trippier: Resources will increase from the current level of some £850 million a year to £970 million in 1986-87 and to more than £1.25 billion in 1988-89.

(February 18)

## Job opportunities

*Mr Robert Hicks (South East Cornwall) asked the Paymaster General, what is the estimated number of new job opportunities currently being created each month; what was the corresponding figure 12 months ago; and if he would make a statement.*

Mr Lang: The latest available estimates show that there was a net increase of 10,000 monthly in the employed labour force during the third quarter of 1985. This compares with an average monthly increase of 23,000 in the same period 12 months ago.

There have now been ten successive quarterly rises in the number of jobs, leading to a net increase of 709,000 since March 1983.

(February 18)

## Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Lord Young

Paymaster General: Kenneth Clarke

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: David Trippier and Ian Lang



Kenneth Clarke

## Self-employed

*Mr Charles Kennedy (Ross, Cromarty and Skye) asked the Paymaster General, what account is taken in compiling the unemployment figures of those whose small self-employed businesses have gone bankrupt and are therefore not eligible for unemployment benefit.*

Mr Lang: Some people are not entitled to unemployment benefit if they were self-employed in the tax year relevant to their claim, but many nevertheless claim supplementary benefit or National Insurance credits and are therefore included in the monthly unemployment count.

Recent analysis from the 1984 Labour Force Survey has revealed that only small numbers of unemployed people who had previously been self-employed are excluded from the unemployment count.

(March 10)

## Enterprise Allowance Scheme

*Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Paymaster General, if he would make more training available to Enterprise Allowance Scheme applicants.*

Mr Trippier: Both private and public sector training, including the full range of provision under the Manpower Services Commission's Training for Enterprise programme, is available to applicants. The Manpower Services Commission was asked to take particular account of Enterprise Allowance Scheme participants in refocusing its adult training more sharply on the needs of small firms and on promoting enterprise and self-employment. We are currently looking at ways of encouraging more participants on the scheme to take up the training opportunities available.

(February 18)

*Mr Geoff Lawler (Bradford North) asked the Paymaster General, what criteria are used to determine whether a person who has completed a YTS course is immediately allowed onto the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.*

Mr Trippier: All entrants for the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, including those from YTS, have to satisfy all the eligibility conditions of the scheme which include being at least 18 years of age and in receipt of unemployment or supplementary benefit at the time of application.

In order to facilitate movement between the YTS and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, people completing YTS are deemed to have satisfied the 13 weeks (eight weeks from 1 April 1986) unemployment condition.

(March 5)

# QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT



### Small firms

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln) asked the Paymaster General, what has been the net change in the number of small businesses over each of the last three years.

Mr Trippier: The estimated net increases in the number of businesses registered for VAT in 1982, 1983, and 1984 are 20,259, 34,936 and 36,420 respectively.

As more information becomes available, an estimate for 1985 will be prepared and the estimates for previous years revised.

(February 18)

Mrs Virginia Bottomley (South West Surrey) asked the Paymaster General, what progress has been made in reducing bureaucratic burdens on small firms.

Mr Trippier: The Government has made considerable progress in following up the proposals in the White Paper *Lifting the Burden* to reduce the administrative requirements on business and particularly small firms. We intend to produce a second White Paper reporting progress and making further proposals on deregulation later this year.

(February 18)

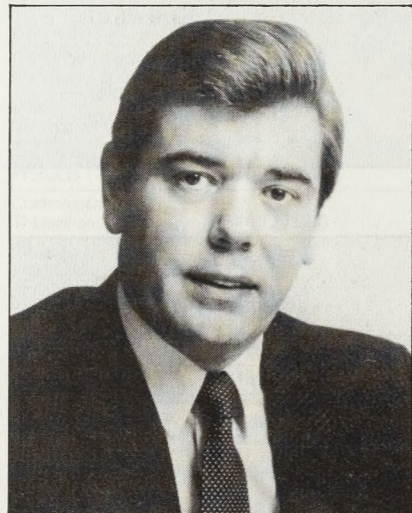
Mr Tom Sackville (Bolton West) asked the Paymaster General, what training he intends to introduce to encourage the development of small firms.

Mr Trippier: The Manpower Services Commission's adult training programmes currently include a range of measures which encourage the development of small firms. The Commission has been asked to refocus these programmes to give greater emphasis to small firms and enterprise because of the special need to stimulate these activities.

In 1985-86 the Training for Enterprise programme, which is the principal small firms programme, cost £13.6 million and in 1986-87 expenditure on it will rise to £18.3 million. This additional expenditure is part of an overall switch of £20 million towards small firms, within the total adult training programme budget of £25.9 million, as a result of refocusing in 1986-87. The Manpower Services Commission will review this autumn the scope for further action.

I am anxious to see development in training systems, such as open learning and computer based training packages, since they may open up more accessible training for small businessmen than conventional training courses. I have also asked MSC to develop proposals to encourage more Enterprise Allowance Scheme recipients to take advantage of training opportunities.

(February 18)



David Trippier

### Adult training

Mr Richard Livsey (Brecon and Radnor) asked the Paymaster General, if he would make a statement on progress in developing adult training strategies.

Mr Trippier: Under the Adult Training Strategy, which we announced in January 1984, a wide range of measures have been introduced to improve the operation of the training market. In the key area of developing greater co-ordination and responsiveness at local level, over 200 local collaborative projects have been launched, involving some 1,800 employers and training providers working in partnership.

Direct funding of adult training through the Manpower Services Commission has been concentrated on two new programmes—the Job Training programme, providing skills which are in known demand, and the Wider Opportunities training programme, helping unemployed people to sharpen

their skills. Particular emphasis will now be given to the needs of small firms, to promoting enterprise, and to exploiting the advantages of open learning.

The Adult Training Campaign, which raises awareness about the benefits of training and the means for taking action on training, will be concentrating on small firms and their support agencies between April and September 1986.

(February 18)

### Training grants

Mr Tom Cox (Tooting) asked the Paymaster General if he has any plans to increase the present payment of £125 to employers who wish to send work-people on training courses; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Trippier: There are no plans to increase the £25 per person per day (up to a maximum of £1,000 per person) payable under the Local Training Grants to Employers Scheme.

The discretionary grant is not intended to meet the full costs of training but to provide a worthwhile contribution to those employers awarded grants. Early evaluation of the scheme by the Manpower Services Commission shows that it effectively meets this aim. The scheme has proved very popular with employers. In 1985-86, over 2,900 firms have started their approved training programmes, which will help around 30,000 employees considerably more than was anticipated.

(February 18)

### Graduate Enterprise Programme

Mr Patrick Thompson (Norwich North) asked the Paymaster General, how many graduates are now being trained on the Graduate Enterprise Programme.

Mr Trippier: In 1985-86 graduates are taking part in the programme at Stirling University, St David's College, Lampeter, the Cranfield Institute of Technology and the London Enterprise Agency with the Central Polytechnic of London. There are plans to expand the programme next year, when Durham and Warwick University Business Schools will join it.

(February 18)

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT



### Disabled school leavers

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Paymaster General what action he is taking to seek to reduce the unemployment of disabled school leavers.

Mr Lang: Disabled school leavers have access to specialist careers officers within the local education authority careers service to help them find suitable training and employment. The careers service liaises closely with the specialist disablement resettlement officers based in local Jobcentres, who can advise on the range of government schemes run by the Manpower Services Commission to help disabled people overcome particular difficulties they may face in finding and keeping employment.

Two-year YTS affords premium places for trainees with special needs and to provide opportunities in areas where insufficient training places are available. YTS will also provide an additional grant to fund places for the severely disabled; money to finance special assistance and adaptations; and initial assessment courses and there are special eligibility concessions for the disabled and disadvantaged.

(Friday 18)

### Regional Enterprise Units

Mr Roger Gale (North Thanet) asked the Paymaster General, if he would list the functions of the Regional Enterprise Units.

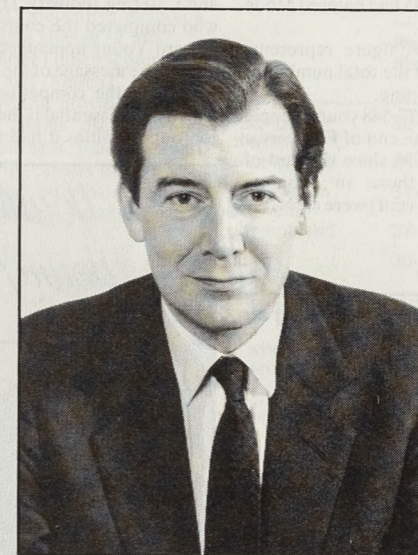
Mr Trippier: The main duties of the Regional Enterprise Units can be summarised under the following broad headings:

- Promotion of enterprise—they will act as the regional link for the Enterprise and Deregulation Unit in spreading the message about deregulation, identifying burdens and providing a regional input to other EDU initiatives.
- Representing and promoting the interest of small firms and developing links with small firms and small firms organisations.
- Sponsorship and funding of local enterprise agencies, including administration of the local enterprise agency grant scheme.
- Developing links with tourist bodies and identifying obstacles to the growth of tourism at regional level.

(February 17)

### Postgraduate qualifications

Mr Eric Deakins (Walthamstow) asked the Paymaster General, what information he has available to him about the value of postgraduate qualifications in terms of additional earnings for those holding such qualifications.



Ian Lang

Mr Lang: There is very little information available on the salaries of people with postgraduate qualifications. A number of professional institutes in science and technology carry out salary surveys of their members which include a question on postgraduate qualifications. The numbers involved are small and cannot be used to draw general conclusions about the returns to postgraduate qualifications even in the disciplines concerned. The surveys show that professional institute members with Masters degrees earn salaries similar to those of their colleagues with first degrees. Members with Doctorates tend to earn between 10 per cent and 40 per cent more than those in the same age groups with first degrees. The differences are greater for members of the Institute of Biology and the Institution of Civil Engineers and least for members of the Royal Society of Chemistry and the Institution of Geologists.

(February 14)

### Exposure to radiation

Mr Frank Cook (Stockton North) asked the Paymaster General, what changes were introduced into the methods of: (a) assessing and (b) recording exposure of workers to radiation under the regulations which came into force on January 1; whether, under the new regulations, there are any circumstances in which the dose record of a worker exposed to radiation either internally or externally will show a lower level of recorded exposure than previously would have been recorded for the same exposure; and if he would make a statement on the implications of the revised regulations for the interpretation of the cumulative dose records of workers exposed to radiation both before and after January 1.

Mr Trippier: The following changes in assessing and recording exposures of workers were introduced by the Ionising Radiations Regulations 1985: (a) any committed dose received from internal radiation must now be assessed, as well as any actual dose from external radiation, and (b) the dose record must show the sum total of committed and actual dose received.

There are no circumstances in which a lower level of dose will be recorded under the new Regulations than would have been recorded under the previous Regulations.

There is no requirement in the new Regulations for a record of cumulative dose.

(March 4)

### Tin mining industry

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro) asked the Paymaster General, if he has made any study of the implications for employment in Cornwall of the present position of the tin mining industry.

Mr Lang: The Department has not recently undertaken any special study of employment in Cornwall. In 1979 a study of employment in West Cornwall revealed the historic decline of employment in the tin industry there, and noted that the level of employment would always be vulnerable to market price fluctuations. The current crisis is clearly a matter of concern, but it is not possible to assess the commercial prospects of the mining companies at present, nor therefore the medium and longer-term employment prospects in the tin industry.

(February 18)

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

## YTS entrants

□ This article reports on progress towards planned entrants to YTS in 1985-86. It also shows the number of young people in training at the end of February 1986.

YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions about:

- the number of 16 and 17 year olds likely to enter the labour market in 1985-86;
- the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS and the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS whilst in employment.

It has also been necessary to make assumptions about the num-

ber of young people who would leave further education or employment part way through their first year and thus require the balance of a year's training on YTS.

Between the beginning of April 1985 and the end of February 1986, there were 389,110 entrants to YTS of whom 298,645 had entered Mode A schemes.

The Mode A figure represents 76.7 per cent of the total number of entrants to training.

There were 277,548 young people in training at the end of February a decrease of 7,636 since the end of January. Of those in training, 219,135 (79 per cent) were on Mode A schemes.

Region	Planned entrants April-March 86	Entrants training April-Feb 86	In training at Feb 1986
Scotland	42,522	42,758	31,746
Northern	25,579	26,875	18,784
North West	57,699	61,330	41,337
Yorks & Humberside	40,019	41,408	29,752
Midlands	80,491	83,324	56,622
Wales	22,915	23,173	16,957
South West	27,489	29,432	22,005
South East	60,042	58,158	43,444
London	27,089	22,652	16,901
Great Britain	384,295	389,110	277,548

## New Technologies in Training

□ The third International New Technologies in Training Exhibition and Conference will be held at Kensington Town Hall on September 30-October 2, 1986.

In such a rapidly changing market as new training technology, it is important that trainers are kept fully informed of new product developments as well as of the products that are already available. This exhibition and conference provides senior managers and trainers with an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the technology that is available to help them train more effectively.

The event is sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission and organised by Queensdale Exhibitions and Conferences.

Further information can be obtained from Lynn Brook, Organiser, Queensdale Exhibitions and Conferences Ltd, Blenheim House, 137 Blenheim Crescent, London W11 2EQ, Tel 01-727 1929.

## Comments on draft ACAS Code

□ The Institute of Personnel Management have published their submission to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) on the draft Code of Practice: *Disciplinary and Other Procedures in Employment*. The Institute generally supports the proposals which set standards of procedure over a wide range of difficult employment issues and says that the draft code will improve employment practice and reduce the reliance on case law in industrial tribunals.

The consultative document on a draft Code of Practice: *Disciplinary and Other Procedures in Employment* was published by ACAS in November 1985 and comments were requested by the end of February 1986.

Copies of the IPM's comments are available from the Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW.

## Job potential of catering industry

□ Jobs in hotels and catering are as real and important as jobs anywhere said Employment Secretary Lord Young. "Young people cannot afford to pass them by simply because they are in the 'service sector'. They can be as interesting and rewarding as anything that industry and commerce has to offer, particularly when they are based on sound training," he said.

Speaking at the Young Chef/Young Waiter of the Year Awards at London's Grosvenor House Hotel, Lord Young said that of the 15,000 young people recruited on to Youth Training Schemes organised by the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board in the past three years, 90 per cent who completed the course came out with a full-time job.

Lord Young applauded the efforts of the HCITB and said he wanted to spread the message of the job creation potential of the catering industry. He welcomed the competition which he said would promote the standards which were essential if the industry was to prosper and draw attention to the job opportunities it had to offer.



Lord Young with Young Waiter of the Year, Nicholas Jennings from the Majestic Hotel in Harrogate, and Young Chef of the Year, Idris Caldora, from the Bell Inn, Belbroughton.

## Colleges respond to change

□ Colleges run by Local Education Authorities have been quick to respond to changing demands particularly in the field of information technology. An enquiry commissioned by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities has revealed that computer studies courses increased by about 300 per cent between 1980 and 1985. And in two others industries tested by the enquiry—construction and catering—the range of courses had increased by 30 per cent.

The enquiry's findings are based on detailed investigation of 103 LEA colleges. The enquiry report concludes: "that a substantial expansion of provision especially in

Information Technology has been achieved during a few decidedly unpropitious years for innovation". The report reveals shortcomings in information about training needs, shows that industry's direct contribution to provision is only about two per cent and calls for more co-operation between employers, unions, the Manpower Services Commission and LEAs.

The enquiry team of Chief Education Officers was headed by Mr Jackson Hall, Director of Education, Sunderland.

*Survey of Aspects of Non-Advanced Further Education* is available from AMA, 35 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BJ, price £2.

## Disabled jobseekers

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

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people and to those people who, although eligible, choose not to register. At April 15, 1985, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of people registered under the Acts was 404,170.

### Returns of disabled jobseekers at jobcentres (February 7, 1986)

Registered for employment at February 7, 1986	65,906
Employment registrations taken from January 3, 1986 to February 7, 1986	9,823
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service January 3, 1986 to February 7, 1986	3,411

\* These numbers do not include placings through displayed vacancies or on the Community Programme.

### Placed into employment by jobcentres and local authority careers services from October 7, 1985 to January 3, 1986§

	Open	Sheltered	Total
Section I	8,190	—	8,190
Section II	191	757	948
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,381</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>9,138</b>

§ Section I classifies those disabled people suitable for open or ordinary employment while Section II classifies those unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions. Only registered disabled people can be placed in sheltered employment. These numbers do not include placings through displayed vacancies or on the Community Programme. Placings into Community Enterprise Programmes were included in the figures before 1983 but were not separately identified.

## Directory of Employers' Associations; Trade Unions, Joint Organisations etc

□ The new revised version of the Directory is published in March. The publication is now arranged by 1980 Standard Industrial Classification and contains the names, addresses and telephone numbers of about a thousand Employers' Associations, Trade Unions and Joint Organisations. It also contains listings of Wages Councils, ACAS Offices etc and has one common index.

The new bound booklet replaces the quarterly looseleaf amendments and will be issued in full twice a year. Subscribers who already have a yellow ring binder will continue to be able to use it, but HMSO will not be producing new binders when current stocks are exhausted.

New readers should contact HMSO subscription department (01-622 3316) or write to PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT to order their copies. The cost of the first edition is £10.00.

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

Every quarter (June, September, December and March) *Employment Gazette* will provide updated information about disabled registrants at both MSC jobcentres and local authority careers offices, and more detailed information about their placings into employment.

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

Great Britain	Disabled people			
	Suitable for ordinary employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	
	Registered disabled	Un-registered disabled	Registered disabled	Un-registered disabled
1984 Dec of whom unemployed	32.8	55.1	4.9	2.8
1985 March of whom unemployed	28.8	44.9	4.4	2.3
July§ of whom unemployed	31.3	53.6	4.8	2.6
Oct of whom unemployed	27.6	43.8	4.3	2.2
1986 Jan of whom unemployed	30.0	52.4	4.6	3.0
26.3	43.1	4.2	2.6	
28.4	51.4	4.7	2.8	
24.8	41.3	4.2	2.2	
1986 Jan of whom unemployed	26.4	48.5	4.5	2.7
23.2	37.9	4.1	2.1	

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

## Consultation on Occupational Health

□ The Health and Safety Commission (HSC) is seeking views on whether or not the UK should ratify a new International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention on Occupational Health Services. This follows a Government request for the Commission's advice.

The ILO Convention (No 161) and its supporting Recommendation (No 171) were adopted in June 1985. Both are reproduced in a consultative document published by the HSC.

Under the Convention, occupational health services include any services (medical, nursing or hygiene) which advise on the health of people at work. The services may be provided directly by employers or by independent organisations on a consultancy basis. The main requirement of the Convention is that ratifying states should plan to develop services with the ultimate aim of making them available for all workers. To achieve this in the UK would require a change in the present voluntary approach to the provision of services. The Convention also covers the functions, organisation and operating conditions of occupational health services.

The Recommendation supplements the Convention in greater detail. In particular, it contains guidelines on how services should carry out their functions, such as monitoring of the working environment and surveillance of workers' health. Many of the recommendations reflect UK practice.

The Convention is an international treaty and, if ratified by the UK, would oblige the UK to implement its requirements. As the consultative document points out, this would eventually lead to new legislation. The Recommendation is not binding, but the Government needs to tell the ILO which parts are acceptable and which are not.

The HSC considers that the ILO Convention has important implications for the future of occupational health policy in this country and is therefore allowing a consultation period of six months in order to collect as wide a range of views as possible. Comments have been requested by August 31, 1986.

*Consultative document: International Labour Organisation Convention 161 and Recommendation 171 on Occupational Health Services*, available from HMSO, price £2.75. ISBN 0 11 883488 6.

## IPM computer course

□ A new course developed by the Institute of Personnel Management offers hands-on experience with microcomputers running personnel management software.

The two-day non-residential course has been devised to appeal to managers both in personnel and in data processing to assist them to progress from the theory of computer based personnel management techniques to practical applications.

Day One is largely devoted to considerations arising from the decision to computerise the personnel function, basic database uses, software systems available and how to choose the right one: this last aspect is treated as a practical exercise using computers supplied by Victor Technologies.

Day Two is very practical with hands-on opportunities morning and afternoon, breaking just before lunch with a reminder to delegates about the Data Protection Act from Alastair Evans, the author of a leading book on the subject. There is an opportunity for delegates to discuss their own particular problems in an open forum.

The course will be held at the Vanderbilt Hotel, Cromwell Road, London SW7 on April 21-22 (fully booked), May 6-7, and September 18-19, 1986. The cost is £268.00 + £40.20 VAT (Members £223.00 + £33.45 VAT). Full details are available from the Courses and Conferences Department, IPM, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW.

## Chemical industry award launched



□ The chemical industry is looking for a winner in Industry Year and has launched a national Chemical Industry Young Person of the Year Award.

Employment Minister, David Trippier welcomed the initiative. "The industry is one of our country's biggest achievers in commercial and employment terms and is to be applauded for recognising the vital contribution of its younger ambassadors."

Mr Trippier met two winners (pictured above) from previous years' regional competitions held in the North West—Gillian Armstrong, 26, from Runcorn, a Technical Services Engineer for Distal Products, and Stephen Walker, 22, a Process Operator from ICI's Plastics and Petrochemical Division.

The Chemical Industry Young Person of the Year Award is set to become a regular event from 1986 onwards. Co-ordinated by the Chemical Industries Association, the final selection of entrants will be drawn from regional heats and a national winner will be chosen in the summer. He or she will enjoy an all-expenses paid study visit to Europe.

Mr Philip Dewhurst, Public Relations Manager for the Association said, "The search is on for the brightest and best young people at work in Britain's chemical industry. Their efforts and sense of commitment will be reflected within their local community and by their performance in the company they represent. The Young Person of the Year Award is one way in which we can reward their achievements."

## Sex discrimination in recruitment

□ Most employers still see jobs in terms of "men's work" or "women's work". And they specifically seek women to fill the jobs with lower pay and poor promotion prospects, according to a report which looks at recruitment practices in retail sales and clerical work.

The research was sponsored by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) to investigate discrimination in recruitment ten years after the Sex Discrimination Act. The aim was to look at the way job vacancies were filled and to see where and why sex discrimination was occurring. Employers advertising retail or clerical posts were interviewed about how they made recruitment decisions.

The main findings of the report are:

- For almost half of the vacant jobs, the employer already had in mind the sex of the person to fill the post; even though 86 per cent of the jobs attracted applicants of both sexes.

- Discrimination occurred between men and women according to the characteristics of the job. Employers preferred women for the jobs with lower pay, poor promotion prospects and where work colleagues and supervisors were female.

- Outright preference for one sex or another for a particular job most evident in: the retail sector; establishments which were not unionised; where there was no personnel function in the organisation; among smaller organisations; and in organisations where there was little or no training in recruitment.

- Employers believed that they had a right to take account of the domestic circumstances of women applicants, although this is likely to be unlawful sex discrimination. They asked female candidates about their domestic responsibilities but rarely did so with male candidates.

- Family commitments were rarely mentioned as shortlisting or selection criteria, yet they emerged as crucial to the selection decision. Only one of the 82 jobs to which women were appointed went to a woman who was known by her employer to have a child under school age.

"Employers neither understood nor were concerned with upholding the sex discrimination legislation,"

the report concludes. And it recommends that employers should review and improve their recruitment procedures and criteria in the light of the EOC's Code of Practice.

Once employers concentrate solely on genuine and justifiable requirements for the job and disregard sex and family circumstances they will find that they "reap the benefits of employing the person, woman or man, who is best equipped to do the job", says the report.

*Stereotypes and Selection: Gender and Family in the Recruitment Process* by Margaret M. Curran is available from HMSO price £5.95.

## Colleges links with employers

□ Colleges will be able to keep up to date comprehensive records of their links with employers by using a new computer package developed as part of the Department of Education and Science's PICKUP (Professional, Industrial and Commercial Updating) Programme.

The software package allows colleges to build up and maintain systematic information on local employers and their training needs, contacts and visits made between colleges and firms and on courses previously provided as well as those currently on offer.

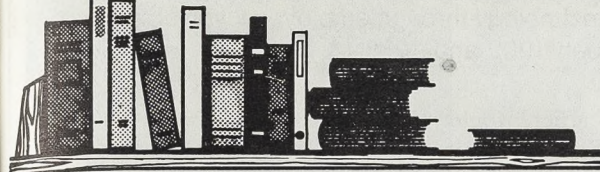
It has been designed also for use by training officers in industry and managers of collaborative education-industry training programmes who want to keep track of their college contacts.

The PICKUP database was developed at Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic with support from the Further Education Unit. It includes floppy disks and an operating manual, and all those buying the package receive training in its use provided through the UK-wide Federation of Microsystems Centres.

The database package costs £450, made up of £250 for the disks, manual and first year training and maintenance and £200 covering support and training for the second and third years.

To order the package and for further information, contact Newcastle Microsystems Centre, Third Floor, Erick House, Princess Square, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8ER (Tel 0632 322353).

## Book Reviews



### Finance for non-financial managers

□ Although accountancy has become one of the most important management skills today, many non-financial managers regard business finance as something best left to their accountants. A new book *Finance and Accounts for Managers*, published by Kogan Page aims to set this right. Written for non-accountants, it is jargon-free and it covers everything from the basic financial disciplines of budgetary control and standard costing to techniques such as discounted cash flow for investment appraisal; skills which will offer managers a sound base on which to build forward planning projections.

*Finance and accounts for managers* explains the techniques of accountancy and their practical application to the solution of business management problems, giving managers advice on how to formulate trading policies, control performance and effectively manage the departments and functions for which they are responsible. Above all, this book aims to demonstrate that company accounts are not only accessible but can be of invaluable assistance to non-financial managers.

*Finance and Accounts for Managers* by Desmond Goch, FCCA, FBIM price £5.95. ISBN 1 85091 102 9; Kogan Page.

### A Trainer's Guide

□ The introduction of the Adult Training Strategy in 1984 by the Manpower Services Commission prompted the production of a large amount of useful training material. This material now forms the basis of a selective guide *Trainer's Guide to Materials and Resources in Adult Training* from the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education (BACIE).

This annotated bibliography covering both the policy and practical aspects of adult training consists of over 80 entries. The Guide includes descriptions of books, reports, training programmes and a section on course information. It is intended to assist all those involved in adult training to quickly identify suitable training materials.

The eight page guide, which is the third and final special bibliography published by BACIE in support of the MSC's New Training Initiative, can be purchased from the Information Unit, BACIE, 16 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AP. Tel: 01-636 5351 at a cost of £2.80 (including postage and packaging) for members of BACIE or £3.40 for non-members.

Other titles in the series: *Trainer's Guide to YTS Materials*, and *Open and Distance Learning* can also be purchased from BACIE. The set of three titles are available for only £9.00.

### Politics and the economy



□ Two new books in the series Society, The Modern World and You have been published by CRAC Publications. *Politics and You* and *The Economy and You* by Robin Precey and Alan Reed are designed to help 14 to 17 year-olds understand and cope with a complex modern world, the books will be of particular interest to those involved in

social studies, life skills, personal and social education, GCSE, YTS and CPVE courses.

In a flexible format, the books cover basic, up-to-date and relevant information on how the local and central government and the national economy work. Using a series of resource exercises the books help students to develop their skills in research, writing and discussion, and at the same time improve their knowledge.

The authors are teachers in Norwich who have taught and developed the material together over the last six years. The information has been developed and researched with the help of individual experts and national organisations.

Other books in the series are: *The Welfare Society and You* and *Co-operation and Conflict* (Spring 1986)

*Worldwide Issues* (Autumn 1986) *Rights and Responsibilities* (Autumn 1986)

*Politics and You* illustrated; paperback; ISBN 0 86021 850 3; and *The Economy and You* illustrated; paperback; ISBN 0 86021 802 3; are both priced £3.95 each or £1.95 each on orders of 10 or more + 75p postage and handling. CRAC Publications.

### Opportunities 1986

□ *Opportunities 86* is a guide both for school leavers who do not know what to do next and for those who have an idea but need more information. It is published as usual in four separate regional editions—the South, Midlands, North, and Scotland.

The book's first section is designed to help young people make the right choices for themselves. Its first six chapters are applicable to all school leavers, covering new attitudes to employment, the basic options on offer, and how the reader can choose what is best for him or herself. They also provide advice on making applications and succeeding in interviews. The rest of the editorial section is divided into the major options which the reader might choose.

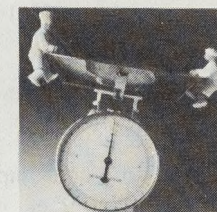
Details of specific career areas, including relevant addresses for further information, are given in the second section, followed by industrial, commercial, public sector organisations and professional associations describing the nature of their work, applications procedures and expected vacancies.

The final section of *Opportunities 86* contains indices designed to supply all the necessary facts on which a decision about what to do next can be based. Beginning with local employment opportunities in each region, the indices then cover

careers offered (company vacancies and qualifications required), education and training, and sponsorship opportunities.

*Opportunities 86* is published by The New Opportunity Press Ltd. *Opportunities in the South* price £6.95. ISBN 0 86263 104 1; *Opportunities in the Midlands* price £6.95. ISBN 0 86263 105 X; *Opportunities in the North* price £6.95. ISBN 0 86263 106 8; *Opportunities in Scotland* price £6.95. ISBN 0 86263 107 6.

### Staff Restaurants



*A Question of Balance*

□ *A Question of Balance*, published by Sutcliffe Catering deals with the problem of ergonomics in staff restaurants. Ergonomics is the study of the relationship of people to their working environment.

In particular the report considers how arrangements can be made in such a way as to maximise the effectiveness of the restaurant operation while caring for the mental and physical well-being of staff and gaining their greatest commitment.

John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society, says in an introduction that "staff restaurants are of the greatest importance. It was recognised more than 50 years ago that the provision of eating facilities for employees is part of running an efficient and productive organisation. How can facilities be provided in the most economic manner and yet in a way that gives real customer service and shows customer concern? Is the food the best value for money? A crucial factor in providing this service is the conditions under which the restaurant staff work."

*A Question of Balance* is intended for all those concerned with design of staff restaurants and kitchens and the facilities that the staff in them need to maximise their own efficiency.

*A Question of Balance* is available free from Simon Davies, Sutcliffe Catering Group Ltd, Mulliner House, Flanders Road, Turnham Green, London W4. Tel: 01-994 8200.

# CASE STUDY

## New technology and employee involvement at Peugeot

This article\* by Martin Goodman, Industrial Relations Adviser, The Industrial Society, outlines Peugeot's approach to facilitating the introduction of new technology through employee involvement at its Mulhouse site between 1982 and 1985.

□ In the three-year period ending May 1985 the French private sector car manufacturer, Peugeot, introduced and successfully implemented radical changes in production methods involving new technology at its complex in Mulhouse in Northern France.

Peugeot claims that the successful transformation of its traditional sheet-metal and machine-making operations at this site results largely from extensive employee involvement in the process of change from the outset; which, in turn, has also led to a significant improvement in industrial relations at Mulhouse.

### Background

Peugeot launched its 205 model at the Geneva motor show in February 1983 against a backdrop of continuing financial difficulties in the world motor industry arising from the recession. It hoped that sales of this new model, which it planned to produce by the most modern techniques, along with those of its Citroen

BX range, launched earlier, would enable the company to re-establish itself as a profitable car producer.

In 1982 Peugeot had opted to produce the 205 at its Mulhouse site and to spend more than 1,000 million francs (around £90 million) here on the automation of its sheet-metal operations (with the introduction of 45 robots and an automated production flow system) and its two machine making factories (with, among other things, investment in robots capable of spot and arc welding).

This was the first time that a major investment in automated equipment had been made at Mulhouse and the company was keenly aware that the success of the 205 model depended ultimately on efficient production using the new equipment, sustained high vehicle quality from the outset, and the company's ability to deliver the finished product to customers a relatively short time after the placing of orders.

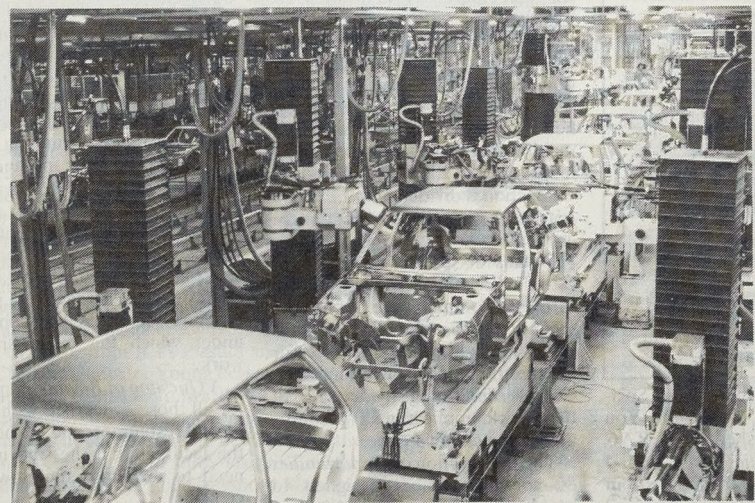
To ensure that these objectives were achieved it knew that several personnel issues needed to be resolved. First, it anticipated a reduc-

tion in its workforce involved in sheet-metal/pressings activities from 528 to 268 on a production run of 800 vehicles a day as a consequence of automation. (The Mulhouse workforce had already declined significantly since 1979 because of loss of sales of earlier models.) Second, the company anticipated that there would have to be a substantial re-skilling of its workforce in the automated areas.

Peugeot knew that in order to achieve these changes successfully it would have to gain the confidence of the workforce represented by five trade unions on the site (one each from the country's main union confederations).

To gain support for the company's plans the head of Peugeot's Mulhouse operations began discussions with senior officials from the Labour Ministry-funded "Agence Nationale pour L'Amelioration des Conditions de Travail"/National Agency for the Improvement of Working Conditions (ANACT). (ANACT provides information, research and consultancy support for organisations introducing innovations in its area of expertise.) Contacts were also made with the country's Ministry for Research and Technology and a Strasbourg-based consultancy firm, IECI, which specialises in helping organisations achieve change through employee participation. IECI was brought in to formulate, guide and help co-ordinate the programme of change at Mulhouse; and public financial support was secured by Peugeot to make use of these consultants.

(continued) ▶



Robots on the car body assembly line of the Peugeot 205 at Mulhouse.

\* This article is based on a study by Alain Coffineau and Jean-Paul Sarraz, IECI Development, submitted to a conference held in Strasbourg on January 14/15, 1986 on "New Technologies and their Impact on Employees".

### The IECI approach

IECI took the view that only when the new equipment had been installed would it be possible to determine the practical problems, both in organisational and personnel terms, likely to arise when production of the 205 model was fully underway. All employees—from operatives to line managers—would then be encouraged to use their experience of operating the new equipment as a starting point for discussing proposed new working methods, changes in skill requirements etc.

IECI described its approach to achieving change at Peugeot as one of "joint technical preparation", rather than of participation or negotiation.

This programme of technical preparation was divided into three broad phases as follows:

● a *pre-diagnostic stage* (November 1982–March 1983) involving detailed information gathering relating to the impact of technological change on employment, working practices, organisation of production and the management of industrial planning;

● an *analysis stage* (October 1983–March 1984) including the classification of all problems associated with the introduction of new technology at Mulhouse into those affecting a single factory, and those with broader impact;

● a *problem-solving stage* (March 1984–May 1985) involving the search for solutions to each specific problem.

The pre-diagnostic stage was implemented by IECI experts through observations of work operations, interviews with employees, and documentary research. The two remaining stages were affected through the creation of a series of groups/committees consisting of representatives from management and the workforce an IECI expert and in the case of the *central work group* (below), representatives from ANACT and the Ministry of Research and Technology, as follows:

*Three factory work groups* (one for each of the three factories involved in automation) which



Automatic setting of the steering rack on the production line.

operated from October 1983 to June 1984.

*Two specialist committees* (one each for sheet-metal and machine-making operations) meeting from April to June 1984 which focused on helping to solve particularly difficult problems relating to the restructuring of production and support departments within the factories concerned.

*A central work group* operating from September 1984 to May 1985 whose task was to evaluate proposals from the other groups and consider in depth their consequences on personnel policy and industrial relations.

It was hoped that by introducing these various structures it would be possible to break down the traditional rigid lines of communication within the organisation and benefit greatly from new ideas generated by management and employees within Peugeot and by the outside specialists involved.

### Implementing proposals

The programme of technical preparation also involved the operation of a specialist senior *management committee* which met eight times during the three-year period to discuss key issues in joint information sessions with IECI consultants and central work group representatives. Subsequently, this committee took decisions on which proposals to im-

plement. The preliminary joint sessions ensured that top management was fully informed of the progress of the programme and, therefore, fully equipped to take decisions. On the other hand, the work group representatives became fully aware of the feelings of top management about their proposals, which they could then communicate to their colleagues.

Following each joint session meetings took place between members of yet a further grouping—the so-called "*tripartite committee*" — which brought together the head of the Mulhouse site, the personnel director, workplace trade union and central work group representatives, public authority representatives, public authority representatives (including an ANACT official) plus an IECI consultant. Members of this committee were consulted on the results of each joint information session with senior management and encouraged to put forward opinions and suggestions which might assist management in advance of decisions actually being taken on specific topics. IECI consultants noted a change in atmosphere in the meetings of this particular committee over time. At the outset both trade union and management representatives tended to treat them as a forum for collective bargaining. As meetings progressed however, participants developed a less adversarial approach to dealing with the issues at hand.

(continued) ▶

IECI was also given the responsibility of preparing special newsletters etc summarising all the above developments for distribution to Peugeot Mulhouse employees as a whole. The latter were also kept informed through the company's regular in-house magazine.

### Co-ordination

The overall programme for introducing new technology at Mulhouse through employee involvement was overseen by IECI consultants acting jointly with a team of internal co-ordinators including a personnel and industrial relations manager (assigned to the programme on a full-time basis, and participating in central work group and management and tripartite committee meetings) and three professional engineers. It was the task of this team to ensure that the programme progressed according to plan and that all interested parties (including trade unions) were kept in touch with developments.

It was felt the IECI involvement throughout the programme and the influence exerted by the public authorities was essential in order to secure workforce acceptance of this management-led initiative.

### The "production unit"

A wide range of proposals were formulated and subsequently evaluated within the various committees or groups discussed above. The most important of these to be acted on was the idea that the traditional line structure in which each supervisor is responsible for a team of operatives should be recast with the introduction of automation or so that the supervisor became a "co-ordinator" and shed much of his or her role in giving orders in favour of providing greater technical support.

As a consequence, back-up services, such as maintenance, became more specialised dealing only with complicated machine breakdowns etc. Each "co-ordinator" took charge of a "production unit" also comprising "guides" (with skill qualifications) and "manufacturing operatives" (essentially unskilled at the outset).

Each such "unit" now operates as a tightly-knit team whose members' tasks overlap significantly, thus providing substantial job enrichment overall. The three broad job roles

can no longer be distinguished by the nature of the work performed by the individuals concerned, but by the abilities used and depth of knowledge applied in carrying out such work. The team approach also affords considerable opportunities for on-the-job training, and possible up-grading (under a revised job classification schedule) for "guides" and "manufacturing operatives".

### Progress to date

Proposals on which action has been taken include:

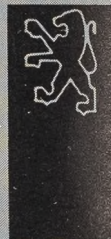
- introduction of deputies for "co-ordinators" in larger "production units". So that the latter can carry out their technical support role more effectively;
- establishment of a communications system between "co-ordinators" on successive shifts;
- training of maintenance workers to provide greater specialist technical support in such areas as hydraulics and electronics;
- the progressive harmonisation of automated production processes and the introduction of common standards governing the roles of "co-ordinators", "guides", and "manufacturing operatives" at all three factories affected;

Other proposals are still under consideration.

### Current assessment

Peugeot management maintains that its approach to handling the introduction of employee involvement through new technology has been highly successful. It recognises, however, that there is no room for complacency now that change has been achieved. For this reason the tripartite committee (on which management, trade union and public authority officials are represented) continues to meet half-yearly to monitor developments and suggest ideas to top management for "fine tuning" as necessary.

Peugeot believes that the exercise as a whole has brought major improvements to industrial relations at Mulhouse through a freer exchange of ideas between management, trade unions and employees in general. It also believes that it has identified the ingredients for achieving change successfully in an industrial environment. These include: involvement of all interested parties; combined internal/external co-ordination of the programme for change; and an effective communications system, so that progress can be monitored and widely understood.



The Peugeot 205XE.

# 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 and forthcoming titles are listed below.

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

**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. (Now available.)

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

*Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment*

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

**No. 29: Worker directors in private industry in Britain**

*B Towers and D Cox, University of Nottingham, and Dr E Chell, University of Salford*

Based on detailed case studies of seven organisations, this paper investigates the role, needs and problems of the worker director in private sector organisations and explores the relationship between the worker director and other participatory machinery within the same organisation.

**No. 50: Graduate Shortages in Science and Engineering**

*J Tarsh, Department of Employment*

This paper reports the results of a survey of employers with shortages of graduate employees in science and engineering. The survey consisted of interviews with around 100 employers drawn from the full range of sizes and various activities. The report assesses the extent and reasons for shortages, and sets out the background to this part of the graduate labour market. The final chapter reports a follow-up telephone survey of these same companies some 12 months later in mid-1984. (Now available.)

**No. 48: Payment structures and smaller firms: women's employment in segmented labour markets**

*F Wilkinson, Mrs C Craig, Mrs J Rubery and Mrs E Garnsey, Department of Applied Economics, University of Cambridge*

This study, conducted in three localities amongst employers and employees in small establishments, examines the intra-organisational and extra-organisational factors that shape payment structures and compares the position of different groups of employees within them. (Now available.)

**No. 53: Unfair dismissal law and employment practices in the 1980's**

*S Evans, Professor J Goodman, L Hargreaves, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology*

Based on case studies conducted in three localities this paper explores the recruitment, discipline and dismissal practices of 81 private sector firms of different sizes. It considers the effect of unfair dismissal legislation, including the changes made in 1979-80, and the factors affecting the way employers deal with unfair dismissal claims and industrial tribunal cases. (Now available.)