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# Employment Gazette

May 1986

Department of Employment

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Action for jobs  
Labour force in 1985  
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## Training in the Armed Forces



# Employment Gazette

May 1986 Volume 94 No 4  
 Department of Employment  
 pages 129-176

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● Cover picture

Air engineer officers training on the radar of a Royal Navy Wessex helicopter. Armed forces training is described on page 153.

Photo: Ministry of Defence

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Communications about the contents of this journal should be addressed to the Editor, *Employment Gazette*, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

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Annual subscriptions inclusive of postage £35.00  
 HMSO subscription inquiries 01-211 8667.  
 All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of *Employment Gazette* should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 9/21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS.

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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.

- 1 **Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment** PL700 (1st rev)
  - 2 **Procedure for handling redundancies** PL756 (2nd rev)
  - 3 **Employee's rights on insolvency of employer** PL718 (2nd rev)
  - 4 **Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710
  - 5 **Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations** PL705
  - 6 **Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training** PL703
  - 7 **Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982** PL754
  - 8 **Itemized pay statement** PL704
  - 9 **Guarantee payments** PL724 (1st rev)
  - 10 **Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking** PL699 (1st rev)
  - 11 **Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay** PL711
  - 12 **Time off for public duties** PL702
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  - 14 **Rights to notice and reasons for dismissal** PL707 (2nd rev)
  - 15 **Union secret ballots** PL701 (1st rev)
  - 16 **Redundancy payments** PL744
- A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984** PL752
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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

## Retirement age equality for women

Women will have the right to continue working until the same age as men under plans announced by the Government.

The present legislation is to be amended to make it unlawful for a woman to be dismissed on the grounds of age when a man of the same age and comparable circumstances would not. This would result in employers having to change policies under which women have to retire at earlier age than men.

The Government's plans were presented in a consultative document *Sex Discrimination and Retirement* and follow a recent judgment in the European Court of Justice. The court ruled that it was unlawful sex discrimination for a woman to be dismissed because she had reached a state pensionable age which was different for men and women. This does not affect payment of state retirement pensions at different ages for men and women, which is allowed by European law.

The change would not require employers to provide access to retirement benefits, including occupational pensions, at the same age, nor would it oblige them to change policies under which women could volunteer to retire and take a pension at an earlier age than men. But compulsory retirement ages would have to be equal. In addition women would be able to claim unfair dismissal up to the same age as men. At present some women lose this right at 60.

## Decade of retirement

Commenting on the change Mr Ian Lang, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, with special responsibility for equal opportunities, said: "This is a step towards the concept of a decade of retirement with greater individual choice which has long been the Government policy."

"It is right that women who wish to go on exercising their skills and contributing to the economy should be able to do so on the same terms as men, and the Government believes that the new statutory protections are a desirable extension of equal opportunity."

*Sex Discrimination and Retirement* is available free from the Department of Employment, Equal Opportunities Branch, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

## Job schemes campaign launched by Lord Young

A £3.5 million national campaign to publicise the programmes and schemes of the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission has been launched by Employment Secretary Lord Young.

A new 40 page booklet *Action for Jobs* is now available free from nearly 4,000 outlets in England, Scotland and Wales including main Post Offices, Jobcentres and Unemployment Benefit Offices. Advertising is planned in national and some 70 regional evening newspapers, as well as on local commercial radio stations.

The booklet brings together for the first time over 30 Department of Employment and Manpower Services Commission programmes. It is designed to ensure that not only unemployed people but the employed, entrepreneurs, skilled, unskilled, young and those approaching retirement, know how to find out about the extensive range of the Government's £3 billion employment and training programmes. Also listed are details of the business help available.

### Self help

"*Action for Jobs* talks to people in work and out of it; it talks to bosses as well as workers; it talks to the young and it talks to their parents; it talks to the budding entrepreneurs and it talks to their bank managers," said Lord Young.

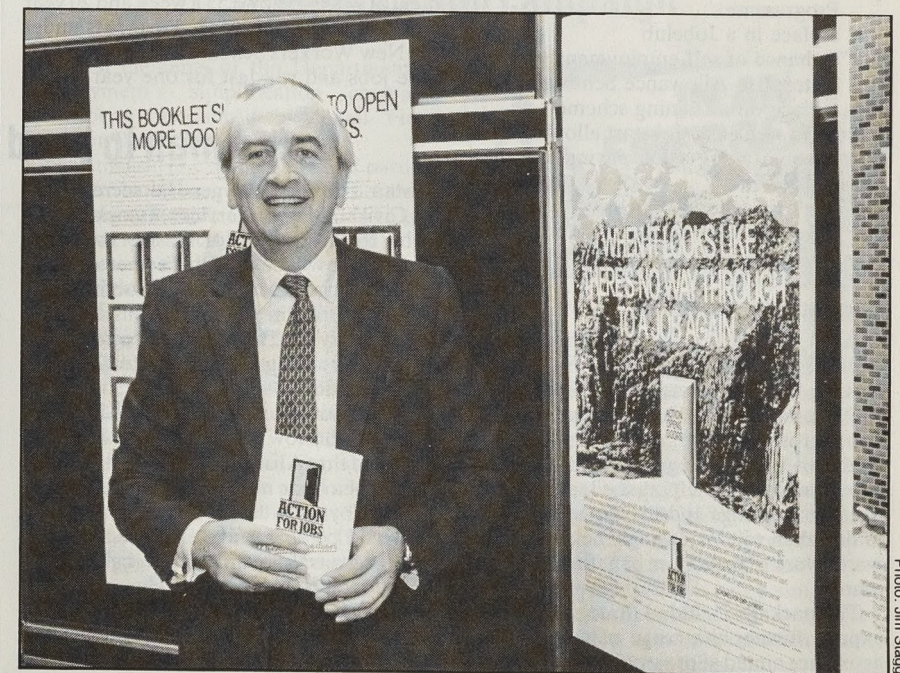
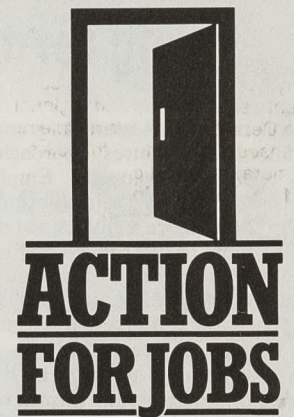
"*Action for Jobs* is about the ways in which people can help themselves. It's

about how to make the best use of the opportunities and help available from the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission."

Lord Young said that he had become increasingly conscious that people were bewildered by the variety of opportunities available to them. Research had shown that people were confused by or ignorant of the range of the Department's activities.

"The *Action for Jobs* booklet tells you what is there, who it's for and where to get more help," he said. "Our campaign aims to ensure that everyone of working age knows where to get that booklet."

"If you need help to get a job; if you need training to improve your prospects; if you want to create job opportunities for other people; you may be surprised how much there is in it for you."



Employment Secretary Lord Young with some of the *Action for Jobs* advertisements.



## Revolutionary approach to long term unemployment

A new nationwide Restart Programme will revolutionise Jobcentres' approach to the long term unemployed, Employment Secretary Lord Young said. Jobcentres will take on 2,000 more employment advisers enabling them to offer individual help and advice to all long term unemployed people. Instead of waiting to be asked for help, the local Jobcentre will take the initiative and make the first approach.

This is part of a package of measures designed to accelerate the growth of enterprise, boost employment opportunities for the young and help more than a million long-term unemployed people make a start towards finding work again.

### Cost

The package will cost about £200 million this year and £300 million in 1987-88. It will provide help to well over 1.75 million people, including all long term unemployed people, young people coming off the Youth Training Scheme, and entrepreneurs running small businesses or thinking of starting one.

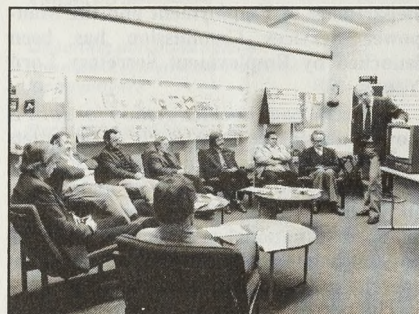
Under the Restart Programme everyone unemployed for a year or more will be offered an interview at a local Jobcentre. Those interviewed will be offered one of several ways towards finding work. This could be:

- a suitable job
- a temporary job on the Community Programme
- a place in a Jobclub
- a chance of self employment with the Enterprise Allowance Scheme
- a place on a training scheme
- £20 a week as a Jobstart allowance for anyone taking a job paying less than £80 a week
- work on voluntary projects
- a Restart training course offering help with the whole process of job hunting.

### Expanded Schemes

As part of the drive to help the long-term unemployed, the Community Programme is being further expanded to 255,000 places by November 1986. The quality of the work done through the Programme is to be raised so that it makes the greatest possible contribution towards helping the individual get a job on leaving, and the type of projects undertaken will increasingly be directed towards work of maximum benefit to the community.

The package included three measures to expand further the range of schemes and assistance aimed at promoting an enterprise economy.



Restart participants at Preston are advised on how to improve their performance at interviews.

The number of unemployed people helped by the Enterprise Allowance Scheme to start up their own businesses is to be increased to 100,000 a year.

The cost of the premium on new borrowing under the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme is to be halved and the scheme extended for a further three years.

The Business Expansion Scheme which is designed to provide new capital for small to medium sized companies is to be extended indefinitely.

A new scheme is to be introduced to help 18-20 year olds—those who have just left YTS or who are too old for YTS—find work. A subsidy of £15 per week will be paid to employers who recruit young people of 18 and 19 in their first year of employment at wages below £55 a week and 20 year olds below £65 per week. Payments under the New Workers Scheme will apply to full-time jobs and will last for one year.

## Union man to head Industrial Society

Alistair Graham, the general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, is to be the next director of the Industrial Society. He will be the fourth director since the Industrial Society was established in 1918. Mr Graham will take up his appointment on July 14. The present director, John Garnett is retiring in August after 24 years in the position.

The chairman of the Industrial Society, Sir David Plastow announcing the appointment said that Alistair Graham had the confidence of a large number of trade unionists and employers with whom he had worked. He would be able to develop the Society's work in central government, local authorities and the Health Service. He would play a most effective part in developing productive relationships between the unions and employers in an age where change and customer service were vital.

## Business advice for EAS starters

Improved advice and counselling facilities for people joining the Enterprise Allowance Scheme have been announced by the Manpower Services Commission. As a result greater help will be available for unemployed people who wish to start working for themselves.

The Commission agreed to plans to enhance present arrangements for EAS participants for a more supportive framework of advice and counselling. The intention is to improve further their prospects of continuing business survival and job creation. The main elements of the package are:

- A starter day for applicants for EAS to introduce them to basic business concepts and make them aware of the benefits and availability of further training advice and counselling;
- Locally prepared packs of information with details of local training and counselling facilities to be given to applicants at the starter day for them to follow up;
- Jobcentre staff to encourage links between EAS participants and local enterprise agencies and the small firms service. Through regular monitoring visits, during the Enterprise Allowance year, those in particular need of advice because of rapid business expansion or with potential business problems would be identified and referred to the appropriate local agency for support.

MSC Chairman, Bryan Nicholson, said that it was important to build on the remarkable success of EAS in helping over 130,000 people into self employment.



The Industrial Society is an independent body with 16,000 member organisations including companies, trade unions and public bodies. Its prime objective is promoting the involvement of people in their work for the benefit of the organisation and the individuals that work there.

## Improve CP call

The difficulties of a continued rapid expansion of the Community Programme are pointed to in a report from the Department of Employment. It argues that greater effort now needs to be put into improving the quality of the programme.

The report *Value for Money in the Community Programme* is the result of a four month inquiry by a team of officials from the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission working under the auspices of the Cabinet Office's Efficiency Unit. They looked at how resources were being spent and how improvements could be made.

The main conclusion was that, while the Community Programme was successfully providing a large number of temporary jobs for long-term unemployed people at low cost, more attention needed to be focused in the future on the quality of the jobs provided and the work done.

The main recommendations of the report are:

- the development of more projects in such areas as energy conservation, crime prevention and environmental improvement, so that the Programme is supporting wider national priorities;
- better planning at local level so that projects prepare long-term unemployed people for the jobs which are available and are tied in with priorities in the local community;
- a greater share of the available resources for additional projects in the inner city areas—with particular attention given to getting local people into the places available;
- a better pace of work on projects and better training so that people are helped back into permanent jobs;
- changes to the rules to allow sponsors of projects to build up management expertise and retain supervisors beyond one year.

Welcoming the report, Employment Secretary Lord Young said: "The rapid expansion of the programme over the past year has been a remarkable success story and I pay tribute to those in the public, private and voluntary sectors and in the Manpower Services Commission who have made this possible. This report, however, shows the strain which the expansion has put on the management and the quality of the programme and points to the difficulties of trying to go too far too fast."

*Value for Money in the Community Programme* is available free from Mrs C Kingett, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

## Enterprise Express sets out



Dancers from the Pineapple Dance Studios and a Royal Marines' fanfare joined David Trippier to launch the *Enterprise Express*.

The *Enterprise Express*, a special exhibition train organised as part of Industry Year '86, left London's Euston Station on a two-week tour of Britain. The seven carriage exhibition special highlighted the wide range of training facilities, advisory services, information and incentives available to new and expanding businesses.

Exhibitors aboard included the Department of Employment's Small Firms Service, the Manpower Services Commission, the Department of Trade and Industry, Business in the Community, NCB Enterprise, BSC Industry, Mid Wales Develop-

ment, National Environment Research Council and the BBC.

Launching the train, Small Firms Minister David Trippier said it provided a valuable opportunity for people from all sectors of the community to find out exactly what was on offer from all the participating organisations. Many small firms were unaware of the wide range of help available to them, particularly at local level. The *Enterprise Express* exhibition train was an effort to publicise the Government's support and the practical advice and assistance aimed at new and expanding businesses.

## Simplification campaign

The first elements of the Department of Employment's simplification campaign have been announced by Small Firms Minister David Trippier.

New measures expected to be of particular help to small businessmen and those who advise them include a simple guide to employment legislation, an employment form and a noticeboard kit.

Commenting on the measures Mr Trippier said: "My Department is determined to pursue the Government's policy of simplifying all forms and leaflets."

"The new guide will be of particular use to Small Firms Centres, Local Enterprise Agencies, Cooperative Development Agencies and Chambers of Commerce. By referring to it advisers can pass on the basic elements of the law as it affects industrial relations and health and safety. It not only gives essential facts but 'signposts' the way to follow up an individual problem."

The new employment form and noticeboard will be piloted in north west England and the Thames Valley to gauge

reaction among the small business community.

The employment form is intended to help an employer to fulfil his legal obligation to his employees by providing a written statement of the main terms and conditions of employment. The noticeboard kit will enable employers to display in a simple way any information on the job, workplace, company aims and organisation under easily recognised headings.





## Up to £5,000 bank loans for training

"Get into training—it's a good investment", said Employment Secretary Lord Young, announcing details of a new Career Development Loans scheme to help people borrow money for vocational training.

The scheme is being operated in conjunction with three commercial banks—Barclays, Clydesdale and the Co-operative. Initially it will be piloted over a three year period in Aberdeen, Bristol and Bath, Greater Manchester and Reading and Slough. Anyone over 18 living in, or intending to train in, those areas can apply to one of the banks for a loan. Lord Young said that if the scheme proved successful it might be extended nationally.

"Under the scheme," explained Lord Young, "the banks will consider lending money to help people get into vocational training. People select courses to suit themselves and then apply to one of the banks for a loan. If their application is successful they won't pay any interest on the loan during training and for up to three months afterwards.

"Through a Career Development Loan, individuals have the chance to acquire new skills cost effectively. Through using those skills in a better paid job the loan should pay for itself," he said.

People in the pilot areas can apply for loans of between £500 and £5,000 for a course lasting between one week and one year. The loans are available to cover up to 80 per cent of course fees.

The Government will pay interest for the

trainee while on the course and for up to three months after it. Trainees make no repayments during that time but take responsibility for the loan and interest subsequently.

"This Government help has a substantial effect on the annual percentage rate of loan repayments—it is considerably reduced—up to a third in some cases. The Government is also guaranteeing a propor-

tion of the loans made by banks to make it easier for them to lend money for vocational training," said Lord Young.

"We have a target of £12 million worth of loans over the three years of the pilot which will show to what extent people are prepared to invest in their own future."

Leaflets and information packs are available in the pilot areas from Jobcentres and the banks taking part.



At the launch of the scheme (left to right) Ian Lang, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment; Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment; Antony Hunter, Assistant General Manager, Barclays Bank; Ian Hay, Manager, Clydesdale Bank Chief Office, London; Christopher Ruck, Chief General Manager, Co-operative Bank.

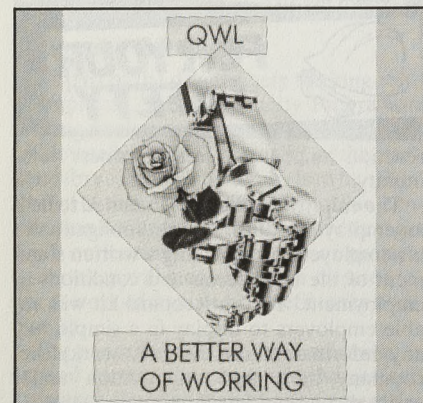
## A better way of working

The ability to adapt and manage change successfully is crucial to the future of all organisations and is of vital concern to managers, employees and trade unions. Yet often when technological or organisational change is being planned insufficient thought is given to its impact on the organisation of work and content of people's jobs.

A 25-minute video produced for the ACAS Work Research Unit demonstrates how involving employees in examining and improving the way their work is done can enhance an organisation's ability to manage change successfully and so bring benefits for the organisation and the people who work within it.

Entitled *QWL—A Better Way of Working*, the video shows how three major companies in Britain—Eaton (Transmission Division), Formica and May & Baker—set about working jointly with trade unions and employees to develop participation programmes, quality circles, task forces and similar initiatives. As a result employees have gained greater interest and satisfaction from their work and the companies have benefited from their employees' greater commitment and adaptability.

Copies of the video in VHS, Sony U-matic and Betamax formats can be purchased or hired from CFL Vision, Chalfont Grove, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8TN.



## Jobs for rural areas

England's most hard pressed rural areas are to get help to create 2,500 new jobs spread through 200 country towns and villages from a multi-million pound initiative led by the Development Commission.

The Commission has agreed to finance the construction of workshops totalling 631,000 square feet and will spend 50 per cent of its £28 million annual budget on this investment in the future of rural areas.

This was announced in the Commission's response to this year's Rural Development Programmes, which are submitted by rural communities and contain projects designed to encourage social and economic regeneration in the English countryside.

The kind of rural improvements that will result from this initiative include:

- Workshop units
- Redundant buildings converted to workshops and small factories
- Tourism projects
- Village halls with a wide range of community uses
- Housing for local people



Photo: Austin Morris



## Labour Force Survey for 1985: Preliminary Results

Early results from the 1985 Labour Force Survey have recently become available. The preliminary results presented in this article include estimates of economic activity, employment and unemployment. These results are provisional and subject to revision in the summer when the official estimates of the population in mid-1985 become available. The revised estimates will be published, as soon as possible.

The preliminary results<sup>1</sup> of the 1985 Labour Force Survey show an increase since the 1984 survey of nearly 300,000 in the number of people in employment and a fall of about 100,000 in the number of people looking for work. The net effect is an increase of nearly 200,000 in the size of the labour force, particularly among married women between the ages of 25 and 50.

The tables show a range of further information. *Table 1* shows the economic status of the total private household population and *Table 2* shows economic activity by age, sex, and for women, marital status. Characteristics of persons in employment are presented in *Tables 3 to 10*; for example, 2.9 million people (12 per cent of all in employment) were doing shift work, 44 per cent of persons in employment had done some work at weekends in the last four weeks, and more than half of working married women were working part-time. The next group of tables, *Tables 11 to 19* refer to persons seeking work, for example, *Table 15* compares the survey-based estimate of unemployment conventionally used in the Department's labour force estimates, which broadly relates to the number of people with-

out a job and looking for work in the survey reference week, with the monthly count of people claiming unemployment benefits.

An alternative survey-based estimate of unemployment (in line with the definition used in some other countries) covering those without a job and available to start work who looked for work in the last four weeks, is also given. Both these survey-based estimates were smaller than the count of claimants.

One feature of the latest LFS results is that the number of people not claiming benefit but unemployed on the conventional labour force definition, was considerably less than the number claiming benefit who were not employed on the conventional labour force definition. This contrasts with the results of the 1984 LFS which showed a much smaller difference between the sizes of these two groups.

### Economic activity

The economically active population (or the "labour force") comprises broadly those who were either working or looking for work. Within such a broad concept, a variety of different definitions are possible; an article in the January issue of *Employment Gazette* examined marginal groups in some detail<sup>2</sup>. The definition conventionally used in Great Britain is described in the Annex on p 143. Briefly,

<sup>1</sup> Results refer to persons aged 16 and over resident in private households in Great Britain and relate to the spring of 1985. More details of the survey interviewing period, sample size and design, and the method used for grossing the survey responses to represent the whole population, are contained in the Technical Note. Most of the information presented here is similar to that used to present preliminary results from earlier surveys.

Further information is available from: Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C, Room 344, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

<sup>2</sup> Classification of Economic Activity, *Employment Gazette*, January 1986, pp 175-181.



the economically active population is divided into persons in employment (who either reported some paid work in the survey reference week or were on one of the government's employment schemes or the Youth Training Scheme), and the unemployed, who had no job but were looking for work.\*

The survey estimated that, on this definition, as shown in Table 1 there were nearly 26½ million economically active persons (some 15½ million men and 11 million women) in private households in Great Britain in Spring 1985, representing 49 per cent of the total private household population of all ages.

Economic activity rates are normally presented as percentages of the adult population (aged 16 and over) rather than the population of all ages. On this basis the estimated economic activity rate for men in Spring 1985 was 75.4 per cent compared with 49.2 per cent for women. Table 2, which gives a further breakdown of economic activity rates by age group, with separate estimates for married and non-married women, shows a similar pattern to that observed in previous years. For men the activity rate increased with age until the mid 20s, averaged about 96 per cent between 25 and 50, and then declined. The pattern was similar for non-married women but with lower levels of activity than for men. For married women, however, activity rates remained below 60 per cent between the ages of 20 and 35 compared with an average of over 70 per cent for ages 35 to 50.

\* Certain groups who were not actually seeking work in the reference week—for example, because they were on holiday or temporarily sick—are treated as if they were looking for work. See Annex for details.

Table 1 Private household population by economic status

Economic status	Great Britain, Spring 1985 Thousands									
	All persons		Males		Females		Married females		Other females*	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Economically active	26,486	49.0	15,528	58.9	10,957	39.5	7,204	52.2	3,753	26.9
of which:										
In employment**	23,678	43.8	13,816	52.4	9,862	35.5	6,619	47.9	3,242	23.3
Unemployed**	2,808	5.2	1,712	6.5	1,096	3.9	585	4.2	511	3.7
Economically inactive	27,613	51.0	10,823	41.1	16,790	60.5	6,602	47.8	10,188	73.1
of which:										
Aged 16 years and over	16,378	30.3	5,055	19.2	11,322	40.8	6,602	47.8	4,721	33.9
Aged under 16 years	11,236	20.8	5,768	21.9	5,468	19.7	—	—	5,468	39.2
Economically active and inactive	54,099	100	26,352	100	27,747	100	13,806	100	13,942	100

\* Widowed, divorced, legally separated or single.  
\*\* For definitions see Annex.

Table 2 Economic activity by age, sex and, for women, marital status  
Persons aged 16 and over

Age	Great Britain, Spring 1985 Thousands									
	All persons		Males		Females		Married females		Other females*	
	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate** per cent	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate** per cent	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate** per cent	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate** per cent	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate** per cent
16-19	2,431	70.1	1,275	72.3	1,156	67.9	37	38.4	1,118	69.7
20-24	3,636	80.8	2,065	90.5	1,571	70.9	592	58.4	979	81.4
25-34	5,934	78.7	3,633	95.8	2,301	61.4	1,736	57.9	565	75.5
35-49	8,709	84.0	4,978	95.8	3,731	72.1	3,172	71.5	559	75.2
50-59	4,277	72.5	2,525	86.8	1,752	58.6	1,385	58.4	368	59.0
60-64	1,083	35.6	785	54.4	298	18.6	212	19.4	86	16.9
65 and over	416	5.2	267	8.4	149	3.1	71	3.9	78	2.6
All aged 16 and over	26,486	61.8	15,528	75.4	10,957	49.2	7,204	52.2	3,753	44.3

\* Widowed, divorced, legally separated or single.  
\*\* Economic activity rates are calculated as the numbers economically active expressed as a percentage of the private household population in the relevant sex and age group.

This information on activity rates will be used in the calculation of revised mid-year labour force estimates when mid-1985 population estimates become available. The revised estimates will be published in *Employment Gazette*.

### Employment

Table 3 gives a breakdown of persons in employment by employment status and by whether they were working full or part-time (based on respondents' own description rather than an examination of the number of hours worked). The survey is one of the sources used in producing the quarterly employed labour force series published in the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. The employed labour force series has been revised to take account of these latest LFS results; the revised series is presented in the special feature "Revised Employment Estimates" on page 161 of this issue.

The 1985 survey shows a growth since 1984 of 290,000 in the number of people the survey identified as in employment. The growth occurred among both full- and part-time workers and the pattern shown in Table 3 is similar to that seen in previous years, with married women accounting for about three-quarters of all part-time employment while men still predominantly work full-time. Further characteristics of the jobs held by employees and the self-employed are given in Table 4 (analysis by industry) and Table 5 (occupation).

Table 6 shows how long people had been in their current job. More than half of all persons in employment had been with their current employer, or self-employed, for five

Table 3 Employment status and whether working full-time or part-time by sex and, for women, marital status  
Persons aged 16 and over in employment

Employment status	Great Britain, Spring 1985 Thousands									
	All persons		Males		Females		Married females		Other females‡	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
<b>Employee:</b>										
Full-time*	16,106	69.2	11,104	81.9	5,002	51.5	2,719	41.2	2,283	73.2
Part-time*	4,465	19.2	434	3.2	4,030	41.5	3,327	50.4	703	22.5
All persons**	20,576	88.4	11,541	85.1	9,035	93.0	6,048	91.7	2,987	95.8
<b>Self-employed:</b>										
Full-time*	2,242	9.6	1,894	14.0	348	3.6	263	4.0	85	2.7
Part-time*	465	2.0	129	1.0	335	3.4	288	4.4	47	1.5
All persons**	2,706	11.6	2,023	14.9	683	7.0	551	8.3	132	4.2
<b>Employees and self-employed:</b>										
Full-time*	18,348	78.8	12,998	95.8	5,350	55.1	2,982	45.2	2,369	75.9
Part-time*	4,929	21.2	564	4.2	4,365	44.9	3,615	54.8	750	24.1
All persons**	23,283	100	13,565	100	9,718	100	6,599	100	3,119	100
<b>On government employment and training schemes†:</b>	395		251		144		21		123	
<b>All persons in employment</b>	<b>23,678</b>		<b>13,816</b>		<b>9,862</b>		<b>6,619</b>		<b>3,242</b>	

‡ Widowed, divorced, legally separated or single.  
\* The definition of full-time and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not the number of hours usually worked.  
\*\* Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.  
† Includes persons on the Youth Training Scheme, Community Programme, Community Industry or Voluntary Projects Programme, together with those of TOPS courses who said they did some paid work. For full details of definition see Annex.

Table 4 Industrial analysis of persons in employment, by sex  
Persons aged 16 and over in employment

Industry division	Great Britain, Spring 1985 Thousands					
	All persons employment		Males in employment		Females in employment	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
<b>Employees and self-employed</b>						
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	535	2.3	413	3.0	122	1.3
1 Energy and water supply industry	679	2.9	583	4.3	96	1.0
2 Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	770	3.3	594	4.4	176	1.8
3 Metal goods engineering and vehicles industries	2,508	10.8	2,015	14.9	493	5.1
4 Other manufacturing industries	2,458	10.6	1,473	10.9	985	10.1
5 Construction	1,705	7.3	1,546	11.4	159	1.6
6 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	4,660	20.0	2,190	16.1	2,470	25.4
7 Transport and communications	1,411	6.1	1,121	8.3	290	3.0
8 Banking, finance and insurance, business services and leasing	2,158	9.3	1,164	8.6	994	10.2
9 Other services	6,342	27.2	2,426	17.9	3,916	40.3
No reply, inadequately described/working outside the UK	57	0.2	41	0.3	17	0.2
<b>All industries</b>	<b>23,283</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,565</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,718</b>	<b>100</b>
On government employment and training schemes*	395		251		144	
<b>All persons in employment**</b>	<b>23,678</b>		<b>13,816</b>		<b>9,862</b>	

\* See footnote † to Table 3.  
\*\* See annex for definition.

years or more. The table shows different patterns for men and women. On average, men had been in their current job longer than women; nearly 22 per cent of female employees had been with their current employer for less than a year, compared with less than 15 per cent of male employees. Further analysis may show whether this reflects a greater propensity to move between jobs among women than men or is simply the result of the common practice of women returning to work after a period outside the labour force while they rear a family.

The 1985 survey included for the first time questions on work patterns—covering shift work, times of day worked, and weekend working. Some 70 per cent of persons in employment said they worked "during the day" (see Table 7)—that is, nearly 16.9 million people. Another 1¼ million were working mornings only and just over ½ million during evenings only. Among those who said they did not do shift work only 150,000 were working at night. These estimates are based on respondents' replies when shown a card with the alternatives listed in the table; a substantial number (1¼ million) replied "other times of day", or said there was no usual pattern, or gave no reply at all, and it is impossible



Photo: Robert Dyas Ltd



**Table 5 Occupational analysis of persons in employment, by sex**  
Persons aged 16 and over in employment

Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Thousands

	All persons in employment		Males in employment		Females in employment	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
<b>Employee and self-employed</b>						
CODOT major group						
I Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,608	6.9	1,239	9.1	369	3.8
II Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,156	9.3	750	5.5	1,405	14.5
III Literary, artistic, sports	268	1.2	168	1.2	100	1.0
IV Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	997	4.3	931	6.9	66	0.7
V Management	2,124	9.1	1,590	11.7	534	5.5
VI Clerical and related	3,790	16.3	863	6.4	2,927	30.1
VII Selling	1,632	7.0	651	4.8	980	10.1
VIII Security and protective service	395	1.7	356	2.6	39	0.4
IX Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services	2,769	11.9	576	4.2	2,193	22.6
X Farming, fishing and related	377	1.6	314	2.3	63	0.7
XI Processing, making, repairing and related (excluding metal and electrical)	1,586	6.8	1,116	8.2	471	4.8
XII Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)	2,238	9.6	2,157	15.9	81	0.8
XIII Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	939	4.0	536	3.9	403	4.1
XIV Construction and mining NEI	770	3.3	767	5.7	4	0.0
XV Transport operating, materials moving and storing	1,264	5.4	1,219	9.0	45	0.5
XVI Miscellaneous	315	1.4	285	2.1	31	0.3
Inadequately described/not stated	54	0.2	47	0.3	7	0.1
<b>All occupations (employees and self-employed)</b>	<b>23,283</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,565</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,718</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Broad grouping</b>						
Managerial and professional	7,153	30.7	4,678	34.5	2,474	25.5
Clerical and related	3,624	15.6	720	5.3	2,904	29.9
Other non-manual occupations	1,805	7.8	831	6.1	974	10.0
Craft and similar occupations including foremen in processing, production, repairing, etc.	3,879	16.7	3,485	25.7	394	4.1
General labourers	265	1.1	240	1.8	25	0.3
Other manual occupations	6,504	27.9	3,564	26.3	2,939	30.2
Inadequately described/not stated	54	0.2	47	0.3	7	0.1
<b>All occupations (employees and self-employed)</b>	<b>23,283</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,565</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,718</b>	<b>100</b>
On government employment and training schemes*	395		251		144	
<b>All in employment**</b>	<b>23,678</b>		<b>13,816</b>		<b>9,862</b>	

\* See footnote † to Table 3.  
\*\* See annex for definition.

to say how many of these might, for example, do night work.

Some 2.9 million persons—12 per cent of all in employment—said they were doing shift work, the most common types being 2-shift systems with earlies and lates or double day shifts, and 3-shift systems. Apart from the 580,000 or so working the 3-shift system, another 600,000 said they worked night shifts, or sometimes days and sometimes nights. Table 8 shows that nearly 10½ million people (44 per cent of all those in employment) said they worked at weekends; 4,724,000 worked on both Saturdays and Sundays and

**Table 6 Employees and self-employed by duration of current job\***

Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Thousands and per cent

	Males		Females	
	Em- ployees	Self- employed	Em- ployees	Self- employed
<b>Number=100 per cent</b>	<b>11,510</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>9,009</b>	<b>665</b>
Per cent in				
current job for:				
less than 1 year	14.5	12.9	21.8	20.0
1 year but less than 5 years	26.9	28.8	34.7	34.1
5 years or more	58.6	58.3	43.5	45.9

\* Length of time continuously employed by same employer or continuously self-employed.

another 4,947,000 on Saturdays only. Altogether nearly 5½ million people worked on Sundays, although not necessarily every week (the survey question asks whether any weekend was worked in the last four weeks).

**Table 7 Patterns of work**  
Persons aged 16 and over in employment

Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Thousands

	Number	Per cent
<b>Persons in employment*</b>	<b>23,678</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Not doing shift work**</b>	<b>20,590</b>	<b>87.0</b>
of which: usually working:		
mornings only	1,263	5.3
afternoons only	363	1.5
during the day	16,840	71.1
evenings only	536	2.3
at night	152	0.6
both lunchtime and evenings	158	0.7
other times†	1,218	5.1
<b>Doing shift work**</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>12.3</b>
of which:		
double day shifts (earlies and lates)	840	3.5
3 shift working	584	2.5
sometimes night/sometimes day shift	362	1.5
night shifts	241	1.0
split shifts	191	0.8
other shift systems‡	666	2.8

\* Includes 75,000 who were not asked if they did shift work because they were on government employment and training schemes, and 107,000 who did not state if they did shift work.

\*\* Includes 58,000 who did not state time of day usually worked.

† Including varying times of day, or no usual pattern.

‡ Includes 21,000 who did not state type of shifts worked.

§ Continental shifts, morning shifts, afternoon shifts, evening or twilight shifts, weekend shifts, and other shift systems not specified.

**Table 8 Weekend working**  
Persons aged 16 and over in employment

Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Thousands

	Number	Per cent
<b>Persons in employment*</b>	<b>23,678</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Working weekends**</b>	<b>10,412</b>	<b>44.0</b>
of which:		
Saturdays only	4,947	20.9
Sundays only	729	3.1
both Saturdays and Sundays	4,724	20.0
<b>Not working weekends</b>	<b>13,071</b>	<b>55.2</b>

\* Includes 195,000 who either gave no reply when asked whether they worked weekends or were not asked whether they worked weekends as they were on government employment and training schemes and said they did not paid work in the reference week (including those who were at college as part of a YTS scheme.)

\*\* Persons who worked on any weekend in the four weeks ending with the survey reference week. Includes 13,000 who said they had worked at weekends but did not state whether they worked on Saturdays, Sundays or both.

## Second jobs

More than three-quarters of a million people had a second job in addition to their main activity in the reference week, some 80,000 more than in 1984. About a third of all second jobs were as self-employed compared with only 11 per cent of main jobs, but those working as self-employed in their main job were much more likely to be self-employed in their second job than those who were employees in their main job (see Table 9). Hours worked in second jobs are shown in Table 10; two-thirds of double jobbers work less than 10 hours a week in their second job, and only about 10 per cent work 20 hours or more in their second job.

**Table 9 Employment status of persons with more than one job**  
Persons aged 16 and over in employment

Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Thousands

Employment status in main activity	All persons in employment	Employment status in 2nd activity			Persons with no second job
		Employee	Self-employed	All persons with 2nd job	
Employee	20,576	455	179	634	19,942
Self-employed	2,706	50	77	127	2,580
Employees and self-employed	23,283	505	256	761	22,522
On government employment and training schemes*	395	11	3	14	381
<b>All in employment**</b>	<b>23,678</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>22,903</b>

\* See note † to Table 3.  
\*\* See annex for definition.



**Table 10 Persons in employment with a second job, by hours worked in second job**  
Persons aged 16 and over with two jobs

Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Thousands

Hours worked in second job	Number	Per cent
Less than 5	297	38.3
5 but less than 10	216	27.9
10 but less than 20	173	22.4
20 or more	80	10.3
<b>All hours*</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Includes number of hours not stated.

## Unemployment

The unemployed as conventionally defined in the Department's estimates of the labour force consist essentially of persons without a job who were looking for work during a particular reference week. \* There were an estimated 2.8 million unemployed persons on this definition in Spring 1985. Further details are given in Tables 11 to 13.

Table 11 classifies unemployed jobseekers according to the reported main method of job search. The most interesting feature is the similarity between job search methods used by men and non-married women, in marked contrast to married women. The most frequently reported job search method among men and non-married women was visiting a jobcentre—40 per cent said this was the main way in which they looked for work; the next most frequent method was studying "situations vacant" columns in news-

papers, which another 20 per cent of men and non-married women reported as their main method of search. The situation was reversed among married women, 35 per cent of whom said they studied the newspaper job columns as their main way of looking for work compared with 25 per cent who said visiting jobcentres was their main method. The pattern is similar to previous years.

Expressed as a percentage of all economically active persons, the figure of 2.8 million persons without a job and seeking work in the reference week is equivalent to an unemployment rate of 10.6 per cent. Table 12 shows how the rate varies by age and sex. The rate was higher among males than females except in the 25-34 age group, and for both males and females unemployment was highest among the younger age groups, falling off significantly between the mid twenties and mid thirties. However, this conceals a

\* Persons who were not seeking work in the reference week because they were temporarily sick or on holiday, or were waiting for the result of a job application or waiting to start a new job already obtained, are treated as if they were seeking work. The definition also includes persons on the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS)—but not YTS or employment schemes—who were seeking work. Students seeking work but not available to start a job within two weeks because they have to complete their education are excluded.



**Table 11 Main method of seeking work of unemployed persons, by sex and for women, marital status**  
Persons aged 16 and over, out of employment and seeking work\*\*

Main method of seeking work	All persons		Males		Females		Married females		Other females*	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Visiting a Jobcentre, Government Employment Office, etc.	1,053	37.5	709	41.1	344	31.4	143	24.5	200	39.3
Name on private agency books	35	1.3	14	0.8	21	1.9	11	1.8	11	2.1
Advertising in newspapers	8	0.3	4	0.3	3	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.3
Answering advertisements	292	10.4	162	9.5	130	11.9	74	12.7	56	10.9
Studying "situations vacant" columns in newspapers	637	22.7	318	18.6	319	29.1	202	34.6	117	22.9
Direct approach to firms/ employers	231	8.2	164	9.6	67	6.1	34	5.8	33	6.5
Personal contacts	264	9.4	188	11.0	76	7.0	47	8.1	29	5.7
Other methods	77	2.7	47	2.7	30	2.8	17	2.8	14	2.7
<b>All methods**</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Widowed, divorced, legally separated or single.  
\*\* Includes some unemployed people who were not seeking work in the reference week because of temporary sickness or holiday, or they were waiting to start a new job, or they were awaiting the results of job applications, and those who did not state a main method of seeking work.

**Table 12 Unemployment rates\* by age, sex and, for women, marital status**  
Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Per cent

Age	All persons	Males	Females	Married females	Other females**
16-19	19.1	20.1	17.9	17.9	17.9
20-24	15.6	17.3	13.3	16.1	11.7
25-34	11.4	10.9	12.3	12.4	11.8
35-49	7.7	8.1	7.2	6.1	13.3
50-59	7.4	8.4	6.0	4.5	11.5
60-64	7.7	8.7			
65 and over	6.5	7.4	5.0	3.6	7.4
<b>All aged 16 and over</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>

\* Unemployed persons (as defined in Annex) expressed as a percentage of all economically active persons in the appropriate sex and age group.  
\*\* Widowed, divorced, legally separated or single.

**Table 13 Unemployment rates\* by highest qualification and sex**  
Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Per cent

Highest qualification held	All persons	Males	Females
Degree or equivalent	4.2	3.5	6.1
Higher education below degree level	6.2	5.9	6.8
GCE 'A' level or equivalent	8.6	8.6	8.6
GCE 'O' level or equivalent	9.4	9.5	9.3
CSE other than grade 1/ other qualifications	13.4	13.9	13.0
No qualifications	15.6	17.5	12.7
Don't know/No reply	9.4	9.5	9.3
<b>All qualifications</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>

\* Unemployed persons (as defined in the Annex) expressed as a percentage of all economically active men or women with the relevant qualifications.  
\*\* Men aged 16-64, Women aged 16-59.

striking difference between the pattern for married and non-married women. The unemployment rate for married women, which is roughly the same as for men among the 20-34 age groups, falls off beyond 35 more quickly than for men and over the age of 50 was only about half the male unemployment rate. For single (and other non-married) women, however, after age 20 the unemployment rate was remarkably steady at roughly 12 per cent right up to the 50-59 age group; for non-married women between 35 and 60 unemployment rates were higher than for men of the same age, and more than twice the rates for married women.

Unemployment rates also vary significantly according to qualification held, as shown in Table 13. Unemployment among persons with degrees is about 4 per cent, and as the level of highest qualification held falls the unemployment rate rises—to more than 15 per cent among those with no qualifications.

#### Other measures of unemployment

An article in the January 1986 issue of *Employment Gazette* discussed the classification of economic activity, particularly in relation to marginal groups, illustrated by 1984 Labour Force Survey estimates. Preliminary estimates of one of these groups from the 1985 survey are presented in Table 14 which shows that there were more than half a million people not counted as economically active in the estimates presented in this article, because they neither had a job nor satisfied the conventional labour force definition of unemployed, but had nevertheless looked for work at some time within the last four weeks. About two-thirds of these—350,000 people—said they were available for work.

**Table 14 Persons not in the labour force, but who had looked for work in the last four weeks**  
Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Thousands

	Reason for not seeking work in the reference week		
	All reasons	Believes no jobs available	Other reasons
All persons not in the labour force who had sought work in the last four weeks	525	114	411
of which:			
Available for work*	352	112	240
Not available for work	173	2	171

\* Available to start a job within two weeks.

Information about the size of this group can be used to provide an alternative measure of unemployment including as unemployed all those who had looked for work in the last four weeks, but excluding any who were not available to start work in the next two weeks. Such a definition is similar to the definitions adopted in a number of other countries which base their unemployment figures on labour force surveys and follow the broad guidelines of the International Labour Organisation. Applying this definition to

the provisional 1985 Labour Force Survey data yields an estimate of unemployment on this basis of 2.96 million, some 150,000 higher than the conventional survey-based figure used in the GB labour force estimates. The difference is the net result of the 350,000 people who were available for work and had looked for work in the last four weeks although not in the reference week itself, partly offset by 200,000 in the conventional GB total who were excluded from the alternative definition, mostly because they were not available for work.

Both of the survey estimates of unemployed jobseekers described above are on a different basis from the monthly count published by the Department of Employment, which is a count of the number of people claiming benefits at Unemployment Benefit Offices. It is therefore not surprising that the measures do not produce the same totals. There is of course a large overlap between them but there are also significant groups included in one of the measures but not the others.

Table 15 compares the conventional GB labour force estimate of unemployment with the monthly count. This shows that in Spring 1985 there were 880,000 people who were claiming unemployment benefits but had not looked for work in the reference week. In addition, there were

**Table 15 Labour force estimate of unemployment compared with the monthly claimant count**

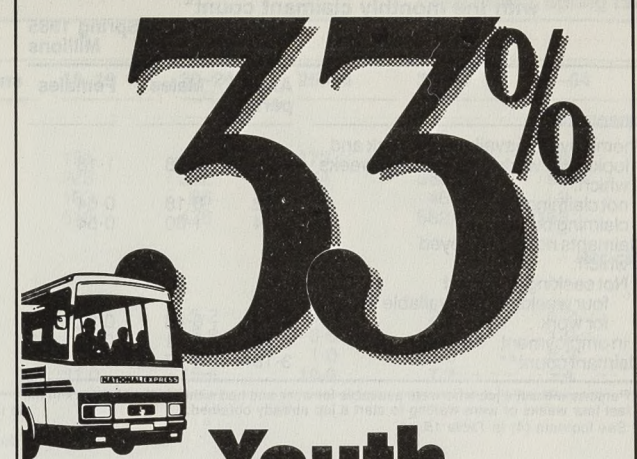
	Great Britain, Spring 1985 Millions		
	All persons	Males	Females
Labour force estimate of unemployed persons seeking work <sup>1</sup>	2.81	1.71	1.10
of which:			
not claiming benefits	0.76	0.18	0.58
claiming benefits	2.05	1.53	0.52
Claimants not unemployed <sup>2</sup>	1.08	0.64	0.44
of which:			
Inactive <sup>3</sup>	0.88	0.53	0.35
In employment	0.20	0.11	0.09
Claimant count <sup>4</sup>	3.13	2.17	0.96

<sup>1</sup> Includes those waiting to start a new job or who were prevented from seeking work only by temporary sickness or holiday. See Annex for detailed definition.  
<sup>2</sup> Not unemployed on conventional GB labour force definition.  
<sup>3</sup> Persons not in work nor unemployed on labour force definition (see note 1).  
<sup>4</sup> These figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results, using the same method as in the 1983 and 1984 results as described in the appendix to the article "Unemployment: estimates from the Labour Force Survey compared with the monthly claimant count" in the October 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

another 200,000 people claiming benefits who did some paid work in the reference week and are therefore classified as in employment in the survey results. These two groups are partially offset by 760,000 people seeking work but not claiming unemployment benefits; three-quarters of these were women. The 1983 and 1984 results similarly showed large numbers in these offsetting groups<sup>1</sup>, although the difference between the claimant count and the labour force measure of unemployment has widened considerably between 1984 and 1985. Further details of these comparisons will be the subject of an article in *Employment Gazette*.

Table 16 presents a similar comparison of the monthly count at the time of the survey and the second unemployment measure described above, that is those who were available for work and had looked for work in the last four weeks. The survey estimate on this basis includes 820,000 who said they were not claiming unemployment benefits.

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment estimates from the Labour Force Survey compared with the monthly claimant count, *Employment Gazette*, October 1985, pp 393-396.



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EG



persons participating in government employment and training schemes. The differences from year to year are summarised in the table. This does not affect the definition of "economically active" (see below) which has not changed since 1983.

**Unemployed persons** as conventionally defined in the GB labour force estimates, are those without a job who were looking for work in the reference week, or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or who were waiting for the results of a job application or waiting to start a job they had already obtained. Those on TOPS courses who said they were looking for work in the reference week are included as unemployed, but full-time students who were seeking work but said they were not available to start work within two weeks because they had to complete their education are excluded and classified instead as economically inactive.

Persons in employment and unemployed persons

together comprise the **economically active** population, or labour force.

Persons who are not economically active are called **economically inactive**. They can be subdivided according to their characteristics—their main reason for not seeking work in the reference week, whether they had looked for a job during the last four weeks, whether they were available for work, whether they said they would like a job, etc. One subgroup of the economically inactive of particular interest is **discouraged workers**, defined here as inactive persons who said their main reason for not seeking work in the reference week was because they believed there were no jobs available and who said they would like to have a job at the moment.

The alternative measure of unemployment presented in the article comprises people without a job who were available for work and had either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

#### Economic Activity Classification in Labour Force Survey results

Description	1981	1983	1984	1985
Persons who did some paid work in the reference week other than full-time students and persons on one of the Government's employment or training schemes	Active—in employment either as an employee or self-employed	As 1981	As 1981	As 1981
Persons on Government employment or training schemes except TOPS	Inactive	Active—in employment as an employee or self-employed if reported doing paid work or Active—unemployed if reported seeking work* otherwise Inactive	Active—in employment as an employee or self-employed if reported doing paid work otherwise Active—on Government scheme**	Active—in employment in the category "on Government scheme"
TOPS Trainees	Inactive	Active—in employment as an employee or self-employed if reported doing paid work or Active—unemployed if reported seeking work* otherwise Inactive	As 1983	Active—in employment in the category "on Government scheme" if reported doing paid work or Active—unemployed if reported seeking work* otherwise Inactive
Full-time students who did some paid work in the reference week	Inactive	Active—in employment as an employee or self-employed	As 1983	As 1983
Full-time students seeking work* in the reference week	Inactive	Active—Unemployed regardless of availability for work	Active—Unemployed unless not available to start work within two weeks because must complete education (Inactive)	As 1984
Others seeking work* in the reference week	Active—Unemployed	As 1981	As 1981	As 1981
All other persons	Inactive	As 1981	As 1981	As 1981

\*Seeking work—includes those not seeking work because of temporary sickness or holiday, awaiting to start a new job or awaiting the results of a job application.  
 \*\* The May 1985 *Employment Gazette* article presenting preliminary 1984 LFS results said that persons on government employment and training schemes (other than TOPS) who said they did no paid work but were looking for work in the reference week were counted as unemployed. This description was wrong: all those on schemes (except TOPS) who said they did no paid work were classified in the 1984 results as "others on schemes" within the economically active total, whether or not they were seeking work. In fact, only 22,000 of this group in 1984 were looking for work.

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## SPECIAL FEATURE

# Evaluation of the Young Workers Scheme

by Robert Bushell,

Economic Advisor,  
Department of  
Employment

This article describes the four years of operating the Young Workers Scheme between 1982 and 1986, and the Department of Employment's evaluation of its impact upon the labour market for young people.

The Young Workers Scheme (YWS) was introduced in January 1982. During the past four years or so, the scheme has enabled 16 and 17-year-old job-seekers to become more competitive in the labour market, by encouraging employers to recruit young people into permanent, full-time jobs at wages which reflect their lack of training and relative inexperience. Since its introduction, YWS has helped employers to give jobs and a start in working life to nearly 440,000 young people.

From April 1986, resources available to assist 16 and 17-year-olds will begin to be concentrated on an expanded training provision. The revised YTS offers two years' training to 16-year-old school-leavers and one year's training to 17-year-old school and college-leavers. As a consequence, young people starting employment on or after April 1, 1986 are not eligible for YWS support.

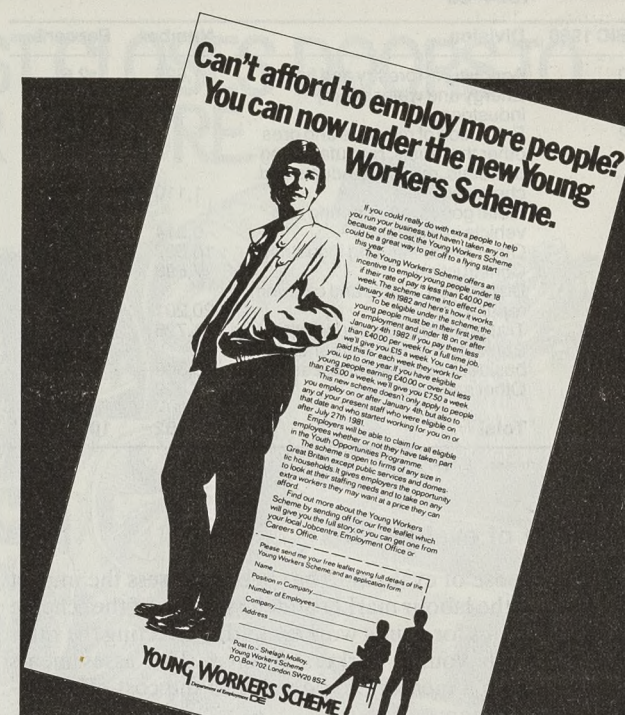
In order to assist young job-seekers aged under 21 and in their first year of employment, a new scheme, called the New Workers Scheme, will complement YTS. It provides for financial assistance to employers who are able to provide more jobs for young workers aged under 21 at rates of pay which reflect their relative inexperience. The new scheme is described on page 132.

The numbers of successful applications by employers by financial year are as follows:

1981-82 (January-March)	41,627
1982-83	132,815
1983-84	129,540
1984-85	66,182
1985-86*	66,489

\* Provisional estimate.

The estimated numbers of young people aged 16 and 17 years supported on the YWS each month between 1982 and 1985 are shown in Table 1; and Table 2 gives the numbers of successful applications by industry in 1984-85.



### Rules of the scheme

When the scheme was first introduced, employers were able to claim £15 per week in respect of each employee under 18 years of age whose gross average earnings were £40 or less per week. Employers were able to claim £7.50 per week in respect of employees under 18 years of age whose gross average earnings were more than £40 but not more than £45. The earnings limits were increased to £42 and £47 in August 1983.

After April 1, 1984 the scheme was effectively restricted to those young people, at or near 17 years of age, who had exhausted eligibility to YTS. It was then designed to encourage the recruitment of young people who had completed training courses on YTS after leaving school at 16, or who had left school at 17. A single payment of £15 per week was to be made to those employers who had recruited eligible young workers at earnings of £50 or less per week. The maximum period of payment in respect of each young person continued to be 12 months.

Table 1 Estimated numbers of 16 and 17 year-olds supported

	Thousands (rounded)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985
January	16	110	105	61
February	33	111	106	60
March	42	110	100	59
April	51	108	92	58
May	61	104	83	52
June	71	103	74	47
July	84	94	68	43
August	98	95	65	45
September	113	102	70	50
October	125	107	71	54
November	137	108	68	58
December	130	105	63	57

Source: Department of Employment.



**Table 16 Alternative measure of unemployment compared with the monthly claimant count\***  
Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Millions

	All persons	Males	Females
Unemployed—available for work and looked for work in the last four weeks of which:			
not claiming benefits	2.96	1.78	1.18
claiming benefits	0.82	0.18	0.64
Claimants not unemployed of which:	2.14	1.60	0.54
Not seeking in the last four weeks or not available for work	0.79	0.46	0.33
In employment	0.20	0.11	0.09
Claimant count**	3.13	2.17	0.96

\* Persons without a job who were available for work and had either looked for work in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.  
\*\* See footnote (4) to Table 15.

On the other hand, there were 790,000 claimants who either said they had not looked for work in the last four weeks or had looked but were not available to start a job, and another 200,000 claimants who had done some paid work during the survey reference week.

### Discouraged workers

People outside the labour force can be classified according to their reported main reason for not seeking work in the reference week—the most common reasons being that the person was looking after the family or home, long-term sick or disabled, retired or did not want or need a job. However, the first column of Table 14 shows that for more than 100,000 of those who looked for work in the last four weeks but not in the reference week itself, the main reason for not looking in the reference week was a belief that there were no jobs available. These form part of a wider group sometimes known as “discouraged workers”, more details of which are given in Table 17.

**Table 17 Discouraged workers<sup>1</sup>**  
Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Thousands

	Job search in the last four weeks		
	All persons	Looked for work in the last four weeks	Did not look for work in the last four weeks
All discouraged workers	335	114	221
of which:			
Available for work	321	112	210
Not available for work	13	2	11

<sup>1</sup> Persons not in the labour force, whose main reason for not seeking work was because they believed there were no jobs available, and who would like a job.

Discouraged workers are here defined as those people outside the labour force as conventionally defined in GB who said that their main reason for not seeking work in the reference week was because they believed there were no jobs available, but who nevertheless would like to have a job. There were an estimated 335,000 such people in Great Britain in spring 1985, almost all of whom were available for work and about a third of whom had looked for a job at some time in the last four weeks.

Department of Employment enquiry office: Telephone 01-213 5551

### Ethnic origin

Table 18 summarises the number of economically active persons, and economic activity rates, by ethnic origin (based on respondents' own assessment). Economic activity rates were highest among both men and women of West Indian and Guyanese origin, and the rate for Indian men was also higher than for those of white origin. The economic activity rate among Pakistani and Bangladeshi women was very low. The pattern is very similar to that of previous years, and, as before, the difference between the economic activity of different ethnic groups to some extent reflects the varying age structure. A number of previous articles in *Employment Gazette*<sup>1</sup> have discussed this and other factors relating to ethnic origin in more detail.

**Table 18 Economic activity by ethnic origin**  
Persons aged 16 and over  
Great Britain, Spring 1985  
Thousands

Ethnic origin	Males		Females	
	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate per cent	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate per cent
White	14,747	75.3	10,446	49.1
Non-white	628	77.8	382	49.8
of which:				
West Indian/Guyanese	153	82.1	145	67.3
Indian	191	80.5	112	48.6
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	117	77.3	20	15.7
Other*	167	71.9	104	54.3
All ethnic origins**	15,528	75.4	10,957	49.2

\* Including African and mixed origin.  
\*\* Includes 153,000 males and 130,000 females, whose ethnic origin was not stated.

### Training

As in 1984, respondents to the 1985 survey were asked whether they had done any job-related training in the four weeks before the survey interview. Results for persons in employment are shown in Table 19. Overall, some 10 per cent of persons in employment said they had received some job-related training in the last four weeks, the proportion being much higher among the younger age groups—ranging from more than 30 per cent of 16–19 year olds to only about 3½ per cent of those aged 50–64.

For more than half of those who had received training in the last four weeks, all of that training was away from the job. Most of the remainder said that their training was on-the-job only. Among those aged 20 and over, only 10 per cent of those reporting recent training said that it took place both on the job and away from the job. Among 16–19 year olds, however, combined on the job and away from the job training was much more prevalent; a third of those undergoing training in this age group had received both on the job and away from the job training in the last four weeks, while another 40 per cent had done training away from the job only.

<sup>1</sup> Ethnic origin and economic status, *Employment Gazette*, December 1985, pp 467–477. Unemployment and ethnic origin, *Employment Gazette*, June 1984, pp 260–264. Ethnic origin and economic status, *Employment Gazette*, October 1983, pp 424–430.

**Table 19 Training received by persons in employment in the last four weeks by age**  
Persons of working age\* in employment

Great Britain, Spring 1985

	Age					
	All persons	16–19	20–24	25–34	35–49	50–64
<b>All in employment: training in the last four weeks</b>						
On the job training only	713	151	159	173	172	58
Training away from the job only**	1,298	273	232	344	360	90
Both on the job and away from the job training	375	183	86	53	45	9
All who received training†	2,402	610	478	574	582	158
<b>As a percentage of all persons in employment in the age group</b>						
On the job training only	3.1	7.7	5.2	3.3	2.1	1.2
Training away from the job only**	5.6	13.9	7.6	6.5	4.5	1.9
Both on the job and away from the job training	1.6	9.3	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.2
All who received training†	10.4	31.0	15.6	10.9	7.2	3.4

\* Persons of working age are males aged 16 and under 65 and females aged 16 and under 60.  
\*\* Includes 60,000 on YTS schemes at college during the reference week.  
† Includes 16,000 who did not state whether the training was on the job or away from the job.

### Technical note

The estimates in this article are based on interviews with members of about 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain during March, April and May 1985 (that is about one in every 350 private households in Great Britain). These responding households constitute about 81 per cent of the eligible households found at addresses selected for the sample. The addresses were drawn by a random process from the Post Office's Postcode Address File in such a way that each standard region was represented in the correct proportion for the country as a whole, as were three strata of local authority districts defined by population size and density. The survey was carried out by Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys on behalf of the Department of Employment.

The survey also extends to Northern Ireland in order to provide estimates for the whole of the United Kingdom, as required by the European Community. However, the estimates in this article refer to Great Britain only.

The questionnaire covers household size and structure; accommodation details; basic demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and ethnic origin; and, for persons aged 16 and over, details of economic activity. The latter is established by asking people about their paid work, job search etc during a specified seven-day period called the reference week, normally the week immediately prior to the interview. However, if a member of a household is unavailable for interview, information relating to that person can be provided by a related adult member of the same household. Information provided by such “proxy” informants accounted for 35 per cent of the responding adults in the survey.

The results are scaled to give estimates relating to the population resident in private households of Great Britain. The sample is designed to be representative of this population, but some individuals and households decline to take part (the survey is voluntary) or cannot be contacted during the interview period. In order to adjust for this, each responding person in the survey is given a weight or “grossing factor”, related to that person's age, sex, marital status and region of residence. In this way the “grossed-up” survey results give the correct population total for Great Britain and reflect the distributions by sex, age and region of residence shown by the published population figures.

The population figures used in producing these preliminary results come from projections made by the

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys for England, the Welsh Office for Wales, and the General Register Officer for Scotland. The results are subject to revision when mid-1985 regional population estimates become available later this year. As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling error.

The grossing method adopted for the 1985 survey results differs in some technical details from that used for earlier surveys. Previously, population totals were “controlled” using five-year age bands (0–4, 5–9, etc). This ensured that the grossed-up survey estimates gave the correct totals for each of these age groups and for aggregates such as persons aged 15 and over. However, most of the tables relate to persons aged 16 and over, and survey estimates for this total using the old grossing procedure were subject to error. For example, the 1984 LFS estimate for persons aged 16–19 was some 80,000 lower than the official population figure. For the 1985 results presented in this paper the population aged 16–19 has been used as a specific control. Where comparisons with 1984 are made in the text, the 1984 estimates have been revised to take account of this effect and therefore differ from results published previously.

### Annex—Concepts and definitions

This Annex summarises the definitions of terms used in the article.

Persons in employment comprise the following groups:

- persons who did some paid work in the reference week (either as an employee or as self-employed) other than under one of the government's employment and training schemes. Employees and self-employed can be separately identified.
- persons participating in one of the government's employment and training schemes (the Youth Training Scheme, Community Industry, Community Programme, and the Voluntary Project Programme) together with those on the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) who said they did some paid work in the reference week.

This definition of persons in employment differs from that used for previous LFS results in the treatment of



**Table 2 Numbers of successful applications, by industry, 1984-85**

SIC 1980	Division	Number	Per cent
0	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,696	2.6
1	Energy and water supply industries	69	0.1
2	Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacturing of metals, mineral products and chemicals	1,110	1.7
3	Metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries	6,314	9.5
4	Other manufacturing industries	10,507	15.9
5	Construction	7,699	11.6
6	Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	20,201	30.5
7	Transport and communication	1,728	2.6
8	Banking, finance, insurance, business services, and leasing	6,549	9.9
9	Other services	10,309	15.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,182</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Department of Employment.

### Purpose of evaluation

The purpose of evaluation has been to assess the impact of YWS on the labour market and the success of the scheme in creating jobs for young workers and in affecting the rates of pay which young workers receive. The assessments should enable a measure to be made of the cost-effectiveness of the scheme.

Evaluation has also produced information on the interaction of YWS with certain other Government programmes, notably YTS, and about the characteristics of employers and young worker participants.

The evaluation undertaken so far of the effect of YWS on unemployment is mostly restricted to the short-run. Statistical indicators, measuring the impact of the scheme on the labour market, relate to the period during which the allowance is being paid to the employer. Second-year, and subsequent, impacts are studied but not quantified; for example, the longer-run impact on wages and any consequent effect on levels of employment.

### Indicators of impact on the labour market

Statistical indicators have been used to assess the impact of YWS on the labour market and to quantify the cost to Government funds. The major indicators have been:

- **the effect on unemployment**, or the extent to which YWS has reduced the numbers of young workers who might have appeared as unemployed each month; and
- **the net cost per person no longer unemployed**, or the cost to Government funds of reducing the numbers of unemployed young persons through spending on the Young Workers Scheme.

Net cost per person no longer unemployed is defined as the gross cost of allowances paid out to firms (£15 per week at present), less savings on social security benefits as a result of taking young people out of unemployment, and less additions to revenue from national insurance contributions and direct and indirect taxation, as a result of young people entering work who would otherwise have been unemployed.

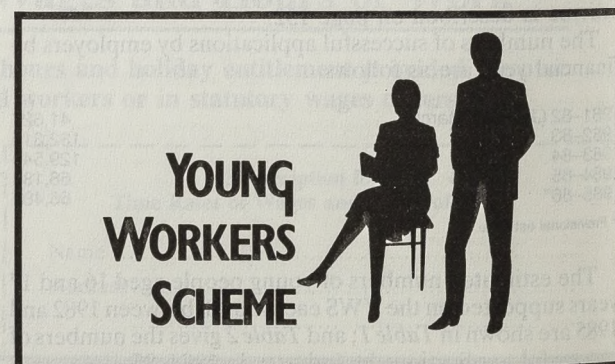
The impact of the scheme on unemployment has a significant effect on the cost of the scheme to Government funds. In order to produce statistical measures for unemployment effects and costs, information must be collected about:

- **Deadweight**—the extent to which expenditure on YWS finances the employment of young workers who would have been employed anyway, by the same firms, even in the absence of that expenditure;
- **Substitution**—the extent to which expenditure on YWS results in employment in firms for otherwise unemployed young job-seekers but at the expense of those who would have been in employment in the absence of that expenditure. Substitution might be for other young people who are looking for work, or for adults;
- **Induced jobs**—the extent to which expenditure on YWS creates new jobs, which would not otherwise have existed in the absence of the scheme;
- **Displacement**—the extent to which expenditure on YWS assists output among employers entitled to claim support, but at the expense of output among employers who are unable to make use of the scheme. The cost advantage for recipients might lead to output and employment loss among non-recipients, and reduce the overall effectiveness of the scheme in providing new jobs.

In the case of substitution and displacement, new jobs may have been created for young workers but this will have occurred at the expense of competing groups of job-seekers.

In evaluating the impact of YWS on the labour market, assessments have also been made of:

- the impact of the scheme on the rate of increase of youth pay, in both the short-term and the long-term;
- the numbers of young workers who continue in their jobs at the end of the period of support, because the aim of YWS is to create permanent jobs;
- the numbers of supported young workers who are recruited from YTS, because the purpose of the change in the rules of the scheme in April 1984 was to make YWS complementary with YTS, and to provide an additional year of support;
- the amount of training given to young workers on YWS, because this might indicate the quality of jobs supported by YWS and also indicate the extent to which training on YTS is being enhanced by further training on YWS.



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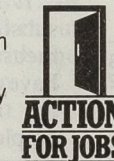
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In addition, information has been gathered on the effects of YWS on firms' quality of products and services, price levels, and amounts of capital investment.

### Sources of information

Information for evaluating the effect of YWS on the labour market has been collected from three main sources:

- **Interview surveys**, conducted bi-annually (March 1983 and March 1985) of employers claiming payments under the scheme. The surveys were carried out by Social and Community Planning Research. A further preliminary assessment comprising postal, telephone and interview surveys, was carried out by the Institute of Manpower Studies in the period December 1981 to February 1982.
- **A continuous postal survey**, managed within the Department of Employment, also targeted at employers claiming payments. The survey began in 1982, and was substantially revised in April 1984. The postal survey continues as long as claims are being made under the scheme.
- **Operating systems**, which are management systems developed to administer the measures, and operated at Department of Employment Headquarters and within the Department's Regional Offices. The systems have produced a considerable amount of information on scheme participants.

Interview and postal surveys have provided the major source of information for evaluation.

Data obtained from the survey of employers and employees participating in YWS conducted in 1985 by Social and Community Planning Research is presented in *Tables 3 and 4*.

**Table 3 Characteristics of establishments with young workers on YWS, March 1985**

Number of employees	Percent of total
Up to 10	62
11-24	22
25-49	9
50-99	3
100-199	2
200-499	2
500+	0

Status	Percent of total
Limited company	56
Partnership, self-proprietorship	43
Other	1

Single or multiple	Percent of total
Single establishments	68
Multiples	32

SIC 1968 Division	Percent of total
Manufacturing	21
Construction	13
Distribution	22
Other services	22
Others	19
Not stated	3

Source: Young Workers' Scheme Survey (1985), SCPRI.

**Table 4 Characteristics of young workers on YWS, March 1985**

(i) Sex	Percent of total
Male	55
Female	45

(ii) Socio-economic groups	Percent of total
Non-manual	35
Manual: Skilled	29
Semi-skilled	31
Unskilled	4
Unclassified/other	1

(iii) Occupations' condensed KOS <sup>†</sup> groups	Percent of total	
Managerial, professional, literary, artistic, sports	001-044	2
Clerical and related	045-053	26
Selling	054-057	8
Security and protective	058-062	—
Catering, cleaning and related	063-075	12
Farming, fishing and related	076-083	3
Processing, making and repairing (other than metal and electrical)	084-107	11
Processing, making, repairing (metal and electrical)	108-131	18
Painting, repetitive assembling	132-138	7
Construction, mining and related	139-146	5
Transport operating, removal, storage	147-158	7
Miscellaneous	159-161	1

<sup>†</sup> Key occupations for statistical purposes, a Department of Employment classification related to Codot.

(iv) Previous experience	Percent of total
On YTS with same employer	35
On YTS elsewhere	29
In a previous job	9
First job	23
Other	4
	100

(v) Gross Weekly Pay	Immediately after joining	Current (or on leaving)
Under £30	3	2
£30	6	19
£31-£34	16	
£35	8	11
£36-£39	7	
£40	16	12
£41-£44	14	12
£45	10	11
£46-£49	11	15
£50	7	11
Over £50	1	6
Not known	0	0
Average	£39.90	£42.30

Source: Young Workers Scheme Survey (1985), SCPRI.

*Table 3* presents information on the characteristics of those establishments which employ young workers supported by YWS, and *Table 4* gives more information about the characteristics of the young workers themselves.

It should be noted that the concepts of deadweight, substitution and induced jobs are inherently difficult to measure, because they require assessments of what would have happened in the absence of YWS. The assessments are therefore based upon hypothetical questions put to employers, and are subject to margins of uncertainty.

### Employment advice and information

Free Department of Employment leaflets are listed on page 130.

Enquiry office: Telephone 01-213 5551



Instruction for YWS employees at a Sainsbury's supermarket

Photo: Financial Times

### Evaluation of the labour market effects of YWS

Young workers in induced jobs comprised 27 per cent of the numbers supported by March 1985. Young workers in deadweight jobs were 63 per cent of the numbers supported, and young workers in substitution jobs were ten per cent. These figures are based upon the 1985 interview survey,\* complemented by results from the continuous postal survey.

Experience so far suggests that induced jobs have been more likely to appear,

- in establishments employing less than 50 workers, and particularly in establishments with less than ten workers. In March 1985, almost three-quarters of induced jobs were found to be in establishments employing less than 50 workers.
- in construction (SIC 20) and other services (SIC 26).
- in partnerships and self-proprietorships, rather than in limited companies.
- in respect of young workers who have had some experience of YTS, and particularly where YTS experience has been gained with the same employer. In March 1985, 64 per cent of those young workers in induced jobs had previously been on YTS with the same employer or with an employer elsewhere.

### Deadweight

Since the scheme was first introduced, deadweight has fallen, and induced jobs have risen. The preliminary survey by IMS, conducted before the scheme was fully operational, suggested that deadweight and substitution might com-

\* The Government Expenditure Plans, 1986-87 to 1988-89, volume II (Cmnd 9702-II) HM Treasury, January 1986, Table 3.7.13, page 112.

prise 94 per cent of new applications, and induced jobs six per cent, during the first few weeks of operation<sup>†</sup>. The postal survey measured deadweight and substitution at 90 per cent of numbers supported in the first four months of operation, with induced jobs at ten per cent. Measured deadweight and substitution had fallen to between 76 and 82 per cent of numbers supported by the time of the first interview survey in March 1983, and induced jobs risen to between 18 per cent and 24 per cent by that time<sup>\*\*</sup>.

### Substitution

Substitution has remained relatively constant at ten per cent of numbers supported during the three years of operation. The 1985 interview survey indicated that about one-fifth of substitution was at the expense of youths aged 16, and four-fifths at the expense of those aged 18 and over.

### Induced jobs

Induced jobs have risen progressively since the scheme began. It was anticipated that deadweight and substitution on the scheme would be very high in the early months since, at the introduction of the scheme, employers were entitled to claim support retrospectively for young workers they had already recruited. It is likely that the availability of support under YWS has encouraged higher, induced recruitment of young workers over time as the existence of the scheme has become known to more and more smaller employers.

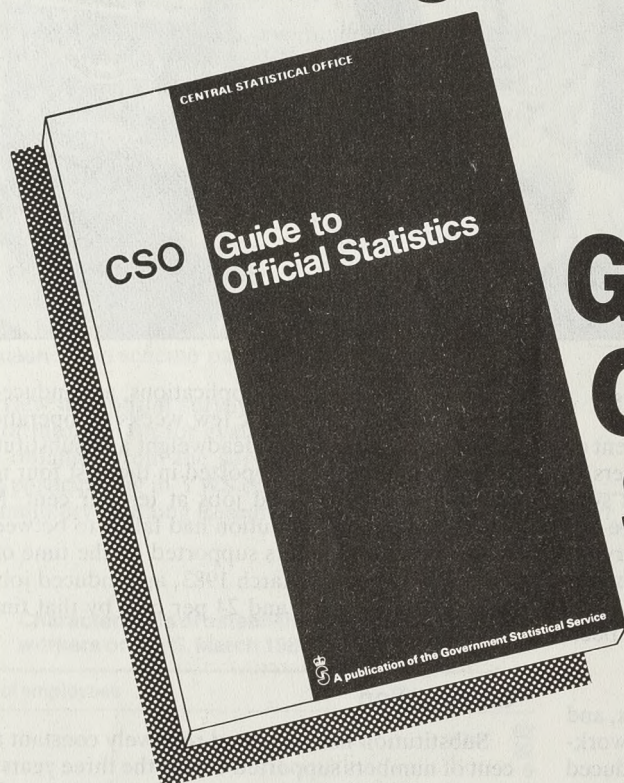
The availability of better trained young people leaving YOP and YTS, combined with the availability of payments from YWS, should lead to the creation of more jobs for

<sup>†</sup> IMS Manpower Commentary, Number 16, Institute of Manpower Studies, 1982.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The Government Expenditure Plans, 1985-86 to 1987-88, Volume II (Cmnd 9482-II), HM Treasury, January 1985, Table 3.4.10, page 82.



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young people as the scheme matures and employers begin to realise the possibilities open to them. Evidence suggests that the change in rules in April 1984 (see page 145) also had a significant impact upon the propensity of the Young Workers Scheme to promote induced jobs. Adjustments to applications procedures, designed to minimise deadweight, are also likely to have had some impact.

#### Displacement

Displacement of output attributable to a scheme such as YWS is very difficult to measure. The 1985 interview survey indicated that 306 of the 754 establishments providing information believed that YWS had enabled them to increase output. Of those 306 establishments, about 84 per cent were employing less than 25 workers. However, further investigation suggested that the increase in output attributable to YWS support was small in relation to the turnover of the establishments surveyed. Also, it was not possible to find any consistent link between those establishments claiming output effects and those indicating that YWS had enabled them to create induced jobs.

#### Effect on youth pay

Evidence from the 1985 interview survey indicates that the average starting wage of those young people supported by the scheme in March 1985 was £40 per week. In the absence of YWS, the average wage which would have been paid was £42.40. The measured wage effect was thus £2.40, representing a six per cent reduction in the wage that would have been paid in the absence of the scheme. The wage effect was comparatively small among those identified as deadweight (those who would have been employed in the same job in the absence of the scheme, but at a higher wage) but much more significant among those where substitution for other (perhaps older) workers had occurred.

#### Effect on pay of other workers

Employers have been asked whether YWS affects the pay of workers not covered by the scheme. In the 1985 interview survey, seven per cent of employers participating believed that YWS had or would affect the wage paid to other 17 or 18-year-olds; four per cent believed that there had, or would be, an effect on the wages paid to 16-year-olds; and three per cent felt that there would be an effect on the wages paid to 19 or 20-year-olds.

#### Long-term effect on youth pay

Postal and interview surveys have concentrated mainly upon the effect of YWS on the pay of specific young workers in the first few weeks of employment. Surveys of this type are less effective in measuring the impact of YWS on overall trends in youth pay, for example, in influencing or affecting the rate of change of youth pay in the longer-term through any impact upon pay comparisons between firms and industries in local labour markets.

A study of trends from *New Earnings Survey* suggests that the rate of increase of pay among young workers (aged under 18) has slowed significantly when compared with the rate of increase of those aged 18 and over. Data is presented in *Table 5* for the period since 1976; YWS has been operating since January 1982.

It can be seen that a major slowdown in the rate of increase of pay of those aged under 18, compared to those aged 18 and over, coincides roughly with the introduction of YWS in 1982.

In addition to YWS, the slowdown is likely to have been

**Table 5 Cumulative percentage change in youth and adult pay<sup>‡</sup>, 1976–85, Great Britain**

	Full-time employees, aged under 18		Full-time employees, aged 18 and over	
	Increase over period	Annual average increase	Increase over period	Annual average increase
1976–85	148.3	10.6	167.0	11.5
1976–82	110.7	13.2	112.1	13.4
1982–85	17.9	5.7	25.9	8.0

Source: NES, April each year.  
<sup>‡</sup>Gross average weekly earnings: those not affected by absence.

attributable to a number of other factors and these may have included:

- The introduction of YTS, and the consequent impact upon the characteristics of those remaining in formal employment. The jobs remaining for those aged under 18 might be lower paid than previously. The level of the YTS allowance may also have affected the wages of young people.
- Changes in the structure and composition of employment, by industry and occupation. For example, changes in industrial structure may have led to a different occupational composition of jobs for the under-18's, and pay may have grown less rapidly for this reason.
- The effect of general labour market conditions which might have been more severe upon the pay of those aged under 18, when compared with those aged 18 and over. However, unemployment among those aged under 18 has been falling and labour market prospects (if represented by total output and employment) have probably improved for this age group.
- Overtime and payments-by-results additions which may have been higher for those aged 18 and over compared to those aged under 18.

#### Continuation in current jobs

At least 90 per cent of young workers have (or have been expected to) continue in their current jobs beyond the period of eligibility for YWS support. The figure is based upon the 1985 interview survey of employers, and includes cases where employers have been required to give an opinion about what they expect to happen at the end of the period of support, rather than what has actually taken place.

#### YWS entrants from YTS

Latest evidence suggests that 64 per cent of young people who have been supported by YWS had previously been on YTS or YOP; 35 per cent with the same employer, and 29 per cent elsewhere. The proportion rose significantly following the change in the rules of the scheme in April 1984, and might be expected to have increased still further during the second half of 1985. The implication is that induced jobs attributable to the scheme might be expected to grow as a proportion of numbers supported as the number of young workers with YTS experience has also grown.

#### Employment Gazette

A subscription form for *Employment Gazette* can be found on page 156.



## Training given by employers

About 22 per cent of those who have been supported by YWS have also been on formal apprenticeships. There is evidence from surveys that employers have provided a significant amount of training for those young workers for whom they were claiming support:

	Per cent
Apprenticeships	22
Not on apprenticeship, but received:	
Induction training	50
Informal on-the-job training	72
Formal training at workplace	10
Formal training away from workplace	11

Induction training and on-the-job training will have covered a wide range of provision, and it is impossible to assess quality from the information available. It should be noted that the percentages include overlap, because young workers will be receiving training under more than one category. About one-half of the young workers who received formal training, (either at the workplace or elsewhere) spent 20 per cent or more of their time upon it during the period of support on the scheme. The figures suggest that a substantial amount of training is given to those supported by YWS.

## Other effects

In the 1985 interview survey, a series of questions were asked about the effect of YWS on the operations of the establishment. Of the respondents, 51 per cent considered that YWS had enabled them to improve products and services, 14 per cent that it had enabled them to avoid price increases, and 11 per cent that it had enabled them to increase capital investment. Of those employers that claimed improved products and services, the majority ran establishments employing less than 25 workers.

Asked to sum up the effect of YWS on their competitive position, 15 per cent thought that it had improved it. Again, the majority of employers who considered that their competitive position had been improved were running establishments employing less than 25 workers.

## Statistical indicators, trends over time

The net cost per person no longer unemployed for Young Workers Scheme was estimated to be £1,400 per annum in 1985-86 cash prices, with young workers in induced jobs comprising 27 per cent of numbers supported.

The estimate for 1985-86 compares with a figure of more

than £5,000 during 1982-83\* (in 1982-83 cash prices) and £2,400 in 1984-85 (in 1984-85 cash prices). The fall in net cost per person no longer unemployed was directly attributable to the rise over time in the number of jobs induced by the scheme. The ratio of young workers in induced jobs to numbers supported was estimated to have been ten per cent in 1982-83 and 20 per cent in 1984-85.

## Summary

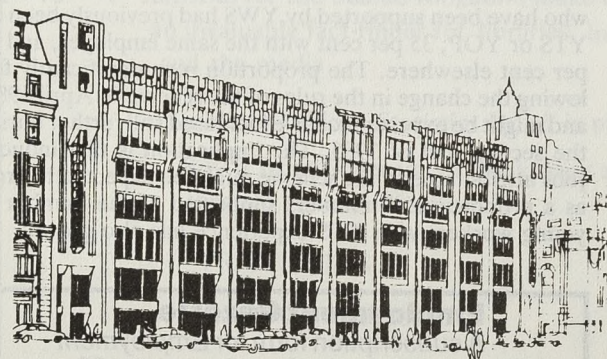
The Young Workers Scheme was introduced in January 1982, and has helped mostly 17-year-old job-seekers since April 1984. Now, with the introduction of two-year YTS, resources devoted to this age-group will be concentrated on training provision and the New Workers Scheme will provide help to young job-seekers aged under 21.

Evaluation of the effects of Young Workers Scheme on the labour market during its four years or so of operation suggests that;

- YWS has been creating more and more jobs per unit of expenditure over time, and that this trend was continuing throughout 1985.
- Wage effects directly attributable to YWS (in the short-run) have been identified, although evaluation so far excludes any measure of impact upon, for example, bargaining and wage rates in local labour markets.
- An overwhelming majority of young workers supported by the scheme continue in the same post at the end of the period of support.
- An increasing proportion of those supported since April 1984 have come from YTS, and this trend appears to have been associated with an increase in the ratio of young workers in induced jobs to numbers supported, as well as a fall in the net Exchequer cost of the scheme.
- A significant amount of training is said to be given to those on the scheme, and this may indicate that the quality of jobs supported is quite high.

Also, a significant number of the jobs induced by YWS persist beyond the year of support, and may therefore continue to reduce unemployment in the year following the year of support. ■

\* Committee of Public Accounts, House of Commons, Session 1983-84, DE/MS, Special Employment Measures, HMSO, London, Minutes of Evidence, p 20, para 8.7.



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# 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
May 15	May 16	May 28
June 12	June 13	July 2
July 17	July 11	July 30

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



## Trends in labour statistics

# Commentary

### Summary

The Chancellor's Budget Statement forecast that 1986 would be a further year of steady growth with low inflation; output would rise by 3 per cent and inflation would fall to 3½ per cent by the end of the year.

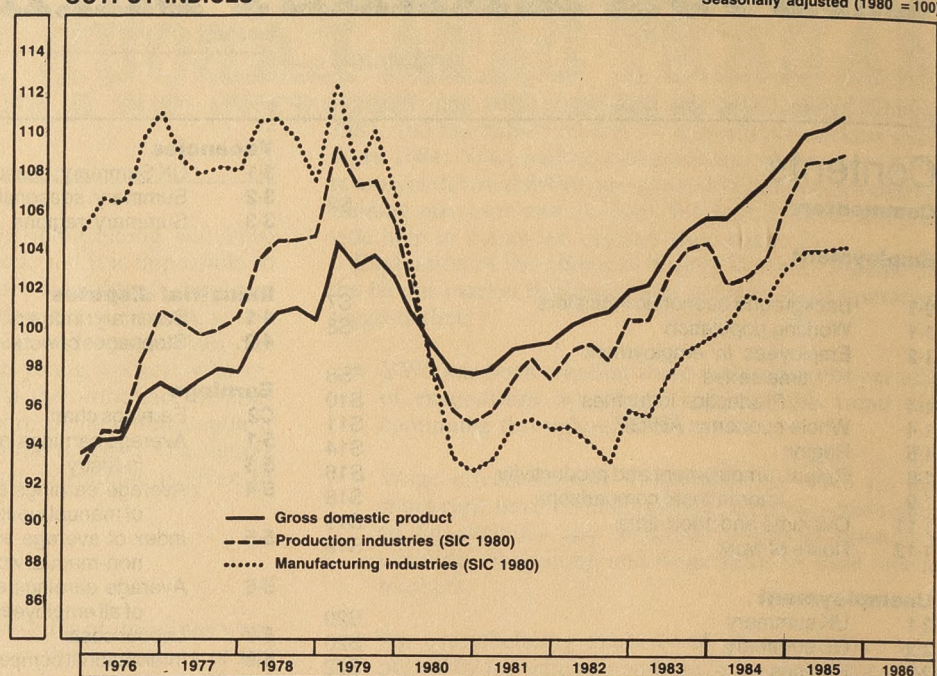
In the fourth quarter of 1985 GDP (O), on the provisional estimate, rose by about ¾ per cent and, after making broad allowance for the effects of the miners' dispute, rose by 2½ per cent over 1985 as a whole.

Output of the production industries is provisionally estimated to have fallen by ½ per cent in the three months to February 1986 compared with the previous three months, but was broadly unchanged compared with a year earlier after allowing for the miners' strike. Manufacturing output in the three months to February was broadly unchanged from the previous three months but was 1 per cent above the level of a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure, on the provisional estimate, was unchanged in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the final quarter of 1985 and was 3½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of retail sales in the first quarter of 1986, on the provisional estimate, rose by 1 per cent compared with the fourth quarter of 1985 and was 4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Real personal disposable income increased marginally between the third and fourth quarters of 1985 and in 1985 as a whole was 2 per cent higher than in 1984.

### OUTPUT INDICES



Fixed investment in the economy as a whole, was broadly unchanged in the fourth quarter of 1985 compared with the previous quarter and in 1985 as a whole rose by nearly 1 per cent.

The total volume of stocks increased by about £0.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1985 to give an increase of about £0.9 billion in 1985 as a whole.

Clearing bank rates have been reduced on three occasions since January 1986; by 1 per cent on 19 March, ½ per cent on 8 April and ½

per cent on 18 April. On 22 April the base rates—at 10½ per cent—were at their lowest level since January 1985.

The employed labour force in Great Britain is estimated to have increased by 117,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1985, following an increase of 40,000 in the previous quarter. In the year to December 1985 the employed labour force is estimated to have increased by 276,000. This compares with an increase of 391,000 in 1984. Since spring 1983

the employed labour force is estimated to have increased by nearly 1 million.

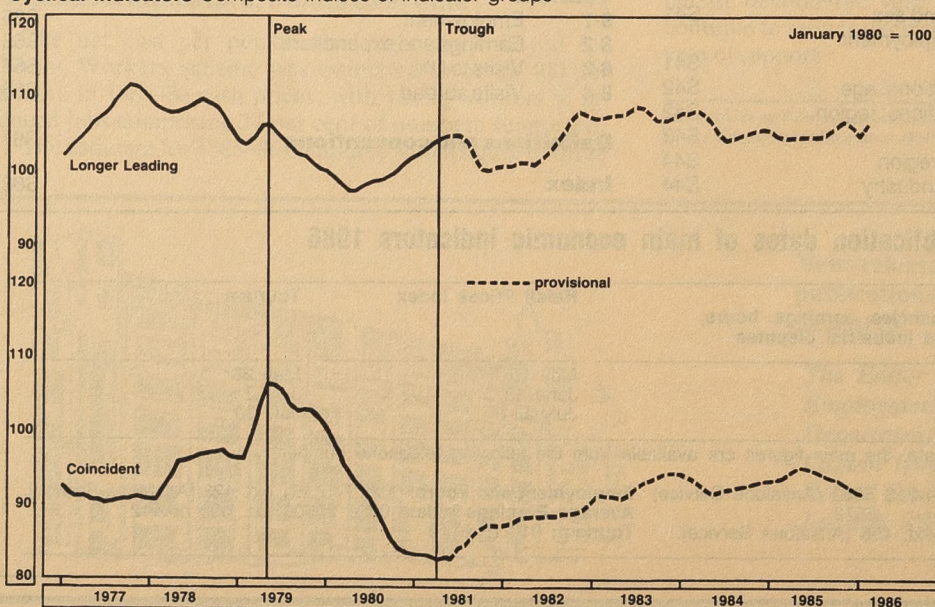
The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries is estimated to have decreased by 20,000 in February 1986. This unusually large decrease may have been in part due to the effect of the severe weather. Over the three months ending February there was an average decrease of 7,000 per month, compared with 5,000 per month in the preceding three months.

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school leavers) rose by 37,000 in the month to March. This sharp rise is the fourth consecutive monthly increase following a period of little change between May and November of last year. While the increase between February and March is likely to be erratically high, possibly in part because of the exceptionally cold weather, the recent run of figures now points to a resumption of an upward trend.

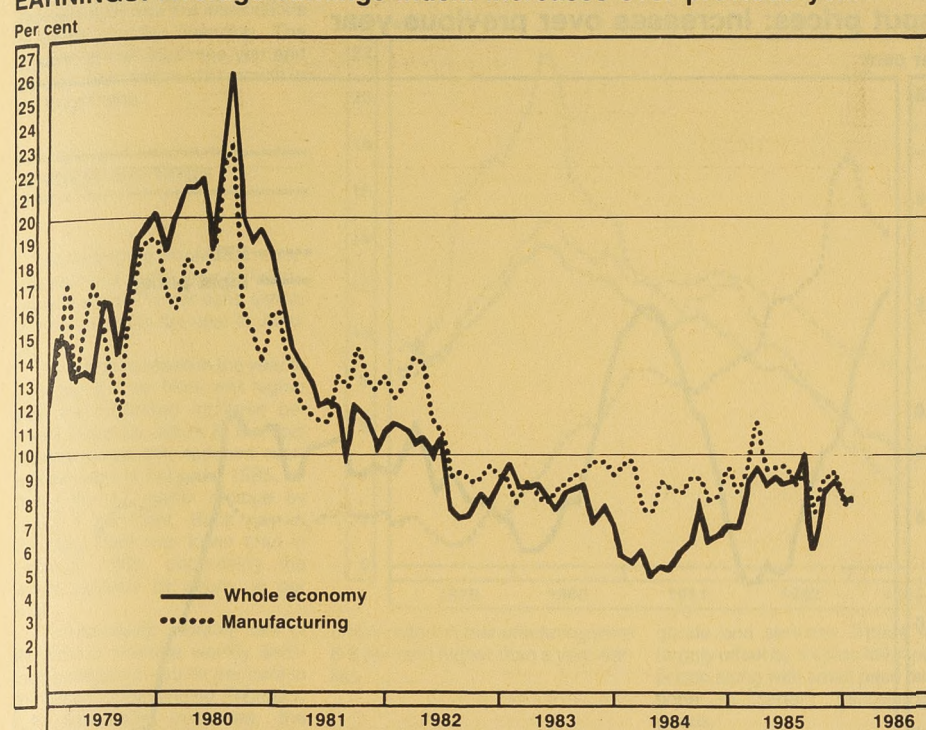
The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to February 1986 was about 7½ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to January. The actual increase, after allowing for the effects of industrial action in February 1985, was about 8 per cent.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12 month change in the index of retail prices was 4.2 per cent in March compared with 5.1 per cent in February. Increases in the prices of fresh vegetables, motor vehicles and clothing were largely off-set by

### Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups



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



the sharp fall in petrol prices. This is the lowest year-on-year increase since July 1983.

months was broadly unchanged from the previous three months but was 1 per cent above the level of a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure, on the provisional estimate, in the first quarter of 1986 was unchanged from the level of the final quarter of 1985, and was 3½ per cent above the level of a year earlier. The volume of retail sales in March 1986, on the provisional estimate, was well above recent levels. In the three months to March the level was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

### Economic background

The Chancellor's Budget *Financial Statement* indicated that GDP was expected to grow by 3 per cent in 1986, compared to 3½ per cent in 1985, and a further increase of 2½ per cent was expected in 1987.

In its *Quarterly Bulletin* the Bank of England reviews the consequences of falling oil prices for UK economic prospects and suggests that this should lower inflation, raise incomes and increase consumption. GDP might increase by half a percentage point faster in 1985 than would otherwise have been the case.

GDP (output) rose by ¾ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1985 to a level 3¼ 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 3½ per cent higher than in 1984, or 2¾ per cent after allowing for the effects of the NUM dispute.

The index of output of the production industries is provisionally estimated to have fallen by ½ per cent in the three months to February 1986 but was 3½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The latter comparison is affected by the 1984-85 miners' strike, but after allowing for this, output was broadly unchanged. Within the total, manufacturing output in the latest three

months was broadly unchanged from the previous three months but was 1 per cent above the level of a year earlier.

Real personal disposable income increased by 2 per cent between 1984 and 1985. Consumers' expenditure rose by more than personal disposable income between 1984 and 1985. Consequently the saving ratio fell back to a level similar to that in 1983; the ratio stood at 11.0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1985, compared to 13.6 per cent a year earlier.

Fixed investment in the economy as a whole increased marginally between the third and fourth quarters of 1985 and in 1985 as a whole was 1 per cent higher than in 1984.

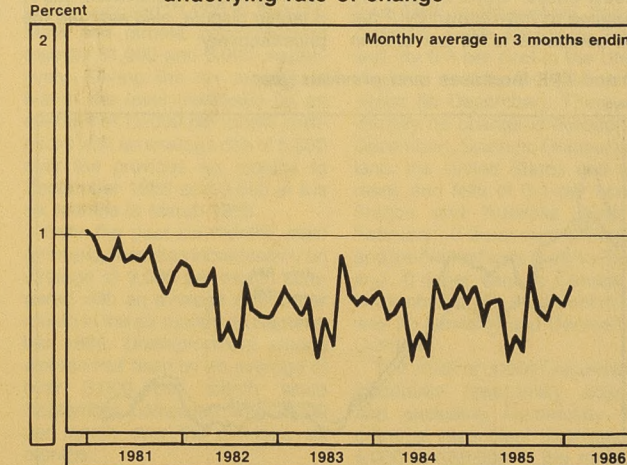
Expenditure by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial sectors in 1985 was nearly 8 per cent above that in 1984. Within the total, investment by manufacturing industry rose by 6½ per cent in 1985, and investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries increased by nearly 8½ per cent. The Financial Statement anticipated a favourable outlook for fixed investment in 1986, with growth of 5 per cent expected.

The DTI investment intentions

survey for December 1985 indicated an increase in manufacturing and service industries' investment of 1 per cent in 1985, within which total manufacturing investment is expected to fall by about 2 per cent. However the Financial Statement adopts a higher forecast because of the additional boost to company profits from lower oil prices, during 1986.

Gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation) of all industrial and commercial companies rose by 3 per cent in the fourth quarter of last year to just below the second quarter peak. In 1985, profits of industrial and commercial companies rose by 17 per cent compared with 1984. North Sea oil company profits fell by 4 per cent in 1985. Non-oil industrial and commercial companies' profits rose by 30 per cent

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



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

during 1985, compared to 1984.

The total volume of stocks increased by about £0.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1985 to give an increase of about £0.9 billion in 1985 as a whole. The total volume of stocks in production, wholesaling and retailing rose by almost £295 million in the fourth quarter of 1985 following destocking of about £80 million in the previous quarter. In 1985 as a whole, the level of production, wholesaling and retailing stocks fell by almost £95 million, the sixth successive year of de-stocking. Reduction of stocks by manufacturers and wholesalers more than off-set increases in energy, water supply and retailing. Retailers increased their stocks by £315 million in 1985.

During the banking month to mid-March Sterling M0 rose by about ½ per cent and Sterling M3 by about 2¼ per cent. Over the 12 months to Mid-March 1986, M0 and M3 rose by about 3½ per cent and 16½ per cent respectively. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his Budget speech that the target range for M0 (narrow money) would again be 2-6 per cent, and for M3 (broad money) the target would be raised to 11-15 per cent.

The public sector borrowing requirement (not seasonally adjusted) in March is provisionally estimated as £3.0 billion. This gives a cumulative PSBR of £5.9 billion for the financial year 1985-86 compared with £10.2 billion in 1985-86.

Clearing bank rates fell by ½ percentage point on April 8 and by a further ½ percentage point to 10½ per cent on April 18. This followed a 1 percentage point reduction on March 19. Base rates are now at their lowest since January 1985. The falls in interest rates during March and April were attributable to a favourable market reaction to the Budget, falls in oil prices, a continuing depreciation of the dollar, and a realignment of European exchange rates within the Exchange Rate System.

Sterling's effective exchange rate stood at 76.4 in the week



ending April 17, compared with 83.2 in July 1985 and 73.2 on February 28. During the past year, the value of Sterling has risen by about 30 per cent against the dollar but depreciated against most other currencies, notably the German mark.

The *Balance of Payments* current account is estimated to have been in surplus by £0.9 billion in the three months to March, following a similar surplus in the previous quarter. *Visible trade* showed a deficit of £1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1986 following a deficit of £0.2 billion in the previous quarter. The surplus on trade in oil increased to £2.1 billion whilst the deficit on non-oil trade was £3.4 billion.

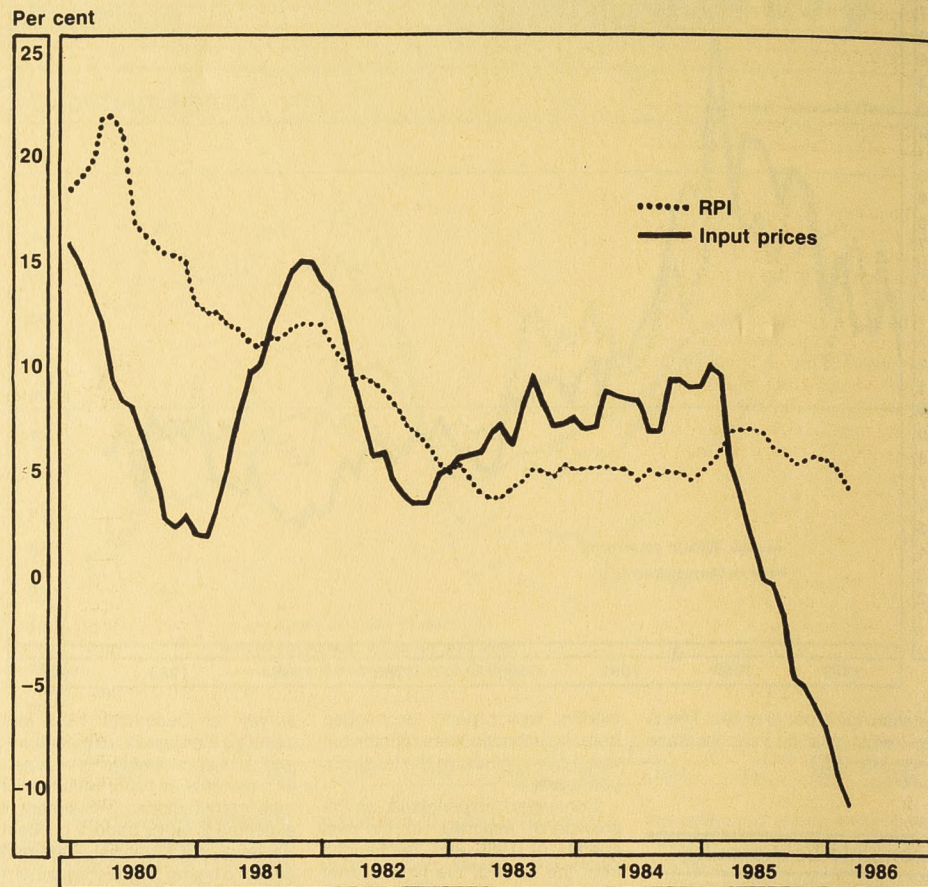
*Total export volume* fell by 1½ per cent in the three months to March 1986, to a level 1 per cent lower than a year earlier. The underlying level of non-oil volume has fallen in recent months. The volume of imports fell by 1½ per cent in the latest three months and was 1 per cent lower than a year earlier. The underlying non-oil import volume has shown little change in recent months.

### World outlook

The *Financial Statement* estimated growth in the major seven industrial countries at 2½ per cent in 1985. A major factor was the rate of growth in the US, down from 6½ per cent in 1984 to 2½ per cent in 1985, a figure revised downward to 2.2 per cent in the US Economic Report for March. Growth in the major seven industrial countries should strengthen again in 1986 and the 1987, to 3½ and 4 per cent respectively, the main contributors being the US and Europe, but growth in Japan may become weaker because domestic demand may not expand sufficiently to compensate for a likely slowdown in the growth of exports.

Inflation fell from 4½ per cent in the seven major industrial countries in 1984, to 4 per cent in 1985, led mainly by a weakness in primary product prices. World imports are estimated to have grown by 3 per cent compared to 10 per cent in

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



1984, while growth of 5½ per cent is expected in 1986.

Oil prices have fallen sharply since November 1985, with demand failing to match supply. The price of Brent crude fell from \$27.00 at the beginning of December to \$13.45 in mid-March, and fell below \$10.00 during trading on April 1, the lowest price since trading in North Sea oil began. The price has since recovered to just over \$13.00 on April 15, encouraged by statements from US Energy Secretary that the US wanted to see an end to the price fall. A halt to production in the Norwegian oil and gas fields, due to a labour dispute, also assisted the price recovery.

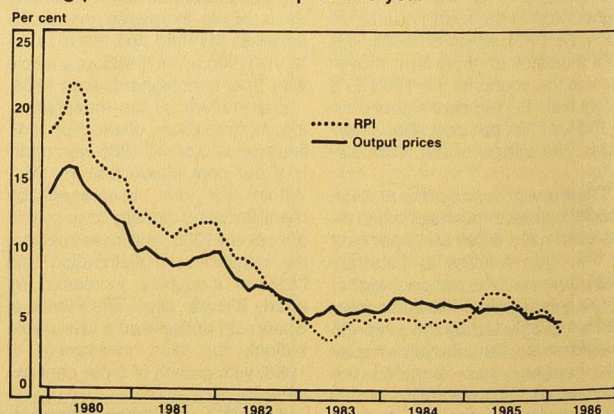
Overall, the real price of oil seems likely to remain below levels experienced during the period 1974 to 1979, which will have beneficial consequences for growth among the seven major industrial countries. Import growth in 1986 and 1987 should be strongest among oil-importing countries, notably Europe, Japan and the developing countries. However, imports to oil-exporting countries might be expected to fall significantly, and debtor oil exporters might face severe difficulties.

A realignment of Exchange Rate System (EMS) currencies took place on April 6, following a meeting

of EC Finance Ministers in Omsum, Netherlands. The French franc was effectively devalued by 5.8 per cent against the German mark and the Dutch guilder, and 3 per cent against the Italian lira. Overall, trends in European interest rates might be expected to be downward in the immediate future, supported by movements in oil prices and by trends in the value of the dollar.

The *IMF World Economic Outlook* is optimistic about trends in world growth and inflation, but notes continuing uncertainties in the general outlook. These include trends in the US deficit, swings in

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



the oil prices (and impacts on exchange rates) and the implications of Debtor country financing. The strength of the Japanese yen and German mark may inhibit growth in the longer term.

### Average earnings

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to February was about 7½ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to January.

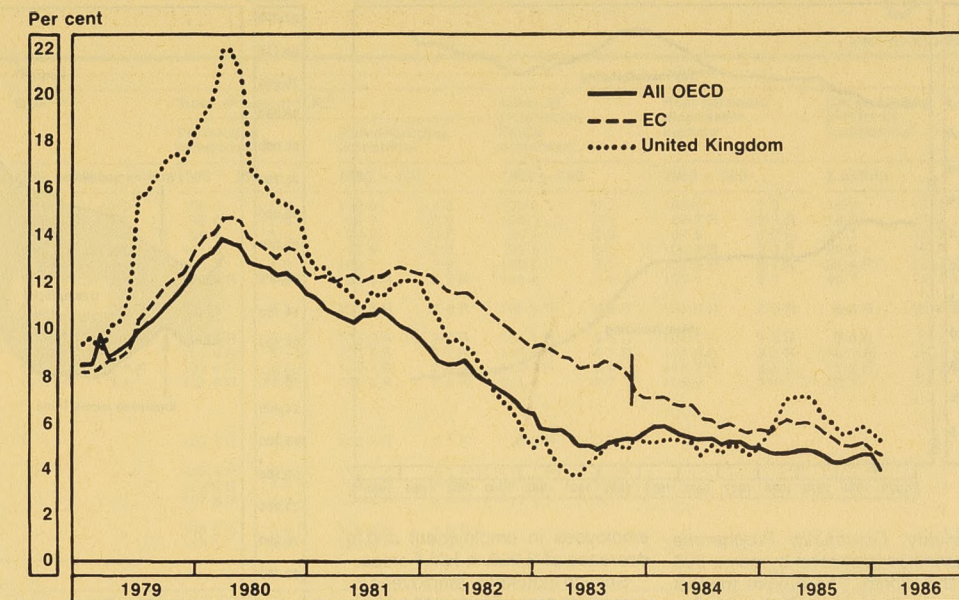
The actual increase in the year to February, 8.1 per cent, was higher than the estimated increase because industrial action in the coal industry temporarily reduced average earnings in February 1985, inflating the 12 month change by nearly 1 per cent. Back pay in February 1986 was lower than in February 1985, depressing the actual increase by nearly ½ per cent.

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average weekly earnings averaged about ¾ per cent in the three months ending February.

In *production industries*, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to February was about 8¾ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to January. Within this sector, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in *manufacturing industries* was about 8½ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to January (which has been revised downwards). The actual increases in the year to February for *production and manufacturing industries* were 10.9 per cent and 8.2 per cent, respectively. The former was substantially affected by the reduced earnings during the coal dispute in February 1985.

In the three months ending February, *wages and salaries per*

## Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year



*unit of output in manufacturing* were 6.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

### Retail prices

In March, the annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12 month change in the *retail prices index*, fell to 4.2 per cent compared with 5.1 per cent recorded in February.

Between February and March the overall level of prices rose by 0.1 per cent compared with an increase of 0.9 per cent for the corresponding period a year earlier. Increases were recorded in the prices of fresh vegetables, motor vehicles and, following the winter sales, for clothing as well as smaller price increases across a range of other

goods and services. These were largely offset by a sharp fall in petrol prices along with small price reductions in certain miscellaneous goods.

The *tax and prices index* increased by 3.0 per cent in the year to March compared with 3.9 per cent recorded for February.

The price index for *materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry* has fallen progressively below corresponding levels recorded a year earlier for the last nine months. In March it was 10.9 per cent below its level in March 1985. The index fell over the month by 3.1 per cent.

### Unemployment and vacancies

The *seasonally adjusted level of unemployment* in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) was 3,198,000 in March, an increase of 37,000 since February. This increase follows a rise of 8,000 in February and 21,000 in January. Male and female unemployment rose by 31,000 and 6,000 respectively. During the six months to March the level increased by an average of 12,000 per month compared with an average rise of 5,000 over the previous six months to September 1985 and 9,000 in the six months to March 1985.

Over the past six months *male unemployment* has increased by an average of 9,000 per month compared with an average of 500 per month in the six months to September 1985. *Unemployment among women* has risen by an average of over 3,000 per month since September compared with 4,000 per month over the previous six months.

*Total unemployment* in the United Kingdom decreased by an

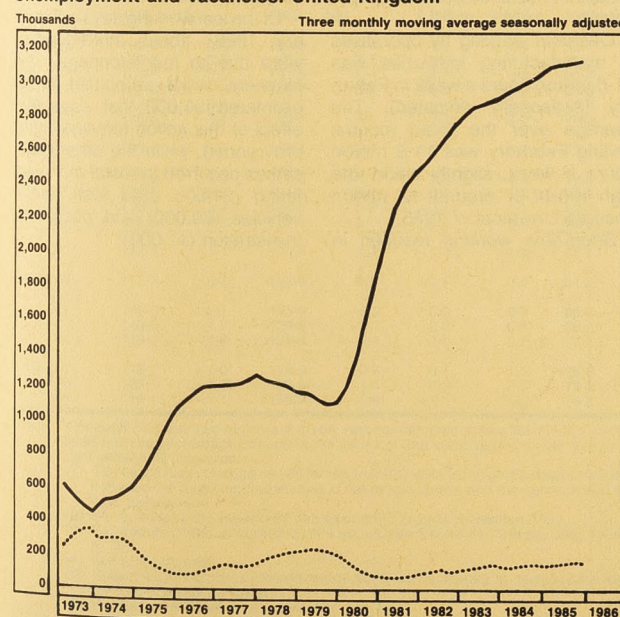
estimated 13,000 between February and March to 3,324,000 (13.7 per cent). This decrease resulted from a fall of 8,000 in school leavers, and a fall of over 5,000 among adults, compared with an estimated decrease of about 42,000 adults; hence the seasonally adjusted increase among adults of nearly 37,000.

The *regional pattern* in March compared with March 1985 showed that Northern Ireland had the largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (1.5 percentage points compared with 0.4 in the United Kingdom as a whole). Yorkshire and Humberside had an increase of 0.8 and the North and East Anglia both had increases of 0.7 percentage points. Wales and Scotland had increases of 0.5. All other regions had increases in the range of 0.2 to 0.4 percentage points.

*International comparisons of unemployment* indicate that seasonally adjusted unemployment rates—three months to March 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 February), by 0.3 per cent in the United Kingdom and by 0.2 per cent in Japan (to December). There was virtually no change in Sweden (to December), Spain (to October), Ireland, the United States and Germany and falls of 0.1 per cent in France and Australia (both to February), 0.2 per cent in Belgium and the Netherlands (both to February), 0.4 per cent in Canada (to November) and 0.5 per cent in Norway (to January) and Denmark (to October).

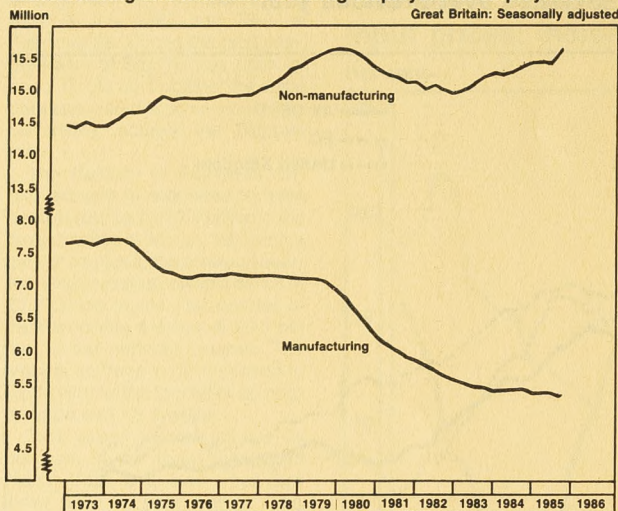
The *stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres* (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) increased by 4,000 to 169,000 in the month to March showing some further recovery from falls in the three months to

### Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom





Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



January. Community Programme vacancies increased by some 500 in the month. There were modest falls in inflows of notified vacancies and outflows, including placings, during the month to March.

Employment

The employment estimates have been revised to take account of the results of the 1985 Labour Force Survey. This revision is described in an article, "Revised Employment Estimates for 1983 to 1985", on page 161 of this edition of *Employment Gazette*.

The employed labour force in Great Britain—which includes the self-employed and HM Forces as well as employees in employment—is estimated to have increased by 117,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis during the December quarter of 1985, resulting in an increase of 276,000 over the year to December 1985. This follows the increase of 40,000 in the September quarter of 1985 and compares with the increase of 131,000 in the December quarter a year ago. Between spring of 1983 and the end of 1985 the employed labour force has grown by almost 1 million.

The increase of 117,000 is the net result of an assumed increase of 30,000 in self-employment, an increase of 90,000 in the number of

employees in employment and a decrease of 3,000 in HM Forces.

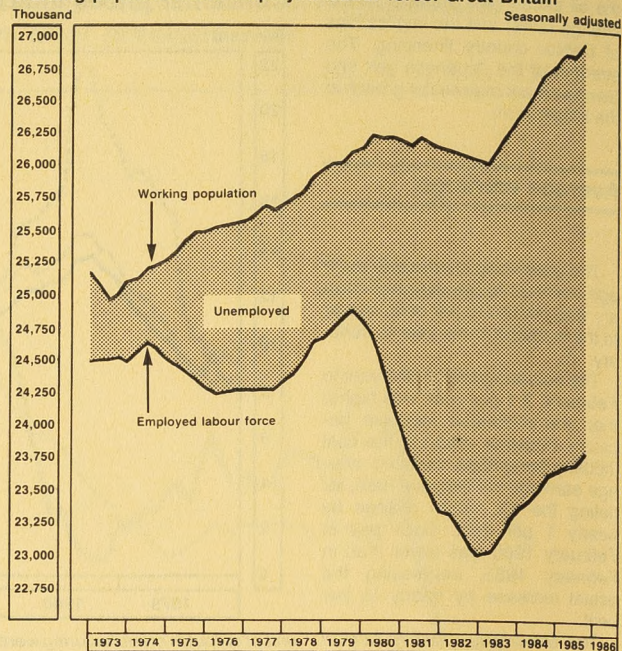
Service industries' employees increased by an estimated 124,000 in the December quarter. This was partly off-set by decreases of 13,000 in manufacturing industries, 8,000 in energy and water supply industries and 13,000 in other industries (which comprise construction, agriculture, forestry and fishing).

In the year ending December 1985 the total number of employees in employment is estimated to have increased by 165,000.

In 1985 the proportionate growth in employees was strongest in banking, finance and insurance (+78,000; 4.1 per cent), hotels and catering (+38,000; 3.9 per cent), and wholesale distribution and repairs (+37,000; 3.1 per cent). In manufacturing, increases were recorded in mechanical engineering (+8,000; 1.1 per cent), paper products, printing and publishing (+5,000; 1.1 per cent), and metal goods not elsewhere specified (+3,000; 0.7 per cent).

In the regions, the largest proportionate increase in 1985 occurred in East Anglia (+15,000; 2.2 per cent), the South East (+111,000; 1.5 per cent)—of this Greater London increased by (+35,000; 1.0 per cent)—and the North West (+25,000; 1.0 per cent). Yorkshire and Humberside was the only region to show a decrease in the number of employees in employment

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



over the year ending December 1985 (-17,000; 1.0 per cent).

Later figures are available for the number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain, which is estimated to have decreased by 20,000 in February 1986 (seasonally adjusted). Monthly figures can fluctuate erratically and the unusually large decrease this month may be due in part to the effects of the unusually severe weather. Over the three months ending February 1986 there was a net decrease averaging 7,000 per month, which compares with an average decrease of 5,000 per month in the preceding three months (ending November 1985) and with an average decrease of 1,000 per month in the three months ending February 1985. The relatively slow downward trend which followed the faster decline of 1980 to 1983 is continuing.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 11.6 million hours a week in February (seasonally adjusted). The average over the three months ending February was 11.8 million hours a week, slightly below the high levels of around 12 million observed for most of 1985.

Short-time working resulted in

the loss of 0.28 million hours a week in manufacturing industries in February 1986, which made an average of 0.30 million hours per week lost for the three months ending February. This continues the low level of short-time working noted recently, which has been 0.4 million hours or less since August 1985.

Industrial stoppages

It is provisionally estimated that 192,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial stoppages in February. This compares with a figure of 193,000 in January, 2,001,000 in February 1985 and an annual average of 1,188,000 for February during the 10 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						
	GDP <sup>1,3,4</sup>		Index of output U.K. <sup>5</sup>		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>8</sup>				
	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	£ billion	£ billion			
1980	100.0	-2.3	100.0	-2.9	100.0	-6.7	100.0	-0.7	100.0	1.3	18.0	-1.4	
1981	98.6 R	-1.4 R	98.3	-1.7	96.6	-3.4	94.0	-6.0	100.1	0.1	97.7 R	-2.3 R	
1982	100.4	1.9	100.1	1.8	98.4	-1.9	94.2	-0.2	96.6	-3.5	97.9	0.2 R	
1983	103.7	3.3	103.1	3.0	101.9	3.6	96.9	2.9	99.6	3.1	100.2 R	2.3 R	
1984	106.4 R	2.6 R	106.4 R	3.2 R	103.2	1.3	100.7	3.9	106.6	7.3	102.9 R	2.7 R	
1985	109.9	3.3	110.0 R	3.4 R	107.9 R	4.6 R	103.6 R	2.9 R	110.4	3.3	105.1	2.1	
1984 Q4	107.7 R	2.6 R	107.6 R	2.6 R	103.6	-0.5	101.5 R	2.6 R	108.5 R	5.4 R	105.5 R	3.3 R	
1985 Q1	108.6 R	2.6 R	108.8 R	3.0 R	106.4 R	2.0 R	103.0 R	3.5 R	109.1 R	3.6 R	104.0 R	2.3 R	
Q2	110.3 R	4.6 R	110.0 R	4.2	108.4 R	6.1 R	103.8 R	3.7 R	110.1 R	4.1 R	104.8 R	3.1 R	
Q3	110.1 R	3.1 R	110.2	3.3 R	108.4 R	5.6 R	103.7 R	2.0 R	110.9 R	2.6	105.7 R	2.9 R	
Q4	110.7	2.8	111.1 R	3.3	108.6 R	4.8 R	103.8 R	2.3 R	111.4	2.7	105.9	0.4	
1986 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1985 Sep	..	..	..	..	109.4 R	5.7 R	103.8 R	2.1 R	110.8 R	2.6 R	..	..	
Oct	..	..	..	..	108.3 R	5.6 R	103.1 R	2.1 R	111.1 R	2.4 R	..	..	
Nov	..	..	..	..	109.9 R	5.6 R	104.0 R	2.1 R	112.1	2.7	..	..	
Dec	..	..	..	..	107.6 R	4.9 R	104.4 R	2.4 R	111.1	2.7	..	..	
1986 Jan	..	..	..	..	108.3 R	3.9 R	102.6 R	1.6 R	..	..	..	..	
Feb	..	..	..	..	110.1	3.2	103.3	0.9	..	..	..	..	
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Expenditure</b>													
Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume <sup>1</sup>		Fixed investment <sup>9</sup>		General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices <sup>13</sup>		Base lending rates <sup>14</sup>		Monetary growth <sup>15</sup>	
£ billion		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		per cent		per cent	
1980		137.0		-0.4		41.59		-5.2		7.3		-10.9	
1981		136.5		-0.4		37.91 R		-8.8 R		5.7		-22.1	
1982		137.6		0.8		40.10 R		5.8 R		5.6		-1.8	
1983		142.9 R		3.9 R		42.18 R		5.2 R		5.6		-0.7	
1984		145.6 R		1.9 R		45.53 R		8.0 R		6.4		14.7	
1985		149.7 R		2.8 R		45.93 R		0.9 R		6.8 R		6.3 R	
1984 Q4		36.7 R		1.4 R		11.46		5.1 R		1.7		13.0	
1985 Q1		36.6		1.3 R		11.3		4.7 R		12.28 R		9.1 R	
Q2		37.3 R		2.5 R		11.5		4.2		10.95 R		-4.2 R	
Q3		37.7 R		4.1 R		11.6		3.6		11.35 R		-0.4 R	
Q4		38.0 R		3.3 R		11.6		3.6		11.36		-0.8	
1986 Q1		[38.0]		[3.8]		117.9		4.0		..		..	
Sep		..		..		115.6		4.6		..		..	
Oct		..		..		115.0		4.0		..		..	
Nov		..		..		117.4		3.5		..		..	
Dec		..		..		117.3		3.6		..		..	
1986 Jan		..		..		117.0 R		3.8 R		..		..	
Feb		..		..		117.2		3.4 R		..		..	
Mar		..		..		119.4		3.9		..		..	
<b>Visible trade</b>													
Export volume <sup>1</sup>		Import volume <sup>1</sup>		Visible balance <sup>13</sup>		Current balance <sup>13</sup>		Effective exchange rate <sup>1, 15</sup>		Relative unit labour costs <sup>1, 17</sup>		Prices	
1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion		1975 = 100		1980 = 100		Jan 1978 = 100	
1980		100.0		0.9		100.0		-5.4		1.4		3.1	
1981		99.3		-0.7		96.3		-3.7		3.4		6.2	
1982		101.9		2.6		101.5		5.4		2.3		4.0	
1983		103.8		1.9		109.7		8.1		-0.8		3.2	
1984		112.5		8.4		121.9		11.1		-4.4 R		0.9	
1985		118.6		5.4		125.7		3.1		-2.1		3.0	
1984 Q4		118.7		9.7		130.1		12.9		-1.6		0.2	
1985 Q1		118.6		8.3		126.6		11.1		-1.3		-0.4	
Q2		120.5		10.5		124.8		3.8		-0.1		1.3	
Q3		116.3		3.3		124.1		0.7		-0.5		1.1	
Q4		118.9		-0.2		127.4		-2.1		0.2		0.9	
1986 Q1		117.3		-1.1		125.4		-0.9		-1.3		[0.9]	
1985 Sep		116.7		5.5		123.6		0.1		-0.1		0.4	
Oct		118.8		2.1		125.0		-5.2		0.0		0.3	
Nov		118.5		1.7		129.6		-2.7		-0.2		0.1	
Dec		119.4		-0.6		127.8		-1.4		-0.0		0.5	
1986 Jan		118.1		-1.0		119.9		0.6		0.1		1.1	
Feb		120.7		-1.3		125.5		-1.4		-0.3		0.3	
Mar		113.1		-1.1		130.9		-0.9		-1.1		-0.5	
<b>Balance of payments</b>													
Export volume <sup>1</sup>		Import volume <sup>1</sup>		Visible balance <sup>13</sup>		Current balance <sup>13</sup>		Effective exchange rate <sup>1, 15</sup>		Relative unit labour costs <sup>1, 17</sup>		Prices	
1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion		1975 = 100		1980 = 100		Jan 1978 = 100	
1980		100.0		0.9		100.0		-5.4		1.4		3.1	
1981		99.3		-0.7		96.3		-3.7		3.4		6.2	
1982		101.9		2.6		101.5		5.4		2.3		4.0	
1983		103.8		1.9		109.7		8.1		-0.8		3.2	
1984		112.5		8.4		121.9		11.1		-4.4 R		0.9	
1985		118.6		5.4		125.7		3.1		-2.1		3.0	
1984 Q4		118.7		9.7		130.1		12.9		-1.6		0.2	
1985 Q1		118.6		8.3		126.6		11.1		-1.3		-0.4	
Q2		120.5		10.5		124.8		3.8		-0.1		1.3	
Q3		116.3		3.3		124.1		0.7		-0.5		1.1	
Q4		118.9		-0.2		127.4		-2.1		0.2		0.9	
1986 Q1		117.3		-1.1		125.4		-0.9		-1.3		[0.9]	
1985 Sep		116.7		5.5		123.6		0.1		-0.1		0.4	
Oct		118.8		2.1		125.0		-5.2		0.0		0.3	
Nov		118.5		1.7		129.6		-2.7		-0.2		0.1	
Dec		119.4		-0.6		127.8		-1.4		-0.0		0.5	
1986 Jan		118.1		-1.0		119.9		0.6		0.1		1.1	
Feb		120.7		-1.3		125.5		-1.4		-0.3		0.3	
Mar		113.1		-1.1		130.9		-0.9		-1.1		-0.5	
<b>Competitiveness</b>													
Export volume <sup>1</sup>		Import volume <sup>1</sup>		Visible balance <sup>13</sup>		Current balance <sup>13</sup>		Effective exchange rate <sup>1, 15</sup>		Relative unit labour costs <sup>1, 17</sup>		Prices	
1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion		1975 = 100		1980 = 100		Jan 1978 = 100	
1980		100.0		0.9		100.0		-5.4		1.4		3.1	
1981		99.3		-0.7		96.3		-3.7		3.4		6.2	
1982		101.9		2.6		101.5		5.4		2.3		4.0	
1983		103.8		1.9		109.7		8.1		-0.8		3.2	
1984		112.5		8.4		121.9		11.1		-4.4 R		0.9	
1985		118.6		5.4		125.7		3.1		-2.1			



# 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>								
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>								
1983 June	11,948	9,111	21,059	2,221	322	23,602	2,984	26,586
Sep	12,005	9,173	21,178	2,290	325	23,793	3,167	26,961
Dec	11,937	9,286	21,222	2,359	325	23,906	3,079	26,986
1984 Mar	11,857	9,225	21,081	2,428	326	23,835	3,143	26,978
June	11,905	9,337	21,242	2,496	326	24,065	3,030	27,094
Sep	11,989	9,360	21,349	[2,523]	328	24,201	3,284	27,484
Dec	11,963	9,459	21,422	[2,550]	327	24,299	3,219	27,519
1985 Mar	11,888	9,400	21,288	[2,577]	326	24,191	3,268	27,459
June	11,949	9,511	21,460	[2,604]	326	24,391	3,179	27,569
Sep	11,991	9,533	21,525	[2,635]	326	24,485	3,346	27,831
Dec	11,958	9,627	21,586	[2,665]	323	24,574	3,273	27,847
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>								
1983 June	11,951	9,089	21,040	2,221	322	23,583		26,680
Sep	11,939	9,160	21,099	2,290	325	23,714		26,810
Dec	11,935	9,248	21,183	2,359	325	23,867		26,939
1984 Mar	11,916	9,292	21,208	2,428	326	23,962		27,078
June	11,909	9,315	21,224	2,496	326	24,046		27,191
Sep	11,925	9,348	21,274	[2,523]	328	24,125		27,337
Dec	11,960	9,421	21,380	[2,550]	327	24,258		27,469
1985 Mar	11,947	9,467	21,414	[2,577]	326	24,317		27,557
June	11,954	9,489	21,442	[2,604]	326	24,373		27,666
Sep	11,929	9,523	21,452	[2,635]	326	24,413		27,688
Dec	11,955	9,588	21,543	[2,665]	323	24,531		27,805

\* Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1985 take account of the results of the 1983, 1984 and 1985 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 161 for a detailed description of their derivation). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

† Estimates of the self-employed up to mid 1985 are based on the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984 and 1985 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1985 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1985 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current allowances is given in the article on page 135.

‡ See notes above on employees and self-employed.

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry\*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries		SIC 1980
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	
1981 June	21,386	21,364	7,910	7,919	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109	13,132	13,093	343
1982 June	20,927	20,907	7,494	7,505	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,047	345
1983 June	20,593	20,574	7,143	7,154	6,156	6,165	5,505	5,514	13,112	13,071	339
1984 Mar	20,618	20,745	7,029	7,058	6,057	6,077	5,428	5,447	13,255	13,341	335
April			7,020	7,053	6,051	6,076	5,424	5,447			
May			7,025	7,048	6,058	6,075	5,432	5,448			
June	20,780	20,762	7,031	7,044	6,065	6,075	5,441	5,449	13,419	13,378	331
July			7,054	7,037	6,083	6,088	5,461	5,444			
Aug			7,062	7,030	6,087	6,061	5,465	5,439			
Sep	20,885	20,809	7,076	7,034	6,099	6,067	5,477	5,446	13,449	13,433	360
Oct			7,072	7,039	6,098	6,072	5,477	5,452			
Nov			7,064	7,037	6,093	6,071	5,472	5,452			
Dec	20,955	20,914	7,050	7,040	6,082	6,074	5,462	5,454	13,567	13,538	339
1985 Jan			7,000	7,031	6,036	6,068	5,419	5,451			
Feb			6,997	7,028	6,038	6,065	5,421	5,448			
Mar	20,824	20,950	6,990	7,019	6,036	6,055	5,421	5,440	13,513	13,599	321
April			6,979	7,011	6,027	6,051	5,414	5,438			
May			6,985	7,008	6,035	6,053	5,425	5,441			
June	20,998	20,980	6,983	6,996	6,036	6,045	5,431	5,439	13,686	13,644	329
July			7,006	6,989	6,060	6,044	5,461	5,444			
Aug			7,001	6,969	6,055	6,030	5,462	5,337			
Sep	21,062	20,989	7,006	6,964	6,061	6,030	5,469	5,438	13,699	13,686	357
Oct			[6,990]	[6,957]	6,049	6,023	5,458	5,434			
Nov			[6,967]	[6,939]	6,029	6,006	5,442	5,421			
Dec	21,122	21,079	[6,951]	[6,941]	6,016	6,007	5,433	5,425	13,839	13,810	332
1986 Jan			[6,899]	[6,929]	[5,963]	[5,993]	5,390	5,420			
Feb			[6,884]	[6,913]	[5,947]	[5,973]	5,375	5,400			

See footnote to table 1.1.

# EMPLOYMENT Working population

1.1  
THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>								
1983 June	11,699	8,894	20,593	2,160	322	23,075	2,871	25,946
Sep	11,756	8,955	20,711	2,229	325	23,265	3,044	26,309
Dec	11,688	9,067	20,755	2,298	325	23,378	2,961	26,339
1984 Mar	11,611	9,007	20,618	2,367	326	23,311	3,022	26,333
June	11,660	9,121	20,780	2,435	326	23,541	2,911	26,452
Sep	11,741	9,143	20,885	[2,462]	328	23,675	3,157	26,832
Dec	11,716	9,240	20,955	[2,489]	327	23,772	3,100	26,872
1985 Mar	11,644	9,181	20,824	[2,516]	326	23,667	3,146	26,812
June	11,705	9,292	20,998	[2,543]	326	23,867	3,057	26,924
Sep	11,746	9,315	21,062	[2,574]	326	23,961	3,220	27,181
Dec	11,715	9,407	21,122	[2,604]	323	24,049	3,152	27,200
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variations</b>								
1983 June	11,702	8,873	20,574	2,160	322	23,057		26,040
Sep	11,690	8,942	20,632	2,229	325	23,186		26,158
Dec	11,687	9,029	20,716	2,298	325	23,339		26,292
1984 Mar	11,670	9,075	20,745	2,367	326	23,438		26,433
June	11,664	9,099	20,762	2,435	326	23,523		26,549
Sep	11,677	9,132	20,809	[2,462]	328	23,599		26,685
Dec	11,713	9,201	20,914	[2,489]	327	23,730		26,822
1985 Mar	11,703	9,247	20,950	[2,516]	326	23,792		26,911
June	11,710	9,270	20,980	[2,543]	326	23,849		27,021
Sep	11,684	9,305	20,989	[2,574]	326	23,889		27,038
Dec	11,712	9,368	21,079	[2,604]	323	24,006		27,158

‡ 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\*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries		SIC 1980
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	
1981 June	21,386	21,364	7,910	7,919	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109	13,132	13,093	343
1982 June	20,927	20,907	7,494	7,505	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,047	345
1983 June	20,593	20,574	7,143	7,154	6,156	6,165	5,505	5,514	13,112	13,071	339
1984 Mar	20,618	20,745	7,029	7,058	6,057	6,077	5,428	5,447	13,255	13,341	335
April			7,020	7,053	6,051	6,076	5,424	5,447			
May			7,025	7,048	6,058	6,075	5,432	5,448			
June	20,780	20,762	7,031	7,044	6,065	6,075	5,441	5,449	13,419	13,378	331
July			7,054	7,037	6,083	6,088	5,461	5,444			
Aug			7,062	7,030	6,087	6,061	5,465	5,439			
Sep	20,885	20,809	7,076	7,034	6,099	6,067	5,477	5,446	13,449	13,433	360
Oct			7,072	7,039	6,098	6,072	5,477	5,452			
Nov			7,064	7,037	6,093	6,071	5,472	5,452			
Dec	20,955	20,914	7,050	7,040	6,082	6,074	5,462	5,454	13,567	13,538	339
1985 Jan			7,000	7,031	6,036	6,068	5,419	5,451			
Feb			6,997	7,028	6,038	6,065	5,421	5,448			
Mar	20,824	20,950	6,990	7,019	6,036	6,055	5,421	5,440	13,513	13,599	321
April			6,979	7,011	6,027	6,051	5,414	5,438			
May			6,985	7,008	6,035	6,053	5,425	5,441			
June	20,998	20,980	6,983	6,996	6,036	6,045	5,431	5,439	13,686	13,644	329
July			7,006	6,989	6,060	6,044	5,461	5,444			
Aug			7,001	6,969	6,055	6,030	5,462	5,337			
Sep	21,062	20,989	7,006	6,964	6,061	6,030	5,469	5,438	13,699	13,686	357
Oct			[6,990]	[6,957]	6,049	6,023	5,458	5,434			



# 1.3 EMPLOYMENT

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or group or AH	THOUSAND											
		Feb 1985			Dec 1985			[Jan 1986]			[Feb 1986]		
		R Male	R Female	R All	R Male	R Female	R All	R Male	R Female	R All	R Male	R Female	R All
<b>Production and construction industries</b>	1-5	5,267.1	1,730.1	6,997.2	5,216.9	1,733.8	6,950.7	5,185.7	1,713.3	6,899.0	5,174.6	1,709.1	6,883.8
<b>Production industries</b>	1-4	4,426.7	1,611.4	6,038.1	4,401.8	1,613.9	6,015.8	4,369.6	1,593.4	5,963.1	4,358.0	1,589.1	5,947.2
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	2-4	3,891.4	1,530.0	5,421.5	3,899.3	1,533.5	5,432.7	3,876.7	1,513.3	5,390.0	3,865.7	1,509.0	5,374.7
<b>Energy and water supply</b>	1	535.3	81.4	616.6	502.6	80.5	583.0	492.9	80.1	573.0	492.3	80.1	572.4
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	216.0	9.8	225.8	187.3	9.4	196.7	178.4	9.4	187.8	177.6	9.3	187.0
Electricity	1610	124.6	29.2	153.8	124.2	29.3	153.5	124.4	29.3	153.7	124.5	29.3	153.9
Gas	1620	71.4	24.0	95.4	69.7	23.8	93.5	69.6	23.8	93.4	69.7	23.8	93.5
Water supply	1700	54.0	9.8	63.8	52.9	9.6	62.5	52.9	9.4	62.2	52.8	9.4	62.2
<b>Other mineral and ore extraction and processing</b>	2	638.9	151.2	790.1	639.2	143.3	782.5	634.1	142.1	776.2	635.3	141.5	776.8
<b>Metal manufacturing</b>	22	194.1	15.9	210.1	193.4	12.3	205.7	192.3	12.0	204.3	192.6	11.8	204.4
Iron and steel	2210	90.1	4.4	94.5	89.8	3.3	93.1	89.4	3.2	92.6	90.0	3.1	93.1
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	2220/223	47.6	5.4	52.9	47.8	4.0	51.8	47.5	3.9	51.4	47.9	3.8	51.6
Non-ferrous metals	224	56.5	6.2	62.6	55.8	5.0	60.8	55.3	5.0	60.3	54.7	5.0	59.7
<b>Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.</b>	21/23	39.2	2.7	41.8	39.6	2.4	42.1	39.7	2.4	42.1	39.8	2.3	42.1
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	24	161.8	32.9	194.7	164.0	28.1	192.1	160.5	29.4	189.9	160.9	29.5	190.3
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	35.1	3.5	38.6	36.2	3.6	39.8	35.9	3.3	39.2	36.3	3.3	39.6
<b>Chemical industry</b>	25	230.8	97.7	328.5	229.9	98.6	328.5	229.3	96.4	325.8	229.8	96.0	325.8
Basic industrial chemicals	251	98.6	19.9	118.5	99.1	20.6	119.6	98.8	20.6	119.4	99.0	20.6	119.6
Pharmaceutical products	2570	46.1	35.5	81.7	46.7	35.8	82.5	46.7	34.9	81.6	46.8	34.9	81.7
Soap and toilet preparations	258	19.6	18.3	37.9	19.1	18.5	37.6	18.8	17.3	36.0	19.0	17.2	36.1
<b>Metal goods, engineering and vehicles</b>	3	2,048.9	531.7	2,580.6	2,050.7	531.4	2,582.1	2,043.4	524.7	2,568.1	2,037.7	522.9	2,560.6
<b>Metal goods n.e.s.</b>	31	297.4	84.6	382.0	301.6	85.2	388.9	300.7	84.0	384.7	301.1	83.9	385.1
Foundries	311	62.0	7.9	69.9	63.9	8.2	72.2	64.4	8.0	72.4	64.5	8.0	72.5
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	35.5	11.6	47.1	36.8	11.5	48.3	36.4	11.6	48.0	36.6	11.8	48.4
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	163.0	56.6	219.7	165.4	56.9	222.3	164.9	56.1	221.0	164.9	55.5	220.3
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	32	661.6	121.3	782.9	664.1	124.8	788.9	660.7	123.3	784.0	657.1	122.9	779.9
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	67.5	8.7	76.2	64.9	9.2	74.0	63.6	9.0	72.6	61.5	8.8	70.4
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc	321/324	68.4	12.8	81.3	67.6	14.0	81.6	68.4	13.8	82.2	67.5	14.1	81.7
Metal working machine tools etc	322	65.5	12.7	78.3	69.1	13.9	83.0	68.0	13.8	81.8	68.4	13.8	82.2
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc	325	71.9	9.5	81.4	71.8	9.8	81.6	72.1	9.8	81.9	72.1	9.8	81.9
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	24.7	4.8	29.5	24.8	4.6	29.4	24.7	4.5	29.2	24.6	4.5	29.0
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	312.3	58.0	370.3	315.5	58.9	374.4	313.8	58.1	371.9	313.0	57.8	370.8
<b>Office machinery and data processing equipment</b>	33	56.3	18.3	74.7	57.8	18.7	76.4	57.8	17.9	75.7	57.7	17.6	75.2
<b>Electrical and electronic equipment</b>	34	445.6	208.3	653.8	449.6	204.4	654.1	448.1	201.9	650.0	446.6	201.1	647.6
Basic electrical equipment	3420	87.4	26.9	114.3	87.9	26.9	114.8	87.9	26.7	114.7	87.5	26.7	114.2
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	65.1	28.3	93.4	67.1	29.7	96.8	66.8	29.6	96.4	66.4	29.5	95.9
Telecommunications equipment	344	140.4	62.6	203.0	141.7	60.0	201.6	140.6	59.3	199.9	140.1	59.1	199.2
Other electronic equipment	345	77.7	56.9	134.5	77.4	53.9	131.2	77.3	52.9	130.3	77.0	52.6	129.6
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	31.1	13.8	44.9	31.5	14.1	45.6	31.6	13.7	45.3	31.7	13.5	45.2
<b>Motor vehicles and parts</b>	35	253.4	32.8	286.2	248.2	32.8	281.0	246.9	32.3	279.1	246.1	32.1	278.2
Motor vehicles and engines	3510	97.0	8.9	105.9	95.9	9.0	104.9	95.6	8.9	104.5	95.7	8.9	104.6
Parts	3530	109.3	20.1	129.4	107.5	20.2	127.7	106.6	19.8	126.4	106.5	19.8	126.2
<b>Other transport equipment</b>	36	258.4	31.0	289.4	251.2	29.6	280.8	250.7	29.6	280.3	250.5	29.5	280.0
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	85.9	7.7	93.6	80.1	7.1	87.2	79.8	7.2	87.0	80.1	7.2	87.3
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	30.1	1.4	31.5	29.3	1.3	30.6	29.1	1.3	30.4	28.8	1.3	30.1
Aerospace equipment	3640	136.1	19.3	155.4	136.4	19.0	155.4	136.6	19.0	155.6	136.4	18.9	155.3
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	37	76.2	35.5	111.6	78.3	35.9	114.1	78.5	35.7	114.2	78.7	35.9	114.5
Clocks, watches and other timing devices	374	3.0	2.4	5.4	2.7	2.1	4.9	2.8	2.1	4.9	2.8	2.1	4.9
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	4	1,203.7	847.1	2,050.8	1,209.3	858.8	2,068.1	1,199.2	846.6	2,045.8	1,192.6	844.6	2,037.3
<b>Food drink and tobacco</b>	41/42	356.1	241.5	597.6	357.0	246.2	603.1	353.2	240.1	593.3	351.2	238.6	589.7
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats	411/412	60.6	38.2	98.7	62.1	41.1	103.3	61.7	40.4	102.1	61.3	39.9	101.3
Milk and milk products	4130	31.2	11.0	42.2	31.7	10.8	42.5	31.5	10.9	42.4	31.5	10.9	42.4
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	16.8	16.4	33.3	17.6	18.0	35.6	17.3	16.8	34.0	16.7	16.7	34.1
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	4160/4180/419	76.1	67.3	143.4	78.0	69.7	147.8	77.6	68.7	146.3	76.9	67.5	144.4
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	29.8	31.2	61.0	28.5	31.6	60.1	27.7	30.0	57.7	28.0	30.2	58.2
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	422/4239	43.7	33.4	77.0	43.4	32.8	76.2	42.8	31.8	74.6	43.0	32.4	75.3
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	4240/4261/4270	58.4	18.9	77.4	57.4	18.8	76.2	56.6	18.6	75.2	56.3	18.6	74.9
<b>Textiles</b>	43	119.6	110.9	230.5	119.6	110.2	229.7	118.6	108.8	227.5	118.5	108.7	227.2
Woolen and worsted	4310	25.3	16.2	41.5	25.2	16.0	41.2	24.8	15.6	40.4	24.7	15.6	40.2
Cotton and silk	432	23.7	15.4	39.1	23.9	15.1	38.9	23.7	14.9	38.5	23.9	15.0	38.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24.6	56.6	81.1	25.2	56.7	81.8	25.1	56.1	81.2	25.0	56.2	
Textile finishing etc	4336/4340/4350/4370	22.5	8.8	31.3	22.8	8.5	31.3	22.6	8.6	31.2	22.7	8.5	31.2
<b>Footwear and clothing</b>	45	67.9	201.0	268.9	68.0	199.1	267.0	68.3	196.4	264.7	68.8	196.2	263.0
Footwear	4510	22.0	26.6	48.6	21.6	26.0	47.6	21.8	26.1	47.9	21.5	25.8	
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/4560	36.9	158.3	195.2	36.4	157.0	193.4	36.4	154.2	190.7	35.7	154.3	
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	46	161.6	39.6	201.2	164.6	41.4	206.0	162.1	40.4	202.6	161.1	40.1	201.2
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	4610/4620	59.2	10.0	69.1	61.4	10.2	71.6	60.6	9.7	70.3	60.3	9.7	69.9
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	4630/467	81.9	21.4	103.3	83.4	22.2	105.6	82.0	21.7	103.7	81.5	21.8	103.2
<b>Paper, paper products, printing and publishing</b>	47	326.5	161.2	487.7	329.6	168.4	498.0	328.4	167.2	495.7	326.2	167.5	493.7
Pulp, paper and board	4610	32.2	6.5	38.7	31.8	6.4	38.2	31.6	6.2	37.8	31.6	6.3	38.0
Conversion of paper and board	472	66.4	39.4	105.8	66.4	40.2	106.6	66.5	39.4	105.9	66.8	39.8	105.5
Printing and publishing	475	227.9	115.3	343.2	231.4	121.8	353.2	230.3	121.7	351.9	228.8	121.4	350.2
<b>Rubber and plastics</b>	48	121.9	49.3	171.2	119.8	49.5	169.3	118.6	49.2	167.8	118.4	49.1	168.1
Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres	481/4820	46.2	14.2	60.4	43.6	14.0	57.7	43.3	14.0	57.3	43.4	14.1	57.5
Processing of plastics	483	75.7	35.1	110.8	76.1	35.5	111.6	75.2	35.2	110.5	74.9	35.6	110.6
<b>Construction</b>	5	840.4	118.8	959.1	815.1	119.9	935.0	816.0	119.9	936.0	816.6	120.0	936.6
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000/5010	469.8	64.3	533.9	455.8	65.0	520.8	456.4	65.0	521.3	456.7	65.0	521.7
Civil engineering	5020	148.8	21.5	170.3	144.1	21.6	165.6	144.2	21.6	165.8	144.3	21.6	165.9
Installation of fixtures and fittings	5030	140.1	21.7	161.9	135.8								







# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region\*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Index 1980 = 100	Production and construction industries	Index 1980 = 100	Production industries	Index 1980 = 100	Manufacturing industries	Index 1980 = 100	Service industries	Index 1980 = 100
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time										
<b>SIC 1980</b>							1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
<b>South East</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1984 Sep	4,058	3,185	1,389	7,242	97.2	2,002	87.1	1,684	87.2	1,572	87.1	5,163	101.6	
1984 Dec	4,056	3,233	1,438	7,289	97.8	1,996	86.8	1,680	87.0	1,568	86.9	5,223	102.8	
1985 Mar	4,040	3,223	1,428	7,262	97.4	1,982	86.2	1,669	86.4	1,559	86.3	5,214	102.6	
1985 Jun	4,065	3,255	1,458	7,320	98.2	1,980	86.1	1,668	86.4	1,558	86.3	5,270	103.8	
1985 Sep	4,081	3,261	1,455	7,342	98.5	1,990	86.6	1,678	86.9	1,570	86.9	5,276	103.9	
1985 Dec	4,086	3,314	1,501	7,400	99.3	1,979	86.1	1,669	86.4	1,560	86.4	5,354	105.4	
<b>Greater London (included in South East)†</b>														
1984 Sep	1,981	1,501	548	3,483		788		639		592		2,692		
1984 Dec	1,987	1,523	564	3,509		784		636		589		2,724		
1985 Mar	1,979	1,518	564	3,498		774		628		582		2,721		
1985 Jun	1,985	1,517	564	3,502		766		621		575		2,733		
1985 Sep	1,988	1,524	565	3,512		769		623		579		2,741		
1985 Dec	1,995	1,550	581	3,545		762		617		573		2,781		
<b>East Anglia</b>														
1984 Sep	407	298	134	705	100.7	228	89.9	193	91.1	182	90.8	437	107.8	
1984 Dec	401	303	142	703	100.4	227	89.7	193	91.0	181	90.7	439	108.2	
1985 Mar	398	301	139	699	99.8	224	88.2	190	89.4	178	89.0	441	108.7	
1985 Jun	404	307	144	711	101.6	225	88.8	191	90.2	180	89.2	452	111.5	
1985 Sep	409	311	144	720	102.8	227	89.6	193	91.2	182	90.9	456	112.4	
1985 Dec	406	312	148	718	102.5	227	89.6	194	91.2	182	90.9	455	112.2	
<b>South West</b>														
1984 Sep	871	675	360	1,545	98.1	474	87.8	396	87.4	369	87.5	1,023	103.6	
1984 Dec	865	670	364	1,535	97.5	473	87.5	394	87.1	368	87.2	1,015	102.9	
1985 Mar	856	664	361	1,520	96.6	473	87.6	395	87.2	368	87.4	1,003	101.6	
1985 Jun	870	683	377	1,553	98.6	475	87.9	397	87.6	370	87.8	1,034	104.8	
1985 Sep	870	682	376	1,552	98.5	473	87.6	395	87.2	369	87.4	1,030	104.4	
1985 Dec	862	677	377	1,539	97.7	469	86.9	391	86.4	365	86.6	1,024	103.7	
<b>West Midlands</b>														
1984 Sep	1,130	808	349	1,938	88.9	839	78.3	760	78.4	712	77.9	1,067	98.9	
1984 Dec	1,134	817	359	1,950	89.4	840	78.5	763	78.6	715	78.2	1,081	100.2	
1985 Mar	1,127	805	354	1,931	88.6	830	77.5	754	77.7	706	77.2	1,074	99.5	
1985 Jun	1,132	811	360	1,943	89.1	829	77.4	754	77.7	706	77.2	1,074	100.6	
1985 Sep	1,136	812	357	1,948	89.3	830	77.5	755	77.9	707	77.4	1,087	100.7	
1985 Dec	1,137	822	366	1,960	89.9	828	77.3	755	77.8	707	77.4	1,102	102.1	
<b>East Midlands</b>														
1984 Sep	804	622	286	1,426	93.2	634	85.4	572	85.2	496	86.0	758	100.7	
1984 Dec	800	628	293	1,428	93.3	630	84.9	569	84.7	493	85.5	760	101.6	
1985 Mar	796	621	288	1,417	92.6	627	84.5	567	84.4	492	85.3	760	100.8	
1985 Jun	800	627	292	1,428	93.3	630	84.9	570	84.8	496	85.9	766	101.7	
1985 Sep	803	635	296	1,437	93.9	637	85.8	576	85.8	503	87.3	766	101.7	
1985 Dec	795	645	304	1,440	94.1	633	85.3	573	85.3	501	86.9	775	102.9	
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>														
1984 Sep	1,014	748	372	1,761	90.1	702	79.7	619	79.9	517	78.9	1,029	98.6	
1984 Dec	1,014	760	385	1,774	90.7	700	79.4	618	79.7	517	78.8	1,046	100.1	
1985 Mar	1,004	743	375	1,747	89.3	689	78.2	609	78.5	508	77.5	1,031	98.7	
1985 Jun	1,008	754	382	1,762	90.1	689	78.2	609	78.6	512	78.1	1,046	100.1	
1985 Sep	1,007	749	378	1,756	89.8	688	78.1	608	78.5	516	78.7	1,038	99.4	
1985 Dec	999	757	387	1,757	89.8	676	76.7	597	77.1	510	77.8	1,053	100.8	
<b>North West</b>														
1984 Sep	1,301	1,071	500	2,373	90.9	856	77.3	752	77.3	692	76.4	1,499	100.9	
1984 Dec	1,301	1,083	516	2,385	91.4	848	76.7	746	76.6	686	75.7	1,520	102.2	
1985 Mar	1,294	1,086	526	2,380	91.2	840	75.9	740	76.0	680	75.1	1,524	102.5	
1985 Jun	1,292	1,092	527	2,384	91.3	839	75.8	739	76.0	679	75.0	1,529	102.9	
1985 Sep	1,296	1,094	529	2,390	91.6	842	76.1	743	76.3	683	75.5	1,531	103.0	
1985 Dec	1,300	1,110	543	2,409	92.3	836	75.6	739	75.9	680	75.1	1,556	104.7	
<b>North</b>														
1984 Sep	580	460	216	1,040	86.8	395	74.3	343	76.0	289	76.4	631	96.8	
1984 Dec	579	466	221	1,044	87.2	394	74.1	344	76.1	289	76.5	636	97.7	
1985 Mar	576	464	220	1,040	86.9	391	73.6	343	75.9	288	76.3	636	97.6	
1985 Jun	571	465	223	1,036	86.5	388	72.9	340	75.3	288	76.1	635	97.5	
1985 Sep	572	466	223	1,038	86.7	388	73.0	342	75.6	290	76.7	635	97.5	
1985 Dec	572	473	229	1,044	87.2	385	72.4	340	75.3	288	76.4	646	99.1	
<b>Wales</b>														
1984 Sep	512	399	174	911	91.7	307	76.3	261	76.1	210	74.4	581	102.3	
1984 Dec	508	396	177	904	91.0	304	75.5	258	75.3	208	73.7	576	101.6	
1985 Mar	502	392	175	894	90.0	302	75.0	256	74.8	207	73.3	570	100.5	
1985 Jun	507	400	180	908	91.4	300	74.5	255	74.4	206	73.1	585	103.1	
1985 Sep	510	403	180	913	91.9	300	74.7	256	74.6	209	74.1	588	103.5	
1985 Dec	503	403	183	905	91.1	296	73.5	251	73.4	207	73.4	586	103.3	
<b>Scotland</b>														
1984 Sep	1,065	878	387	1,943	94.1	640	81.4	518	82.2	439	79.1	1,260	102.1	
1984 Dec	1,059	884	395	1,943	94.1	638	81.2	518	82.2	437	78.8	1,265	102.5	
1985 Mar	1,051	882	396	1,933	93.6	631	80.4	514	81.5	435	78.4	1,261	102.2	
1985 Jun	1,054	899	408	1,953	94.6	630	80.2	513	81.4	437	78.7	1,282	103.9	
1985 Sep	1,063	903	409	1,966	95.2	630	80.2	514	81.6	438	78.9	1,292	104.7	
1985 Dec	1,054	895	411	1,949	94.4	622	79.2	508	80.5	432	77.7	1,289	104.4	
<b>Great Britain</b>														
1984 Sep	11,741	9,143	4,168	20,885	93.8	7,076	82.2	6,099	82.3	5,477	81.8	13,449	101.2	
1984 Dec	11,716	9,240	4,291	20,955	94.1	7,050	81.9	6,082	82.3	5,462	81.6	13,567	102.1	
1985 Mar	11,644	9,181	4,262	20,824	93.5	6,990	81.2	6,036	81.4	5,421	81.0	13,513	101.7	
1985 Jun	11,705	9,293	4,350	20,998	94.3	6,984	81.1	6,037	81.5	5,432	81.1	13,686	103.0	
1985 Sep	11,746	9,315	4,348	21,061	94.6	7,005	81.3	6,061	81.7	5,467	81.7	13,699	103.1	
1985 Dec	11,715	9,408	4,450	21,122	94.9	6,951	80.7	6,016	81.2	5,433	81.1	13,839	104.1	

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5 Employees in employment by region\*

THOUSAND

Standard region	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering	Retail distribution	Transport and communication	Banking and finance	Public administration and defence	Education, health and other services
<b>SIC 1980</b>	0	1										



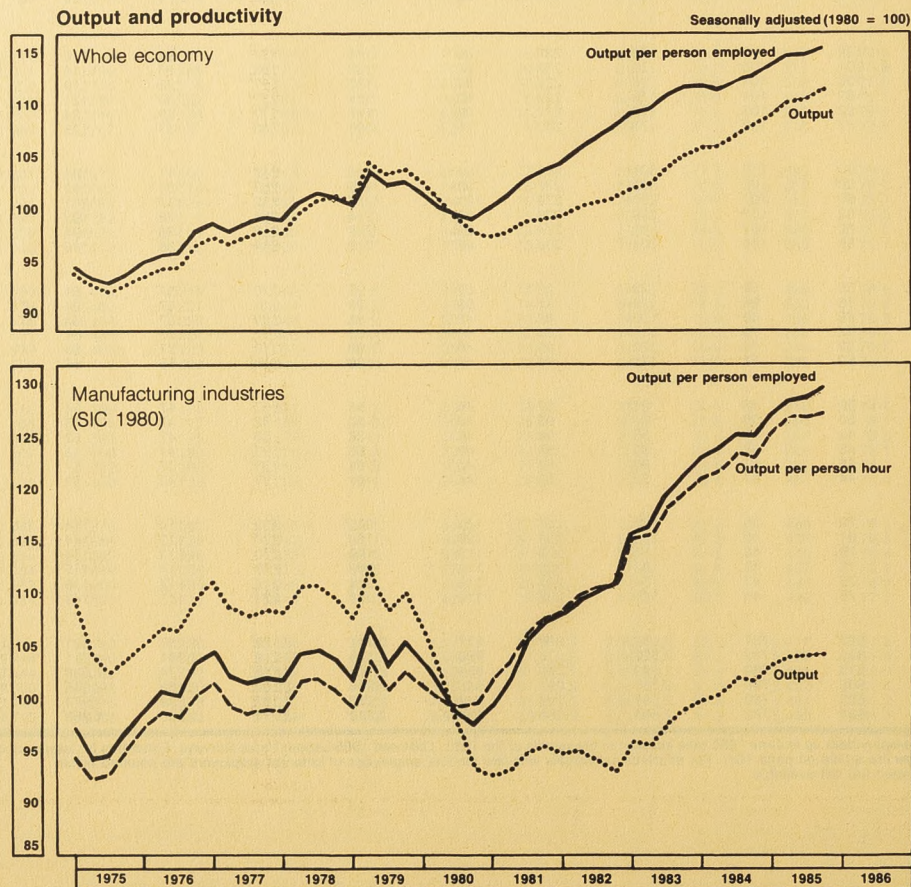
# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

## 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	109.8 R	101.9	83.0 R	122.8 R	96.9	82.2	117.9 R	117.1 R
1984	106.4 R	95.6 R	111.3 R	103.2	82.1 R	125.7 R	100.7	81.6 R	123.5 R	121.5 R
1985	110.0 R	96.8	113.6	107.9 R	81.8 R	131.9 R	103.6 R	81.7 R	126.9 R	124.5 R
1978 Q1	97.7	98.9	98.8	100.4	105.6	95.1	108.1	106.4	101.6	98.9
1978 Q2	99.7	99.2	100.6	103.3	104.1	102.3	105.4	104.1	101.6	101.6
1978 Q3	100.8	99.5	101.3	104.5	105.3	99.3	110.6	106.0	104.4	101.9
1978 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
1979 Q2	104.4	100.6	103.8	109.2	104.9	104.1	112.3	105.6	106.5	103.6
1979 Q3	103.2	100.9	102.3	107.2	104.7	102.4	108.3	105.4	102.8	100.8
1979 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
1980 Q2	100.7	100.6	100.1	101.2	101.5	99.7	102.4	101.6	100.8	100.0
1980 Q3	99.1	99.8	99.3	97.8	99.0	98.9	97.5	98.9	98.6	99.2
1980 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
1981 Q2	97.8	96.8	101.1	101.1	95.7	104.0	93.1	91.5	101.8	103.5
1981 Q3	98.8	96.2	102.7	107.2	107.2	105.6	94.9	90.0	106.1	106.1
1981 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
1982 Q2	100.0	95.0	105.3	98.7	87.4	113.1	94.9	86.7	109.6	109.7
1982 Q3	100.5	94.5	106.4	99.2	86.2	115.0	94.2	85.4	110.4	110.5
1982 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
1983 Q2	102.1	93.6	109.1	100.4	83.1	120.8	95.4	82.3	115.9 R	115.5
1983 Q3	103.8	94.0 R	110.4 R	102.8	82.6	124.5	97.6	81.9	119.1 R	118.1 R
1983 Q4	104.9	94.6 R	110.9 R	104.1	82.4 R	126.2 R	98.9	81.7 R	121.2 R	119.7 R
1984 Q1	105.6 R	95.0 R	111.2 R	104.3	82.1 R	127.1 R	99.5	81.5 R	122.2 R	120.3 R
1984 Q2	105.6 R	95.4 R	110.7 R	102.2	82.1 R	124.5 R	100.1	81.6 R	122.8 R	120.8 R
1984 Q3	106.7 R	95.7 R	111.6	102.7	82.1 R	125.1 R	101.7	81.6 R	124.7 R	122.9 R
1984 Q4	107.6 R	96.2 R	111.9 R	103.6	82.2 R	126.1 R	101.5 R	81.8 R	124.2 R	121.9 R
1985 Q1	108.8 R	96.5 R	112.8 R	106.4 R	82.1 R	129.6 R	103.0 R	81.7 R	126.1 R	123.9 R
1985 Q2	110.0 R	96.7 R	113.8 R	108.4 R	81.9 R	132.4 R	103.8 R	81.7 R	127.2 R	125.1 R
1985 Q3	110.2	96.9 R	113.8 R	108.4 R	81.8 R	134.3 R	103.7 R	81.7 R	127.0 R	124.6 R
1985 Q4	111.1 R	97.3	114.2	108.6 R	81.6 R	133.1 R	103.8 R	81.6 R	127.4 R	124.7 R

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



# EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output† employment and output per person employed

1.8  
1980 = 100

Class	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries						Construction		
			Total manufacturing	Metals	Other minerals and mineral products	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Engineering and allied industries	Food, drink and tobacco		Textiles, clothing & leather	Other manufacturing
		DIV 1-4	DIV 2-4	21-22	23-24	25-26	31-37	41-42	43-45	46-49	DIV 5
Output†											
1978	99.8	103.1	109.7	126.5	111.9	108.5	110.1	99.2	119.3	109.5	105.1
1979	103.0	107.1	109.5	131.8	111.0	111.2	107.6	100.8	117.9	111.9	105.8
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.3	96.6	94.0	106.1	89.1	99.6	91.8	98.2	92.7	93.2	89.9
1982	100.1	98.4	94.2	103.2	90.9	99.7	92.9	99.8	91.2	90.8	91.6
1983	103.1	101.9	94.2	103.2	90.9	99.7	92.9	101.0	94.6	93.6	95.3
1984	106.4 R	103.2	100.7	108.4	95.1	113.9	99.2	102.1	97.9 R	97.7 R	98.6
1985	110.0	107.9	103.6	112.9	94.2	118.2	103.9	101.8	101.8	98.5	100.0
1981 Q1	97.6	95.1	92.7	99.5	89.1	96.4	89.8	99.3	91.1	93.5	92.4
1981 Q2	97.8	95.7	93.1	104.4	88.4	98.4	90.9	96.8	92.2	93.2	89.5
1981 Q3	98.8	97.2	94.9	107.5	90.0	102.5	93.0	97.9	93.1	93.2	90.9
1981 Q4	99.0	98.4	95.3	112.8	88.9	101.1	93.5	98.9	94.3	92.9	86.9
1982 Q1	99.2	97.3	94.8	110.2	89.9	99.9	93.8	98.9	91.8	91.0	89.1
1982 Q2	100.0	98.7	94.9	108.4	91.7	99.7	93.7	100.1	91.2	91.3	90.6
1982 Q3	100.5	99.2	94.2	100.6	91.2	99.6	92.6	100.6	91.4	90.8	92.6
1982 Q4	100.8	98.3	93.1	93.6	91.0	99.6	91.6	99.7	90.4	90.2	94.3
1983 Q1	101.8	100.4	95.8	98.1	93.1	104.2	94.6	99.9	92.7	92.5	93.7
1983 Q2	102.1	100.4	95.4	105.0	91.2	106.8	93.2	98.7	93.2	92.6	92.1
1983 Q3	103.8	102.8	97.6	105.5	95.5	109.2	95.0	103.2	94.8	93.6	97.7
1983 Q4	104.9	104.1	98.9	109.3	95.8	109.8	96.8	102.2	97.6	95.6	97.8
1984 Q1	105.6 R	104.3	99.5	111.8	94.2 R	111.4	97.5	101.8 R	96.7	97.1 R	97.0
1984 Q2	105.6 R	102.2 R	100.1	106.0	95.1	111.9 R	98.3	102.7	97.3	98.1 R	98.1
1984 Q3	106.7 R	102.7 R	101.7 R	109.4	96.0 R	116.2	100.7	102.2	98.4 R	97.6 R	100.5
1984 Q4	107.6 R	103.6 R	101.5 R	106.4 R	95.0	116.1 R	100.4 R	101.8 R	99.3 R	98.1 R	98.7
1985 Q1	108.8 R	106.4 R	103.0 R	110.2	92.4	119.0	103.7 R	101.7 R	99.6 R	97.5 R	99.3
1985 Q2	110.0 R	108.4 R	103.8 R	115.9 R	94.2 R	119.6 R	104.7 R	100.9 R	100.3 R	97.5 R	100.2
1985 Q3	110.2	108.4 R	103.7 R	114.7 R	94.0 R	118.4 R	103.3 R	101.4 R	103.3 R	100.0 R	99.3 R
1985 Q4	111.1	108.6	103.8	111.0	96.2	115.9	103.8	103.2	103.9	98.9	101.3
Employed labour force*											
1978	99.4	105.4	106.1	113.6	106.8	104.3	104.7	101.5	115.2	104.6	95.2
1979	100.7	104.7	105.3	113.6	106.1	103.9	104.4	101.6	112.0	104.7	98.9
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	96.6	91.5	90.9	78.8	96.8	92.1 R	90.7	95.0	87.1	93.6	94.6
1982	94.7 R	86.7	86.0	77.2	83.6 R	87.5	85.7 R	91.3	80.6	90.1	90.5
1983	93.9	83.0	82.2	70.2 R	79.0 R	83.4 R	81.8	87.9	76.0	88.1	89.3
1984	95.6 R	82.1 R	81.6 R	67.0 R	78.4 R	82.5 R	81.0 R	86.9 R	75.5 R	89.3 R	90.6 R
1985	96.8	81.8	81.7	66.6	77.3	82.8	81.2	86.0	74.9	90.2	89.9
1981 Q1	97.7	94.0	93.5	87.8	93.1	94.5	93.6	96.7	90.1	95.0	97.2
1981 Q2	96.8	92.0	91.5	77.8	92.0	92.0	91.0	95.3	87.8	94.1	95.6
1981 Q3	96.2	90.7	90.0	72.6	102.2	91.2	89.8	94.4	86.1	93.2	93.7
1981 Q4	95.7	89.5	88.8	77.2	92.1	90.5	88.6	93.5	84.5	92.3	91.9
1982 Q1	95.3	88.5	87.8	79.0 R	86.4 R	89.3	87.5	92.8	83.1	91.6	90.9 R
1982 Q2	95.0 R	87.4	86.7	78.4	84.7	86.2	86.2	92.0	81.5	90.4	90.7
1982 Q3	94.5 R	86.2	85.4	77.2 R	82.2 R	86.8	85.1 R	90.9 R	79.6	89.6	90.4 R
1982 Q4	93.9	84.9	84.1	74.4	81.3 R	85.6 R	83.9	89.5 R	78.0	88.9	89.9
1983 Q1	93.6	83.9	83.1	71.9 R	80.8 R	84.7	82.7 R	88.8	76.8	88.3	89.3 R
1983 Q2	93.6	83.1	82.3	70.9	78.8 R	83.4	82.0	87.8	75.9	88.2 R	88.8
1983 Q3	94.0 R	82.6	81.9	69.7 R	77.9 R	82.9 R	81.5 R	87.6 R	75.7 R	88.0 R	89.3 R
1983 Q4	94.6 R	82.4 R	81.7 R	68.3 R	78.5 R	82.6 R	81.2 R	87.5	75.8 R	88.1 R	90.0 R
1984 Q1	95.0 R	82.1 R	81.5 R	67.1 R	79.1 R	82.2 R	81.0 R	87.1 R	75.7 R	88.6 R	90.3
1984 Q2	95.4 R	82.1 R	81.6 R	66.9 R	78.1 R	82.4 R	81.0 R	87.0 R	75.7 R	89.2 R	90.5 R
1984 Q3	95.7 R	82.1 R	81.6 R	67.2 R	77.6 R	82.8 R	80.9 R	87.0 R	75.4 R	89.6 R	90.9 R
1984 Q4	96.2 R	82.2 R	81.8 R	66.9 R	78.7 R	82.8 R	81.1 R	86.7 R	75.2 R	89.9 R	90.9 R
1985 Q1	96.5 R	82.1 R	81.7 R	67.0 R	78.2 R	82.7 R	81.2 R	86.5 R	74.9 R	89.7 R	90.5 R
1985 Q2	96.7 R	81.9 R	81.7 R	66.9 R	77.4 R	82.9 R	81.2 R	86.4 R	74.8 R	89.9 R	90.0
1985 Q3	96.9 R	81.8 R	81.7 R	66.6 R	76.9 R	82.8 R	81.2 R	85.8 R	75.0 R	90.4 R	89.6 R
1985 Q4	97.3	81.6	81.6	66.0	76.7	82.7	81.1	85			



# EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

# 1.6

	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2) (5)	Belgium (3) (6) (8)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR) (6) (7)	Greece (6) (7)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2) (5)	United States	
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>																			Thousand
<b>Civilian labour force</b>																			
1983 Q4	26,614 R	7,016 R	3,298	..	12,214 R	..	..	27,048	..	..	22,712	58,961 R	..	2,032	13,265	4,369	3,172 R	112,142 R	
1984 Q1	26,752 R	7,048	3,352	..	12,283 R	..	..	27,057	..	..	22,902	58,926 R	..	2,040 R	13,260	4,373 R	3,174	112,536 R	
Q2	26,865 R	7,107	3,343	..	12,350 R	..	..	27,055	..	..	22,666	59,168 R	..	2,027 R	13,177	4,366 R	3,174	113,541 R	
Q3	27,009 R	7,131 R	3,372	..	12,460 R	..	..	27,107	..	..	22,784	59,435 R	..	2,023	13,247	4,411 R	3,176 R	113,812 R	
Q4	27,142 R	7,151	3,384	..	12,492 R	..	..	27,157	..	..	22,867	59,526 R	..	2,035	13,283	4,412 R	3,184	114,235 R	
1985 Q1	27,231 R	7,192	3,349	..	12,535 R	..	..	27,239	..	..	22,866	59,670	..	2,053 R	13,298	4,420 R	3,188	115,024 R	
Q2	27,340 R	7,218	3,355	..	12,622 R	..	..	27,271	..	..	22,847	59,514 R	..	2,039 R	13,245	4,401 R	3,192	115,206 R	
Q3	27,362 R	7,283	3,342	..	12,638 R	..	..	27,349	..	..	23,108	59,729 R	..	2,076	13,314	4,436 R	3,201 R	115,468 R	
Q4	27,482	7,405	..	..	12,753	..	..	..	..	..	23,095	59,686	..	2,090	13,388	4,439	3,218	116,158	
<b>Civilian employment</b>																			
1983 Q4	23,542 R	6,353 R	3,172	..	10,864	..	..	24,759	..	..	20,390	57,413 R	..	1,975	10,805	4,223	3,141	102,600 R	
1984 Q1	23,636 R	6,372 R	3,211	..	10,881	..	..	24,773	..	..	20,395	57,312 R	..	1,977 R	10,592	4,233	3,136 R	103,671 R	
Q2	23,720 R	6,472	3,220	..	10,949	..	..	24,808	..	..	20,284	57,553 R	..	1,966 R	10,503	4,225 R	3,138	105,024 R	
Q3	23,797 R	6,501 R	3,254	..	11,054	..	..	24,833	..	..	20,469	57,835 R	..	1,961 R	10,507	4,278 R	3,142 R	105,368 R	
Q4	23,931 R	6,533 R	3,255	..	11,108	..	..	24,873	..	..	20,523	57,953 R	..	1,977 R	10,382	4,280 R	3,148	105,959 R	
1985 Q1	23,991 R	6,589	3,224	..	11,140	..	..	24,895	..	..	20,398	58,119 R	..	1,993 R	10,341	4,290	3,153 R	106,618 R	
Q2	24,047 R	6,612	3,238	..	11,287	..	..	24,965	..	..	20,474	57,991 R	..	1,995 R	10,321	4,270 R	3,161	106,804 R	
Q3	24,081 R	6,686 R	3,226	..	11,333	..	..	25,053	..	..	20,618	58,181	..	2,021 R	10,392	4,318	3,172 R	107,200 R	
Q4	24,208	6,815	..	..	11,455	..	..	..	..	..	20,542	58,029	..	2,040	10,422	4,322	3,187	107,996	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1984 unless stated</b>																			Thousand
Civilian Labour Force: Male	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	
Female	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	
All	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	
Civilian Employment: Male	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	
Female	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	
All	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>																			
Male: 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	
Female: 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	
All: 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.



# EMPLOYMENT 1.11

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

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working over-time	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		
													Actual (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1980	1,422	29.5	8.3	11.76		21	823	258	3,183	12.1	279	5.9	4,006	14.3	
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37		16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352	12.6	
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.98		8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,769	12.4	
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.30		6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	985	12.9	
1984	1,311	34.3	8.9	11.59		6	231	38	387	10.4	43	1.5	619	14.4	
1985	1,332	34.9	9.0	11.94		4	163	23	233	10.3	27	0.7	396	14.9	
<b>Week ended</b>															
1984 Sep 15	1,290	33.6	9.0	11.55	11.50	7	284	32	334	10.6	39	1.0	618	684	16.0
Oct 13	1,376	35.6	9.0	12.73	11.84	5	189	31	343	11.2	36	0.8	532	567	15.1
Nov 10	1,380	35.9	8.9	12.27	11.74	7	266	35	348	10.0	41	1.1	615	581	14.8
Dec 8	1,391	36.4	9.0	12.49	11.86	3	122	32	357	11.0	35	0.9	479	515	13.5
1985 Jan 12	1,214	32.0	8.5	10.33	11.69	5	186	30	317	10.4	34	0.9	503	428	14.6
Feb 16	1,337	35.2	8.9	11.87	11.93	6	236	34	360	10.7	40	1.0	596	463	15.0
Mar 16	1,329	35.1	9.0	11.93	11.94	6	225	37	357	9.8	42	1.1	582	481	13.8
April 13	1,220	32.3	8.3	10.15	10.49	4	162	19	211	10.5	23	0.6	373	376	15.8
May 18	1,395	36.8	8.9	12.38	12.07	4	143	25	247	10.2	28	0.8	389	423	13.9
June 15	1,383	36.5	9.1	12.56	12.38	3	108	22	213	9.9	24	0.6	321	340	13.2
July 13	1,350	35.4	9.1	12.23	12.11	3	138	19	235	13.0	22	0.6	373	435	17.3
Aug 17	1,271	33.4	9.0	11.60	12.17	3	108	18	205	12.0	20	0.4	312	387	15.4
Sept 14	1,333	34.5	9.2	12.30	12.24	5	185	17	155	9.4	21	0.5	340	375	16.0
Oct 12	1,371	35.6	9.1	12.42	11.86	5	178	19	184	10.1	23	0.5	362	390	15.8
Nov 16	1,404	36.5	9.1	12.73	12.19	4	155	19	183	9.8	23	0.6	338	324	14.8
Dec 14	1,379	36.0	9.3	12.79	12.15	3	135	17	132	7.8	20	0.5	267	291	13.1
1986 Jan 11	1,207	31.8	8.7	10.44	11.81	5	211	21	192	9.8	26	0.7	403	344	16.3
Feb 8	1,311	34.6	8.8	11.53	11.59	3	116	28	246	9.4	30	0.8	361	280	12.2

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.12

## 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 manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
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	105.2 R	105.7	100.3 R
1985	81.6	86.4	71.8	79.9	84.4	103.2 R	104.4 R	105.2 R	105.6	100.1 R
<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					103.1 R				
Dec 8	81.9	83.7	74.9	88.2	84.8	103.2	104.8 R	106.3 R	105.3	100.2 R
1985 Jan 12	81.3					103.0 R				
Feb 16	81.5					103.1 R				
Mar 16	81.4	86.2	72.1	80.6	83.6	103.1 R	103.9 R	105.6 R	105.7 R	100.0 R
Apr 13	81.2					102.2 R				
May 18	81.5					103.1 R				
Jun 15	82.2	86.4	72.2	80.1	84.4	103.3 R	104.6 R	105.6 R	105.3	100.1 R
July 13	82.2					103.1 R				
Aug 17	82.2					103.2 R				
Sep 14	81.8	86.4	71.4	79.7	83.9	103.4 R	104.4 R	104.3 R	105.1	99.9 R
Oct 12	81.2					103.3 R				
Nov 16	81.2					103.5 R				
Dec 14	81.2	86.4	71.4	79.3	85.8	103.6 R	104.8 R	105.3 R	106.2	100.4 R
1986 Jan 11	81.0					103.1 R				
Feb 8	80.9					103.3				



# 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		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1981	2,520.4	10.4	100.6	..	2,419.8	2,269.8	9.4					
1982	2,916.0	12.1	123.5	..	2,793.4	2,626.1	10.9					
1983††	3,104.7	12.9	134.9	..	2,969.7	2,866.0	11.9					
1984	3,159.8	13.1	113.0	..	3,046.8	2,998.3	12.4					
1985	3,271.2	13.5	108.0	..	3,163.3	3,113.1	12.9					
1984 Mar 8	3,142.8	13.0	94.8	..	3,048.0	2,966.4	12.3	14.8	17.3	260	2,801	82
April 5	3,107.7	12.8	85.3	..	3,022.4	2,959.4	12.2	-7.0	10.3	272	2,755	80
May 10	3,084.5	12.8	104.2	..	2,980.3	2,974.8	12.3	15.4	7.7	277	2,730	78
June 14	3,029.7	12.5	95.3	123.6	2,934.5	2,983.3	12.3	8.5	5.6	267	2,688	75
July 12	3,100.5	12.8	92.4	166.7	3,008.1	2,999.3	12.4	16.0	13.3	365	2,660	75
Aug 9	3,115.9	12.9	89.9	160.1	3,025.9	3,013.8	12.5	14.5	13.0	308	2,735	73
Sep 13	3,283.6	13.6	181.9	..	3,101.7	3,038.2	12.6	24.4	18.3	478	2,731	74
Oct 11	3,225.1	13.3	150.6	..	3,074.6	3,046.8	12.6	8.6	15.8	371	2,781	74
Nov 8	3,222.6	13.3	127.9	..	3,094.7	3,055.2	12.6	8.4	13.8	325	2,826	71
Dec 6	3,219.4	13.3	111.3	..	3,108.1	3,062.6	12.7	7.4	8.1	293	2,856	70
1985 Jan 10	3,341.0	13.8	109.4	..	3,231.5	3,074.6	12.7	12.0	9.3	302	2,965	74
Feb 14	3,323.7	13.7	97.8	..	3,225.9	3,093.5	12.8	18.9	12.8	298	2,956	68
Mar 14	3,267.6	13.5	88.0	..	3,179.6	3,094.8	12.8	1.3	10.7	264	2,936	67
April 11	3,272.6	13.5	83.7	..	3,188.9	3,120.8	12.9	26.0	15.4	293	2,909	70
May 9	3,240.9	13.4	107.7	..	3,133.2	3,121.4	12.9	0.6	9.3	305	2,869	67
June 13	3,178.6	13.1	106.9	104.1	3,071.7	3,114.2	12.9	-7.2	6.5	285	2,828	66
July 11**	3,235.0	13.4	104.6	134.5	3,130.5	3,121.1	12.9	6.9	0.1	380	2,790	66
Aug 8**	3,240.4	13.4	99.9	126.6	3,140.5	3,127.4	12.9	6.3	2.0	328	2,848	64
Sep 12	3,346.2	13.8	156.8	..	3,189.4	3,123.5	12.9	-3.9	3.1	447	2,834	66
Oct 10	3,276.9	13.5	131.3	..	3,145.6	3,119.9	12.9	-3.6	-0.4	367	2,843	67
Nov 14	3,258.9	13.5	110.1	..	3,148.8	3,113.8	12.9	-6.1	-4.5	323	2,871	64
Dec 12	3,273.1	13.5	99.4	..	3,173.7	3,132.5	13.0	18.7	3.0	301	2,907	65
1986 Jan 9	3,407.7	14.1	101.3	..	3,306.4	3,153.2	13.0	20.7	11.1	316	3,022	69
Feb 6	3,336.7	13.8	92.3	..	3,244.4	3,160.9	13.1	7.7	15.7	308	2,967	66
Mar 6	3,323.8	13.7	84.8	..	3,239.0	3,197.7	13.2	36.8	21.7	285	2,973	66

# 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		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1981	2,422.4	10.2	94.0	..	2,328.4	2,181.3	9.2					
1982	2,808.5	11.9	117.3	..	2,691.3	2,527.0	10.7					
1983††	2,987.6	12.7	130.7	..	2,856.8	2,756.6	11.8					
1984	3,038.4	12.9	109.7	..	2,928.7	2,885.1	12.2					
1985	3,149.4	13.3	105.6	..	3,043.9	2,997.4	12.7					
1984 Mar 8	3,021.9	12.8	91.9	..	2,930.0	2,853.0	12.1	14.8	16.7	252	2,689	80
April 5	2,987.6	12.7	82.7	..	2,904.9	2,846.3	12.1	-6.7	10.0	264	2,645	79
May 10	2,963.9	12.6	100.6	..	2,863.3	2,860.9	12.1	14.6	7.6	268	2,619	76
June 14	2,910.8	12.3	92.3	120.9	2,818.6	2,870.1	12.2	9.2	5.7	258	2,579	74
July 12	2,978.9	12.6	89.7	163.0	2,889.2	2,885.7	12.2	15.6	13.1	355	2,550	74
Aug 9	2,995.2	12.7	87.4	156.0	2,907.8	2,900.7	12.3	15.0	13.3	300	2,624	71
Sep 13	3,156.6	13.4	176.6	..	2,979.9	2,924.5	12.4	23.8	18.1	462	2,622	72
Oct 11	3,103.2	13.1	146.5	..	2,956.7	2,933.7	12.4	9.2	16.0	360	2,670	73
Nov 8	3,101.6	13.1	124.5	..	2,977.0	2,942.0	12.5	8.3	13.8	316	2,716	70
Dec 6	3,100.0	13.1	108.6	..	2,991.4	2,950.1	12.5	8.1	8.5	285	2,746	69
1985 Jan 10	3,217.9	13.6	107.0	..	3,110.9	2,961.8	12.5	11.7	9.4	294	2,851	73
Feb 14	3,200.7	13.6	95.6	..	3,105.1	2,979.9	12.6	18.1	12.6	290	2,843	67
Mar 14	3,145.9	13.3	86.1	..	3,059.8	2,980.8	12.6	0.9	10.2	256	2,824	66
April 11	3,150.3	13.3	81.9	..	3,068.4	3,006.3	12.7	25.4	11.5	285	2,800	69
May 9	3,120.0	13.2	105.3	..	3,014.7	3,007.3	12.7	1.1	9.1	297	2,758	65
June 13	3,057.2	13.0	104.8	101.5	2,952.4	2,998.8	12.7	-8.5	2.7	276	2,717	64
July 11	3,116.2	13.2	102.7	131.5	3,013.5	3,005.4	12.7	6.6	-0.3	369	2,683	64
Aug 8	3,120.3	13.2	98.1	123.3	3,022.2	3,010.5	12.8	5.1	1.1	320	2,737	63
Sep 12	3,219.7	13.6	152.6	..	3,067.1	3,006.1	12.7	-4.4	2.4	431	2,724	65
Oct 10	3,155.0	13.4	128.1	..	3,026.9	3,002.1	12.7	-4.0	-1.1	356	2,733	66
Nov 14	3,138.3	13.3	107.5	..	3,030.8	2,996.3	12.7	-5.8	-4.7	314	2,761	63
Dec 12	3,151.6	13.4	97.1	..	3,054.5	3,013.3	12.8	17.0	2.4	293	2,795	64
1986 Jan 9	3,282.0	13.9	99.2	..	3,182.9	3,033.0	12.8	19.7	10.3	308	2,907	65
Feb 6	3,211.9	13.6	90.4	..	3,121.5	3,039.5	12.9	6.5	14.4	298	2,852	65
Mar 6	3,199.4	13.6	83.1	..	3,116.3	3,074.8	13.0	35.3	20.5	277	2,858	65

Note: There has been a change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pages 107-108). Unadjusted figures for February and March 1986 are on the new basis (estimated for February) and not directly comparable with earlier figures. It is estimated that the change reduces the total UK count by 50,000 on average. Seasonally adjusted figures have been revised to allow for this and previous discontinuities, and to be consistent with the new coverage. The latest seasonally adjusted figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

\*\* There was 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 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. The accumulating discrepancy, since the present computer system was set up in October 1982, and the effect of the corrective action has now been taken into account in the seasonally adjusted series, so that it is consistent with the more accurate coverage of the current unadjusted data.

# UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary 2.1

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		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1981	1,843.3	12.9	55.6	..	1,787.8	1,652.8	11.5					
1982	2,133.2	15.0	70.1	..	2,063.2	1,911.1	13.4					
1983††	2,218.6	15.8	77.2	..	2,141.4	2,054.3	14.6					
1984	2,197.4	15.7	65.0	..	2,132.4	2,102.1	15.1					
1985	2,251.7	16.1	62.6	..	2,189.1	2,158.2	15.5					
1984 Mar 8	2,205.1	15.8	54.5	..	2,150.6	2,088.7	15.0					
April 5	2,180.1	15.6	49.2	..	2,130.9	2,081.1	14.9					
May 10	2,161.1	15.5	60.2	..	2,100.9	2,089.5	15.0					
June 14	2,119.6	15.2	55.1	123.6	2,064.5	2,091.1	15.0					
July 12	2,150.1	15.4	53.3	166.7	2,096.9	2,099.6	15.0					
Aug 9	2,151.1	15.4	52.3	160.1	2,098.8	2,106.8	15.1					
Sep 13	2,245.6	16.1	103.9	..	2,141.7	2,122.1	15.2					
Oct 11	2,218.0	15.9	86.1	..	2,131.9	2,128.1	15.2					
Nov 8	2,222.7	15.9	73.5	..	2,149.2	2,133.0	15.3					
Dec 6	2,232.5	16.0	64.4	..	2,168.1	2,134.6	15.3					
1985 Jan 10	2,316.0	16.6	63.4	..	2,252.6	2,141.6	15.3					
Feb 14	2,309.9	16.5	56.8	..	2,253.1	2,156.7	15.4					
Mar 14	2,269.3	16.3	51.1	..	2,218.2	2,154.4	15.4					
April 11	2,270.7	16.3	48.7	..	2,222.0	2,169.0	15.5					
May 9	2,243.8	16.1	62.4	..	2,181.3	2,166.1	15.5					
June 13	2,196.8	15.7	61.9	104.1	2,134.9	2,157.7	15.5					
July 11**	2,216.2	15.9	60.3	134.5	2,156.0	2,159.3	15.5					



# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted*			Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number			Per cent
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>															
1982	664.6	490.8	173.8	22.4	8.5	10.8	5.3	642.3	598.2	7.7				439.3	158.9
1983††	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	9.3	11.4	6.3	696.9	666.0	8.8				475.3	190.7
1984	748.0	511.0	236.5	20.1	9.5	11.3	7.0	727.4	710.5	9.9				488.6	221.9
1985	782.4	527.1	255.2	17.0	9.9	11.7	7.5	765.4	747.5	9.5				506.1	241.4
1985 Mar 14	784.0	534.7	249.2	14.7	9.9	11.9	7.4	769.3	743.4	9.4	-1.1	3.7		506.3	237.1
Apr 11	784.2	533.2	251.0	13.9	9.9	11.8	7.4	770.3	749.4	9.5	6.0	4.3		508.7	240.7
May 9	772.2	523.7	248.5	16.5	9.8	11.6	7.3	755.7	749.4	9.5	0.0	1.6		507.7	241.7
Jun 13	756.2	512.0	244.2	16.0	9.6	11.4	7.2	740.2	747.0	9.5	-2.4	1.2		505.3	241.7
Jul 11	773.6	518.7	254.9	15.4	9.8	11.5	7.5	758.1	749.1	9.5	2.1	-0.1		506.0	243.1
Aug 8	782.5	521.1	261.4	14.2	9.9	11.6	7.7	768.2	752.8	9.5	3.7	1.1		507.6	245.2
Sep 12	798.2	528.8	269.5	23.4	10.1	11.7	8.0	774.8	750.5	9.5	-2.3	1.2		505.6	244.9
Oct 10	785.4	522.1	263.4	21.1	9.9	11.6	7.8	764.4	749.7	9.5	-0.8	0.2		505.1	244.6
Nov 14	779.8	520.6	259.2	17.8	9.9	11.6	7.6	762.1	747.2	9.5	-2.5	-1.9		504.2	243.0
Dec 12	779.8	524.1	255.7	15.8	9.9	11.6	7.5	763.9	750.2	9.5	3.0	-0.1		505.6	244.6
1986 Jan 9	812.6	546.0	266.7	15.3	10.3	12.1	7.9	797.3	756.3	9.6	6.1	2.2		508.3	248.0
Feb 6	794.3	534.5	259.8	13.6	10.1	11.9	7.7	781.8	759.5	9.6	3.2	4.1		509.9	249.6
Mar 6	797.4	540.1	257.3	12.3	10.1	12.0	7.6	785.0	768.6	9.7	9.1	6.1		518.5	250.1
<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	291.5	7.6				214.0	77.5
1983††	359.9	258.8	101.1	12.0	9.5	11.6	6.4	347.9	333.1	8.7				240.0	93.2
1984	380.6	265.4	115.2	10.2	9.9	11.9	7.2	370.4	361.4	9.4				253.6	107.8
1985	402.5	278.4	124.1	8.6	10.5	12.5	7.7	393.8	384.3	10.0				267.2	117.1
1985 Mar 14	398.4	277.9	120.5	7.9	10.4	12.5	7.5	390.5	379.6	9.9	1.4	1.7		265.0	114.6
Apr 11	400.7	279.2	121.6	7.4	10.5	12.5	7.6	393.3	383.4	10.0	3.8	2.5		267.0	116.4
May 9	397.7	276.6	121.1	8.4	10.4	12.4	7.6	398.4	383.6	10.0	0.2	1.8		266.8	116.4
Jun 13	393.1	273.7	119.3	7.9	10.3	12.3	7.4	385.2	383.8	10.0	0.2	1.4		267.0	116.8
Jul 11	402.2	277.5	124.7	7.7	10.5	12.4	7.8	394.6	386.0	10.1	2.2	0.9		267.8	118.2
Aug 8	407.5	279.4	128.1	7.2	10.6	12.5	8.0	400.4	388.4	10.1	2.4	1.6		269.2	119.2
Sep 12	415.2	283.1	132.1	10.9	10.8	12.7	8.2	404.3	388.7	10.1	0.3	1.6		269.2	119.5
Oct 10	408.2	280.1	128.5	10.6	10.7	12.6	8.0	398.0	389.1	10.2	0.4	1.0		269.9	119.2
Nov 14	403.2	277.6	125.7	9.3	10.5	12.4	7.8	393.9	386.8	10.1	-2.3	-0.5		268.7	118.1
Dec 12	401.9	277.9	124.0	8.4	10.5	12.5	7.7	393.5	387.8	10.1	1.0	-0.3		269.1	118.7
1986 Jan 9	413.9	285.8	128.2	8.1	10.8	12.8	8.0	405.8	390.8	10.2	3.0	0.6		270.8	120.0
Feb 6	409.7	280.0	124.7	7.3	10.7	12.6	7.8	398.1	391.5	10.2	0.7	1.6		271.0	120.5
Mar 6	406.2	282.1	124.0	6.6	10.6	12.7	7.7	399.6	393.7	10.3	2.2	2.0		273.0	120.7
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>															
1982	72.2	53.2	19.0	2.4	9.7	12.0	6.3	69.8	65.6	8.8				48.0	17.6
1983††	77.5	54.8	22.6	2.7	10.3	12.2	7.4	74.7	72.0	9.5				51.0	21.1
1984	77.3	52.0	25.3	2.2	10.1	11.7	8.0	75.1	73.9	9.7				50.0	23.8
1985	81.3	53.2	28.1	2.0	10.7	11.9	8.9	79.3	77.9	10.2				51.2	26.7
1985 Mar 14	82.2	54.6	27.6	1.6	10.8	12.2	8.7	80.6	76.6	10.1	-0.4	0.5		50.7	25.9
Apr 11	82.4	54.6	27.8	1.6	10.8	12.2	8.8	80.8	77.6	10.2	1.0	0.6		51.2	26.4
May 9	81.0	53.2	27.8	2.0	10.6	11.9	8.8	79.0	78.0	10.2	0.4	0.3		51.3	26.7
Jun 13	78.9	51.7	27.2	2.1	10.3	11.6	8.6	76.8	78.5	10.3	0.5	0.6		51.6	26.9
Jul 11	79.0	51.4	27.6	2.0	10.4	11.5	8.7	77.0	78.2	10.3	-0.3	0.2		51.4	26.8
Aug 8	78.3	50.6	27.7	1.8	10.3	11.4	8.8	76.5	78.1	10.2	-0.1	0.0		51.2	26.9
Sep 12	80.7	51.6	29.0	3.0	10.6	11.6	9.2	77.7	78.1	10.2	0.0	-0.1		51.0	27.1
Oct 10	80.2	51.6	28.6	2.5	10.5	11.6	9.0	77.7	77.8	10.2	-0.3	-0.1		50.9	26.9
Nov 14	81.7	52.7	29.0	2.0	10.7	11.8	9.2	79.6	79.0	10.4	1.2	0.3		51.6	27.4
Dec 12	83.2	54.3	28.9	1.8	10.9	12.2	9.1	81.4	80.0	10.5	1.0	0.6		52.3	27.7
1986 Jan 9	87.6	57.1	30.5	1.8	11.5	12.8	9.7	85.8	80.4	10.6	0.4	0.9		52.3	28.1
Feb 6	86.5	56.5	30.0	1.6	11.4	12.7	9.5	85.0	80.5	10.6	0.1	0.5		52.2	28.3
Mar 6	86.7	56.9	29.9	1.5	11.4	12.8	9.4	85.2	82.3	10.8	1.8	0.8		53.6	28.8
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>															
1982	179.0	128.0	51.0	5.7	10.6	13.1	7.2	173.3	157.6	9.3				110.6	47.0
1983††	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	11.2	13.2	8.4	182.3	173.0	10.3				117.9	55.0
1984	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	11.4	13.0	9.1	188.7	184.8	10.8				122.0	62.8
1985	204.9	132.8	72.2	4.6	12.0	13.6	9.9	200.4	196.2	11.5				127.7	68.5
1985 Mar 14	208.1	136.3	71.9	3.8	12.2	13.9	9.8	204.3	194.6	11.4	-0.3	1.1		127.6	67.0
Apr 11	205.5	135.0	70.6	3.5	12.0	13.8	9.7	202.0	196.0	11.5	1.4	1.1		128.5	67.5
May 9	200.8	131.5	69.3	4.4	11.8	13.5	9.5	196.4	196.6	11.5	0.6	0.6		128.5	68.1
Jun 13	192.3	125.5	66.8	4.3	11.3	12.8	9.2	188.0	195.7	11.5	-0.9	0.4		127.2	68.5
Jul 11	196.1	126.7	69.4	4.3	11.5	13.0	9.5	191.8	196.5	11.5	0.8	0.2		127.5	69.0
Aug 8	197.9	127.1	70.8	4.1	11.6	13.0	9.7	193.8	197.5	11.6	1.0	0.3		127.9	69.6
Sep 12	206.8	131.8	75.0	6.9	12.1	13.5	10.3	199.9	197.7	11.6	0.2	0.7		127.8	69.9
Oct 10	206.0	131.4	74.6	5.8	12.1	13.5	10.2	200.2	196.7	11.5	-1.0	0.1		127.2	69.5
Nov 14	208.4	133.1	75.3	4.6	12.2	13.6	10.3	203.8	197.1	11.5	0.4	-0.1		127.5	69.6
Dec 12	210.3	135.1	75.2	4.2	12.3	13.8	10.3	206.1	198.2	11.6	1.1	0.2		127.8	70.4
1986 Jan 9	220.0	141.4	78.6	4.1	12.9	14.5	10.8	215.9	199.9	11.7	1.7	1.1		128.7	71.2
Feb 6	213.9	137.6	76.3	3.7	12.5	14.1	10.5	210.4	199.6	11.7	-0.3	0.8		128.3	71.3
Mar 6	211.8	136.8	75.0	3.3	12.4	14.0	10.3	208.5	201.2	11.8	1.6	1.0		129.8	71.5

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 1984 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 are available back to June 1983.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted*			Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Number			Per cent
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>															
1982	337.9	249.9	87.9	14.8	14.7	17.9	9.7	323.1	305.2	13.3				225.0	80.3
1983††	354.7	257.3	97.4	16.0	15.7	18.7	11.0	338.6	327.8	14.5				238.8	



# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual		Seasonally adjusted*		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended			
<b>NORTH</b>														
1982	214.6	158.8	55.8	10.9	16.6	20.3	10.9	203.9	191.3	14.8			141.0	50.3
1983††	225.7	164.7	61.0	11.8	17.9	21.8	12.0	213.9	206.6	16.4			151.6	55.0
1984	230.5	165.9	64.6	9.8	18.3	22.5	12.3	220.7	218.8	17.4			158.9	59.9
1985	237.6	169.3	68.4	10.4	18.9	23.0	13.0	227.2	225.2	17.9			161.9	63.3
1985 Mar 14	233.6	167.5	66.1	7.2	18.5	22.8	12.6	226.4	224.0	17.8	0.5	0.0	161.4	62.6
Apr 11	236.5	169.9	66.6	6.9	18.8	23.1	12.7	229.6	227.2	18.0	3.2	1.0	163.7	63.5
May 9	237.3	169.5	67.8	11.6	18.8	23.0	12.9	225.7	225.8	17.9	-1.4	0.8	162.2	63.6
Jun 13	233.7	166.5	67.2	12.2	18.5	22.6	12.8	221.5	224.7	17.8	-1.1	0.2	161.2	63.5
Jul 11	237.5	168.3	69.2	12.0	18.9	23.0	13.2	225.6	225.9	17.9	1.2	-0.4	161.9	64.0
Aug 8	236.4	167.4	69.0	11.4	18.8	22.7	13.2	225.0	226.4	18.0	0.5	0.2	162.5	63.9
Sep 12	244.7	171.9	72.8	15.3	19.4	23.4	13.9	229.4	225.2	17.9	-1.2	0.2	161.7	63.5
Oct 10	238.2	168.9	69.2	12.0	18.9	23.0	13.2	226.1	225.2	17.9	0.0	-0.2	162.0	63.2
Nov 14	236.2	167.6	68.6	10.1	18.7	22.8	13.1	226.1	224.0	17.8	-1.2	-0.8	160.9	63.1
Dec 12	237.6	169.6	68.0	9.0	18.9	23.0	13.0	228.6	225.9	17.9	1.9	0.2	162.3	63.6
1986 Jan 9	246.2	176.0	70.2	8.5	19.5	23.9	13.4	237.7	228.4	18.1	2.5	1.1	164.2	64.2
Feb 6	237.7	172.4	68.3	7.6	18.9	23.4	13.0	233.2	229.6	18.2	1.2	1.9	165.0	64.6
Mar 6	238.9	171.6	67.4	7.0	19.0	23.3	12.9	231.9	232.4	18.4	2.8	2.2	167.3	65.1
<b>WALES</b>														
1982	164.8	120.9	43.8	7.7	15.4	18.8	10.3	157.1	148.1	13.9			108.2	39.9
1983††	170.4	122.9	47.5	8.3	16.0	19.4	11.0	162.1	157.5	14.8			114.1	43.4
1984	173.3	123.2	50.1	6.8	16.3	19.8	11.3	166.5	164.8	15.5			118.1	46.7
1985	180.6	127.7	52.9	6.8	16.9	20.5	11.9	173.8	172.0	16.1			122.5	49.4
1985 Mar 14	180.5	128.7	51.8	5.2	16.9	20.7	11.7	175.4	171.1	16.1	0.6	0.3	122.5	48.6
Apr 11	180.0	128.1	52.0	5.0	16.9	20.6	11.7	175.0	171.8	16.1	0.7	0.6	122.4	49.4
May 9	178.5	126.8	51.7	6.6	16.8	20.4	11.7	171.8	172.5	16.2	0.7	0.7	122.8	49.7
Jun 13	173.4	123.5	49.9	6.0	16.3	19.8	11.3	167.5	172.5	16.2	0.0	0.5	122.8	49.7
Jul 11	176.5	124.8	51.6	5.8	16.6	20.1	11.7	170.7	173.0	16.2	0.5	0.4	123.1	49.9
Aug 8	175.7	123.4	52.3	5.8	16.5	19.8	11.8	169.9	173.2	16.3	0.2	0.2	123.0	50.3
Sep 12	187.6	130.6	57.0	11.3	17.6	21.0	12.9	176.2	173.4	16.3	0.2	0.3	123.3	50.1
Oct 10	182.7	128.2	54.5	9.1	17.2	20.6	12.3	173.7	172.6	16.2	-0.8	-0.1	122.8	49.8
Nov 14	180.9	127.4	53.5	7.4	17.0	20.5	12.1	173.5	171.2	16.1	-0.6	-0.4	122.0	49.2
Dec 12	181.5	128.3	53.2	6.6	17.0	20.6	12.0	174.9	171.7	16.1	0.5	-0.3	122.2	49.5
1986 Jan 9	190.4	134.9	55.5	6.4	17.9	21.7	12.5	184.0	174.6	16.4	2.9	0.7	124.4	50.2
Feb 6	186.5	132.4	54.2	5.8	17.5	21.3	12.2	180.9	175.1	16.4	0.5	1.3	124.5	50.6
Mar 6	184.2	131.2	53.0	5.2	17.3	21.1	12.0	179.0	176.8	16.6	1.7	1.7	126.1	50.7
<b>SCOTLAND</b>														
1982	318.0	223.9	94.1	17.8	14.0	17.1	9.8	300.2	286.7	12.7			201.6	85.1
1983††	335.6	232.1	103.4	20.6	14.9	17.9	10.9	315.0	307.0	13.7			213.9	93.1
1984	341.6	235.2	106.4	18.4	15.1	18.4	10.9	323.1	319.1	14.1			221.9	97.1
1985	353.0	243.6	109.3	17.3	15.6	19.1	11.2	335.7	331.4	14.7			230.5	100.9
1985 Mar 14	351.9	242.7	109.2	17.5	15.6	19.0	11.1	334.4	327.5	14.5	2.6	1.4	227.6	99.9
Apr 11	354.7	245.8	108.9	16.2	15.7	19.2	11.1	338.5	333.7	14.8	6.2	3.0	232.6	101.1
May 9	347.9	241.9	106.1	15.4	15.4	18.9	10.8	332.5	333.2	14.8	-0.5	2.8	232.2	101.0
Jun 13	345.6	239.9	105.7	15.5	15.3	18.8	10.8	330.2	333.3	14.8	0.1	1.9	232.2	101.1
Jul 11	352.3	241.6	110.7	15.1	15.6	18.9	11.3	337.1	333.2	14.8	-0.1	-0.2	231.8	101.4
Aug 8	350.0	240.2	109.9	14.8	15.5	18.8	11.2	335.3	332.8	14.7	-0.4	-0.1	231.5	101.3
Sep 12	355.8	243.9	111.8	21.8	15.8	19.1	11.4	334.0	332.0	14.7	-0.8	-0.4	230.8	101.2
Oct 10	353.3	243.6	109.7	18.6	15.6	19.1	11.2	334.7	334.0	14.8	2.0	0.3	232.3	101.7
Nov 14	351.5	242.8	108.7	16.1	15.6	19.0	11.1	335.4	332.7	14.7	-1.3	0.0	231.6	101.1
Dec 12	353.2	245.3	108.0	15.0	15.6	19.2	11.0	338.2	334.4	14.8	1.7	0.8	232.5	101.9
1986 Jan 9	371.1	256.9	114.3	20.5	16.4	20.1	11.7	350.7	334.8	14.8	0.4	0.3	233.1	101.7
Feb 6	362.7	250.9	111.8	19.2	16.1	19.6	11.4	343.7	335.2	14.8	0.4	0.8	232.9	102.2
Mar 6	359.3	248.8	110.6	18.0	15.9	19.5	11.3	341.3	338.5	15.0	3.3	1.4	235.9	102.7
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>														
1982	108.3	77.3	31.0	6.2	18.7	23.2	12.6	102.1	99.1	17.1			71.1	28.0
1983††	117.1	85.1	32.0	4.2	20.2	25.5	13.0	112.9	109.3	18.9			80.1	29.2
1984	121.4	87.7	33.7	3.3	20.9	26.3	13.7	118.1	113.2	19.5			82.7	30.5
1985	121.8	88.0	33.8	2.4	21.0	26.5	13.6	119.4	115.8	19.9			84.4	31.4
1985 Mar 14	121.7	88.9	32.8	1.9	20.9	26.8	13.1	119.8	114.0	19.6	0.4	0.5	83.3	30.7
Apr 11	122.3	88.9	33.3	1.8	21.0	26.8	13.4	120.5	114.6	19.7	0.6	0.6	83.6	31.0
May 9	120.9	87.9	33.0	2.4	20.8	26.5	13.2	118.5	114.1	19.6	-0.5	0.2	83.3	30.8
Jun 13	121.4	87.6	33.8	2.1	20.9	26.4	13.6	119.3	115.4	19.9	1.3	0.5	83.9	31.5
Jul 11	118.9	85.2	33.6	1.8	20.5	25.7	13.5	117.0	115.7	19.9	0.3	0.4	84.2	31.5
Aug 8	120.1	85.8	34.3	1.7	20.7	25.8	13.8	118.3	116.9	20.1	1.2	0.9	84.8	32.1
Sep 12	126.5	89.5	37.0	4.2	21.8	27.0	14.8	122.3	117.4	20.2	0.5	0.7	85.2	32.2
Oct 10	121.8	87.4	34.4	3.2	21.0	26.3	13.8	118.7	117.8	20.3	0.4	0.7	85.7	32.1
Nov 14	120.6	87.2	33.4	2.6	20.7	26.3	13.4	118.0	117.5	20.2	-0.3	0.2	85.6	31.9
Dec 12	121.5	88.6	32.9	2.3	20.9	26.7	13.2	119.2	119.2	20.5	1.7	0.6	87.0	32.2
1986 Jan 9	125.7	91.6	34.1	2.2	21.6	27.6	13.7	123.5	120.2	20.7	1.0	0.8	87.8	32.4
Feb 6	124.7	91.6	33.1	1.9	21.5	27.6	13.3	124.3	121.4	20.9	1.2	1.3	88.6	32.8
Mar 6	124.4	91.8	32.6	1.7	21.4	27.7	13.1	122.7	122.9	21.1	1.5	1.2	89.9	33.0

See footnotes to table 2-1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	per cent					
					Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		
<b>ASSISTED REGIONS</b>										
South West	9,973	5,215	15,188	23.9						
Development Areas	17,458	10,006	27,464	16.0						
Intermediate Areas	109,358	59,773	169,131	11.5						
Unassisted	136,789	74,994	211,783	12.4						
West Midlands	—	—	—	—						
Development Areas	194,463	81,203	275,666	16.8						
Intermediate Areas	47,948	25,306	73,254	11.9						
Unassisted	242,411	106,509	348,920	15.5						
East Midlands	3,480	1,638	5,118	22.0						
Development Areas	1,498	652	2,150	17.6						
Intermediate Areas	135,485	63,191	198,676	12.7						
Unassisted	140,463	65,481	205,944	12.9						
Yorkshire and Humberside	25,099	9,664	34,763	21.4						
Development Areas	113,333	44,362	157,695	17.0						
Intermediate Areas	84,209	39,550	123,759	13.1						
Unassisted	222,641	93,576	316,217	15.6						



# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	per cent					per cent			
Newark	2,170	1,144	3,314	14.5	Wolverhampton	18,305	7,105	25,410	18.5
Newbury	1,601	896	2,497	8.3	Woodbridge and Leiston	1,038	539	1,577	8.9
Newcastle upon Tyne	49,012	18,289	67,301	18.8	Worcester	4,426	2,160	6,586	11.6
Newmarket	1,490	944	2,434	10.7	Workington	3,081	1,636	4,717	18.7
Newquay	1,634	1,145	2,779	28.4	Worksop	2,906	1,253	4,159	17.4
Newton Abbot	2,152	1,213	3,365	14.7	Worthing	4,092	1,992	6,084	9.1
Northallerton	718	428	1,146	9.7	Yeovil	2,298	1,561	3,859	9.8
Northampton	6,776	3,393	10,169	10.3	York	5,973	3,489	9,462	10.6
Northwich	4,079	2,178	6,257	13.7					
Norwich	9,964	4,753	14,717	10.9					
Nottingham	31,993	12,763	44,756	13.7	<b>Wales</b>				
Okehampton	375	214	589	13.5	Aberdare	2,997	1,013	4,010	21.6
Oldham	8,163	3,592	11,755	14.2	Aberystwyth	959	449	1,408	12.3
Oswestry	1,184	639	1,823	14.7	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,774	1,393	5,167	19.2
Oxford	8,376	4,605	12,981	7.7	Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny	5,365	2,048	7,413	20.9
					Brecon	602	264	866	11.3
Pendle	3,030	1,705	4,735	15.4	Bridgend	6,865	2,706	9,571	17.8
Penrith	782	595	1,377	10.6	Cardiff	21,691	7,671	29,362	14.8
Penzance and St. Ives	2,672	1,209	3,881	23.1	Cardigan	1,151	556	1,707	27.2
Peterborough	8,422	3,891	12,313	14.0	Cardarvan	1,100	532	1,632	9.7
Pickering and Helmsley	341	228	569	8.8	Conwy and Colwyn	3,337	1,650	4,987	16.3
Plymouth	11,648	6,647	18,295	15.1	Denbigh	766	465	1,231	14.2
Poole	4,089	2,185	6,274	11.3	Doigellau and Barmouth	488	263	751	17.2
Portsmouth	13,823	6,258	20,081	12.8	Fishguard	539	204	743	23.7
Preston	12,287	5,982	18,269	11.9	Haverfordwest	2,833	1,186	4,019	19.3
Reading	7,153	3,575	10,728	8.0	Holyhead	2,980	1,212	4,192	24.7
Redruth and Camborne	3,240	1,488	4,728	23.0	Lampeter and Aberaeron	850	300	1,150	25.1
Retford	1,753	1,065	2,818	14.2	Llandello	322	176	498	15.3
Richmondshire	903	769	1,672	14.0	Llandrindod Wells	718	392	1,110	15.1
Ripon	556	365	921	9.0	Llanelli	4,026	1,991	6,017	18.6
Rochdale	7,472	3,355	10,827	17.7	Machynlleth	418	205	623	20.9
Rotherham and Mexborough	17,336	6,521	23,857	22.8	Merthyr and Rhymney	8,136	2,875	11,011	20.9
Rugby and Daventry	3,229	2,105	5,334	11.3	Monmouth	424	239	663	13.7
Salisbury	1,440	3,719	5,159	9.3	Neath and Port Talbot	5,731	2,383	8,114	16.1
Scarborough and Filey	3,273	1,619	4,892	16.3	Newport	9,263	3,770	13,033	16.2
Scunthorpe	6,825	2,705	9,530	18.5	Newtown	721	363	1,084	13.1
Settle	276	206	482	9.3	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,421	2,110	6,531	17.3
Shaftesbury	834	457	1,291	9.1	Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,342	3,000	11,342	17.7
Sheffield	32,491	13,267	45,758	16.0	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	706	386	1,092	18.0
Shrewsbury	3,268	1,562	4,830	11.6	Pwllheli	803	340	1,143	21.4
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,773	1,956	5,729	15.0	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	9,304	4,209	13,513	19.9
Skegness	1,964	841	2,805	25.6	South Pembrokeshire	2,337	1,007	3,344	24.9
Skipton	549	400	949	8.9	Swansea	13,058	4,969	18,027	16.1
Steaford	899	553	1,452	13.9	Welshpool	617	318	935	14.2
Slough	7,646	4,043	11,689	7.0	Wrexham	5,563	2,395	7,958	17.5
South Molton	329	166	495	12.2					
South Tyneside	11,479	4,253	15,732	25.9	<b>Scotland</b>				
Southampton	13,968	5,738	19,706	11.3	Aberdeen	6,878	3,748	10,626	6.6
Southend	23,787	10,637	34,424	14.4	Alicia	2,494	1,033	3,527	20.1
Spalding and Holbeach	1,602	911	2,513	11.6	Annan	837	516	1,353	16.6
St. Austell	2,016	1,191	3,207	14.6	Arbroath	1,103	648	1,751	19.0
Stafford	4,141	2,625	6,766	10.5	Ayr	4,693	2,362	7,055	14.5
Stamford	1,225	789	2,014	12.3	Badenoch	414	259	673	18.4
Stockton-on-Tees	11,224	4,303	15,527	20.1	Banff	570	308	878	11.2
Stoke	16,015	7,985	24,000	12.6	Bathgate	7,025	3,057	10,082	21.5
Stroud	2,336	1,389	3,725	10.6	Berwickshire	451	331	782	16.3
Sudbury	1,131	644	1,775	11.9	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	1,043	603	1,646	16.7
Sunderland	27,650	10,354	38,004	22.0	Brechin and Montrose	953	686	1,639	12.8
Swindon	6,829	3,788	10,617	12.1	Buckie	427	260	687	17.5
Taunton	2,570	1,493	4,063	10.2	Campbeltown	528	277	805	18.7
Telford and Bridgnorth	9,204	3,772	12,976	21.6	Crieff	316	170	486	14.1
Thanet	5,846	2,646	8,492	21.5	Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,489	1,064	4,553	26.8
Thetford	1,700	1,041	2,741	13.9	Dumbarton	3,848	2,151	5,999	20.5
Thirsk	380	253	633	14.5	Dumfries	1,706	873	2,579	10.7
Tiverton	650	415	1,065	11.4	Dundee	10,850	5,386	16,236	16.7
Torbay	5,796	3,017	8,813	20.3	Dunfermline	5,364	2,833	8,197	16.3
Torrington	413	231	644	17.6	Dunoon and Bute	927	547	1,474	19.0
Totnes	582	330	912	14.9	Edinburgh	24,113	10,777	34,890	11.6
Trowbridge and Frome	2,742	1,819	4,561	10.7	Elgin	1,103	813	1,916	12.7
Truro	1,676	936	2,612	12.4	Falkirk	7,649	3,610	11,259	18.4
Tunbridge Wells	3,727	2,094	5,816	6.9	Forfar	739	507	1,246	11.5
					Forres	463	337	800	27.9
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	706	442	1,148	11.2	Fraserburgh	544	269	813	13.4
Wakefield and Dewsbury	12,578	5,092	17,670	15.5	Galashiels	791	458	1,249	8.1
Walsall	18,845	7,561	26,406	17.7	Girvan	591	241	832	22.2
Wareham and Swanage	580	413	993	10.6	Glasgow	82,368	31,197	113,565	17.6
Warminster	420	337	757	12.1	Greenock	7,253	2,992	10,245	21.6
Warrington	6,916	3,200	10,116	13.2	Haddington	729	423	1,152	9.8
Warwick	4,605	2,657	7,262	9.4	Hawick	504	270	774	9.3
Watford and Luton	18,982	9,715	28,697	9.1	Huntly	224	138	362	11.8
Wellington and Rushden	3,225	1,853	5,078	12.0	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,230	861	3,091	21.6
Wells	1,355	843	2,198	9.0	Inverness	3,347	1,662	5,009	13.6
Weston-super-Mare	3,379	2,094	5,473	15.2	Irvine	8,343	3,563	11,906	25.7
Whitby	938	438	1,376	21.6	Islay/Mid Argyll	449	244	693	15.2
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,252	649	1,901	14.3	Keith	404	269	673	12.9
Whitehaven	2,644	1,356	4,000	13.3	Kelso and Jedburgh	310	196	506	10.1
Widnes and Runcorn	8,234	3,248	11,482	19.2	Kilmarnock	3,998	1,684	5,682	18.4
Wigan and St. Helens	24,393	10,704	35,097	19.2	Kirkcaldy	8,170	3,763	11,933	18.3
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,474	1,480	3,954	5.3	Lanarkshire	23,450	9,585	33,035	21.1
Windermere	416	268	684	11.4	Lochaber	1,056	747	1,803	22.7
Wirral and Chester	27,587	11,457	39,044	18.3	Lockerbie	397	274	671	16.9
Wisbech	2,114	923	3,037	18.3	Newton Stewart	507	260	767	23.3

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	per cent					per cent			
North East Fife	1,129	820	1,949	11.8	Northern Ireland**	2,304	1,029	3,333	15.3
Oban	748	548	1,296	18.2	Ballymena	43,860	17,151	61,011	18.0
Orkney Islands	597	248	845	12.7	Belfast	5,602	1,688	7,290	26.8
Peebles	2,347	1,142	3,489	10.9	Coleraine	2,040	729	2,769	37.2
Perth	943	642	1,585	12.0	Cookstown	8,075	3,312	11,387	21.0
Peterhead	485	301	786	6.7	Dungannon	2,919	981	3,900	29.3
Shetland Islands	681	457	1,138	24.1	Enniskillen	3,319	1,054	4,373	27.1
Skye and Wester Ross	678	411	1,089	14.5	Londonderry	10,029	2,476	12,505	29.0
Stewartry	3,242	1,692	4,934	11.9	Magherafelt	2,143	758	2,901	29.4
Stirling	898	485	1,383	16.7	Newry	5,812	1,901	7,713	32.6
Stranraer	560	335	895	22.9					
Sutherland	482	267	749	12.2	Omagh	2,524	843	3,367	22.8
Western Isles	1,347	534	1,881	19.3	Strabane	3,205	649	3,854	38.9
Wick	598	237	835	17.9					

† Because of the change in the compilation of the unemployment statistics (see *Employment Gazette*, March/April 1986, pages 107-108), the figures in this table are not directly comparable with those previously published.

\* 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, and have not yet been revised to take account of the new employment data.

\*\* 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
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## 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									
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									
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									
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

## 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	3,276.9
1986 Jan	185.1	132.3	265.6	288.4	588.5	576.2	1,371.6	3,407.7
Per cent								
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								
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								
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

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
per cent									
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>									
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	15,423	7,967	23,390	10.8	<b>West Sussex</b>	11,989	6,869	18,858	7.6
Bedfordshire	7,180	3,101	10,281		Adur	1,253	605	1,858	
Luton	1,726	1,293	3,019		Arun	2,688	1,376	4,064	
Mid Bedfordshire	3,898	1,891	5,789		Chichester	1,726	977	2,703	
North Bedfordshire	2,619	1,682	4,301		Crawley	1,500	933	2,433	
South Bedfordshire					Horsham	1,381	985	2,366	
<b>Berkshire</b>	15,430	8,084	23,514	7.5	Mid Sussex	1,424	1,079	2,503	
Bracknell	1,810	1,120	2,930		Worthing	2,017	914	2,931	
Newbury	2,100	1,245	3,345		<b>Greater London</b>	282,148	124,048	406,196	10.6
Reading	4,875	1,940	6,815		Barking and Dagenham	6,128	2,445	8,573	
Slough	3,192	1,507	4,699		Barnet	7,158	3,905	11,063	
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,075	1,145	3,220		Bexley	5,484	3,165	8,649	
Wokingham	1,378	1,127	2,505		Brent	11,627	5,141	16,768	
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	12,768	6,735	19,503	8.6	Bromley	6,696	3,327	10,023	
Aylesbury Vale	2,385	1,441	3,826		Camden	10,663	4,726	15,389	
Chiltern	1,109	647	1,756		City of London	78	29	107	
Milton Keynes	5,822	2,711	8,533		City of Westminster	9,591	4,074	13,665	
South Buckinghamshire	863	461	1,324		Croydon	9,154	4,513	13,667	
Wycombe	2,589	1,475	4,064		Ealing	9,748	5,010	14,758	
<b>East Sussex</b>	21,018	9,620	30,638	12.6	Enfield	7,335	3,399	10,734	
Brighton	7,023	2,969	9,992		Greenwich	10,264	4,528	14,792	
Eastbourne	2,295	1,069	3,364		Hackney	14,872	5,655	20,527	
Hastings	3,434	1,367	4,801		Hammersmith and Fulham	9,022	3,814	12,836	
Hove	3,173	1,488	4,661		Haringey	12,244	5,257	17,501	
Lewes	1,713	919	2,632		Harrow	4,027	2,338	6,365	
Rother	1,710	836	2,546		Havering	6,248	3,025	9,273	
Wealden	1,670	972	2,642		Hillingdon	4,645	2,749	7,394	
<b>Essex</b>	43,496	21,885	65,381	12.5	Hounslow	5,854	3,513	9,367	
Basildon	6,118	2,705	8,823		Islington	11,944	4,791	16,735	
Braintree	2,521	1,663	4,184		Kensington and Chelsea	6,621	3,105	9,726	
Brentwood	1,388	725	2,113		Kingston-upon-Thames	2,681	1,399	4,080	
Castle Point	2,460	1,181	3,641		Lambeth	18,737	7,267	26,004	
Chelmsford	2,632	1,662	4,294		Lewisham	13,047	5,263	18,310	
Colchester	3,918	2,367	6,285		Merton	4,336	2,110	6,446	
Epping Forest	2,551	1,316	3,867		Newham	12,781	3,656	17,437	
Harlow	2,695	1,535	4,230		Redbridge	6,153	3,139	9,292	
Maldon	1,250	689	1,939		Richmond-upon-Thames	3,300	1,825	5,125	
Rochford	1,615	856	2,471		Southwark	15,862	5,663	21,525	
Southend-on-Sea	6,148	2,485	8,633		Sutton	3,299	1,934	5,233	
Tendring	4,073	1,835	5,908		Tower Hamlets	12,443	3,659	16,102	
Thurrock	5,287	2,214	7,501		Waltham Forest	8,549	3,749	12,298	
Uttlesford	840	652	1,492		Wandsworth	11,557	4,855	16,412	
<b>Hampshire</b>	41,636	20,603	62,239	10.3	<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>				
Basingstoke and Deane	2,593	1,467	4,060		<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	16,622	8,936	25,558	10.3
East Hampshire	1,467	856	2,323		Cambridge	2,585	1,206	3,791	
Eastleigh	1,967	1,271	3,238		East Cambridgeshire	902	631	1,533	
Fareham	1,966	1,262	3,2						



# 2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>13,916</b>	<b>7,478</b>	<b>21,394</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>42,648</b>	<b>17,717</b>	<b>60,365</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Cheltenham	2,764	1,336	4,100		Ashfield	4,113	1,562	5,675	
Cotswold	1,227	757	1,984		Bassetlaw	4,466	2,194	6,660	
Forest of Dean	2,549	1,461	4,010		Broxtowe	3,345	1,572	4,917	
Gloucester	3,494	1,537	5,031		Gedling	4,275	1,788	6,063	
Stroud	2,344	1,418	3,762		Mansfield	4,205	1,775	5,980	
Tewkesbury	1,538	969	2,507		Newark	17,623	5,911	23,534	
					Nottingham	2,517	1,331	3,728	
					Rushcliffe				
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>11,283</b>	<b>6,848</b>	<b>18,131</b>	<b>11.2</b>					
Mendip	2,110	1,287	3,397						
Sedgemoor	2,911	1,563	4,474						
Taunton Deane	2,487	1,434	3,921						
West Somerset	953	610	1,563						
Yeovil	2,822	1,954	4,776						
					<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER</b>				
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>13,516</b>	<b>8,391</b>	<b>21,907</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>Humberston</b>	<b>41,947</b>	<b>16,538</b>	<b>58,485</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Kennet	2,140	1,378	2,160		Beverley	2,449	1,494	3,943	
North Wiltshire	2,175	1,319	3,494		Boothferry	2,490	1,250	3,740	
Salisbury	5,592	3,006	8,598		Cleethorpes	3,148	1,227	4,375	
Thamesdown	2,327	1,651	3,978		East Yorkshire	2,423	1,343	3,766	
West Wiltshire					Great Grimsby	2,278	1,102	3,380	
					Holderness	5,341	1,735	7,076	
					Kingston-upon-Hull	1,548	843	2,391	
					Scunthorpe	18,188	6,209	24,397	
						4,082	1,335	5,417	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>					<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>18,262</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>29,002</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>	<b>21,431</b>	<b>11,374</b>	<b>32,805</b>	<b>14.0</b>	Craven	944	660	1,604	
Bromsgrove	2,887	1,460	4,347		Hambleton	1,745	1,076	2,821	
Hereford	1,829	1,046	2,875		Harrogate	2,946	1,730	4,676	
Leominster	1,099	592	1,691		Richmondshire	926	775	1,701	
Malvern Hills	2,286	1,098	3,384		Ryedale	1,495	1,051	2,546	
Redditch	3,058	1,697	4,755		Scarborough	4,175	2,022	6,197	
South Herefordshire	1,356	815	2,171		Selby	2,024	1,382	3,406	
Worcester	3,030	1,338	4,368		York	4,007	2,044	6,051	
Wyche	2,348	1,435	3,783						
Wychavon	3,538	1,893	5,431		<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>75,233</b>	<b>29,564</b>	<b>104,797</b>	<b>18.7</b>
					Barnsley	13,347	4,898	18,245	
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>15,849</b>	<b>7,080</b>	<b>22,929</b>	<b>16.8</b>	Doncaster	17,489	7,093	24,582	
Bridgnorth	1,633	895	2,528		Rotherham	14,293	5,656	19,949	
North Shropshire	1,394	738	2,132		Sheffield	30,104	11,917	42,021	
Oswestry	1,036	547	1,583						
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,952	1,397	4,349		<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>87,199</b>	<b>36,734</b>	<b>123,933</b>	<b>14.1</b>
South Shropshire	1,072	517	1,589		Bradford	21,833	8,238	30,071	
The Wrekin	7,762	2,986	10,748		Calderdale	6,607	3,512	10,119	
					Kirklees	13,832	6,587	20,399	
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>35,638</b>	<b>18,801</b>	<b>54,439</b>	<b>14.0</b>	Leeds	30,450	12,587	43,037	
Calke Chase	3,658	2,030	5,688		Wakefield	14,477	5,830	20,307	
East Staffordshire	3,284	1,768	5,052						
Lichfield	2,688	1,637	4,325						
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,756	1,918	5,674		<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
South Staffordshire	3,502	1,859	5,361		<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>35,406</b>	<b>17,212</b>	<b>52,618</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Stafford	3,097	1,864	4,961		Chester	4,753	2,214	6,967	
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,139	1,431	3,570		Congleton	3,558	1,269	4,827	
Stoke-on-Trent	10,338	4,681	15,019		Crewsley and Nantwich	3,112	1,789	4,901	
Tamworth	3,176	1,613	4,789		Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,087	1,837	5,924	
					Haltwhistle	7,713	2,936	10,649	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>14,392</b>	<b>8,283</b>	<b>22,675</b>	<b>12.2</b>	Macclesfield	3,329	1,870	5,199	
North Warwickshire	1,810	1,102	2,912		Vale Royal	3,938	2,097	6,035	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,578	2,442	7,020		Warrington	6,916	3,200	10,116	
Rugby	2,534	1,542	4,076						
Stratford-on-Avon	2,120	1,336	3,456		<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>54,231</b>	<b>26,047</b>	<b>80,278</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Warwick	3,350	1,861	5,211		Blackburn	6,522	2,645	9,167	
					Blackpool	8,313	3,907	12,220	
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>155,101</b>	<b>60,971</b>	<b>216,072</b>	<b>16.5</b>	Burnley	4,013	1,885	5,898	
Birmingham	66,776	24,955	91,731		Chorley	2,808	1,577	4,385	
Coventry	17,698	7,731	25,429		Fylde	1,695	1,016	2,711	
Dudley	13,811	6,261	20,072		Hyndburn	2,692	1,381	4,073	
Sandwell	18,675	7,329	26,004		Lancaster	4,828	2,521	7,349	
Solihull	7,594	3,482	11,076		Pendle	3,030	1,705	4,735	
Walsall	14,448	5,242	19,690		Preston	6,301	2,472	8,773	
Wolverhampton	16,099	5,971	22,070		Ribble Valley	774	541	1,315	
					Rossendale	1,992	1,043	3,035	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>					South Ribble	2,824	1,667	4,491	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>33,961</b>	<b>15,649</b>	<b>49,610</b>	<b>13.9</b>	West Lancashire	5,373	2,116	7,489	
Amber Valley	3,357	1,535	4,892		Wyre	1,571	4,637		
Bolsover	2,860	1,267	4,127						
Chesterfield	4,436	1,979	6,415		<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>125,609</b>	<b>52,335</b>	<b>177,944</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Derby	10,456	4,065	14,521		Bolton	11,761	5,077	16,838	
Erewash	3,872	1,686	5,558		Bury	6,034	3,144	9,178	
High Peak	2,414	1,494	3,908		Manchester	33,291	11,114	44,405	
North East Derbyshire	3,558	1,813	5,371		Oldham	8,954	4,122	13,076	
South Derbyshire	1,685	1,003	2,688		Rochdale	9,752	4,382	14,134	
West Derbyshire	1,323	807	2,130		Salford	14,073	5,061	19,134	
					Stockport	9,883	4,628	14,511	
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>26,276</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>39,526</b>	<b>10.4</b>	Tameside	9,180	4,263	13,443	
Blaby	1,328	917	2,245		Trafford	8,469	3,651	12,120	
Hinkley and Bosworth	1,920	1,285	3,205		Wigan	14,412	6,893	21,305	
Charnwood	2,970	1,810	4,780						
Harborough	1,063	681	1,744		<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>101,074</b>	<b>38,055</b>	<b>139,129</b>	<b>21.0</b>
Leicester	14,269	5,735	20,004		Knowsley	14,792	5,197	19,989	
Melton	947	635	1,582		Liverpool	41,631	15,002	56,633	
North West Leicestershire	2,392	1,219	3,611		St Helens	10,394	4,010	14,404	
Oadby and Wigston	830	544	1,374		Sefton	15,413	6,371	21,784	
Rutland	557	424	981		Wirral	18,844	7,475	26,319	
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>20,663</b>	<b>9,862</b>	<b>30,525</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>NORTH</b>				
Boston	2,318	1,010	3,328		<b>Cleveland</b>	<b>40,578</b>	<b>13,890</b>	<b>54,468</b>	<b>22.2</b>
East Lindsey	4,687	2,123	6,810		Hartlepool	6,952	2,437	9,389	
Lincoln	4,417	1,655	6,072		Langbaugh	9,833	3,473	13,306	
North Kesteven	2,061	1,232	3,293		Middlesbrough	12,569	3,677	16,246	
South Holland	1,669	997	2,666		Stockton-on-Tees	11,224	4,303	15,527	
South Kesteven	3,093	1,652	4,745						
West Lindsey	2,418	1,253	3,671		<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>14,618</b>	<b>8,783</b>	<b>23,401</b>	<b>12.6</b>
					Allerdale	3,706	2,107	5,813	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>16,915</b>	<b>9,003</b>	<b>25,918</b>	<b>12.2</b>	Barrow-in-Furness	2,094	1,500	3,594	
Corby	3,304	1,528	4,832		Carlisle	3,361	1,929	5,290	
Daventry	1,159	927	2,086		Copeland	2,770	1,393	4,163	
East Northamptonshire	1,254	778	2,032		Eden	941	701	1,642	
Kettering	2,008	1,010	3,018		South Lakeland	1,746	1,153	2,899	
Northampton	5,990	2,853	8,843						
South Northamptonshire	1,013	719	1,732						
Wellingborough	2,187	1,188	3,375						

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
<b>Durham</b>	<b>30,489</b>	<b>12,041</b>	<b>42,530</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>	<b>5,367</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>8,327</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Chester-le-Street	2,520	961	3,481		Annapdale and Eskdale	1,234	790	2,024	
Darlington	4,515	1,993	6,508		Nithsdale	2,050	1,014	3,064	
Derwentside	5,650	1,964	7,614		Stewartry	678	411	1,089	
Durham	3,167	1,334	4,501		Wigton	1,405	745	2,150	
Easington	5,013	1,924	6,937					</	



# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment† in Parliamentary constituencies\* at March 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>							
<b>Bedfordshire</b>				Epsom and Ewell	1,289	641	1,930
Luton South	4,558	1,961	6,519	Esher	981	527	1,508
Mid Bedfordshire	1,881	1,291	3,172	Guildford	1,458	705	2,163
North Bedfordshire	3,236	1,487	4,723	Mole Valley	999	537	1,536
North Luton	3,148	1,566	4,714	North West Surrey	1,417	855	2,272
South West Bedfordshire	2,600	1,662	4,262	Reigate	1,395	757	2,152
<b>Berkshire</b>							
East Berkshire	2,202	1,337	3,539	South West Surrey	1,153	561	1,714
Newbury	1,757	1,009	2,766	Spelthorne	1,518	912	2,430
Reading East	2,996	1,202	4,198	Woking	1,506	938	2,444
Reading West	2,487	1,138	3,625	<b>West Sussex</b>			
Slough	3,192	1,507	4,699	Arundel	2,297	1,185	3,482
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,683	928	2,611	Chichester	1,726	977	2,703
Wokingham	1,113	963	2,076	Crawley	1,697	1,132	2,829
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>							
Aylesbury	1,688	1,071	2,759	Horsham	1,381	985	2,366
Beaconsfield	1,180	662	1,842	Mid Sussex	1,227	880	2,107
Buckingham	1,918	994	2,912	Shoreham	1,644	796	2,440
Chesham and Amersham	1,123	661	1,784	Worthing	2,017	914	2,931
Milton Keynes	4,930	2,341	7,271	<b>Greater London</b>			
Wycombe	1,929	1,006	2,935	Barking	2,984	1,086	4,070
<b>East Sussex</b>							
Bexhill and Battle	1,512	730	2,242	Battersea	4,747	1,675	6,422
Brighton Kemptown	3,571	1,427	4,998	Beckenham	2,244	1,065	3,309
Brighton Pavilion	3,452	1,542	4,994	Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,237	1,635	7,872
Eastbourne	2,467	1,146	3,613	Bexley Heath	1,474	950	2,424
Hastings and Rye	3,811	1,564	5,375	Bow and Poplar	6,206	2,024	8,230
Hove	3,173	1,488	4,661	Brent East	4,800	2,021	6,821
Lewes	1,782	954	2,736	Brent North	2,113	1,127	3,240
Wealden	1,250	769	2,019	Brent South	2,714	1,993	4,707
<b>Essex</b>							
Basildon	4,710	1,933	6,643	Brentford and Isleworth	2,799	1,581	4,380
Billerica	2,429	1,363	3,792	Carshalton and Wallington	2,004	996	3,000
Braintree	2,210	1,478	3,688	Chelsea	2,831	1,284	4,115
Brentwood and Ongar	1,687	854	2,541	Chingford	1,812	921	2,733
Castle Point	2,460	1,181	3,641	Chipping Barnet	1,362	806	2,168
Chelmsford	2,025	1,246	3,271	Chislehurst	1,546	695	2,241
Epping Forest	1,967	1,024	2,991	Croydon Central	2,611	1,033	3,644
Harlow	2,990	1,698	4,688	Croydon North East	2,588	1,352	3,940
Hanwell	3,500	1,514	5,014	Croydon North West	2,667	1,383	4,050
North Colchester	2,791	1,552	4,343	Croydon South	1,288	745	2,033
Rochford	1,907	1,094	3,001	Dagenham	3,144	1,359	4,503
Saffron Walden	1,466	1,015	2,481	Dulwich	2,610	1,330	3,940
South Colchester and Maldon	2,950	1,825	4,775	Ealing North	3,419	1,496	4,915
Southend East	3,612	1,330	4,942	Ealing Acton	3,719	2,184	5,903
Southend West	2,536	1,155	3,691	Ealing Southall	2,885	1,289	4,174
Thurrock	4,266	1,623	5,889	Edmonton	2,553	1,090	3,643
<b>Hampshire</b>							
Aldershot	1,829	1,296	3,125	Enfield North	2,596	1,147	3,743
Basingstoke	2,146	1,169	3,315	Enfield Southgate	1,854	963	2,817
East Hampshire	1,596	963	2,559	Erith and Crayford	2,841	1,471	4,312
Eastleigh	2,754	1,628	4,382	Feltham and Heston	3,055	1,932	4,987
Fareham	2,129	1,303	3,432	Finchley	1,850	1,128	2,978
Gosport	2,427	1,693	4,120	Fulham	3,776	1,745	5,521
Havant	4,053	1,627	5,680	Greenwich	3,410	1,419	4,829
Isle of Wight	4,772	2,599	7,372	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,068	2,640	9,708
New Forest	1,670	774	2,444	Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,804	3,015	10,819
North West Hampshire	1,559	965	2,524	Hammersmith	5,246	2,069	7,315
Portsmouth North	3,395	1,515	4,910	Hampstead and Highgate	4,118	1,228	5,346
Portsmouth South	5,270	2,426	7,696	Harrow East	2,311	1,803	4,114
Romsey and Waterside	2,307	1,150	3,457	Harrow West	1,716	1,030	2,746
Southampton Itchen	4,813	1,833	6,646	Hayes and Harlington	1,879	1,119	2,998
Southampton Test	4,277	1,478	5,755	Hendon North	2,021	939	2,960
Winchester	1,411	768	2,179	Hendon South	1,925	1,032	2,957
<b>Hertfordshire</b>							
Broxbourne	1,854	1,127	2,981	Holborn and St Pancras	6,545	2,598	9,143
Hertford and Stortford	1,431	933	2,364	Hornchurch	2,089	1,046	3,135
Hertsmere	1,861	881	2,742	Hornsey and Wood Green	5,201	2,470	7,671
North Hertfordshire	2,296	1,313	3,609	Ilford North	1,913	1,040	2,953
South West Hertfordshire	1,516	877	2,393	Ilford South	2,778	1,359	4,137
St Albans	1,656	830	2,486	Islington North	6,722	2,708	9,430
Stevenage	2,563	1,583	4,146	Islington South and Finsbury	5,222	2,083	7,305
Watford	2,124	1,123	3,247	Kensington	3,790	1,821	5,611
Welwyn Hatfield	1,922	1,059	2,981	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,684	829	2,513
West Hertfordshire	2,237	1,337	3,574	Lewisham East	3,403	1,457	4,860
<b>Kent</b>							
Ashford	2,582	1,337	3,919	Lewisham West	3,809	1,678	5,487
Canterbury	2,925	1,492	4,417	Lewisham Deptford	5,835	2,128	7,963
Dartford	2,363	1,290	3,653	Leyton	3,783	1,599	5,382
Dover	3,168	1,578	4,746	Mitcham and Morden	2,534	1,170	3,704
Faversham	3,606	1,844	5,450	Newham North East	4,098	1,675	5,773
Folkestone and Hythe	3,351	1,515	4,866	Newham North West	4,345	1,579	5,924
Gillingham	3,405	1,802	5,207	Newham South	4,338	1,402	5,740
Gravesend	3,435	1,705	5,140	Norwood	6,334	2,449	8,783
Maidstone	2,533	1,291	3,824	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,169	744	1,913
Medway	3,445	1,815	5,260	Orpington	6,779	2,360	9,139
Mid Kent	3,240	1,702	4,942	Peckham	2,830	1,233	4,063
North Thanet	3,879	1,775	5,654	Ravensbourne	1,286	793	2,079
Sevenoaks	1,590	893	2,483	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,774	977	2,751
South Thanet	3,267	1,565	4,832	Romford	1,987	989	2,976
Tonbridge and Malling	1,914	1,124	3,038	Ruislip-Northwood	1,040	685	1,725
Tunbridge Wells	1,816	946	2,762	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,726	1,845	7,571
<b>Oxfordshire</b>							
Banbury	2,044	1,323	3,367	Streatham	4,623	1,927	6,550
Henley	1,224	655	1,879	Surbiton	997	570	1,567
Oxford East	3,025	1,269	4,294	Sutton and Cheam	1,295	938	2,233
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,878	1,050	2,928	Sutton and Westminister South	3,785	1,495	5,280
Wantage	1,422	872	2,294	Tooting	3,980	1,747	5,727
Witney	1,612	1,221	2,833	Tottenham	7,043	2,787	9,830
<b>Surrey</b>							
Chertsey and Walton	1,428	782	2,210	Twickenham	1,526	848	2,374
East Surrey	1,046	607	1,653	Upminster	2,172	990	3,162
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>							
Cambridge	2,379	1,084	3,463	Uxbridge	1,726	945	2,671
Huntingdon	2,312	1,603	3,915	Vauxhall	7,780	2,891	10,671
North East Cambridgeshire	3,264	1,696	4,960	Walthamstow	2,954	1,249	4,203
Peterborough	5,893	2,428	8,321	Wanstead and Woodford	1,462	740	2,202
<b>Greater London</b>							
Battersea	4,747	1,675	6,422	Westminster North	5,884	2,608	8,492
Beckenham	2,244	1,065	3,309	Wimbledon	1,802	940	2,742
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,237	1,635	7,872	Woolwich	4,301	2,019	6,320
Bexley Heath	1,474	950	2,424	<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>			
Bow and Poplar	6,206	2,024	8,230	<b>Cambridgeshire</b>			
Brent East	4,800	2,021	6,821	Cambridge	2,379	1,084	3,463
Brent North	2,113	1,127	3,240	Huntingdon	2,312	1,603	3,915
Brent South	2,714	1,993	4,707	North East Cambridgeshire	3,264	1,696	4,960
Brentford and Isleworth	2,799	1,581	4,380	Peterborough	5,893	2,428	8,321
Carshalton and Wallington	2,004	996	3,000	<b>Bedfordshire</b>			
Chelsea	2,831	1,284	4,115	Luton South	4,558	1,961	6,519
Chingford	1,812	921	2,733	Mid Bedfordshire	1,881	1,291	3,172
Chipping Barnet	1,362	806	2,168	North Bedfordshire	3,236	1,487	4,723
Chislehurst	1,546	695	2,241	North Luton	3,148	1,566	4,714
Croydon Central	2,611	1,033	3,644	South West Bedfordshire	2,600	1,662	4,262
Croydon North East	2,588	1,352	3,940	<b>Berkshire</b>			
Croydon North West	2,667	1,383	4,050	East Berkshire	2,202	1,337	3,539
Croydon South	1,288	745	2,033	Newbury	1,757	1,009	2,766
Dagenham	3,144	1,359	4,503	Reading East	2,996	1,202	4,198
Dulwich	2,610	1,330	3,940	Reading West	2,487	1,138	3,625
Ealing North	3,419	1,496	4,915	Slough	3,192	1,507	4,699
Ealing Acton	3,719	2,184	5,903	Windsor and Maidenhead	1,683	928	2,611
Ealing Southall	2,885	1,289	4,174	Wokingham	1,113	963	2,076
Edmonton	2,553	1,090	3,643	<b>Buckinghamshire</b>			
Enfield North	2,596	1,147	3,743	Aylesbury	1,688	1,071	2,759
Enfield Southgate	1,854	963	2,817	Beaconsfield	1,180	662	1,842
Erith and Crayford	2,841	1,471	4,312	Buckingham	1,918	994	2,912
Feltham and Heston	3,055	1,932	4,987	Chesham and Amersham	1,123	661	1,784
Finchley	1,850	1,128	2,978	Milton Keynes	4,930	2,341	7,271
Fulham	3,776	1,745	5,521	Wycombe	1,929	1,006	2,935
Greenwich	3,410	1,419	4,829	<b>East Sussex</b>			
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,068	2,640	9,708	Bexhill and Battle	1,512	730	2,242
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,804	3,015	10,819	Brighton Kemptown	3,571	1,427	4,998
Hammersmith	5,246	2,069	7,315	Brighton Pavilion	3,452	1,542	4,994
Hampstead and Highgate	4,118	1,228	5,346	Eastbourne	2,467	1,146	3,613
Harrow East	2,311	1,803	4,114	Hastings and Rye	3,811	1,564	5,375
Harrow West	1,716	1,030	2,746	Hove	3,173	1,488	4,661
Hayes and Harlington	1,879	1,119	2,998				



# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment† in Parliamentary constituencies\* at March 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Stockport	3,340	1,471	4,811
Harrogate	2,224	1,279	3,503	Stretford	6,812	2,385	9,197
Richmond	2,446	1,701	4,147	Wigan	4,959	2,250	7,209
Ryedale	1,988	1,343	3,331	Worsley	4,171	1,877	6,048
Scarborough	3,815	1,814	5,629	<b>Merseyside</b>			
Selby	2,116	1,448	3,564	Birkenhead	7,645	2,445	10,090
Skipton and Ripon	1,666	1,111	2,777	Bootle	8,486	2,701	11,187
York	4,007	2,044	6,051	Crosby	3,576	1,883	5,459
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Knowsley North	7,371	2,326	9,697
Barnsley Central	4,602	1,644	6,246	Knowsley South	7,421	2,871	10,292
Barnsley East	4,486	1,586	6,072	Liverpool Broadgreen	6,162	2,544	8,706
Barnsley West and Penistone	4,259	1,668	Liverpool Garston	5,920	2,094	8,014	
Don Valley	5,769	2,248	8,017	Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,303	2,180	7,483
Doncaster Central	5,432	2,294	7,726	Liverpool Riverside	8,990	2,868	11,858
Doncaster North	6,288	2,551	8,839	Liverpool Walton	7,998	2,866	10,864
Rother Valley	4,370	1,944	6,314	Liverpool West Derby	7,258	2,450	9,708
Rotherham	5,069	1,922	6,991	Southport	3,351	1,787	5,138
Sheffield Central	7,523	2,448	9,971	St Helens North	4,730	2,003	6,733
Sheffield Attercliffe	4,326	1,807	6,133	St Helens South	5,664	2,007	7,671
Sheffield Brightside	5,910	2,087	7,997	Wallasey	5,495	2,159	7,654
Sheffield Hallam	3,150	1,683	4,833	Wirral South	2,691	1,463	4,154
Sheffield Heeley	5,225	1,934	7,159	Wirral West	3,013	1,408	4,421
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,970	1,958	5,928				
Wentworth	4,854	1,790	6,644	<b>NORTH</b>			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				<b>Cleveland</b>			
Batley and Spen	3,743	1,656	5,399	Hartlepool	6,952	2,437	9,389
Bradford North	5,640	1,914	7,554	Langbaugh	6,020	2,131	8,151
Bradford South	4,593	1,874	6,267	Middlesbrough	8,549	2,470	11,019
Bradford West	6,510	2,073	8,583	Redcar	6,676	2,182	8,858
Caldar Valley	2,645	1,626	4,271	Stockton North	6,927	2,435	9,362
Colne Valley	2,628	1,503	4,131	Stockton South	5,454	2,235	7,689
Dewsbury	3,769	1,656	5,425	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Elmet	2,479	1,265	3,744	Barrow and Furness	2,352	1,713	4,065
Halifax	3,962	1,886	5,848	Carlisle	2,746	1,499	4,245
Hemsworth	4,155	1,590	5,745	Copeland	2,770	1,393	4,163
Huddersfield	3,692	1,752	5,444	Penrith and the Borders	2,103	1,489	3,592
Keighley	2,686	1,394	4,080	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,588	1,011	2,599
Leeds Central	5,752	1,975	7,727	Workington	3,059	1,678	4,737
Leeds East	5,661	1,912	7,573	<b>Durham</b>			
Leeds North East	3,368	1,461	4,829	Bishop Auckland	5,321	2,140	7,461
Leeds North West	2,816	1,296	4,112	City of Durham	3,167	1,334	4,501
Leeds West	4,225	1,723	5,948	Darlington	4,229	1,839	6,068
Morley and Leeds South	3,453	1,392	4,845	Easington	4,288	1,707	5,995
Normanton	2,613	1,377	3,990	North Durham	5,286	1,880	7,166
Pontefract and Castleford	4,416	1,617	6,033	North West Durham	4,544	1,692	6,236
Pudsey	2,091	1,232	3,323	Sedgefield	3,654	1,449	5,103
Shipley	2,404	1,813	4,217	<b>Northumberland</b>			
Wakefield	3,898	1,577	5,475	Benwick-upon-Tweed	2,422	1,253	3,675
				Blyth Valley	3,781	1,435	5,216
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				Hexham	1,533	939	2,472
<b>Cheshire</b>				Wansbeck	3,593	1,455	5,048
City of Chester	4,006	1,689	5,695	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Congleton	1,669	1,361	3,030	Blaydon	3,606	1,576	5,182
Crewe and Nantwich	3,001	1,697	4,698	Gateshead East	5,352	1,993	7,345
Eddisbury	3,303	1,721	5,024	Houghton and Washington	6,132	2,449	8,581
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,419	2,085	6,504	Jarrow	6,038	2,129	8,167
Halton	5,582	2,383	7,965	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,245	1,739	5,984
Macclesfield	2,048	1,230	3,278	Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,496	1,989	7,485
Tatton	2,331	1,293	3,624	Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,920	1,922	6,842
Warrington North	4,748	1,942	6,690	South Shields	5,441	2,124	7,565
Warrington South	4,299	1,811	6,110	Sunderland North	8,518	2,779	11,297
<b>Lancashire</b>				Sunderland South	6,220	2,385	8,585
Blackburn	5,539	1,966	7,505	Tyne Bridge	7,618	2,204	9,822
Blackpool North	4,085	1,879	5,964	Tynemouth	4,902	1,868	6,770
Blackpool South	4,228	2,028	6,256	Wallsend	6,048	2,426	8,474
Burnley	4,013	1,885	5,898	<b>WALES</b>			
Chorley	2,954	1,695	4,649	<b>Clywd</b>			
Fylde	1,882	1,129	3,011	Alyn and Deeside	3,140	1,497	4,637
Hyndburn	2,692	1,381	4,073	Clywd North West	3,971	1,798	5,769
Lancaster	2,321	1,198	3,519	Clywd South West	2,605	1,293	3,898
Lancaster	2,749	1,483	4,232	Delyn	3,889	1,726	5,615
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,030	1,705	4,735	Wrexham	3,447	1,481	4,928
Pendle	5,626	2,047	7,673	<b>Dyfed</b>			
Preston	1,262	853	2,115	Carmarthen	2,685	1,296	3,981
Ribble Valley	2,975	1,722	4,697	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	3,033	1,348	4,381
Rossendale and Darwen	2,824	1,667	4,491	Llanelli	3,325	1,629	4,954
South Ribble	5,227	1,998	7,225	Pembroke	5,252	2,228	7,480
West Lancashire	2,824	1,411	4,235	<b>Gwent</b>			
Wyre				Blaenau Gwent	4,316	1,565	5,881
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Islwyn	2,992	1,206	4,198
Altrincham and Sale	2,183	1,165	3,348	Monmouth	2,380	1,214	3,594
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,405	1,594	4,999	Newport East	3,618	1,406	5,024
Bolton North East	3,873	1,506	5,379	Newport West	4,105	1,624	5,729
Bolton South East	4,545	1,884	6,429	Torfaen	3,966	1,827	5,793
Bolton West	3,343	1,687	5,030	<b>Gwynedd</b>			
Bury North	3,043	1,561	4,604	Caernarfon	2,905	1,135	4,040
Bury South	2,991	1,583	4,574	Conwy	2,862	1,171	4,033
Cheadle	1,599	1,063	2,662	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,524	801	2,325
Davyhulme	3,287	1,380	4,667	Ynys Mon	3,678	1,542	5,220
Denton and Reddish	4,149	1,807	5,956	<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>			
Eccles	4,002	1,650	5,652	Bridgend	2,915	1,266	4,181
Hazel Grove	2,931	1,172	4,103	Caerphilly	4,575	1,592	6,167
Heywood and Middleton	4,056	1,881	5,937	Cynon Valley	3,362	1,173	4,535
Leigh	4,150	1,914	6,064	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	4,151	1,427	5,578
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,411	1,346	3,757	Ogmore	3,960	1,178	5,138
Makerfield	4,280	2,201	6,481	Pontypridd	3,538	1,361	4,899
Manchester Central	9,034	2,702	11,736	Rhondda	4,039	1,398	5,437
Manchester Blackley	4,960	1,747	6,707				
Manchester Gorton	5,198	1,760	6,958				
Manchester Withington	4,939	2,041	6,980				
Manchester Wythenshawe	5,347	1,585	6,932				
Oldham Central and Royton	4,333	1,738	6,071				
Oldham West	3,089	1,545	4,634				
Rochdale	4,817	1,994	6,811				
Salford East	6,923	2,062	8,985				
Stalybridge and Hyde	4,039	1,784	5,823				

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment† in Parliamentary constituencies\* at March 6, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>Powys</b>				<b>Strathclyde region</b>			
Brecon and Radnor	1,837	931	2,768	Argyll and Bute	2,498	1,505	4,003
Montgomery	1,456	755	2,211	Ayr	3,408	1,708	5,116
<b>South Glamorgan</b>				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	5,011	1,818	6,829
Cardiff Central	4,627	1,778	6,405	Clydebank and Milngavie	3,387	1,271	4,658
Cardiff North	1,883	811	2,694	Clydesdale	3,256	1,720	4,976
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,482	1,317	5,799	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,177	1,604	4,781
Cardiff West	4,760	1,487	6,247	Cunningham North	3,753	1,819	5,572
Vale of Glamorgan	3,731	1,712	5,443	Cunningham South	4,578	1,804	6,382
<b>West Glamorgan</b>				Dumbarton	3,848	2,151	5,999
Aberavon	3,499	1,274	4,773	East Kilbride	3,219	1,922	5,141
Gower	2,481	1,155	3,636	Eastwood	2,179	1,155	3,334
Neath	3,038	1,496	4,534	Glasgow Cathcart	3,179	1,229	4,408
Swansea East	4,541	1,533	6,074	Glasgow Central	5,503	1,841	7,344
Swansea West	4,639	1,609	6,248	Glasgow Garscadden	4,829	1,394	6,223
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				Glasgow Govan	4,526	1,640	6,166
<b>Borders region</b>				Glasgow Hillhead	3,664	1,753	5,417
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,265	797	2,062	Glasgow Maryhill	5,907	2,054	7,961
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,169	654	1,823	Glasgow Pollock	5,984	1,798	7,782
<b>Central region</b>				Glasgow Provan	7,154	2,027	9,181
Clackmannan	3,276	1,431	4,707	Glasgow Rutherglen	5,157	1,809	6,966
Falkirk East	3,798	1,631	5,429	Glasgow Shettleston	4,917	1,603	6,520
Falkirk West	3,207	1,549	4,756	Glasgow Springburn	6,624	2,186	8,810
Stirling	2,734	1,498	4,232	Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,461	2,431	8,892
<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>				Hamilton	4,614	1,917	6,531
Dumfries	2,730	1,495	4,225	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,998	1,684	5,682
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,637	1,465	4,102	Monklands East	4,454	1,663	6,117
<b>Fife region</b>				Monklands West	3,618	1,445	5,063
Central Fife	3,961	1,933	5,894	Motherwell North	4,699	1,870	6,569
Dunfermline East	3,465	1,668	5,133	Motherwell South	3,992	1,563	5,555
Dunfermline West	2,368	1,271	3,639	Paisley North	3,863	1,733	5,596
Kirkcaldy	3,550	1,563	5,113	Paisley South	3,939	1,595	5,534



## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT† Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
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
Sept 12	57,122	24,618	5,486	14,440	18,222	13,180	19,216	28,538	11,102	13,193	24,455	204,954	10,683	215,637
Oct 10	10,794	5,138	804	2,214	2,128	1,475	2,556	3,391	1,047	1,385	4,355	30,149	3,790	33,939
Nov 14	3,002	1,846	232	523	834	555	809	1,437	453	525	1,525	9,895	—	9,895
Dec 12	4,401	2,146	407	678	956	686	824	1,687	674	974	1,490	12,777	—	12,777
1986 Jan 9	8,491	3,841	769	2,055	1,708	1,466	3,358	2,985	1,279	1,824	2,963	26,898	369	27,267
Feb 6	2,479	1,380	158	415	639	448	638	1,119	362	380	1,253	7,891	—	7,891
Mar 6	1,915	1,179	138	354	542	383	573	1,026	321	335	920	6,507	—	6,507

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

\* Included in South East.

† See note † to table 2.4.

## 2.14 Temporarily stopped†: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
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	1,785	8,497	925	9,422
Jun 13	334	119	108	163	984	435	1,078	787	354	401	1,703	6,347	849	7,196
Jul 11	381	166	85	140	1,543	379	664	608	302	330	1,519	5,951	759	6,710
Aug 8	329	157	73	167	534	602	592	683	283	330	1,542	5,135	872	6,007
Sep 12	247	93	118	139	661	381	769	515	338	224	1,091	4,483	954	5,437
Oct 10	242	111	76	398	681	295	1,464	830	409	484	1,310	6,189	977	7,166
Nov 14	290	173	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	60	91	529	605	519	934	855	449	387	1,366	5,944	1,383	7,327
1986 Jan 9	282	79	133	495	1,241	768	1,364	974	764	618	2,946	9,585	2,208	11,793
Feb 6	786	136	225	576	1,295	713	1,760	918	721	636	2,771	10,401	2,029	12,430
Mar 6	1,108	210	275	827	1,911	1,346	2,658	1,315	905	699	3,296	14,340	2,228	16,568

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

\* Included in South East.

† See note † to table 2.4.



# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†	Australia xx	Austria*	Belgium‡	Canada xx	Denmark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy	Japan¶	Netherlands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzerland*	United Statesxx	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>																			
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
1982	2,917	2,793	495	105	457	1,314	258	2,008	1,833	51	157	2,379	1,359	655	41.4	1,873	137	13.2	10,678
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,448	281	2,041	2,258	62	193	2,707	1,561	801	63.6	2,207	151	26.3	10,717
1984	3,160	3,047	642	130	513	1,399	275	2,310	2,265	71	214	2,955	1,608	822	66.6	2,476	137	32.1	8,539
1985	3,271	3,163	602	139	478	1,328	244	2,395	2,305	88	231	2,959	1,563	761	51.4	2,642	125	27.0	8,312
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1984 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	67	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	226	2,480	2,236	103	231	3,054	1,503	745	40.7	2,706	115	24.8	7,816
1986 Q1	3,356	3,263				1,356		2,544		239									8,727
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1985 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	67	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	65	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	68	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	82	226	3,024	1,590	743	40.7	2,658	113	22.7	7,917
Nov	3,259	3,149	541	152	441	1,246	220	2,495	2,211	102	228	3,052	1,590	742	38.7	2,727	113	24.8	7,815
Dec	3,273	3,174	589	183	448	1,238	226	2,436	2,347	125	240	3,076	1,540	750	42.7	2,732	121	26.9	7,717
1986 Jan	3,408	3,306	623	206	466	1,347	269	2,494	2,590	158	240	3,133	1,610	791	46.8	2,806	128	28.4	8,472
Feb	3,337	3,244	663	202	461	1,341		2,434	2,593		239		1,540	750			120	27.2	9,041
Mar	3,324	3,239				1,380			2,448		237								8,667
<b>Percentage rate latest month</b>																			
	13.7		8.9	6.9	16.8	10.9	10.0	10.5	9.8	8.7	18.3	13.7	2.6	15.4	2.1	22.8	2.8	0.9	7.5
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>																			
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1984 Q4		3,055	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		3,088	617	142	518	1,396	261	2,423	2,312	85	227	2,411	1,513	781	59.7	2,581	131		8,426
Q2		3,119	612	136	486	1,338	253	2,404	2,320	80	228	2,391	1,500	768	53.5	2,660	123		8,417
Q3		3,124	597	134	460	1,301	242	2,408	2,301	86	235		1,570	760	50.9	2,653	125		8,284
Q4		3,122	579	146 e	445	1,296	224	2,348	2,289	98 e	232		1,687	741					8,151
1986 Q1		3,171					1,254			2,289									8,259
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1985 Mar		3,095	628	147	519	1,405	261	2,416	2,323	88	226		1,550	779	58.8	2,629	128		8,396
Apr		3,121	609	139	498	1,372	259	2,393	2,314	80	227	2,391	1,450	774	55.3	2,634	129		8,426
May		3,121	605	134	490	1,322	251	2,412	2,324	80	227		1,510	773	52.5	2,671	126		8,413
Jun		3,114	622	134	471	1,319	248	2,408	2,323	81	231		1,540	756	52.8	2,675	114		8,413
Jul		3,121	601	130	461	1,314	247	2,414	2,306	85	234	2,491	1,530	763	54.3	2,661	120		8,451
Aug		3,127	599	136	463	1,307	244	2,425	2,302	86	237		1,550	763	50.9	2,648	121		8,127
Sep		3,124	591	137	456	1,282	236	2,364	2,295	88	235		1,630	753	47.5	2,649	135		8,274
Oct		3,120	575	137	452	1,305	230	2,388	2,285	96	230	2,592	1,650	746	44.9	2,650	112		8,291
Nov		3,114	587	144	445	1,305	223	2,355	2,293	94 e	231		1,700 e	740	41.8	2,692	120		8,140
Dec		3,133	574	156	437	1,279	219	2,325	2,290	105 e	236		1,680 e	738	37.9	2,688	131		8,023
1986 Jan		3,153	583	148	456	1,262	215	2,378	2,282	126 e	232		733	733	36.5	2,728			7,831
Feb		3,161	600	146	445 e	1,261		2,367	2,292		232								8,527
Mar		3,198					1,238			2,292									8,419
<b>Percentage rate:</b>																			
latest month		13.2	8.0	5.0	16.2 e	9.6	8.0	10.2	9.2	6.9 e	18.0	11.1	2.9 e	15.0	1.8	22.2	2.8		7.2
latest three months																			
change over previous three months		+0.2	-0.1	+0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	NC	+1.1	NC	+0.4	+0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	NC		NC

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

(i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems.  
(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.  
(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attaché reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

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

† See footnotes to table 2-1.

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

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

\*\* Average of 11 months.

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

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

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

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



# 2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW†											
Month ending	Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1985 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
Mar 6	367.3	10.0	357.4	+41.0	241.0	5.7	235.3	+31.6	126.4	56.8	4.3	122.1	+9.4

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW†											
Month ending	Male and Female				Male				Female				
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1985 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
Mar 6‡‡	381.4	11.8	369.6	-4.4	242.7	6.7	236.0	-10.0	138.7	65.3	5.1	133.6	+5.6

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

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







## 2.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE</b>										
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)										
January 1985	22.2	28.8	23.2	17.2	14.6	12.3	12.5	18.8	9.1	16.3
January 1986	21.2	27.0	23.2	18.0	14.8	12.8	13.0	19.6	8.6	16.5
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
October 1984-January 1985	12.1	10.5	7.9	5.3	4.2	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	5.0
October 1985-January 1986	12.6	10.8	8.6	5.8	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	5.3
Change	+0.5	+0.3	+0.7	+0.5	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	0.0	+0.3
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
October 1984-January 1985	50.1	33.4	30.1	26.5	24.0	22.8	17.9	12.2	49.6	26.6
October 1985-January 1986	50.0	36.8	31.9	28.5	25.5	23.7	19.3	14.7	41.0	27.7
Change	-0.1	+3.4	+1.8	+2.0	+1.5	+0.9	+1.4	+2.5	-8.6	+1.1
<b>FEMALE</b>										
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)										
January 1985	17.5	23.7	16.0	13.6	8.4	4.8	5.7	5.7		9.9
January 1986	16.7	22.1	16.2	14.9	9.3	5.4	6.2	6.3		10.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
October 1984-January 1985	10.0	9.4	6.5	5.2	3.3	1.9	1.5	0.8		3.8
October 1985-January 1986	10.3	9.4	7.0	5.8	3.7	2.2	1.6	0.9		4.0
Change	+0.3	0.0	+0.5	+0.6	+0.4	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1		+0.2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
October 1984-January 1985	54.2	41.3	39.5	36.5	37.3	35.0	20.8	14.8		36.3
October 1985-January 1986	52.9	43.0	41.2	39.5	40.5	38.7	23.7	10.9		37.6
Change	-1.3	+1.7	+1.7	+3.0	+3.2	+3.7	+2.9	-3.9		+1.3
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>										
Unemployment rates§** (per cent)										
January 1985	19.9	26.5	20.0	15.8	12.2	9.0	9.5	11.3		13.6
January 1986	19.0	24.7	20.1	16.8	12.8	9.5	10.0	11.7		13.9
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†										
October 1984-January 1985	11.1	10.0	7.3	5.3	3.9	2.8	2.3	2.2		4.5
October 1985-January 1986	11.5	10.2	7.9	5.8	4.1	3.0	2.5	2.3		4.7
Change	+0.4	+0.2	+0.6	+0.5	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1		+0.2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡										
October 1984-January 1985	51.9	36.7	33.5	29.9	27.4	25.7	18.7	21.2		29.7
October 1985-January 1986	51.2	39.4	35.3	32.4	29.7	27.4	20.5	19.4		30.8
Change	-0.7	+2.7	+1.8	+2.5	+2.3	+1.7	+1.8	-1.8		+1.1

\* These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.  
 † The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment plus the unemployed.  
 ‡ The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters.  
 § While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest error.  
 \*\* The unemployment rates and likelihood of becoming unemployed by age are provisional. The revisions to employment estimates, announced in the March 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*, will be incorporated as soon as the necessary estimates by age have been calculated. Meanwhile the denominators used here are for 1983.

## 2.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
<b>MALE</b>										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)										
October 1984-January 1985	7.8	12.2	13.3	12.8	12.6	11.9	11.9	12.9	26.3	12.0
October 1985-January 1986	7.1	11.7	12.6	12.1	12.2	10.7	11.9	21.5	11.3	
Change	-0.7	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.4	-1.2	-1.0	-1.4	-5.0	-0.7
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
January 1985	16.5	24.1	31.7	40.3	47.7	52.6	65.8	74.0	27.9	39.0
January 1986	16.4	23.0	30.8	41.8	49.9	56.9	68.8	86.4	27.1	40.2
Change	-0.1	-1.1	-0.9	+1.5	+2.2	+4.3	+3.0	+12.4	-0.8	+1.2
<b>FEMALE</b>										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)										
October 1984-January 1985	7.8	10.8	13.8	18.8	15.6	10.9	11.3	14.3	45.5†	11.7
October 1985-January 1986	7.0	10.0	12.4	17.1	14.5	9.8	10.1	11.8	39.9†	11.0
Change	-0.8	-0.8	-1.4	-1.7	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-2.5	-5.6	-0.7
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
January 1985	16.2	22.7	25.0	24.9	25.2	28.0	48.9	78.3	142.3†	25.8
January 1986	15.9	22.3	24.7	25.5	26.0	29.3	51.6	90.5	169.3†	26.8
Change	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	+0.6	+0.8	+1.3	+2.7	+12.2	+27.0	+1.0
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)										
October 1984-January 1985	7.8	11.5	13.5	15.1	13.4	11.6	11.8	13.1	26.6	11.9
October 1985-January 1986	7.1	10.9	12.5	13.7	12.8	10.7	10.5	11.8	21.7	11.2
Change	-0.7	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4	-0.6	-0.9	-1.3	-1.3	-4.9	-0.7
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
January 1985	16.4	23.5	28.8	33.0	38.2	44.1	60.6	74.9	28.4	34.2
January 1986	16.2	22.7	28.0	33.6	39.0	46.3	63.1	87.4	27.7	35.0
Change	-0.2	-0.8	-0.8	+0.6	+0.8	+2.2	+2.5	+12.5	-0.7	+0.8

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.23

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

Great Britain	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	<b>MALE</b>											
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
January 1985	12.0	12.5	12.4	14.3	18.5	15.4	18.1	20.4	23.6	21.2	19.5	16.3
January 1986	12.1	12.8	12.8	14.5	18.3	15.4	18.9	20.4	23.9	21.7	20.1	16.5
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
October 1984-January 1985	4.3	3.8	4.8	5.4	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.5	6.0	5.0
October 1985-January 1986	4.4	4.0	5.4	5.7	4.6	5.1	6.1	5.4	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.3
Change	+0.1	+0.2	+0.6	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.9	+0.1	+0.4	+0.9	+0.3	+0.3
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
October 1984-January 1985	31.6	28.4	32.1	31.7	22.3	27.4	25.6	23.2	23.5	22.1	26.1	26.6
October 1985-January 1986	33.1	29.8	34.1	33.7	22.7	27.2	26.2	23.8	23.9	25.0	26.9	27.7
Change	+1.5	+1.4	+2.0	+2.0	+0.4	-0.2	+0.6	+0.6	+0.4	+2.9	+0.8	+1.1
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
January 1985	7.5	7.6	8.9	10.1	11.8	9.6	11.1	11.5	13.1	12.2	11.5	9.9
January 1986	7.9	8.0	9.7	10.8	12.1	10.0	11.6	11.7	13.4	12.5	11.7	10.3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
October 1984-January 1985	3.1	2.9	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.8
October 1985-January 1986	3.4	3.2	4.3	4.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.0
Change	+0.3	+0.3	+0.5	+0.5	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.5	+0.2	+0.2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
October 1984-January 1985	40.6	38.2	39.0	37.6	31.6	37.6	35.1	34.4	32.7	33.8	35.5	36.3
October 1985-January 1986	42.3	39.8	40.0	39.5	32.0	38.2	36.0	35.2	32.7	36.9	37.3	37.6
Change	+1.7	+1.6	+1.0	+1.9	+0.4	+0.6	+0.9	+0.8	—	+3.1	+1.8	+1.3
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>												
Unemployment rates (per cent)												
January 1985	10.1	10.4	10.9	12.5	15.8	13.0	15.2	16.6	19.2	17.4	16.0	13.6
January 1986	10.3	10.8	11.5	12.9	15.8	13.1	16.0	16.7	19.5	17.9	16.4	13.9
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†												
October 1984-January 1985	3.8	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.4	4.5
October 1985-January 1986	4.0	3.7	5.0	5.3	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	4.7
Change	+0.2	+0.2	+0.6	+0.5	+0.2	+0.2	+0.7	—	+0.3	+0.7	+0.2	+0.2
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡												
October 1984-January 1985	34.5	31.4	34.4	33.7	25.1	30.6	28.4	26.5	26.1	25.5	29.0	29.7
October 1985-January 1986	36.1	32.9	36.2	35.8	25.6	30.8	29.2	27.3	26.4	28.5	30.1	30.8
Change	+1.6	+1.5	+1.8	+2.1	+0.5	+0.2	+0.8	+0.8	+0.3	+3.0	+1.1	+1.1

\* See footnote to table 2.21.  
 † See footnote to table 2.21.  
 ‡ See footnote to table 2.21.  
 \*\* Included in the South East.

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.24

Median\* duration of unemployment by region and sex (weeks)

Great Britain	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	<b>MALE</b>											
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
October 1984-January 1985	11.0	12.4	9.3	10.5	15.7	11.7	11.9	14.1	12.0	12.7	12.5	12.0
October 1985-January 1986	9.9	11.4	8.1	9.8	14.4	10.9	11.3	13.7	12.2	12.4	11.9	11.3
Change	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	-1.3	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	+0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
January 1985	32.8	37.1	29.4	27.4	53.1	37.7	40.5	48.3	47.2	41.1	38.2	39.0
January 1986	34.4	39.4	27.5	28.2	54.4	40.2	38.4	50.3	48.8	40.9	40.4	40.2
Change	+1.6	+2.3	-1.9	+0.8	+1.3	+2.5	-2.1	+2.0	+1.6	-0.2	+2.2	+1.2
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
October 1984-January 1985	10.2	11.0	10.2	10.8	14.9	11.7	12.4	12.4	13.2	11.8	12.6	11.7
October 1985-January 1986	9.4	10.3	9.2	9.7	13.6	11.4	11.9	11.7	13.0	11.1	11.9	11.0
Change	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
January 1985	24.4	25.5	23.1	23.2	32.2	25.0	26.9	27.8	29.7	25.5	25.5	25.8
January 1986	25.0	26.8	23.6	23.5	32.9	26.7	27.7	29.6	30.6	25.8	25.8	26.8
Change	+0.6	+1.3	+0.5	+0.3	+0.7	+1.7	+0.8	+1.8	+0.9	+0.3	+0.3	+1.0
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
October 1984-January 1985	10.7	11.8	9.6	10.6	15.4	11.7	12.1	13.2	12.4	12.3	12.5	11.9
October												



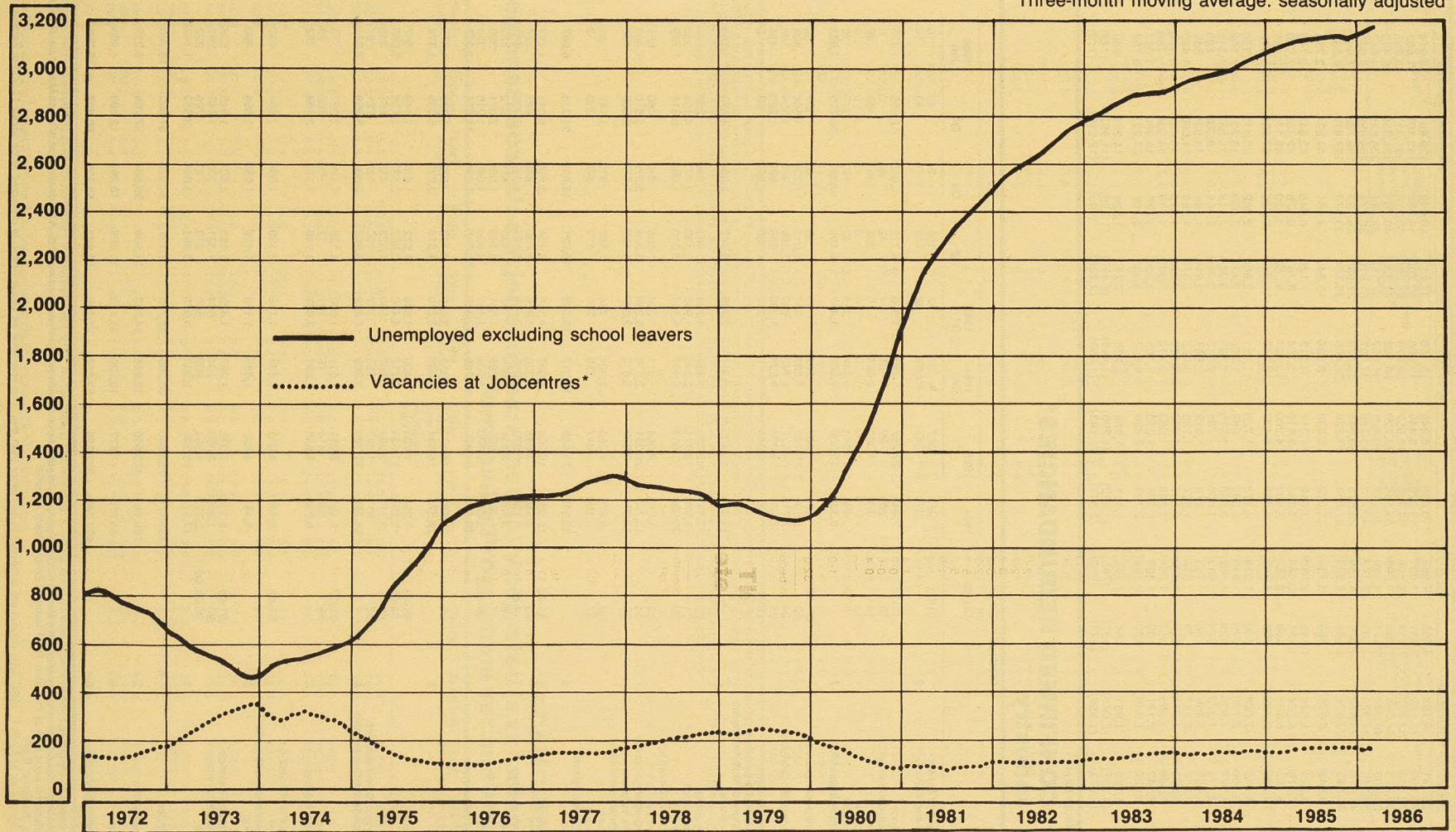




**Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom 1972—1986**

Thousand

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted



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



# 2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* 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	49,527	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	2,358	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 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	1,298	14,060	1,100	1,617	16,851
Sep	2,670	1,614	329	1,107	1,768	4,087	2,923	1,078	1,649	16,489	1,654	756	19,206
Oct	2,586	1,595	557	1,207	1,538	1,669	2,415	2,949	1,115	14,036	1,097	2,268	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	3,122	1,861	164	1,190	1,751	1,936	2,295	2,242	1,524	14,224	940	1,599	16,763
Feb†	(3,217)	(2,046)	(187)	(763)	(1,382)	(1,290)	(1,449)	(2,453)	(1,226)	(11,967)	(726)	(1,646)	(14,339)
Mar†	(2,978)	(1,859)	(274)	(967)	(2,347)	(1,193)	(1,536)	(2,228)	(995)	(12,518)	(713)	(1,982)	(15,213)

\*\* Included in the South East.

# 2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* Industry

GREAT BRITAIN or SIC 1980	Division or Group	Class	1984				1985				1986 Jan	Feb†	Mar†
			1984 Q4	1985 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1986 Jan	Feb†	Mar†			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	222	367	96	62	188	74	43	10	(2)	(0)	
Coal extraction and coke	13	11-12	7,449	27,257	765	1,358	4,712	8,632	12,555	1,476	(704)	(778)	
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction	14	13	209	99	61	14	42	43	0	0	(0)		
Mineral oil processing	14	14	679	1,301	324	0	393	447	461	49	(65)		
Nuclear fuel production	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)		
Gas, electricity and water	16-17	16-17	988	643	249	115	52	197	279	28	(23)		
Energy and water supply industries	1	1	9,325	29,300	1,399	1,487	5,199	9,319	13,295	1,553	(792)	(914)	
Extraction of other minerals and ores	21, 23	21, 23	359	467	202	49	26	65	327	39	(0)	(0)	
Metal manufacture	22	22	8,508	5,105	1,227	807	1,013	1,701	1,584	524	(424)	(1,152)	
Manufacture of non-metallic products	24	24	3,715	4,427	743	839	1,269	965	1,354	192	(259)	(129)	
Chemical industry	25	25	5,184	4,009	1,226	1,330	805	928	1,223	434	(369)	(558)	
Production of man-made fibres	26	26	275	1,394	9	258	26	1,020	90	0	(0)	(0)	
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel; manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals	2	2	18,041	15,402	3,511	2,758	3,262	4,804	4,578	1,189	(1,052)	(1,839)	
Shipbuilding and repairing	30	30	7,111	2,730	959	1,784	461	246	239	144	(178)	(77)	
Manufacture of metal goods	31	31	8,978	10,721	2,246	1,940	2,150	2,477	4,154	533	(373)	(754)	
Mechanical engineering	32	32	30,069	21,807	6,447	5,104	6,010	4,082	6,611	1,729	(2,038)	(1,410)	
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	33	33	1,842	2,064	214	296	665	643	460	651	(207)	(138)	
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	34	13,798	20,351	2,676	6,208	3,354	5,279	5,510	1,489	(989)	(1,339)	
Manufacture of motor vehicles	35	35	13,380	8,637	3,612	2,829	1,420	1,529	2,859	458	(673)	(725)	
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment	36	36	9,670	4,286	1,804	784	1,482	873	1,147	81	(264)	(121)	
Instrument engineering	37	37	1,150	1,247	259	360	179	375	333	2	(44)	(50)	
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3	3	85,998	71,843	18,217	19,305	15,721	15,504	21,313	5,087	(4,766)	(4,614)	
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	41-42	16,986	15,794	4,097	4,385	3,134	3,229	5,046	1,197	(1,036)	(611)	
Textiles	43	43	5,545	4,845	1,328	1,916	1,430	806	693	174	(166)	(200)	
Leather, footwear and clothing	44-45	44-45	8,130	6,879	1,615	2,445	1,791	1,367	1,276	491	(200)	(268)	
Timber and furniture	46	46	3,721	3,431	1,624	762	923	874	872	358	(350)	(221)	
Paper, printing and publishing	47	47	5,985	6,026	1,895	1,343	1,061	2,071	386	(348)	(232)	(123)	
Other manufacturing industries	4	4	46,110	46,405	12,268	12,220	13,015	9,296	11,874	2,937	(2,621)	(1,904)	
Construction	5	50	22,572	16,334	5,953	3,410	4,012	3,873	5,039	1,578	(1,114)	(1,219)	
Wholesale distribution	61-63	61-63	7,234	7,203	1,499	1,845	1,572	1,637	2,149	567	(278)	(550)	
Retail distribution	64-65	64-65	13,194	11,249	2,712	4,462	2,857	2,137	1,796	1,063	(1,275)	(740)	
Hotel and catering	66	66	3,117	2,959	802	530	1,323	413	693	348	(193)	(222)	
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	67	1,387	253	392	150	124	721	97	(169)	(123)	(123)	
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	6	24,362	22,798	5,266	7,229	5,902	4,308	5,359	2,075	(1,915)	(1,635)	
Transport	71-77	71-77	6,191	6,241	1,511	1,962	1,128	1,124	2,027	713	(624)	(749)	
Telecommunications	79	79	565	414	76	131	12	109	162	79	(88)	(124)	
Transport and communication	7	7	6,756	6,655	1,587	2,093	1,140	1,233	2,189	792	(712)	(873)	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	81-85	81-85	6,443	4,935	1,403	1,118	1,199	1,064	1,554	400	(332)	(412)	
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8	8	6,443	4,935	1,403	1,118	1,199	1,064	1,554	400	(332)	(412)	
Public administration and defence	91-94	91-94	13,188	7,032	1,967	1,425	1,655	2,607	1,345	638	(481)	(820)	
Medical and other health services	95	95	1,599	3,893	194	984	1,331	336	1,242	282	(378)	(723)	
Other services n.e.s.	96-99, 00	96-99, 00	2,727	2,364	403	569	278	721	796	222	(174)	(260)	
Other services	9	9	17,514	13,289	2,564	2,978	3,264	3,383	1,142	(1,033)	(1,803)	(1,803)	
All production industries	1-4	1-4	159,474	162,950	35,295	37,770	37,197	38,923	51,060	10,766	(9,231)	(9,271)	
All manufacturing industries	2-4	2-4	150,149	133,650	33,996	34,283	31,998	29,604	37,765	9,213	(8,439)	(8,357)	
All service industries	6-9	6-9	55,075	47,677	10,820	13,418	11,505	10,269	12,485	4,409	(3,992)	(4,723)	
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9	0-9	237,343	227,328	52,264	52,660	52,902	53,139	68,627	16,763	(14,339)	(15,213)	

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 April 1, 1986; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 17,000 in February and 21,000 in March.

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which		PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1981	91.1			149.9		148.5		114.4		114.4	
1982	113.9			166.0		165.0		127.7		127.7	
1983	137.3			181.7		179.5		137.0		137.0	
1984	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8		149.8	
1985	162.0			201.5		200.4		154.5		154.5	
Annual averages											
1983 July 8	141.3	5.1									



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

														THOUSAND															
														South East	Greater London†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom		
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)</b>																													
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	Annual averages	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	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														
	Mar 7	62.1	26.9	5.7	19.9	15.8	10.5	10.6	18.6	11.2	10.7	18.1	183.1	1.9	185.0														
<b>Community Programme vacancies††</b>																													
1981		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.1	...	2.1														
1982		0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	2.9	...	2.9														
1983	Annual averages	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	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	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.6	14.3	0.5	14.8														
	May 3*	2.8	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.7	15.5	0.4	15.9														
	June 7	3.3	1.6	0.4	1.5	2.3	1.0	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.0	17.7	0.4	18.1														
	July 5	3.5	1.7	0.5	1.8	2.2	0.8	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.3	2.4	19.3	0.4	19.7														
	Aug 2	3.5	1.6	0.5	2.1	2.5	0.9	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	20.0	0.5	20.5														
	Sep 6	3.7	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.6	1.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.5	3.0	22.1	0.4	22.5														
	Oct 4	4.0	1.8	0.6	2.2	3.0	1.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.6	3.1	22.9	0.3	23.3														
	Nov 8	4.1	1.8	0.6	2.3	2.9	1.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	1.6	4.2	24.0	0.3	24.3														
	Dec 6	3.8	1.7	0.6	2.0	2.6	0.9	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.5	3.8	22.5	0.4	22.9														
1986	Jan 3	3.8	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.8	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	1.6	3.3	23.0	0.6	23.5														
	Feb 7	4.1	2.0	0.6	2.4	3.0	1.1	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.7	24.3	0.7	25.0														
	Mar 7	4.1	2.1	0.6	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.4	24.8	0.7	25.5														
<b>Total excluding Community Programme vacancies</b>																													
1981		34.0	16.1	3.5	7.7	5.9	5.4	5.3	7.9	4.0	4.9	11.6	90.3	0.7	91.1														
1982		42.3	19.4	4.4	10.7	7.1	7.2	7.2	10.0	5.0	6.0	13.1	112.9	1.0	113.9														
1983	Annual averages	50.8	22.1	5.1	12.7	9.6	8.0	8.7	13.2	5.9	6.8	15.3	136.1	1.2	137.3														
1984		59.4	26.0	5.4	13.6	10.7	8.1	8.2	14.5	6.6	7.3	14.8	148.6	1.2	149.8														
1985		62.3	26.6	5.8	16.1	12.2	9.0	8.7	16.0	7.8	8.0	14.6	160.5	1.2	161.7														
1985	Mar 8	56.6	24.6	5.3	14.3	10.9	8.2	7.8	14.5	7.1	8.0	13.4	146.1	1.2	147.3														
	Mar 29*	62.2	27.0	6.0	16.6	12.1	9.1	8.8	16.5	8.2	8.6	14.7	162.8	1.2	164.0														
	May 3*	65.9	28.1	6.2	17.5	12.2	9.3	8.6	16.9	8.2	8.4	15.5	168.7	1.5	170.2														
	June 7	69.6	29.7	6.5	17.8	12.6	9.8	9.4	17.1	8.1	8.7	15.8	175.3	1.5	176.8														
	July 5	64.3	26.5	6.3	17.8	11.8	9.2	9.9	16.2	8.3	8.6	15.6	168.0	1.3	169.3														
	Aug 2	62.7	25.5	6.2	17.6	12.1	9.1	8.6	15.9	8.0	8.4	14.9	163.6	1.2	164.8														
	Sep 6	67.3	28.0	6.5	17.9	13.8	9.6	9.5	18.0	9.2	8.4	15.7	176.0	1.3	177.3														
	Oct 4	70.6	30.5	6.5	18.2	14.9	10.2	9.7	18.2	8.9	8.3	16.1	181.8	1.3	183.1														
	Nov 8	64.4	27.7	5.7	17.3	14.0	9.7	9.2	16.8	8.4	7.8	14.8	168.2	1.2	169.4														
	Dec 6	55.5	23.3	4.8	14.8	12.3	8.5	8.5	15.2	7.3	7.5	12.3	146.7	1.1	147.8														
1986	Jan 3	52.7	22.5	4.7	13.3	11.7	8.3	8.2	14.7	7.1	7.4	11.7	139.8	1.0	140.8														
	Feb 7	55.3	23.5	4.7	15.2	12.2	8.5	8.0	15.7	7.5	7.5	12.6	147.1	1.2	148.3														
	Mar 7	58.0	24.8	5.2	17.3	12.8	9.3	8.5	16.0	8.2	8.4	14.6	158.3	1.2	159.5														
<b>Vacancies at Careers Offices</b>																													
1981		2.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.1	4.8														
1982		2.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.2	6.1														
1983	Annual averages	3.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	7.2	0.3	7.4														
1984		4.3	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.5	0.5	9.0														
1985		6.0	3.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.8	0.7	11.5														
1985	Mar 8	4.7	2.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.8	0.8	9.6														
	Mar 29	5.0	2.5	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	9.6	0.8	10.5														
	May 3	6.7	3.6	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	12.4	0.9	13.2														
	June 7	8.0	4.5	0.6	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	15.0	1.0	16.0														
	July 5	6.7	3.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	12.5	0.8	13.2														
	Aug 2	6.5	3.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	11.8	0.5	12.4														
	Sep 6	6.7	3.6																										







# 5.3 EARNINGS

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
JAN 1980 = 100														
1980	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.1	109.8	106.9	109.0	100.5	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	125.0	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.9	120.2
1982	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.8
1983	157.5	134.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1984	169.6	167.7	162.5	170.4	167.1	159.5	164.9	156.1	167.1	149.0	157.4	151.9	160.9	154.4
1985	184.4	135.3	178.6	182.7	181.6	172.4	179.1	172.3	182.3	168.9	170.9	164.1	174.9	169.6
1981 Jan	118.1	120.5	114.0	120.4	110.1	113.3	114.8	111.3	115.8	102.8	116.3	109.7	117.4	114.4
1981 Feb	119.9	118.5	116.7	121.9	116.6	113.4	115.8	112.3	116.6	109.5	110.8	113.3	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	114.4	114.4	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	127.6	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	137.6	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	152.2	136.1	140.5	149.5	135.5	144.1	129.5	142.3	133.9	142.7	135.5
1982 Dec	139.5	140.5	140.7	150.4	138.1	142.0	150.9	136.5	146.3	137.8	140.0	132.9	143.0	134.7
1983 Jan	138.0	141.3	146.3	146.2	140.9	141.2	143.7	135.1	147.0	133.9	138.5	133.5	142.2	137.9
1983 Feb	145.2	139.5	146.1	145.9	140.4	141.9	145.0	136.0	147.1	134.6	139.5	134.1	142.6	139.0
1983 Mar	145.1	139.0	146.1	156.0	141.8	142.7	143.3	136.0	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	154.8	140.1	141.5	140.3	151.1	145.1
1983 Aug	162.7	135.5	149.0	161.8	151.7	149.7	157.1	141.8	152.8	137.1	140.7	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	146.6	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	168.2	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	185.3	167.2	174.4	166.5	177.0	172.5
1985 Nov	182.9	159.3	185.5	188.4	177.1	176.6	195.3	180.1	186.3	175.6	173.3	171.6	182.6	174.5
1985 Dec	184.5	157.8	190.0	184.9	192.0	182.0	190.1	179.7	189.6	173.2	178.6	169.7	186.7	174.5
1986 Jan	179.5	172.0	185.1	185.4	188.3	176.3	183.4	177.7	189.5	172.5	179.7	169.7	185.0	177.2
1986 Feb	166.4	186.3	188.7	179.9	177.3	184.5	180.9	180.9	190.0	177.1	176.8	170.7	183.8	176.1

\* 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
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## 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Metal processing and manufacturing (21-22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc (33-34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41-42)	Textiles (43)
October SIC 1980 CLASS										
<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	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	38.4
<b>Hourly earnings</b>										
1983	240.8	240.7	264.7	253.1	254.8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	203.7
1984	265.4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8
1985	289.2	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	295.0	235.9
<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	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*.

## 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	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	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	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.

## 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 5.5

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

Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

All Industries and Services	Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100								
	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			including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence			including overtime pay and overtime hours		
	including 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				
April of each year										
<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†	142.8	147.4	43.9	336.7	329.2	140.3	143.6	43.9	326.5	319.0
1984	141.0	145.5	43.6	333.0	325.5	138.4	141.6	43.8	322.7	315.2
1985	153.6	158.9	44.4	358.1	348.5	148.8	152.7	44.3	345.0	336.1
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	179.7	180.7	38.4	450.9	450.9
1984	193.2	194.6	39.1	491.6	491.0	193.7	194.9	38.4	494.8	494.2
1985	191.4	192.9	39.1	487.3	486.6	190.6	191.8	38.4	484.8	484.2
1985	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	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1	398.0
1984	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	161.1	164.7	41.4	392.6	391.2
1985	156.4	161.2	42.2	378.1	375.0	174.3	178.8	41.7	423.0	421.4
1985	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	86.7	90.4	39.7	227.3	225.3	85.8	88.1	39.3	224.9	222.6
1985	91.9	96.0	39.9	240.9	238.1	90.8	93.5	39.4	238.0	235.1
1985	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
1985	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†	86.8	89.4	38.5	231.4	229.7	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1984	94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250.1	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5	287.5
1985	94.7	97.9	38.6	252.7	251.0	107.6	109.5	37.2	290.6	289.5
1985	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>										
(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over										
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
1983	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1	362.5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over										
All occupations										
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
1983	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356.8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates										
1983	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	380.6	375.4	155.8	159.3	40.3	389.9	386.7
1985	169.2	174.7	41.9	411.8	404.8	167.4	171.0	40.4	416.8	412.7

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			
	1984	3.0		2.3	3.2				
SIC 1980		Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Construction industries††	Whole economy		
Labour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier				% change over a year earlier		
	1979	82.2	17.3	78.8	82.7	81.0	82.3	81.5	14.3
	1980	100.0	21.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.7
	1981	107.2							



## EARNINGS 5.9

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

	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)
<b>Indices 1980 = 100</b>																	
<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	131.9 R	110	170	133	144.1	110.7	110	121	142.0	119.2	111.6	117
1983	137.4	117.8	122	130	128.3	146.7 R	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 R	117	256	164	192.0	120.3	114	143	182.5	140.9	..	126
1985	162.9	..	132	142	..	..	122	..	..	212.8	125.1	119	..	..	151.5	..	131
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1985 Q1	158.2	128.5	129	140	137.2	162.7	119	289	171	206.2	123.5	117 R	149	196.9	148.6	..	130
Q2	161.5	131.5	131	141	140.6	165.1	123	304	175	210.8	126.3	119	153	200.8	152.6	..	130
Q3	164.4	130.8	132	141	142.4	167.4	123	..	178	216.1	124.7	120	155	199.9	151.0	..	131
Q4	167.7	..	136	144	..	169.2	124	..	..	218.3	126.1	120	..	..	153.7	..	132
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1985 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	..	..	178	..	217.4	126.0	120	..	..	151.5	..	131
Oct	165.9	136.1	..	144	143.0	169.2	124	..	..	217.4	125.8	120	..	..	151.9	..	131
Nov	167.7	131.2	136	144 R	142.6	..	..	..	..	218.8	126.8	120	..	..	153.2	..	132
Dec	169.4	..	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	218.8	125.6	120	..	..	156.0	..	134
Jan	170.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	133
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																	
<b>Annual averages</b>																	<b>Per cent</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	9
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	..	9	3	8
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	..	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	4	10	..	9	5	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	12	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	17 R	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
1985	9	..	3	4	..	..	4	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	8	..	4
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1985 Q1	9	6	3	4	5	6	3	23	8	11	4	4	10	14	8	..	4
Q2	10	7	3	4	4	6	4	6	7	12	5	4	9	12	8	..	4
Q3	9	7	5	3	5	6	4	..	7	12	4	4	6	8	7	..	4
Q4	8	..	2	4	..	6	5	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	6	..	3
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1985 Aug	9	4	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	12	9	5	..	..	7	..	4
Sep	9	8	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	7	..	3
Oct	8	6	..	5	5	6	5	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	7	..	3
Nov	9	5	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	10	4	4	..	..	7	..	3
Dec	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	6	..	3
Jan	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

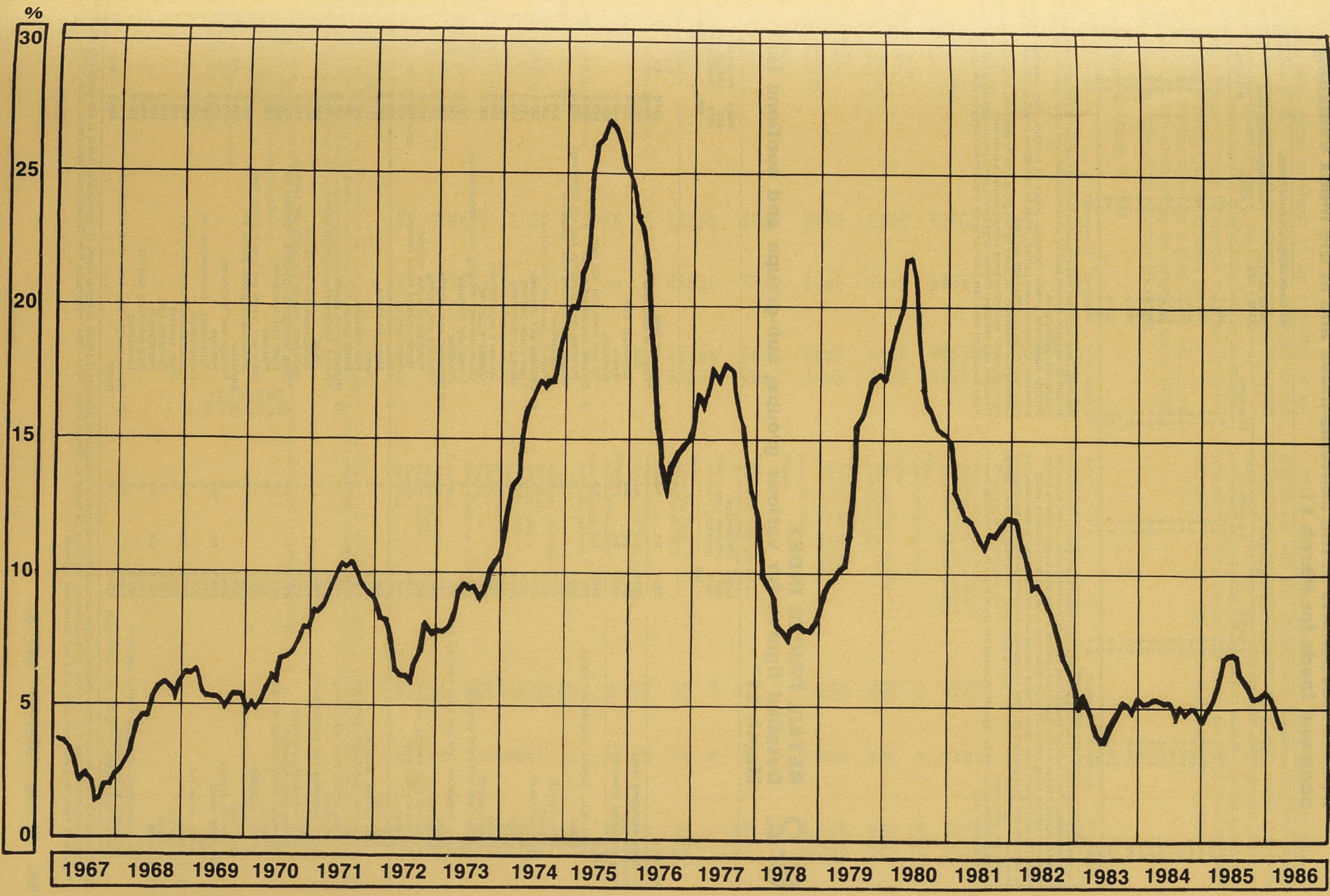
Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).  
2 Seasonally adjusted.

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.



C3 Retail Prices Index — Percentage increase over previous year





## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

### Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for March 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 Mar	366.1	0.9	3.0	6.1	367.8	0.9	2.8	6.1
Apr	373.9	2.1	4.5	6.9	375.5	2.1	4.3	6.9
May	375.6	0.5	4.7	7.0	377.3	0.5	4.4	7.0
June	376.4	0.2	5.0	7.0	378.1	0.2	4.7	7.0
July	375.7	-0.2	4.4	6.9	378.5	0.1	4.6	6.9
Aug	376.7	0.3	3.9	6.2	379.7	0.3	4.1	6.2
Sep	376.5	-0.1	2.8	5.9	379.5	-0.1	3.2	5.9
Oct	377.1	0.2	0.9	5.4	380.0	0.1	1.2	5.4
Nov	378.4	0.3	0.7	5.5	381.1	0.3	1.0	5.5
Dec	378.9	0.1	0.7	5.7	381.3	0.1	0.8	5.7
1986 Jan	379.7	0.2	1.0	5.5	381.9	0.2	0.9	5.5
Feb	381.1	0.4	1.2	5.1	383.3	0.4	0.9	5.1
Mar	381.6	0.1	1.4	4.2	383.4	0.0	1.0	4.2

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

**Food:** The food index rose by about a half of one per cent and the seasonal food index rose by about two and three quarters per cent. Increased prices were recorded for potatoes and other fresh vegetables, lamb and coffee among other items. There were also a number of small price reductions.

**Tobacco:** Increased prices for cigarettes caused the group index to rise by a little over a half of one per cent.

**Housing:** The group index rose by nearly a half of one per cent as a result of increases in the amount of mortgage interest paid by owner-occupiers and higher prices for materials for repairs and maintenance.

**Durable household goods:** Increased prices for furniture, floor coverings and some household appliances were partially offset by reductions in soft furnishings. The group index rose by nearly half of one per cent.

**Clothing and footwear:** The index for this group rose by about one per cent as a result of higher prices for most other items notably women's outerwear.

**Transport and vehicles:** Further large falls in petrol prices, partially offset by increased prices for second-hand cars resulted in the group index falling by about one per cent.

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

### Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 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>	<b>381.6</b>			<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>All items excluding food</b>	<b>391.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>				
<b>Seasonal food</b>	<b>337.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>				
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	<b>347.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>				
<b>I Food</b>	<b>345.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>V Fuel and light</b>	<b>507.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	362.1	5	5	† Coal and smokeless fuels	544.8	2	2
Bread	355.6	9	9	Coal	552.5	2	2
Other cereals	280.4	5	5	Smokeless fuels	525.8	5	5
Biscuits	441.0	4	4	Gas	408.6	4	4
Meat and bacon	324.8	-1	-1	Electricity	522.2	4	4
Beef	271.9	1	1	Oil and other fuel and light	678.5	-1	-1
Lamb	320.8	0	0	<b>VI Durable household goods</b>	<b>268.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Pork	267.0	-1	-1	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	293.0	4	4
Bacon	248.6	-1	-1	† Radio, television and other household appliances	209.0	1	1
Ham (cooked)	255.1	1	1	Pottery, glassware and hardware	401.1	4	4
Other meat and meat products	245.8	1	1	<b>VII Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Fish	249.4	1	1	† Men's outer clothing	241.6	0	0
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	305.6	8	8	† Men's underclothing	316.0	-2	-2
Butter	361.2	-1	-1	Women's outer clothing	165.6	6	6
Margarine	441.8	1	1	Women's underclothing	306.3	4	4
Lard and other cooking fats	272.4	-2	-2	Children's clothing	269.2	2	2
Milk, cheese and eggs	253.0	-5	-5	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	260.5	6	6
Cheese	356.6	7	7	Footwear	236.7	4	4
Eggs	386.7	1	1	<b>VIII Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>386.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Milk, fresh	430.9	9	9	Motoring and cycling	371.5	-1	-1
Milk, canned, dried etc	414.2	3	3	Purchase of motor vehicles	317.6	7	7
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	414.4	-1	-1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	456.4	-10	-10
Tea	472.6	-12	-12	Petrol and oil	427.4	4	4
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	488.8	9	9	Motor licences	398.2	11	11
Soft drinks	353.3	1	1	Motor insurance	382.0	12	12
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	488.7	5	5	† Fares	511.3	5	5
Sugar	431.7	1	1	Rail transport	544.7	7	7
Jam, marmalade and syrup	333.6	1	1	Road transport	493.7	4	4
Sweets and chocolates	471.8	6	6	<b>IX Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>405.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	407.2	3	3	† Books, newspapers and periodicals	579.9	5	5
Potatoes	461.3	10	10	Books	644.1	3	3
Other vegetables	369.7	-1	-1	Newspapers and periodicals	560.1	8	8
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	324.5	0	0	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	413.4	4	4
Other food	353.7	3	3	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	420.4	4	4
Food for animals	293.0	2	2	Soap and detergents	366.3	5	5
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	Polishes	498.8	4	4
Beer	513.4	8	8	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic goods, plants etc	331.7	4	4
Spirits, wines etc	317.3	4	4	<b>X Services</b>	<b>394.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>553.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	Postage and telephones	415.0	5	5
Cigarettes	555.4	8	8	Postage	470.5	6	6
Tobacco	528.0	7	7	Telephones, telemessages, etc	391.7	8	8
<b>IV Housing</b>	<b>467.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	† Entertainment	478.4	8	8
Rent	418.3	8	8	Entertainment (other than TV)	474.2	7	7
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	464.8	9	9	Other services	502.8	6	6
Rates and water charges	540.0	10	10	Domestic help	498.6	7	7
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	436.3	6	6	Hairdressing	448.5	4	4
				Boot and shoe repairing	450.6	5	5
				Laundry			
				<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>429.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>

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, 1974–1984" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.  
† Figures for February given incorrectly in the last issue—see opposite.

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3

### Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on March 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 March 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)	456	287	230–358	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	501	43	35–52
Silverside (without bone) †	540	213	186–240	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	314	54	50–57
Best beef mince	579	117	89–149	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	369	34	31–38
Fore ribs (with bone)	415	145	118–175	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	217	36	34–38
Brisket (without bone)	461	155	134–178	Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	253	54	45–59
Rump steak †	534	293	250–328				
Stewing steak	547	148	129–169	<b>Flour</b>			
				Self-raising, per 1½ kg	445	43	37–47
<b>Lamb: home-killed</b>				<b>Butter</b>			
Loin (with bone)	434	196	161–229	Home-produced, per 250g	325	51	48–58
Breast †	373	55	37–80	New Zealand, per 250g	322	50	48–53
Shoulder (with bone)	389	112	90–134	Danish, per 250g	345	55	53–59
Leg (with bone)	403	179	156–206				
				<b>Margarine</b>			
<b>Lamb: imported</b>				Soft (low fat), per 250g	382	36	32–43
Loin (with bone)	233	144	126–160	Soft (full fat), per 250g	340	25	18–35
Breast †	205	38	29–50	Hard (block), per 250g	266	22	16–29
Shoulder (with bone)	295	77	64–90				
Leg (with bone)	288	144	135–159	<b>Lard, per 250g</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15–23</b>
				<b>Cheese</b>			
<b>Pork: home-killed</b>				Cheddar type	430	125	103–142
Leg (foot off)	514	107	80–142				
Belly †	509	83	70–98	<b>Eggs</b>			
Loin (with bone)	535	137	126–150	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	350	108	92–116
Fillet (without bone)	348	181	132–260	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	301	94	80–104
				<b>Milk</b>			
<b>Bacon</b>				per pint	991	24	—
Collar †	250	111	98–124	<b>Tea</b>			
Gammon †	365	173	148–198	Loose per 125g	819	42	36–52
Back, smoked	314	160	140–182	Tea bags per 125g	501	97	86–119
Back, unsmoked	404	152	134–176				
Streaky, smoked	248	104	92–120	<b>Coffee</b>			
				Pure, instant, per 100g	679	133	92–155
<b>Ham (not shoulder), per ¼ lb</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>38–65</b>	Ground (filter fine), per ½ lb	293	143	129–163
				<b>Sugar</b>			
<b>Sausages</b>				Granulated, per kg	469	47	45–49
Pork	549	80	65–94				
Beef	365	75	60–88	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39–54</b>	Potatoes, old loose	326	9	7–12
				White	182	9	7–12
<b>Corned beef, 12 oz can</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65–97</b>	Red	—	—	—
				Potatoes, new loose	535	51	44–64
<b>Chicken: roasting</b>				Tomatoes	334	25	15–38
Frozen, oven ready	372	64	51–80	Cabbage, greens	385	20	13–27
Fresh or chilled	368	79	68–88	Cabbage, hearted	176	66	40–89
oven ready				Cauliflower	401	33	25–42
				Brussels sprouts	509	20	14–29
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Carrots	565	15	12–22
Cod fillets ‡	283	175	149–208	Onions	548	29	25–36
Haddock fillets	283	177	146–200	Mushrooms, per ¼ lb			
Haddock, smoked whole	186	169	145–190				
Plaice fillets	239	187	160–212	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Herrings	241	70	58–85	Apples, cooking	505	33	26–39
Kippers, with bone	303	96	80–119	Apples, dessert	503	32	26–39
				Pears, dessert	487	36	28–45
<b>Canned (red) salmon, half-size can</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>119–153</b>	Oranges	374	31	16–40
				Bananas	524	44	36–49

\* Per lb unless otherwise stated.

† Or Scottish equivalent.

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

‡ Figure for February given incorrectly in the last issue—see below.

#### ERRATA

Some figures for February 11, 1986 were given incorrectly in the March/April issue of *Employment Gazette*. The correct figures are:

Coal and smokeless fuels	544.6
Radio, television and other household appliances	208.2
Men's outer clothing	240.2
Men's underclothing	314.5
Fares	511.3
Books, newspapers and periodicals	579.



# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices‡

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant 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	965.7-967.6	
1983	1,000	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	35.8-36.5	56.7-57.0	92.7-93.6	46.8	35.0-36.9	797	971.5-974.1	
1984	1,000	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	33.7-34.3	54.9-55.3	88.6-89.4	45.4	33.1-34.9	810	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	179.7
1978		197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	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	262.0	262.0	271.0	293.6	284.5	249.8	226.3	265.3	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	325.4	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	165.7	169.3	170.9
1978 Jan 17		189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
1979 Jan 16		207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
1980 Jan 15		245.3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
1981 Jan 13		277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	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
Mar 11		381.6	345.2	337.5	347.3	361.3	394.2	381.1	331.8	291.1	391.5	383.4

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

\* The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

† These are coal, coke, 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†	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	
											1974	Weights 1975
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	Weights
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975	
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976	
91	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977	
96	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978	
93	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979	
104	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	42	1980	
99	79	36	135	62	65	81	152	75	65	38	1981	
109	77	41	144	62	64	77	154	72	65	38	1982	
87 Feb-Nov	78	39	137	69	64	74	159	75	63	39	1983	
86 Dec-Jan	75	36	149	65	69	70	158	76	65	36	1984	
83	82	40	153	62	63	75	156	77	62	45	1985	
											1986	
											Jan 15, 1974 = 100	
108.4	109.7	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2	1974	
147.5	135.2	147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4	1975	
185.4	159.3	171.3	143.2	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3	1976	
208.1	183.4	209.7	161.8	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	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.						



## 6.5 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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

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

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

## 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
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
JAN 15, 1974 = 100											
1981	294.3	269.2	307.5	358.9	381.6	241.4	208.0	363.3	333.6	276.6	313.6
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336.3
1983	336.2	300.7	366.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358.2
1984	352.9	320.2	386.6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	438.3	417.3	321.3	384.3
1985	370.1	330.7	410.2	533.3	502.4	274.3	223.4	458.6	451.6	343.1	406.8
<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	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308.8	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	366.3	345.6	342.9	364.0
1984	343.9	326.1	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	374.7	364.7	357.3	390.8
1985	360.7	336.3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.5	392.2	381.3	413.3

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



# RETAIL PRICES

## Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)	
																			Indices 1980 = 100	
<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	69.4	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	119.3	126.1	132.0	
1985	141.5	148.8	126.9	140.5	143.1	146	158.0	121.0	256.0	178.5	190.3	114.4	122.7	154	178.0	154	123.3	130.5	138.1	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
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	153.6	127.5	141.7	145.0	148	160.1	121.3	280.4	180.5	195.7	115.5	123.4	157	182.3	156	124.2	132.3	140.2	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1985 Sep	142.8	..	127.2	141.5	144.0	147	159.3	120.9	264.1	..	192.3	114.7	123.2	156	180.3 R	154	123.3	131.5	139.1	
Oct	143.0	..	127.2	141.5	144.4	147	159.8	121.1	272.9	..	194.3	116.3	123.5	156	181.1	155	123.7	131.9	139.9 R	
Nov	143.5	153.6	127.5	141.8	145.0	148	160.1	121.3	279.6	180.5	195.8	115.1	123.5	157	182.6	156	124.5	132.3	140.2	
Dec	143.7	..	127.8	141.9	145.7	148	160.3	121.4	288.8	..	196.9	115.2	123.2	157	183.3	157	124.6	132.7	140.6 R	
1986 Jan	144.0	..	129.0 R	142.0	146.3	148 R	160.4	121.6	295.6 R	..	..	115.4	122.7	159	..	159	124.6	133.1	141.1 R	
Feb	144.5	..	129.2	142.2	146.8	147	160.0	121.3	293.6	..	..	114.9	123.0	159	..	159	124.5	132.7	140.8	
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<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	6.7	3.3	4.9	4.0	4.3	5.8	2.2	9.4	5.4	9.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.7	3.4	3.5	4.6	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
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	..	8.3	2.7	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.8	1.8	22.9	4.9	8.9	1.9	1.7	6.1	8.3	6.1	3.1	3.5	4.5	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1985 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	..	8.9	2.3	1.9	5.6	8.1	6.8	3.0	3.2	4.3	
Nov	5.5	8.3	2.6	4.2	4.0	3.4	4.8	1.8	22.7	4.9	8.9	1.9	1.7	5.8	8.5	6.9	..	3.6	4.5	
Dec	5.7	..	2.8	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.7	1.8	25.0	..	8.8	1.8	1.7	5.6	8.1	5.6	3.2	3.8	4.6	
1986 Jan	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	5.1	..	2.5	2.5	4.1	2.1	3.4	0.7	24.4	..	..	1.8	1.2	6.1	..	5.3	1.3	3.2	3.8	
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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.



## 7.1 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)
<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	137.4	1.2	50.95	9.5	50.6	3.7
	{138.51}		{134.8}		{53.44}		{51.6}	
Q4*	{138.11}	5.3	{134.4}	-3.7	{53.28}	9.9	{51.4}	-0.6
1983 Q1*	132.61	..	138.0	102.7	49.30	..	51.5	107.8
Q2*	138.87	..	137.1	101.7	52.60	..	52.0	108.5
Q3*	141.90	..	142.6	104.0	53.39	..	53.7	110.1
Q4*	150.36	8.9	145.8	104.9	56.89	6.8	54.8	111.0
1984 Q1*	140.14	5.7	146.3	104.0	53.19	7.9	55.8	111.6
Q2*	156.90	13.0	154.3	108.9	60.86	15.8	59.8	118.6
Q3*	147.49	3.9	148.5	103.7	55.99	4.9	56.5	110.9
Q4*	163.48	8.7	158.3	109.2	62.02	10.8	59.7	115.8
1985 Q1*	151.14	7.8	158.0	107.2	58.09	9.2	61.1	116.6
Q2*	160.80	2.5	157.9	104.5	62.59	2.8	61.3	115.4

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).

## TOURISM 8.1

THOUSANDS

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

SIC group	Restaurants cafes etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
	Self employed 1	Employees in employment 2					
1981	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
1982 1st qtr	176.1	223.5	139.7	210.3	16.3	52.9	253.9
2nd qtr	187.4	233.6	141.7	235.0	43.2	64.6	269.1
3rd qtr	186.1	230.7	138.9	233.4	49.0	60.1	263.3
4th qtr	173.5	226.5	140.0	210.8	16.0	53.1	251.9
1983 1st qtr	161.2	221.6	137.4	205.4	18.3	54.3	248.0
2nd qtr	182.8	231.1	140.2	234.5	52.0	61.1	246.3
3rd qtr	186.5	238.6	143.5	242.5	50.7	60.5	268.2
4th qtr	181.2	236.3	147.6	225.1	16.9	54.3	253.0
1984 1st qtr	179.3	231.1	146.9	217.4	19.3	55.3	248.5
2nd qtr	189.7	242.5	148.9	252.6	51.6	63.1	262.3
3rd qtr	190.6	249.7	149.2	257.4	46.5	61.7	259.3
4th qtr	182.1	249.2	151.9	238.6	24.8	56.8	251.0
1985 1st qtr	176.6	244.6	151.6	233.0	27.3	58.4	249.3
2nd qtr	192.8	258.3	155.8	263.2	54.3	66.1	263.4
3rd qtr	195.3	259.9	152.7	270.4	51.4	65.7	263.5
4th qtr	189.8	256.7	156.9	252.1	25.1	60.0	257.7
Change Q4 1985 Q4 1984							
Absolute (thousands)	+7.7	+7.5	+5.0	+13.5	+0.3	+3.2	+6.7
Percentage	+4.2	+3.0	+3.3	+5.7	+1.2	+5.6	+2.7

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

1981	156
1983	147
1984	174
1985	175

2. These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in Table 1-4.

## 7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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.

## TOURISM 8.2

£ million at current prices

### Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a) less (b)	(b) less (a)
1974	898	703			+195	
1980	2,961	2,738			+223	
1981	2,970	3,272			-302	
1982	3,188	3,640			-452	
1983	4,003	4,090			-87	
1984	4,614	4,663			-49	
1985 R	5,451	4,877			+574	
Percentage change 1985/1984	+18	+5				
	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1984 1st qtr	727	1,079	715	1,110	+12	-31
2nd qtr	1,075	1,115	1,182	1,197	-107	-82
3rd qtr	1,751	1,195	1,835	1,148	-84	+47
4th qtr	1,061	1,224	932	1,213	+129	+11
1985 R 1st qtr	903	1,347	846	1,266	+57	+81
2nd qtr	1,331	1,375	1,153	1,140	+178	+235
3rd qtr	2,066	1,411	1,879	1,162	+187	+249
4th qtr R	1,150	1,317	998	1,309	+152	+8
1984 January	262	345	229	364	+33	-19
February	217	372	192	350	+25	+22
March	248	362	294	396	-46	-34
April	335	386	310	374	+25	+12
May	321	343	365	414	-44	-71
June	418	386	509	409	-91	-23
July	573	399	537	391	+36	+8
August	632	388	655	376	-24	+12
September	547	408	643	381	-96	+27
October	449	441	441	375	+8	+40
November	329	413	259	400	+70	+13
December	282	396	229	438	+53	-42
1985 R						



## 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	1,899	1,899
1977	12,281		2,377	6,153	1,617	2,134
1978	12,546		2,475	6,302	1,563	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	6,249	1,624	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	6,411	1,499	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	5,696	1,359	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	5,704	1,378	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	5,725	1,439	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	5,940	1,611	2,763
1985 P	14,483		3,797	6,185	1,719	2,782
		Seasonally adjusted				
1984 1st quarter	2,156	3,229	396	1,047	280	436
2nd quarter	3,582	3,386	892	1,576	413	699
3rd quarter	5,179	3,467	1,390	2,169	546	1,073
4th quarter	2,728	3,562	653	1,150	371	554
1985 1st quarter P	2,351	3,549	489	1,090	289	483
2nd quarter P	3,957	3,731	1,138	1,742	429	649
3rd quarter P	5,419	3,615	1,545	2,190	608	1,076
4th quarter P	2,755	3,587	625	1,163	394	574
1984 January	746	1,068	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	646	409
September	2,011	1,159	428		529	332
October	1,405	1,127	320		525	244
November	1,093	1,225	189		466	168
December	753	1,210	144		466	142
1985 PR January	824	1,182	164		451	209
February	656	1,150	134		405	117
March	872	1,217	191		523	158
April	1,207	1,186	236		798	173
May	1,282	1,267	383		674	225
June	1,467	1,278	519		697	251
July	1,823	1,166	541		976	306
August	2,145	1,252	586	1,144	678	415
September	1,451	1,197	418		612	355
October	1,141	1,158	290		457	239
November	804	1,133	172		457	175
December	811	1,296	163		488	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	15,466		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	21,771		914	11,707	7,398	1,752
		Seasonally adjusted				
1984 1st quarter	3,256	5,471	155	1,521	1,111	469
2nd quarter	5,980	5,582	232	3,127	2,141	479
3rd quarter	8,599	5,404	329	4,512	3,333	424
4th quarter	4,238	5,618	204	2,179	1,446	408
1985 1st quarter P	3,324	5,450	158	1,586	1,121	459
2nd quarter P	5,613	5,128	200	3,108	1,885	420
3rd quarter P	8,314	5,129	350	4,620	2,866	477
4th quarter P	4,521	6,064	206	2,394	1,525	396
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	1,811	75		781	200
February	883	1,723	44		715	124
March	1,384	1,916	40		1,209	135
April	1,653	1,710	57		1,400	196
May	1,661	1,688	61		1,490	109
June	2,300	1,730	82		2,103	114
July	2,293	1,684	110		2,080	103
August	3,172	1,695	138		2,864	170
September	2,849	1,750	103		2,542	204
October	2,064	1,773	94		1,841	129
November	1,435	2,167	63		1,232	140
December	1,022	2,124	49		846	127

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

### 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

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



# Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK				New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	May 86:	1-1	Latest key results	A	Oct 85:	385
Labour force estimates, projections		July 85:	255	Time series	M (A)	May 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	May 86:	1-4	Summary (Oct)	M (A)	May 86:	5-4
: time series, by order group	M	May 86:	1-2	Detailed results	A	Feb 85:	47
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	May 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	May 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	May 86:	1-5	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	May 86:	5-5
: by industry		Mar 85:	116	Basic wage rates, (manual workers) wage rates and hours (index)			
Census of Employment: Sep 1981				Normal weekly hours	D	Apr 84:	5-8
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 85:	155
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)				Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Latest figures: industry	M	May 86:	1-11
International comparisons	M	May 86:	1-9	Region: summary	Q	Nov 85:	1-13
Apprentices and trainees by industry:		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	May 86:	1-12
Manufacturing industries	A	June 85:	1-14	<b>Output per head</b>			
Apprentices and trainees by region:				Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	May 86:	1-8
Manufacturing industries	A	June 85:	1-15	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Employment measures	M	May 86:	174	Manufacturing index, time series	M	May 86:	5-7
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 85:	73	Quarterly and annual indices	M	May 86:	5-7
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women & young persons		July 83:	315	<b>Labour costs</b>			
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Feb 86:	1-6	Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
Trade union membership	A	Jan 86:	16	Recent trends	A	July 85:	280
<b>Unemployment and vacancies</b>				Per unit of output	M	May 86:	5-7
Unemployment				<b>Retail prices</b>			
Summary: UK	M	May 86:	2-1	General index (RPI)			
GB	M	May 86:	2-2	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	May 86:	6-2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	May 86:	2-5	percentage changes	M	May 86:	6-2
Broad category: UK	M	May 86:	2-1	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	May 86:	6-1
Broad category: GB	M	May 86:	2-2	Main components: time series and weights	M	May 86:	6-4
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Mar 86:	2-6	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	May 86:	6-5
Region: summary	Q	Mar 86:	2-6	Annual summary	A	Mar 86:	95
Age time series UK	M (Q)	May 86:	2-7	Revision of weights	A	Mar 86:	103
: estimated rates	Q	Mar 86:	2-15	<b>Pensioner household indices</b>			
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	May 86:	2-8	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	May 86:	6-6
Region and area				Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	May 86:	6-7
Time series summary: by region	M	May 86:	2-3	Revision of weights	A	May 86:	167
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	May 86:	2-4	<b>Food prices</b>	M	May 86:	6-3
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2-4)	M	May 86:	2-9	<b>International comparisons</b>	M	May 86:	6-8
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	May 86:	2-10	<b>Household spending</b>			
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 86:	2-6	All expenditure: per household	Q	May 86:	7-1
Flows:				: per person	Q	May 86:	7-1
GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2-19	Composition of expenditure			
UK, time series	M	May 86:	2-19	: quarterly summary	Q	May 86:	7-2
GB, Age time series	M	May 86:	2-20	: in detail	Q (A)	Mar 86:	7-3
GB Regions	Q	May 86:	2-23/24/26	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Mar 86:	7-3
GB Age	Q	May 86:	2-21/22/25	<b>Industrial disputes: stoppages of work</b>			
Students: by region	M	May 86:	2-13	Summary: latest figures	M	May 86:	4-1
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2-17	: time series	M	May 86:	4-2
Disabled workers: GB	M	May 86:	173	Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 85:	296
International comparisons	M	May 86:	2-18	Industry			
Ethnic Origin	M	June 84:	260	Monthly			
Temporarily stopped: UK				Broad sector: time series	M	May 86:	4-1
Latest figures: by region	M	May 86:	2-14	Annual			
Vacancies (new definition)				Detailed	A	Aug 85:	297
UK Unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	May 86:	3-1	Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 85:	301
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	May 86:	3-2	Main causes of stoppage			
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	May 86:	3-3	Cumulative	M	May 86:	4-1
Vacancies (previous definition)				Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 85:	299
Industry UK	Q	Aug 85:	3-3	Size of stoppages	A	Aug 85:	300
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-4	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 85:	298
Occupation region summary	Q	Sep 85:	3-6	International comparisons	A	Apr 85:	149
<b>Redundancies</b>				<b>Tourism</b>			
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	May 86:	2-30	Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	May 86:	8-1
Regions	M	May 86:	2-30	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	May 86:	8-2
Industries	M	May 86:	2-31	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	May 86:	8-3
Detailed analysis	A	May 85:	202	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	May 86:	8-4
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Jan 86:	410	Overseas travel and tourism: visit to the UK by country of residence	Q	Feb 86:	8-5
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 85:	287	: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Feb 86:	8-6
Industry	A	May 85:	202	: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Feb 86:	8-7
<b>Earnings and hours</b>				: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Feb 86:	8-8
Average earnings				: visitor nights	Q	Feb 86:	8-9
Whole economy (new series) index	M	May 86:	5-1				
Main industrial sectors	M	May 86:	5-3				
Industry	M	May 86:	5-3				

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

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

## SPECIAL FEATURE



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### Training provided by the Armed Forces

This article examines the extent and quality of the training provided by the Armed Forces for their own needs and provides information about the skills and educational qualifications achieved by members of the Services benefiting the wider economy.

Britain's Armed Forces need to recruit and provide initial training for some 30,000 men and women every year. This means, for example, attracting the equivalent of almost eight per cent of all young men aged 16 in the country to join up in a given year.

The opportunities offered by the Services for training and education are substantial; the number of branches, trades and employment groups on offer to the potential recruit run into many hundreds. The Royal Navy, for example, offers four officer branches and 48 trades. In the Army alone there are no less than 214 different trades; and the RAF offers 15 branches/specialisations for officer entrants and 124 trades for airmen.

The Armed Forces have become more specialised in recent years while their equipment and weapon systems have grown increasingly more complex and technical. Considerable resources need to be devoted to training in order to impart the enormous range of skills required. The forms of training vary widely, from the achievement of purely military skills through formal instruction courses and on-the-job training and exercises, to the acquisition of nationally recognised qualifications and diplomas. All artificers in the Royal Navy, for example, gain a BTEC

National certificate or diploma; in the RAF, airmen may be eligible for some 3,000 internal trade qualifications and civilian qualifications ranging from Higher National Diplomas to City and Guilds Craft certificates. This training is undertaken specifically to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces but the outflow of trained personnel into civilian life also contributes to the national reservoir of skilled manpower.

#### The aim of Service training

The role of the Services is to preserve the security of the United Kingdom and contribute to the North Atlantic Alliance doctrine of deterrence. Good training is fundamental to this aim but it is not an end in itself. It is carried out in order to develop in the officers and men and women of the Armed Forces the skills and personal qualities which they will require to undertake this role. Service personnel are trained both as individuals, to acquire individual skills, and collectively to exercise those skills in units at various levels. The aim of Service training is therefore to impart knowledge and skills which are to be exercised primarily in a military environment.



**Table 1 Service personnel engaged on training**

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
<b>Training</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>65.0</b>
Service Colleges	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.2
Navy	23.2	22.3	24.0	22.6	21.0	14.7	14.4
Army	31.9	34.2	35.2	26.9	27.2	30.4	29.8
Air Force	17.2	18.0	17.6	14.2	16.2	17.0	16.6

Source: Statement on the Defence Estimates 1985 (Cmnd 9430-II) Table 4-1.

**Costs**

In 1984-85, Service training cost some £1.3 billion, or nearly eight per cent of the Defence Budget. At any one time, about 65,000 Servicemen and women are engaged on training in one way or another either as administrative and training staff or as trainees at initial and higher levels. This excludes personnel on short courses, and operational training carried out by front-line units. *Table 1* shows the numbers of personnel in training in each of the armed services

and all Service Colleges in recent years. This represents a very substantial investment in professional and vocational training by the Services.

**Recruitment**

In the financial year 1983-84, the Armed Forces recruited 37,000 personnel, of whom 34,000 were men and 3,000 were women. *Table 2* shows the male entry broken down by category.

**Table 2 Recruitment of male UK Service personnel, by category**

	Financial years					Number
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	
<b>All Services</b>	<b>46,206</b>	<b>46,603</b>	<b>21,188</b>	<b>19,342</b>	<b>33,760</b>	
Officers	2,547	2,924	2,319	2,136	2,544	
Pre-cadets	518	624	594	533	577	
Officer cadets	946	1,019	758	702	875	
University cadets	288	283	216	168	241	
Specialists, graduates and other entrants	795	998	751	713	851	
Servicemen	43,659	43,769	18,869	17,206	31,216	
Adults <sup>1</sup>	19,224	20,363	7,256	9,120	19,056	
Apprentices	2,327	2,869	2,456	2,354	2,370	
Young Soldiers/Airmen, Juniors <sup>2</sup>	22,108	20,537	9,157	5,732	9,790	
<b>Royal Navy</b>	<b>7,701</b>	<b>8,130</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>4,223</b>	
Officers	649	685	400	395	445	
Officer cadets	346	399	235	261	242	
University cadets	92	74	43	24	45	
Specialist, graduates and other entrants	211	212	122	110	158	
Servicemen	7,052	7,445	2,953	2,683	3,778	
Adults <sup>1</sup>	2,085	2,158	991	1,187	1,570	
Apprentices	555	654	509	536	542	
Juniors <sup>2</sup>	4,412	4,633	1,453	960	1,666	
<b>Royal Marines</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>447</b>	
Officers	42	69	52	28	33	
Officer cadets	30	52	39	17	24	
University cadets	6	8	3	1	3	
Specialist, graduates and other entrants	6	9	10	10	6	
Servicemen	1,634	1,605	647	419	414	
Adults <sup>1</sup>	689	630	371	247	263	
Juniors <sup>2</sup>	945	975	276	172	151	
<b>Army</b>	<b>27,164</b>	<b>27,241</b>	<b>13,603</b>	<b>11,679</b>	<b>20,811</b>	
Officers	1,127	1,285	1,198	1,157	1,295	
Pre-cadets	518	624	594	553	577	
Officer cadets	275	237	226	206	266	
University cadets	81	79	60	76	90	
Specialist, graduates and other entrants	253	345	318	322	362	
Servicemen	26,037	25,956	12,405	10,522	19,516	
Adults <sup>1</sup>	12,254	12,317	3,876	4,959	11,478	
Young Soldiers <sup>2</sup>	4,413	3,463	340	142	1,146	
Apprentices	1,625	1,976	1,625	1,580	1,564	
Juniors <sup>2</sup>	7,745	8,200	6,564	3,841	5,328	
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>9,648</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>8,279</b>	
Officers	729	885	669	556	771	
Officer cadets	295	331	258	218	343	
University cadets	109	122	110	67	103	
Specialist, graduates and other entrants	325	432	301	271	325	
Servicemen	8,936	8,763	2,864	3,582	7,508	
Adults <sup>1</sup>	4,196	5,258	2,018	2,727	5,745	
Young Airmen <sup>2</sup>	4,593	3,266	524	617	1,499	
Apprentices	147	239	322	238	264	

(1) Entrants over the age of 17½, but excluding RN and RAF apprentices. (In the Army all apprentices are below the age of 17 on entry).  
 (2) Young soldiers are entrants between the ages of 17 and 17½; Army juniors are entrants below the age of 17; young airmen and RN and RM juniors are entrants below the age of 17½ (excluding apprentices in all cases).

Source: Statement on the Defence Estimates 1985 (Cmnd 9430-II) Table 4-12.

One-third of the 2,544 male officer recruits were specialists or graduates, a further ten per cent were sponsored on university degree courses as university cadets and the remaining 57 per cent were entered between the ages of 17½ and 26 as pre-cadets or officer cadets. Of the total of 31,216 male Servicemen recruits, 61 per cent entered as adults over the age of 17½, nearly eight per cent were taken on as apprentices and the remaining 31 per cent entered as young soldiers, airmen and juniors aged between 16 and 17½. A substantial proportion of Servicemen/Servicewomen recruits have no vocational qualifications on entry and are trained by the Services to the standard required by their trade or employment group.

**Officer training**

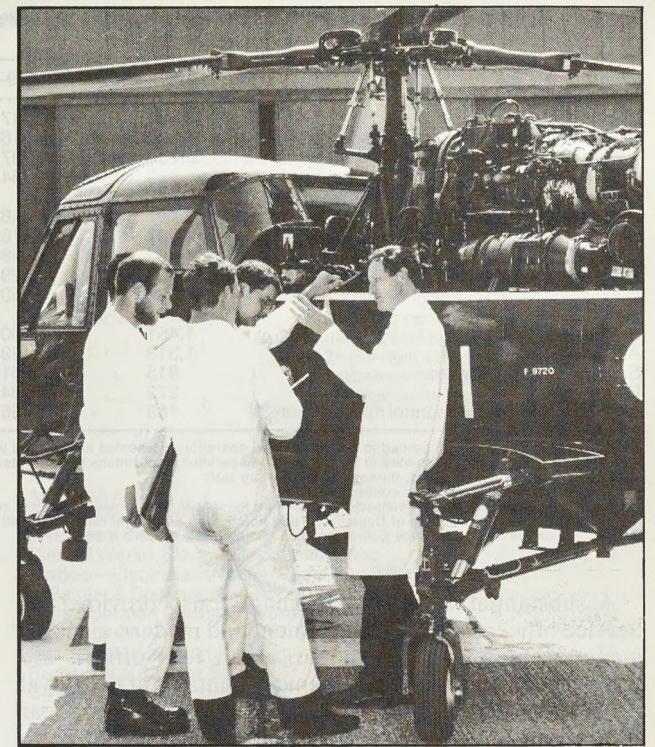
The training which an officer receives depends closely on the chosen career pattern. At the start, all officers receive some form of initial military training, plus some professional training which may be relatively short in the case of an infantry officer, as opposed to the longer and more elaborate training received by a fast-jet pilot. Throughout his career an officer will undergo special technical training courses, as and when required, to do the job. The overall picture is broadly of a pyramid of officer training, relating in general to the decreasing numbers of officers at each rank/age band.

Initial military training varies between the Services and according to the method of entry. The main components of this training for full career general duties officers are:

- A period of basic training in the roles, equipment, and operational methods of the individual's Service, including the basics of discipline and leadership.
- An element of academic professional training, including national/international affairs and war studies.
- Specialist training in his own corps or regiment to equip him to carry out his particular military duties.

The initial training of officers is carried out at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell. It is not possible in this article to refer to all the professional training subsequently undertaken by Service officers but one area of particular significance to the civilian economy is that of engineering.

Final year degree student operating a scanning electron microscope at the Royal Naval Engineering College, Manadon.



Instruction on Wasp helicopter engine components for graduate Air Engineer officers at Manadon.

The three Services have a total requirement for some 7,600 engineer officers, a major proportion of whom are required to hold relevant engineering degrees or professional qualifications. To maintain this number, the Services need both to recruit trained engineers and also train their own graduate engineers, totalling some 270 a year.

The Armed Forces undertake first degree training of engineer officers from all three Services at two colleges, the Royal Naval Engineering College at Manadon, and the Royal Military College of Science at Shrivenham, which have achieved a national reputation for professional engineering training. (At Shrivenham, the academic task is contracted out to the Cranfield Institute of Technology.) Manadon provides 85 per cent of the Naval requirement and Shrivenham 50 per cent of the Army requirement for graduate engineers. The aim is for two-thirds of RAF engineer officer university cadetships to be provided at Shrivenham. Both Colleges also offer MSc Engineering courses and additionally the Royal Naval College at Greenwich provides a unique MSc degree in nuclear technology for both the Navy and industry.

For training in the application of their engineering qualifications to specific systems, engineers in each Service attend the various specialist schools: Naval engineers for specialist training in marine, weapons or air engineering; the RAF for aero-systems or electronics/communications specialisations; the Army according to the broad range of specialisations required. For the Navy this training will last from 12 to 15 months, for the RAF 12 months (aero-systems) or ten months (communications/electronics), and for the Army anything from three to six months.

**Photographs:**  
 The photographs used to illustrate this feature were kindly supplied by the Ministry of Defence.



Table 3 Outflow of trained Service personnel: major skill or trade groups

	Number					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Engineering	7,869	7,347	5,708	4,855	5,086	5,114
Mechanical	4,023	3,616	3,415	2,467	2,704	2,542
Electrical	2,856	2,997	1,742	1,956	1,835	1,976
Civil	990	734	551	432	547	596
Mechanical transport <sup>1</sup>	4,181	3,046	2,378	2,128	2,319	2,072
Communications <sup>2</sup>	2,537	1,916	1,519	1,296	1,192	1,303
Catering	1,889	1,448	1,242	1,219	1,248	1,214
Accounting and secretarial	1,953	1,229	1,123	1,268	1,153	912
Supply and stores	1,576	1,250	900	978	1,061	1,063
Medical and dental <sup>3</sup>	1,451	900	864	1,037	1,096	1,111
Aviation <sup>4</sup>	1,313	1,199	754	836	950	979
Security and fire services	915	751	544	529	640	612
Education <sup>5</sup>	272	184	144	156	199	238
Administration and personnel management <sup>6</sup>	188	86	66	240	292	313

(1) Comprising all personnel trained in the control and operation of wheeled and tracked vehicles.  
 (2) Comprising all personnel trained in the control and operation of communications systems.  
 (3) Comprising doctors, dentists, nurses and supporting staff.  
 (4) Comprising flying and ground control personnel.  
 (5) Including physical education instructors other than those with skills covered by other categories.  
 (6) Including officers of the rank of Captain RN and above, and equivalent ranks in the other Services, not included in other categories.  
 Source: Statement on the Defence Estimates 1985 (Cmnd 9430-II) Table 4-15.

A substantial volume of training is also provided for Service officers in man management and modern management techniques. For example, about four officers are trained each year as management accountants at the Royal Army Pay Corps Training Centre at Worthy Down, near Winchester under arrangements agreed with the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants. The Services are major users of computers and some 1,100 officers undertake Automatic Data Processing training each year at ADP training schools in London and Blandford.

### Training of Servicemen/Servicewomen

Table 3 shows details of the number of Service personnel trained each year in the major skill or trade groups.

It is not possible in this article to cover in any detail the whole range of skills training available to Servicemen and Servicewomen but Table 4 illustrates those undertaken by the Armed Forces from which the economy as a whole is likely to benefit when the Servicemen concerned eventually leave the Armed Forces and take up employment in civilian life.

Table 4 Major skills training undertaken by the Armed Forces which is likely to be of benefit to the wider economy

Heading	Qualification	Total student intake 1985-86	Heading	Qualification	Total student intake 1985-86
<b>Accountancy</b>			Higher Degrees in Nuclear Technology		
Cost and Management Accounts	ACMA	166	Service		2
Paymaster		33	Civilian		2
Accounts and Finance Officers		40	Nuclear Technical Engineers		160
Systems Analysis & Design		50	Artificers	Broadly split 20/40/40 per cent in air, marine and weapons disciplines as engineering technicians	300
Accounting		20	Mechanics	Split 48 per cent mechanical engineering; 31 per cent weapons engineering; 21 per cent air engineering	1,500
<b>ADP</b>			<b>Army</b>		
Degree Course	(MSc)	1	Aircraft/Avionics		250
Advanced ADP Course	MBCS exemption	16	Vehicle Mechanic/ Electrical		975
Appreciation, Senior Officers		90	Instrument Technician		150
Real Time Systems Design		96	Clerk of Works, Elect/ Mech/Construction		70
Microprocessor		182	Trades—Electrician/Welder/Carpenter/Joiner/ Painter & Decorator/Fitter/Plumber/Signwriter		200
Systems/Network Analysis		124	Plant Operator, Mechanic, Foreman		46
Programming		407	Civil Engineer		18
ADP Security		36	Design Draughtsman		25
Data Analyst		70	Radiological & Laser Safety		270
Real Time Programming Course		132	Civil Engineering Degree		70
Digital Techniques and Real Time Computing		228	Applied Science Degree		6
Advanced Digital and Linear Techniques		36	Military Vehicle Technology		
Computer Fundamentals		6	<b>RAF—Aircraft engineering</b>		
Digital Techniques and Computer Fundamentals		108	Basic Aerosystems Engineering		80
ICL 4130 Computer Maintenance		16	Aircraft Mechanic (embracing all specialisations)		816
<b>Administration/clerical &amp; financial support</b>			Aircraft Technician (embracing all specialisations)		272
Clerical		255	Apprentice Engineering Technician		36
Typing		280	<b>Electronic engineering—air</b>		
Petty Officer	NEBSS Certificate in Supervisory Management	42	Flight Simulator Operators		10
Writer	Office Management RSA typewriting skills	123	Apprentice Electronic Eng Technician		144
Clerk		160	Advanced Systems Engineering		14
<b>Aircrew</b>			Basic Communications Electronics Course		40
Pilot Training (fixed wing and rotary)		607	Electronic Technician (embracing all specialisations)		684
Navigator Training		170	Electronic and Instrument Engineer		12
Air Electronics Operator		85	<b>Electronic engineering—ground</b>		
Air Engineer		30	Radio Technician		504
Air Loadmasters		45	Electronic Mechanic (embracing all specialisations)		72
<b>Associated Non-engineering trades</b>			Electronic Technician (embracing all specialisations)		276
Air Traffic Controller		10	<b>General ground engineering</b>		
Assistant Air Traffic Controller		160	General Mechanic (embracing all specialisations)		86
Joint Air Traffic Controller		140	General Technician (embracing all specialisations)		56
Meteorological Observer		15	Mechanical Engineer		12
Fireman		130	Carpenter		10
<b>Catering/hotel services</b>			Painter and Finisher		36
Advanced Course	MHCIMA	5	<b>Language training</b>		
Leading Cook/Caterer	City & Guilds 706/1	150	French		50
Leading Cook	City & Guilds 706/1	102	German		179
Leading Steward	City & Guilds 707/1	5	Russian		78
Petty Officer	City & Guilds 717	30	Arabic		150
Steward	NEBSS Certificate in Supervisory Management	40	<b>Management</b>		
Advanced Cookery	City & Guilds 706/3	5	Management General/Engineering etc		330
Catering Instructor	City & Guilds 730	6	Works Study		250
Steward/Catering Instructors	HCITB Certificate	6	Equipment Procurement		90
Cooks	Dept of Trade Certificate of Competency in Cooking at Sea	60	Test Techniques & Training Validation		32
Cooks (other)		118	Safety Officer		50
Food Technology		10	Statistics Analyst		30
Quartermaster and Provisioning		64	<b>Engineering</b>		
Catering Management		370	Royal Navy		
Messing Supervisory		200	Engineering Degrees		70
Mess Stewards		450	Higher Degrees in Engineering		6
<b>Diving</b>					
Divers		220			



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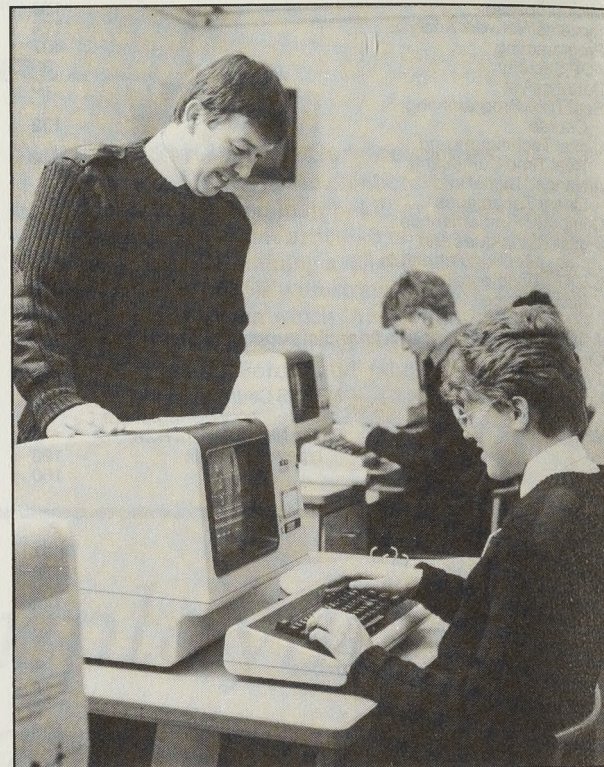
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Heading	Qualification	Total student intake 1985-86
<b>Medical/Veterinary</b>		
Medical Technicians	Inc Radiographers Physiotherapists, Lab Technicians	5
Medical Assistants	With City & Guilds in emergency and clinical care	400
Dental Hygienist/Technicians and Surgery Assistants		200
Registered General Nurse	QARNNS	17
Enrolled Nurse	QARNNS	50
First Aid instructors		560
Environmental Health Assistant		35
Dog Handler Specialist		48
Equitation Instructor		12
<b>Music</b>		
Bandmasters and instrumentalists		250
<b>Photography/Survey</b>		
Photographic rating		10
Air Photo Reading		84
Navigation—Induction		56
Survey, Cartographic/Photographic		50
Survey Recorder—Hydrographic Specialisation		10
Air Photography Processer		72
Photographer (Ground)		45
<b>Police</b>		
Provost Officers		20
Investigation		190
Close Protection		65
RAF/WRAF Police		588
RAF Police Dog Handler		48
<b>Physical Training</b>		
PT Instructors		450
Coaches—Swimming/Athletic		50
<b>Printing</b>		
Printers		12
<b>Store Keeping</b>		
Petty Officer Stores Accountant	NEBSS Certificate in Stores Supervisory Management	48
Leading Stores Accountant	RSA Certificate in Stores Management	19
Stores Accountant	RSA Certificate in Storekeeping (Intermediate)	41
Management, Equipment/Packaging	RSA Certificate in Storekeeping (Elementary)	97
Storeman, Technical/Petroleum		76
<b>Telecommunications</b>		
Royal Navy		
Telecoms operator		460
Army		
Signals Officer/Instructor		500
Telecoms Mechanic/Linesman		250
Electrical & Electronics Engineer (including Telecoms/Radar/Control Equip/Medical & Dental)		675
RAF		
Telephonist		48
Telecommunications Operator (Basic)—Morse Code		80
Telecommunications Operator		140
Special Telegraphist		72
Radio Operator Voice		30
Radio Operator Telegraphy		30
<b>Transport</b>		
Royal Navy		
Drivers		238
Army		
Movements Control		94
Port Operating Officers		12

Heading	Qualification	Total student intake 1985-86
Driving and Maintenance Instructors, Cars & HGV		Wide-spread
RAF		
MT Driver		400
MT Driving Examiner		12
MT Mechanic		96
MT HGV Driver		310
Crane Driver and Operator		80

Computer training at HMS Raleigh.



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Table 5 contains statistics of selected qualifications obtained under Service sponsorship in recent years.

### Resettlement training

Most serving personnel with over five years' service attend a resettlement training course of up to 28 days duration. These courses are designed to build on Service

training and experience and provide, where possible, qualifications relevant to civilian employments. Courses may lead to nationally recognised professional and academic qualifications. Some 11,000 Service personnel attend resettlement courses each year which prepare them for the time when they have to seek a second career on leaving the Services.

Table 5 Selected qualifications obtained under Service sponsorship

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<b>Degrees<sup>1</sup></b>						
<b>Postgraduate degrees</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>79</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	22	20	14	17	19	22
Army	74	62	51	53	48	39
Royal Air Force	19	12	7	21	23	18
<b>Medical and dental degrees</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>90</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	22	29	21	23	32	17
Army	81	60	58	56	40	47
Royal Air Force	23	29	22	47	15	26
<b>Other First Degrees</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>445</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	130	125	123	135	142	165
Army	165	204	162	179	207	191
Royal Air Force	81	68	64	51	64	89
<b>Higher National Certificate<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>
Army <sup>3</sup>	14	44	29	64	26	2
<b>Ordinary National Certificates<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>444</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	232	123	—	—	—	—
Army <sup>3</sup>	37	46	6	7	7	—
Royal Air Force	175	78	128	—	—	—
<b>General Certificate of Education<sup>2</sup></b>						
<b>Certificates awarded</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>3,667</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	1,183	1,248	1,224	1,558	1,428	1,859
Army	534	640	733	803	468	613
Royal Air Force	1,306	1,042	1,459	1,123	1,164	1,195
<b>Advanced level passes</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	8	8	26	7	4	7
Army	4	32	8	12	11	5
Royal Air Force	17	18	14	10	8	14
<b>Ordinary level passes<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>3,347</b>	<b>2,936</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>2,971</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	1,268	1,240	1,198	1,091	1,013	1,206
Army	600	511	461	506	300	435
Royal Air Force	1,479	1,185	1,067	1,240	1,298	1,330
<b>City and Guilds of London Institute</b>						
<b>Operator certificates<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>161</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	1,058	202	661	2	8	3
Army	327	402	158	286	250	158
<b>Craft certificates<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>7,486</b>	<b>6,524</b>	<b>9,794</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	172	737	570	2,194	2,767	3,675
Army <sup>3</sup>	1,621	2,424	1,607	2,635	2,148	2,412
Royal Air Force	1,543	2,070	734	2,657	1,609	2,707
<b>Technician certificates<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>883</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>104</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	159	46	—	4	—	—
Army <sup>3</sup>	394	635	374	279	211	104
Royal Air Force	330	344	—	—	—	—
<b>Technical Education Council</b>						
<b>Higher certificates/diplomas<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>658</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	—	—	—	—	168	340
Army	5	15	7	34	42	101
Royal Air Force	—	—	53	144	118	217
<b>Certificates/diplomas<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>336</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>2,350</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	144	362	611	480	621	884
Army	—	—	139	195	584	463
Royal Air Force	192	481	825	1,074	1,181	1,003
<b>Heavy Goods Vehicle driving test passes: total<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>9,322</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>16,151</b>	<b>13,964</b>	<b>11,726</b>	<b>11,804</b>
Royal Navy and Royal Marines	44	41	131	30	175	295
Army	8,310	7,611	14,173	12,292	10,129	9,665
Royal Air Force	968	1,394	1,847	1,642	1,422	1,844

(1) Includes degrees obtained by serving personnel and University Cadets at Universities and Service educational establishments.

(2) Includes only candidates studying for and/or taking examinations directly through their Service.

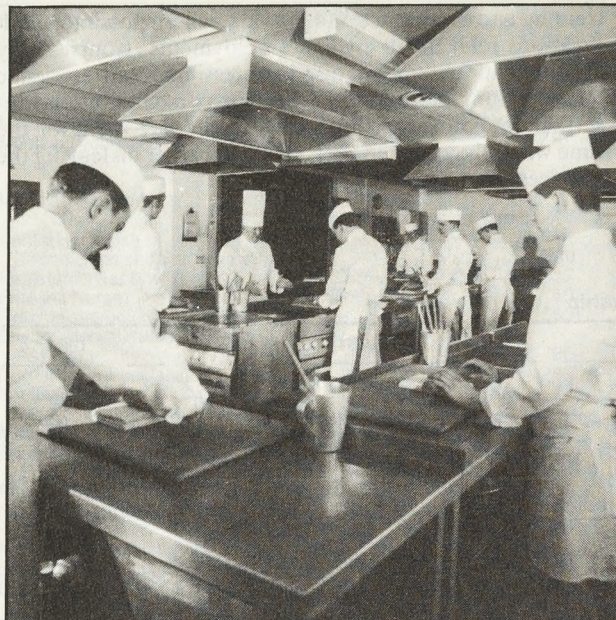
(3) Army figures shown for 1978 are minima; true figures may be higher.

(4) Excluding Ordinary level passes gained in Advanced level examinations.

(5) All heavy goods vehicle classes combined.

Source: Statement on the Defence Estimates (Cmnd 9430-II) Table 6-10.





The Army School of Catering, Aldershot.

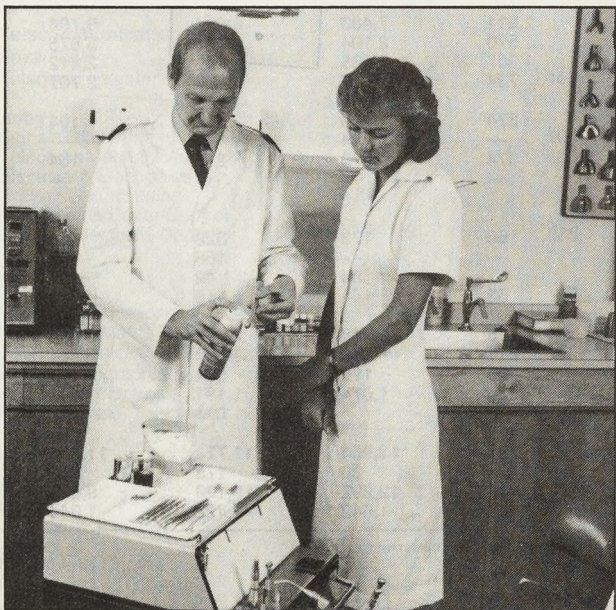
### Armed Services YTS

Those who enter the Armed Services YTS, which provides training opportunities for the young unemployed, can also obtain recognised qualifications on successful completion of their course, dependent upon the trade entered. A wide range of skills and trades are available, including driving, clerical, storekeeping, vehicle mechanics and telecommunications.

No academic qualifications are required for any of the courses, although trainees must meet the minimum entry standard for the trade of their choice, and must be eligible for civil YTS courses. Since the scheme started in September 1983, some 6,000 places have been available on the scheme and about 9,000 applications have been received, of which 2,700 have been successful.

All participants complete a period of basic training then go on to specialised trade training and/or gain work experi-

A dental hygienist under training at RAF Halton.



ence in the Services. Many have attained impressive standards, with some 55 per cent of those leaving the scheme transferring to regular engagements with the Services. The scheme is to be expanded from one to two years in line with changes to the civilian YTS.

### Reserve training

One of the major training advantages to be gained from the Services is that accruing from the experience of exercising command in a disciplined environment. This experience, and the training which precedes it, particularly encourages the development of leadership and communication skills. Many major companies clearly place a high value on this type of training. It can be obtained not only in the regular Armed Services but is also readily available to young executives throughout the country from Royal Naval Reserve, Territorial Army and Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve units. The requirements vary from Service to Service but generally they involve volunteers serving at least one 14 day training period each year, supplemented by a number of training evenings and weekend exercises.

### Conclusion

For too long the Services have been perceived as a world apart from the rest of society, and resources expended on defence as in some way a debit on the national balance sheet. But in just the same way as money spent on pay or equipment from British firms returns to the economy at large, so the resources expended on training for members of the Armed Forces can also become a positive benefit to the country, as the Serviceman returns to civilian life bringing with him skills and expertise obtained in a challenging and demanding environment. ■

### Young people aged 16 and 17

In January 1985\*, out of 1,770,000 young people aged 16 and 17, 680,000 (38 per cent) were in full-time education, 275,000 (15 per cent) were on the Youth Training Scheme, 260,000 (15 per cent) were unemployed claiming benefits and the remaining 560,000 (32 per cent) were mainly in employment outside YTS (this includes some who were seeking work but not claiming benefit and others who were neither employed nor seeking work, for example, because of domestic responsibilities).

\*This corrects figures given in the feature article on page 110 of the March/April edition of *Employment Gazette*.

## SPECIAL FEATURE

# Revised employment estimates for 1983 to 1985

This article describes the revisions which have been made to the employment estimates—both employees and self-employed—to take account of the preliminary results of the 1985 Labour Force Survey which are now available. The estimates for employees in employment will be further revised when the results of the 1984 Census of Employment become available later this year.

For several years it has been necessary to use data from Labour Force Surveys (LFS) to produce estimates of employment because of the persistent tendency to underestimation in the figures derived from the regular sample enquiries of employers. This use of LFS data has been described in a number of articles in *Employment Gazette*\*. Preliminary data are now available from the 1985 LFS, (see p 135) and results from the 1984 LFS have been revised to take account of updated population grossing factors. These new and revised data confirm a continuing tendency for estimates derived from the sample enquiry of employers to be too low and have been used to derive revised employment estimates.

### Summary

In summary, the revisions have had the following effects on the previously published estimates of the employed labour force:

- the estimate of the employed labour force at March 1984 has been increased by 64,000 as a result of using the updated 1984 LFS, with consequential changes to the quarterly estimates between March 1983 and March 1984;
- the growth between March 1984 and March 1985 is now estimated at 354,000 instead of 284,000;
- the employed labour force estimate at March 1985, taking account of both of the above changes, is now estimated to be 134,000 higher;
- the growth between March 1985 and September 1985 is now estimated at 97,000 compared with the previously published estimate of 68,000;
- this faster growth arises from employees in employment, for which the revised estimates incorporate the Labour Force Survey evidence that the underestimation from the sample enquiry of employers increased more quickly in the year to March 1985 than had been

assumed in the previous estimates. The revised estimate of the rise in self-employment over the same period, 58,000, is very close to the previous estimate of 63,000;

- in the year to December 1985 the employed labour force increased by 276,000, giving a rise of 991,000 since March 1983.

Time series of the revised estimates are given in *Tables 1-1 to 1-5* of the *Labour Market Data* section in this issue. Revised productivity and unit labour cost figures (for manufacturing) reflecting the new employment estimates are included in *Tables 1-8* and *5-7* respectively.

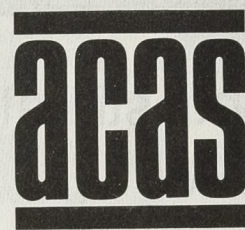
The following describes briefly the basis of the previous estimates and how the new LFS data has been used in deriving the new estimates, and gives a commentary on the new series. *Table 1* compares the revised series with the previously published estimates; and *Table 2* gives the revised estimates with further detail about male and female employees, the latter showing part-time employees and about self-employment. *Table 3* gives an industrial analysis of self-employed people and *Table 4* gives a regional analysis.

### Previous estimates

The basis for estimates of the number of employees in employment is the Census of Employment, with monthly and quarterly estimates for periods between censuses obtained by using data from sample surveys of employers to estimate the change in the number of employees since the previous census. However, the results of successive censuses showed that such quarterly estimates underestimated the number of employees. An allowance for this undercounting was therefore calculated using LFS data.

The national LFS data were used at whole economy level to measure proportionate changes between 1981 and 1983. These were applied to published 1981 estimates to give revised estimates for April 1983. Proportionate changes between 1983 and 1984 were similarly derived from the 1983 and 1984 LFS data leading to revised estimates for April 1984. The differences between these estimates and the basic series derived from the sample survey of employers were assumed to have developed uniformly within each of the two periods. Detailed industry and regional





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**Table 1 The Employed Labour Force in Great Britain**  
Previous and revised estimates  
Thousands: seasonally adjusted

		Employees			Self employed	Employed labour force	
		Manu- factur- ing	Services	Other			Total
<b>Previously published estimates</b>							
1983	Mar	5,560	12,980	2,007	20,547	2,147	23,015
	June	5,510	13,065	1,989	20,564	2,160	23,046
	Sep	5,473	13,152	1,981	20,606	2,229	23,159
	Dec	5,452	13,243	1,969	20,664	2,297	23,286
1984	Mar	5,429	13,304	1,950	20,683	2,365	23,374
	June	5,424	13,333	1,926	20,683	2,433	23,443
	Sep	5,412	13,384	1,918	20,714	2,465	23,507
	Dec	5,411	13,480	1,907	20,798	2,496	23,621
1985	Mar	5,389	13,524	1,892	20,805	2,527	23,658
	June	5,379	13,561	1,873	20,813	2,559	23,698
	Sep	5,369	13,595	1,846	20,810	2,590	23,726
<b>Revised estimates</b>							
1983	Mar	5,560	12,980	2,007	20,547	2,147	23,015
	June	5,514	13,071	1,989	20,574	2,160	23,057
	Sep	5,481	13,168	1,983	20,632	2,229	23,186
	Dec	5,465	13,278	1,973	20,716	2,298	23,339
1984	Mar	5,447	13,342	1,956	20,745	2,367	23,438
	June	5,449	13,378	1,935	20,762	2,435	23,523
	Sep	5,446	13,433	1,930	20,809	2,462	23,599
	Dec	5,454	13,538	1,922	20,914	2,489	23,730
1985	Mar	5,440	13,599	1,911	20,950	2,516	23,792
	June	5,439	13,644	1,897	20,980	2,543	23,849
	Sep	5,438	13,686	1,865	20,989	2,574	23,889
	Dec	5,425	13,810	1,844	21,079	2,604	24,006

estimates for June 1983 and June 1984 were derived by rescaling the previous estimates to conform to the whole economy totals as described. In this way the detailed estimates reflected the pattern of underestimation which had developed in specific industries and regions between the 1978 and 1981 censuses of employment. In producing estimates for subsequent dates it was assumed that the 1983 to 1984 rate of under-recording had continued unchanged.

National estimates of self-employment in June 1983 were produced in total, for industry divisions and for regions, by applying the proportionate changes between 1981 and 1983 as measured from the LFS to the estimates for June 1981 which were based on the Census of Population. Similarly, estimates of proportionate changes from results of the Census of Agriculture were applied to the agriculture division.

Estimates of self-employment for June 1984 were calculated in the same way using the results from the 1984 LFS

**Table 2 The employed labour force, Great Britain**

		Employees in employment			Self employment			HM Forces		Employed Labour Force					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
		Full time		Part time											
1983	Mar	11,733	4,948	3,866	8,814	20,547	1,651	497	2,147	306	15	321	13,689	9,326	23,015
	June	11,702	4,934	3,939	8,873	20,574	1,652	508	2,160	306	16	322	13,660	9,397	23,057
	Sep	11,690	4,933	4,009	8,942	20,632	1,702	527	2,229	309	16	325	13,701	9,486	23,186
	Dec	11,687	4,948	4,081	9,029	20,716	1,751	547	2,298	309	16	325	13,747	9,592	23,339
1984	Mar	11,670	4,949	4,126	9,075	20,745	1,801	566	2,367	310	16	326	13,781	9,657	23,438
	June	11,664	4,939	4,160	9,099	20,762	1,849	586	2,435	310	16	326	13,823	9,700	23,523
	Sep	11,677	4,940	4,192	9,132	20,809	1,867	596	2,462	312	16	328	13,856	9,744	23,599
	Dec	11,713	4,946	4,255	9,201	20,914	1,884	606	2,489	311	16	327	13,907	9,823	23,730
1985	Mar	11,703	4,957	4,290	9,247	20,950	1,901	616	2,516	310	16	326	13,913	9,879	23,792
	June	11,710	4,939	4,331	9,270	20,980	1,918	626	2,543	309	16	326	13,937	9,912	23,849
	Sep	11,684	4,936	4,369	9,305	20,989	1,935	639	2,574	309	16	326	13,928	9,960	23,889
	Dec	11,712	4,955	4,413	9,368	21,079	1,952	652	2,604	307	16	323	13,971	10,036	24,006
Change Mar 83-Dec 85		-21	+7	+547	+554	+532	+301	+155	+457	+1	+1	+2	+282	+710	+991

and Census of Agriculture to calculate proportionate changes to be applied to the estimates for 1983. Quarterly series for the whole economy were derived by linear interpolation. Provisional estimates for subsequent dates were made on the assumption that the average rate of increase observed between the Census of Population benchmark in 1981 and the most recent LFS in 1984 had continued.

#### Derivation of revised estimates

##### Employees

The revised estimates have been derived in the same manner but using the new LFS results. The national LFS data for employees have been used at whole economy level to measure the proportionate changes between 1983 and 1984, and between 1984 and 1985, for all employees and separately for male employees. In doing this the LFS data have, as previously, been used to estimate changes in employment as nearly as possible on the definitions in the employer surveys, which differ in detail from those used in the routine results of the LFS.

The proportionate rates of change between the 1983 and 1984 LFS were applied to the published estimates of employees in employment, interpolated between March and June 1983 to the 1983 survey mid-point in April, to provide a revised estimate at the survey mid-point in April 1984. Similarly, the proportionate rates of change between the 1984 and 1985 LFS and the new estimate for April 1984 were used to calculate a revised estimate for April 1985. As previously, the time series of estimates have been calculated on the assumption that the difference between the revised estimate calculated in this way and the basic estimate for the same date developed at uniform rates between 1983 and 1984 and between 1984 and 1985.

Estimates by industry and region for June 1984 and June 1985 were calculated by scaling the previous estimates, separately for males and females, to the whole economy figures for these dates. The detailed time series were then derived on the assumption that the differences between these estimates and the basic series had built up at uniform rates within each of the two annual periods between June 1983 and June 1985. Employment in agriculture was excluded from this process and the estimates calculated from the Census of Agriculture were not revised. Estimates for later periods have been derived on the assumption that the rate of adjustment for the year to April 1985 is also appropriate for later periods.



For the period June 1983 to March 1984 the addition made to the estimates based on the sample enquiry of employers is 61,000 a quarter, of which 53,800 is in service industries. An addition of 65,100 including 53,500 in services was made in the second quarter of 1984. From June 1984 the addition is 66,900 a quarter of which 53,400 is in services. These figures compare with the previous addition of 45,500 a quarter from June 1983, of which 44,100 was in services.

### Self-employment

National estimates of self-employment in 1984 and 1985 were produced for all persons and males for each of the industries identified in Table 3. With the exception of agriculture, the estimates were produced by applying the proportionate changes between 1983 and 1984, as measured by the LFS, to the estimate for 1983, and proportionate changes between 1984 and 1985 to the revised estimate for

1984. Estimates for agriculture were produced in the same way except that data from the Census of Agriculture were used in place of LFS data. The estimates produced in this way for industry groups other than agriculture were scaled to agree with the total estimates excluding agriculture.

Similar calculations were carried out for regions and the resulting totals for all industries by region scaled to conform with the national totals for all persons and males. These regional estimates are given in Table 4.

Estimates of self-employment for dates between June 1983 and June 1984, and between June 1984 and June 1985 have been arrived at for the whole economy by linear interpolation. Provisional estimates for dates after June 1985 have been made on the assumption that the average rate of increase, 30,400 a quarter, observed between 1981, the date of the benchmark from the Census of Population, and 1985, the date of the most recent LFS, has continued; this compares with the rate of 31,300 used in the previous estimates.

Table 3 Self-employed\* people—industrial analysis

Division		Thousands				
Great Britain		1981	1983	1984	1985	
0-9	All industries and services	Male	1,640	1,652	1,850	1,918
		Female	417	508	586	625
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>2,543</b>
2-4	Manufacturing industries	Male	123	122	147	158
		Female	23	28	34	48
		<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>205</b>
6-9	Service industries	Male	914	912	1,027	1,081
		Female	359	443	514	538
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>1,619</b>
0	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Male	221	218	221	220
		Female	28	28	28	28
		<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>249</b>
3	Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	Male	42	41	47	50
		Female	3	5	2	3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>
1, 2, 4	Other production industries	Male	81	82	101	109
		Female	20	23	32	45
		<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>154</b>
5	Construction	Male	382	399	454	457
		Female	6	10	10	12
		<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>469</b>
6	Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	Male	485	464	530	527
		Female	214	236	266	262
		<b>Total</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>790</b>
of which:	Retail distribution	Male	257	261	278	274
		Female	143	150	164	162
		<b>Total</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>436</b>
Hotels and catering	Male	89	76	90	92	
	Female	66	71	84	83	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>175</b>	
7	Transport and communication	Male	94	87	111	98
		Female	6	5	7	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>103</b>
8	Banking, finance, insurance etc	Male	153	168	171	206
		Female	35	46	55	53
		<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>259</b>
of which:	Business services	Male	136	147	151	182
		Female	28	26	32	33
		<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>216</b>
9	Other services	Male	183	193	215	250
		Female	105	155	186	217
		<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>467</b>

\* Self-employed, with and without employees.  
Note: The figures have been independently rounded and therefore totals may differ from the sum of the components.

Table 4 Self-employed\* people—regional analysis  
Thousands

Region		1981	1983	1984	1985
South East	Male	568	567	647	686
	Female	132	163	211	216
	<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>903</b>
East Anglia	Male	71	72	83	84
	Female	16	22	26	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>113</b>
South West	Male	180	161	171	190
	Female	47	52	62	62
	<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>252</b>
West Midlands	Male	136	137	151	149
	Female	34	40	36	37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>185</b>
East Midlands	Male	114	127	129	129
	Female	30	30	38	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>157</b>
Yorkshire and Humberside	Male	128	130	159	163
	Female	36	39	44	60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>223</b>
North West	Male	166	163	183	187
	Female	51	61	74	81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>267</b>
North	Male	65	64	73	80
	Female	19	27	19	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>105</b>
Wales	Male	90	94	108	110
	Female	25	32	36	36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>146</b>
Scotland	Male	122	137	145	142
	Female	27	42	40	51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>192</b>
Great Britain	Male	1,640	1,652	1,850	1,918
	Female	417	508	586	625
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>2,543</b>

Footnotes, see Table 3.

### Commentary on the new estimates

The detailed differences between the revised series and the previously published estimates shown in Table 1 reflect the inclusion of some late data in the revised estimates as well as the effect of the new LFS data. The revised estimates show, as did the previously published series, an increase in employment since March 1983 following the previous decline. For September 1985 the revised series show 179,000 more employees in employment and 16,000 fewer self-employed than the previous estimates. The employed labour force in September is now estimated to be 23,889,000 (seasonally adjusted), which is 163,000 greater than the previously published estimate. The employed labour force is estimated to have increased by 991,000 between March 1983 and December 1985, with an increase

of 324,000 in the latter nine months of 1983 followed by increases of 391,000 in 1984 and 276,000 in 1985.

The increase of 991,000 in the employed labour force between March 1983 and December 1985 comprises increases of 457,000 self-employed, 532,000 employees in employment and 2,000 HM Forces. The increase in employees in employment is the net result of an increase of 830,000 in services and decreases of 135,000 in manufacturing and 163,000 in other industries.

The male employed labour force increased by 282,000 between March 1983 and December 1985, with an increase of 301,000 self-employed and a reduction of 21,000 employees in employment. At the same time the female employed labour force increased by 710,000 with increases of 155,000 self-employed, 7,000 full time employees in employment and 547,000 part-time employees in employment. As compared with the previous estimates, the main change is that the reduction in male employees over this period is now estimated to be considerably smaller than it was previously. When the employees estimates are revised to incorporate the results of the 1984 Census of Employment later this year, the male employees in employment series will be divided between full and part-time for dates from September 1984 on.

Self-employment, as shown in Table 3, has increased between 1981 and 1985 in all the industries identified, with the exception of agriculture. The most rapid growth—an increase of 179,000 or 62 per cent—was in "other services" which includes recreational and personal services. The regional estimates in Table 4, show that self-employment has risen in all regions since 1981, the fastest rate of growth being in Yorkshire and Humberside (36 per cent higher) and the largest increase in the South East (203,000 higher).

### Future results

Although LFS data are used to improve the estimates of employees by making an allowance for the deficiency in the results from the sample enquiry of employers, the Census of Employment remains the underlying basis of the employee estimates. The results of the 1984 Census of Employment, which will be available later this year, will provide a new benchmark for those estimates. The employee estimates for all dates from September 1981 will therefore be revised when the 1984 census results are available. These revisions will also take account of the final results of the 1985 LFS which will then be available.

However, the census will not provide data concerning self-employment which is currently being assumed to grow at the average rate observed between 1981 and 1985. The estimates of self-employment for recent dates will be reviewed when the results of the 1986 LFS become available during the first half of 1987. These LFS results will also be used to review the employee estimates for the most recent periods.

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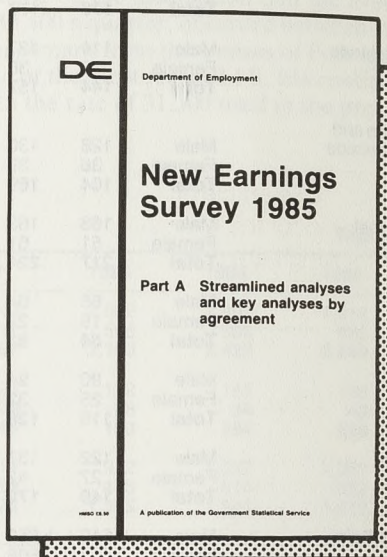


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## SPECIAL FEATURE

### Pensioner price indices: annual revision of the weights

This article gives the weights being used in 1986 for the two special indices of retail prices which are compiled for one- and two-person pensioner households.



Photo: Press Association

In a report in 1968 (Cmnd 3677) the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee (then called the Cost of Living Advisory Committee) recommended that two special indices of retail prices should be compiled to cover the one- and two-person pensioner households whose expenditure has always been excluded from the weighting pattern of the general index of retail prices. The Committee recommended that the pensioner indices should be compiled in the same way as the general index except that they should exclude housing costs. For purposes of these indices 'pensioner households' are defined as those deriving at least three-quarters of their income from national

insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits. Such households account for less than half of all retired people, the remainder being covered by the general index.

The weighting patterns used in calculating the indices for 1986 are based on the expenditure of 'pensioner households' in the three years to June 1985 (as shown by the Family Expenditure Survey), revalued to January 1986 prices. These weights are given in Table 1. Comparable figures for the general index (consistent with those published on page 105 of the March 1986 issue of *Employment Gazette*, are given in Table 2.

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Table 1 1986 weights for pensioner price indices

	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
<b>FOOD</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>354</b>
Bread	23	24
Flour	2	3
Other cereals	7	6
Biscuits	10	8
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	12	11
Beef	17	26
Lamb	13	15
Pork	8	10
Bacon	11	14
Ham (cooked)	5	4
Other meat and meat products	30	30
Fish	15	17
Butter	9	8
Margarine	5	5
Lard and other cooking fats	3	3
Cheese	8	8
Eggs	10	9
Milk, fresh	33	30
Milk, canned, dried etc	4	4
Tea	13	11
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	7	6
Soft drinks	6	6
Sugar	7	7
Jam, marmalade and syrup	4	3
Potatoes	10	12
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	22	21
Fruit, fresh, canned and dried	20	19
Sweets and chocolates	8	9
Ice cream	2	2
Other foods	17	16
Food for animals	6	7
<b>ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>49</b>
Beer	16	31
Spirits, wines, etc	12	18
<b>TOBACCO</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55</b>
Cigarettes	33	49
Tobacco	2	6
<b>FUEL AND LIGHT</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>145</b>
Coal	28	26
Smokeless fuels	5	7
Gas	59	40
Electricity	85	59
Oil and other fuel and light	19	13
<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>68</b>
Men's outer clothing	4	11
Men's underclothing	2	6
Women's outer clothing	22	19
Women's underclothing	8	7
Children's outer clothing	1	1
Children's underclothing	1	1
Hose	5	4
Gloves, haberdashery, hats etc	5	4
Men's footwear	3	7
Women's footwear	14	7
Children's footwear	0	1

Table 1 (cont.)

	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
<b>DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>53</b>
Furniture	5	4
Radio, television, etc	2	7
Other household appliances	19	20
Floor coverings	3	5
Soft furnishings	7	7
Chinaware, glassware, etc	1	1
Hardware, ironmongery, etc	8	9
<b>TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>77</b>
Motoring and cycling	20	65
Rail transport fares	2	1
Road transport fares	13	11
<b>MISCELLANEOUS GOODS</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>90</b>
Books	2	2
Newspapers and periodicals	33	30
Writing paper and stationery	7	6
Medicine and surgical, etc, goods	7	6
Toiletries	9	10
Soap and detergents	13	10
Polishes	8	6
Other household goods	5	5
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc	6	4
Photographic and optical goods	1	3
Toys	2	2
Plants, flowers, horticultural goods, etc	4	6
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>87</b>
Postage	6	5
Telephone and telemessages	38	27
Television licences and rentals	42	28
Other entertainment	5	4
Domestic help	8	3
Hairdressing	17	14
Shoe repairing	2	2
Laundry	3	1
Miscellaneous services	4	3
<b>MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>ALL ITEMS EXCEPT HOUSING</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

Table 2 Weights for general index excluding housing

Food	218
Alcoholic drink	97
Tobacco	47
Fuel and light	73
Durable household goods	74
Clothing and footwear	89
Transport and vehicles	185
Miscellaneous goods	96
Services	69
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	52
<b>All items except housing</b>	<b>1,000</b>

# 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.

## Ethnic minorities

Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds West) asked the Paymaster General, if he would make a statement on available Manpower Services Commission assistance to ethnic minorities.

Mr Clarke: The Manpower Services Commission's policy is to make its services available equally to all, regardless of ethnic origin, sex or disability. Programmes are mounted specifically for ethnic minorities where they have special needs, such as language training, or where they are under-represented in particular skills or occupations. The Manpower Services Commission monitors the participation of ethnic minorities in most of its programmes and will shortly monitor their participation in the remaining programmes, in order to find out whether they are under-represented. I hope to consider soon with the MSC ways by which we might increase the effectiveness of our programmes in inner city areas and among ethnic minorities.

(March 17)

Mr Peter Bruinvels (Leicester East) asked the Paymaster General, what steps he is taking to promote a growth in entrepreneurial skills among the ethnic minority population in the inner cities.

Mr Clarke: Our Department, through the Manpower Services Commission, is already involved in enterprise training for the ethnic minority population in the inner cities. The Commission is currently planning over 100 courses for the disadvantaged in 1986, each of which will probably cater for the needs of 12-16 trainees and these courses will include many members of the ethnic minority population. At my request the Commission is now considering other proposals.

The Government is in the process of setting up eight inner city task forces to help tackle all the unemployment problems faced by residents in these areas. We and the task forces will aim to promote entrepreneurial skills among residents including members of ethnic minority groups.

(March 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

## Marketing skills

Mr Patrick Thompson (Norwich North) asked the Paymaster General, what steps he proposes to seek to improve the levels of marketing skill prevalent among those starting up in business.

Mr Trippier: Advice on marketing is available to those starting-up in business as part of the general business advice offered by the Department's Small Firms Service. The Department of Trade and Industry provides help with marketing and market research to small businesses in areas affected by closures in the steel, shipbuild-

(March 19)

ing and textile industries through its Business Improvement Services package. The British Overseas Trade Board provides a range of assistance which can help the small exporter with marketing overseas. Consideration is being given to the possibility of extending the business and technical advisory services financed by the Department of Trade and Industry to cover marketing.

(March 18)

## Franchising

Mr Stefan Terlezki (Cardiff West) asked the Paymaster General, what information he had as to the role played by franchising opportunities for those wishing to set up in business.

Mr Trippier: We are aware of the growth in franchising over recent years and of projections for future growth in this area. It is clear that franchising can make an important contribution to the creation of new businesses, wealth and jobs. We are maintaining contact with the British Franchise Association.

(March 18)

## Technical and Vocational Education Initiative

Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury) asked the Paymaster General, what money has been committed to date by his Department on the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative; and how much he expects local authorities to contribute to the initiative.

Mr Trippier: £170 million at current prices has so far been committed to the initiative up to 1991 by the Manpower Services Commission, acting for the Government. In addition a further £58 million is expected to be committed in respect of TVEI projects to start this year and next.

Of these sums £50.2 million has been spent to date. Education authorities are not required under the terms of the initiative to contribute additional funds beyond those which would normally be committed to the education of the students.

# QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT



## EMPLOYMENT NEWS

is a lively, informed newspaper covering the latest legislation, training news and employment measures.

It will keep you up-to-date on grants, help for small firms, health & safety, job creation initiatives, employing disabled people and whatever else is happening today in the field of employment.

For a sample copy or inclusion in the mailing list, write to: Employment News, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.





### Computer industry

Mr Paddy Ashdown (Yeovil) asked the Paymaster General, if he would estimate the shortfall in computer skilled trainees for employment in the computer industry; and if he plans to close this gap.

Mr Trippier: The Government is aware of a growing demand for skilled computer staff, from the computer industry itself, and more widely.

The Government is contributing to the alleviation of skills shortages in a number of ways. In March 1985 £43 million was allocated over three years to provide 5,000 extra engineering and technology places in higher education. Manpower Services Commission schemes, including the Job Training Scheme, the Threshold Scheme and YTS training in Information Technology Centres provide training in computing skills. Some 20 per cent of local grant expenditure under the adult training programme is spent on helping firms to purchase training in information technology skills.

As well as using direct funding, it is a key aim of the adult training strategy to improve the working of the training market so that, among other things, firms and training providers take action earlier to perceive and tackle incipient skill shortages. The Government also welcomes the establishment of the Information Technology Skills Agency which seeks to co-ordinate efforts by industry, education and Government to overcome computing skills shortages.

(April 16)

### Tourism

Mr James Pawsey (Rugby and Kenilworth) asked the Paymaster General, if he would take steps to improve training and re-training for tourist-related employment.

Mr Trippier: My Department is already heavily committed through the Manpower Services Commission to the provision of training and re-training for tourist-related jobs. In December 1985 more than 11,000 YTS places were available in tourism-related industries.

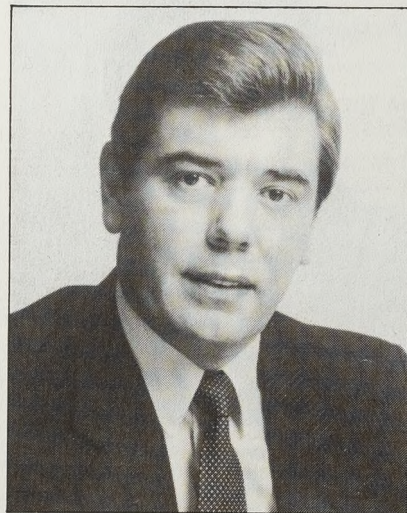
Adult training and re-training for the sector is also being assisted under MSC programmes such as Training for Enterprise, Open Tech and the Job Training Scheme. The Commission has identified the development of training initiatives in the tourism sector as having a high priority.

(April 11)

Mr Conal Gregory (York) asked the Paymaster General, what was his estimate of the wealth and job creation potential of the small business sector over the next 12 months in the tourism sector.

Mr Trippier: The Department does not produce forecasts of wealth and job creation linked to tourism spending. Many factors are involved, but if tourism spending continues to grow (the estimated increase between 1984 and 1985 was £1.2 billion at current prices, or ten per cent) there will be scope for many thousands of new jobs in tourism-related sectors over the coming years. Job creation of the order of 50,000 jobs a year is feasible according to estimates for the BTA/ETB. Since the tourism sector has a high proportion of small businesses much of the growth could be expected to benefit the small business sector.

(March 18)



David Trippier

### Co-operatives

Mr Peter Thurnham (Bolton North East) asked the Paymaster General, what he intends to do to seek to encourage the growth of co-operatives.

Mr Trippier: Co-operatives can benefit from a number of schemes introduced by the Government to help and encourage small businesses. In addition the Co-

operative Development Agency, which is sponsored by our Department, seeks to stimulate the growth of co-operatives by providing help and advice to co-operatives and to people wishing to set up such enterprises. The number of co-operatives has increased from less than 500 in 1982 to over 1,200 in 1985.

(March 18)

### Small firms

Mr John Watts (Slough) asked the Paymaster General what steps he has taken to improve the opportunities for small businesses to tender for Government contracts.

Mr Trippier: My Department liaises with purchasing departments and the Central Unit on Purchasing (CUP) to ensure that small firms can compete for Government contracts. The CUP are pursuing with departments the need to reduce paperwork, introduce simpler standardised procedures for small firms and for more departments to publish simple guidance for them. Their first report on progress will be published in the summer.

A guidance booklet on *Tendering for Government Contracts* is available through the Small Firms Service and information about purchasing procedures and contacts in some departments will soon be available on Prestel.

(April 14)

Mr Gerald Bowden (Dulwich) asked the Paymaster General, what is the trend in venture capital investment in small firms.

Mr Trippier: There has been significant growth in venture capital investment in the United Kingdom during the last six years. The UK Venture Capital Journal has reported aggregate investments in the UK by UK-based venture capital organisations of £110 million in 1982, £166 million in 1983, and £228 million in 1984. Comparable figures for 1985 are not yet available, but independent venture capital funds are reported to have raised total funds of £273 million against £193 million in 1984.

In 1984 approximately a quarter of total investment supported start ups or other early stage financings. In addition, direct investment by individuals under the Business Expansion Scheme is providing significant amounts of equity finance for small firms.

(March 18)

### Special measures

Mr Michael Stern (Bristol North West) asked the Paymaster General, if he would seek European Economic Community funding for special measures to promote employment in non-assisted areas.

Mr Lang: Support is already available from the European Social Fund for some types of training and employment schemes in all parts of the country. While the Fund's support is rightly concentrated on the areas of highest unemployment, we continue to support its role in promoting employment and training, particularly among disadvantaged groups, in all areas of the United Kingdom.

(March 18)

### Skill shortages

Sir Patrick Wall (Beverley) asked the Paymaster General whether, in view of the recent *Confederation of British Industry report on future shortages of skills*, a copy of which has been sent to him, he is satisfied with the current relevant output from higher education; and what assessment he has made of the degree of retraining which will be required.

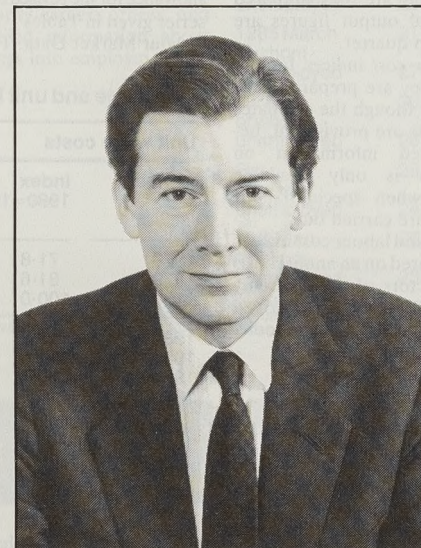
Mr Trippier: The Confederation of British Industry in co-operation with the Manpower Services Commission undertook a skills shortages survey in conjunction with the regular industrial trends survey of manufacturing industry in December 1985. In the survey four per cent of respondents reported shortages of professional engineers.

The Government is aware that there are some skills shortages of this type, particularly in disciplines related to information technology. It was for this reason that in 1985 the Government established the Engineering and Technology Programme to provide an additional 5,000 places in higher education institutions in shortage subjects. The first students under the programme were admitted to university last autumn. This programme builds on earlier initiatives, including a shift towards engineering in the public sector of higher education. These measures, which have increased and will continue to increase the number of admissions of new students, will, of course, take some time to produce an increase in the number of graduates. I am confident, however, that the future relevant output from higher education will more closely

match employers' needs for these key skills than the present output does.

The Government is aware that rapid technological change means that a substantial proportion of the workforce will need some retraining within the near future. The main objective of the adult training strategy outlined in the White Paper *Training for Jobs* (Cmnd 9135) is to secure an adequate supply of people with up-to-date skills to meet the demands of new technology. However, it is for industry itself to assume prime responsibility for taking steps to identify and meet training needs.

(April 18)



Ian Lang

### Enterprise Allowance Scheme

Mr Michael Cartiss (Great Yarmouth) asked the Paymaster General, what steps he was taking to provide business training and counselling for people joining the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

Mr Trippier: People on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme can take advantage of both public and private sector training and counselling, including the provision made available through the Manpower Services Commission's Training for Enterprise Programme.

We have recently agreed that from April 1 that programme should be expanded and, in respect of start up provision, it will offer 44,500 places in 1986-87.

In addition, I understand that the Commission itself will shortly consider proposals for a revised approach to training, advice and counselling for those who wish to take advantage of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

(March 18)

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) asked the Paymaster General, what is the estimated proportion of Enterprise Allowance Scheme entrants who are still in business after: (a) six months, (b) one year and (c) two years.

Mr Trippier: Statistics collected by the Manpower Services Commission show that 94 per cent of entrants to the Enterprise Allowance Scheme are still in business after six months and that 89 per cent of the scheme's entrants are still trading at the end of 12 months.

There is no information available about the proportion of EAS entrants who are still in business two years after joining the scheme. However, a survey of entrants who joined the pilot scheme showed that 61 per cent of those who took advantage of the full year's allowance were still trading two years later or three years after joining the scheme.

(April 15)

### Jobcentres

Mr Tom Cox (Tooting) asked the Paymaster General, what is his policy on staff working in local office Jobcentres visiting firms etc. in their areas to keep staff aware of local employment; and how often such visits take place?

Mr Lang: Jobcentre staff are required to visit firms in their area to keep aware of local market conditions. Visits are sometimes designed specifically for staff to enhance their industrial and occupational knowledge. More usually, however, visits are designed to combine the learning and information seeking processes with the opportunity to canvass current or future vacancies and to explain Jobcentre services.

Jobcentre managers usually visit new firms as a priority and they respond to ad hoc requests to discuss individual queries or problems. The frequency of planned visits varies regionally as discretion is given to regional employment managers.

(April 9)

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT



## Redundancies: advance notifications

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

However some notified redundancies do not take place and there is no statutory requirement to notify withdrawals. A better measure of redundancies involving ten or more employees actually due to occur is provided by Manpower Services Commission reports. (See "Confirmed Redundancies"—Table 2.30 Labour Market Data.)

1985	
Oct	39,102
Nov	38,052
Dec	35,928
1986	
Jan	36,781
Feb	40,366
Mar	33,884

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending redundancies involving ten or more employees within certain time limits. A more detailed description of statutory notification figures is given in an article on page 245 in the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

## Health and safety in small firms

□ A new free leaflet, designed to help the self-employed and employers in small firms to fulfil their health and safety obligations, has been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

The leaflet aims to provide a comprehensive introduction to health and safety at work legislation, particularly to people starting their own businesses.

The leaflet, *The Law on Health and Safety at Work, Essential Facts for small businesses and self-employed*. Free Leaflet HSE 16, is available through HSE area offices and from public enquiry points in Sheffield (0742 752539); London (01-221 0416 or 0870) and Bootle (051-951 4381). It is also available from small firms centres of the Department of Employment, Jobcentres, Citizen Advice Bureaux and Chambers of Commerce.

## Revised unit wage and labour costs: 1978 to 1985

□ Changes in labour costs related to changes in output are presented in Table 5.7 of Labour Market Data. There are two sets of indices, one concerned solely with wages and salaries and one with total labour costs. The latter is a wider measure covering wages and salaries and related labour costs, such as employers' national insurance and superannuation contributions.

For manufacturing industries unit wage cost indices can be prepared each month from monthly data for both wages and salaries and output. But unit wage cost indices for the whole economy are only prepared when national output figures are available each quarter.

Unit labour cost indices for the whole economy are prepared each quarter, even though the estimates of labour costs are provisional, because detailed information on labour costs is only available periodically when special labour cost surveys are carried out.

Unit wage and labour cost indices are also prepared on an annual basis for broad sectors of the economy based on annual cost data derived from taxation records and periodical labour cost surveys.

### Revised method

The method of calculating the unit wage and unit labour cost indices for the whole economy has been revised. It is now consistent with the existing method of calculating unit costs in manufacturing and enables more appropriate comparisons to be made between trends in average earnings, unit costs and productivity. The unit wage and unit labour cost indices are calculated by taking ratios of wages and salaries and total labour costs respectively, to output. In the revised method of calculation the numerator of the unit wage and unit labour cost ratios now includes an allowance for the earnings of the self-employed as well as the employees, as the former contribute towards the output included in the denominator of the ratios. In the denominator used in the ratios, the output measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been adopted in place of the income measure which was used formerly. In principle, the three ways of measuring GDP (through income, output and expenditure flows) should lead to the same answer, but because of incomplete information and timing problems the three measures can give divergent results in the short run. The use of the output measure of GDP in unit labour cost indices introduces greater consistency when

comparisons are made between earnings, unit costs and productivity, although the existence of different measures of GDP underline the need for caution in interpreting short-term movements in related indicators such as unit costs.

### Latest information

The series of unit wage and unit labour cost indices for the whole economy since 1978 are given below. As well as the changes in the method of calculation described above, the series use the latest information, and make provisional allowance for the revised employment series given in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 of Labour Market Data. They show a

slightly faster rate of growth than the previous series, mainly because of the allowance made for the growth in the number of self-employed. The use of the output measure of GDP rather than the income measure makes little difference to the series in the long run, although it alters the position in recent quarters. The unit wage cost increase of just under six per cent is associated with a rise in actual average earnings of about eight per cent offset by a productivity improvement of two per cent. The rise in unit labour costs in recent years has been less than the equivalent rise in unit wage costs and reflects the phasing out of National Insurance Surcharge.

### Unit wage and unit labour costs—whole economy

Annual	Unit wage costs		Unit labour costs	
	Index 1980=100	% increase on previous year	Index 1980=100	% increase on previous year
1978	71.8		71.3	
1979	81.6	13.6	81.5	14.3
1980	100.0	22.5	100.0	22.7
1981	109.8	9.8	110.4	10.4
1982	115.9	5.6	115.6	4.7
1983	121.5	4.8	120.4	4.2
1984	126.7	4.3	124.4	3.3
1985	133.9	5.7	130.7	5.1
Quarterly				
1978 1	69.5		69.0	
2	71.2		70.4	
3	72.1		71.3	
4	74.2		74.3	
1979 1	77.6	11.7	77.5	12.3
2	78.0	9.6	78.1	10.9
3	83.2	15.4	83.1	16.5
4	87.2	17.5	87.1	17.2
1980 1	92.3	18.9	91.9	18.6
2	98.3	26.0	98.4	26.0
3	103.1	23.9	103.2	24.2
4	106.3	21.9	106.4	22.2
1981 1	107.3	16.3	107.4	16.9
2	108.8	10.7	109.3	11.1
3	110.3	7.0	111.1	7.7
4	112.4	5.7	113.4	6.6
1982 1	114.3	6.5	114.9	7.0
2	115.4	6.1	114.8	5.0
3	116.0	5.2	115.3	3.8
4	117.5	4.5	116.7	2.9
1983 1	119.7	4.7	118.9	3.5
2	121.2	5.0	120.2	4.7
3	121.5	4.7	120.4	4.4
4	122.8	4.5	121.4	4.0
1984 1	124.0	3.6	122.3	2.9
2	125.8	3.8	123.7	2.9
3	126.7	4.3	124.5	3.4
4	129.9	5.8	126.6	4.3
1985 1	131.1	5.7	127.9	4.6
2	132.5	5.3	129.3	4.5
3	135.3	6.8	132.0	6.0
4	136.5	5.1	133.1	5.1

## Disabled jobseekers at March 1986

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

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people and to those people who, although eligible, choose not to register. At April 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 (March 7, 1986)

Registered for employment at March 7, 1986	66,171
Employment registrations taken from February 7, 1986 to March 7, 1986	7,059
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service February 7, 1986 to March 7, 1986	2,695

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

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		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	
	Suitable for ordinary employment	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
Jan of whom unemployed	30.0	52.4	4.6	3.0
Feb of whom unemployed	26.3	43.1	4.2	2.6
Mar of whom unemployed	28.4	51.4	4.7	2.8
Apr of whom unemployed	24.8	41.3	4.2	2.2
May of whom unemployed	26.4	48.5	4.5	2.7
Jun of whom unemployed	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.

## YTS entrants in training at March 1986

□ 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 1985.

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

Between the beginning of April 1985 and the end of March 1986, there were 398,704 entrants to YTS.

There were 265,219 young people in training at the end of March 1986 a decrease of 12,329 since the end of February 1986.

Region	Planned entrants April-March 86	Entrants to training April-March 86	In training at March 1986
Scotland	42,522	45,149	31,487
Northern	25,579	27,416	17,778
North West	57,699	62,694	39,405
Yorks & Humberside	40,019	42,181	28,156
Midlands	80,491	84,852	53,665
Wales	22,915	23,797	16,395
South West	27,489	29,836	20,865
South East	60,042	59,371	41,456
London	27,089	23,408	16,012
Great Britain	384,295	398,704	265,219

## Aid for small firms in fisheries areas

□ Hull, Grimsby and Fleetwood will benefit from a new £7.5 million package of assistance—£2.5 million from the Department of Trade and Industry and, subject to European Commission approval, £5 million from the European Regional Development Fund—to help small firms set up and expand in declining fisheries areas.

The Hull and Grimsby travel to work areas (TTWA) will receive nearly £6.5 million. The Blackpool TTWA (which includes Fleetwood) will receive just over £1 million.

Small firms in the areas will be able to receive grants—of between 55 per cent and 70 per cent of their costs—to help them obtain professional consultancy advice on a range of subjects such as management and organisation, marketing and technical innovation. Twenty per cent grants will be available for investing in machinery or buildings.

The assistance is the latest in a series of measures under the DIT's successful package of Business Improvement Services (BIS). Launching the new scheme Peter Morrison Minister of State for Industry, said: "The various grants are de-

signed particularly to give small firms access to the kind of professional advice which might otherwise be beyond their reach. Hopefully this will enable many small firms to put their business on a sounder footing and will give them a clearer idea of their own potential."

## Aerospace earnings

□ The survey of manual employees' earnings and hours in the aerospace industry now being carried out in respect of April 1986 will be the last in the present series. The results will appear in the August issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Although the April survey is being discontinued, information on the aerospace industry will continue to be provided in the regular October survey of manual employees' earnings and hours. The New Earnings Survey carried out each April and the monthly average earnings index will also continue to distinguish the aerospace industry.



## Reporting injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences

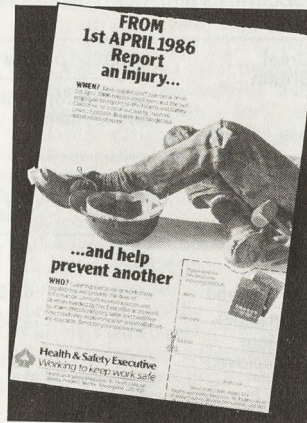
□ New Regulations requiring the reporting of injuries, cases of disease and dangerous occurrences affecting everyone at work came into effect on April 1. They restore to the Health and Safety Executive and local authorities the flow of information about accidents which was for the most part lost in 1983 due to changes in the administration of the Industrial Injuries Benefit Scheme.

The Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, Dr John Cullen said that the Regulations marked the beginning of a new era in the drive to create a safer and healthier environment for British industry. "Information about accidents, dangerous occurrences and industrial diseases is our life blood. Without a reasonably comprehensive picture of what is happening we cannot do our job effectively. The new information collected will enable us to deploy our regulatory, inspectorial and advisory resources to the best effect.

### Homing in

"From now on we have a much better chance of identifying and homing in on areas of industrial activity which need priority attention. RIDDOR gives us a major boost in our efforts to prevent the human misery and economic loss which flows from accidents and ill health at work."

The Regulations also introduce, for the first time a system for employers to report cases of certain industrial diseases to their em-



ployees when they are informed of their occurrence by a doctor. The Health and Safety Executive's Director of Medical Services, Dr Tim Carter, is writing to all general practitioners and hospital doctors giving details of the new system and requesting their help in ensuring that employers are kept informed of occupational ill-health problems in their workforces where appropriate. The British Medical Association recognises the need for more information about these problems and will cooperate fully with the new scheme.

*The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations SI. 2023 1985. ISBN 0 11 058 0230, price £3.30, are available from HMSO or booksellers. HS(R) 23: A Guide to the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985. ISBN 0 11 883858 X, is available from HMSO or booksellers, price £4.00.*

## Employment measures

□ The numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures at the end of March 1986, compared with the end of February are as follows:

Measure	Great Britain		(of which Scotland)		Wales	
	Mar	Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar	Feb
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	55,000	53,000	4,746	4,677	3,612	3,565
Community Industry Programme	8,000	8,000	1,699	1,452	961	845
Job Release Scheme	200,000	192,000	27,820	26,451	14,342	14,340
Job Splitting Scheme	43,000	44,000	3,192	3,310	1,679	1,755
Young Workers Scheme	270	280	31	30	8	16
Young Workers Scheme	51,000	55,000	5,403	5,434	3,327	4,145

## Business management project

□ A project to help improve and update management in smaller and medium-sized firms has been launched by Education Secretary Sir Keith Joseph.

Building on an existing collaboration between universities and large firms centred on four regions, it will seek to design, prepare and test new materials in management education before marketing these on a trial basis in the East Midlands.

For the project Nottingham University's Centre for Labour and Management Studies will be working with partners including Thorn EMI Electronic (Simtec Division), Nottingham; Mansfield Brewery; Pedigree Petfoods, Melton Mowbray; and Bostik Ltd, Leicester. Other participants include the chambers of commerce for Nottinghamshire, Derby and Leicestershire, the Notts/Derby and Leicesters branches of the Institute of Directors and the East Midlands region of the Confederation of British Industry.

The project, which will run for a year, will cost £62,300 and is being supported as one of a series of local collaborative projects jointly funded by the Department of Education and Science's PICKUP (Professional, Industrial and Commercial Updating) Programme and the Manpower Services Commission.

### Collaboration

The new scheme seeks to take further the work already begun in the four region collaboration, known as the Business Strategy Network. Set up in 1984, this aims to bring new and effective management development programmes to those firms which do not have extensive in-house programmes of their own.

The Network, which involves the universities of Nottingham, Bath and Aston and Slough College, brings together industrialists and university management specialists to examine the emerging trends in the British business scene and to seek to identify appropriate corporate responses.

Launching the latest project, at Nottingham University, Sir Keith said: "If we are to create the conditions necessary for better and faster growth in UK business, training for managers and entrepreneurs is crucial.

"The project will seek to achieve a more precise definition of the training needs of managers, to make sure that training is available

and to raise the profile of adult training and updating with employers generally."

In the next few months a team led by project director Dr Brian Harvey, reader in Management Studies at Nottingham University and a co-founder of the Business Strategy Network, will start developing training materials in consultation with industrial and business partners. It will then survey the management and organisational development needs of medium-sized and smaller businesses in the East Midlands, before preparing a marketing plan and testing the new training packages.

## Retraining for engineers

□ Retraining courses are being held to meet a shortfall of instrumentation and control systems graduate and technician engineers in the engineering construction industry.

The requirement was identified recently by the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Construction Industry (MEECI) Sector of the Engineering Industry Training Board, which decided that in the short term conversion programmes were the best solution. An industry working group was therefore set up with the task of drawing up training specifications which would enable practising graduate engineers from other disciplines to convert to those of instrumentation and control systems engineering.

The first course runs from April 7 to July 11. The second starts on September 8. Two further courses are planned for 1987, though the number may be increased if required.

Each course lasts 14 weeks. The first 11 weeks are college based, with the final three weeks being spent on secondment to on-site maintenance groups in local industry.

Enquiries regarding the course syllabus should be directed to Dr H Foster, Engineering Systems Department, Huddersfield Polytechnic, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 3DH, tel: 0484 22288. Nominations for attendance on the course should be sent to Mr John MacInnes, EITB (MEECI Sector), Fleming House, Renfrew Street, Glasgow, tel: 041-332 9393.

## Industrial language training service

□ A consultative document on the future of the Industrial Language Training Service has been issued by the Manpower Services Commission.

The document invites comment on the Commission's proposal that the Service should in future provide a range of training to improve communications and understanding in the multiracial workplace. It also reviews arrangements for national co-operation and management. Comments are requested by the end of August 1986.

The Commission also outlines for comment, three possible organisational models for delivery of Industrial Language Training. These are:

- Delivery through a national agency with local authorities playing an advisory role;
- Grants to employers for training with approved providers. MSC would cease to underwrite institutions and pay instead for services in line with other training programmes;

## Employee involvement conference

□ Employment Minister David Trippier is to give the keynote speech at an Industry Year conference on employee involvement in London on June 18.

The conference, Employee Involvement—A Strategy for British Success, is to be held at the London Hilton Hotel and is organised by the Institute of Personnel Management.

Other speakers include: Richard Price, CBI Director of Employment Affairs; Sir Pat Lowry, ACAS Chairman; Wallace Bell, Director of Industrial Participation Association; Roland Long, former Manager of Company Communications, International Harvester Company of Great Britain Ltd; John Monks, Head of Organisation and Industrial Relations Department at the TUC, and Dr James McFarlane, Director General of the Engineering Employers' Federation.

Further details are available from Course and Conference Department, Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW. Tel: 01-946 9100.

- Payments to units by MSC for demonstrated performance under three-year development plans agreed with local authorities.

The Industrial Language Training Service was set up in 1974 mainly to help members of ethnic minority groups not familiar with English to understand language necessary for their work. The service also helps managers, supervisors and other workers to appreciate the communication difficulties faced by some members of ethnic minority groups.

The consultative document is available from Mr P J Clarke, Room N409, Manpower Services Commission, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.

## Employment protection payments

□ Limits for redundancy payments, unfair dismissal compensation and statutory guarantee payments have been increased from April 1 following the annual review of a number of payments made under employment legislation. Compensation for unfair dismissal for trade union membership or activities, or non-membership of a union has also been increased.

The limit on a week's pay, which goes up from £152 to £155, is used for calculating:

- Redundancy payments.
- Arrears of pay and similar payments under the insolvency provisions of the legislation.
- Basic awards of compensation for unfair dismissal and the additional award for an employer's failure to comply with an order for reinstatement or re-employment.

The other increases are:

- The basic and special awards of compensation for unfair dismissal for trade union membership or activities, or non-membership of a union. These range from £2,200 to £22,000, or even more in some cases.
- The limit on the statutory guarantee payment to workers on short-time or temporary lay-off has been increased from £10.50 to £10.70 a day.

## Fashionable scheme



□ Employment Minister Ian Lang tried his hand at dressmaking during a visit to Catwalk Fashions in Glasgow. He was helped by Jenni Taylor, one of four partners in the company which has been set up with the help of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

## Open learning conference

□ Open and distance learning is the subject of a one-day BACIE conference to be held at the Barbican Centre, London, on June 26. The conference is aimed at trainers, line managers and organisations.

The conference will begin with a definition of open and distance learning and how it fits in with and complements traditional training methods.

There will be a discussion about the media used in open and distance learning from paper based systems through to computer based training, and consideration of learner support.

W H Smith & Son, British Telecom, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (EETPU) and Abbey National Building Society will describe how they implemented open and distance learning methods. More specifically they will discuss:

- how they arrived at choosing open and distance learning over more traditional training methods.
- how they sold the approach to their organisation.
- how they tackled the problems of learner support.

The conference will be chaired by David Tinsley, director, Open

## Trainer Support Services

□ The *Director of Training Support Services 1986*, listing approximately 550 companies and organisations which provide training services, has been published by Kogan Page in association with the Institute of Training and Development.

In seven parts, the directory is a comprehensive, up-to-date reference source of training resource providers, professional bodies and sources of financial help.

*Directory of Training Support Services 1986.* Consultant Editor, Barry Williamson, Kogan Page, ISBN 1 85091 088 X. Hardback £15.95.



## Publications



### Training for supervisors

□ A new open learning training system for supervisors has been launched by the National Examinations Board for Supervisory Studies (NEBSS) and Pergamon Press. It is intended to provide flexible training for supervisors in all industries, in both the private and public sectors, and in organisations of all sizes, from small businesses to multi-nationals.

*Super Series* is a range of self-study training materials produced by a team of management trainers from the Northern Regional Management Centre and the NEBSS. It has been developed under the auspices of the Manpower Services Commission's Open Tech programme.

The series includes over 40 units, each comprising a study book and audio-cassette. The units cover the principles and practice of supervision, technical aspects, communication, economic and financial aspects, and industrial relations.

The package includes a range of support services available to employers and supervisors through a network of support centres. The services they provide include:

- a free initial consultation to explore training needs;
- counselling of individual students;
- flexible tuition services—by appointment, telephone, individual, group and through correspondence and tapes;
- skills development workshops;
- drop-in facilities at resource centres;
- provision of assessment opportunities; and
- adaptation of materials to meet local client needs.

*Super Series* units are published by Pergamon Press and are available through bookshops. Further

information can be obtained from the *Super Series* Manager, National Examinations Board for Supervisory Studies, 76 Portland Place, London W1N 4AA.

### Trainer Support Services

□ The *Directory of Trainer Support Services 1986*, listing approximately 550 companies and organisations which provide training services, has been published by Kogan Page in association with the Institute of Training and Development. The directory is a comprehensive, up-to-date reference source.

Part 1 is a directory of resource providers, categorised by subject, from agricultural and horticultural training to youth training. Entries are listed alphabetically.

Part 2 lists training resource providers categorised by type. Alphabetical listings give the name, address, telephone number and contact name for each organisation, as well as a brief description of the services they offer.

Training support services are listed in Part 3, including training products and services, and conference venues. Details of the number of meeting places, total capacity, accommodation and leisure facilities are given with each entry.

Part 4 is a directory of Professional, Qualifying and Advisory Bodies, arranged according to type, and Part 5 gives details of the Institute of Training and Development's trainer qualification scheme.

Part 6 looks at the Trainer Support Services Unit, established by the Institute of Training and Development and funded by the Manpower Services Commission Open Tech Unit. The unit provides a comprehensive range of services for both users and suppliers of open learning material for trainer training. Training materials available from the Trainer Support Services are listed.

Part 7 is an appendix of sources of financial help for employers, and a diary of events in 1986.

*Directory of Trainer Support Services 1986*. Consultant Editor, Barry Williamson. Kogan Page. ISBN 1 85091 088 X. Hardback £15.95.

### Skill supply and demand

□ Research papers dealing with issues relating to skill supply and demand have been published by the Manpower Services Commission.

The papers are aimed at answering some of the questions relating to skills, and the need to have available better and more timely information on skill-requirements.

Rapidly changing technology is having a significant impact on organisations and on job structures and employment patterns in particular. Demand for new skills is evident at all levels and in every industrial sector.

The availability of information is essential for effective decision making on vocational education and training to ensure an adequate supply of skills to meet labour market requirements. It is hoped that this new *Skill Series* will help to bridge the gap, and provide a useful source of reference material.

The papers will appear on an occasional basis and will present a range of information including results of desk studies, research, sur-

vey data, methodological studies and reports on significant meetings, conferences and seminars on skills issues.

The first five in the series are:

- 1 *The impact of new technology on skills in manufacturing and services* by Charles Burgess, MSC;
- 2 *Skill shortage information seminar report, November 1984*, MSC;
- 3 *Contract maintenance: no panacea for skills shortages* by Tim Brady and Peter Senker, Science Policy Research Unit;
- 4 *The technology monitor 1983-84* by Sonia Liff, University of Aston;
- 5 *New technology and skills in British industry* by Tim Brady, Science Policy Research Unit.

Copies of the papers, price £2.50 each, can be obtained from the Sales Manager, Dept PP2CW, MSC, ISCO 5, The Paddock, Fizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD. Remittance should be sent with order.

### Managing change

□ The effective management of change depends on regular communication of the facts to those affected, consultation with trade union representatives, proper training and an acceptance that change is now normal according to a new publication from the Industrial Society book. *Managing Change* by Jeremy Thorn explains how managers at all levels can take practical steps that will not only help people cope with changes, but also help make the changes themselves effective.

"People will only be able to live with change, and organisations will only be able to survive and remain competitive," argues Jeremy Thorn, "if individuals are led through changes by their immediate boss."

Among the actions the boss needs to take, explains the book, are regular face-to-face explanation of the change that is happening, coaching and counselling of individuals, and training to help people operate most effectively in the new situation. Managers also need to be enthusiastic about changes—although they may not always agree with what is proposed.

Copies of *Managing Change* are available, price £2.20 from Publications and Marketing Services, The Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG.

### Rural industry

□ Numerous changes to the countryside over the past 30 years have occurred as agriculture has been modernised and industrialised, and industry has seen an urban-rural shift in its location. The inter-action between the two have major effects on rural areas.

A new book, "The Industrialisation of the Countryside" attempts to bring together work by the schools of research. Diverse data



sources are used to demonstrate recent trends. Causes and consequences of change are considered, together with main policy implications.

Many of the issues discussed have an international interest for research workers, planners and groups concerned with the changing nature and preservation of rural areas.

*The Industrialisation of the Countryside* edited by Michael J Healey and Brian W Ilbery, published by Geo Books, price £32.50. ISBN 0 86094 202 3.



# 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.)