

# Employment Gazette

July 1986

Department of Employment

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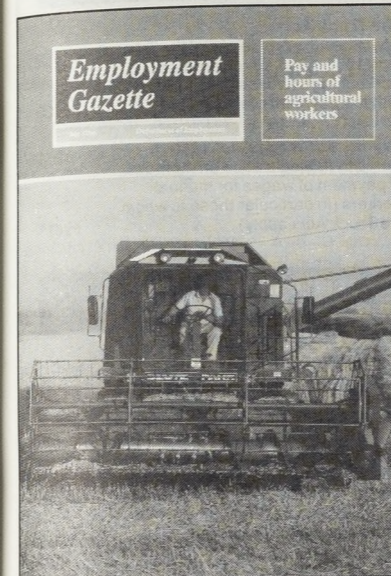
Pay and  
hours of  
agricultural  
workers



# Employment Gazette

July 1986 Volume 94 No 6  
 Department of Employment  
 pages 233-288

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● **Cover picture**

The harvest picture on the cover highlights the annual article on the earnings and hours of agricultural workers, which begins on page 261.

Photo: Ace Photo Agency

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The results of a new study into the state of the labour market for young people are discussed on page 241.



A major article starting on page 247 describes the pattern of tourism to the UK and visits abroad by UK residents in 1985.

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# Free Department of Employment leaflets

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Department of Employment. Though some of the more specialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are available in small quantities, free of charge from employment offices, Jobcentres, unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment. In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10 or more) orders should be sent to **General Office, Information 4, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.**

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

## General information

### Action for jobs

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

## 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 (3rd rev)\*
- 4 Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710 (1st rev)\*
- 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 (1st rev)\*
- 8 Itemized pay statement** PL704
- 9 Guarantee payments** PL724 (2nd rev)\*
- 10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking** PL699 (1st rev)
- 11 Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay** PL711
- 12 Time off for public duties** PL702
- 13 Unfairly dismissed?** PL712 (2nd rev)
- 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
- Industrial action and the law**  
*A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984* PL753
- The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms** PL715
- Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers** PL714
- Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers** PL716
- Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers** RPLI (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 (1986/7)\*
- New Workers Scheme**  
A scheme for employers designed to create more employment opportunities for young people. An application form is included. PL793\*

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

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

## Employment agencies

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

## Equal pay

- Equal Pay**  
A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743
- Equal pay for women—what you should know about it**  
Information for working women PL739

## Race relations

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

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

## Miscellaneous

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

\* DENOTES NEW EDITION

# EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

## Employee involvement means better business

Employee involvement should not be dismissed as a management or government fad, it is the best way to do business.

Employment Minister, David Trippier, said this at the Institute of Personnel Management's "Industry Year" conference in London.

He urged industry to take stock of its relations with its employees and to look at the way that it treats them and the use it makes of their skills.

"Industry should harness the opportunity presented by better employee involvement practices", he said.

### Pulling together

"Despite several years of sustained economic growth and falling inflation, the appalling waste caused by unemployment remains to be overcome. It casts a shadow over us all. Employee involvement offers us the chance to improve our competitive performance and get all sides of industry pulling together. That way we can win and hold

a bigger share of the world's markets.

"The Government is firmly committed to the principle of managements informing and consulting their workforce about matters which affect them. How you do it is your business", he commented. "But if you don't do it, your business will suffer".

Mr Trippier continued by saying that successful employee involvement did not depend on formal machinery, but on a spirit of cooperation.

### Practical guidance

"You cannot legislate for that. Indeed, legislation would create and perpetuate divisive attitudes and slow down the growth of genuine involvement arrangements."

Mr Trippier commended the Code of Practice produced jointly by the Industrial Participation Association (IPA) and the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM).

"It is a real source of practical guidance produced by people who know from experience what they are writing about".

## Restart helps long-term unemployed

"The Restart Programme has proven its worth in helping long-term unemployed people in a positive way. It is not a fraud exercise as wrongly portrayed by some of the media, and the staff engaged in the Restart programme do not include Fraud Officers", junior Employment Minister Ian Lang said during a visit to West Ealing Jobcentre.

ernment had decided to extend Restart to a national scheme.

### Another chance

"It takes time to help people get back on to their feet," said Mr Lang. "The route to a job can often be via a training course, and the Restart package offers long-term unemployed people a range of measures that gives each individual person a chance to find new employment, train in new skills or acquire the techniques and motivation that will enable them to get back into the job market."

### Main purpose

Ealing is one of nine areas throughout the country which have been chosen to test the new programme.

"The main purpose of the pilot scheme is to invite all those unemployed for more than a year to an interview with Manpower Services Commission staff at which their employment difficulties can be discussed in detail and they can be offered a positive opportunity of some kind to help them back into employment," he said.

"The pilots are not due to finish until the end of June, but the main finding so far is that 90 per cent of those interviewed have been offered opportunities to follow up. These include the offer of a job interview, training, a place in a Jobclub, on a Community Programme scheme or entry into the Enterprise Allowance Scheme which helps people start their own small businesses. It was for this reason the Gov-

## Young trainees with winning ways

Four young trainees from Grampian Regional Council will be jetting off to America shortly as winners of the youth trainees of the year competition. They had researched local industry, discovered how it was affected by changing oil prices, and learned of the advantages of a career in industry. Their lively presentation was seen by training minister, David Trippier, when the team were invited to visit the Department of Employment.



Pointing the way to success. The winners of the youth trainees of the year competition with David Trippier are: Bruce Findlater, Suzi Lindsay, Graham Begg and Rachel Coulling.

Thirty teams took part in the final of the national competition jointly sponsored by The Industrial Society, the Daily Mirror, British Airways and National Express.

### Runners-up

The runners-up were seven young women from Brown's of Chester. Their prizes were travelling alarms, and every finalist received a National Express YTS Coach Card entitling them to reduced travel rates.

Individual winners, selected from 100 nominated trainees, were Ian Dixon from Lowestoft College, whose prize was a European trip, and runner-up, Richard Vincett of the Stock Exchange and Nicola Andrews from Burtons.

## Enterprise schemes to create 6,500 coalfield jobs

### Expanding activities this year

More than 430 projects, destined to create 5,400 new job opportunities, were assisted by NCB (Enterprise) Ltd during the first full year of operation.

In its report for the 12 months ending March 30, 1986, the coal industry's job-creation venture gives details of funding amounting to £8.5 million by NCB Enterprise towards a total investment in projects of £54 million.

While the cost to the company of each job created will therefore be about £1,600, its funds have been instrumental in attracting about six times its investment from other sources—a basis for confidence in continuing support from the Government.

Initially, the Secretary of State for Energy authorised funding of £5 million. When it became clear that activities to provide alternative jobs in areas traditionally associated with coal mining were moving forward rapidly, funds were doubled to £10 million and latterly to £20 million. The scale of the operation continues to expand and it is expected that a further increase in funds will soon be needed. The Secretary of State has already indicated that additional funding would be forthcoming if it were shown that investment was being used effectively.

New projects were being approved in the second half of 1985-86 at a rate sufficient to

create 500 new job opportunities a month. This year's aim is to double that rate while at the same time consolidating last year's progress.

Since the end of March, the number of projects aided has increased to 497; almost 6,500 potential jobs have been created and the Enterprise investment is now £10.1 million.

Over the next five or six years, the scale of operations is planned to be at a level capable of replacing with alternative opportunities all jobs lost in coal mining during the industry's restructuring.

NCB Enterprise have three main lines of approach:

- The re-use of property no longer needed for mining operations
- Support of £1 million a year for three years for Business in the Community and more than 50 Enterprise Agencies, and financial aid for Managed Workshops providing more than 400 work-places for start-up companies.
- Loans to individuals—including examiners—partnerships or companies starting-up or expanding enterprises in coalfields and helping expanding established businesses to relocate there.

The company cooperates with British Coal personnel department in a scheme to



Former colliery electrician Steve Rhodes started his own video production company, SR Video and Television Productions, at Barnsley, where he has a comprehensive studio. He was assisted by funds from NCB Enterprise.

train or retrain ex-mining employees, aimed at maximising their prospects and making a contribution to overcoming skill shortages which inhibit the expansion of new industries.

Applicants for loans are expected to comply with requirements of job creation, financial viability and location. If those are satisfied, there is no upper or lower limit to the funds which can be made available.

### No restrictions

Applicants do not have to be former coal mining employees, and there is no restriction on who may be employed. The task is to enlarge the number of job opportunities for the community as a whole, and so create additional wealth. Experience has shown that mine-workers are very adaptable, self-reliant and versatile and usually have less than average difficulty in finding alternative employment, adapting to new disciplines, and acquiring new skills.

NCB Enterprise Chairman Mr Merrick Spanton says in the report that the company is looking for ways of generating more interest in self-employment in the coalfields.

"Traditional coalmining areas are associated with large employers of labour, and a large proportion of the population have looked to these industries as their natural place of employment," says Mr Spanton.

"A major effort is now needed to convince more and more people of the merits of being self-employed. Most businesses started off in this way will remain small, but from among them may spring some of the large enterprises of the future."

*Employment Gazette* featured NCB (Enterprise) Ltd in September 1985.

## Record number to be helped by schemes

### Four-year Corporate Plan published

Government expansion of training and other schemes to help unemployed people means a record number will be receiving help from the Manpower Services Commission in the coming year.

Introducing the Corporate Plan, MSC Chairman, Bryan Nicholson said the Commission expected to help nearly four million people to find work, train or update their skills in 1986. He recognised that this was a demanding task but was confident that the programme targets were achievable.

### Expansion welcomed

Last year, the MSC assisted over three million people who were seeking work or training opportunities, but increases announced recently in the Community Programme and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme plus the introduction of the two-year YTS and the nationwide extension of the Restart Programme guaranteed a very busy time for the Commission's staff, Mr Nicholson said.

He said the Commission welcomed the expansion from this month of Restart to help thousands of people who had been unemployed for a long period.

Mr Nicholson said that although unemployment was likely to remain high for the rest of the decade the need for a more highly-skilled and adaptable workforce at all levels would increase.

### Training an investment

Skill shortages would be better identified by improving local and national information on skill supply and demand.

They would be alleviated by making vocational education and training more responsive to industry's needs and by helping people to acquire, increase or up-date their skills.

Many of Britain's employers were a long way behind their overseas competitors in their attitudes to training, he said. It was a major task to persuade them to see training as an investment, rather than a cost.

MSC Corporate Plan 1986-90, price £5 (incl. postage) obtainable from: Sales Manager, MSC, Room E809, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ.

### Main points from the plan

The Commission's planned expenditure in 1986-87 is over £3 billion, a four-fold increase over expenditure in 1979-80. The increase is mainly due to expenditure on YTS and the Community Programme, which together constitute over two-thirds of the Commission's budget.

Some 73 education authorities are taking part in the pilot programme of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI) for 14-18 year olds across the ability range in schools and colleges. A further 25 authorities hope to take part in the autumn.

The new two-year YTS, launched in April, should provide for 462,000 entrants this year. The new scheme is open to all 16 and 17 year old school leavers—unemployed or not—and guarantees 20 weeks off-the-job training for people on the two-year scheme (13 weeks on the scheme for one year).

The Commission will develop its adult training provision to help around 250,000 adults. Increased support will be given to training activity relevant to small firms and self-employment.

At present Jobcentres place around 1.9 million people in jobs each year. Over £10 million is to be invested on new technology to improve the quality and speed of vacancy servicing.

Job Start, Restart and counselling initiatives provide in-depth interviews in Jobcentres to those who have been unemployed for over a year.

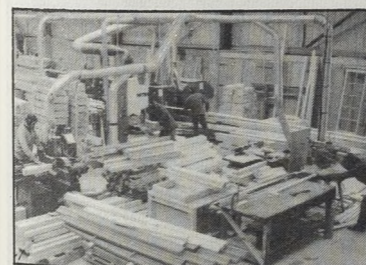
The Community Programme is being increased to 255,000 filled places by November 1986. In any one year this should enable over 330,000 people to participate in work to benefit the community. The average wage level has been increased from £63 to £67 from April 1986.



NCB Enterprise funds helped John Davy and Alan Ward to establish Kansascraft in a former flour mill at Elsecar near Barnsley. They make handcrafted stained glass products, including lamp shades.



Alan Siddal (left), Managing Director of Northern Steel Fabrications, Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham, which is assisted with funds from NCB Enterprise, discusses a blueprint for the base of a coalface powered roof support with one of his employees.



Rawson Joinery Products of Coalville, owned by G K Rawson Ltd, began production in July 1985 with help from NCB Enterprise. The company specialises in the manufacture of windows and exterior doors for housebuilders.



When chef Ian Grainger was made redundant, he started his own home-based confectionery business. Now, helped by NCB Enterprise, he runs the "Cumbrian Lass" shop and restaurant at Workington with his fiancée, Margaret Parker, and they employ 12 people. They plan to expand and employ 10 more people.

## Career Development Loans net good response

"We have been very pleased by the encouraging response to Career Development Loans in the first few weeks of the scheme," said Employment Minister David Trippier on Reading's Radio 210 recently.

Since the scheme was launched in April by Lord Young, almost 5,000 people have asked for information about the scheme.

The three banks involved—Barclays, Co-operative and Clydesdale all report considerable interest from people with a wide range of ambitions from pilots to a computer programmer and a couple of chiropodists. This scheme may well put people back onto their feet—literally!

The Loans unit in DE's Caxton House and the banks expect response to build up over the summer as people decide to go on courses and as they discover this new source of funding.

"This is a good opportunity for individuals," said Mr Trippier, "and I am very heartened that people are beginning to seize it."

Further details about Career Development Loans are available from Jobcentres

and branches of the three banks taking part, in the Aberdeen, Bristol/Bath, Greater Manchester and Reading/Slough pilot areas.



Cover picture from the Career Development Loans booklet.

## Enterprise is no fairytale



A husband and wife jobs partnership is proving that enterprise isn't a fairytale. Malcolm (above) and Patricia Croasdale of Preston have set themselves up in business making and selling garden ornaments—and top of their range comes Snow White and the seven dwarfs.

They are among the hundreds of people going into business on their own every week in the North West under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. Since the Enterprise Allowance Scheme was introduced over 25,000 unemployed people have gone into business on their own in the region—that's about one-fifth of the national figure.

In the region the most popular types of new businesses have been contracting, including plumbing and joinery, and selling, including market trading. The more unusual have ranged from people becoming self-employed as comedians, dancers, taxidermists and a tropical fish breeder.

The increased EAS budget for the coming year will allow the MSC to support almost 17,000 new job ventures in the region.

## The keyword is enterprise

Encouraging enterprise—seen as the key to beating unemployment—is the top priority of the Department of Employment.

With the publication of the White Paper *Building Businesses . . . Not Barriers* (May 1986) the Department listed its objectives. The key aspects of the Department's work are to:

- promote enterprise and job creation in growth areas such as small firms, self-employment and tourism

- help business to grow and jobs multiply by cutting "red-tape"; improving industrial relations by ensuring a fair balance under the law and encouraging employee involvement

- improve training arrangements so that young people get a better preparation for work, and adults obtain the skills they need to compete in the world

- help the young and those out of work for some time to find work, training or opportunities likely to lead to a job.

In addition to the nationwide network of High Street Jobcentres, there are over 30 training, employment and business help schemes. Among them are schemes for people employed, unemployed, skilled, unskilled, young or old.

The Department's many other activities include:

- helping unemployed people by the prompt payment of the benefit and allowances to which they are entitled

- helping protect the employment of individuals, including those disadvantaged on grounds of race, sex or disability

- helping maintain and improve health and safety at work.

The Department of Employment Group also comprises the Manpower Services Commission, the Health and Safety Executive and the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

## Britain—beautiful, welcoming and safe

The British Travel Centre, "flagship" of the British Tourist Authority and showcase of all that Britain has to offer the traveller, has been opened by the Prime Minister.

Mrs Thatcher said: "Britain with its long and rich history, its wide variety of countryside and city life, and its people, offers the tourist the greatest place on earth for a holiday. It is beautiful. It is welcoming. It is safe."

"The new British Travel Centre will be a tremendous help to the many friends who come and visit us from all over the world. It will encourage them to see some of our treasures—be they in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland.

"And tourism offers us a great deal in return. It provides over a million jobs in Britain, and the prospect of even more in

the future. Overseas visitors last year spent over £6 billion in our country. But the benefits of tourism cannot be measured in money terms alone. For travel strengthens the bonds between different countries from all over the world, and I wish the many thousands of travellers who will come to this new British Travel Centre the holiday of a lifetime. It is here for the asking."

The British Travel Centre, operated by BTA in partnership with British Rail and American Express, is located in 12 Regent Street, just two minutes walk from Piccadilly Circus. Visitors to the "one-stop" centre can book rail, air and car travel, reserve sightseeing tours, theatre tickets and accommodation, change currency and buy books and gifts.

It also features the latest in technology.



A nine screen video wall, the first in the tourist business, will display a montage of films featuring travelling and sightseeing throughout Britain. Visitors can call up text and pictures on interactive screens, and select and print out the information they require.

## Softer image needed to attract tourism

If Britain is to encourage the potentially lucrative market of Japanese tourists, it has to make a direct appeal to that country's women. Traditionally, they hold the family purse strings, and when they travel in Europe they favour attractions with feminine appeal.

This emerged during the British Tourist Authority's forum for the travel trade when presentations from overseas markets were made.

Consequently, BTA is to launch with British Airways, a campaign to attract Japanese women to this country by emphasising theatrical shows, particularly musicals, and fashion shopping.

Recently, David Trippier, Minister responsible for tourism, spent a week in Japan. He visited BTA's Tokyo office, and was briefed on the Japanese travel market by manager Ivan Polunin and his staff.

Last year, 206,000 Japanese visitors came to Britain. It's a figure that could double in five years. In its report, *Tourism trends in the future*, the Economist Intelligence Unit said that by 1990, or even sooner, Japan will rise from its current fourth place as generator of overseas travel expenditure, to second place behind West Germany. The report forecasts that expenditure by Japanese tourists in 1995 will be more than double that of American overseas tourists.

At the forum it was stated that Germany had already recognised the need and were tactically focusing on the fairy-story, romantic appeal of its castles.



## "Go for it, America" campaign

The "Go for it, America" campaign launched by British Airways to attract more American visitors has already brought about a rise in forward bookings.

As part of the campaign, the airline offered Americans the chance to bid for free seats to Britain on flights from 15 cities in the USA. More than a million took part in the lottery and when the first of the 5,700 free-seat winners arrived by Concorde at Heathrow Airport, BA staff donned special costumes for the occasion.

British Airways Chief Executive, Colin Marshall, said: "Bookings should improve still further as the full impact of the joint efforts of the airlines, tourist boards, hotel groups and others is felt".



One of the first America winners of BA's "Go for it" campaign is greeted by staff dressed for the occasion.

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

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

It's called 'Action for Jobs' - and brings together initiatives in the fields of training, employment and enterprise.

The booklet shows the number of schemes in operation - probably far more than you thought. It explains how they relate to each other to create conditions in which employment and businesses can grow and flourish.

### Training for today and tomorrow

There is an important range of schemes to enable people to acquire the skills, and firms to acquire the skilled workforce, essential for tomorrow's industry and commerce.

The booklet emphasises the right vocational training for school-leavers, schemes for adult workers to be trained and re-trained, and includes details of help for industry - especially small firms - to enable them to train their workforce. And keep them trained.

### Creating new work opportunities

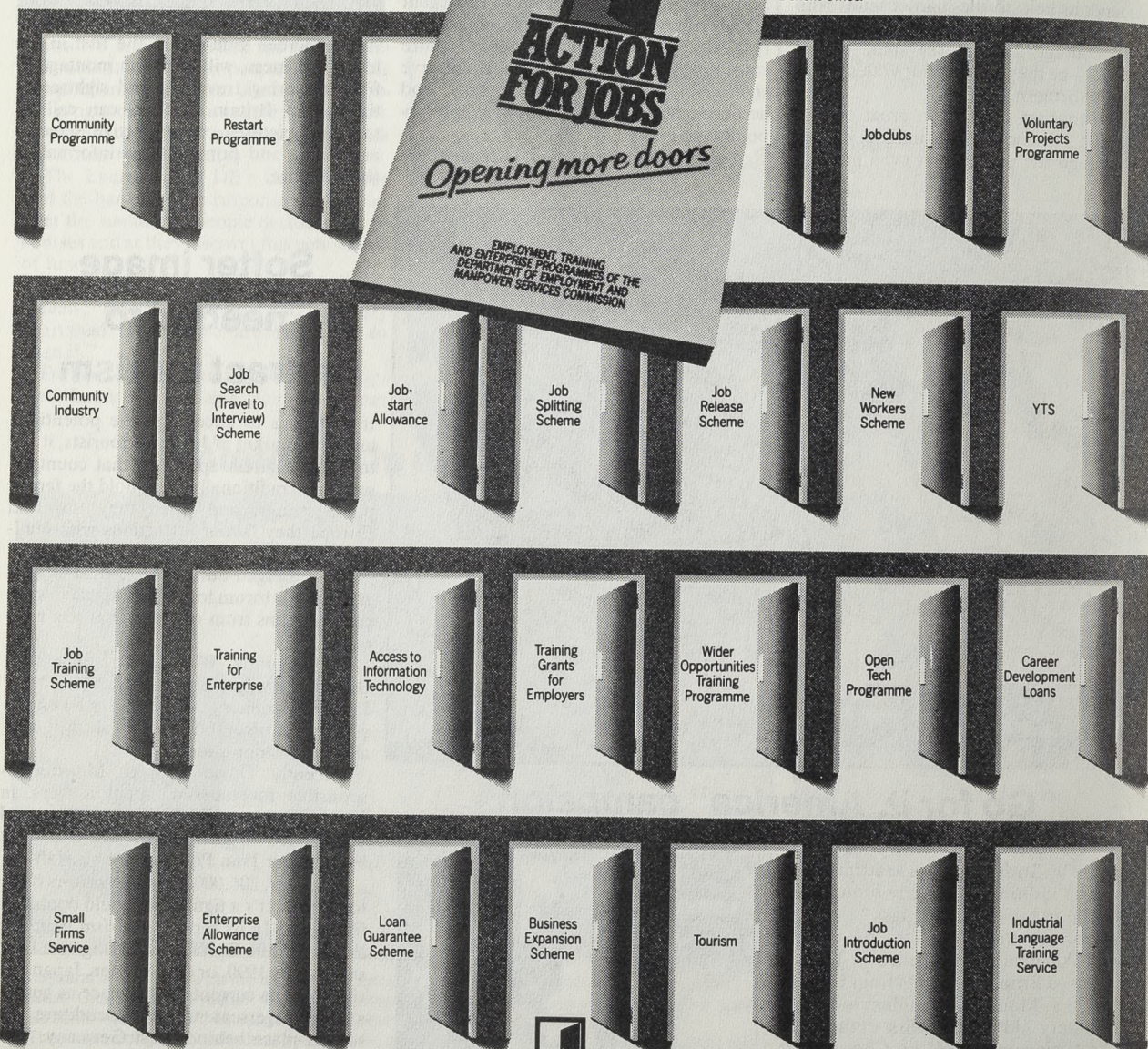
There are also schemes which help those who have been out of work for a long time to get back into work again on projects which benefit them and the communities in which they live.

### Encouraging enterprise

The creation of flourishing small businesses is a major factor in the development of our economy, and for generating new employment opportunities.

This booklet explains the various ways in which enterprise is being helped and encouraged to overcome the many difficulties and obstacles.

One thing is common to all: they are designed to help people help themselves and create jobs for the future. For your copy of the 'Action for Jobs' booklet send in the coupon below, or pick one up at your main Post Office, your local Jobcentre, Careers Office or Unemployment Benefit Office.



## SPECIAL FEATURE



Syndication International

## Youth labour markets in the 1980s

by Ken Roberts, Sally Dench and Deborah Richardson

Department of Sociology, University of Liverpool

This is the first of two articles discussing some main findings from the Youth Labour Markets Research Project\* into the state of the labour market for young people. Through interviews with employers and young people it has attempted to take account of all the trends and influences affecting the youth labour market. The full report of the study will be published as a Department of Employment Research Paper later in 1986.

Young people have felt the full force of economic trends in the 1980s and some have proved highly vulnerable. Hence the introduction by the government of special measures. Unemployment and government schemes have been major preoccupations for research projects about young people. The project reported here breaks new ground in endeavouring to take account of all recent trends that have been affecting 16-18 year olds' employment prospects. It has paid as much attention to trends that are strengthening as to those that are eroding school-leavers' chances of employment, and to the beneficiaries as well as the victims. This research has explored the implications of new technologies and the redistribution of Britain's workforce between business sectors and occupations, in addition to state interventions, and in areas of relatively low as well as high unemployment. It has attempted to separate the consequences of all these developments, but only as a preliminary step, for the principal aim has been to analyse their interaction within local labour markets. The project has examined on-going trends in the demand and supply of youth labour, the ways in which they sometimes interact and adjust, the reasons why they other-

wise fail to balance, and the role of government measures in these processes.

The research has not merely been conducted within, but was designed as a study of, three local youth labour markets—in Liverpool, Walsall and Chelmsford. None of these areas is either typical of the entire country or so unusual as to indicate little if anything of broader relevance. None of the labour markets is dominated by a single firm or industry. The areas were deliberately selected to illustrate some of the main variations behind the current national picture.

Liverpool is a part of contemporary Britain whose local economy is in long-term decline. The city has been losing jobs and people for decades. Unemployment has risen in recent years, but is hardly a new problem on Merseyside. In contrast, high unemployment is a recent problem in Walsall, a West Midlands town whose economy, like much of the region's, is based on metal manufacturing and en-

\*The research was supported by the Department of Employment, but all the views expressed in this article are solely those of the authors.

To: Action for Jobs, Curzon House, 20-24 Lonsdale Road, London NW6 6RD. Please send me the 'Action for Jobs' booklet.

(Not all these schemes apply in Northern Ireland. If you live there you should contact your local Jobmarket for full details.)

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gineering. Walsall's main industries were hit severely by the recession of the early 1980s, since when the town's unemployment has rivalled Liverpool's. Chelmsford is very different. It is a prosperous and still-growing town in Britain's most prosperous region, the South East. Chelmsford's unemployment has remained well beneath national averages throughout the 1970s and 80s. The town has a high proportion of its employees in service industries and in non-manual occupations, while its main manufacturers are in electrical and instrument engineering. These sectors are pioneering current technological changes rather than simply being affected by them.

The fieldwork, conducted in 1984 and 1985, involved interview surveys of 308 firms and 854 young people aged 17-18 in the three labour markets.

The firms were quota samples from 13 business sectors which included all Britain's main manufacturing industries and services. The young people were random samples of the age-group who had completed full-time education and entered the same local labour markets where the firms were operating.

### Jobless growth

Firms were asked about the numbers of men and women of different ages who were employed in different occupations, about any changes during the four years since 1980, and the reasons for these changes. Enquiries were also made about the firms' uses, if any, of government schemes to promote youth training and employment—the Youth Training Scheme (YTS), then in its first year, the earlier Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) and the Young Workers Scheme (YWS)—and the implications for youth recruitment.

In most firms the years since 1980 had been a period of net growth. The British economy was affected by, then recovered from, the deepest recession in post-war history. Aided by this recovery, twice as many firms had increased as had reduced their volume of business since 1980 (52 and 26 per cent). However, employment in the firms had declined by seven per cent during this same period—a similar change to the decline of employment in Britain as a whole between 1980 and 1983. Job losses had been most common and severe in the larger firms, especially manufacturers. Small establishments had been the more successful in preserving old and generating new jobs. Managements' forecasts suggested that these trends would continue with job-

shedding by large firms counter-balancing job creation in small companies.

Since 1983 the British economy has generated additional jobs, but the gains have been mainly in part-time and self-employment. The recovery in output following the recession of the early-1980s has not been accompanied by an equivalent increase in full-time employment. One reason for this is that labour productivity has been enhanced by capital investment and "rationalisation". Firms in the survey, especially the larger concerns, had been concentrating production on their most efficient sites, and eliminating branches and layers from their organisation charts. Working practices had been re-arranged to make all personnel more productive in firms' efforts to become competitive. There were examples of new technology leading to the marketing of new products thereby creating additional employment, but the survey collected more examples of process technology replacing workers. The firms sampled were all survivors. Establishments that disappeared during the preceding recession could not be studied. Many managements who had survived drew confidence from their firms having become more efficient, and those who expected to prosper in future years had no intention of returning to former, less competitive ways.

In the mid-1970s approximately two-thirds of Britain's 16 year-olds left school and obtained employment. By 1984 less than a fifth of 16 year-olds had jobs. In the firms surveyed, growth alone seemed unlikely to restore the jobs that had disappeared, including those once filled by school-leavers. At the time of the enquiry, pressures to become more efficient and competitive were spreading from manufacturing to service, and even into public sectors. There were no signs that the demand for youth labour of the 1960s and 70s was about to be recreated.

### Occupational upgrading

Total employment in the companies in the survey had declined between 1980 and 1984, and, as explained below, youth recruitment had dropped even more drastically, but not in all firms and occupations. The surveys were designed to disaggregate national trends. Despite the overall jobless growth scenario, certain types of employment and demand for certain types of school-leavers were expanding.

Managements were asked about changes in the total size of their workforces, and also whether the numbers employed in different occupational grades had increased, de-

clined or remained much the same since 1980. Table 1 is derived from this information. The figures have been produced by subtracting the percentages of firms where employment in a grade had declined from the percentages where employment had increased. The table shows that, in general, the higher the grade the greater the likelihood of employment in the firms having increased, and the lower the grade the greater the probability of employment having declined. More firms had increased than had reduced their employment in the management, professional and technician grades, whereas there had been more losses than gains in all other occupations. This applied in establishments of all sizes. The overall seven per cent decline in employment between 1980 and 1984 was the result of growth at the top being out-weighted by job losses in clerical and all manual grades.

Occupational profiles had become more top-heavy in most sectors, but for different reasons. In manufacturing a common explanation was that new technology was displacing production workers while creating new jobs for higher-level staff to design, install, programme and manage the new systems. Upgrading in private and public services was typically a consequence of drives to improve the quality of service to customers and senior managements, often, though not always, alongside the introduction of information technology.

### The development of youth training

Occupational upgrading was making firms keener than ever to recruit well-qualified young people. There had been no run-down of youth training in these firms. The decline of apprenticeships should not be equated with a general collapse of training. Apprenticeships have been based in skilled manual occupations which are now contracting, and in business sectors where employment has declined sharply, such as engineering and construction. Training in the 1980s is more likely to be in service sectors, and to lead to technician or professional rather than craft qualifications. This is not to suggest that in a not too distant future the majority of workers will be highly-qualified technocrats. Such employees are likely to remain a minority, but a larger minority than in the past.

As technologies advanced and occupational profiles and skill requirements had been upgraded, some firms had begun gearing youth recruitment to 17 and 18 year-olds, or college graduates, rather than 16 year-old school-leavers. Nevertheless, bright and well-qualified 16 year-olds remained in strong demand. Firms in many sectors—financial and business services, local government, health authorities, engineering and construction companies—were all fishing in the same pool. They shared a very active interest in well-qualified school-leavers. Some regretted that it had become more difficult to obtain such recruits. A common complaint was that education was retaining too large a share. Many firms wanted to continue to recruit a proportion of their future managers at 16, and to encourage them to acquire further qualifications through part-time study while gaining experience in, and developing loyalty to the companies instead of becoming immersed in student cultures.

The evidence suggests that, while new technology may often reduce the total number of jobs, it is no enemy of young people's chances in the competition for those that remain. In so far as it was making any difference, managements in most firms were emphatic that, on balance, information technology made young people more, not less attractive. The firms were anxious to train bright young people who were not set in traditional ways, and who had

already become acquainted with keyboards and electronic information processing at home and school. However, the evidence indicates that school-leavers need to be well-qualified to benefit from the opportunities to train for higher-level employment that technological change is enlarging.



Demand for technically-able young people.

Most firms demanded "good O-levels", usually at least four, for entry to technician and professional training. When entry requirements were changing the trend was usually towards a demand for higher qualifications or towards enforcing standards more rigidly. Even firms that were desperately short of well-qualified applicants were reluctant to lower their entry standards, and invest training and time-off for further education in recruits who appeared poor risks. They argued that there was little point in expecting individuals to gain higher qualifications through part-time study when they had not succeeded at O-levels in full-time education.

Most managements were treating educational qualifications as evidence of general ability. "Good O-levels" were considered reliable indicators that the holders were not only bright, but capable of self-discipline and sustained effort. The employers were less interested in which subjects young people had studied and exactly what they had learnt. Neglect of mathematics and science was generally regretted, but firms felt capable of providing training in vocationally specific skills, and believed that technical qualifications would be within the reach of any really bright young people who were willing to learn.

One reason why recruits had to be bright was that, in most companies, post-entry training remained traditional. Individuals were expected to pick-up practical skills on the job, by watching then doing, often without formal instruction. They were also required to make their own connections and grasp the relevance of theory learnt at college, to be capable of keeping their knowledge up to date, and of applying it to as yet unforeseen problems and opportunities that would confront their organisations. Few firms possessed or were developing training regimes that they could rely on to implant these abilities.

Table 1 Net percentages of firms in which employment in different grades had increased and declined, 1980-84

Sectors	Management/ Professional	Technical	Sales	Clerical	Skilled	Apprentices	Semi- skilled	Unskilled
Engineering	+3	+19	+7	-39	-22	-23	-34	-36
Food and chemicals	-10	+3	-7	-26	-16	-13	-29	-16
Clothing and leather goods	0	+9	0	+4	+9	+27	+10	+22
Construction	0	-4	-8	+8	-36	-28	-16	-24
Distribution	-9	-9	0	-15	+3	-3	-12	-12
Transport	0	-9	-5	+19	-38	-24	-43	-24
Financial and business services	+32	+12	+24	+56	-4	-8	-8	0
Public services	+36	+16	0	+16	0	0	+16	0
Hotels and catering	+18	0	+13	-8	+8	+5	-8	+17
Sport and recreation	-10	+10	+5	-5	-5	-15	-10	-5
Garages	-16	-33	+8	-34	-25	-8	-17	-8
Hairdressing	0	0	0	0	+6	-6	0	0
New technology	+53	+53	+41	+17	+18	-6	-6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-10</b>

### Less work for the less qualified

It would be an under-statement to talk of a decline in the recruitment of less-qualified school-leavers to non-skilled jobs in the survey firms. Demand had virtually collapsed. The root cause was that, as firms had modernised their technologies and rationalised their working practices, many jobs that such school-leavers once entered had disappeared. However, school-leaver recruitment had declined even more steeply than non-skilled employment.

The immediate response of most firms to the need to reduce labour, whether due to technological change, the streamlining of working practices or loss of markets, had been natural wastage. This had meant near-zero recruitment for years in some establishments. The result was ageing workforces. Some managements regretted their lack of new blood. They complained of their organisations growing lethargic as promotion opportunities dried-up and juniors were left at the bottom for years. In some companies the brake on recruitment had been tightened by a decline in labour turnover as, amidst rising unemployment, staff had begun clinging to their jobs. Several managements commented on a trend towards women taking maternity leave instead of terminating employment.

Redundancies can allow firms to streamline while still recruiting, but most managements regarded this method as an expensive last resort. Trade unions were expected to be hostile whereas natural wastage could sound relatively painless. Existing workers could be assured that their jobs were safe. Negotiated redundancies usually meant inviting volunteers which some managements considered disastrous. It could result in firms paying to lose the very staff they would have preferred to keep.

Young people, especially the less-qualified, were being excluded from employment by minimal recruitment plus tougher adult competition whenever jobs fell vacant. As general unemployment had risen, firms that once needed to recruit streams of adults and young people to fill less-skilled jobs had found themselves in situations where they could choose who to recruit. They had been inundated with applicants and many firms had decided that it had become unnecessary to bother with young people when experienced adults, often with good work records, were plentiful. A common view among our sample of employers was that the higher supervision and induction costs of youth employment outweighed any savings on wage-rates.

### Rationalisation

Firms that were rationalising their operations were particularly likely to have dispensed with inexperienced young people in non-skilled jobs. Rationalisation had meant different things in different firms. Sometimes it had meant flexible work practices with all employees being able and willing to perform a range of jobs without supervision. Experienced staff were invariably preferred in these organisations. Unloading spare-hands had often meant dispensing with trainees who were a drain on the time of experienced staff as well as failing to pull their own weight. In other firms rationalisation had meant greater use of part-time and temporary staff so that the organisations became flexible, capable of rapid changes in size and shape to cope with fluctuations in demand whether from hour-to-hour, day-to-day, or season-to-season. Out-of-school teenagers were rarely considered for part-time and temporary posts. Many employers expected married women to fill these jobs. They argued that school-leavers wanted and needed permanent, full-time employment. Fourteen per cent of firms did employ under-18 year-olds in part-time or tem-

porary occupations, but these employees were usually school or college students who were available during evenings, weekends and vacations.

In the survey areas it was literally the bottom, not the top that had fallen-out of the local youth labour markets. Firms with skilled workforces were invariably keen to maintain or expand their youth recruitment and training. Managements realised that the companies' long-term prospects would be threatened by failing to train to replenish and upgrade their skilled workforces. Dispensing with trainees was considered a false economy, tolerable only for short periods, if at all.

### Unequal opportunities

It is possible to make valid generalisations about national trends in the distribution of employment between sectors and occupations. However, these generalisations will not apply to the opportunities available to many school-leavers in any given locality, which are likely to be distributed very differently to the national picture.

Higher-level employment tends to be expanding most rapidly in certain areas while lower-level jobs tend to be disappearing most rapidly in others. Opportunities to train for high-level jobs have expanded rapidly in places such as Chelmsford with heavy concentrations of high-technology manufacturers, financial and business services, and public sector employment. Areas such as Walsall with high proportions of local employment in blue-collar occupations in more traditional manufacturing sectors, have been hit more severely by the decline of manual employment. Sixty per-cent of Liverpool's manufacturing jobs disappeared between 1971 and 1984, aggravating the long-standing unemployment problem that has followed the commercial decline of the port and city.

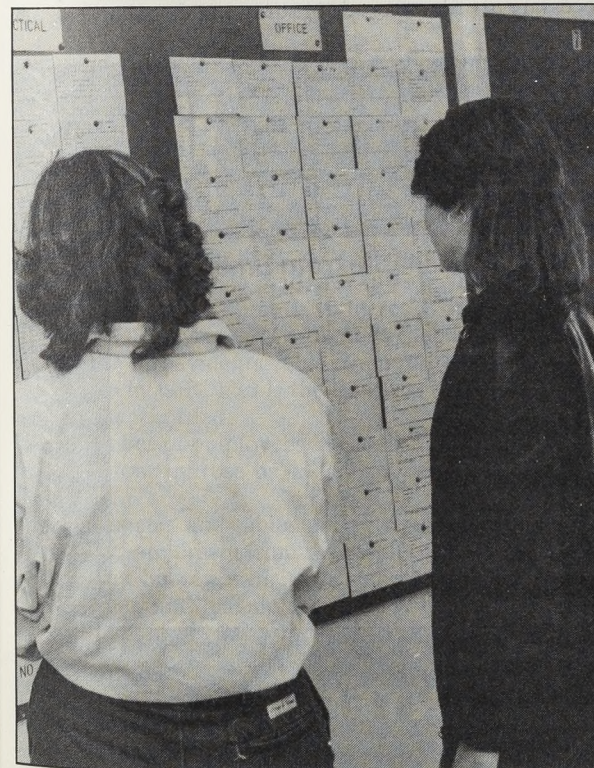
The chances of 17-18 year-old young people having established themselves in the workforce varied considerably, depending on where they lived. At the time of the interviews, eight per-cent of the Chelmsford sample were unemployed, 28 per-cent in Walsall, and 41 per-cent in Liverpool. However, there were equally sharp contrasts within all three areas. Qualifications were proving an asset everywhere, though the value of certain levels of qualifications varied from place to place. School-leavers' prospects depend on a number of factors which do not exert their influence independently but in a variety of configurations. For example, in Chelmsford, where unemployment was relatively low, CSEs were giving school-leavers the same chances of office jobs and craft apprenticeships for which O-levels were needed in Liverpool.

The value of qualifications can depend on the local labour market where they are traded. Equally, the implications of place of residence can depend on young people's qualifications. Some Liverpool and Walsall school-leavers were establishing themselves in the workforce with the ease that is nowadays usually associated with the relatively buoyant South East. Only eight and ten per-cent of girls who left school with three O-levels or better in Liverpool and Walsall respectively were unemployed when interviewed. These girls had been able to take their pick of the local office and sales jobs. Moreover, well-qualified Liverpool and Walsall girls' chances of training for higher-level white-collar employment were not inferior to those available in Chelmsford. Girls' opportunities to receive such training tend to be concentrated in a limited number of business sectors—distribution, financial, and public services. Employment and recruitment into these sectors has remained buoyant even in generally depressed areas such as Walsall and Liverpool.

School-leavers' opportunities depend on their qualifications and where they live, and also vary between boys and girls. It is pointless to ask whether employers or young people themselves are mostly to blame for the persistence of gender divisions in the labour market. Each party's attitudes and behaviour take account of the other's. Employers expect to receive mainly male applications when offering craft or technician training in manufacturing industry. Some definitely prefer males when offering extended training. Employers usually hope that a good proportion of the young people they train will remain for extended careers. Girls are expected to interrupt their occupational careers following marriage and parenthood, whereas boys are believed to be the more career-minded. Employers also know that married women can be hired at lower rates than would attract their husbands and feel obliged to take advantage, otherwise competitor firms will be given an edge.

### Polarising demand

However, gender divisions in the labour market do not always operate to boys' immediate advantage. Well-qualified girls in Liverpool faced little risk of unemployment. They had the edge in the generally female competition for office jobs. Equally-qualified boys in Liverpool were suffering from the weakness of the city's manufacturing base. In Walsall 44 per-cent, and in Chelmsford 22 per-cent of boys with three O-levels or better were training for technician or higher-level jobs when interviewed. At the time of the fieldwork, engineering businesses were recovering from the recent recession, re-equipping and recommencing recruitment. These trends were particularly pronounced in Walsall where the impact of the recession had been most severe. Well-qualified male school-leavers in 1983-84 in Walsall derived full benefit. Liverpool boys were far less fortunate on account of their city's lack of any similar concentration of manufacturing businesses.



Demand for youth labour was polarising in all three local labour markets between the better qualified and the unqualified young people. Whether this was due mainly to stronger competition for the well-qualified, or to the collapse at the bottom, varied from place-to-place, but unqualified school-leavers were facing acute difficulties everywhere. In Chelmsford 43 per-cent of completely unqualified boys were unemployed when interviewed. The existence of pockets of high unemployment within the generally prosperous South East, in districts such as Brixton, is well known. It is noteworthy that this same phenomenon occurred in Chelmsford where the individuals concerned were nearly all native-born whites, not ethnic minorities. There was plenty of demand for qualified school-leavers in Chelmsford whereas the unqualified leavers appeared in danger of long-term unemployment, having been left behind by economic and occupational restructuring.

### State interventions

A wealth of information was collected about government measures to promote youth training and employment. Firms were questioned about their opinions and uses, if any, of the Youth Opportunities Programme, the Youth Training, and the Young Workers Scheme and similar information was obtained from the samples of young people. The sum of this evidence suggests that the schemes operating in 1984-85 were not altering so much as being shaped by the trends and inequalities of opportunity outlined above.

Many of the school-leavers had little alternative to entering the YTS or taking subsidised low-wage youth jobs, whereas participation in the schemes by employers was truly voluntary. The latter had been able to decide whether and, if so, how to participate, and at the time of the fieldwork most firms were using or ignoring the schemes depending on whether the regulations were compatible with their existing recruitment, training and employment practices.

Twenty-three per-cent of firms had used the Young Workers Scheme. These tended to be expanding companies that were able and keen to take advantage of the abundance of cheap youth labour. The majority explained that they would have done so in any event, and were treating the YWS subsidy as a bonus. Some firms that were ignoring this scheme felt unable to lower their youth wage-rates in order to qualify for fear of damage to their industrial relations or internal pay structures. Others saw little advantage in doing so since they could not have increased their youth recruitment either because the firms were contracting, or because only experienced adults were considered capable of performing the jobs for which there were vacancies.

Forty-seven per-cent of firms were involved in the YTS, but in different ways from that described in detail elsewhere\*. Firms that offered extended training to their own recruits had often decided to place the initial year under the scheme. Other employers were using the YTS to support pre-employment grades, or to create internal pools from which to recruit as and when required. Some firms did not intend to retain any trainees and were involved in the YTS primarily as a public service or a public relations exercise.

It is not the case that government measures were making no difference to school-leavers' prospects. There was some deadweight and substitution, but 26 per-cent of firms reported that they were employing, not just training, more

\* K Roberts, S Dench and D Richardson (1986) 'Firms' Uses of the Youth Training Scheme', Policy Studies, Volume 6, 37-53.



16-18 year-olds as a result of the measures. However, where schemes were making an impact, they were tending to reflect rather than blur the division between positions with and without extended training and career prospects, and the inequalities of opportunity associated with place of residence, sex and qualifications.

Approximately two-thirds of the young people from Walsall and Liverpool, and a third in Chelmsford, had entered the workforce after participation in the YTS. In Chelmsford, where unemployment was lowest, the scheme was absorbing virtually all the slack and 84 per-cent of ex-trainees had moved directly into employment. In Liverpool and Walsall the YTS was more likely to have proved only a temporary refuge from unemployment. Table 2 describes the samples' positions after three months and six months in the labour market, then at the time of the inter-

**Table 2 Labour market positions at different stages in the young people's careers**

	Time after completing full-time education (typically Summer 1983):		
	3 months (Typically October 1983)	6 months (Typically January 1984)	When interviewed (January-May 1985)
<b>Liverpool</b>			(Percentages)
Employed	18	21	49
YTS	47	54	6
Unemployed	35	22	41
Not in labour market	(<1)	4	4
Base = 340			
<b>Walsall</b>			
Employed	24	31	62
YTS	36	52	4
Unemployed	36	11	28
Not in labour market	3	6	6
Base = 262			
<b>Chelmsford</b>			
Employed	52	51	88
YTS	29	40	3
Unemployed	19	7	8
Not in labour market	—	2	1
Base = 252			

views. Most respondents had left school at age 16 in Summer 1983, so the table describes their positions the following October, then in January 1984, and in January-May 1985 when the surveys were conducted.

The figures show that the YTS was reducing unemployment during the young people's first year in the workforce. On leaving school and being unable to find jobs, the vast majority had been willing to accept youth training, and levels of unemployment subsided as they entered the scheme. Only six per-cent of respondents had remained continuously unemployed since leaving school even though YTS places were available in their areas. In Liverpool and Walsall, however, the completion of training was accompanied by substantial rises in the samples' unemployment rates.

Firms were using the YTS in different ways, so trainees' prospects, within each area, depended on which schemes they entered. Boys and girls had mostly received training for traditionally masculine and feminine occupations, respectively. Better-qualified school-leavers had been the most likely to enter schemes with firms that intended to retain their trainees and where the YTS year was the initial stage in longer training.

### Conclusions

The samples of young people entered the labour market during the first year of the YTS, which then offered just 12 months training. At the time the YTS applied to 16 year olds and, in effect, competed against the YTS. A new battery of measures is now operating. The YTS has been extended up to two years, following which young people's employment can be subsidised under the New Workers Scheme. The Technical and Vocational Education Initiative has also gathered momentum. To what extent will the conclusions from this research survive these changes? A following article will identify the obstacles that, at the time of the fieldwork, were preventing supply and demand balancing of their own accord within the local youth labour markets, and the types of initiative that are likely to prove necessary in order to erode or surmount these barriers. ■

## SPECIAL FEATURE



Photo: Adrian Meredith

## Overseas travel and tourism in 1985

This article describes the pattern of overseas residents' visits to the United Kingdom and visits abroad by UK residents in 1985. It also includes information on tourism including employment in tourism related sectors.

□ During 1985 an estimated 14.5 million overseas residents visited the UK—the highest annual total ever recorded—six per cent more than in 1984<sup>1</sup>. This is the fourth successive year in which an increase has been recorded. Visits abroad by UK residents totalled 21.8 million, 1 per cent less than the record level in 1984.

Overseas residents spent £5,451 million in the UK at current prices, 18 per cent more than in 1984 or ten per cent when allowance is made for inflation. UK residents spent £4,877 million abroad, an increase of five per cent. This gave a surplus of £574 million on the travel account of the balance of payments. This compares with a deficit of £49 million in 1984, and is the first year since 1980 that a surplus was recorded.

The number of employees in those sectors most closely related to tourism rose by 43,000 between June 1984 and June 1985.

The estimates and tables giving statistics of visits and expenditure are drawn from the results of the International Passenger Survey, which is a sample survey of passengers entering and leaving the UK. A description of the survey with notes and definitions is given at the end of this article. Results are published quarterly and annually in Business Monitors (MQ6 and MA6) entitled "Overseas travel and tourism".

Table 1 shows the number of visits to the UK by overseas visitors, together with earnings from overseas

visitors, and visits overseas by UK residents and their expenditure. Table 2 gives visits and expenditure by country of permanent residence of overseas visitors and Table 3 shows the purpose of the visit.

### Overseas visitors to the UK

As in 1984, the United States was easily the most important contributor to the overall increase in visits from overseas: there was a record total of 3.2 million visits, 15 per cent more than in 1984, the previous record year. There was a smaller but still substantial increase of 11 per cent in the number of visits from Canada, so that the total number of visits by residents of North America rose by 14 per cent to a new record of 3.8 million. The number of visits by United States' residents has risen by 87 per cent

Monthly and quarterly data are published regularly in Tables 8.1 to 8.9 of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*, and in *British Business* published by the Department of Trade and Industry. An article on tourism statistics was published in the January 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

## Small Firms Service

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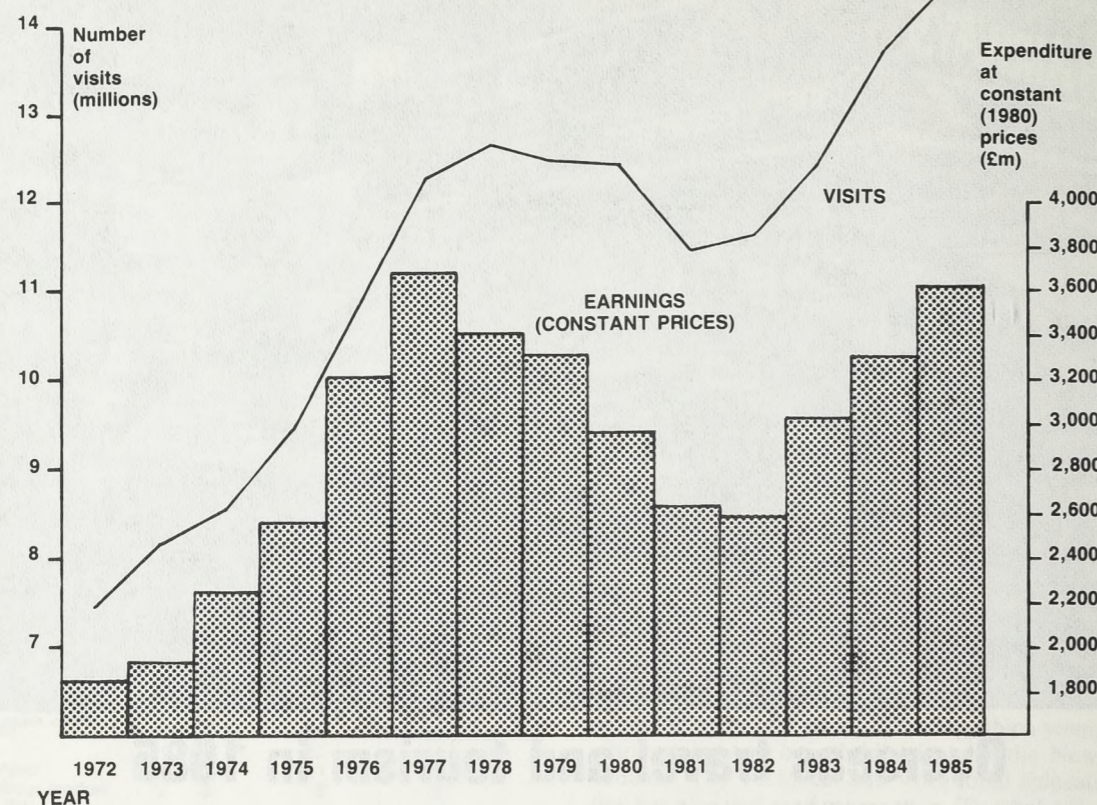


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Number of overseas visitors to the UK and their expenditure at constant (1980) prices — 1972 to 1985



Number of visits abroad by UK residents and their expenditure at constant (1980) prices — 1972 to 1985

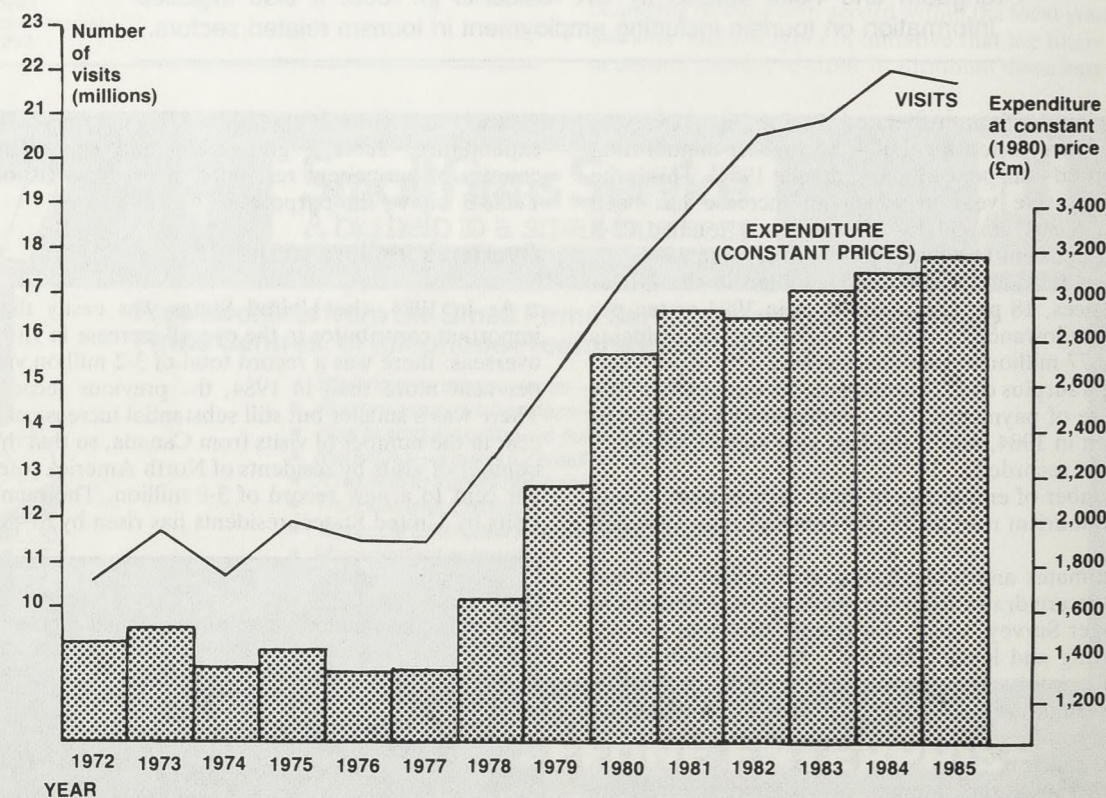


Table 1 Numbers of visits, earnings and expenditure

	Visits		Earnings from overseas visitors		Expenditure by UK residents		Balance
	To the UK by overseas visitors	Overseas by UK residents	Percentage increase on previous year	Percentage increase on previous year	Percentage increase on previous year	Percentage increase on previous year	
	Thousands	Thousands		£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
1972	7,459	10,695	4.6	576	535	21.0	+41
1973	8,167	11,740	9.5	726	695	29.9	+31
1974	8,543	10,783	4.6	898	703	1.2	+195
1975	9,490	11,992	11.1	1,218	917	30.4	+301
1976	10,803	11,560	13.9	1,768	1,068	16.5	+700
1977	12,281	11,525	13.6	2,352	1,186	11.0	+1,166
1978	12,646	13,443	3.0	2,507	1,549	30.6	+958
1979	12,486	15,466	-1.3	2,797	2,109	36.2	+688
1980	12,421	17,507	-0.5	2,961	2,738	29.8	+223
1981	11,452	19,046	-7.8	2,970	3,272	19.5	-302
1982	11,636	20,611	1.6	3,188	3,640	11.2	-452
1983	12,464	20,994	7.1	4,003	4,090	12.4	-87
1984	13,644	22,072	9.5	4,614	4,663	14.0	-49
1985 P	14,483	21,771	6.1	5,451	4,877	4.6	+574

P provisional.

since 1980. This growth has coincided with a period of increasingly favourable exchange rates for American tourists, with sterling depreciating by over 40 per cent against the US dollar.

The number of visits from Western European countries rose by around 4½ per cent, with 6.2 million visits from European Community countries (an increase of four per cent) and 1.7 million from outside the community (an

increase of seven per cent). Although there was a very small decrease of one per cent in the numbers of visits by French residents, France remained the largest source of European visitors. The number of visits from West Germany was virtually unchanged, but visits from other countries in the European Community were up, most notably from Greece, Belgium and Luxembourg. There was an increase of just under 17 per cent in the number of

Table 2 Overseas visits to the UK: numbers of visits and expenditure by country of permanent residence

Country of permanent residence	Numbers of visits (thousands)			Expenditure (£ million)		
	1983	1984	1985 P	1983	1984	1985 P
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>12,464</b>	<b>13,644</b>	<b>14,483</b>	<b>4,002.9</b>	<b>4,614.2</b>	<b>5,450.6</b>
United States	2,317	2,764	3,166	831.1	1,096.8	1,477.8
Canada	519	567	631	160.5	174.2	231.0
<b>North America</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>3,797</b>	<b>991.6</b>	<b>1,271.1</b>	<b>1,708.7</b>
Belgium/Luxembourg	430	426	503	59.6	56.6	75.3
France	1,516	1,632	1,620	174.8	231.3	249.9
Federal Republic of Germany	1,374	1,485	1,484	215.6	248.3	240.8
Italy	458	475	494	112.7	124.6	160.8
Netherlands	735	741	762	107.5	109.2	114.8
Denmark	219	192	201	45.3	38.8	47.4
Republic of Ireland	908	909	1,001	207.8	217.1	254.7
Greece	85	81	118	40.6	38.6	69.1
<b>European Community<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>5,725</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>6,185</b>	<b>991.8</b>	<b>1,095.5</b>	<b>1,246.9</b>
Yugoslavia	24	24	26	5.7	7.8	9.3
Spain	298	293	342	75.7	80.9	120.4
Portugal	55	59	64	15.5	17.8	24.2
Austria	88	111	108	22.1	27.9	26.7
Switzerland	310	313	339	93.8	99.4	128.4
Norway	194	216	237	54.4	67.6	83.7
Sweden	288	402	380	68.6	97.2	104.1
Finland	62	72	70	15.9	20.1	24.3
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	73	75	87	35.5	27.2	35.1
Rest of western Europe	47	46	66	20.8	21.7	27.9
<b>Other western Europe</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>407.9</b>	<b>467.6</b>	<b>584.1</b>
Middle East	616	610	588	579.1	639.0	648.6
North Africa	125	132	119	125.1	116.0	102.0
South Africa	147	182	147	73.7	88.4	76.8
Rest of Africa	376	325	367	286.8	186.6	252.8
Eastern Europe	50	57	68	12.6	10.2	14.1
Japan	170	201	211	43.4	75.3	93.9
Australia	331	456	473	167.2	229.1	257.7
New Zealand	76	95	83	39.7	53.5	45.9
Commonwealth Caribbean	48	51	70	27.7	38.5	39.4
Latin America	109	165	166	55.9	83.1	89.4
Rest of world	412	489	490	200.4	260.3	290.2
<b>Other countries</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>1,611.6</b>	<b>1,780.0</b>	<b>1,910.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total expenditure by foreign visitors to the Channel Islands is included in the total for the European Community.  
P provisional.  
R revised.

**Table 3 Numbers of visits and expenditure of overseas visitors analysed by area of permanent residence and purpose of visit**

Area of permanent residence	Number (thousands)						
	Total	Of which: day trips <sup>2</sup>	Holiday	Of which: inclusive tours	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
<b>1984</b>							
All areas	13,644	519	6,385	1,831	2,863	2,626	1,770
North America	3,330	—	1,825	555	490	592	423
European Community	5,940	—	2,463	673 <sup>2</sup>	1,469	1,249	758
Other							
Western Europe	1,611	—	656	287	456	264	236
Other areas	2,763	—	1,440	316	448	522	353
<b>1985 P</b>							
All areas	14,483	556	6,663	1,950	3,009	2,898	1,912
North America	3,797	—	2,149	677	515	660	473
European Community	6,185	—	2,498	775 <sup>2</sup>	1,546	1,369	771
Other							
Western Europe	1,719	—	660	261	485	281	293
Other areas	2,782	—	1,356	238	463	588	375

<sup>2</sup> Excludes the Republic of Ireland for which figures are unavailable.  
<sup>3</sup> Excludes the Republic of Ireland and Channel Islands for which figures are unavailable.  
P provisional.

visits from Spain, and there were also more visitors from Switzerland and Norway. There were, however, falls in the numbers from Sweden and Austria.

Elsewhere the main growth areas were Eastern Europe (up 19 per cent), Japan (up five per cent), and Australia (up four per cent). There were fewer visitors from the Middle East, and North Africa, and sharp falls in numbers from South Africa (down 19 per cent) and New Zealand (down 13 per cent). Overall, the number of visits from this

group of countries (that is, the rest of the world, excluding Western Europe and North America) rose by one per cent to 2.8 million.

Expenditure by visitors from North America increased by 34 per cent, while from other countries outside Western Europe there was an increase of seven per cent. Visitors from European Community countries spent 14 per cent more in the UK, and visitors from other Western European countries spent 25 per cent more.

**Table 4 Numbers of visits to and from the UK by area and mode of transport**

Area of residence of visitors to the UK/main area visited by UK residents	Thousands					
	Visits to the UK			Visits abroad by UK residents		
	Total	Air	Sea	Total	Air	Sea
<b>All countries</b>						
1981	11,452	6,889	4,563	19,046	11,374	7,672
1982	11,636	6,911	4,724	20,611	12,031	8,580
1983	12,464	7,661	4,803	20,994	12,361	8,634
1984	13,644	8,515	5,129	22,072	13,934	8,137
1985 P	14,483	9,396	5,086	21,771	13,805	7,967
<b>North America</b>						
1981	2,105	1,706	399	1,514	1,510	4
1982	2,135	1,738	397	1,299	1,297	2
1983	2,836	2,247	589	1,023	1,021	2
1984	3,330	2,683	648	919	914	5
1985 P	3,797	3,114	683	914	912	2
<b>European Community</b>						
1981	5,696	2,189	3,507	10,518	3,728	6,790
1982	5,704	2,112	3,592	11,519	3,888	7,631
1983	5,725	2,174	3,551	11,387	3,873	7,514
1984	5,940	2,287	3,653	11,340	4,335	7,005
1985 P	6,185	2,502	3,682	11,707	4,763	6,944
<b>Other Western Europe</b>						
1981	1,359	1,011	348	5,344	4,594	749
1982	1,378	1,009	369	6,106	5,287	819
1983	1,439	1,091	348	6,842	5,893	949
1984	1,611	1,240	371	8,031	7,029	1,002
1985 P	1,719	1,342	377	7,398	6,469	929
<b>Other areas</b>						
1981	2,291	1,982	310	1,671	1,542	129 <sup>1</sup>
1982	2,418	2,053	366	1,687	1,560	127 <sup>1</sup>
1983	2,464	2,148	315	1,742	1,547	168 <sup>1</sup>
1984	2,763	2,305	457	1,781	1,656	126 <sup>1</sup>
1985 P	2,782	2,438	344	1,752	1,660	92 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Including cruises.  
P provisional.

**Table 3 (cont)**

Area of permanent residence	Expenditure (£ million)					
	Total	Holiday	Of which: inclusive tours	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
<b>1984</b>						
All areas	4,614.2	2,051.6	375.3	1,090.6	705.9	766.0
North America	1,271.1	682.4	145.9	276.2	177.6	134.9
European Community	1,095.5	375.1	104.6 <sup>3</sup>	276.3	149.2	294.9
Other						
Western Europe	467.6	166.9	66.8	146.7	53.0	101.0
Other areas	1,780.0	827.2	58.0	391.5	326.1	235.2
<b>1985 P</b>						
All areas	5,450.6	2,378.8	460.9	1,288.3	851.7	931.8
North America	1,708.7	932.9	218.5	361.4	240.7	173.7
European Community	1,246.9	419.4	121.5 <sup>3</sup>	330.1	171.5	325.9
Other						
Western Europe	584.1	193.4	68.6	178.0	66.9	145.8
Other areas	1,910.8	833.0	52.2	418.8	372.6	286.4

**1984**  
All areas  
North America  
European Community  
Other  
  Western Europe  
  Other areas

**1985 P**  
All areas  
North America  
European Community  
Other  
  Western Europe  
  Other areas

Expenditure by all overseas visitors rose by 18 per cent. When allowance is made for inflation the increase was about ten per cent, similar to that in 1984. After making allowance for inflation, expenditure in 1985 was still slightly less than in 1977, the previous peak year.

Of the total expenditure in the UK by overseas visitors, 31 per cent originated in North America, 23 per cent in the European Community, and 11 per cent elsewhere in Western Europe. Compared with 1984, North America's share rose by three percentage points balanced by a fall in the share from other non-European countries.

#### Purpose of visit

The number of overseas residents coming to the UK for a holiday increased by four per cent. There was an 18 per cent increase in holiday visits by North American resi-

dents but only a one per cent rise in holidays from the European Community. Business visits were also up by six per cent. Visits to friends and relatives, however, showed the largest proportionate rise at ten per cent.

The pattern of visits was much the same as in recent years, with holidays accounting for 46 per cent of all visits, business for 21 per cent, and visits to friends and relatives 20 per cent.

Holiday visitors spent £2,379 million, 44 per cent of the total, while £1,288 million was spent by business visitors (24 per cent). Visitors to friends and relatives spent £852 million which was 16 per cent of the total.

Of those overseas residents visiting the UK for a holiday, 29 per cent came on an inclusive tour, the same percentage as in 1984. (This figure excludes visits from the Republic of Ireland, see *Notes and Definitions 17*). Inclusive tour visits were up by six per cent in 1985, mainly

**Table 5 Overseas visitors: average length of stay in the UK and average expenditure per day and per visit, by area of permanent residence and by purpose of visit.**

	Analysis by area of permanent residence					Analysis by purpose of visit			
	All	North American	European Community	Other Western Europe	Other areas	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
<b>Average length of stay (days)</b>									
1981	11.8	11.7	8.6	11.9	20.0	11.1	6.3	15.4	17.2
1982	11.7	12.3	8.5	11.9	18.7	10.9	6.4	15.4	17.8
1983	11.6	11.0	8.6	12.5	18.9	10.6	6.0	15.8	18.2
1984	11.3	10.5	8.5	11.3	18.4	10.5	6.0	15.7	16.3
1985 P	11.6	10.6	8.7	12.2	18.9	10.5	5.9	15.9	17.6
<b>Average expenditure per day (£)</b>									
1981	21.7	24.0	15.3	20.8	27.6	22.3	49.5	12.6	16.8
1982	23.1	26.0	15.8	22.4	29.6	24.3	52.2	13.3	18.1
1983	27.4	31.1	19.6	22.7	34.5	27.4	63.1	15.8	24.6
1984	29.6	36.1	21.2	25.5	34.9	30.2	63.5	17.1	26.1
1985 P	32.2	42.3	22.5	27.7	36.3	33.5	72.0	18.5	27.4
<b>Average expenditure per visit (£)</b>									
1981	256.6	280.3	131.6	247.2	551.0	248.0	311.2	193.4	288.7
1982	271.0	320.7	133.9	266.6	553.2	263.3	332.0	201.0	317.4
1983	318.5	348.9	168.3	283.0	653.3	294.0	375.9	249.6	449.0
1984	335.4	380.8	179.1	289.7	643.3	316.4	381.0	268.8	428.7
1985 P	373.3	449.0	195.9	338.9	685.8	351.9	428.2	293.9	482.0

P provisional.

**Table 6** Number of overnight visits<sup>1</sup> to regions of the UK by overseas visitors (other than from Irish Republic) by main area of residence

Main area of residence	Thousands					
	London	Other England	Total England	Scotland	Wales	Total <sup>2</sup>
<b>1984</b>						
North America	2,586	1,342	3,197	460	182	3,331
European Community	2,139	2,639	4,337	307	177	5,031
Rest of						
Western Europe	1,066	681	1,521	114	43	1,611
Rest of World	2,054	1,091	2,661	260	135	2,763
<b>Total World</b>	<b>7,845</b>	<b>5,735</b>	<b>11,717</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>12,736</b>
<b>1985</b>						
North America	2,988	1,508	3,675	505	186	3,797
European Community	2,333	2,529	4,470	296	178	5,183
Rest of						
Western Europe	1,102	719	1,611	121	38	1,719
Rest of World	2,053	1,110	2,671	274	143	2,782
<b>Total World</b>	<b>8,476</b>	<b>5,865</b>	<b>12,427</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>13,482</b>

<sup>1</sup> Visits which did not involve an overnight stay in the UK are excluded from this table.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes visits to Northern Ireland except those made direct from the Republic of Ireland.

due to an increase of 22 per cent in such visits from North America and of 15 per cent from European Community countries.

As a destination for day trips the UK increased in popularity in 1985. There were 556,000 such visits, a rise of seven per cent.

#### Mode of travel

The number of overseas visitors travelling by air to the UK in 1985 increased by ten per cent, while the number who came by sea was one per cent lower than in 1984, as shown in *Table 4*.

The pattern of travel showed some shift towards air traffic with 65 per cent of visitors travelling by air, compared with 62 per cent in 1984. However, the proportion has remained fairly constant over the previous decade.

#### Length of stay and average expenditure

The average length of stay in the UK by overseas residents was 11.6 days, an increase of three per cent, as shown in *Table 5*. This represents a recovery from the record low figure in 1984 to the levels recorded between 1980 and 1983.

Average daily expenditure increased by nine per cent to £32.20, although, when allowance is made for inflation, the increase is less than two per cent. Average expenditure per visit increased by 11 per cent to £373.30. Average expenditure per visit by North American visitors increased by 18 per cent, and it was nine per cent higher for visitors from European Community countries.

#### Visits to the regions of the UK

In 1985, 13.5 million overseas visitors (other than those from the Irish Republic) stayed at least one night or more in the UK, 93 per cent of all visitors, see *Table 6*. Of these, about 8.5 million visitors spent at least one night in London, and about 92 per cent of all visitors spent at least one night in England (including London), nine per cent in Scotland, and four per cent in Wales. As in previous years, visitors from European Community countries were least likely to visit London but most likely to visit other parts of England.

Visitors from North America were the most likely to visit London, and many of them also went to Scotland. Over 40 per cent of overseas visitors to Scotland were from North America.



#### Visits abroad by UK residents

As shown in *Table 7* which analyses visits and expenditure by UK residents by main country visited, the most notable feature in 1985 was a considerable decline in Spain as a destination. Although there were 4,175,000 visits to Spain, this was 17 per cent fewer than in 1984. The number of visits to Italy fell by ten per cent, but other Mediterranean destinations increased their market share. There were 26 per cent more visits to Greece, 24 per cent more to Portugal, and 19 per cent more to Yugoslavia. France became the most frequently visited foreign country with 4,523,000 visits, an increase of one per cent. Visits to Austria and Switzerland were down, but numbers going to Scandinavian countries were up by 15 per cent.

There was little change in numbers of visitors to the United States and Canada. There was a very large increase in visits to Eastern Europe (up 45 per cent). Visits to North Africa also rose by eight per cent, but elsewhere visits were generally down—notably by 13 per cent for visits to the Commonwealth Caribbean, and by 15 per cent to the Middle East.

UK residents' expenditure in North America was virtually unchanged, while their expenditure on visits to European Community countries increased by 14 per cent. Expenditure in other Western European countries fell by two per cent but rose by four per cent in the rest of the world.

#### Purpose of visit

*Table 8* shows the number of overseas visits by UK residents analysed by purpose of visit and *Table 9* gives details on length of stay and expenditure.

Holiday visits abroad were two per cent lower than in 1984, a fall of six per cent in the number of inclusive tour holidays being only partially offset by a rise of four per cent in the number of independent holidays.

The number of inclusive tour holidays to Spain fell by about one million (27 per cent). The main growth areas were Greece (up 34 per cent), Portugal (up 21 per cent), and Yugoslavia. Business visits were up by ten per cent, but there were one per cent fewer visits abroad to visit friends and relatives. There was a fall of 14 per cent in the number of day excursion trips abroad with trips by sea to France falling by 12 per cent to 1.2 million. This fall in trips to France is partially related to the fact that from August 1984 the French government has required all visitors from the UK to hold passports. Previously people eligible to hold a UK passport could make day-trips using an identity card obtainable at the UK port of departure.

Sixty-six per cent of expenditure abroad by UK residents was on holidays, 22 per cent on business, 18 per cent on visits to friends and relatives, and four per cent for miscellaneous purposes. Compared with 1984 this shows a small increase in the proportion of expenditure on business visits.

#### Length of stay and average expenditure

The average length of stay for visits abroad by UK residents was 12.4 days, slightly less than in the two previous years, and the lowest figure recorded for over 20

years. The average stay of people taking holidays abroad was 12.0 days, much the same as in 1984. Business visitors and those visiting friends and relatives stayed slightly less long than in 1984.

Average daily expenditure increased by seven per cent to £18.00. Average expenditure per visit increased by six per cent to £223.60. Average daily expenditure on holidays was £17.90, six per cent higher than in 1984. Daily business expenditure was just over £45 compared with £41 in 1984.

#### Domestic trips by British residents

According to provisional figures from the "British Tourism Survey" conducted by the British Tourist Authority/English Tourist Board Research Services—expenditure on domestic trips involving staying away from home within Great Britain increased by six per cent in 1985. However the number of trips decreased by some ten per cent.

#### Employment in tourism

Spending by overseas and domestic tourists helps support many jobs in the UK both directly and in hotels, restaurants, transport, and tourist attractions etc and indirectly in supplying industries such as food and drink. On the Department's own estimate, tourism spending in 1985 of £14.4 billion (which includes estimates for spending by UK residents or day trips and fares paid for travel to the UK) supported about 1.1 million people in employment in the UK.

A broad indication of short-term trends in employment associated with tourism can be obtained by looking at the

**Table 7** Visits abroad by UK residents: numbers of visits and expenditure abroad by main country visited

Main country visited	Numbers of visits (thousands)			Expenditure (£ million)		
	1983	1984	1985 P	1983	1984	1985 P
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>20,994</b>	<b>22,072</b>	<b>21,771</b>	<b>4,090.1</b>	<b>4,662.8</b>	<b>4,876.6</b>
United States	780	719	722	345.6	376.8	376.1
Canada	243	200	193	71.1	70.5	64.0
<b>North America</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>416.8</b>	<b>447.2</b>	<b>440.1</b>
Belgium/Luxembourg	831	776	755	65.4	69.7	66.6
France	5,058	4,482	4,523	541.9	530.6	641.6
Federal Republic of Germany	1,091	1,294	1,321	168.7	204.3	217.3
Italy	1,154	1,184	1,066	273.2	288.5	285.9
Netherlands	784	868	949	85.1	96.4	107.1
Denmark	128	136	151	17.6	20.3	27.4
Republic of Ireland	1,472	1,552	1,623	159.4	180.6	200.9
Greece	869	1,048	1,319	215.5	264.1	341.7
<b>European Community</b>	<b>11,387</b>	<b>11,346</b>	<b>11,707</b>	<b>1,533.6</b>	<b>1,661.8</b>	<b>1,896.5</b>
Yugoslavia	293	477	566	54.5	93.6	119.9
Spain	4,278	5,022	4,175	868.1	1,011.6	939.3
Portugal	547	573	709	121.2	130.9	176.6
Austria	490	609	557	119.0	149.7	135.3
Switzerland	474	519	488	112.5	121.7	127.3
Norway	135	139	161	26.7	32.2	43.3
Sweden	120	135	143	35.1	45.5	29.3
Finland	30	28	42	7.7	7.5	12.9
Gibraltar/Malta/Cyprus	434	475	475	98.8	115.4	128.3
Rest of Western Europe	41	53	82	11.0	19.6	34.7
<b>Other Western Europe</b>	<b>6,842</b>	<b>8,031</b>	<b>7,398</b>	<b>1,454.6</b>	<b>1,787.8</b>	<b>1,746.9</b>
Middle East	219	223	189	78.5	97.0	76.6
North Africa	224	253	273	63.1	76.6	83.2
South Africa	78	78	70	39.3	39.0	37.1
Rest of Africa	141	169	162	49.9	62.6	63.7
Eastern Europe	149	164	237	33.1	32.9	49.3
Japan	27	28	31	19.0	31.0	26.2
Australia	121	136	130	73.4	90.2	98.8
New Zealand	26	31	24	12.0	16.7	21.0
Commonwealth Caribbean	147	140	122	59.3	57.1	63.5
Latin America	40	42	50	20.6	23.2	40.8
Rest of World	570	517	464	237.0	239.9	233.0
<b>Other countries</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>685.2</b>	<b>766.0</b>	<b>793.2</b>

P Provisional.



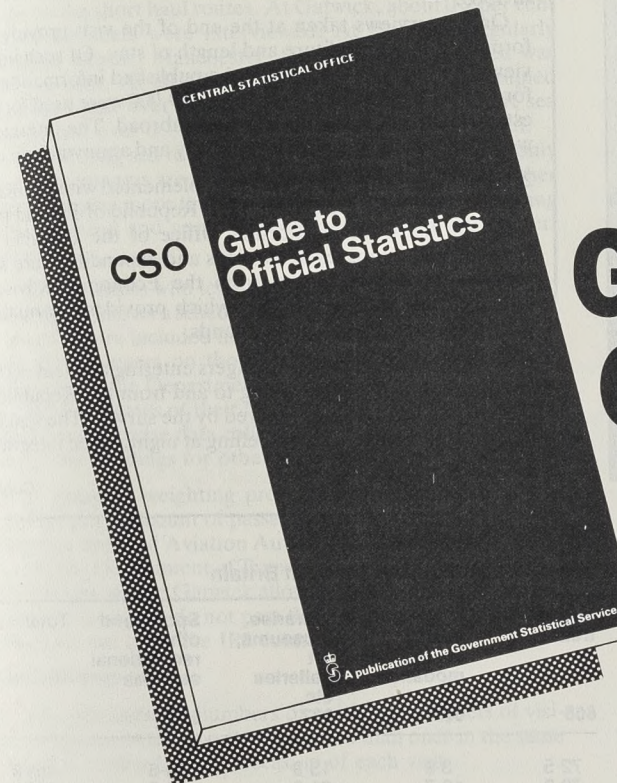
Table 11 Employment of males in tourism related industries in Great Britain

Employees in employment	Thousands							Total
	Restaurants, cafes etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels trade	Other tourist etc accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries etc	Sports and other recreational services	
SIC Group	661	662	663	665	667	977	979	
<b>1982</b>								
March	64.7	62.6	50.4	76.6	8.7	17.9	127.2	408.0
June	68.6	66.8	52.0	84.8	21.0	20.3	133.4	446.9
September	69.6	64.8	51.7	84.7	24.2	19.5	130.7	445.3
December	65.9	63.9	52.3	78.2	9.1	17.9	122.7	410.0
<b>1983</b>								
March	61.7	63.0	52.8	77.2	9.9	18.3	122.5	405.3
June	68.5	68.4	55.5	84.0	26.6	19.7	118.7	441.4
September	69.5	73.8	56.6	86.2	24.5	19.8	134.5	464.9
December	67.2	71.4	58.0	81.3	9.5	17.8	122.6	427.9
<b>1984</b>								
March	66.1	69.2	56.5	79.9	10.1	18.4	119.5	419.7
June	69.0	75.1	57.5	89.1	26.0	19.7	126.5	462.8
September	72.2	75.8	57.7	92.1	23.7	19.4	123.4	464.3
December	69.8	76.3	59.6	85.8	12.3	18.1	115.8	437.8
<b>1985</b>								
March	66.4	73.9	58.9	85.5	13.9	18.6	116.4	433.6
June	75.9	78.0	63.5	92.3	26.1	20.1	125.1	481.0
September	75.8	78.9	61.2	95.8	24.1	19.7	124.8	480.2
December	72.8	77.3	62.4	91.3	12.0	18.4	120.3	454.5
Change June 85-June 84								
Thousands	+6.9	+2.9	+6.0	+3.2	+0.1	+0.4	-1.4	+18.2
Percentage	10.0	+3.9	+10.4	+3.6	+0.4	+2.0	-1.1	+3.9
Change Dec 85-Dec 84								
Thousands	+3.0	+1.0	+2.8	+5.5	-0.3	+0.3	+4.5	+16.7
Percentage	+4.3	+1.3	+4.7	+6.4	-2.4	+1.7	+3.9	+3.8

Table 12 Employment of all females in tourism related industries in Great Britain

Employees in employment	Thousands							Total
	Restaurants, cafes etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels trade	Other tourist etc accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries etc	Sports and other recreational services	
SIC Group	661	662	663	665	667	977	979	
<b>1982</b>								
March	111.4	160.9	89.2	133.7	7.6	35.1	126.7	664.6
June	118.8	166.8	89.8	150.2	22.1	44.2	135.7	727.6
September	116.6	165.9	87.1	148.7	24.8	40.6	132.5	716.2
December	107.6	162.6	87.7	132.6	6.9	35.1	129.2	661.7
<b>1983</b>								
March	99.5	158.6	84.6	128.2	8.5	36.0	125.5	640.8
June	114.3	162.7	84.7	150.5	25.5	41.4	127.6	706.7
September	117.0	164.8	86.9	156.3	26.2	40.7	133.8	725.6
December	114.0	164.9	89.5	143.8	7.4	36.5	130.4	686.6
<b>1984</b>								
March	113.2	161.9	90.4	137.6	9.2	36.9	129.0	678.2
June	120.7	167.4	91.4	163.6	25.6	43.4	135.8	747.9
September	118.4	173.9	91.5	165.3	22.8	42.3	135.9	750.3
December	112.2	172.9	92.4	152.8	12.5	38.7	135.2	716.7
<b>1985</b>								
March	110.2	170.7	92.7	147.5	13.4	39.9	132.8	707.2
June	116.9	180.3	92.2	170.9	28.2	46.0	138.3	772.8
September	119.5	181.1	91.5	174.6	27.4	45.9	138.7	778.7
December	117.0	179.4	94.5	160.8	13.1	41.6	137.5	743.9
Change June 85-June 84								
Thousands	-3.8	+12.9	+0.8	+7.3	+2.6	+2.6	+2.5	+24.9
Percentage	-3.1	+7.7	+0.9	+4.5	+10.2	+6.0	+1.8	+3.3
Change Dec 85-Dec 84								
Thousands	+4.8	+6.5	+2.1	+8.0	+0.6	+2.9	+2.3	+27.2
Percentage	+4.3	+3.8	+2.3	+5.2	+4.8	+7.5	+1.7	+3.8

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## Notes and definitions

### The International Passenger Survey (IPS)

1 This article presents the main results of the International Passenger Survey. The survey is carried out for a number of Government Departments by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the estimates are based on interviews with a stratified random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK on the principal air and sea routes.

The main features of the stratification are mode of transport (ie air or sea), port, and time of day. The frequency of sampling within each stratum depends mainly on the variation of tourist expenditure and on the volume of migrants, for which the survey is also used to collect statistics. Travellers passing through passport control are randomly selected for interview and in all some 169,000 interviews were conducted in 1985.

Only interviews taken at the end of the visit provide information on expenditure and length of stay. Of such interviews around 43,000 provided the published information on foreign visitors to the UK and some 29,000 were used for the estimates of UK residents travelling abroad. The interviews were conducted on a purely voluntary and anonymous basis.

2 The results from the IPS are supplemented with estimates of travel between the UK and the Republic of Ireland provided by the Central Statistics Office of the Republic of Ireland. The estimates of earnings and expenditure are also supplemented with figures from the Economic Adviser's Office of the States of Jersey, which provides information with respect to the Channel Islands.

3 About 90 per cent of passengers entering and leaving the UK (excluding those travelling to and from the Republic of Ireland) travel on routes covered by the survey. The remainder are either passengers travelling at night, when interview-

Cont ►

## Notes and definitions (cont.)

ing is suspended, or on those routes too small in volume to be covered. For those passengers, estimates are made and included in the main results of the survey. Belfast Airport is for a number of reasons not included in the survey.

At the major airports a sample of half-days is taken and a fixed proportion of passengers are interviewed, while the smaller airports are sampled occasionally with the number of visits depending on the number of international passengers. On the sea routes either particular cross-Channel sailings are sampled and a fixed proportion of passengers interviewed on board or a sample of days is taken and the passengers interviewed on the quayside. In all, around 0.24 per cent of all travellers were interviewed in 1985: this figure varies from port to port. At Heathrow airport it was approximately 0.5 per cent of all travellers on the long haul routes and 0.3 per cent on the short haul routes. At Gatwick, about 0.2 per cent of all travellers were interviewed. At the other regularly covered airport, Manchester, the percentage sampled was 0.3 per cent. At all other airports the percentage sampled averaged just over 0.1 per cent; of the sampled short sea routes just over 0.1 per cent of all traffic is interviewed.

On the long sea routes, liners or other ships carrying only cruise passengers are excluded from the survey, but all other ships carrying more than 50 passengers arriving or departing were covered and approximately one per cent were interviewed.

4 UK residents who left a cruise boat at a foreign port and returned home on a scheduled air or sea service (for example, fly-cruise) are included in the IPS. Information on the number of passengers on those cruises finishing in the UK is collected by the Department of Transport and this, together with the estimates of their length of stay and expenditure, is added to the cruise data collected from the IPS and included under the headings for other areas, "holiday", and "sea".

5 A complex weighting procedure is used in the survey results taking account of passenger movement statistics produced by the Civil Aviation Authority in the case of air traffic and by the Department of Transport in the case of sea traffic. For Heathrow and Gatwick allowances are made for passengers in transit who do not pass through passport control and hence do not cross the IPS counting line.

### Definitions

6 The numbers are numbers of visits, not numbers of visitors. Anyone entering or leaving more than once in the same period is counted on the occasion of each visit.

7 The count of visits relates to those ending during each period, that is, to UK residents returning to this country and to overseas residents leaving it.

8 Day-trips (that is trips which do not involve an overnight stay) abroad by UK residents as well as day trips to the UK by overseas residents are included in the figures for visits and expenditure. Details of such visits are shown separately in *Tables 3 and 8*. It should be noted that they do not cover day-trips to/from the Irish Republic although longer trips are included in total visits. For overseas residents in transit through the United Kingdom, see *Note 11*.

9 Trippers who cross the Channel or the North Sea but do not alight from the boat are excluded from the number of visits.

10 Migrants and people travelling overseas to take up pre-arranged employment together with military/diplomatic personnel, merchant seamen and airline personnel on duty are excluded from the number of visits.

11 Overseas residents passing through the UK en route to other destinations but who do not stay overnight are also excluded. However, any spending while here is included in the figure for earnings.

12 "Overseas visitor" means a person, who being permanently resident in a country outside the UK, visits the UK for a period of less than 12 months. UK citizens resident overseas for 12 months or more coming home for less than 12 months for example, on leave, are included in this category.

13 Visits abroad, similarly, are visits for a period of less than 12 months by people permanently resident in the UK (who may be of foreign nationality).

14 When a resident of the UK has visited more than one country, the entire visit, expenditure and stay are allocated to that country in which he stayed the longest time.

15 Visits for miscellaneous purposes include those for study, to attend sporting events, for shopping, health, religious or other purposes, together with visits for more than one purpose when none predominates (for example, visits both on business and on holiday). Overseas visitors staying overnight in the UK en route to other destinations are also included in miscellaneous purposes.

16 Estimates relating to tourist flows across the land boundary between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland are for convenience included in the figures for sea. Flights by hovercraft are also treated as sea crossings.

17 Inclusive tours—adjustments are made to the reported cost of an inclusive tour so that an estimate of just that element covering foreign exchange earnings and expenditure is used to calculate the total expenditure by the traveller (see also *Note 20*). Information on inclusive tours to and from the Irish Republic is not available separately and so is excluded from the inclusive tour totals for the European Community and for the world.

18 Length of stay for UK residents covers the time spent, including the journey outside the UK, while for overseas residents it refers to the time spent within the UK.

19 Earnings and expenditure figures cover the same categories of travellers as do the number of visits except that in addition they include the expenditure by same day transit passenger (this affects earnings only) and the foreign exchange earnings and expenditure due to travel and expenditure relating to the Channel Islands. The averages in *Tables 5 and 9* are net of these additions.

20 Earnings and expenditure exclude payments for air and sea travel to and from the UK. For any traveller on an inclusive tour an estimate of the return fare is deducted from the total tour price.

21 Earnings do not include the personal export of cars which have been purchased in the UK by overseas residents and their value is included in the Overseas Trade Statistics. Other expenditure exclusions by overseas visitors are purchases on British vessels.

22 Regional analysis (*Table 6*). Information relating to visitors from the Irish Republic is not collected and so is excluded from the table. Also excluded are all visits which did not include an overnight stay in the United Kingdom. Visits by overseas residents to Northern Ireland although included in the "total" column are not separately analysed.

23 The geographical divisions referred to in *Tables 2 and 7* are defined as follows:

- North America: Canada (including Greenland and St Pierre et Miquelon), US (including Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands).
- European Community: Belgium, Denmark, Federal German Republic, France (including Monaco), Greece, Irish Republic, Italy (including San Marino), Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Portugal and Spain are not included in the

Table 13 Employment of part-time female employees in tourism related industries in Great Britain

Employees in employment	Restaurants, cafes etc	Public houses and bars	Night clubs and licensed clubs	Hotels trade	Other tourist etc accommodation	Libraries, museums, art galleries etc	Sports and other recreational services	Total
SIC Group	661	662	663	665	667	977	979	
<b>1982</b>								
March	75.9	136.6	72.5	72.5	3.9	13.9	80.6	455.9
June	82.7	139.8	73.9	79.3	10.7	21.6	84.0	492.1
September	78.2	141.3	73.5	76.6	12.3	19.2	83.0	484.1
December	73.2	138.6	71.6	72.3	5.4	14.7	83.1	458.9
<b>1983</b>								
March	67.5	139.4	73.4	70.9	4.8	14.7	79.7	450.4
June	78.6	147.1	73.6	83.2	12.2	18.6	86.1	499.3
September	80.8	148.1	77.3	88.0	13.4	19.1	89.1	515.8
December	81.4	148.8	79.2	88.1	3.9	16.5	86.7	504.6
<b>1984</b>								
March	79.9	144.9	81.2	82.4	4.7	16.0	87.1	496.3
June	84.2	152.1	80.7	94.4	13.3	20.1	92.7	537.4
September	82.1	157.0	81.0	96.6	12.2	19.2	91.4	539.5
December	79.4	157.2	82.4	92.6	7.9	16.4	91.0	527.0
<b>1985</b>								
March	77.9	156.6	81.7	87.6	8.5	15.8	90.0	518.1
June	82.9	164.0	81.6	99.2	14.5	20.4	92.5	555.1
September	83.4	163.9	81.1	99.3	15.4	19.3	93.7	556.0
December	83.2	163.5	83.3	96.3	8.8	16.2	93.4	544.4
Change June 85-June 84								
Thousands	-1.3	+11.9	+0.9	+4.8	+1.2	+0.3	-0.2	+15.6
Percentage	-1.5	+7.8	+1.1	+5.1	+9.0	+1.5	-0.2	+2.9
Change Dec 85-Dec 84								
Thousands	+3.8	+6.3	+0.9	+3.7	+0.9	-0.2	+2.4	+17.4
Percentage	+4.8	+4.0	+1.1	+4.0	+11.4	-1.2	+2.6	+3.3

Notes and definitions (cont.)

- European Community in these tables because they did not belong to it in 1985.
- Other Western Europe: Austria, Cyprus, Faroe islands, Finland, Gibraltar, Iceland, Malta, Norway, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Spain (including Canary Islands and Andorra), Sweden, Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey, Yugoslavia.
- Middle East: Bahrain, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic (N. Yemen), Yemen People's Democratic Republic (S. Yemen).
- North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia.
- Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR.

- Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama (including Canal Zone), Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.
- Commonwealth Caribbean: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Further information

Please contact Department of Employment, Room 454, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Tel 01-215 6142.

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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
July 17, Thursday	July 11, Friday	July 30, Wednesday
Aug 14, Thursday	Aug 15, Friday	Sep 3, Wednesday
Sept 18, Thursday	Sept 12, Friday	Oct 1, Wednesday

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



## Summary

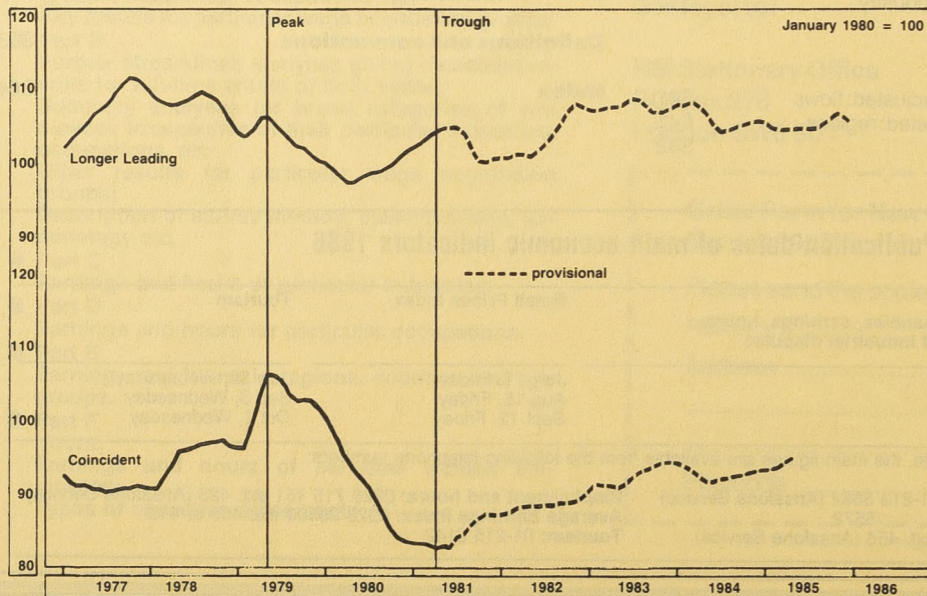
The economy continues to grow although the underlying rate of increase has been slowing recently. GDP (Output) in the first quarter of 1986 rose by less than 1/2 per cent compared with the previous quarter, and after making broad allowance for the effects of the miners' strike, was 1 1/2 per cent above its level of a year earlier.

Output of the production industries in the three months to April is provisionally estimated to have increased by 1 1/2 per cent compared with the previous three months, but was broadly unchanged compared with a year earlier after allowing for the effects of the miners' strike. Manufacturing output in the three months to April was little changed compared with the previous three months and 1/2 per cent lower than a year earlier.

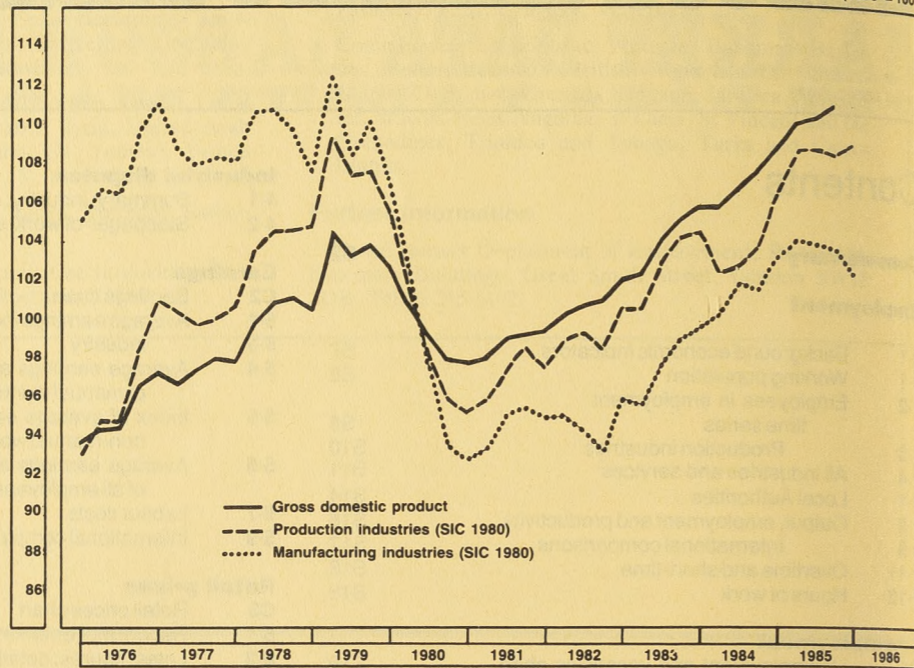
Consumers' expenditure was broadly unchanged in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the final quarter of 1985, but was 3 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of retail sales, which makes up about half of consumers' expenditure, increased by 1 1/2 per cent in the three months to May compared with the previous three months and was 4 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Total fixed investment in the economy increased by 4 per cent in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the previous quarter but was 2 1/2 per cent lower than a year earlier which reflected the bringing forward of investment that occurred last year in advance of the reduction in first year capital allowances.

### Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups



## OUTPUT INDICES



The total volume of stocks increased by £0.4 billion in the first quarter of 1986, compared with an increase of about £0.3 billion in the previous quarter.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries decreased by 7,000 in April. The average decrease of 13,000 a month in the latest three months (which includes the exceptional decrease of 30,000 in February), compares with an average decrease of 4,000 a month in the previous three months ending January. Although

recent figures have been fluctuating, the rate of decrease in manufacturing employment appears to have accelerated slightly since the Autumn of 1985, after a period in the middle of last year when there was only a very slow downward drift.

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school leavers) rose by 6,000 in the month to May. This rise, and the increase of 4,000 in April, have been relatively modest compared with sharp rises in December, January and

particularly March. But, taken together, the figures indicate a continuing upward trend. The seasonally adjusted series has risen in each of the past six months, by nearly 16,000 per month on average, compared with an average fall of 1,000 per month over the previous six months to November 1985.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to April was 7 1/2 per cent, similar to the increase in March. In manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 8 per cent.

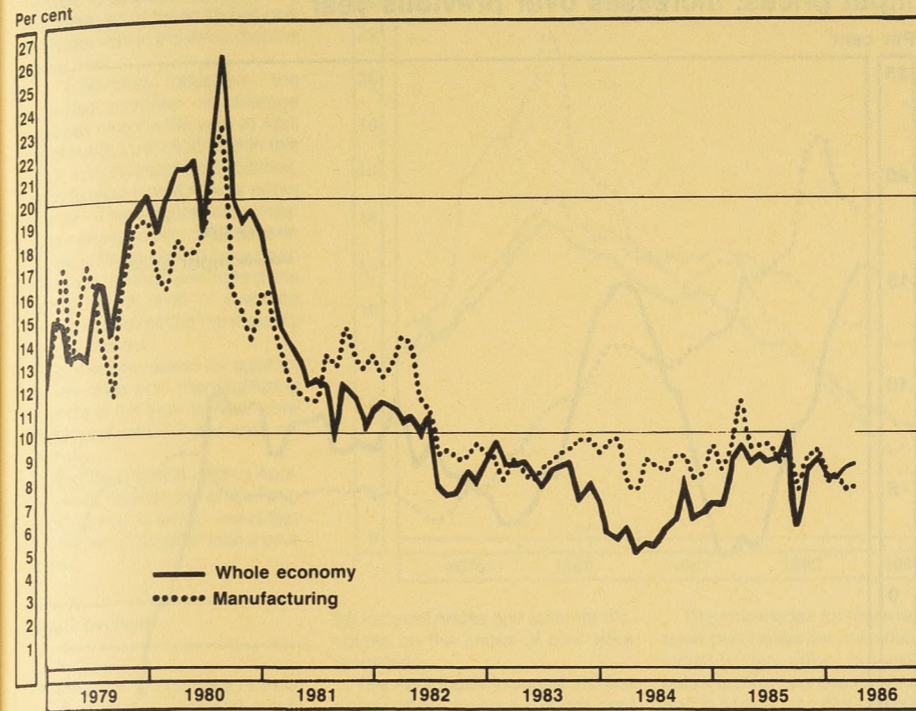
The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12 month change in the index of retail prices fell for the fifth consecutive month to 2.8 per cent in May. This compared with 3.0 per cent in April and 7.0 per cent in May 1985.

The tax and prices index increased by 0.9 per cent in the year to May, compared with 1.2 per cent in the year to April.

### Economic background

The OECD, in its May 1986 "Economic Outlook" forecast that GDP growth in the United Kingdom will continue at a rate of 3 per cent this year and a further 2 1/4 per cent in 1987. The OECD states that it is still too early to assess the full implications of lower oil prices, but adds that there are various signs that the adjustment to the halving of the prices of a commodity, which represents 7 per cent of output, will occur with less disruption than once

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



feared. The May forecasts of the National Institute Economic Review predict that real GDP will rise by 1.9 per cent this year and 1.7 per cent in 1987. The NIER said it had revised its projection upwards following recent falls in the price of oil and the stimulus given by the Budget. Other independent forecasting groups tend to be more optimistic, generally predicting growth of between 2.0 and 3.0 per cent for both 1986 and 1987.

The CBI Industrial Trends Enquiry to Manufacturing Industry for May suggests some modest growth in output over the next four months. However, the balance of firms expecting an increase in the volume of output was lower than in the corresponding enquiry a year ago.

Gross Domestic Product has grown steadily since the trough of the last recession in early 1981, although the underlying growth in activity has been slowing recently. The provisional output-based estimate of GDP, usually the best indicator of short-term movements, rose by less than 1/2 per cent in the first quarter of 1986. This was 2 1/2 per cent above its level a year earlier, or 1 1/2 per cent higher after adjusting for the effect of the miners' strike on the earlier period.

Output of the production industries is provisionally estimated to have risen by 1 1/2 per cent in the three months to April 1986. Compared with the previous three months this was 2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago, but after allowing for the effects of the coal strike, output was broadly unchanged compared with a year earlier. Within the total, manufacturing output in the three months to April 1986 was little changed compared with the pre-

vious three months and 1/2 per cent below the level of a year earlier.

The preliminary estimate of the volume of consumers' expenditure was broadly unchanged in the first quarter of 1986 but was 3 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of retail sales in the three months to May was provisionally 1 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4 1/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Fixed investment in the economy as a whole increased by 4 per cent in the first quarter of 1986, compared with the previous quarter but was 2 1/2 per cent lower than a year earlier, reflecting the bringing forward of investment that occurred last year prior to the reduction in first year capital allowances in April 1985. Investment by manufacturing, construction, distribution and financial industries on revised estimates rose by 4 per cent in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the previous quarter, but was 2 per cent lower than a year earlier; this year on year comparison is also affected by the bringing forward of investment prior to the reduction in first year capital allowances. Within the total, investment by manufacturing industries increased by nearly 6 per cent in the first quarter of 1986 and was about 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The results of the latest DTI investment intention survey indicate a rise of around 3 per cent in the volume of investment by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and selected service industries in 1986. The expectation for 1987 suggest a similar increase in investment as compared with 1986.

The total volume of stocks in the economy as a whole increased by

£0.4 billion in the first quarter of 1986, compared with an increase of about £0.3 billion in the previous quarter. Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks, on revised estimates, rose by £90 million in the first quarter of 1986 compared with a rise of £50 million in the fourth quarter of 1985. Within the total, stocks held by manufacturing industries fell by about £115 million in the first quarter, compared with a reduction of £330 million in the previous quarter.

During the banking month to mid-May Sterling M0 rose by about 0.1 per cent and Sterling M3 by about 3 per cent. In the latest 12 months M0 and M3 have risen at rates of 3.4 and 19.5 per cent respectively. The target growth ranges for the 1986-87 period are 2-6 per cent for M0 and 11-15 per

cent for M3.

Base lending rates were reduced by 1/2 percentage point to 10 per cent by the leading clearing banks on either May 22 or 23. This followed similar cuts on April 8 and 18, and base rates are now at their lowest level since January 1985.

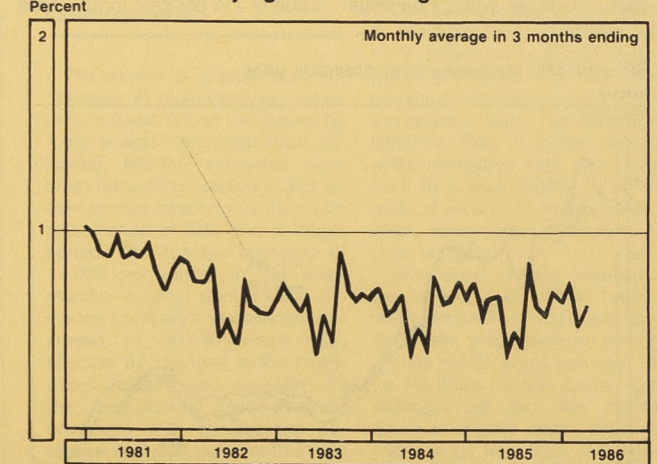
The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (not seasonally adjusted) in May is provisionally estimated to be £1.1 billion bringing the total so far this financial year to £1.9 billion. This compares with £2.7 billion in the first two months of the 1985-86 financial year. The forecast of the PSBR for the financial year 1986-87 given in the Financial Statement and Budget Report is £7.1 billion. The cumulative PSBR for the financial year 1985-86 was £5.9 billion compared with £10.2 billion in 1984-85.

Sterling's effective exchange rate in May averaged 76.1, which was 1/4 per cent lower than in April and 3 1/4 per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier. These movements reflected a fall against European currencies which more than outweighed sterling's appreciation against the dollar. Over the year to May, sterling fell by 10 per cent against EMS currencies, and appreciated by 22 per cent against the dollar. In the week ending June 12 sterling's exchange rate averaged 75.9 (1980=100).

Visible trade was in deficit by £1.7 billion in the three months to April 1986 following a deficit of £0.1 billion in the previous three months. Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil fell by £0.8 billion to £1.3 billion while the deficit on non-oil trade increased by £0.8 billion to £3.1 billion. With the invisibles surplus projected at £1.8 billion in the latest three months, the current account is estimated to have been in surplus by £0.1 billion compared with a £1.7 billion surplus in the previous three months.

In the three months to April 1986 the volume of exports was 1/2 per cent lower than in the three months to January and 1 per cent lower than a year earlier. The gradual de-

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



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

cline in the underlying level of non-oil export volume, which began in the middle of last year, appears to have continued so far in 1986. The volume of imports was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months but 1 1/2 per cent lower than a year earlier. Figures of non-oil import volume have fluctuated considerably in recent months but the underlying level seems to have changed little since last summer.

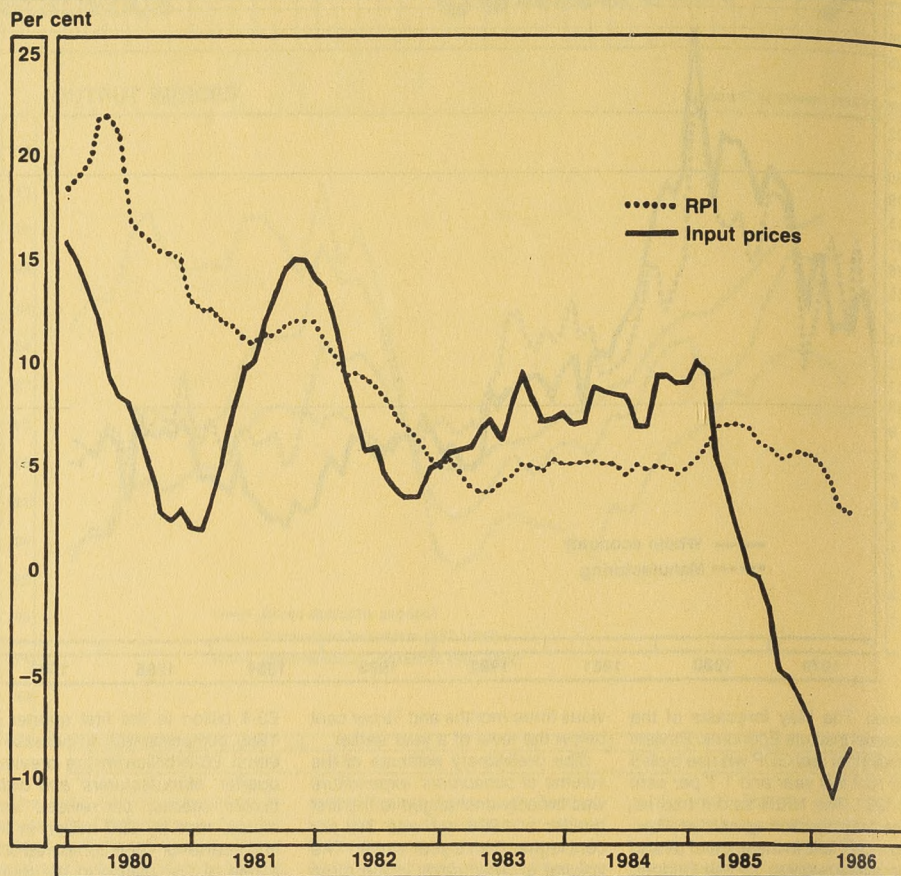
### World outlook

The OECD "Economic Outlook" for May 1986 reports that economic conditions in the OECD area have changed significantly over the past six months or so, and very largely for the better. It said that the near-term prospects for growth and inflation have significantly improved due to three factors. These were: the recent fall in oil prices; reductions in interest rates; and a pattern of exchange rates more conducive to reducing international imbalances.

Taking into account these developments, the OECD forecasts that real GNP in OECD countries will increase at an annual rate of 3 per cent in 1986 and 3 1/4 per cent in 1987, compared with 4.8 per cent in 1984 and 2.8 per cent in 1985; the forecast growth rates for 1986 and 1987 are about a percentage point higher than those projected six months earlier. Growth in the United States, which had weakened from an annual rate of 6.6 per cent in 1984 to 2.2 per cent last year is expected to recover to a rate of 3 per cent this year and 3 3/4 per cent in 1987. In Japan, a continued deceleration is forecast, from 5.1 per cent in 1984 and 4.6 per cent in 1985 to 3 1/4 per cent and 3 per cent in 1986 and 1987 respectively. The forecast growth rate for OECD Europe is 2 3/4 per cent in 1986 and 2 1/2 per cent in 1987, compared with 2.6 per cent in 1984 and 2.4 per cent in 1985.

The OECD forecasts an average rise in hourly earnings in manufacturing for OECD countries of 4 1/4 per cent in 1986 and 3 3/4 per cent in 1987, compared with 5.1 per cent in 1985. The lower average earnings

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



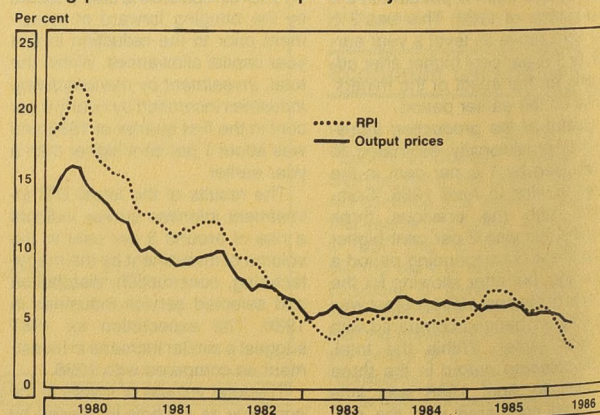
increases are expected to lead to a reduction in the rise in unit labour costs in manufacturing, falling from 2.1 per cent in 1985 and 2 1/4 per cent in 1986 to 1 1/2 per cent in 1987. In Great Britain, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in manufacturing of 8 per cent in the year to April (slightly higher in terms of hourly earnings because of the reduction in overtime) was about twice the expected average increase for hourly earnings in OECD countries in 1986. For manufacturing unit wage costs in Great Britain, the OECD expect the rate of increase to slow down from its latest value of 7 1/2 per cent for the three

months ending April compared to a year earlier to about 5 1/2 per cent for unit labour costs for 1986 as a whole. The increase of 5 1/2 per cent, which could prove to be on the low side, will still be significantly above the expected OECD average for 1986 of 2 1/4 per cent. The OECD also forecasts that inflation will decline from 4 3/4 per cent in 1985, to 3 1/2 per cent in 1986 and to 3 per cent in 1987. Excluding some small countries which have inflation rates above 20 per cent (Greece, Iceland, Portugal and Turkey), the average rate could be down to about 2 1/4 per cent next year.

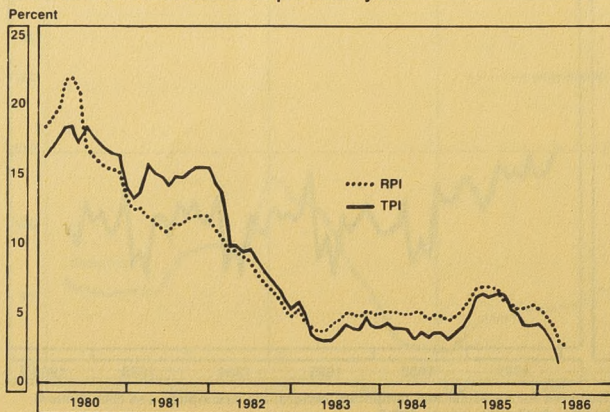
### Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to April was about 7 1/2 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to March. The actual increase in the year to April, 8.7 per cent, was higher than the estimated underlying increase because of temporary factors. Back pay in April 1986 was substantially higher than in April 1985, reflecting mainly the retrospective element of the delayed teachers settlement payable from April 1985, which inflated the actual increase by about 1 1/4 per cent.

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



### RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



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

In production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to April was about 8 1/4 per cent. Within this sector, in manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was about 8 per cent. These figures are similar to the corresponding increases in the year to March (which have been revised downward) and reflect the generally lower level of overtime working in manufacturing industry in recent months.

The actual increases for production industries and manufacturing industries in the year to April were 8.3 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively.

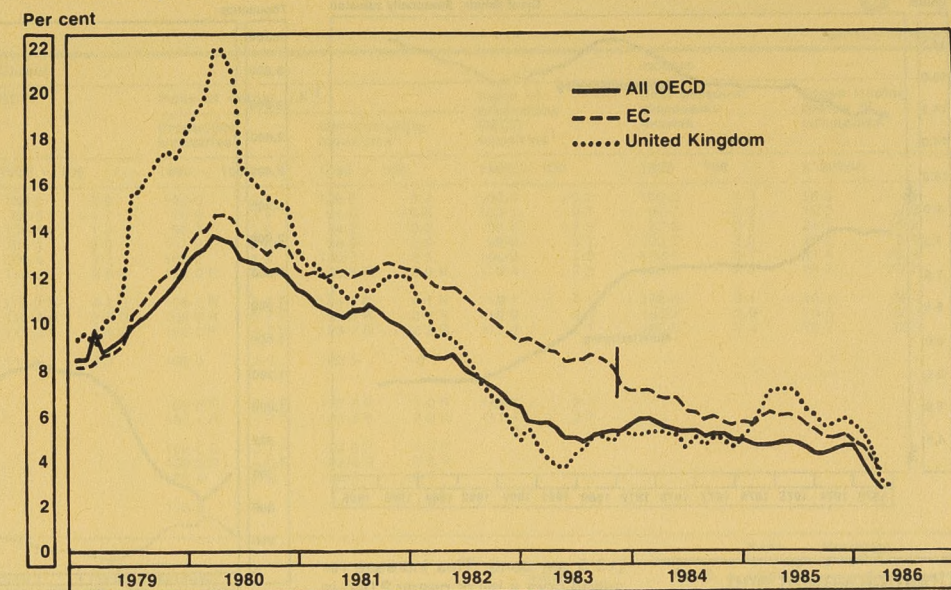
In the three months ending April, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries were 7.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

### Retail prices

In May, the annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, was 2.8 per cent compared with 3.0 per cent recorded in April. This is the fifth consecutive month in which the rate has fallen.

The increase in the overall level of prices between April and May, at 0.2 per cent is less than the 0.5 per cent rise recorded for the corresponding period last year. There were residual effects of the Budget increase in tobacco duty and increases in the prices of motor vehicles, lamb and some fresh vegetables combined with smaller increases across a range of other goods and services. A further sharp

### Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year

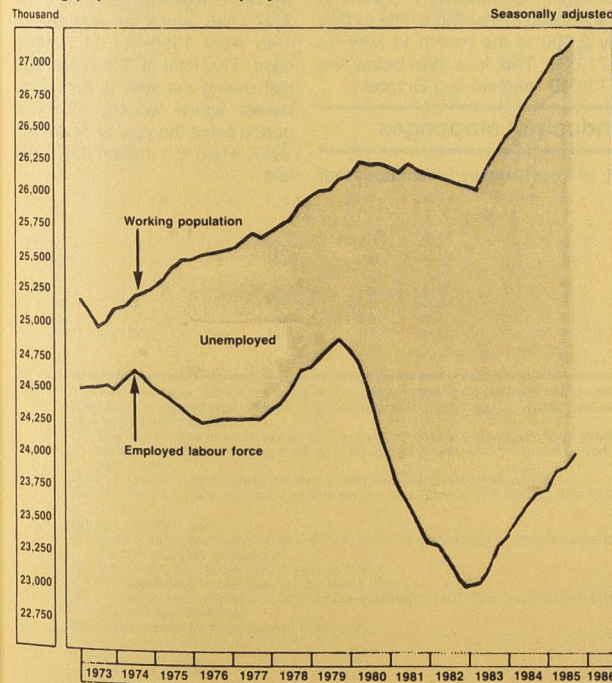


fall in petrol prices and summer discounts on the prices of coal were recorded.

The April index included the first phase of an average 4.7 per cent increase in the price of electricity, taking effect from April 1. Following the reductions in the price of electricity announced by the Electricity Council on June 5 the average increase to domestic consumers will now be 1.2 per cent. This increase will be phased into the index over the billing period to July 1 reflecting the timing of customers' accruing liability at the new rate. The index for May reflects this revised position.

The tax and prices index increased by 0.9 per cent in the year to May compared with 1.2 per cent recorded for April.

### Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



The price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry has fallen progressively below levels recorded a year earlier and in May it was 8 1/2 per cent below its level in May 1985. The index fell over the month by 0.4 per cent, mainly reflecting lower scheduled prices of petroleum products and a fall in the costs of industrial electricity.

The increase in the price index for home sales of manufactured products measured over 12 months was around 4 1/2 per cent in both April and May after having been in the range from just under 5 to 5 1/4 per cent during the preceding six months. The increase in the index over the month to May, at 0.2 per cent, was the lowest since last August.

In April (the latest available date) the annual rate of inflation for the UK (3.0 per cent) was lower than the average for EC countries (3.5 per cent) but remained higher than the average rate for OECD countries (2.6 per cent).

### Employment

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain decreased by 7,000 in April 1986 (seasonally adjusted). Monthly estimates have been fluctuating erratically and an assessment needs to be based on examination of data over a longer period. The average decrease of 13,000 per month in the three months ending April (which includes February's exceptional decrease of 30,000 which was affected by changes in the newspaper industry and, probably, by the exceptionally cold weather) compares with an average decrease of 4,000 per month in the previous three months (ending January). Over the 12 months

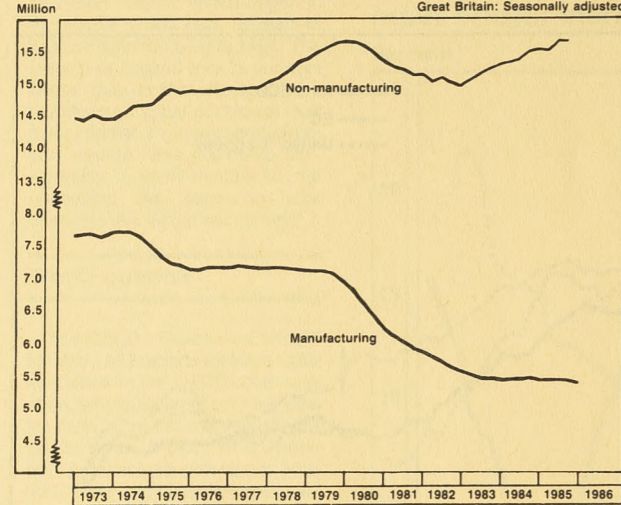
ending April 1986 the rate of decrease averaged 5,000 per month. The underlying slow downward trend, which followed the faster decline of 1980 to 1983, has continued. Although the fluctuations from month to month tend to confuse the picture, the rate of decrease appears to have accelerated since the autumn of 1985 after a period in the middle of last year when there was only a very slow downward drift.

The latest period for which employees' estimates for the whole economy and figures for the employed labour force (which comprises employees in employment, the self employed and HM Forces) are available is December 1985. These estimates have been slightly revised in the light of more recent information. They now show that the employed labour force increased by 106,000 in the December quarter compared with 49,000 in the September quarter. The revised estimate of the increase over the year to December is now 279,000 and the increase between March 1983 and December 1985 is estimated at 995,000.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 11.57 million hours a week in April and the average over the three months ending April was 11.56 million hours a week. The April figure confirms that overtime working while remaining high has fallen back to a level slightly below the peak of around 12 million hours a week which was maintained for most of 1985.

Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0.62 million hours a week in manufacturing industries in April 1986 which made an average of 0.48 million hours per week lost for the three months ending April. Although still low, this month's figure is slightly above those for 1985 when less than 0.5 million hours per week were lost in each month.

Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) was 3,209,000 in May, an increase of 6,000 since April. This increase follows a rise of 4,000 in April and 38,000 in March. Female unemployment rose in the month by 4,000 and male employment rose by 2,000. During the six months to May the level increased by an average of 16,000 per month compared with an average fall of 1,000 over the previous six months to November 1985 and an average rise of 11,000 in the six months to May 1985.

Over the past six months male unemployment has increased by an average of 9,000 per month compared with an average fall of 2,000 per month in the six months to November 1985. Unemployment among women has risen by an average of over 6,000 per month since November compared with nearly 1,000 per month over the previous six months.

Total unemployment in the United Kingdom fell by 54,000 between April and May to 3,271,000

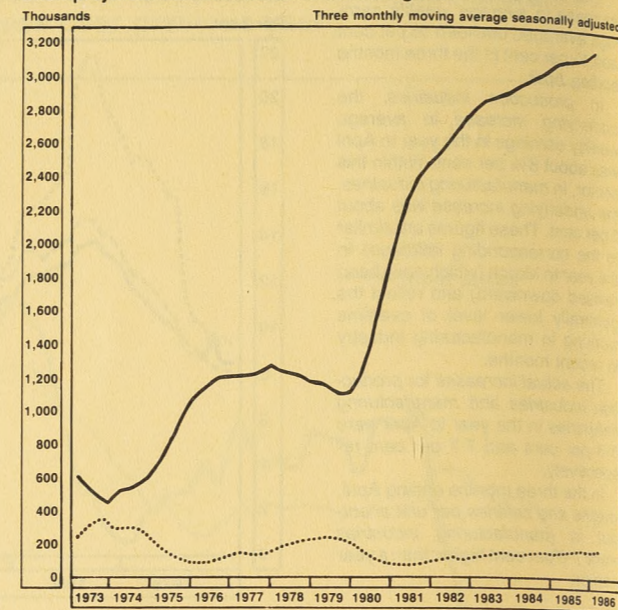
(13.5 per cent). This increase resulted from a fall of nearly 2,000 in school leavers, and a fall of 52,000 among adults, compared with an estimated decrease from seasonal influences of 58,000 adults. Hence the seasonally adjusted increase among adults of 6,000.

The May total included 111,000 school leavers aged under 18, rather more than in May last year.

The regional pattern in May compared with May 1985 showed that Northern Ireland had the largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (2.3 percentage points). Yorkshire and Humberside had an increase of 0.7, East Anglia an increase of 0.6 and Greater London an increase of 0.5 percentage points, compared with 0.4 per cent in the United Kingdom as a whole. All other regions had increases in the range of 0.1 to 0.4 percentage points except the West Midlands which has had virtually no change.

International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally adjusted unemployment rates—three months to April compared with the previous three months unless otherwise stated—rose by 1.0 per cent in Greece (to March), by 0.5 per cent in Spain (to

Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom



March), by 0.3 per cent in the United States, by 0.2 per cent in the United Kingdom (to May), France and Australia, and by 0.1 per cent in Austria and Belgium. There was virtually no change in Sweden (to December) and falls of 0.1 per cent in Ireland, Germany (to May) and Japan (to February), 0.2 per cent in Italy (to January) and the Netherlands, 0.3 per cent in Finland (to January) and Canada, 0.4 per cent in Norway (to February) and 0.7 per cent in Denmark (to January).

Flows of notified vacancies, including placings, have shown little change over the past few months, remaining a little lower than over the second half of last year. The stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) increased a little further by 2,000 in the month to May, to 171,000. This is a little below the 173,000 reached last October.

Industrial stoppages

It is provisionally estimated that

115,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial stoppages in April. This compares with 176,000 in March, 189,000 in April last year and an average of 750,000 for April during the ten year period 1976 to 1985.

Of the days lost in April 1986, nearly half were due to four strikes; a strike in the metal processing and manufacturing industry accounted for 21,000 lost days, whilst a stoppage in the construction industry accounted for 12,000 days. Two stoppages in the other transport equipment manufacture industry accounted for a total of 22,000 lost days.

During the 12 months to April 1986, a provisional total of 2.2 million days were lost. This compares with 26.3 million in the 12 months to April 1985, and a ten year average—to April 1985—of 11.3 million days. The total of 2.2 million days lost during the year to April is the lowest figure for any 12 month period since the year to September 1967 when 2.1 million days were lost.

Seasonally adjusted

	GDP average measure <sup>2</sup>		Output GDP <sup>3,4</sup>		Index of output U.K. <sup>5</sup>				Income		Real personal disposable income	Gross trading profits of companies <sup>8</sup>						
					Production industries <sup>6</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>7</sup>		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>									
	1980 = 100	% chg	1980 = 100	% chg	1980 = 100	% chg	1980 = 100	% chg	1980 = 100	% chg	1980 = 100	% chg	£ billion					
1980	100.0	-2.3	100.0	-2.9	100.0	-6.7	100.0	-8.8	100.0	-0.7	100.0	1.3	18.0	-1.4				
1981	98.6	-1.4	98.3	-1.7	96.6	-3.4	94.0	-6.0	100.1	0.1	97.7	-2.3	18.3	2.0				
1982	100.4	1.9	100.1	1.8	95.4	1.9	94.2	0.2	96.6	-3.5	97.9	0.2	21.1	15.2				
1983	103.7	3.3	103.1	3.0	101.9	3.6	96.9	2.9	99.6	3.1	100.2	2.3	25.0	18.4				
1984	106.4	2.6	106.4	3.2	103.2	1.3	100.7	3.9	106.9	7.3	102.9	2.7	31.4	25.3				
1985	110.0 R	3.4 R	110.2	3.6 R	108.0 R	4.7 R	103.6 R	2.9 R	110.4	3.3	105.1	2.1	40.7	29.7				
1985 Q2	110.4 R	4.7 R	110.2 R	4.4 R	108.6 R	6.3 R	104.2 R	4.1 R	110.1	4.1	104.8	3.1	10.1	39.2				
Q3	110.1	3.1	110.4 R	3.5 R	108.6 R	5.7 R	104.0 R	2.3 R	110.9	2.6	105.7	2.9	10.5	26.5				
Q4	110.6 R	2.7 R	111.2 R	3.4 R	108.5 R	4.7 R	103.7 R	2.2 R	111.4	2.7	105.9	0.4	10.7	28.1				
1986 Q1	111.4	2.5	111.4	2.1	109.0	2.3	102.5	-0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Q2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
1985 Nov	...	...	...	...	109.8 R	5.6 R	103.8 R	2.0 R	112.1	2.7	...	...	...	...				
Dec	...	...	...	...	107.4 R	4.7 R	104.2 R	2.2 R	111.1	2.7	...	...	...	...				
1986 Jan	...	...	...	...	108.0 R	3.7 R	102.2 R	1.3 R	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Feb	...	...	...	...	109.5 R	2.8 R	102.6 R	0.5 R	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Mar	...	...	...	...	109.4	2.3	102.6	-0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Apr	...	...	...	...	110.6	2.2	104.4	-0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...				
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
<b>Expenditure</b>													Base lending rates <sup>14</sup>	Monetary growth <sup>15</sup>				
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>				£M3		M0				
			Whole economy 1980 prices <sup>10</sup>	Manufacturing industries 1980 prices <sup>7,11</sup>		Construction distribution & financial industries <sup>12</sup> 1980 prices												
£ billion		1980 = 100	£ billion	£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		per cent		per cent				
1980	137.0	-0.4	100.0	-0.6	41.59	-5.2	7.3	-10.9	8.6	-1.4	48.9	1.3	-2.88	14	19.6	5.6		
1981	136.5	-0.4	100.2	0.2	37.91	-8.8	5.7	-22.1	8.6	1.1	48.9	0.1	-2.48	14 1/2	13.6	4.4		
1982	137.6	0.8	102.2	2.0	40.10	5.8	5.6	-1.8	9.3	7.8	49.4	0.9	-1.12	10-10 1/4	9.6	4.0		
1983	142.9	3.9	107.1	4.8	42.18	5.2	5.6	-0.7	9.7	4.2	50.2	1.8	0.67	9	10.9	6.7		
1984	145.6	1.9	110.7	3.4	45.60 R	8.0	6.4	14.7	11.1	14.8	50.9	1.3	-0.14	9 1/2-9 3/4	9.1	6.6		
1985	149.6 R	2.8	115.3	4.2	45.95 R	0.8 R	6.8	6.3	12.1	8.3	51.0 R	0.1 R	-0.66 R	...	...	...		
1985 Q2	37.3	2.5	115.0	4.2	10.93 R	-4.7 R	1.6	4.7	2.8	-2.5	12.7	0.1 R	-0.47 R	12 1/2	12.2	5.2		
Q3	37.7	4.1	116.3	4.5	11.30 R	-1.0	1.7	4.0	3.0	-4.9	12.7	-0.9	-0.08	11 1/2	14.1	4.2		
Q4	38.0	3.5	116.6	3.6	11.48	+0.1 R	1.7	-1.4	3.1	6.8 R	12.8	-0.5 R	0.34 R	11 1/2	15.1	2.4		
1986 Q1	38.3	4.7	118.0	4.1	11.92	-2.7	1.8	0.9	3.2	-3.4	12.9	-0.9	0.39 R	...	...	...		
Q2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1985 Nov	...	...	117.4	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1/2	14.5	3.5		
Dec	...	...	117.3	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1/2	15.1	2.4		
1986 Jan	...	...	117.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1/2	14.0	4.5		
Feb	...	...	117.2	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1/2	14.7	3.5		
Mar	...	...	119.8	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1/2	16.4	3.6		
Apr	...	...	119.3	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	16.6	3.2		
May	...	...	[118.4]	[4.3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	19.5	3.4		
<b>Visible trade</b>													<b>Balance of payments</b>		<b>Competitiveness</b>		<b>Prices</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>14,15</sup>		Relative unit labour costs <sup>1,17</sup>		Tax and prices index <sup>18</sup>		Producer prices index <sup>7,17,19</sup>				
1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion		1975 = 100		1980 = 100		Jan 1978 = 100		1980 = 100				
1980	100.0	0.9	100.0	-5.4	1.4	3.1	96.1	10.1	100.0	19.5	132.8	17.3	100.0	8.5	100.0	14.0		
1981	99.3	-0.7	96.3	-3.7	3.4	6.2	95.3	-0.8	104.5	4.5	152.5	14.8	109.2	9.2	109.5	9.5		
1982	101.9	2.6	101.5	5.4	2.3	4.0	90.7	-4.8	100.6	-3.7	167.4	9.8	117.2	7.3	118.0	7.8		
1983	103.8	1.9	109.7	8.1	-0.8	3.2	83.3	-8.2	95.4	-5.2	174.1	4.0	125.3	6.9 R	124.4	5.4		
1984	112.5	8.4	121.9	11.1	-4.4 R	0.9	78.7	-5.5	95.0	-0.4	180.8	3.9	135.5	8.1	132.1	6.2		
1985	118.6	5.4	125.7	3.1	-2.1	3.0	78.2	-0.6	100.5	5.8	190.3	5.2	137.7	1.6	139.4	5.5		
1985 Q2	120.5	10.5	124.8	3.8	-0.1	1.6 R	78.9	-1.1	100.7	5.9	191.0	6.4	138.8	3.4 R	139.4	5.6		
Q3	118.3	3.3	124.1	0.7	-0.5	1.5 R	82.1	5.3	105.9	11.1	191.6	5.7	133.1	-0.7	140.2	5.6		
Q4	118.9	-0.2	127.4	-2.1	-0.2 R	0.8 R	79.8	6.3	104.1	11.9	192.0	4.5	132.6	-5.3 R	141.4	5.1		
1986 Q1	117.4 R	-1.2 R	125.4	-0.9	-1.4 R	[0.5] R	75.1	4.2	...	...	193.5	3.8	132.6 R	-9.4 R	143.4 R	5.0 R		
Q2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1985 Nov	118.5	1.7	129.6	-2.7	-0.2	0.1	80.0	5.7	...	...	192.1	4.3	132.1	-5.1	141.5	5.2		
Dec	119.4	-0.6	127.8	-1.4	-0.0	0.5	79.1	6.3	...	...	192.4	4.6	134.7	-6.1	141.9	5.2		
1986 Jan	118.7 R	-1.0	120.3 R	0.6	0.1	1.1	76.6	6.6	...	...	192.9	4.4	135.0 R	-7.2 R	142.7 R	5.1 R		
Feb	120.7	-1.3	125.8 R	-1.4	-0.3	0.3	74.2	6.0	...	...	193.7	3.9	133.5 R	[-9.7] R	143.3 R	4.9 R		
Mar	112.7 R	-1.1	132.2 R	-0.9	-1.1	-0.5	74.6	4.2	...	...	194.0	3.0	127.1 R	[-11.1] R	144.3 R	4.9 R		
Apr	122.2	-2.6	121.9	-3.7	...	...	76.2 R	1.0 R	...	...	192.5	1.2	[127.5]	[-9.4]	[145.5]	[4.6]		
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	76.1	1.9	...	...	192.9	0.9	[127.0]	[-8.5]	[145.8]	[4.5]		

Notes: \* For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.  
† Not seasonally adjusted.  
(1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.  
(2) For details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981.  
(3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984 p. 72.  
(4) GDP at factor cost.  
(5) Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators.  
(6) Production Industries: sic divisions 1 to 4.  
(7) Manufacturing Industries: sic divisions 2 to 4.  
(8) Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net of stock appreciation.  
(9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.  
(10) All industries.  
(11) Including leased assets.  
(12) Construction distribution and financial industries: sic divisions 5, 6 and 8.  
(13) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.  
(14) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.  
(15) Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end of the period shown.  
(16) Averages of daily rates.  
(17) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see Economic Trends 304, February 1979 p. 80.  
(18) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.  
(19) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.  
R = Revised.

# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

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
1983 Sep	12,005	9,173	21,178	2,290	325	23,793	3,167	26,961
1983 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
1984 June	11,905	9,337	21,242	2,496	326	24,065	3,030	27,094
1984 Sep	11,989	9,361	21,349	2,523	328	24,201	3,284	27,484
1984 Dec	11,962	9,460	21,423	2,550	327	24,300	3,219	27,519
1985 Mar	11,888	9,401	21,290	2,577	326	24,193	3,268	27,461
1985 June	11,950 R	9,516 R	21,466 R	2,604	326	24,396 R	3,179	27,575 R
1985 Sep	11,994 R	9,546 R	21,540 R	[2,635]	326	24,501 R	3,346	27,847 R
1985 Dec	11,961 R	9,629 R	21,590 R	[2,665]	323	24,578 R	3,273	27,851 R
<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
1983 Sep	11,939	9,160	21,099	2,290	325	23,714		26,810
1983 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
1984 June	11,909	9,315	21,224	2,496	326	24,046		27,191
1984 Sep	11,925	9,349	21,274	2,523	328	24,125		27,337
1984 Dec	11,960	9,421	21,381	2,550	327	24,259		27,470
1985 Mar	11,947	9,468	21,416	2,577	326	24,319		27,559
1985 June	11,954 R	9,494 R	21,446 R	2,604	326	24,378 R		27,672 R
1985 Sep	11,931 R	9,536 R	21,467 R	[2,635]	326	24,428 R		27,704 R
1985 Dec	11,958 R	9,590 R	21,547 R	[2,665]	323	24,535 R		27,809 R

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

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

‡ See notes above on employees and self-employed.

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry\*

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services	Production and construction	Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	THOUSAND																
SIC 1980																						
Divisions or Classes	0-9	1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34	37									
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments									
1981 June	21,386	21,364	7,910	7,919	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109	13,132	13,093	343	344	355	544	379	891	857					
1982 June	20,927	20,907	7,494	7,505	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,047	345	329	346	508	365	846	825					
1983 June	20,593	20,574	7,143	7,154	6,156	6,165	5,505	5,514	13,112	13,071	339	313	337	463	344	785	818					
1984 Apr		7,020	7,053	6,051	6,076	5,424	5,447		294	333	452	341	769	829								
1984 May		7,025	7,048	6,058	6,075	5,432	5,448		292	333	451	342	774	831								
1984 June	20,780	20,762	7,031	7,044	6,065	6,075	5,441	5,449	13,419	13,378	331	292	333	447	342	777	834					
1984 July		7,054	7,037	6,083	6,068	5,460	5,444		291	332	448	344	775	836								
1984 Aug		7,062	7,030	6,087	6,061	5,465	5,439		290	332	449	345	775	838								
1984 Sep	20,885	20,809	7,076	7,034	6,099	6,067	5,477	5,446	13,449	13,433	360	290	332	451	346	779	841					
1984 Oct		7,072	7,039	6,098	6,072	5,477	5,452		290	331	450	345	778	842								
1984 Nov		7,064	7,037	6,093	6,071	5,472	5,452		290	331	448	345	780	843								
1984 Dec	20,956	20,914	7,050	7,040	6,082	6,074	5,462	5,454	13,568	13,539	339	289	331	448	343	781	848					
1985 Jan		7,000	7,031	6,036	6,068	5,419	5,451		287	330	446	343	778	841								
1985 Feb		6,997	7,028	6,038	6,065	5,421	5,448		287	330	447	343	783	840								
1985 Mar	20,826	20,952	6,990	7,019	6,036	6,055	5,421	5,440	13,515	13,601	321	286	329	447	342	785	842					
1985 April		6,979	7,011	6,027	6,051	5,414	5,438		284	329	445	341	784	839								
1985 May		6,985	7,008	6,035	6,053	5,425	5,441		282	328	446	343	788	838								
1985 June	21,003 R	20,985 R	6,983	6,996	6,036	6,045	5,431	5,439	13,692 R	13,650 R	329	276	329	446	344	786	840					
1985 July		7,006	6,989	6,060	6,044	5,461	5,444		271	328	448	345	794	844								
1985 Aug		7,001	6,969	6,055	6,030	5,462	5,437		267	326	446	344	792	846								
1985 Sep	21,077 R	21,004 R	7,006	6,964	6,061	6,030	5,469	5,438	13,715 R	13,701 R	357	265	328	446	345	794	847					
1985 Oct		[6,990]	[6,957]	6,049	6,023	5,459	5,434		263	327	446	345	792	847								
1985 Nov		[6,967]	[6,939]	6,029	6,006	5,425	5,421		260	327	443	345	791	847								
1985 Dec	21,126 R	21,083 R	[6,951]	[6,941]	6,016	6,007	5,433	5,425	13,843 R	13,813 R	332	256	328	440	343	789	845					
1986 Jan		[6,899]	[6,930]	[5,963]	[5,995 R]	5,390	5,422		[246]	[327]	436	341	784	839								
1986 Feb		[6,875]	[6,905 R]	[5,938]	[5,965]	5,366	5,392		[246]	[327]	436	341	781	836								
1986 Mar		[6,878 R]	[6,907]	[5,941 R]	[5,961]	5,370	5,389		[244]	[328]	436	341	782	837								
1986 April		[6,866]	[6,897]	[5,928]	[5,952]	5,358	5,382		[242]	[327]	433	342	785	834								

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
1983 Sep	11,756	8,955	20,711	2,229	325	23,265	3,044	26,309
1983 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
1984 June	11,660	9,121	20,780	2,435	326	23,541	2,911	26,452
1984 Sep	11,741	9,144	20,885	2,462	328	23,675	3,157	26,832
1984 Dec	11,715	9,240	20,956	2,489	327	23,772	3,100	26,872
1985 Mar	11,644	9,182	20,826	2,516	326	23,668	3,146	26,814
1985 June	11,706 R	9,298 R	20,003 R	2,543	326	23,873 R	3,057	26,930 R
1985 Sep	11,749 R	9,328 R	21,077 R	[2,574]	326	23,977 R	3,220	27,196 R
1985 Dec	11,717 R	9,408 R	21,126 R	[2,604]	323	24,053 R	3,152	27,204 R
<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
1983 Sep	11,690	8,942	20,632	2,229	325	23,186		26,158
1983 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
1984 June	11,664	9,099	20,762	2,435	326	23,523		26,549
1984 Sep	11,677	9,132	20,809	2,462	328	23,599		26,685
1984 Dec	11,713	9,202	20,914	2,489	327	23,731		26,823
1985 Mar	11,703	9,249	20,952	2,516	326	23,794		26,913
1985 June	11,710 R	9,275 R	20,985 R	2,543	326	23,855 R		27,027 R
1985 Sep	11,686 R	9,318 R	21,004 R	[2,574]	326	23,904 R		27,053 R
1985 Dec	11,714 R	9,369 R	21,083 R	[2,604]	323	24,010 R		27,162 R

‡ HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel male and female in HM Regular Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

| From April 1983 the figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign on at an unemployment benefit office.

# EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry\* 1.2 THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	THOUSAND																					
	0-9	1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34	37	35	36	31	41/42	43-45	4			

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or group or AH	THOUSAND											
		Apr 1985			Feb 1986 R			Mar 1986 R			[Apr 1986]		
SIC 1980		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Production and construction industries</b>	1-5	5,247.8	1,731.1	6,978.9	5,166.3	1,708.5	6,874.8	5,167.5	1,710.8	6,878.3	5,157.3	1,708.5	6,865.8
<b>Production industries</b>	1-4	4,414.6	1,612.1	6,026.7	4,349.7	1,588.5	5,938.1	4,350.7	1,590.6	5,941.4	4,339.5	1,588.3	5,927.8
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	2-4	3,882.9	1,530.9	5,413.8	3,857.4	1,508.6	5,366.0	3,859.8	1,510.3	5,370.1	3,850.4	1,508.0	5,358.4
<b>Energy and water supply</b>	1	531.7	81.2	612.9	492.2	79.9	572.1	490.9	80.3	571.2	489.2	80.3	569.4
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	212.9	9.7	222.6	177.6	9.3	187.0	175.9	9.3	185.2	174.4	9.3	183.7
Electricity	1610	124.1	29.0	153.1	124.4	29.3	153.7	124.5	29.3	153.8	124.7	29.3	154.0
Gas	1620	70.9	23.8	94.7	69.5	23.8	93.3	69.6	23.8	93.4	69.7	23.8	93.5
Water supply	1700	54.6	10.0	64.7	52.8	9.2	62.0	52.5	9.6	62.1	52.4	9.6	62.1
<b>Other mineral and ore extraction and processing</b>	2	638.2	147.6	785.8	635.6	141.9	777.5	636.9	139.7	776.6	633.2	141.5	774.6
<b>Metal manufacturing</b>	22	194.9	4.9	209.8	191.8	11.6	203.4	191.0	11.6	202.6	188.8	11.1	199.9
Iron and steel	2210	90.1	4.3	94.4	89.6	3.1	92.7	88.9	3.0	91.9	86.7	2.7	89.4
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	2220/223	48.3	4.8	53.0	47.4	3.7	51.1	47.5	3.8	51.3	47.7	3.8	51.5
Non-ferrous metals	224	56.5	5.9	62.4	54.8	4.8	59.6	54.6	4.8	59.4	54.5	4.6	59.1
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	24	161.1	31.9	192.9	161.1	29.6	190.6	164.2	26.7	190.9	161.9	29.0	190.9
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	35.0	3.3	38.2	36.2	3.4	39.6	36.2	3.5	39.7	36.2	3.5	39.7
<b>Chemical industry</b>	25	230.1	96.2	326.3	230.6	96.5	327.2	229.5	97.3	326.7	230.2	97.2	327.4
Basic industrial chemicals	251	98.5	20.3	118.7	99.5	20.8	120.3	98.9	20.6	119.6	98.8	20.6	119.4
Pharmaceutical products	2570	45.8	34.9	80.7	47.0	35.1	82.1	46.8	35.6	82.4	47.1	35.3	82.4
Soap and toilet preparations	258	19.2	17.0	36.2	19.0	17.3	36.2	18.9	17.6	36.5	18.9	17.4	36.3
<b>Metal goods, engineering and vehicles</b>	3	2,042.4	532.4	2,574.8	2,037.2	523.5	2,560.8	2,035.1	524.2	2,559.3	2,030.4	524.5	2,554.8
<b>Metal goods n.e.s.</b>	31	296.1	84.8	380.9	300.9	84.0	384.9	301.4	83.7	385.1	298.4	84.1	382.5
Foundries	311	61.6	7.8	69.4	64.0	8.1	72.0	63.8	8.1	72.0	63.6	8.2	71.8
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	34.7	11.6	46.3	36.8	11.8	48.6	37.3	11.7	49.0	37.2	12.8	50.1
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	163.3	56.8	220.1	164.7	55.5	220.1	164.8	55.4	220.2	162.7	54.7	217.5
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	32	660.9	122.9	783.9	657.4	123.3	780.8	657.3	124.5	781.8	658.9	125.9	784.8
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	66.8	8.8	75.6	62.7	9.1	71.8	62.8	9.0	71.8	63.2	9.2	72.3
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc	321/324	68.1	12.6	80.8	66.6	13.7	80.3	67.2	13.7	80.9	68.6	14.5	83.1
Metal working machine tools etc	322	66.1	13.1	79.1	68.4	14.0	82.4	68.6	14.0	82.6	68.4	14.1	82.5
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc	325	71.9	9.7	81.6	72.0	9.6	81.6	71.6	9.8	81.4	70.9	9.7	80.6
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	24.7	4.7	29.4	24.6	4.5	29.1	24.6	4.5	29.1	24.4	4.5	28.9
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	312.2	59.5	371.7	313.1	58.3	371.3	312.3	59.6	371.9	314.1	60.6	374.7
<b>Office machinery and data processing equipment</b>	33	56.8	18.5	75.4	57.7	17.8	75.5	57.2	17.8	75.1	56.6	17.6	74.3
<b>Electrical and electronic equipment</b>	34	444.5	207.3	651.8	446.2	200.8	647.0	446.4	200.6	647.0	446.0	199.0	645.0
Basic electrical equipment	3420	87.3	26.7	114.0	87.8	26.7	114.5	87.9	26.8	114.7	87.6	26.7	114.3
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	65.0	28.7	93.7	66.7	29.6	96.3	66.7	29.2	95.9	66.7	29.4	96.1
Telecommunications equipment	344	139.8	62.2	202.0	139.7	58.9	198.6	140.3	58.7	199.0	140.7	58.6	199.3
Other electronic equipment	345	77.8	55.9	133.7	76.5	52.6	129.1	76.1	52.8	128.9	75.4	51.7	127.1
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	31.2	13.8	45.0	31.7	13.4	45.1	31.6	13.5	45.1	31.8	13.1	44.9
<b>Motor vehicles and parts</b>	35	251.7	32.8	284.5	246.1	32.3	278.4	246.1	32.4	278.5	245.3	32.4	277.6
Motor vehicles and engines	3510	96.6	8.8	105.4	95.6	8.9	104.5	95.7	8.9	104.6	94.9	8.9	103.8
Parts	3530	108.9	20.1	129.0	106.3	19.8	126.1	106.2	19.9	126.2	105.8	19.9	125.7
<b>Other transport equipment</b>	36	255.8	30.7	286.4	251.0	29.6	280.5	248.1	29.2	277.4	246.9	29.3	276.2
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	83.4	7.8	91.1	80.6	7.3	87.9	79.3	7.2	86.5	79.7	7.3	87.0
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	30.2	1.3	31.5	28.8	1.3	30.1	28.3	1.3	29.6	26.3	1.3	27.5
Aerospace equipment	3640	135.9	19.2	155.2	136.3	18.8	155.2	135.9	18.7	154.6	135.9	18.7	154.7
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	37	76.6	35.4	112.0	77.9	35.8	113.7	78.5	36.0	114.5	78.3	36.1	114.5
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	4	1,202.3	850.9	2,053.2	1,184.6	843.2	2,027.8	1,187.8	846.4	2,034.2	1,186.8	842.1	2,028.9
<b>Food drink and tobacco</b>	41/42	356.3	242.9	599.2	350.7	238.6	589.4	350.2	238.8	589.1	350.1	239.4	589.5
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats	411/412	61.4	38.6	100.0	61.2	40.1	101.3	60.8	39.7	100.5	61.3	40.3	101.7
Milk and milk products	4130	31.5	11.2	42.7	31.3	10.7	42.0	31.3	10.5	41.7	31.3	10.6	41.8
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	16.9	16.4	33.3	17.3	16.7	34.0	16.9	16.8	33.7	16.7	16.4	33.1
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	4160/4180	76.5	68.8	145.3	76.7	67.0	143.8	76.7	67.6	144.3	76.7	68.3	145.0
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	29.9	31.5	61.4	28.0	30.3	58.3	28.1	30.9	59.1	28.3	30.5	58.8
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foodstuffs	422/4239	43.0	32.9	75.9	43.3	32.3	75.7	43.3	32.0	75.3	42.9	31.4	74.3
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	4240/4261	58.6	18.6	77.2	56.6	18.7	75.2	56.5	18.8	75.3	56.5	18.8	75.3
<b>Textiles</b>	43	119.0	110.1	229.1	118.6	109.1	227.7	118.2	109.0	227.2	117.6	107.5	225.0
Woolen and worsted	4310	25.5	16.5	42.0	24.8	15.6	40.3	24.7	15.5	40.2	24.6	15.4	40.0
Cotton and silk	432	23.6	15.2	38.8	23.8	14.9	38.7	23.7	14.9	38.6	23.6	14.6	38.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24.3	56.0	80.2	25.1	56.2	81.4	24.9	56.2	81.1	24.6	55.2	79.9
Textile finishing etc	4336/4340	31.1	8.8	39.9	31.1	8.7	39.8	31.1	8.7	39.8	31.1	8.7	39.8
<b>Footwear and clothing</b>	45	66.5	201.1	267.5	64.8	195.9	260.6	67.3	196.2	263.5	66.6	193.7	260.2
Footwear	4510	21.9	26.1	48.0	21.4	25.6	47.0	21.4	25.5	46.9	21.3	25.1	46.4
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/4560	34.9	158.9	193.8	33.9	154.7	188.6	35.8	155.2	191.0	35.3	152.9	188.2
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	46	160.5	39.6	200.1	162.0	39.8	201.9	162.5	40.3	202.8	162.6	39.3	201.9
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	4610/4620	58.8	9.8	68.7	60.5	9.6	70.1	60.2	9.9	70.1	61.6	9.6	71.2
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	81.8	21.2	102.9	81.8	21.5	103.3	82.5	21.6	104.1	81.0	21.2	102.2
<b>Paper, paper products, printing and publishing</b>	47	326.9	164.7	491.6	320.8	167.1	487.9	320.5	168.2	488.7	320.5	168.2	488.7
Pulp, paper and board	4710	32.5	6.4	38.9	31.8	6.4	38.2	31.9	6.5	38.4	31.8	6.5	38.3
Conversion of paper and board	472	67.3	39.7	107.0	66.1	40.0	106.0	66.1	40.2	106.3	66.4	40.0	106.3
Printing and publishing	475	227.2	118.6	345.8	222.9	120.8	343.7	222.5	121.5	344.0	222.3	121.8	344.0
<b>Rubber and plastics</b>	48	122.2	48.5	170.6	117.5	49.2	166.7	118.9	49.4	168.3	118.5	49.5	168.0
Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres	481/4820	46.1	14.2	60.3	43.3	14.0	57.3	43.4	13.9	57.2	43.0	13.8	56.8
Processing of plastics	483	76.1	34.3	110.3	74.2	35.2	109.4	75.5	35.5	111.0	75.5	35.7	111.2
<b>Construction</b>	5	833.2	119.0	952.2	816.6	120.0	936.6	816.8	120.2	937.0	817.7	120.2	938.0
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000/5010	467.1	64.4	531.5	456.7	65.0	521.7	456.8	65.1	521.9	457.3	65.2	522.5
Civil engineering	5020	146.7	21.5	168.2	144.3	21.6	165.9	144.4	21.6	166.0	144.5	21.6	166.1
Installation of fixtures and fittings	5030	138.5	21.8	160.3	136.1	22.0	158.1	136.1	22.0	158.2	136.3	22.1	158.3
Building completion	5040	80.9	11.2	92.1	79.6	11.4	90.9	79.6	11.4	91.0	79.7	11.4	91.1

# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment\*: March 1986

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	Mar 1985			Dec 1985			Mar 1986					
		Male	Female	Part-time	All	Male	Female	Part-time	All	Male	Female	Part-time	All
<b>SIC 1980</b>													
<b>Other transport equipment</b>	36	257.1	30.7	3.7	287.7	251.2	29.6	3.0	280.8	248.1	29.2	2.9	277.4
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	84.7	7.7	1.7	92.5	80.1	7.1	1.2	87.2	79.3	7.2	1.2	86.5
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	30.1	1.3	0.2	31.5	29.3	1.3	0.2	30.6	28.3	1.3	0.2	29.6
Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles	363, 3650	6.2	2.3	0.2	8.5	5.3	2.2	0.3	7.5	4.6	2.0	0.2	6.7
Aerospace equipment	3640	136.0	19.2	1.5	155.2	136.4	19.0	1.4	155.4	135.9	18.7	1.3	154.6
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	37	76.5	35.6	8.9	112.1	78.3	35.9	8.7	114.1	78.5	36.0	9.0	114.5
Measuring, precision instruments etc	3710	45.4	18.3	4.5	63.8	47.2	18.7	4.3	65.9	47.6	18.6	4.4	66.1
Medical and surgical equipment	3720	13.7	7.1	1.9	20.8	13.6	7.4	2.0	21.0	13.4	7.2	2.0	20.7
Optical precision instruments etc	373	14.5	7.7	2.3	22.3	14.7	7.6	2.2	22.3	14.8	8.0	2.4	22.8
Clocks watches etc	3740												
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	4	1,200.7	849.5	218.1	2,050.1	1,209.3	858.8	206.8	2,068.1	1,187.8	846.4	210.9	2,034.2
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	41/42	356.0	243.8	90.9	599.8	357.0	246.2	85.2	603.1	350.2	238.8	85.7	589.1
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411 412	60.7	40.2	10.8	100.9	62.1	41.1	10.1	103.3	60.8	39.7	10.9	100.5
Bacon curing and meat processing	4122	32.4	26.2	7.9	58.6	32.6	26.7	7.5	59.2	31.9	25.8	8.3	57.7
Milk and milk products	4130	31.4	11.1	2.9	42.5	31.7	10.8	2.7	42.5	31.3	10.5	2.8	41.7
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	16.6	16.7	5.1	33.3	17.6	18.0	5.9	35.6	16.9	16.8	5.5	33.7
Fish processing	4150	4.6	7.3	4.0	12.0	4.4	7.3	4.3	11.7	4.3	6.9	4.3	11.2
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery etc	419	67.6	65.6	36.7	133.3	69.0	67.9	32.8	136.9	67.7	65.7	32.2	133.4
Sugar and sugar by-products	4200	6.1	1.8	0.3	7.9	7.3	2.0	0.4	9.3	5.8	1.7	0.3	7.5
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	30.0	31.8	14.5	61.8	28.5	31.6	14.0	60.1	28.1	30.9	13.2	59.1
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous food	4160/4180/422/4239	52.5	35.0	11.2	87.5	52.5	34.6	9.8	87.1	52.3	33.9	10.9	86.2
Spirit distilling and compounding	4240	13.4	7.7	0.7	21.0	13.0	7.7	0.7	20.7	12.9	7.8	0.7	20.6
Brewing and malting, cider and perry	4261, 4270	44.9	10.9	1.8	55.8	44.5	11.1	1.8	55.6	43.6	11.0	2.1	54.6
Soft drinks	4283	17.0	6.4	1.8	23.4	16.8	6.1	1.7	22.9	16.9	6.1	1.9	22.9
Tobacco	4290	11.2	9.3	1.0	20.5	9.7	7.9	0.9	17.6	9.7	7.9	0.8	17.5
<b>Textiles</b>	43	118.8	110.3	20.6	229.1	119.6	110.2	20.0	229.7	118.2	109.0	19.7	227.2
Woolen and worsted	4310	25.3	16.3	4.3	41.6	25.2	16.0	4.6	41.2	24.7	15.5	4.4	40.2
Cotton and silk	432	23.6	15.3	2.9	39.0	23.9	15.1	3.3	38.9	23.7	14.9	3.0	38.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24.2	55.9	9.3	80.1	25.2	56.7	8.4	81.8	24.9	56.2	8.6	81.1
Textile finishing	4370	18.9	7.2	1.2	26.2	19.7	7.1	1.1	26.8	19.6	7.3	1.1	26.9
Carpets etc	438	11.3	4.9	0.6	16.1	10.9	4.9	0.6	15.8	10.7	4.9	0.6	15.5
Other textiles	4336, 4340, 4350, 439	15.5	10.6	2.4	26.1	14.7	10.4	2.1	25.2	14.6	10.3	2.0	24.9
<b>Leather and leather goods</b>	44	14.6	9.1	2.3	23.7	14.6	9.3	2.2	23.9	14.2	9.1	2.3	23.2
<b>Footwear and clothing</b>	45	67.1	199.4	30.6	266.5	68.0	199.1	30.4	267.0	67.3	196.2	30.7	263.5
Footwear	4510	22.0	25.3	2.6	48.3	21.6	26.0	2.5	47.6	21.4	25.5	2.3	46.9
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453, 4560	35.6	157.2	22.8	192.8	36.4	157.0	22.6	193.4	35.8	155.2	23.1	191.0
Mens and boys tailored outerwear	4532	7.5	26.1	2.8	33.6	7.7	26.5	2.7	34.2	7.7	26.2	2.7	34.0
Womens and girls tailored outerwear	4533	4.4	14.6	1.7	19.0	4.6	14.1	1.9	18.7	4.5	13.6	2.2	18.1
Work clothing and mens and boys jeans	4534	3.0	15.2	2.8	18.2	3.0	14.7	2.8	17.7	2.9	14.8	2.9	17.8
Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie etc	4536	10.2	60.1	9.1	70.3	10.8	60.5	9.3	71.3	10.6	59.9	9.5	70.5
Household textiles etc	455	9.6	15.8	5.2	25.4	10.0	16.1	5.2	26.1	10.1	15.5	5.3	25.6
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	46	161.2	40.4	11.5	201.6	164.6	41.4	9.9	206.0	162.5	40.3	9.5	202.8
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood products	4610, 4620	26.1	3.6	1.3	29.7	26.2	3.7	0.9	29.9	25.8	3.6	1.1	29.4
Builders carpentry and joinery	4630	33.0	6.4	2.6	39.4	35.2	6.5	1.4	41.6	34.4	6.3	1.3	40.7
Articles of wood, cork etc	4640/4650/466	19.7	8.9	2.0	28.7	19.9	9.1	1.8	28.9	19.8	8.8	1.6	28.6
Wooden and upholstered furniture	4671	61.9	18.0	4.5	79.8	61.9	18.4	4.5	80.2	61.2	17.9	4.3	79.2
Shop and office fitting	4672	20.5	3.6	1.2	24.0	21.5	3.8	1.2	25.3	21.3	3.7	1.2	25.0
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	47	325.8	163.5	42.5	489.3	329.6	168.4	39.5	498.0	320.5	168.2	42.4	502.8
Pulp, paper and board	4710	32.3	6.4	1.8	38.7	31.8	6.4	1.7	38.2	31.9	6.5	1.6	38.4
Conversion of paper and board	472	66.2	39.8	9.0	106.1	66.4	40.2	8.4	106.6	66.1	40.2	8.8	106.3
Packaging, production of board	4725	29.3	15.3	4.4	44.6	29.6	15.2	3.6	44.8	29.6	15.1	3.5	44.8
Printing and publishing	475	227.2	117.3	31.6	344.5	231.4	121.8	29.4	353.2	222.5	121.5	32.0	344.0
Printing and publishing of newspapers	4751	73.1	26.7	8.7	99.8	73.0	27.8	8.1	100.8	64.5	27.4	8.2	91.8
Printing and publishing of books etc	4752												
	4753	22.0	16.8	2.9	38.8	23.2	18.0	2.9	41.1	23.2	18.0	3.1	41.2
<b>Rubber and plastics</b>	48	121.4	48.9	11.8	170.3	119.8	49.5	11.7	169.3	118.9	49.4	12.4	169.3
Rubber products, tyre repair etc	481/4820	46.1	14.4	2.9	60.5	43.6	14.0	2.4	57.7	43.4	13.9	3.1	57.2
Processing of plastics	483	75.3	34.4	8.9	109.7	76.1	35.5	9.4	111.6	75.5	35.5	9.3	111.0
<b>Other manufacturing</b>	49	35.8	34.1	8.0	69.9	36.1	34.8	8.0	70.9	36.0	35.4	8.2	71.4
Jewellery and coins	4910	8.4	5.7	2.0	14.0	8.4	5.8	2.0	14.3	8.4	5.7	1.7	14.0
Photo/cinematographic processing	4930	5.6	7.2	1.5	12.8	5.4	7.0	1.0	12.4	5.4	7.8	1.2	13.2
Toys and sports goods	494	10.0	11.9	3.0	22.0	10.5	12.3	3.3	22.8	10.4	12.5	3.7	22.8
Other manufacturing nes	4920, 495	11.7	9.3	1.5	21.0	11.8	9.7	1.7	21.5	11.9	9.5	1.6	21.4
<b>Construction</b>	5	835.5	118.9	55.0	954.4	815.1	119.9	56.4	935.0	816.8	120.2	56.8	937.0
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000, 5010	468.2	64.4	30.9	532.6	455.8	65.0	31.7	520.8	456.8	65.1	32.0	521.9
Civil engineering	5020	147.2	21.5	8.3	169.7	144.1	21.6	6.5	165.6	144.4	21.6	6.5	166.0
Installation of fixtures and fittings	5030	138.9	21.8	11.4	160.7	135.8	22.0	11.7	157.8	136.1	22.0	11.8	158.2
Building completion	5040	81.2	11.2	6.4	92.4	79.4	11.4	6.5	90.7	79.6	11.4	6.6	91.0
<b>Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs</b>	6	1,953.1	2,309.8	1,419.6	4,262.9	2,036.3	2,454.4	1,539.4	4,490.7	2,013.1	2,385.8	1,488.0	4,398.9
<b>Wholesale distribution</b>	61	637.4	290.9	112.8	928.3	656.5	304.4	123.1	960.9	655.1	303.3	124.4	958.5
Agricultural and textile raw materials etc	6110	21.9	9.2	4.3	31.1	21.8	9.8	4.3	31.6	21.9	9.7	4.1	31.6
Fuels, ores, metals etc	6120	83.0	26.0	8.0	109.1	83.8	26.4	8.3	110.2	83.6	26.5	8.6	110.1
Timber and building materials	6130	99.2	32.3	12.7	131.5	100.4	33.1	13.0	133.5	101.1	32.9	13.0	134.0
Motor vehicles and parts	6148	30.0	10.7	3.5	40.7	33.4	10.6	3.8	44.0	32.4	10.6	3.7	43.0
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles	6149	75.8	28.7	8.0	104.5	78.8	30.5	9.2	109.3	79.6	30.9	9.4	110.5
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	6150	37.7	21.9	8.6	59.5	38.7	22.1	8.9	60.8	39.0	22.1	8.8	61.1
Textiles, clothing, footwear etc	6160	22.8	20.9	8.1	43.6	23.7	22.2	9.4	45.9	23.7	21.8	9.6	45.5
Food, drink and tobacco	6170	177.2	80.9	36.2	258.1	181.8	84.9	39.6	266.7	179.3	84.3	39.9	263.6
Pharmaceutical and medical goods	6180	16.0	14.9	5.1	30.8	16.5	15.5	5.6	32.0	16.7	15.8	5.9	32.5
Other wholesale distribution	6190	73.9	45.4	18.3	119.3	77.7	49.1	21.2	126.8	77.9	48.8	21.4	126.7
<b>Dealing in scrap and waste materials</b>	62	16.4	3.4	2.5	19.8	16.1	3.3	2.2	19.5	15.9	3.3	2.3	19.3
<b>Commission agents</b>	63												

# 1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

Service	Sept 15, 1984			Dec 8, 1984			(Mar 16, 1985)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	474,728	97,157	499,689	475,457	157,360	507,041	475,691	162,504	508,865
—Others	168,581	422,462	352,042	169,439	436,354	359,480	170,119	438,785	361,120
Construction	104,329	553	104,575	104,469	533	104,706	104,143	520	104,375
Transport	18,250	344	18,402	17,873	364	18,033	17,588	332	17,735
Social Services	136,948	170,137	208,809	136,814	171,947	209,486	138,141	172,400	211,087
Public libraries and museums	23,421	17,031	31,835	23,261	16,896	31,633	23,353	17,156	31,862
Recreation, parks and baths	65,745	22,148	75,372	61,842	21,108	71,027	61,521	21,306	72,418
Environmental health	19,310	1,520	19,969	18,916	1,475	19,556	18,711	1,455	19,343
Refuse collection and disposal	38,681	1,225	38,779	37,916	218	38,012	37,723	236	37,827
Housing	49,334	13,244	55,180	49,665	13,281	55,530	50,191	13,389	56,101
Town and country planning	19,643	544	19,925	19,603	569	19,898	19,536	574	19,834
Fire Service—Regular	34,199	2	34,200	34,169	3	34,171	34,155	—	34,155
—Others (a)	4,069	1,948	4,906	4,090	1,969	4,936	4,077	1,986	4,932
Miscellaneous services	218,816	41,685	237,130	217,829	41,301	235,971	217,540	41,248	235,890
<b>All above</b>	<b>1,376,054</b>	<b>789,000</b>	<b>1,700,813</b>	<b>1,371,343</b>	<b>863,378</b>	<b>1,709,480</b>	<b>1,372,489</b>	<b>871,891</b>	<b>1,713,727</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	114,561	—	114,561	114,356	—	114,356	114,401	—	114,401
—Others (b)	38,813	5,926	41,371	39,017	5,811	41,525	39,190	5,758	41,676
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	17,885	5,474	20,560	18,085	5,445	20,750	18,139	5,908	21,016
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>1,547,313</b>	<b>800,400</b>	<b>1,877,305</b>	<b>1,542,801</b>	<b>874,634</b>	<b>1,886,111</b>	<b>1,544,219</b>	<b>883,557</b>	<b>1,890,820</b>

Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.  
(b) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.  
(c) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent. Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0-11. Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0-53. Manual employees 0-41.  
(d) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.  
(e) Includes school-crossing patrols.  
(f) Based on the following factors to cover part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0-40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0-59; (0-58) manual employees 0-45.  
(g) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

Service	(June 15, 1985)			(Sept 14, 1985)			(Dec 14, 1985)		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Education—Lecturers and teachers	475,385	148,417	507,009	468,624	102,096	495,029	471,315	164,870	504,625
—Others	168,814	436,531	358,940	167,591	424,653	352,242	168,728	439,731	360,229
Construction	102,832	540	103,075	103,393	505	103,621	103,455	539	103,697
Transport	17,728	386	17,898	17,674	401	17,849	17,118	388	17,289
Social Services	137,838	173,529	211,282	138,919	174,515	212,813	139,930	176,304	214,607
Public libraries and museums	23,335	17,211	31,862	23,473	17,324	32,058	23,368	17,321	31,972
Recreation, parks and baths	65,715	23,349	75,876	66,228	23,291	76,398	62,554	22,554	72,418
Environmental health	18,897	1,494	19,544	18,924	1,477	19,564	18,517	1,445	19,144
Refuse collection and disposal	37,800	220	37,898	38,045	236	38,149	37,191	213	37,285
Housing	50,221	13,605	56,233	50,641	13,664	56,677	51,277	13,694	57,333
Town and country planning	19,447	600	19,758	19,626	617	19,947	19,532	627	19,859
Fire Service—Regular	34,273	1	34,274	34,334	1	34,335	33,973	1	33,974
—Others (a)	4,085	1,986	4,941	4,129	2,020	4,998	4,118	2,082	5,011
Miscellaneous services	217,624	41,857	236,049	219,321	41,703	237,700	218,257	41,852	236,711
<b>All above</b>	<b>1,373,994</b>	<b>859,726</b>	<b>1,714,639</b>	<b>1,370,922</b>	<b>802,503</b>	<b>1,701,380</b>	<b>1,369,333</b>	<b>881,621</b>	<b>1,714,154</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	113,768	—	113,768	113,898	—	113,898	114,333	—	114,333
—Others (b)	39,180	6,903	42,160	39,284	5,724	41,755	39,537	5,747	42,018
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	18,102	5,849	20,955	18,452	5,644	21,221	18,549	5,742	21,363
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>1,545,044</b>	<b>872,478</b>	<b>1,891,522</b>	<b>1,542,556</b>	<b>813,871</b>	<b>1,878,254</b>	<b>1,369,333</b>	<b>893,110</b>	<b>1,891,868</b>

Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.  
(b) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.  
(c) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent. Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0-11. Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0-53. Manual employees 0-41.  
(d) Includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.  
(e) Includes school-crossing patrols.  
(f) Based on the following factors to cover part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0-40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0-59; (0-58) manual employees 0-45.  
(g) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT

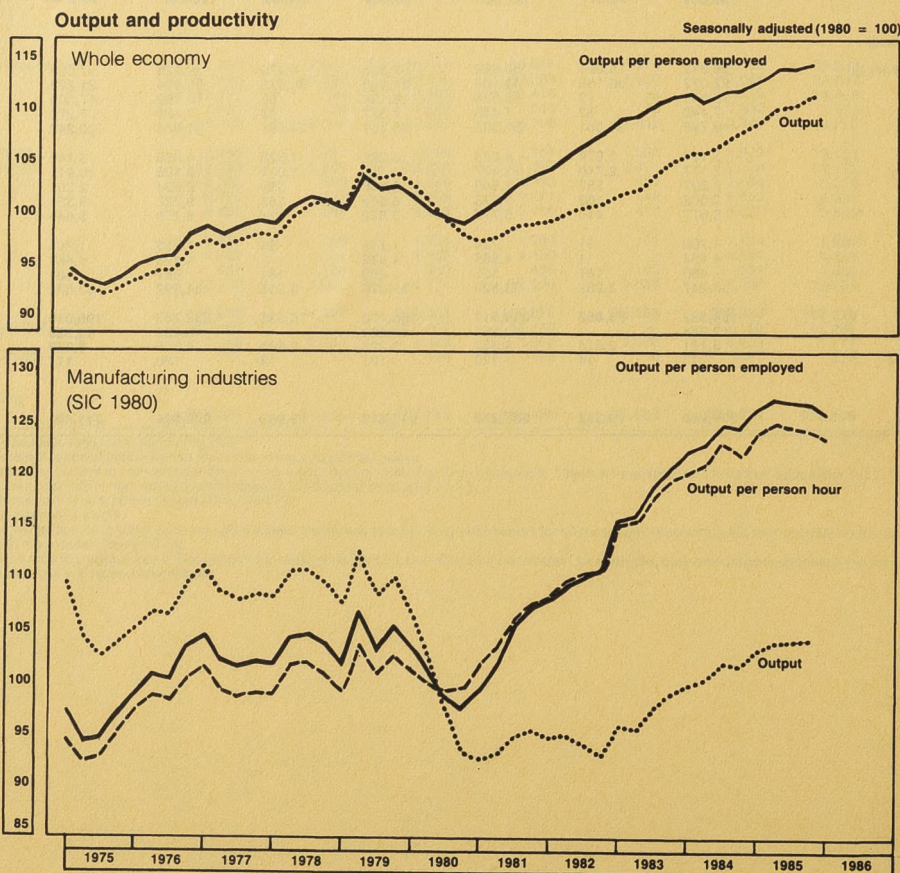
## Indices of output, employment and productivity

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	101.9	83.0	122.8	96.9	82.2	117.9	117.1
1984	106.4	95.6	111.3	103.2	82.1	125.7	100.7	81.6	123.5	121.5
1985	110.0	96.8	113.6	108.0	82.0 R	131.9 R	103.6	81.8	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
Q2	99.7	99.2	100.6	103.3	105.4	98.0	110.5	106.2	104.1	101.6
Q3	100.8	99.5	101.3	104.5	105.3	99.3	110.6	106.0	104.4	101.9
Q4	101.0	100.0	101.0	104.4	105.2	99.3	109.6	105.9	103.5	100.9
1979 Q1	100.5	100.3	100.3	104.6	105.1	99.5	107.4	105.7	101.6	99.1
Q2	104.4	100.6	103.8	109.2	104.9	104.1	112.3	105.6	106.5	103.6
Q3	103.2	100.9	102.3	107.2	104.7	102.4	108.3	105.4	102.8	100.8
Q4	103.7	101.1	102.6	107.4	104.2	103.2	110.1	104.7	105.2	102.5
1980 Q1	102.6	101.0	101.6	105.2	103.1	102.1	106.8	103.5	103.3	101.3
Q2	100.7	100.6	100.1	101.2	101.5	99.7	102.4	101.6	100.8	100.0
Q3	99.1	99.8	99.3	97.8	99.0	98.9	97.5	98.9	98.6	99.2
Q4	97.7	98.7	99.0	95.8	96.4	99.3	93.4	95.9	97.4	99.5
1981 Q1	97.6	97.7	100.0	95.1	94.0	101.3	92.7	93.5	99.2	101.8
Q2	97.8	96.8	101.1	95.7	92.0	104.0	93.1	91.5	101.8	103.5
Q3	98.8	96.2	102.7	97.2	90.7	107.2	94.9	90.0	105.6	106.1
Q4	99.0	95.7	103.4	98.4	89.5	110.0	95.3	88.8	107.4	107.7
1982 Q1	99.2	95.3	104.1	97.3	88.5	110.0	94.8	87.8	108.0	108.0
Q2	100.0	95.0	105.3	98.7	87.4	113.1	94.9	86.7	109.6	109.7
Q3	100.5	94.5	106.4	99.2	86.2	115.0	94.2	85.4	110.4	110.5
Q4	100.8	93.9	107.4	98.3	84.9	115.8	93.1	84.1	110.7	110.7
1983 Q1	101.8	93.6	108.8	100.4	83.9	119.7	95.8	83.1	115.4	115.1
Q2	102.1	93.6	109.1	100.4	83.1	120.8	95.4	82.3	115.9	115.5
Q3	103.8	94.0	110.4	102.8	82.6	124.5	97.6	81.9	119.1	118.1
Q4	104.9	94.6	110.9	104.1	82.4	126.2	98.9	81.7	121.2	119.7
1984 Q1	105.6	95.0	111.2	104.3	82.1	127.1	99.5	81.5	122.2	120.3
Q2	105.6	95.4	110.7	102.2	82.1	124.5	100.1	81.6	122.8	120.8
Q3	106.7	95.7	111.6	102.7	82.1	125.1	101.7	81.6	124.7	122.9
Q4	107.6	96.2	111.9	103.6	82.2	126.1	101.5	81.8	124.2	121.9
1985 Q1	108.8	96.5	112.8	106.5	82.1	129.9	103.2	81.8	126.2	123.9
Q2	110.0	96.7	113.8	108.6 R	82.1 R	132.4 R	104.2 R	81.8	127.5 R	125.3 R
Q3	110.2	96.9	113.8	108.6 R	82.0 R	132.5 R	104.0 R	81.9	127.0 R	124.6 R
Q4	111.1	97.3	114.2	108.5 R	81.8 R	132.7 R	103.7 R	81.7	126.9 R	124.3 R
1986 Q1				109.0 R	81.3 R	134.1 R	102.5 R	81.4	125.9 R	123.6 R

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

\* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 161 of May 1986 *Employment Gazette*.





# 9. EMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

1

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)(6)	Belgium (3)(7)(8)	Canada	Denmark (7)	France (6)(9)	Germany (FR) (6)	Greece (7)(8)	Irish Republic (7)(10)	Italy (11)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (7)(12)	Norway (5)	Spain (13)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States	Thousand
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>																			
<b>Civilian labour force</b>																			
1983 Q4	26,614	7,016	3,298	..	12,214	..	..	27,048	..	..	22,712	58,961	..	2,032	13,265	4,369	3,172	112,142	
1984 Q1	26,752	7,048	3,352	..	12,283	..	..	27,057	..	..	22,902	58,926	..	2,040	13,260	4,373	3,174	112,536	
Q2	26,865	7,107	3,343	..	12,350	..	..	27,055	..	..	22,666	59,168	..	2,027	13,177	4,366	3,174	113,541	
Q3	27,009	7,131	3,372	..	12,460	..	..	27,107	..	..	22,784	59,435	..	2,023	13,247	4,411	3,176	113,812	
Q4	27,143	7,151	3,384	..	12,492	..	..	27,157	..	..	22,867	59,526	..	2,035	13,283	4,412	3,184	114,235	
1985 Q1	27,233 R	7,192	3,349	..	12,535	..	..	27,239	..	..	22,866	59,670	..	2,053	13,298	4,420	3,188	115,024	
Q2	27,346 R	7,218	3,355	..	12,622	..	..	27,271	..	..	22,847	59,514	..	2,039	13,245	4,401	3,192	115,206	
Q3	27,378 R	7,283	3,342	..	12,638	..	..	27,349	..	..	23,108	59,729	..	2,076	13,314	4,436	3,201	115,468	
Q4	27,486 R	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	6,353	3,172	..	10,864	..	..	24,759	..	..	20,390	57,413	..	1,975	10,805	4,223	3,141	102,600	
1984 Q1	23,636	6,372	3,211	..	10,881	..	..	24,773	..	..	20,395	57,312	..	1,977	10,592	4,233	3,136	103,671	
Q2	23,720	6,472	3,220	..	10,949	..	..	24,808	..	..	20,284	57,553	..	1,966	10,503	4,225	3,138	105,024	
Q3	23,797	6,501	3,254	..	11,054	..	..	24,833	..	..	20,469	57,835	..	1,961	10,507	4,278	3,142	105,368	
Q4	23,932	6,533	3,255	..	11,108	..	..	24,873	..	..	20,523	57,953	..	1,977	10,382	4,280	3,148	105,959	
1985 Q1	23,993	6,589	3,224	..	11,140	..	..	24,895	..	..	20,398	58,119	..	1,993	10,341	4,290	3,153	106,618	
Q2	24,052 R	6,612	3,238	..	11,287	..	..	24,965	..	..	20,474	57,991	..	1,995	10,321	4,270	3,161	106,804	
Q3	24,102 R	6,686	3,226	..	11,333	..	..	25,053	..	..	20,618	58,181	..	2,021	10,392	4,318	3,172	107,200	
Q4	24,212 R	6,815	..	..	11,455	..	..	..	..	..	20,542	58,029	..	2,040	10,422	4,322	3,187	107,996	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1985 unless stated</b>																			
<b>Civilian Labour Force: Male</b>	16,121	4,461	2,029	2,499	7,257	1,460	..	..	2,510	906	..	35,960	3,822	1,165	9,224	2,341	2,009	64,411	Thousand
Female	11,122	2,814	1,334	1,631	5,382	1,240	..	..	1,298	389	..	23,670	1,908	898	4,164	2,083	1,190	51,050	
All	27,244	7,274	3,363	4,123	12,639	2,701	23,251	27,088	3,808	1,295	22,979	59,634	5,730	2,064	13,388	4,424	3,199	115,461	
<b>Civilian Employment: Male</b>	13,925	4,108	1,949	2,239	6,508	1,301	..	..	2,362	765	..	35,030	3,272	1,141	7,336	2,277	1,992	59,891	Thousand
Female	10,141	2,568	1,286	1,338	4,804	1,088	..	..	1,146	346	..	23,040	1,657	871	3,086	2,022	1,177	47,259	
All	24,065	6,676	3,235	3,577	11,311	2,389	20,939	24,822	3,508	1,111	20,508	58,070	4,929	2,012	10,422	4,299	3,169	107,150	
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>																			Per cent
<b>Male:</b>																			
Agriculture	3.6	7.4	8.5	3.8	6.8	..	..	..	25.2	..	..	7.6	..	8.9	17.8	6.8	7.6	4.5	
Industry	42.9	35.7	48.7	40.3	34.2	..	..	..	34.1	..	..	39.1	..	39.5	38.5	43.7	47.0	37.2	
Services	53.5	56.9	42.8	56.0	59.1	..	..	..	40.7	..	..	53.4	..	51.5	43.6	49.5	45.4	58.3	
<b>Female:</b>																			
Agriculture	1.1	4.3	10.7	1.6	3.1	..	..	..	39.8	..	..	10.6	..	4.7	14.8	2.7	4.8	1.4	
Industry	18.1	14.7	22.2	15.3	13.7	..	..	..	17.3	..	..	28.4	..	12.4	17.0	14.3	21.7	16.4	
Services	80.8	81.0	67.0	83.1	83.2	..	..	..	42.9	..	..	61.0	..	82.7	68.2	83.1	73.5	82.1	
<b>All:</b>																			
Agriculture	2.6	6.2	9.4	3.0	5.2	7.4	7.9	5.6	30.0	17.0	11.2	8.8	5.1	7.2	16.9	4.8	6.6	3.1	
Industry	32.4	27.7	38.1	30.9	25.5	28.4	32.9	41.3	28.6	29.8	33.6	34.9	27.8	32.1	29.9	37.6	28.0	28.0	
Services	65.0	66.2	52.4	66.1	69.3	64.3	59.3	53.1	41.4	53.2	55.2	56.4	67.1	65.0	50.9	65.3	55.8	68.8	

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

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

See also footnotes to table 1.1.

- [2] Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
- [3] Annual figures relate to June.
- [4] Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
- [5] Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
- [6] Annual figures relate to 1984.
- [7] Annual figures relate to 1983.
- [8] Annual figures relate to second quarter.
- [9] Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
- [10] Annual figures relate to April.
- [11] Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
- [12] Annual figures relate to January.
- [13] Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	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	1,789		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	1,206	31.8	8.7	10.38	11.75	5	216	21	198	9.6	27	0.7	414	354	16.0
Feb 8	1,310	34.6	8.7	11.40	11.47	3	126	29	257	8.9	32	0.8	384	297	11.6
Mar 8	1,314	34.8	8.9	11.64	11.65	7	297	35	338	9.7	42	1.1	636	524	15.1
Apr 12	1,270	33.7	8.9	11.20	11.57	5	214	35	401	11.7	40	1.0	615	622	15.3

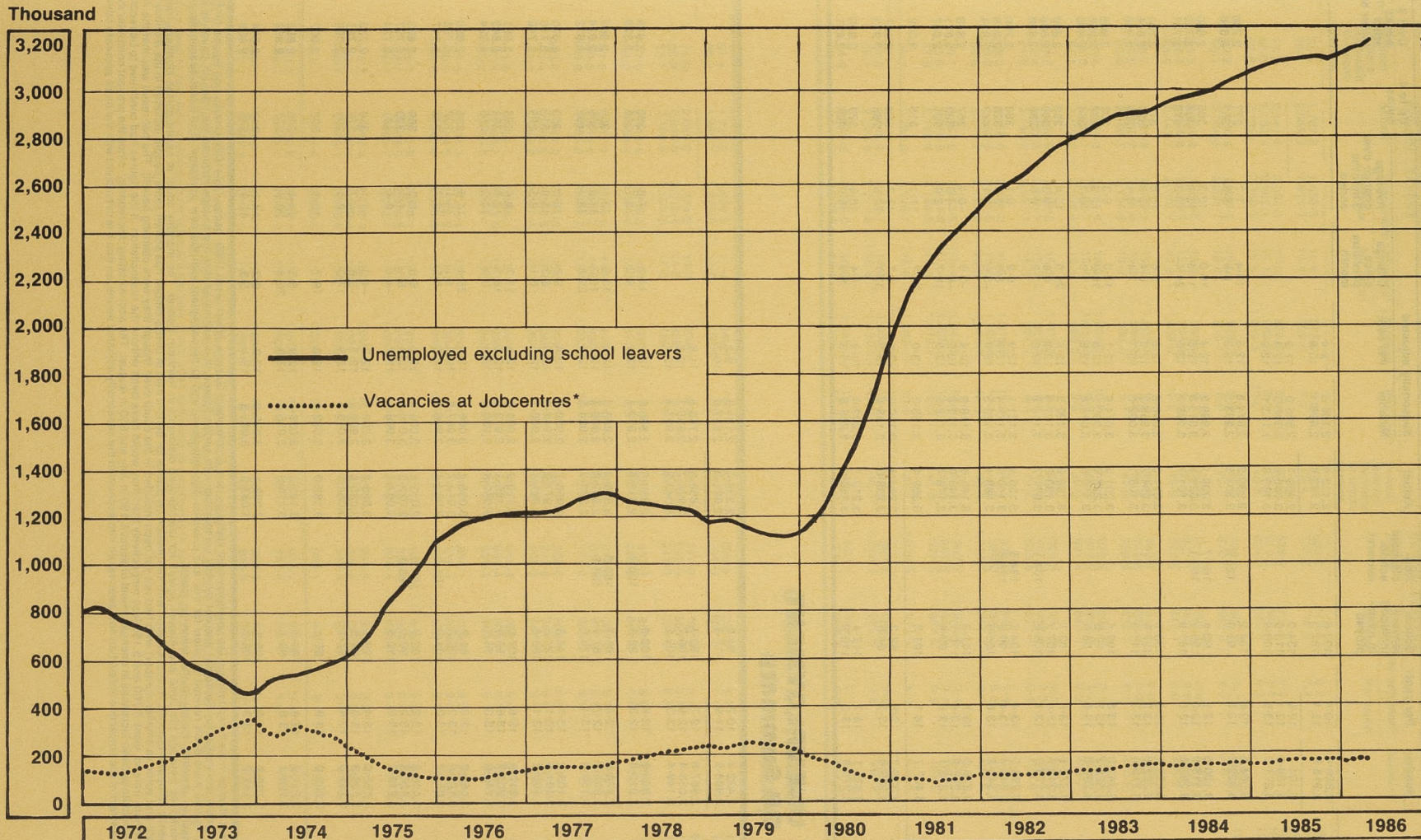
\* These figures are based on the definition of manufacturing industries in the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

# 1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted  
1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes	21-49					21-49				
1980	100.0	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	100.9	103.9	99.6
1982	84.4	84.0	80.9	85.7	90.1	100.5	100.9	103.2	105.5	100.2
1983	82.1	83.1	78.7	81.7	89.0	101.5	102.0	103.2	105.5	100.2
1984	82.5	85.6	75.6	81.7	86.8	102.7	103.7	105.2	105.7	100.3
1985	83.4	87.5	75.0	80.4	87.1	103.2	104.4	105.2	105.6	100.1
<b>Week ended</b>										
1983 Oct 15	82.4					102.1				
Nov 12	82.5					102.5				
Dec 15	82.2	84.8	77.3	81.7	89.9	102.4	103.4	104.4	106.2	100.4
1984 Jan 14	82.3					102.6				
Feb 11	82.3					102.7				
Mar 10	82.2	84.5	76.6	82.8	86.4	102.5	103.4	104.9	106.6	100.1
Apr 14	82.5					102.7				
May 19	82.5					102.6				
Jun 16	82.7	85.2	75.1	82.5	86.5	102.6	103.6	104.4	106.0	100.4
July 14	82.7					102.6				
Aug 18	82.5					102.5				
Sep 15	82.4	85.6	74.4	81.2	86.8	102.5	103.0	105.1	104.9	100.5
Oct 13	82.5					102.9				
Nov 10	82.4					103.1				
Dec 8	82.8	87.1	76.3	80.4	87.5	103.2	104.8	106.3	105.3	100.2
1985 Jan 12	82.8					103.0				
Feb 16	83.0					103.1				
Mar 16	83.1	86.7	75.7	81.0	85.4	103.1	103.9	105.6	105.7	100.0
Apr 13	82.5					102.2				
May 18	83.4					103.1				
Jun 15	84.0	87.2	76.2	80.6	86.9	103.3	104.6	105.6	105.3	100.1
July 13	84.0					103.1				
Aug 17	83.9					103.2				
Sep 14	83.9	88.0	73.9	80.2	87.0	103.4	104.4	104.3	105.1	99.9
Oct 12	83.3					103.3				
Nov 16	83.3					103.5				
Dec 14	83.4	88.1	74.1	79.8	89.0	103.6	104.8	105.3	106.2	100.4
1986 Jan 11	83.5					103.3				
Feb 8	83.1					103.0				
Mar 8	82.8	86.7	73.0	79.5	84.7	103.0	103.9	104.5	104.9	99.5
Apr 12	82.8					102.8				

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted



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

## 2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											UNITED KINGDOM		
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				Number	
	Number	Per cent <sup>†</sup>	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non- claimant school leavers <sup>‡</sup>	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over				
						Number	Per cent <sup>†</sup>				Change since previous month			Average change over 3 months ended
1981	2,520.4	10.4	100.6	..	2,419.8	2,269.8	9.4					1981 1982	Annual averages	
1982	2,916.9	12.1	123.5	..	2,793.4	2,626.1	10.9							
1983 <sup>††</sup>	3,104.7	12.9	134.9	..	2,969.7	2,866.0	11.9				1983 <sup>††</sup> 1984 1985	Annual averages		
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 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	1984 May 10 June 14	
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	July 12 Aug 9	
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	Aug 9 Sep 13	
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	Oct 11 Nov 8	
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	1985 Jan 10 Feb 14	
Feb 14	3,323.7	13.7	97.8	..	3,225.9	3,093.5	12.8	18.9	12.8	299	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	Feb 14 Mar 14	
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	May 9 June 13	
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 <sup>**</sup>	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	July 11 <sup>**</sup> Aug 8 <sup>**</sup>	
Aug 8 <sup>**</sup>	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	Aug 8 <sup>**</sup> Sep 12	
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	Oct 10 Nov 14	
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	1986 Jan 9 Feb 6	
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	3,198.6	13.2	37.7	22.0	285	2,973	66	Feb 6 Mar 6	
Apr 10	3,325.1	13.7	112.4	..	3,212.7	3,203.0	13.2	4.4	16.6	329	2,930	67		
May 8	3,270.9	13.5	110.9	..	3,160.0	3,208.6	13.3	5.6	15.9	283	2,921	67	Apr 10 May 8	

## 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											UNITED KINGDOM		
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				Number	
	Number	Per cent <sup>†</sup>	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non- claimant school leavers <sup>‡</sup>	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over				
						Number	Per cent <sup>†</sup>				Change since previous month			Average change over 3 months ended
1981	2,422.4	10.2	94.0	..	2,328.4	2,181.3	9.2					1981 1982	Annual averages	
1982	2,808.5	11.9	117.3	..	2,691.3	2,527.0	10.7							
1983 <sup>††</sup>	2,987.6	12.7	130.7	..	2,856.8	2,756.6	11.8				1983 <sup>††</sup> 1984 1985	Annual averages		
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 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	1984 May 10 June 14	
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	July 12 Aug 9	
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	Aug 9 Sep 13	
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	Oct 11 Nov 8	
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	1985 Jan 10 Feb 14	
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	Feb 14 Mar 14	
April 11	3,150.3	13.3	81.9	..	3,068.4	3,008.3	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	May 9 June 13	
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	July 11 Aug 8	
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	Aug 8 Sep 12	
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	Oct 10 Nov 14	
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	1986 Jan 9 Feb 6	
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	3,075.7	13.0	36.2	20.8	277	2,858	65	Feb 6 Mar 6	
Apr 10	3,198.9	13.6	109.8	..	3,089.1	3,075.9	13.0	0.2	14.3	319	2,814	65		
May 8	3,146.2	13.3	108.6	..	3,037.5	3,081.2	13.1	5.3	13.9	275	2,806	65	Apr 10 May 8	

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.

<sup>††</sup> 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 2.1 UK summary THOUSAND

MALE	MALE AND FEMALE											UNITED KINGDOM	
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				Number
	Number	Per cent <sup>†</sup>	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Non- claimant school leavers <sup>‡</sup>	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over			
						Number	Per cent <sup>†</sup>				Change since previous month		
1,843.3	12.9	55.6	..	1,787.8	1,652.8	11.5					1981 1982	Annual averages	
2,133.2	15.0	70.1	..	2,063.2	1,911.1	13.4							
2,218.6	15.8	77.2	..	2,141.4	2,054.3	14.6				1983 <sup>††</sup> 1984 1985	Annual averages		
2,197.4	15.7	65.0	..	2,132.4	2,102.1	15.1							
2,251.7	16.1	62.6	..	2,189.1	2,158.2	15.5							
2,161.1	15.5	60.2	..	2,100.9	2,089.5	15.0				1984 May 10 June 14			
2,119.6	15.2	55.1	..	2,064.5	2,091.1	15.0							
2,150.1	15.4	53.3	..	2,096.9	2,099.6	15.0				July 12 Aug 9			
2,151.1	15.4	52.3	..	2,098.8	2,106.8	15.1							
2,245.6	16.1	103.9	..	2,141.7	2,122.1	15.2				Aug 9 Sep 13			
2,218.0	15.9	86.1	..	2,131.9	2,128.1	15.2							
2,222.7	15.9	73.5	..	2,149.2	2,133.0	15.3				Oct 11 Nov 8			
2,232.5	16.0	64.4	..	2,168.1	2,134.6	15.3							
2,316.0	16.6	63.4	..										

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3 THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual			Seasonally adjusted*			
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	Number
<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 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	774.4	9.8	14.9	8.1	522.5	251.9
Apr 10	794.7	536.1	258.6	14.2	10.1	11.9	7.6	780.5	777.4	9.8	3.0	7.0	522.7	254.7
May 8	780.0	525.5	254.5	14.6	9.9	11.7	7.5	765.4	778.9	9.9	1.5	6.5	523.7	255.2
<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 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	116.8
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	408.6	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	397.1	10.4	5.6	3.1	275.4	121.8
Apr 10	409.4	284.2	125.2	6.9	10.7	12.7	7.8	402.5	402.1	10.5	5.0	3.8	278.6	123.5
May 8	404.3	281.0	123.3	7.0	10.5	12.6	7.7	397.3	402.3	10.5	0.3	3.6	279.2	123.1
<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 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	53.5	28.8
Apr 10	85.6	55.9	29.7	2.3	11.2	12.5	9.4	83.4	81.5	10.7	-0.8	0.4	52.9	28.6
May 8	84.1	54.6	29.6	2.3	11.0	12.2	9.4	81.9	82.4	10.8	0.8	0.6	53.5	28.9
<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 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	66.4	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	202.5	11.9	2.9	1.4	130.7	71.8
Apr 10	208.3	134.5	73.9	4.3	12.2	13.8	10.1	204.0	202.7	11.9	0.2	0.9	130.5	72.3
May 8	203.0	131.0	71.9	4.3	11.9	13.4	9.9	198.6	203.9	12.0	1.2	1.4	131.3	72.7

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.

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual			Seasonally adjusted*			
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	Number
<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	89.0
1984	345.4	243.0	102.4	12.8	15.3	18.0	11.3	332.6	329.1	14.6			233.7	95.3
1985	349.7	243.1	106.6	12.1	15.5	18.0	11.8	337.6	333.9	14.8			234.2	99.7
1985 May 9	347.0	243.0	104.0	11.4	15.4	18.0	11.5	335.5	335.1	14.9	0.7	-0.1		

## 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*		Average change over 3 months ended		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	
1983-85 Annual averages	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 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	22.9	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	231.2	18.3	1.6	1.8	166.4	64.8	
Apr 10	240.3	171.1	69.2	11.4	19.1	23.2	13.2	228.8	229.5	18.2	1.7	0.4	164.4	65.1	
May 8	236.1	168.0	68.1	11.3	18.7	22.8	13.0	224.9	226.6	18.0	-2.9	-1.0	162.0	64.7	
<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	
1983-85 Annual averages	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 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	49.5	
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	49.2	
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	176.4	16.6	1.3	1.6	125.6	50.8	
Apr 10	183.9	130.3	53.6	6.9	17.3	20.9	12.1	176.9	175.8	16.5	-0.6	0.4	124.9	51.0	
May 8	179.2	127.2	52.0	6.2	16.8	20.4	11.7	173.1	176.1	16.5	0.2	0.3	125.1	51.0	
<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	
1983-85 Annual averages	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 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	332.6	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	337.9	15.0	2.7	1.2	235.2	102.7	
Apr 10	356.7	246.5	110.1	18.0	15.8	19.3	11.2	338.7	338.7	15.0	0.8	1.3	235.5	103.2	
May 8	351.6	242.9	108.7	17.5	15.6	19.0	11.1	334.1	339.6	15.0	0.9	1.5	235.0	104.6	
<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	
1983-85 Annual averages	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 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	
Apr 10	126.2	92.7	33.4	2.6	21.7	27.9	13.4	123.6	127.1	21.9	4.2	2.3	92.3	34.8	
May 8	124.7	91.7	33.1	2.2	21.5	27.6	13.3	122.5	127.4	21.9	0.3	2.0	92.6	34.8	

See footnotes to table 2-1.

## UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment† in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas\* at May 8, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
					per cent			
<b>ASSISTED REGIONS</b>								
<b>South West</b>	9,200	4,606	13,806	21.7	3,797	2,195	5,992	11.9
Development Areas	17,078	9,681	26,759	15.6	6,448	2,675	9,123	15.8
Intermediate Areas	104,766	57,627	162,393	11.0	516	330	846	10.2
Unassisted	131,044	71,914	202,958	11.9	4,882	3,392	8,274	8.2
<b>West Midlands</b>	192,537	81,331	273,868	16.7	7,205	3,462	10,667	14.6
Development Areas	45,660	24,705	70,365	11.4	2,789	1,499	4,288	8.3
Intermediate Areas	238,197	106,036	344,233	15.3	1,419	1,070	2,489	8.5
Unassisted	—	—	—	—	2,669	1,561	4,230	



# 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
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>									
1985 Apr	160.5	351.5	701.3	777.0	486.4	429.5	287.3	79.0	3,272.6
1985 Jul	177.6	335.2	720.3	759.5	470.4	418.9	278.9	74.2	3,235.0
1985 Oct	211.2	344.2	689.8	766.9	475.6	425.4	287.8	76.0	3,276.9
1986 Jan	186.8	342.1	718.1	818.5	512.3	451.6	300.1	78.4	3,407.7
1986 Apr	186.6	314.6	682.6	805.2	510.2	447.7	301.0	77.2	3,325.1
Proportion of number unemployed									
1985 Apr	4.9	10.7	21.4	23.7	14.9	13.1	8.8	2.4	100.0
1985 Jul	5.5	10.4	22.3	23.5	14.5	12.9	8.6	2.3	100.0
1985 Oct	6.4	10.5	21.1	23.4	14.5	13.0	8.8	2.3	100.0
1986 Jan	5.5	10.0	21.1	24.0	15.0	13.3	8.8	2.3	100.0
1986 Apr	5.6	9.5	20.5	24.2	15.3	13.5	9.1	2.3	100.0
<b>MALE</b>									
1985 Apr	92.7	208.1	452.4	537.0	371.8	312.9	218.3	77.6	2,270.7
1985 Jul	102.6	197.1	455.8	518.4	355.9	303.2	210.4	72.9	2,216.2
1985 Oct	122.0	199.3	437.6	519.3	358.3	306.5	216.1	74.8	2,234.0
1986 Jan	107.6	200.3	460.3	559.0	387.7	327.5	226.0	77.2	2,290.0
1986 Apr	107.1	185.2	438.9	548.8	384.1	323.4	226.4	76.2	2,290.0
Proportion of number unemployed									
1985 Apr	4.1	9.2	19.9	23.6	16.4	13.8	9.6	3.4	100.0
1985 Jul	4.6	8.9	20.6	23.4	16.1	13.7	9.5	3.3	100.0
1985 Oct	5.5	8.9	19.6	23.2	16.0	13.7	9.7	3.4	100.0
1986 Jan	4.6	8.5	19.6	23.8	16.5	14.0	9.6	3.3	100.0
1986 Apr	4.7	8.1	19.2	24.0	16.8	14.1	9.9	3.3	100.0
<b>FEMALE</b>									
1985 Apr	67.8	143.5	248.9	240.1	114.6	116.7	69.0	1.4	1,001.8
1985 Jul	75.0	138.1	264.5	241.1	114.5	115.7	68.5	1.2	1,018.8
1985 Oct	89.2	144.9	252.2	247.6	117.3	118.9	71.6	1.1	1,042.9
1986 Jan	79.1	141.8	257.8	259.5	124.6	124.1	74.1	1.2	1,062.1
1986 Apr	79.5	129.4	243.7	256.4	126.0	124.3	74.6	1.0	1,035.0
Proportion of number unemployed									
1985 Apr	6.8	14.3	24.8	24.0	11.4	11.6	6.9	0.1	100.0
1985 Jul	7.4	13.6	26.0	23.7	11.2	11.4	6.7	0.1	100.0
1985 Oct	8.6	13.9	24.2	23.7	11.2	11.4	6.9	0.1	100.0
1986 Jan	7.5	13.3	24.3	24.4	11.7	11.7	7.0	0.1	100.0
1986 Apr	7.7	12.5	23.5	24.8	12.2	12.0	7.2	0.1	100.0

# 2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
<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
1985 Apr	165.4	127.2	218.1	248.6	490.5	688.5	1,334.2	3,272.6
1985 Jul	221.8	159.1	225.7	238.0	437.6	626.1	1,326.9	3,235.0
1985 Oct	202.7	163.9	322.3	241.3	461.4	533.4	1,351.9	3,276.7
1986 Jan	185.1	132.3	265.6	288.4	588.5	576.2	1,371.6	3,407.7
1986 Apr	199.2	131.0	221.7	252.5	498.8	665.4	1,356.5	3,325.1
Proportion of number unemployed								
1985 Jan	5.8	3.3	7.6	8.5	18.1	17.4	39.4	100.0
1985 Apr	5.1	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	21.0	40.8	100.0
1985 Jul	6.9	4.9	7.0	7.4	13.5	19.4	41.0	100.0
1985 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
1986 Apr	6.0	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	20.0	40.8	100.0
<b>MALE</b>								
1985 Jan	120.0	71.9	108.2	186.1	382.7	376.5	1,010.7	2,316.0
1985 Apr	104.7	82.4	139.7	159.4	319.0	441.6	1,023.8	2,270.7
1985 Jul	132.7	97.4	142.2	148.7	278.1	400.7	1,016.5	2,216.2
1985 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
1986 Apr	124.6	82.7	143.1	160.7	325.0	420.9	1,033.0	2,290.0
Proportion of number unemployed								
1985 Jan	5.2	3.1	7.3	8.0	16.5	16.3	43.6	100.0
1985 Apr	4.6	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.1	19.4	45.1	100.0
1985 Jul	6.0	4.4	6.4	6.7	12.5	18.1	45.9	100.0
1985 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
1986 Apr	5.4	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.2	18.4	45.1	100.0
<b>FEMALE</b>								
1985 Jan	72.2	38.2	85.1	98.6	220.8	204.7	305.3	1,024.9
1985 Apr	60.7	44.9	78.3	89.2	171.5	247.0	310.4	1,001.8
1985 Jul	89.1	61.6	83.5	89.2	159.5	225.4	310.4	1,018.8
1985 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
1986 Apr	74.6	48.3	78.6	91.8	173.8	244.5	323.5	1,035.0
Proportion of number unemployed								
1985 Jan	7.0	3.7	8.3	9.6	21.5	20.0	29.8	100.0
1985 Apr	6.1	4.5	7.8	8.9	17.1	24.7	31.0	100.0
1985 Jul	8.7	6.0	8.2	8.8	15.7	22.1	30.5	100.0
1985 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
1986 Apr	7.2	4.7	7.6	8.9	16.8	23.6	31.3	100.0

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts\* at May 8, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	
per cent									
SOUTH EAST									
Bedfordshire	14,392	7,975	22,367	10.3	West Sussex	10,976	6,534	17,510	7.0
Luton	6,838	3,119	9,957		Adur	1,222	606	1,828	
Mid Bedfordshire	1,552	1,336	2,888		Arun	2,421	1,274	3,695	
North Bedfordshire	3,617	1,888	5,505		Chichester	1,560	867	2,427	
South Bedfordshire	2,385	1,632	4,017		Crawley	1,288	905	2,193	
					Horsham	1,294	935	2,229	
					Mid Sussex	1,281	1,032	2,313	
					Worthing	1,910	915	2,825	
Berkshire	14,538	7,901	22,439	7.1	Greater London				
Bracknell	1,655	1,099	2,754		Barking and Dagenham	5,936	2,457	8,393	10.5
Newbury	1,913	1,227	3,140		Barnet	7,092	3,796	10,888	
Reading	4,577	1,920	6,497		Bexley	5,638	3,131	8,769	
Slough	3,134	1,482	4,616		Brent	11,601	5,208	16,809	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,970	1,113	3,083		Bromley	6,749	3,313	10,062	
Wokingham	1,289	1,060	2,349		Camden	10,424	4,569	14,993	
					City of London	76	35	111	
Buckinghamshire	12,170	6,622	18,792	8.3	City of Westminster	9,222	3,980	13,202	
Aylesbury Vale	2,143	1,425	3,568		Croydon	9,037	4,474	13,511	
Chiltern	1,068	644	1,710		Ealing	9,594	4,867	14,461	
Milton Keynes	5,592	2,670	8,262		Enfield	7,473	3,370	10,843	
South Buckinghamshire	855	432	1,287		Greenwich	10,338	4,559	14,897	
Wycombe	2,514	1,441	3,955		Hackney	15,005	5,615	20,620	
					Hammersmith and Fulham	8,900	3,810	12,710	
East Sussex	19,733	9,558	29,291	12.0	Haringey	12,245	5,290	17,535	
Brighton	6,833	2,975	9,808		Harrow	3,899	2,301	6,200	
Eastbourne	2,051	971	3,022		Havering	6,119	2,967	9,086	
Hastings	3,109	1,331	4,440		Hillingdon	4,584	2,735	7,319	
Hove	3,008	1,544	4,552		Hounslow	5,738	3,362	9,100	
Lewes	1,603	931	2,534		Islington	11,930	4,787	16,717	
Lewes	1,578	827	2,405		Kingston and Chelsea	6,384	2,994	9,378	
Rother	1,551	979	2,530		Kingston-upon-Thames	2,620	1,437	4,057	
Wealden	1,551	979	2,530		Lambeth	18,655	7,235	25,890	
					Lewisham	13,163	5,335	18,498	
Essex	41,600	21,931	63,531	12.1	Merton	4,417	2,137	6,554	
Basildon	5,979	2,736	8,715		Newham	12,771	4,656	17,427	
Braintree	2,354	1,687	4,041		Redbridge	6,243	3,120	9,363	
Brentwood	1,305	706	2,011		Richmond-upon-Thames	3,210	1,756	4,966	
Castle Point	2,244	1,164	3,408		Southwark	15,998	5,772	21,770	
Chelmsford	2,503	1,743	4,246		Sutton	3,402	1,977	5,379	
Colchester	3,772	2,365	6,137		Tower Hamlets	12,474	3,634	16,108	
Epping Forest	2,552	1,351	3,903		Waltham Forest	8,558	3,695	12,253	
Harlow	2,464	1,449	3,913		Wandsworth	11,506	4,922	16,428	
Maldon	1,159	639	1,798		EAST ANGLIA				
Rochford	1,542	871	2,413		Cambridgeshire	15,801	8,918	24,719	10.0
Southend-on-Sea	5,858	2,512	8,370		Cambridge	2,483	1,239	3,722	
Tendring	3,922	1,775	5,697		East Cambridgeshire	833	633	1,466	
Thurrock	5,145	2,254	7,399		Fenland	2,564	1,319	3,883	
Uttlesford	801	679	1,480		Huntingdon	2,317	1,790	4,107	
					Peterborough	6,409	2,870	9,279	
Hampshire	39,835	20,474	60,309	9.9	South Cambridgeshire	1,195	1,067	2,262	
Basingstoke and Deane	2,330	1,507	3,837		Norfolk				
East Hampshire	1,388	866	2,254						



## 2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment† in counties and local authority districts\* at May 8, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
					per cent				
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>13,191</b>	<b>7,296</b>	<b>20,487</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>42,036</b>	<b>17,785</b>	<b>59,821</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Cheltenham	2,645	1,318	3,963		Ashfield	4,053	1,605	5,658	
Cotswold	1,103	700	1,803		Bassetlaw	4,318	2,175	6,493	
Forest of Dean	2,406	1,396	3,802		Broxtowe	3,208	1,596	4,804	
Gloucester	3,348	1,497	4,845		Gedling	3,010	1,594	4,604	
Stroud	2,216	1,411	3,627		Mansfield	4,230	1,800	6,030	
Tewkesbury	1,473	974	2,447		Newark	3,310	1,780	5,090	
					Nottingham	17,555	5,945	23,500	
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>10,785</b>	<b>6,771</b>	<b>17,556</b>	<b>10.9</b>	Rushcliffe	2,352	1,290	3,642	
Mendip	2,008	1,274	3,282						
Sedgemoor	2,846	1,637	4,483						
Taunton Deane	2,389	1,408	3,796						
West Somerset	822	498	1,320						
Yeovil	2,721	1,954	4,675						
					<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>				
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>13,166</b>	<b>8,233</b>	<b>21,399</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>Humberside</b>	<b>40,807</b>	<b>16,559</b>	<b>57,366</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Kenet	1,160	866	2,026		Beverley	2,360	1,448	3,808	
North Wiltshire	1,996	1,431	3,427		Boothferry	2,303	1,202	3,505	
Salisbury	2,033	1,339	3,372		Cleethorpes	3,093	1,231	4,324	
Thamesdown	5,794	3,017	8,811		East Yorkshire	2,248	1,300	3,548	
West Wiltshire	2,183	1,580	3,763		Glanford	2,137	1,144	3,281	
					Great Grimsby	5,336	1,767	7,103	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>					Holderness	1,505	801	2,306	
<b>Heresford and Worcester</b>	<b>20,501</b>	<b>11,160</b>	<b>31,661</b>	<b>13.5</b>	Kingston-upon-Hull	17,976	6,305	24,281	
Bromsgrove	2,793	1,435	4,228		Scunthorpe	3,849	1,361	5,210	
Hereford	1,745	986	2,731						
Leominster	1,041	544	1,585		<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>17,297</b>	<b>10,141</b>	<b>27,438</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Malvern Hills	2,119	1,074	3,193		Craven	913	664	1,577	
Redditch	2,930	1,651	4,581		Hambleton	1,636	1,008	2,644	
South Herefordshire	1,241	782	2,023		Harrrogate	2,782	1,686	4,468	
Worcester	2,962	1,346	4,308		Richmondshire	877	718	1,595	
Wycharon	2,196	1,421	3,617		Ryedale	1,406	971	2,377	
Wyre Forest	3,474	1,921	5,395		Scarborough	3,814	1,783	5,597	
					Selby	1,932	1,350	3,282	
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>14,981</b>	<b>6,996</b>	<b>21,977</b>	<b>16.1</b>	York	3,937	1,961	5,898	
Bridgnorth	1,480	840	2,320		<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>75,834</b>	<b>30,873</b>	<b>106,707</b>	<b>19.1</b>
North Shropshire	1,318	717	2,035		Barnsley	13,489	5,131	18,620	
Oswestry	965	534	1,499		Doncaster	17,387	7,341	24,728	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,795	1,398	4,193		Rotherham	14,594	5,935	20,529	
South Shropshire	983	503	1,486		Sheffield	30,364	12,466	42,830	
The Wrekin	7,440	3,004	10,444						
					<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>87,321</b>	<b>37,941</b>	<b>125,262</b>	<b>14.2</b>
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>34,283</b>	<b>18,406</b>	<b>52,689</b>	<b>13.5</b>	Bradford	21,773	8,614	30,387	
Cannock Chase	3,543	2,041	5,584		Calderdale	6,853	3,543	10,396	
East Staffordshire	3,050	1,750	4,800		Kirkcaldy	13,941	6,781	20,722	
Lichfield	2,849	1,579	4,424		Leeds	30,365	12,876	43,241	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,558	1,902	5,460		Wakefield	14,589	6,127	20,716	
South Staffordshire	3,380	1,844	5,224						
Stafford	3,048	1,854	4,902		<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
Staffordshire Moorlands	2,060	1,349	3,409		<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>34,925</b>	<b>17,212</b>	<b>52,137</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Stoke-on-Trent	9,894	4,517	14,411		Chester	4,665	2,173	6,838	
Tamworth	3,105	1,570	4,675		Congleton	1,494	1,254	2,748	
					Crewe and Nantwich	3,030	1,817	4,847	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>13,972</b>	<b>8,365</b>	<b>22,337</b>	<b>12.0</b>	Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,063	1,808	5,871	
North Warwickshire	1,798	1,159	2,957		Halton	7,814	2,939	10,753	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,478	2,516	6,994		Macclesfield	3,165	1,818	4,983	
Rugby	2,464	1,576	4,040		Vale Royal	3,788	2,114	5,902	
Stratford-on-Avon	1,976	1,262	3,238		Warrington	6,906	3,289	10,195	
Warwick	3,256	1,852	5,108						
					<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>53,222</b>	<b>25,820</b>	<b>79,042</b>	<b>14.3</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>154,460</b>	<b>61,109</b>	<b>215,569</b>	<b>16.5</b>	Blackburn	6,560	2,686	9,246	
Birmingham	66,395	24,704	91,099		Blackpool	8,100	3,681	11,781	
Coventry	17,630	7,803	25,433		Burnley	3,982	1,902	5,884	
Dudley	13,670	6,345	20,015		Chorley	2,723	1,609	4,332	
Sandwell	18,817	7,452	26,269		Fylde	1,642	1,013	2,655	
Solihull	7,495	3,485	10,980		Hyndburn	2,627	1,334	3,961	
Walsall	14,378	5,292	19,670		Lancaster	4,678	2,460	7,138	
Wolverhampton	16,075	6,028	22,103		Pendle	3,021	1,755	4,776	
					Preston	6,213	2,427	8,640	
					Ribble Valley	763	551	1,314	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>					Rossendale	1,976	1,076	3,052	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>33,032</b>	<b>16,203</b>	<b>49,235</b>	<b>13.8</b>	South Ribble	2,672	1,673	4,345	
Amber Valley	3,342	1,818	5,160		West Lancashire	5,317	2,144	7,461	
Bolsover	2,859	1,302	4,161		Wyre	2,948	1,509	4,457	
Chesterfield	4,308	2,014	6,322						
Derby	10,298	4,232	14,530		<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>125,450</b>	<b>53,035</b>	<b>178,485</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Erewash	3,657	1,700	5,357		Bolton	11,937	5,129	17,066	
High Peak	2,302	1,479	3,781		Bury	5,927	3,176	9,103	
North East Derbyshire	3,414	1,869	5,283		Manchester	33,164	11,271	44,435	
South Derbyshire	1,634	1,000	2,634		Oldham	8,910	4,183	13,093	
West Derbyshire	1,218	789	2,007		Rochdale	9,714	4,486	14,200	
					Salford	14,010	5,137	19,147	
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>25,479</b>	<b>13,275</b>	<b>38,754</b>	<b>10.2</b>	Stockport	9,417	4,652	14,069	
Blaby	1,250	926	2,176		Tameside	9,133	4,394	13,527	
Hinkley and Bosworth	1,889	1,321	3,210		Trafford	8,502	3,609	12,111	
Charnwood	2,892	1,796	4,688		Wigan	14,736	6,998	21,734	
Harborough	950	646	1,596						
Leicester	13,901	5,797	19,698		<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>101,472</b>	<b>38,030</b>	<b>139,502</b>	<b>21.0</b>
Melton	900	648	1,548		Knowsley	14,905	5,144	20,049	
North West Leicestershire	2,376	1,185	3,561		Liverpool	41,738	14,895	56,633	
Oadby and Wigston	808	539	1,347		St Helens	10,444	4,224	14,668	
Rutland	513	417	930		Sefton	15,455	6,258	21,713	
					Wirral	18,930	7,509	26,439	
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>19,711</b>	<b>9,781</b>	<b>29,492</b>	<b>14.6</b>					
Boston	2,147	976	3,123		<b>NORTH</b>				
East Lindsey	4,380	2,001	6,381		<b>Cleveland</b>	<b>39,106</b>	<b>14,099</b>	<b>53,205</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Lincoln	4,388	1,714	6,102		Hartlepool	6,577	2,488	9,065	
North Kesteven	1,961	1,244	3,205		Langbaugh	9,432	3,461	12,893	
South Holland	1,566	885	2,451		Middlesbrough	12,240	3,788	16,028	
South Kesteven	2,908	1,675	4,583		Stockton-on-Tees	10,857	4,362	15,219	
West Lindsey	2,361	1,286	3,647						
					<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>14,165</b>	<b>8,538</b>	<b>22,703</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>15,765</b>	<b>8,878</b>	<b>24,643</b>	<b>11.6</b>	Allerdale	3,574	2,029	5,603	
Corby	3,054	1,455	4,509		Barrow-in-Furness	2,192	1,542	3,734	
Daventry	1,136	933	2,069		Carlisle	3,291	1,860	5,151	
East Northamptonshire	1,048	786	1,834		Copeland	2,732	1,408	4,140	
Kettering	1,799	1,000	2,799		Eden	887	646	1,533	
Northampton	5,734	2,884	8,618		South Lakeland	1,489	1,053	2,542	
South Northamptonshire	914	706	1,620						
Wellingborough	2,080	1,114	3,194						

## UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment† in counties and local authority districts\* at May 8, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
					per cent				
<b>Durham</b>	<b>29,678</b>	<b>12,384</b>	<b>42,062</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>	<b>4,885</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>7,656</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Chester-le-Street	2,395	980	3,375		Annandale and Eskdale	1,067	697	1,764	
Darlington	4,505	2,025	6,530		Nithsdale	1,858	1,023	2,881	
Derwentside	5,443	1,995	7,438		Stewartry	647	363	1,010	
Durham	3,020	1,398	4,418		Wigton	1,313	688	2,001	
Easington	4,932	1,999	6,931		<b>Fife region</b>	<b>14,445</b>	<b>7,656</b>	<b>22,101</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Sedgefield	4,859	2,096	6,955		Dunfermline	5,259	2,739	7,998	

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment† in Parliamentary constituencies\* at May 8, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				<b>Epsom and Ewell</b>	1,249	630	1,879
<b>Bedfordshire</b>				<b>Esher</b>	944	491	1,435
Luton South	4,401	1,968	6,369	<b>Guildford</b>	1,387	698	2,085
Mid Bedfordshire	1,712	1,331	3,043	<b>Mole Valley</b>	895	541	1,436
North Bedfordshire	3,011	1,492	4,503	<b>North West Surrey</b>	1,335	814	2,149
North Luton	2,915	1,572	4,487	<b>Reigate</b>	1,263	717	1,980
South West Bedfordshire	2,353	1,612	3,965	<b>South West Surrey</b>	1,073	554	1,627
<b>Berkshire</b>				<b>Spelthorne</b>	1,465	915	2,380
East Berkshire	2,034	1,300	3,334	<b>Woking</b>	1,466	920	2,386
Newbury	1,614	1,000	2,614	<b>West Sussex</b>			
Reading East	2,837	1,190	4,027	Arundel	2,073	1,089	3,162
Reading West	2,279	1,117	3,396	Chichester	1,560	867	2,427
Slough	3,134	1,482	4,616	Crawley	1,469	1,092	2,561
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,591	912	2,503	Horsham	1,294	935	2,229
Wokingham	1,049	900	1,949	Mid Sussex	1,100	845	1,945
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>				Shoreham	1,570	791	2,361
Aylesbury	1,575	1,042	2,617	Worthing	1,910	915	2,825
Beaconsfield	1,173	624	1,797	<b>Greater London</b>			
Buckingham	1,798	1,049	2,847	Barking	2,947	1,095	4,042
Chesham and Amersham	1,079	652	1,731	Battersea	4,737	1,867	6,604
Milton Keynes	4,702	2,275	6,977	Beckenham	2,221	1,073	3,294
Wycombe	1,843	980	2,823	Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,285	1,613	7,898
<b>East Sussex</b>				Bexley Heath	1,508	992	2,500
Bexhill and Battle	1,403	735	2,138	Bow and Poplar	6,189	2,021	8,210
Brighton Kemptown	3,454	1,422	4,876	Brent East	4,838	2,016	6,854
Brighton Pavilion	3,379	1,553	4,932	Brent East	2,089	1,121	3,210
Eastbourne	2,213	1,050	3,263	Brent South	4,674	2,071	6,745
Hastings and Rye	3,460	1,523	4,983	Brentford and Isleworth	2,755	1,545	4,300
Hove	3,008	1,544	4,552	Carshalton and Wallington	2,075	1,055	3,131
Lewes	1,659	968	2,627	Chelsea	2,631	1,215	3,846
Wealden	1,157	763	1,920	Chingford	1,831	908	2,739
<b>Essex</b>				Chipping Barnet	1,345	808	2,153
Basilston	4,603	1,957	6,560	Chislehurst	1,568	720	2,288
Billerica	2,389	1,384	3,773	Croydon Central	2,527	1,035	3,562
Braintree	2,072	1,502	3,574	Croydon North East	2,556	1,315	3,871
Brentwood and Ongar	1,600	839	2,439	Croydon North West	2,682	1,411	4,093
Castle Point	2,244	1,164	3,408	Croydon South	1,272	713	1,985
Chelmsford	1,930	1,316	3,246	Dagenham	2,989	1,362	4,351
Epping Forest	1,976	1,052	3,028	Dulwich	3,377	1,439	4,816
Harlow	2,745	1,615	4,360	Ealing North	2,566	1,299	3,865
Harwich	3,300	1,448	4,748	Ealing Acton	3,343	1,428	4,771
North Colchester	2,678	1,586	4,264	Ealing Southall	3,685	2,140	5,825
Rochford	1,843	1,115	2,958	Edmonton	2,964	1,270	4,234
Saffron Walden	1,355	1,047	2,402	Eltham	2,598	1,077	3,675
South Colchester and Maldon	2,795	1,745	4,540	Enfield North	2,608	1,139	3,747
Southend East	3,463	1,328	4,791	Enfield Southgate	1,901	961	2,862
Southend West	2,395	1,184	3,579	Erith and Crayford	2,840	1,420	4,260
Thurrock	4,132	1,649	5,781	Feltham and Heston	2,983	1,817	4,800
<b>Hampshire</b>				Finchley	1,802	1,091	2,893
Aldershot	1,655	1,264	2,919	Fulham	3,675	1,817	5,492
Basingstoke	1,940	1,226	3,166	Greenwich	3,459	1,429	4,888
East Hampshire	1,496	974	2,470	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,161	2,609	9,770
Eastleigh	2,721	1,666	4,387	Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,844	3,006	10,850
Fareham	2,039	1,289	3,328	Hammersmith	5,225	1,993	7,218
Gosport	2,336	1,686	4,022	Hampstead and Highgate	4,012	2,051	6,063
Havant	3,780	1,547	5,327	Harrow East	2,258	1,310	3,568
New Forest	1,461	668	2,129	Harrow West	1,641	991	2,632
North West Hampshire	3,384	314	3,698	Hayes and Harlington	1,809	1,076	2,885
Portsmouth North	3,227	1,588	4,815	Hendon North	2,044	903	2,947
Portsmouth South	5,286	2,447	7,733	Hendon South	1,901	994	2,895
Romsey and Waterside	2,290	1,099	3,389	Holborn and St Pancras	6,412	2,518	8,930
Southampton Itchen	4,740	1,866	6,606	Hornchurch	2,008	1,058	3,066
Southampton Test	4,150	1,503	5,653	Hornsey and Wood Green	5,200	2,476	7,676
Winchester	1,330	737	2,067	Ilford North	1,932	1,013	2,945
<b>Hertfordshire</b>				Ilford South	2,848	1,345	4,193
Broxbourne	1,828	1,132	2,960	Islington North	6,720	2,706	9,426
Hertford and Stortford	1,371	889	2,260	Islington South and Finsbury	5,210	2,081	7,291
Hertsmere	1,872	898	2,770	Kensington	3,753	1,779	5,532
North Hertfordshire	2,207	1,310	3,517	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,675	842	2,517
South West Hertfordshire	1,405	885	2,290	Lewisham East	3,414	1,523	4,937
St Albans	1,529	801	2,330	Lewisham West	3,824	1,623	5,447
Stevenage	2,450	1,543	3,993	Lewisham Deptford	5,925	2,189	8,114
Watford	2,072	1,167	3,239	Leyton	3,820	1,590	5,410
Welwyn Hatfield	1,884	1,037	2,921	Mitcham and Morden	2,598	1,223	3,821
West Hertfordshire	2,039	1,328	3,367	Newham North East	4,107	1,644	5,751
<b>Isle of Wight</b>				Newham North West	4,291	1,587	5,878
Isle of Wight	4,225	2,176	6,401	Newham South	4,373	1,425	5,798
<b>Kent</b>				Norwood	6,255	2,469	8,724
Ashford	2,514	1,357	3,871	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,290	719	2,009
Canterbury	2,836	1,392	4,228	Ospington	1,651	755	2,406
Dartford	2,319	1,265	3,584	Peckham	6,866	2,451	9,317
Dover	2,984	1,459	4,443	Putney	2,789	1,232	4,021
Faversham	3,468	1,864	5,332	Ravensbourne	1,309	765	2,074
Folkstone and Hythe	3,250	1,480	4,730	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,716	915	2,631
Gillingham	3,215	1,841	5,056	Romford	1,978	945	2,923
Gravesend	3,271	1,659	4,930	Ruislip-Northwood	1,048	687	1,735
Maidstone	2,340	1,272	3,612	Southark and Bermondsey	5,755	1,882	7,637
Medway	3,043	1,955	5,000	Streatham	4,651	1,899	6,550
Mid Kent	3,043	1,790	4,833	Surbiton	3,945	595	4,540
North Thanet	3,732	1,691	5,423	Sutton and Cheam	1,326	922	2,248
Sevenoaks	1,602	843	2,445	The City of London			
South Thanet	3,164	1,490	4,654	and Westminster South	3,569	1,417	4,986
Tonbridge and Malling	1,764	1,104	2,868	Tooting	3,980	1,823	5,803
Tunbridge Wells	1,790	941	2,731	Tottenham	7,045	2,814	9,859
<b>Oxfordshire</b>				Twickenham	1,494	841	2,335
Banbury	1,963	1,276	3,239	Upminster	2,133	964	3,097
Henley	1,117	646	1,763	Uxbridge	1,727	941	2,668
Oxford East	2,842	1,222	4,064	Vauxhall	7,749	2,867	10,616
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,774	1,016	2,790	Walthamstow	2,907	1,197	4,104
Wantage	1,289	869	2,158	Wanstead and Woodford	1,463	762	2,225
Witney	1,499	1,143	2,642	Westminster North	5,729	2,598	8,327
<b>Surrey</b>				Wimbledon	1,819	914	2,733
Chertsey and Walton	1,279	693	1,972	Woolwich	4,281	2,053	6,334
East Surrey	1,007	593	1,600	<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>			
				<b>Cambridgeshire</b>			
				Cambridge	2,284	1,126	3,410
				Huntingdon	2,138	1,613	3,751
				North East Cambridgeshire	3,022	1,640	4,662
				Peterborough	5,777	2,446	8,223

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment† in Parliamentary constituencies\* at May 8, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>South East Cambridgeshire</b>	1,128	925	2,053	<b>Stafford</b>	2,665	1,536	4,201
<b>South West Cambridgeshire</b>	1,452	1,168	2,620	<b>Staffordshire Moorlands</b>	2,060	1,349	3,409
<b>Norfolk</b>				<b>Stoke-on-Trent Central</b>	3,893	1,624	5,517
Great Yarmouth	4,438	2,029	6,467	<b>Stoke-on-Trent North</b>	3,728	1,849	5,577
Mid Norfolk	2,090	1,248	3,338	<b>Stoke-on-Trent South</b>	2,990	1,557	4,547
North Norfolk	2,309	1,254	3,563	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
North West Norfolk	3,426	1,811	5,237	North Warwickshire	3,217	2,012	5,229
Norwich North	2,662	1,293	3,955	Nuneaton	3,257	1,797	5,054
Norwich South	4,308	1,794	6,102	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,662	1,768	4,430
South Norfolk	1,978	1,157	3,135	Stratford-on-Avon	1,976	1,262	3,238
South West Norfolk	2,744	1,747	4,491	Warwick and Leamington	2,860	1,526	4,386
<b>Suffolk</b>				<b>West Midlands</b>			
Bury St Edmunds	2,037	1,397	3,434	Aldridge-Brownhills	2,961	1,323	4,284
Central Suffolk	2,032	1,223	3,255	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,804	1,611	5,415
Ipswich	3,087	1,470	4,557	Birmingham Erdington	6,094	2,303	8,397
South Suffolk	2,171	1,337	3,508	Birmingham Hall Green	4,375	1,866	6,241
Suffolk Coastal	1,741	970	2,711	Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,958	2,067	8,025
Waveney	3,748	1,924	5,672	Birmingham Ladywood	7,238	2,638	9,876
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Northfield	6,331	2,313	8,644
<b>Avon</b>				Birmingham Perry Barr	6,096	2,334	8,430
Bath	2,408	1,304	3,712	Birmingham Small Heath	8,100	2,443	10,543
Bristol East	3,383	1,599	4,982	Birmingham Sparkbrook	7,566	2,220	9,786
Bristol North West	3,529	1,483	5,012	Birmingham Yardley	3,727	1,642	5,369
Bristol South	5,310	1,970	7,280	Birmingham Selly Oak	4,777	1,904	6,681
Bristol West	4,526	2,028	6,554	Coventry North East	6,188	2,505	8,693
Kingswood	2,541	1,382	3,923	Coventry North West	3,420	1,761	5,181
Northavon	1,955	1,409	3,364	Coventry South East	4,888	1,988	6,876
Wandsdyke	1,914	1,243	3,157	Coventry South West	3,134	1,549	4,683
Weston-Super-Mare	2,678	1,555	4,233	Dudley East	5,729	2,363	8,092
Woodspring	1,842	1,207	3,049	Dudley West	4,438	2,248	6,686
<b>Cornwall</b>				Halesowen and Stourbridge	3,503	1,734	5,237
Falmouth and Camborne	4,283	1,990	6,273	Meriden	5,205	2,108	7,313
North Cornwall	3,379	2,043	5,422	Solihull	2,290	1,377	3,667
South East Cornwall	2,416	1,529	3,945	Sutton Coldfield	2,329	1,363	3,692
St Ives	3,714	1,795	5,509	Walsall North	6,082	1,974	8,056
Truro	2,974	1,612	4,586	Walsall South	5,335	1,995	7,330
<b>Devon</b>				Warley East	5,071	2,028	7,099
Exeter	3,131	1,596	4,727	Warley West	4,241	1,798	6,039
Honiton	1,950	1,117	3,067	West Bromwich East	4,297	1,727	6,024
North Devon	2,637	1,444	4,081	West Bromwich West	5,208	1,899	7,107
Plymouth Devonport	3,391	1,751	5,142	Wolverhampton North East	6,379	2,275	8,654
Plymouth Drake	4,011	2,007	6,018	Wolverhampton South East	5,391	1,801	7,192
Plymouth Sutton	2,427	1,475	3,902	Wolverhampton South West	4,305	1,952	6,257
South Hams	4,571	1,550	6,121	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>			
Teignbridge	2,516	1,379	3,895	<b>Derbyshire</b>			

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment† in Parliamentary constituencies\* at May 8, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>North Yorkshire</b>				Stockport	3,247	1,434	4,681
Harrogate	2,139	1,245	3,384	Stretford	6,700	2,368	9,068
Richmond	2,302	1,582	3,884	Wigan	5,107	2,270	7,377
Ryedale	1,837	1,232	3,069	Worsley	4,173	1,933	6,106
Scarborough	3,509	1,597	5,106				
Selby	2,017	1,419	3,436	<b>Merseyside</b>			
Skipton and Ripon	1,556	1,105	2,661	Birkenhead	7,712	2,495	10,207
York	3,937	1,961	5,898	Bootle	8,607	2,723	11,330
				Crosby	3,642	1,805	5,447
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Knowsley North	7,408	2,310	9,718
Barnsley Central	4,664	1,765	6,429	Knowsley South	7,497	2,834	10,331
Barnsley East	4,490	1,627	6,117	Liverpool Broadgreen	6,175	2,539	8,714
Barnsley West and Penistone	4,335	1,739	6,074	Liverpool Garston	5,948	2,104	8,052
Don Valley	5,554	2,283	7,837	Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,382	2,191	7,573
Doncaster Central	5,339	2,318	7,657	Liverpool Riverside	8,964	2,860	11,824
Doncaster North	6,494	2,740	9,234	Liverpool Walton	8,038	2,805	10,843
Rother Valley	4,414	2,018	6,432	Liverpool West Derby	7,231	2,396	9,627
Rotherham	5,268	2,051	7,319	Southport	3,206	1,730	4,936
Sheffield Central	7,562	2,541	10,103	St Helens North	4,773	2,104	6,877
Sheffield Attercliffe	4,352	1,973	6,325	St Helens South	5,671	2,120	7,791
Sheffield Brightside	5,983	2,164	8,147	Wallasey	5,507	2,109	7,616
Sheffield Hallam	3,201	1,665	4,866	Wirral South	2,685	1,452	4,137
Sheffield Heeley	5,263	2,117	7,380	Wirral West	3,026	1,453	4,479
Sheffield Hillsborough	4,003	2,006	6,009				
Wentworth	4,912	1,866	6,778				
				<b>NORTH</b>			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				<b>Cleveland</b>			
Batley and Spen	3,746	1,661	5,407	Hartlepool	6,577	2,488	9,065
Bradford North	5,641	2,051	7,692	Langbaugh	5,753	2,164	7,917
Bradford South	4,653	1,767	6,420	Middlesbrough	8,383	2,561	10,944
Bradford West	6,530	2,173	8,703	Redcar	6,416	2,154	8,570
Calder Valley	2,612	1,622	4,234	Stockton North	6,680	2,459	9,139
Colne Valley	2,685	1,559	4,244	Stockton South	5,317	2,273	7,590
Dewsbury	3,747	1,772	5,519				
Elmet	2,450	1,229	3,679	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Halifax	4,041	1,921	5,962	Barrow and Furness	2,448	1,774	4,222
Hemsworth	4,199	1,636	5,835	Carlisle	2,718	1,465	4,183
Huddersfield	3,763	1,789	5,552	Copeland	2,732	1,408	4,140
Keighley	2,588	1,411	3,999	Penrith and the Borders	2,020	1,399	3,419
Leeds Central	5,794	2,030	7,824	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,322	890	2,212
Leeds East	5,696	1,991	7,687	Workington	2,925	1,602	4,527
Leeds North East	3,319	1,457	4,776				
Leeds North West	2,823	1,339	4,162	<b>Durham</b>			
Leeds West	4,175	1,768	5,943	Bishop Auckland	5,147	2,200	7,347
Morley and Leeds South	3,492	1,428	4,920	City of Durham	3,020	1,398	4,418
Normanton	2,802	1,461	4,263	Darlington	4,204	1,875	6,079
Pontefract and Castleford	4,432	1,750	6,182	Easington	4,274	1,775	6,049
Pudsey	2,028	1,290	3,318	North Durham	5,084	1,907	6,991
Shipley	2,361	1,212	3,573	North West Durham	4,423	1,741	6,164
Wakefield	3,944	1,624	5,568	Sedgefield	3,526	1,488	5,014
				<b>Northumberland</b>			
<b>NORTH WEST</b>				Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,241	1,207	3,448
<b>Cheshire</b>				Blyth Valley	3,592	1,521	5,113
City of Chester	3,948	1,670	5,618	Hexham	1,473	944	2,417
Congleton	1,591	1,354	2,945	Wansbeck	3,483	1,462	4,945
Crewe and Nantwich	2,933	1,717	4,650				
Eddisbury	3,186	1,720	4,906	<b>Tyne and Wear</b>			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,376	2,040	6,416	Blaydon	3,568	1,508	5,076
Halton	5,653	2,389	8,042	Gateshead East	5,195	1,998	7,193
Macclesfield	1,971	1,195	3,166	Houghton and Washington	5,949	2,422	8,371
Tatton	2,200	1,288	3,488	Jarrow	6,154	2,190	8,344
Warrington North	4,732	2,047	6,779	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,247	1,730	5,977
Warrington South	4,335	1,792	6,127	Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,560	2,032	7,592
				Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,814	1,931	6,745
<b>Lancashire</b>				South Shields	5,550	2,230	7,780
Blackburn	5,565	2,009	7,574	Sunderland North	8,407	2,799	11,206
Blackpool North	3,929	1,797	5,726	Sunderland South	6,246	2,453	8,699
Blackpool South	4,171	1,884	6,055	Tyne Bridge	7,547	2,236	9,783
Burnley	3,982	1,902	5,884	Tynemouth	4,931	1,929	6,860
Chorley	2,857	1,728	4,585	Wallsend	6,090	2,536	8,626
Fylde	1,823	1,119	2,942				
Hyndburn	2,627	1,334	3,961	<b>WALES</b>			
Lancaster	2,262	1,170	3,432	<b>Clywd</b>			
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,642	1,449	4,091	Alyn and Deeside	3,028	1,460	4,488
Pendle	3,021	1,755	4,776	Clwyd North West	3,837	1,700	5,537
Preston	5,581	2,034	7,615	Clwyd South West	2,402	1,305	3,707
Ribble Valley	1,214	838	2,052	Delyn	3,728	1,590	5,318
Rossendale and Darwen	2,971	1,753	4,724	Wrexham	3,354	1,435	4,789
South Ribble	2,672	1,673	4,345				
West Lancashire	5,183	2,025	7,208	<b>Dyfed</b>			
Wyre	2,722	1,350	4,072	Cardiff	2,660	1,259	3,919
				Ceredigion and Pembroke North	2,740	1,258	3,998
<b>Greater Manchester</b>				Llanelli	3,218	1,624	4,842
Altrincham and Sale	2,157	1,103	3,260	Pembroke	5,140	2,129	7,269
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,397	1,637	5,034				
Bolton North East	3,924	1,511	5,435	<b>Gwent</b>			
Bolton South East	4,661	1,875	6,536	Blaenau Gwent	4,084	1,530	5,614
Bolton West	3,352	1,743	5,095	Islwyn	3,024	1,246	4,270
Bury North	2,971	1,549	4,520	Monmouth	2,314	1,234	3,548
Bury South	2,956	1,627	4,583	Newport East	3,546	1,440	4,986
Cheadle	1,521	1,014	2,535	Newport West	4,076	1,672	5,748
Davyhulme	3,374	1,397	4,771	Torfaen	3,884	1,778	5,662
Denton and Reddish	4,105	1,867	5,972				
Eccles	4,067	1,692	5,759	<b>Gwynedd</b>			
Hazel Grove	2,279	1,246	3,525	Caernarfon	2,703	1,035	3,738
Heywood and Middleton	4,101	1,933	6,034	Conwy	2,646	1,084	3,730
Leigh	4,276	1,941	6,217	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	1,293	691	1,984
Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,399	1,407	3,806	Ynys Mon	3,571	1,499	5,070
Makerfield	4,320	2,228	6,548				
Manchester Central	8,990	2,717	11,707	<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>			
Manchester Blackley	4,976	1,773	6,749	Bridgend	2,826	1,209	4,035
Manchester Gorton	5,207	1,796	7,003	Caerphilly	4,527	1,646	6,173
Manchester Withington	5,029	2,103	7,132	Cynon Valley	3,295	1,151	4,446
Manchester Wythenshawe	5,233	1,633	6,866	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	4,156	1,439	5,595
Oldham Central and Royton	4,302	1,789	6,091	Ogmore	3,874	1,155	5,029
Oldham West	3,091	1,541	4,632	Pontypridd	3,563	1,356	4,919
Rochdale	4,731	1,999	6,730	Rhondda	4,056	1,459	5,515
Salford East	6,803	2,071	8,874				
Stalybridge and Hyde	4,001	1,848	5,849				

Unemployment† in Parliamentary constituencies\* at May 8, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>West Glamorgan</b>				<b>Argyll and Bute</b>	2,276	1,227	3,503
Aberavon	3,271	1,225	4,496	Ayr	3,275	1,629	4,904
Gower	2,432	1,142	3,574	Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,926	1,732	6,658
Neath	2,848	1,445	4,293	Clydebank and Milngavie	3,392	1,231	4,623
Swansea East	4,447	1,540	5,987	Clydesdale	3,189	1,662	4,851
Swansea West	4,565	1,560	6,125	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,106	1,633	4,739
				Cunninghame North	3,610	1,708	5,318
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				Cunninghame South	4,459	1,758	6,217
<b>Borders region</b>				Dumfries	3,649	2,097	5,746
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,177	791	1,968	East Kilbride	3,132	1,871	5,003
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,058	630	1,688	Eastwood	2,176	1,166	3,342
				Glasgow Cathcart	3,177	1,266	4,443
<b>Central region</b>				Glasgow Central	5,404	1,851	7,255
Clackmannan	3,285	1,449	4,734	Glasgow Garscadden	4,823	1,442	6,265
Falkirk East	3,689	1,660	5,349	Glasgow Govan	4,595	1,647	6,242
Falkirk West	3,112	1,568	4,680	Glasgow Hillhead	3,605	1,749	5,354
Stirling	2,631	1,452	4,083	Glasgow Maryhill	5,852	2,062	7,914
				Glasgow Pollock	5,888	1,764	7,652
<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>				Glasgow Provan	6,955	1,994	8,949
Dumfries	2,448	1,431	3,879	Glasgow Rutherglen	5,102	1,804	6,906
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,437	1,340	3,777	Glasgow Shettleston	4,872	1,589	6,461
				Glasgow Springburn	6,559	2,194	8,753
<b>Fife region</b>				Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,470	2,371	8,841
Central Fife	3,812	2,040	5,852	Hamilton	4,509	1,910	6,419
Dunfermline East	3,311	1,683	4,994	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,927	1,743	5,670
Dunfermline West	2,451	1,265	3,716	Monklands East	4,439	1,692	6,131
Kirkcaldy	3,401	1,629	5,030	Monklands West	3,590	1,482	5,072
North East Fife	1,470	1,039	2,509	Motherwell North	4,508	1,825	6,333
				Motherwell South	3,835	1,523	5,358
<b>Grampian region</b>				Paisley North	3,774	1,737	5,511
Aberdeen North	2,795	1,165	3,960	Paisley South	3,909	1,609	5,518
Aberdeen South	2,255	1,071	3,326	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,336	1	

## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT† Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1985 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	9,364	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
Apr 10	12,781	5,047	1,090	2,970	2,409	2,694	5,007	3,808	1,807	2,411	4,345	39,322	533	39,855
May 8	2,026	1,188	132	362	565	372	626	1,049	361	378	1,342	7,213	—	7,213

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 Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1985 Feb 14	954	292	407	496	2,636	1,678	3,642	1,911	1,534	1,629	3,016	17,903	1,558	19,461
Mar 14	815	208	269	374	2,533	991	2,209	1,372	1,150	1,023	2,540	13,276	1,166	14,442
Apr 11	579	250	204	376	2,369	1,196	1,343	1,166	754	775	2,058	10,820	1,042	11,862
May 9	403	153	114	229	2,034	582	1,243	848	581	698	1,765	8,497	925	9,422
Jun 13	334	119	108	163	984	435	1,078	787	354	401	1,703	6,347	849	7,196
Jul 11	381	166	85	140	1,543	379	664	608	302	330	1,519	5,951	759	6,710
Aug 8	329	157	73	167	534	602	592	683	283	330	1,542	5,135	872	6,007
Sept 12	247	93	118	139	661	381	769	515	338	224	1,091	4,483	954	5,437
Oct 10	242	111	76	398	681	295	1,464	830	409	484	1,310	6,189	977	7,166
Nov 14	290	173	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	60	91	529	605	519	934	855	449	387	1,366	5,944	1,383	7,327
1986 Jan 9	282	79	133	495	1,241	768	1,364	974	764	618	2,946	9,585	2,208	11,793
Feb 6	786	136	225	576	1,295	713	1,760	918	721	636	2,771	10,401	2,029	12,430
Mar 6	1,108	210	275	827	1,911	1,346	2,658	1,315	905	699	3,296	14,340	2,228	16,568
Apr 10	489	295	210	632	2,021	718	1,641	998	692	569	2,440	10,410	1,876	12,286
May 8	274	175	113	647	902	578	1,147	922	503	494	2,392	7,972	2,078	10,050

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 <sup>†</sup>		Australia <sup>xx</sup>	Austria <sup>*</sup>	Belgium <sup>‡</sup>	Canada <sup>xx</sup>	Denmark <sup>§</sup>	France <sup>*</sup>	Germany (FR) <sup>¶</sup>	Greece <sup>*</sup>	Irish Republic <sup>*</sup>	Italy <sup>  </sup>	Japan <sup>¶</sup>	Netherlands <sup>*</sup>	Norway <sup>*</sup>	Spain <sup>*</sup>	Sweden <sup>*</sup>	Switzerland <sup>*</sup>	United States <sup>xx</sup>	
	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	597	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	666	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	604	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	570	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	550	153	446	1,228	226	2,480	2,236	103	231	3,054	1,480	745	40.7	2,706	115	24.8	7,816	
1986 Q1	3,356	3,263	636	197	460	1,356		2,441	2,544	144	239	3,210		745		2,806	126	26.9	8,727	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1985 Apr	3,273	3,189	610	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	602	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	601	96	456	1,293	224	2,223	2,160	64	228	2,955	1,530	738	46.1	2,593	113	24.2	8,753	
Jul	3,235	3,130	559	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	568	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	583	104	452	1,183	217	2,436	2,152	68	230	2,938	1,580	758	43.1	2,601	144	22.4	7,984	
Oct	3,277	3,146	528	123	448	1,200	232	2,510	2,149	82	226	3,024	1,590	743	40.7	2,658	112	22.7	7,917	
Nov	3,259	3,149	537	152	441	1,246	220	2,495	2,211	102	228	3,052	1,590	742	38.7	2,727	113	24.8	7,815	
Dec	3,273	3,174	584	183	448	1,238	226	2,436	2,347	125	240	3,076	1,540	750	42.7	2,732	121	26.9	7,717	
1986 Jan	3,408	3,306	615	206	466	1,347	269	2,494	2,590	158	240	3,185	1,650	761	46.8	2,806	128	28.4	8,472	
Feb	3,337	3,244	659	202	461	1,341		2,434	2,593	143	239	3,239	1,640	750	42.4	2,810	120	27.2	9,041	
Mar	3,324	3,239	635	182	454	1,380		2,395	2,448	130	237	3,207		725		2,803	130	25.1	8,667	
Apr	3,325	3,213	607	154	445	1,303		2,372	2,230	232	232	3,197		698			112		8,115	
May	3,271	3,160							2,122		232									
<b>Percentage rate latest month</b>																				
	13.5		8.0	5.3	16.2	10.2	10.0	10.2	8.5	7.2	17.9	14.0	2.8	14.3	2.1	22.8	2.5	0.9	7.0	
<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	616	142	518	1,396	261	2,423	2,312	85	227	2,411	1,513	781	59.7	2,581	131		8,426	
Q2		3,119	607	136	486	1,338	253	2,404	2,320	80	228	2,391	1,500	768	53.5	2,660	123		8,417	
Q3		3,124	591	134	460	1,301	242	2,408	2,301	86	235		1,570	760	50.9	2,653	125		8,284	
Q4		3,122	574	146	445	1,296	224	2,348	2,290	98 e	232		1,687	741	41.5	2,733			8,151	
1986 Q1		3,171	587	151 e	451	1,254		2,378	2,284		232			734					8,259	
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1985 Apr		3,121	604	139	498	1,372	259	2,393	2,250	80	227	2,391	1,480	774	55.3	2,634	129		8,426	
May		3,121	599	134	490	1,322	251	2,412	2,322	80	227		1,530	773	52.5	2,671	126		8,413	
Jun		3,114	616	134	471	1,319	248	2,408	2,323	81	231		1,550	756	52.8	2,675	114		8,413	
Jul		3,121	593	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	595	136	463	1,307	244	2,425	2,302	86	237		1,530	763	50.9	2,648	121		8,127	
Sep		3,124	586	137	456	1,282	236	2,384	2,295	88	235		1,600	753	47.5	2,649	135		8,274	
Oct		3,120	570	137	452	1,305	230	2,368	2,285	96	230	2,592	1,640	746	44.9	2,650	112		8,291	
Nov		3,114	583	144	445	1,305	223	2,355	2,295	94 e	231		1,690	740	41.8	2,692	120		8,140	
Dec		3,133	569	156	437	1,279	219	2,325	2,292	105 e	236		1,700	738	37.9	2,688	131		8,023	
1986 Jan		3,153	576	148	456	1,262	215	2,378	2,282	126 e	232		1,600	733	36.5	2,728			7,831	
Feb		3,161	596	146	448	1,261		2,367	2,287	119 e	232		1,530	733	34.4	2,726			8,527	
Mar		3,199	590	158	448	1,238		2,389	2,283	116 e	233			730		2,745			8,419	
Apr		3,203	601	150 e	448 e	1,239		2,429	2,247		231			723					8,342	
May		3,209							2,247											
<b>Percentage rate:</b>																				
latest month	13.3		7.9	5.1 e	16.3 e	9.6	8.0	10.4	9.0	6.4 e	17.8	11.1	2.6	14.8	1.7	22.3	2.8		7.1	
latest three months																				
change on previous three months	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	-0.3	-0.7	+0.2	-0.1	+1.0	-0.1	+0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	+0.5	NC			+0.3	

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

(i) by counts based on registration or insurance systems.

(ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

(2) Source: SOEC Statistical telegram for Italy. OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour 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 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 Month ending		INFLOW†												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1985	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
	Apr 10	392.1	38.2	353.9	+20.8	247.0	22.0	225.0	+11.0	145.1	60.9	16.2	128.9	+9.8
	May 8	358.6	21.5	337.1	+13.4	228.2	12.2	216.0	+10.1	130.4	57.0	9.3	121.1	+3.3

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW‡												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1985	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
	Apr 10	391.0	9.6	381.4	+53.4	254.7	5.6	249.1	+36.3	136.4	56.7	4.1	132.3	+17.0
	May 8	417.3	16.7	400.5	+12.2	270.0	9.6	260.4	+7.8	147.3	61.0	7.1	140.2	+4.5

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

\*\* The unemployment flows for July and August have been affected by the discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures (see notes \*\* table 2.1). Without this discontinuity the total inflow 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.

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

THOUSAND

Great Britain Month ending	Age group									All ages	Age group									All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59§	60 and over§		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59§	60 and over§	
<b>MALE</b>																				
1985 May	36.3	22.7	45.4	27.9	20.1	30.8	22.1	10.8	8.6	<b>224.8</b>	16.0	26.4	54.4	31.7	23.0	35.6	22.8	9.0	9.9	<b>229.0</b>
June	24.8	23.4	47.1	26.7	19.2	29.1	20.8	10.1	7.8	<b>209.1</b>	17.6	27.5	55.9	31.9	22.9	35.1	22.4	8.9	9.5	<b>231.6</b>
July	24.8	31.4	82.6	31.7	21.3	31.0	22.5	11.6	8.5	<b>265.3</b>	18.6	27.4	55.2	30.1	21.1	32.5	20.7	7.9	8.8	<b>222.3</b>
August	24.0	28.7	61.8	31.6	21.8	32.0	23.3	12.1	8.9	<b>244.3</b>	16.8	27.0	60.5	30.0	20.6	30.6	19.9	7.7	8.7	<b>221.9</b>
September	58.0	46.0	60.1	30.9	21.4	31.9	22.9	12.1	8.7	<b>292.0</b>	23.4	27.2	61.6	30.0	20.3	30.3	19.1	7.5	8.3	<b>227.8</b>
October	32.7	35.6	64.1	35.0	23.6	36.0	26.4	13.4	10.4	<b>277.3</b>	38.3	49.0	73.6	33.7	22.8	33.1	20.2	8.1	9.3	<b>288.1</b>
November	23.1	28.0	57.8	33.4	23.4	36.1	25.5	12.2	9.0	<b>248.6</b>	24.7	29.1	55.2	29.5	20.0	30.3	19.4	7.8	9.6	<b>225.5</b>
December	19.3	25.1	53.5	32.7	23.1	36.0	25.2	11.1	8.2	<b>234.1</b>	17.8	24.4	48.2	25.9	17.5	26.6	17.0	6.9	8.4	<b>192.7</b>
1986 January	19.8	23.0	50.1	30.7	22.0	35.2	27.7	12.8	10.2	<b>231.5</b>	8.7	13.5	29.1	16.7	11.6	18.2	12.0	5.1	6.2	<b>121.0</b>
February	21.3	26.8	54.2	33.2	22.8	35.0	24.2	11.0	9.0	<b>237.5</b>	18.6	26.5	54.8	32.2	22.4	33.9	21.6	8.2	10.1	<b>228.3</b>
March	17.4	25.2	53.0	33.5	23.5	36.6	24.9	11.5	8.7	<b>234.4</b>	15.6	25.5	52.5	31.1	21.1	32.9	20.8	8.0	9.2	<b>216.7</b>
April	31.8	22.9	49.8	30.4	21.2	33.6	25.5	13.9	10.9	<b>240.0</b>	13.5	25.8	54.7	32.1	22.3	34.6	21.8	8.7	9.5	<b>222.9</b>
May	22.9	22.8	48.6	30.0	20.9	32.5	23.7	11.6	8.9	<b>221.9</b>	17.3	27.2	56.5	33.3	23.0	35.9	22.6	9.2	9.9	<b>234.9</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>																				
1985 May	26.5	16.1	30.7	20.0	11.0	14.5	9.7	3.3	—	<b>131.8</b>	11.7	20.5	35.9	20.8	11.9	15.8	9.3	2.6	0.1	<b>128.5</b>
June	18.0	16.9	31.0	18.6	10.5	14.1	9.1	3.1	—	<b>121.2</b>	13.7	20.6	35.5	20.3	11.4	14.4	8.8	2.8	0.1	<b>127.7</b>
July	19.4	25.9	61.8	21.5	12.0	16.5	9.8	3.3	—	<b>170.4</b>	14.3	20.4	34.8	18.9	10.3	13.0	7.9	2.3	0.1	<b>121.9</b>
August	17.6	22.0	44.6	21.8	12.8	18.3	11.3	3.6	—	<b>152.1</b>	13.6	20.9	40.4	19.2	10.2	12.6	7.7	2.3	0.1	<b>127.2</b>
September	43.6	40.7	41.7	22.0	12.4	16.9	10.9	4.3	—	<b>192.5</b>	17.9	21.8	45.5	20.7	12.3	16.8	9.1	2.6	0.1	<b>146.7</b>
October	25.5	28.8	44.2	23.3	12.7	16.9	11.4	4.0	—	<b>166.8</b>	29.4	41.3	52.1	23.5	13.3	17.2	9.5	2.9	0.1	<b>189.3</b>
November	17.4	21.1	38.1	22.1	12.1	16.6	11.1	3.7	—	<b>142.3</b>	18.9	24.1	39.7	21.2	12.0	15.1	8.8	2.6	0.1	<b>142.5</b>
December	14.1	17.4	32.4	19.8	10.8	14.9	9.7	3.1	—	<b>122.2</b>	13.9	20.4	35.2	19.5	10.8	13.2	7.8	2.4	0.1	<b>123.1</b>
1986 January	16.3	19.5	36.1	20.5	12.2	17.3	10.5	3.5	—	<b>135.8</b>	7.0	11.9	22.9	14.0	8.3	10.9	6.2	1.9	0.1	<b>83.2</b>
February	16.7	20.5	36.2	22.6	12.7	17.0	10.5	3.5	—	<b>135.7</b>	14.2	20.7	37.3	22.7	12.7	16.0	9.2	2.7	0.1	<b>135.7</b>
March	12.6	16.5	31.7	20.3	11.5	16.2	10.4	3.3	—	<b>122.4</b>	12.0	19.6	34.9	20.8	11.6	15.3	8.7	2.6	0.1	<b>125.7</b>
April	23.7	16.6	32.9	21.2	12.6	17.8	11.6	4.0	—	<b>140.4</b>	10.0	18.6	34.6	20.6	11.5	14.9	8.9	2.7	0.1	<b>121.8</b>
May	17.0	15.7	31.7	20.8	11.6	15.8	10.1	3.5	—	<b>126.3</b>	12.8	19.4	36.6	22.0	12.5	16.6	9.4	2.9	0.1	<b>132.3</b>
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>																				
<b>MALE</b>																				
1985 May*	+4.0	+1.3	+3.1	+1.1	+0.1	+0.9	+0.4	-0.3	-0.3	<b>+10.3</b>	-3.4	-0.5	+3.0	+0.8	-0.2	+0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-1.1	<b>+0.9</b>
June	+6.4	+1.5	+3.2	+0.7	—	—	—	-0.5	-0.7	<b>+10.7</b>	+2.3	+1.1	+5.7	+1.9	+0.5	+1.1	+0.1	—	-1.4	<b>+11.3</b>
July	+5.3	+1.7	+4.4	+0.7	—	-0.3	+0.1	+0.3	+0.8	<b>+11.2</b>	+4.7	+1.7	+4.9	+1.3	+0.3	+0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-1.3	<b>+11.9</b>
August	+5.4	+3.0	+6.2	+3.0	+1.4	+1.4	+1.8	+1.5	—	<b>+22.7</b>	+4.6	+2.6	+7.4	+2.4	+0.5	+1.0	+0.1	+0.2	-0.5	<b>+18.3</b>
September	-12.5	-0.7	+4.5	+1.7	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3	-0.2	-0.6	<b>-6.8</b>	+3.4	+1.8	+5.7	+2.2	+0.8	+1.2	+0.3	—	-0.5	<b>+14.8</b>
October	-0.2	+0.1	+2.1	+0.6	+0.2	+0.6	+1.1	-0.3	-1.2	<b>+4.1</b>	-2.0	+1.5	+5.8	+2.1	+1.1	+1.2	+0.1	-0.2	-0.8	<b>+8.9</b>
November	-0.1	-0.5	+3.7	+1.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.3	+0.1	-0.8	<b>+5.6</b>	-2.2	+0.5	+4.0	+2.1	+0.4	+1.1	+0.3	+0.1	-0.9	<b>+5.4</b>
December	-0.4	-0.2	+3.7	+2.2	+0.5	+1.8	+1.4	+0.1	-0.4	<b>+8.6</b>	-3.1	-1.1	+1.4	+0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.4	-2.0	<b>-7.5</b>
1986 January	+0.6	-0.2	+3.3	+3.0	+1.3	+3.4	+5.7	+1.7	+1.0	<b>+19.8</b>	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-1.3	<b>-9.6</b>
February	-0.7	-0.3	+1.3	+0.4	-1.2	-2.3	-0.6	+0.3	+0.4	<b>-2.6</b>	—	+1.3	+3.5	+1.9	+0.4	+0.6	+0.1	—	-1.1	<b>+6.6</b>
March	+0.8	+0.3	+6.3	+6.0	+3.5	+5.9	+2.8	+0.9	+0.3	<b>+31.5</b>	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.8	-2.1	-2.7	-1.2	-0.4	-1.1	<b>-11.2</b>
April	+16.5	+0.8	+2.4	+2.1	+0.3	+1.0	+1.4	+1.1	+0.6	<b>+26.2</b>	+1.2	+2.6	+8.9	+4.7	+2.5	+3.8	+2.1	+0.9	+0.5	<b>+27.2</b>
May	-13.4	-0.1	+3.2	+2.1	+0.8	+1.7	+1.6	+0.8	+0.3	<b>-2.9</b>	+1.3	+0.8	+2.1	+1.6	—	+0.3	-0.2	+0.2	—	<b>+5.9</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>																				
1985 May*	+3.1	-0.1	+2.2	+2.1	+0.3	+2.0	+1.0	+0.4	—	<b>+12.4</b>	-0.7	+1.1	+1.5	+1.9	+1.1	+1.5	+0.4	—	—	<b>-4.6</b>
June	+5.0	+0.9	+1.8	+2.0	+1.4	+2.1	+0.8	+0.2	—	<b>+14.1</b>	+2.0	+0.1	+3.2	+2.6	+1.9	+2.2	+1.0	+0.4	—	<b>+13.4</b>
July	+4.8	+1.7	+4.6	+2.0	+1.4	+2.4	+0.8	+0.3	—	<b>+18.1</b>	+3.8	+0.9	+2.6	+2.0	+1.4	+1.8	+0.7	+0.1	—	<b>+13.3</b>
August	+3.6	+2.2	+4.7	+2.4	+2.0	+3.5	+1.8	+0.4	—	<b>+20.6</b>	+3.9	+1.5	+4.3	+2.4	+1.6	+2.0	+1.0	+0.2	—	<b>+17.1</b>
September	-10.9	-2.8	+4.4	+2.6	+1.5	+2.1	+0.9	+0.2	—	<b>-1.9</b>	+2.6	-0.2	+3.0	+2.2	+1.6	+2.6	+1.0	+0.3	—	<b>+13.4</b>
October	-0.8	-1.1	+3.0	+2.0	+1.1	+1.9	+0.9	-0.1	—	<b>+7.2</b>	+2.3	-0.3	+4.1	+2.6	+1.7	+2.6	+1.1	+0.3	—	<b>+9.7</b>
November	-0.5	-1.2	+1.6	+1.8	+1.2	+1.9	+0.7	+0.1	—	<b>+5.8</b>	-2.9	-1.5	+2.8	+2.3	+1.4	+2.2	+1.0	+0.2	—	<b>+5.5</b>
December	-0.4	-1.0	+0.6	+1.3	+1.0	+1.7	+0.6	+0.2	—	<b>+3.9</b>	-3.0	-2.3	+0.1	+1.4	+0.8	+0.8	+0.4	+0.2	—	<b>-1.9</b>
1986 January	+1.0	+0.5	+3.8	+2.6	+1.8	+3.0	+1.3	+0.5	—	<b>+14.4</b>	-1.5	-2.1	-0.7	+0.4	+0.8	+1.4	+0.5	+0.2	—	<b>-1.1</b>
February	+0.2	+1.0	+3.4	+3.0	+1.7	+2.6	+0.8	+0.4	—	<b>+9.1</b>	-0.5	-0.1	+2.2	+2.4	+1.6	+2.4	+1.1	+0.3	—	<b>+9.5</b>
March	+0.5	+0.6	+2.7	+2.1	+0.9	+2.0	+0.9	+0.2	—	<b>+9.8</b>	-0.6	-0.9	+1.0	+1.6	+0.6	+1.5	+0.4	+0.1	—	<b>+3.9</b>
April	+12.6	+0.8	+2.1	+2.0	+1.1	+1.7	+1.0	+0.4	—	<b>+21.7</b>	+0.5	+0.5	+3.5	+2.9	+1.7	+2.8	+1.5	+0.3	—	<b>+13.6</b>
May	-9.5	-0.4	+1.0	+0.8	+0.6	+1.3	+0.4	+0.2	—	<b>-5.5</b>	+1.1	-1.1	+0.7	+1.2	+0.6	+0.8	+0.1	+0.3	—	<b>+3.8</b>

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

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

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

## 2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York-shire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1978	25,741	9,183	4,405	11,968	10,006	6,346	15,150	37,617	18,648	129,881	18,914	23,768	172,563
1979	26,798	15,179	2,981	11,031	19,320	8,449	17,838	40,705	14,985	142,107	11,663	33,014	186,784
1980	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,178	493,704
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,396	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,825	24,647	48,944	400,418
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	326,838
1984	42,074	23,812	2,356	14,758	25,675	20,643	26,570	37,935	25,727	195,738	11,441	30,164	237,343
1985	34,853	23,601	3,544	12,829	27,653	17,228	32,400	35,784	23,579	187,870	14,602	24,856	227,328
1985 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	68,827
1986 Q1	10,797	6,161	663	3,558	6,398	4,280	6,344	9,266	4,498	45,804	3,033	5,497	54,334
1985 May	1,976	1,506	528	1,155	3,688	1,875	1,525	3,024	2,118	15,889	1,318	2,069	19,276
June	2,111	1,579	314	513	1,605	785	2,313	3,266	2,401	13,308	689	2,195	16,192
July	3,036	2,536	96	763	1,879	1,312	2,867	2,919	1,754	14,626	559	1,897	17,082
Aug	3,087	2,357	73	682	1,527	1,120	3,767	2,516	1,288	14,060	1,480	1,311	16,851
Sep	2,670	1,614	329	1,107	2,527	1,768	4,087	2,923	1,078	16,489	1,100	1,617	19,206
Oct	2,586	1,595	557	1,207	1,538	1,869	2,415	2,949	1,115	14,036	756	1,654	16,446
Nov	3,542	2,191	105	1,408	2,205	1,053	3,185	2,656	1,828	15,982	1,097	2,268	19,347
Dec	3,927	2,546	120	2,128	2,723	2,470	6,642	5,935	3,292	27,237	3,753	1,844	32,834
1986 Jan	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	3,483	2,176	225	778	1,534	1,296	1,667	3,124	1,334	13,441	886	1,712	16,039
Mar	4,192	2,124	274	1,590	3,113	1,048	2,382	3,900	1,640	18,139	1,207	2,186	21,532
Apr†	(2,749)	(1,704)	(227)	(758)	(1,074)	(807)	(1,649)	(2,337)	(1,425)	(11,026)	(693)	(1,786)	(13,505)
May†	(2,492)	(1,517)	(491)	(987)	(1,196)	(1,112)	(993)	(1,295)	(1,406)	(9,972)	(705)	(1,118)	(11,795)

\*\* Included in the South East.

## 2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* Industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Division or Group	1984	1985	1985 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1986 Q1	1986 Mar	Apr†	May†
<b>SIC 1980</b>											
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	0	222	367	62	188	74	43	22	10	(26)	(57)
Coal extraction and coke	11-12	7,449	27,257	1,358	4,712	8,632	12,555	2,902	640	(763)	(1,060)
Mineral oil and natural gas extraction	13	209	99	14	42	0	0	3	3	(103)	(96)
Nuclear fuel production	14	679	1,301	0	393	447	461	173	59	(61)	(61)
Gas, electricity and water	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)
<b>Energy and water supply industries</b>	1	9,325	29,300	1,487	5,199	9,319	13,295	3,228	801	(947)	(1,223)
Extraction of other minerals and ores	21, 23	359	467	49	26	65	327	39	0	(0)	(0)
Metal manufacture	22	8,508	5,105	807	1,013	1,701	1,584	2,384	1,387	(320)	(225)
Manufacture of non-metallic products	24	3,715	4,427	839	1,269	965	1,354	647	184	(188)	(234)
Chemical industry	25	5,184	4,009	1,330	805	928	1,223	1,656	796	(357)	(291)
Production of man-made fibres	26	275	1,394	258	26	1,020	90	0	0	(0)	(11)
<b>Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel; manufacture of metal, mineral products and chemicals</b>	2	18,041	15,402	2,758	3,262	4,804	4,578	4,726	2,367	(865)	(761)
Shipbuilding and repairing	30	7,111	2,730	1,784	461	246	239	472	150	(75)	(25)
Manufacture of metal goods	31	8,978	10,721	1,940	2,150	2,477	4,154	1,787	878	(496)	(254)
Mechanical engineering	32	30,069	21,807	5,104	6,010	4,082	6,611	5,960	2,111	(1,947)	(1,499)
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	33	1,842	2,064	296	665	643	460	1,133	276	(48)	(109)
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	13,798	20,351	6,208	3,354	5,279	5,510	4,200	1,625	(752)	(748)
Manufacture of motor vehicles	35	13,380	8,637	2,829	1,420	1,529	2,859	2,100	969	(540)	(411)
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment	36	9,670	4,286	784	1,482	873	1,147	1,010	641	(92)	(166)
Instrument engineering	37	1,150	1,247	360	179	375	333	143	97	(44)	(177)
<b>Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries</b>	3	85,998	71,843	19,305	15,721	15,504	21,313	16,805	6,747	(3,994)	(3,389)
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	16,986	15,794	4,385	3,134	3,229	5,046	3,177	846	(1,195)	(538)
Textiles	43	5,545	4,845	1,916	1,430	806	693	710	360	(528)	(408)
Leather, footwear and clothing	44-45	8,130	6,879	2,445	1,791	1,367	1,276	1,252	422	(253)	(265)
Timber and furniture	46	3,721	3,431	762	923	874	872	1,117	361	(205)	(210)
Paper, printing and publishing	47	5,985	6,026	1,551	1,343	1,061	2,071	1,037	301	(825)	(745)
Other manufacturing	48-49	5,743	9,430	1,161	4,394	1,959	1,916	1,719	802	(193)	(339)
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	4	46,110	46,405	12,220	13,015	9,296	11,874	9,012	3,092	(3,199)	(2,505)
<b>Construction</b>	5	22,572	16,334	3,410	4,012	3,873	5,039	4,604	1,735	(971)	(724)
Wholesale distribution	61-63	7,234	7,203	1,845	1,572	1,637	2,149	1,583	627	(469)	(275)
Retail distribution	64-65	13,194	11,249	4,462	2,857	2,137	1,796	3,507	1,116	(482)	(629)
Hotel and catering	66	3,117	2,959	530	1,323	413	693	802	261	(127)	(153)
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67	817	1,387	392	150	124	721	416	141	(50)	(52)
<b>Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs</b>	6	24,362	22,798	7,229	5,902	4,308	5,359	6,308	2,145	(1,128)	(1,109)
Transport	71-77	6,191	6,241	1,962	1,128	1,124	2,027	2,556	1,052	(777)	(1,045)
Telecommunications	79	565	414	131	12	109	162	310	143	(35)	(0)
<b>Transport and communication</b>	7	6,756	6,655	2,093	1,140	1,233	2,189	2,866	1,195	(812)	(1,045)
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	81-85	6,443	4,935	1,118	1,199	1,064	1,554	1,404	664	(386)	(137)
<b>Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing</b>	8	6,443	4,935	1,118	1,199	1,064	1,554	1,404	664	(386)	(137)
Public administration and defence	91-94	13,188	7,032	1,425	1,655	2,607	1,345	2,912	1,658	(771)	(450)
Medical and other health services	95	1,599	3,893	984	1,331	336	1,242	1,547	734	(105)	(202)
Other services n.e.s.	96-99, 00	2,727	2,364	569	278	721	796	900	384	(301)	(193)
<b>Other services</b>	9	17,514	13,289	2,978	3,264	3,383	5,359	2,776	(1,177)	(845)	
<b>All production industries</b>	1-4	159,474	162,950	35,770	37,197	38,923	51,060	33,771	13,007	(9,005)	(7,878)
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	2-4	150,149	133,650	34,283	31,998	29,604	37,765	30,543	12,206	(8,058)	(6,855)
<b>All service industries</b>	6-9	55,075	47,677	13,418	11,505	10,269	12,485	15,937	6,780	(3,503)	(3,136)
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES</b>	0-9	237,343	227,328	52,660	52,902	53,139	68,627	54,334	21,532	(13,505)	(11,795)

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

S40 JULY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1981 Annual averages	91.1			149.9		148.5		114.4	
1982	113.9			166.0		165.0		127.7	
1983	137.3			181.7		179.5		137.0	
1984	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8	
1985	162.0			201.5		200.4		154.5	
1983 Sep 2	147.4	0.4	3.7	185.9	1.3	184.9	3.3	141.7	2.5
Oct 7	149.8	2.5	2.8	187.2	1.4	186.1	2.8	141.4	2.0
Nov 4	148.1	-1.7	0.4	181.3	-1.6	184.0	1.0	146.6	0.3
Dec 2	146.2	-1.9	-0.4	189.0	1.1	191.5	2.2	145.7	1.4
1984 Jan 6	146.0	-0.2	-1.3	184.8	-0.8	183.5	-0		



### 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	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
	Apr 4	66.8	28.3	6.2	21.9	15.8	11.1	11.5	20.1	11.8	11.0	19.3	195.5	2.2	197.7
	May 2	70.5	30.1	6.2	22.1	16.7	11.1	13.3	21.6	12.3	11.9	20.6	206.4	2.2	208.5
<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	May 3*	2.8	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.5	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	2.0	1.7	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
	Apr 4	4.2	2.0	0.6	2.8	2.7	1.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.3	3.5	25.2	0.8	26.0
	May 2	4.5	2.2	0.6	3.2	2.8	1.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.5	27.6	0.8	28.4
<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	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
	Apr 4	62.6	26.2	5.7	19.1	13.1	10.0	9.2	17.3	8.8	8.7	15.8	170.3	1.4	171.7
	May 2	66.1	27.9	5.6	18.9	13.8	9.9	10.6	18.5	8.9	9.2	17.1	178.7	1.4	180.1
<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	May 3	6.7	3.6	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	12.4	10.8	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	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	12.3	0.7	13.0
	Oct 4	6.9	3.9	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	12.2	0.7	12.8
	Nov 8	6.0	3.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.6	0.6	11.2
	Dec 6	5.1	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	9.0	0.5	9.5
1986	Jan 3	4.9	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.5	0.4	8.9
	Feb 7	5.1	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.2	0.5	9.6
	Mar 7	5.6	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.0	0.5	10.5
	Apr 4	5.8	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	10.1	0.6	10.7
	May 2	6.3	3.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	11.2	0.6	11.8

Notes: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.

\* Included in South East.

† The statistics of vacancy stocks were distorted in April and May because of a change in MSC's Employment Division's administrative arrangements. This led to an artificial increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be minimally affected.

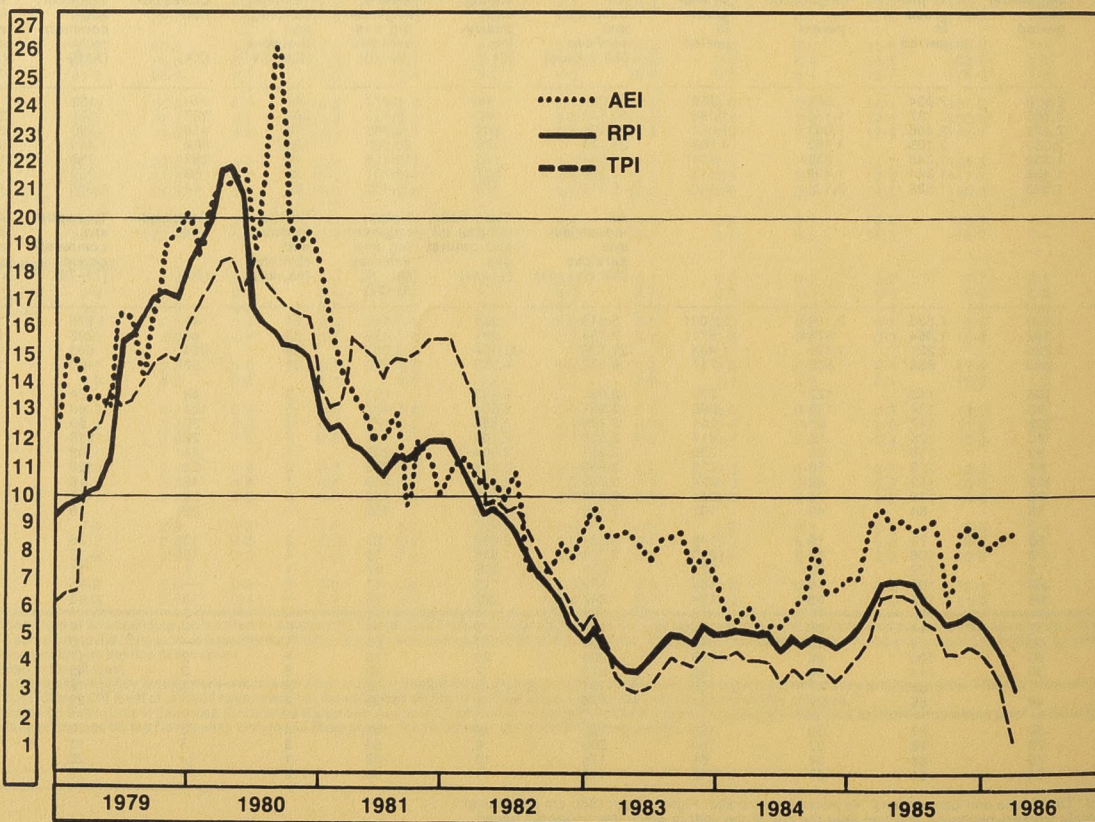
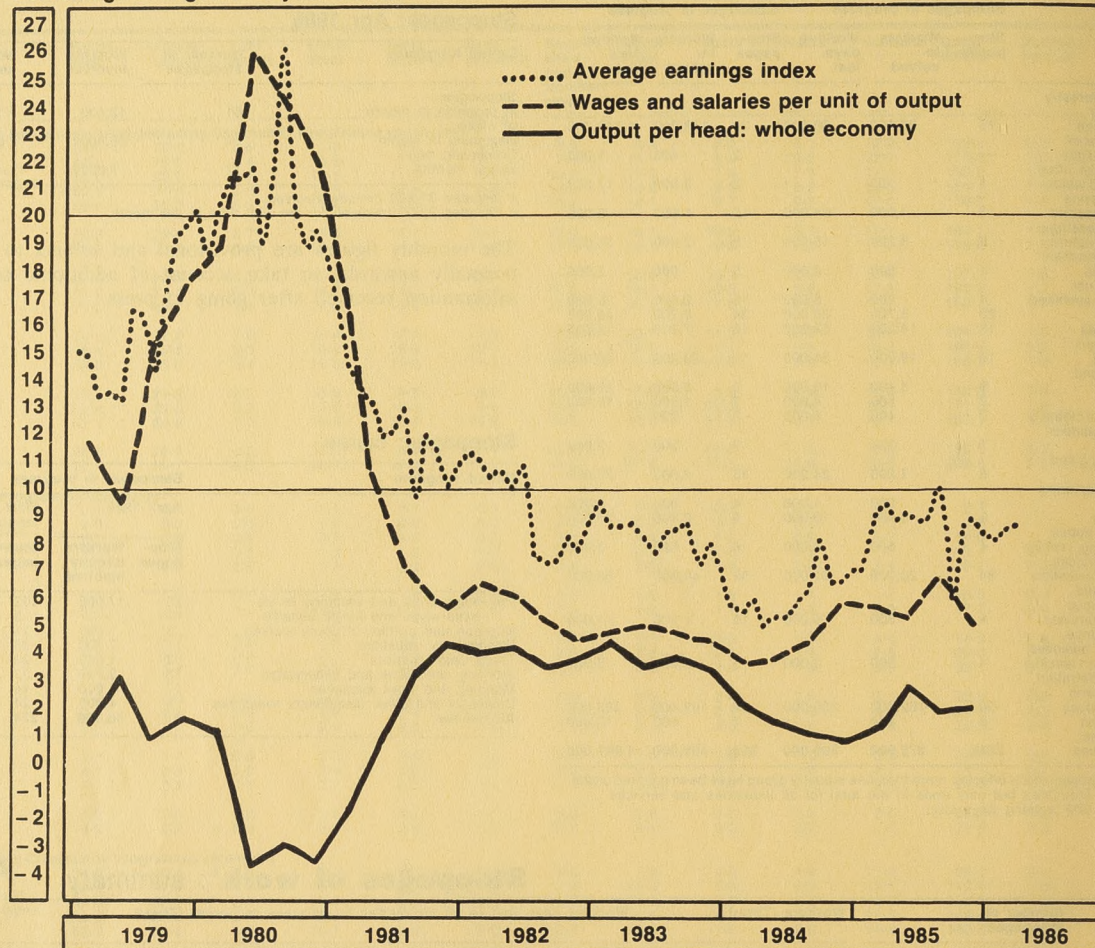
‡ Vacancies on Government Schemes (Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE)) are not separately identified for Northern Ireland prior to December 1983.

†† Includes vacancies on the Community Enterprise Programme, the forerunner of Community Programme.

### Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan-Apr 1986			Jan-Apr 1985		
	Stoppages in progress			Stoppages in progress		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1980						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	73	22,100	39,000	34	148,700	4,149,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	2	400	1,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	1	100	†	2	3,800	17,000
Metal processing and manufacture	3	4,000	124,000	12	1,600	8,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	8	5,200	15,000	5	3,400	36,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	4	600	2,000	5	900	2,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4	600	5,000	15	2,900	25,000
Engineering	23	5,700	25,000	34	8,700	48,000
Motor vehicles	18	14,300	63,000	16	7,000	18,000
Other transport equipment	16	19,000	34,000	11	23,200	48,000
Food, drink and tobacco	9	3,100	13,000	9	2,500	25,000
Textiles	2	500	4,000	7	1,600	12,000
Footwear and clothing	2	400	6,000	2	200	†
Timber and wooden furniture	1	300	†	3	300	2,000
Paper, printing and publishing	6	7,200	24,000	15	4,600	37,000
Other manufacturing industries	3	500	1,000	4	500	3,000
Construction	9	5,400	19,000	9	2,400	27,00

**C2 EARNINGS: earnings, prices: whole economy**  
Percentage changes on a year earlier



**Average earnings index: all employees; main industrial sectors** **5.1**

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)			Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)			Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)						
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†	
													SIC 1980
1980	111.4				109.1				109.4				JAN 1980 = 100
1981	125.8				123.6				124.1				
1982	137.6				137.4				137.7				
1983	149.2				149.7				150.0				
1984	158.3				162.8				158.5				
1985	171.7				177.6				176.2				
1980													
1981	118.2	119.7	18.4	17	115.7	116.5	15.9	14½	116.4	117.3	16.6	15	
1981	119.3	120.7	16.4	15½	117.3	118.2	16.0	14	117.8	118.7	16.6	14½	
1981	121.2	121.3	14.5	15½	118.9	118.9	14.0	14	119.9	119.4	13.6	14½	
1981													
1981	121.9	122.6	13.8	14	118.4	119.2	12.3	14	119.1	119.7	12.6	14½	
1981	123.5	123.6	13.2	13½	121.0	120.0	11.8	13½	121.5	120.5	12.1	14	
1981	126.0	124.8	12.0	12½	124.5	122.6	11.5	13½	125.2	123.5	12.1	14	
1981													
1981	126.9	125.8	12.1	11½	125.4	124.2	11.4	13½	126.2	124.8	11.8	14	
1981	129.0	128.9	13.0	11½	126.0	126.9	13.4	13½	126.3	127.3	13.6	13¾	
1981	129.4	129.5	9.7	11½	126.2	127.4	12.9	13½	126.6	127.9	13.1	13¾	
1981													
1981	130.0	130.2	12.0	11½	128.6	129.4	14.5	13½	128.9	129.9	14.6	13¾	
1981	131.4	130.8	11.5	11	130.8	129.9	13.4	13¾	130.9	130.0	13.5	13½	
1981	133.1	131.7	10.1	11	130.8	130.2	12.7	13	130.9	130.5	13.0	13	
1982	131.2	132.8	10.9	11	131.1	132.0	13.3	12¾	131.6	132.6	13.0	13	
1982	132.8	134.3	11.3	10¾	131.8	132.8	12.4	12	133.7	134.7	13.5	12½	
1982	134.6	134.7	11.0	10¾	134.4	134.4	13.0	11¾	135.2	134.6	12.7	12	
1982													
1982	134.5	135.4	10.4	10½	134.8	136.0	14.1	11¾	135.2	136.1	13.7	11¾	
1982	136.5	136.7	10.6	10½	137.5	136.5	13.8	11½	137.8	136.9	13.6	11½	
1982	138.3	137.0	9.8	9½	138.8	136.7	11.5	11¼	139.6	137.6	11.4	11	
1982													
1982	140.7	139.5	10.9	9¼	139.2	137.8	11.0	11	140.1	138.5	11.0	11	
1982	138.8	138.6	7.5	8¾	137.6	138.4	9.1	9½	138.4	139.3	9.4	9½	
1982	138.7	138.9	7.3	8¾	137.9	139.3	9.3	9¼	138.7	140.2	9.6	9½	
1982													
1982	139.6	139.8	7.4	8¾	140.0	140.9	8.9	9¼	139.9	141.1	8.6	9½	
1982	142.4	141.7	8.3	8½	142.5	141.6	9.0	9	143.7	142.8	9.8	9¼	
1982	143.6	142.0	7.8	8	143.2	142.7	9.6	9	144.0	143.8	10.2	9	
1983	142.6	144.5	8.8	8	142.9	144.0	9.1	9	143.5	144.6	9.0	8¾	
1983	145.4	147.2	9.6	8	143.7	144.8	9.0	8¾	144.1	145.2	7.8	8¾	
1983	146.1	146.3	8.6	7¾	145.1	145.0	7.9	8½	145.9	145.3	7.9	8½	
1983													
1983	146.0	147.0	8.6	7½	146.7	148.1	8.9	8½	147.4	148.5	9.1	8½	
1983	148.3	148.6	8.7	7½	149.2	148.2	8.6	8½	149.3	148.4	8.4	8½	
1983	149.7	148.2	8.2	7½	150.2	147.8	8.1	8½	150.4	148.2	7.7	8	
1983													
1983	151.7	150.3	7.7	7½	151.2	149.7	8.6	8¾	151.8	150.0	8.3	8½	
1983	150.4	150.2	8.4	7¾	149.9	150.8	9.0	8¾	150.4	151.3	8.6	8½	
1983	150.5	150.7	8.5	7¾	150.9	152.4	9.4	9¼	151.4	153.0	9.1	9	
1983													
1983	151.7	152.0	8.7	7¾	153.3	154.4	9.6	9½	154.1	155.4	10.1	9¼	
1983	152.8	152.1	7.3	7¾	155.5	155.6	9.9	9¾	155.7	154.7	8.3	9¼	
1983	155.1	153.4	8.0	8	157.0	156.6	9.7	9¾	155.9	155.8	8.3	9¼	
1984	152.7	154.7	7.1	7¾	155.9	157.0	9.0	9½	154.9	156.0	7.9	9	
1984	153.8	155.6	5.7	7¾	157.5	158.7	9.6	9½	156.5	157.8	8.7	9	
1984	154.2	154.4	5.5	7¾	159.3	159.2	9.8	9½	154.3	153.7	5.8	9	
1984													
1984	154.7	155.8	6.0	7¾	158.0	159.5	7.7	9¼	153.4	154.5	4.0	8¾	
1984	155.7	156.0	5.0	7¾	160.6	159.5	7.6	9¼	155.7	154.7	4.2	8¾	
1984	157.5	156.0	5.3	7¾	163.8	161.1	9.0	9¼	158.4	156.1	5.3	8¾	
1984													
1984	159.6	158.2	5.3	7½	164.6	162.9	8.8	9	159.5	157.6	5.1	8½	
1984	159.2	159.0	5.9	7½	162.8	163.7	8.6	8¾	157.7	158.7	4.9	8¼	
1984	159.9	160.2	6.3	7½	164.5	166.1	9.0	8¾	159.7	161.4	5.5	8¼	
1984													
1984	164.2	164.5	8.2	7½	167.2	168.3	9.0	8½	162.2	163.6	5.3	8	
1984	162.8	162.0	6.5	7½	169.1	168.1	8.0	8½	164.4	163.4	5.6	8	
1984	165.3	163.5	6.6	7½	170.0	169.5	8.2	8½	164.9	164.7	5.7	8	
1985	163.4	165.5	7.0	7½	170.5	171.7	9.4	8½	165.9	167.1	7.1	8¼	
1985	164.6	166.5	7.0	7½	170.6	172.0	8.4	8½	166.3	167.6	6.2	8¼	
1985	168.1	168.3	9.0	7½	173.9	173.8	9.2	8¾	171.7	171.0	11.3	8¼	
1985													
1985	169.4	170.6	9.5	7½	176.0	177.6	11.3	8¾	174.3	175.5	13.6	8¼	
1985	169.4	169.7	8.8	7½	175.6	174.4	9.3	9	174.2	173.2	12.0	8½	
1985	171.9	170.2	9.1	7½	179.1	176.2	9.4	9	178.1	175.6	12.5	8½	
1985													
1985	173.7	172.2	8.8	7½	180.2	178.3	9.5	9	179.9	177.8	12.8	8¾	
1985	173.4	173.1	8.9	7½	177.0	178.1	8.8	9	176.6	177.8	12.0	8¾	
1985	176.1	176.4	10.1	7¾	179.8	181.5	9.3	9	179.8	181.7	12.6	8¾	
1985													
1985	173.9	174.3	6.0	7½	179.7	180.9	7.5	8¾	179.3	180.8	10.5	8¾	
1985	176.8	175.9	8.6	7½	184.0	182.9	8.8	8¾	183.5	182.4	11.6	8¾	
1985	180.0	178.1	8.9	7½	185.3	184.7	9.0	8¾	184.4	184.2	11.8	8¾	
1986	176.9	179.1	8.2	7½	184.1	185.5	8.0	8½	184.1	185.5	11.0	8¾	
1986	177.9	180.0	8.1	7½	184.5	186.0	8.1	8¼	184.5	185.9	10.9	8½	
1986	182.4	182.6	8.5	7½	187.0	186.9	7.5	8	186.8	186.0	8.8	8¼	

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

# 5.3 EARNINGS

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing**	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
JAN 1980 = 100														
1980	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.1	109.8	106.9	109.0	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3	107.3
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	125.0	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	116.8	123.9	120.2	120.2
1982	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.8
1983	157.5	134.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1984	169.6	67.7	162.5	170.4	167.1	159.5	164.9	156.1	167.1	149.0	157.4	151.9	160.9	154.4
1985	184.4	135.3	178.6	182.7	181.6	172.4	179.1	172.3	182.3	168.9	170.9	164.1	174.9	169.6
1981 Jan	118.1	120.5	114.0	120.4	110.1	113.3	114.8	111.3	115.8	102.8	116.3	109.7	117.4	114.4
1981 Feb	119.9	118.5	116.7	121.9	116.6	113.4	115.8	112.3	116.6	109.5	118.9	110.8	116.8	116.8
1981 Mar	125.9	120.7	116.4	130.5	118.4	116.0	119.2	114.0	119.6	109.7	118.4	113.3	117.3	117.1
1981 Apr	132.9	117.0	116.9	128.9	118.3	116.0	117.4	113.7	118.9	108.2	119.5	111.1	118.7	112.8
1981 May	130.2	113.7	120.2	132.4	121.6	119.7	120.9	115.7	121.7	101.9	124.0	114.4	121.7	118.0
1981 June	131.7	116.3	117.9	140.7	123.0	125.3	124.3	117.0	123.9	112.1	123.8	116.3	126.0	122.6
1981 July	130.0	118.8	123.3	140.6	131.8	123.7	123.7	117.0	126.5	114.6	126.7	116.7	125.2	122.4
1981 Aug	143.8	117.5	121.0	135.5	128.4	124.1	134.4	117.7	124.5	112.3	129.2	117.7	125.9	122.7
1981 Sep	147.7	118.4	121.1	136.7	131.3	123.9	126.9	119.9	125.3	112.2	123.5	119.7	126.1	122.5
1981 Oct	143.0	120.3	121.1	138.1	133.8	125.0	131.0	122.0	127.8	113.7	133.9	121.1	126.9	124.8
1981 Nov	131.4	121.0	123.0	138.5	133.9	127.2	133.2	122.9	129.3	121.4	127.7	126.4	131.6	126.1
1981 Dec	126.5	120.2	126.2	138.3	132.2	131.9	135.6	123.8	131.3	117.8	126.1	124.8	132.6	122.6
1982 Jan	125.1	120.6	133.8	141.7	136.4	126.7	132.5	123.9	131.8	120.4	130.2	123.2	129.9	127.2
1982 Feb	134.6	146.6	131.7	142.0	134.3	130.4	131.1	125.7	132.5	121.4	130.2	125.2	129.9	125.5
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 Apr	144.2	128.8	132.0	139.3	137.4	134.8	134.4	127.7	136.9	119.7	137.4	127.3	133.6	130.0
1982 May	140.6	130.7	132.8	141.3	136.9	137.6	135.0	130.1	137.6	124.9	137.8	131.0	139.3	133.2
1982 June	144.0	128.0	135.6	153.2	135.7	141.6	140.8	131.6	140.5	125.7	141.4	129.5	137.9	134.1
1982 July	152.2	129.1	142.4	154.5	145.9	138.9	140.9	132.9	140.7	128.3	137.4	129.8	136.5	133.2
1982 Aug	154.0	130.2	135.3	150.0	136.3	137.2	139.0	130.8	139.6	124.8	136.3	128.7	137.8	131.6
1982 Sep	160.8	128.6	137.4	151.5	135.0	138.5	139.0	131.1	140.2	121.7	138.9	130.0	139.4	131.3
1982 Oct	152.8	117.6	137.0	151.8	140.8	139.2	140.8	133.2	143.2	125.7	141.2	131.0	139.1	133.1
1982 Nov	143.4	139.6	138.2	157.2	136.1	140.5	149.5	135.5	144.1	129.5	142.3	133.9	142.7	135.5
1982 Dec	139.5	140.5	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	138.1	150.1	134.7	143.7	137.3	144.1	140.6
1983 Apr	155.1	136.5	147.3	158.9	146.2	144.9	146.2	138.8	150.6	142.7	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	141.0	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	140.1	141.5	140.3	151.1	145.1	145.1
1983 Aug	162.7	135.5	149.0	161.8	151.7	149.7	157.1	141.8	149.7	137.9	140.7	149.7	147.7	143.7
1983 Sep	178.0	137.0	150.9	162.6	152.1	151.3	152.9	143.2	153.3	137.8	142.4	142.1	150.8	145.5
1983 Oct	173.6	140.1	143.9	169.7	163.8	150.2	153.1	145.3	157.5	139.8	146.1	144.1	152.0	146.6
1983 Nov	160.4	123.9	140.9	165.1	154.3	156.8	164.7	148.6	156.8	146.0	147.9	155.5	147.2	146.2
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 Apr	165.2	55.7	164.0	167.0	171.2	154.1	157.6	150.5	166.9	148.0	151.9	147.9	155.7	145.2
1984 May	163.1	51.0	158.4	171.1	161.4	158.5	159.9	153.6	165.1	149.6	152.3	151.4	158.2	155.1
1984 June	171.2	51.6	162.0	170.1	162.6	162.3	164.8	157.0	167.5	147.7	163.4	151.7	162.1	156.7
1984 July	177.4	51.3	167.2	175.8	181.6	160.0	164.2	158.8	169.6	152.2	153.7	153.0	162.4	157.0
1984 Aug	186.1	51.0	162.1	172.3	164.6	158.6	171.3	155.3	166.2	147.0	152.6	150.6	159.4	152.6
1984 Sep	188.6	57.5	163.9	174.0	163.7	164.2	164.8	156.5	168.3	151.3	158.3	153.0	162.8	155.5
1984 Oct	181.3	57.6	162.7	177.0	176.1	162.6	166.0	161.2	170.7	147.7	154.7	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 Apr	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	163.3	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	163.1	172.1	173.0	168.5
1985 Sep	206.3	152.9	183.7	194.5	196.5	176.5	179.8	174.4	182.7	165.6	170.8	165.5	175.8	171.3
1985 Oct	200.5	153.6	181.7	187.1	176.7	175.6	180.4	175.5	184.5	167.2	174.4	166.5	177.0	172.5
1985 Nov	182.9	159.3	185.5	188.4	177.1	176.6	195.3	180.1	186.3	175.6	173.3	171.6	182.6	174.5
1985 Dec	184.5	157.8	190.0	184.9	192.0	182.0	190.1	179.7	189.6	173.2	178.6	169.7	186.7	174.5
1986 Jan	179.5	172.0	185.1	185.4	188.3	176.3	183.4	177.7	189.5	172.5	179.7	169.7	185.0	177.2
1986 Feb	177.9	166.4	187.3	189.7	179.9	177.0	184.2	180.8	189.7	176.5	178.2	170.6	183.3	176.7
1986 Mar	179.4	170.1	188.2	189.3	184.5	178.8	186.2	182.5	192.7	185.9	181.1	173.8	183.0	179.5
[April]		164.6	188.1	189.7	202.1	181.7	1							

## 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours: manual employees: by industry†

UNITED KINGDOM October SIC 1980 CLASS	Metal processing and manufacturing (21-22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc (33-34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41-42)	Textiles (43)
<b>MALE (full-time on adult rates)</b>										
<b>Weekly earnings</b>	£									
1983	156.30	152.57	162.13	139.45	137.78	146.96	146.82	137.93	148.17	120.66
1984	168.84	162.96	173.63	152.37	145.73	159.01	159.05	148.45	161.86	128.59
1985	180.15	172.96	187.19	167.86	160.26	170.94	174.76	156.56	173.18	140.50
<b>Hours worked</b>	pence									
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>	pence									
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>	pence									
1983	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.1	38.5	37.7	38.3	39.1	38.1
1984	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.3	37.9	38.8	38.4
1985	38.5	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9
<b>Hourly earnings</b>	pence									
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>	pence									
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>	pence									
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	..	..
pence								
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	..	..
pence								
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	..	..
pence								
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	..	..
pence								
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
pence								
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
pence								
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)		
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	
			excluding those whose pay was affected by absence					excluding those whose pay was affected by absence			
April of each year			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	
	{ 134.4	{ 137.8	{ 43.9	{ 313.7	{ 306.7						
	{ 142.8	{ 147.4	{ 43.7	{ 336.7	{ 329.2						
1983‡	{ 141.0	{ 145.5	{ 43.6	{ 333.0	{ 325.5	{ 138.4	{ 141.6	{ 43.8	{ 322.7	{ 315.2	
1984	153.6	158.9	44.4	358.1	348.5	148.8	152.7	44.3	345.0	336.1	
1985	167.5	172.6	44.6	386.8	373.8	159.8	163.6	44.5	368.0	356.8	
Non-manual occupations											
1979	116.8	117.7	39.6	293.8	294.7	112.1	113.0	38.8	288.6	289.5	
1980	143.6	144.8	39.4	362.3	362.0	140.4	141.3	38.7	360.8	361.3	
1981	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161.2	163.1	38.4	419.1	419.7	
1982*	{ 180.1	{ 181.4	{ 38.8	{ 457.9	{ 457.0	{ 177.9	{ 178.9	{ 38.2	{ 462.5	{ 462.3	
	{ 178.5	{ 179.8	{ 38.9	{ 453.4	{ 452.5						
	{ 193.2	{ 194.6	{ 39.1	{ 491.6	{ 491.0	{ 193.7	{ 194.9	{ 38.4	{ 503.4	{ 502.9	
1983‡	{ 191.4	{ 192.9	{ 39.1	{ 487.3	{ 486.6	{ 190.6	{ 191.8	{ 38.4	{ 494.8	{ 494.2	
1984	211.7	213.5	39.3	537.8	537.1	207.3	209.0	38.5	537.4	536.4	
1985	230.7	232.0	39.3	582.0	580.7	223.5	225.0	38.6	574.7	573.2	
All occupations											
1979	100.5	103.7	44.2	233.1	231.8	98.8	101.4	43.2	232.2	232.4	
1980	120.3	124.3	43.4	284.1	281.8	121.5	124.5	42.7	288.2	287.6	
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2	
1982*	{ 148.8	{ 152.6	{ 42.2	{ 357.0	{ 354.0	{ 151.5	{ 154.5	{ 41.7	{ 365.6	{ 364.6	
	{ 147.9	{ 151.8	{ 42.3	{ 354.2	{ 351.4						
	{ 158.6	{ 163.3	{ 42.2	{ 383.0	{ 380.0	{ 163.8	{ 167.5	{ 41.5	{ 399.1	{ 398.0	
1983‡	{ 156.4	{ 161.2	{ 42.2	{ 378.1	{ 375.0	{ 161.1	{ 164.7	{ 41.4	{ 392.6	{ 391.2	
1984	171.2	176.8	42.8	409.9	406.2	174.3	178.8	41.7	423.0	421.4	
1985	187.2	192.6	42.9	444.3	438.6	187.9	192.4	41.9	452.5	449.9	
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN†</b>											
Manual occupations											
1979	55.4	57.9	39.9	145.4	144.2	53.4	55.2	39.6	139.9	138.7	
1980	66.4	69.5	39.8	174.5	172.8	65.9	68.0	39.6	172.1	170.4	
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8	188.2	
1982*	{ 79.9	{ 82.9	{ 39.6	{ 209.5	{ 207.1	{ 78.3	{ 80.1	{ 39.3	{ 205.0	{ 202.7	
	{ 79.6	{ 82.6	{ 39.6	{ 208.9	{ 206.6						
1983‡	{ 86.7	{ 90.3	{ 39.7	{ 227.3	{ 224.9	{ 85.6	{ 87.9	{ 39.3	{ 224.3	{ 222.0	
	{ 86.7	{ 90.4	{ 39.7	{ 227.7	{ 225.3						
1984	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	259.2	259.2	
1982*	{ 97.2	{ 97.6	{ 37.2	{ 260.3	{ 259.0	{ 104.3	{ 104.9	{ 36.5	{ 283.0	{ 282.2	
	{ 97.0	{ 97.4	{ 37.2	{ 259.8	{ 258.5						
1983‡	{ 105.5	{ 106.2	{ 37.2	{ 283.3	{ 281.9	{ 114.2	{ 115.1	{ 36.5	{ 310.0	{ 309.0	
	{ 106.2	{ 107.0	{ 37.2	{ 285.4	{ 284.0	{ 115.1	{ 116.1	{ 36.5	{ 312.9	{ 311.9	
1984	115.8	117.2	37.4	310.8	308.7	123.0	124.3	36.5	334.3	333.1	
1985	125.5	126.8	37.4	336.5	334.7	132.4	133.8	36.6	359.1	357.6	
All occupations											
1979	57.9	60.0	38.8	154.6	153.7	61.8	63.0	37.5	166.0	165.7	
1980	70.3	72.8	38.7	187.3	186.1	77.3	78.8	37.5	207.0	206.4	
1981	78.1	81.5	38.4	210.6	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	
	{ 86.8	{ 89.4	{ 38.5	{ 231.4	{ 229.7						
1983‡	{ 94.5	{ 97.6	{ 38.6	{ 251.8	{ 250.1	{ 106.9	{ 108.8	{ 37.2	{ 288.5	{ 287.5	
	{ 94.7	{ 97.9	{ 38.6	{ 252.7	{ 251.0	{ 107.6	{ 109.5	{ 37.2	{ 290.6	{ 289.5	
1984	101.7	105.5	38.8	270.9	268.8	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1	
1985	110.6	114.7	38.8	294.4	291.5	123.9	126.4	37.3	334.0	332.4	
<b>FULL-TIME ADULTS</b>											
(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	
	{ 133.3	{ 137.2	{ 41.4	{ 327.2	{ 323.1						
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	
	{ 131.2	{ 135.2	{ 41.4	{ 322.3	{ 318.2						
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- facturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Whole 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	...	

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

**EARNINGS** 5  
6

	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>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	68.4	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	110	170	133	144.1	110.7	110	121	142.0	119.2	111.6	117
1983	137.4	117.8	122	130	128.3	146.7	114	203	149	172.3	115.0	113	132	163.4	128.6	119.2	121
1984	149.3	123.7	128	136	134.4	156.7	117	256	164	192.0	120.3	114	143	182.5	140.9	..	126
1985	162.9	131.2	132	142	141.0	..	122	..	..	212.8	125.1	120	..	..	151.5	..	131
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1985 Q2	161.5	131.5	131	141	140.6	165.1	123	304	175	210.8	125.6	119	153	200.8	152.6	..	130
Q3	164.4	130.8	132	141	142.4	167.4	123	311	178	216.1	125.1	120	155	199.9	151.0	..	131
Q4	167.7	133.3	137 R	144	143.9	169.2	124	..	..	218.3	126.2	120	..	..	153.7	..	132
1986 Q1	164.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1985 Oct	165.9	136.1	..	144	143.0	169.2	124	..	..	217.4	125.8	120	..	..	151.9	..	131
Nov	167.7	131.2	..	144	142.6	..	..	..	..	218.8	126.6	120	..	..	153.2	..	132
Dec	169.4	132.6	137	145	146.0	..	..	..	..	218.8	126.3	120	..	..	156.0	..	134
1986 Jan	170.1	138.0	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	128.7	120	..	..	154.6	..	133
Feb	170.6	..	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	128.6	..	..	..	..	..	133
Mar	171.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																	
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1975	26	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	..	15	7	9
1976	17	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	17	..	18	2	8
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	..	9	3	8
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	..	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	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	3	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	6	3	4	5	..	4	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	8	..	4
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1985 Q2	10	7	3	4	4	6	6	20	7	12	4	4	9	12	8	..	4
Q3	9	7	5	3	5	6	4	18	7	12	5	4	6	8	7	..	4
Q4	8	6	2	4	5	6	5	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	6	..	3
1986 Q1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1985 Oct	8	6	..	5	5	6	5	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	7	..	3
Nov	9	5	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	10	4	4	..	..	7	..	3
Dec	9	8	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	11	4	4	..	..	6	..	3
1986 Jan	8	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	6	..	3
Feb	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	3
Mar	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

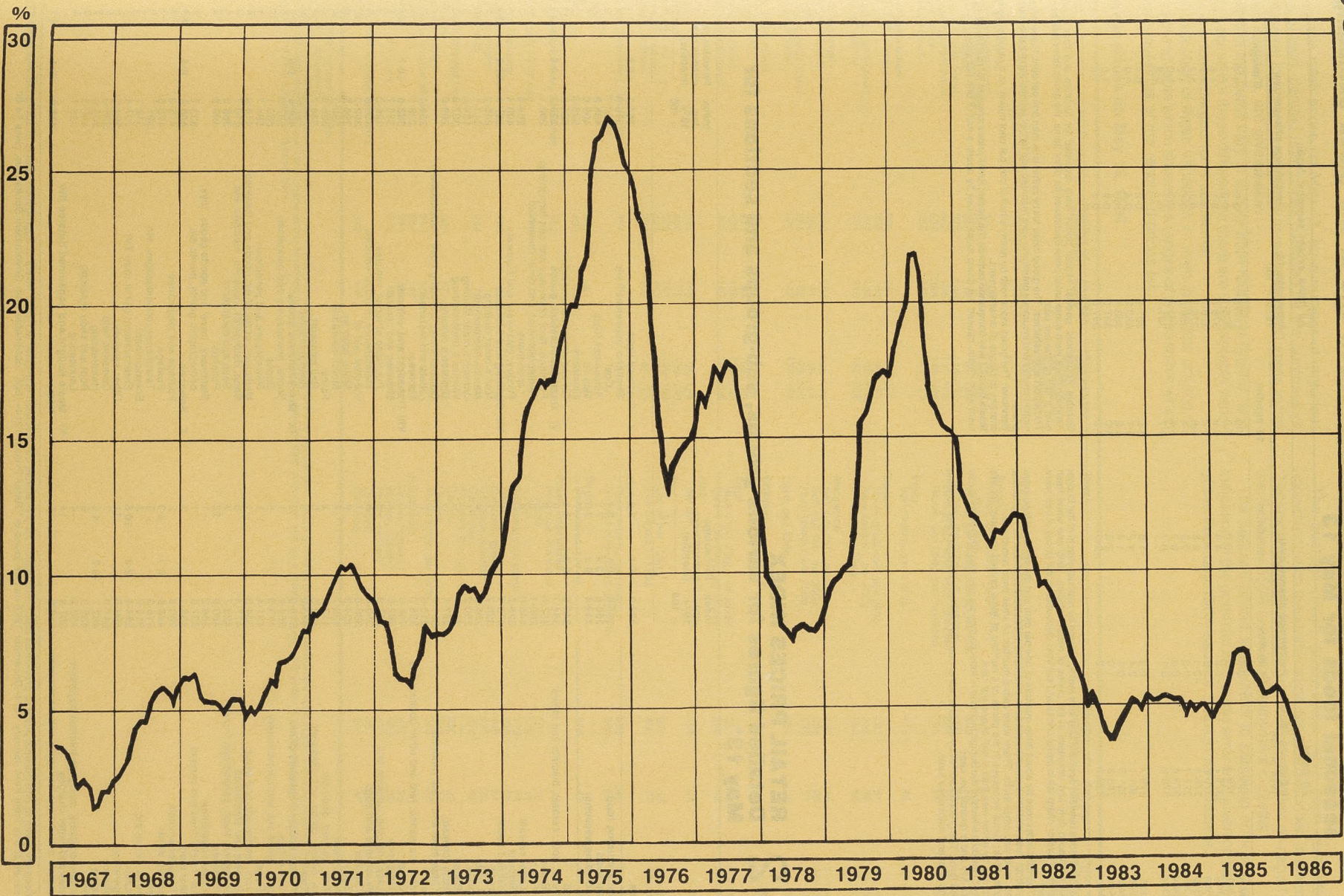
Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).  
2 Seasonally adjusted.

3 Males only.  
4 Hourly wage rates.  
5 Monthly earnings including mining.

7 Including mining and transport  
8 Hourly earnings.  
9 All industries.  
10 Production workers.

Per cent

# 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 May 13

	All Items				All Items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1985 May	375.6	0.5	4.7	7.0	377.3	0.5	4.4	4.4
June	378.4	0.2	5.0	7.0	378.1	0.2	4.7	4.7
July	375.7	-0.2	4.4	6.9	378.5	0.1	4.6	4.6
Aug	376.7	0.3	3.9	6.2	379.7	0.3	4.1	4.1
Sep	376.5	-0.1	2.8	5.9	379.5	-0.1	3.2	3.2
Oct	377.1	0.2	0.9	5.4	380.0	0.1	1.2	1.2
Nov	378.4	0.3	0.7	5.5	381.1	0.3	1.0	1.0
Dec	378.9	0.1	0.7	5.7	381.3	0.1	0.8	0.8
1986 Jan	379.7	0.2	1.0	5.5	381.9	0.2	0.9	0.9
Feb	381.1	0.4	1.2	5.1	383.3	0.4	0.9	0.9
Mar	381.6	0.1	1.4	4.2	383.4	0.0	1.0	1.0
Apr	385.3	1.0	2.2	3.0	387.0	0.9	1.8	1.8
May	386.0	0.2	2.0	2.8	387.3	0.1	1.6	1.6

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

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

**Alcoholic drink:** Small increases in the prices of a number of items caused the index for this group to rise by rather less than a half of one per cent.

**Tobacco:** Residual effects of the Budget increase in tobacco duty caused the group index to rise by about two and a quarter per cent.

**Fuel and light:** The group index fell by about a half of one per cent as a result of lower summer prices for coal and smokeless fuels.

**Durable household goods:** Higher prices were recorded for furniture and floor coverings. Although there were some small price decreases for other items, the group index rose by a little over a half of one per cent.

**Transport and vehicles:** The group index fell by rather less than one per cent. Higher prices for motor vehicles and insurance premiums were recorded with further substantial reductions in petrol prices.

**Services:** The group index rose by nearly a half of one per cent mainly as a result of increased charges to places of entertainment.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Small price increases for most items, notably restaurant meals, caused the group index to rise by nearly a half of one per cent.

# 6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 13\*

	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>386.0</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>All items excluding food</b>	<b>395.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>			
<b>Seasonal food</b>	<b>356.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>			
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	<b>349.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>			
<b>I Food</b>	<b>349.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>			
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	364.7		6			
Bread	357.0		9			
Flour	289.1		4			
Other cereals	445.0		4			
Biscuits	326.6		2			
Meat and bacon	275.7		1			
Beef	320.7		1			
Lamb	296.5		4			
Pork	250.2		1			
Bacon	254.1		0			
Ham (cooked)	247.3		3			
Other meat and meat products	251.7		1			
Fish	310.5		8			
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	355.0		-3			
Butter	440.5		0			
Margarine	262.6		-6			
Lard and other cooking fats	247.3		-6			
Milk, cheese and eggs	355.8		3			
Cheese	388.8		1			
Eggs	204.3		6			
Milk, fresh	430.7		4			
Milk, canned, dried etc	413.2		2			
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	422.5		-10			
Tea	470.9		12			
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	516.9		-13			
Soft drinks	354.9		1			
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	473.3		5			
Sugar	431.4		1			
Jam, marmalade and syrup	334.5		-1			
Sweets and chocolates	477.4		6			
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	423.7		7			
Potatoes	480.9		22			
Other vegetables	384.2		-1			
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	337.0		1			
Other food	356.1		3			
Food for animals	290.8		2			
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>			
Beer	515.9		5			
Spirits, wines etc	319.2		3			
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>594.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>			
Cigarettes	599.8		11			
Tobacco	547.0		7			
<b>IV Housing</b>	<b>482.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>			
Rent	435.9		6			
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	450.5		-4			
Rates and water charges	607.8		14			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	440.6		5			
<b>V Fuel and light</b>	<b>504.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>			
Coal and smokeless fuels	518.9		4			
Coal	526.7		3			
Smokeless fuels	498.8		4			
Gas	409.6		1			
Electricity	525.3		3			
Oil and other fuel and light	624.3		-13			
<b>VI Durable household goods</b>	<b>269.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>			
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	298.1		5			
Radio, television and other household appliances	204.6		-2			
Pottery, glassware and hardware	409.4		5			
<b>VII Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>227.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>			
Men's outer clothing	245.2		1			
Men's underclothing	311.1		-3			
Women's outer clothing	164.4		3			
Women's underclothing	307.5		5			
Children's clothing	266.0		1			
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	261.1		5			
Footwear	238.3		5			
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>383.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-3.5</b>			
Motoring and cycling	366.7		-5			
Purchase of motor vehicles	326.3		-2			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	458.8		6			
Petrol and oil	392.0		-20			
Motor licences	398.2		0			
Motor insurance	388.3		12			
Fares	530.8		8			
Rail transport	544.7		7			
Road transport	526.8		10			
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>408.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>			
Books, newspapers and periodicals	587.0		5			
Books	660.1		10			
Newspapers and periodicals	564.7		4			
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	416.8		6			
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	419.7		3			
Soap and detergents	365.9		4			
Polishes	496.8		2			
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic goods, plants etc	333.7		4			
<b>X Services</b>	<b>400.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>			
Postage and telephones	415.0		5			
Postage	470.5		-2			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	391.7		6			
Entertainment	319.1		3			
Entertainment (other than TV)	507.4		9			
Other services	501.0		6			
Domestic help	508.3		5			
Hairdressing	506.8		6			
Boot and shoe repairing	449.5		3			
Laundering	455.1		5			
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>436.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.1</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 1985 can be found in "Retail Prices, 1914-1985" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.80.

# RETAIL PRICES 6.3

## Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on May 13, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer, and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items.

An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least-four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

### Average prices on May 13, 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>		p	p	<b>Bread</b>		p	p
Sirloin (without bone)	422	289	230-360	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	517	43	35-52
Silverside (without bone) †	542	217	188-245	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	339	54	51-57
Best beef mince	548	118	89-149	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	408	35	31-38
Fore ribs (with bone)	378	145	114-179	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	264	36	34-38
Brisket (without bone)	482	155	130-178	Brown, per 800g loaf, unsliced	296	54	47-58
Rump steak †	537	294	246-328	<b>Flour</b>			
Stewing steak	552	148	128-170	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	415	45	39-51
<b>Lamb: home-killed</b>				<b>Butter</b>			
Loin (with bone)	406	231	174-294	Home-produced, per 250g	427	51	48-58
Breast †	336	64	40-95	New Zealand, per 250g	352	50	48-54
Shoulder (with bone)	367	136	95-174	Danish, per 250g	402	56	53-60
Leg (with bone)	384	210	162-256	<b>Margarine</b>			
<b>Lamb: imported</b>				Soft (low fat), per 250g	430	35	31-42
Loin (with bone)	318	154	130-178	Soft (full fat), per 250g	386	26	18-37
Breast †	266	41	30-54	Hard (block), per 250g	339	21	15-30
Shoulder (with bone)	291	85	78-100	<b>Lard, per 250g</b>	457	18	15-24
Leg (with bone)	320	147	134-164	<b>Cheese</b>			
<b>Pork: home-killed</b>				Cheddar type	454	126	99-145
Leg (foot off)	486	109	79-149	<b>Eggs</b>			
Belly †	515	83	69-98	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	351	106	88-114
Loin (with bone)	493	139	125-158	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	296	92	79-100
Fillet (without bone)	365	183	135-265	<b>Milk</b>			
<b>Bacon</b>				per pint	1,105	24	
Collar †	241	112	96-125	<b>Tea</b>			
Gammon †	404	172	139-198	Loose per 125g	876	43	34-54
Back, smoked	322	161	139-182	Tea bags per 125g	462	97	83-118
Back, unsmoked	443	153	130-176	<b>Coffee</b>			
Streaky, smoked	234	103	92-120	Pure, instant, per 100g	855	145	98-170
<b>Ham (not shoulder), per ¼ lb</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>39-68</b>	Ground (filter fine), per ½ lb	360	159	134-179
<b>Sausages</b>				<b>Sugar</b>			
Pork	548	81	67-94	Granulated, per kg	469	47	45-51
Beef	409	74	59-89	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40-56</b>	Potatoes, old loose			
<b>Corned beef, 12 oz can</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65-99</b>	White	321	10	8-14
<b>Chicken: roasting</b>				Red	170	11	8-14
Frozen, oven ready	478	64	54-82	Potatoes, new loose	373	19	16-22
Fresh or chilled				Tomatoes	575	70	58-85
oven ready	434	79	68-89	Cabbage, greens	449	24	16-35
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Cabbage, hearted	425	20	12-28
Cod fillets	305						



# 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	63.9-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.6
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6
1980	1,000	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	34.5-35.9	59.1-59.7	93.6-95.6	48.0	38.8-40.6	786	966.8-969.6
1981	1,000	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	34.3-35.3	56.8-57.2	91.1-92.5	48.4	36.2-38.2	793	969.2-971.9
1982	1,000	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	33.9-34.9	52.8-53.3	87.0-88.2	47.7	36.7-38.4	794	965.7-967.6
1983	1,000	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	35.8-36.5	56.7-57.0	92.7-93.6	46.8	35.0-36.9	797	971.5-974.1
1984	1,000	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	33.7-34.3	54.9-55.3	88.6-89.4	45.4	33.1-34.9	799	966.1-968.7
1985	1,000	190	26.8-29.7	160.3-163.2	31.7-32.4	52.8-55.3	84.7-85.6	42.0	33.6-35.5	810	970.3-973.2
1986	1,000	185	[25.6]	[159.4]	[35.7]	[57.4]	[93.1]	[37.2]	[29.2]	815	[974.4]
Jan 15, 1974=100											
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1
1976	157.1	159.9	161.4	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	201.8	201.8	175.0	179.7	181.5	181.5
1978	197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	187.6	195.2	197.8
1979	223.5	228.3	211.1	231.7	232.9	255.9	246.7	224.6	205.7	222.2	224.1
1980	263.7	255.9	224.5	262.9	271.0	293.6	284.5	249.8	226.3	265.9	265.3
1981	295.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	296.7	317.1	308.9	274.8	241.3	299.8	296.9
1982	320.4	299.3	276.9	303.5	315.8	331.9	325.4	299.6	258.3	326.2	322.0
1983	335.1	308.8	282.8	313.8	330.0	346.3	339.7	306.5	342.4	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	383.4	375.4	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	296.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3
1982 Jan 12	310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	296.1	255.4	314.6	311.5
1983 Jan 11	325.9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305.8	260.8	332.6	328.5
1984 Jan 10	342.6	319.8	321.3	319.8	335.5	353.1	346.0	312.1	270.3	348.9	343.5
1984 Apr 10	349.7	327.3	343.8	324.5	341.0	358.6	351.5	312.9	277.5	355.9	350.1
1984 May 15	351.0	329.4	347.7	326.2	342.0	361.1	353.4	313.4	280.2	357.0	351.3
1984 June 12	351.9	330.6	339.9	329.2	342.8	363.2	355.0	320.1	282.1	357.8	352.5
1984 July 17	351.5	328.5	325.3	329.5	342.5	364.9	355.9	319.8	281.6	358.0	352.7
1984 Aug 14	354.8	326.9	311.5	330.3	344.2	365.6	357.0	319.8	282.9	362.5	356.5
1984 Sep 11	355.5	324.9	295.8	330.9	344.6	365.9	357.3	320.5	283.8	364.0	357.9
1984 Oct 16	357.7	326.2	296.9	332.1	347.3	367.0	359.1	320.8	284.8	366.4	360.0
1984 Nov 13	358.8	326.6	294.0	333.2	347.1	367.7	359.4	321.4	287.8	367.6	361.3
1984 Dec 11	358.5	327.6	292.6	334.4	346.7	369.1	360.1	322.8	289.7	367.0	361.0
1985 Jan 15	359.8	330.6	306.9	335.6	348.7	371.6	362.4	321.6	291.7	367.8	361.8
1985 Feb 12	362.7	332.5	313.3	336.6	349.6	373.7	364.0	320.6	293.7	371.0	364.7
1985 Mar 12	366.1	335.4	325.8	337.6	350.5	375.6	365.5	320.9	294.4	374.6	367.8
1985 Apr 16	373.9	338.8	333.7	340.0	352.6	376.9	367.1	326.1	295.6	383.5	375.5
1985 May 14	375.6	339.3	333.2	340.8	351.8	379.2	368.2	326.3	296.2	385.5	377.3
1985 June 11	376.4	340.1	334.5	341.5	352.3	380.6	369.3	326.8	296.4	386.3	378.1
1985 July 16	375.7	335.3	303.6	341.9	355.0	381.6	370.9	325.8	295.7	386.7	378.5
1985 Aug 13	376.7	335.5	299.1	342.7	355.2	383.1	371.9	327.2	295.5	388.0	379.7
1985 Sep 10	376.5	335.8	298.2	343.4	356.7	384.0	373.1	328.4	294.9	387.6	379.5
1985 Oct 15	377.1	335.5	299.7	342.7	357.8	383.5	373.2	326.3	294.2	388.4	380.0
1985 Nov 12	378.4	337.6	305.3	343.9	359.4	387.4	376.2	326.9	292.6	389.5	381.1
1985 Dec 10	378.9	339.4	315.7	344.3	358.9	388.1	376.4	328.0	292.7	389.6	381.3
1986 Jan 14	379.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	359.6	391.4	378.7	327.4	290.8	390.2	381.9
1986 Feb 11	381.1	343.6	328.2	346.9	360.9	393.4	380.4	331.9	290.8	391.4	383.3
1986 Mar 11	381.6	345.2	337.5	347.3	361.3	394.2	381.1	331.8	291.1	391.5	383.4
1986 Apr 15	385.3	347.4	343.7	348.7	362.9	396.8	383.2	332.9	291.1	395.6	387.0
1986 May 13	386.0	349.4	356.8	349.4	363.2	398.1	384.1	332.7	292.1	395.8	387.3

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	
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	83	82	139	71	54	45	1977	
96	85	44	113	60	84	80	140	70	56	51	1978	
93	77	40	124	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979	
93	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980	
104	79	36	135	62	65	81	152	75	66	42	1981	
99	77	41	144	62	64	77	154	72	65	38	1982	
109	78	39	137	69	64	74	159	75	63	39	1983	
102 Feb-Nov	75	36	149	65	69	70	158	76	65	36	1984	
87 Dec-Jan	75	37	153	65	65	75	156	77	62	45	1985	
86	82	40	153	62	63	75	157	81	58	44	1986	
83											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	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9	1979	
307.9	261.8	290.1	269.5	276.2	226.3	205.4	288.7	276.9				

## 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	6	10	7
1980	Jan 15	18	13	21	17	25	19	15	12	23	20	22	22	17
1981	Jan 13	13	9	15	10	20	28	7	5	12	13	17	15	27
1982	Jan 12	12	11	16	32	23	13	4	0	10	7	13	7	11
1983	Jan 11	5	2	10	9	-1	16	3	2	7	8	4	7	15
1984	Jan 10	5	6	6	6	10	1	3	-0	5	5	4	7	1
1985	Jan 15	5	3	6	13	9	4	2	3	2	7	5	6	5
1985	Apr 16	7	4	6	9	17	5	3	4	6	7	7	6	5
	May 14	7	3	6	8	18	4	3	3	6	8	8	5	5
	June 11	7	3	6	8	19	4	3	4	6	8	8	5	5
	July 16	7	2	6	8	19	5	3	3	6	8	7	6	6
	Aug 13	6	3	7	8	13	5	3	4	5	8	7	6	6
	Sep 10	6	3	7	8	9	5	3	4	5	8	7	6	8
	Oct 15	5	3	7	7	9	5	3	6	4	7	7	6	6
	Nov 12	5	3	7	7	9	4	4	6	4	7	6	6	5
	Dec 10	6	4	6	8	11	4	3	4	4	7	6	6	5
1986	Jan 14	6	3	7	7	11	4	3	4	4	6	6	6	6
	Feb 11	5	3	7	7	9	4	3	4	2	6	7	6	5
	Mar 11	4	3	6	8	8	3	3	3	0	5	6	6	4
	Apr 15	3	3	4	9	5	2	2	3	-2	5	5	6	4
	May 13	3	3	4	11	5	1	2	3	-4	4	4	6	4

\*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	117.4
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	325.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355.1	337.5	344.3	345.3	348.5
1985	363.2	371.4	371.3	374.5	360.7	369.0	368.7	371.8	353.0	361.8	362.6	365.3
1986	378.2				375.3				367.4			

## 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.

# 6.8 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)
<b>Indices 1980 = 100</b>																			
<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	112	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	125.3 R
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	163.7	143	119.3	126.1	131.8
1985	141.5	148.8	126.9	140.5	143.1	146	158.0	121.0	255.8	178.5	190.3	114.4	122.7	154	178.1	154	123.3	130.5	137.7
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1985 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	137.4
Q3	143.7	150.6	127.1	141.4	143.7	147	159.8	120.9	255.5	180.2	191.5	114.3	122.8	155	178.9 R	154	123.1	131.1	138.3
Q4	143.4	153.6	127.5	141.7	145.0	148	160.1	121.3	280.4	180.5	195.7	115.5	123.4	157	182.3	156	124.2	132.3	139.8
1986 Q1	144.4	157.1	129.0	142.0	146.8	148	160.3	121.3	297.3	183.3	199.1	115.0	123.0	160	189.3	159	124.5	132.6	140.5
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1985 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	182.5 R	156	124.5	132.3	139.8
Dec	143.7	..	127.8	141.9	145.7	148	160.3	121.4	288.8	..	196.9	115.2	123.2	157	183.3	157	124.6	132.7	140.1
1986 Jan	144.0	..	129.0	142.0	146.3	148	160.4	121.6	295.6	..	197.9	115.4	122.8	159	188.5	159	124.5	133.1	140.6 R
Feb	144.5	157.1	129.1	142.1	146.9	147	160.0	121.3	283.5	183.3	199.3	114.9	123.0	160 R	189.4	159	124.5	132.7	140.5
Mar	144.7	..	128.9	141.9	147.2	148	160.4 R	121.0	302.8 R	..	..	114.6	123.1 R	161 R	190.1 R	159	124.7	132.1 R	140.3 R
Apr	146.1	..	128.7	142.3	147.4	151.8	161.0	120.9	307.4	..	..	115.0	123.5	162	..	160	124.5	131.8	140.5 R
May	146.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																			<b>Per cent</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	5.1
1985	6.1	6.7	3.3	4.9	4.0	4.3	5.8	2.2	9.3 R	5.4	9.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.7	3.4	3.5	4.5
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1985 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	4.6
Q3	6.3	7.6	3.0	4.8	3.9	4.3	5.6	2.2	18.2	5.5	9.1	2.1	2.3	5.4	7.9	7.1	3.3	3.4	4.2
Q4	5.5	8.3	2.7	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.8	1.8	22.9	4.9	8.9	1.9	1.7	6.1	8.3	6.1	3.1	3.5	4.2
1986 Q1	4.9	9.2	2.4	2.5	4.2	2.8	3.6	0.7	24.7	4.6	7.7	1.4	1.2	6.0	8.9	5.3	1.5	3.1	3.8
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1985 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	4.3
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	..	8.2	1.4	1.3	6.0	9.2	6.2	2.3	3.9	4.1
Feb	5.1	9.2	2.5	2.5	4.1	2.1	3.4	0.7	24.4	4.6	7.7	1.8	1.2	6.7 R	9.0	5.3	1.3	3.2	3.8
Mar	4.2	..	1.8	1.5	4.1	1.7	3.0	0.1	24.8	..	..	1.1	0.7	5.5	8.7	4.3	0.9	2.3	3.1
Apr	3.0	..	1.4	1.4	3.9	4.0	2.6	-0.2	24.7	..	..	0.9	0.6	5.8	..	4.6	0.9	1.6	2.6
May	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	0.6	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 Q4*	138.11	5.3	134.3	101.1	-2.1	53.28	9.9	51.5	109.1	2.3
1983 Q1*	132.61	..	137.9	102.7	0.1	49.30	..	51.5	107.7	1.0
Q2*	138.87	..	137.3	101.8	-2.2	52.60	..	52.0	108.6	2.7
Q3*	141.90	..	142.4	103.9	-1.3	53.39	..	53.7	110.1	0.3
Q4*	150.36	8.9	145.8	104.9	3.7	56.89	6.8	54.8	110.9	1.7
1984 Q1*	140.14	5.7	146.1	103.9	1.2	53.19	7.9	55.7	111.5	3.5
Q2*	156.90	13.0	154.7	109.0	7.0	60.86	15.8	59.9	118.7	9.3
Q3*	147.49	3.9	148.3	103.6	-0.2	55.99	4.9	56.5	111.1	0.9
Q4*	163.48	8.7	158.2	109.2	4.1	62.02	10.8	59.6	115.7	4.3
1985 Q1*	151.14	7.8	157.8	107.1	3.1	58.09	9.2	61.0	116.5	4.4
Q2*	160.80	2.5	158.3	105.8	-2.9	62.59	2.8	61.4	115.5	-2.7
Q3*	162.97	10.5	164.1	108.7	4.9	62.32	11.3	63.1	117.5	5.8

Source: Family Expenditure Survey \*\*  
\* See note to table 7.2.

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

# 7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

## Composition of expenditure

£ 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 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	6.85	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	28.59	10.77	32.10	7.87	4.28	11.70	10.67	11.50	24.03	20.81	0.49
Q3*	162.97	30.53	27.30	9.23	32.58	7.77	4.55	11.31	10.25	12.18	26.13	20.76	0.92
<b>Standard error†: percent</b>													
1985 Q3	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.4	3.4	4.1	4.1	5.5	2.9	3.5	5.0	42.9
<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
Q3	10.5	14.2	16.7	5.2	4.9	8.5	3.4	13.9	-0.1	6.3	10.6	22.8	67.9
<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	7.2	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 8.1

## Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSANDS

SIC group	Restaurants cafes etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
<b>Self employed<sup>1</sup></b>							
1981	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
<b>Employees in employment<sup>2</sup></b>							
1982 March	176.1	223.5	139.7	210.3	16.3	52.9	253.9
June	187.4	233.6	141.7	235.0	43.2	64.6	269.1
September	186.1	230.7	138.9	233.4	49.0	60.1	263.3
December	173.5	226.5	140.0	210.8	16.0	53.1	251.9
1983 March	161.2	221.6	137.4	205.4	18.3	54.3	248.0
June	182.8	231.1	140.2	234.5	52.0	61.1	246.3
September	186.5	238.6	143.5	242.5	50.7	60.5	268.2
December	181.2	236.3	147.6	225.1	16.9	54.3	253.0
1984 March	179.3	231.1	146.9	217.4	19.3	55.3	248.5
June	189.7	242.5	148.9	252.6	51.6	63.1	262.3
September	190.6	249.7	149.2	257.4	46.5	61.7	259.3
December	182.1	249.2	151.9	238.6	24.8	56.8	251.0
1985 March	176.6	244.6	151.6	233.0	27.3	58.4	249.3
June	192.8	258.3	155.8	263.2	54.3	66.1	263.4
September	195.3	259.9	152.7	270.4	51.4	65.7	263.5
December	189.8	256.7	156.9	252.1	25.1	60.0	257.7
1986 March	185.1	252.3	154.1	224.8	27.2	61.1	250.8
<b>Change Q1 1986 Q1 1985</b>							
Absolute (thousands)	+8.5	+7.7	+2.5	-8.2	-0.1	+2.7	+1.5
Percentage	+4.8	+3.1	+1.6	-3.5	-0.4	+4.6	+0.6

1. Based on Census of Population.

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

1981	156
1983	147
1984	174
1985	175

2. These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in Table 1.4.

# TOURISM 8.2

## Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ million at current prices

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)		UK residents abroad (b)		Balance (a) less (b)	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
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 P	5,451		4,877		+574	
<b>Percentage change 1985/1984</b>	+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 P 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	1,150	1,317	998	1,309	+152	+8
1986 1st qtr (e)	905	1,340	895	1,396	+10	-56
1985 P						
January	322	423	277	423	+45	—
February	247	429	244	425	+3	+4
March	334	495	325	418	+9	+77
April	376	429	324	382	+52	+47

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

THOUSANDS

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1974	8,543		1,810	5,217	1,516
1975	9,490		1,907	5,847	1,736
1976	10,808		2,093	6,816	1,899
1977	12,281		2,377	7,770	2,134
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1979	12,486		2,195	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985 P	14,483		3,797	7,904	2,782
		<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>			
1984 1st quarter	2,156	3,229	396	1,327	436
2nd quarter	3,582	3,386	892	1,989	699
3rd quarter	5,179	3,467	1,390	2,715	1,073
4th quarter	2,728	3,562	653	1,521	554
1985 1st quarter P	2,351	3,549	489	1,379	483
2nd quarter P	3,957	3,731	1,138	2,171	649
3rd quarter P	5,419	3,615	1,545	2,798	1,076
4th quarter P	2,755	3,587	625	1,557	574
1986 1st quarter (e)	2,580	3,912	560	1,540	480
1985 P January	824	1,182	164	451	209
February	656	1,150	134	405	117
March	872	1,217	191	523	158
April	1,207	1,186	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	415
September	1,451	1,197	418	678	355
October	1,141	1,158	290	612	239
November	804	1,133	172	457	175
December	811	1,296	163	488	160
1986 January (e)	910	1,298	190	510	210
February (e)	740	1,315	140	470	130
March (e)	930	1,299	230	560	140

Notes: See 8.2.

## 8.4 TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSANDS

	All areas		North America	Western Europe	Other areas
1974	10,783		433	9,503	847
1975	11,992		514	10,468	1,010
1976	11,560		579	9,954	1,027
1977	11,525		619	9,866	1,040
1978	13,443		782	11,517	1,144
1979	15,466		1,087	12,959	1,420
1980	17,507		1,382	14,455	1,670
1981	19,046		1,514	15,862	1,671
1982	20,611		1,299	17,625	1,687
1983	20,994		1,023	18,229	1,743
1984	22,072		919	19,371	1,781
1985 P	21,771		914	19,105	1,752
		<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>			
1984 1st quarter	3,256	5,471	155	2,632	469
2nd quarter	5,980	5,582	232	5,268	479
3rd quarter	8,599	5,404	329	7,846	424
4th quarter	4,238	5,618	204	3,625	408
1985 1st quarter P	3,324	5,450	158	2,707	459
2nd quarter P	5,613	5,128	200	4,993	420
3rd quarter P	8,314	5,129	350	7,486	477
4th quarter P	4,521	6,064	206	3,919	396
1986 1st quarter (e)	3,710	6,314	180	3,000	530
1985 P January	1,056	1,811	75	781	200
February	893	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
1986 January	1,130	1,955	80	860	190
February	1,010	2,079	50	810	150
March (e)	1,570	2,280	50	1,330	190

Notes: See 8.2.

## DEFINITIONS

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

### BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

### EARNINGS

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

### EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

### INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

### Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### OVERTIME

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

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

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### UNEMPLOYED

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

### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

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

# Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Earnings and hours (cont.)	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK				New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	July 86:	1-1	Latest key results	A	Oct 85:	385
Labour force estimates, projections		May 86:	135	Time series	M (A)	July 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	July 86:	1-4	Summary (Oct)	M (A)	July 86:	5-4
Time series, by order group	M	July 86:	1-2	Detailed results	A	Feb 85:	47
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	July 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	July 86:	5-9
Local authorities manpower	Q	July 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	Q	May 86:	1-5	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	July 86:	5-5
Self employed: by region		May 86:	165	Basic wage rates, (manual workers)			
: by industry		May 86:	164	wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5-8
Census of Employment: Sep 1981				Normal weekly hours	A	May 86:	157
GB and regions by industry		Feb 83:	61	Holiday entitlements	A	May 86:	158
on SIC 1980 (provisional)				Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Latest figures: industry	M	July 86:	1-11
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)				Region: summary	Q	Nov 85:	1-13
International comparisons	M	July 86:	1-9	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	July 86:	1-12
Apprentices and trainees by industry:		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Output per head			
Manufacturing industries	A	June 86:	1-14	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	July 86:	1-8
Apprentices and trainees by region:				Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Manufacturing industries	A	June 86:	1-15	Manufacturing index, time series	M	July 86:	5-7
Employment measures	M	May 86:	174	Quarterly and annual indices	M	July 86:	5-7
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 85:	73	Labour costs			
Exemption orders from restrictions				Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
hours worked: women & young persons	Q	July 83:	315	Recent trends	A	July 85:	280
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	June 86:	1-6	Per unit of output	M	July 86:	5-7
Trade union membership	A	Jan 86:	16	Retail prices			
Unemployment and vacancies				General index (RPI)			
Unemployment				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	July 86:	6-2
Summary: UK	M	July 86:	2-1	percentage changes	M	July 86:	6-2
GB	M	July 86:	2-2	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	July 86:	6-1
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	July 86:	2-5	Main components: time series and weights	M	July 86:	6-4
Broad category: UK	M	July 86:	2-1	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	July 86:	6-5
Broad category: GB	M	July 86:	2-2	Annual summary	A	Mar 86:	95
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	June 86:	2-6	Revision of weights	A	Mar 86:	103
Region: summary	Q	June 86:	2-6	Pensioner household indices			
Age time series UK	M (Q)	July 86:	2-7	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	July 86:	6-6
: estimated rates	Q	June 86:	2-15	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	July 86:	6-7
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	July 86:	2-8	Revision of weights	A	May 86:	167
Region and area				Food prices	M	July 86:	6-3
Time series summary: by region	M	July 86:	2-3	London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	July 86:	2-4	International comparisons	M	July 86:	6-8
: counties, local areas (formerly table 2-4)	M	July 86:	2-9	Household spending			
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	July 86:	2-10	All expenditure: per household	Q	July 86:	7-1
Age and duration: summary	Q	June 86:	2-6	: per person	Q	July 86:	7-1
Flows:				Composition of expenditure			
GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2-19	: quarterly summary	Q	July 86:	7-2
UK, time series	M	July 86:	2-19	: in detail	Q (A)	Mar 86:	7-3
GB, Age time series	M	July 86:	2-20	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Mar 86:	7-3
GB, Regions and duration	Q	May 86:	2-23/24/26	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
GB, Age and duration	Q	May 86:	2-21/22/25	Summary: latest figures	M	July 86:	4-1
Students: by region	M	July 86:	2-13	: time series	M	July 86:	4-2
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2-17	Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 85:	296
Disabled workers: GB	M	July 86:	286	Industry			
International comparisons	M	July 86:	2-18	Monthly			
Ethnic Origin	M	Dec 86:	467	Broad sector: time series	M	July 86:	4-1
Temporarily stopped: UK				Annual			
Latest figures: by region	M	July 86:	2-14	Detailed	A	Aug 85:	297
Vacancies (new definition)				Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 85:	301
UK Unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	July 86:	3-1	Main causes of stoppage			
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	July 86:	3-2	Cumulative	M	July 86:	4-1
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	July 86:	3-3	Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 85:	299
Vacancies (previous definition)				Size of stoppages	A	Aug 85:	300
Industry UK	Q	Aug 85:	3-3	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 85:	298
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-4	International comparisons	A	Apr 85:	149
Occupation region summary	Q	Sep 85:	3-6	Tourism			
Redundancies				Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	July 86:	8-1
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	July 86:	2-30	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	July 86:	8-2
Regions	M	July 86:	2-30	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	July 86:	8-3
Industries	M	July 86:	2-31	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	July 86:	8-4
Detailed analysis	A	May 85:	202	Overseas travel and tourism: visit to the UK by country of residence	Q	June 86:	8-5
Advance notifications	Q (M)	July 86:	172	: visits abroad by country visited	Q	June 86:	8-6
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 85:	287	: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	June 86:	8-7
Industry	A	May 85:	202	: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	June 86:	8-8
Earnings and hours				: visitor nights	Q	June 86:	8-9
Average earnings							
Whole economy (new series) index							
Main industrial sectors	M	July 86:	5-1				
Industry	M	July 86:	5-3				
Underlying trend		Feb 84:	82				

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

## SPECIAL FEATURE



Photo: Ace Photo Agency

# Earnings and hours of agricultural workers in 1985

This article provides details of the earnings and hours of full-time hired agricultural workers in Great Britain in 1985. The results obtained are based on a regular series of investigations of statistically selected farms carried out by officers of the agricultural departments.

In 1985 the average gross weekly earnings of men working full-time in agriculture in Great Britain were £134.67—an increase of 9.4 per cent over 1984. Differences in skill levels and overtime hours worked led to considerable variation between occupations, however, with horticultural workers earning an average of £120.27 and foremen (known as grieves in Scotland) £165.42 at the extremes. Regular full-time female workers and youths are estimated to have earned on average £102.06 and £85.81 per week, respectively.

The average earnings and hours of full-time hired agricultural workers from 1982 to 1985 are shown in Table 1, together with percentage changes between 1984 and 1985. Increases in weekly earnings ranged from 7.5 per cent for horticultural workers to 11.7 per cent for tractor drivers. There was an increase in average weekly hours worked by men of 1.5 per cent overall. Within this, tractor drivers' hours increased by 3.8 per cent while dairy cowmen worked an average of 0.8 per cent less than in 1984. The combined effect of changes in weekly earnings and hours worked was that increases in average hourly earnings ranged from 5.8 per cent for horticultural workers to nine per cent for foremen and grieves. The average earnings of both youths and females are

estimated to have increased by 6.7 per cent between 1984 and 1985.

The percentage distribution of regular full-time men by earnings bands in 1985 is shown in Table 2 and a comparison with 1984 is made in the chart. Nearly 85 per cent of regular full-time men earned £100 or more per week against 75 per cent in 1984. The proportion of workers earning £150 or more per week rose from 18 per cent in 1984 to 27 per cent in 1985. Thus, in both 1984 and 1985, almost 60 per cent of these workers had earnings in the range of £100 to £150 per week.

The premium shown in Table 3 is defined as the difference between actual earnings and the minimum amount payable or prescribed wage for the hours worked. This increased by around eight per cent for all hired men between 1984 and 1985, rising from £14.34 to £15.55 per week.

There is a pronounced seasonal movement in earnings with a peak being reached for all occupations in the period July to September as is shown in Table 4 which gives average weekly earnings by quarter. This seasonal movement is particularly noticeable for those occupations associated with the cultivation of crops and mainly reflects fluctuations in overtime hours. This can be seen in Table 5 which shows, by

Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time agricultural workers in Great Britain 1982-85

	Average weekly earnings (£)				Per-centage change 1984-85	Average weekly hours	
	1982	1983	1984	1985		1982	1983
<b>Men</b>							
General farm workers	97.83	107.60	115.21	125.39	8.8	45.5	45.9
Foremen and grieves	125.61	139.52	149.45	165.42	10.7	46.9	45.8
Dairy cowmen	127.38	141.91	145.88	157.27	7.8	52.0	52.1
All other stockmen	106.25	118.07	124.80	135.16	8.3	47.1	46.6
Tractor drivers	107.12	119.57	124.65	139.28	11.7	47.5	47.6
Horticultural workers	96.47	101.47	111.90	120.27	7.5	43.8	42.8
All hired men	105.87	117.02	123.11	134.67	9.4	46.7	46.7
Youths	69.40	76.02	80.20	85.81	7.0	45.0	45.5
<b>Women and girls</b>	80.35	87.70	93.47	102.06	9.2	42.9	42.6

quarter, average weekly hours worked split between hours worked and overtime hours. The weekly hours of regular full-time men averaged 47.0 overall in 1985, with dairy cowmen working the longest (50.5 hours), and horticultural workers the shortest hours (44.0 hours). Basic weekly hours for all hired men averaged 40.0 in 1985, almost the same as in 1984, but overtime increased from 6.3 to 7.0 hours in 1985. Youths worked a weekly average of 44.8 hours in 1985, including five hours of overtime, while for female workers weekly hours averaged 42.7 hours of which 3.3 were overtime.

### Regional variations

Table 6 shows the average weekly earnings and hours of full-time men in 1985 by region. Taking all hired men together, average weekly earnings were highest in the East Midlands (£142.75) and lowest in Wales (£124.16). Workers in the cereal growing areas of Eastern England tended to have above average weekly earnings for most occupations. Dairy cowmen's earnings were, however, greatest in the South East and Northern regions of England and, for other stockmen, earnings were highest in the North West. Average

Table 2 Percentage distribution of hired regular full-time men in agriculture by earnings band in Great Britain 1985

£	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	All other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	All hired men
Less than 80.00	0.6	—	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.5
80.00-89.99	9.4	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.0	16.1	5.9
90.00-99.99	14.3	0.1	1.4	3.1	8.6	13.4	9.6
100.00-109.99	17.6	2.4	2.5	13.6	18.3	14.5	14.6
110.00-119.99	11.4	8.7	5.4	16.7	15.5	13.9	12.6
120.00-129.99	12.6	9.8	9.9	17.4	13.4	11.3	12.8
130.00-139.99	8.1	11.0	11.0	11.7	9.5	10.3	9.6
140.00-149.99	6.9	9.5	9.2	8.9	7.1	5.6	7.4
150.00-169.99	9.0	18.6	25.6	13.6	9.3	6.4	11.3
170.00-189.99	4.2	18.0	19.5	7.8	6.9	3.1	7.3
190.00 and over	5.8	21.4	14.3	4.8	10.1	4.4	8.6
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3 Composition of average weekly earnings of hired regular full-time workers in Great Britain in 1984 and 1985

	1984			1985		
	Prescribed wage for hours worked <sup>1</sup>	Premium <sup>2</sup>	Average total weekly earnings	Prescribed wage for hours worked <sup>1</sup>	Premium <sup>2</sup>	Average total weekly earnings
<b>Men</b>						
General farm workers	103.33	11.87	115.21	112.93	12.46	125.39
Foremen and grieves	124.12	25.32	149.45	136.47	28.95	165.42
Dairy cowmen	125.38	20.50	145.88	133.77	23.50	157.27
All other stockmen	108.81	15.99	124.80	117.24	17.92	135.16
Tractor drivers	112.38	12.27	124.65	125.89	13.39	139.28
Horticultural workers	95.76	16.14	111.90	106.75	13.52	120.27
All hired men	108.76	14.34	123.11	119.11	15.55	134.67
Youths	76.14	4.07	80.20	81.14	4.66	85.81
<b>Women and girls</b>	85.80	7.67	93.47	94.53	7.53	102.06

Notes: <sup>1</sup> The prescribed wage is the average of the weekly wage entitlement for each grade of worker as laid down in the Agricultural Wages Board Orders for England and Wales and for Scotland.  
<sup>2</sup> Total earnings less prescribed wage.

Table 1 (cont)

Average weekly hours	Per-centage change 1984-85	Average hourly earnings (£)				Per-centage change 1984-85	
		1982	1983	1984	1985		
45.7	46.2	1.1	2.15	2.34	2.52	2.71	7.5
46.2	47.0	1.7	2.68	3.05	3.23	3.52	9.0
50.9	50.5	-0.8	2.45	2.72	2.87	3.11	8.4
46.3	46.6	0.6	2.26	2.53	2.70	2.90	7.4
46.8	48.6	3.8	2.26	2.51	2.66	2.87	7.9
43.3	44.1	1.8	2.20	2.37	2.58	2.73	5.8
46.2	46.9	1.5	2.27	2.51	2.66	2.87	7.9
44.7	44.8	0.2	1.54	1.67	1.79	1.91	6.7
41.7	42.7	2.4	1.87	2.06	2.24	2.39	6.7

weekly earnings were generally lower in Scotland, Wales and the North and South West of England where farming is predominantly based upon livestock holdings. There was also considerable variation in average weekly hours worked by region. Taking all hired men together weekly hours were greatest in the East Midlands (49.2 hours) and least in Scotland (44.8 hours), although this pattern did not apply for all occupations.

### Payments in kind

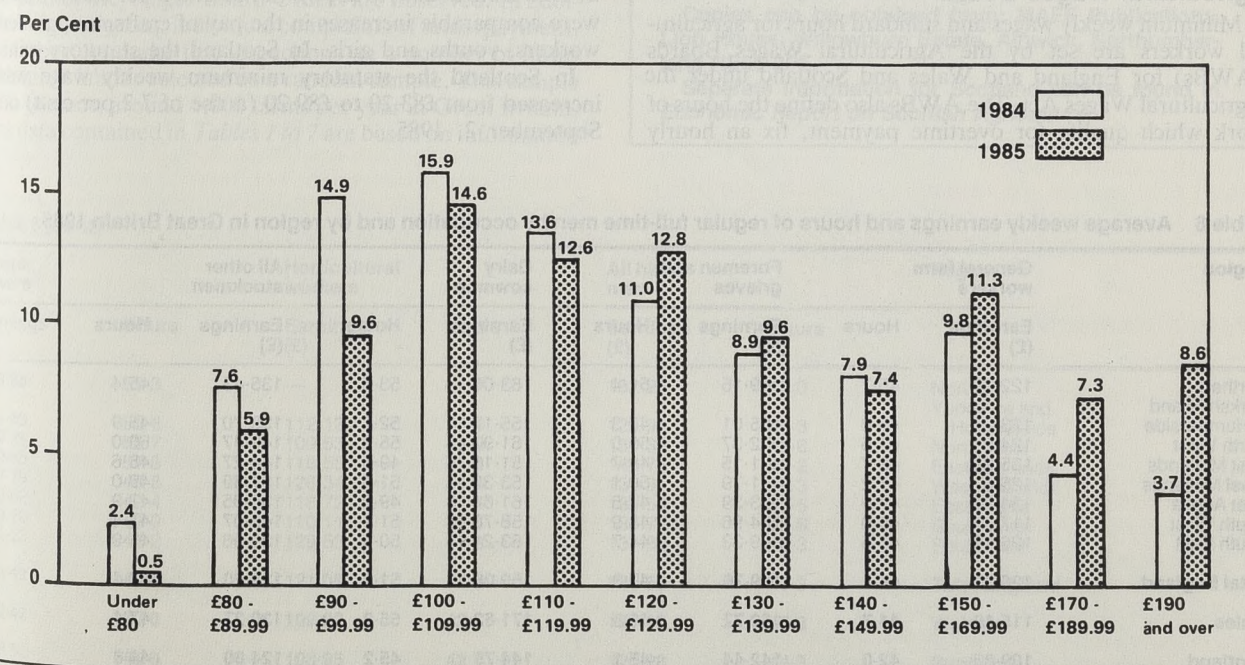
The percentage of hired regular full-time men receiving payments-in-kind is shown in Table 7. In England and Wales, 7.5 per cent of the regular full-time hired men received board and/or lodging as part of their total earnings, compared with 6.9 per cent in 1984. The proportion of men benefiting from the provision of a house or cottage as part payment of wages fell slightly between 1984 and 1985 from 44.7 per cent to 43.4 per cent. Milk was received as a benefit-in-kind by 11.5 per cent of full-time hired men in 1985. There were similar movements in the proportions of workers receiving benefits-

in-kind in Scotland: 5.5 per cent of men received board and/or lodging in 1985 against 4.2 per cent in 1984; 63.2 per cent had a house compared with 64.2 per cent in 1984; and



Housing provided for fewer workers in 1985.

Percentage Distribution of All Hired Men by Average Weekly Earnings for Great Britain 1984 and 1985



**Table 4 Average weekly earnings of hired regular full-time agricultural workers in Great Britain by quarter, 1985**

Type of worker	Jan-March	April-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Dec
<b>Men</b>					
General farm workers	109.61	118.30	138.57	131.40	125.39
Foremen and grieves	151.42	159.31	173.42	172.81	165.42
Dairy cowmen	148.45	152.50	162.39	160.07	157.27
All other stockmen	127.38	129.40	141.90	138.24	135.16
Tractor drivers	117.42	128.32	155.58	146.42	139.28
Horticultural workers	100.17	121.50	125.03	122.62	120.27
All hired men	118.90	127.30	145.78	140.82	134.67
Youths	77.76	83.11	89.77	89.59	85.81
<b>Women and girls</b>	96.71	102.59	106.97	100.40	102.06

**Table 5 Average weekly hours of hired regular full-time agricultural workers in Great Britain by quarter, 1985**

Type of worker	Jan-Mar 1985			Apr-June 1985			July-Sept 1985			Oct-Dec 1985			Jan-Dec 1985		
	Basic hours	Over-time hours	Total weekly hours	Basic hours	Over-time hours	Total weekly hours	Basic hours	Over-time hours	Total weekly hours	Basic hours	Over-time hours	Total weekly hours	Basic hours	Over-time hours	Total weekly hours
<b>Men</b>															
General farm workers	39.7	3.6	43.3	39.7	5.5	45.2	39.7	9.0	48.7	39.8	7.0	46.8	39.7	6.4	46.1
Foremen and grieves	40.0	5.3	45.3	40.0	7.1	47.1	40.0	7.5	47.5	39.6	8.0	47.6	39.9	7.1	47.0
Dairy cowmen	40.3	11.5	51.8	39.6	10.3	49.9	40.0	10.4	50.4	40.4	10.2	50.6	40.0	10.5	50.5
All other stockmen	41.0	5.4	46.4	41.0	6.0	47.0	40.8	6.9	47.7	40.3	5.2	45.5	40.7	5.9	46.6
Tractor drivers	39.8	3.8	43.6	40.2	6.6	46.8	40.1	12.4	52.5	39.7	9.7	49.4	39.9	8.7	48.6
Horticultural workers	39.6	1.3	40.9	39.8	5.6	45.4	39.9	4.5	44.4	40.0	4.2	44.2	39.8	4.2	44.0
All hired men	39.9	4.4	44.3	40.0	6.1	46.1	40.0	8.9	48.9	39.9	7.4	47.3	40.0	7.0	47.0
Youths	39.7	3.8	43.5	40.0	4.4	44.4	39.9	6.0	45.9	39.6	5.3	44.9	39.8	5.0	44.8
<b>Women and girls</b>	38.9	4.2	43.1	40.0	3.1	43.1	39.6	3.5	43.1	38.9	3.0	41.9	39.4	3.3	42.7

35.2 per cent received milk and/or potatoes against 37.4 per cent in 1984. For Great Britain, as a whole, the average weekly value of these payments-in-kind was £2.83—an increase of around 14 per cent over 1984.

**Agricultural Wages Board**

Minimum weekly wages and standard hours for agricultural workers are set by the Agricultural Wages Boards (AWBs) for England and Wales and Scotland under the Agricultural Wages Act. The AWBs also define the hours of work which qualify for overtime payment, fix an hourly

overtime rate, set the holidays with pay to which agricultural workers are entitled and specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be included as part of a worker's wage.

The statutory minimum weekly wage for men and women in England and Wales at the ordinary rate was raised on June 2, 1985 from £82.80 to £89.70 (a rise of 8.3 per cent). There were comparable increases in the pay of craftsmen, graded workers, youths and girls. In Scotland the statutory mini-

In Scotland the statutory minimum weekly wage was increased from £83.20 to £89.20 (a rise of 7.2 per cent) on September 2, 1985.

**Table 6 Average weekly earnings and hours of regular full-time men by occupation and by region in Great Britain 1985**

Region	General farm workers		Foremen and grieves		Dairy cowmen		All other stockmen	
	Earnings (£)	Hours	Earnings (£)	Hours	Earnings (£)	Hours	Earnings (£)	Hours
Northern	122.79	45.7	169.15	51.4	163.06	53.5	135.43	45.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	123.25	45.8	165.01	47.3	155.17	52.7	135.70	45.9
North West	124.21	47.5	172.37	50.0	161.97	55.2	149.47	50.0
East Midlands	135.92	48.7	171.15	48.7	151.16	49.5	144.27	48.6
West Midlands	125.6	47.2	171.79	50.1	153.32	51.4	137.39	49.0
East Anglia	134.38	47.0	173.39	47.5	161.64	49.0	138.05	47.9
South West	117.36	45.0	164.96	48.9	158.70	51.1	145.07	47.4
South East	126.13	45.5	169.33	44.7	163.24	50.4	139.06	46.9
<b>Total England</b>	<b>126.97</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>169.76</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>159.06</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>139.60</b>	<b>47.4</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>115.40</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>152.72</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>171.62</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>130.27</b>	<b>47.4</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>109.83</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>142.44</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>144.75</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>124.80</b>	<b>44.8</b>

**Table 7 Analysis of payments-in-kind received by hired regular full-time men in agriculture in Great Britain 1985**

Type of payment-in-kind	Percentage of workers receiving payment-in-kind	Average weekly value (£)	
		Per worker receiving	All workers
<b>Year ended December 31, 1985</b>			
<b>England and Wales</b>			
Board and/or lodging	7.5	26.80	2.00
House	43.4	1.52	0.66
Milk	11.5	0.48	0.06
<b>Scotland</b>			
Board and/or lodging	5.5	26.10	1.44
House	63.2	1.00	0.63
Milk and/or potatoes	35.2	3.82	1.39

The payments-in-kind detailed above are valued at rates specified by the appropriate Agricultural Wages Board. In 1985 these rates were as follows:

England and Wales	June 3, 1984	June 2, 1985
	Board	£25.87
Lodging	£5.18	£5.61
House	£1.50	£1.50
Milk	£0.03 (per pint)	£0.03 (per pint)
Potatoes	Discontinued	—
<b>Scotland</b>		
Scotland	September 3, 1984	September 2, 1985
	Board	£24.19
Lodging	£3.54	£3.80
House	£1.00	£1.00
Milk	£1.44 (per gallon)	£1.44 (per gallon)
Potatoes	£2.63 (per dressed cwt)	£2.30 (per dressed cwt)

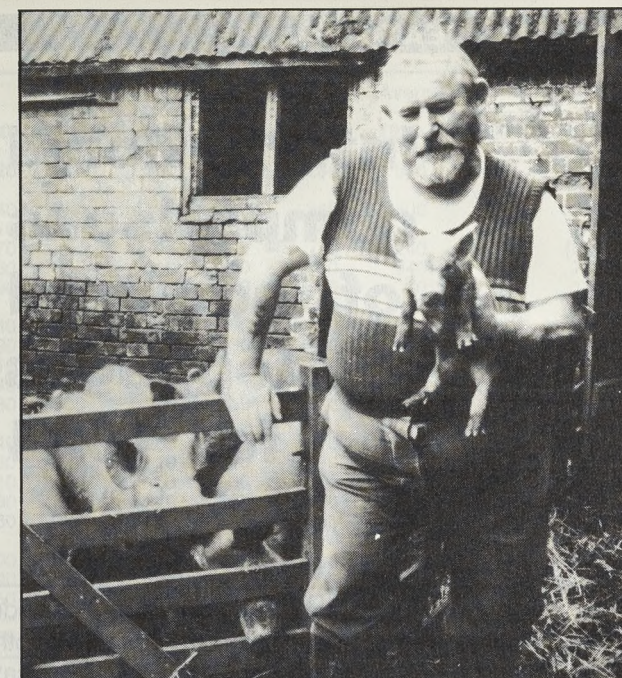


Photo: Ace Photo Agency

collected by wages inspectors on their visits to the holdings. Analysis by occupation in these tables is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since farm workers carry out a variety of duties, this classification is somewhat arbitrary and not all of those assigned to a single group will be doing exactly the same work.

**Further information**

More detailed information for England and Wales is given in the booklet *Earnings and hours and numbers of persons—including the report of the Wages and Employment Enquiry 1985* published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, price £3.00 plus 50 pence postage and packing.

Copies can be obtained from: MAFF Publications, Lion House, Willowburn Estate, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 2PF.

Separate information for Scotland can be found in *Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture*.

**Table 6 (cont)**

Tractor drivers	Hours	Earnings (£)	Horticultural workers		All hired men	Hours	Region
			Earnings (£)	Hours			
149.88	51.3	—	—	132.26	47.0	Northern	
151.63	50.6	112.13	43.4	129.94	46.3	Yorkshire and Humberside	
150.25	50.7	109.53	43.9	134.38	48.6	North West	
150.85	51.8	118.55	45.8	142.75	49.2	East Midlands	
137.79	48.8	128.34	44.4	136.91	48.3	West Midlands	
143.62	49.4	118.72	43.4	139.59	47.5	East Anglia	
139.70	49.0	110.11	42.5	131.72	46.8	South West	
141.23	48.2	129.53	45.3	137.60	46.3	South East	
143.49	49.5	121.08	44.2	136.50	47.3	<b>Total England</b>	
142.47	50.0	109.62	42.1	124.16	45.9	<b>Wales</b>	
126.90	45.8	108.95	42.7	126.28	44.8	<b>Scotland</b>	



# International comparisons of industrial stoppages for 1984



This annual article compares the incidence of working days lost in the United Kingdom with the data available for other countries. Comparisons of international disputes statistics are complicated by differences in methods of compiling data and the criteria used for inclusion of stoppages in the statistics. The article also discusses these differences.

The latest available data on international disputes statistics indicate that in 1984 the United Kingdom had a worse record on industrial stoppages than any other OECD country, reflecting the effect of the long miners' dispute. However, there is considerable variation between years in the incidence of industrial disputes and on average during the ten-year period 1975-84 the countries showing the highest incidence of working days lost per employee were Italy, Spain, Greece, Canada and Ireland. Countries recording relatively few days lost per employee included Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Norway.

Considerable care must be taken when making detailed international comparisons because of the different coverage of each country's statistics. The figures presented in this article, therefore should not be seen as providing a precise comparison between countries; but they are useful in indicating approximate levels of the effects of stoppages and, particularly, recent trends. The coverage differences, which may explain why a particular country appears to have a better—or worse—record than another country are discussed at the end of this article.

## Overall comparisons

Table 1 shows the number of working days lost per thousand employees in employment (wage-earners and salaried employees) recorded for each of 21 OECD countries for the years 1975 to 1984, the latest year for which information is available in most countries.

There was considerable variation between years in the incidence of working days lost, so five or ten-year comparisons are more appropriate than annual comparisons, which may be influenced by a small number of large stoppages. For example, the United Kingdom's position of having the worst record in 1984 is mainly due to the miners' strike. Excluding the effects of the miners' strike, the incidence of working days lost per thousand employees in the United

Kingdom was 220, which, in 1984, would have given a broadly middle ranking position compared with other countries. However, one cannot completely discount the effect of the miners' strike when comparing the UK's position with other countries, without also taking into account any significant stoppages in the other countries which might have been influential on their figures.

Between the first five-year period (1975-79) and the second five-year period (1980-84), there was a general improvement in the incidence of working days lost in OECD countries. Only five countries recorded an increased incidence rate and in the majority of these cases the increase was a marginal one.

During the more recent five-year period, 1980-84, the United Kingdom lost an annual average of 480 days per thousand employees in employment (that is, about half a working day per employee per year) as a result of stoppages caused by industrial disputes.

Whilst comparisons must be made with care, this average was substantially exceeded by Greece (an average of 1,010 days lost per thousand employees), Italy (950) and Spain and Canada (both 660) over the same period. Countries recording the lowest incidence of days lost due to industrial disputes were Austria and Switzerland (less than five days lost per thousand employees), Japan (10), the Netherlands (20), Germany (50) and Norway (60).

## Selected industries

Table 2 shows a similar comparison for most of the countries shown in Table 1 for four broad sectors of industry which are especially prone to strikes, namely, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication. This comparison goes some way towards removing the effect of different industrial structures which, because the incidence of strikes varies between industrial sectors, may be a factor in explaining why a particular country has a worse, or better, record than another.

Table 1 Industrial disputes: working days lost per thousand employees<sup>1</sup> in all industries and services 1975-84

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average <sup>2</sup>		
											1975-79	1980-84	1975-84
United Kingdom	260	150	450	410	1,270	520	200	250	180	1,280	510	480	500
Australia	700	760	330	420	780	640	780	400	310	240	600	470	530
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	200	290	220	330	200	70	—	—	—	—	240	[70]	[220]
Canada	1,300	1,360	380	830	840	930	890	610	460	390	940	660	790
Denmark	50	110	120	70	80	90	320	50	40	60	90	110	100
Finland	150	680	1,310	70	130	840	340	100	360	750	470	480	470
France	230	290	210	120	210	90	80	130	80	80	210	90	150
Germany (FR)	—	20	—	200	20	10	—	—	—	260	50	50	50
Greece	460	520	810	630	1,040	1,740	480	840	—	—	700	[1,010]	[830]
Ireland	390	1,030	570	770	1,750	480	500	500	380	470	920	470	680
Italy	1,970	1,810	1,160	710	1,900	1,140	730	1,280	980	610	1,510	950	1,230
Japan	220	90	40	40	20	30	10	10	10	10	80	10	50
Netherlands	—	—	60	—	70	10	10	50	30	—	30	[20]	[30]
New Zealand	220	490	430	380	370	360	380	310	360	400	380	360	370
Norway	10	90	20	40	—	60	20	170	—	60	30	60	50
Portugal	—	—	130	—	200	200	330	170	230	100	[160]	200	[190]
Spain	200	1,470	1,940	1,380	2,310	790	680	370	590	890	1,440	660	1,080
Sweden	100	10	20	10	10	1,150	50	—	10	10	30	240	140
Switzerland	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	230	300	260	270	230	230	190	100	190	90	260	160	210

Notes:

[ ] Brackets indicate averages based on incomplete data.

— Not available.

— Less than five days lost per thousand employees.

<sup>1</sup> Employees in employment; some figures have been estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Annual averages for those years within each period for which data are available, weighted for employment.

Sources:

Working days lost: International Labour Office (ILO) Yearbook of Labour Statistics 1980 and 1985 (Geneva: 1980: 1985). Employees in employment: ILO, OECD and SOEC publications.

Very broadly for all countries, the incidence of working days lost in the selected industries was about twice as high as in all industries and services taken together, with Spain, Canada, Italy and Ireland again suffering the most days lost per thousand employees in employment over the ten year period 1975-84. It would appear, therefore, that industrial structure is not a significant factor in explaining the high level of working days lost in these countries.

## Coverage and comparability

As with most international statistics, those on industrial stoppages need to be compared carefully: in particular

small differences among the rates shown in Tables 1 and 2 are most likely not significant. Most countries do not require employers to provide details of strikes but instead rely on voluntary notifications of disputes to a national or local government department, backed up by news media reports.

There are, however, greater differences between countries in the criteria which exist to determine whether a particular stoppage will be entered on the official records. Most countries exclude small stoppages from the statistics, the threshold being defined in terms of the number of workers involved, the length of the dispute, the number of

Table 2 Industrial disputes: working days lost per thousand employees<sup>1</sup> in selected industries (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and transport and communication) 1975-84

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average <sup>2</sup>		
											1975-79	1980-84	1975-84
United Kingdom	540	300	840	840	2,410	1,150	330	460	330	3,120	980	1,070	1,020
Australia	1,370	1,440	610	850	1,580	1,360	1,700	900	620	510	1,170	1,030	1,100
Austria	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	350	570	420	660	360	140	—	—	—	—	470	[140]	[420]
Canada	2,780	2,560	830	1,920	1,650	1,510	1,870	1,410	600	930	1,940	1,280	1,610
Denmark	130	240	260	100	150	210	720	100	80	150	180	250	210
Finland	300	1,270	2,220	150	260	1,250	560	220	390	690	840	620	730
France	390	420	260	200	350	170	160	260	160	170	320	180	260
Germany (FR)	10	40	—	360	40	10	—	—	—	510	90	100	100
Greece	—	—	—	—	850	1,280	720	920	—	—	[850]	[970]	[940]
Ireland	640	1,910	890	1,110	3,610	650	930	630	550	650	1,650	690	1,170
Italy	1,790	2,290	1,560	880	2,560	1,630	970	1,930	1,480	730	1,820	1,350	1,590
Japan	390	150	70	60	40	50	20	20	20	20	140	30	80
Netherlands	—	10	140	—	180	30	10	60	40	—	70	[40]	[50]
New Zealand	—	1,000	840	830	810	750	810	710	840	960	[870]	810	[840]
Norway	10	70	30	90	10	140	40	390	10	60	40	130	90
Portugal	—	—	—	—	290	350	490	290	440	180	[290]	350	[340]
Spain	450	3,140	4,100	2,220	3,940	—	—	—	—	—	2,730	—	[2,730]
Sweden	20	10	20	10	20	2,240	60	—	10	20	20	480	240
Switzerland	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	—	—	—	—	—	540	470	300	590	160	—	410	[410]

See notes to Table 1.

**Table 3 Industrial disputes: comparisons of coverage and methodology**

	Minimum criteria for inclusion in statistics	Are political stoppages included?	Are indirectly affected workers included?	Sources and notes
Australia	10 or more days lost	Yes	Yes	Information gathered from arbitrators, employers, and unions
Austria	No restrictions on size	Yes	No	Trade unions provide information
Belgium	More than one working day's duration	Yes	No	Local police reports sent to National Conciliation Service. Follow-up questionnaires sent from National Statistical Institute
Canada	10 or more days lost or of more than a half day's duration	Yes	No	Reports from Canada Manpower Centres also Press and Provincial Labor Depts
Denmark	100 or more days lost	Yes	Yes	Voluntary reports from employers' organisations sent annually to Statistical Office
Finland	More than 4 hours' duration unless 100 or more working days lost	Yes	Yes	Returns from mail questionnaires to employers and employees
France	No restrictions on size. However, public sector and agricultural employees are excluded from statistics	No	No	Labour inspectors' reports
Germany (F.R.)	More than 10 workers involved and more than 1 day's duration unless 100 or more working days lost	Yes	No	Compulsory notification by employers to Labour Offices
Ireland	10 or more days lost or of more than one day's duration	Yes	Yes	Reports from local employment offices
Italy	No restrictions on size	Yes since 1975	No	Local police reports sent to Central Institute of Statistics
Japan	More than half a day's duration	No	No	Interviews by Prefectorial Labour Policy section or local Labour Policy Office of employers and employees
Netherlands	No restrictions on size	Yes	Yes	District Employment Offices inform Central Bureau of Statistics. Public servants are forbidden to strike
New Zealand	More than 10 working days lost. Statistics exclude public sector strikes	No	Yes	Information gathered by district offices of Dept of Labour
Norway	More than one day's duration	Yes	No	Questions to employees' and employers' organisations
Portugal	No restrictions on size. However, statistics exclude disputes which involve more than one company	Not known	No	
Spain	No restrictions on size	Yes	Yes	Monthly returns made by local province delegates of Ministry of Labour Statistics. Figures exclude Catalonia
Sweden	More than one hour's duration	Yes	No	Press reports compiled by State Conciliation Service are checked by employers' organisations and sent to Central Statistical Office
Switzerland	More than one day's duration	Yes	Yes	Federal Office for industry, crafts, occupations, and employment collects press reports, and checks with trade unions and employers
United Kingdom	More than ten workers involved and of more than one day's duration unless 100 or more working days lost	No	Yes	Local unemployment benefit offices make reports to Department of Employment HQ, which also checks press, unions, and large employers
United States	More than one day's or shift's duration and more than 1,000 workers involved	No	Yes	Reports from press, employers, unions and agencies, followed up by questionnaires

Note: Details for Greece not available.

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days lost, or a combination of all or some of these. These are summarised in *Table 3* which is reproduced from last year's article\*. The United Kingdom, for example, excludes disputes involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day, unless the aggregate number of days lost exceeds 100. The Federal Republic of Germany adopts the same criteria and a number of other countries' thresholds are similar—these differences will affect the number of disputes recorded but will not greatly influence the computed number of working days lost.

However, there are two notable exceptions to the above generalisation—Denmark and the United States. In Denmark the official statistics do not record disputes in which fewer than 100 working days are lost. More significantly, in 1981 the United States revised its series to include only those disputes involving more than 1,000 workers, whereas previously the threshold had been six workers. It is estimated that this change has reduced the recorded number of working days lost in the United States by between 30 and 40 per cent. If the United Kingdom adopted similar criteria for inclusion in its statistics, an average incidence rate of about 400—instead of 500—per thousand employees would be obtained for 1975–84.

### Significant differences

There are, perhaps, more significant differences relating firstly to political strikes, and secondly to the inclusion or exclusion of workers indirectly involved in disputes. Political stoppages are not included in the figures for the United Kingdom, France, New Zealand and the United States. However, because of the difficulty of deciding what constitutes a political stoppage, the effect of this exclusion on the number of recorded days lost is uncertain; in the United Kingdom this exclusion is, in most years, not significant.

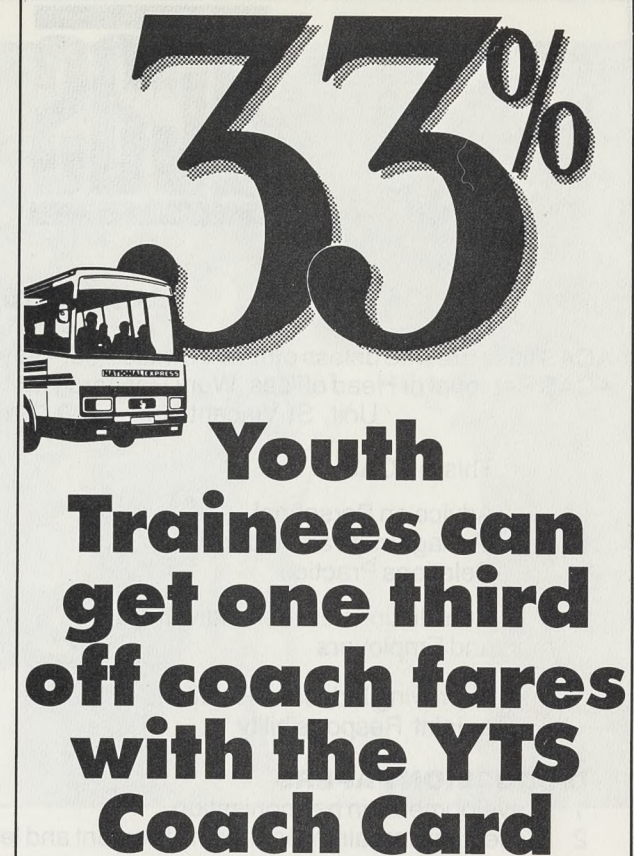
As for those workers indirectly involved in a stoppage, that is, those who are unable to work because others at their place of work are on strike, only about half the countries listed in *Table 3*—including for example, the UK, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States—attempt to include them.

Among countries which exclude indirectly involved workers are Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. This could potentially lead to serious under-recording of the amount of working time lost at establishments suffering industrial stoppages, depending on the extent to which stoppages are the result of a general withdrawal of labour or the actions of a minority of the workforce.

No country attempts to record the overall effects of stoppages of work including, for example, time lost by those establishments whose workers are not involved in a dispute but which are unable to function because of shortages of materials supplied by establishments which are on strike. This is partly because of the difficulty in deciding to what extent a particular firm's difficulties are due to the effects of a strike elsewhere. Similarly, other forms of industrial action, such as go-slows, work-to-rules and overtime bans, are not generally recorded, nor are their effects quantifiable with any degree of certainty.

The International Labour Organisation is in the process of carrying out a study into the different criteria used by various countries in deciding which disputes should be included in their official statistics. It is hoped that the final results of this study will form the basis for a future article in *Employment Gazette*.

\*See *Employment Gazette* for April 1985, pp. 149–153.



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### SPECIAL FEATURE



A still from MSC's TV commercial for 2-year YTS

## Why some young people reject YTS

This article presents updated research findings commissioned by the Manpower Services Commission and carried out by the British Market Research Bureau into the reasons why some young people apparently prefer unemployment to YTS. The study focused on those young people who do not join YTS and on those who join but then leave early without a job or further training to go to.

Although precise figures cannot be calculated, the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) estimates that there may be around 20,000 to 30,000 16-year-old school leavers who do not take part in YTS (non-participants). This represents six per cent of all 16-year-olds who left school in 1984. More accurate figures for those who join but then leave early without any work or training arranged ("early leavers") are available from MSC's regular postal surveys of young people leaving YTS. These represent about 15 per cent of all YTS leavers.

But whatever their size, both groups are a source of concern. MSC needs to know more about their characteristics and attitudes so that action can be taken to reduce the numbers who are not taking full advantage of the opportunities which YTS offers.

British Market Research Bureau (BMRB) researchers conducted face-to-face interviews with 520 young people—308 "non-participants", and 212 "early leavers"—and further in-depth interviews with 17 non-participants and 15

early leavers. Eighteen careers officers were also interviewed. All the interviews took place in Stirling, Gateshead, Liverpool, Coventry, Waltham Forest and Kent, during late September and early October 1985. The "non-participants" were interviewed for a second time during January and February 1986.

#### Those who don't join YTS

The interviews with young people who do not join YTS showed that most:

- had few, or no qualifications (nearly half had none);
- had a record of truancy at school (about two-thirds took at least the "odd day" off and one in seven took more than a week off at a time);
- were from a manual working background (53 per cent) or from a household dependant on state benefits (34 per cent).

Full comparative information for those who join YTS is not yet available. However, the regular postal follow-up programme has shown that only about one-fifth (21 per cent) of entrants to YTS had no qualifications.

Most (66 per cent) of those interviewed were unemployed at the time of the survey. Fourteen per cent were on YTS. Once this had been established, these respondents were not asked any further questions. The remaining 20 per cent had either moved into work (14 per cent) or "on to a course" (six per cent) since their identification by the Careers Service as a "non-participant".

This group were evenly divided on whether they were told enough about YTS at school (51 per cent said they were). But most (61 per cent) considered that they should have been told more about getting a job. Around a quarter mentioned having talked to a careers officer at school; one in eight (12 per cent) referred to a personal interview with a careers teacher or careers officer.

### Reasons for not joining

Issues such as "pay" and "slave labour" feature prominently in the reasons given by young people for not applying for YTS. Detailed questioning, however, revealed that many young people were unable to explain what they meant by "slave or cheap labour". In many cases this appeared to be a conditioned response rather than the developed views of the young people themselves. The respondents said they thought that most "families with school leavers in them" and most "school leavers" had a poor opinion of YTS. (In contrast, a recent survey of attitudes towards YTS commissioned by the Central Office of Information (COI) in December 1985—showed that 64 per cent of those adults with children aged 15 to 18 years old in the household felt that "young people should be encouraged to participate in YTS").

"Illness" figured just as prominently as "not enough money" as a reason for turning down the offer of a YTS place (39 per cent in both cases). Respondents also registered very strong agreement with the statement, "I want a proper job", as a reason for not joining YTS. And despite the expected high level of disillusionment with the idea of YTS, in answer to the question, "Would you advise someone leaving school next year to join YTS?", less than half said they would not, and one in four intended to apply for YTS in the future (with a further one in three undecided).

To sum up, the survey shows that:

- a snapshot of those identified by the Careers Service as "non-participants" at a particular time may include sizeable numbers of young people who are either in work, on YTS or "on a course";
- a "non-participant" has not necessarily taken a deliberate decision to reject YTS outright;
- many are still relatively open-minded in their approach to individual YTS schemes (as opposed to YTS in general);
- the level of the allowance is an important factor affecting this group's perception of YTS;
- the extent of their knowledge about YTS is limited and often factually incorrect or focused on 'negative' aspects;
- "cheap or slave labour" is a common response but cannot always be supported by actual evidence or experience;

- a surprisingly high number quote "illness" as a reason for turning down a YTS place;
- most of the non-participants interviewed did not see YTS as "a proper job".

The survey also revealed that many young people want to sample a range of work experiences in the 12 months or so after leaving school. In these circumstances a "snapshot" at a particular time will only tell part of the story. For this reason, the "non-participation" part of the study was designed in two stages. By the time of the second interviews—in January and February 1986—a third of those interviewed had changed their activity. Of these, about a third had joined YTS, and the same proportion were in full-time work. Just over 40 per cent had been continuously unemployed during the period. All in all, the second interviews confirmed that the term "non-participant" conceals two distinct groups of young people:

- those who retain some optimism, remain active in their search for training and jobs, and are rewarded; and
- those who tend to view YTS, and things generally, in a negative way, and who become economically inactive.

Those who had been on YTS for all the time between the two interviews tended to have a more favourable view of YTS than other respondents. The most negative views of the scheme were held by those who had been continuously unemployed.

### Those who leave YTS early

Young people interviewed who had left YTS early for unemployment ("early leavers") had very similar characteristics to those who had not joined YTS. Over half (57 per cent) were from manual working backgrounds and most (two-thirds) had a record of truancy at school. The early leavers were slightly less likely to be from a household dependant on state benefits and more likely to have gained CSEs than non-participants. The majority (76 per cent) were unemployed at the time of the BMRB research.

### Reasons for leaving

Just under half (47 per cent) of the young people leaving YTS schemes offered "negative" reasons for their departure. Of those offering "negative" reasons, most (35 per cent of the total) said they left because they "didn't like the scheme". The next largest category (20 per cent) were those who said they were dismissed.

For those who said they left because they didn't like their scheme, the most commonly quoted reasons for this dislike were that they had been "given the worst jobs" (22 per cent); they found the "training not good" (22 per cent); and there had been "not much to do" (18 per cent). "Slave labour" was mentioned by 12 per cent and "pay too low\*" by eight per cent.

Despite their apparent negative experience on YTS, one in six of the whole group said that they had subsequently applied for another YTS place, and a considerably larger

\* YTS trainees do not receive pay unless they have a contract of employment. At the time of the survey, YTS trainees received a basic training allowance of £27.30 a week. From April 1, 1986 under two-year YTS, trainees will receive £27.30 a week if they are 16-year-olds in the first year of training and £35 a week in the second year. Seventeen-year-old entrants receive £27.30 for the first 13 weeks and £35 a week for the remainder of their year's training. The allowance paid to young people on YTS recognises their status as trainees rather than full-time productive workers and also reflects the benefit of training they receive.

proportion (44 per cent) said they would recommend YTS to others (a further ten per cent were undecided).

The regular follow-up programme of YTS leavers, conducted on behalf of the MSC by Social Community and Planning Research, has already provided some information about those who leave the scheme early and become unemployed. It is known, for example, that many young people (55 per cent of all early leavers) leave YTS early because they have a job. Twenty-seven per cent of early leavers say they left because they were "not happy on the scheme". "Pay too low" is quoted by 22 per cent.



Many early leavers go into jobs

Some important new findings from the BRMB study are:

- only a minority (a third) had discussed the situation with anyone before leaving. Those who had, said that the consultation was useful;
- those who had spent only a short time on YTS and those who have been dismissed have the most negative views on the scheme;
- since leaving YTS, over a third (35 per cent) said they had started one or two jobs (further evidence that many young people tend to sample a range of work experiences immediately after leaving school);
- the most common reason for not applying for YTS again (and for not intending to apply) was the belief that they were no longer eligible;
- compared with the "non-participants", the "early leavers" were far more out-going, talkative and confident, and more constructive in their suggestions about how YTS might be changed (this provided confirmation of findings of MSC research during the summer of 1985 involving group discussions with existing YTS trainees).

### Summary

To sum up, the evidence shows that:

- a young person who leaves YTS early for unemployment has not necessarily rejected YTS outright;
- many leave because they are unhappy with aspects of their particular scheme rather than with YTS in general;
- the early weeks of a young person's experience on YTS are critical (dissatisfaction decreases as more time is spent on the scheme);
- they have more positive views about YTS than non-participants;
- these young people typically do not know that they are entitled to re-join YTS;
- most do not discuss leaving the scheme with anyone before doing so.

As a result of the findings of this survey and other research, MSC intends to take action on a number of fronts. It is proposing to tackle the prejudices of young people through publicity by showing what YTS is like on the inside, and its diversity, by making it possible for cynical young people to see schemes for themselves and to come into contact with existing trainees. It will emphasise that the new two-tier allowances (see footnote on previous page) from April 1, 1986 is one part of a total training package with all the benefit to trainees that this provides.

Those who run the schemes will be expected to play a fuller part in presenting the facts and demonstrating the diversity of the schemes, and to be prepared to counter the tendency to leave schemes early by counselling their trainees. Where they leave early, MSC will make greater efforts to let early leavers know they can return to YTS.

The new two-year YTS with its two-tier training allowance and its emphasis on occupational competence and recognised vocational qualifications should go some way towards challenging existing attitudes. The MSC believes that these steps will have an impact on the size of the 'non-participant' and 'early-leaver' groups in 1986 and beyond. ■

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Photo: The Scotsman

## Unemployment among 16 and 17 year-old school leavers in Scotland

by David Raffae

Centre for Educational Sociology,  
University of Edinburgh

This article\* describes the experiences of Scottish 16 and 17 year-olds who left school in Summer 1984, and looks at the processes by which some of them came to be unemployed in the following Spring. It uses data from the 1985 Scottish Young People's Survey.

Under the YTS undertaking by the Government, all 16 year-old school leavers who have not found employment, training or further education are guaranteed the offer of a suitable place on the Youth Training Scheme (YTS) by the Christmas after leaving school. There is also a commitment to an early offer of a suitable place for other unemployed 16 year-old leavers. Unemployed 17 year-old leavers are not covered by the undertaking, but it is hoped to accommodate them on the scheme to the extent that suitable places are available. With the undertaking in force, and with the planned extension of opportunities under the two-year scheme, it is hoped that in future no under-18 year-old need be unemployed.

However, there is a sense in which the very presence of the YTS undertaking makes unemployment more of an option for these young people than for adults. If the guarantee is effective all 16 year-olds will have the opportunity to avoid, or escape from, unemployment; those who become unemployed may be said to have "opted" for unemployment in a sense that is less likely to be true of unemployed adults.

Among the findings from the Scottish Young People's Survey are:

- Seven in ten of male 16 year-old leavers, and six in ten females, had been offered places on YTS by Spring 1985. Three-quarters of these entered the scheme. One in five 17 year-old leavers were offered YTS places, of whom more than half entered the scheme.
- Among 16 year-old school leavers, more young women than young men entered full-time education and fewer entered YTS. More young women left YTS schemes early, apparently because more found permanent jobs before their schemes ended.
- Sixteen per cent of 16 year-olds who entered the labour market, and rather fewer 17 year-olds, were unemployed in Spring 1985. A quarter of the least qualified school leavers were unemployed.
- Apart from a few job-quitters, the unemployed 16 year-olds divided about equally into the continuously unem-

\* The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Employment or the Manpower Services Commission.

ployed, who had entered neither YTS nor a job since school, and YTS-quitters. Most of the continuously unemployed had been offered places on YTS; they tended to explain their refusal in terms of a dislike of YTS in general rather than of the particular schemes offered to them. YTS-quitters gave a wide range of reasons for leaving their schemes.

- Few unemployed 17 year-olds had either been on YTS or been offered a place.
- The YTS undertaking was substantially met. An overwhelming majority of 16 year-olds who entered the labour market and had not found employment outside YTS had been offered a place on the scheme.

### The experience of YTS

A strength of the survey is that it covers all Scottish young people in the relevant school-year or leaver group, whatever their school or post-school experience. YTS trainees, the unemployed, or any other group of interest, can be seen in relation to other young people in the age group. Figure 1 summarises the extent of contact with YTS among male and female 16 and 17 year-old leavers, in the nine or ten months between leaving school and the time of the survey. It confirms the prominent position of YTS in the opportunity structure for 16 year-old school leavers. Seven in ten males, and six in ten females, said they had been offered places on the scheme. Of those offered places, three-quarters of each sex had entered YTS (not necessarily the first scheme they were offered). Of those who had entered YTS, nearly three-quarters of males and nearly

Table 1 Current status of young people not on YTS, by whether offered or entered YTS, and by sex and age on leaving school

	Percentages		
	Not offered	Offered, did not enter	Entered, since left
<b>16 year-old males</b>			
Full-time education	23	8	1
Full-time job	57	63	46
Unemployed	13	25	47
Others/not known	7	4	7
<b>Total Base</b>	<b>100</b> (475)	<b>100</b> (225)	<b>101</b> (209)
<b>16 year-old females</b>			
Full-time education	41	21	0
Full-time job	43	40	67
Unemployed	10	32	27
Others/not known	7	7	6
<b>Total Base</b>	<b>101</b> (641)	<b>100</b> (219)	<b>100</b> (233)
<b>17 year-old males</b>			
Full-time education	64	34	0
Full-time job	24	52	85
Unemployed	7	5	15
Others/not known	4	8	0
<b>Total Base</b>	<b>99</b> (530)	<b>99</b> (60)	<b>100</b> (20)
<b>17 year-old females</b>			
Full-time education	59	33	2
Full-time job	31	48	80
Unemployed	6	10	13
Others/not known	4	8	5
<b>Total Base</b>	<b>100</b> (582)	<b>99</b> (59)	<b>100</b> (36)

Note: "Unemployed" respondents described themselves as "unemployed and looking for work".

### The 1985 Scottish Young People's Survey

The Scottish Young People's Survey, formerly the Scottish School Leavers Survey, is conducted by the Centre for Educational Sociology at Edinburgh University in conjunction with the Scottish Education Department (SED). It is funded by the SED, the Manpower Services Commission, the Department of Employment and the Industry Department for Scotland. Parallel surveys in England and Wales are being conducted by Social and Community Planning Research and Sheffield University.

Questionnaires were mailed in March 1985 to a ten per cent sample of young people in Scotland who had left school in 1983-84 or were in their fourth year (equivalent to the English fifth form) during the 1983-84 session. The questionnaires contained a wide range of questions covering young people's backgrounds, attitudes, attainments and experiences at school and in further education, training, employment or unemployment. Altogether, more than 13,000 questionnaires were sent out and a response rate of 79 per cent was achieved. The sample members who were in their fourth year in 1983-84 are being followed up in a further survey in 1986, and possibly again in 1987.

The analyses† in this article cover young people who left school aged 16 or 17 in Summer 1984. Some four-fifths of school leavers in Scotland leave in the summer term. Of those who left in Summer 1984, 64 per cent were aged 16, 25 per cent were aged 17 and 11 per cent were aged 18 or over. (Those who had not yet reached their sixteenth birthday when they left school are counted as 16 year-old leavers.) The 18 year-old leavers were not eligible for YTS; relatively few of them—about a quarter—were in the labour market at the time of the survey

† The analyses in this article are based on current data-sets as at February 1986. Except for Tables 5 and 6 reported data are weighted to compensate for measurable non-response biases associated with sex, SCE attainment and school type, using population figures supplied by the SED.

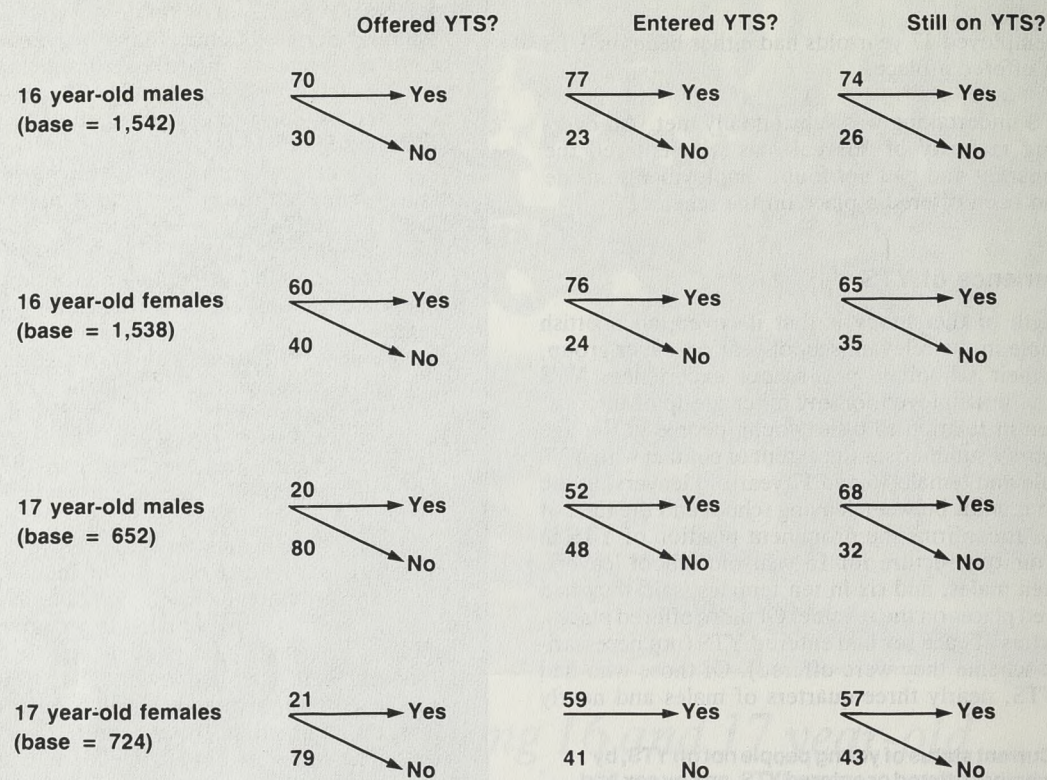
two-thirds of females were still on the scheme at the time of the survey; a few of these had changed schemes during this period. The survey took place within a year of the young people leaving school, and nearly all those who were no longer on YTS had left their schemes early. Although the rate of YTS quits may seem high it is not very different from the rate of job quits recorded in earlier surveys.\*

One in five 17 year-old leavers said they had been offered YTS places; of these about half the males and six in ten females entered the scheme, and of those who did nearly seven in ten males and nearly six in ten females were still on the scheme in Spring 1985.

Figure 1 reveals differences between males and females in the experience of YTS and larger differences between 16 and 17 year-old leavers. Table 1 sheds some light on these differences. It shows the current (Spring 1985) status of school leavers who, respectively, had not been offered YTS places, had been offered places but not entered the scheme, and had left YTS by Spring 1985.

\* D Raffae, Employment Instability among Less-Qualified Young Workers, *British Journal of Guidance and Counselling*, 11, 21-34, 1983; D Raffae, The Transition from School to Work and the Recession: Evidence from the Scottish School Leavers Surveys, 1977-1983, *British Journal of Sociology of Education*, 5, 247-265, 1984.

**Figure 1: 16 and 17 year-old leavers in summer 1984, Scotland who had been offered YTS, entered YTS, or were still on YTS in spring 1985, by sex and age on leaving school**



Among 16 year-olds who had not been offered places, many more females than males were on full-time courses. This suggests that fewer young women were offered YTS places because more of them entered further education instead; among 16 year-olds who entered the labour market, similar proportions of males and females were offered places. The high take-up of full-time education among 17 year-olds only partly explains why fewer 17 year-olds were offered YTS places: among labour-market entrants, 17 year-olds were much less likely than 16 year-olds to be offered places on the scheme.

Many of the young people who were offered YTS but did not enter it, were in jobs in Spring 1985, but a significant proportion, particularly of 17 year-olds and 16 year-old females, were in full-time education. However, a substantial minority of the 16 year-olds—a quarter of males and a third of females—were unemployed.

Nearly half the male 16 year-olds who had left YTS were in jobs and nearly half were unemployed, whereas two-thirds of the females were in jobs. This suggests that more young women left YTS early because more of them received the opportunity of a job while on the scheme. The sample included too few 17 year-olds who had left YTS early for reliable estimates.

Less qualified leavers of either sex were more likely to be offered a place and, if offered, were more likely to enter it. The highest and lowest qualified entrants to YTS were most likely to have left the scheme by Spring 1985: those with intermediate qualifications (A-C awards at SCE O-

grade but no Highers) were most likely to be still on the scheme. Among school leavers not on YTS the lowest qualified had much higher levels of unemployment in Spring 1985 than the others.

### Labour-market careers

Figure 1 and Table 1 illustrate three different routes through which some 16 and 17 year-olds came to be unemployed at the time of the survey: through not being offered a YTS place, through not taking up the offer, and through leaving YTS early. The survey took place some three months after Christmas, the reference date for the undertaking to unemployed 16 year-olds. However the data presented so far include many 16 year-olds who had entered full-time jobs or courses by Christmas and who were therefore not covered by the undertaking.

Table 2 narrows the focus of the enquiry, first by restricting itself to those who entered and remained in the labour market after leaving school (as identified by their October 1984 and Spring 1985 destinations), and second by identifying all full-time employment and YTS experiences up to the time of the survey. The table categorises labour market entrants in terms of their current status—full-time employment outside YTS, YTS, or unemployment—and subdivides each of these categories according to whether young people had previous experience of YTS or full-time employment since leaving school.

Around four in ten 16 year-old labour-market entrants,

**Table 2 Labour market careers since school of 16 and 17 year-old summer-term leavers, by age on leaving school**

	Aged 16 years		Aged 17 years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Currently in full-time job	38.4	44.0	66.7	73.1
of whom:				
no previous job or YTS	26.7	25.8	50.0	50.8
previous job(s), no YTS	4.3	3.3	9.2	12.3
formerly on YTS, no previous job	6.8	13.0	7.5	9.3
previous job(s) and YTS	0.6	1.9	0	0.7
Currently on YTS	45.6	39.9	18.8	15.8
of whom:				
no job since school	42.1	36.2	17.8	14.7
formerly in job	3.5	3.7	1.0	1.1
Currently unemployed	15.9	16.2	14.5	11.0
of whom:				
no job or YTS since school	6.0	6.3	9.4	7.2
formerly in a job, no YTS	2.5	4.0	4.3	2.7
formerly on YTS, no job	5.9	4.8	0.4	0.4
formerly in a job, and on YTS	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.7
Total Base	99.9 (1,281)	100.1 (1,061)	100.0 (230)	99.9 (284)

and around seven in ten 17 year-olds, were currently in jobs outside YTS. Rather more young women than young men were in jobs. Almost twice as many 17 year-old leavers as 16 year-old leavers had experienced the traditional stable pattern of work entry, with one job and no YTS since school; and more than twice as many 17 year-olds were in their second (or subsequent) jobs. More 16 year-olds currently in employment had been on a YTS scheme than had been in a previous job. This was particularly the case for young women: Table 2 reflects the earlier finding that young women were especially likely to leave YTS early for employment.

Many more 16 year-olds than 17 year-olds were currently on YTS, and rather more males than females were on the scheme. Few YTS trainees had previously been employed.

The remaining labour-market entrants—about 16 per cent of 16 year-olds, and rather fewer 17 year-olds—were unemployed in Spring 1985. The unemployed comprised three main groups:

- the continuously unemployed who had been neither in a job nor on a YTS scheme since school. These accounted for six per cent of 16 year-olds in the labour market, and for a somewhat higher proportion of 17 year-olds;
- job-quitters who had been employed but not on YTS since school, who comprised around three or four per cent of both 16 and 17 year-olds;
- YTS-quitters who had been on YTS, a few of whom had also had jobs either before or since their YTS schemes. These accounted for more than seven per cent of male 16 year-olds, but for only about one per cent of 17 year-olds.

Unemployed 16 and 17 year-olds were distributed differently across these three groups. Job-quitters comprised a similar proportion of each age group. Apart from these,

unemployed 16 year-olds divided about equally between the continuously unemployed and YTS-quitters, whereas most of the unemployed 17 year-olds were continuously unemployed.

Table 3 shows how labour-market careers varied across 16 year-old leavers with different levels of SCE attainment; the pattern was broadly similar for males and females, and is shown for both sexes together. The proportion currently in employment ranged from three in ten of the lowest qualification group to nearly two-thirds of the highest qualification group. The two lower attainment groups were most likely to be on YTS: 45.6 per cent of those with no A-C awards at O-grade and 48.5 per cent of those with one to three A-C awards were currently on the scheme. A quarter of the lowest qualification group was unemployed, compared with 11 per cent of young people with one to three A-C awards; those with four or more A-C awards had the lowest unemployment rate (6.7 per cent) followed by the Highers-qualified leavers (8.4 per cent).

**Table 3 Labour-market careers since school of summer-term leavers aged 16, by SCE qualifications**

	Per cent			
	No A-C awards	A-C awards at O-grades	Highers	
		1 to 3	4+	
Currently in full-time job	29.9	40.6	57.1	64.6
of whom:				
no previous job or YTS	17.2	26.5	39.5	45.2
previous job(s), no YTS	3.4	3.2	4.6	6.6
formerly on YTS, no previous job	8.2	9.8	10.9	12.1
previous job(s) and YTS	1.1	1.1	2.1	0.7
Currently on YTS	45.6	48.5	36.2	27.0
of whom:				
no job since school	41.9	44.9	31.9	24.7
formerly in job	3.7	3.6	4.3	2.3
Currently unemployed	24.5	11.0	6.7	8.4
of whom:				
no job or YTS since school	9.3	4.0	2.9	3.7
formerly in a job, no YTS	4.4	2.4	1.4	2.7
formerly on YTS, no job	8.8	3.7	2.2	1.0
formerly in a job and on YTS	2.0	0.9	0.2	1.0
Total Base	100.0 (879)	100.1 (792)	100.0 (372)	100.0 (299)

The unemployed, therefore, came disproportionately from the lowest qualification group, which accounted for some two-thirds of unemployed 16 year-olds. The over-representation of the least qualified was much greater than could be accounted for by their low rate of employment. Even among those not in jobs the least qualified were particularly likely to be unemployed rather than on YTS. Furthermore, they were over-represented among each group of the unemployed: among the continuously unemployed, among the job-quitters, and among the YTS-quitters.

Department of Employment  
statistical enquiries:  
Telephone 01-213 5551

## Offers of YTS places

Nearly two-thirds of the continuously unemployed 16 year-olds and nearly a half of the job-quitters said they had been offered a place on YTS (see Table 4). Few 17 year-olds said they had been offered a place, although sample numbers are too small for precise estimates.

**Table 4 Unemployed 16 and 17 year-olds who had not been on YTS. Percentage offered a place on YTS by age on leaving school and whether held job since school**

	Per cent	
	16 year-olds	17 year-olds
<b>Continuously unemployed:</b>		
no job since school	64	17
Base	(129)	(41)
<b>Job-quitters:</b>		
job(s) since school	46	6
Base	(68)	(16)

The data reported in Table 2, aggregated across males and females, show that half (51 per cent) of the 16 year-olds who entered the labour market had not had a job since school, and as such were covered by the YTS undertaking. (A few others may have entered their first jobs after Christmas and therefore also been subject to the undertaking.) Of those clearly covered by the undertaking, a large majority—88 per cent—had entered YTS, and an even larger majority—96 per cent—had either entered YTS or reported that they had been offered a place. A quarter of the 17 year-olds fell into the equivalent category, although they were not, of course, covered by the undertaking. Of these, 67 per cent had entered YTS and 73 per cent had either entered or been offered a place.



Photo: Syndication International

The data on YTS offers are based on the young people's own accounts and should be interpreted with caution\*\*. The definition of an offer is subject to some latitude of interpretation. Some young people may have already made it clear that they would refuse any offer of a place on the scheme; if they were not then specifically offered places it might seem unreasonable to conclude that the YTS undertaking had not been fulfilled. Others may have remained

out of contact with the careers service, or refused to attend an interview to discuss YTS. Nevertheless, however cautiously the data are interpreted it is apparent that a majority of unemployed 16 year-olds covered by the undertaking had been offered YTS places.

A random subset of those who said they had refused the offer of a YTS place were asked why. Table 5 summarises their responses to an open-ended question. Up to two reasons were recorded, and the table shows the first reason given. Overwhelmingly, these young people expressed a negative view of YTS in general, typically referring to the level of the allowance, to the alleged exploitative or "cheap labour" aspect of the scheme or to some other generalised dislike of the scheme. Very few mentioned aspects of the particular schemes offered to them. Of those who offered a second reason, all but three offered reasons which fell in the category of "negative reaction to YTS in general".

**Table 5 Reasons for turning down the offer of a YTS place given by unemployed 16 and 17 year-olds who had refused a YTS place.**

<b>Positive alternative indicated</b>	
Offered a permanent job	2
<b>Other hopes/aspirations indicated</b>	
Hoped for/decided to wait and see if I could get a permanent job	2
Hoped for something better to turn up (not specified)	1
<b>Negative reaction to a particular offer</b>	
Scheme too far away/access inconvenient	1
Work content unattractive	1
Training content unattractive	1
Didn't like the sound of the particular offer	1
<b>Negative reaction to YTS in general</b>	
"Cheap labour"/"exploitation"	8
Not enough money/not worth it	23
YTS seen as a "con" or "dead end"/generalised dislike	9
<b>Others</b>	
Miscellaneous	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

Note: The table summarises the first reason given in response to an open-ended question contained in a random subset of questionnaires. The table shows unweighted sample numbers.

## Unemployed YTS-quitters

A random subset of young people who had left YTS schemes, in nearly all cases prematurely, were asked their reasons for doing so. The responses of those who were unemployed at the time of the survey are summarised in Table 6. Their reasons for leaving YTS were diverse—in contrast to the reasons offered by those who had refused to enter the scheme. A few said they had completed their schemes. A few others left because they were offered a job, although the job had either fallen through or not lasted up to the time of the survey. A much larger number—nearly a half of those who offered a reason for leaving the scheme early—referred to some feature of their scheme which prompted them to leave it: for example, that the training or the work did not come up to expectations or was boring, that they did not get on with others on the scheme, or that they had problems travelling to the scheme. By contrast—and in contrast to the reasons given by those who refused YTS in the first place—relatively few mentioned a negative reaction to YTS in general rather than to a particular scheme. Several indicated a more or less involuntary departure: they were sacked, the scheme closed, they left for

\*\* I Bryant, P Burnhill, J Lamb and D Raffe, *Report on the 1984 Pilot of the Scottish Young People's Survey*. Edinburgh University, Centre for Educational Sociology, 1984.

**Table 6 Reasons for leaving YTS: unemployed 16 and 17 year-olds who had been on YTS**

<b>Completed</b>	
Came to end of scheme/time was up	4
<b>Positive alternative</b>	
Offered (permanent) job with same employer before expiry of YTS	1
Other (permanent) job elsewhere	5
<b>Negative reaction to a particular scheme</b>	
Too far away/too expensive or inconvenient to travel	3
Didn't like working conditions, eg too dirty or dangerous	2
Work was pointless/boring	4
Didn't get on with boss or workmates	5
Work not up to expectations	5
Training not up to expectations	7
<b>Negative reaction to YTS in general</b>	
Cheap labour/exploitation	3
Waste of time/leads nowhere	2
<b>Specific miscellaneous reasons</b>	
Sacked	7
Firm/sponsor went out of business; made redundant	4
Health reasons	6
Moved home	1
No reason given	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>

Note: The table summarises the reasons given in response to an open-ended question contained in a random subset of questionnaires. The table shows unweighted sample numbers.

health reasons, or they moved home.

In response to a more general set of questions, the unemployed YTS-quitters expressed attitudes only slightly more favourable to YTS than those of the continuously unemployed, and much less favourable than those of current YTS trainees or of YTS-quitters who were not unemployed. This suggests that many of the unemployed YTS-quitters may have shared the generalised negative perceptions of YTS expressed by many of the continuously unemployed. However the survey data cannot show whether these attitudes had prompted them to leave YTS or merely rationalised their departure after the event. Few offered a blanket criticism of YTS as a reason for leaving the scheme: most either felt that the particular scheme was unsuitable in some way or left through circumstances beyond their control, such as scheme closure or health reasons.

Moreover, the unemployed YTS-quitters appear to have been a fluid group as well as a relatively heterogeneous group. A few had already held, and lost, jobs since leaving their YTS schemes. Others may have re-entered YTS after the survey took place. Already, by the time of the survey, nearly one in five of all summer-term leavers who had left their first YTS scheme had joined another scheme.

## Views on the future

Finally, Table 7 shows how the unemployed 16 and 17 year-olds viewed the future. An overwhelming majority of the 16 year-olds hoped to be in full-time paid employment in one year's time; this was also the aspiration of most 17 year-olds, although about a quarter hoped to be in full-time education. (This may help to explain why many 17 year-olds were not offered YTS.) However, when asked what they expected to be doing in one year's time a significant minority said they expected to be unemployed.

## Summary and discussion

YTS now occupies a prominent position among the opportunities for 16 year-old school leavers. Seven in ten males and six in ten females in Scotland were offered places on the scheme in 1984-85; three-quarters of those offered places joined the scheme. Even though several

young people had already left YTS, often for employment, the proportion of 16 year-olds on YTS in Spring 1985 was similar to the proportion in jobs. In 1984-85 YTS played a less important role for 17 year-old leavers, of whom only one in five was offered a place and rather more than one in ten entered the scheme. However this may be expected to change under the two-year scheme which extends the opportunities for 17 year-olds.

Despite the YTS undertaking, 16 per cent of the 16 year-old leavers who entered the labour market were unemployed in the Spring of 1985. The unemployment rate was slightly lower among 17 year-olds. The unemployed comprised three main groups.

**Job-quitters** who had held and left a job since school, accounted for three or four per cent of labour-market entrants. Most had entered their jobs before Christmas and were not covered by the undertaking. However job-quitters are eligible for YTS and may form a growing fraction of its intake under the two-year scheme.

The second group, the **continuously unemployed**, had been neither in jobs nor in YTS since school. Apart from the job-quitters, about half the unemployed 16 year-olds and nearly all the unemployed 17 year-olds were in this group. A majority of the continuously unemployed 16 year-olds, but relatively few of the 17 year-olds, had been offered places on YTS. The places were refused, usually, not because of the circumstances of the individual or the unsuitability of the particular scheme, but because YTS in general was perceived in negative terms.

**Table 7 Hopes and expectations for one year's time. Unemployed 16 and 17 year-olds by age on leaving school**

	Per cent			
	Hopes		Expectations	
	16	17	16	17
A YTS trainee or on another training scheme	3	0	6	0
In a full-time paid job	83	64	48	36
In full-time education	5	26	5	26
Doing full-time unpaid work looking after the home (or family)	3	2	4	3
Unemployed and looking for work	—	—	29	22
Doing something else	4	2	4	4
No response	1	6	5	9
<b>Total Base</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1000</b>
	352	64	352	64

Notes: This table summarises the response to two questions: 1. Hopes: "In one year's time, do you hope to be:" (tick one box). The "unemployed" response category was not included for this item. 2. Expectations: "In one year's time, do you think you will actually be:" (tick one box).

These findings point to some practical implications for any attempt to extend coverage of YTS among this group. Among 17 year-olds this might be done simply by offering places to more of the unemployed: the extension of opportunities under the two-year scheme will facilitate this. Among 16 year-olds the main problem is neither the failure to offer places, nor the unsuitability of the places that are offered: it is the poor image of YTS among the small group of young people in this "hard-core" category. An attempt to improve this image must confront the problem that many of these young people appear not to accept that the training input in YTS justifies an allowance below current wage rates. In addition, more information about YTS, in particu-

† P Smith, *Young People's Attitudes to YTS*. Edinburgh University, Centre for Educational Sociology, 1986 (mimeo).

lar about the diversity of the available opportunities, might discourage blanket condemnations of the scheme.

The third group of unemployed, the **YTS-quitters**, largely comprised 16 year-old school leavers. Their reasons for leaving YTS were much more diverse: most referred either to some aspect of their particular scheme or to circumstances such as illness or company closure which were beyond their control. Some young people in this group appear to have shared the poor generalised image of YTS expressed by the continuously unemployed. However at least in part the problem may lie with the initial matching of YTS places to young people with different circumstances and interests.

The solution may lie partly in refinements, where possible, to the initial allocative procedures, and partly in more encouragement to YTS-quitters to find other and more suitable places on the scheme. Several YTS-quitters in the sample had already re-entered the scheme, and some who were still unemployed when the survey was conducted may

have done so later.

The survey findings represent a 'snapshot' of a single moment both in the lives of young people and in the development of YTS. The unemployed are not a static group, nor are young people's attitudes fixed for all time. Many of those who were unemployed in Spring 1985 may have entered or re-entered YTS since then, or found employment or places in further education. Other young people may have become unemployed. The attitudes of unemployed (and other) young people to YTS may have changed. The members of the 1985 sample who were in their fourth year of school in 1983-84 are being contacted again in 1986 and possibly in 1987. The research will find out about any subsequent YTS, employment or further education experienced by the young people, and will record changes in young people's attitudes to YTS over the period. Finally, surveys of later cohorts of young people will document the effects of the continued development of YTS and of its conversion to a two-year scheme.

## 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.



### Department of Employment Ministers

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

#### TVEI progress

Mr James Pawsey (*Rugby and Kenilworth*) asked the Paymaster General if he would make a statement concerning progress with the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative programme in secondary schools.

Mr Trippier: The Technical and Vocational Education Initiative is now in its third year. The initiative has grown from 14 pilot projects, which started in 1983, to the 74 projects currently operating. There is the prospect of a further 29 projects starting in 1986 or 1987, by which time 85 per cent of all education authorities will be running TVEI schemes.

Consideration is being given to the wider application of the lessons emerging from the initiative.

(June 10)

#### Community Programme

Mr Jim Craigen (*Glasgow, Maryhill*) asked the Paymaster General what representations he has received about extending the length of time an individual could be employed in the Community Programme for up to two years; and what consideration he is giving to the merits of the proposals.

Mr Lang: I have received a number of representations from hon Members and others about the normal length of participation allowed on the Community Programme.

The period of employment for participants is normally limited to one year and I have no present plans to change this arrangement. However, managers, supervisors and other key workers may be retained where there are no suitable replacements from amongst eligible long-term unemployed people and we are currently considering the recommendation in the report *Value for Money in the Community Programme* that managers and supervisors should be retained for two years as a matter of course.

(June 16)

(June 16)

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

# Employment Gazette

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## Help for small firms

Mr Paddy Ashdown (Yeovil) asked the Paymaster General if he would list those measures introduced by his Department within the past year and intended to be of benefit to small businesses.

Mr Trippier: Overall responsibility for the small firms sector was transferred to the Department of Employment on September 3, 1985. A sharper focus has been given to that work with the transfer, and the promotion of enterprise and job creation are now major priorities in the Department's objectives.

The Department also monitors and seeks to influence relevant measures being introduced by other Departments, so that they will benefit the sector, while in England the Regional Enterprise Units represent and promote the Department's interest in enterprise, small firms, deregulation and tourism at a regional and local level.

Measures introduced by the Department of Employment in the past year designed specifically to help small firms are listed below.

### Deregulation

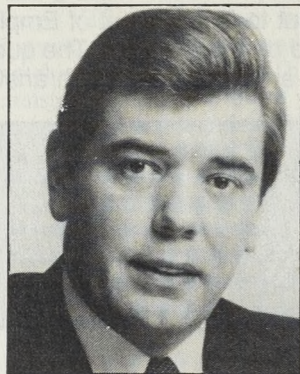
The Government's commitment to reduce unnecessary burdens on business has particularly benefited small firms. Two White Papers have been published on deregulation—*Lifting the Burden* (Cmnd 9571) in July 1985 and *Building Businesses . . . Not Barriers* (Cmnd 9794) on May 22, 1986. The recent White Paper sets out progress since *Lifting the Burden* and announces a package of 80 further proposals. Of these further proposals, 14 concern employment and health and safety legislation.

### Loan Guarantee Scheme

This scheme was extended for a further three years in the 1986 Budget. The cost to borrowers through the premium payable has been reduced from five per cent to 2.5 per cent.

### Local Enterprise Agency Grant Scheme

A five-year scheme of financial assistance designed to establish a network of viable self-supporting enterprise agencies was introduced on April 1, 1986. £2.5 million in grants is being made available in the first year.



David Trippier

### Enterprise Allowance Scheme

The Manpower Services Commission have expanded this from 65,000 places in 1985-86 to 86,000 places in 1986-87. The 13 week qualifying period of unemployment has been reduced to eight weeks while greater emphasis is now being given to counselling and training for applicants.

### Advice and information

A major priority has been to make information and advice more accessible to the self-employed and small businessman through the Small Firms Service, local enterprise agencies, the Manpower Services Commission's Jobcentres and the publication *Action for jobs*.

### Training

The Manpower Services Commission have been refocusing their adult training programme at the Department's request to take greater account of small firms' training needs.

Their Training for Enterprise budget has been increased from £14.3 million in 1985-86 to £18.8 million in 1986-87 and the number of people expected to benefit is over 46,000 (as against 25,000 in 1985-86).

### Late payment of bills

A practical guidance booklet entitled *Payment on Time* was issued on May 19, 1986 in conjunction with a number of industry organisations with the aim of fostering closer co-operation between buyers and

suppliers and reducing the time taken by customers to pay their bills. This has been widely circulated to both public and private sector organisations.

### Regional Enterprise Units

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

### Inner cities initiative

The Government launched this initiative on February 6, 1986, under the overall responsibility of the Paymaster General, to improve the impact of Government spending in inner city areas on the employment problem of residents and to work up new approaches.

Task forces have been set up in eight pilot inner city areas and among other ideas, they will certainly be considering additional help to small businesses in their areas, and how new business can be attracted to them.

### Health and safety

The Health and Safety Commission now have an employer representative nominee with special responsibility for the interests of small firms. In addition, training for inspectors on the problems of small firms has been introduced by the Health and Safety Executive.

### Employing people

The Department is proposing to exempt firms with fewer than 10 employees from the requirement to allow a woman to return to work within 29 weeks after the birth of a child. The Department has also produced a simplified guide to employment legislation for small firms' advisers, along with a model employment form and notice board kit aimed to help small firms in particular.

In addition, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service has published a booklet for small firms with information on various aspects of employing people.

(June 9)

#### Action for Jobs

This new booklet giving details of a wide range of employment, training and enterprise programmes is available free from Jobcentres.

## Earnings of young people

Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Paymaster General if he would publish available information about the earnings of those who remain in employment following the completion of a place under the YTS or support under the Young Workers Scheme.

Mr Lang: The Manpower Services Commission conducts a regular follow-up survey of leavers from YTS three months after they leave their programmes. The latest results are for young people who left YTS in November 1985.

The survey gives the following information on the weekly net take home pay of leavers during the period April to November 1985, who were in full-time employment at the time of the survey:

### YTS leavers in the period April-November 1985: weekly take home pay:

Percentage of leavers in full-time employment at time of survey

Up to £20	£20-£40	£40-£60	£60-£80	£80-£100	£100 and over
0.1	24.2	55.8	16.3	2.7	0.8

From research carried out by Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) for my Department, those youngsters who were employed after Young Workers Scheme support had ended, had received average increases of 30 per cent over their pay at the time of entry. However his evidence is based on a very small sample of youngsters.

(May 23)

### Homeworking

Ms Harriet Harman (Peckham) asked the Paymaster General when the Health and Safety Commission intends to issue regulations or guidance in respect of homeworking.

Mr Trippier: The Health and Safety Commission hopes to consider proposals on homeworking later this year.

(June 16)

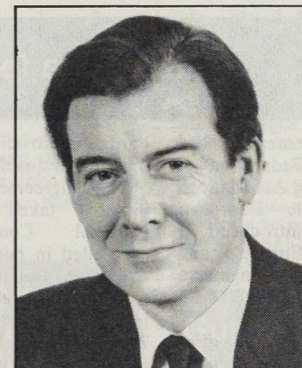
## Co-operatives

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General if he would provide an estimate of the number of people who are currently employed in worker co-operatives in the United Kingdom.

Mr Trippier: It is estimated that there are around 12,000 people currently employed in worker co-operatives in the UK.

(June 13)

Ian Lang



## Retail Prices Index

Mr Michael Hancock (Portsmouth South) asked the Paymaster General when the factors used to calculate the monthly inflation index were last reviewed.

Mr Lang: The method of compilation of the General Index of Retail Prices is reviewed from time to time by the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee which last reported in 1977. My right hon and noble Friend expects to receive shortly a report from this committee and will be ready to consider making changes to the present methodology in the light of its recommendations.

The "weights" used to combine the price movements of the various components of the Index are revised as a matter of routine at the beginning of each year and data sources are changed when necessary to take account of changing circumstances.

(June 17)

## CRE Code of Practice

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Paymaster General if he would make a statement on the operation of the Commission for Racial Equality's Code of Practice for the elimination of racial discrimination and promotion of equality of opportunity in employment.

Mr Lang: Information about the operation of this Code is given in the Commission for Racial Equality's Annual Report for 1985 which was laid before the House on June 12.

A growing number of employers are finding that the Code's recommendations provide a useful and acceptable framework against which to review personnel practices and procedures.

The Department of Employment's Race Relations Employment Advisory Service continues to give priority to advising employers on the Code's provisions.

(June 13)

## Restart scheme

Mr Peter Pike (Burnley) asked the Paymaster General what short courses are being offered under the Restart scheme; and how they relate to those which are offered within the Manpower Services Commission funded Wider Opportunity Scheme.

Mr Lang: The short courses offered under the Restart scheme are of one week's duration with a further "drop-in" facility of one day per week for up to 13 weeks.

The courses will concentrate on re-motivation and re-assessment of skills, strength and potential as well as improving techniques of job search, application and interview. They are shorter than most courses run under the Wider Opportunities training programme although the two programmes have many shared aims.

Every effort will be made to develop the relationships between the two programmes in the light of operational experience.

(May 23)

# Employment topics

## Industrial innovation award

The 1986 Prince of Wales Award for Industrial Innovation and Production has gone to the inventors of a machine which separates non-ferrous metals from broken-up scrap.

The award, organised by the Engineering Council, went to Cotswold Research Ltd., a subsidiary of the Bird Group of Companies, of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, who developed the Cotswold linear motor separator.

The machine removes all non-ferrous metals from discarded vehicles and domestic goods down to one quarter inch pieces, and handles up to eight tons of scrap an hour.

Lord Kings Norton, chairman of Cotswold Research, and Anthony Bird, deputy chairman and managing director of the Bird Group of companies were among six finalists selected last year from hundreds of entries for their original ideas and inventions. Since then the progress of the finalists in turning those ideas into marketable products has been followed and assessed by a panel of judges.

Details and application forms for next year's Award will be available in September from the Prince of Wales Award for Industrial Innovation and Production. The Engineering Council, 10, Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3ER.



HRH The Prince of Wales presents his trophy to Lord Kings Norton, left, and Anthony Bird.

## Redundancy fund

During the 12 months April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986 inclusive, 422,779 employees received statutory redundancy payments amounting to £743.4 million. Of this total, £302.5 million was paid from the Redundancy Fund in the form of (a) rebates to employers of part (currently 35 per cent) of payments they had previously made to redundant employees, or (b) payments, in full, direct to redundant employees whose employers were unable to fulfil that obligation. The balance of £440.9 million represents the actual cost borne by employers. The Fund is financed by contributions from both employers and employees.

## Analysis

Analysis of payments of all types shows that industries suffering the greatest numbers of redundancies were (to the nearest 100): construction 44,000, coal extraction and solid fuel manufacture 37,700, retail distribution 36,200, mechanical engineering 27,400, electrical engineering 24,300, and food, drink and tobacco manufacture 24,300.

## Payments

The Redundancy Fund is also used to pay certain debts, eg arrears of pay, holiday and notice pay, owed to employees by insolvent employers, payable under the insolvency provisions of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978. During 1985-86, over 95,000 former employees of insolvent employers received one or more such payments under these provisions at a total cost to the Redundancy Fund of £48.3 million.

## New title for engineers

Following an agreement reached by the European Federation of National Engineering Associations (FEANI) a new title "European Engineer" is to be introduced. It will be open to Europe's one million professional engineers including the UK's 200,000 Chartered Engineers.

The agreement, reached after several years of negotiation, marks an important milestone in setting European-wide professional stan-

dards and providing for mutual recognition of qualifications.

The agreement reflects an initiative taken by the British National Committee which succeeded in raising standards by embodying training and experience as well as academic qualifications in the formula now accepted by the 20 countries of FEANI.

The new title will be granted to engineers who have successfully completed an approved degree,

training and experience of not less than seven years in total.

The UK's Chartered Engineers will generally be recognised as possessing qualifications satisfying requirements for the European Engineer title.

Further information: British National Committee for FEANI, Sixth floor, Canberra House, 10-16 Maltravers St, London WC2R 3ER. Tel: 01-240 7891.

## Wages in the clothing industry: research papers

*Wages Floors in the Clothing Industry, 1950-81*, a study by P L Morgan, D Paterson and R Barrie of the Employment Market Research Unit (EMRU) of the Department of Employment was published in 1985 as DE Research Paper No 52. The National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers commissioned two researchers, D Canning and R Tarling, at the Department of Applied Economics University of Cambridge to examine the EMRU research and a report was published in October 1985. EMRU have now issued a technical appraisal by P L Morgan of the work of Messrs Canning and Tarling.

The EMRU study concluded that the wages council minimum rates were an important factor in the decline of employment in the clothing industry. The Cambridge report, which consists of two papers, one an econometric study and the other aimed at a wider audience, comes to a very different conclusion, although it uses the models of the

clothing industry labour market developed in the EMRU study. The report concludes that the clothing industry was short of labour for most of the period covered by the EMRU study and suggests that foreign competition, in the form of cheap imports, has a major role in explaining the fall in employment. The EMRU appraisal indicates that the disagreement between the conclusions of the Cambridge report and those of the original EMRU study reflects differences in interpretation.

Copies of the EMRU appraisal together with the original DE research paper are available for Mrs J Wells, Employment Research Unit, Department of Employment, Level 4 Caxton House, Tothill Street SW1H 9NF: Telephone 01-213 7543.

Copies of the Cambridge report by D Canning and R Tarling are available, price £4, from the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, 16 Charles Square, London N1 6HP.



# topics

## Injuries at work statistics



The latest report on statistics of health and safety at work in 1983, with provisional statistics for 1984 has been published by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

This is the first statistical publication to be able to present four years of accident statistics collected under the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences (NADO) Regulations 1980. The data are restricted to statistics of fatal and major injuries, and dangerous occurrences. With a four year run of figures, trends can begin to be observed in reported accidents.

The trends are not easy to inter-

pret, since they may be affected by any increasing propensity to report as those with responsibilities to do so got used to the new requirements introduced in 1981. This is most likely to affect numbers of non-fatal major injuries in those categories where under-reporting was previously known to have occurred, for example in agriculture, construction and injuries to non-employees including members of the public.

Subject to this, the reported figures show:

- the number of fatal injuries to employees in all sectors taken together has remained roughly constant, as has the injury rate;
- there has been a small but persistent increase in the number of reported deaths and major injuries, arising out of or in connection with work, to non-employees;
- the total number of reported major injuries (non-fatal) to employees has barely increased, but

- within the total, there are significant increases in major injuries both in numbers and rates to employees in important sectors of industry, viz agriculture, manufacturing and construction. Accidents to employees in manufacturing industry, in particular, are less likely to be affected by any increasing propensity to report; in the other two sectors this factor is likely to have been present;

- decreases for some other industrial sectors;
- accidents in mines and quarries declined very noticeably in 1984 as a direct result of the effects of the industrial action.

The publication should be read in conjunction with Health and Safety Statistics 1981-82 (HMSO 1985) which bridges the older (pre-1981) series with the present one and was the last to contain statistics of "over three day accidents".

Health and Safety Statistics 1983 ISBN 0 11 883863 6. Price £7.50. Available from HMSO or booksellers.

## Preventing accidents

Most serious chain saw accidents can be prevented if protective clothing is worn and used correctly, says Carl Boswell, the Health and Safety Executive's Chief Agricultural Inspector. "Injuries from chain saws are rarely minor. It is essential that operators wear appropriate protective clothing every time they use this dangerous piece of equipment, no matter how small the job."

Mr Boswell was commenting on a recent survey carried out by the Agricultural Inspectorate which shows that the parts of the body most at risk when using a chain saw are the left knee, leg and foot and left hand.

The survey shows fewer injuries to the head and face, though injuries in these areas have been fatal.

To reduce risk, special clothing and personal protection should be worn by anyone using a chain saw.

The HSE has published a free leaflet AS20 *Safety with chain saws* which gives a step-by-step guide to safe working with chain saws. It highlights the need for adequate training and is available from St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle (051-951 4381), Broad Lane, Sheffield (0742-752539) or Baynards House, Chepstow Place, London W2 (01-221 0416/0870).

Further information: ACGM Secretariat, Health and Safety Executive, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF (Tel: 01-229 3456 ext 6612/6579).

## Genetic manipulation guidelines approved

At a recent meeting the Health and Safety Commission approved the issue of two pieces of guidance prepared by the Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation.

The first of these is a revision of the guidance issued by ACGM's predecessor—the Genetic Manipulation Advisory Group (GMAG)—on the health surveillance of laboratory workers. The guidance goes on to make recommendations for the first time for the health surveillance of workers involved in the large-scale growth of genetically manipulated micro-organisms. These are finding increasing application on a large scale, for example in the industrial production of valuable substances such as insulin and interferon.

The second piece of guidance makes recommendations for the risk assessment of genetic manipulation involving viruses and aims at ensuring optimum protection for laboratory workers.

## Guidance on safety of fairground rides

The Health and Safety Executive has published two new Guidance Notes on the safe operation of the Big Wheel and the Paratrooper ride. These are popular fairground rides, found both at travelling fairs and in fixed amusement parks throughout the country. The Paratrooper ride has been responsible for eight major injuries since the introduction of the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations in 1981, while the Big Wheel has been responsible for three major injuries since 1981. No fatal accidents have been recorded on either ride to date.

The Guidance Notes give details of the risks associated with these rides, and how these risks can be

minimised. They augment the "Code of Safe Practice at Fairs" published by HSE in April 1984.

The Guidance Notes are well illustrated and give comprehensive safety advice on the design, manufacture, access, assembly and dismantling, examination, maintenance and operation of the devices in clear concise language. There is also specific advice on the training of operators and attendants.

Guidance Note PM 57 *Safe Operation of Passenger Carrying Amusement Devices—The Paratrooper*, ISBN 0 11 883534 3, price £2.25.

Guidance Note PM 59 *Safe Operation of Passenger Carrying Amusement Devices—The Big Wheel*, ISBN 0 11 883536 X, price £2.25.

Both are available from HMSO or booksellers.

## Safety message for farm colleges

The importance of promoting health and safety in agricultural training was stressed by the Health and Safety Executive's Chief Agricultural Inspector, Carl Boswell, at a one-day conference at the National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh.

"Agriculture does not see itself as a dangerous industry, but statistics indicate otherwise" said Mr Boswell. "About one in five of all fatal

accidents in agriculture stem from failures in training, supervision or instruction. It is of fundamental importance that those in education should help students and trainees to develop a positive attitude to health and safety and motivate them to keep in mind not only their own safety but that of people who work with them or who may be affected by their work".

## Help for blind and deaf YTS trainees

□ Two new schemes, which may make a vital difference to young blind and deaf people's start in working life, are now available under two-year YTS.

Special personal readers and communicators will be provided to help blind and deaf trainees who may be otherwise fully capable of training for work, and to smooth the difficult transition from school to a career.

The Manpower Services Commission, which runs YTS, has always had a firm commitment to equal opportunities within the scheme. It sees these two services as a further extension of the scheme's availability to all young people.

Personal Reader Service for the Blind (PRSB) and Communication Service for the Deaf (CRSD) are open to any YTS trainee, whether they are on an employer-led or more sheltered premium scheme. Other MSC funding to the trainee will not be affected by the granting of these services.

The role of the reader or communicator is not only to transmit information to the young person, but also to aid integration with

other trainees and foresee any special problems which may arise. Work experience as well as off-the-job training will involve the reader or communicator, who has to consult with the employer or college, as well as making sure that the trainee has understood and noted what they are being taught.

The MSC hopes that the services of these full-time personal readers or communicators will make the vital difference in integrating young blind and deaf people to work alongside other people, in both YTS and, later, in full-time work.

The entry age for YTS is extended for all disabled young people, who may have left school late due to illness. They are eligible between the ages of 16 and 21, whereas the usual entry age is 16 or 17, and can stay on the scheme for up to two and a half years.

It is up to the YTS scheme's Managing Agent to apply to the MSC for either of these services, but specialist careers officers, disablement resettlement officers and MSC staff will all be involved in the placing of young blind and deaf people on YTS schemes.

## New construction industry apprentice tests

□ For the first time ever, apprentices in the building industry are going to have to take a test of their skills before they can qualify as fully fledged craft operatives.

The now outdated system of time-serving as the only criterion of skill, which originated in the days of seven-year apprenticeships and 14 year old school leavers, is being superseded by a new system of testing launched by the Construction Industry Training Board.

### First trainees

Twelve bricklaying and ten carpentry and joinery apprentices were among some of the first trainees to go through the tests at CITB's Booth Training Centre at Speke.

It is hoped that the training of apprentices in the building and specialist building industry will be improved by the new tests, which should help to ensure that an adequate number of craft operatives will be available to reputable builders.

About 12,000 apprentices a year are eventually expected to go through the tests which are being run for this year on a trial basis.

The tests have been developed by the Construction Industry Training Board, the statutory training arm of the industry, in full co-operation with the employer organisations and unions in the industry.

Before taking the new skills tests, apprentices will have to spend time training at technical college, and gain adequate site experience.

Skills test centres are being set up all over the country by the CITB, but tests are not likely to start in Scotland before 1987.

### Tests

The tests will cover: brickwork, carpentry and joinery, painting and decorating, plastering, mastic asphalt, wall and floor tiling, floorlaying, ceiling fixing, built-up felt roofing, fencing, woodcutting machining, roof slating and tiling, stonemasonry, and shopfitting. Tests are being drawn up in several other occupations including demolition, roof sheeting and cladding, glazing and steeplejack work.

Further information: CITB, 5 St Clements Lane, London WC2A 2HA.

## Progress on 2-year YTS

□ This article reports on progress towards 2-year YTS. The MSC have now been offered all the 456,000 places they need for school-leavers in 1986-87. In many areas more places have been offered by providers than are required, and some decisions about which of these offers to accept are being delayed until more is known about young people's preferences.

There is also good news to report on the pace of approval of YTS programmes by Area Manpower Boards. At June 3 78 per cent of the required places had been approved (which compares with 62 per cent at the same time last year), with a further 15 per cent being submitted

for approval before the end of July. This progress is particularly welcome because there is a strong belief that the increasing popularity of YTS with youngsters combined with high-profile marketing of the benefits available from 2-year YTS will encourage an earlier pattern of entry this year than last. The peak period for youngsters joining YTS continues to be July and August, but new entrants are expected right up until the end of the year (and in Scotland provision has to be made for Christmas school leavers to join YTS in January 1987).

A regional breakdown of places approved at June 3 or in the pipeline for approval by end July follows:

YTS 2	Planned places	Approved or awaiting approval in next two months	Per cent
Scotland	51,092	47,197	93
Northern	32,515	31,545	98
North West	67,704	63,770	94
Yorks & Humberside	46,655	41,585	89
Midlands	99,697	91,738	92
Wales	27,556	26,887	98
South West	33,350	32,709	98
South East	69,603	62,147	89
London	28,137	25,633	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>456,309</b>	<b>423,211</b>	<b>93</b>

All regions are within +/- 5 per cent of the national average of 93 per cent.

## YTS entrants in training at May 1986

□ This article reports on progress towards planned entrants to YTS in 1986/87. It also shows the number of young people in training at the end of May 1986.

YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions about:

- the number of 16 and 17-year-olds to enter the Labour market in 1986/87.
- the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS and the proportion who would be with-

out work or would enter YTS while 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 1986 and the end of May 1986, there were 26,034 entrants to YTS.

There were 250,327 young people in training at the end of May.

Region	Planned entrants April 86-March 87 (a)	Entrants to training April-May 1986 (b)	Total No of young people in training at May 31, 1986 (c)
Scotland	43,628	2,045	28,537
Northern	23,803	3,066	17,641
North West	53,386	4,269	36,932
Yorks and Humberside	40,470	2,355	26,204
Midlands	82,900	5,710	50,567
Wales	21,359	2,226	16,234
South West	29,015	1,709	19,796
South East	59,652	2,763	38,573
London	25,198	1,891	15,843
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>379,411</b>	<b>26,034</b>	<b>250,327</b>

The numbers of young people entering YTS include some young people entering existing one year YTS places as well as those entering early contracted two year YTS places. Similarly, the numbers of young people in training include those on both the one and two year programmes. All the figures are provisional.

## Disabled jobseekers

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

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people and to 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 (May 2, 1986)

Registered for employment at May 2, 1986	62,528
Employment registrations taken from April 7, 1986 to May 2, 1986	6,669
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service April 7, 1986 to May 2, 1986	3,416

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)

Great Britain	Disabled people			
	Suitable for ordinary employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	
	Registered disabled	Un-registered disabled	Registered disabled	Un-registered disabled
1985 March of whom unemployed	31.3	53.6	4.8	2.6
July of whom unemployed	27.6	43.8	4.3	2.2
Oct of whom unemployed	30.0	52.4	4.6	3.0
1986 Jan of whom unemployed	26.3	43.1	4.2	2.6
1986 April of whom unemployed	28.4	51.4	4.7	2.8
1986 May of whom unemployed	24.8	41.3	4.2	2.2
1986 June of whom unemployed	26.4	48.5	4.5	2.7
1986 July of whom unemployed	23.2	37.9	4.1	2.1
1986 August of whom unemployed	25.8	47.0	4.4	2.5
1986 September of whom unemployed	22.5	37.2	3.9	2.0

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

## Employment measures

□ The numbers of people benefiting from Government employment measures at the end of May 1986 are as follows:

Measure	Great Britain		of which: Scotland		Wales	
	May	Apr	May	Apr	May	Apr
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	58,000	56,000	5,216	4,947	3,900	3,739
Community Industry Programme	8,000	8,000	1,689	1,672	937	944
Job Release Scheme	216,000	208,000	29,862	28,772	16,332	15,540
Job Splitting Scheme	38,000	40,000	2,869	3,002	1,495	1,555
Young Workers Scheme	275	271	32	32	6*	7
Young Workers Scheme	36,000	43,000	4,000	4,903	2,950*	3,227

\*The figures printed last month (now corrected) for the Job Splitting Scheme and the Young Workers Scheme in Wales of 27 and 6,421 should have read 7 and 3,227.

### News releases

News releases, pictures, and new publications for review should be sent to

The Editor  
 Employment Gazette  
 Department of Employment  
 Caxton House  
 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

## Women in industry conference

□ Despite nationwide high levels of unemployment there are a great many skilled vacancies remaining unfilled. The MSC, through its Area Manpower Boards, is continually looking for ways to overcome this problem and a recent conference "Women and girls in industry," held at the Open University in Milton Keynes put forward the suggestion that women and girls should be encouraged to fill the jobs traditionally held by men and boys.

Led by Baroness Seear, Chairman of the Area Manpower Board for Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire, and sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission, many leading industrialists and educationalists and others concerned in the area sought to generate ideas to help the MSC plan its actions.

One of the main points to come

out of this conference is the problem of stereotyping and, second perhaps, the image of industry.

Primarily it was felt that ways must be found of opening up the minds of young girls much earlier while they are at school and in time for them to adapt their education to suit all career potentials once these had been explained to them in greater detail.

As Baroness Seear said: "Great Britain lives by its wits and half its wits are female. We must make sure all doors are open to them. Industry, rather than complaining that girls just don't apply for the jobs, which is the sad truth at the moment, must make every effort to recruit this wasted talent. Industry must go to all girls schools and direct to parents as well as the more traditional outlets. Industry must explain the career potential."

## Publications

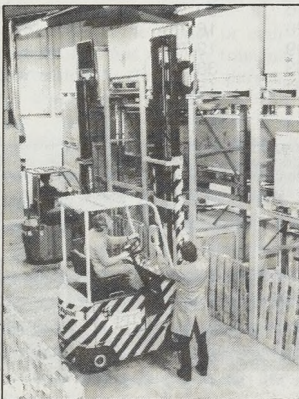


### New proposals for lift truck training

□ A draft Approved Code of Practice for the basic training of operators of counter-balanced and reach-lift trucks, and draft supporting guidance note, has been published by the Health and Safety Commission in a consultative document.

It is estimated that there are around 200,000 drivers of lift trucks in Britain.

Lift trucks are involved in many thousands of accidents each year. In factories and construction sites, alone, they account for about 5,000



accidents, some 20 of them fatal.

Its aim is to give a clear lead to those who might previously have been ignorant of what is required, to bring up to standard those who have cut corners, and to reduce the toll of accidents.

The draft Approved Code of Practice describes the basic training which should be given. The proposed standard is an off-the-job course with expert instructors.

The consultative document seeks comments upon these proposals, and also upon an accreditation scheme. It is hoped to appoint, approve or recognise a body or bodies to monitor courses and accredit training organisations, or in-house schemes which meet the required standard.

Comments on the consultative document should be sent to: Mr D Dean, Health and Safety Executive, SPISD A1, Room 338, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF by September 30, 1986.

Consultative Document: Approved Code of Practice for the basic training of operators of counter-balanced and reach-lift trucks and Draft Guidance Note on lift truck operator training. HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £4.00. ISBN 0 11 883490 8.

### Fault-finding skills

□ Inadequate fault-finding methods cost British industry time and money and can have hazardous consequences, says a report for the Manpower Services Commission.

The report *Fault-finding skills—an appraisal of training methods* reveals that while industry regards diagnosing causes of malfunctions of equipment as important, there are surprisingly few well-designed training programmes for repair and maintenance engineers and technicians.

The authors, from the Department of Applied Psychology at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology (UWIST),

believe that managers and trainers lack awareness of systematic training techniques in fault-finding. Too often, the authors argue, trainees are expected to diagnose faults from background theory, descriptive information or inflexible and rigid guidance material.

The report will be of value to trainers, training managers and others who have an interest in training and the competence of repair and maintenance staff.

Published in the MSC's Research and Development Series. Available from Sales Manager, MSC, Dept. PP2CW, ISCO 5, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD. Price £2.50, including postage.

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### Rutherglen gas explosion report

□ The explosion which killed five people on November 29, 1985 in a block of flats in Rutherglen, Glasgow, was caused by a leak of gas from a fractured main in the street. This is the main finding of the report of the Health and Safety Executive, which recommends that British Gas should revise its criteria for determining priorities in its gas main replacement programme to include localised ground settlement and loading from heavy vehicles.

Long-term ground settlement around a shaft giving access to a deep sewer had caused the adjacent gas main to fracture when the strength of the pipe was reduced by low temperatures. Corrosion of the pipe, which was 50 years old, was also a factor. Unlike the explosion in Putney in January 1985, it is not thought that heavy vehicular traffic contributed significantly either to the settlement of the road and foot-

path or to the failure of the gas main. However, both involved mains pipes not due for early replacement within the priorities established in the King report of 1977, which recommended a planned replacement programme for mains gas pipes.

The cast iron low pressure main at Rutherglen fractured beneath the public footpath in front of the two storey block of four flats. The gas reached the building through the frost-sealed ground following the line of gas and water service pipes, beneath the garden footpath. The subsequent investigation, by the Health and Safety Executive found that the water service pipe, and probably the gas service pipe, were not sealed at the point where they entered the building.

The Rutherglen Gas Explosion ISBN 0 11 883870 9. Price £4.50. From HMSO or book-sellers.



### Skill supply and demand

□ A consultative document on improving information on skill supply and demand has been issued by the Manpower Services Commission.

The MSC has been looking at ways in which existing information on skills can be gathered and interpreted, and how that information could be improved. There is a need to know, often years in advance, what skills the economy will require to meet the changing needs of industry.

The document issued for consultation with a large number of organisations interested in vocational education and training, invites comments on four main questions:

• Will better information help to

improve the match between vocational education and training, and skill needs?

- Is it possible, using limited resources, to assemble existing information more usefully than at present?
- Would a focal point which aimed to improve the quality and management of skills information be of practical help?
- If so, how should such a focal point be organised?

Comments on the document have been requested by July 31, 1986.

Copies of the document are available from Joy Mahoney, MSC, Evaluation and Skills Branch, Room W435, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Telephone: 0742 703501.

# DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in The Department's Research Papers Series. Some recent titles are listed below.

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

**No. 55: Young adults in the labour market**

*D N Ashton and M J Maguire, University of Leicester*

This paper reports on the results of a survey of 1,800 young adults aged 18-24 in four contrasting local labour markets and on a small scale survey of employers, carried out in 1982-83. It investigates the experiences of employment and unemployment of young people as they move into the adult labour market, with particular reference to the impact of initial entry points, training, and local labour market structure.

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

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

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

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

*Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment*

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

**No. 56: New technology and industrial relations: a review of the literature**

*Paul Willman, London Business School*

This paper attempts to assess the contribution of the available literature to our understanding of the industrial relations consequences and implications of the introduction of new microelectronics technology. The approach adopted is to define industrial relations as being concerned with the overall process of job regulation, including arrangements for collective bargaining, joint consultation and employee relations, and takes a broad view of the sorts of research findings which might be relevant to those concerned with its analysis.

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

*J Tarsh, Department of Employment*

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

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

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

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