

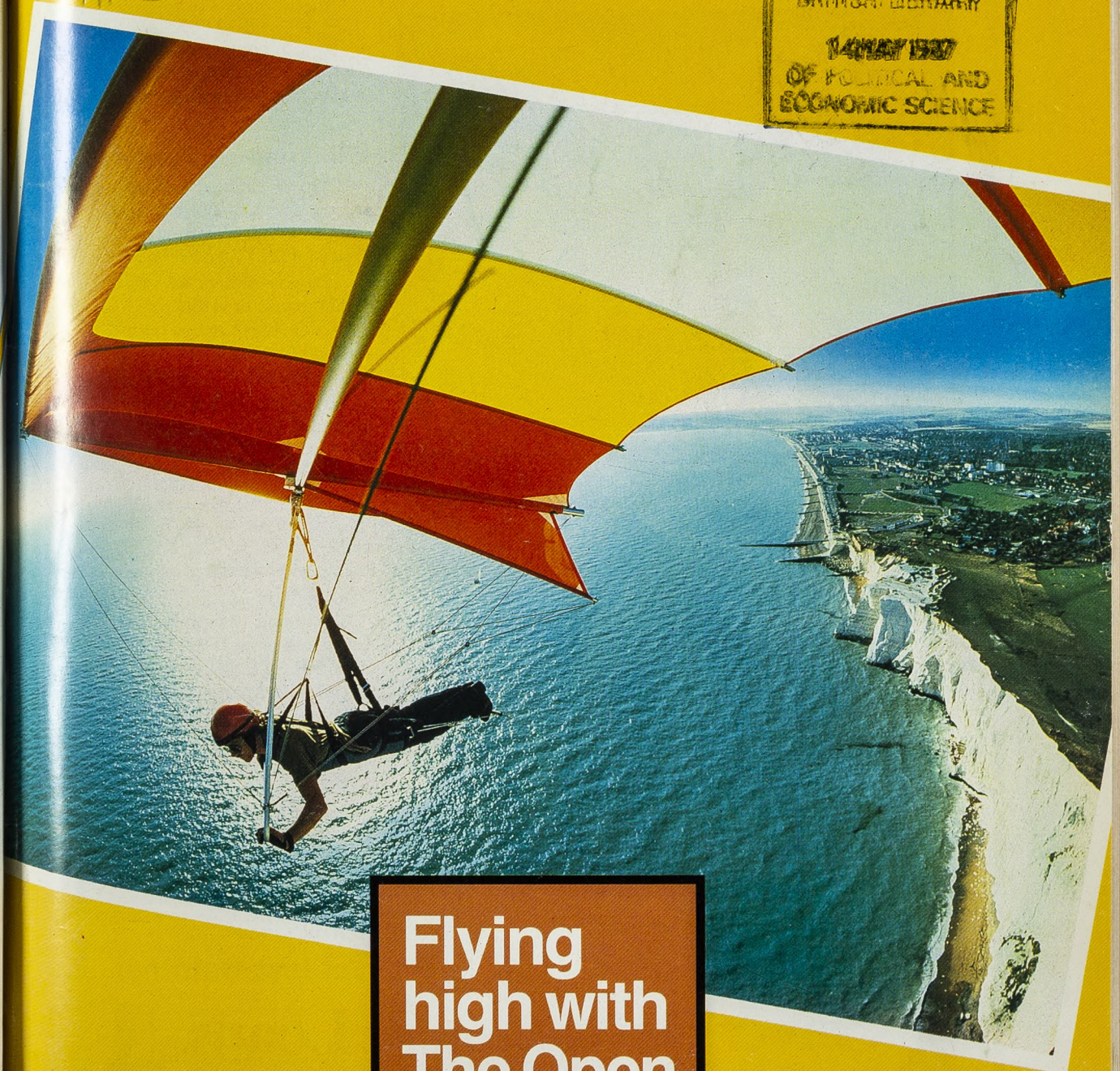
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# Employment Gazette

May  
1987

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**Flying  
high with  
The Open  
College**

# If you want to be more successful, then you've got to train for it.



Are you sitting in a dull job knowing full well you could do better?

Are better qualified people beating you to promotion?

Do you yearn for a complete change of career, but lack the necessary knowledge or skills?

Are you out of work, and don't have the skills for the jobs which are available?

Or are you finding you need more than your present academic qualifications to land the job you really want?

There is no easy way out. To change your situation for the better you have to change yourself for the better. And that takes training.

## What sort of training?

You can discover what training courses are available from the reference section of your local library.

Once you've located a course, it's a simple matter to find out how much it's likely to cost you.

In time, and in money.

We can't help you find the time. But we may be able to help you find the money.\*

## What's your future worth?

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After that, it's up to the trainee to re-pay the original loan, plus any further interest, in instalments.

To obtain comprehensive details, telephone FREEFONE CAREER DEVELOPMENT for an information pack. Or order one from your local job centre.

Alternatively, for a written quotation of terms and repayments, phone Barclays Bank 01-248 9155, Ext. 3247; The Clydesdale Bank 0224 638929; or The Co-operative Bank 061 832 3456.

It's up to you.

## Get into training.

# Career Development Loans.

\*A Department of Employment pilot scheme for people living in or intending to train in Aberdeen, Bristol and Bath, Greater Manchester or Reading and Slough.



# Employment Gazette



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OF POLITICAL AND  
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

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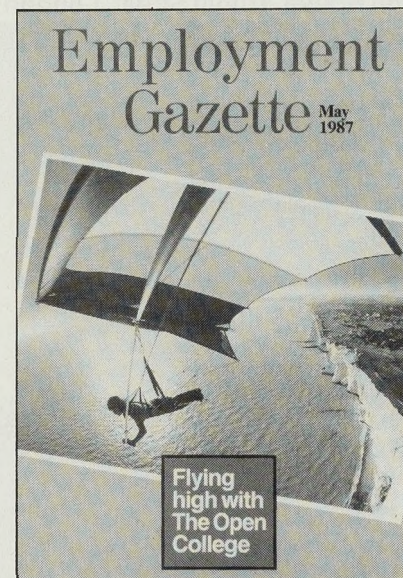
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A new approach to developing tourism is described on page 233.  
The Open College is featured on page 227.  
Photo: English Tourist Board.



*Business in the Community* has supported many new businesses in its first five years. A review appears on page 238.



Changes in pensioners' incomes and expenditure between 1970 and 1985 are detailed on page 243.

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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 **Publications, Information 4, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.**

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

## General information

### Action for jobs

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

### Cutting red tape

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

### Firm facts notice board kit

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

## Career development loans

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

## Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

- Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment** PL700 (1st rev)
- Procedure for handling redundancies** PL756 (2nd rev)
- Employee's rights on insolvency of employer** PL718 (3rd rev)
- Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710 (1st rev)
- Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations** PL705
- Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to arrange training** PL703
- Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982** PL754 (1st rev)
- Itemized pay statement** PL704
- Guarantee payments** PL724 (2nd rev)\*
- Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking** PL699 (1st rev)
- Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay** PL711
- Time off for public duties** PL702

13 **Unfairly dismissed?** PL712 (3rd rev)

14 **Rights of notice and reasons for dismissal** PL707 (2nd rev)

15 **Union secret ballots** PL701 (1st rev)

16 **Redundancy payments** PL808

**A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984** PL752

**Industrial action and the law. A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984** PL753

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

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

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

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

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

**Code of practice—picketing**

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

**Sex discrimination in employment**

**Collective agreements and sex discrimination**

## Industrial tribunals

**Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings** ITL1 (1986)

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

## Overseas workers

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

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

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

## Other wages legislation

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

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

## Special employment measures

**Job Release Scheme** For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 64 in full-time employment PL773

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

**Jobshare** A share opportunity for the unemployed PL825

## Employment agencies

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

## Equal pay

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

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

## Race relations

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

## Miscellaneous

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

**Facing an unfair dismissal claim?** A leaflet describing an audio visual programme available on video cassette PL734

\*DENOTES NEW EDITION

# News Brief

## Linking church and community



Swing low, Shiloh. Kenneth Clarke joins in praises with the Shiloh Singers from Handsworth at the Evangelical Enterprise project launch.

A new link has been forged between the eight Inner City Task Force Areas and churches of the Evangelical Alliance and West Indian Evangelical Alliance.

Launched by Paymaster General Kenneth Clarke, at a service at St Peter's Church, Vere Street, London, the Evangelical Enterprise project will support and stimulate ideas and initiatives from local churches which provide training, employment, enterprise and community service for inner city residents.

### Assistance

The churches will be able to provide buildings and facilities to establish Job Clubs, work experience on the Community Programme, YTS and other training programmes. There will be particular emphasis on stimulating inner city residents into enterprise. As an example, assistance will be given to people to raise the £1,000 they need to receive the Enterprise Allowance Scheme for their first year of self-employment.

There will also be a central Evangelical Alliance office which will be able to provide expertise and ideas from the wider church, give help and support to local initiatives,

and provide information and advice on Government and local authority support.

While the project will be run by representatives of black and white evangelical churches, its services will be open to all groups and denominations.

Mr Clarke said, "It is impressive that while half of the £300,000 of the cost of this initiative will be provided by Government Task Force funds, the rest is being raised by the Alliance from the individual contribution of many thousands of church members.

"This was at the Church's own request—they only wanted the Government to match pound for pound, money which could be raised by their own congregations to demonstrate their commitment."

### Breakthrough

Mr Clarke added that he felt the project was a major breakthrough in reaching out to the strong organisations of black churches in the Task Force Areas and securing their involvement in the task of rebuilding the inner city economy.

"This will mobilise the support of people who I consider to be real community leaders in these deprived areas," he said.

## Counselling link-up

The counselling skills and expertise of the Small Firms Service are to be linked with the growing Local Enterprise Agency (LEA) movement in an effort to provide enhanced support to clients starting-up or running small businesses.

The initiative, piloting in the Yorkshire and Humberside region, will assign 28 Small Firms Service counsellors for part of their duties, to the region's 15 LEA's.

Announcing the initiative, Small Firms Minister, David Trippier said, "With the growth in the number of Local Enterprise Agencies to 369, the opportunity for access to small business support has improved tremendously. I am anxious that the skills and expertise of the SFS should be linked as closely as possible at local level."

The Small Firms Service conducts some 35,000 counselling sessions a year.



More than 150 exhibitors used Human Resource Development Week to promote new products and services.

## Leader in learning

Britain is now the world leader in open, distance and flexible learning, Employment Secretary Lord Young said at the Human Resource Development Conference in London. He added that no other country had developed:

- over 30,000 hours of distance learning material in the key areas of new technology, management, innovation and quality assurance.
  - a computerised data base of open learning materials to which anyone can subscribe.
  - resource centres for teachers and trainers involved in introducing open learning materials.
  - a nationwide network of local practical training facilities to support open learning.
- "We have a world lead and we must keep it. That is why we are bringing vocational

education and training out into the open for every man and woman in the street, every employer large and small," added Lord Young.

He said the Government is working towards a human resource development strategy for the nation—on a scale and quality without precedent.

In the next four years it plans to invest more than £7 billion, with some £1.7 billion invested this year—five times as much as in 1978-79.

"Many employers have not woken up to the fact that by the early nineties, with sharply falling numbers of school leavers, young people will be like gold dust.

"Their education and training will matter more than ever before. That is why we need a massive new commitment to adult training and retraining in the next five years. That commitment must be made by employers and made wholeheartedly."

## Holidays at home boost spending

At least 100,000 jobs have been created in the UK's tourism industry over the past two years and further substantial increases are predicted for 1987, Tourism Minister David Trippier said at the publication of the booklet "A Bumper Year for Tourism".

"The total number employed in the sectors benefiting most from tourism is now 1.3 million," he said. "That is an increase of 23 per cent over the decade. Spending is on the increase both by Britons and overseas residents and recent trends indicate continued long-term growth."

The booklet details the considerable achievements of the industry throughout 1986—a year which showed a drop in overseas visitors but an increase in spending

per head.

British Tourist Authority statistics indicate that overseas tourism is expected to be worth £12 billion in 1992—an increase of 79 per cent over 1985—and visits are expected to be up by 30 per cent.

The booklet reveals that Britons are spending more on stay-at-home holidays. Last year £7 billion was spent on holidays 10 per cent more than in 1985.

Under the various schemes of assistance for capital projects in the industry the booklet shows that Government offered well over £25 million in 1986-87 towards 1,400 projects expected to generate close on 5,000 jobs. Spending for the current year is planned to increase by £3 million.

## Two into one will go

Greater flexibility, greater efficiency and greater profitability can be achieved through Jobshare. This was stated by Employment Minister, John Lee at the national launch of Jobshare in Manchester.

"It can also be of great benefit to those who want to work but cannot for a variety of reasons commit themselves to full-time work," he said.

Jobshare (a development of the Job Splitting Scheme) has been designed to encourage employers to create part-time jobs for unemployed people by:

- dividing an existing full-time job
- creating two new part-time jobs
- creating a part-time job by combining the regular overtime hours of existing full-time jobs.

The Department of Employment will provide a grant of £1,000 (equivalent to almost £20 a week) to offset, for example, any administrative or training costs. The grant will be paid in three instalments: £500 as soon as the application has been approved, £200 after 26 weeks and £300 at the end of the year.

### Conditions

Stressing that it is for the employer to decide how best to use the grant, Mr Lee said: "They can either plough it back into the business, or perhaps give it, by way of incentive or reward to the individual employee, who has shared his or her job."

The grant will only be paid if the conditions of Jobshare are met and the part-time job(s) are filled from the following eligible categories of people:

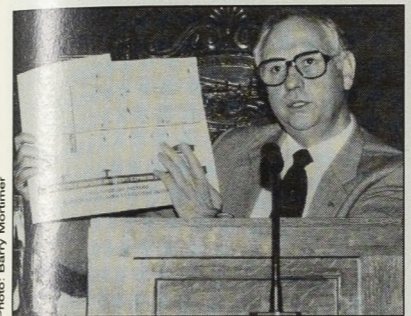
- an unemployed person claiming at an unemployment benefit office.
- people leaving certain Government schemes, including schemes operated by the Manpower Services Commission, provided they have not worked afterwards;
- a full-time employee of the company concerned who is under notice of redundancy; and
- an existing employee of the company who wishes to work part-time.

Emphasising the aim of Jobshare Mr Lee said: "The scheme's aim is to promote more flexible working patterns through a better utilisation of manpower, greater efficiency and improved competitiveness and thereby to help reduce unemployment."

## Pay up and play the game

A revised version of the booklet *Payment on Time* a code of practice on the prompt settlement of bills is to be produced.

Announcing this at the Forum of Private Business conference as part of a campaign for the legal right of creditors to claim interest on overdue debts, Employment Minister David Trippier said, "I am always prepared to listen to the small firms lobby groups on this vital issue of late payment. At this stage, however, I understand that out of the seven principal lobby groups, there is only one—the Forum of Private



Stan Mendham, Chief Executive, Forum of Private Business.

## ESOP—from fable to reality

The development of Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOP) were welcomed by Employment Minister Kenneth Clarke at an Industrial Society Conference in London.

He said: "We need to do away once and for all with old-fashioned 'them and us' attitudes in industry. Successful companies in a modern economy need to involve their employees—to consult and cooperate, not confront.

Mr Clarke commented that ESOP was particularly relevant to smaller businesses which presently find it difficult to share ownership with their employees. The first ESOP has been set up in this country by Roadchef and the hope is that many other companies will look seriously at this option of increasing employee involvement through wider ownership.

"For too long, people have had a blinkered view of ownership. Most, ranging from state ownership to private companies, allow no role for employees," said Mr Clarke.

"Share ownership, profit related pay, Employee Share Ownership Plans, cooperatives—they all offer ways to create competitive companies and raise our capacity to create new jobs. And they can all help us to achieve the essential goals of competition and co-operation; competition in our economy and co-operation within our companies," he concluded.

Business—which wishes the Government to go further than the legislation already introduced in the Administration of Justice Act 1983 which allows courts the discretion to award interest on delayed payment.

"The Forum's case for statutory interest concerns me as it seems to concern others. Such a proposal could easily mean that legislation could be used more widely by large firms against small firms rather than the other way round," he added.

The decision to produce a revised version of the booklet containing practical advice to business people is accompanied by the intention to publish the reactions of major UK corporations to letters written to them by Mr Trippier on the Code *Payment on Time*.

"It must be remembered," he said "that the research in this area has omitted to ask the most relevant question of small firms which is 'would you be prepared to take your best customer to Court because he has not paid you on time?'"

"While I welcome the fact that one in five of the sample used in a recent survey are aware of the booklet, I have to make it clear that the principal target market for this publication is large firms who can often be the worst offenders."

## Entrepreneurs are superstars, too

Britain's young people should look at today's entrepreneurs in the same light as sporting stars Steve Cram, Ian Rush and Tessa Sanderson, Employment Secretary Lord Young said when presenting the Guardian's Young Businessman of the Year award.

"Many of our entrepreneurs show the same dedication, skill and talent as our sporting stars and deserve the same recognition. The rewards can be just as high. This is borne out by the fact that many sports stars become entrepreneurs themselves when their careers end," he commented.

Presenting the award to John Ashcroft of Coloroll, the Lancashire-based home furnishing group, Lord Young continued: "For too long Britain has had a strong anti-business and anti-enterprise streak running through its society. It is not only a fundamentally misplaced attitude, but damaging to the economy.

"It's a mistake not just for the country but for the individuals involved. For, working in business is not only exciting, good fun and hard work but also socially productive."



The guide gives a simple outline of employment law.

## Facts of working life

A campaign to explain employment law more simply to people running small businesses will, it is hoped, encourage them to take on more workers.

Announcing this further phase in the Department of Employment's simplification campaign, Small Firms Minister David Trippier said, "If we are to persuade small firms to expand, it is vital we put the message across in a way that is easy to understand."

To this end, a series of 10 fact sheets, illustrated with cartoons has been published. They describe 10 aspects of the law including trade union membership, maternity rights, contracts of employment and unfair dismissal.

"Time is at a premium for many businesses, and these publications will help show requirements to be met by the employer, and also the legal rights of employees," added Mr Trippier.

An important element of the fact sheets is the further information section which signposts the way a reader can get more detailed help and information.

The publications are available free from small firms centres, jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices.



Women who leave work because of pregnancy may have the right to return after the baby is born.



Photo: Jim Slagg

The subject in hand is careers advice and how to improve it. Education Secretary Kenneth Baker is flanked by Lord Young (left) and Wyn Roberts Welsh Office. Story right.

### Bridging the skills gap

The new Job Training Scheme means more and better training and retraining for the long-term unemployed than in any other country, Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment said at the launch of the national extension of the Scheme.

He added that the Job Training Scheme was unique and far better than any thing that had gone before and emphasised four points.

- it offers a week of personal counselling to find out what individuals are good at, what they want to do, and how that matches with the skills employers want to employ.

- it gives an average 6 months—and where needed up to 12 months—of training tailor made for individuals according to their needs and their background.
  - it provides real worthwhile practical experience on employers' premises.
  - it offers to many their first real opportunity to gain a recognised qualification, and to everybody the chance to get the qualification that counts when seeking a job.
- Lord Young said: "My first priority is to ensure that the quality of the training in JTS is of the highest standard and will really give people unemployed for many months the edge they need to win a job."

### Looking in to learn

A fundamental change to the whole approach to learning and training in this country is to be brought about through The Open College.

Launching its first prospectus, Employment Secretary Lord Young said, "Through the magic of television, many thousands of people will for the first time be able to develop their abilities and skills in ways they had never previously thought possible. Not only will learning become a front room activity, it will be at an individual's own pace, suited to personal needs. Gone are the days of classrooms and turning out on cold winter evenings."

The prospectus sets out courses to help people to develop skills, for example in electronics and engineering; to improve job prospects, to gain recognised and relevant

qualifications and to help those with severe reading and writing difficulties;

The College has established itself as a limited company, appointed its senior management, and reached an agreement with Channel 4 for a substantial amount of air time.

"The target of one million students within five years is very much a reality," added Lord Young.

He underlined the Government's belief in the College with the announcement of exchequer support of up to £15 million.

Lord Young also appealed to employers to look at the College as a potential for financial investment, both for their own workforce and the workforce of the country at large.

A special feature on The Open College appears opposite.

### Call to improve advice

Schools were called on to improve their careers advice to pupils at the Careers Service National Conference in London.

Education Secretary Kenneth Baker and Employment Secretary Lord Young urged greater co-ordination of careers teaching and guidance.

"It is clear from the inspection reports crossing my desk that not all authorities have in practice attached as much priority to careers education and guidance as the matter deserves," said Mr Baker.

#### Inconsistent

He warned, "If we do not prepare our young people for the challenges, responsibilities and opportunities of adult life we are at risk of committing our schools and colleges to waste and inefficiency and our young people to false starts and aimlessness."

Lord Young said that in the past, provision of careers education and guidance was inconsistent.

"There is a widespread, though not universal, failure to integrate and co-ordinate the work of different professional groups. Consequently, young people are not receiving the full benefit from resources committed to careers education and guidance," he said.

#### Key role

The comments came on the same day that the Careers Service published its annual report for 1986. Lord Young commended the Careers Service for the key role it had played in the planning and delivery of two year YTS, which had been a major contribution to the success of the scheme.

The report states that there have been 965,000 careers guidance interviews with school pupils and 77,000 group interviews. There were also 112,000 interviews and 13,000 group sessions with pupils and parents.

Careers services had placed 318,000 young people into YTS—82 per cent of total recruitment—and 110,000 into jobs.

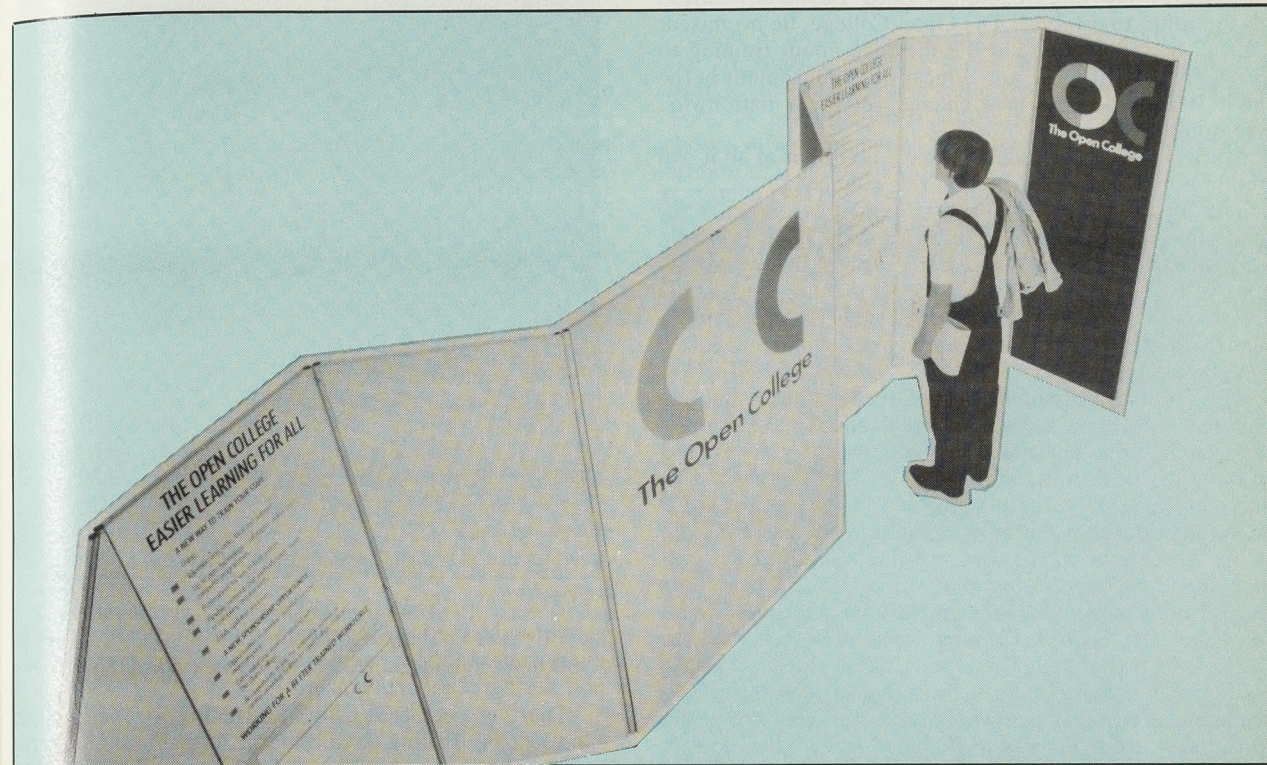


Photo: The Open College

### Flying high with The Open College

by David Mattes

The Open College seems set to change the face of vocational training in Britain by making it more accessible right across society. This article explains how it will work, whom it will benefit and the educational philosophy that underlies it.

This September The Open College will start its first courses. Its initial prospectus was published in April, less than nine months after Lord Young announced the College's formation. And now it looks all set to make a very dramatic impact, not only on vocational training in the UK but on the whole spectrum of adult education.

There already exists an impressive variety of vocational training and distance learning programmes: vocational education at school (notably the TVEI<sup>1</sup>), YTS, open learn-

ing courses operated by firms and trade bodies, local evening classes, day release schemes, the Open University, Information Technology Centres, the MSC's Open Tech and many others.

What has been missing, however, is a distinctive delivery system for high quality vocational training appealing to a wide cross-section of the community—one that makes itself as attractive and accessible to the unemployed manual labourer living in a rural area as it does to the highly qualified technical administrator in a big city.

The Open College will differ from existing vocational

<sup>1</sup> Technical and Vocational Education Initiative.

education providers in several ways. It is an independent, employment-led company, limited by guarantee and with charitable status; and its prime purpose will be to use open learning to broaden the whole scope of vocational training in the UK, bringing in many people untouched by the current range of provision.

### Purpose

When Employment Secretary Lord Young announced his intention to establish The Open College, he promised: "It will be able to spread the message about training to every home, workplace and education establishment in the land. It provides the best chance yet for a nationwide upgrading of our skills."

More recently, he added: "I have no doubt at all it will herald a new era of learning in this country."

The Open College is not intended to be an academic institution in the normally accepted sense. It will have a very small full-time staff—some 30 people in the first year—who will co-ordinate a host of open learning and media resources into an organised programme of individual modules that together add up to a suite of nationally recognised qualifications.

The OC's chairman, Michael Green, is chairman and chief executive of Carlton Communications plc, Europe's largest television facilities group with manufacturing plants in Reading, Berkshire, and Silicon Valley, California. The company manufactures a range of TV hardware and is especially strong in the field of satellite transmission.

Mr Green started his own printing firm 20 years ago, expanded into the photographic side of the business, then moved onto video and subsequently new technology for television. At Carlton Communications he practises the doctrine he preaches at The Open College: he has initiated a number of training courses, including various day release schemes; he employs sandwich course students; and he has introduced arrangements to finance higher education for his staff.

### Television and radio

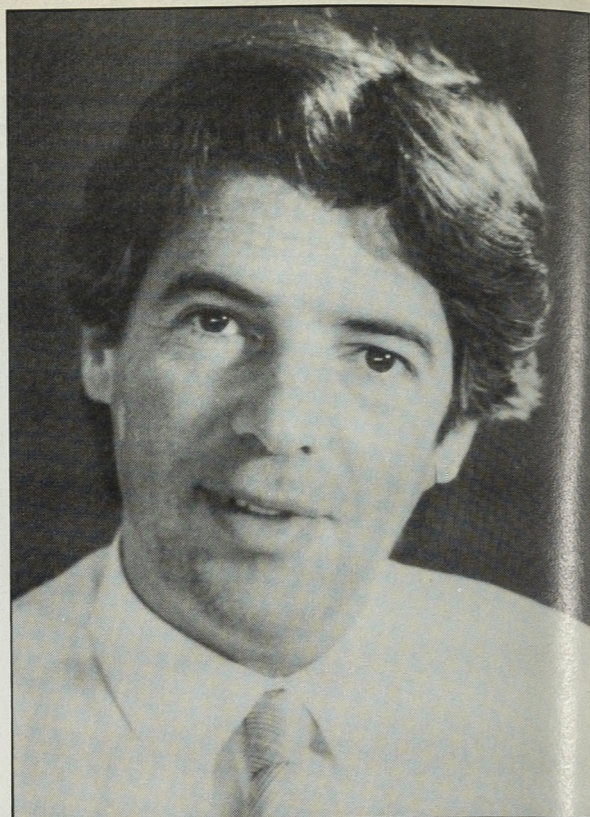
Although The Open College will start broadcasting on Channel 4 in September, Mr Green hopes that the College will soon be able to use all TV channels, as well as national and local radio and other media. However, he stresses the importance of having a regular slot in TV programming.

The first television broadcasts will go out at around 1-2 pm—a time of day which Michael Green believes is still very under-exploited by British TV: "In the United States they get huge daytime audiences. The UK is beginning to catch on and the BBC is now making inroads into daytime broadcasting. It's also a very good time to run trailers for programmes later on in the evening.

"We certainly want to use broadcasting as a "come on in" message for The Open College and we're even hoping to trail Open College programmes due to appear on other TV channels. That hasn't been done before but the idea has met with a very good reception from the broadcasters."

Channel 4 has agreed to give the College one hour of airtime every weekday for 30 weeks of the year, starting on September 21. Negotiations are still continuing with the other three television channels but there is plenty of goodwill and so other deals are likely to be announced soon.

The executive of The Open College, Sheila Innes, was previously controller of educational broadcasting for the BBC. She will be responsible for forward policy development as well as the day-to-day running of The Open College, and says that one of her priorities is to avoid it acquiring an elitist image: "My belief has always been



Michael Green

Photo: The Open College

that broadcast education mustn't be ghettoised, it must be everywhere in the schedules so that viewers come across it and are agreeably surprised.

"There are numerous ways in which The Open College can use broadcasting. It doesn't mean that you necessarily broadcast courses.

"Television is an enormous motivator, and we've been discussing certain campaigns with one or two ITV companies; on the back of prime-time programmes (such as *The Money Programme* on BBC2 or *The Business Programme* on Channel 4) we can mention appropriate open-learning materials—for example, courses for aspiring managers or about new technologies such as expert systems.

"In prime time you might have a numbers quiz programme that leads you into packages of material on numeracy. Maybe even somebody on *Coronation Street* or *East Enders* could enrol as an Open College student. If a popular character does something on *The Archers*, it's amazing the impact it has . . . there are all sorts of ways of using broadcasting—direct and indirect."

Initially it is intended to use the Channel 4 outlet for specific OC courses, thematically arranged, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Mondays and Fridays will have a different "live" format, with tutors and students joining in studio discussions about problems and new developments. There will be a noticeboard of forthcoming events, a suggestions spot, reports from training centres and support centres across the UK, and previews of a range of course materials.

### Local involvement

Local radio stations, as well as the national networks, should play an important role, as much of The OC's activities will centre on existing colleges, complementing courses currently on offer.

Existing facilities, such as local college laboratories or a local firm's computer equipment or workshops, could be made available to OC students; and OC course tutors will, for the most part, already be working in educational or industrial training establishments.

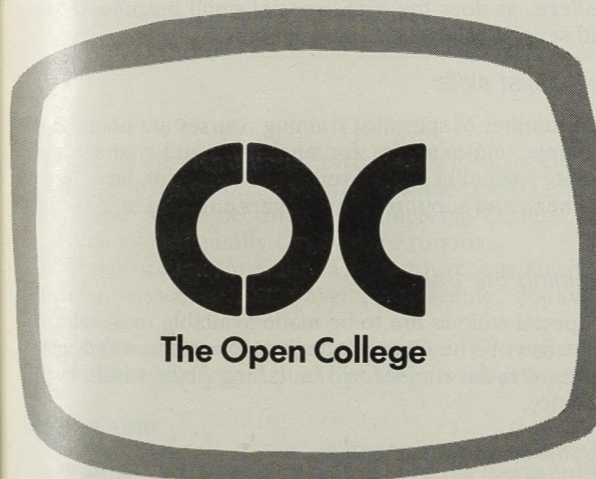
The benefits will often be two-way: The Open College will have access to the local college's resources, and the local college will attract more students to its own courses as a result of publicity for The Open College and a new intake of people being introduced to the world of further education for the first time.

To assist all the new students, The Open College hopes to have upwards of 100 student support centres up and running by September. Many of these will be sited in further education colleges; others will be set up in firms or through voluntary organisations. Their purpose is to provide a local contact point for people to join, obtain course materials, receive information counselling and tutorial help, and gain access to a range of practical facilities. Many of these student centres will have workshops to enable people to get hands-on experience of the sort of jobs for which they are training.

### New learners

At the moment, estimates Sheila Innes, roughly 60 per cent of the population are untouched by conventional methods of learning. "It's true the Open University has done wonders—but on the whole for motivated people. We're also trying to reach the under-achievers in the population and those people who are traditional non-learners.

"In other words, we are also aiming at new learners to try to improve their vocational competence; but there are still not enough high quality open-learning materials about.



"We want to make sure that people DO achieve and, as many adults are basically lacking in confidence, we shall arrange the material in short modules so that learners can see they are achieving as they go along. It's a confidence-building strategy, punctuated with self-assessment.

"People often talk about the rate of drop-out with distance learning; we'd like to talk about the rate of drop-in. The College has to be something worth joining and I hope that all sorts of people will start doing things themselves and become hooked by their own achievements."

Before enrolling and paying for a course, learners will be given assistance to decide whether the one they are considering is the right one for them and, if it is not, which other course or learning route might be more suitable.

Among the achievements The Open College itself will be

pursuing will be the commissioning, production and marketing of its own open-learning materials. These will include specially designed workbooks, practical kits, audio and video cassettes and computer programs. These products will complement, rather than compete with, existing open-learning materials so as to broaden the range while still making maximum use of what is already available.

### Sponsorship

Some of these materials may be sponsored by commercial organisations. This forms part of an overall OC strategy to obtain sponsorship for as many aspects of its work as possible: co-funded courses, sponsored workshops, student bursaries and financial support for the operation of The Open College as a whole.



Sheila Innes

Photo: BBC

There are no restrictions on the sort of firms with which the College is willing to collaborate: small or large and in every industrial sector. Any ideas will be listened to with interest, though clearly there are certain restrictions on what will be possible, especially where broadcasting is concerned.

"We would not be willing to run a broadcast course on hamburger manufacturing sponsored by McDonalds or a computer course sponsored by Amstrad," Michael Green explained, "but we would be very happy to have either of these firms sponsoring a course on, say, good management techniques.

"Companies will undoubtedly get a commercial spin-off in having their names associated with Open College courses or course materials but it must be an indirect spin-off, not a direct one."

### Funding

Initially The Open College will be funded by up to £15 million of Government support, channelled through the Manpower Services Commission. This will be spread over a three-year period, after which Michael Green is confident that the whole venture will be self-financing.

Its income will come from student fees (which will be priced to attract a wide audience), sponsorship, sale of open-learning materials—both in the UK and overseas—and the sale of tailor-made open-learning courses to industry and commerce.

Students may be eligible for grants from the Government or local authorities, or from their own employers. Those not in jobs may be eligible for grants from Government or local authorities. Small businesses too may be eligible for Government aid to purchase in-house training courses run by The OC.

Contact is already being made with a number of companies interested in buying specialist training packages for their employees. They see the advantages of open learning but until now the best option available to them has often been to set up their own open-learning courses, an option that has frequently been impracticable because of the strain it would put on staff resources, the lack of available teaching expertise, the cost and creation of materials and the associated administrative demands.

Despite these drawbacks, the British are probably the world leaders in open learning. There are now more than 30,000 hours of open-learning material available in the UK. But in the USA, Michael Green points out, open learning is working very successfully in local pockets around the country where the multiplicity of TV channels offers the chance for more enlightened teaching and broadcasting techniques. In Britain, however, we already have established *national* open-learning systems in the Open University and the Open Tech.

#### Timetable

"Our primary task in the first year will be to establish The Open College as a recognised form of open learning," emphasised Mr Green. "We have a credibility gap to bridge and it must be bridged quickly.

"In a way, the second year will be more important than the first. In the first year we shall concentrate on advertising ourselves, increasing public awareness and introducing people to the concept of The Open College. After that, having been introduced to the College, they will be able to progress to something more meaningful: courses that will raise their vocational competence and improve their prospects in the jobs market."

#### The courses

A major aim of the College is to try to improve the UK's economic performance by widening access to open learning in order to improve general vocational standards.

Clearly, therefore, the courses on offer must be made attractive to people not currently drawn towards further education. They must also provide

- a practical means of learning new skills;
- the perceived opportunity to improve job prospects; and
- encouragement for individuals' personal development.

Michael Green explained the approach The Open College will be taking as being a development of what is already taking place to a limited extent in colleges of further education: "People who originally joined their local college for evening dance classes are now staying on to study computer literacy; The Open College will affect people the same way."

#### Practical skills

The College will run some courses designed to demonstrate through popular subjects that learning can be an enjoyable and rewarding experience. These will aim to

help people discover their practical abilities and should prepare learners for further Open College study linked to qualifications or business opportunities. Possible course subjects include: car maintenance, home electricity, home plumbing, and upholstery and soft furnishing.

#### Basic skills

There will be special courses to help people get started with their training, teaching them some of the basic techniques they will find useful on other OC courses. Among these will be an introduction to study course, one on note taking, memorising and preparing for exams, and one on basic numbers and arithmetic.

Currently more than two million adults in the United Kingdom have severe reading and writing difficulties; and a survey of unemployed people has shown that one in four suffer from severe problems of literacy and numeracy. These courses will be designed to help them overcome such handicaps.

There will also be two computer-related courses—understanding computers and using common computer packages—as well as a course in GCSE English and one to develop negotiating skills.

#### In and out of work

For those people who are looking for work, wanting to change jobs or coming back to work after a break, there will be special courses in job-seeking skills in addition to the information The Open College will make available to students about training and other opportunities.

The Manpower Services Commission intends to use OC courses to support many of its programmes. Its chairman, Bryan Nicholson, has pointed out the tremendous opportunities the new Job Training Scheme offers for The Open College, as does the YTS, special small business training and several other MSC programmes.

#### Specialist skills

A number of specialist training courses are planned; for example, mathematics for engineers and managers, in-service training programmes for secondary school teachers, and support for managers engaged in YTS training.

#### Training the trainers

Special courses are to be made available to develop the expertise of The Open College's own trainers and tutors. Some of these courses will be taking place within British industry.

#### Business and office skills

Some courses will be aimed specifically at the business sector and people working in offices. They will cover subjects such as managing change, coping with stress at work, starting a business, running a small business, team building and presentational and negotiation skills.

Further courses under development include: managing time, and specialist foreign language training (business German, for example).

#### Industry and services

For employers in manufacturing industry, The Open College will offer courses to improve the skills of their workforce, particularly at technician level. It will also be able to support a firm's own efforts to update skills in response to technological progress.

Several existing open-learning packages will be made



available via the College. Areas covered will include all the major industrial sectors. Among the courses will be: electronics and micro-electronics, engineering design, telecommunications, quality control and robotics.

In the services sector, courses presently planned include: customer service, catering hygiene, retailing, marketing and tourism.

Final details of the first year's courses will be available in July, when the College is due to publish its full prospectus.

#### Enthusiasm

The target The Open College has set itself is one million students in its first five years; in other words, approximately one in 20 of the working population.

"Open learning is a new subject and it is an exciting one," commented Michael Green. "Our success will be judged partly on numbers and partly on the quality we offer; but timing is everything and the right time to start is now."

All new Open College courses are market researched to establish the need and the content.

Research just published shows that 58 per cent of adults are enthusiastic about the idea of Open College programmes on television; of these, seven out of ten said they would be willing to spend more than two hours a week studying, and two out of ten would be willing to spend more than eight hours a week.

Keenest interest was shown by the 16 to 44-year-old age

range; and this was also the age range which showed the most interest in obtaining vocational qualifications.

#### Qualifications

The OC is now working very closely on the subject of vocational qualifications with the newly established National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ).

The College strongly supports the NCVQ's emphasis on industry-based standards, but of particular importance in these discussions is the question of credit transfer for students gaining particular vocational qualifications and wishing to progress to other types of course.

Discussions are also being held with the various examining and validating bodies including BTEC, City and Guilds, RSA and a number of others about their role in awarding recognised vocational qualifications to Open College students.

Although most Open College courses will offer the opportunity of obtaining a national qualification or credit towards one, there are no plans for The Open College to develop its own system of qualifications. Rather, it seeks to build on the expertise of those already in the field, not start laying foundations for a whole new infrastructure of its own.

In addition to any qualifications they may obtain, students will have their achievements clearly listed for them at the end of each short, well-defined section of their course: "You are now able to diagnose faults in the following

microcomputer systems . . ." or "Your typing speed is 50 words per minute."

A major advantage of open learning is that people can progress at their own pace. However, this also means that students will want to take their exams at different times, whenever they are ready—unlike more conventional education methods, where a class progresses towards a fixed date exam which all pupils sit simultaneously.

One way of overcoming this problem has already been successfully tried by *Inside Information*, a BBC course designed to teach people about information technology, and which uses the new technologies to do it. Part of the package is a self-assessment test, administered by the student him- or herself. It can be carried out at any time, whenever the student feels ready: all one has to do is to go along to a local centre, take a "random access" test—random access is built into the computer program so no two tests are ever identical—and then post the disk off for checking.

This is the sort of road The Open College is keen to follow: an informal, innovative and flexible approach rather than a rigidly academic one.

### The future

The College will be seeking to co-ordinate existing training resources and to develop them in new ways.

For instance, Michael Green has already spoken to all the companies with plans for direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS) and reports a very favourable response from all of them. Eventually he hopes to be able to sell Open College packages to overseas markets. And, more immediately, he plans to work with major British firms to develop their present open-learning courses and broaden their scope.

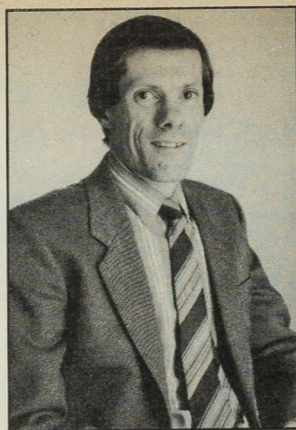
"A firm such as Jaguar, with its own very successful in-house open learning, might receive our help to open its courses to the local community. This would benefit both the local community and the firm itself, which would have a larger pool of qualified local labour from which to draw when looking for new employees."

Mr Green sees his own role in the College's future development as a threefold one:

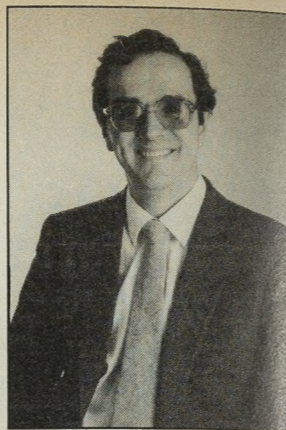
- To instil a degree of commerciality—as with all registered charities, the commercial aspect is a vital one if the aims are to be achieved with maximum efficacy;
- To stimulate the broadcasters and ensure their full support and co-operation—though Mr Green disavows any pretensions to be an expert educationalist, he is a well-known and respected figure in the world of communications.
- To appoint the senior team of people who will run The Open College, and ensure they keep the ship heading in the right direction.

### Organisation

A board of directors is currently being appointed. So far there have been three outside appointees: John Whitney, director general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority; Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive of Channel 4; and Ken Graham, deputy general secretary of the Trades Union Congress. A fourth director, Geoffrey Holland, director general of the Manpower Services Commission, is also to be appointed.



Richard Freeman



David Grugeon

Their role will be to oversee the general running of the Open College, suggest strategic developments and keep the College on course to meet the needs of its students and of the UK economy.

The chief executive and her team of directors are in the process of appointing an Advisory Council to represent specific interest groups (including ethnic minorities and people with disabilities or handicaps) and a number of *ad hoc* subject panels to advise on key subject areas and levels. Similar panels will from time to time review aspects of the College's student services.

The two full-time directors reporting to Sheila Innes are Richard Freeman, courses director (and formerly executive director of the National Extension College), and David Grugeon, student services director (and former pro-vice chancellor at the Open University). Richard Freeman has two commissioning editors working to him; David Hoyle and Jenny Rogers.

A small team of field officers is now being assembled to cover the whole of the United Kingdom. They will be responsible for arranging and supervising local contracted services; for promoting OC courses to education, industry, commerce and the professions; and for gathering ideas that will shape the College's future activities.

In each of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland the College will be setting up a central office through which the relevant field officers will work. They will aim to provide local expert advice on Open College matters and to ensure that it is responsive to local needs and circumstances. In England The Open College will have its headquarters in London and Manchester.

Special account will be taken of the Scottish structure of vocational education and training and the qualifications awarded by SCOTVEC. And in Wales it is hoped to make some courses available in Welsh.

"The timescale is tight," explained Sheila Innes, "but we are on course for our autumn launch.

"Although Richard Freeman, David Grugeon and myself have between us more than 100 years' experience of distance learning and teaching, we all agree that we too are on a steep learning curve, as we work towards making this exciting venture both different and distinctive from anything that has gone before. With our educational expertise and our chairman's business acumen, we hope to be an unbeatable combination."

Potential students may contact The Open College by writing to "The Open College, Freepost, Manchester M3 8BA." Other inquiries should be addressed to the College at "222 Euston Road, London NW1 2BZ."

## Special Feature



Buckingham Palace.

Photo: Evelyn Smith

## A vision for England

### A review by John Roberts

This article reviews the development and marketing strategy for tourism in England, published recently by the English Tourist Board and the contribution of the Department of Employment whose policy was published in *Action for Jobs in Tourism*.

□ "England's green and pleasant land" with its unrivalled historic, scenic, cultural and traditional attractions have long been a magnet for the international tourist. It is both a money spinner and a major job generator.

The development of its potential has become a major preoccupation for the Government, together with the public and private sectors. The English Tourist Board has now launched a new five-year development and marketing strategy in *A Vision for England*, an underlying theme of



which is the importance of partnership between the private and public sectors to stimulate investment and create both wealth and jobs.

The Government's support for the new strategy was in the form of an additional £5 million support to the ETB and the BTA during 1987-88. Announcing this at the launch, Employment Secretary Lord Young, said that about half of the increase would be used to extend the scheme of selective financial assistance run by the English Tourist Board under Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969 (see p 236). Under this scheme a wide range of capital projects can be considered for assistance provided they produce tourism and employment benefits, are commercially viable and need the assistance in order to get started. He said that studies had shown that the ETB's Section 4 scheme had proved highly cost effective in creating new jobs at local and regional level.

Since 1983, the ETB has granted some £45 million to over 2,000 projects, generating investment in excess of £330 million since 1983. More than 8,000 direct jobs have been created and the projects supported have helped to generate many more indirect jobs. The Government is now backing the scheme with an increase of 26 per cent to £12 million in the 1987-88 financial year.

## Prospects

Tourism spending in England amounted to £10,000 million in 1986, of which £5,200 million was spent by domestic tourists and £4,800 million by overseas visitors.

The ETB's new development strategy looks forward to a continuing growth in tourism over the next five years. By the early 1990's it expects that more than 17 million overseas visitors will come to Britain and will spend approximately £9,000 million. This would represent an increase between now and 1992 of 25 per cent in numbers and 70 per cent in income for this country.

Important growth areas are expected to be in the domestic short-break holiday and in the business and



Souvenirs and flags, Portobello Market.

Photo: British Tourist Authority

By encouraging tourism we are supporting a great growth industry and one which will continue to make a major contribution to the prosperity of this country, but the key to success must be the industry's willingness to invest its own resources in the future.

Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment

Our new strategies are presented for the first time today, and this is just the beginning of a nationwide campaign to get our message across. Two regional launches—one in the north and one in the south of the country—will take place and a further event, aimed at investors and financial institutions in the city, is planned. 'A Vision for England' will be distributed widely to decision makers and influential figures within and without the tourism industry and ETB will be consulting on it.

Mr Duncan Bluck ETB chairman

conference markets. By the mid-1990s the total contribution to the GNP including fares to British earnings could be of the order of £21,000 million.

Growth of this order will undoubtedly create more jobs. Over 1.4 million people are employed directly and indirectly in tourism—about one in 15 of those at work in 1985. In the hotel and catering sector alone, jobs rose by 210,000 between 1976 and 1986. Now the ETB hopes for 250,000 new jobs over the next five years—but this depends upon improving amenities, better marketing and ensuring that sufficient accommodation of the right quality is available.

## New approach

*A Vision for England* calls for a radical new approach to tourism and for greater attention to quality development, creative design and good management. The ETB points out that with increasing experience of overseas standards the domestic tourist has become more sophisticated and discerning. Too much of the product, it says frankly, is sub-standard.

It sees the need for:

- better standards of accommodation;
- value for money;
- better managed visitor attractions;
- new technology to be harnessed to improved information and booking systems.
- new investment.

## Marketing objectives

England's heritage is a unique asset and a major attraction to overseas visitors, but action still needs to be taken to encourage ventures with clear and demonstrable potential success. The report identifies strategic objectives:

- to stimulate the further growth of short breaks;

- to give greater emphasis to providing leisure day visits and year-round attractions;
- to assist the growth of the conferences and meetings market;
- to give promotional support and advice to major innovative projects, particularly those which help extend the season;
- to bring employment prospects to depressed areas; and contribute to the wider dispersal of overseas visitors within England;
- to recognise the strategic importance of London in the broader development of English tourism.

The 12 regional tourist boards in England have a key role in implementing *A Vision for England*, representing as they do a unique partnership between commerce, local authorities and the ETB. Through their members in the private and public sectors they are in touch with the 'grass roots' of tourism endeavour and enterprise.

## New investment

The ETB's new development strategy highlights major opportunities for profitable investment in new products, which will strengthen England's appeal as a tourist destination. It lists among these:

### Culture and heritage attractions

England's heritage—of castles, historic houses, museums, art galleries, theatre and performing arts—are an essential part of English culture and tourism. From Hadrian's Wall to Land's End, there is a range of heritage attractions of which more than half have opened in the past 15 years. At least two dozen major heritage sites attracted over a million visits each in 1985.

The ETB aims to support and encourage new and improved heritage attractions which are well managed and offer high standards of interpretation and design.

### Leisure and speciality shopping

The next ten years should see a revolution in shopping habits as highly specialised shopping centres cater for visitors' needs. Already, £2½ billion is spent on shopping, eating and drinking. London particularly benefits but Brighton, Bath, Chester and York have been developed as highly successful specialist shopping centres.

Nevertheless, the report says there are important lessons to be learnt from the United States where the Rouse Company has pioneered such impressive speciality shopping developments as Faneuil Hall, Boston; South Street Seaport, New York; and Baltimore's Harbor place which attracted 20 million visitors in 1985.

In England, the development of centres similar to London's Covent Garden will emphasise local character and provide a wide range of places to eat and drink with a carefully selected mix of speciality shops with atmosphere and entertainment. These would stay open into the evenings and at the weekends and become a natural focus of activity in historic towns and cities, spas and seaside resorts.

### Conference and exhibition centres

There are opportunities for the development of special conference and training centres in certain parts of the



Covent Garden.

Photo: British Tourist Authority

country—the latest being the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre at Westminster, and other large centres in Bournemouth, Greater Manchester and Torquay.

The National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham is now very successful and has plans to expand further. However, there is a need for a small number of well-equipped regional centres, important as industrial and commercial showcases for British products and for sports events and entertainment, tailored for the needs of local markets.

### Theme parks

Both Alton Towers and Thorpe Park have shown how successful properly managed theme parks can be. Alton Towers now receives over two million visitors a year and proposals for Battersea Power Station and Wonder-World at Corby are unique concepts. They will require highly professional standards modelled on and rivalling Disney.

By contrast, Pleasurewood Hills near Lowestoft is an excellent example of a low-key family attraction. There are other success stories frequently sited in areas of relatively high unemployment, where, based on industrial heritage attractions, developments such as Ironbridge, Wigan Pier, Beamish and Castlefield in Manchester are having a major impact on tourism trends. A new development being planned in the Black Country could revolutionise the education leisure market with a scheme linking the Black Country Museum with an underground canal ride, Dudley Zoo and the Castle.

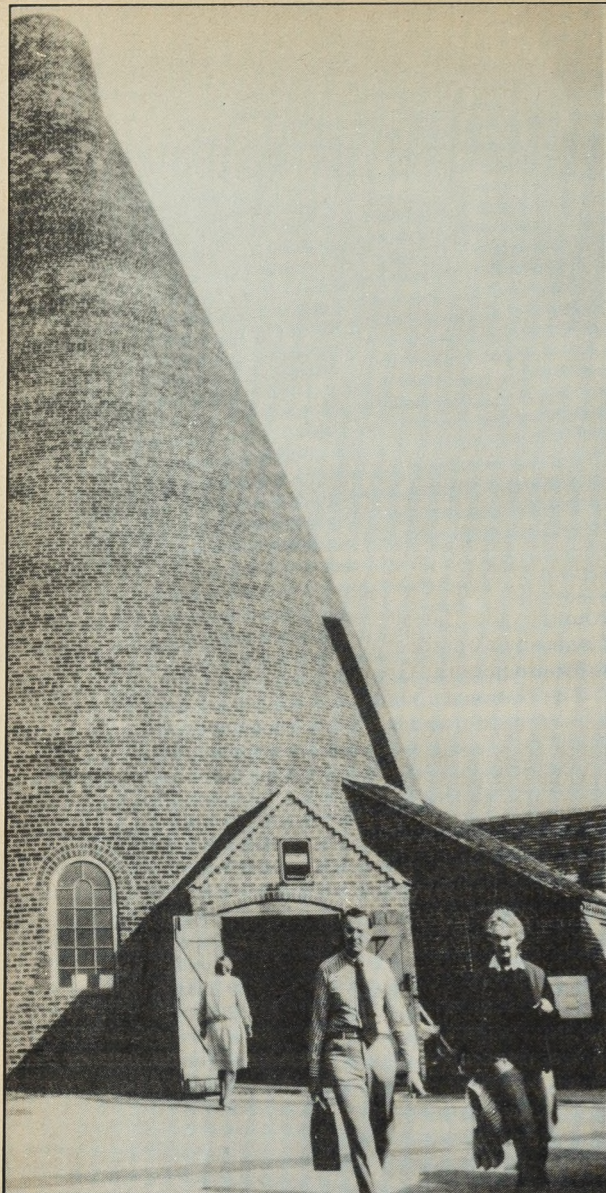
### Indoor complexes

An important way by which English resorts and other centres can compete with package holidays to the Mediterranean is in the provision of all-weather leisure attractions, most notably, covered complexes with activities for all ages.

They do require major capital investment involving a partnership between developers, operators and local authorities. Where successful they can be operated throughout the year, helping to extend the tourist season and providing more full-time, permanent jobs.

### All-year-round holiday villages

Over the past ten years the domestic holiday market has moved towards short-break and special interest packages



Stuart Crystal works, Stourbridge.

Photo: Crown Copyright

offering good quality accommodation and catering.

The first-all year round holiday centre in England is being opened in Sherwood Forest in July 1987 by Center Parcs, a UK subsidiary of a Dutch company. Such centres, often in wooded or lake settings with a full range of leisure facilities, have already become part of the Dutch and German way of life. They offer a range of shopping, entertainment and sports facilities with accommodation modestly priced and finished to a good standard.

The Club Mediterranée's Eldorado Centre in Vienna is seen as the shape of things to come. It comprises a 400 bedroom luxury hotel with indoor leisure and entertainment complex, with themed restaurants and a style geared towards the more sophisticated adult market.

#### Mixed development

Mixed leisure developments together with shopping, office or industrial development, perhaps clustering around a marina or a golf course designed to international standards, call for creative project funding. In England there are also opportunities for waterfront developments in many older towns and cities. Albert Dock, Liverpool,

combines a maritime museum, a museum of immigration and the 'Tate Gallery of the North' to provide a powerful attraction.

ETB is also involved with ambitious schemes for the historic harbours of Portsmouth, Bristol and Plymouth.

#### Accommodation

The provision of good quality accommodation at reasonable prices, and luxury hotels—both particularly required in London—is also a major area for investment. The report sets its five year target:

- a minimum of 10,000 new bedrooms in hotels to provide for the lower end of the market;
- a minimum of 5,000 bedrooms in luxury hotels and the development of 'super inns' in historic towns and cities;
- meeting the need for at least 16,000 more hotel rooms in London by the early 1990s and 30,000 by the mid 1990s;
- more high quality country house hotels and many other quality developments.

#### Other

The report also lists five-year targets for many other areas such as rural tourism, restaurants and catering, country house and sporting hotels and time share holiday accommodation. It also draws attention to the needs of improved infra-structure in airports and transport.

#### Public and private sectors bridge

Local authorities and many other public bodies have a vital part to play in providing a favourable climate for developing tourism. They are being brought together through the ETB's series of Tourism Development Action Programmes (TDAPs), discussed in a previous *Employment Gazette* article.<sup>1</sup>

Attracting finance on reasonable terms for innovative projects, tourism and leisure, the report admits, can be exceptionally difficult. City institutions tend to see tourism as a lightweight high-risk industry. The ETB aims to transform attitudes towards investment in tourism and leisure by demonstrating the industry's real growth potential. It will continue to work closely with Government departments and other public agencies which can provide financial support to tourism developments.

The ETB is able to advise on development schemes, arrange finance packages and provide a project management service to local authorities.

#### Development of Tourism Act—Section 4

Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act, 1969 enables the ETB to offer incentives for the development of tourism projects. The scheme has been very successful. The ETB has relaunched its Section 4 scheme this year targeted upon its new development strategy. It has introduced an Innovation Fund designed to assist medium and large-scale projects with capital cost in excess of £100,000. Strategic projects costing in excess of £1 million will also be eligible. The fund aims to encourage:

- overseas investors, operators and developers;

<sup>1</sup> See "If you've got it, flaunt it—making the most of city tourism", *Employment Gazette*, April 1987, pp 167-171.



Community Programme workers restoring mountain path.

Photo: Crown Copyright

- established hotel and leisure companies;
- entrepreneurial developers and investment companies;
- local authorities and the voluntary sector.

Emphasis will be placed on ventures which are innovative, strategic and pace-setting.

The ETB aims to generate £470 million of investment over five years through use of the Innovation Fund for new business development.

A further £100 million of investment could be generated through the Small Business Development Fund, aimed at projects costing less than £100,000. This will be administered through England's regional tourist boards. It is particularly aimed at improving existing attractions, accommodation and other facilities.

#### Community Programme

Apart from financial assistance, the Community Programme funded by the Manpower Services Commission provides a valuable source of manpower in carrying through tourism schemes which benefit the community.

The ETB and MSC have together launched the Tourism and Community Programme initiative to promote the use of such resources in developing tourism facilities.

#### Conclusion

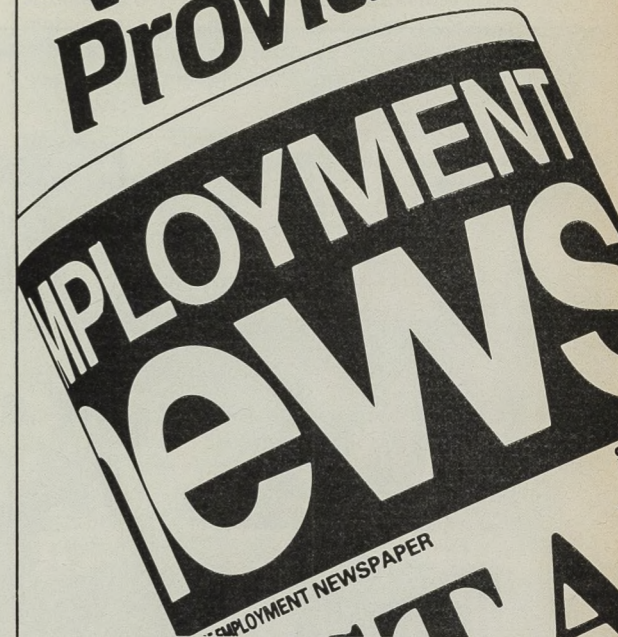
In the past many people have seen tourism as an important industry but essentially high risk and subject to seasonal and cyclical factors. Tourism is now recognised by Government as a major job creator and the time has come for the status of the industry in the service sector to reflect its rightful position alongside manufacturing industry, as part of the country's economic base.

A *Vision for England* aims to put the past image to rest and to establish tourism in England as a first division industry central to economic development and the creation of wealth and jobs.

#### Other sources

For other articles on the development of tourism, see "Management training in tourism" by Liz Davies, in *Employment Gazette*, January 1987 edition, and "Postcards and piers or plums ripe for picking?" by Sean Gough in the August 1986 edition.

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# Special Feature



Everton Forbes Picture Framing, Battersea, backed by BiC ethnic minority unit

Photo: Humphrey Neman

## Business in the Community —the first five years

by Geoffrey Rigby

This article reviews the rapid expansion of Business in the Community since its formation just over five years ago—particularly of its outstanding role in the successful creation of the 350 enterprise agencies that exist today.

“Business in the Community has come a long way since it started in 1981,” said David Trippier, Minister for Small Firms. “If anyone had said to me at that time that this organisation would be instrumental in bringing into being the 350 enterprise agencies that exist today, with the power to open the doors to management at the highest level, to achieve the personal and financial commitment by leading figures in industry and make

regeneration a fact rather than a theory—with our future king as its active president—I wouldn’t have believed it.”

### Achievements

Some of BiC’s achievements given in its strategic review of the first five years were:

- Of the current total of over 350 enterprise agencies,

one of the prime activities supported by Business in the Community, more than 250 have been sponsored with the assistance of more than 3,000 companies helping to create some 20,000 new businesses each year.

- Several small enterprise loan funds have been set up by companies such as Shell, Rank Xerox and National Girobank to serve the need of the small-scale, high risk entrepreneur.
- Many more companies are contributing to the enterprise agencies’ managed workshop concept whereby redundant industrial buildings are refurbished and redesigned to provide units for small business common services, such as secretarial and security.
- Ethnic minorities have been assisted by a major awareness conference involving 60 BiC governing council members and leaders from the black community. Black business development agencies have been established and several workshops and support programmes have been developed by the Black Enterprise Unit at BiC.
- Company support for inner city initiatives has grown to the point where over 100 examples can be cited of initiatives in investment, employment, training, purchasing and involvement in partnership and community projects.

### Unique experiment

Business in the Community was founded in 1981 in response to concern in the corporate sector at rising unemployment and unrest in the inner cities. It was a unique experiment to involve the business community in local economic regeneration on the grounds that it was in its own direct commercial interest to introduce a new dynamism in the local community.

Set up by major companies, government, trade unions, the professions and voluntary organisations, BiC was designed to act as a catalyst for the greater involvement of industry and commerce in the local communities where they are based, where they trade, and from where they draw their employees. It now has more than 250 corporate members committed to economic regeneration.

BiC is a company limited by guarantee. Its core expenditure is financed by subscriptions from members, with special grants for particular projects from the Government and charitable trusts.

### DE support

In his annual report for 1986 Lord Carr, chairman of BiC, gave the credit for its achievements to “the active leadership of top corporate executives in BiC’s governing council, board and executive committee, both in forming policy and supporting initiatives, financially and in kind.

“Included in the support from our corporate members, the Department of Employment made available to BiC a fund of £77,000 in 1985–86. It enables BiC to run training courses for enterprise agency staff at Durham University Business School, and to produce *BiC Post* and a number of other publications. Work is proceeding with the Department on the development of other courses and I am greatly encouraged that the Department has been able to double its funding in this respect for the current year.”

In the same report chief executive Stephen O’Brien,

referring to BiC’s fifth birthday party, said it typified the organisation’s purpose “to get people together, planning partnerships in wealth and job creation, who in the normal course of their lives would have no occasion to meet. That is the principal task of BiC and we are learning as we go.”

### Organisation

As a result of a strategic review, BiC has now streamlined its central administration and appointed a new management team with specialist expertise, who will provide continuity of purpose and service. Originally BiC was dependent on staff provided on secondment by members.

The organisation now has four divisions, each with a specific work programme, objectives and performance indicators.

### Development

The Development Division is concerned with the BiC inner city initiatives set up in the wake of the Handsworth riots, in September 1986, to find an effective response to growing inner city problems. One example of this activity was its involvement in securing private sector support for the first Prince of Wales Community Venture pilot project in Sunderland. This provides an integrated programme of community service, enterprise and development for 17 to 24-year-olds. The scheme has been a considerable success and is being put on a more permanent footing for expansion in other areas.



Employment Minister, David Trippier (left), with South Ribble Business Venture director, Derek Wakefield, and BiC chief executive, Stephen O’Brien (right).

Photo: Crown copyright

Another important development was to promote the exchange of ideas and experience with the United States. BiC was co-sponsor of an Anglo-American conference “Future for Youth” held in Boston last September and attended by the Prince of Wales, BiC’s president.

The Minority Enterprise Programme, another innovation, was set up within BiC in 1985 to promote greater opportunity in the private sector in the areas of employment, training and support for black businesses.

This programme now has seven YTS development officers on secondment from MSC under the management of BiC co-ordinator Beverley Bernard. Their aim is two-fold: firstly, to persuade employers to rethink attitudes to equal opportunities, including their interviewing techniques, by holding frequent seminars on the subject.

Secondly they work through schools and parents to counteract prejudices created in young blacks against joining the YTS. Results are encouraging and the programme is expanding.



HRH The Prince of Wales, president BiC, in the workshop of Enterprise Signs, Birkenhead.

A graduate sponsorship programme, "the Windsor Fellowship", has been developed in conjunction with Project Fullempley to provide management experience for black undergraduates. Advisory and consultancy services in this area are freely available and a register of black professionals has been established.

### Partnership

The Partnership Division is primarily concerned with the setting up of independent, business-led local partnerships—most notably the formation of enterprise agencies.

The main roles of these agencies are to help new and small businesses to develop, and to promote economic growth and employment in local communities. They provide practical help and advice free of charge.

Enterprise agencies are non-profit making companies limited by guarantee, financed and supported by the private sector and both local and central government.

### Membership services

The Membership Services Division is responsible for BiC's consultancy and training programmes for its corporate members, and it advises them on the formation of their community policies and programmes.

Consultancy services include: reviews of community links at plant level; formulation of communication strategies and assistance in the design of new employment programmes. There are regular briefing sessions for new members on BiC's services and interests, and members are encouraged to keep in touch with their local branches to inform them of their activities.

BiC's regional organisation now has 12 offices, staffed by regional directors whose role is to liaise with and develop local partnerships in their areas. They also provide a link with member companies and national and local network organisations.

### Public affairs

The Public Affairs Division concentrates on communications and its publications have been well received. These include a quarterly *BiC Magazine* and the *BiC Post*, both launched last spring. The magazine reports on community involvement and is intended for executives, politicians, trade union officials and civil servants. *BiC Post* is a bi-monthly tabloid newspaper describing the rapidly increasing level of enterprise agency activity. It has also become a focus for the exchange of good ideas and practice.

There are several other publications including a

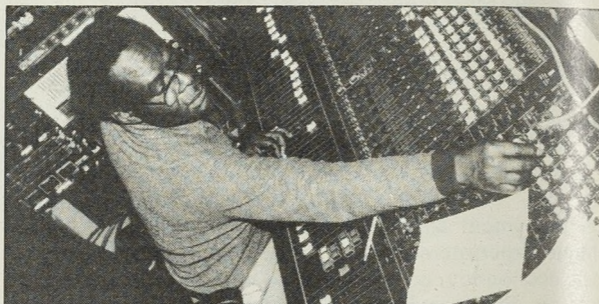
*Guideline* series and publications on special subjects including a *BiC City Newsletter*.

Another important innovation (launched by HRH the Prince of Wales at a reception hosted by the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street) is the Per Cent Club. Its members are companies which have promised to give half a per cent of the pre-tax profits or 1¼ per cent of their gross annual dividend to benefit the community. Joint chairmen are Sir Hector Laing (United Biscuits) and Mark Weinberg (Allied Dunbar).

BiC is also a founder member of the European Business and Innovation Centre Network (EBN). Business Innovation Centres, which include science parks, are being set up in eight centres around the country with the assistance of the European Commission. The Commission is using the EBN as consultants in a programme to launch 60 new Business Innovation Centres in the European Community over the next three years.

### Prime achievement

Undoubtedly, the prime achievement of BiC to date has been the enormous energy it has put into the growth of the enterprise agency movement. The first of these came into being in St Helens; it was an experiment which supplied answers to many of the problems facing areas where high unemployment has been caused by the decay of local industry.



Sound mixing console, Brent Music Co-op, another BiC ethnic minority enterprise.

At that time (1978) it was seen by David Trippier, now the Minister for Small Firms at the Department of Employment, to be a possible solution to the problems besetting his own home area and constituency, Rossendale. This again was typical of a region which had become moribund, having once enjoyed a prosperous textile industry.

David Trippier applied the experience gained by St Helens to Rossendale and it was partly his energy and commitment which helped the present enterprise agency concept to become a marketable commodity with a nationwide application. Rossendale today is referred to as the "Valley of Enterprise"; it is rapidly being restored to new industrial health and unemployment has been halved in the last five years.

### Last word

*Employment Gazette* decided it was appropriate to give David Trippier the last word. How would he like to see BiC develop?

"I would like to see an expansion of training for management, particularly through the excellent MSC programmes. The enterprise agency side is now into a period of consolidation rather than the rapid expansion we have seen over the past five years.

"Training the managers of tomorrow and the entrepreneurs of today is a logical priority."

## Special Feature



Photo: Brenda Prince/Format

## Pensioner price indices: revision of weights

This article gives the weights being used in 1987 for the two special price indices which are compiled for one- and two-person pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits.

In a report in 1968 (Cmnd 3677) the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee (then called the Cost of Living Advisory Committee) recommended that two special indices of retail prices should be compiled to cover the one- and two-person pensioner households whose expenditure has always been excluded from the weighting pattern of the general index of retail prices. The Committee recommended that the pensioner indices should be compiled in the same way as the general index except that they should exclude housing costs and be quarterly rather than monthly. For purposes of these indices 'pensioner households' are defined as those deriving at least three-quarters of their income from national insurance retirement pensions and other social security benefits. Such households account for over half of all retired households but for slightly less than a half of all

retired people as, among pensioner households, those mainly dependent on state benefits are more likely to consist of only one person. Retired households not falling into the pensioner category are included in the coverage of the general RPI.

In its latest report, submitted and accepted in July 1986, the RPI Advisory Committee recommended that the pensioner indices should be continued, and that the proposals made in respect of the general index should apply equally to them.<sup>1</sup> In particular it should be noted that:

- There has been a change in the structure of component categories of goods and services for which indices are compiled and weights published.

<sup>1</sup> See the article "Retail Prices Index: revision of weights" in the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*, on p 185-190.

This provides a more meaningful breakdown of expenditure but does not affect the overall measurement of price change.

- The definition of "income" used for identifying pensioner households has been brought into line with the concepts established by the Advisory Committee, by including the value of housing benefit as part of income and excluding owner-occupiers' imputed rents. The effect has been to increase somewhat the number of households regarded as pensioner households for RPI purposes.

The weighting patterns used in calculating the indices for 1986 are based on the expenditure of "pensioner households" in the three years to June 1986, as shown by the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), revalued to January 1987 prices. The data for the latest year (from July 1985) have been compiled according to the new index structure and income definition, and adjustments have been made to the data for the earlier years to put them on a comparable basis. The resultant weights are given in *table 1*. Comparable figures for the general index (consistent with those published in the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*) are given in *table 2*.

**Table 1 Price indices for pensioner households mainly dependent on state benefits: weights for use in 1987**

	Weight out of 1,000		Weight out of 1,000	
	One-person households	Two-person households	One-person households	Two-person households
<b>FOOD</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>327</b>		
Bread	21	22	Household consumables	23
Cereals	8	8	Pet care	7
Biscuits and cakes	21	19	<b>HOUSEHOLD SERVICES</b>	<b>69</b>
Beef	17	24	Postal charges	6
Lamb, of which			Telephone charges	39
Home-killed lamb	11	12	Domestic services	12
Pork	7	8	Fees and subscriptions	12
Bacon	10	12	<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b>64</b>
Poultry	11	11	Men's outerwear	7
Other meat	22	23	Women's outerwear	20
Fish, of which	15	17	Children's outerwear	1
Fresh fish	4	5	Other clothing	19
Butter	8	7	Footwear	17
Oils and fats	6	7	<b>PERSONAL GOODS AND SERVICES</b>	<b>49</b>
Cheese	8	8	Personal articles	5
Eggs	8	8	Chemists' goods	25
Milk	30	29	Personal services	19
Milk products	5	5	<b>MOTORING EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>20</b>
Tea	11	10	Purchase of motor vehicles	2
Coffee and other hot drinks	8	6	Maintenance of motor vehicles	7
Soft drinks	9	9	Petrol and oil	6
Sugar and preserves	10	9	Vehicle tax and insurance	5
Sweets and chocolates	8	9	<b>FARES AND OTHER TRAVEL COSTS</b>	<b>22</b>
Potatoes, of which	11	13	Rail fares	2
Unprocessed potatoes	9	10	Bus and coach fares	14
Vegetables, of which	21	20	Other travel costs	6
Fresh vegetables	14	14	<b>LEISURE GOODS</b>	<b>48</b>
Fruit, of which	17	15	Audio-visual equipment	3
Fresh fruit	14	12	Records and tapes	3
Other foods	17	15	Toys, photographic and sports goods	4
<b>CATERING</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	Books and newspapers	33
Restaurant meals	18	13	Gardening products	5
Take-away meals and snacks	14	12	<b>LEISURE SERVICES</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>45</b>	Television licences and rentals	38
Beer, of which	16	28	Entertainment and recreation	4
On licence sales	12	22	<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Off licence sales	4	6		
Wines and spirits, of which	13	17		
On licence sales	4	4		
Off licence sales	9	13		
<b>TOBACCO</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>51</b>		
Cigarettes	33	45		
Other tobacco	2	6		
<b>FUEL AND LIGHT</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>141</b>		
Coal and solid fuels	30	33		
Electricity	82	57		
Gas	60	42		
Oil and other fuels	15	9		
<b>HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>87</b>		
Furniture	7	9		
Furnishings	13	16		
Electrical appliances	22	24		
Other household equipment	11	11		

**Table 2 Weights for the general RPI excluding housing**

Food	198
Catering	55
Alcoholic drink	90
Tobacco	45
Fuel and light	72
Household goods	86
Household services	52
Clothing and footwear	88
Personal goods and services	45
Motoring expenditure	151
Fares and other travel costs	26
Leisure goods	56
Leisure services	36
<b>All items except housing</b>	<b>1,000</b>

# Labour Market Data

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**Labour Market Statistics:**  
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes

May 14, Thursday  
June 18, Thursday  
July 16, Thursday

**Retail Prices Index**

May 15, Friday  
June 12, Friday  
July 10, Friday

**Tourism**

June 3, Wednesday  
July 8, Wednesday  
Aug 5, Wednesday

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

**Unemployment and vacancies:** 01-213 5662 (AnsaFone Service) /6572

**Retail Prices Index:** 0923 28500 ext. 456 (AnsaFone Service).

**Employment and hours:** 0928 715 151 ext. 423 (AnsaFone Service).

**Average Earnings Index:** 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412

**Tourism:** 01-215 6142

## Trends in labour statistics

### Summary

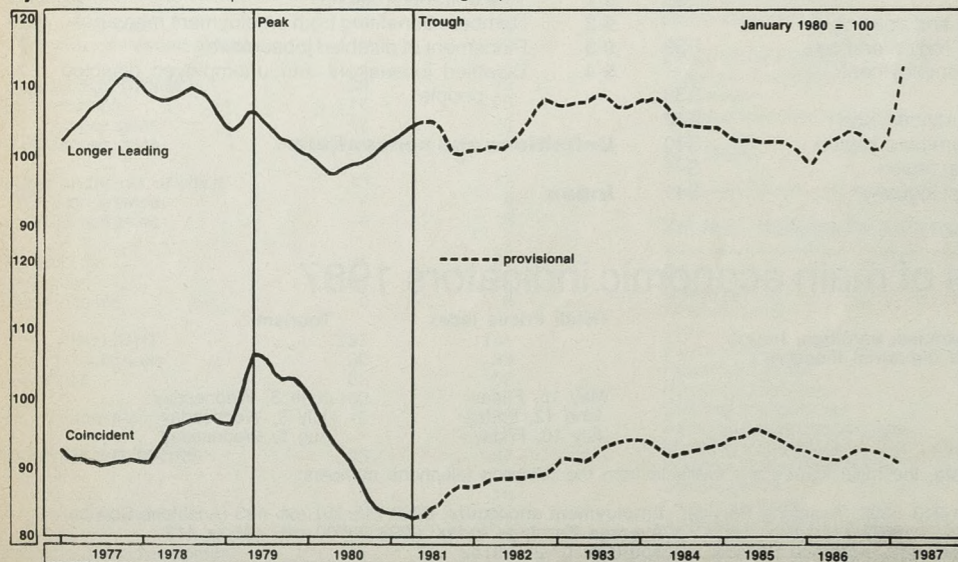
Latest estimates indicate that GDP (output) in the UK rose by about 1/2 per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1986 and was some 3 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. GDP (O) in 1986 as a whole was 3 per cent higher than in 1985.

Output of the production industries in the three months to February 1987 is provisionally estimated to have increased by 1/2 per cent compared with the previous three months to a level nearly 2 1/2 per cent above the corresponding period a year earlier. Within the total, manufacturing output was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The employed labour force has continued to rise, with an increase of 87,000 in the fourth quarter of 1986 contributing to a total increase in 1986 of 176,000, compared with an increase of 236,000 in the previous year. The employed labour force has increased by 1,130,000 since March 1983. The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industry decreased by an estimated 9,000 per month in the three months ending February.

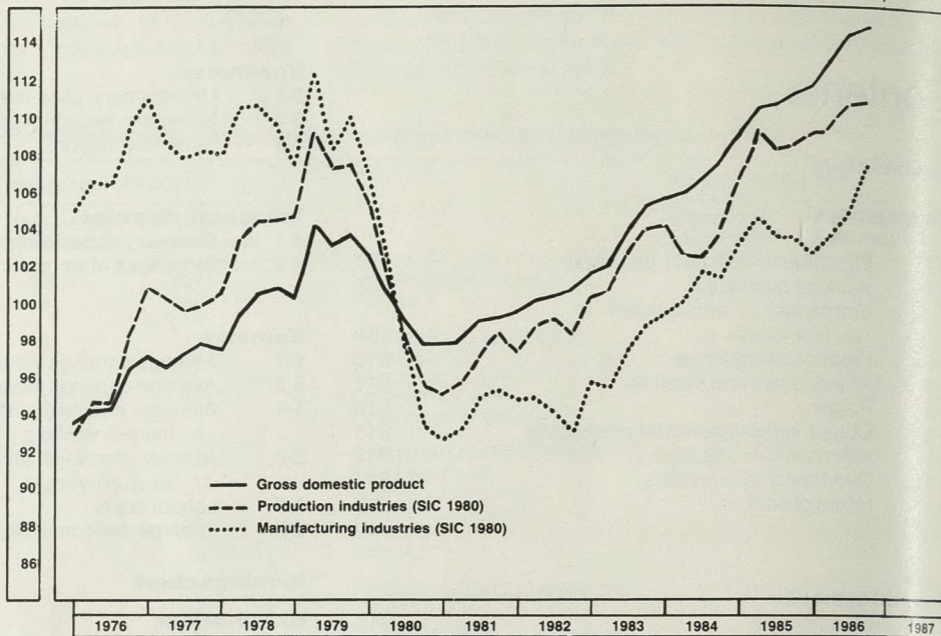
Adult unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell sharply again, by 30,000, between February and March. The trend in unemployment clearly continues downward. The average fall during the past six months was 25,000 per month, yet again the largest six-month fall since 1973.

### Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups



### OUTPUT INDICES

Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)



The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to February was 7 1/2 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to January.

The rate of inflation in March, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, rose slightly to 4.0 per cent from the 3.9 per cent recorded in February.

During the twelve months to February 1987 a provisional total of 3.2 million working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial action. This compares with 2.7 million days lost in the

twelve months to February 1986 but an annual average of 11.1 million days over the ten years to February 1986.

The number of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in December 1986 was 2 per cent more than a year earlier, with the number from North America 10 per cent higher. The number of visits abroad by UK residents was 2 per cent more than a year earlier. The travel account of the balance of payments showed a surplus of £140 million in December, compared with a surplus of £79 million a year earlier.

### Economic background

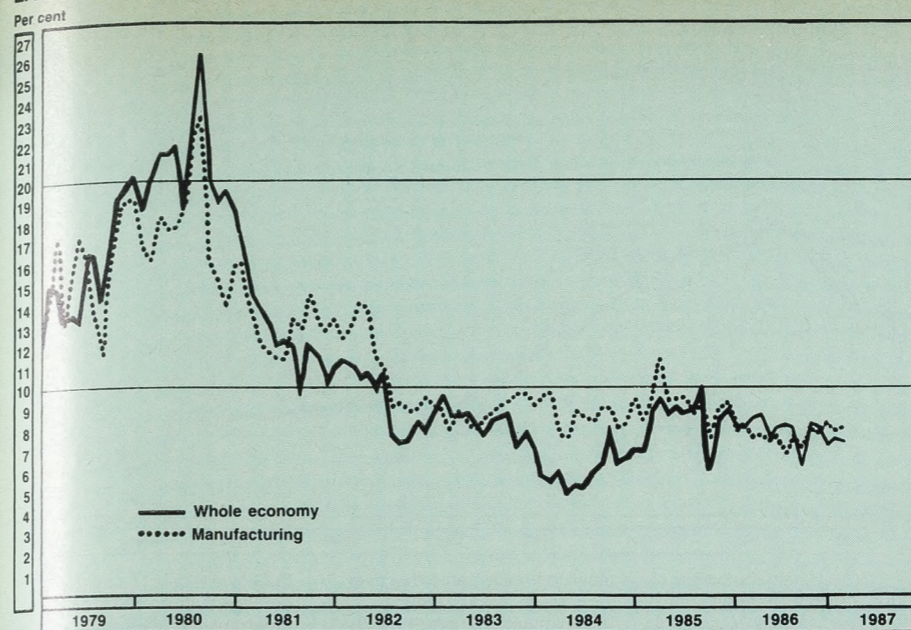
The Treasury forecast published at the time of the Budget suggested that the economy will grow in 1987 by 3 per cent, following growth of 3 1/2 per cent in 1986; this improved growth performance is expected to be accompanied by an annual inflation rate of about 4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1987.

The March results of the *CBI Monthly Industrial Trends Survey* showed further improvements compared with the good results in February. The survey suggested faster output growth than reported in February and showed improvements in total and export order books; the results remain encouraging even after seasonal factors have been taken into account. Expectations concerning domestic order price increases improved in March but still suggested that inflationary pressures are currently higher than the very low levels of 1986.

Latest estimates indicate that *Gross Domestic Product (Output)* rose by about 1/2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1986 and was about 3 1/2 per cent above its level of a year earlier. GDP in 1986 as a whole was 3 per cent higher than in 1985, or 2 per cent higher after making allowance for the direct effects of the 1984-85 coal dispute.

*Output of the production industries* in the three months to February 1987 is provisionally estimated to have been 1/2 per cent

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



higher than in the previous three months and was 2 1/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

*Manufacturing output* in the latest three months was 1/2 per cent higher than in the previous three months, 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago and more than 15 per cent higher than the trough in the first quarter of 1981. Within manufacturing, the output of the chemicals industry, of engineering and allied industries and of 'other manufacturing' all increased by 1 per cent between the two latest three-month periods. The output of textiles and clothing, however, fell by 1 per cent and that of other minerals by 3 per cent. There was little change in the output of the metals and food, drink and tobacco industries. Output of the energy sector in the latest three months was little changed both from the previous three months and the same period a year earlier.

*Consumers' expenditure* was unchanged in the fourth quarter of 1986, on the provisional estimate and in volume terms, from the third quarter but was nearly 4 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The volume of *retail sales* in February 1987, was similar to the average level of the fourth quarter, but well above the January index which was depressed by the effects of the severe weather. In the three months to February the level of sales was nearly 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

*Stocks held by UK industry*, on the revised estimate and at 1980 prices, rose by about £395 million in the fourth quarter of 1986. During 1986 as a whole the level of stocks held by UK industry rose by about £565 million—almost 1 per cent of the level at the start of the year. Within the total, stocks held by

manufacturers in the fourth quarter were reduced by around £100 million. There was a rise in wholesalers' stocks of around £120 million in the fourth quarter while retailers' stocks rose by around £165 million; the latter rise could be due, in part, to retail sales in December being slightly below retailers' expectations. In 1986 as a whole stocks of manufacturers and distributors rose by about £185 million.

*Money supply* information (not seasonally adjusted) for the calendar month of February shows that M0 fell by 1.5 per cent but that £M3 rose by 1.9 per cent. After seasonal adjustment, M0 fell by 0.8 per cent but £M3 rose by 2.2 per cent. Over the 12 months to end-February 1987, M0 rose by 4.1 per cent and £M3 rose by 18.9 per cent on unadjusted figures. The target growth range for M0 in 1987-88 will be 2-6 per cent; no target has been set for £M3 but growth of broad money will continue to be taken into account in assessing monetary conditions, as will the exchange rate.

The *Public Sector Borrowing Requirement* (not seasonally adjusted) in March is provisionally estimated to have been minus £3.3 billion. This gives a cumulative PSBR for 1986-87 of £3.3 billion compared with £5.8 billion in 1985-86. However, comparisons between the years are affected by differences in the proceeds from privatisation and buoyant non-oil tax revenues. The Chancellor indicated in his Budget speech that the PSBR in 1986-87 as a whole is expected to be about £4 billion, compared with the forecast of the PSBR for the financial year 1986-87 given in the Autumn Statement of around £7 billion. This is the second successive year that the outturn has been significantly below the forecast. The Public

Sector Borrowing Requirement for 1987-88 has been set at £4 billion, 1 per cent of GDP.

*Sterling's effective exchange rate* in March rose by 4 1/4 per cent to an average of 71.9, with a similar rise against the dollar and a rise of nearly 5 per cent against other major currencies; the index was 3 1/2 per cent lower than in the same month a year earlier, reflecting an overall fall over this period against European currencies and the Japanese yen while sterling gained 8 1/2 per cent against the dollar. In the week ending April 9 sterling's effective exchange rate averaged 72.2, an increase of 1 per cent over previous week; during the same period sterling rose against the dollar by 3/4 per cent to \$1.62. *UK base rates* were cut by 1/2 per cent on March 9, and a further 1/2 per cent, to 10 per cent, on March 18. The level had been at 11 per cent since October 14, 1986.

The current account of the *balance of payments* showed a deficit of £0.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1986 leading to a deficit for the year of £1.1 billion. Later

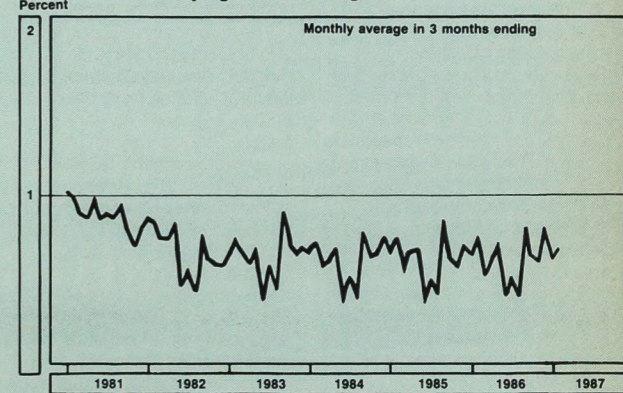
figures show that *visible trade* was in deficit in the three months to February 1987 by £1.6 billion following a £2.5 billion deficit in the previous three months. Within the total, the surplus on trade in oil rose from £0.8 billion to £1.0 billion while the deficit on non-oil trade decreased by £0.8 billion to £2.6 billion. With the *invisible* account projected at a surplus of £1.8 billion in the latest three months, the current account is estimated to have been in surplus by £0.2 billion compared with a deficit of £0.7 billion in the previous three months. The Treasury forecast published at the time of the Budget expected the current account of the balance of payments to remain in deficit in 1987 by some £2 1/2 billion. In the three months to February 1987 the *volume of exports* rose by 2 per cent to a level 10 per cent higher than a year earlier, with the underlying trend in the volume of non-oil exports continuing upwards. The *volume of imports* fell by 3 per cent in the latest three months but was 11 per cent higher than a year earlier; the underlying level of non-oil imports may have stabilised in recent months.

### Employment

The *employed labour force* in Great Britain—which includes the self-employed and HM Forces as well as employees in employment—is estimated to have increased by 87,000 in the last quarter of 1986 following an increase of 54,000 in the third quarter. This continues the upward trend which started in March 1983, since when the employed labour force is estimated to have increased by 1,130,000. The total increase over the year ending December 1986 is estimated at 176,000 compared with the increase of 236,000 in the previous year; however, the rate of increase has strengthened since March 1986.

The December quarter's increase of 87,000 in the *employed labour force* is the net result of an assumed increase of 26,000 in the self-employed, an estimated increase of some 64,000

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



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

employees in employment and a reduction of 3,000 in HM Forces. The number of employees employed in services increased again, by 69,000 in the December quarter, while the numbers in manufacturing and energy and water supply industries decreased by 4,000 and 9,000, respectively. The numbers employed in other industries (which includes agriculture and construction) increased by 8,000.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain decreased by an estimated 1,000 in February 1987. The monthly estimates can fluctuate erratically and a clearer picture may be given by considering three-month averages. Over the three months ending February the average decrease was 9,000 per month which compares with average decreases of 2,000 per month in the three months ending November 1986 and 10,000 per month in the three months ending February 1986. It is also less than the average monthly decreases in the various three month periods ending in February 1986 to September 1986.

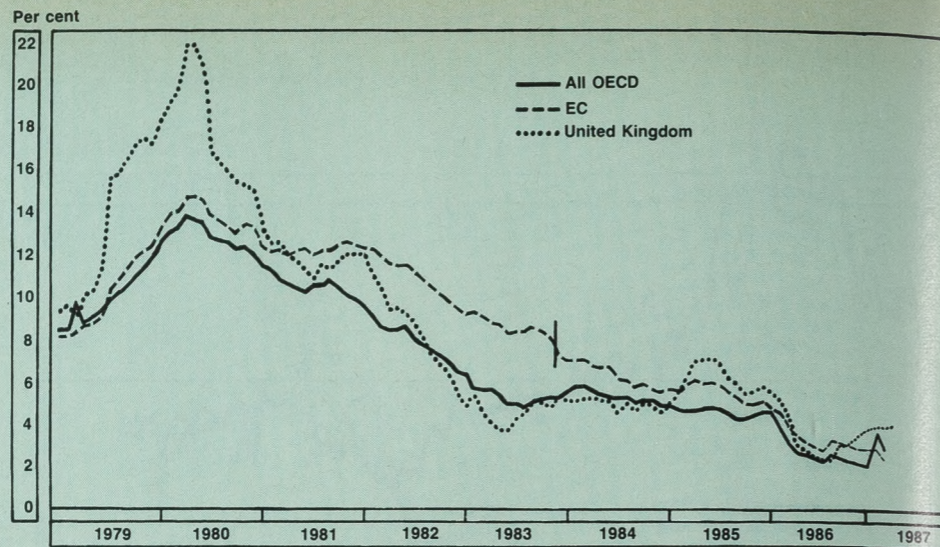
Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 12.2 million hours a week in February (seasonally adjusted), giving an average for the three months ending February of 11.5 million hours a week. With the exception of what may have been an erratic figure for January 1987, overtime working has fluctuated between 11.5 to 12 million hours a week since January 1986, a little below the peak level of slightly above 12 million hours a week which was maintained for most of 1986.

Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0.43 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) in manufacturing industries in February 1987 which made an average of 0.48 million hours per week lost in the three months ending February. This compares with an average of 0.57 million hours per week lost in the previous three months ending November and 0.38 million hours per week lost in the three months ending February 1986.

The index of average weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries, which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours, was estimated at 103.3 in February 1987 (seasonally adjusted). This gave an average for the three months ending February of 102.8 which compares with 102.9 for the previous three months ending November and 103.3 for the three months ending February 1986. The series has been slightly revised to reflect the incorporation of the latest estimate of the average hours of manual employees at October 1986.

The latest estimates and projections of the civilian labour

### Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year



force in Great Britain show a rise of 102,000 between 1985 and 1986, comprising a rise of 147,000 in the female labour force and a fall of 45,000 in the male labour force. This is lower than the rise of 179,000 previously projected because of the greater than expected falls in male activity rates revealed by the preliminary results of the 1986 Labour Force Survey, partly offset by higher projected rises in the population of working age. It is considerably lower than the 211,000 increase between 1984 and 1985 and the 522,000 in the previous year, which were associated with strong rises in female activity rates as well as in the population of working age. Beyond 1986, the labour force is projected to continue rising but at a declining rate after 1987—by 194,000 between 1986 and 1987, and only 15,000 between 1990 and 1991—largely because of demographic factors: it is projected that by 1991 entries to the population of working age will no longer exceed exits.

### Unemployment and Vacancies

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) fell sharply, by over 30,000, between February and March. This is the eighth consecutive monthly fall since last July, and since then the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment has fallen by over 180,000 to stand at 3,042,900 (11.0 per cent).

In the six months since September, there has been a fall of 150,000, or 25,000 per month, the largest six months fall since the six months ending April 1973. The recent falls have been experienced by both men and women. On average over the last six months,

male unemployment fell by over 13,500 a month and female unemployment by over 11,400 a month.

All regions experienced a fall in unemployment between February and March, as they did in the previous month. Similarly, all regions have now had a fall over the last six months. Over the past year the unemployment rate has fallen fastest in the North and Wales; the only regions to experience an increase were Scotland and Northern Ireland.

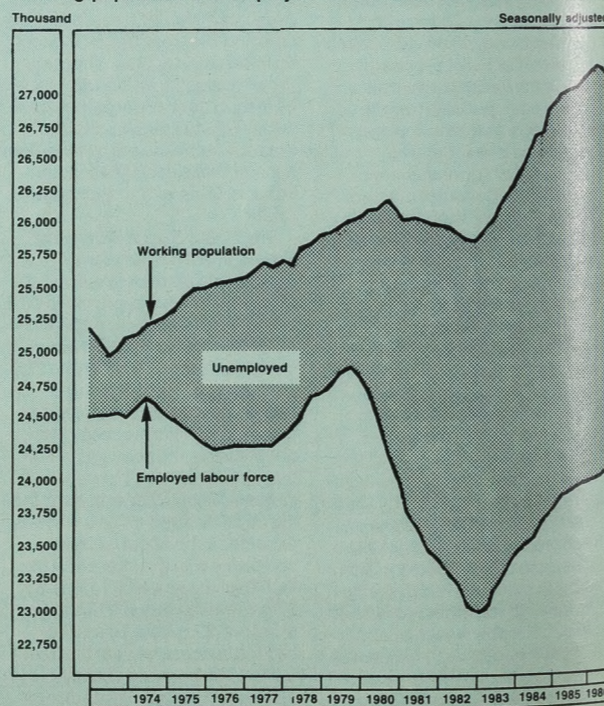
Total unemployment in the UK (unadjusted including school leavers) fell by 82,000 in March to 3,143,000, 11.4 per cent of the working population. The overall total is 180,000 lower than in March last year, the biggest 12-month fall since December 1973. In March

there was a fall of nearly 75,000 among adults and nearly 8,000 among school leavers. The school leaver total, at 72,000, was nearly 13,000 lower than a year ago.

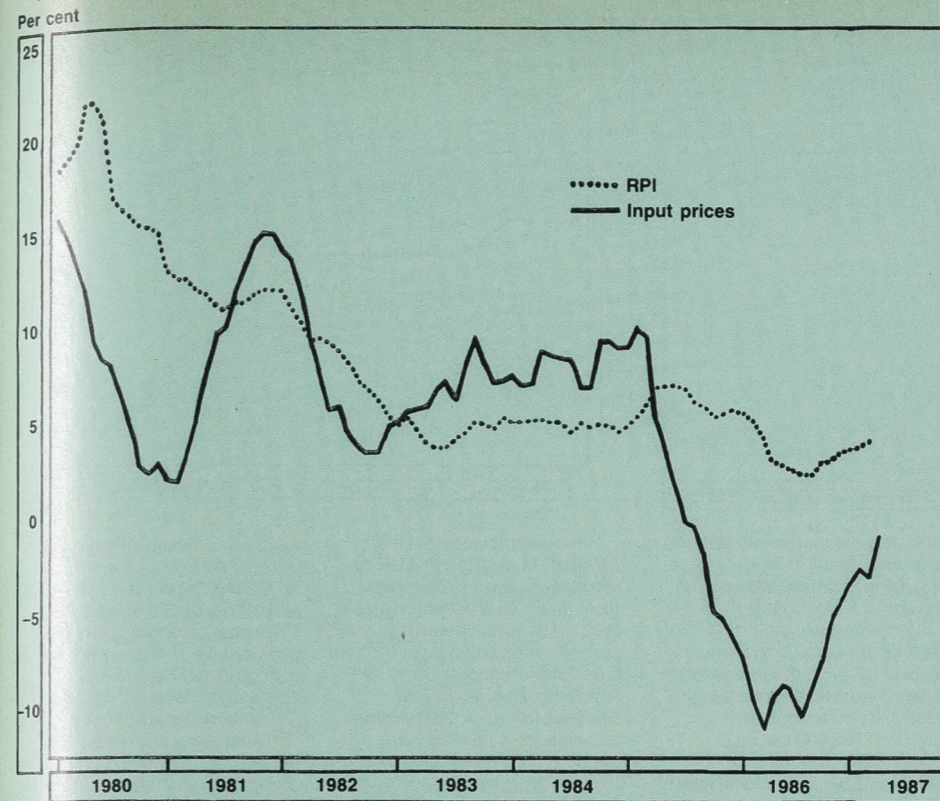
The fall of 75,000 among adults in the month to March was much larger than the fall of about 45,000 expected from seasonal influences, so that the seasonally adjusted adult total fell by 30,000.

The stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) increased by 3,500 to nearly 211,000 in March, showing some recovery from the recent falls. Inflows of notified vacancies, outflows and placings all recovered sharply following the falls in the previous two months, possibly caused by the bad weather between the vacancy

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



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



count dates. They are back to record levels since the series began in 1980.

### Productivity

Whole economy productivity increased steadily during most of 1986 so that, by the fourth quarter of 1986, output per head was 2.9 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1985.

During 1986 manufacturing output grew steadily from its rather depressed level in the first quarter, employment declined (particularly between the first and third quarters) and productivity grew quite fast during the year. Output and, consequently, productivity was down in January, probably as a result of the severe weather in that

month, but recovered again in February. In the three months to February output per head showed a 1/2 per cent rise compared with the previous three months and a 6 per cent rise compared with the same period a year ago.

### Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to February was about 7 1/2 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to January 1987, and has been virtually unchanged for nearly four years. The relatively stable level of the underlying increase is not inconsistent with the reported fall in pay settlements since average earnings are affected by several other factors such as bonus

payments and the composition of employment. In particular overtime working of operatives in manufacturing increased significantly in February (see table 7.11) and a rise in bonus payments affected average earnings at the end of last year. The effect of lower pay settlements on the average earnings index for February would have been relatively small as only about one-quarter of employees would have had current pay round settlements agreed and paid by that time.

In production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to February was about 8 per cent, slightly higher than the increase in the year to January. Within this sector, in manufacturing industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to February was also about 8 per cent,

slightly above the January increase. These figures include the effect of higher overtime working in February. In service industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to February was about 7 1/4 per cent, slightly below the increase in the year to January. This reduction reflects, in part, the reduced significance of bonus payments in February compared with previous months.

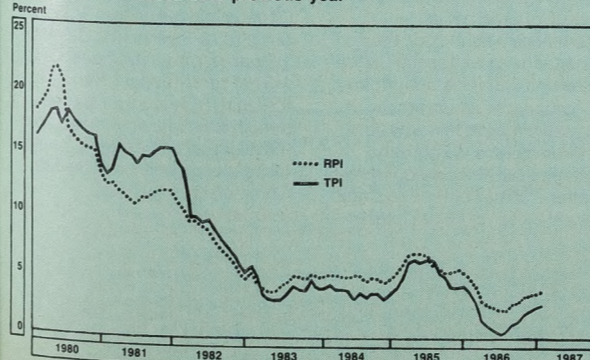
The actual increase for the whole economy in the year to February, 7.4 per cent, was similar to the underlying increase. Temporary factors had a negligible effect and largely offset each other; changes in the timing of pay settlements inflated the actual increase by less than 1/4 per cent, with the effect of two settlements for teachers in the 12-month period (because of the delay in reaching the April 1985 settlement) being partly offset by the delay in the settlement for telecommunication employees, while industrial action by telecommunication employees depressed the actual increase by less than 1/4 per cent.

In the three months ending February, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries were 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier with an increase in actual earnings of 8.1 per cent being largely offset by a rise in output per head of 6.1 per cent. The reduction from 7.9 per cent for the first quarter of 1986 reflects a significant improvement in the annual increase in productivity. The estimates for previous months have been revised downwards as a result of the latest and higher estimates of manufacturing output in the fourth quarter of 1986 and January 1987. Unit wage costs in the whole economy in the fourth quarter of 1986 were 5.2 per cent above the corresponding period of 1985, resulting from an increase in actual earnings of nearly 8 per cent being offset by a rise in output per head of nearly 3 per cent.

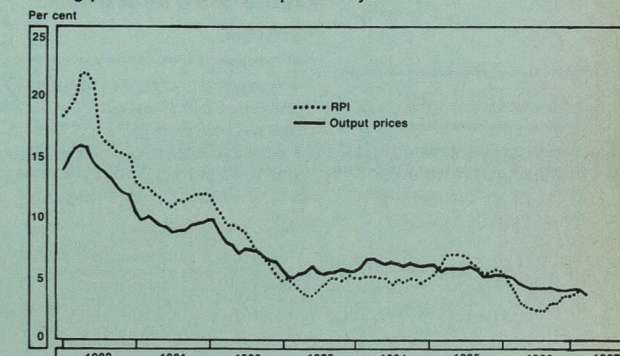
### Retail prices

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change

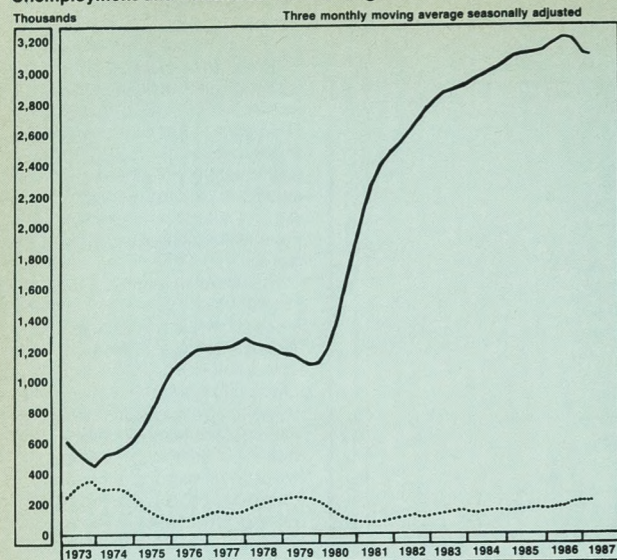
### RPI and TPI: increases over previous year



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



## Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom



in the retail prices index, rose slightly to 4.0 per cent in March from the 3.9 per cent recorded for February. The overall level of prices increased by 0.2 per cent between February and March. This was larger than the increase of 0.1 per cent recorded between the corresponding months last year. Higher prices were recorded across a range of goods and services, notably motor vehicles, household goods and clothing.

In March the *producer prices index* for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 1.1 per cent, mainly because a fall in industrial electricity costs and lower scheduled prices for petroleum products were only partly offset by a rise in prices of home-produced food manufacturing materials. These prices were 0.7 per cent lower than in March 1986.

Between February and March the prices index for *home sales of manufactured products* rose by 0.3 per cent and its annual rate of change fell to 3.7 per cent from the 4.2 per cent recorded for February. This fall in the annual rate was partly a reflection of the 1986 Budget tax increases on tobacco dropping out of the comparison with no change in these taxes this year.

The *tax and prices index* increased by 2.8 per cent in the year to March compared with 2.7 per cent recorded for February.

## Industrial disputes

It is provisionally estimated that 905,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in February

1987. This compares with 883,000 (also provisional) in January 1987, 248,000 in February 1986 and an average of 1,189,000 for February during the ten-year period 1977 to 1986. Of the days lost in February, just over 80 per cent was due to the strike in the telecommunication industry which accounted for an estimated 765,000 lost days.

During the 12 months to February 1987 a provisional total of 3.2 million working days were lost. This compares with 2.7 million days lost in the 12 months to February 1986 and an annual average over the ten-year period to February 1986 of 11.1 million days.

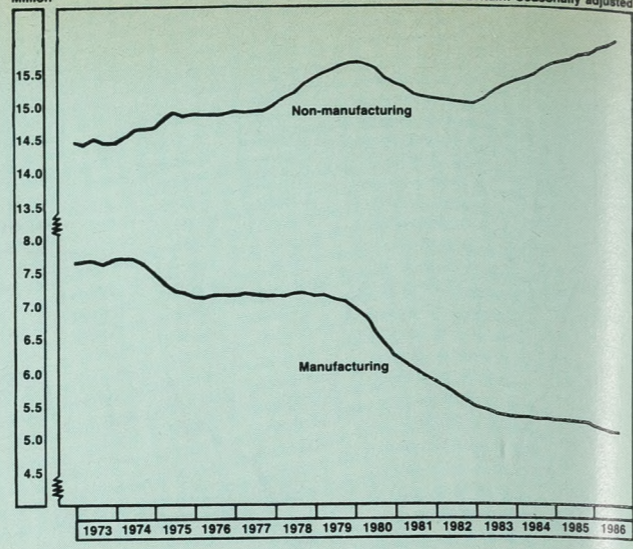
During the 12 months to February 1987, a provisional total of 1,032 stoppages have been recorded as being in progress. This compares with 935 stoppages in the 12 months to February 1986 and a ten-year average—to February 1986—of 1,680 stoppages in progress.

The number of stoppages recorded as in progress in 1986 has been revised upward to an estimated 1,071; this compares with 903 stoppages in 1985, 1,221 in 1984 and an average of 1,693 in progress for the ten-year period 1976 to 1985. The number of working days lost in 1986 remains unrevised at an estimated 1.9 million days.

## Overseas travel and tourism

Provisional figures for 1986 show that the number of visits by overseas residents to the UK was 13.8 million, 4 per cent less than in 1985, while earnings from overseas visitors remained constant at £5.5 billion.

## Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



However, in December there were 830,000 visits to the UK by overseas residents, 2 per cent more than a year earlier, and visits from North America were up by 10 per cent, suggesting recovery from the effects of concern over terrorism earlier in the year. Earnings from overseas visitors increased by 11 per cent over the period and the *travel account of the balance of payments* showed a £140 million surplus compared with £79 million surplus in December 1985. There were 2 per cent more visits abroad by UK residents than in December 1985.

In the fourth quarter of 1986, expenditure by overseas visitors to the UK contributed £1,240 million to the balance of payments, 8 per cent more than a year earlier. In the same period, UK residents spent £1,105 million overseas, 11 per cent more than in the previous year.

## International comparisons

Over recent months unemployment has fallen faster in the United Kingdom than in other major industrialised countries except the United States.

Unemployment has been rising in Spain, France, Belgium, Germany, Sweden and Canada, and there has been little change in Italy and Japan. Countries which experienced a fall include the Netherlands as well as the United States and the United Kingdom.

Comparisons of seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in the three months to February compared with the previous three months—unless otherwise stated—show a rise of 0.6 per cent in

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

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings for manufacturing industry in Great Britain in the 12 months ending February 1987, at 8 per cent, compares unfavourably with the latest figures for other OECD countries, which are shown in *table 5.9*. The average earnings increase for Great Britain is higher than the increases for 12 of the 15 countries shown (excluding Switzerland where recent figures are not available). Precise comparisons are not possible because of differences in definitions. However, since UK productivity is increasing relatively fast, the comparison of unit wage cost increases would not be as unfavourable as the average earnings comparison.

Consumer prices increased in the 12 months to February by 4.2 per cent in Italy, 4.0 per cent in Canada and 3.4 per cent in France, but fell by 0.5 per cent in Germany, 1.2 per cent in the Netherlands and 1.5 per cent in Japan. The rate in the United Kingdom for the same period, at 3.9 per cent, was above the average for the OECD countries (2.3 per cent) and the European Community as a whole (2.8 per cent).

# BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS\* 0.1

UNITED KINGDOM

Seasonally adjusted	GDP average measure <sup>2</sup>		Output							Income				
	GDP <sup>3,4</sup>		Index of output UK <sup>5</sup>		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>6</sup>					
	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion					
1981	98.8	-1.2	98.4	-1.6	96.6	-3.4	94.0	-6.0	100.1	0.1	98.1	-1.9	17.8	-2.2
1982	100.3	1.5	100.0	1.6	98.4	1.9	94.2	0.2	96.6	-3.5	98.2	0.1	20.5	15.1
1983	103.7	3.4	103.1	3.1	101.9	3.6	96.9	2.9	99.6	3.1	100.6	2.4	24.6	20.0
1984	106.6	2.8	106.4	3.2	103.2	1.3	100.7	3.9	106.8	7.2	103.2	2.7	30.0	22.0
1985	110.2	3.4	110.4	3.8	108.1	4.8	103.8	3.1	110.1	3.1	106.2	2.8	39.6	32.1
1986	113.1	2.6	113.5	2.8	110.0	1.8	104.6	0.8	110.7	3.1	110.7	4.2	45.3	14.4
1985 Q4	110.7	2.5	111.3	3.4	108.4	4.5	103.6	1.9	111.0	2.3	108.4	1.4	10.4	32.2
1986 Q1	111.9	2.5	111.7	2.3	109.1	2.5	102.6	-0.7	111.2	1.8	108.9	4.2	10.5	16.7
Q2	112.7	1.9	113.0	2.3	109.3	0.0	103.5	-1.0	111.4	1.3	110.6	4.5	11.2	14.2
Q3	113.5	2.8	114.5	3.6	110.8	2.4	104.8	1.2	112.1	1.4	111.0	4.7	12.0	5.4
Q4	114.3	3.3	114.9	3.2	109.5	2.3	107.4	3.7	112.2	3.5	112.2	3.5	11.6	11.5
1986 Aug	..	..	..	..	111.2	1.4	104.2	-0.1	111.7	1.2	..	..	..	..
Sept	..	..	..	..	110.7	2.4	105.0	0.7	112.2	1.2	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	111.0	2.2	105.1	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	111.2	1.8	105.6	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	110.5	2.3	106.0	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987 Jan	..	..	..	..	110.8	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	112.6	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Seasonally adjusted	Expenditure					General government consumption at 1980 prices	Stock changes 1980 prices <sup>13</sup>	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>			£ billion	per cent	£M3	M0					
	£ billion	1980 = 100	£ billion	1980 = 100	Whole economy 1980 prices <sup>10</sup>							Manufacturing industries 1980 prices <sup>7,11</sup>				
1981	137.2	0.0	100.2	0.2	37.84	-9.4	5.7	-22.1	8.6	1.1	49.0	0.2	-2.49	14½	13.6	4.4
1982	138.3	0.8	102.2	2.0	39.40	4.1	5.6	-1.7	9.3	8.0	49.6	1.1	-1.13	10-10¼	9.6	4.0
1983	143.6	3.9	107.1	4.8	41.74	5.9	5.6	-0.8	9.8	4.8	50.5	2.0	0.68	9	10.9	6.7
1984	146.7	2.1	110.7	3.4	45.49	9.0	6.6	18.6	11.2	14.4	50.9	0.7	-0.05	9½-9¾	9.1	6.6
1985	152.0	3.6	115.3	4.2	46.33	1.8	7.0	5.7	12.3	10.2	51.0	0.2	-0.60	11½	15.1	2.4
1986	159.2	4.7	121.0	4.9	46.60	0.6	6.6	-5.0	12.3	0.0	51.6	1.2	0.56	11	18.1	5.2
1985 Q4	38.6	4.2	116.7	3.6	11.46	-0.8	1.8	1.2	3.1	6.1	12.8	0.2	0.12	11½	15.1	2.4
1986 Q1	39.0	4.1	118.2	4.2	11.80	-2.6	1.8	-2.9	3.1	-6.5	12.8	0.4	0.49	11½	16.4	3.6
Q2	39.6	5.4	120.0	4.4	11.49	2.8	1.7	0.3	3.1	7.3	12.8	-0.1	-0.10	10	18.3	3.3
Q3	40.3	5.2	122.1	5.2	11.80	2.0	1.6	-5.1	3.0	-2.4	13.0	2.3	-0.23	10	18.3	4.5
Q4	40.3	4.3	124.8	6.9	11.51	0.4	1.5	-12.1	3.2	2.5	13.0	2.0	-0.40	11	18.1	5.2
1986 Aug	122.0	4.7	122.0	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept	123.2	5.1	123.2	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct	123.2	6.0	123.2	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	126.4	7.1	126.4	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec	125.0	7.0	125.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987 Jan	..	..	122.3	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	125.0	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Seasonally adjusted	Visible trade		Balance of payments			Competitiveness		Prices								
	Export volume <sup>1</sup>		Import volume <sup>1</sup>		Visible balance <sup>13</sup>	Current balance <sup>13</sup>	Effective exchange rate <sup>15</sup>	Normal unit labour costs <sup>1, 17</sup>	Tax and prices index <sup>18</sup>							
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100							£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100	1980 = 100			
	Jan 1978 = 100	Jan 1978 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100								
1981	99.3	-0.7	96.3	-3.7	3.4	6.2	95.3	-0.8	105.7	5.7	152.5	14.8	109.2	9.2	109.5	9.5
1982	101.9	2.6	101.5	5.4	2.3	3.9	90.7	-4.8	101.7	-3.8	167.4	9.8	117.2	7.3	118.0	7.8
1983	103.8	1.9	109.7	8.1	-0.8	3.1	83.3	-8.2	95.7	-5.9	174.1	4.0	125.3	6.9	124.4	5.4
1984	112.5	8.4	121.8	11.0	-4.4	1.3	78.7	-5.5	93.7	-2.1	180.8	3.9	135.5	8.1	132.1	6.2
1985	118.7	5.5	126.0	3.5	-2.2	2.9	78.2	-0.6	97.6	4.2	190.3	5.3	137.7	1.6	139.4	5.5
1986	123.1	3.7	133.9	6.3	-8.3	-1.1	72.8	-6.9	..	..	193.8	1.8	126.6	-8.1	145.7	4.5
1985 Q4	119.6	0.8	128.0	-1.5	0.2	0.6	79.8	6.3	100.5	10.3	192.0	4.5	132.6	-5.4	141.4	5.1
1986 Q1	117.5	-1.0	124.9	-1.1	-1.2	0.7	75.1	4.2	95.2	7.0	193.5	3.8	132.4	-9.5	143.4	5.0
Q2	121.9	1.4	128.8	3.0	-1.6	-0.1	76.0	-3.7	98.6	0.4	192.7	0.9	125.8	-9.3	145.7	4.5
Q3	122.6	5.5	138.5	-11.0	-2.9	-0.9	71.9	-12.4	92.9	-9.7	193.0	0.7	120.8	-9.3	146.3	4.4
Q4	130.5	9.1	143.4	12.0	-2.6	-0.8	68.3	-14.4	..	..	195.9	2.0	127.4	-3.9	147.4	4.2
1987 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986 July	126.3	3.3	134.9	6.4	-0.6	0.1	74.0	-6.6	..	..	192.1	0.4	119.8	-10.5	146.0	4.4
Aug	115.9	3.9	139.9	8.5	-1.4	-0.6	71.4	-9.6	..	..	192.9	0.6	120.3	-9.4	146.3	4.4
Sept	126.2	5.6	139.3	11.3	-0.8	-0.2	70.4	-12.4	..	..	194.0	1.2	122.4	-7.8	146.7	4.4
Oct	127.0	5.5	139.6	12.8	-0.7	-0.1	67.8	-13.9	..	..	194.3	1.5	124.3	-5.2	147.0	4.3
Nov	132.8	9.0	146.7	12.3	-1.0	-0.4	68.5	-14.5	..	..	196.3	2.2	127.5	-3.5	147.4	4.2
Dec	131.6	9.8	143.9	12.1	-0.9	-0.3	68.5	-14.5	..	..	197.1	2.4	130.4	-3.2		



## 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population‡	YTS non-employee trainees†
	Male	Female	All					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 Sept	11,970	9,376	21,346	2,544	328	24,218	27,502	270
1984 Dec	11,971	9,493	21,464	2,573	327	24,364	27,583	262
1985 Mar	11,906	9,419	21,325	2,601	326	24,252	27,520	236
1985 June	11,967	9,542	21,509	2,630	326	24,465	27,643	224
1985 Sept	12,022	9,575	21,597	2,634	326	24,556	27,902	278
1985 Dec	11,979	9,665	21,645	2,638	323	24,606	27,879	262
1986 Mar	11,862	9,577	21,440	2,642	323	24,404	27,728	228
1986 June	11,903	9,590	21,593	2,646	322	24,561	27,790	257 R
1986 Sept	11,966	9,708	21,674	2,672	323	24,668	28,001	314 R
1986 Dec	11,917	9,842	21,759	2,697	320	24,776	28,005	304
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 Sept	11,908	9,374	21,282	2,544	328	24,154	27,306	
1984 Dec	11,957	9,440	21,397	2,573	327	24,297	27,473	
1985 Mar	11,969	9,485	21,453	2,601	326	24,380	27,584	
1985 June	11,977	9,525	21,502	2,630	326	24,457	27,693	
1985 Sept	11,961	9,575	21,536	2,634	326	24,495	27,714	
1985 Dec	11,960	9,608	21,568	2,638	323	24,529	27,762	
1986 Mar	11,926	9,643	21,569	2,642	323	24,534	27,839	
1986 June	11,914	9,674	21,587	2,646	322	24,555	27,900	
1986 Sept	11,905	9,709	21,613	2,672	323	24,607	27,886	
1986 Dec	11,897	9,781	21,678	2,697	320	24,695	27,907	

The seasonally adjusted Working Population series published in the Historical Supplement No 1 was incorrect and has been revised. For periods prior to those given above refer to "Topics" section in the March 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette* p 157.

\* Estimates of employees in employment for December 1984 and subsequent months include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample enquiries (*Employment Gazette*, January 1987, page 31). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

† Estimates of the self-employed up to mid-1985 are based on the 1981 census of population and the results of the 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1985 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1985 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current estimates is given in the article on page 135 of the May 1986 *Employment Gazette*.

## 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry\*

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services		Manufacturing industries		Production industries		Production and construction		Service industries		33-34 37						
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted							
Divisions or Classes	0-9	2-4	1-4	1-5	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32						
						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	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907	13,142	13,102	343	344	356	544	383	901	882
1982 June	20,916	20,896 R	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470	13,117	13,078	338	328	343	507	367	844	815
1983 June	20,572	20,556	5,418	5,430	6,057	6,069	7,072	7,086	13,169	13,130	330	311	328	462	345	768	788
1984 June	20,741	20,731 R	5,302	5,315	5,909	5,922	6,919	6,936	13,503	13,466 R	320	289	319	445	343	750	786
1985 Mar	20,826 R	20,954 R	5,265	5,288	5,858	5,881	6,868	6,898	13,639 R	13,726 R	318	283	310	453	343	748	777
1985 April			5,254	5,280	5,844	5,871		281	309	451	342	744	777				
1985 May			5,264	5,287	5,851	5,874		279	309	451	344	746	779				
1985 June	21,011 R	21,003 R	5,269	5,282	5,850	5,863	6,855	6,873	13,835 R	13,799 R	321	273	308	448	345	745	774
1985 July			5,287	5,274	5,863	5,850		269	308	450	345	744	779				
1985 Aug			5,292	5,269	5,864	5,841		265	306	451	345	742	778				
1985 Sept	21,098 R	21,037 R	5,316	5,279	5,886	5,849	6,891	6,845	13,860 R	13,865 R	347	263	306	450	348	749	776
1985 Oct			5,307	5,276	5,874	5,843		261	306	447	348	745	774				
1985 Nov			5,287	5,263	5,851	5,827		259	305	444	348	742	772				
1985 Dec	21,145 R	21,069 R	5,275	5,261	5,835	5,821	6,832	6,815	13,990 R	13,932 R	323	255	305	442	346	740	768
1986 Jan			5,231	5,256	5,780	5,805		246	303	439	344	735	760				
1986 Feb			5,203	5,232	5,750	5,779		244	303	438	344	732	754				
1986 Mar	20,947 R	21,077 R	5,202	5,226	5,744	5,768	6,730	6,761	13,910 R	13,997 R	308	242	300	438	344	729	751
1986 April			5,192	5,219	5,732	5,759		240	300	434	343	729	752				
1986 May			5,166	5,190	5,703	5,727		237	300	433	343	723	742				
1986 June	21,103 R	21,098 R	5,161	5,175	5,694	5,708	6,685	6,704	14,109 R	14,075 R	310	234	299	434	342	717	741
1986 July			5,170	5,158	5,699	5,687		230	298	435	342	718	745				
1986 Aug			5,167	5,146	5,692	5,672		227	298	435	344	716	742				
1986 Sept	21,186 R	21,125 R	5,180	5,141	5,665	5,665	6,704 R	6,656 R	14,147 R	14,153	335	225	299	435	346	712	739
1986 Oct			5,172	5,139	5,692	5,660		222	299	435	346	709	737				
1986 Nov			5,164	5,141	5,680	5,657		217	298	435	347	707	732				
1986 Dec	21,270	21,189	5,152	5,137	5,666	5,651	[6,673]	[6,655]	14,284	14,222	313	216	298	434	343	705	731
1987 Jan			5,091	5,115	[5,598 R]	[5,622]		210	[297]	427	340	698	725				
1987 Feb			5,084	5,114	[5,591]	[5,620]		209	[298]	430	341	695	723				

\* See footnote to table 1.1.

## EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Working population

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces**	Employed labour force	Working population‡	YTS non-employee trainees†
	Male		Female					
	All	Part-time	All					
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 Sep	11,699	771	9,147	3,858	328	20,846	24,464	262
1984 Dec	11,700 R	801	9,262 R	3,980	327	20,962 R	24,493	254
1985 Mar	11,638	791 R	9,188	3,927	326	20,826	24,522	230
1985 June	11,699	821 R	9,312	3,996	326	21,011	24,550	215
1985 Sept	11,753	808	9,345	3,993	326	21,098	24,554	269
1985 Dec	11,712	832	9,434	4,091	323	21,145	24,558	253
1986 Mar	11,600	819	9,348	4,058	323	20,947	24,563	221
1986 June	11,643	853 R	9,461	4,140	322	21,103	24,567	248 R
1986 Sept	11,705	843 R	9,481	4,108	323	21,186	24,592	305 R
1986 Dec	11,658	866	9,612	4,227	320	21,270	24,618	295
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1984 Sept	11,637		9,145		328	20,782	24,464	
1984 Dec	11,686		9,209		327	20,895	24,493	
1985 Mar	11,700		9,254		326	20,954	24,522	
1985 June	11,709		9,295		326	21,003	24,550	
1985 Sept	11,692		9,345		326	21,037	24,554	
1985 Dec	11,693		9,376		323	21,069	24,558	
1986 Mar	11,663		9,413		323	21,077	24,563	
1986 June	11,653		9,445		322	21,098	24,567	
1986 Sept	11,644		9,481		323	21,125	24,592	
1986 Dec	11,637		9,552		320	21,189	24,618	

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

‡ The figures unadjusted for seasonal variation do not allow for changes in the coverage of the unemployment statistics and the discontinuities are indicated. The seasonally adjusted figures, however, do allow for these changes as far as possible. For the unemployment series, and a description of the discontinuities, see tables 2-1 and 2-2 and their footnotes.

† The figures include YTS trainees without contracts of employment based on information from the MSC, and additionally for the UK, trainees on the Youth Training Programme in Northern Ireland, reported by NIDED. These trainees are outside the working population.

## EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment: industry\*

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services		Manufacturing industries		Production industries		Production and construction		Service industries		33-34 37												
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted													
Divisions or Classes	0-9	2-4	1-4	1-5	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32												
						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											
						Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc.‡	Education	Medical and other health services; veterinary services	Other services†
						35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,102	1,112	2,051	930	975	429	1,712	1,844	1,559	1,247	1,282					
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	1,984	959	932	428	1,771	1,825	1,541	1,258	1,305					
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,015	1,124	1,964	949	902	424	1,848	1,861	1,535	1,247	1,315					
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,010															

# 1.3 EMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or group or AH	THOUSAND											
		Feb 1986 R			Dec 1986 R			Jan 1987 R			Feb 1987		
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
<b>SIC 1980</b>													
Production Industries	1-4	4,142.5	1,607.8	5,750.3	4,052.8	1,613.1	5,665.9	4,009.1	1,589.1	5,598.2	4,006.9	1,583.6	5,590.6
Manufacturing Industries	2-4	3,671.7	1,531.5	5,203.2	3,614.7	1,537.4	5,152.1	3,576.9	1,514.2	5,091.1	3,575.4	1,508.8	5,084.2
Energy and water supply	1	470.8	76.4	547.2	438.1	75.7	513.8	432.1	74.9	507.1	431.5	74.8	506.3
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	185.3	8.4	193.7	163.0	8.0	171.0	160.0	8.0	167.9	158.4	7.8	166.2
Electricity	161	117.9	27.8	145.7	117.1	27.9	145.0	116.9	27.9	144.8	116.8	27.9	144.7
Gas	162	65.9	23.0	88.9	63.5	22.3	85.8	63.0	22.2	85.2	63.0	22.2	85.2
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	597.1	185.0	782.2	586.2	191.3	777.4	578.2	188.8	767.0	580.9	189.3	770.2
Metal manufacturing	22	154.2	24.7	178.9	145.6	25.8	171.4	144.0	25.9	169.9	143.5	26.0	169.6
Non-metallic mineral products	24	170.1	57.2	227.4	171.1	61.4	232.5	167.2	60.6	227.8	170.1	61.1	231.1
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	244.8	99.0	343.8	243.2	99.9	343.0	241.8	98.2	340.0	242.4	98.1	340.5
Basic industrial chemicals	251	105.0	20.8	125.9	103.6	20.6	124.2	103.0	20.3	123.4	103.2	20.2	123.3
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259												
260	139.8	78.2	218.0	139.6	79.3	218.9	138.8	77.9	216.7	139.2	78.0	217.2	
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,856.5	477.5	2,334.0	1,789.2	463.1	2,252.3	1,768.6	458.1	2,226.7	1,764.5	455.2	2,219.7
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	237.6	66.9	304.5	229.3	63.6	292.9	225.8	62.5	288.3	226.7	61.7	288.5
Mechanical engineering	32	618.1	113.8	731.9	594.7	110.0	704.7	589.7	108.3	698.0	586.6	108.5	695.1
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	70.8	8.3	79.2	66.4	7.8	74.1	65.5	7.7	73.2	64.7	7.7	72.4
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	68.2	9.5	77.7	64.7	9.2	74.0	64.2	9.1	73.3	63.5	9.2	72.6
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321-324/327/328	441.0	86.1	527.1	428.3	84.0	512.3	425.2	82.7	507.9	424.1	82.9	507.0
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	66.4	25.5	91.9	64.2	26.7	90.8	64.3	26.6	90.8	64.7	26.6	91.4
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	384.3	175.9	560.2	369.1	170.4	539.6	364.8	169.9	534.8	365.0	168.6	533.6
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	149.2	54.9	204.1	141.3	51.7	192.9	140.2	51.1	191.3	139.6	51.3	190.9
Telecommunication equipment	344	114.1	53.4	167.5	110.6	51.6	162.2	110.2	50.8	161.0	110.4	51.3	161.7
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	121.0	67.6	188.6	117.3	67.2	184.4	114.4	68.1	182.5	115.0	66.0	181.0
Motor vehicles and parts	35	231.4	31.1	262.6	219.3	29.9	249.2	217.1	29.1	246.2	216.9	28.9	245.8
Motor vehicles and engines	351	93.3	8.8	102.2	86.5	8.2	94.7	85.2	8.0	93.2	85.8	8.0	93.8
Bodies, trailers, caravans and parts	352/353	138.1	22.3	160.4	132.8	21.8	154.5	131.9	21.1	153.0	131.1	20.8	151.9
Other transport equipment	36	248.0	32.8	280.8	242.6	31.9	274.5	237.5	31.7	269.2	235.7	31.7	267.4
Aerospace equipment	364	144.3	22.4	166.7	144.0	22.4	166.4	143.9	22.2	166.0	143.7	22.1	165.8
Ship and other transport equipment	361-363/365	103.7	10.4	114.1	98.6	9.5	108.1	93.6	9.5	103.1	92.1	9.6	101.6
Instrument engineering	37	70.7	31.5	102.1	70.0	30.6	100.6	69.4	30.0	99.4	68.8	29.2	98.1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,218.0	869.0	2,087.0	1,239.3	883.0	2,122.3	1,230.2	867.3	2,097.4	1,230.0	864.3	2,094.3
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	329.7	220.0	549.7	327.0	224.0	551.0	323.3	215.2	538.5	320.5	210.7	531.3
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	56.0	35.1	91.1	56.0	37.0	93.1	54.8	35.6	90.5	54.7	35.1	89.8
Alcoholic and soft drink manufacture	424/428	69.7	24.2	93.8	68.5	22.7	91.2	67.6	22.4	90.0	68.2	22.5	90.8
All other food, drink and tobacco manufacture	413-423/429	204.1	160.7	364.8	202.4	164.3	366.8	200.8	157.2	358.0	197.5	153.1	350.7
Textiles	43	127.4	119.3	246.6	128.4	122.6	251.0	127.7	121.1	248.8	127.9	121.0	248.9
Footwear and clothing	45	78.4	227.4	305.8	84.3	226.8	311.0	82.5	224.4	306.9	83.9	224.2	308.1
Timber and wooden furniture	46	170.2	39.5	209.7	176.4	40.7	217.1	175.3	40.6	215.9	175.6	40.1	215.7
Paper, printing and publishing	47	313.0	157.6	470.6	315.9	160.2	476.1	314.4	159.3	473.7	313.9	160.3	474.2
Pulp, paper, board and derived products	471/472	92.2	39.8	132.1	95.0	42.0	137.0	94.6	41.4	136.0	95.0	41.9	136.8
Printing and publishing	475	220.8	117.8	338.6	220.9	118.2	339.1	219.8	117.9	337.7	218.9	118.4	337.3
Rubber and plastics	48	143.6	60.1	203.6	149.6	62.2	211.8	149.0	61.4	210.4	150.5	62.8	213.3
Other manufacturing	49	44.3	36.4	80.7	47.3	37.3	84.6	47.4	36.4	83.9	47.2	36.3	83.5

\* See footnotes to table 1.1.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.4

## Employees in employment\*: December 1986

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	THOUSAND												
		December 1985				September 1986				December 1986				
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		All	Part-time§	All	Part-time	All	Male	Female	All	All	Part-time§	All	Part-time	
<b>SIC 1980</b>														
All industries and services ‡	0-9	11,711.9	831.9	9,433.6	4,091.0	21,145.5	11,705.1	9,480.5	21,185.6	11,657.7	866.4	9,612.0	4,227.3	21,269.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	237.8	29.6	85.6	31.2	323.4	246.7	88.3	335.0	228.8	29.0	84.1	30.7	312.9
Index of production and construction industries	1-5	5,076.4	69.6	1,755.4	375.1	6,831.7	4,962.5	1,741.2	6,703.8	4,937.4	69.7	1,735.3	375.0	6,672.7
Index of production industries of which, manufacturing industries	1-4	4,200.2	55.4	1,634.4	321.8	5,834.6	4,084.4	1,619.3	5,703.7	4,052.8	55.5	1,613.1	319.5	5,665.9
2-4	3,718.1	54.0	1,557.1	306.7	5,275.3	3,636.5	1,543.9	5,180.3	3,614.7	54.3	1,537.4	304.3	5,152.1	
Service industries ‡	6-9	6,397.7	732.8	7,592.7	3,684.7	13,990.3	6,495.8	7,651.0	14,146.8	6,491.4	767.7	7,792.6	3,821.6	14,284.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	237.8	29.6	85.6	31.2	323.4	246.7	88.3	335.0	228.8	29.0	84.1	30.7	312.9
Agriculture and horticulture	01	223.1	28.9	83.1	30.3	306.2	232.0	85.8	317.7	214.1	28.3	81.6	29.8	295.7
Energy and water supply	1	482.1	1.4	77.3	15.1	559.3	448.0	75.4	523.4	438.1	1.2	75.7	15.2	513.8
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	194.4	0.1	8.7	2.1	203.1	170.2	8.0	178.2	163.0	0.1	8.0	2.1	171.0
Electricity	161	118.2	0.4	27.9	6.6	146.1	117.4	27.9	145.3	117.1	0.4	27.9	6.7	145.0
Gas	162	66.3	0.1	23.1	4.3	89.4	64.3	22.5	86.8	63.5	0.1	22.3	4.3	85.8
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	601.8	4.2	186.6	29.6	788.4	589.1	191.9	781.0	586.2	4.2	191.3	29.4	777.4
Metal manufacturing	22	157.8	0.7	24.4	3.4	182.2	147.3	25.4	172.8	145.6	0.7	25.8	3.2	171.4
Non-metallic mineral products	24	170.0	1.5	56.6	9.6	226.5	171.5	60.3	231.8	171.1	1.5	61.4	11.7	232.5
Chemical industry	25	237.2	...	100.2	15.3	337.4	236.4	101.5	337.9	236.2	...	99.1	13.6	335.3
Basic industrial chemicals	251	105.1	...	21.0	3.1	126.1	104.4	20.7	125.1	103.6	...	20.6	2.8	124.2
Other chemical products and preparations	255-259	132.1	...	79.2	12.2	211.3	132.0	80.8	212.8	132.6	...	78.6	10.8	211.1
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,876.0	16.8	486.4	74.5	2,362.4	1,811.7	468.7	2,280.4	1,789.2	16.5	463.1	69.7	2,252.3
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	240.8	3.2	68.4	12.9	309.2	232.0	65.5	297.4	229.3	3.8	63.6	11.3	292.9
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	118.2	1.6	41.3	7.0	159.5	116.9	40.1	156.9	116.2	1.9	39.1	5.5	155.3
Other metal goods	311-314	122.6	1.6	27.0	5.8	149.7	115.1	25.4	140.5	113.1	1.9	24.5	5.9	137.7
Mechanical engineering	32	624.4	6.7	115.2	24.5	739.7	600.8	111.6	712.4	594.7	6.2	110.0	24.3	704.7
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	71.9	...	8.5	2.2	80.4	66.2	7.9	74.1	66.4	...	7.8	2.2	74.1
Machinery for agriculture, metal working, textile, food and printing, etc. industries	321-324/327	153.2	...	29.7	7.6	182.9	151.3	29.1	180.4	149.2	...	28.4	6.8	177.5
Mining and construction machinery, etc	325	68.5	...	9.7	1.6	78.2	65.6	9.4	75.0	64.7	...	9.2	1.6	74.0
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	292.5	3.7	57.3	12.4	349.8	281.7	56.2	337.9	279.2	3.7	55.6	12.9	334.8
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	65.2	...	26.1	1.7	91.3	64.9	27.0	92.0	64.2	...	26.7	2.0	90.8
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	392.5	...	180.7	23.2	573.1	374.9	171.4	546.3	369.1	...	170.4	20.3	539.6
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment	341/342/343	153.4	...	56.0	7.5	209.4	144.1	52.4	196.5	141.3	...	51.7	6.2	192.9
Telecommunication equipment	344	116.4	...	55.1	6.0	171.5	111.7	51.6	163.3	110.6	...	51.6	5.3	162.2
Other electronic and electrical equipment	345-348	122.7	...	69.6	9.6	192.3	119.1	67.4	186.5	117.3	...	67.2	8.8	184.4
Motor vehicles and parts	35	233.6	1.1	31.5	2									

# 1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment\*: December 1986

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	December 1985						September 1986			December 1986			
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female	All	
		All	Part-time§	All	Part-time	All	All	All	All	All	Part-time§	All	Part-time	
<b>SIC 1980</b>														
<b>Retail distribution</b>	64/65	790.2	142.9	1,354.2	815.1	2,144.4	772.0	1,287.3	2,059.3	789.7	144.9	1,356.1	825.6	2,145.8
Food	641	221.1	56.1	378.2	254.7	599.4	215.2	370.8	586.0	220.5	57.6	384.2	265.6	604.7
Confectioners, tobacconists, etc	642	34.6	13.0	98.7	71.6	133.4	35.2	98.4	133.6	34.0	13.0	100.9	75.5	134.9
Dispensing and other chemists	643	18.0	5.2	95.3	52.9	113.3	17.4	92.8	110.2	18.0	5.4	96.8	54.7	114.8
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	645/646	51.9	8.7	202.5	123.8	254.4	50.8	191.7	242.4	53.1	9.1	200.9	124.0	254.0
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	648	113.5	...	99.1	54.3	212.6	109.0	95.7	204.7	111.4	...	98.0	52.1	209.5
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/652	168.3	16.8	62.3	25.1	230.6	168.8	63.5	232.3	166.1	13.8	62.0	24.2	228.1
Other retail distribution	653-656	169.9	30.4	408.0	227.8	577.9	162.6	364.9	527.5	173.4	34.0	404.9	225.2	578.3
<b>Hotels and catering</b>	66	332.2	130.6	668.7	471.1	1,000.9	350.8	706.0	1,056.8	333.1	134.4	685.0	477.4	1,018.1
Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc	661	81.7	25.4	136.0	95.7	217.7	84.0	138.7	222.7	80.6	26.8	138.9	97.0	219.5
Public houses and bars	662	72.9	42.9	192.5	164.6	265.4	74.9	200.3	275.2	73.5	43.4	202.1	170.8	275.5
Night clubs and licensed clubs	663	55.6	36.0	89.0	76.1	144.8	56.1	87.9	144.0	55.4	36.6	90.0	76.9	127.3
Canteens and messes	664	32.0	5.1	99.7	54.2	131.7	31.9	98.5	130.4	30.6	4.2	96.7	49.6	127.3
Hotel trade	665	85.0	19.9	146.8	77.4	231.8	90.2	162.5	252.7	86.9	22.4	151.1	79.6	238.0
<b>Repair of consumer goods and vehicles</b>	67	181.9	8.6	45.8	20.0	227.7	186.7	47.4	234.1	185.7	8.9	47.3	20.8	233.0
Motor vehicles	671	159.2	...	38.7	16.9	197.9	164.3	39.8	204.1	163.6	...	39.5	17.7	203.1
<b>Transport and communication</b>	7	1,060.3	36.4	270.3	60.8	1,330.6	1,071.8	276.0	1,347.8	1,065.7	41.1	273.7	64.2	1,339.4
<b>Railways</b>	71	135.7	0.2	9.4	0.4	145.2	133.6	10.6	144.2	133.1	0.2	10.5	0.5	143.6
<b>Other inland transport</b>	72	372.9	15.9	58.0	19.9	431.0	385.5	59.6	445.1	380.7	19.7	59.4	21.5	440.1
Road haulage	723	195.9	...	30.2	11.9	226.1	203.8	31.9	235.7	204.3	...	31.9	13.5	235.3
Other	721/722/726	177.1	8.0	27.8	8.0	204.9	181.7	27.7	209.4	176.4	10.5	27.4	8.0	203.8
<b>Sea transport</b>	74	24.8	0.3	6.2	0.9	31.0	20.9	6.1	27.0	20.4	0.3	6.3	1.0	26.7
<b>Air transport</b>	75	32.2	0.2	15.8	1.1	48.0	32.6	16.6	49.3	31.7	0.1	15.6	1.1	47.3
<b>Supporting services to transport</b>	76	79.1	1.6	13.5	2.0	92.5	78.7	13.7	92.4	78.3	1.6	13.6	2.0	91.9
<b>Miscellaneous transport and storage</b>	77	87.8	3.5	66.4	14.9	154.2	87.1	68.9	156.0	86.2	2.6	68.3	15.9	154.5
Postal services	7901	164.1	3.0	35.2	12.2	199.3	169.1	36.9	204.9	169.3	5.1	37.1	13.7	206.3
Telecommunications	7902	163.7	0.8	65.7	9.3	229.4	165.3	63.6	228.8	166.1	0.6	62.9	8.7	229.0
<b>Banking, finance, insurance, etc</b>	8	1,073.4	56.3	1,012.6	258.1	2,086.1	1,104.0	1,056.7	2,160.7	1,105.6	54.4	1,060.6	266.1	2,166.3
<b>Banking and finance</b>	81	230.3	6.6	281.4	57.7	511.8	234.5	289.5	524.0	237.1	7.3	290.2	63.6	527.3
Banking and bill discounting	814	181.4	11.3	208.1	39.3	389.5	184.1	211.6	395.6	184.5	11.3	210.4	41.9	394.9
Other financial institutions	815	49.0	4.2	73.3	18.4	122.3	50.5	77.9	128.4	52.6	5.5	79.8	21.7	132.4
<b>Insurance, except social security</b>	82	121.5	2.3	103.9	14.1	225.4	121.3	107.0	228.3	121.4	1.8	107.9	13.6	229.3
<b>Business services</b>	83	574.2	25.4	547.8	155.5	1,122.0	598.3	575.4	1,173.7	601.0	24.0	593.5	159.3	1,194.5
Professional business services	831-837	341.8	13.4	353.5	95.6	695.4	356.6	367.4	723.9	360.0	15.9	372.8	97.2	732.8
Other business services	838/839	232.4	17.5	194.3	59.9	426.6	241.7	208.0	449.7	241.0	17.6	210.7	62.1	461.7
<b>Renting of movables</b>	84	78.4	3.0	30.2	11.9	108.5	78.2	28.6	106.8	76.7	3.4	28.1	11.3	104.8
<b>Owning and dealing in real estate</b>	85	69.0	10.9	49.4	18.9	118.4	71.7	56.2	127.9	69.4	7.2	50.8	18.3	120.3
<b>Other services</b>	9	2,325.1	313.5	3,942.0	1,974.8	6,267.1	2,385.9	3,978.8	6,364.6	2,390.2	339.5	4,069.3	2,085.9	6,459.5
<b>Public administration and defence †</b>	91	855.4	87.9	729.5	237.5	1,584.9	861.2	732.5	1,593.7	864.0	90.2	734.8	252.3	1,598.7
National government n.e.s.	9111	216.9	17.5	223.5	51.9	440.4	220.6	225.3	445.9	221.1	18.8	225.6	56.9	446.7
Local government services n.e.s.	9112	290.9	30.0	321.7	155.1	612.6	289.2	320.3	609.5	289.9	30.7	321.8	163.3	611.7
Justice, police, fire services	912-914	236.2	18.1	75.8	21.9	312.0	239.9	77.0	316.9	241.2	18.9	77.5	22.9	318.7
National defence	915	80.0	1.2	41.9	5.3	121.8	79.2	41.0	120.2	79.4	1.2	41.1	5.0	120.5
Social security	919	31.5	0.1	66.7	3.3	98.1	32.3	68.8	101.1	32.4	0.1	68.8	4.1	101.2
<b>Sanitary Services</b>	92	138.9	38.5	220.7	195.0	359.6	150.1	233.4	383.4	148.4	39.4	240.9	210.8	389.2
<b>Education</b>	93	518.5	104.3	1,078.9	612.2	1,597.3	501.3	1,065.0	1,566.3	526.5	108.2	1,143.1	657.3	1,689.6
<b>Research and development</b>	94	82.5	1.3	31.0	5.0	113.5	82.6	30.8	113.4	82.2	1.2	30.6	4.8	112.7
<b>Medical and other health services</b>	95	258.6	32.1	1,008.5	450.9	1,267.1	259.8	1,010.5	1,270.2	260.8	33.9	1,010.8	458.6	1,271.6
<b>Other services</b>	96	186.7	57.7	523.9	309.6	710.6	201.2	549.1	750.3	202.6	64.1	559.2	340.6	761.8
Social welfare, etc	9611	116.6	24.9	455.3	279.9	571.9	125.1	479.5	604.6	125.4	34.0	487.1	304.8	612.5
<b>Recreational and cultural services</b>	97	233.2	40.0	214.7	114.2	447.9	274.5	222.7	497.2	249.7	43.4	218.0	111.7	467.7
<b>Personal services ‡</b>	98	51.4	5.3	134.7	50.4	186.1	55.3	134.8	190.1	56.2	7.9	131.9	49.8	188.1

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals.

\* See footnotes to table 1.1.

† Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed by type of service, are published in table 1.7 on a quarterly basis.

‡ Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.

§ The new estimates of males in part-time employment may be subject to greater revisions than other estimates as more data are acquired.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5 Employees in employment by region\* THOUSAND

Standard region	SIC 1980	Male		Female		Total	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Production and construction industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Production industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Manufacturing industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100	Service industries	Index Sept 1984 = 100
		All	Part-time	All	Part-time										
								1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
<b>South East</b>															
1985	Sep R	4,040	3,253	1,286	7,293	101.0	1,863	97.6	1,565	98.0	1,459	98.2	5,355	102.3	
1985	Dec R	4,046	3,295	1,323	7,341	101.7	1,840	96.5	1,547	96.9	1,441	97.0	5,433	103.8	
1986	Mar R	4,015	3,268	1,314	7,283	100.9	1,814	95.1	1,526	95.5	1,421	95.6	5,406	103.3	
1986	Jun R	4,020	3,295	1,331	7,315	101.3	1,792	94.0	1,504	94.2	1,400	94.2	5,455	104.2	
1986	Sep R	4,037	3,291	1,307	7,328	101.5	1,795	94.1	1,506	94.3	1,402	94.3	5,458	104.3	
1986	Dec R	4,026	3,341	1,350	7,367	102.1	1,774	93.0	1,485	93.0	1,381	92.9	5,527	105.6	
<b>Greater London (included in South East)</b>															
1985	Sep R	1,979	1,505	495	3,485	100.6	744	98.0	613	98.9	562	98.8	2,739	101.4	
1985	Dec R	1,992	1,528	508	3,521	101.7	735	96.9	607	97.9	556	97.7	2,784	103.0	
1986	Mar R	1,976	1,513	506	3,489	100.7	716	94.4	600	96.8	549	96.5	2,764	102.3	
1986	Jun R	1,984	1,512	501	3,496	100.9	716	94.4	592	95.5	540	94.9	2,771	102.5	
1986	Sep R	1,984	1,512	501	3,496	100.9	716	94.4	592	95.5	540	94.8	2,778	102.8	
1986	Dec R	1,984	1,535	515	3,519	101.6	707	93.1	583	94.0	530	93.2	2,811	104.0	
<b>East Anglia</b>															
1985	Sep R	420	312	141	732	102.1	238	100.6	201	100.9	192	101.3	457	103.4	
1985	Dec R	417	311	143	728	101.5	236	99.9	200	100.3	191	100.7	455	102.9	
1986	Mar R	413	309	146	722	100.6	232	98.5	198	98.7	188	99.2	454	102.8	
1986	Jun R	415	318	150	732	102.1	233	98.6	197	98.8	189	99.4	466	105.4	
1986	Sep R	420	321	150	741	103.3	237	100.4	201	100.7	193	101.5	467	105.7	
1986	Dec R	419	327	156	747	104.1	238	100.7	201	100.9	193	101.7	473	107.1	
<b>South West</b> </															

# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

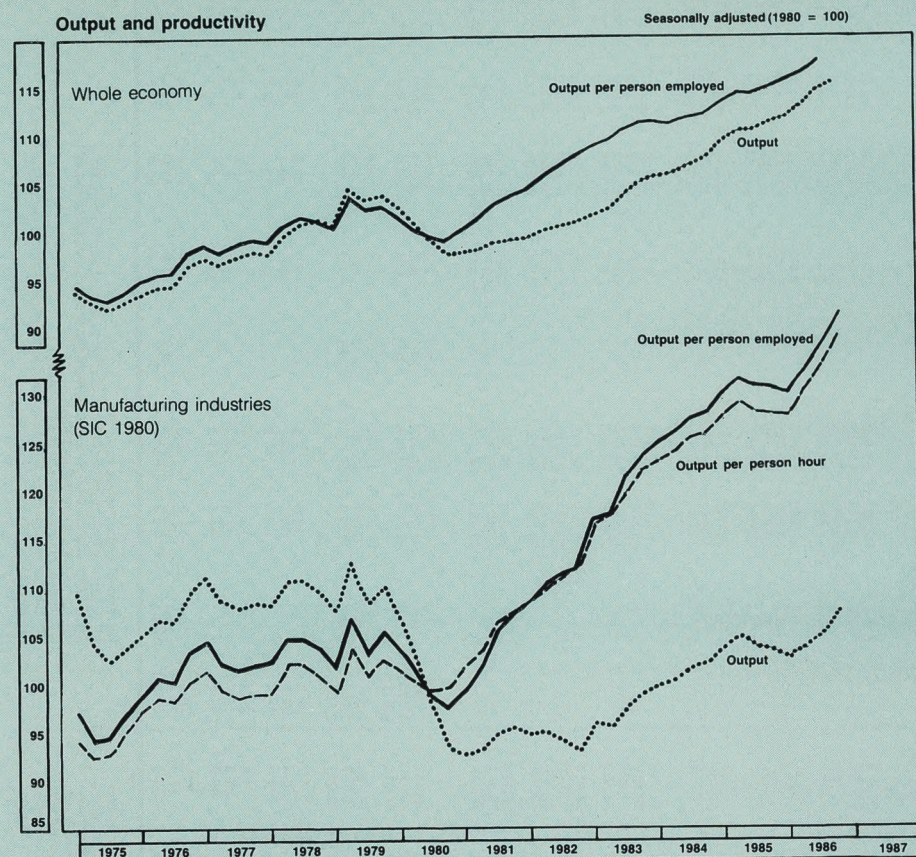
## Employees in employment by region\*

Standard region	SIC 1980	THOUSAND											
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering	Retail distribution	Transport and communication	Banking and insurance and finance	Public administration and defence	Education, health and other services
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South East													
1985	Sep R	75	106	170	735	554	298	772	732	576	1,027	737	1,511
	Dec R	67	106	167	721	554	293	767	776	574	1,043	743	1,530
1986	Mar R	63	105	167	703	552	288	761	747	567	1,049	749	1,534
	June R	68	104	166	687	547	288	772	743	573	1,061	742	1,585
	Sep R	74	104	169	687	546	289	774	742	578	1,077	751	1,537
	Dec	66	104	169	668	543	289	765	783	575	1,083	756	1,565
Greater London (included in South East)													
1985	Sep R	2	51	61	227	274 R	131	367	319	340	649	400	665
	Dec R	1	52	59	221	276 R	128	372	341	338	658	401	674
1986	Mar R	1	51	59	211	278 R	125	365	326	333	660	404	688
	June R	1	52	59	206	275 R	124	362	325	337	667	392	688
	Sep R	2	53	62	208	270 R	124	360	325	339	676	398	679
	Dec	1	53	61	199	270	124	364	347	337	676	402	686
East Anglia													
1985	Sep R	38	9	27	73	92	37	79	72	57	57	53	140
	Dec R	37	8	27	72	92	36	73	75	57	56	52	143
1986	Mar R	35	8	28	72	89	36	72	71	57	56	52	147
	June R	33	8	28	70	90	36	75	71	60	58	53	145
	Sep R	36	8	29	70	94	37	76	71	61	60	54	145
	Dec	36	8	28	68	96	37	72	74	62	60	54	151
South West													
1985	Sep R	48	26	46	194	142	65	196	161	84	146	148	318
	Dec R	46	26	46	194	141	65	194	161	84	148	153	320
1986	Mar R	44	26	45	193	139	62	174	163	83	148	154	324
	June R	44	26	45	193	141	61	195	165	86	150	156	327
	Sep R	48	26	45	195	142	60	193	165	86	156	159	328
	Dec	44	26	46	196	141	60	176	171	87	157	161	334
West Midlands													
1985	Sep R	31	45	125	409	181	91	199	168	87	157	156	370
	Dec R	30	45	125	408	184	91	201	176	86	158	159	374
1986	Mar R	28	44	125	404	182	92	195	167	86	160	158	383
	June R	28	43	126	397	186	92	197	164	87	162	158	393
	Sep R	30	42	126	397	188	94	200	167	88	168	159	397
	Dec	30	42	127	397	190	95	198	172	89	168	159	405
East Midlands													
1985	Sep R	34	81	59	176	259	59	139	143	74	86	137	259
	Dec R	32	81	59	174	260	59	141	147	74	86	139	259
1986	Mar R	30	80	58	172	257	58	140	144	74	85	141	262
	June R	31	78	58	174	259	58	143	144	76	87	144	272
	Sep R	33	76	58	171	260	58	145	145	76	87	148	266
	Dec	31	75	57	169	262	58	146	152	76	87	150	268
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1985	Sep R	29	90	95	155	238	93	200	176	106	132	130	364
	Dec R	27	85	92	153	237	93	198	183	105	130	129	378
1986	Mar R	26	82	91	151	232	93	197	173	103	132	130	383
	June R	26	81	89	148	233	94	207	173	103	135	128	392
	Sep R	29	79	88	147	235	95	205	175	106	136	131	391
	Dec	26	78	87	145	234	96	205	180	105	134	131	403
North West													
1985	Sep R	17	50	103	267	293	116	239	236	138	188	213	428
	Dec R	17	50	101	266	292	116	241	244	136	187	214	434
1986	Mar R	16	48	99	263	285	115	232	233	135	187	214	433
	June R	15	47	98	256	286	116	239	234	135	186	213	438
	Sep R	17	46	98	254	292	118	246	234	135	192	214	431
	Dec	17	45	97	252	293	119	244	244	132	190	215	441
North													
1985	Sep R	14	57	62	118	98	61	98	102	56	71	88	256
	Dec R	14	57	61	117	97	61	98	105	55	72	88	263
1986	Mar R	13	56	60	111	96	61	95	102	59	70	88	267
	June R	13	55	59	111	96	62	98	101	59	72	89	273
	Sep R	14	54	58	109	98	63	99	101	59	72	90	272
	Dec	13	54	56	109	98	64	100	104	57	73	90	278
Wales													
1985	Sep R	24	47	58	75	79	45	84	81	46	57	97	185
	Dec R	23	45	58	74	79	45	82	84	45	58	96	185
1986	Mar R	22	42	58	71	78	44	80	80	44	58	95	184
	June R	21	41	58	70	78	44	85	81	44	57	96	187
	Sep R	23	40	58	71	79	44	86	82	43	58	94	185
	Dec	22	38	57	70	81	44	85	86	43	57	93	185
Scotland													
1985	Sep R	36	58	53	189	191	140	194	183	117	150	173	430
	Dec R	31	57	53	185	189	139	187	187	116	148	172	436
1986	Mar R	31	54	52	183	186	139	185	181	114	149	174	431
	June R	31	51	52	181	184	140	194	178	114	153	176	438
	Sep R	30	49	52	179	185	142	192	178	116	156	178	435
	Dec	29	45	52	178	184	144	183	180	115	156	178	439
Great Britain													
1985	Sep R	347	570	798	2,391	2,128	1,005	2,200	2,055	1,341	2,071	1,932	4,261
	Dec R	323	559	788	2,363	2,125	997	2,162	2,144	1,331	2,086	1,945	4,322
1986	Mar R	308	543	782	2,324	2,096	986	2,129	2,061	1,324	2,094	1,954	4,347
	June R	310	533	777	2,286	2,099	991	2,206	2,055	1,336	2,122	1,956	4,433
	Sep R	335	524	781	2,281	2,119	1,000	2,215	2,059	1,348	2,161	1,977	4,386
	Dec	313	514	777	2,253	2,123	1,007	2,173	2,146	1,340	2,166	1,988	4,470

\* See footnotes to table 1.1

# EMPLOYMENT 1.8

## Indices of output, employment and productivity



UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output <sup>†</sup>	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1979	102.8	100.6	102.2	107.1	104.7	102.3	109.5	105.3	104.1	101.5
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.4	96.6	101.9	96.6	91.5	105.6	94.0	91.0	104.8	103.5
1982	100.0	94.6	105.8	98.4	86.2	114.1	94.2	85.5	110.3	110.3
1983	103.1	93.8	109.9	101.9	81.7	124.7	96.9	81.0	119.7	118.9
1984	106.4	95.5	111.5	103.2	80.2 R	128.6 R	100.7	79.8	126.2 R	124.2 R
1985	110.4	97.0 R	113.8 R	108.1	79.7	135.5 R	103.8	79.6	130.4 R	127.8 R
1986	113.6 R	97.5	116.5	110.0 R	77.9 R	141.3 R	104.6 R	78.3 R	133.7 R	131.4 R
1981 Q3	98.9	96.2	102.8	97.3	90.7	107.3	95.0	90.0	105.6	106.2
1981 Q4	99.0	95.6	103.6	98.3	89.4	110.0	95.3	88.8	107.4	107.7
1982 Q1	99.1	95.3	104.1	97.2	88.3	110.1	94.7	87.6	108.3	108.3
1982 Q2	99.9 R	94.9	105.4	96.9	87.0	113.7	94.9	86.3	110.1	110.2
1982 Q3	100.4	94.4	106.4	99.2	85.5	116.0	94.1	84.7	111.1	111.2
1982 Q4	100.7	93.9	107.2	98.2	84.1	116.8	93.1	83.3	111.8	111.8
1983 Q1	101.6	93.5	108.7	100.3	82.9	121.0	95.8	82.1	116.8	116.5
1983 Q2	102.0	93.5	109.1	100.6	82.0	122.7	95.4	81.2	117.5	117.1
1983 Q3	103.9	93.9	110.7	102.8	81.3	126.4	97.5	80.6	121.0	120.0
1983 Q4	105.0	94.4	111.3	104.0	80.8	128.7	98.9	80.1	123.5	122.0
1984 Q1	105.6	94.9	111.3	104.0	80.4	129.4	99.4	79.8	124.6	122.8
1984 Q2	105.8	95.2 R	111.2 R	102.6	80.2	127.9	100.3</			

# EMPLOYMENT 1 Selected countries: national definitions 6

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3)(6)(7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (8)	Germany (FR) (6)(7)	Greece (6)(7)	Irish Republic (6)(9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (FR) (6)(11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States	
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>																			<b>Thousand</b>
<b>Civilian labour force</b>																			
1984 Q1	26,698 R	7,048	3,356	..	12,283	..	..	27,029	..	..	22,902	58,926	..	2,040	13,260	4,373	3,174	112,536	
Q2	26,801 R	7,107	3,343	..	12,350	..	..	27,066	..	..	22,712	59,168	..	2,027	13,378	4,366	3,174	113,541	
Q3	26,978 R	7,131	3,375	..	12,460	..	..	27,126	..	..	22,784	59,435	..	2,023	13,463	4,411	3,176	113,812	
Q4	27,146 R	7,151	3,377	..	12,492	..	..	27,165	..	..	22,867	59,526	..	2,035	13,504	4,412	3,184	114,235	
1985 Q1	27,258 R	7,192	3,353	..	12,535	..	..	27,231	..	..	22,866	59,670	..	2,053	13,530	4,420	3,186	115,024	
Q2	27,307 R	7,218	3,355	..	12,622	..	..	27,272	..	..	22,893	59,514	..	2,039	13,475	4,401	3,185	115,206	
Q3	27,387 R	7,283	3,346	..	12,638	..	..	27,357	..	..	23,085	59,729	..	2,076	13,557	4,436	3,202	115,468	
Q4	27,438 R	7,405	3,367	..	12,753	..	..	27,400	..	..	23,091	59,686	..	2,090	13,635	4,439	3,216	116,158	
1986 Q1	27,516 R	7,432	3,365	..	12,883	..	..	27,461	..	..	23,318	60,137	..	2,101	13,698	4,387	3,201	117,027	
Q2	27,578 R	7,514	3,370	..	12,886	..	..	27,480	..	..	23,274	59,991	..	2,107	13,729	4,382	3,215	117,671	
Q3	27,563 R	7,549	..	..	12,856	..	..	27,549	..	..	23,091	60,430	..	2,107	13,807	4,383	3,228	118,158	
<b>Civilian employment</b>																			
1984 Q1	23,615	6,372	3,217	..	10,881	..	..	24,772	..	..	20,416	57,312	..	1,977	10,592	4,233	3,136	103,671	
Q2	23,708 R	6,472	3,217	..	10,949	..	..	24,819	..	..	20,305	57,553	..	1,966	10,678	4,225	3,138	105,024	
Q3	23,826 R	6,501	3,254	..	11,054	..	..	24,827	..	..	20,449	57,835	..	1,961	10,689	4,278	3,142	105,368	
Q4	23,970 R	6,533	3,252	..	11,108	..	20,826	24,881	..	..	20,502	57,938	..	1,977	10,566	4,280	3,148	105,959	
1985 Q1	24,054 R	6,589	3,230	..	11,140	..	..	24,914	..	..	20,419	58,119	..	1,993	10,536	4,290	3,151	106,618	
Q2	24,131 R	6,612	3,235	..	11,287	..	..	24,966	..	..	20,495	57,991	..	1,995	10,574	4,270	3,154	106,804	
Q3	24,170 R	6,686	3,226	..	11,333	..	..	25,036	..	..	20,598	58,181	..	2,021	10,596	4,318	3,173	107,200	
Q4	24,206 R	6,815	3,247	..	11,455	..	20,913	25,101	..	..	20,520	58,029	..	2,040	10,623	4,322	3,185	107,996	
1986 Q1	24,211 R	6,842	3,253	..	11,629	..	..	25,188	..	..	20,666	58,511	..	2,060	10,650	4,267	3,172	108,768	
Q2	24,233 R	6,924	3,269	..	11,653	..	..	25,241	..	..	20,573	58,327	..	2,071	10,767	4,261	3,188	109,225	
Q3	24,285 R	6,928	..	..	11,610	..	..	25,320	..	..	20,563	58,709	..	2,067	10,883	4,275	3,202	109,976	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1985 unless stated</b>																			
<b>Civilian Labour Force:</b>																			
Male	16,156 R	4,461	2,031	2,425	7,257	1,450	13,330	16,543	2,491	914	14,731 R	35,960	3,807	1,165	9,424	2,341	2,016	64,411	
Female	11,161 R	2,814	1,324	1,650	5,382	1,238	9,975	10,772	1,320	386	8,248 R	23,670	1,980	898	4,211	2,083	1,185	51,050	
All	27,317 R	7,274	3,355	4,125	12,639	2,688	23,304	27,315	3,811	1,300	22,979 R	59,634	5,787	2,064	13,635	4,424	3,201	115,461	
<b>Civilian Employment:</b>																			
Male	13,959 R	4,108	1,957	2,225	6,508	1,338	12,189	15,254	2,341	757	13,679 R	35,030	3,252	1,141	7,489	2,277	1,999	59,891	
Female	10,179 R	2,568	1,277	1,354	4,804	1,118	8,691	9,757	1,160	339	6,831 R	23,040	2,141	871	3,134	2,022	1,172	47,259	
All	24,139 R	6,676	3,235	3,579	11,311	2,457	20,889	25,011	3,501	1,096	20,508 R	58,070	4,965	2,012	10,623	4,299	3,171	107,150	
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>																			
<b>Male:</b>																			
Agriculture	3.6	7.4	8.0	3.7	6.8	..	..	4.7	24.5	..	10.9	7.6	..	8.9	18.5	6.8	7.7	4.5	
Industry	41.8	35.7	48.8	39.6	34.2	..	..	50.4	33.3	..	38.1	39.1	..	39.5	38.1	43.7	47.0	37.2	
Services	54.6	56.9	43.2	56.7	59.1	..	..	44.9	42.2	..	50.6	53.4	..	51.5	43.3	49.5	45.3	58.3	
<b>Female:</b>																			
Agriculture	1.1	4.3	10.5	1.7	3.1	..	..	6.8	39.3	..	11.9	10.6	..	4.7	15.2	2.7	4.8	1.4	
Industry	18.2	14.7	21.8	14.9	13.7	..	..	26.3	16.7	..	23.8	28.4	..	12.4	16.7	14.3	21.8	16.4	
Services	80.7	81.0	67.7	83.3	83.2	..	..	66.9	44.0	..	64.3	61.0	..	82.7	68.1	83.1	73.4	82.1	
<b>All:</b>																			
Agriculture	2.6	6.2	9.0	3.0	5.2	6.7	7.6	5.5	29.4	16.6	11.2	8.8	5.0	7.2	17.6	4.8	6.6	3.1	
Industry	31.8	27.7	38.1	30.3	25.5	26.8	32.0	41.0	27.8	29.1	33.6	34.9	26.9	27.8	31.8	29.9	37.7	28.0	
Services	65.6	66.2	52.9	66.8	69.3	66.4	60.4	53.5	42.8	54.3	55.2	56.4	68.1	65.0	50.6	65.3	55.7	68.8	

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

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

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT 1.11

## Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME						SHORT-TIME								
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week				
			Average per operative working over-time	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (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	9.93			8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,776	12.4
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.19			6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	1,000	12.9
1984	1,297	34.3	8.9	11.39			6	238	40	402	10.4	43	1.5	645	14.4
1985	1,329	34.0	9.0	11.98			4	165	24	241	10.2	28	0.7	416	15.1
1986	1,304	34.2	9.0	11.72			5	192	29	293	10.1	34	0.9	485	14.4
<b>Week ended</b>															
1985	1,224	31.4	8.3	10.22	10.51	5	184	21	206	9.7	26	0.7	390	399	15.1
April 13	1,407	36.0	8.9	12.58	12.26	4	156	25	232	9.2	29	0.7	388	408	13.3
May 18	1,390	35.5	9.1	12.67	12.51	3	122	23	216	9.5	26	0.7	338	358	13.1
June 15															
July 13	1,339	34.3	9.2	12.27	12.15	4	168	17	209	12.1	21	0.5	373	425	17.6
Aug 17	1,218	31.2	9.1	11.14	11.86	4	152	17	199	11.8	21	0.5	347	399	17.0
Sept 14	1,349	34.3	9.2	12.38	12.26	5	199	18	168	9.4	23	0.6	367	399	16.1
Oct 12	1,338	34.1	9.1	12.53	12.07	3	200	22	217	10.1	27	0.7	345	374	15.7
Nov 16	1,386	35.4	9.1	12.77	12.18	3	168	23	221	9.7	27	0.7	353	361	14.4
Dec 14	1,407	36.1	9.3	13.07	12.33	3	123	18	144	8.1	21	0.5	267	307	12.8
1986	1,218	31.5	8.6	10.51	11.92	7	264	22	218	10.0	28	0.7	482	417	17.0
Jan 11	1,334	34.6	8.7	11.64	11.77	5	212	30	286	9.5	36	0.9	498	395	14.0
Feb 8	1,336	34.7	8.9	11.83	11.82	7	261	36	359	10.0	43	1.1	620	486	14.6
Mar 8															
Apr 12	1,294	33.6	8.8	11.36	11.63	6	256	33	339	10.2	40	1.0	595	617	15.1
May 17	1,326	34.6	8.9	11.79	11.48	4	156	32	322	10.2	35	0.9	478	502	13.5
June 14	1,291	33.7	9.0	11.56	11.40	3	109	28	283	10.1	31	0.8	392	417	12.7
July 12	1,279	33.8	9.2	11.74	11.61	4	140	22	220	10.2	25	0.7	360	403	14.3
Aug 16	1,192	31.6	9.2	10.99	11.71	4	144	20	223	10.9	24	0.6	367	414	15.3
Sept 13	1,280	33.8	9.2	11.81	11.68	3	116	23	244	10.5	26	0.7	360	390	13.8
Oct 14 R	1,346	35.6	9.0	12.18	11.73	8	300	43	445	10.4	50	1.3	745	813	14.9
Nov 15 R	1,393	36.9	9.1	12.69	12.08	5	184	33	319	9.7	37	0.9	503	524	13.5
Dec 13	1,354	35.8	9.2	12.49	11.74	4	164	26	256	9.9	30	0.8	420	488	14.0
1987	1,083	29.1	8.5	9.19	10.62	10	384	24	221	9.2	34	0.9	605	525	18.0
Jan 10	1,318	35.4	9.1	12.06	12.20	6	222	32	321	9.9	38	1.0	543	431	14.3
Feb 14															

# EMPLOYMENT 1.12

## Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted  
1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes	21-49					21-49				
1980	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	89.0	89.2	86.8	89.5	94.3	98.7	98.9	98.8	101.5	99.0
1982	84.6	85.0	80.1	84.8	89.6	100.5	100.9	100.9	103.9	99.5
1983	82.6	82.5	77.3	85.1	87.4	101.5	102.0	103.2	105.6	100.2
1984	83.4	84.3	73.6	87.0	84.3	102.7	103.5	104.5	105.8	100.3
1985	82.9	82.3	75.5	88.7	83.2	103.2	104.9 R	105.5 R	105.8	100.5 R
1986	80.4	77.5	70.2	90.1	82.5	102.9 R	103.8 R	104.0 R	104.5 R	100.1 R
<b>Week ended</b>										
1985	83.2					103.1				
Jan 12	83.4				83.2	103.2				
Feb 16	83.2		74.6	87.1		103.2	104.6 R	105.9	105.3	100.5
Mar 16		83.4								
Apr 13	82.1					102.3				
May 18	83.2				83.2	103.4				
June 15	83.3	82.8	75.9	88.0		103.5	105.2 R	106.1	105.4	100.7
July 13	82.9					103.3				
Aug 17	82.7					103.1				
Sept 14	83.0	81.4	75.8	89.2	82.4	103.4	104.4 R	104.3	105.6	100.1
Oct 12	82.8					103.4				
Nov 16	82.5					103.4				
Dec 14	82.7	81.6	75.5	90.3	84.0	103.6	105.5 R	105.6 R	105.9 R	100.8 R
1986	82.3					103.4 R				
Jan 11	81.7					103.2 R				
Feb 8	81.5	79.1	73.4	90.3	84.7	103.2 R	104.3 R	104.8 R	105.0 R	100.4 R
Mar 8										
Apr 12	81.1					103.0 R				
May 17	80.5					102.8 R				
June 14	80.1	77.3	70.7	90.4	83.3	102.7 R	103.6 R	103.4 R	104.4 R	99.8 R
July 12	80.0					102.8 R				
Aug 16	79.8					102.8 R				
Sept 13	79.6	77.0	68.6	89.3	80.8	102.8 R	103.4	103.7 R	104.1 R	99.9 R
Oct 11	79.4					102.8 R				
Nov 15	79.7					103.0 R				
Dec 13	79.6	76.5	67.9	90.2	81.2 R	102.9 R	103.9 R	103.9 R	104.5	100.1 R
1987	79.2					102.9				
Jan 10	80.7					103.3				
Feb 14										

## 2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE												
	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1983††	3,104.7	11.7	134.9	..	2,969.7	2,866.0		10.8					
1984	3,159.8	11.7	113.0	..	3,046.8	2,998.3		11.1					
1985	3,271.2	11.9	108.0	..	3,163.3	3,113.1		11.3					
1986	3,289.1	11.9	132.3	..	3,185.1	3,183.6		11.5					
	<b>Annual averages</b>												
1985 Mar 14	3,267.6	11.8	88.0	..	3,179.6	3,094.8		11.2	1.3	10.7	264	2,936	67
Apr 11	3,272.6	11.9	83.7	..	3,188.9	3,120.8		11.3	26.0	15.4	293	2,909	70
May 9	3,240.9	11.7	107.7	..	3,133.2	3,121.4		11.3	0.6	9.3	305	2,869	67
June 13	3,178.6	11.5	106.9	104.1	3,071.7	3,114.2		11.3	-7.2	6.5	285	2,828	66
July 11**	3,235.0	11.7	104.6	134.5	3,130.5	3,121.1		11.3	6.9	0.1	380	2,790	66
Aug 8**	3,240.4	11.7	99.9	126.6	3,140.5	3,127.4		11.3	6.3	2.0	328	2,848	64
Sept 12	3,346.2	12.1	156.8	..	3,189.4	3,123.5		11.3	-3.9	3.1	447	2,834	66
Oct 10	3,276.9	11.9	131.3	..	3,145.6	3,119.9		11.3	-3.6	-0.4	367	2,843	67
Nov 14	3,258.9	11.8	110.1	..	3,148.8	3,113.8		11.3	-6.1	-4.5	323	2,871	64
Dec 12	3,273.1	11.9	99.4	..	3,173.7	3,132.5		11.4	18.7	3.0	301	2,907	65
1986 Jan 9	3,407.7	12.3	101.3	..	3,306.4	3,153.2		11.4	20.7	11.1	316	3,022	69
Feb 6*	3,336.7	12.1	92.3	..	3,244.4	3,160.9		11.5	7.7	15.7	308	2,967	66
Mar 6	3,323.8	12.0	84.8	..	3,239.0	3,198.6		11.6	37.7	22.0	285	2,973	66
Apr 10	3,325.1	12.0	112.4	..	3,212.7	3,200.2		11.6	1.6	15.7	329	2,930	67
May 8	3,270.9	11.9	110.9	..	3,160.0	3,205.4		11.6	5.2	14.8	283	2,921	67
June 12	3,229.4	11.7	107.3	100,802	3,122.1	3,219.6		11.7	14.2	7.0	289	2,874	67
July 10	3,279.6	11.9	101.6	125,107	3,178.0	3,223.2		11.7	3.6	7.7	381	2,832	67
Aug 14	3,280.1	11.9	92.3	113,828	3,187.8	3,219.0		11.7	-4.2	4.5	318	2,896	67
Sept 11	3,332.9	12.1	140.7	..	3,192.2	3,192.6		11.6	-26.4	-9.0	423	2,842	68
Oct 9	3,237.2	11.7	117.5	..	3,119.7	3,166.2		11.5	-26.4	-19.0	353	2,817	67
Nov 13	3,216.8	11.7	98.2	..	3,118.6	3,144.8		11.4	-21.4	-24.7	323	2,827	67
Dec 11	3,229.2	11.7	89.0	..	3,140.2	3,110.1		11.3	-25.7	24.5	290	2,870	69
1987 Jan 8	3,297.2	11.9	89.2	..	3,208.0	3,118.0		11.3	-1.1	-16.1	297	2,930	71
Feb 12	3,225.3	11.7	79.9	..	3,145.9	3,073.0		11.1	-45.0	-23.9	291	2,867	68
Mar 12§	3,143.4	11.4	72.3	..	3,071.1	[3,042.9]		[11.0]	[-30.1]	[-24.5]	261	2,815	67

## 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE												
	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION		
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1983††	2,987.6	11.5	130.7	..	2,856.8	2,756.6		10.6					
1984	3,038.4	11.5	109.7	..	2,928.7	2,885.1		10.9					
1985	3,149.4	11.7	105.6	..	3,043.9	2,997.4		11.1					
1986	3,161.3	11.7	101.6	..	3,059.6	3,057.8		11.4					
	<b>Annual averages</b>												
1985 Mar 14	3,145.9	11.7	86.1	..	3,059.8	2,980.8		11.1	0.9	10.2	256	2,824	66
Apr 11	3,150.3	11.7	81.9	..	3,068.4	3,006.3		11.2	25.4	11.5	285	2,800	69
May 9	3,120.0	11.6	105.3	..	3,014.7	3,007.3		11.2	1.1	9.1	297	2,758	65
June 13	3,057.2	11.4	104.8	101.5	2,952.4	2,998.8		11.1	-8.5	2.7	276	2,717	64
July 11**	3,116.2	11.6	102.7	131.5	3,013.5	3,005.4		11.2	6.6	-0.3	369	2,683	64
Aug 8**	3,120.3	11.6	98.1	123.3	3,022.2	3,010.5		11.2	5.1	1.1	320	2,737	63
Sept 12	3,219.7	12.0	152.6	..	3,067.1	3,006.1		11.2	-4.4	2.4	431	2,724	65
Oct 10	3,155.0	11.7	128.1	..	3,026.9	3,002.1		11.2	-4.0	-1.1	356	2,733	66
Nov 14	3,138.3	11.7	107.5	..	3,030.8	2,996.3		11.1	-5.8	-4.7	314	2,761	63
Dec 12	3,151.6	11.7	97.1	..	3,054.5	3,013.3		11.2	17.0	2.4	293	2,795	64
1986 Jan 9	3,282.0	12.2	99.2	..	3,182.9	3,033.0		11.3	19.7	10.3	308	2,907	65
Feb 6*	3,211.9	11.9	90.4	..	3,121.5	3,039.5		11.3	6.5	14.4	298	2,852	65
Mar 6	3,199.4	11.9	83.1	..	3,116.3	3,075.7		11.4	36.2	20.8	277	2,858	65
Apr 10	3,198.9	11.9	109.8	..	3,089.1	3,075.9		11.4	0.2	14.3	319	2,814	65
May 8	3,146.2	11.7	108.6	..	3,037.5	3,080.6		11.4	4.7	13.7	275	2,806	65
June 12	3,103.5	11.5	105.3	97,847	2,998.2	3,092.6		11.5	12.6	5.8	279	2,759	65
July 10	3,150.2	11.7	99.8	121,803	3,050.4	3,097.1		11.5	3.0	6.8	369	2,716	66
Aug 14	3,150.1	11.7	90.7	110,497	3,059.4	3,090.8		11.5	-5.4	3.4	309	2,776	65
Sept 11	3,197.9	11.9	136.6	..	3,061.4	3,063.9		11.4	-26.9	-9.8	407	2,724	66
Oct 9	3,106.5	11.5	114.2	..	2,992.3	3,036.1		11.3	-27.8	-20.0	342	2,699	66
Nov 13	3,088.4	11.5	95.5	..	2,992.8	3,016.8		11.2	-19.3	-24.7	314	2,709	65
Dec 11	3,100.4	11.5	86.6	..	3,013.7	2,991.5		11.1	-25.3	-24.1	282	2,751	67
1987 Jan 8	3,166.0	11.8	87.0	..	3,079.0	2,990.0		11.1	-1.5	-15.4	288	2,809	69
Feb 12	3,096.6	11.5	78.0	..	3,018.5	2,945.8		10.9	-44.2	-23.4	283	2,748	66
Mar 12§	3,016.5	11.2	70.6	..	2,945.9	[2,916.7]		[10.8]	[-29.1]	[-24.9]	253	2,698	65

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

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 UK summary

THOUSAND

MALE	FEMALE											MARRIED	UNITED KINGDOM
	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					Number		
	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent working population†	Number	Per cent working population†	School leavers included in unemployed	Actual			
2,218.6	13.8	77.2	2,141.4	2,054.3	12.7	886.0	8.5	57.7	828.3	811.6	7.7	1983††	
2,197.4	13.5	65.0	2,132.4	2,102.1	12.9	962.5	8.9	48.0	914.5	896.2	8.3	1984	
2,251.7	13.7	62.6	2,189.1	2,158.2	13.1	1,019.5	9.1	45.3	974.2	954.9	8.6	1985	
2,252.5	13.7	59.7	2,192.8	2,191.7	13.3	1,036.6	9.3	44.3	992.2	992.1	8.9	1986	
	<b>Annual averages</b>												
2,269.3	13.8	51.1	2,218.2	2,154.4	13.1	998.3	9.0	36.9	961.4	940.4	8.4	1985 Mar 14	
2,270.7	13.8	48.7	2,222.0	2,169.0	13.2	1,001.8	9.0	35.0	966.9	951.8	8.5	Apr 11	
2,243.8	13.6	62.4	2,181.3	2,166.1	13.2	997.2	8.9	45.3	951.9	955.3	8.6	May 9	
2,196.8	13.4	61.9	2,134.9	2,157.7	13.1	981.7	8.8	44.9	936.8	956.5	8.6	Jun 13	
2,216.2	13.5	60.3	2,156.0	2,159.3	13.1	1,018.8	9.1	44.3	974.5	961.8	8.6	Jul 11**	
2,210.6	13.4	58.0	2,152.6	2,161.0	13.1	1,029.8	9.2	41.9	988.0	966.4	8.7	Aug 8**	
2,288.5	13.8	90.8	2,177.7	2,157.3	13.1	1,077.7	9.7	66.0	1,011.7	966.2	8.7	Sep 12	
2,234.0	13.6	76.1	2,157.8	2,155.6	13.1	1,042.9	9.4	55.2	987.7	964.3	8.6	Oct 10	
2,230.8	13.6	63.9	2,166.9	2,154.0	13.1	1,028.1	9.2	46.2	981.9	959.8	8.6	Nov 14	
2,253.9	13.7	57.8	2,196.2	2,165.5	13.2	1,019.1	9.1	41.6	977.5	967.0	8.7	Dec 12	
2,345.6	14.3	58.7	2,287.0	2,178.7	13.2	1,062.1	9.5	42.7	1,019.5	974.5	8.7	1986 Jan 9	
2,300.4	14.0	53.6	2,246.9	2,180.7	13.3	1,036.2	9.3	38.8	997.4	980.2	8.8	Feb 6*	
2,298.9	14.0	49											

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual				Male	Female		
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>															
1983††	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	8.4	10.0	6.0	696.9	666.0	7.7				475.3	190.7
1984	748.0	511.0	236.5	20.1	8.4	9.7	6.5	727.4	710.5	8.0				488.6	221.9
1985	782.4	527.1	255.2	17.0	8.6	9.9	6.9	765.4	747.5	8.2				506.1	241.4
1986	784.7	524.7	260.0	14.6	8.7	9.8	7.0	770.1	768.3	8.5				515.2	253.1
Annual averages															
1986 Mar 6	797.4	540.1	257.3	12.3	8.8	10.1	6.9	785.0	774.4	8.5	14.9		8.1	522.5	251.9
Apr 10	794.7	536.1	258.6	14.2	8.8	10.0	6.9	780.5	777.4	8.6	3.0		7.0	522.7	254.7
May 8	780.0	525.5	254.5	14.6	8.6	9.8	6.8	765.4	779.2	8.6	1.8		6.6	523.9	255.3
Jun 12	772.4	518.7	253.7	14.3	8.5	9.7	6.8	758.2	782.0	8.6	2.8		2.5	524.3	257.7
Jul 10	785.8	522.7	263.1	13.8	8.7	9.8	7.1	772.0	782.4	8.6	0.4		1.7	523.4	259.1
Aug 14	791.5	521.6	269.9	12.7	8.7	9.8	7.2	778.8	779.3	8.6	-3.1		0.0	519.5	259.8
Sep 11	791.9	522.1	269.8	19.3	8.7	9.8	7.2	772.5	770.3	8.5	-9.0		-3.9	514.7	255.6
Oct 9	770.4	510.0	260.4	17.4	8.5	9.5	7.0	753.0	762.5	8.4	-7.8		-6.6	509.8	252.7
Nov 13	761.0	506.5	254.5	14.7	8.4	9.5	6.8	746.3	752.9	8.3	-9.6		-8.8	504.8	248.1
Dec 11	764.6	512.5	252.1	13.3	8.4	9.6	6.8	751.2	744.0	8.2	-8.9		-9.2	499.5	244.5
1987 Jan 8	774.1	520.0	254.1	12.3	8.5	9.7	6.8	761.7	743.0	8.2	-1.0		-6.5	497.1	245.9
Feb 12	756.0	511.3	244.7	10.9	8.3	9.6	6.6	745.1	727.9	8.0	-15.1		-8.3	490.3	237.6
Mar 12‡	733.6	497.1	236.5	9.7	8.1	9.3	6.3	723.9	[718.0]	[7.9]	[-9.9]		[-8.7]	[484.6]	[233.4]
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>															
1983††	359.9	258.8	101.1	12.0	8.8	10.5	6.2	347.9	333.1	8.1				240.0	93.2
1984	380.6	265.4	115.2	10.2	9.1	10.6	6.8	370.4	361.4	8.6				253.6	107.8
1985	402.5	278.4	124.1	8.6	9.4	10.9	7.2	393.8	384.3	9.0				267.2	117.1
1986	407.1	280.9	126.1	7.4	9.5	11.0	7.4	399.7	398.7	9.3				276.0	122.7
Annual averages															
1986 Mar 6	406.2	282.1	124.0	6.6	9.5	11.1	7.2	399.6	397.1	9.3	5.6		3.1	275.4	121.8
Apr 10	409.4	284.2	125.2	6.9	9.6	11.1	7.3	402.5	402.1	9.4	5.0		3.8	278.6	123.5
May 8	404.3	281.0	123.3	7.0	9.5	11.0	7.2	397.3	402.8	9.4	0.7		3.8	279.5	123.3
Jun 12	404.9	281.0	123.9	6.9	9.5	11.0	7.2	398.1	405.6	9.5	2.8		2.8	280.6	125.0
Jul 10	411.4	283.0	128.3	6.8	9.6	11.1	7.5	404.6	406.3	9.5	0.7		1.4	280.5	125.7
Aug 14	415.1	283.4	131.7	6.5	9.7	11.1	7.7	408.7	405.2	9.5	-1.1		0.8	279.4	125.8
Sep 11	415.1	283.5	131.6	9.0	9.7	11.1	7.7	406.1	402.2	9.4	-3.0		-1.1	277.8	124.4
Oct 9	403.6	277.2	126.4	8.7	9.5	10.9	7.4	394.9	398.4	9.3	-3.8		-2.6	275.6	122.8
Nov 13	397.1	273.7	123.4	7.6	9.3	10.7	7.2	389.5	393.3	9.2	-5.0		-3.9	272.7	120.7
Dec 11	398.9	276.1	122.8	7.1	9.4	10.8	7.2	391.8	388.8	9.1	-4.6		-4.5	270.1	118.8
1987 Jan 8	398.8	276.2	122.6	6.6	9.3	10.8	7.1	392.3	389.0	9.1	0.2		-3.1	269.3	119.7
Feb 12	390.7	272.1	118.6	5.9	9.2	10.7	6.9	384.8	381.3	8.9	-7.7		-4.0	265.3	116.0
Mar 12‡	383.1	267.8	115.3	5.3	9.0	10.5	6.7	377.7	[377.5]	[8.8]	[-3.8]		[-3.8]	[263.0]	[114.5]
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>															
1983††	77.5	54.8	22.6	2.7	9.0	10.2	6.9	74.7	72.0	8.3				51.0	21.1
1984	77.3	52.0	25.3	2.2	8.7	9.5	7.3	75.1	73.9	8.3				50.0	23.8
1985	81.3	53.2	28.1	2.0	8.8	9.6	7.7	79.3	77.9	8.5				51.2	26.7
1986	83.4	53.9	29.5	1.9	9.1	9.7	8.1	81.5	81.5	8.9				52.8	28.7
Annual averages															
1986 Mar 6	86.7	56.9	29.9	1.5	9.4	10.2	8.2	85.2	82.3	9.0	1.8		0.8	53.5	28.8
Apr 10	85.6	55.9	29.7	2.3	9.3	10.1	8.2	83.4	81.5	8.9	-0.8		0.4	52.9	28.6
May 8	84.1	54.6	29.6	2.3	9.2	9.8	8.1	81.9	82.3	9.0	0.8		0.6	53.4	28.9
Jun 12	81.3	52.6	28.8	2.1	8.8	9.5	7.9	79.3	82.5	9.0	0.2		0.1	53.4	29.1
Jul 10	82.1	52.6	29.5	1.9	8.9	9.5	8.1	80.2	83.0	9.0	0.5		0.5	53.5	29.5
Aug 14	81.8	52.0	29.8	1.7	8.9	9.4	8.2	80.1	83.1	9.0	0.1		0.3	53.5	29.6
Sep 11	82.2	52.3	29.9	2.7	8.9	9.4	8.2	79.6	82.2	8.9	-0.9		-0.1	53.2	29.0
Oct 9	80.1	51.0	29.2	2.2	8.7	9.2	8.0	78.0	80.6	8.8	-1.6		-0.8	52.1	28.5
Nov 13	81.0	52.2	28.9	1.7	8.8	9.4	7.9	79.3	80.4	8.7	-0.2		-0.9	52.2	28.2
Dec 11	81.9	53.3	28.7	1.6	8.9	9.6	7.9	80.4	79.5	8.6	-0.9		-0.9	51.6	27.9
1987 Jan 8	85.1	55.6	29.5	1.5	9.3	10.0	8.1	83.6	79.8	8.7	0.3		-0.3	51.9	27.9
Feb 12	83.6	55.2	28.4	1.2	9.1	9.9	7.8	82.4	78.1	8.5	-1.7		-0.8	51.0	27.1
Mar 12‡	81.1	53.6	27.5	1.1	8.8	9.6	7.5	80.0	[77.7]	[8.5]	[-0.4]		[-0.6]	[50.9]	[26.8]
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>															
1983††	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	9.7	10.9	7.8	182.3	173.0	8.9				117.9	55.0
1984	193.7	127.2	66.5	5.0	9.7	10.6	8.4	188.7	184.8	9.2				122.0	62.8
1985	204.9	132.8	72.2	4.6	10.2	11.1	8.9	200.4	195.2	9.8				127.7	68.5
1986	205.7	131.6	74.2	4.2	10.1	10.7	9.1	201.6	201.6	9.9				129.3	72.3
Annual averages															
1986 Mar 6	211.8	136.8	75.0	3.3	10.3	11.1	9.2	208.5	202.5	9.9	2.9		1.4	130.7	71.8
Apr 10	208.3	134.5	73.9	4.3	10.2	10.9	9.1	204.0	202.8	9.9	0.2		0.9	130.5	72.3
May 8	203.0	131.0	71.9	4.3	9.9	10.6	8.8	198.6	204.0	10.0	1.3		1.5	131.3	72.7
Jun 12	196.0	126.3	69.7	4.3	9.6	10.3	8.6	191.7	204.5	10.0	0.5		0.7	131.3	73.2
Jul 10	199.6	127.2	72.4	4.2	9.8	10.3	8.9	195.4	205.3	10.0	0.8		0.9	131.4	74.0
Aug 14	200.8	127.0	73.8	3.7	9.8	10.3	9.1	197.1	205.1	10.0	-0.2		0.4	130.8	74.3
Sep 11	204.6	129.2	75.4	5.9	10.0	10.5	9.3	198.8	202.2	9.9	-2.9		-0.8	129.2	73.0
Oct 9	202.0	127.5	74.4	4.9	9.9	10.4	9.1	197.1	199.8	9.8	-2.3		-1.8	127.6	72.2
Nov 13	203.8	129.2	74.6	4.0	10.0	10.5	9.2	199.8	198.3	9.7	-1.5		-2.2	126.9	71.3
Dec 11	205.2	131.0	74.2	3.7	10.0	10.6	9.1	201.6	195.3	9.5	-3.0		-2.4	125.1	70.2
1987 Jan 8	209.1	134.1	75.0	3.4	10.2	10.9	9.2	205.6	195.5	9.6	0.2		-1.4	125.0	70.5
Feb 12	204.0	131.3	72.7	3.1	10.0	10.7	8.9	201.0	190.9	9.3	-4.6		-2.5	122.6	68.3
Mar 12‡	196.5	126.4	70.1	2.7	9.6	10.3	8.6	193.8	[188.8]	[9.2]	[-2.1]		[-2.2]	[121.2]	[67.6]

See footnotes to table 2-1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT WORKING POPULATION†			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual				Male	Female		
								Number	Per cent working population†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>															
1983††	354.7	257.3	97.4	16.0	14.5	16.9	10.5	338.6	327.8	13.4				238.8	89.0
1984	345.4	243.0	102.4	12.8	14.1	16.0	10.9	332.6	329.1	13.4	</				















## 2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1985 Nov 14	3,002	1,846	232	523	834	555	809	1,437	453	525	1,525	9,895	—	9,895
Dec 12	4,401	2,146	407	678	956	686	824	1,687	674	974	1,490	12,777	—	12,777
1986 Jan 9	8,491	3,841	769	2,055	1,708	1,466	3,358	2,985	1,279	1,824	2,963	26,898	369	27,267
Feb 6	2,479	1,380	158	415	639	448	638	1,119	362	380	1,253	7,891	—	7,891
Mar 6†	1,915	1,179	138	354	542	383	573	1,026	321	335	920	6,507	—	6,507
Apr 10	12,781	5,047	1,090	2,970	2,409	2,694	5,007	3,808	1,807	2,411	4,345	39,322	533	39,855
May 8	2,026	1,188	132	362	565	372	626	1,049	361	378	1,342	7,213	—	7,213
Jun 12	3,300	2,024	265	631	1,201	767	1,143	2,226	771	677	7,479	18,460	4,486	22,946
Jul 10	35,489	15,646	3,984	9,918	13,508	9,106	15,133	20,362	8,220	10,334	22,119	148,173	7,972	156,145
Aug 14	41,084	19,115	3,783	10,812	14,882	10,037	15,569	22,474	8,291	10,840	22,201	159,973	8,642	168,615
Sep 11	44,631	19,674	4,167	12,103	15,938	10,997	16,998	24,206	9,328	11,595	21,224	171,187	9,222	180,409
Oct 9	6,752	3,447	546	1,351	1,720	1,085	1,469	2,490	768	1,338	4,835	22,354	2,000	24,354
Nov 13	1,053	757	46	141	214	162	130	253	36	92	218	2,345	—	2,345
Dec 11	917	654	45	123	207	156	121	200	59	89	207	2,124	—	2,124
1987 Jan 8	1,333	793	95	263	378	272	304	490	213	236	425	4,009	—	4,009
Feb 12	745	529	43	120	193	123	99	209	44	85	161	1,822	—	1,822
Mar 12	676	477	42	105	179	115	107	215	49	82	196	1,766	—	1,766

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

\* Included in South East.

† See note \* to table 2.1 and note † table 2.14.

## 2.14 UNEMPLOYMENT Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1985 Nov 14	290	173	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	60	91	529	605	519	934	855	449	387	1,366	5,944	1,383	7,327
1986 Jan 9	282	79	133	495	1,241	768	1,364	974	764	618	2,946	9,585	2,208	11,793
Feb 6	786	136	225	576	1,295	713	1,760	918	721	636	2,771	10,401	2,029	12,430
Mar 6†	1,108	210	275	827	1,911	1,346	2,658	1,315	905	699	3,296	14,340	2,228	16,568
Apr 10	489	295	210	632	2,021	718	1,641	998	692	569	2,440	10,410	1,876	12,286
May 8	274	175	113	647	902	578	1,147	922	503	494	2,392	7,972	2,078	10,050
Jun 12	309	213	63	491	958	438	1,107	924	402	421	1,999	7,112	1,620	8,732
Jul 10	361	253	134	215	781	206	867	652	300	383	2,591	6,490	1,542	8,032
Aug 14	193	106	62	207	920	539	625	499	265	255	1,907	5,472	1,096	6,568
Sep 11	164	100	48	152	1,875	620	601	489	387	236	2,006	6,578	1,100	7,678
Oct 9	161	51	25	95	2,113	892	944	541	300	193	1,749	7,013	1,051	8,064
Nov 13	246	56	115	68	621	764	1,142	706	430	143	2,343	6,588	1,010	7,598
Dec 11	205	70	149	120	738	534	869	769	412	200	2,255	6,251	1,598	7,849
1987 Jan 8	293	93	279	132	791	587	1,100	845	373	231	2,807	7,438	1,489	8,927
Feb 12	513	117	175	179	1,264	1,033	1,573	958	800	299	2,394	9,188	1,792	10,980
Mar 12	404	64	155	114	930	349	1,274	797	1,461	291	1,996	7,771	1,494	9,265

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

\* Included in South East.

† See note \* to table 2.1. The change for students and temporarily stopped was effective from March 1986, because no estimates on the revised basis were made for February 1986.





## 2·19

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††
1986 Mar 6	367.3	10.0	357.4	+41.0	241.0	5.7	235.3	+31.6	126.4	56.8	4.3	122.1	+9.4	
Apr 10	392.1	38.2	353.9	+20.8	247.0	22.0	225.0	+11.0	145.1	60.9	16.2	128.9	+9.8	
May 8	358.6	21.5	337.1	+13.4	228.2	12.2	216.0	+10.1	130.4	57.0	9.3	121.1	+3.3	
Jun 12	364.6	21.0	343.6	+24.0	229.9	11.7	218.2	+15.1	134.7	55.7	9.3	125.4	+9.0	
Jul 11	476.1	22.5	453.6	+25.9	286.3	12.1	274.3	+13.2	189.7	62.4	10.4	179.3	+12.7	
Aug 14	406.3	15.1	391.2	+2.3	250.2	8.9	241.3	+1.3	156.1	62.9	6.1	149.9	+0.9	
Sep 11	528.9	85.9	443.0	+17.4	315.8	49.0	266.8	+8.9	213.1	64.8	36.8	176.3	+8.7	
Oct 9	459.5	24.7	434.8	+7.0	286.9	13.8	273.1	+4.9	172.7	65.1	10.9	161.7	+2.1	
Nov 13	415.2	12.3	402.9	+14.2	266.8	6.9	259.8	+12.1	148.4	61.0	5.4	143.1	+2.1	
Dec 11	356.6	8.7	347.9	-9.1	235.6	4.9	230.7	-4.5	121.0	50.8	3.8	117.2	-4.7	
1987 Jan 8	368.7	13.3	355.4	-8.3	231.5	7.5	224.0	-6.0	137.1	56.1	5.8	131.4	-2.3	
Feb 12	398.8	11.6	387.2	+11.8	263.2	6.6	256.6	+19.5	135.7	56.5	5.0	130.6	-7.7	
Mar 12	342.1	8.5	333.7	-23.7	221.0	4.9	216.2	-19.1	121.1	53.8	3.6	117.5	-4.6	
UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW‡												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1986 Mar 6‡‡	381.4	11.8	369.6	-4.4	242.7	6.7	236.0	-10.0	138.7	65.3	5.1	133.6	+5.6	
Apr 10	391.0	9.6	381.4	+53.4	254.7	5.6	249.1	+36.3	136.4	56.7	4.1	132.3	+17.0	
May 8	417.3	16.7	400.5	+12.2	270.0	9.6	260.4	+7.8	147.3	61.0	7.1	140.2	+4.5	
Jun 12	400.6	18.1	382.5	+3.5	259.3	10.1	249.2	+2.2	141.3	57.0	8.0	133.3	+1.3	
Jul 11	421.6	22.6	399.0	+28.9	271.2	12.5	258.7	+16.9	150.5	57.2	10.2	140.3	+12.0	
Aug 14	405.8	17.2	388.7	+3.9	258.4	9.4	249.0	+1.4	147.4	53.6	7.8	139.6	+2.4	
Sep 11	471.7	28.9	442.8	+57.6	284.0	16.8	267.2	+30.0	187.7	69.6	12.1	175.6	+27.6	
Oct 9	563.2	41.8	521.4	+35.8	342.6	24.0	318.7	+23.0	220.6	70.4	17.9	202.7	+12.8	
Nov 13	432.9	22.8	410.1	+16.2	266.5	13.0	253.6	+9.1	166.4	65.8	9.8	156.6	+7.3	
Dec 11	343.2	13.3	330.0	-2.7	212.4	7.4	205.0	-2.3	130.8	50.9	5.9	124.9	-4.4	
1987 Jan 8	294.9	8.1	286.9	+61.4	176.4	4.4	172.0	+37.1	118.5	53.9	3.7	114.9	+24.3	
Feb 12	460.8	14.5	446.3	+44.1	296.5	8.2	288.4	+32.0	164.2	70.8	6.3	157.9	+12.0	
Mar 12	431.4	11.5	419.9	+50.3	278.3	6.5	271.8	+35.8	153.1	64.9	5.0	148.1	+14.5	

\* 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 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																				
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59§	60 and over§	All ages	
<b>MALE</b>																					
1986 Mar 6	17.4	25.2	53.0	33.5	23.5	36.6	24.9	11.5	8.7	234.4	15.6	25.5	52.5	31.1	21.1	32.9	20.8	8.0	9.2	216.7	
Apr 10	31.8	22.9	49.8	30.4	21.2	33.6	25.5	13.9	10.9	240.0	13.5	25.8	54.7	32.1	22.3	34.6	21.8	8.7	9.5	222.9	
May 8	22.9	22.8	48.6	30.0	20.9	32.5	23.7	11.6	8.9	221.9	17.3	27.2	56.5	33.3	23.0	35.9	22.6	9.2	9.9	234.9	
June 12	22.7	25.5	51.2	30.0	20.5	31.9	22.3	10.4	8.4	222.8	17.5	27.3	56.1	32.7	22.8	35.4	22.2	8.8	9.4	232.1	
July 11	23.9	33.1	87.7	34.1	22.3	32.9	23.3	11.8	9.7	278.7	20.1	29.4	59.3	33.4	22.7	34.7	22.0	8.3	9.0	238.9	
Aug 14	20.8	28.4	63.4	32.7	21.6	32.8	23.4	11.3	9.3	243.8	16.8	26.5	61.2	31.7	21.3	32.4	20.8	8.0	8.9	227.7	
Sept 11	61.9	47.4	62.6	32.4	21.8	32.9	24.4	12.5	9.2	305.2	26.5	30.5	68.8	34.3	22.7	34.3	21.2	8.3	9.4	255.9	
Oct 9	28.1	34.4	67.2	37.1	24.3	37.0	26.4	13.4	10.5	278.2	34.7	48.5	78.8	37.8	24.6	36.7	22.4	8.6	9.6	301.7	
Nov 13	20.8	27.9	61.2	36.5	25.0	38.4	27.2	13.4	9.7	260.0	22.9	28.1	58.7	32.6	22.3	33.6	21.1	8.4	9.6	237.3	
Dec 11	16.9	24.1	54.4	32.8	22.8	35.3	24.5	10.8	7.6	229.3	15.1	22.1	47.1	26.3	17.9	28.4	18.4	7.3	7.9	190.5	
1987 Jan 8	18.0	22.3	51.2	31.3	21.7	34.2	25.5	12.2	8.5	225.0	9.7	15.2	35.6	21.3	14.5	22.8	15.1	6.1	7.1	147.5	
Feb 12	18.8	26.9	60.3	37.9	25.9	39.8	27.0	11.6	7.9	256.0	18.0	26.7	62.4	38.6	28.8	41.6	25.8	9.8	10.4	260.2	
Mar 12	14.9	23.0	50.8	30.7	21.1	32.9	24.0	10.5	7.1	215.2	15.7	26.2	59.4	36.2	25.3	39.0	25.2	9.6	9.9	246.5	
<b>FEMALE</b>																					
1986 Mar 6	12.6	16.5	31.7	20.3	11.5	16.2	10.4	3.3	—	122.4	12.0	19.6	34.9	20.8	11.6	15.3	8.7	2.6	0.1	125.7	
Apr 10	23.7	16.6	32.9	21.2	12.6	17.8	11.6	4.0	—	140.4	10.0	18.6	34.6	20.6	11.5	14.9	8.9	2.7	0.1	121.8	
May 8	17.0	15.7	31.7	20.8	11.6	15.8	10.1	3.5	—	126.3	12.8	19.4	36.6	22.0	12.5	16.6	9.4	2.9	0.1	132.3	
June 12	17.1	18.4	33.2	20.2	11.3	16.0	10.3	3.4	—	129.9	13.7	19.6	35.3	21.4	12.0	15.6	9.1	2.8	0.1	129.5	
July 11	19.3	26.9	65.5	23.8	13.1	19.1	11.4	3.8	—	182.9	15.9	21.5	37.6	21.2	11.8	14.8	8.5	2.6	0.1	134.1	
Aug 14	14.7	21.2	44.8	22.6	13.2	19.3	11.7	3.9	—	151.4	13.4	20.3	41.2	20.5	11.3	14.2	8.6	2.6	0.1	132.1	
Sept 11	46.7	42.4	42.9	23.4	13.8	19.0	11.5	4.7	—	204.4	19.3	24.3	51.8	24.6	15.0	21.4	11.4	3.3	0.1	171.3	
Oct 9	21.7	26.6	45.3	24.8	13.5	18.4	11.8	4.3	—	166.4	26.1	40.2	55.1	26.0	15.3	19.9	10.9	3.2	0.1	196.7	
Nov 13	15.6	20.0	38.9	23.0	12.5	17.9	11.9	4.1	—	144.0	17.5	23.7	41.4	23.9	13.8	18.0	10.2	3.2	0.1	151.7	
Dec 11	12.5	16.9	31.4	19.1	10.5	14.8	9.8	3.3	—	117.4	11.9	18.3	33.5	19.4	10.8	13.9	8.4	2.6	0.1	119.0	
1987 Jan 8	14.6	18.1	35.2	20.2	12.0	17.9	10.9	3.6	—	132.5	7.9	13.3	27.5	18.6	10.9	14.3	8.0	2.7	0.1	103.4	
Feb 12	10.6	18.6	35.0	21.2	12.1	16.4	10.4	3.3	—	131.0	13.6	20.1	39.5	25.7	15.0	18.7	11.1	3.4	0.1	147.2	
Mar 12	10.6	15.2	30.5	19.3	11.3	16.3	10.4	3.2	—	116.9	11.7	19.1	37.6	23.8	13.7	17.9	10.9	3.2	0.1	138.0	
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>																					
<b>MALE</b>																					
1986 Mar 6	+0.8	+2.9	+8.3	+6.0	+3.5	+5.9	+2.8	+0.9	+0.3	+31.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.8	-2.1	-2.7	-1.2	-0.4	-1.1	-11.2	
Apr 10	+16.5	+0.8	+2.4	+2.1	+0.3	+1.0	+1.4	+1.1	+0.6	+26.2	+1.2	+2.6	+8.9	+4.7	+2.5	+3.8	+2.1	+0.9	+0.5	+27.2	
May 8	-13.4	+0.1	+3.2	+2.1	+0.8	+1.7	+1.6	+0.8	+0.3	-2.9	+1.3	+0.8	+2.1	+1.6	—	+0.3	-0.2	+0.2	—	+5.9	
June 12	-2.1	+2.1	+4.1	+3.3	+1.3	+2.8	+1.5	+0.3	+0.6	+13.7	-0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.8	-0.1	+0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	+0.5	
July 11	-0.9	+1.7	+5.1	+2.4	+1.0	+1.9	+0.8	+0.2	+1.2	+13.4	+1.5	+2.0	+4.1	+3.3	+1.6	+2.2	+1.3	+0.4	+0.2	+16.6	
Aug 14	-3.2	-0.3	+1.6	+1.1	-0.2	+0.8	+0.1	-0.8	+0.4	-0.5	—	-0.5	+0.7	+1.7	+0.7	+1.8	+0.9	+0.3	+0.2	+5.8	
Sept 11	-3.9	+1.4	+2.5	+1.5	+0.4	+1.0	+1.5	+0.4	+0.5	-13.2	+3.1	+3.3	+7.2	+4.3	+2.4	+4.0	+2.1	+0.8	+1.1	+28.1	
Oct 9	-4.6	-1.2	+3.1	+2.1	+0.7	+1.0	—	+0.7	+0.1	+0.9	-3.6	-0.5	+5.2	+4.1	+1.8	+3.6	+2.2	+0.5	+0.3	+13.6	
Nov 13	-2.3	-0.1	+3.4	+3.1	+1.6	+2.3	+1.7	+1.2	+0.7	+11.4	-1.9	-1.0	+3.5	+3.1	+2.3	+3.3	+1.7	+0.6	—	+11.8	
Dec 11	-2.4	-1.0	+0.9	+0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-4.8	-2.7	-2.3	-1.1	+0.4	+0.4	+1.8	+1.4	+0.4	-0.5	-2.2	
1987 Jan 8	-1.8	-0.7	+1.1	+0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-2.2	-0.6	-1.7	-6.5	+1.0	+1.7	+6.5	+4.6	+2.9	+4.6	+3.1	+1.0	+0.9	+26.5	
Feb 12	-2.5	+0.1	+6.1	+4.7	+3.1	+4.8	+2.8	+0.6	-1.1	+18.5	-0.6	+0.2	+7.6	+6.4	+4.4	+7.7	+4.2	+1.6	+0.3	+31.9	
Mar 12	-2.5	-2.2	-2.2	-2.8	-2.4	-3.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.6	-19.2	+0.1	+0.7	+6.9	+5.1	+4.2	+6.1	+4.4	+1.6	+0.7	+29.8	
<b>FEMALE</b>																					
1986 Mar 6	+0.5	+0.6	+2.7	+2.1	+0.9	+2.0	+0.9	+0.2	—	+9.8	-0.6	-0.9	+1.0	+1.6	+0.6	+1.5	+0.4	+0.1	—	+3.9	
Apr 10	+12.6	+0.8	+2.1	+2.0	+1.1	+1.7	+1.0	+0.4	—	+21.7	+0.5	+0.5	+3.5	+2.9	+1.7	+2.8	+1.5	+0.3	—	+13.6	
May 8	-9.5	-0.4	+1.0	+0.8	+0.6	+1.3	+0.4	+0.2	—	-5.5	+1.1	-1.1	+0.7	+1.2	+0.6	+0.8	+0.1	+0.3	—	+3.8	
June 12	-0.9	+1.5	+2.2	+1.6	+0.8	+1.9	+1.2	+0.3	—	+8.7	—	-0.2	+1.1	+0.6	+1.2	+0.3	—	—	—	+1.8	
July 11	-0.1	+1.0	+3.7	+2.3	+1.1	+2.6	+1.6	+0.5	—	+12.5	+1.6	+1.5	+2.8	+2.3	+1.5	+1.8	+0.6	+0.3	—	+12.2	
Aug 14	-2.9	-0.8	+0.2	+0.8	+0.4	+1.0	+0.4	+0.3	—	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	+0.8	+1.3	+1.1	+1.6	+0.9	+0.3	—	+4.9	
Sept 11	+3.1	+1.7	+1.2	+1.4	+1.4	+2.1	+0.6	+0.4	—	+11.9	+1.4	+2.5	+6.3	+3.9	+2.7	+4.6	+2.3	+0.7	—	+24.6	
Oct 9	-3.8	-2.2	+1.1	+1.5	+0.8	+1.5	+0.4	+0.3	—	-0.4	-3.3	-1.1	+3.0	+2.5	+2.0	+2.7	+1.4	+0.3	—	+7.4	
Nov 13	-1.8	-1.1	+0.8	+0.9	+0.4	+1.3	+0.8	+0.4	—	-1.7	-1.4	-0.4	+1.7	+2.7	+1.8	+2.9	+1.4	+0.6	—	+9.2	
Dec 11	-1.6	-1.5	-1.0	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2	-0.2	-4.8	-2.0	-2.1	-1.7	-0.1	—	+0.7	+0.6	+0.2	—	-4.1	
1987 Jan 8	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	+0.1	—	+3.3	+0.9	+1.4	+4.6	+4.6	+2.6	+3.4	+1.8	+0.8	—	+20.2	
Feb 12	-2.6	-1.9	-1.2	-1.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.1	+0.2	—	-4.7	-0.8	-0.6	+2.2	+3.0	+2.3	+2.7	+1.9	+0.7	—	+11.5	
Mar 12	-2.0	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-0.2	+0.1	—	+0.1	—	-5.5	-0.3	-0.5	+2.7	+3.0	+2.1	+2.6	+2.2	+0.6	—	+12.3	

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN		Age group									All ages
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	
<b>MALE</b>											
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)											
January 1986		24.9	24.9	20.1	15.3	12.8	10.5	11.4	17.4	7.4	14.1
January 1987		21.4	21.7	18.9	15.1	12.5	10.5	11.4	17.6	7.5	13.6
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†											
October 1985-January 1986		14.8	9.8	7.3	4.9	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	4.5
October 1986-January 1987		13.3	9.6	7.6	5.1	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	4.5
Change		-1.5	-0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1	—	—	—	-0.1	—
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡											
October 1985-January 1986		50.0	36.8	31.9	28.5	25.5	23.7	19.3	14.7	41.0	27.7
October 1986-January 1987		53.0	41.3	36.1	31.5	28.1	26.7	21.6	17.0	39.5	30.3
Change		+3.0	+4.5	+4.2	+3.0	+2.6	+3.0	+2.3	+2.3	-1.5	+2.6
<b>FEMALE</b>											
Unemployment rates§ (per cent)											
January 1986		18.7	20.6	15.3	13.2	8.5	4.8	5.8	6.0	—	9.4
January 1987		16.5	18.0	14.3	12.9	8.5	4.9	6.0	6.2	—	9.1
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†											
October 1985-January 1986		11.7	8.7	6.6	5.1	3.4	1.9	1.5	0.8	—	3.7
October 1986-January 1987		10.4	8.1	6.5	5.1	3.4	2.0	1.6	0.9	—	3.7
Change		-1.3	-0.6	-0.1	—	—	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	—	—
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡											
October 1985-January 1986		52.9	43.0	41.2	39.5	40.5	38.7	23.7	10.9	—	37.6
October 1986-January 1987		54.6	47.6	45.8	43.6	44.0	42.6	26.9	14.2	—	41.0
Change		+1.7	+4.6	+4.6	+4.1	+3.5	+3.9	+3.2	+3.3	—	+3.4
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>											
Unemployment rates§** (per cent)											
January 1986		21.8	22.9	18.1	14.5	11.2	8.1	9.0	10.6	—	12.2
January 1987		18.9	20.0	17.0	14.3	11.1	8.2	9.1	10.7	—	11.8
Likelihood of becoming unemployed†											
October 1985-January 1986		13.3	9.3	7.0	5.0	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	—	4.2
October 1986-January 1987		11.9	8.9	7.1	5.1	3.7	2.6	2.3	2.1	—	4.2
Change		-1.4	-0.4	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	—	—	—
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡											
October 1985-January 1986		51.2	39.4	35.3	32.4	29.7	27.4	20.5	19.4	—	30.8
October 1986-January 1987		53.6	44.0	39.6	35.8	32.6	30.8	23.1	21.0	—	33.7
Change		+2.4	+4.6	+4.3	+3.4	+2.9	+3.4	+2.6	+1.6	—	+2.9

\* These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.  
† The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment, the unemployed and self employed and HM Forces.  
‡ The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters.  
§ While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest error.  
\*\* The unemployment rates and likelihood of becoming unemployed by age are now expressed as a percentage of the whole working population and the rates are consistent with tables 2.1 to 2.3 and 2.23.

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

GREAT BRITAIN		Age group									All ages
		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	
<b>MALE</b>											
Completed spells (computerised records only)											
October 1985-January 1986		7.1	11.7	12.6	12.1	12.2	11.2	10.7	11.9	21.5	11.3
October 1986-January 1987		7.3	11.5	12.7	12.8	13.5	12.8	12.1	12.2	21.4	11.9
Change		+0.2	-0.2	+0.1	+0.7	+1.3	+1.6	+1.4	+0.3	-0.1	+0.6
Uncompleted spells (all records)											
January 1986		16.4	23.0	30.8	41.8	49.9	56.9	68.8	86.4	27.1	40.2
January 1987		16.8	22.2	28.2	40.6	50.1	58.2	68.3	88.7	28.7	40.9
Change		+0.4	-0.8	-2.6	-1.2	+0.2	+1.3	-0.5	+2.3	+1.6	+0.7
<b>FEMALE</b>											
Completed spells (computerised records only)											
October 1985-January 1986		7.0	10.0	12.4	17.1	14.5	9.8	10.1	11.8	39.9	11.0
October 1986-January 1987		7.4	10.6	12.6	18.9	16.8	11.1	11.8	12.7	39.5	11.9
Change		+0.4	+0.6	+0.2	+1.8	+2.3	+1.3	+1.7	+0.9	-0.4	+0.9
Uncompleted spells (all records)											
January 1986		15.9	22.3	24.7	25.5	26.0	29.3	51.6	90.5	169.3	26.8
January 1987		16.5	22.4	24.4	25.8	26.9	30.9	53.6	96.1	179.4	28.1
Change		+0.6	+0.1	-0.3	+0.3	+0.9	+1.6	+2.0	+5.6	+10.1	+1.3
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>											
Completed spells (computerised records only)											
October 1985-January 1986		7.1	10.9	12.5	13.7	12.8	10.7	10.5	11.8	21.7	11.2
October 1986-January 1987		7.3	11.0	12.6	15.3	14.8	12.2	12.0	12.3	21.7	11.9
Change		+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+1.6	+2.0	+1.5	+1.5	+0.5	—	+0.7
Uncompleted spells (all records)											
January 1986		16.2	22.7	28.0	33.6	39.0	46.3	63.1	87.4	27.7	35.0
January 1987		16.7	22.3	26.3	33.4	39.4	47.3	63.6	90.6	29.2	35.8
Change		+0.5	-0.4	-1.7	-0.2	+0.4	+1.0	+0.5	+3.2	+1.5	+0.8

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

## Likelihood\* of becoming unemployed and ceasing to be unemployed by region and sex 2.23

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>MALE</b>												
Unemployment rates (per cent) §												
January 1986		10.2	11.2	10.3	11.5	16.2	13.2	16.4	18.1	21.5	18.1	14.1
January 1987		9.7	10.8	10.0	10.9	15.4	12.9	16.0	17.4	20.6	16.7	13.6
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§												
October 1985-January 1986		3.8	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.2	4.8	5.9	5.3	4.5
October 1986-January 1987		3.7	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.9	6.3	5.3	4.5
Change		-0.1	—	—	+0.1	—	+0.1	-0.3	+0.1	+0.4	—	—
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed ‡§												
October 1985-January 1986		33.1	29.8	34.1	33.7	22.7	27.2	26.2	23.8	23.9	25.0	26.9
October 1986-January 1987		36.4	33.0	36.2	38.0	25.5	29.4	28.2	26.6	27.3	30.0	26.6
Change		+3.3	+3.2	+2.1	+4.3	+2.8	+2.2	+2.0	+2.8	+3.4	+5.0	-0.3
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Unemployment rates (per cent) §												
January 1986		7.2	7.3	8.4	9.7	11.5	9.4	10.7	10.7	12.6	11.4	9.4
January 1987		6.8	7.1	8.1	9.2	11.1	9.3	10.4	10.1	11.6	10.7	9.1
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§												
October 1985-January 1986		3.1	3.0	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.4	3.7
October 1986-January 1987		3.0	2.9	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.6
Change		-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	—	—	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed ‡§												
October 1985-January 1986		42.3	39.8	40.0	39.5	32.0	38.2	36.0	35.2	32.7	36.9	37.3
October 1986-January 1987		45.9	43.5	45.2	44.8	35.3	41.1	39.2	38.7	37.5	42.0	37.4
Change		+3.6	+3.7	+5.2	+5.3	+3.3	+2.9	+3.2	+3.5	+4.8	+5.1	+0.1
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>												
Unemployment rates §												
January 1986		9.0	9.6	9.5	10.8	14.4	11.7	14.1	15.0	17.9	15.4	12.2
January 1987		8.5	9.3	9.3	10.2	13.8	11.4	13.8	14.3	16.9	14.3	11.8
Likelihood of becoming unemployed †§												
October 1985-January 1986		3.5	3.3	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.9	4.2
October 1986-January 1987		3.4	3.3	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.1
Change		-0.1	—	—	—	—	—	-0.2	+0.1	+0.2	—	-0.1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed ‡§												
October 1985-January 1986		36.1	32.9	36.2	35.8	25.6	30.8	29.2	27.3	26.4	28.5	30.1
October 1986-January 1987		39.6	36.2	39.4	40.5	28.5	33.3	31.5	30.2	30.2	32.9	29.9
Change		+3.5	+3.3	+3.2	+4.7	+2.9	2.5	+2.3	+2.9	+3.8	+4.4	-0.2

\* See footnote to table 2.21.  
† See footnote to table 2.21.  
‡ See footnote to table 2.21.  
§ Included in the South East.  
§ See footnote to table 2.1 and 2.2.

## Median\* duration of unemployment by region and sex 2.24

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>MALE</b>												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
October 1985-January 1986		9.9	11.4	8.1	9.8	14.4	10.9	11.3	13.7	12.2	12.4	11.9
October 1986-January 1987		10.6	12.5	8.9	10.2	15.9	11.9	12.0	14.3	12.5	14.2	11.9
Change		+0.7	+1.1	+0.8	+0.4	+1.5	+1.0	+0.7	+0.6	+0.3	+1.8	+0.6
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
January 1986		34.4	39.4	27.5	28.2	54.4	40.2	38.4	50.3	48.8	40.9	40.2
January 1987		36.1	41.3	29.0	29.3	53.9	39.5	44.7	49.4	47.3	41.4	38.2
Change		+1.7	+1.9	+1.5	+1.1	-0.5	-0.7	+6.3	-0.9	-1.5	+0.5	-2.2
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
October 1985-January 1986		9.4	10.3	9.2	9.7	13.6	11.4	11.9	11.7	13.0	11.1	11.0
October 1986-January 1987		10.6	11.3	10.3	10.6	15.2	12.3	12.8	12.3	14.6	11.7	11.9
Change		+1.2	+1.0	+1.1	+0.9	+1.6	+0.9	+0.9	+0.6	+1.6	+0.6	+0.9
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
January 1986		25.0	26.8	23.6	23.5	32.9	26.7	27.7	29.6	30.6	25.8	26.8
January 1987		26.4	28.7	24.7	24.4	33.7	27.3	29.5	30.7	31.9	25.7	28.1
Change		+1.4	+1.9	+1.1	+0.9	+0.8	+0.6	+1.8	+1.1	+1.3	-0.1	+1.3
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>												
Completed spells (computerised records only)												
October 1985-January 1986		9.7	11.0	8.5	9.7	14.1	11.1	11.5	12.7	12.5	11.9	11.2
October 1986-January 1987		10.6	12.1	9.5	10.4	15.6	12.1	12.3	13.3	12.9	12.8	11.9
Change		+0.9	+1.1	+1.0	+0.7	+1.5	+1.0	+0.8	+0.6	+0.4	+0.9	+0.7
Uncompleted spells (all records)												
January 1986		30.6	34.9	25.5	25.7							

## 2.25 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by age\*: Oct 10, 1986 to Jan 8, 1987

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN Duration of completed spells unemployment in weeks	Age groups													All
	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	
<b>MALE</b>														
Inflow	24.8	31.5	37.0	38.0	168.1	101.4	69.9	60.3	48.2	40.1	37.5	36.6	26.0	719.3
Outflow														
one or less	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	11.8	6.9	4.5	4.1	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	49.2
over 1 and up to 2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	9.5	5.7	3.9	3.5	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	41.0
over 2 and up to 4	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	15.1	8.5	5.7	5.1	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	62.1
over 4 and up to 6	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	11.4	6.2	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	47.7
over 6 and up to 8	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.2	8.8	4.9	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	35.5
over 8 and up to 13	4.6	4.4	4.8	3.9	16.6	8.9	5.9	5.0	4.2	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.0	68.8
over 13 and up to 26	2.2	5.3	5.9	5.8	25.7	12.3	8.0	6.9	5.4	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.2	92.7
over 26 and up to 39	0.9	2.6	3.1	2.8	12.4	6.3	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	48.5
over 39 and up to 52	0.1	1.1	1.8	1.7	7.0	4.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3	30.9
over 52 and up to 65	—	1.1	1.8	1.7	6.4	4.0	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	5.4	31.4
over 65 and up to 78	—	0.3	1.2	1.1	4.3	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.7	15.7
over 78 and up to 104	—	0.1	0.9	0.9	4.0	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	15.6
over 104 and up to 156	—	—	0.6	1.2	5.1	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	18.4
over 156	—	—	—	0.3	5.9	5.1	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	25.2
Duration not available	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.0	6.5	8.2	1.4	3.7	8.0	15.3	4.9	62.9
<b>All</b>	21.6	29.2	35.3	33.0	145.9	91.5	62.2	56.0	39.7	35.4	31.6	37.3	29.9	648.7
<b>FEMALE</b>														
Inflow	19.2	23.8	28.3	26.3	106.4	62.8	35.3	28.0	22.8	18.4	14.4	11.0		396.8
Outflow														
one or less	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	8.0	4.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.8		31.2
over 1 and up to 2	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.9	7.3	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.6		27.2
over 2 and up to 4	2.1	2.8	3.3	2.9	11.3	5.8	3.5	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.0		41.5
over 4 and up to 6	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.2	8.3	4.2	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6		30.9
over 6 and up to 8	2.1	2.0	2.8	1.8	6.6	3.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5		25.1
over 8 and up to 13	3.2	3.6	4.6	3.3	11.6	6.0	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.0		44.0
over 13 and up to 26	1.7	4.2	5.0	4.8	18.2	8.8	5.1	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.2		59.2
over 26 and up to 39	0.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	8.2	5.4	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8		30.4
over 39 and up to 52	0.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	6.0	5.2	2.8	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9		23.0
over 52 and up to 65	—	0.9	1.4	1.6	7.6	8.8	4.3	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.3		30.6
over 65 and up to 78	—	0.3	0.9	0.9	2.7	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1		10.6
over 78 and up to 104	—	0.1	0.6	0.8	2.3	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1		9.6
over 104 and up to 156	—	—	0.5	1.0	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1		9.1
over 156	—	—	—	0.2	3.3	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1		8.0
Duration not available	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	6.4	3.0	4.5	1.2	2.3	4.0	1.9		27.6
<b>All</b>	16.0	23.9	30.6	27.1	105.7	69.1	39.1	31.1	21.5	18.4	14.9	10.7		408.0

\* Ages of claimants relate to their ages either at the time of becoming unemployed, or when they cease to be unemployed as appropriate.

## 2.26 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by region: Oct 10, 1986 to Jan 8, 1987

THOUSAND

Duration of completed spells unemployment in weeks	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>MALE</b>												
Inflow	197.5	90.3	23.9	56.2	61.3	46.9	68.1	88.4	52.0	39.3	85.7	719.3
Outflow												
one or less	17.1	7.8	1.6	4.3	3.6	2.9	4.6	5.4	3.1	2.2	4.5	49.2
over 1 and up to 2	12.1	4.9	1.7	3.1	3.3	2.8	4.1	4.7	3.1	1.9	4.4	41.0
over 2 and up to 4	19.3	8.3	2.3	5.0	4.9	4.0	5.8	7.2	4.2	3.0	6.4	62.1
over 4 and up to 6	14.3	6.0	1.7	4.1	3.9	2.9	4.4	5.6	3.3	2.5	5.1	47.7
over 6 and up to 8	11.2	4.9	1.2	3.2	3.3	2.3	3.6	4.6	2.7	2.1	4.3	35.5
over 8 and up to 13	19.3	8.7	2.1	5.6	5.8	4.2	6.7	8.5	4.9	3.9	7.7	68.8
over 13 and up to 26	26.5	12.8	2.8	7.1	8.7	5.7	8.6	12.0	6.2	5.0	10.4	92.7
over 26 and up to 39	13.2	6.9	1.3	3.5	4.8	2.9	4.6	6.5	3.5	2.8	5.2	48.5
over 39 and up to 52	8.5	4.3	0.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.9	4.2	2.2	1.9	3.3	30.9
over 52 and up to 65	8.2	4.1	0.9	2.3	3.3	2.0	3.3	4.2	2.3	1.8	3.1	31.4
over 65 and up to 78	4.1	2.4	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.7	15.7
over 78 and up to 104	4.3	2.5	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.7	15.6
over 104 and up to 156	4.7	2.8	0.4	1.0	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.8	18.4
over 156	5.6	3.3	0.5	1.2	3.4	1.6	2.4	4.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	25.2
Duration not available	19.2	11.5	1.6	5.4	6.1	3.5	5.9	7.7	3.6	3.5	6.4	62.9
<b>All</b>	187.6	91.3	19.3	49.7	59.8	39.7	61.7	82.0	45.1	35.6	68.1	648.7
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Inflow	111.7	50.3	13.6	34.0	34.6	27.1	35.7	50.0	22.7	21.2	46.2	396.8
Outflow												
one or less	10.7	4.7	1.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.7	3.7	1.7	1.6	2.9	31.2
over 1 and up to 2	8.0	3.2	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.4	1.5	1.4	2.9	27.2
over 2 and up to 4	13.2	5.7	1.5	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.5	5.3	2.2	2.1	4.1	41.5
over 4 and up to 6	9.2	4.0	1.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.8	1.7	1.8	3.3	30.9
over 6 and up to 8	7.2	3.3	0.8	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.2	3.2	1.5	1.5	2.6	25.1
over 8 and up to 13	12.5	5.7	1.5	3.8	4.1	2.9	4.0	5.4	2.6	2.6	4.6	44.0
over 13 and up to 26	16.9	8.0	1.4	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.4	7.4	3.4	3.2	6.7	59.2
over 26 and up to 39	8.2	3.9	1.0	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.9	4.0	2.1	1.6	3.4	30.4
over 39 and up to 52	6.0	2.7	0.7	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.2	3.1	1.6	1.2	2.6	23.0
over 52 and up to 65	8.6	3.5	1.0	2.5	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.6	1.9	1.4	3.0	30.6
over 65 and up to 78	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	10.6
over 78 and up to 104	2.4	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.0	9.6
over 104 and up to 156	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	9.1
over 156	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	8.0
Duration not available	8.3	4.6	0.8	3.1	2.5	1.5	2.4	3.3	1.4	1.6	2.7	27.6
<b>All</b>	118.0	54.1	13.3	33.5	37.9	27.5	37.3	51.4	24.5	22.1	42.5	408.0

\* Included in the South East.

## CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* 2.30 Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1980	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,178	493,704
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,396	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,825	24,647	48,944	400,416
1983	58,345	34,078	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	326,638
1984	42,501	24,239	2,356	15,054	29,678	24,017	26,570	37,935	25,727	203,838	11,441	30,164	245,443
1985	34,926	23,601	3,585	13,615	29,803	17,660	33,319	35,784	24,834	193,526	15,027	26,424	234,977
1986	39,133	24,737	5,001	13,534	22,530	20,096	25,887	39,719	19,471	185,371	9,902	29,568	224,841
1985 Q4	10,106	6,332	782	4,786	6,468	5,256	12,630	11,540	6,871	58,439	6,018	6,512	70,969
1986 Q1	1,289	6,257	663	4,847	9,445	7,090	6,693	9,266	5,047	54,340	3,246	7,180	64,766
Q2	9,308	6,110	1,193	3,207	5,894	4,043	8,507	9,100	4,746	46,498	2,611	9,377	58,486
Q3													

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Unfilled vacancies			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		THOUSAND
	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	
1982	113.9			166.0		165.0		127.7		
1983	137.3			181.7		179.5		137.0		
1984	150.2			193.9		193.7		149.8		
1985	162.1			201.6		200.4		154.5		
1986	188.7			212.3		208.2		157.3		
1985 Mar 8	156.9	1.9	0.7	201.1	-0.3	198.9	-0.3	154.6	-0.4	
Mar 29*	162.1	5.2	2.5	193.9	0.1	188.7	-1.8	141.2	-3.2	
May 3*	161.9	-0.2	2.3	195.5	-0.3	188.9	-0.3	141.5	-3.1	
Jun 7	162.8	0.9	2.0	204.1	1.0	2.3-5	1.5	157.7	1.0	
Jul 5	161.6	-1.2	0.2	204.1	3.4	205.5	5.6	159.0	5.9	
Aug 2	162.7	-1.2	0.3	207.4	4.0	205.9	5.3	160.7	6.4	
Sep 6	165.7	3.0	1.0	204.0	—	202.3	0.4	157.0	0.2	
Oct 4	169.9	4.1	2.8	210.2	2.0	207.1	0.5	160.1	0.4	
Nov 8	168.6	-1.2	2.0	207.2	-0.1	206.4	0.2	160.4	-0.1	
Dec 6	163.5	-5.1	-0.7	203.0	-0.3	208.7	2.1	161.2	1.4	
1986 Jan 3	162.8	-0.7	-2.4	179.6	-10.2	181.9	-8.4	140.8	-6.4	
Feb 7	167.2	4.4	-0.5	206.5	-0.2	202.7	-1.2	156.5	-1.3	
Mar 7	169.5	2.4	2.0	204.6	0.5	201.5	-2.4	156.0	-1.7	
Apr 4	170.2	0.6	2.5	206.3	8.9	205.1	7.7	156.0	5.1	
May 2	172.1	1.9	1.6	207.8	0.4	206.2	1.2	156.1	-0.1	
Jun 6	184.4	12.2	5.0	208.5	1.3	198.0	-1.2	149.9	-2.0	
Jul 4	193.2	8.9	7.7	215.3	3.0	205.4	0.1	154.5	0.5	
Aug 8	201.1	7.9	9.7	218.1	3.4	209.8	1.2	156.8	0.2	
Sept 5	206.4	5.3	7.3	224.4	5.3	215.0	5.7	160.5	3.5	
Oct 3	212.8	6.4	6.5	226.6	3.8	220.7	5.1	164.5	3.3	
Nov 7	215.0	2.4	4.7	227.8	3.2	224.0	4.7	167.3	3.5	
Dec 5	210.0	-5.2	1.2	222.1	-0.8	227.9	4.3	168.4	2.6	
1987 Jan 9	210.3	0.3	-0.8	213.5	-4.4	213.6	-2.4	158.6	-2.0	
Feb 6	207.1	-3.2	-2.7	209.2	-6.2	211.9	-4.0	158.2	-3.0	
Mar 6	210.6	-3.5	0.2	233.7	3.9	229.6	0.6	170.5	0.7	

Notes: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about 1/3 of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about 1/4 of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month.

\* The statistics of vacancy stocks were distorted in April and May 1985 because of a change in MSC's Employment Divisions administrative arrangements. This led to an artificial increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be minimally affected.

\*\* See note to table 3.2.

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

	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
1985 Mar 8	61.4	26.8	5.6	15.0	11.7	8.4	8.4	15.2	7.3	8.1	14.3	155.2	1.6	156.9
Mar 29*	62.7	27.1	5.9	15.8	12.3	8.8	9.2	15.9	8.0	7.9	14.2	160.4	1.7	162.1
May 3*	63.3	27.0	6.0	15.9	12.2	8.9	8.4	15.7	8.0	7.6	14.3	160.1	1.7	161.8
Jun 7	63.7	27.3	5.9	15.7	12.2	9.3	8.8	15.6	7.8	7.8	14.3	161.1	1.7	162.8
Jul 5	61.3	25.9	5.8	16.4	11.7	9.1	9.2	15.8	7.8	8.1	14.7	160.0	1.6	161.6
Aug 2	62.0	25.9	6.1	17.0	11.9	9.1	8.6	16.1	7.8	8.1	14.5	161.2	1.5	162.7
Sep 6	62.0	26.1	6.0	16.6	12.8	9.2	8.7	17.0	8.3	8.1	14.9	164.1	1.6	165.7
Oct 4	64.1	26.5	6.1	17.6	13.6	9.4	8.8	17.2	8.5	8.4	15.0	168.3	1.6	169.9
Nov 8	63.5	26.6	5.8	17.9	13.3	9.3	9.0	16.8	8.4	8.4	14.6	167.0	1.6	168.6
Dec 6	61.0	25.8	5.5	17.0	13.0	9.1	9.2	16.7	8.0	8.6	13.8	161.8	1.7	163.5
1986 Jan 3	60.3	25.6	5.5	16.1	13.0	9.3	9.1	16.7	8.1	8.5	14.0	161.0	1.8	162.8
Feb 7	62.1	26.2	5.4	17.4	13.4	9.5	9.0	17.3	8.3	8.3	14.6	165.2	2.0	167.2
Mar 7	63.0	27.0	5.5	18.0	13.5	9.5	9.1	16.7	8.4	8.5	15.5	167.6	2.0	169.5
Apr 4	63.2	26.7	5.5	18.3	13.3	9.7	9.6	16.8	8.5	8.1	15.4	167.9	2.2	170.2
May 2	63.5	26.8	5.4	17.3	13.9	9.5	10.4	17.3	8.7	8.5	16.0	170.0	2.0	172.1
Jun 6	67.1	27.5	6.0	19.0	14.9	10.1	11.3	18.8	9.1	9.2	16.9	182.4	2.0	184.4
Jul 4	71.4	29.7	6.4	18.7	16.0	10.6	11.5	19.7	9.6	9.7	17.6	191.2	2.0	193.2
Aug 8	74.8	31.6	6.5	18.4	16.9	11.0	12.4	20.3	10.9	10.2	17.6	199.0	2.1	201.1
Sep 5	77.9	33.0	6.6	18.8	17.0	11.2	12.7	20.3	10.8	10.8	17.5	204.4	2.0	206.4
Oct 3	80.8	34.1	7.3	18.8	17.9	11.6	13.6	21.3	11.8	11.1	16.6	210.7	2.1	212.8
Nov 7	83.1	35.1	6.9	19.0	17.5	11.4	14.0	21.7	12.0	10.6	16.9	213.1	2.1	215.2
Dec 5	82.1	35.9	7.2	17.9	17.3	10.5	13.2	21.4	11.5	10.5	16.5	208.1	1.9	210.0
1987 Jan 9	81.8	36.5	6.7	17.4	17.4	10.6	13.6	21.8	11.4	10.4	17.1	208.2	1.9	210.3
Feb 6	78.5	35.4	6.7	17.6	17.9	10.8	13.8	20.9	10.9	10.7	17.2	205.0	2.1	207.1
Mar 6	80.7	35.5	7.2	18.5	17.5	10.4	14.6	21.6	10.7	10.0	17.5	208.6	2.0	210.6

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

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

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total (including Community Programme vacancies)														
1983	52.9	22.9	5.3	13.6	11.5	8.7	8.7	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
1986	75.6	32.4	6.8	21.1	18.6	11.6	14.1	22.6	13.4	12.2	19.8	216.0	2.0	218.0
1986 Mar 7	62.1	26.9	5.7	19.9	15.8	10.5	10.6	18.6	11.2	10.7	18.1	183.1	1.9	185.0
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
Jun 6	78.3	32.5	7.2	24.3	18.4	11.9	15.0	24.6	13.2	12.8	21.8	227.5	2.2	229.7
Jul 4	80.1	33.1	7.5	23.6	19.4	12.0	15.3	24.7	14.0	13.7	22.7	232.9	2.2	235.0
Aug 8	80.8	33.8	7.3	22.2	20.6	12.4	15.5	24.5	15.0	13.8	22.2	234.4	2.2	236.5
Sep 5	88.7	37.6	8.0	23.5	21.9	13.0	16.9	26.0	15.9	14.8	22.4	251.1	2.1	253.2
Oct 3	93.4	41.3	8.4	22.8	22.8	13.8	18.3	26.9	16.7	14.6	21.4	259.0	2.1	261.1
Nov 7	89.5	39.7	7.6	21.5	22.0	13.2	17.5	25.5	16.3	13.0	20.1	246.2	2.0	248.2
Dec 5	81.3	36.0	7.1	18.4	20.4	11.2	15.1	23.1	14.4	12.3	18.2	221.6	1.7	223.3
1987 Jan 9	78.7	35.8	6.6	17.4	19.6	10.9	15.4	23.1	14.1	12.1	18.5	216.4	1.8	218.1
Feb 6	76.2	35.1	6.6	18.2	20.0	11.0	15.3	22.4	13.5	12.2	18.6	214.1	2.0	216.0
Mar 6	79.7	35.4	7.4	20.2	19.7	11.4	16.3	23.7	13.6	12.1	19.8	224.1	2.0	226.1
Community Programme vacancies††														
1983	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.7	14.0	0.1	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
1986	4.8	2.4	0.6	3.0	3.2	1.3	2.8	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.6	29.2	0.6	29.9
1986 Mar 7	4.1	2.1	0.6	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.4	24.8	0.7	25.5
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
Jun 6	5.0	2.4	0.7	3.2	3.0	1.4	3.1	4.2	3.8	2.7	3.5	30.5	0.7	31.2
Jul 4	5.5	2.7	0.7	3.4	3.3	1.3	3.1	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.9	32.9	0.7	33.7
Aug 8	5.2	2.6	0.6	3.2	3.4	1.4	3.1	4.5	4.1	3.2	4.2	32.8	0.7	33.5
Sep 5	5.4	2.7	0.7	3.4	3.8	1.4	3.5	4.7	4.1	3.6	4.0	34.7	0.6	35.3
Oct 3	5.7	3.1	0.7	3.4	3.5	1.4	3.6	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.6	34.3	0.6	34.9
Nov 7	5.3	2.9	0.7	3.2	3.6	1.4	3.2	3.8	4.3	3.1	3.0	31.7	0.4	32.2
Dec 5	4.8	2.6	0.7	2.8	3.7	1.3	2.6	3.1	3.8	2.8	3.2	28.6	0.4	29.0
1987 Jan 9	4.8	2.5	0.7	2.9	3.6	1.4	2.7	3.4	3.8	2.7	3.9	29.6	0.4	30.1
Feb 6	4.7	2.4	0.6	2.8	3.2	1.2	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.4	3.4	27.4	0.5	27.9
Mar 6	4.1	2.1	0.6	2.5	2.9	1.2	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.2	3.1	25.0	0.4	25.4
Total excluding Community Programme vacancies														

# 4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## Stoppages of work\*

### Stoppages: February 1987

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	68	131,400	905,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	49	28,900†	94,000
Continuing from earlier months	19	102,500‡	811,000

† Includes 28,300 directly involved.  
‡ Includes 600 involved for the first time in the month.

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

### Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Stoppages in progress			
	February 1987		12 months to February 1987	
	Stop-pages	Workers directly involved	Stop-pages	Workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	18	99,600	350	357,600
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	4	4,500	27	19,900
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	100	49	14,000
Redundancy questions	7	12,300	93	86,900
Trade union matters	3	1,200	32	45,700
Working conditions and supervision	8	900	148	28,500
Manning and work allocation	15	5,200	227	58,300
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	11	2,800	106	32,800
<b>All causes</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>126,700</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>643,800</b>

# 4.2 Stoppages of work\*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)	
SIC 1968												
1976	2,016	2,034	666†	668†	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461	
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050	
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264	
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594	
1980	1,330	1,348	830†	834†	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065	
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814	
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101†	2,103†	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697	
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communication (71-79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)	
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101†	2,103†	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699	
1983	1,352	1,364	573†	574†	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348	
1984	1,206	1,221	1,436	1,464	27,135	22,484	2,055	66	334	666	1,530	
1985	887	903	643	791	6,402	4,143	590	31	50	197	1,391	
1986	1,050	1,071	538	681	1,923	143	897	38	30	190	625	
1985	Feb	79	111	88	211	1,999	1,815	40	4	8	119	
	Mar	74	104	38	199	1,442	1,231	47	1	11	152	
	Apr	85	105	64	118	177	17	42	5	46	82	
	May	86	109	38	108	244	22	56	—	13	151	
	June	59	81	19	73	162	4	31	—	3	120	
	July	86	105	32	113	113	5	34	—	6	67	
	Aug	62	83	30	40	99	11	25	—	8	53	
	Sep	86	108	106	197	286	20	118	4	11	131	
	Oct	96	125	112	228	280	7	98	6	3	123	
	Nov	65	93	68	202	228	3	52	3	1	159	
	Dec	48	72	28	186	220	1	28	—	29	158	
1986	Jan	75	96	41	183	217	6	44	3	2	151	
	Feb	83	116	42	188	248	6	60	3	3	165	
	Mar	69	91	40	66	184	16	88	2	—	55	
	Apr	112	128	57	62	145	21	68	5	14	21	
	May	77	98	40	49	288	12	225	7	1	17	
	June	96	116	45	64	170	5	102	1	—	21	
	July	82	100	18	102	67	10	32	3	—	15	
	Aug	78	92	26	28	154	4	38	3	—	15	
	Sep	89	100	67	67	154	11	110	—	7	26	
	Oct	128	147	41	49	188	20	74	—	—	27	
	Nov	88	106	88	98	117	16	28	10	1	43	
	Dec	73	92	43	50	99	16	26	—	1	50	
1987	Jan	68	81	162	165	883	1	55	2	—	785	
	Feb	49	68	29	131	905	15	58	17	5	776	

\* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures from 1986 are provisional.  
† Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

### Stoppages—industry

SIC 1980	12 months to Feb 1987			12 months to Feb 1986		
	Stoppages in progress			Stoppages in progress		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal extraction	321	81,100	147,000	190	161,700	332,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	—	—	—	1	†	‡
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	11	2,800	11,000	7	5,200	56,000
Metal processing and manufacture	6	2,800	72,000	23	7,800	110,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	14	2,700	16,000	18	8,800	47,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	8	1,100	15,000	8	1,700	5,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	27	5,800	43,000	30	4,200	33,000
Engineering	97	28,300	278,000	94	19,800	132,000
Motor vehicles	59	56,400	82,000	72	62,100	102,000
Other transport equipment	44	82,700	432,000	45	85,100	257,000
Food, drink and tobacco	26	7,200	26,000	34	12,700	123,000
Textiles	8	7,300	25,000	15	5,900	16,000
Footwear and clothing	17	6,800	25,000	10	1,600	14,000
Furniture	4	400	1,000	8	1,400	28,000
Paper, printing and publishing	12	2,300	45,000	28	19,500	74,000
Other manufacturing industries	17	1,700	9,000	7	600	3,000
Construction	24	6,700	30,000	26	5,700	29,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and transport services	16	2,500	10,000	18	2,400	12,000
and communication	119	202,000	1,719,000	113	92,700	184,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	28	2,500	10,000	25	2,300	10,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	4	500	4,000	9	1,900	3,000
Public administration, education and health services	162	166,600	212,000	142	267,400	1,131,000
Other services	16	3,400	35,000	18	7,900	28,000
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>1,032‡</b>	<b>673,600</b>	<b>3,247,000</b>	<b>935‡</b>	<b>778,400</b>	<b>2,731,000</b>

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

# Average earnings index: all employees; Main industrial sectors 5.1

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)				Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)				Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)				Service industries (Divisions 6-9)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	% change over previous 12 months		underlying†		% change over previous 12 months		underlying†		% change over previous 12 months		underlying†		% change over previous 12 months		underlying†	
SIC 1980																
1980	111.4				109.1				109.4				113.0			JAN 1980 = 100
1981	125.8				123.6				124.1				127.8			
1982	137.6				137.4				138.2				138.9			
1983	149.2				149.7				150.0				151.1			
1984	158.3				158.3				158.5				160.7			
1985	171.7				171.7				176.2				171.4			
1986	185.3				191.2				190.8				184.6			
1982 Jan	131.2	132.8	10.9	11	131.1	132.0	13.3	12¼	131.6	132.6	13.0	13	133.0	134.6	10.2	
Feb	132.8	134.3	11.3	10¾	131.8	132.8	12.4	12	133.7	134.7	13.5	12½	133.9	134.7	10.5	
Mar	134.6	134.7	11.0	10¾	134.4	134.4	13.0	11¼	135.2	134.6	12.7	12	135.6	136.2	10.7	
Apr	134.5	135.4	10.4	10½	134.8	136.0	14.1	11¼	135.2	136.1	13.7	11¾	135.4	136.5	8.8	
May	136.5	136.7	10.6	10¾	137.5	136.5	13.8	11½	137.8	136.9	13.6	11¼	137.2	137.6	9.0	
June	138.3	137.0	9.8	9½	138.8	136.7	11.5	11¼	139.6	137.6	11.4	11	139.0	138.8	9.5	
July	140.7	139.5	10.9	9¼	139.2	137.8	11.0	11	140.1	138.5	11.0	11	142.9	141.6	11.1	
Aug	138.8	138.6	7.5	8¾	137.6	138.4	9.1	9½	138.4	139.3	9.4	9½	140.7	139.7	6.6	
Sep	138.7	138.9	7.3	8¾	137.9	139.3	9.3	9¼	138.7	140.2	9.6	9½	139.9	139.1	6.3	
Oct	139.6	139.8	7.4	8¾	140.0	140.9	8.9	9¼	139.9	141.1	8.6	9½	140.9	141.2	6.9	
Nov	142.4	141.7	8.3	8½	142.5	141.6	9.0	9	143.7	142.8	9.8	9¼	143.4	143.8	8.0	
Dec	143.6	142.0	7.8	8	143.2	142.7	9.6	9	144.0	143.8	10.2	9	145.2	143.1	7.0	
1983 Jan	142.6	144.5	8.8	8	142.9	144.0	9.1	9	143.5	144.6	9.0	8¾	144.8	146.4	8.8	
Feb	145.4	147.2	9.6	8	143.7	144.8	9.0	8¾	144.1	145.2	7.8	8¾	149.3	150.1	11.4	
Mar	146.1	146.3	8.6	7¾	145.1	145.0	7.9	8½	145.9	145.3	7.9	8½	148.6	149.1	9.5	
Apr	146.0	147.0	8.6	7½	146.7	148.1	8.9	8½	147.4	148.5	9.1	8½	147.2	148.3	8.6	
May	148.3	148.6	8.7	7½	149.2	148.2	8.6	8½	149.3	148.4	8.4	8½	150.4	150.8	9.6	
June	149.7	148.2	8.2	7½	150.2	147.8	8.1	8½	150.4	148.2	7.7	8	151.4	151.4	9.1	
July	151.7	150.3	7.7	7½	151.2	149.7	8.6	8¾	151.8	150.0	8.3	8½	153.9	152.3	7.6	
Aug	150.4	150.2	8.4	7¾	149.9	150.8	9.0	8¾	150.4	151.3	8.6	8½	152.8	151.8	8.	

# 5.3 EARNINGS

## Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing**	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles	SIC 1980 CLASS
(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)	(44-45)	
1980	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.1	109.8	106.9	109.0	100.5	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3	JAN 1980 = 100
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	125.0	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.9	120.2	Annual averages
1982	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	136.9	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	149.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5	
1984	169.6	167.7	162.5	170.4	167.1	159.5	164.9	156.1	167.1	149.0	157.4	151.9	160.9	154.4	
1985	184.4	135.3	178.6	182.7	181.6	172.4	179.1	172.3	182.3	168.9	170.9	164.1	174.9	169.6	
1986	194.6	166.8	195.6	195.4	193.4	185.7	193.2	184.3	196.9	183.6	184.4	176.2	190.1	181.9	
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 Jan Feb Mar
1985 Feb	170.3	78.2	173.1	175.9	169.7	165.5	170.4	165.5	175.6	162.3	164.6	158.7	170.0	164.2	
1985 Mar	170.4	122.5	173.6	175.9	175.8	168.5	173.1	169.1	181.4	167.8	168.5	161.9	167.9	166.6	
1985 April	175.4	137.9	173.5	173.8	188.0	170.0	173.8	168.9	185.3	167.2	168.1	161.6	171.9	167.0	1985 April May June
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	164.5	176.5	172.1	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 July Aug Sept
1985 Aug	203.1	150.7	177.2	184.8	176.7	172.1	180.8	171.7	181.0	166.8	163.1	173.0	168.5	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 Oct Nov Dec
1985 Nov	182.9	159.3	185.5	188.4	177.1	176.6	180.1	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 Jan Feb Mar
1986 Feb	177.9	166.4	187.3	189.7	179.9	177.0	184.2	180.8	189.7	176.5	178.2	170.6	183.3	176.7	
1986 Mar	179.4	170.1	188.2	189.3	184.5	178.8	186.2	182.5	192.7	185.9	181.1	173.8	183.0	179.5	
1986 April	183.2	164.7	188.1	189.5	202.6	182.5	186.1	184.1	199.5	178.0	179.8	172.1	187.3	177.2	1986 April May June
1986 May	186.0	159.6	199.7	191.1	185.9	183.3	189.4	182.3	193.6	182.2	178.6	175.8	188.7	180.0	
1986 June	193.2	159.4	195.4	191.5	191.5	191.5	192.8	184.1	199.7	190.6	184.7	176.2	192.9	184.1	
1986 July	197.3	160.7	194.8	204.7	205.6	186.6	192.3	187.1	196.9	184.4	182.1	176.9	189.9	183.5	1986 July Aug Sept
1986 Aug	213.4	161.7	194.2	207.2	189.8	185.5	192.4	183.0	195.8	186.2	188.8	176.2	186.6	181.0	
1986 Sep	218.0	168.8	197.3	198.1	189.7	190.5	193.1	183.9	196.6	183.2	183.9	177.4	191.1	182.8	
1986 Oct	213.7	171.0	194.5	199.2	207.9	188.7	196.6	185.6	199.9	183.2	186.1	178.2	191.0	183.7	1986 Oct Nov Dec
1986 Nov	198.0	172.6	219.3	199.6	190.9	191.0	211.6	189.0	202.2	189.7	194.9	184.7	199.9	189.0	
1986 Dec	195.7	174.2	203.1	199.1	203.9	197.2	210.6	191.4	207.2	194.6	194.5	182.5	202.1	187.6	
1987 Jan	188.9	174.6	203.7	207.8	205.4	190.2	198.4	189.1	204.0	189.8	193.2	181.1	201.5	188.5	1987 Jan [Feb]
1987 Feb	175.7	203.7	203.2	203.2	196.3	193.0	200.7	192.2	204.8	193.7	193.5	184.4	194.5	192.1	

\* England and Wales only.

† Excluding sea transport.

‡ Excluding private domestic and personal services.

# 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Metal processing and manufacturing**	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles	SIC 1980 CLASS
October SIC 1980 CLASS	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)	(44-45)
<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	Annual averages
1984	168.84	162.96	173.63	152.37	145.73	159.01	159.05	148.45	161.86	128.59	
1985	180.15	172.96	187.19	167.86	160.26	170.94	174.76	156.56	173.18	140.50	
1986	198.21	184.98	201.37	176.15	167.36	184.09	186.36	168.16	186.47	148.48	
1987	210.15	195.48	210.37	184.86	176.15	193.09	196.36	174.16	196.47	158.48	
<b>Hours worked</b>											
1983	41.7	45.1	42.8	41.7	41.9	41.0	41.1	42.4	45.2	43.9	
1984	42.2	45.1	43.0	42.4	41.9	41.3	41.6	42.8	45.3	44.0	
1985	41.9	45.3	42.7	43.0	42.3	40.4	42.1	42.9	45.1	44.2	
1986	41.8	45.1	42.9	42.3	41.8	40.2	41.8	42.8	44.9	43.7	
1987	41.8	45.1	42.9	42.3	41.8	40.2	41.8	42.8	44.9	43.7	
<b>Hourly earnings</b>											
1983	374.7	338.6	379.1	334.3	328.5	358.0	357.6	325.3	327.5	274.7	
1984	400.3	361.4	403.5	359.3	347.9	385.1	382.4	347.0	356.9	292.2	
1985	429.6	382.2	438.5	390.6	379.2	422.8	414.8	364.9	383.7	317.9	
1986	473.6	410.5	469.1	416.1	400.6	457.8	445.9	392.6	415.7	340.0	
1987	504.3	443.6	500.4	453.7	435.5	500.0	490.6	428.6	470.7	384.0	
<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	
1986	113.84	112.92	130.58	125.38	117.27	140.86	127.86	115.19	123.21	94.47	
1987	124.56	118.58	131.71	128.17	120.53	152.37	139.09	123.91	133.93	103.47	
<b>Hours worked</b>											
1983	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	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	38.5	38.6	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9	
1986	38.9	38.1	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.0	38.9	38.7	39.0	37.6	
1987	38.9	38.1	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.0	38.9	38.7	39.0	37.6	
<b>Hourly earnings</b>											
1983	240.8	240.7	264.7	253.1	254.8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	203.7	
1984	265.4	259.0	275.6	267.9	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8	
1985	289.2	277.0	308.0	302.9	284.3	331.6	331.2	277.3	295.0	235.9	
1986	293.0	296.1	333.9	323.0	301.5	370.9	328.3	316.1	316.1	251.4	
1987	312.5	303.0	350.4	336.1	322.0	402.0	363.3	332.3	342.5	281.9	
<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	129.18	134.32	102.01	
1984	166.50	155.58	161.37	149.78	129.34	156.22	156.85	137.66	146.47	108.56	
1985	177.90	165.23	174.30	165.16	142.68	167.87	172.71	145.58	156.17	118.15	
1986	195.68	175.69	187.43	173.36	148.97	181.07	183.24	157.31	168.55	124.66	
1987	214.11	193.97	201.37	184.31	163.65	193.09	196.36	170.89	183.93	135.66	
<b>Hours worked</b>											
1983	41.6	44.3	41.8	41.5	40.5	40.9	40.9	41.5	43.5	41.4	
1984	42.1	44.3	42.2	42.2	40.5	41.1	41.4	41.7	43.5	41.6	
1985	41.8	44.5	41.9	42.8	41.0	40.3	42.0	41.9	43.3	41.5	
1986	41.8	44.2	42.2	42.1	40.7	40.1	41.6	42.0	43.2	41.0	
1987	41.8	44.2	42.2	42.1	40.7	40.1	41.6	42.0	43.2	41.0	
<b>Hourly earnings</b>											
1983	370.3	328.8	357.9	329.6	302.8	352.8	353.9	309.0	308.9	246.4	
1984	395.9	351.0	382.8	355.1	3						

# 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		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		
<b>April of each year</b>										
<b>FULL-TIME MEN:</b>										
<i>Manual occupations</i>										
1980	111.2	115.2	45.0	255.5	250.0	108.6	111.7	45.4	245.8	240.5
1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118.4	121.9	44.2	275.3	269.1
1982°	134.8	138.1	43.8	315.1	307.9	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1983‡	142.8	147.4	43.7	336.7	329.2	140.3	143.6	43.9	326.5	319.0
1984	141.0	145.5	43.6	333.0	325.5	138.4	141.6	43.8	322.7	315.2
1985	153.6	158.9	44.4	358.1	348.5	148.8	152.7	44.3	345.0	336.1
1986	167.5	172.6	44.6	386.8	373.8	159.8	163.6	44.5	368.0	356.8
	178.4	183.4	44.5	411.6	398.5	170.9	174.4	44.5	392.6	380.8
<i>Non-manual occupations</i>										
1980	143.6	144.8	39.4	362.3	362.0	140.4	141.3	38.7	360.8	361.3
1981	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161.2	163.1	38.4	419.1	419.7
1982°	180.1	181.4	38.8	457.9	457.0	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
1983‡	193.2	194.6	39.1	491.6	491.0	193.7	194.9	38.4	503.4	502.9
1984	191.4	192.9	39.1	487.3	486.6	190.6	191.8	38.4	494.8	494.2
1985	211.7	213.5	39.3	537.8	537.4	207.3	209.0	38.5	537.4	536.4
1986	230.7	232.0	39.3	582.0	580.7	223.5	225.0	38.6	574.7	573.2
	254.4	255.7	39.3	641.0	640.0	243.4	244.9	38.6	627.3	625.8
<i>All occupations</i>										
1980	120.3	124.3	43.4	284.1	281.8	121.5	124.5	42.7	288.2	287.6
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2
1982°	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1983‡	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1	398.0
1984	156.4	161.2	42.2	378.1	375.0	161.1	164.7	41.4	392.6	391.2
1985	171.2	176.8	42.8	409.9	406.2	174.3	178.8	41.7	423.0	421.4
1986	187.2	192.6	42.9	444.3	438.6	187.9	192.4	41.9	452.5	449.9
	202.3	207.8	42.9	479.1	474.0	203.4	207.5	41.8	488.9	486.6
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN:</b>										
<i>Manual occupations</i>										
1980	66.4	69.5	39.8	174.5	172.8	65.9	68.0	39.6	172.1	170.4
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8	188.2
1982°	79.9	82.9	39.6	209.5	207.1	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1983‡	86.7	90.3	39.7	227.3	224.9	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3	222.0
1984	86.7	90.4	39.7	227.7	225.3	85.8	88.1	39.3	224.9	222.6
1985	91.9	96.0	39.9	240.9	238.1	90.8	93.5	39.4	238.0	235.1
1986	100.1	104.5	40.0	261.7	257.3	98.2	101.3	39.5	256.9	252.9
	107.0	111.6	40.0	278.9	274.6	104.5	107.5	39.5	273.0	269.2
<i>Non-manual occupations</i>										
1980	76.7	77.1	37.3	205.8	204.9	82.0	82.7	36.7	221.2	220.7
1981	86.4	87.3	37.1	234.2	233.4	95.6	96.7	36.5	259.7	259.2
1982°	97.2	97.6	37.2	260.3	259.0	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1983‡	105.5	106.2	37.2	283.3	281.9	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0	309.0
1984	106.2	107.0	37.2	285.4	284.0	115.1	116.1	36.5	312.9	311.9
1985	115.8	117.2	37.4	310.8	308.7	123.0	124.3	36.5	334.3	333.1
1986	125.5	126.8	37.4	336.5	334.7	132.4	133.8	36.6	359.1	357.6
	135.8	136.7	37.4	363.2	361.2	144.3	145.7	36.7	390.6	388.8
<i>All occupations</i>										
1980	70.3	72.8	38.7	187.3	186.1	77.3	78.8	37.5	207.0	206.4
1981	78.1	81.5	38.4	211.6	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.8	241.2
1982°	87.1	89.7	38.5	232.1	230.4	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1983‡	94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250.1	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5	287.5
1984	94.7	97.9	38.6	252.7	251.0	107.6	109.5	37.2	290.6	289.5
1985	101.7	105.5	38.8	270.9	268.8	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1
1986	110.6	114.7	38.8	294.4	291.5	123.9	126.4	37.3	334.0	332.4
	119.2	123.2	38.8	316.1	313.3	134.7	137.2	37.3	362.5	360.7
<b>FULL-TIME ADULTS</b>										
<b>(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>										
<i>All occupations</i>										
1980	108.4	112.4	42.3	263.3	259.8	107.7	110.2	41.1	264.8	262.8
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303.2
1982°	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1983‡	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1	362.5
<b>(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over</b>										
<i>All occupations</i>										
1980	106.9	110.9	42.3	259.8	256.2	106.3	108.7	41.1	261.1	259.0
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4
1982°	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1983‡	131.2	135.2	41.4	322.3	318.2	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356.8
<b>(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates</b>										
1983	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	380.6	375.4	155.8	159.3	40.3	389.9	386.7
1985	169.2	174.7	41.9	411.8	404.8	167.4	171.0	40.4	416.8	412.7
1986	183.1	188.6	41.9	444.4	437.7	181.2	184.7	40.4	450.8	446.8

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

# LABOUR COSTS 5.7

## All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

	1975	1978	1981	1984	1985	1988	1991	1994	1995	
<b>Labour costs</b>	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34	781.41	860.6	166.76	249.14	405.57	511.2	860.6
	161.68	249.36	394.34	509.80	554.2	217.22	222.46	357.43	475.64	511.2
	244.54	365.12	603.34							



# EARNINGS

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

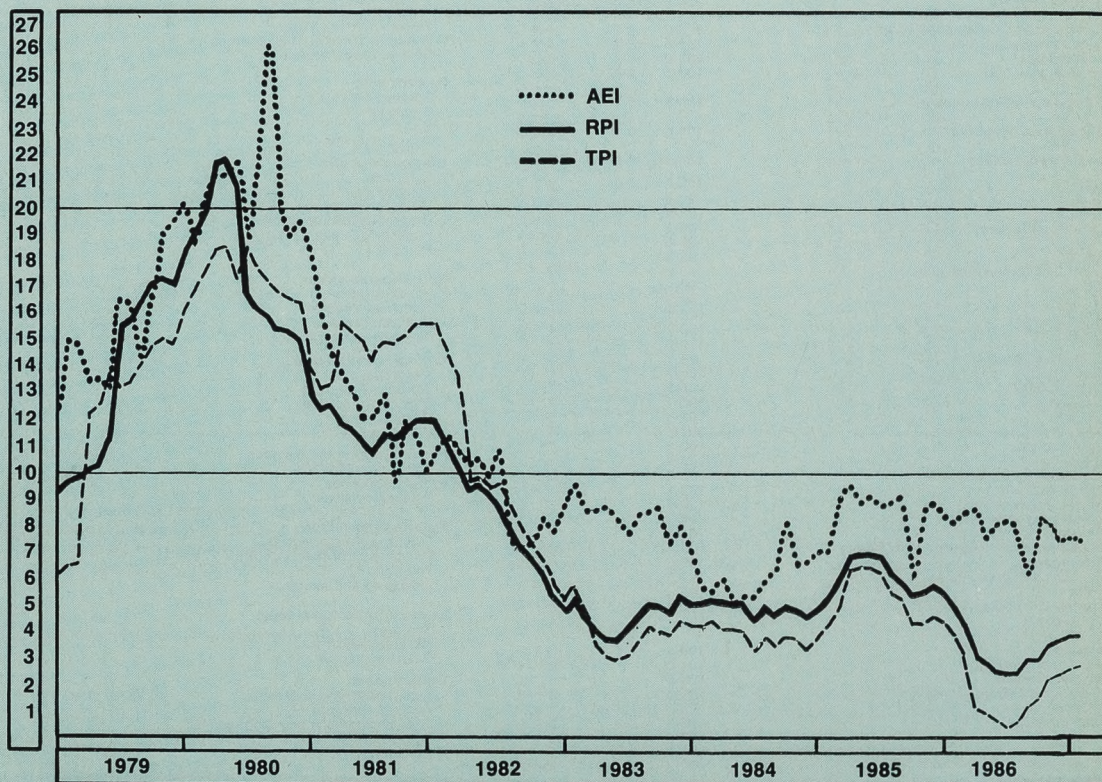
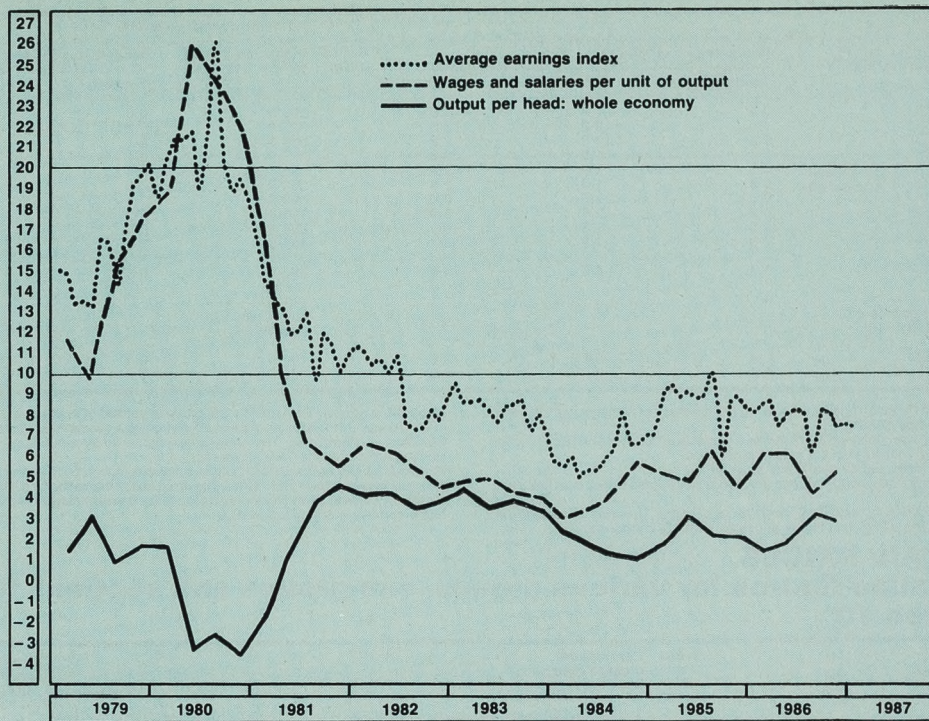
5.9

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1977	64.2	82.9	79	78	73.2	68.1	84	53	62	59.1	81.9	87	82	..	78.5	Indices 1980 = 100	
1978	73.4	87.6	85	83	80.7	76.9	89	65	71	68.6	86.8	92	89	..	85.3	90.0	78
1979	84.9	92.1	92	91	89.9	86.9	94	79	83	81.9	93.0	96	91	..	91.9	93.1	85
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	158.0	117	256	164	192.0	120.3	114	143	182.5	140.9	..	126
1985	162.9	131.2	133	142	141.0	167.1	122	307	176	212.9	125.1	120	154	200.7	151.5	..	131
1986	175.4	..	136	146	..	174.0	..	..	..	223.1	138.0	122	..	..	162.7	..	134
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1986 Q1	170.7	135.4	137	145	143.8	170.9	124	336	183	219.3	128.5	121	160 R	227.1	160.8 R	..	134 R
Q2	173.6	138.1	135 R	145	147.7	172.7	125	341	187	221.9	128.7	121	166 R	217.0	162.8	..	133
Q3	176.2	136.8	134 R	145	148.3	174.3	128	..	190	224.0	127.7	122	173	..	161.9	..	134
Q4	181.0	..	139	149	..	175.7	..	..	..	227.1	128.4	122	..	..	165.3	..	134 R
Jul	174.7	138.7	..	145	158.8	174.3	128	..	..	223.7	125.3	122	..	..	161.2	..	133 R
Aug	176.0	133.1	..	144	146.4	..	..	..	..	223.9	128.8	122	..	..	161.9	..	133
Sep	177.9	138.7	134 R	146	147.8	..	..	..	190	224.5	128.8	122	..	..	162.6	..	134
Oct	179.0	140.0	..	147	149.1	175.7	..	..	..	224.8	128.7	122	..	..	163.5	..	134
Nov	180.7	134.2	..	148	149.1	..	..	..	..	228.6	129.3	122	..	..	165.4	..	134
Dec	183.4	..	139	150	..	..	..	..	..	228.8	127.2	122	..	..	167.1	..	135 R
1987 Jan	183.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..	135
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																	
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
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	..	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	17	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	20	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	1	11	12	10	8	4
1985	9	6	4	4	5	7	3	20	7	11	4	5	8	10	8	..	4
1986	8	..	2	..	3	4	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1986 Q1	8	5	6	4	5	5	4	16	6	6	4	2	8	16	8	..	2
Q2	7	5	3 R	3	5	5	2	12	7	5	2	1	9	8	7	..	2
Q3	7	..	2 R	..	4	4	4	..	..	4	..	1	12	15	7	..	2
Q4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1986 Jul	7	5	..	3	4	4	4	..	..	5	3	1	..	..	4	..	2
Aug	8	3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	7	..	2
Sep	7	6	2 R	3	4	..	..	..	7	3	2	1	..	..	8	..	2
Oct	8	3	..	2	4	4	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	8	..	2
Nov	8	2	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	8	..	2
Dec	8	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	7	..	1
1987 Jan	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

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

**EARNINGS: earnings, prices, output per head: whole economy** C1  
 Percentage changes on a year earlier



## 6.1 RETAIL PRICES

### Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for March 10

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1986 Mar	381.6	0.1	1.4	4.2	383.4	0.0	1.0	1.0
Apr	385.3	1.0	2.2	3.0	387.0	0.9	1.8	1.8
May	386.0	0.2	2.0	2.8	387.3	0.1	1.6	1.6
June	385.8	-0.1	1.8	2.5	387.0	-0.1	1.5	1.5
July	384.7	-0.3	1.3	2.4	386.8	-0.1	1.3	1.3
Aug	385.9	0.3	1.3	2.4	387.9	0.3	1.2	1.2
Sept	387.8	0.5	1.6	3.0	390.0	0.5	1.7	1.7
Oct	388.4	0.2	0.8	3.0	390.9	0.2	1.0	1.0
Nov	391.7	0.8	1.5	3.5	394.3	0.9	1.8	1.8
Dec	393.0	0.3	1.9	3.7	395.3	0.3	2.1	2.1
1987 Jan	394.5	0.4	2.5	3.9	396.4	0.3	2.5	2.5
	<b>Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100</b>				<b>Index Jan 13, 1987 = 100</b>			
Feb	100.4	0.4	2.6	3.9	100.3	0.3	2.5	2.5
Mar	100.6	0.2	2.3	4.0	100.6	0.3	2.3	2.3

The rise in the index between February and March was mainly the result of higher prices for motor vehicles, household goods, and clothing.

**Food:** The index for all foods was unchanged. There was a decrease of less than half a per cent in the index for seasonal foods, with a fall in the index for potatoes.

**Catering:** The group index increased by nearly half a per cent.

**Alcoholic drink:** Higher prices throughout the group resulted in an increase of less than half a per cent in the group index.

**Housing:** The index for the group increased by nearly half a per cent. There were increases in owner occupiers' mortgage payments, and higher prices for some DIY products.

**Household goods:** The index for the group increased by a little over half a per cent. There were many increases in the prices of furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and pet care products.

**Clothing and footwear:** The group index increased by around half a per cent. Most items of clothing showed some price increases.

**Personal goods and services:** Chemists goods rose in price in March, and the prices of some personal services were also higher. The group index increased by a little less than half a per cent.

**Motoring expenditure:** Higher prices for motor vehicles contributed to an increase of less than half a per cent in the group index.

## 6.2 RETAIL PRICES

### Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for March 10\*

	Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1987 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
<b>All Items</b>	100.6	0.2	4.0			
<b>Food and catering</b>	100.7	0.1	4.0			
Alcohol and tobacco	100.4	0.2	5.6			
Housing and household expenditure	100.5	0.2	4.5			
Personal expenditure	100.8	0.5	2.7			
Travel and leisure	100.8	0.2	3.2			
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	100.6	0.3	4.0			
All items excluding food	100.6	0.2	4.2			
Seasonal food	103.0	-0.2	6.0			
Non seasonal food	100.3	0.1	2.8			
<b>All items excluding housing</b>	100.6	0.2	3.3			
<b>Nationalised industries†</b>	100.0	0.0	2.6			
<b>Consumer durables‡</b>	100.8	0.5	0.9			
<b>Food</b>	100.7	0.0	3.3			
Bread	99.8	0	3			
Cereals	101.4	5	5			
Biscuits and cakes	100.1	4	4			
Beef	99.0	0	0			
Lamb	98.8	0	0			
of which home-killed lamb	98.2	-3	-3			
Pork	98.8	1	1			
Bacon	98.6	0	0			
Poultry	100.9	2	2			
Other meat	100.7	4	4			
Fish	100.5	11	11			
of which fresh fish	99.7	1	1			
Butter	100.2	1	1			
Oils and fats	98.9	-11	-11			
Cheese	100.1	2	2			
Eggs	101.4	0	0			
Milk	100.4	4	4			
Milk products	100.8	1	1			
Tea	100.4	1	1			
Coffee and other hot drinks	98.9	8	8			
Soft drinks	102.1	1	1			
Sugar and preserves	100.7	2	2			
Sweets and chocolates	99.9	3	3			
Potatoes	101.5	19	19			
of which unprocessed potatoes	102.8	28	28			
Vegetables	105.3	3	3			
of which fresh vegetables	107.5	3	3			
Fruit	102.4	3	3			
of which fresh fruit	102.3	3	3			
Other goods	100.7	4	4			
<b>Catering</b>	100.8	0.4	6.6			
Restaurant meals	101.0	8	8			
Canteen meals	100.6	5	5			
Take-away meals and snacks	100.6	6	6			
<b>Alcoholic Drink</b>	100.6	0.3	3.9			
Beer	100.6	5	5			
on sales	100.5	5	5			
off sales	101.8	3	3			
Wine and spirits	100.6	3	3			
on sales	100.5	4	4			
off sales	100.7	2	2			
<b>Tobacco</b>	99.9	0.0	8.9			
Cigarettes	100.0	0	10			
Other tobacco	99.7	5	5			
<b>Housing</b>	100.7	0.4	8.2			
Rent	100.2	0	8			
Mortgage interest payments	101.6	6	6			
Rates	100.0	14	14			
Water and other charges	100.0	8	8			
Repairs and maintenance charges	100.3	2	2			
Do-it-yourself materials	101.2	2	2			
<b>Fuel and light</b>	99.8	-0.2	-0.4			
Coal and solid fuels	100.2	1	1			
Electricity	100.0	0	0			
Gas	100.0	1	1			
Oil and other fuel	96.0	-20	-20			
<b>Household goods</b>	101.0	0.6	1.6			
Furniture	101.3	2	2			
Furnishings	101.2	2	2			
Electrical appliances	101.3	1	1			
Other household equipment	101.0	3	3			
Household consumables	100.2	1	1			
Pet care	100.7	—	—			
<b>Household services</b>	100.3	0.2	3.4			
Postal charges	100.1	6	6			
Telephone charges	100.2	2	2			
Domestic services	100.6	—	—			
Fees and subscriptions	100.3	—	—			
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	100.8	0.5	2.1			
Men's outerwear	101.2	2	2			
Women's outerwear	100.9	1	1			
Children's outerwear	100.4	3	3			
Other clothing	101.0	3	3			
Footwear	100.5	3	3			
<b>Personal goods and services</b>	100.7	0.4	4.2			
Personal articles	100.1	2	2			
Chemists' goods	101.1	4	4			
Personal services	100.8	7	7			
<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	101.3	0.3	4.3			
Purchase of motor vehicles	101.4	7	7			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	101.2	4	4			
Petrol and oil	101.8	-2	-2			
Vehicle tax and insurance	100.0	10	10			
<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	99.9	0.1	6.0			
Rail fares	100.1	5	5			
Bus and coach fares	100.0	8	8			
Other travel costs	99.6	—	—			
<b>Leisure goods</b>	100.3	0.1	-0.4			
Audio and visual equipment	99.6	-10	-10			
Records and tapes	99.9	2	2			
Toys, photographic and sports goods	100.7	2	2			
Books and newspapers	101.1	4	4			
Gardening products	98.2	-3	-3			
<b>Leisure services</b>	100.1	0.0	3.4			
Television licences and rentals	100.6	0	0			
Entertainment and other recreation	99.7	7	7			

Notes: 1 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 levels.  
2 The structure of the published components of the index was recast in February 1987. Where there is no change in the definition of a component, the percentage change over 12 months has been calculated in relation to previously published indices. (See general notes under table 6-3). In other cases, the 12-month change shown is derived in relation to reworked indices for 1986 for the coverage of the new definition. For a few cases comparable figures cannot be compiled prior to February, 1987.

## RETAIL PRICES 6.3

### Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on March 10 for a number of important items 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.  
It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for

fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is shown in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

#### Average prices on March 10, 1987

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p			p	p
<b>FOOD ITEMS</b>				<b>Flour</b>			
Beef: home-killed				Self-raising, per 1½kg	268	47	42-51
Sirloin (without bone)	249	299	230-369	<b>Butter</b>			
Silverside (without bone)†	351	210	189-245	Home-produced, per 250g	310	52	48-59
Best beef mince	361	118	78-154	New Zealand, per 250g	287	50	48-55
Fore ribs (with bone)	243	149	109-190	Danish, per 250g	295	56	54-63
Basket (without bone)	309	156	130-179	<b>Margarine</b>			
Rump steak†	337	291	242-328	Soft 500g tub	212	32	25-48
Stewing steak	343	143	96-176	Low fat spread 250g	268	38	30-44
<b>Lamb: home-killed</b>				<b>Lard, per 250g</b>	339	16	13-23
Loin (with bone)	306	206	160-268	<b>Cheese</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	286	106	89-129	Cheddar type	277	123	99-148
Leg (with bone)	290	168	148-198	<b>Eggs</b>			
<b>Lamb: imported</b>				Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	249	104	88-114
Loin (with bone)	189	153	130-178	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	218	93	78-100
Shoulder (with bone)	186	89	79-105	<b>Milk</b>			
Leg (with bone)	187	149	135-169	Pasteurised, per pint	328	25	22-25
<b>Pork: home-killed</b>				Skimmed per pint	298	24	21-27
Leg (foot off)	275	108	88-150	<b>Tea</b>			
Belly†	275	82	69-96	Loose, per 125g	247	40	32-50
Loin (with bone)	309	146	124-160	Tea bags, per 125g	343	96	85-112
Filet (without bone)	283	186	135-260	<b>Coffee</b>			
<b>Bacon</b>				Pure, instant, per 100g	652	143	99-179
Collar†	151	108	98-134	Ground (filter fine), per ½lb	284	167	138-189
Gammon†	290	173	146-204	<b>Sugar</b>			
Back, vacuum packed	172	163	104-206	Granulated, per kg	331	47	45-50
Back, not vacuum packed	134	151	134-169	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
<b>Ham (not shoulder), per ¼lb</b>	345	56	45-70	Potatoes, old loose			
<b>Sausages</b>				White	247	12	9-16
Pork	391	81	68-95	Red	103	13	10-15
Beef	286	79	60-89	Potatoes, new loose	139	19	15-24
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12oz can</b>	215	47	41-57	Tomatoes	338	63	50-70
<b>Corned beef, 12oz can</b>	241	98	85-114	Cabbage, greens	270	27	15-40
<b>Chicken: roasting</b>				Cabbage, hearted	304	22	13-30
Frozen, oven ready	187	63	50-82	Cauliflower	187	65	40-88
Fresh or chilled 4lb, oven ready	286	82	69-89	Brussels sprouts	245	28	

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 15, 1974 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food	Nationalised industries	Food			Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink		
					All	Seasonal food	Non- seasonal food				
1974	108.5	109.3	108.8	108.4	106.1	103.0	106.9	108.2	109.7		
1975	134.8	135.3	135.1	147.5	133.3	129.8	134.3	132.4	135.2		
1976	157.1	156.4	156.5	185.4	159.9	177.7	156.8	157.3	159.3		
1977	182.0	179.7	181.5	208.1	208.1	197.0	189.1	185.7	183.4		
1978	197.1	195.2	197.8	227.3	203.8	180.1	208.4	207.8	196.0		
1979	223.5	222.2	224.1	246.7	228.3	211.1	231.7	239.9	217.1		
1980	263.7	265.9	265.3	307.9	255.9	224.5	262.0	290.0	261.8		
1981	295.0	299.8	296.9	368.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	318.0	306.1		
1982	320.4	326.2	322.0	417.6	299.3	276.9	303.5	341.7	341.0		
1983	335.1	342.4	337.1	440.9	308.8	282.8	313.8	364.0	366.5		
1984	351.8	358.9	353.1	454.9	326.1	319.0	327.8	390.8	387.7		
1985	373.2	383.2	375.4	478.9	336.3	314.1	340.9	413.3	412.1		
1986	385.9	396.4	387.9	496.6	347.3	336.0	350.0	439.5	430.6		
1975 Jan 14	119.9	120.4	120.5	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	118.7	118.2		
1976 Jan 13	147.9	147.9	147.6	172.8	148.3	158.6	146.6	146.2	149.0		
1977 Jan 18	172.4	169.3	170.9	198.7	183.1	214.8	177.1	172.3	173.7		
1978 Jan 17	189.5	187.6	190.2	220.1	196.1	173.9	200.4	199.5	188.9		
1979 Jan 16	207.2	204.3	207.3	234.5	217.5	207.6	219.5	218.7	198.9		
1980 Jan 15	245.3	245.5	246.2	274.7	244.8	223.6	248.9	267.8	241.4		
1981 Jan 13	277.3	280.3	279.3	348.9	266.7	225.8	274.7	307.5	277.7		
1982 Jan 12	310.6	314.6	311.5	387.0	296.1	287.6	297.5	329.7	321.8		
1983 Jan 11	325.9	332.6	328.5	441.4	301.8	256.8	310.3	353.7	353.7		
1984 Jan 10	342.6	348.9	343.5	445.8	319.8	321.3	319.8	378.5	376.1		
1985 Jan 15	359.8	367.8	361.8	465.9	330.6	306.9	335.6	401.8	397.9		
1986 Jan 14	379.7	390.2	381.9	489.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	426.7	423.8		
Feb 11	381.1	391.4	383.3	489.5	343.6	328.2	346.9	428.9	425.9		
Mar 11	381.6	391.5	383.4	489.5	345.2	337.5	347.3	429.9	426.5		
Apr 15	385.3	395.6	387.0	497.8	347.4	343.7	348.7	434.3	427.6		
May 13	386.0	395.8	387.3	495.9	349.4	356.8	349.4	436.2	428.8		
June 10	385.8	395.3	387.0	496.8	351.4	361.8	350.3	439.3	429.4		
July 15	384.7	394.9	386.8	498.3	347.4	332.2	350.7	440.4	431.0		
Aug 12	385.9	396.1	387.9	499.8	348.6	336.5	351.4	442.6	432.5		
Sept 16	387.8	398.5	390.0	500.5	348.3	331.7	351.8	445.3	434.6		
Oct 14	388.4	399.6	390.9	500.4	347.6	324.9	352.2	447.8	436.6		
Nov 11	391.7	403.7	394.3	500.7	347.5	322.8	352.4	449.5	436.0		
Dec 9	393.0	404.7	395.3	499.7	349.8	333.3	353.4	452.9	434.6		
1987 Jan 13	394.5	405.6	396.4	502.1	354.0	347.3	355.9	454.8	440.7		
January 13, 1987 = 100			All items except housing	Consumer durables			Catering				
Weights 1987	1,000	833	974	843	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Feb 10	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.0	100.3	100.7	103.2	100.2	100.4	100.3
Mar 10	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.0	100.8	100.7	103.0	100.3	100.8	100.6

# RETAIL PRICES 6.4

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscel- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	UNITED KINGDOM			
								Annual averages	1987 weights		
115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.2	111.0	106.8	1974			
147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	138.6	143.9	135.5	1975			
171.3	143.2	182.4	144.2	139.4	161.3	166.0	159.5	1976			
209.7	161.8	211.3	166.8	157.4	188.3	193.3	188.3	1977			
226.2	173.4	227.5	182.1	171.0	206.7	207.2	192.0	1978			
247.6	208.9	250.5	201.9	187.2	236.4	243.1	213.9	1979			
290.1	269.5	313.2	226.3	205.4	276.9	288.7	262.7	1980			
358.2	318.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	300.7	322.6	300.8	1981			
413.3	358.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	325.8	343.5	331.6	1982			
440.9	367.1	485.4	250.4	214.8	345.6	366.3	342.9	1983			
489.0	400.7	478.8	256.7	214.6	364.7	374.7	357.3	1984			
532.5	452.3	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.2	392.5	381.3	1985			
584.9	478.1	506.0	266.7	229.2	409.2	390.1	400.5	1986			
124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118.6	125.2	130.3	115.8	Jan 14 1975			
162.6	134.8	168.7	140.8	131.5	152.3	157.0	154.0	Jan 13 1976			
193.2	154.1	198.8	157.0	148.5	175.2	178.9	166.8	Jan 18 1977			
222.8	164.3	219.9	175.2	163.6	198.8	198.7	186.6	Jan 17 1978			
231.5	190.3	233.1	187.3	176.1	216.4	218.5	202.0	Jan 16 1979			
269.7	237.4	277.1	216.1	197.1	258.8	268.4	246.9	Jan 15 1980			
296.6	285.0	355.7	231.0	207.5	293.4	299.5	289.2	Jan 13 1981			
392.1	350.0	401.9	239.5	207.1	312.5	330.5	325.6	Jan 12 1982			
426.2	348.1	467.0	245.8	210.9	337.4	353.9	337.6	Jan 11 1983			
450.8	382.6	489.3	252.3	210.4	353.3	370.8	350.6	Jan 10 1984			
505.1	416.4	487.5	257.7	217.4	378.4	379.6	369.7	Jan 15 1985			
545.7	463.7	507.0	265.2	225.2	402.9	393.1	393.1	Jan 14 1986			
549.9	465.7	507.0	267.8	225.7	406.1	391.2	394.1	Feb 11			
553.2	467.5	507.0	268.8	227.9	405.8	386.8	394.7	Mar 11			
580.8	483.5	506.8	267.6	227.4	408.7	386.3	399.1	Apr 15			
594.4	482.7	504.2	269.3	227.8	408.5	383.6	400.5	May 13			
597.3	471.6	504.8	268.7	227.5	409.3	387.9	401.2	June 10			
597.1	472.6	505.0	265.5	226.8	408.2	386.7	401.5	July 15			
597.5	475.2	505.8	254.2	229.7	410.1	387.0	402.0	Aug 12			
598.3	477.3	506.7	263.7	231.5	411.6	393.2	403.2	Sept 16			
599.9	478.4	506.4	264.7	233.0	412.5	393.2	404.0	Oct 14			
602.2	497.4	506.1	276.3	234.0	413.0	395.3	406.2	Nov 11			
603.1	501.1	505.3	267.9	234.2	414.0	396.3	406.7	Dec 9			
602.9	502.4	506.1	265.6	230.8	413.0	399.7	408.8	Jan 13 1987			
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987 weights
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Jan 13 1987
99.9	100.3	100.0	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.0	99.8	100.2	100.1	Feb 10
99.9	100.7	99.8	101.0	100.3	100.8	100.7	101.3	99.9	100.3	100.1	Mar 10

# 6.5 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices: Percentage changes on a year earlier for main sub-groups

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Miscellaneous goods	Transport and vehicles	PER CENT		
												Services		
1974 Jan 15	12	20	21	2	0	10	6	10	13	7	10	12		
1975 Jan 14	20	18	19	18	24	10	25	18	19	25	30	16		
1976 Jan 13	23	25	23	26	31	22	35	19	11	22	20	33		
1977 Jan 13	17	23	18	17	19	14	18	12	13	16	14	8		
1978 Jan 17	10	7	16	9	15	7	11	12	10	13	11	12		
1979 Jan 16	9	11	10	5	4	16	6	7	8	9	10	8		
1980 Jan 15	18	13	22	21	17	25	19	15	12	20	23	22		
1981 Jan 13	13	9	15	15	10	20	28	7	5	13	12	17		
1982 Jan 12	12	11	7	16	32	23	13	4	0	7	10	13		
1983 Jan 11	5	2	7	10	9	-1	16	3	2	8	7	4		
1984 Jan 10	5	6	7	6	6	10	1	3	0	5	5	4		
1985 Jan 15	5	3	6	6	13	9	4	2	3	7	2	5		
1986 Jan 14	6	3	6	7	7	11	4	3	4	6	4	6		
Feb 11	5	3	6	7	7	9	4	3	4	6	2	7		
Mar 11	4	3	6	6	8	8	3	3	3	5	0	6		
Apr 15	3	3	6	4	9	5	2	2	3	5	-2	5		
May 13	3	3	6	4	11	5	1	2	3	4	-4	4		
June 10	2	3	6	4	11	2	1	2	3	4	-2	5		
July 15	2	3	6	5	11	2	1	1	2	4	-3	5		
Aug 12	2	4	6	4	11	2	1	0	3	4	-2	5		
Sept 16	3	4	6	4	11	4	0	-1	2	4	-1	5		
Oct 14	3	4	6	3	11	5	0	-1	2	4	0	5		
Nov 11	4	3	7	3	11	8	0	0	2	3	0	5		
Dec 9	4	3	7	3	11	8	0	0	3	4	1	4		
1987 Jan 13	4	4	7	4	10	8	0	0	2	3	2	4		
			Catering					Household goods	Household services	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1987 Feb 10	4	4	6	4	10	8	0	1	4	3	3	6	-1	3
Mar 10	4	3	7	4	9	8	0	2	3	4	4	6	0	3

Notes: See notes under table 6.3.

# 6.6 RETAIL PRICES

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

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

Note: The General Index covers all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding those for which the income is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one- and two-person pensioner households whose incomes depend mainly on state benefits; that is at least three-quarters of their income is from national retirement or similar pensions.

# 6.7 RETAIL PRICES

Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
	JAN 15, 1974 = 100										
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336.3
1983	336.2	300.7	366.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358.2
1984	352.9	320.2	386.6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	438.3	417.3	321.3	384.3
1985	370.1	330.7	410.2	533.3	502.4	274.3	223.4	458.6	451.6	343.1	406.8
1986	382.0	340.1	428.4	587.2	510.4	281.3	231.0	472.1	468.4	357.0	432.7
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	393.1	383.9	320.6	358.2
1984	350.4	315.6	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	407.0	405.8	331.1	384.3
1985	367.6	325.1	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	429.9	438.1	353.8	406.7
1986	379.2	334.6	445.3	584.4	511.3	281.2	239.5	428.5	456.0	368.4	432.9
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1982	314.3	299.3	341.0	413.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308.8	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	366.3	345.6	342.9	364.0
1984	343.9	326.1	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	374.7	364.7	357.3	390.8
1985	360.7	336.3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.5	392.2	381.3	413.3
1986	371.5	347.3	430.6	584.9	506.0	266.7	229.2	390.1	409.2	400.5	439.5

Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding those for which the income is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one- and two-person pensioner households whose incomes depend mainly on state benefits; that is at least three-quarters of their income is from national retirement or similar pensions.

# 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>Annual averages</b>																				Indices 1980 = 100
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	63.2	
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	68.7	
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	69.4	64.1	86.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8	
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7	
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	90	86.6	88	96.1	88.1	88.6	
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1981	111.9	109.6	106.8	107.6	112.5	112	113.4	106.3	124.5	120.4	117.8	104.9	106.7	114	114.6	112	106.5	110.4	110.5	
1982	121.5	121.8	112.6	117.0	124.6	123	126.8	111.9	150.6	141.1	137.3	107.7	113.1	127	131.1	122	112.5	117.1	119.1	
1983	127.1	134.1	116.3	126.0	131.9	132	139.0	115.6	181.0	155.8	157.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.3	
1984	133.4	139.4	122.9	134.0	137.6	140	149.3	118.4	214.4	169.3	174.3	112.1	120.0	146	163.6	143	119.3	126.1	131.8	
1985	141.5	148.8	126.9	140.5	143.1	146	158.0	121.0	255.8	178.5	190.3	114.4	122.7	154	178.0	134	123.3	130.5	137.7	
1986	146.3	162.4 R	129.0	142.3	149.0	152	162.2	120.7	314.7	185.2	..	114.9	122.9	165.1	93.7	160	124.2	133.1	141.5	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
1986 Q2	146.3	159.7	128.7	142.2	148.0	152	161.4	121.0	310.2	185.5	200.8	115.3	123.3	163	191.5	160	124.4	132.3	140.9	
Q3	146.4	163.9	129.2	142.5	149.8	153	162.4	120.4	316.5	185.8	201.9	114.6	122.1	168	195.8	160	123.8	133.3	141.6	
Q4	148.3	..	129.2	142.6	151.3	154	163.5	120.0	335.1	186.2	..	114.5	123.2	171	198.1	162	124.4	134.0	142.7 R	
1987 Q1	150.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1986 Sept	147.1	..	129.4	142.8	149.9	154	162.9	120.4	324.4 R	..	202.5	114.9	122.5	169	197.4	161	124.0	133.8	142.2	
Oct	147.3	..	129.3	142.7	150.7	154	163.3	120.0	332.6	..	203.4	115.0	123.2	170	198.1	162	124.1	133.9	142.5	
Nov	148.5	168.6	129.0	142.6	151.5	154	163.5	119.9	334.9	186.2	204.4	114.4	123.3	171	197.7	162	124.4	134.0	142.8	
Dec	149.0	..	129.2	142.7	151.8	154	163.7	120.1	337.8 R	..	205.0	114.2	123.1	171	198.4	162	124.6	134.2	143.0	
1987 Jan	149.6	..	130.3	143.3	152.1 R	155 R	165.2	120.6	341.5 R	..	206.2	..	121.2	174	199.9	164 R	125.4 R	135.0	143.8 R	
Feb	150.2	..	..	143.5	152.8	154.1	165.4	120.7	..	189.5	207.0	113.6	121.5	176	200.9	164	125.7	135.5	..	
Mar	150.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																				Percent
<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	21.2	17.0	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	16.8	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8	
1983	4.6	10.1	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.3	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.3	
1984	5.0	4.0	5.7	6.3	4.3	6.1	7.3	2.4	18.1	8.7	10.8	2.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.1	
1985	6.1	6.7	3.3	4.9	4.0	4.3	5.8	2.2	19.3	5.4	9.2	2.1	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.7	3.4	3.5	4.5	
1986	3.4	9.1	1.7	1.3	4.1	4.1	2.7	-0.2	23.0	3.8	..	..	0.2	7.1	8.8	3.9	0.7	2.0	2.8	
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																				
1986 Q2	2.8	8.4	1.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	2.4	-0.2	24.5	4.4	6.1	0.8	0.4	6.5	8.5	3.9	0.9	1.6	2.5	
Q3	2.6	8.9	1.7	0.8	4.2	4.1	2.1	-0.4	23.8	3.1	..	0.2	-0.4	8.4	9.4	3.9	0.6	1.7	2.5	
Q4	3.4	9.8	1.3	0.7	4.3	4.1	2.1	-1.1	19.5	..	..	..	-1.8	8.9	8.6	3.8	0.2	1.3	2.1	
1987 Q1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Monthly</b>																				
1986 Sept	3.0	..	1.7	0.9	4.1	4.6	2.3	-0.4	22.7	..	5.3	-0.2	-0.6	8.6	9.5	4.4	0.6	1.8	2.5	
Oct	3.0	..	1.6	0.8	4.4	4.5	2.2	-0.9	21.9	..	4.7	-0.6	-0.2	8.8	9.3	4.1	0.4	1.5	2.3	
Nov	3.5	..	1.2	0.5	4.5	4.3	2.1	-1.2	19.8	..	4.4	-0.3	-0.2	8.7	8.3	3.5	-0.1	1.3	2.2	
Dec	3.7	9.8	1.1	0.6	4.2	4.3	2.1	-1.1	16.9	3.2	4.1	-0.5	-0.1	8.9	8.2	3.3	0.0	1.1	2.1	
1987 Jan	3.9	..	1.0	0.9	3.9	4.8	3.0	-0.8	15.5	..	3.8	..	-1.3 R	9.5	6.0	3.5	0.6	1.4	2.3	
Feb	3.9	..	..	1.0	4.0	4.8	3.4	-0.5	..	..	4.2	..	-1.2	10.0	6.0	3.4	1.0	2.1	..	
Mar	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

# 8.1 TOURISM

## (R) Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SIC group	Restaurants cafes etc 661	Public houses and bars 662	Night clubs and licensed clubs 663	Hotel trade 665	Other tourist etc accommodation 667	Libraries, museums art galleries etc 977	Sports and other recreational services 979
<b>Self employed *</b>							
1981	48.1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3.8	0.6	19.7
<b>Employees in employment †</b>							
1982 March	180.6	225.0	137.3	219.5	309.4	309.2	309.2
June	194.1	236.0	138.5	267.4	336.6	327.0	336.6
September	194.9	234.0	134.7	268.2	327.0	309.2	327.0
December	184.3	230.8	134.8	209.6	309.2	309.2	309.2
1983 March	174.0	226.7	131.3	203.2	307.0	307.0	307.0
June	197.7	237.1	133.0	262.2	312.8	312.8	312.8
September	203.6	245.3	135.3	265.3	334.9	334.9	334.9
December	200.3	243.8	138.3	211.0	314.1	314.1	314.1
1984 March	200.5	239.5	136.6	202.1	311.2	311.2	311.2
June	213.1	251.7	137.6	265.7	333.6	333.6	333.6
September	216.2	259.8	137.0	262.0	330.1	330.1	330.1
December	208.8	259.5	139.3	228.3	315.1	315.1	315.1
1985 March	206.2	257.6	137.6	225.6	320.3	320.3	320.3
June	220.9	270.6	141.8	274.5	378.6	378.6	378.6
September	223.6	264.8	142.1	278.1	371.8	371.8	371.8
December	217.7	265.4	144.6	241.5	335.2	335.2	335.2
1986 March	211.5	258.2	141.3	238.5	333.2	333.2	333.2
June	224.8	269.5	143.1	284.5	384.1	384.1	384.1
September	222.7	275.2	144.0	284.5	377.2	377.2	377.2
December	219.5	275.5	145.4	250.4	348.5	348.5	348.5
<b>Change Dec 1986 on Dec 1985</b>							
Absolute (thousands)	+1.8	+10.1	+0.8	+8.9	+13.3		
Percentage	+0.8	+3.8	+0.6	+3.7	+4.0		

\* Based on Census of Population.

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

1981	145
1982	142
1983	161
1984	170
1985	185
1986	185

† These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1.4.

‡ Revised. This table has been revised to allow for the results of the 1986 Labour Force Survey.

# TOURISM 8.3

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

THOUSAND

	All areas	Seasonally adjusted	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual				
1976	10,808		2,093	6,816	1,899
1977	12,251		2,377	7,770	2,134
1978	12,646		2,475	7,865	2,306
1979	12,486		2,196	7,873	2,417
1980	12,421		2,082	7,910	2,429
1981	11,452		2,105	7,055	2,291
1982	11,636		2,135	7,082	2,418
1983	12,464		2,836	7,164	2,464
1984	13,644		3,330	7,551	2,763
1985 P	14,483		3,797	7,904	2,782
1986 P	13,836		2,868	8,266	2,702
1985 1st quarter P	2,351	3,527	489	1,379	483
2nd quarter P	3,957	3,725	1,138	2,171	649
3rd quarter P	5,419	3,665	1,545	2,798	1,076
4th quarter P	2,755	3,566	625	1,557	574
1986 1st quarter P	2,560	3,759	525	1,536	499
2nd quarter P	3,312	3,055	672	2,017	623
3rd quarter P	5,054	3,333	1,071	2,933	1,050
4th quarter (e)	2,910	3,689	600	1,780	530
1985 P January	824	1,157	164	451	209
February	656	1,197	134	405	117
March	872	1,173	191	523	158
April	1,207	1,183	236	798	173
May	1,282	1,273	383	674	225
June	1,467	1,269	519	697	251
July	1,823	1,201	541	976	306
August	2,145	1,249	586	1,144	415
September	1,451	1,214	418	678	355
October	1,141	1,194	290	612	239
November	804	1,107	172	457	175
December	811	1,265	163	488	160
1986 P January	920	1,262	179	523	218
February	726	1,300	133	459	134
March	914	1,197	214	553	147
April	1,025	984	185	689	151
May	1,123	1,092	224	677	222
June	1,164	979	263	651	250
July	1,677	1,078	319	1,023	385
August	2,043	1,161	431	1,229	383
September	1,334	1,093	321	681	332
October (e)	1,170	1,199	250	710	210
November (e)	910	1,223	170	570	170
December (e)	830	1,266	180	500	150

Notes: See table 8.2.

# 8.2 TOURISM

## Overseas travel and tourism: earnings and expenditure

£ million at current prices

	Overseas visitors to the UK (a)		UK residents abroad (b)		Balance (a) less (b)	
1980	2,961		2,738		+223	
1981	2,970		3,272		-302	
1982	3,188		3,640		-452	
1983	4,003		4,090		-87	
1984	4,614		4,663		-49	
1985 P	5,451		4,877		+574	
1986 P	5,457		5,996		-539	
Percentage change 1986/1985			+23			
	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents abroad		Balance	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1985 P 1st quarter	903	1,327	846	1,275	+57	+52
2nd quarter	1,331	1,388	1,153	1,147	+178	+241
3rd quarter	2,066	1,382	1,879	1,155	+187	+227
4th quarter	1,150	1,353	998	1,300	+152	+53
1986 P 1st quarter	912	1,332	896	1,378	+16	-46
2nd quarter	1,250	1,294	1,456	1,519	-206	-225
3rd quarter	2,055	1,369	2,539	1,637	-484	-268
4th quarter (e)	1,240	1,462	1,105	1,462	+135	-
1985 P January	322	427	277	428	+45	-1
February	247	428	244	433	+3	-5
March	334	472	325	414	+9	+58
April	376	443	324	390	+52	+53
May	459	483	350	378	+109	+105
June	496	462	480	378	+16	+84
July	641	449	530	384	+111	+65
August	823	487	677	377	+146	+110
September	602	446	671	394	-69	+52
October	466	437	476	398	-10	+39
November	364	459	281	427	+83	+32
December	320	458	241	475	+79	-17
1986 P January	332	440	259	414	+73	+26
February	264	451	237	437	+27	+14
March	316	441	399	527	-83	-86
April	364	426	387	465	-3	-39
May	424	441	497	562	-73	-121
June	463	427	593	492	-130	-65
July	633	439	695	528	-62	-89
August	778	457	968	570	-190	-113
September	644	473	877	539	-233	-66
October (e)	460	426	540	472	-80	-46
November (e)	425	532	350	553	+75	-21
December (e)	355	504	215	437	+140	+67

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

# TOURISM 8.4

## Visits abroad by UK residents

THOUSAND

	All areas	Seasonally adjusted	North America	Western Europe	Other areas
	Actual				
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
1986 P	24,910		1,125	21,948	1,838
1985 1st quarter P	3,324	5,421	158	2,707	459
2nd quarter P	5,613	5,173	200	4,993	420
3rd quarter P	8,314	5,244	350	7,486	477
4th quarter P	4,521	5,933	206	3,919	396
1986 1st quarter P	3,734	6,182	159	3,020	556
2nd quarter P	6,410	6,025	269	5,701	440
3rd quarter P	10,026	6,492	437	9,147	442
4th quarter (e)	4,740	6,211	260	4,080	400
1985 P January	1,056	1,814	75	781	200
February	893	1,736	44	715	124
March	1,384	1,871	40	1,209	135
April	1,653	1,728	57	1,400	196
May	1,661	1,691	61	1,490	109
June	2,300	1,754	82	2,103	114
July	2,293	1,703	110	2,080	103
August	3,172	1,763	138	2,864	170
September	2,849	1,778	103	2,542	204
October	2,064	1,794	94	1,841	129
November	1,435	2,192	63	1,232	140
December	1,022	1,948	49	846	127
1986 P January	1,137	1,950	69	866	202
February	1,012	2,033	48	809	155
March	1,586	2,169	42	1,345	199
April	1,623	1,740	85	1,339	199
May	2,139	2,225	71	1,948	120
June	2,647	2,060	113	2,414	120
July	2,896	2,196	114	2,680	102
August	3,777	2,160	194	3,407	176
September	3,353	2,136	129	3,060	164
October (e)	2,300	2,339	120	2,050	130
November (e)	1,400	2,169	90	1,140	170
December (e)	1,040	2,003	50	890	100

Notes: See table 8.2.

## 9.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES YTS entrants: Regions

Provisional figures	South East	London	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands and Eastern	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	Planned entrants* April 1986—March 1987	43,451	22,781	28,800	50,895	44,578	39,872	52,900	22,961	21,250	44,321
Entrants to training† April 1986—March 1987	41,866	22,421	28,051	48,481	44,244	38,380	56,357	27,479	21,767	43,531	372,577
Total in training† March 31, 1987	33,280	17,315	24,527	41,619	30,246	34,135	49,085	23,772	20,403	37,837	318,219

\* Planned entrants are based on assumptions about the number of 16 and 17 year olds to enter the labour market in 1986-87, the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS, the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS while in employment, and the number leaving further education or employment part way through their first year and thus requiring the balance of a year's training on YTS.  
† YTS entrants and those already in training include some young people on existing one-year YTS places as well as those on two-year YTS places.

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

Measure	Great Britain		Scotland		Wales	
	Mar	Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar	Feb
Community Industry	8,000	8,000	1,723	1,734	827	929
Community Programme	244,000	247,000	30,672	31,268	22,597	22,727
Enterprise Allowance Scheme	81,000	78,000	7,747	7,329	5,216	5,021
Job Release Scheme	24,000	25,000	1,848	1,925	901	952
Job Splitting Scheme	297	270	23	23	18	17
Jobstart Allowance	5,692	4,516	641	508	397	326
New Workers Scheme	34,059	34,000	2,859	2,604	2,013	2,052
Young Workers Scheme	44	470	6	58	1	36
Restart interviews (cumulative total July 10 to March 12)	1,172,103	1,003,644	132,266	110,885	68,086	57,134

## 9.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Registered† for employment at jobcentres, March 6, 1987	64,006
Employment registrations† taken at jobcentres, February 9 to March 6, 1987	8,518
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, February 9 to March 6, 1987*	3,239

† For people aged 18 and over there is no compulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These figures relate to people with disabilities who have chosen to register for employment at jobcentres, including those seeking a change of job.  
\* Not including placings through displayed vacancies or onto the Community Programme.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Disabled people*							
	Suitable for ordinary employment				Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Registered disabled	Of whom unemployed	Unregistered disabled	Of whom unemployed
1986 Jan	26.4	23.2	48.5	37.9	4.5	4.1	2.7	2.1
April	25.8	22.5	47.0	37.2	4.4	3.9	2.5	2.0
July	27.8	24.2	51.8	41.8	4.9	4.4	3.1	2.5
Oct	24.8	21.7	49.3	38.1	4.3	3.9	2.5	2.0
1987 Jan	22.2	19.5	43.6	33.2	3.9	3.4	2.2	1.7

\* Includes registered disabled people and those who, although eligible, choose not to register.  
Note: Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. At April 21, 1986, the latest date for which figures are available, 389,273 people were registered under the Acts.

## DEFINITIONS

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

### BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

### EARNINGS

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

### EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The general index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two person pensioner households (covered by separate indices) whose incomes depend mainly on state benefits—that is, more than three-quarters of their income is from state benefits.

### 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 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				Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Quarterly series	M (Q)	May 87:	1-1	Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Labour force estimates, projections		Aug 86:	317	Summary (Oct)	B (A)	May 87:	5-4
Employees in employment				Detailed results	A	Mar 87:	65
Industry: GB				Manufacturing			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	May 87:	1-4	International comparisons	M	May 87:	5-9
Time series, by order group	M	May 87:	1-2	Aerospace	A	Aug 86:	340
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	May 87:	1-3	Agriculture	A	Mar 87:	
Occupation				Coal mining	A	Mar 87:	
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 86:	1-10	Average earnings: non-manual employees	B (A)	Apr 87:	5-5
Local authorities manpower	Q	Apr 87:	1-7	Basic wage rates: manual workers			
Region: GB				Wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5-8
Sector: numbers and indices, self employed: by region	Q	May 87:	1-5	Normal weekly hours	A	Mar 87:	
by industry		Jan 87:	56	Holiday entitlements	A	Mar 87:	
Sensus of Employment: Sep 1984		May 86:	164	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980				Latest figures: industry	M	May 87:	1-11
Sensus of Employment: Sept 1981		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Region: summary	Q	Apr 87:	1-13
UK by industry on SIC 1980 [final]				Hours of work: manufacturing	M	May 87:	1-12
International comparisons	Q	May 87:	1-9	Output per head			
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	June 86:	1-14	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	May 87:	1-8
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	June 86:	1-15	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
Employment measures	M	May 87:	9-2	Manufacturing index, time series	M	May 87:	5-7
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 87:	87	Quarterly and annual indices	M	May 87:	5-7
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Apr 87:	1-6	Labour costs			
Trade union membership	A	Feb 87:	84	Survey results 1984	Triennial	June 86:	212
				Per unit of output	M	May 87:	5-7
Unemployment				Retail prices			
Summary: UK	M	May 87:	2-1	General index (RPI)			
GB	M	May 87:	2-2	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	May 87:	6-2
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	May 87:	2-5	percentage changes	M	May 87:	6-2
Broad category: UK	M	May 87:	2-1	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	May 87:	6-1
Broad category: GB	M	May 87:	2-2	Main components: time series and weights	M	May 87:	6-4
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Mar 87:	2-6	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	May 87:	6-5
Region: summary	Q	Mar 87:	2-7	Annual summary	A	Mar 87:	117
Age time series UK	Q	Mar 87:	2-15	Revision of weights	A	Apr 87:	185
estimated rates	Q	Mar 87:	2-8	Pensioner household indices			
Duration: time series UK	Q	May 87:	2-3	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	May 87:	6-6
Region and area				Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	May 87:	6-7
Time series summary: by region	M	May 87:	2-3	Revision of weights	A	May 86:	167
assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	May 87:	2-4	Food prices	M	May 87:	6-3
countries, local areas (formerly table 2-4)	M	May 87:	2-9	London weighting: cost indices	D	May 82:	267
Parliamentary constituencies	M	May 87:	2-10	International comparisons	M	May 87:	6-8
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 87:	2-6	Household spending			
Flows:				All expenditure: per household	Q	Apr 87:	7-1
GB, time series	D	May 84:	2-19	per person	Q	Apr 87:	7-1
UK, time series	M	May 87:	2-19	Composition of expenditure			
GB, Age time series	M	May 87:	2-20	: quarterly summary	Q	Apr 87:	7-2
GB, Regions and duration	Q	May 87:	2-23/24/26	: in detail	Q (A)	Apr 87:	7-3
GB, Age and duration	Q	May 87:	2-21/22/25	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Apr 87:	7-3
Students: by region	M	May 87:	2-13	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	May 87:	9-3/4	Summary: latest figures	M	May 87:	4-1
International comparisons	M	May 87:	2-18	: time series	M	May 87:	4-2
Ethnic origin	M	Jan 87:	18	Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 86:	323
Temporarily stopped: UK				Industry			
Latest figures: by region	M	May 87:	2-14	Monthly: Broad sector: time series	M	May 87:	4-1
Vacancies				Annual Detailed	A	Aug 86:	323
UK unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted	M	May 87:	3-1	Prominent stoppages	A	Aug 86:	329
Region unfilled excluding Community Programme seasonally adjusted	M	May 87:	3-2	Main causes of stoppage			
Region unfilled unadjusted	M	May 87:	3-3	Cumulative	M	May 87:	4-1
Vacancies (previous definition)				Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 86:	326
Industry UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-3	Size of stoppages	A	Aug 86:	328
Occupation by broad sector and unit groups: UK	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-4	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 86:	325
Occupation region summary	(Q)	Sep 85:	3-6	International comparisons	A	July 86:	266
Redundancies				Tourism			
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	May 87:	2-30	Employment in tourism: industries GB	M	May 87:	8-1
Regions	M	May 87:	2-30	Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	M	May 87:	8-2
Industries	M	May 87:	2-31	Overseas travel: visits to the UK by overseas residents	M	May 87:	8-3
Detailed analysis	A	Dec 86:	500	Visits abroad by UK residents	M	May 87:	8-4
Advance notifications	Q (M)	Nov 86:	466	Overseas travel and tourism: visits to the UK by country of residence	Q	Apr 87:	8-5
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q	July 86:	284	: visits abroad by country visited	Q	Apr 87:	8-6
Industry	A	Dec 86:	500	: visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 87:	8-7
Earnings and hours				: visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit	Q	Apr 87:	8-8
Average earnings				: visitor nights	Q	Apr 87:	8-9
Whole economy (new series) index				YTS			
Main industrial sectors	M	May 87:	5-1	YTS entrants: regions	M	May 87:	9-1
Industry	M	May 87:	5-3				
Underlying trend	Q (M)	Mar 87:	514				
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)							
Latest key results	A	Dec 86:	482				
Time series	M (A)	May 87:	5-6				

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

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

## Special Feature



Photo: Maggie Murray/Format

### Pensioners' incomes and expenditure 1970-85

by Andrew Dawson and Graham Evans

DHSS Economic Advisers' Office

This article describes how pensioners' incomes have changed since 1970; the factors contributing to these changes; and items pensioners spend their money on<sup>1</sup>. It covers changes in pensioners' average incomes and the sources of these incomes between 1970 and 1985<sup>2</sup>; the way pensioners' incomes vary according to age; trends in the distribution of pensioners' incomes and how they compare with the rest of the population; and pensioners' spending patterns.

- The average incomes of single and married pensioners grew by more than a third in real terms between 1970 and 1985.
- Most of the rise was due to higher social security benefits.
- The gaps in income between rich and poor pensioners,

between single male and female pensioners and between older and younger pensioner couples have all narrowed over this period.

- Pensioners' expenditure rose less than their net incomes, implying a greater ability to save.
- The shares of pensioners' total spending on housing, durable goods, transport and services have risen.
- The amounts of fuel and food they purchased fell in the 1970s, but have risen since 1980.

<sup>1</sup> Information in this article is derived from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), which each year interviews a representative sample of all households about their incomes and spending.

<sup>2</sup> The latest year for which information is available.

□ Ten million people—one in four adults—in the United Kingdom are over state pension age (60 for women and 65 for men). As the number of pensioners has grown—there are three million more pensioners than in the early 1950s—so has interest in their incomes. Public spending on items that benefit pensioners forms a large part of the nation's budget—one tenth of all public expenditure is on the national insurance (NI) basic pension alone. Pensioners' ability to spend is now a significant element in the nation's economy—their 15 per cent share of total personal disposable income has doubled since 1951<sup>1</sup>.

Income is taken to include social security benefits<sup>2</sup>, as well as pensions from employers (occupational pensions), income from savings and investments, and earnings. Except where noted otherwise, it is net of income tax and

**Table 1 Average weekly incomes at 1985 prices** £ per week

	1970	1975	1980	1985	Increase 1970-85	Per cent
All pensioner income units	59.70	68.10	71.90	83.10	23.40	39
Married pensioner income units	84.60	96.20	99.70	115.30	30.70	36
Single person pensioner income units	46.30	53.50	55.20	64.00	17.70	38

national insurance contributions, and refers to the income of the 'pensioner unit' defined as single people over state pension age and married couples whose husbands are aged 65 or over.<sup>3</sup> All values for income and spending are in terms of 1985 prices (see box).

**Table 2 Pensioners' real net incomes — percentage average annual growth rates 1970-85**

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1970	—															
1971	-5.4	—														
1972	1.5	9.0	—													
1973	2.6	6.8	4.8	—												
1974	3.5	6.6	5.5	6.2	—											
1975	2.7	4.8	3.4	2.8	-0.5	—										
1976	2.2	3.7	2.5	1.7	-0.4	-0.3	—									
1977	1.7	2.9	1.7	1.0	-0.7	-0.7	-1.1	—								
1978	2.3	3.5	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.8	2.8	7.0	—							
1979	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.5	-1.7	—						
1980	1.9	2.7	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.3	0.1	1.9	—					
1981	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	3.0	1.7	3.4	4.9	—				
1982	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.9	1.9	-0.9	—			
1983	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.5	2.8	4.0	4.7	4.6	10.5	—		
1984	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.2	2.7	4.5	-1.1	—	
1985	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.6	0.3	1.7	—

**Table 3 Average net weekly incomes of single pensioners at 1985 prices** £ per week

	1970	1975	1980	1985	Increase 1970-85
Single female pensioners	43.10	52.50	54.00	62.30	19.20
Single male pensioners	60.20	57.80	59.80	70.70	10.50
Ratio of female to male (%)	72	91	90	88	

<sup>1</sup> See "Income After Retirement" by G C Fiegehen *Social Trends 16*, HMSO.

<sup>2</sup> See "Family Expenditure Survey 1985", HMSO for further details of FES.

<sup>3</sup> The main benefits received by pensioners are NI retirement pensions, supplementary pensions, housing benefit and benefits for disability.

<sup>4</sup> In each of the years examined in the main tables, there were over 2,000 of these units sampled by the FES except 1970 when there were 1,800.

### Effects of inflation

The FES data are adjusted to 1985 levels using the retail prices index (RPI). The special pensioner price indices (PPI) for one and two-person households rose by similar proportions to the RPI between 1970 and 1985. They are based on the spending patterns excluding housing costs of those pensioners for whom state benefits provide more than 75 per cent of their incomes.

	Percentage increases			
	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1970-85
RPI	84	96	42	411
PPI (one-person)	90	96	40	421
PPI (two-person)	89	95	40	417

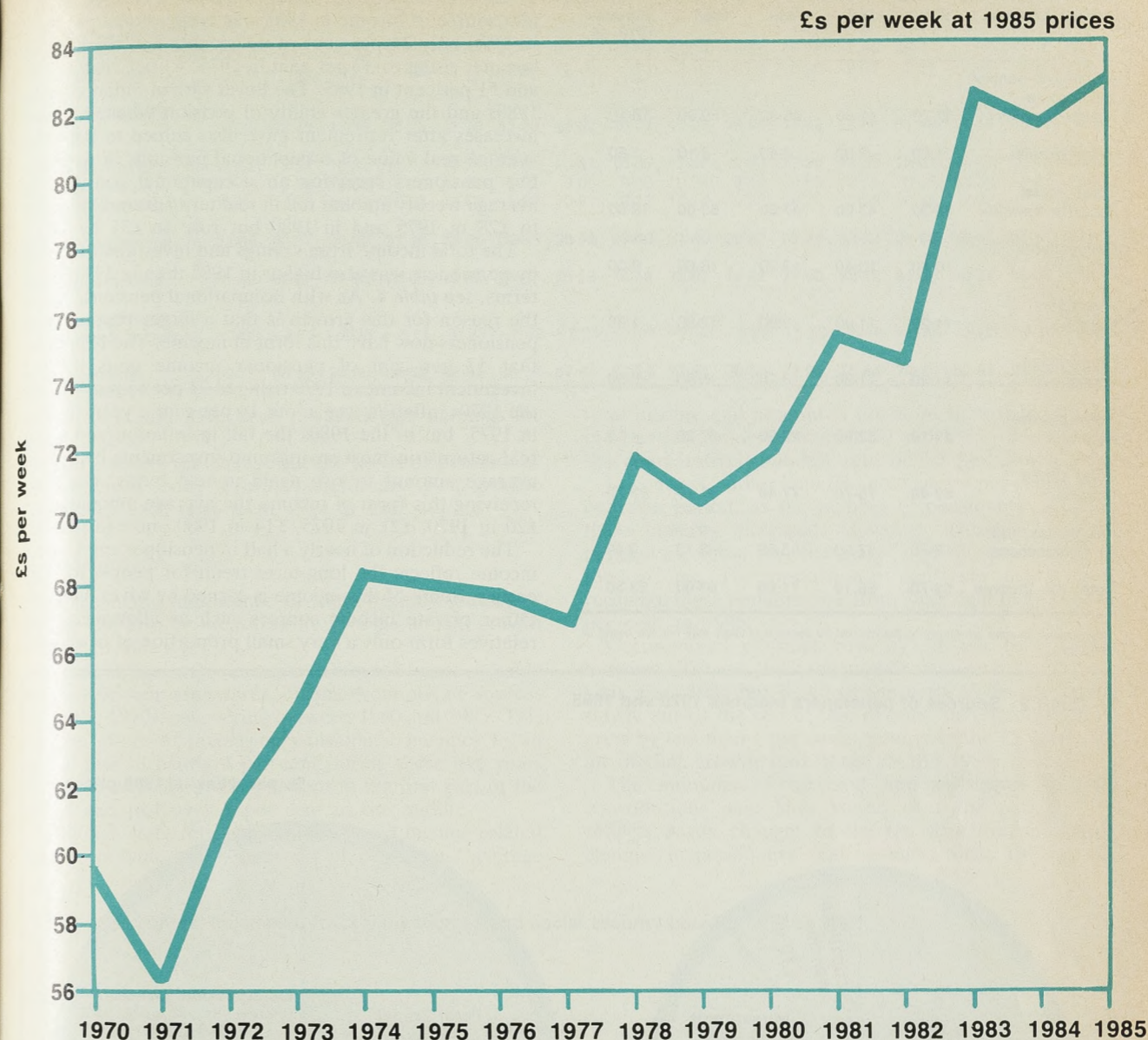
### Changes in pensioners' incomes 1970-1985

In 1985 the average income of a pensioner couple was £115.30 a week, and £64.00 for a single pensioner. These amounts were respectively 36 and 38 per cent higher in real terms than in 1970—see table 1. Because the proportion of pensioners who are married has risen since 1970, the percentage rise in average income for all pensioner units was slightly larger (39 per cent)<sup>4</sup>.

Chart 1 shows the average income for all pensioner income units in each year from 1970 to 1985. In any one year, the chart reflects the incomes of people who have been retired for varying periods of time, and the income of individual pensioners may have risen faster or slower than the average shown in the chart. On average, pensioner income units were 14 per cent better off in real terms in 1975 than in 1970, 6 per cent better off between 1975 and 1980, and 15 per cent better off between 1980 and 1985. Details of annual average growth rates are shown in table 2.

The authors would like to thank Guy Fiegehen of the DHSS Economics Advisers' Office for his support and encouragement.

Chart 1 Pensioners' net income.



Female single pensioners rely more on state benefits and so were better protected from inflation; as they live longer than men they were more likely to get the non-contributory pension and the age addition which were both introduced for the over 80s between 1970 and 1985.

Table 4, and chart 2 shows how the various sources of income changed in five year intervals between 1970 and 1985 and the data for all years 1970 to 1985 are given in table 5. In tables 4 and 5 incomes from individual sources have been averaged over all income units, whether or not they are actually receiving the item in question. In this way the components can be added, and the totals agree with table 1.

### Income from social security benefits

In 1985 social security benefits provided about 59 per cent of pensioners' incomes, higher than in 1970 and 1975 (51 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively), but lower than

in 1980 (62 per cent). Social security benefits also provided a large part of the rise in pensioners' total incomes namely, £19.60 of the £23.70 increase in their average weekly gross incomes between 1970 and 1985<sup>1</sup>.

Social security benefits are shown in two categories. The largest combines contributory retirement and widows' pensions with benefits awarded on the grounds of low incomes, supplementary pension and housing benefit. (It is not possible to disaggregate this category of benefit for the whole period from 1970 to 1985 on a consistent basis because of changes to the structure of housing benefit and the FES classification of income sources). The second category is 'other benefits' which consist mainly of those paid in respect of long-term illness or disability, for example, invalidity benefit or attendance allowance; these doubled in real terms between 1970 and 1985.

<sup>1</sup> The State Earnings Related Pension Scheme (SERPS) accounted for less than 1 per cent of total social security benefits to elderly people in 1985.

**Table 4 Sources of pensioners' incomes**  
£ per week at 1985 prices

Income sources	1970	1975	1980	1985	Increase 1970-85
Retirement pension and income-related benefits	32.70	40.80	45.30	50.80	18.10
Other benefits	1.60	2.30	2.40	3.10	1.60
<b>Total social security benefits</b>	<b>34.30</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>47.60</b>	<b>53.00</b>	<b>19.60</b>
Occupational pensions	10.60	10.40	12.20	18.60	8.00
Investment income	11.20	11.00	8.80	12.80	1.60
Employment earnings	11.30	11.20	8.70	5.80	-5.50
<b>Total private income</b>	<b>33.10</b>	<b>32.60</b>	<b>29.80</b>	<b>37.20</b>	<b>4.10</b>
<b>Total gross income</b>	<b>67.40</b>	<b>75.70</b>	<b>77.40</b>	<b>91.10</b>	<b>23.70</b>
Income tax and NI Contributions	-7.70	-7.50	-5.50	-8.10	0.40
<b>Total net income</b>	<b>59.70</b>	<b>68.10</b>	<b>71.90</b>	<b>83.00</b>	<b>23.30</b>

Note: Income sources are shown to the nearest 10 pence and totals may not add owing to rounding.

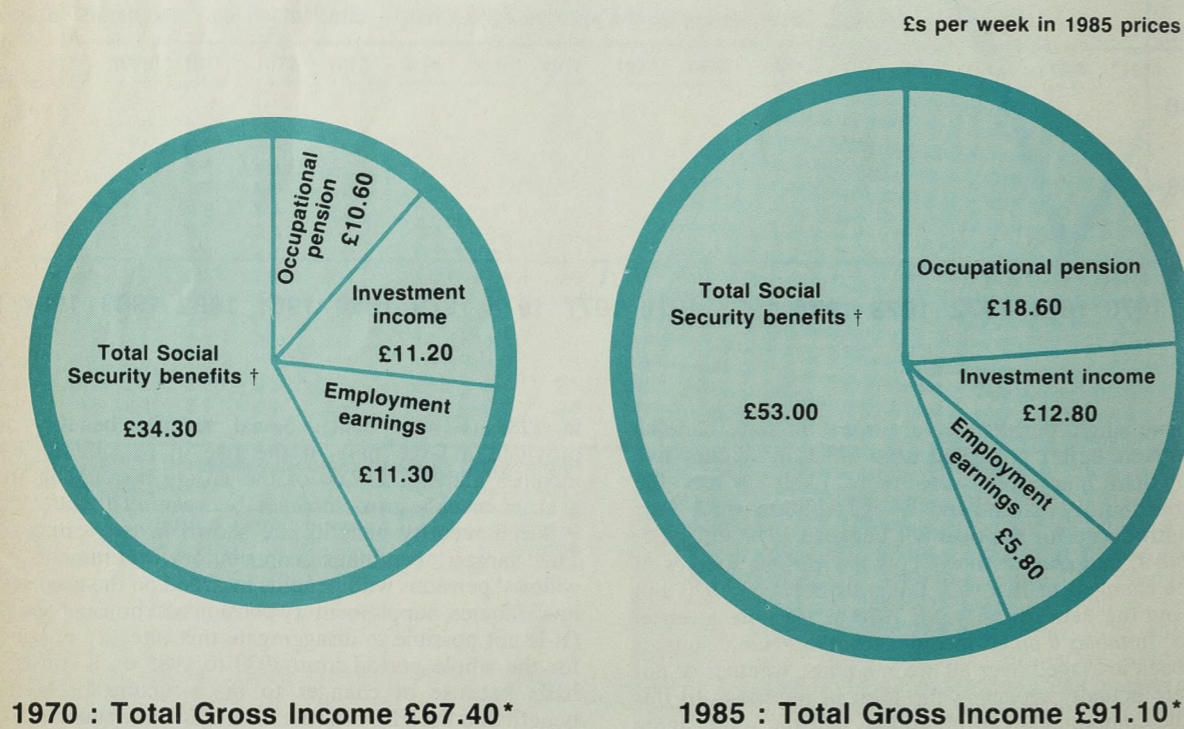
*Incomes from other sources*

After social security benefits, pensioners' most important source of income in 1985 was occupational pensions. In 1970 only 34 per cent of pensioners had this form of income, rising to 37 per cent in 1975, 43 per cent in 1980 and 51 per cent in 1985. The lower rate of inflation in the 1980s and the greater ability of pension schemes to give increases after retirement have also helped to boost the average real value of occupational pensions in payment. For pensioners receiving an occupational pension, the average weekly amount fell in real terms from £31 in 1970 to £28 in 1975 and in 1980 but rose to £37 by 1985.

The total income from savings and investment received by pensioners was also higher in 1985 than in 1970 in real terms, see table 4. As with occupational pensions, part of the reason for this growth is that a larger proportion of pensioners now have this form of income. The FES shows that 57 per cent of pensioner income units received investment income in 1970 rising to 71 per cent in 1985. In the 1970s inflation was about 14 per cent a year, peaking in 1975, but in the 1980s the fall in inflation and higher real returns on most savings and investments helped the average amount to rise again in real terms. For those receiving this form of income the average amounts were £20 in 1970, £21 in 1975, £14 in 1980 and £18 in 1985.

The reduction of nearly a half in pensioner employment income reflects the long-term trend for people to retire earlier. Some of this income is earned by wives under 60. Other private income sources such as allowances from relatives form only a very small proportion of pensioners'

**Chart 2 Sources of pensioners incomes 1970 and 1985.**



† Of which retirement pension and income related benefits amounted to £32.70 in 1970 and £50.80 in 1985.

\* Less income tax and NI contributions of £7.70 in 1970 and £8.10 in 1985 which gave total net income of £59.70 in 1970 and £83.00 in 1985.

**Table 5 Sources of pensioners' incomes 1970-85**  
£s per week at 1985 prices

Income sources	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Retirement pension and income related benefits	32.68	32.01	35.43	37.35	40.07	40.77	42.52	42.63	44.94	44.55	45.28	47.33	48.97	51.60	51.10	50.77
Other state benefits	1.65	1.68	1.94	1.88	1.72	2.26	2.10	2.10	2.12	2.39	2.36	2.67	2.51	2.59	3.08	3.15
<b>Total social security benefits</b>	<b>34.33</b>	<b>33.70</b>	<b>37.36</b>	<b>39.23</b>	<b>41.78</b>	<b>43.03</b>	<b>44.62</b>	<b>44.72</b>	<b>47.07</b>	<b>46.94</b>	<b>47.63</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>51.48</b>	<b>54.19</b>	<b>54.18</b>	<b>53.92</b>
Occupational pension	10.62	8.51	10.31	11.43	10.94	10.45	10.87	10.65	12.46	12.30	12.23	13.38	13.67	16.77	16.13	18.57
Investment income	11.18	8.55	10.05	10.00	10.00	10.97	9.05	9.68	9.24	8.40	8.85	10.71	9.37	12.39	11.27	12.81
Employment earnings	11.29	11.52	10.23	10.03	12.62	11.22	10.62	9.13	10.10	9.22	8.72	8.12	6.48	7.32	7.23	5.79
<b>Total private income</b>	<b>33.09</b>	<b>28.57</b>	<b>30.59</b>	<b>31.46</b>	<b>33.56</b>	<b>32.63</b>	<b>30.53</b>	<b>29.46</b>	<b>31.80</b>	<b>29.97</b>	<b>29.79</b>	<b>32.22</b>	<b>29.52</b>	<b>36.48</b>	<b>34.63</b>	<b>37.17</b>
<b>Total gross income</b>	<b>67.42</b>	<b>62.27</b>	<b>67.95</b>	<b>70.69</b>	<b>75.35</b>	<b>75.67</b>	<b>75.15</b>	<b>74.18</b>	<b>78.87</b>	<b>76.92</b>	<b>77.43</b>	<b>82.22</b>	<b>81.00</b>	<b>90.67</b>	<b>88.81</b>	<b>91.09</b>
Income tax and National Insurance contributions	-7.68	-5.74	-6.35	-6.16	-6.83	-7.52	-7.24	-7.04	-7.06	-6.35	-5.50	-6.78	-6.26	-8.06	-7.14	-8.05
<b>Total net income</b>	<b>59.75</b>	<b>56.53</b>	<b>61.60</b>	<b>64.53</b>	<b>68.52</b>	<b>68.14</b>	<b>67.91</b>	<b>67.14</b>	<b>71.81</b>	<b>70.56</b>	<b>71.93</b>	<b>75.44</b>	<b>74.74</b>	<b>82.61</b>	<b>81.68</b>	<b>83.04</b>

total income and have been included with earnings for completeness.

Chart 3 shows the changes in the levels of pensioners' incomes from social security benefits and from private sources for each year from 1970 to 1985.

*Annual growth rates*

The changing importance of these various sources of income can also be measured by average annual growth rates (see table 6).

Income from state benefits increased more quickly before 1975 than afterwards; income from private sources fell in the 1970s, recovering between 1980 and 1985. This had the effect of increasing pensioners' incomes to an annual rate of nearly 3 per cent during these five years compared with about 2½ per cent in the first part of the period and just over 1 per cent in the middle.

Although state retirement pension and income-related benefits provide more than half of pensioners' average

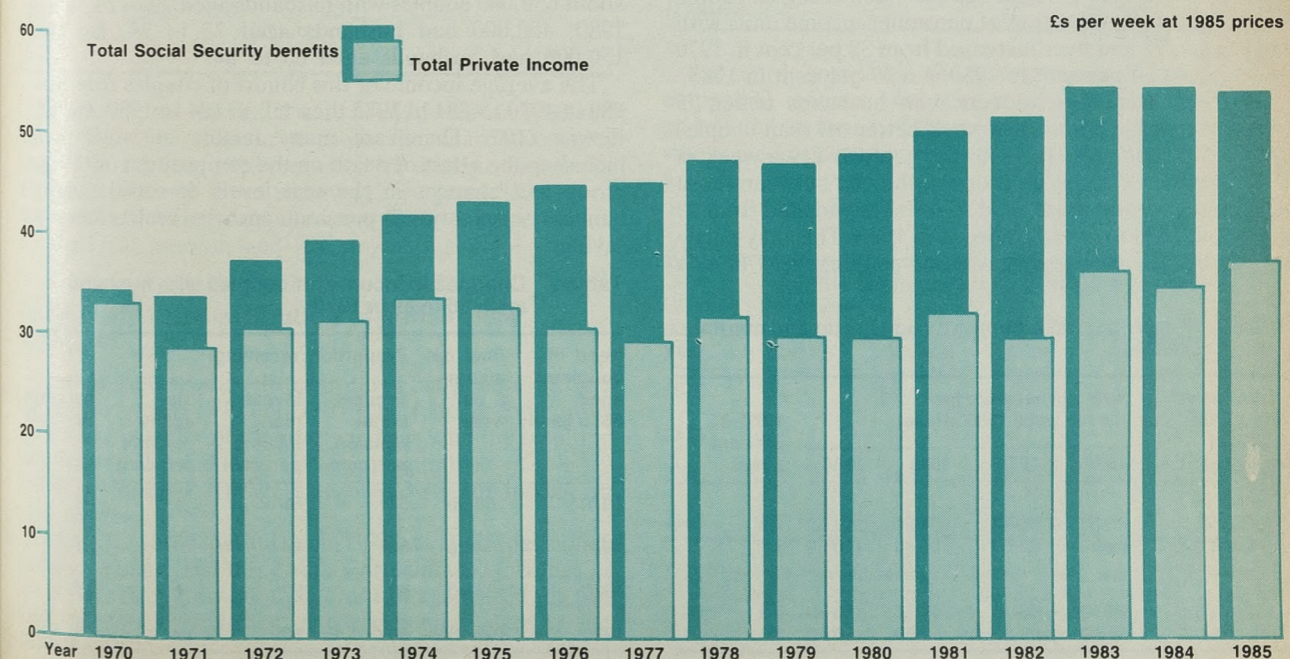
total income and accounted for more than four-fifths of their extra income between 1970 and 1985, they grew at the comparatively modest rate of 3.1 per cent a year.

In contrast, 'other benefits' grew at 4.4 per cent a year over the period, as the number of pensioners receiving these benefits increased. However, averaged over all pensioners, these benefits make a small contribution to total income. The proportion of pensioner income units receiving these benefits rose from 7 per cent in 1970 to 10 per cent in 1985.

Occupational pensions rose by 3.8 per cent a year between 1970 and 1985; the growth was nearly 9 per cent a year after 1980 but it fell in the early 1970s recovering slowly during the rest of that decade. Investment income grew by less than 1 per cent a year over the 15 years, but all of that growth took place in the 1980s.

The amounts of tax and national insurance (NI) contributions paid have varied over the period. This reflects partly changes to the tax structure and partly changes in pensioners' real incomes. Since 1978 people

**Chart 3 Pensioners' incomes from private sources and social security benefits 1970 to 1985.**



over state pension age no longer have to pay NI contributions, but they are still paid by working wives, aged under 60, of pensioners.

**Table 6 Average annual real growth rates of pensioners' incomes**

Income sources	per cent per year			
	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1970-85
Retirement pension and income-related benefits	4.5	2.1	2.3	3.0
Other benefits	6.5	0.9	5.9	4.4
<b>Total social security benefits</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Occupational pensions	-0.3	2.9	8.7	3.8
Investment income	-0.4	-4.6	7.7	0.9
Employment earnings	-0.1	-5.0	-7.9	-4.4
<b>Total private income</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Total gross income</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Income tax and NI contributions	-0.4	-6.1	7.9	0.3
<b>Total net income</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>

### How incomes vary in retirement

Before retirement, people's incomes are mostly determined by how much they can earn and the tax and national insurance contributions they pay. After retirement earnings become much less important, and pensioners' incomes depend mainly on the levels of state benefits and the extent to which their other sources of income rise in line with inflation. Older pensioners, for example, those aged 75 or more, retired when the general level of earnings was lower, so their occupational pensions and savings tend to be lower than for those who have just retired.

Table 7 summarises changes in incomes for couples where the husband is aged under 75 and 75 or over, and also for single people in the same age groups. The average age of people over pension age has been rising as people live longer; the proportion of pensioner income units with heads aged 75 and over increased from 32 per cent in 1970 and 1975 to 34 per cent in 1980 and 37 per cent in 1985.

In 1985 married pensioners with husbands under 75 were on average about £7 a week better off than couples with older husbands. In 1970 that gap was £19 a week in 1985 prices. For single pensioners, the gap between those aged under 75 and those aged 75 or more widened from £3 a week in 1970 to over £6 a week in 1985. This may partly reflect the increasing longevity of people over 75.

**Table 7 Pensioner net incomes by age group and marital status**

Age of head and marital status of income unit	Average net incomes (£s per week 1985 prices)				1970-85 per cent a year
	1970	1975	1980	1985	
<b>Married:</b>					
under 75	88.50	99.40	104.20	117.30	1.9
75 and over	69.40	85.50	85.80	110.20	3.1
<b>Single:</b>					
under 75	47.40	56.10	57.70	66.80	2.3
75 and over	44.60	49.30	51.30	60.40	2.0

### Newly Retired Pensioners

When they reach pension age, the majority of people are married. Table 8 shows the incomes of married couples whose husband was aged 65 to 69 years in 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985.

**Table 8 Incomes of recently retired married couples (husband aged 65 to 69 years).**

Head of couples aged 65 to 69 in:	Real net income £ per week	Proportion receiving:				earnings per cent
		occupational pension per cent	investment income per cent	disability benefits per cent		
1970	88.60	57	63	4	42	
1975	102.50	56	64	6	36	
1980	108.80	66	70	12	34	
1985	122.60	70	83	15	23	

In common with pensioners as a whole, the incomes of the newly retired have risen substantially, with each new group of the same ages or 'cohort' better off than the previous one. Part of their rising prosperity is due to more of them receiving occupational pensions and investment income. The proportion receiving these forms of income increased respectively by nearly a quarter and nearly a third between 1970 and 1985. The proportion receiving disability benefits in 1985 was nearly four times the 1970 level. In contrast, the number with earnings has almost halved.

### The incomes of couples after retirement

The FES does not interview the same people each year, so it is not possible to show how individual pensioners' incomes change once they have retired. But it is possible to examine the incomes of the representatives of that cohort, who are interviewed in later years. Table 9 shows how couples who were newly retired in 1970 fared through to 1985.

There were about one million couples whose husband was aged 65 to 69 in 1970. Five years later, there were about 650,000 couples with husbands aged 70 to 74, and in 1980, 400,000 had husbands aged 75 to 79. By 1985 150,000 had husbands aged 80 to 84.

The average income of this cohort of couples rose from £89 in 1970 to £94 in 1975 then fell to £84 in 1980. In 1985 it was £107. There are many factors at work here, including the effect of death on the composition of the age group and changes in the real levels of social security benefits, occupational pensions and the real returns on savings.

**Table 9 Changes in income for couples with husband aged 65 to 69 in 1970**

Head of couples aged 65 to 69 in:	Real net income £ per week	Proportion receiving:				earnings per cent
		occupational pension per cent	investment income per cent	disability benefits per cent		
1970	88.60	57	63	4	42	
1975	94.20	60	64	5	21	
1980	83.90	50	67	8	9	
1985	107.10	60	63	10	4	

The improvement in these couples' incomes for the later period partly reflects the rise in the real returns from savings in the 1980s. The table also shows the expected fall in economic activity of these couples as they age; over two-fifths had earnings in 1970 when the husband was aged 65 to 69, but less than a tenth had earnings in 1980 when the husband was aged 75 to 79. It should be remembered however that the wives of the husbands will tend to be younger and that their earnings are included in the figures.

Tables 10 and 11 repeat this analysis respectively for couples whose husband was aged 65 to 69 in 1975 and in 1980.

**Table 10 Changes in income for couples with husband aged 65 to 69 in 1975**

Head of couples aged 65 to 69 in:	Real net income £ per week	Proportion receiving:				earnings per cent
		occupational pension per cent	investment income per cent	disability benefits per cent		
1975	102.50	56	64	6	36	
1980	96.70	66	68	5	16	
1985	110.80	65	82	10	6	

In table 10, the husbands were aged 70 to 74 in 1980 and 75 to 79 in 1985. This table shows a different pattern for married couples in their first ten years of retirement. Those couples retiring in the mid-1970s experienced a drop in income during the first five years but thereafter their income more than recovered. One similarity with table 9 is the turning points; incomes fell in the five years before 1980 then rose thereafter.

**Table 11 Changes in income for couples with husband aged 65 to 69 in 1980**

Head of couples aged 65 to 69 in:	Real net income £ per week	Proportion receiving:				earnings per cent
		occupational pension per cent	investment income per cent	disability benefits per cent		
1980	108.80	66	70	12	34	
1985	111.40	69	79	13	13	

In table 11, the husbands were aged 65 to 69 in 1980 and 70 to 74 in 1985. This table shows that married couples retiring in the late 1970s received an average income of £109 in 1980 and those surviving five years later were better off after five years and more likely to be getting an occupational pension and investment income.

### Changes in the distribution of pensioners' incomes

To show how the size distribution of pensioners' income changed between 1970 and 1985, pensioner income units are ranked in order of their net incomes, and the resulting distribution divided into fifths, or quintiles. Table 12 shows the annual average rate of growth for income in each quintile.

Over the whole period from 1970 to 1985 pensioner incomes became less dispersed. For example, incomes in the bottom fifth grew about half as fast again as in the top fifth. Most of this closing of the gap took place in the 1970s. Since then the increase in real incomes, as well as

**Table 12 Average annual percentage growth of pensioners' income by quintile**

Period	Bottom	Second	Third	Fourth	Top	All
1970-75	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.8	0.7	2.7
1975-80	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.1
1980-85	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.9
<b>1970-85</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>

being faster, has been more evenly distributed across quintiles.

These results cover all pensioner income units but take no account of differences between pensioners living on their own and those sharing household expenses with others. Previous analysis of spending patterns suggests that, on average, single pensioners living on their own have the same standard of living as a pensioner couple if their income is 61 per cent of a couple's income. For single pensioners who share households with other householders an income 42 per cent of a couple's income provides on average the same standard of living<sup>1</sup>.

Using these ratios and making an allowance for any dependent children, the FES income data have been standardised to produce a distribution of 'income per equivalent adult' for each year. Table 13 shows the rate of growth of income for pensioners ranked by their income per equivalent adult. The results are broadly similar to those in table 12 for the period 1970 to 1985; income growth was fastest in the lowest two quintiles. In 1985, on an equivalent adult basis, the income of the bottom quintile was 73 per cent of the middle quintile's income<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 13 Average annual growth of pensioners' equivalent income by quintile of equivalent income**

Period	per cent a year					
	Bottom	Second	Third	Fourth	Top	All
1970-75	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.6	1.6	2.6
1975-80	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	-0.3	0.5
1980-85	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0
<b>1970-85</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Table 14 compares the distribution of pensioners' equivalent incomes with the distribution for the whole population in terms of the proportion of pensioner units whose incomes were in each quintile of equivalent income for the whole population. If pensioners' equivalent incomes were distributed in the same way as all other

**Table 14 Percentage of pensioner income units in each quintile of equivalent income for the whole population**

Year	Bottom	Second	Third	Fourth	Top	All
1970	50	28	11	6	5	100
1975	42	34	12	7	5	100
1980	38	39	12	6	5	100
1985	25	40	18	9	7	100

<sup>1</sup> For a fuller discussion of equivalence scales, see *Social Trends 16*, p.208 HMSO.

<sup>2</sup> In 1985 the net equivalent income for pensioner income units was as follows: bottom quintile £68.70, second quintile £83.70, third quintile £94.70, fourth quintile £112.60, top quintile £196.80—these are values of income per equivalent couple.

**Table 15 Percentage shares by commodity group of pensioners' average expenditure 1970-85**

Commodity group	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Housing	14.5	15.8	15.8	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.6	16.3	16.3	16.8	17.9	18.4	19.4	18.2	17.5	20.9
Fuel, light and power	11.4	10.4	10.4	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.8	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.0	9.9	10.7	10.6	10.5	9.9
Food	29.3	29.2	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.8	29.1	29.0	28.4	28.6	26.4	24.9	24.1	22.7	23.7	22.6
Alcoholic drink	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.9
Tobacco	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.1
Clothing and footwear	6.5	7.0	7.2	6.3	7.4	6.8	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.2
Durable household goods	4.8	5.4	6.3	6.4	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.7	6.5	5.7
Transport and vehicles	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.4	8.0	8.9	9.7	8.3	10.4	9.1	9.1
Services	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
Miscellaneous goods	7.5	7.6	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	8.7	7.4
<b>Total</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>	<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Pensioners' household expenditure and net income</b>																
	£s per week in 1985 prices															
Total expenditure	61.38	61.29	63.58	65.10	66.54	63.15	65.33	64.80	66.40	65.67	66.25	71.08	72.33	78.17	74.90	78.77
Total net income	62.99	61.00	65.57	69.35	72.39	72.28	70.89	70.24	75.54	73.84	74.71	78.97	77.45	82.89	81.82	85.95
<b>Total expenditure*</b>																
less housing costs	53.88	50.09	55.62	56.38	58.00	54.38	55.30	54.97	56.61	55.78	56.42	60.06	60.89	63.49	62.42	65.87
<b>Total net income*</b>																
less housing costs	51.36	48.57	52.80	56.23	58.56	58.73	56.68	56.07	60.80	59.60	60.24	63.78	61.60	66.70	67.18	68.72

† For households consisting of a single person over pension age or a couple, where the husband is aged 65 or over.  
 \* Housing costs have been deducted from total expenditure and net income for each year and the results converted to 1985 prices using the RPI excluding housing.

incomes then 20 per cent of pensioner income units would be in each of the quintiles of the equivalent income distribution for all income units. To the extent that pensioners have lower incomes than non-pensioners, the proportion of pensioner income units in the lowest quintiles will be greater than a fifth.

In 1970 half of the pensioner income units were in the lowest quintile of equivalent income. This proportion fell steadily to reach a quarter in 1985, as the proportions in higher quintiles rose. By 1985 the largest group of pensioners were in the second quintile. Pensioners' net equivalent incomes have therefore risen relative to those of non-pensioners. In 1970 the average pensioner income unit received 62 per cent of the average non-pensioner income measured in this way; by 1985 this ratio had increased to 71 per cent.

**Changes in pensioners' expenditure**

Their rise in income means that pensioners are able to spend more and their spending patterns are likely to change as a result. Like other people, pensioners' expenditure also reflects changes in tastes and changes in the relative prices of different items.

Expenditure information in the FES is collected for households, that is, people who live at the same address having meals prepared together and with common house-keeping. This analysis examines spending patterns for households that consist of either one pensioner living alone or a pensioner couple living by themselves. It is not possible to distinguish the consumption patterns of pensioners who live in other types of household. Data on pensioners' expenditure for all the years from 1970 to 1985 are shown in table 15<sup>1</sup>.

In 1985 single and couple pensioner households spent an average of £83.10 a week, 26 per cent more in real terms than in 1970. The average net income of these households grew rather faster over this period, by about 37 per cent in real terms. In the early 1970s pensioners' recorded expenditure slightly exceeded their net income,

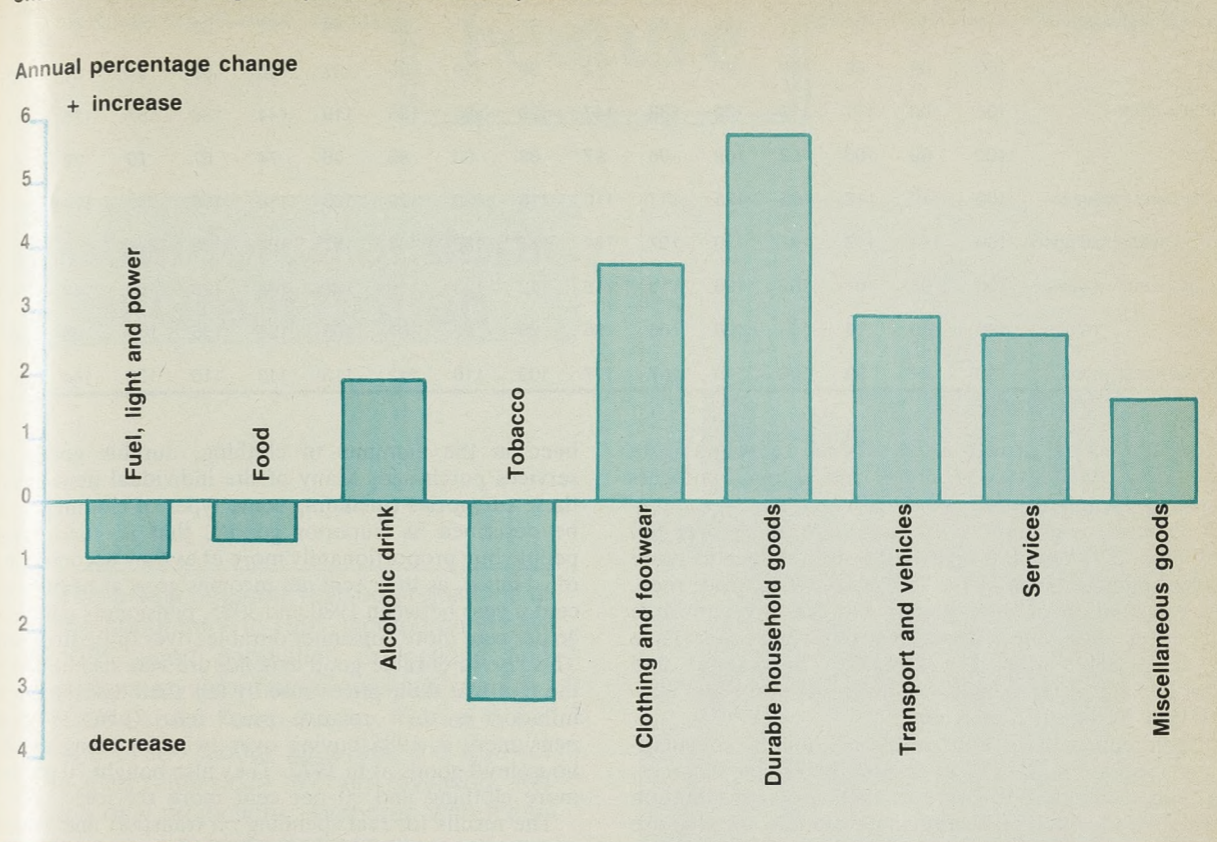
<sup>1</sup> Expenditure analysis in this article is based upon about 1,600 households for most of the period; in the first few years the figure was lower than this but never smaller than 1,200.

**Table 16 Pensioners' expenditure patterns**

Community group	1970	1975	1980	1985	per cent Change 1970-85
Housing (gross cost) <sup>†</sup>	15	16	18	21	+6
Fuel, light and power	11	10	10	10	-1
Food	29	29	26	23	-6
Alcoholic drink	3	3	3	3	0
Tobacco	4	3	3	2	-2
Clothing and footwear	7	7	6	5	-2
Durable household goods	5	5	6	6	+1
Transport and vehicles	7	8	9	9	+2
Services	12	11	12	14	+2
Miscellaneous and other goods	8	8	8	7	-1
<b>Total*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Weekly amounts in 1985 prices £ per week</b>					
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>65.70</b>	<b>67.70</b>	<b>70.80</b>	<b>83.10</b>	<b>+17.40</b>
<b>Total net income</b>	<b>63.00</b>	<b>72.30</b>	<b>74.70</b>	<b>86.00</b>	<b>+23.00</b>
<b>Total expenditure less housing costs</b>	<b>53.90</b>	<b>54.40</b>	<b>56.40</b>	<b>65.90</b>	<b>+12.00</b>
<b>Total net income less housing costs</b>	<b>51.40</b>	<b>58.70</b>	<b>60.20</b>	<b>68.70</b>	<b>+17.30</b>

† Gross housing costs in this article are the sum of gross rates, rents and mortgage interest plus house maintenance expenditures; they do not include imputed rent for owner occupiers.  
 \* Totals do not always sum to 100 owing to rounding.

**Chart 4 Annual changes in pensioners' consumption 1970-85.**



but since 1974 their income has exceeded spending<sup>1</sup>. Although the arithmetical difference between FES income and expenditure data cannot be used as an exact measure of saving or dissaving<sup>2</sup>, pensioners' ability to save appears to have risen for the period as a whole. Part of their motive in saving is to provide for their own and their children's future but, to some extent, in periods of high inflation and low investment return, they may have been saving also to restore the real value of those savings.

**The pattern of spending**

Table 16 shows the proportion of pensioners' total spending in the years 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985 allocated to ten 'commodity groups'. The categories where the proportion has risen are: housing, durable household goods, services and transport and vehicles. The proportion of expenditure allotted to more basic items such as food, fuel, tobacco and clothing has decreased, as did the share of expenditure on miscellaneous goods. There was no change in the proportion spent on alcoholic drinks.

The measurement of pensioners' housing expenditure gross of any help with housing costs from housing benefit (or its predecessor schemes) ensures that expenditure figures are consistent with those for incomes given earlier. An alternative approach is to measure both income and expenditure net of housing costs. These alternative measures of income and expenditure show respectively a

<sup>1</sup> The FES also collects data of "other payments recorded" most of which, apart from income tax and NI contributions, are specific forms of saving, for example, payments to friendly societies and for life assurance. These payments have not been included in the definition of household expenditure used here which is the same as that used in the FES reports.  
<sup>2</sup> See Introduction to the FES report 1985, paragraph 20.

growth of 34 and 22 per cent between 1970 and 1985. Table 16 shows how the proportions of pensioners' expenditure allocated to each category have changed but it does not indicate changes in the quantity of each item purchased. To measure these changes in consumption the FES expenditure data was adjusted to real terms using the relevant price information from the retail price index (RPI) for each category of expenditure. Housing expenditure has not been included in this analysis, because the RPI element for housing during this period is measured net of standard housing benefit (previously rent and rate rebates) and is therefore inappropriate for gross housing expenditure. The results are expressed in table 17 in terms

**Table 17 Changes in pensioners' consumption Annual average percentage growth**

Commodity group	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1970-85
Fuel, light and power	-3.0	-0.4	0.8	-0.9
Food	-1.8	-0.9	1.1	-0.6
Alcoholic drink	5.9	-2.2	2.2	1.9
Tobacco	-0.8	-2.2	-6.2	-3.1
Clothing and footwear	3.2	3.3	4.6	3.7
Durable household goods	5.0	4.3	7.9	5.7
Transport and vehicles	2.4	1.9	4.5	2.9
Services	-0.7	2.2	6.6	2.6
Miscellaneous and other goods	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.6

Table 18 Index of pensioners' consumption by commodity group 1970-85

Commodity group	1970=100															
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Fuel, light and power	100	91	94	97	100	86	83	91	91	92	84	82	86	89	87	87
Food	100	98	99	96	97	91	92	89	90	90	87	90	89	91	91	92
Alcoholic drink	100	102	111	113	132	133	147	129	135	135	119	144	138	157	135	133
Tobacco	100	99	108	102	109	96	97	88	90	85	86	74	67	79	72	62
Clothing and footwear	100	110	118	105	125	117	110	118	130	120	138	138	159	156	174	173
Durable household goods	100	114	143	151	120	127	134	147	158	138	157	180	176	214	242	230
Transport and vehicles	100	98	101	108	128	113	115	112	123	110	124	144	128	169	146	155
Services	100	93	96	103	100	96	95	99	98	107	108	126	135	144	128	148
Miscellaneous goods	100	99	96	105	113	107	117	109	110	112	113	113	116	130	144	126

of average annual growth rates between the years 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985 (see Chart 4) and as index numbers for all 16 years in table 18.

Pensioners' consumption of fuel, light and power fell sharply in 1975 and 1980 partly due to the spur to more efficient fuel use given by the 1973 and 1979 oil price rises. Better insulation of their homes and the move towards more efficient heating systems means that pensioners have not necessarily suffered a reduction in comfort and warmth. Since 1981 pensioners have increased fuel consumption by about 5 per cent.

In common with all households pensioners' consumption of food fell in the 1970s, despite their rising incomes. Between 1980 and 1985 however their food consumption rose by 6 per cent. The decline in pensioners' tobacco use reflects a trend amongst the general population over these years. In 1985 it was 60 per cent of the 1970 amount. Much of this fall has occurred since 1980.

Major items of growth, particularly in the 1980s have

been in the amounts of clothing, durable goods and services purchased. Many of the individual items within these categories (including some types of clothing) could be described as 'superior goods', that is, those which people buy proportionately more of as they become better off. Hence, as their real net incomes grew at nearly 3 per cent a year between 1980 and 1985, pensioners purchased 46 per cent more consumer durables over those five years. This rise in durable good expenditure was also helped by the fact that their prices rose by less than half the rate of inflation ie their relative price fell. Table 18 shows pensioners in 1985 buying over twice as many durable household goods as in 1970. They also bought 70 per cent more clothing and 50 per cent more services.

The results for real spending on transport and vehicles may be misleading because changes in expenditure on public transport are affected by the extent of subsidy. Many pensioners travel free or at reduced fares, and those trips are not reflected in Table 13.

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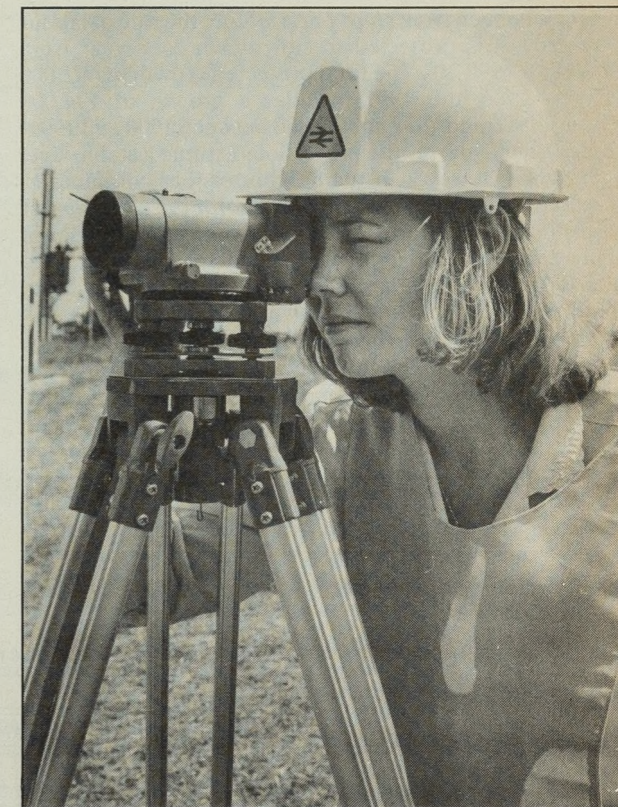
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# Special Feature

## Labour force outlook for Great Britain

This article presents revised projections of the labour force to 1991, incorporating new 1985-based population projections and preliminary information available from the 1986 Labour Force Survey. Trends in the size of the labour force and the level of activity rates since 1971 are reviewed, and the new projections compared with those published previously.



Trainee civil engineer with an eye to the future.

The civilian labour force\* in Great Britain, which comprises people aged 16 or over with jobs (other than in the Armed Forces) together with those seeking work in a reference week, is projected to rise from its mid-1985 level of 26.6 million to 27.2 million in 1991. The female labour force is projected to rise by over 400,000 and the male labour force by nearly 200,000 over this period.

These new projections show a smaller rise in the labour force between mid-1985 and mid-1986 than had previously been projected, but give a similar overall rise to 1991 and confirm the view of the previous projections that the rate of labour force growth will be slower by the end of the period. Tentative projections beyond 1991 suggest that the very rapid labour force growth of the recent past is unlikely to be seen again this century.

The projections are based on several working assumptions. In particular, the size of the labour force is known to depend on the level of demand in the economy, which—for the purpose of these projections (and as assumed in the Government's latest public expenditure White Paper)—is assumed to be broadly stable from 1986 onwards. The other assumptions are set out (on p 263) when the methods used for projecting the male and female labour force are described.

This article briefly reviews past trends in civilian labour force and its components and then gives projections up to

1991. The estimates for years up to 1985 are as published in the August 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette*<sup>1</sup>, with one or two minor changes for 1981 and later years due to revisions to past data (the most important being to the Department of Education and Science's estimate of student numbers in 1985). The projections for 1986 to 1991 supersede those published in the July 1985 issue.<sup>2</sup>

### Past trends in civilian labour force

Essentially, the labour force comprises civilians aged 16 and over who are either in employment or actively seeking work. Measurement of the labour force is based mainly on surveys of private households and the Census of Population, but also incorporates information on the numbers of full-time students and Armed Forces from the relevant Government Departments (see Technical Note on p 263).

The course of the civilian labour force (male, female and total) from 1971 to 1985, along with projections up to 1991, is illustrated in Chart 1, while table 1 gives the detailed figures for individual age-groups. The past 15 years have

\* For a detailed definition see Technical Note on p 263.

<sup>1</sup> "The labour force in 1985", *Employment Gazette*, August 1986, pp 317-22.

<sup>2</sup> "Labour force outlook for Great Britain", *Employment Gazette*, July 1985, pp 255-64.

been characterised by rises in the female labour force while the male labour force has remained roughly constant. The main exception to this pattern was the period 1981-83, when the female as well as the male labour force showed falls, though both have risen sharply again since then. Further analysis of these past changes is also contained in the July 1985 and August 1986 *Employment Gazette* articles referred to on p 253.

### Labour force projections

As can be seen from *chart 1* and *table 2*, the rate of labour force growth is projected to slow down each year from 1986-87 to 1990-91. The total projected growth of 492,000 between 1986 and 1991 includes a growth of 194,000 between 1986 and 1987 and 15,000 between 1990 and 1991. As mentioned above, the projections assume a stable level of demand. However, if the number of jobs continues to increase significantly these projections for the latter part of the projection period would imply significant increases in demand which would in turn tend to increase activity rates so that the slowdown in the growth of the labour force would not be as marked as shown in the projections.

The process of projecting the civilian labour force falls into two parts: projection of the population in different age/sex categories (nine for males, eight for females), and projection of the activity rates—the proportions of the population in each of these categories which are in the labour force. The new projections presented here employ both updated (1985-based) population projections and revised activity rate projections (incorporating results from the 1985 and 1986 Labour Force Surveys).

Correspondingly, it is possible to divide annual changes in the labour force, estimated or projected, into

'population effects'—the change in the labour force that would have occurred if the activity rate for each age group had remained unchanged—and 'activity rate effects'. *Table 2* does this for each year 1971 to 1991; the trends up to 1985 were discussed in the previous articles. Beyond 1985, the table shows that population effects are projected to be generally positive but declining for both males and females. For females, the activity rate effect is larger in scale but shows a similar pattern to the population effect, but for males the negative effect of activity rates on the labour force is estimated to have outweighed the population effect in 1986, and it is projected to remain negative throughout the period.

The following sections of this article consider the projections of population and activity rates which together lead to these projections of the labour force.

### Population of working age

Estimates of the population of different ages are made by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (for England and Wales) and the General Register Office for Scotland. Projections for Great Britain to the end of the century and beyond are made by the Government Actuary's Department. The 1985-based projections were published in December 1986<sup>1</sup>; they show a somewhat higher rate of population growth than the earlier projections (on which previous labour force projections had been based). The estimates and projections of the population aged 16 and over which were used in the compilation of the labour force figures are shown in *table 3*, for each year up to 2001.

<sup>1</sup> 1986 Labour Force Survey and revised employment estimates, *Employment Gazette*, April 1987, p 201.

Chart 1 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force

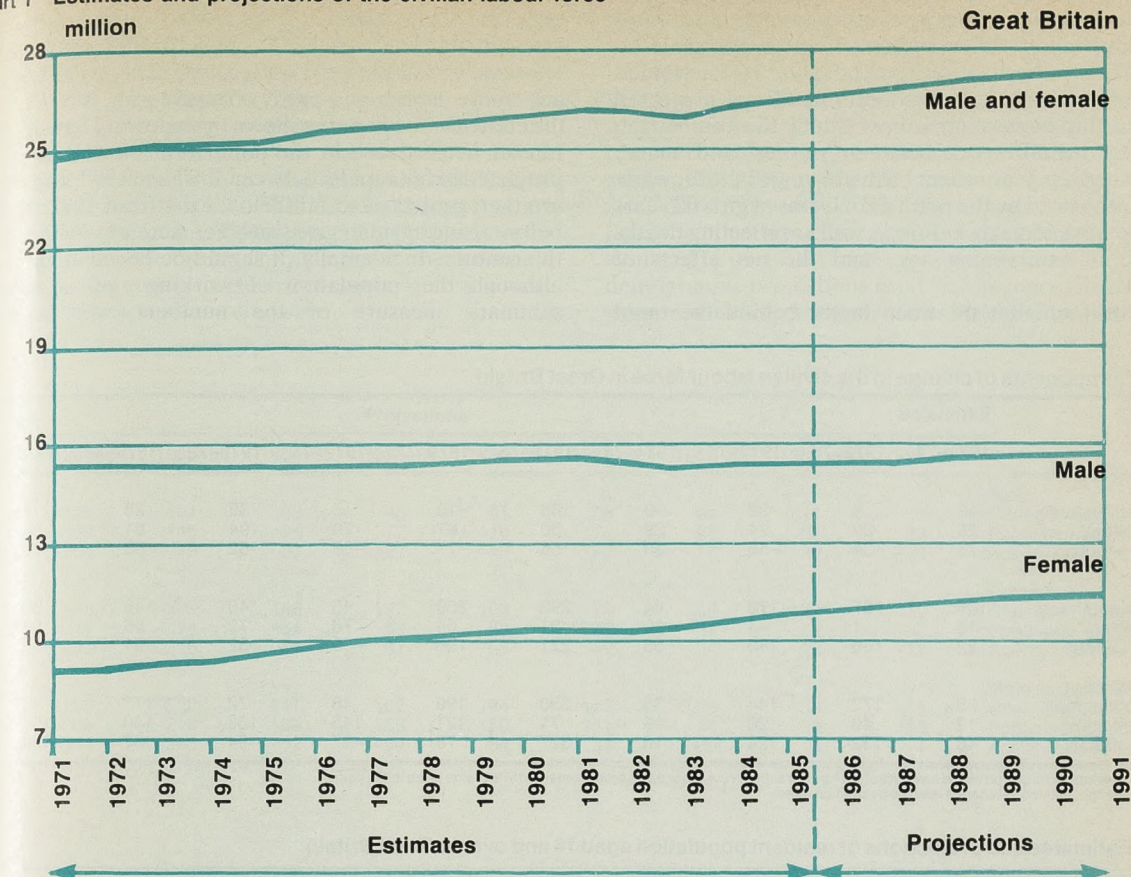


Table 1 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain

By age and sex	Estimates										
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Male</b>											
16-19	1,054	1,023	1,025	998	1,009	1,167	1,194	1,248	1,308	1,355	1,363
20-24	1,839	1,732	1,683	1,666	1,648	1,647	1,658	1,694	1,737	1,767	1,793
25-34	3,249	3,392	3,487	3,555	3,614	3,689	3,736	3,749	3,755	3,750	3,753
35-44	3,067	3,056	3,058	3,055	3,049	3,021	3,024	3,059	3,116	3,156	3,189
45-54	3,132	3,156	3,205	3,244	3,169	3,105	3,051	3,002	2,954	2,918	2,889
55-59	1,469	1,422	1,345	1,276	1,323	1,365	1,410	1,462	1,504	1,437	1,390
60-64	1,219	1,215	1,212	1,206	1,198	1,150	1,088	992	908	922	932
65-69	360	351	343	333	322	298	275	243	210	207	202
70+	174	168	161	154	146	142	139	128	117	125	132
<b>All ages</b>	<b>15,563</b>	<b>15,515</b>	<b>15,520</b>	<b>15,488</b>	<b>15,479</b>	<b>15,585</b>	<b>15,574</b>	<b>15,577</b>	<b>15,609</b>	<b>15,637</b>	<b>15,644</b>
<b>Working age*</b>	<b>15,029</b>	<b>14,996</b>	<b>15,016</b>	<b>15,001</b>	<b>15,011</b>	<b>15,144</b>	<b>15,161</b>	<b>15,206</b>	<b>15,282</b>	<b>15,305</b>	<b>15,310</b>
<b>Female</b>											
16-19	947	931	932	907	922	1,081	1,124	1,184	1,240	1,329	1,265
20-24	1,241	1,202	1,166	1,187	1,182	1,202	1,242	1,275	1,309	1,351	1,412
25-34	1,523	1,630	1,761	1,868	1,926	2,049	2,160	2,170	2,172	2,172	2,188
35-44	1,883	1,924	1,968	2,035	2,045	2,065	2,105	2,132	2,171	2,200	2,227
45-54	2,104	2,152	2,232	2,288	2,237	2,192	2,156	2,127	2,098	2,091	2,088
55-59	869	849	810	775	809	868	930	946	954	911	876
60-64	482	480	478	477	474	438	397	349	305	329	354
65+	282	270	258	245	231	222	213	190	166	178	187
<b>All ages</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>9,439</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>9,781</b>	<b>9,826</b>	<b>10,117</b>	<b>10,327</b>	<b>10,373</b>	<b>10,413</b>	<b>10,561</b>	<b>10,598</b>
<b>Working age†</b>	<b>8,568</b>	<b>8,688</b>	<b>8,870</b>	<b>9,060</b>	<b>9,121</b>	<b>9,457</b>	<b>9,717</b>	<b>9,834</b>	<b>9,942</b>	<b>10,054</b>	<b>10,056</b>
<b>Male and female</b>											
16-19	2,002	1,954	1,957	1,905	1,931	2,248	2,318	2,431	2,548	2,684	2,628
20-24	3,080	2,935	2,849	2,853	2,830	2,849	2,900	2,970	3,047	3,118	3,205
25-34	4,772	5,022	5,249	5,423	5,540	5,739	5,896	5,919	5,925	5,922	5,941
35-44	4,950	4,980	5,026	5,090	5,094	5,086	5,129	5,191	5,288	5,355	5,416
45-54	5,237	5,308	5,437	5,533	5,406	5,297	5,207	5,129	5,052	5,009	4,978
55-59	2,339	2,271	2,155	2,051	2,132	2,233	2,340	2,409	2,457	2,348	2,266
60-64	1,701	1,695	1,690	1,682	1,672	1,588	1,486	1,341	1,212	1,251	1,287
65+	816	789	761	732	699	663	626	561	493	510	521
<b>All ages</b>	<b>24,895</b>	<b>24,953</b>	<b>25,125</b>	<b>25,269</b>	<b>25,305</b>	<b>25,702</b>	<b>25,901</b>	<b>25,949</b>	<b>26,021</b>	<b>26,198</b>	<b>26,242</b>
<b>Working age*†</b>	<b>23,597</b>	<b>23,684</b>	<b>23,886</b>	<b>24,061</b>	<b>24,132</b>	<b>24,602</b>	<b>24,878</b>	<b>25,040</b>	<b>25,223</b>	<b>25,359</b>	<b>25,366</b>

\* Males aged 16 to 64 years.  
† Females aged 16 to 59 years.  
\*† Males and females aged 16 to 59 or 64 years.

Estimates	Projections									By age and sex
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
<b>Male</b>										
16-19	1,352	1,328	1,356	1,343	1,317	1,303	1,284	1,248	1,199	1,134
20-24	1,816	1,855	1,935	1,988	1,995	1,999	1,981	1,945	1,892	1,860
25-34	3,620	3,551	3,573	3,618	3,675	3,763	3,847	3,942	4,041	4,117
35-44	3,314	3,397	3,467	3,526	3,571	3,614	3,632	3,635	3,638	3,648
45-54	2,850	2,825	2,807	2,795	2,755	2,758	2,798	2,853	2,900	2,945
55-59	1,319	1,261	1,216	1,207	1,174	1,164	1,153	1,139	1,131	1,125
60-64	901	869	859	795	761	744	726	711	697	685
65-69	177	150	146	156	147	145	142	139	126	116
70+	122	112	118	114	103	98	92	87	86	84
<b>All ages</b>	<b>15,472</b>	<b>15,347</b>	<b>15,478</b>	<b>15,542</b>	<b>15,497</b>	<b>15,588</b>	<b>15,655</b>	<b>15,699</b>	<b>15,710</b>	<b>15,715</b>
<b>Working age*</b>	<b>15,173</b>	<b>15,085</b>	<b>15,215</b>	<b>15,272</b>	<b>15,247</b>	<b>15,345</b>	<b>15,421</b>	<b>15,473</b>	<b>15,498</b>	<b>15,515</b>
<b>Female</b>										
16-19	1,239	1,204	1,216	1,227	1,209	1,198	1,182	1,148	1,108	1,052
20-24	1,441	1,472	1,537	1,561	1,585	1,581	1,558	1,530	1,489	1,467
25-34	2,145	2,133	2,258	2,328	2,428	2,495	2,562	2,625	2,688	2,727
35-44	2,321	2,387	2,537	2,629	2,693	2,743	2,774	2,800	2,822	2,844
45-54	2,077	2,073	2,102	2,103	2,111	2,131	2,174	2,224	2,264	2,305
55-59	830	792	790	795	786	779	769	757	748	742
60-64	345	335	358	301	293	281	272	265	259	253
65+	175	162	152	154	140	138	135	133	130	128
<b>All ages</b>	<b>15,573</b>	<b>15,560</b>	<b>15,950</b>	<b>16,098</b>	<b>16,245</b>	<b>16,348</b>	<b>16,427</b>	<b>16,481</b>	<b>16,509</b>	<b>16,518</b>
<b>Working age†</b>	<b>15,053</b>	<b>15,062</b>	<b>15,440</b>	<b>15,643</b>	<b>15,812</b>	<b>16,029</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>16,384</b>	<b>16,510</b>	<b>16,617</b>
<b>Male and female</b>										
16-19	2,590	2,532	2,572	2,570	2,525	2,501	2,466	2,396	2,307	2,186
20-24	3,258	3,327	3,472	3,548	3,580	3,580	3,539	3,475	3,381	3,327
25-34	5,765	5,684	5,832	5,946	6,103	6,259	6,409	6,567	6,729	6,844
35-44	5,636	5,784	6,004	6,155	6,264	6,358	6,405	6,435	6,460	6,492
45-54	4,927	4,898	4,909	4,898	4,866	4,889	4,973	5,077	5,164	5,250
55-59	2,149	2,053	2,006	2,001	1,960	1,943	1,922	1,897	1,879	1,867
60-64	1,246	1,204	1,218	1,096	1,054	1,025	998	975	956	938
65+	474	424	416	424	390	381	370	358	342	328
<b>All ages</b>	<b>26,045</b>	<b>25,907</b>	<b>26,428</b>	<b>26,639</b>	<b>26,741</b>	<b>26,936</b>	<b>27,082</b>	<b>27,180</b>	<b>27,219</b>	<b>27,233</b>
<b>Working age*†</b>	<b>25,223</b>	<b>25,147</b>	<b>25,654</b>	<b>25,915</b>	<b>26,058</b>	<b>26,274</b>	<b>26,440</b>	<b>26,557</b>	<b>26,617</b>	<b>26,652</b>

From the point of view of labour force projections, it is the population of 'working age' which is most relevant—that is, people above the minimum school leaving age of 16 years and below the state retirement age of 60 for women and 65 for men. *Chart 2* shows estimated and projected changes in this population from 1971 to the turn of the century, as the difference between 'entries' and 'exits'. Entries in a given year reflect births 16 years before, while exits are influenced by the number of births of girls 60 years before and boys 65 years before as well as reflecting deaths of people of intervening ages and the net effects of migration.

It can be seen that the main factor behind the rapid

growth in the population of working age in recent years has been the 'baby boom' of the 1960s; the number of 16 year-old entrants reached a peak in 1981 and is now expected to fall until the early 1990s. The projected exits are more constant, partly because of the five-year difference in the patterns shown by males and females. The rate of net increase in the population of working age is projected to fall rapidly between 1987 and 1990, and entries are then projected to fall below exits from 1992 to 1994, before rising again to give small net increases by the end of the century. Incidentally, it should be borne in mind that although the 'population of working age' is a useful summary measure of the numbers who may be

economically active, some three-quarters of a million people above state retirement age were actually in the civilian labour force in 1985.

Projections of activity rates attempt to allow for the way in which the proportion of the population which is economically active varies with economic, demographic and social factors. First, models are developed which explain past movements in activity rates in terms of these other factors; and then the other factors themselves are projected into the future. This is especially problematic for those which measure the level of demand in the economy, since the future course of such economic factors is very difficult to assess.

Future levels of labour market demand can be affected by a great many factors and the Department does not produce projections of employment or unemployment. For the purposes of these labour force projections, the level of demand in the labour market—as indicated by the number of unemployed claimants—is conventionally assumed to remain roughly constant (consistent with the conventional assumption used in *The Government's Expenditure Plans 1987-88 to 1989-90* (Cm 56). The influence of social factors (such as the move to earlier retirement) is generally assumed to occur at a constant rate over time. Finally, the demographic projections used (for instance the number of women who are mothers) are as supplied by the Office of

Table 2 Components of change in the civilian labour force in Great Britain

	Estimates									
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Male</b>										
Change in labour force	-48	5	-32	-9	106	-10	2	32	28	7
Population effect*	28	39	24	29	50	67	70	94	81	84
Activity rate effect†	-76	-34	-56	-38	56	-77	-68	-62	-53	-77
<b>Female</b>										
Change in labour force	106	167	176	44	292	209	46	40	149	36
Population effect*	-16	1	-4	-10	21	54	76	72	58	68
Activity rate effect†	122	166	180	55	271	156	-30	-32	91	-32
<b>Male and female</b>										
Change in labour force	58	172	144	35	398	199	48	72	177	43
Population effect*	12	40	20	19	71	121	145	166	140	152
Activity rate effect†	46	132	124	16	327	78	-97	-94	37	-109

\* The change in the labour force that would have occurred had the activity rate in each age group remained at its value in the initial year.  
† The residual change, that is total change less the population effect.

Table 3 Estimates and projections of resident population aged 16 and over in Great Britain

	Estimates														
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Male</b>															
16-19	1,518	1,533	1,550	1,572	1,615	1,656	1,700	1,743	1,792	1,842	1,882	1,905	1,907	1,861	1,824
20-24	2,098	1,997	1,946	1,926	1,907	1,918	1,945	1,971	2,003	2,054	2,107	2,147	2,206	2,285	2,341
25-34	3,434	3,580	3,679	3,747	3,807	3,880	3,921	3,938	3,946	3,942	3,933	3,826	3,793	3,818	3,866
35-44	3,189	3,176	3,177	3,171	3,163	3,133	3,134	3,173	3,235	3,283	3,322	3,462	3,559	3,640	3,705
45-54	3,273	3,293	3,340	3,375	3,293	3,231	3,179	3,137	3,096	3,069	3,047	3,033	3,033	3,031	3,029
55-59	1,579	1,529	1,447	1,372	1,423	1,477	1,536	1,602	1,657	1,595	1,555	1,520	1,499	1,483	1,472
60-64	1,471	1,469	1,468	1,463	1,456	1,431	1,386	1,309	1,243	1,295	1,345	1,401	1,464	1,515	1,462
65-69	1,183	1,199	1,217	1,233	1,243	1,247	1,250	1,251	1,251	1,248	1,233	1,193	1,128	1,073	1,124
70+	1,590	1,629	1,668	1,708	1,750	1,791	1,837	1,884	1,929	1,976	2,020	2,059	2,098	2,138	2,170
<b>All ages</b>	19,335	19,405	19,492	19,567	19,657	19,764	19,888	20,008	20,152	20,304	20,444	20,545	20,687	20,844	20,992
<b>Working age*</b>	16,562	16,577	16,607	16,626	16,664	16,726	16,801	16,873	16,972	17,080	17,192	17,293	17,461	17,633	17,698
<b>Female</b>															
16-19	1,457	1,466	1,482	1,503	1,545	1,586	1,634	1,681	1,722	1,766	1,797	1,808	1,804	1,769	1,736
20-24	2,062	1,959	1,901	1,873	1,851	1,854	1,875	1,903	1,933	1,989	2,052	2,102	2,159	2,221	2,271
25-34	3,346	3,492	3,601	3,662	3,715	3,792	3,841	3,863	3,869	3,875	3,877	3,780	3,739	3,752	3,794
35-44	3,157	3,136	3,126	3,112	3,093	3,066	3,068	3,110	3,171	3,223	3,277	3,421	3,526	3,605	3,677
45-54	3,395	3,406	3,443	3,470	3,374	3,297	3,234	3,182	3,130	3,096	3,070	3,051	3,045	3,040	3,030
55-59	1,707	1,662	1,575	1,494	1,543	1,599	1,657	1,722	1,773	1,699	1,641	1,596	1,567	1,545	1,534
60-64	1,676	1,669	1,665	1,661	1,655	1,626	1,580	1,497	1,420	1,469	1,522	1,576	1,637	1,685	1,613
65+	4,467	4,535	4,601	4,669	4,730	4,782	4,836	4,896	4,950	5,005	5,036	5,032	5,004	4,987	5,078
<b>All ages</b>	21,267	21,325	21,394	21,444	21,506	21,602	21,725	21,854	21,968	22,122	22,272	22,366	22,480	22,603	22,733
<b>Working age†</b>	15,124	15,121	15,128	15,114	15,121	15,194	15,309	15,461	15,598	15,648	15,714	15,759	15,839	15,931	16,042
<b>Male and female</b>															
16-19	2,975	2,999	3,032	3,075	3,160	3,242	3,334	3,424	3,514	3,608	3,679	3,712	3,710	3,630	3,559
20-24	4,160	3,956	3,847	3,799	3,758	3,772	3,820	3,874	3,936	4,043	4,159	4,249	4,365	4,505	4,612
25-34	6,780	7,072	7,280	7,409	7,522	7,672	7,762	7,801	7,815	7,817	7,810	7,606	7,532	7,570	7,661
35-44	6,346	6,312	6,303	6,283	6,256	6,199	6,202	6,283	6,406	6,506	6,599	6,883	7,085	7,244	7,382
45-54	6,668	6,699	6,783	6,845	6,667	6,528	6,413	6,319	6,226	6,165	6,117	6,085	6,077	6,071	6,059
55-59	3,286	3,191	3,022	2,866	2,966	3,076	3,193	3,324	3,430	3,294	3,196	3,116	3,066	3,028	3,007
60-64	3,147	3,138	3,133	3,124	3,111	3,057	2,966	2,806	2,663	2,764	2,867	2,976	3,101	3,200	3,075
65+	7,240	7,363	7,486	7,610	7,723	7,820	7,923	8,031	8,130	8,229	8,288	8,284	8,230	8,199	8,371
<b>All ages</b>	40,602	40,730	40,886	41,011	41,163	41,366	41,613	41,862	42,120	42,426	42,716	42,911	43,167	43,447	43,725
<b>Working age*†</b>	31,686	31,698	31,735	31,740	31,785	31,920	32,110	32,334	32,570	32,728	32,905	33,051	33,300	33,563	33,741

\* Males aged 16 to 64 years.  
† Females aged 16 to 59 years.  
\*† Males and females aged 16 to 59 or 64 years.

Table 4 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain

	Estimates										Projections										Thousand										
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91											
<b>Male</b>																															
Change in labour force	-172	-125	131	63	-45	91	68	44	11	5	-172	-125	131	63	-45	91	68	44	11	5	-172	-125	131	63	-45	91	68	44	11	5	
Population effect*	72	129	145	95	77	110	74	57	31	23	72	129	145	95	77	110	74	57	31	23	72	129	145	95	77	110	74	57	31	23	
Activity rate effect†	-243	-254	-13	-32	-121	-19	-6	-13	-20	-18	-243	-254	-13	-32	-121	-19	-6	-13	-20	-18	-243	-254	-13	-32	-121	-19	-6	-13	-20	-18	
<b>Female</b>																															
Change in labour force	-25	-13	390	148	147	103	79	55	27	10	-25	-13	390	148	147	103	79	55	27	10	-25	-13	390	148	147	103	79	55	27	10	
Population effect*	61	77	74	64	59	50	37	21	-1	-7	61	77	74	64	59	50	37	21	-1	-7	61	77	74	64	59	50	37	21	-1	-7	
Activity rate effect†	-86	-90	316	84	87	53	42	34	28	17	-86	-90	316	84	87	53	42	34	28	17	-86	-90	316	84	87	53	42	34	28	17	
<b>Male and female</b>																															
Change in labour force	-196	-138	522	211	102	194	147	98	38	15	-196	-138	522	211	102	194	147	98	38	15	-196	-138	522	211	102	194	147	98	38	15	
Population effect*	133	206	219	159	136	160	111	78	30	16	133	206	219	159	136	160	111	78	30	16	133	206	219	159	136	160	111	78	30	16	
Activity rate effect†	-329	-344	303	52	-34	34	36	20	8	-1	-329	-344	303	52	-34	34	36	20	8	-1	-329	-344	303	52	-34	34	36	20	8	-1	

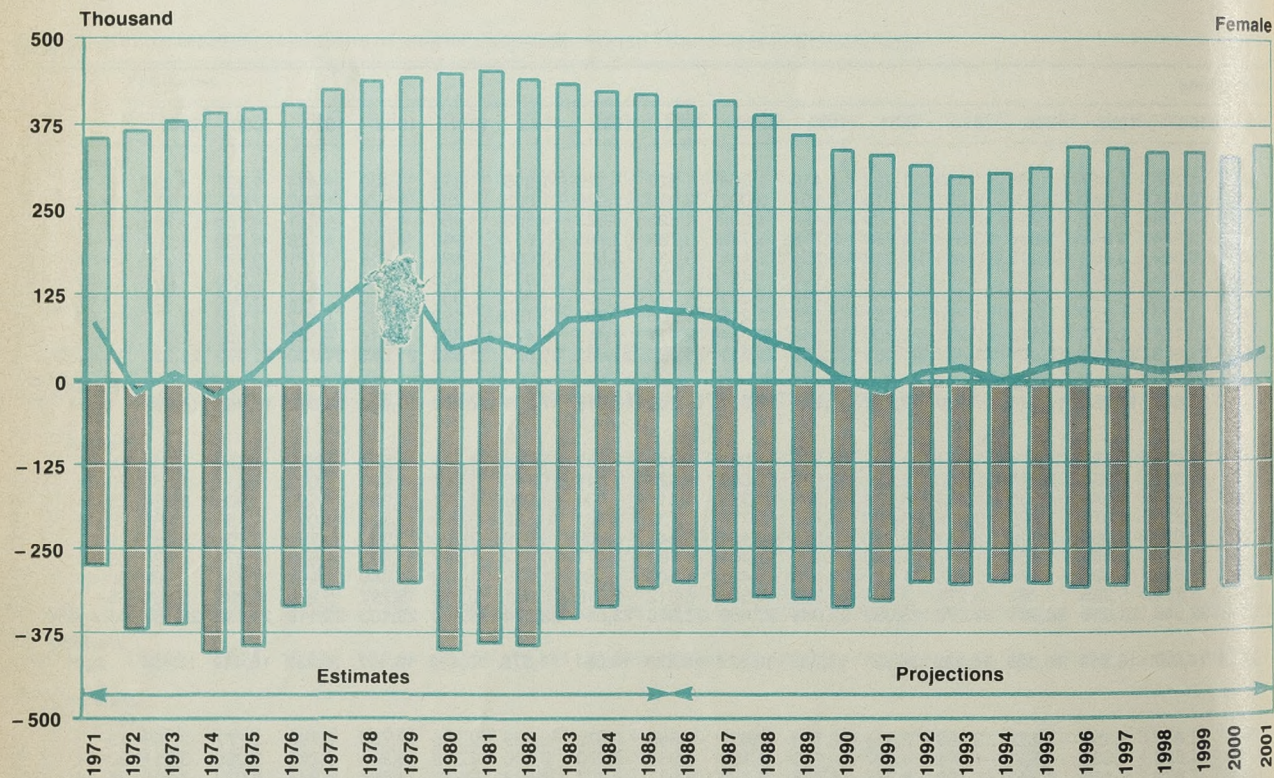
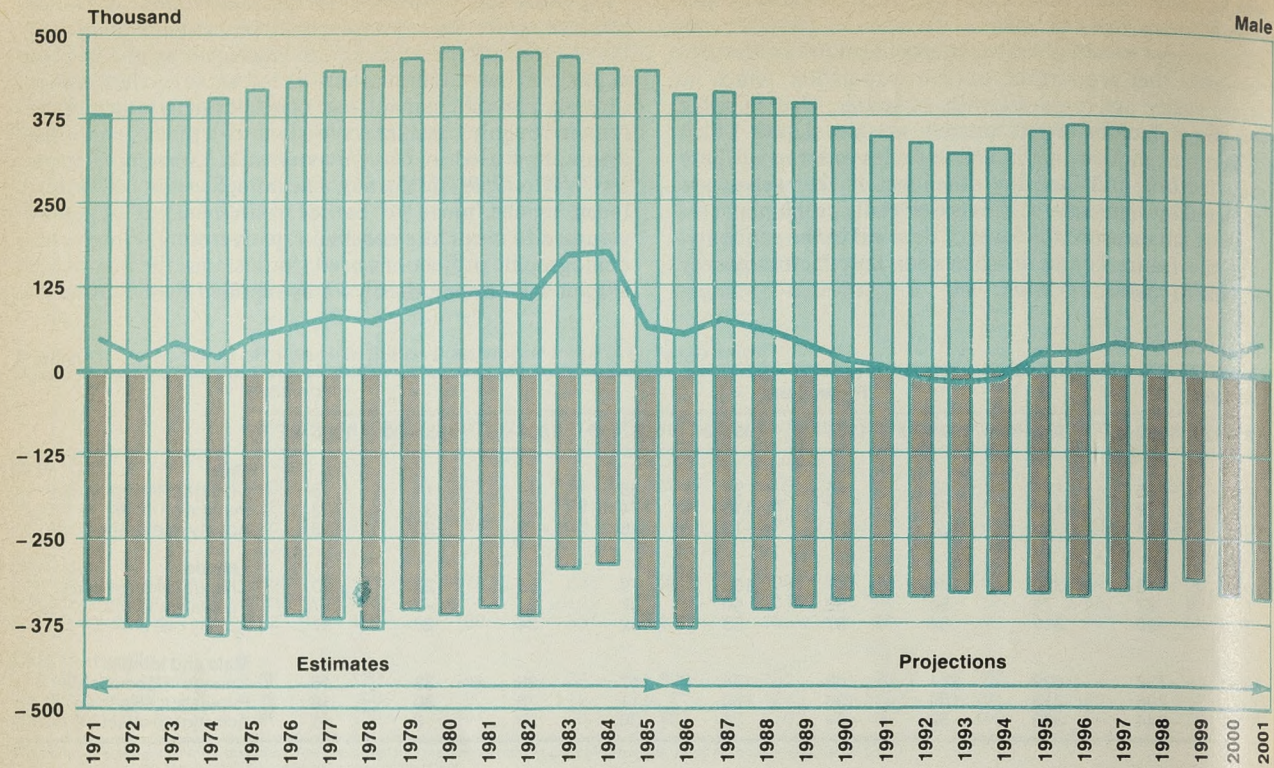
\* The change in the labour force that would have occurred had the activity rate in each age group remained at its value in the initial year.  
† The residual change, that is total change less the population effect.

Table 5 Estimates and projections of the civilian labour force in Great Britain

	Estimates															Projections										Thousand						
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Male</b>																																
16-19	1,786	1,758	1,717	1,658	1,585	1,496	1,419	1,354	1,320	1,326	1,355	1,398	1,430	1,434	1,425	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	
20-24	2,360	2,371																														



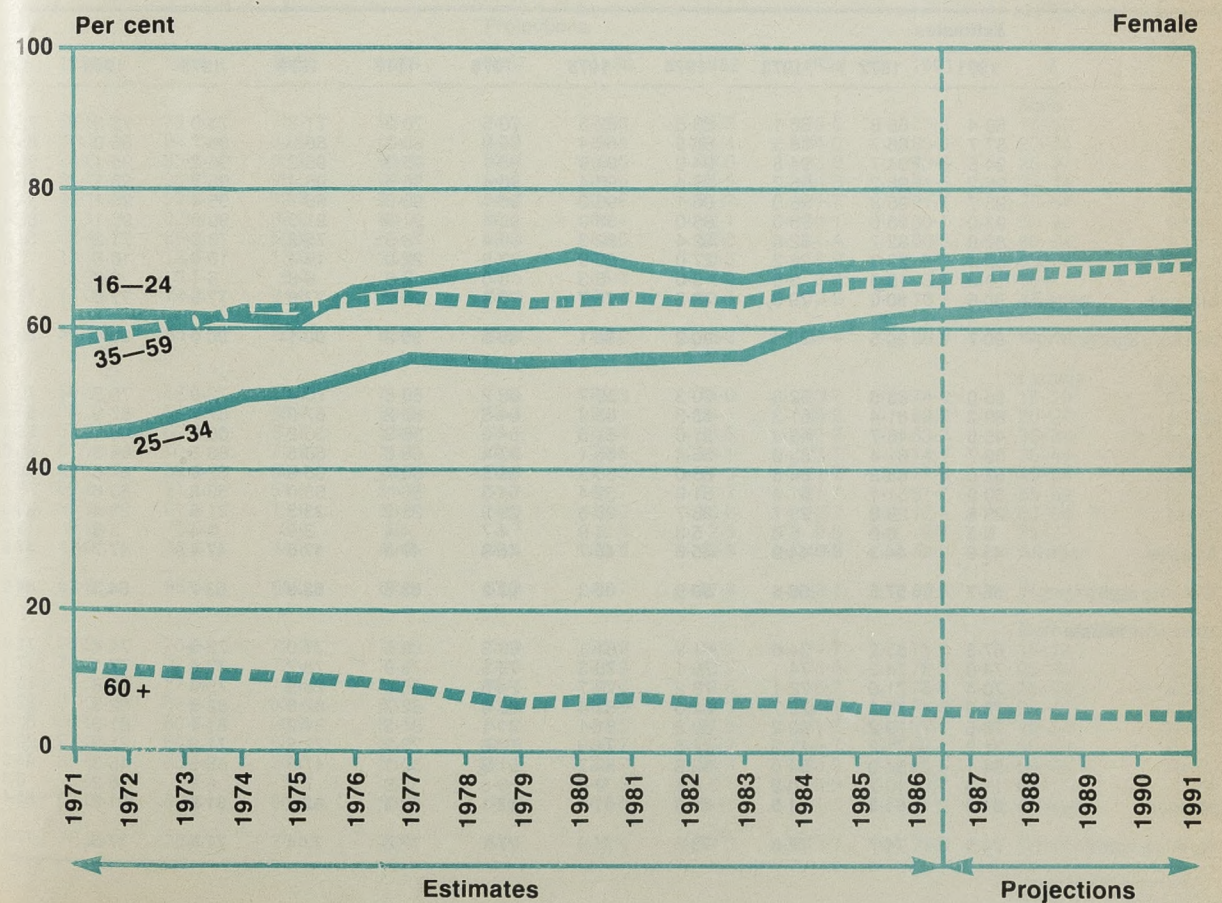
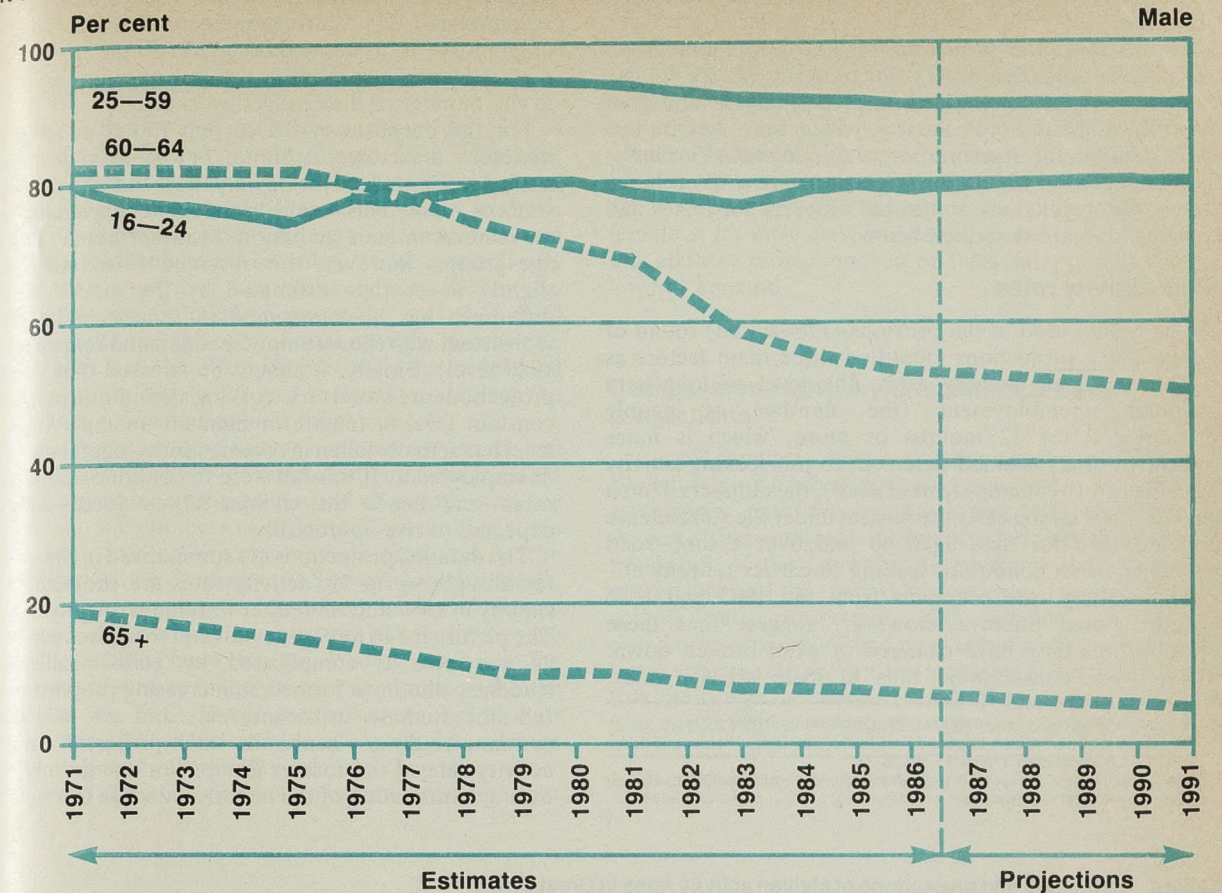
Chart 2 Changes in the population of working age



Notes: (1) Entries: Those reaching the age of 16.  
 (2) Exits : The residual change — mainly those reaching retirement age but also including net migration and deaths.

Legend:  
 Light blue square: Entries  
 Dark blue square: Exits  
 Line: Net change

Chart 3 Activity rates by age group



Population Censuses and Surveys and are described elsewhere<sup>1, 2</sup>.

The results of the projections for 1987-91, together with estimates for the period 1971-86, are given in *table 4*. (The estimates for 1986 are based on preliminary results from the 1986 Labour Force Survey, which were reported in more detail in the April edition of *Employment Gazette*.) The methods by which the projections are arrived at, as well as the results, are somewhat different for males and females, and are described below.

### Male activity rates

The model used in the previous (1984-based) round of labour force projections identified three main factors as influencing male activity rates: the level of long-term claimant unemployment (the number of people unemployed for 12 months or more, which is more indicative of a sustained deterrent to job-seeking activity than the level of unemployment itself), the numbers of men aged 60 to 64 taking early retirement under the Job Release Scheme, and for men aged 60 and over a time-trend reflecting other conditions leading to earlier retirement.

The activity rate estimates from the 1985 and 1986 Labour Force Surveys, however, suggest that these relationships may have changed or even broken down. There were considerable falls in male activity rates,

particularly for men aged 35 to 64 in 1986, which were not accompanied by corresponding rises in long-term unemployment as defined on p 263. Closer analysis of the survey data reveals that this was in part due to an increase in the number of discouraged workers.

For the purposes of the current round of projections therefore, a narrower definition of long-term unemployed has been adopted, covering only those out of work for two years or more. This results in the model explaining recent movements in male activity rates rather better. For most age groups, however, the observed 1986 rate was still slightly lower than estimated by the model, and this difference has been assumed to remain in later years (consistent with the assumption of demand remaining at its 1986 level). Finally, it should be stressed that while the projections are based on a working assumption of a broadly constant level of long-term claimant unemployment, the level has actually fallen in recent months together with total unemployment. If this fall were to continue, male activity rates—and hence the civilian labour force—would be expected to rise appreciably.

The detailed projections are summarised in *chart 3*. Thus for all ages up to 59, activity rates are projected to fall slightly in 1987 and thereafter to remain roughly constant. The picture for 16 to 19 year-olds and to a lesser extent 20 to 24 year-olds is complicated by economically active students, who have formed an increasing proportion of all full-time students in recent years and are projected to continue to do so—hence the small projected rise in the activity rate of the former group. For age-groups 60 and over a continuation of the historical decline (though in the

case of 60 to 64 year-olds no longer accelerated by the Job Release Scheme) is projected.

### Female activity rates

A rather different set of influences has been identified as affecting female activity rates: apart from economic conditions, the importance of demographic and social factors has been emphasised by various academic studies<sup>1</sup>. As far as demographic conditions are concerned, the main findings are that women are less likely to be economically active if they have ever had children, and if they are currently bringing up children under the age of 15 (and especially under the age of 5). Social change, meanwhile, seems to have had the effect of increasing the underlying attachment to the labour force of women born later in the century, that is, women of later 'birth cohorts'.

A model based on these factors has been used in the last two rounds of projections of female activity rates in Great Britain. Projections of the proportion of women who are mothers, and the numbers of children of various ages, are derived from the fertility assumptions produced by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (which underlie the population projections described earlier). Among other things, these involve a continuing rise in the average age at which women have children, leading to a rise in the activity rates of women in the younger age-groups—though the rate for the 25 to 34 age-group is projected to start falling around 1990 as the trend towards a higher average age at child-bearing works through (see *chart 3*).

The 'cohort effect' is estimated to become less important

over time, and to have no further influence once all the members of an age-group are born after about 1950. It is therefore projected to continue to raise activity rates for the older age-groups (35 to 59 years), but by smaller amounts as time goes on; for those just below retirement age (55 to 59 years) this is expected to be offset by moves to earlier retirement, giving a constant level after 1986. Finally, the activity rates for women over the retirement age of 60 are projected to continue their slow decline. For female as for male activity rates, it should be remembered that all these projections rest on the assumption of a stable level of demand.

### Comparison with previous estimates and projections

*Chart 4* compares these new estimates and projections of civilian labour force with those published in July 1985 (a comparison with the estimates for 1985 published in August 1986 is omitted). Differences between these are the net result of the (upward) revisions to the population projections and the (generally downward) revisions to the activity rate projections. On balance, the higher population projections had most effect for females and the lower activity rate projections had most effect for males, so that the rise in the labour force in the six years to 1991 is now projected to be roughly the same as before, but to

<sup>1</sup> "The female labour force in Great Britain 1971-91" by Heather Joshi and Elizabeth Overton, Centre for Population Studies Research Paper 84.

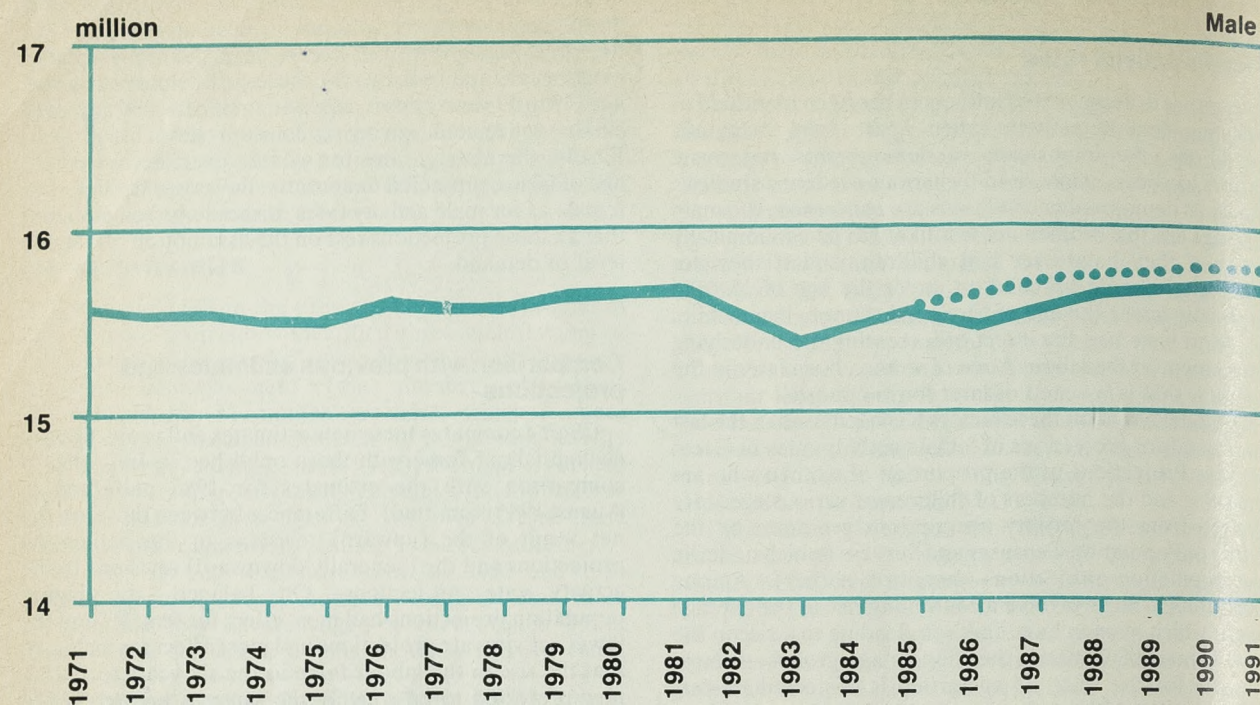
**Table 4** Estimates and projections of civilian activity rates in Great Britain

	Estimates										
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Male</b>											
16-19	69.4	66.8	66.1	63.5	62.5	70.5	70.2	71.6	73.0	73.5	72.4
20-24	87.7	86.7	86.5	86.5	86.4	85.9	85.2	86.0	86.7	86.0	85.1
25-34	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.9	94.9	95.1	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.4
35-44	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.5	96.4	96.3	96.1	96.0
45-54	95.7	95.8	96.0	96.1	96.2	96.1	96.0	95.7	95.4	95.1	94.8
55-59	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.8	91.3	90.8	90.1	89.4
60-64	82.9	82.7	82.6	82.4	82.3	80.4	78.5	75.8	73.0	71.2	69.3
65-69	30.4	29.3	28.2	27.0	25.9	23.9	22.0	19.4	16.8	16.6	16.3
70+	10.9	10.3	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.6	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5
<b>All ages</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>76.5</b>
<b>Working age*</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>89.1</b>
<b>Female</b>											
16-19	65.0	63.5	62.9	60.3	59.7	68.2	68.8	70.4	72.0	75.3	70.4
20-24	60.2	61.4	61.3	63.3	63.9	64.8	66.2	67.0	67.7	67.9	68.8
25-34	45.5	46.7	48.9	51.0	51.8	54.0	56.2	56.2	56.1	56.1	56.4
35-44	59.7	61.4	63.0	65.4	66.1	67.4	68.6	68.5	68.5	68.3	68.0
45-54	62.0	63.2	64.8	66.0	66.3	66.5	66.7	66.9	67.0	67.6	68.0
55-59	50.9	51.1	51.4	51.9	52.4	54.3	56.1	55.0	53.8	53.6	53.4
60-64	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.6	26.9	25.2	23.3	21.5	22.4	23.3
65+	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.7
<b>All ages</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>47.6</b>
<b>Working age†</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>64.0</b>
<b>Male and female</b>											
16-19	67.3	65.2	64.6	61.9	61.1	69.3	69.5	71.0	72.5	74.4	71.4
20-24	74.0	74.2	74.1	75.1	75.3	75.5	75.9	76.7	77.4	77.1	77.1
25-34	70.4	71.0	72.1	73.2	73.7	74.8	76.0	75.9	75.8	75.8	76.1
35-44	78.0	78.9	79.7	81.0	81.4	82.0	82.7	82.6	82.5	82.3	82.1
45-54	78.5	79.2	80.2	80.8	81.1	81.1	81.2	81.2	81.1	81.3	81.4
55-59	71.2	71.2	71.3	71.6	71.9	72.6	73.3	72.5	71.6	71.3	70.9
60-64	54.1	54.0	54.0	53.8	53.7	51.9	50.1	47.8	45.5	45.3	44.9
65+	11.3	10.7	10.2	9.6	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.0	6.1	6.2	6.3
<b>All ages</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>
<b>Working age*†</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>77.1</b>

\* Males aged 16 to 64 years.  
† Females aged 16 to 59 years.  
\*† Males and females aged 16 to 59 or 64 years.

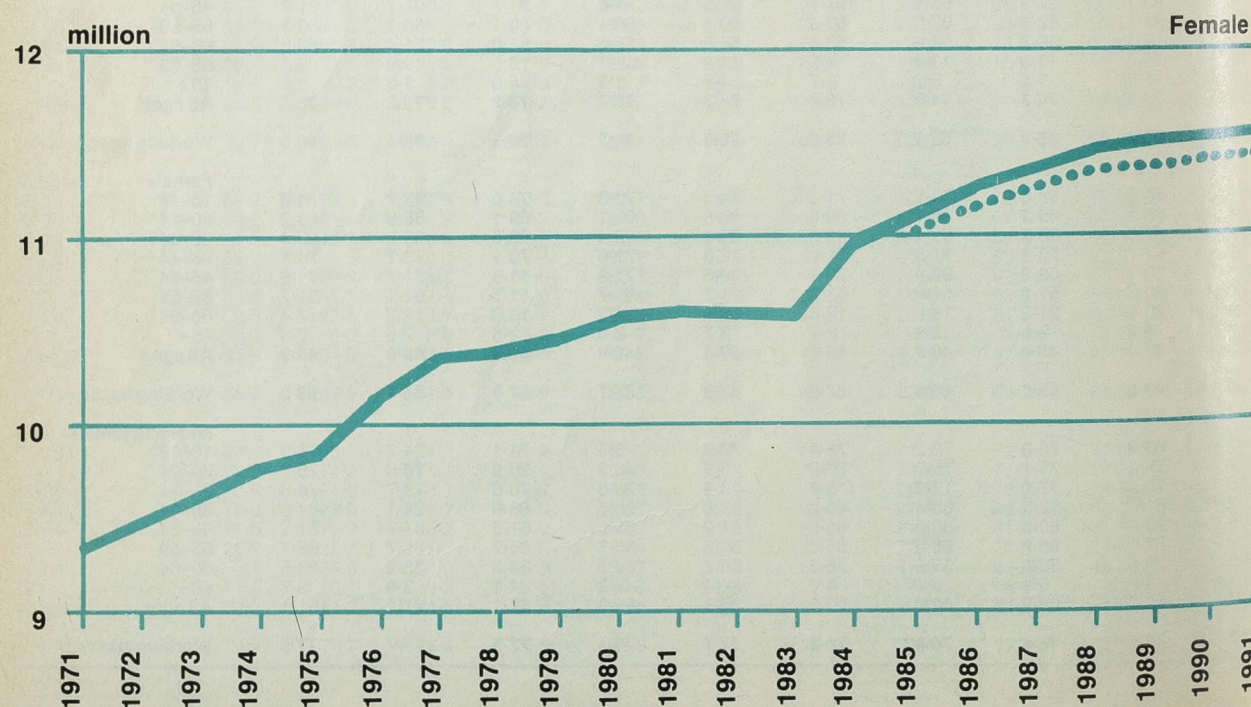
	Estimates					Projections					Per cent
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
<b>Male</b>											
16-19	71.0	69.6	72.9	73.7	73.7	74.1	74.8	75.3	75.6	75.8	
20-24	84.6	84.1	84.7	84.9	84.5	84.3	84.4	84.4	84.0	83.9	
25-34	94.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.4	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.6	
35-44	95.8	95.4	95.3	95.2	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	
45-54	94.0	93.1	92.6	92.3	91.7	91.6	91.6	91.7	91.7	91.7	
55-59	86.8	84.1	82.1	82.0	80.3	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1	
60-64	64.3	59.4	56.7	54.4	53.4	53.2	52.6	52.0	51.4	50.8	
65-69	14.8	13.3	13.6	13.9	12.5	11.8	11.1	10.5	9.9	9.3	
70+	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.6	
<b>All ages</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>73.1</b>	
<b>Working age*</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>86.5</b>	
<b>Female</b>											
16-19	68.5	66.8	68.8	70.7	71.1	71.5	72.3	73.0	73.7	74.2	
20-24	68.6	68.2	69.2	68.7	69.2	69.3	69.1	68.9	68.9	69.2	
25-34	56.8	57.0	60.2	61.4	62.8	63.1	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.3	
35-44	67.9	67.7	70.4	71.5	71.8	72.2	72.6	73.1	73.7	74.1	
45-54	68.1	68.1	69.2	69.4	70.2	70.8	71.3	71.5	71.7	71.8	
55-59	52.0	50.6	51.1	51.8	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	
60-64	21.9	20.5	21.3	18.6	18.8	18.5	18.2	18.0	17.7	17.4	
65+	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	
<b>All ages</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	
<b>Working age†</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>68.2</b>	
<b>Male and female</b>											
16-19	69.8	68.2	70.9	72.2	72.4	72.9	73.6	74.1	74.7	75.0	
20-24	76.7	76.2	77.1	76.9	77.0	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.6	76.7	
25-34	75.8	75.5	77.0	77.6	78.2	78.4	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.6	
35-44	81.9	81.6	82.9	83.4	83.2	83.4	83.6	83.9	84.1	84.3	
45-54	81.0	80.6	80.9	80.8	80.9	81.2	81.5	81.6	81.7	81.7	
55-59	68.9	67.0	66.3	66.6	65.7	65.6	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	
60-64	41.9	38.8	38.0	35.6	35.3	35.1	34.7	34.3	33.9	33.5	
65+	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	
<b>All ages</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>61.1</b>	
<b>Working age*†</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>	

Chart 4 Comparison with earlier figures



— Current estimates and projections

..... Estimates and projections published in July 1985



## The labour force—technical note

### Definitions and measurement

The civilian labour force includes employees, employers and self-employed people (but excluding those in the Armed Forces), together with people identified by censuses and surveys as without a job and seeking work in a reference week, or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or waiting for the results of a job application or waiting to start a job they had already obtained. People participating in one of the Government's employment and training schemes are included, as are those on training courses under the Training Opportunities Programme and its successors if they did some paid work or looked for work in the reference week. Full-time students are included if they did any paid work in the reference week or if they looked for work and were not prevented from starting work by the need to complete their education.

This is not the only possible definition of the labour force—an article in the January 1986 issue of *Employment Gazette*<sup>1</sup> discussed some of the alternatives. Among the groups it identified were 'discouraged workers'—who are people who would like a job but were not seeking work in the reference week because they did not believe jobs were available. Moreover, the estimates of civilian labour force given here should be distinguished from the 'working population' series published regularly in table 1.1 of the Labour Market Data section of *Employment Gazette*. Although both attempt to measure the number of people who are in employment or unemployed, differences in the sources and concepts underlying them can cause their levels and even annual

<sup>1</sup>'Classification of economic activity', *Employment Gazette*, January 1986, pp 21-7.

<sup>2</sup>'Unemployment figures: the claimant count and the Labour Force Survey', *Employment Gazette*, October 1986, pp 417-22.

changes to differ appreciably. Some of these differences—on the unemployment side—were discussed in an article in the October 1986 edition of *Employment Gazette*<sup>2</sup>

Activity rate estimates are derived principally from household survey and census data which allow a full breakdown by age and sex. Estimates for 1971 are based mainly on data from the 1971 Census of Population. Estimates for 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and each subsequent year incorporate survey estimates from the Labour Force Survey, supplemented by data from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households. (Preliminary results of the 1986 Labour Force Survey were presented in the April 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*<sup>5</sup>. The civilian activity rates given in the present article differ slightly from the economic activity rates derived directly from the Labour Force Survey, because of their different treatment of people in institutions, the Armed Forces and full-time education). Activity rate estimates for years when no Labour Force Survey or Census of Population was held are derived by interpolation.

Estimates of civilian labour force at the end of June each year are produced by combining the activity rate estimates with mid-year estimates of the resident population of Great Britain provided by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and the General Register Office for Scotland, along with information on the numbers in HM Forces from the Ministry of Defence and on the number of students in full-time education from the Department of Education and Science. All estimates are subject to sampling and other errors and although the labour force figures are shown in this article to the nearest thousand they are not accurate to this degree. Estimates for individual years must be treated with caution.

occur to a greater extent in the female labour force.

The projected growth is also redistributed over time, with more of it now projected to occur after 1986. The latest projection of the civilian labour force in 1986 is considerably lower than was previously projected—due entirely to the greater than anticipated falls in male activity rates revealed by the preliminary results of the 1986 Labour Force Survey.

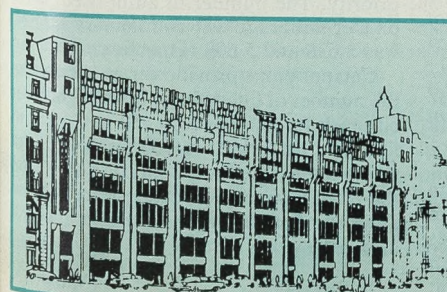
It is also possible to look further ahead than 1991, albeit with caution. The changes in the population of working age are projected to the end of the century and beyond, as illustrated in chart 2. Male activity rates up to the age of 60 can be projected to remain broadly constant—always on the assumption of stable demand—while female activity rates, inasmuch as they depend on demographic factors, can also be projected further than 1991, as being likely to continue to increase at a declining rate. On this basis, it

seems that the labour force may fall slightly in the early 1990s before resuming a slow upward path. ■

### Earnings and hours of manual employees

The results of the October 1986 survey which were published in the March 1987 edition of *Employment Gazette*, included incorrect figures on p 143 for the effect of short-time working. This section should have read:

"About 0.5 per cent of the employees covered by the survey were reported to be on short-time (0.7 per cent in manufacturing). Average weekly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates, including those on short-time, in manufacturing industries were £164.27, about 0.3 per cent below the average excluding those on short-time."



## NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

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The Editor  
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Caxton House  
Tothill Street  
London SW1H 9NA

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



**Department of Employment Ministers**

Secretary of State: **Lord Young**  
 Paymaster General: **Kenneth Clarke**  
 Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:  
**David Trippier and John Lee**

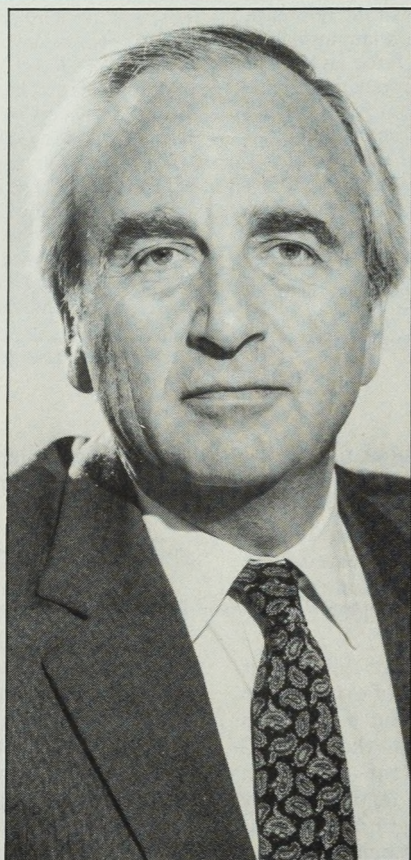
**Task forces**

Mr Reg Freeson (Brent East) asked the Paymaster General if he will give details of the work of the inter-departmental task forces established in 1986 in eight small city areas.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: The task forces were set up under the Government's Inner Cities Initiative. The aim of the Initiative is to improve the quality of life and bring jobs to the most deprived areas by improving the targeting of the Government's national programmes onto those areas and to experiment with new methods of extending those programmes using an £8 million a year top-up fund. The task forces comprise of a small number of civil servants and private sector secondees in offices in the districts they serve. They seek to establish good relations with the residents of the district and to involve those residents in plans for the revival of their areas.

So far I have approved 100 projects committing more than £4.9 million of these top-up resources in our task force areas. These will encourage enterprise training and job creation. We have also concentrated the efforts and programmes of the Manpower Services Commission and other Government departments on the eight areas and their residents. We are establishing enterprise agencies and development funds to support local business in partnership with a clearing bank in each district. We are making progress on the greater use of local labour on inner city building work and on targeted training schemes which link training with specific job opportunities for local people. We are entering into projects in partnership with private sector companies such as Tarmac and McAlpine and we are involving existing organisations with experience in the field or strong local connections such as Business in the Community, Project Fullemploy, Action Resource Centre, Evangelical Alliance, NACRO, the Industrial Society, the Apex Trust and others in pursuing the aims of the initiative.

(April 2)



Lord Young

Mr Reg Freeson (Brent East) asked the Paymaster General if he will give details of the work of the city action teams in: (a) Hackney, (b) Islington and Lambeth, (c) Newcastle/Gateshead, (d) Liverpool, (e) Manchester/Salford and (f) Birmingham since their establishment.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Five City Action Teams were set up in April 1985. They are located in: London (which includes Hackney, Islington and Lambeth); Newcastle/Gateshead; Liverpool;

Manchester/Salford and Birmingham.

The City Action Teams have been successful in meeting their objectives of better co-ordinating Government action and help in the priority areas they cover. They aim to reduce the number of people in acute housing stress, reduce the number of derelict sites and void buildings and increase job opportunities and the employability of certain groups. Total Government provision for expenditure in the City Action Teams priority areas was estimated to amount to about £670 million in 1985-86, and about £739 million in 1986-87. The Government has provided an additional £1 million to the Newcastle/Gateshead City Action Team during 1986-87 to provide pump-priming finance as part of its response to the recent shipbuilding closures in the North East.

(April 2)

Mr Merlyn Rees (Morley and Leeds South) asked the Paymaster General what was the number of authorised and filled Community Programme places in the inner city task force areas on December 31, 1986 and January 31, 1987 respectively; what is the planned number of authorised and filled places in those areas in 1987-88; and if he will make a statement.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: On December 12, 1986 and January 31, 1987 the number of filled places on the Community Programme in the eight inner city task force areas was 4,330 and 4,711, respectively. The December figures were collected early due to the Christmas holiday period.

Authorised places normally exceed the number of filled places in order to ensure that there are sufficient places available to replace the normal turnover in projects and to provide scope for increasing the range of projects funded in these areas of high priority. The number of authorised places on December 12, 1986 and January 31, 1987 was 5,638 and 5,608 respectively.

Current plans provide for an increase in the number of filled places in the eight inner city task force areas to 6,350 next year, in line with the priority given by the MSC to the inner cities when allocating places on the Programme. No targets are set for authorised places although the number will also rise.

(March 17)

**Community Programme**

Mr W W Hamilton (Central Fife) asked the Paymaster General if he will make a statement on the future development of the Community Programme.

Mr John Lee: In 1987-88 the Community Programme will provide jobs for some 300,000 people, the same level as in 1986-87. The emphasis of the Programme will be on improving the quality of projects and provision will be focused more closely on priorities such as inner cities, enterprise, and national initiatives like crime prevention, energy efficiency and tourism.

(March 31)

Dr Norman A Godman (Greenock and Port Glasgow) asked the Paymaster General how much money is budgeted in the current financial year and for 1988-89 for Manpower Services Commission Community Programme schemes in: (a) Great Britain, (b) Scotland, (c) Strathclyde Region, (d) the Renfrewshire, Dumfries and Argyll area manpower board.

Mr John Lee: Pursuant to his reply Tuesday, February 24 at column 193.

The Government is providing resources for the Community Programme amounting to £1,038 million in 1986-87, £1,120 million in 1987-88 and £1,145 million in 1988-89.

The Manpower Services Commission does not prepare separate cash budgets for regions and areas. However, based on the proposed number of about 245,000 filled places nationally and Scotland's proposed allocation of about 31,000 places, it is estimated that expenditure attributable to Scotland will be about £128 million in 1986-87, and £141 million in 1987-88. Expenditure attributable to the Strathclyde region will be about £65 million in 1986-87 and within this figure, the amount for Renfrew, Dumfries and Argyll will be about £21 million. Precise area figures for 1987-88 are not yet available because the planning procedure for determining the distribution of places within Scotland is still in progress.

Figures below national level for 1988-89 are not available at this early stage.

(March 2)

**Workfare**

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) asked the Paymaster General if he will make a statement on the Government's policy towards Workfare schemes.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: We have no plans to introduce a Workfare scheme. Our policy is to help the long-term unemployed to get back into work through Restart and the programmes to which it is a gateway.

(April 9)



Kenneth Clarke

**Job Training Scheme**

Ms Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Paymaster General how many hours training per month has been provided to each Job Training Scheme participant in the pilot areas.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: In the initial pilots the contracts with managing agents have required the provision of at least 150 hours of directed training to a participant with an average six-month programme, although most trainees will receive far more.

When the scheme is extended nationwide managing agents will be required to provide at least 300 hours of directed training during an average six-month course.

(March 10)

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) asked the Paymaster General if any recruits to the Job Training Scheme are to be over 25 years of age; and what arrangements will be made to pay a training allowance to those recruits who are not entitled to unemployment benefit or supplementary benefit.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Pursuant to his reply, Monday, March 30 at columns 355-356.

We will be giving priority for places on the Job Training Scheme to those who are under 25 and unemployed for six months or more, but older long-term unemployed people may apply.

If trainees did not receive benefits immediately before starting training, but claimed credits for national insurance contributions, they will receive a training allowance whenever a change in their circumstances would have entitled them to benefit had they remained unemployed.

(April 1)

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General what steps he has taken to make available recognised vocational qualifications for those on the Job Training Scheme.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Managing agents are required to ensure that every trainee entering new JTS has the opportunity to gain a recognised vocational qualification or credits towards one.

(April 7)

**Unemployment impact**

Mr John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull East) asked the Paymaster General what are the latest estimated percentage register effects on the unemployment count of the following special employment measures: (a) Community Programme, (b) Enterprise Allowance Scheme, (c) Young Workers Scheme, (d) Community Industry, (e) Job Release Scheme and (f) Job Splitting Scheme.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: It is difficult if not impossible to calculate precisely the effect on the unemployment count of employment measures. The people engaged in (b) (c) (e) and (f) in the question are all engaged in ordinary work in the mainstream of the economy and have left the unemployment count in the same way as other unemployed people who find a job. The Community Programme (a) also provides real work at normal pay levels for long-term unemployed people. We make attempts to estimate how many of those concerned would have found jobs in any event without the schemes. Taking account of this and other factors the best estimates we have of the so-called percentage effect of the schemes is as follows:

Employment measure	Estimated effect on unemployment count (per cent of those on Schemes)
CP	93
EAS	37
YWS	28
CI	97
JRS	88
JSS	95

(March 27)

**Restart**

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight) asked the Paymaster General how many people have been submitted for a job or training placement under Restart; and what percentage were actually offered a job or a placement.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: By February 12, 1,003,644 people had been interviewed under the Restart programme. We have no means of knowing precisely how many have since found jobs or other opportunities, such as training, which might lead to employment. However, 74 per cent of participants agreed to pursue the offer made to them at their Restart interview.

(March 31)

## Small businesses

Mr James Couchman (Gillingham) asked the Paymaster General what plans he has to encourage closer links between the Small Firms Service, local enterprise agencies and other support organisations.

Mr David Trippier: The Government encourages the Small Firms Service, local enterprise agencies and other organisations to work together to form local networks which can provide a supportive environment in which small businesses can flourish. The Small Firms Service has in fact long co-operated actively with LEAs and others in its role of assisting small companies.

To demonstrate the positive advantages of even closer co-operation a new initiative is being undertaken in the Yorkshire and Humberside region from April this year. This will involve LEAs being offered extra counselling support for their clients from the Small Firms Service. Prior to the start of the initiative the Small Firms Service's regional counselling team will be considerably reinforced and a firm of consultants will be engaged to provide independent monitoring of the initiative. The extra support provided to local enterprise agencies participating in the initiative will be in addition to any assistance they may receive under the Government's local enterprise agency grant scheme.

(March 30)

## Small units

Mr Geoff Lawler (Bradford North) asked the Paymaster General, what representation the Government has received concerning the availability of affordable small unit business space for potential entrepreneurs.

Mr David Trippier: I have received correspondence on this subject from individuals drawing attention to the difficulties they have experienced in obtaining suitable premises available on terms they find satisfactory. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce recently carried out a survey which identified a shortage of premises of up to 1,500 square feet in some parts of the country.

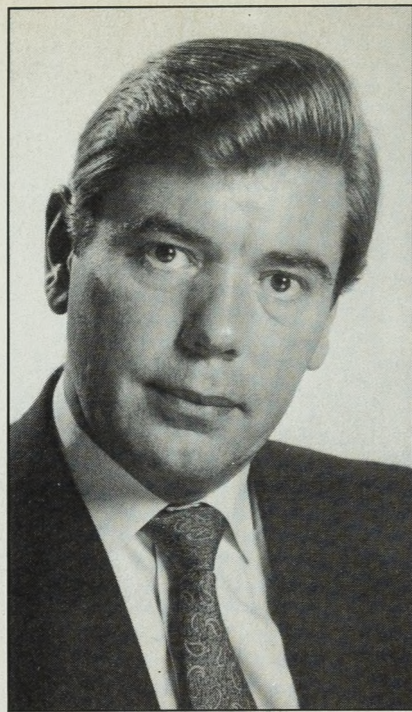
(March 25)

## Tourism

Mr Richard Ottaway (Nottingham North) asked the Paymaster General whether he will estimate how many direct jobs will be created via projects aided under the Tourist development grant scheme in the current financial year.

Mr David Trippier: In the current financial year assistance under Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969 has been offered by the English Tourist Board to 630 projects. The Board estimate that over 2,800 jobs will be created directly in these projects as a result.

(March 31)



David Trippier

Mr David Sumberg (Bury South) asked the Paymaster General if he will make a statement on the performance of tourism in 1986 and prospects for the coming year.

Mr David Trippier: The Government have today published a leaflet entitled *A bumper year for tourism* which provides information on tourism performance in 1986. This shows that there was strong growth in domestic tourism spending with overseas tourism earnings equalling the record £5.5 billion spent in 1985. On the basis of recovery in the numbers of overseas visitors in the last quarter of 1986 and the high level of forward bookings, prospects for 1987 look good.

(April 9)

## Language training

Mr Peter Pike (Burnley) asked the Paymaster General when he expects his Department's consideration of the Manpower Services Commission's review of the Industrial Language Training Service to be completed; and if he will make a statement.

Mr David Trippier: A decision has now been made that the Industrial Language Training Service (ILTS) will continue to be funded by the Manpower Services Commission for a further financial year under present arrangements. Further consideration will be given during the year to the range of problems the ILTS is seeking to tackle, to offer further guidance on its future funding and management.

(April 2)

## London hotels

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General what is his Department's estimate of the shortfall of hotel accommodation in the low to medium price bracket in London.

Mr David Trippier: A consultants' report commissioned last year by the English Tourist Board, British Tourist Authority and other sponsors has suggested that while there is no evidence of a current shortage of tourist accommodation in London, there could be a potential overall shortfall of 16-28,000 rooms by the early 1990s. The ETB estimate that a fairly high proportion of these could be in the low and medium price range.

(April 1)

## YTS

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General what percentage of 16-year-old: (a) girls, (b) boys and (c) all school leavers entered YTS in the last four years.

Mr David Trippier: The table shows estimates by the Manpower Services Commission of the number of 16-year-old school leaver entrants to YTS in the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 expressed as a percentage of the number of 16-year-old school leavers. Figures for 1986-87 are not yet available.

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Boys	51	58	58
Girls	43	49	49
Total	46	53	54

Note: Not all school leavers enter the labour market directly. In 1985-86 it is estimated that around 20 per cent of school leavers went on into further education. The figures above therefore understate the proportion of 16-year olds who leave full-time education and join YTS.

(April 8)

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General if he will give, from the survey of Youth Training Scheme providers last reported to the meeting of the Manpower Services Commission's Youth Training Board, the number and proportion of managing agents and sponsors who require prospective trainees to have one or more O-levels; and how these figures have changed over the last two years.

Mr David Trippier: The most recent survey of YTS providers conducted in January-February 1986 showed that 18 per cent (1,000) of managing agents or sponsors required trainees to have a minimum of one O-level pass.

A similar survey conducted in June-August 1984 showed that 22 per cent (1,300) of managing agents or sponsors required at least one O-level pass.

(April 8)

## Job Release allowances

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked the Paymaster General if he will announce the results of the review of the rates of allowance payable under both the Job Release Scheme and the Part-time Job Release Scheme.

Mr John Lee: Following our annual review of allowances, the rates payable under the Job Release Schemes for April 6, will be as follows:

### Full-time scheme

For disabled men aged 60, 61, 62 and 63 who are married with a dependent wife whose net income from all sources does not exceed £13 a week, £74.50 a week taxable; for all others £61.15 a week, taxable.

For women aged 59 and men aged 64 who are married with a dependent spouse whose net income from all sources does not exceed £13 a week, £67.55 a week, tax free; for all others £53.90 a week, tax free.

### Part-time scheme

The Part-time Job Release Scheme closed on May 30, 1986. However, rates of allowance for those who entered the Scheme on or before that date will be as follows:

For disabled men aged 60 and 61 and men aged 62 and 63 who are married with a dependent wife whose net income from all sources does not exceed £13 a week, £43 a week taxable; for all others £35.80 a week, taxable.

For women aged 59 and men aged 64 who are married with a dependent spouse whose net income from all sources does not exceed £13 a week, £38.05 a week tax free; for all other £31.15 a week, tax free.

(April 1)

## Training allowances

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Paymaster General if he will give the number of people over 18 years who receive training allowances through the Manpower Services Commission to support them in their training; and how this figure compares with each of the last eight years.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Pursuant to his reply, April 7, 1987 at column 156.

The figures below give the information requested. These are of course not the numbers of people being trained with Government support but only the numbers who receive an income by way of allowance when being trained.

1985-86	84,000
1984-85	92,000
1983-84	102,000
1982-83	73,000
1981-82	71,000
1980-81	83,000
1979-80	91,000
1978-79	70,000

Final figures for 1986-87 are not yet available. Figures for years before 1978-79 were not recorded on a comparable basis.

(April 9)



John Lee

## Travel aid

Mrs Ann Clwyd (Cynon Valley) asked the Paymaster General if he will make a statement concerning the outcome of Government schemes to help the unemployed move in order to find jobs.

Mr John Lee: During the year ended March 31, 1986, 3,300 unemployed people were helped by the Employment Transfer Scheme. We discontinued this scheme in April 1986 as it was not a cost effective way of helping people into jobs. The Travel to Interview Scheme, which helps unemployed people with the costs of attending job interviews held beyond normal daily travelling distance of their home, is now helping over 2,000 people each month compared with 330 who were helped by its predecessor the Job Search Scheme.

(March 31)

## Jobclubs

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East) asked the Paymaster General if he has been able to assess the effects on local employment figures from the Jobclubs programme since the scheme was launched last year.

Mr John Lee: Jobclubs have clearly been successful in helping a large number of long-term unemployed people to find work.

In the period between November 1984 when the first Jobclub was opened, and March 6, 1987 (the latest date for which statistics are available) 20,606 people have been helped. Of these 12,312 (60 per cent) have gone into jobs and a further 2,701 (13 per cent) found temporary work through the Community Programme or entered a training programme or started a business under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

(March 31)

## Availability for work

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) asked the Paymaster General how many people have been interviewed under the new availability for work procedures; how many have had their claims for benefit stopped; how many appeals have been made; and how many have been successful.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Pursuant to his reply, Monday April 6 at column 37.

Claimants to unemployment benefit have always been disallowed benefit by independent statutory adjudicating authorities, in accordance with long standing legal rules adopted by successive governments, where they are not available for work. There have therefore always been some interviews and some refusals of claims for as long as the National Insurance System has operated since its establishment in its present form in 1947. If the hon member is asking for information about the position since we last modified the procedures and revised the form which has always been used to enforce the rules, the answer as at February 27, 1987 is as follows:

Numbers of claimants who have completed the latest version of the availability questionnaire (UB 671) 1,077,836

Number of claimants who have been disallowed benefit 8,866

Information is not readily available about the number of appeals made against disallowance of benefit or their outcome.

(April 10)

## Benefit rights

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East) asked the Paymaster General if he is considering proposals or investigating the feasibility of depriving unemployed 16 and 17-year-olds of the right to claim supplementary benefit.

Mr Kenneth Clarke: Pursuant to his reply, Thursday, March 26 at column 241.

The Government has successfully met its guarantee each year of a place on YTS for all unemployed 16-year-olds, and we have now extended that guarantee this year to unemployed 17-year-olds. As a result, from April 1987 onwards, there will no longer be a need for anyone under 18 to be unemployed, for everyone will have the choice of a place in school or college or on YTS or a job. We hope that no significant number of young people will choose to remain unemployed and claim benefit. Any that do so will have to satisfy the long standing legal rule that they are available for work and actually seeking work before they will receive benefit. We have not taken any decision about the continuing benefit entitlement of under-18s, but we will keep the position under review as we acquire experience of the effect of the new YTS guarantee.

(April 1)

## Employment protection payments

Limits for redundancy payments, unfair dismissal compensation and statutory guarantee payments have been increased from April 1, following an annual review of payments made under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

A number of other limits, including compensation for unfair dismissal for membership or non-membership of a trade union or for trade union activities will also be increased.

The limit on a week's pay, which goes up from £155 to £158, is used for calculating:

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

Other increases include:

- Limits on the statutory guarantee payment to workers on short-time or temporary lay-off;
- Limits on the compensatory award for unfair dismissal, sex and race discrimination.

Further information on this and other employment legislation is contained in a series of leaflets available in Jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices. □

## New appointments

Stuart Bradley has been appointed a member of the National Dock Labour Board. He will replace John Smith who is retiring.

Mr Bradley, 51, formally Port Director at Hull, will take over Mr Smith's position as Assistant Managing Director (Resources) of Associated British Ports. His appointment was announced by Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, and is for the remainder of his predecessor's period of office, until July 31, 1987.

Lord Young has also appointed Viscountess Cobham as a member of the English Tourist Board for a term of three years from April 1, 1987, and reappointed Mr Bernard Norman as a member of the ETB for a further two years. □



Catering with safety: new guidelines published.

Photo: Jim Stegg

## Cutting food instead of fingers

A grim reminder of the dangers from improper use of food preparation machinery has been issued to employers in the catering industry by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

Since April 1986, some 2,500 accidents in food premises were reported to the HSE or local authorities.

In an effort to reduce the number of accidents the HSE has published a new booklet, *Catering Safety: Food Preparation Machinery*.

Launched by Dr John Cullen, Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission (HSC), the booklet contains guidance on use of 18 of the most common types of cutting, slicing and mincing machines used in hotels, guest houses, canteens, hospitals, pubs, shops and small food factories throughout the country.

"Food machines in general do not have a bad accident record," said Dr Cullen; although he warned that: "a machine which can cut food can cut fingers just as quickly unless correct safety procedures are known and followed."

Evidence of this is borne out by recently reported cases.

In November last year a 28-year-old Leicester man amputated one finger and damaged another as he

fell forward onto a bandsaw where the guard had been incorrectly fixed.

A couple of months earlier an 18-year-old assistant butcher in Durham was attempting to strip down a mincer to clean the machine when the power, "suddenly came on" and the machine severed his arm three inches below the elbow. The machine had not been switched off at the mains or otherwise isolated.

The new booklet has a clear and simple message: proper training is

essential so that safe routines become a matter of instinct.

While the recommendations of the booklet are not all legal requirements, inspectors will use it in their visits to catering premises and will be looking carefully at standards of safety and training. Where blatant disregard for safety is revealed, enforcement notices or prosecution may result. □

*Catering Safety: Food Preparation Machinery (HS/G 35)*, available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £5.75. ISBN 0 11 883910 1.

## Special exemption orders

Changes in the legislation which restrict the hours worked by women and young people aged under 18 employed in factories, introduced by the Sex Discrimination Act 1986, took effect on February 27, 1987. From that date the provisions in the Factories Act 1961 and related legislation apply only to young people; women are still prohibited from working at night by the Hours of Employment (Conventions) Act 1936.

Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 remains, thereby enabling the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions

from these restrictions for women and young people aged 16 and 17 by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued in response to renewed applications.

During the quarter ended March 31, 1986, the HSE granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 31,645 women and 3,167 young people.

On the day of the count a grand total of 60,220 women and 13,441 young people were covered by 1,970 orders. □

## HSE research report

The annual Health and Safety Executive report, *Research and Laboratory Services 1985/86*, which describes the progress being made on a selection of scientific, medical and engineering studies has recently been published.

It describes the work of the HSE's laboratories in research, testing and scientific support to its field forces.

Work currently underway by HSE scientists—many of whom are world experts in their fields—covers investigations into electrical hazards, explosions, fire, explosives, engineering, environment (including noise and asbestos), occupational medicine and other important areas concerned with the protection of workers and the general public from risks connected with work activities.

The wide variety of projects reflects an increasing diversity and complexity of workplace hazards and the pace of changing technology.

In addition the report also refers to some of the work commissioned extramurally by the HSE.

The report will be of interest throughout industry and particularly to chemical companies. □

*Health and Safety Research and Technological Services 1985-1986* available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £10.00. ISBN 0 11 883892 X.

## European congress

Youth training is one of the main subjects to be discussed at the 13th Congress of the European Association for Personnel Management (EAPM) to be held in London on June 16-19.

Hosted by the Institute of Personnel Management, the theme of the congress will be employment, technology and involvement.

Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, will talk on the role of European governments in the promotion of employment.

Other speakers include chief executives, trade unionists, government representatives and academics from Europe and America.

Copies of the full congress programme are available from Courses and Conferences Department, Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW. □



Cover of the new leaflet.

## 500 dead—concern over small firms accident record

Workers in manufacturing firms which employ less than 100 people, run a much higher risk—perhaps 50 per cent higher—of suffering a serious accident, than those who work in larger firms.

This "worrying" message is issued by the Health and Safety Commission after analysis of the numbers of reported accidents at work.

On average, 500 people are killed each year in accidents in small firms. In addition, reports the HSC, 12,000 people are seriously injured and some 400,000 other injuries are also recorded.

Although the number of deaths in small firms has remained almost static over the last five years, Dr Cedric Thomas, chairman of the Commission's small firms working group warned that as the numbers of small manufacturing firms increase: "there are real fears that

over the next few years we could see an upward trend in the numbers killed and seriously injured at work."

In an urgent effort to get this message across, the Health and Safety Executive has published a new leaflet—*500 dead every year*.

Dr Thomas has also written to small firms centres, local authorities, chambers of commerce and safety organisations asking for their help in distributing the leaflet.

*500 dead* is designed to remind firms of the basic requirements of health and safety legislation; of the need to register with the factory inspectorate or local authority, and where advice and information can be obtained.

"Sound health and safety provision should be looked at as an insurance policy on which the premiums should not be grudgingly paid," said Dr Thomas. □

## Countryside jobs

Some 150,000 full-time, permanent jobs could be created by the year 2000 through spending £320 million on countryside projects.

The proposals for job creation are included in a report from the Countryside Commission which officially advises on rural matters.

The report, *New opportunities for the countryside* indicates that, of the £320 million, £150 million would go on land diversion schemes and £70 million would be spent on stimulating rural enterprise. Smaller amounts would be allocated to woodland management, recreation sites and conservation.

The report which costs £7.50 is available from the Countryside Commission Publications Despatch Dept, 19-23 Albert Road, Manchester M19 2EQ. □

## Selling for students

For the first time school leavers and college students will be able to pursue a career in selling by studying at local colleges.

The Institute of Sales and Marketing Management has joined forces with the City and Guilds of London to provide a nationally recognised route to qualifications in selling and sales management.

Full and part-time courses will be available in operational salesmanship and sales management leading to a City and Guilds qualification.

Messages of support have been received from MP's and Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment who 'applauded' the joint initiative and said: "The recognition of selling as a profession is long overdue. Selling is vital to the productivity of industry and commerce. With improved professionalism it can only help the creation of new jobs and the protection of existing ones." □

## Redundancies—advance notifications

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

However, some notified redundancies do not take place and there is no statutory requirement to notify withdrawals. A better measure of redundancies involving ten or more employees actually due to occur is provided by Manpower Services Commission reports. (See 'Confirmed Redundancies'—Table 2:30 Labour Market Data.) □

1986	
Oct	38,853
Nov	30,149
Dec	24,611
1987	
Jan	30,182
Feb	33,604
Mar	20,700

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 requires employers to notify the Secretary of State of impending redundancies involving ten or more employees within certain time limits. A more detailed description of statutory notification figures is given in an article on page 202 in the May 1985 edition of *Employment Gazette*.

## Matriarch to manager

When housewives are asked about their skills at problem analysis, variance identification, scheduling and interpreting budgets, most will probably say these bear little resemblance to what they do at home.

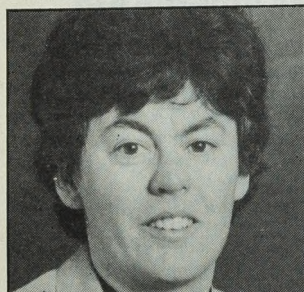
Yet when the jargon of industrial management is explained it becomes apparent that they use such skills in home management.

*Managerial Skills, Yes, they can be developed in the home*, is a new publication describing the results of research carried out by Karen Howard, an occupational psychologist who was interested to see how domestic tasks involve skills which are necessary to industry.

Her findings refute the traditional view that women at home are 'only housewives', and challenges personnel selectors in industry to fill their vacancies from the pool of skilled 'people' irrespective of their sex.

As many skills are transferable and as induction training is provided for new company recruits, argues Karen Howard, so a lack of previous knowledge of organisational philosophy structure can be quickly learned.

This challenge also applies to



Karen Howard

women returners who need to develop the self-confidence to apply their management skills in a new environment. Colleges do much to bridge the credibility gap by encouraging such women through self-appraisal and guidance procedures and women into management courses.

Karen Howard has applied a systematic case study approach to home managers and senior managers in a variety of organisations and concludes that to ignore the talents of women is to delay our return to economic prosperity. □

*Managerial Skills: Yes, they can be developed in the home*, by Karen Howard. Published by Howard Affiliates Ltd, Abbey House, 128 Avontoun Park, Linlithgow, West Lothian EH49 6QG. Price £4.00.

# REVIEWS

## London houses and hotels which beat the price rise . . .



Photo: Waddingtons

Buying a car has become an expensive occupation. Ten years ago a Mini cost £1,954, today it will cost £3,918 'on the road'. Over the same period a packet of 100 aspirin has risen in price from 17 to 55 pence—changed times indeed.

These are just two from a myriad of statistics published in the 42nd edition of Reward Regional Surveys *Cost of Living Report 1987*.

Based on results from surveys carried out by researchers in 103 UK towns, the report provides detailed information on such items as inflation, house prices, fuel costs, changes in the standard of living and a range of selected goods.

For example, a three-bedroom detached house which cost £17,434 ten years ago will now cost £54,195. This reflects a national trend in house prices. Although, depending on where you live, the percentage increase in prices over the last decade could vary enormously.

According to the report, house prices in London have risen by 330 per cent over the last ten years, the average increase for the UK is 237 per cent, while in the West Midlands (which has the lowest increase) the corresponding figure is 178 per cent.

Should you wish to drown your sorrows—that bottle of whisky which cost £4.36 in 1977 will now cost you £7.65.

However, one way to beat the price rise which has affected most goods is to print your own money—as Waddingtons the makers of "Monopoly" do.

Although the Monopoly game has increased in price by 100 per cent in ten years—the prices of its London houses and hotels have not changed at all! □

*Cost of living report March 1987*. Published by Reward Regional Surveys Ltd available from Reward House, 1 Mill Street, Stone, Staffordshire ST15 8BA. Price £50.00.

## Employment law

Managers looking for an accessible reference work on employment legislation will be interested in a new publication, *Employment Law Handbook* by Fraser Youngson.

This substantial work offers a comprehensive account of the rights and obligations imposed on employment relationships by statute with reference, where appropriate to relevant case law.

In avoiding paraphrasing from

the various Acts of parliament, the text is remarkably free from technical language.

The result is that Youngson and his contributing authors have produced a source of practical guidance for the lay manager rather than for the specialist lawyer. □

*Employment Law Handbook* by Fraser Youngson et al. Published by Gower, price £39.50. ISBN 0 566 02583 3.

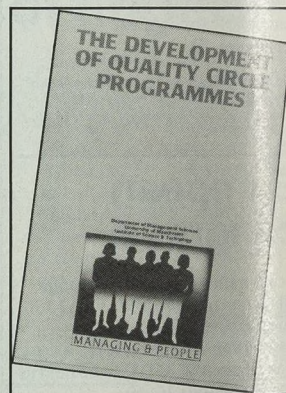
## Key to quality circles

Quality circles are small groups of employees, usually from the shop floor—led by a supervisor—who meet regularly to solve work related problems, find ways of improving quality and to increase employee involvement and morale.

Originally, the circle concept came from Japan where it has contributed significantly to the country's economic success.

*The development of quality circle programmes* is a report on a research project which was set up to provide an up-to-the-minute account of how quality circles are used in this country. The report was produced by the Department of Management Sciences at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST), on behalf of the Manpower Services Commission. It found that quality circles influence the style of managers, making them more sensitive to the feelings of the people they are responsible for.

According to the report, quality circles have played a central part in getting employees involved in their work and committed to their company. Managers have also come to realise that their staff feel as deeply about the organisation as



they do and can therefore be trusted with more responsibility.

The project which led to the report investigated the development of quality circles in a wide range of manufacturing and service organisations. It found that the overwhelming majority of people consulted during the project were in favour of the concept.

Detailed guidelines for setting up and establishing quality circles and a discussion of their likely problems and solutions are also provided. □

*The development of quality circle programmes* by B G Dale and J Lees. Published by Manpower Services Commission. Available from the sales manager, MSC, Dept PP2CW ISC05, The Paddock, Frizinghall, Bradford BD9 4HD. Price £10. ISBN 0 86392 2007.

We're paying

employers to take

young people on!



Under the NEW WORKERS SCHEME employers can claim £15 a week from the Department of Employment if they give a young person under 21 a full-time job. It's a real encouragement to take youngsters on.

For further details, send a photocopy of this form to Department of Employment MPIO C2, Level 4, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Please send me details of the NEW WORKERS SCHEME

Name .....

Company .....

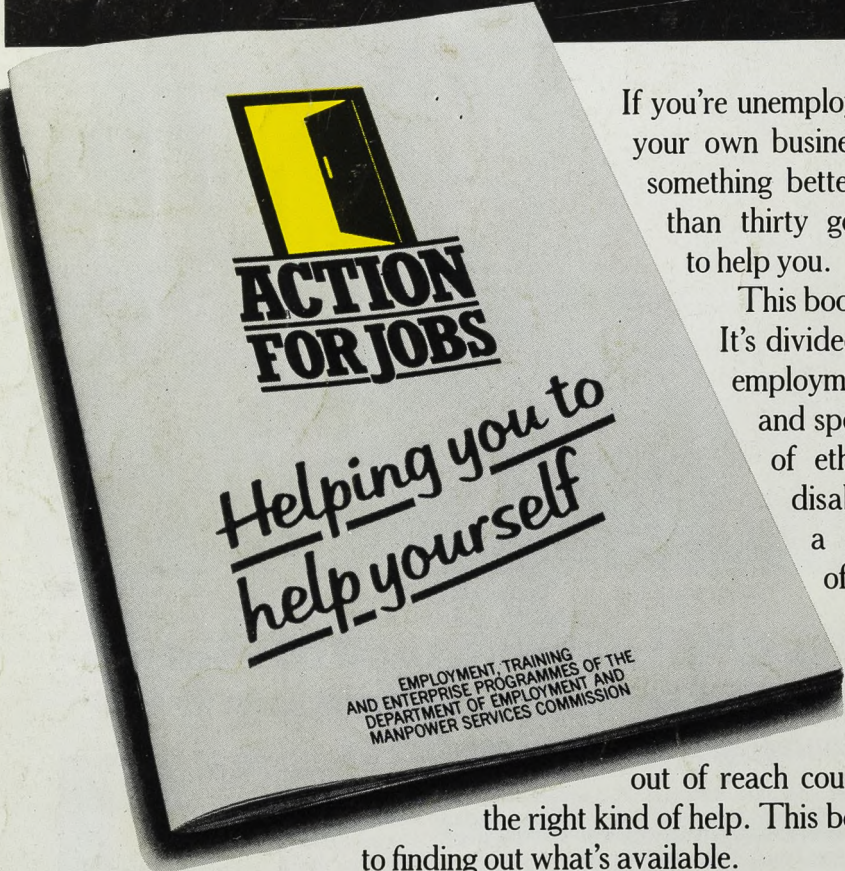
Position .....

Address .....



At work!

# More help than you ever imagined



If you're unemployed, thinking of starting your own business, or want to train for something better, there are now more than thirty government programmes to help you.

This booklet is a guide to them. It's divided into sections, covering employment, training, enterprise, and special needs such as those of ethnic minorities and disabled people. It then gives a simple, clear description of each programme, telling you if you are eligible and where to go for more information.

Ambitions you thought out of reach could turn into reality with the right kind of help. This booklet is a good first step to finding out what's available.

From main Post Offices or Jobcentres.

