

February 1986

Department of Employment

Hours and holidays Regional labour force Industrial tribunals Discrimination at work

"STATISTICS"

READING



Pay and hours of manual workers



Employment Gazette February 1986 Volume 94 No 2 Contents Department of Employment pages 41-88



Pay and hours of mai

The article on page 65 contains detailed informa-

tion on the earnings and hours of manual em-

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Employment Gazette should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY: 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 9/21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS.

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ADVERTISING

FDITOR

John Roberts DEPUTY EDITOR **Bob Reid** ASSISTANT EDITOR Sue Greaves STUDIO

Christine Holdforth

Editorial: 01-213 3562

Statistical inquiries: 01-213 5551

Annual subscriptions inclusive of postage £35.00 HMSO subscription inquiries 01-211 8667.



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Earnings and hours of manual employees in October 1985 Regional labour force outlook to 1991

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FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 41

Price £3.25 net



aual workers

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PI 715

PL714

PL720

ITL5

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OW17

WCL1(rev)

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

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A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation 1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of PL700 (1st rev) employment 2 Procedure for handling PL756 (2nd rev) redundancies 3 Employee's rights on insolvency of employer PL718 (2nd rev)

PI 710

PI 705

PL703

PL704

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PL752

PI 753

4 Employment rights for the expectant mother

5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations

6 Facing redundancy? Time off for iob hunting or to arrange training

7 Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of the Employment Act 1982 PL754

8 Itemized pay statement

PL724 (1st rev) 9 Guarantee payments

10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking PL699 (1st rev)

11 Rules aovernina continuous employment and a week's pay PL711

12 Time off for public duties

13 Unfairly dismissed? PL712 (2nd rev)

14 Rights to notice and reasons PL707 (2nd rev) for dismissal 15 Union secret ballots PL701 (1st rev) PI 744

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The law on unfair dismissal

Individual rights of employees-PL716 a quide for employers

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

Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards-a auide for employers

Code of practice-closed shop agreements and arrangements

Code of practice-picketing

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedurefor those concerned in industrial ITI 1 (1985) tribunal proceedings

Industrial tribunals-appeals against levy assessments Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the

Health and Safety at Work, etc, Act 1974

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 quide for workers from abroad Employment in the UK

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays? A brief description of the work of wages councils which fix statutory ninimum pay, holidays and holiday pay for employees in certain EDL504(rev) occupations Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay The Wages Council Act briefly

The Truck Acts Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940 which protect

Other wages legislation

workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages PL725 Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods

of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom PL673 the Truck Acts apply)

Special employment measures

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

PL761

PL759

PL 758

For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64 Young Workers Scheme

Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment PL742 opportunities for young people Job Splitting Scheme To create more part-time jobs PL760 Advice for people interested in part-time work What you should know about

Employment agencies

working in a split job

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 PI 748 Background information about some ethnic groups in Britain **PL738**

Miscellaneous

The European Cooled Fund	
A quide for possible applicante for	
help from the fund which seeks to	
improve employment opportunities	
through training, retraining and	
resettlement in EC member states	
12121, 15-50 -sa hupuri	
* DENOTES NEW EDITION	

explained

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Task forces for eight inner city areas

The Government is setting up task forces in ight inner city areas with problems of derivation and lack of opportunities. The task forces will work with local authorities and local community and voluntary orgaisations and will seek to attract private sector participation. An additional £8 milion is being given to the initiative.

The areas to be covered are: Notting Hill and North Peckham in London, the Chapeltown area of Leeds, North Central Middlesbrough, the Highfields area of Leicester, Moss Side in Manchester, St Paul's in Bristol and Handsworth in Birmngham.

Improve targetting

Paymaster General Kenneth Clarke aid that the initiative was to improve the argetting and enhance the benefit to local people of the money channelled through existing central government programmes. These include the employment and training rogrammes of the Manpower Services ommission, the Department of Trade and ndustry's programme of regional and in-

Sex Discrimination **Bill published**

A Bill which will bring British sex discrinination legislation into line with European Community legislation and remove estrictions on women's hours of work has

he Sex Discrimination Act 1975 to bring Britain into line with the European Community Equal Treatment Directive. It will make void discriminatory provisions in collective agreements, narrow the Sex Discrimination Act's exemption for private households-but will maintain the principle of respect for private life-and remove the exemption for firms with five or fewer employees.

The Bill will also remove the restrictions on women's hours of work contained in factories and associated legislation. These restrictions prevent women working shifts and at night, lay down the maximum number of hours they may work and curtail overtime working. The Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954 which restricts night work by men will also be repealed.

'We are unreservedly against sex discrinination," Employment Minister Ian Lang said. "Not only is it unfair, but it is in the nterests of the economy for jobs to go to the people best able to do them irrespective of sex.

dustrial assistance, the Department of the Environment's urban programmes and the Home Office programmes of Black Business Support and grants to support staffing of services to ethnic minority populations. "Within the chosen areas we shall try out new approaches, particularly on training provision, and employment or self-employment opportunities for local residents," Mr Clarke said. "This will be tackled through projects and activities of wider but direct benefit to the residents of the areas concerned and their environment. We shall seek to stimulate enterprise and provide a stronger base for the local economy. We shall give special attention to the problems of young people from ethnic minorities where they are particularly disadvantaged.'

The initiative will be led by a team of Ministers from the Departments of Employment, Education and Science, Trade and Industry, Environment and the Home Office. The Employment Secretary Lord Young will have overall responsibility and Kenneth Clarke will be responsible for its day-to-day management and supervision.

Ministerial changes

Ian Lang, MP for Galloway and Upper Nithsdale, has been appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment. He replaces Alan Clark who has been appointed Minister of Trade at the Department of Trade and Industry. Peter Bottomley has been appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Transport. He is not being replaced at the Department of Employment.



lan Lang

Employment Ministers Responsibilities

The responsibilities of Employment Ministers are:

The Secretary of State, Lord Young

Overall responsibility for the work of the Department Manpower Services Commission.

Paymaster General, Mr Clarke

Jobs strategy Industrial relations strategy and legislation ACAS

European Community matters Financial Management Initiative Deregulation

Inner Cities And in addition lead responsibility (with support from Mr Lang) for Equal Opportunities Race Relations

Mr Trippier

Small Firms Enterprise Deregulation Enterprise Allowance Scheme Tourism Training Health and Safety Careers Service **Redundancy** Payments Wages Councils

Mr Lang

Unemployment Benefit Service Social Security issues affecting employment Inhcentres **Disabled** Persons Long-term Unemployed **Community Programme** Voluntary Projects Programme DE Special Employment Measures Local/Regional Employment Issues **Statistics** Pay Work Permits Dock Labour **Employment Agencies** International Matters Research And in addition support for the Paymaster General on: Equal Opportunities Race Relations

European Community Matters.

een published by the Government. The Sex Discrimination Bill will amend

BRIEF

Two year YTS—a turning point in training

The two year YTS was launched in London with support from the CBI and TUC. Speaking at the launch, Employment Secretary Lord Young said that it marked a real turning point in the history of vocational education and training in this country.

"I believe that the new two year YTS stands comparison with any training system for young people in the world. High quality training for skills, leading to qualifications, leads in turn to wider opportunities. These are certainly far-reaching and long overdue changes. They will be good for young people, they will be good for industry, they will be good for Britain. They deserve everyone's support," he said.

From April 1986, YTS will be open to 16 and 17 year old school leavers offering 16 year olds two years and 17 year olds one year of high quality training linked to work experience with the opportunity for all to gain vocational qualifications.

Agreed standards

The new scheme will give a broad base of training in the first year leading to more job specific skills training in the second. Nationally agreed standards of training will be drawn up in industrial and trade sectors and published as "model schemes". The an independent training standards advisory in other countries. CBI members are going models will include details of relevant vocational qualifications.

Young people joining two year YTS will have a "training agreement" which will spell out their rights and responsibilities and those of the training organisation; details of pay, holidays and sickness; discipline and grievance procedures; health and safety legislative protection and details of the training programme.

Commission, Bryan Nicholson said: "Two year YTS will become a permanent part of national life, offering unique opportunities to young people-and equal opportunities for all.

Qualifications

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"It will offer every trainee the chance to gain a qualification that employers recognise and want. From the moment they join, trainees will start working towards a certificate they will be able to use and add to throughout their working lives as a record of their skills and experience.

bring in even higher quality standards and stricter controls and to make sure they are will be allowed to take part in two year concerns where we can." YTS, and they will have to meet a tight set



YTS trainees in the "uniforms" of their trades at the launch of the two year scheme.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate operates for schools

Sir Terence Beckett, Director General of the CBI said: "We must make the Government's new two year YTS succeed, if we are to catch up with our competitors. Only by getting the scheme successfully down the slipway can we offer our young people a fair chance and a fair start towards being as well The chairman of the Manpower Services equipped for work as their contemporaries country need.'

> A study into employer attitudes towards and Safety Commission, to identify difficulhealth and safety legislation has been set up by Employment Secretary, Lord Young as part of the Government's efforts to cut back on red tape.

Some businessmen still complain to me that they are unhappy about the weight of work which health and safety legislation puts on them," Lord Young said. "We made it clear in the White Paper Lifting the Burden that we want to maintain necessary "Two year YTS gives us the chance to protection and have no intention of downgrading health and safety standards. But it is important that we check out employers' observed," said Mr Nicholson. "By next attitudes to the legislation and how it is year, only approved training organisations applied, and make progress to meet their

The study has been set up with the agreeof criteria. We shall be backing that up with ment of Dr Cullen, Chairman of the Health

service, which will operate for YTS much as to do everything in their power to make this scheme a great success," he said.

The general secretary of the TUC. Norman Willis said: "We need to open training up to everyone-whatever their abilities and without discrimination. The YTS offers that possibility for the future. We think YTS can be the foundation of the two year high quality training scheme the TUC wants, and young people and the

Health and safety red tape study

ties caused to employers by the law on health and safety and its administration by the factory inspectorate and local authorities: and to make recommendations to the Secretary of State.

The study team has been asked to report by Easter. They will work independently, but with support from the Department of Employment's Enterprise and Deregulation Unit. The team consists of Mr Michael Smith, a small business consultant, and Mr Hugh Davies, on secondment from the Health and Safety Executive.

The team would welcome views, which should be sent to the Enterprise and Deregulation Unit, Room 601, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street SW1H 9NF.

The farm and countryside initiative

rows

use

ties.

tourism.

pamphlets



• development of village recreation facili-The Farm and Countryside Initiative-a new scheme to provide valuable opportunities for long-term unemployed people in the rural areas of England and to improve the and the kinds of projects it supports, a derural environment-has been launched by tailed booklet Farm and Countryside Initiathe Ministry of Agriculture and the Departtive—A Guide is available by contacting one ment of the Environment. of the Divisional Offices of the Ministry of The new scheme is linked to, and funded Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

hrough, the Community Programme run by the Manpower Services Commission, with the backing of the Development Comnission, the Countryside Commission, the Nature Conservancy Council and the Agriultural Training Board.

Announcing the new scheme, Minister of Agriculture Michael Jopling said: "The odies which are our partners in this initiaive, together with local authorities and others, are already heavily engaged in rural development and in improving the rural environment, in some cases through the Comunity Programme. But much remains to be done. I know that farmers and landowners are particularly concerned about the future of the communities in which they live and I believe that they will be anxious to play a full part in such work."

Worthwhile projects

In addition to providing valuable opporunities for long-term unemployed people, the purpose of this initiative is to encourage rural communities to put forward worthwhile projects of benefit to their own areas. If approved, these would be carried out by ommunity Programme participants, doing work which would not otherwise be ndertaken.

The National Westminster Bank has agreed to offer support for projects under the initiative and agreement in principle has been reached with the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers to co-operate in some joint ventures on a pilot basis.

It is hoped that farmers, local firms and individuals will be ready either to put forward projects under the initiative or to provide assistance in the form of materials, equipment and other facilities.

NCB (Enterprise) attracts backers

NCB (Enterprise) Ltd is proving twice as effective in creating new jobs in mining areas than originally envisaged, Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said opening an exhibition on the company's activities.

"When NCB (Enterprise) was formed just over a year ago the company estimated that it would take £5,000 to create each new job. In fact, the enterprise initiative is proving to be so successful in attracting other financial backers that the current cost per job is less than £2,600 and may drop as low as £1,500," said Mr Walker.

"Already in its first year, £5.5 million has been committed to create over 3,700 new jobs in 264 projects involving a total investment of £38 million. Currently, the company is investing at a rate of £750,000 a month in projects that in themselves are creating 500 jobs a month. Almost a third of the projects assisted have been started by ex-NCB employees.

70,000 new jobs in tourism

employed to approximately 1.4 million Duncan Bluck, chairman of the British Tourist Authority said. Tourism in Britain now has an annual turnover in excess of £13 billion—£6.7 billion from overseas visitors. "Our latest independent survey indicates that overseas visitors' spending in the UK

BRIEF

The aim is to encourage more projects

barns) for community or starter business

For more information about the initiative

issues among young people

The British tourism industry created 70,000 rose by 20 per cent in real terms in 1985," new jobs in 1985, bringing the total number Mr Bluck said. "During this period, 70,000 new jobs were created in the industry, of which 60,000 were from direct employment. "We estimate that by 1990 we could be receiving over 18 million overseas visitors spending at least £10 billion at current prices which could increase the number of jobs by 200,000 by 1990."



BRIEF

Wages Bill to encourage job creation

The central purpose of the Wages Bill is to create new job opportunities, particularly for young people, Employment Minister Kenneth Clarke said on its publication. "We must remove out-of-date restrictions that restrain the ability of businesses to develop and to offer new jobs," he said.

The Wages Bill aims to reform the wages councils; remove out-dated restrictions on the payment of wages and introduce new protections for workers; and abolish payment of redundancy rebate to employers with ten or more employees.

There are ten key provisions:

- New protections for all workers against unlawful deductions from wages. Deductions will be unlawful unless provided for:
- in law, such as income tax or national insurance
- in the contract of employment
- with the written consent of the worker.

Shadowing life at the top

• Special protection for workers selling or supplying goods to the public. Deductions for stock or cash shortages will be limited to no more than ten per cent of each payment of wages, so workers will not find that all or most of their wages have been deducted.

- The same limits will apply to any requirement to pay money to an employer.
- New rights to apply to an industrial tribunal about unlawful deductions.
- To encourage the spread of cashless pay, manual workers will no longer have a statutory right-but will retain existing rights under their employment contract-to insist on being paid in cash, putting them on the same basis as non-manual workers.

Wages councils

- Wages council orders will no longer apply to workers under 21 years old.
- Wages councils will have to consider the impact on employment of the rates they set.
- Wages councils will be limited to setting one basic hourly rate of pay; an overtime rate; and a limit to the amount which may be charged for accommodation.
- Existing wages councils and existing enforcement provisions will be retained, but there will be a simplified procedure for reviewing and amending the scope of councils, or abolishing councils

Redundancy rebate

• Employers who employ ten or more workers will no longer be able to claim a rebate from the Government of 35 per cent of the payment due by law to a redundant worker.

"This Bill is one of the most significant acts of de-regulation in the field of wage payment ever undertaken. It replaces 13 whole Acts, over 20 orders and parts of other legal instruments, with just one enactment," Mr Clarke said.

'Our reforms will leave employers with more time to get on with the job of production Unit, DTI, Room 717, Bridge Place, ing the goods and services people want, and

Work of the industrial tribunals and the **Employment Appeal Tribunal in 1984**

This article describes the role of the industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT), and their work over the 15 months to March 1985. Statistical information is given on cases dealt with by each body in this period.

Industrial tribunals were established under the Industrial Training Act 1964 to hear appeals from employers against Industrial Training Board levy assessments. They are now empowered to hear complaints under 12 different Acts of Parliament and various statutory regulations. These are:

- Docks and Harbours Act 1966
- Equal Pay Act 1970
- Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974
- Sex Discrimination Act 1975
- Social Security Pensions Act 1975
- Employment Protection Act 1975
- Race Relations Act 1976
- Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 (as amended)
- Employment Acts 1980 and 1982
- The Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981
- Industrial Training Act 1982 and
- Various other Acts under which compensation may be awarded

Tribunals are independent judicial bodies set up to pro-In most cases (except, for example, redundancy payment An industrial tribunal may consider at a pre-hearing

vide an inexpensive, speedy and informal means of dealing with and deciding certain disputes in the employment field. chiefly complaints of unfair dismissal. The principal legislation under which complaints are brought is the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978. Applications for unfair dismissal and redundancy payments under this Act make up nearly 90 per cent of registered applications. cases) copies of all documents are sent to a conciliation officer of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), who has a duty to endeavour to promote a settlement without the complaint having to go to a hearing. assessment (PHA) any written or oral representations made by the parties. The purpose of a pre-hearing assessment is to consider whether the case, or a particular contention made by either party, lacks substance. No evidence is taken at a PHA and the case cannot be dismissed or decided at that stage. Tribunals may, however, give an opinion that if a party persists with a case or contention which is considered to be without merit, then he may be liable to

Jeremy Callman (left) of Westminster School and Jackie Foli (right) of North Westminster Community School will shadow Anita Roddick (centre), founder and managing director of the Body Shop.

Some of the top bosses in British industry Roddick and Brenda Dean, general secrethave volunteered to be shadowed by a sixth former for a week this summer in a scheme designed to show young people what life at the top in business is really like.

Over 100,000 captains of industry, directors, managers, sole proprietors and senior executives are being invited to take part by the organisers, the Institute of Directors, the British Institute of Management and the Industrial Society.

have already agreed to take part are British Rail chairman Sir Robert Reid, head of Jaguar Cars John Egan, the founder and managing director of the Body Shop Anita

ary of SOGAT '82.

The workshadowing scheme was piloted last year by the Department of Trade and Industry and the Institute of Directors when it was arranged for sixth form girls to shadow top business women. The scheme has been extended to include boys and businessmen. Several leading business women will be shadowed by boys.

Further information on the scheme can be Among the businessmen and women who obtained from the Public Relations Department, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5ED, or the Industry/Educa-88/89 Eccleston Square, London SW1V 1PT. so create jobs for more people.





Table 1 Unfair dismissal cases dealt with by ACAS region

Region	1982	1982		1983		1984		Jan–Mar 1985	
	Number	Per cent							
l ondon*			4,480	14.9	5,492	19.6	1,705	21.0	
South East*	10.319	31.2	4,923	16.4	4,407	15.7	1,021	12.6	
South West	2.037	6.2	1,945	6.5	1,693	6.0	510	6.3	
Midlands Yorkshire and	5,832	17.6	5,403	18.0	4,211	15.0	1,401	17.3	
Humberside	2.957	8.9	2.842	9.4	2,239	8.0	742	9.2	
North West	4.662	14.1	4.343	14.4	4,492	16.0	1.164	14.4	
North	2,198	6.6	1.442	4.8	1.331	4.7	376	4.6	
Wales	1,464	4.4	1,242	4.1	1,255	4.5	313	3.9	
Scotland	3,640	11.0	3,456	11.5	2,932	10.7	868	10.5	
All	33,109	100.0	30,076	100.0	28,052	100.0	8,100	100.0	

*In 1982 and previous years the London and South East regions were merged into one South East region

have costs awarded against him at a full hearing. The tables give details of cases which were the subjects of pre-hearing assessments. (These are not only unfair dismissal cases.)

If the application is not withdrawn nor an agreed settlement achieved, it proceeds to a tribunal hearing.

More information on the procedures of industrial tribunals and the EAT was given in *Employment Gazette* in November 1984, pp 487–492.

Unfair dismissal applications in 1984

The number of complaints of unfair dismissal disposed of in the 12 months ended December 31, 1984 was 28,052 compared with 30,076 in 1983 and 33,109 in 1982. *Table 1* shows how these cases were distributed among the regions of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) and how the figures compare with those for the two previous years.

Table 2 provides a detailed analysis of these 28,052 cases and shows that 73 per cent were withdrawn or settled by ACAS without requiring a tribunal hearing; this compares with 65.5 per cent in 1983. Of the 7,578 cases that did require a hearing, 5,324 (70.3 per cent) were dismissed, and in 2,254 (29.7 per cent) cases the applicant was successful. These proportions are much the same as in 1983.

Tables 3a and 3b show the levels of compensation agreed in conciliated settlements and awarded by tribunals, respectively. The former shows a marked increase, from £421 in 1983 to £709 in 1984, in the median level of financial settlement reached under ACAS auspices. By contrast the median level of compensation awarded by tribunals remained precisely the same at £1,345. Table 3b also shows a continued decline in the number of instances where a tribunal awarded the maximum sum allowed under employment protection legislation; there were 16 instances (1·3 per cent of all financial awards) in 1984, compared with 27 instances (1·7 per cent) in 1983 and 38 instances (1·9 per cent) in 1982.

Pre-hearing assessments in 1984

Table 4 analyses the results of the pre-hearing assessment procedure in the 15 months to March 31, 1985. They may be compared with the 1983 results in the corresponding tables on page 491 of the November 1984 *Employment Gazette*. The pre-hearing assessment procedure ap-

1984	Jan–Mar 1985		
28,052 20,474 (73·0 per cent) 7,578 (27·0 per cent)	8,100 5,988 (73·9 per cent) 2,112 (26·1 per cent)		
	1984 28,052 20,474 (73·0 per cent) 7,578 (27·0 per cent)	1984 Jan-Mar 1985 28,052 8,100 20,474 (73.0 per cent) 5,988 (73.9 per cent) 7,578 (27.0 per cent) 2,112 (26.1 per cent)	

Table 2a Cases not going to a tribunal hearing*

	1984			Jan-Mar 198	is sur marship	
	Number	Per cent	Per cent of all cases (28,052= 100 per cent)	Number	Per cent	Per cent of all cases (8,100= 100 per cent)
Complaints withdrawn	WINT PERSON AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	and have been all	The second section			
Out of scope	246	1.2	0.9	60	1.0	0.7
Leading to private	5,768	28.2	20.6	1,599	26.7	19.8
settlements	1,356	6.6	4.8	375	6.3	4.6
All withdrawals	7,370	36.0	26.3	2,034	34.0	25.1
Re-employment agreed	256	1.3	0.9	101	1.7	1.2
Compensation agreed	12,128	59.2	43.2	3,735	62.3	46.1
Some other remedy†	720	3.5	2.6	118	2.0	1.5
All agreed settlements	13,104	64.0	46.7	3.954	66.0	48.8

* ACAS is also required to conciliate in certain cases where no formal complaint to a tribunal has been lodged. Comparison between the figures in this table and those in the ACAS annual report 1985 may therefore be inappropriate. • For example, provision of a reference.

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Table 2b Cases proceeding to a tribunal hearing

1965-Jan-5tav	1984			Jan-Mar 198	5	
	Number	Per cent	Per cent of all	Number	Per cent	Per cent of all
Andreas and Alangestamore	19 1.0	20.1	(28,052= 100 per cent)	10-10 7-1	8 -86	(8,100= 100 per cent)
Cases dismissed						
Out of scope	892	11.8	3.2	285	13.5	3.5
Dismissal held to be fair	3,081	40.7	11.0	815	38.6	10.0
For other reasons†	1,351	17.8	4.8	345	16.3	4.3
All cases dismissed	5,324	70-3	19·0	1,445	68·4	17.8
Do instatement	46	0.6	0.2	23	1.1	0.3
Re-instatement	32	0.4	0.1	6	0.3	0.1
Compensation	1.244	16.4	4.4	373	17.7	4.6
Bodundancy navment	132	1.7	0.5	24	1.1	0.3
Tribunal left remedy to parties	800	10.6	2.8	241	11.4	3.0
All cases upheld	2,254	28.7	8.0	667	31.6	8.3

For example, withdrawal of a case, or a private settlement just prior to or during a hearing.

plies to most of the jurisdictions coming before tribunals but, as the majority (about 80 per cent) of the tribunal caseload concerns alleged unfair dismissal, most pre-hearing assessments are called in unfair dismissal cases.

There were fewer pre-hearing assessments ordered and actually held in 1984 as compared with 1983. The number held fell from 2,371 in 1983 to 2,136 in 1984. However, the proportion where a costs warning was given against the applicant rose from 51 per cent (1,210 out of 2,371) to 58 per cent (1,236 out of 2,136).

Employment Appeal Tribunal appeals in 1984

For all but a few jurisdictions the avenue of appeal from decisions of the industrial tribunals—but only on questions of law—is to the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT). The EAT is classed as a superior court of record (as is the High Court) and came into being in 1976 under provisions in the Employment Protection Act 1975; but it has its present statutory basis in the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

Table 3a Compensation agreed at conciliation

Amount	1982*	antitation and the second	1983*	Ac	1984*		1985 Jan-Ma	ar*
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Not known Less than £50 £50–£99 £100–£149 £150–£199	149 638 1,016 844	0.0 1.5 6.4 10.3 8.5	96 441 823 690	0.0 1.0 4.6 8.6 7.2	99 343 640 531	0.0 0.8 2.8 5.3 4.4		0.0 0.4 2.3 4.0 4.0
£200-£299 £300-£399 £400-£499 £500-£749 £750-£999	1,739 1,118 698 1,578 372	17-6 11-3 7-1 15-9 3-8	1,551 1,024 690 1,740 419	16·3 10·7 7·2 18·2 4·4	1,321 983 641 1,792 447	10·9 8·1 5·3 14·8 3·7	376 265 223 542 141	10·1 7·1 6·0 14·5 3·8
£1,000-£1,499 £1,500-£1,999 £2,000-£2,999 £3,000-£3,999 £4,000-£4,999	631 313 317 155 99	6·4 3·2 3·2 1·6 1·0	774 370 391 195 106	8·1 3·9 4·1 2·1 1·1	1,072 633 862 522 384	8.8 5.2 7.1 4.3 3.1	346 193 276 172 109	9·3 5·2 7·4 4·6 2·9
£5,000-£5,999 £6,000-£6,999 £7,000-£7,999 £8,000-£8,999 £9,000 and over	58 41 31 17 65	0.6 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.7	71 48 29 19 69	0.8 0.5 0.3 0.2 0.7	313 214 195 156 980	2.6 1.8 1.6 1.3 8.1	92 85 61 54 398	2·5 2·3 1·6 1·4 10·6
All	9,879 ‡	100·0	9,546‡	100.0	12,128	: 100·0	3,735‡	100.0
Median amount	£349·5		£421		£709		£855	

Excludes redundancy payments. Includes some cases where re-employment and compensation agreed.

As in 1983, 82 per cent of applicants given a costs warning at a pre-hearing assessment either settled or withdrew their application before a full hearing could be held. Where no costs warning was given some 42 per cent of applicants settled or withdrew before a full hearing could be held.

Almost 90 per cent of those who had received a costs warning and went on to a full hearing lost their cases; this is a similar proportion to that experienced in 1983.

As well as hearing appeals from industrial tribunals, the EAT hears appeals from decisions of the certification officer on such matters as political fund rule complaints, trade union mergers and the issue of certificates of independence to trade unions.

Tables 5 and 6 give details of appeals registered in the EAT in 1984 and in the three months to March 31, 1985 compared with the figures for the three preceding years.

Table 3b Compensation awarded by tribunals

Amount	1982		1983		1984		1985 Jan–Ma	r
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Notknown	36	1.8	25	1.4	18	1.5	9	2.4
Less than £50	9	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.2	-	0.0
£50-£99	35	1.7	37	2.1	13	1.0	3	0.8
£100_£149	58	2.8	30	1.7	25	2.0	13	3.5
£150-£199	50	2.4	34	1.9	17	1.4	3	0.8
£200-£299	110	5.4	77	4.4	44	3.5	22	5.9
£300-£399	117	5.7	75	4.3	73	5.9	18	4.8
£400-£499	99	4.9	100	5.7	48	3.8	17	4.6
£500_£749	211	10.3	177	10.1	142	11.4	30	8.0
£750-£999	193	9.5	168	9.6	123	9.9	39	10.5
£1 000-£1 499	305	14.9	236	13.5	182	14.6	51	13.7
£1 500-£1 999	220	10.8	195	11.1	136	10.9	47	12.6
£2,000-£2,999	287	14.0	266	15.2	163	13.1	47	12.6
63 000 63 000	147	7.2	129	7.4	106	8.5	25	6.7
£4,000–£4,999	51	2.5	82	4.7	61	4.9	20	5.4
£5 000-£5 999	39	1.9	31	1.8	42	3.4	8	2.1
£6,000 £6,000	34	1.7	26	1.5	18	1.5	4	1.1
67 000 67 000	27	1.3	44	2.5	16	1.3	9	2.4
£7,000-£7,555	11	0.5	7	0.4	10	0.8	3	0.8
£9,000 and over	6	0.3	11	0.6	5	0.4	5	1.3
All	2,045	100.0	1,752	100.0	1,244	100.0	373	100.0
Median award	£1,201		£1,345		£1,34	5	£1,362	triffenseles gai
Cases where basic awar	d							
only made	145	7.1	116	6.6	90	7.2	33	8.8
Cases where compensat	tory							
award was the maximu £6,250 from 1.2.80; £7,000 from 1.2.82; and	um 38	1.9	29	1.7	16	1.3	9	0.7



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Table 4 Pre-hearing assessments

435041 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Number		The special feature	
	1984	1985 Jan–Mar	claims handled by Sex Discrimination	
lo of pre-hearing assessments	-ya?-			
ordered: Initiated by applicant Initiated by respondent	23 1,466 1,503	2 277 299	Table 6 Breako	
Initiated by chairman	1,000		Jurisdiction	
	2,992	578		
ases withdrawn or settled before pre- hearing assessment:	596	110	300 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	
Settled	270	56	Unfair dismissal	
	856	168	Sex discrimination Equal pay	
utcome of pre-hearing assessments:	1 006	200	Race relations	
Costs warning against applicant Costs warning against respondent	30	209	protection rights	
No costs warning issued*	870	200	All	
	2,136	410	piquiene ne ot	
estination of cases with costs			T.11.5.1	
warning against applicant:			<i>Table 5</i> show	
assessment but before a full hearing	926	160	calendar years	
Settled after pre-hearing assessment	79	7	broken down be	
Case went to a full hearing	225	47	employees; and	
I share and	1.229	214	posed of by the	
	.,		down the appe	
was given against applicant:			might be expect	
Withdrawn after pre-hearing	140	20	of jurisdictions	
Settled after pre-hearing assessment	140	33	dismissal and re	
but before a full hearing	236	44	disilissai and re	
ouse won to a full fielding			Statistics for	
acceleration and a second	905	196	Acouplained	
utcome of full hearing in cases where applicant was warned:	nent ben sket sex		EAT in the No	
Applicant won Applicant lost	26 199	4	system of collect	
	225	47	future, tribunal	
Costs awarded against applicant	93	14	basis of financia	
utcome of full hearing in cases where			March 31 1986	
applicant was not warned:	REAL FROM		later this year.	
Applicant won Applicant lost	134 395	34 85	simpler than the	
			be restricted to	
	529	119	pay and race disc	
Costs awarded against applicant	7	4	For complete	

Table 5 EAT appeals registered and disposed of

Year Appeals		nwattatiw's	Disposed of without bearing		Disposed of on	
ana anala		sed, Complet	without in	caring	Dismissed	
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	A 345 339 377 338	B 448 490 574 481	A 84 90 110 95	B 114 139 165 136	A 126 149 175 133	
(Jan-Mar)	63	123	32	35	33	

Free Department of Employment leaflets are

Discrimination cases The special feature starting on page 52 of this issue gives statistics on claims handled by the industrial tribunals under the Equal Pay/Act, the Sex Discrimination Act, and the Race Relations Act.

1984		1985 (Jan–Mar				
No of cases registered	Per cent	No of cases registered	Per cent			
695	84.8	150	80.6			
37	4.5	15	8.1			
3	0.4	2	1.1			
26	3.2	8	4.3			
32	3.9	4	2.1			
819	100.0	186	100.0			

able 6 Breakdown of appeals registered by jurisdiction

Table 5 shows the number of appeals from industrial ibunals registered by the EAT during the past three alendar years, and in the three months to March 31, 1985 roken down between appeals by employers and those by mployees; and it also contains an analysis of cases disosed of by the EAT during those years. Table 6 breaks own the appeals registered in 1983 by jurisdiction. As ight be expected, this analysis tends to reflect the profile f jurisdictions handled by the industrial tribunals, with ver 90 per cent of appeals being concerned with the unfair ismissal and redundancy pay jurisdictions.

tatistics for the period January to March 1985

As explained in the article on the industrial tribunals and AT in the November 1984 *Employment Gazette*, a new estem of collecting information relating to industrial tribunal applications was introduced as from April 1, 1985. In ture, tribunal and EAT statistics will be presented on the asis of financial years instead of calendar years. It is hoped at information on cases disposed of in the 12 months to tarch 31, 1986 will be published in *Employment Gazette* ter this year. In some respects these statistics will be mpler than those published earlier, though they will not erestricted to unfair dismissal, sex discrimination, equal ay and race discrimination, as has been the case up to now. For completeness figures for the three months ended tarch 31, 1985, corresponding to the 1984 figures are ontained in the tables above.

		(Great E	Britain)
earing	ale anglas, etc. A ratio data ja	energian da anti-	dina.
	Allowed/	remitted	hisar
3 94 226 321 77	A 82 86 87 61	B 82 113 99 84	9 . 18
65	15	15	
	grideog a u	najaran anari Sanar A	
listed	d on pa	ge 42	
EBRUARY 1	986 EMPLC	YMENT GAZETTE	51

Industrial tribunals -discrimination cases

This article presents an analysis of completed applications in 1984 and the first three months of 1985 relating to the Equal Pay Act, the Sex Discrimination Act and the **Race Relations Act.**

Statistical information relating to the number of claims handled by the industrial tribunals under the Equal Pay Act, the Sex Discrimination Act and the Race Relations Act is published annually as a complement to the statistics on unfair dismissal claims (given elsewhere in this issue of Employment Gazette). The data for 1984 are presented below. As explained on page 51, a new system of collecting information on industrial tribunal applications was introduced as from April 1, 1985. In connection with this it has been decided in future to publish statistics on a financial rather than a calendar year basis, so for completeness, figures are also given for the three months ended March 31, 1985.

Equal Pay Act 1970

The purpose of the Equal Pay Act is to eliminate discrimination between men and women in relation to their pay and other terms of their contracts of employment (for example overtime rates, piecework payments and holiday entitlements).

The Act confers an individual right to equal treatment with an employee of the opposite sex in the same employment who is doing:

- the same or broadly similar work; or
- work which has been rated as equivalent by a job evaluation study; or
- work which is of equal value in terms of the demands made under such headings as effort, skill and decision making.

This last ground for comparison was introduced by an amendment to the Act which came into effect on January 1. 1984

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A fuller explanation of the Act is provided in a Department of Employment booklet, A guide to the Equal Pay Act, available free from any Jobcentre, employment office or unemployment benefit office.

Details of applications completed

During 1984, action was completed on 70 applications to tribunals under the Act. This is the first time since the Act came into force that the number of applications completed in any given year has been greater than in the year before; an increase which may be attributed partly to the new 'equal value' provisions. Statistics are not collected at the level of detail to permit separate figures to be given for cases under the new provisions. Action was completed on 65 applications during the first three months of 1985, confirming this upward trend.

Table 1 shows the numbers of completed applications by sex and region. Table 2 analyses the outcome of the applications-64 per cent of which in 1984 and 97 per cent of which in the first quarter of 1985 either resulted in a conciliated settlement or were withdrawn after a conciliation officer's services were used. Completed applications and the proportions settled after conciliation since 1976 are given below:

	No.	Percent		No.	Per cent
1976	1,742	55	1981	54	50
1977	751	52	1982	39	67
1978	343	71	1983	35	57
1979	263	70	1984	70	64
1980	. 91	71	1985*	65	97

Region	1982			1983			1984			Jan-M	arch 1985	
	Numb	er	AND H	Numbe	er	Frida	Numbe	r 👘	alian	Numbe	er	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
South East London	}2	}9	}11	}2	}9	}11	1	5 8	6 9	0	1 28	1 28
South West Midlands	0 2	3 8	3 10	0 1	0 5	0 6	0 1	1 17	1 18	1 0	0 7	1 7
Yorkshire and Humberside North West Northern	2 1 0	3 3 1	5 4 1	1 0 1	7 5 2	8 5 3	2 1 0	12 13 3	14 14 3	2 0 0	2 21 1	4 21 1
Wales Scotland	0 1	0 4	0 5	0 0	0 2	0 2	0 0	0 5	0 5	0 0	0 2	0 2
All	8	31	39	5	30	35	6	64	70	3	62	65

Table 2 Outcome of applications (Equal Pay Act), 1982–84 and January–March 1985

a lated applications (Equal Day Act) analysis by region 1000, 04 and

The Roce Peletists Act	1982			1983			1984			Jan-March 1985			
	Numbe	er	enting:	Numb	er	NGE I	Numbe	er	O sett	Numbe	er	19 Mak	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Cases cleared without a tribunal hearing	esvijilita	vic orquja i VICE (poral	ionada Konta	silocho	mal	BLAT	ENT-Cave	Marpa.	15T.S.S.	aller des de	And Andrew	e har	
Conciliated settlement Withdrawn by applicant—	2	6	8	1	4	5	0	15	15	0	58	58	
private settlement	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	5	5	1	2	3	
reasons not known*	4	13	17	3	5	8	5	21	26	2	ō	2	
Tribunal decisions													
Complaint upheld	0	2	2	0	9	9	0	11	11	0	0	0	
Complaint dismissed	2	9	11	1	5	6	1	12	13	0	2	2	
All	8	31	39	5	30	35	6	64	70	3	62	65	

Sex Discrimination Act 1975

The Sex Discrimination Act makes sex discrimination unlawful in employment, training and related matters (including discrimination against married people on the grounds of marriage), in education, and in the provision of goods, facilities and services to the public. The Act gives individuals the right of direct access to the courts or, in employment, training and related matters, to industrial tribunals

The Act defines various types of discrimination. Direct sex discrimination is to treat a person less favourably (on the grounds of his or her sex) than a person of the opposite sex is (or would be) treated. Indirect sex discrimination involves practices which, although applied equally to both sexes, are nevertheless discriminatory in their effect (whether or not this is intentional) and which cannot be

shown to be justified. In employment, direct and indirect discrimination against married persons as compared with unmarried persons of the same sex, are defined in similar terms. The Act also defines as discrimination the victimisation of a person who, for example, has asserted his or her rights under the Act or the Equal Pay Act.

The coverage of the employment provisions of the Act includes discrimination by employers, by employment agencies, by certain vocational training bodies, by trade unions and employers' associations, and bodies granting licences or other qualifications which facilitate the carrying on of a particular trade or occupation.

office.

Table 3 Completed applications (Sex Discrimination Act)—analysis by region 1982–84 and January-March 1985

Region	1982				1983	un noeu	Lises of	1.5 F.	1984				Jan-I	March 19	85	
	Numl	ber	Per		Num	Number		Per	Num	ber	torsel	Per	Num	ber	15210	Per
2001 Annos 1965	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent
South East London	}10	39	}49	33	}18	}66	84	32	6 9	21 41	27 50	9 16	1 2	2 6	38	12 31
South West Midlands	2 9	8 16	10 25	7 17	2 13	4 45	6 57	2 22	1 9	1 36	2 45	1 15	0	0 2	0 2	0 8
Yorkshire and Humberside North West Northern	5 6 1	12 19 6	17 25 0 7	11 17 5	2 13 2	15 42 3	17 55 5	6 21 2	6 8 2	19 75 28	25 83 30	8 27 10	1 0 0	4 0 1	5 0 1	19 0 4
Wales Scotland	5 1	1 10	6 11	4 7	1 5	4 30	5 35	2 13	2 7	11 28	13 35	4 11	1 2	1 3	2 5	8 19
All	39	111	150	100	56	209	265	100	50	260	310	100	7	19	26	100

January-M	larch	1985

These will include cases where the parties reached a private settlement but ACAS were not informed and cases where the applicant found the complaint to be out of scope.

A full explanation of the Act is provided in Sex Discrimination: a guide to the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 published by the Home Office and available free from any Jobcentre, employment office or unemployment benefit

Table 4 Outcome of applications (Sex Discrimination Act)—1982–84 and January–March 1985

Jamesterich 1985	1982			1983		1983		1984				Jan–March 1985			Region	
	Num	ber	1990.00	Per	Num	ber	odnous	Per	Num	ber	in and	Per	Num	ber		Per
	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent
Cases cleared without a tribunal hearing	a a	ę.,				6		5			-					
Conciliated settlement Withdrawn by applicant—	10	32	42	28	13	51	64	24	11	91	102	32	3	7	10	35
private settlement reasons not known*	1 13	3 35	4 48	3 32	1 22	6 56	7 78	3 29	2 20	17 55	19 75	6 24	0 2	0 7	0 9	0 32
Tribunal decisions†																
Order declaring rights Award of compensation Recommended course of	0 5	0 12	0 17	0 11	1 6	2 20	3 26	1 10	0 4	4 13	4 17	1 5	0 0	2 1	2 1	7 4
action Complaint dismissed	2 8	5 24	7 32	5 21	1 12	32 42	33 54	12 20	2 12	29 54	31 66	10 21	0 2	2 2	2 4	7 14
All	39	111	150	100	56	209	265	100	51	263	314	100	7	21	28	100

* These will include cases where the parties reach a private settlement but ACAS were not informed and cases where the applicant found the complaint to be out of scope.

Compensation (Sex Discrimination Act) 1984 and Table 5 January-March 1985

	1984		January-Ma	rch 1985
	Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal	Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal
£1–£49 £50–£99	4 5	0 1	02	0 0
£100-£149 £150-£199 £200-£299 £300-£399 £400-£499 £500-£749	13 7 12 11 5 9	5 0 1 1 3	1 0 1 0 1 1	1 0 0 0 0 0
£750–£999 £1,000 and over	.8 15	0 6	0 1	0 0
All	89	17	7	1

Details of applications completed

During 1984, action was completed on 310 applications to tribunals under the employment provisions of the Act; 310 is the highest figure for any year since the Act was introduced. During the first three months of 1985, action was completed on 26 applications.

Table 3 shows the numbers of completed applications by sex and region and Table 4 analyses the outcome of the applications-61 per cent of which in 1984 and 73 per cent of which in the first quarter of 1985 either resulted in a conciliated settlement or were withdrawn after a conciliation officer's services were used.

Completed applications and the proportions settled after conciliation since 1976 have been:

	No.	Per cent	and the second	No.	Per cent
1976	243	51	1981	256	65
1977	229	66	1982	150	63
1978	171	61	1983	265	56
1979	178	67	1984	310	61
1980	180	62	1985*	26	73
A COLOR OF THE REAL	CONTRACTOR STATES	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL			

* January 1-March 31 only.

Table 5 shows levels of compensation awarded by tribunals or agreed through conciliation in cases of sex discrimination and Table 6 analyses completed applications by type of alleged discrimination.

In 1984, as in 1983, 54 per cent of all applications completed related to complaints by employees in respect of dismissal. Of the remainder, 17 per cent were complaints by applicants for employment against prospective employers and 28 per cent were complaints by employees regarding access to promotion, training, transfer and other benefits. As in previous years, with the majority of complaints being made by women, analyses by occupation (either held or applied for) and industry do no more than reflect the pattern of women's employment.

Table 6 Completed applications (Sex Discrimination Act) analysed by type of alleged discrimination, 1982-84 and January-March 1985

		1982	white the second	NHE !!	1983 1			1984	A mantu?	e digNe	Jan–March 1985			
		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
On grounds of sex Direct Indirect		30 8	83 17	113 25	555	49 7	158 34	207 41	41 5	163 79	201 84	5 1	14 4	19 5
Against married persons Direct Indirect		1 0	8 3	9 3		0 0	5 6	5 6	0 0	5 4	5 4	0 0	1 0	1 0
Victimisation		0	0	0		0	6	6	4	10	14	1	0	1
All*		39	111	150		56	209	265	50	261	311	7	19	26

More than one type of discrimination is alleged in some cases.

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Table 7 Completed applications (Race Relations Act)—analysis by region, 1982–84

Region	1982				1983				1984				Jan-I	March 19	85	
BA plama Ala	Numi	per	6	Per	Num	ber	ANR!	Per	Num	ber	161020	Per	Num	ber		Per
	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent
South East London	66 63	12 27	78 90	28.6 33.0	18 94	9 38	27 132	8·7 42·6	14 109	1 45	15 154	4·1 42·3	4 22	1 20	5 42	7·2 60·9
South West Midlands	3 29	4 16	7 45	2·6 16·5	1 58	26	1 84	0·3 27·0	65	19	84	 23·1	3	4	7	 10·1
Yorkshire and Humberside North West Northern	15 25 1	7 4 —	22 29 1	8·2 10·1 0·5	19 18 4	12 6 —	31 24 4	10·0 7·8 1·3	17 62 1	4 19 1	21 81 2	5·8 22·3 0·5	6 2 2	 	6 3 5	8·8 4·4 7·2
Wales Scotland	1	hearing ed and	<u> </u>	 0·5	3 1	2 1	5 2	1.7 0.6	4 1	2	6 1	1.6 0.3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	 1·4
All	203	70	273	100.0	216	94	310	100.0	273	91	364	100.0	39	30	69	100.0

Race Relations Act 1976

The Race Relations Act 1976 makes discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, nationality (including citizenship) or ethnic or national origins unlawful in employment, training and related matters, in education and in the provision of goods, facilities and services to the public. The Act gives individuals the right of direct access to the courts or in employment, training and related cases to industrial tribunals.

race, nationality, or ethnic or national origins (this includes segregation). Secondly, "indirect" discrimination, that is the application of conditions or requirements which although applied equally to all racial groups are nevertheless discriminatory in their effects on a particular racial group and which cannot be justified and thirdly, the victimisation of a person who, for example has asserted his or her rights under the Act.

Discrimination is defined in the Act to include firstly 'direct'' racial discrimination, that is, the less favourable treatment of a person on the grounds of his or her colour, The employment provisions cover discrimination by em-

Table 8 Outcome of applications (Race Relations Act)—1982–84 and January–March 1985

	1982	1982 198			1983 19			1984				Jan–March 1985				
	Num	per	が行	Per	Num	ber	Per		Num	per		Per	Num	ber		Per
	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent	Male	Female	All	cent
Cases cleared without a tribunal hearing	1CPC205C	PHILIPIC C	ALFR Cont-s	382.19	OU-	goy o	1 LUE	nevil	90.							
Conciliated settlement Withdrawn by applicant—	21	11	32	11.7	23	8	31	10.0	28	14	42	11.5	3	4	7	10.1
private settlement	ific c uin as	3	3	1.1	8	2	10	3.3	16	10	26	7.1	1	1	2	2.9
reasons not known*	86	28	114	41.8	66	37	103	33.2	110	28	138	38.0	16	7	23	33.3
Tribunal decisions†																
Order declaring rights		ATT CRAN	Rent I	200	11 200 61	Constant And		1 had - 1	1	1	2	0.5		4	4	5.9
Recommended course of	10	4	14	5.1	8	16	24	7.7	13	5	18	5.0		2	2	2.9
action	3	2	5	1.8	9	2	11	3.5	5	4	9	2.5		2	2	2.9
Complaint dismissed	83	22	105	38.5	102	29	131	42.3	100	29	129	35.4	19	10	29	42.0
All	203	70	273	100.0	216	94	310	100.0	273	91	364	100.0	39	30	69	100.0

Table 9 Compensation and settlements—Race Relations Act

A Manda Mashe	1982	ure payable.	1983	an entrand	1984		Jan–March 19	985
The name	Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal	Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal	Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal	Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal
£1-£49 £50-£99 £100-£149 £150-£199 £200-£299	1 2 2 1 3	5 1 1	1 1 1 	2 3 1 5	4 5 2 6	 1 3 5	 2	
£300-£399 £400-£499 £500-£749	6 3 1	1 1 2 0	1 1 2	<u>4</u> <u>1</u>	5 2 3	1 _2	$\frac{1}{1}$	Ξ
£750-£999 £1,000 and over	1 1	1 2	1 6	5 3	4 4	1 5		=
All	21	14	18	24	35	18	6	2

1	and	lon		140	-	1005
÷	and	Jan	uarv	-Ma	ren.	1900

ployers, by employment agencies, by certain vocational training bodies, by trade unions and employers associations and by bodies granting licences or other qualifications

Table 10 Completed applications (Race Relations Act) analysed by type of alleged discrimination

			1982			1983			1984 J		Jan-M	Jan–March 1985		
			Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Direct Indirect	Panual I	Mak	154 46	59 8	213 54	190 23	77 16	267 39	228 38	76 11	304 49	30 9	25 5	55 14
Segregation Victimisation			1 2	3	1 5	1 2	1	1 3	2 5	1 3	3 8	=	=	
All			203	70	273	216	94	310	273	91	364	39	30	69

which facilitate the carrying on of a particular trade or profession.

Details of applications completed

Between January and December 1984 action was completed in respect of 364 applications to industrial tribunals under the employment provisions of the Act. Table 7 shows the regional distribution of the applications and the figures reflect the settlement pattern of the main ethnic minority groups. The outcome of the applications are analysed in Table 8. 43 per cent of applications proceeded to tribunal hearing and eight per cent resulted in the application being upheld at the tribunal hearing. Table 9 indicates the level of compensation awarded and Table 10 analyses the type of alleged discrimination.

More than 50 per cent of all applications completed related to complaints by employees in respect of dismissal and complaints about refusal to offer employment were the second largest category. Nearly all the applications related to alleged discrimination by employers.

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FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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SPECIAL FEATURE

Recent changes in hours and holiday entitlements



There were relatively few reductions in normal hours of work, but a continuing increase in holiday entitlements, in national collective agreements affecting manual employees negotiated during 1985. Average basic hours are currently just under 39.0, compared with 40.0 in 1978. The majority of hours changes during 1985 were from a basic 40 hour week to a basic 39 hour week.

Average basic holiday entitlements were 22 days by the end of 1985, having increased by about one-quarter of a day during 1985. The majority of changes in holiday entitlement during 1985 were for an additional day.

The main changes affecting manual employees featured in national collective agreements or in wages orders made by Wages Boards or Councils during 1985 are summarised in Tables 2 and 4. The holiday changes came into effect during 1985, but some of the hours changes will be implemented in 1986 or later (see Table 2). Full details of normal weekly hours and paid holiday entitlements, together with other details on rates of pay, relating to these agreements are published in Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work*.

Hours

Normal hours of work are taken to be the hours of work or which basic rates of wages are payable, in other words exclusive of main meal breaks and overtime hours.

There was virtually no change in average normal hours between the beginning of 1975 and the beginning of 1979. During the past seven years, however, there has been a general move from a basic 40 hour week to a basic 39 hour week. Agreements made so far in 1986 indicate a continuation of the fall, with relatively few employees (about 15 per cent) still with basic weekly hours of 40 or more. A significant minority of employees (about ten per cent of those covered in this analysis) have basic hours of less than 39 now.

Loose-leaf publication, updated each month, available on annual subscription from Department of Employment (Statistics A1), Orphanage Road, Watford (Tel 0923 28500 ext 350). A subscription form can be found on page 59.

As Table 1 indicates, about 150,000 manual employees (out of about 9¹/₂ million covered by national collective agreements) had reductions in normal weekly hours in 1985 (averaging about one hour for those affected),

	Numbers of worke affected Thousands	ers Average reduction in hours of those affected
1971	623	1.0
1972	1,618*	1.1
1973	749	1.6
1974	703	1.6
1975	340	1.5
1976	7	1.0
1977	3	1.3
1978	127	2.5+
1979	35	5.3+
1980	489	1.2
1981	3 230	1.0
1982	1 949	1.1
1983	1 614	1.1
108/	1,014	1.0
1085	140	10
1984 1985	1,024 149	1.0 1.0

Mainly workers in retail distributive trades.
 Includes a reduction in the case of Post Office engineering workers from 40 to 37½ hours.
 Includes a reduction in the case of Local Authority Fire Staff from 48 to 42 hours.

continuing the gradual slackening in the pace of hours reductions. The main changes during 1985 and agreed future changes are shown in Table 2.

Holidays with pay

The trend towards increased entitlements to paid holidays (additional to public or customary holidays) which began to accelerate around the middle of 1979, continued, although at a much slower rate, during 1985. There was an increase in the numbers of those with entitlements of more than four weeks. By the end of 1985, 99 per cent of manual employees subject to national

Table 1 Changes in normal weekly hours

Table 2 Changes in normal weekly hours—industries covered by national negotiating arrangements

.

Opera- tive date	Industry	Esti- mated coverage	Reduction (hours)	Opera tive date
1985				1985
Jan	Cotton spinning and weaving— Lancs, Cheshire, Derbyshire, W. Yorkshire, Greater Manchester	22,000	1 (40>39)	June
	Linen, cotton, handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods—NI (Wages	*	1 (40>39)	July
	Rope, twine and net making—GB (Wages Council)	*	1⁄2 (40>391⁄2)	
April	Brush and broom manufacture	7,500	1 (40>39)	Aug
	Cotton waste reclamation—GB	*	1 (40>39)	Dec
	Fibreboard packaging—UK Flax and hemp preparing,	6,000 *	1 (39>38) 1 (40>39)	1986 Jan
	(Wages Council) Knitwear manufacture—Scotland	4,000	1 (40>39)	April May
	(except Hawick) Linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods—GB (Mease Council)	*	1 (40>39)	
	Malt distilling—Scotland Retail pharmacy trade—England	2,700 35,000	1 (40>39) 1 (40>39)	June
	and Wales Slag industry—Great Britain	350	1 (40>39)	July
мау	Northern Ireland (Wages		1 (40>39)	Sep
	Printing ink and roller making	2,000	1 (39>38)	1087
	Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing—Lancs, Cheshire, Derbyshire,	10,000	¹ ⁄2 (39 ¹ ⁄2>39)	Jan Feb
	Manchester.			Apr

/e ate		mated coverage	(hours)
985 (cd	ont)	30. 25	
une	Carpet manufacturing—GB Jute preparing, spinning and weaving—Dundee (employees not working shifts)	7,000 2,000	¹ / ₂ (40>391/ ₂) 1 (40>39)
	Toy manufacture—GB (Wages Council)		1 (40>39)
uly	Hide and skin markets trade— England and Wales	1,000	1 (40>39)
	Knitwear manufacture—Hawick Rope, twine and net making—GB (Wages Council)	4,000	1 (40>39) 1 (39½>39)
ug ec	Narrow fabrics industry—UK Carpet manufacturing—GB	3,500 7,000	1 (40>39) ½ (39½>39)
986			
an	Aerated water manufacture GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40>39)
pril	Fibreboard packaging—UK	6,000	1/2 (38>371/2)
ay	Wool textile industry—Scotland	7,300	1/2 (40>391/2)
	Wool textile industry—West of England	1,200	1⁄2 (391⁄2>39)
	Wool textile industry—Yorkshire (woollen and worsted spinning and weaving)	32,000	1⁄2 (40>391⁄2)
ine	Food manufacturing industry— GB (Agreement in principle)	30,000	1 (40>39)
ıly	General waste materials reclamation—GB (Wages Council)	*	1 (40>39)
эр	Baking—Ścotland (Independent Employers)	7,000	1 (40>39)
87			
n	Exhibition industry—GB	4,500	1 (36>35)
b	Wool textile industry—Yorkshire (woollen and worsted spinning and weaving)	32,000	1⁄2 (391⁄2>39)
or	Wool textile industry—Scotland	7,300	1/2 (391/2>39)

ments and wages orders because of additions for seniority,

local arrangements, and so on. Table 4 gives details of the

main changes in minimum holiday entitlements arising

from agreements in 1985 where groups of 10,000 or more

workers were involved. A fuller list covering all agreements and wages orders notified to the Department is

available at a cost of £2.00 from Department of Employ-

ment (Statistics A1), Orphanage Road, Watford, WD1 8FP.

Wages Council figures on a comparable basis are not available

collective agreements had a minimum entitlement of four weeks or more and a fifth had a minimum entitlement of five weeks or more. The average was about 22 days. National agreements or wages orders covering about 1¹/₄ million workers provided for increases in holiday entitlement in 1985.

Actual holiday entitlements will tend to be higher than the minimum entitlements laid down in national agree-

Table 3 Holidays with pay

	Percentage of manual workers with basic* holidays of						Percentage	
	Two weeks	Between two and three weeks	Three weeks	Between three and four weeks	Four weeks	Between four and five weeks	Five weeks and over	with extra service entitlement
1972 1973 1974 1975	8 6 1 1	16 9 1 1	39 36 30 17	33 45 40 51	4 4 28 30	Adayaq ata aagu boo ka and 'ova chango mangag si ana angagag	sie micsol w main mical c voraaliy no irroimning of	12 14 20 26
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980		1 1 1 1	18 18 17 7 2	47 47 47 42 24	34 34 35 50 19	55		32 32 36 38 40
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	enginalities renabian a sidim an hi sidim an hi sidicat second		2	11 5 5 5 1	25 21 17 15 16	61 53 60 61 63	1 19 18 19 20	37† 35† 36† 35† 32†

* Additional to public and customary holidays. There are currently eight days of public holidays. † The fall since 1980 is mainly attributable to the deletion from some Wages Council orders and agreements of references to extra service entitlements. This does not necessarily imply that previous arrangements will not continue on a voluntary basis.

FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Industry covered by Change in holidays-with-pay entitlement (excluding public Industry covered by Estimanational agreemen national agreement or ted or customary holidays) with wages order number wages order operative dates shown in of manual brackets employees covered Corn trade-GB 13,000 Increase of 2 days to total 4 Toy manufacture weeks (January 1985) Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 16,000 Road passenger Baking (National Agreement)—E&W Baking (Master transport (Nationa 1 day (April 1985) 14 700 Council)—GB Civil Air Transport 1 additional day to be taken at Bakers)-E&W Christmas 1985 Biscuit manufacture 33,000 Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks (British Airways)-3 days (April 1985) Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks GB Food manufacture-GB 30.000 2 days (April 1985) Telecommunications Chemicals manufacture 45,000 Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks (British Telecom) 4 days (October 1985) (JIC)-GB Paint, varnish and 14,000 Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 3 days (85 Holiday year) lacquer manufacture-UK Retail meat (includin Cotton spinning and 21,000 Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks pork) trade-F&W 2 days (May 1985) Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 1 day (85/86 Holiday year) weaving Wool textiles (Woollen Retail Cooperative 32,000 Societies (Genera and worsted spinning distributive and and weaving) transport workers) GB Clothing manufacturing-GB Retail multiple groce Increase of 1 day and transfer of (Wages Council) GB 1 day of customary holiday to Clothing total 4 weeks 2 days annual manufacturing-NI holiday, 8 days customary (Wages Council) Retail multiple (April 1985) footwear-GB Clothing manufacturing 80,000 and shirtmaking (BCIA)—GB Ceramic manufacture 20,000 Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks General waste mate GB 3 days (1985 holiday year) Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks reclamation-GB Furniture manufacture 64,000 (Wages Council) 1 day (May 1985) Licensed non-reside General printing—E&W 100.000 Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 2 days (October 1985) establishment-G (Wages Council) 20,000 General printing-Increase of 1 day and transfer of Laundering-GB Scotland 1 day of customary holiday to (Wages Council) total 4 weeks 2 days annual Hairdressing undertakings—GE holiday, 8 days customary (October 1985) (Wages Council) Water industry-E&W

Service requirement for 4 weeks 4 days holiday reduced to 7 years' service and for 5 weeks Fire service—GB to 8 years' service (April 1985)

Figures on a comparable basis for the numbers covered by Wages Councils are not available. Figures on the numbers of workers affected by service requirement holiday changes are not ava This entillement includes rest days which fall within the leave period and, as such, is not strictly com

Loose Leaf 'Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

Essential information on the basic rates of wages, hours and holiday entitlement provided for over 200 national collective agreements affecting manual workers or in statutory wages orders.

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Table 4 Recent changes in holiday entitlements

or	Estima- ted number of manual employ- ees covered	Change in holidays-with-pay entitlement (excluding public or customary holidays) with operative dates shown in brackets
	*	Increase of 2 days to total 4 weeks 2 days (June 1985) Increase of 1 day to total 5 weeks
	43,000	(1985 Holiday year)
UK	†	Service requirement for 4 weeks 3 days holiday reduced to 4 years' and to 4 weeks 4 days to 5 years' service (April 1985)
-UK	†	Service requirement for 5 weeks holiday reduced to 20 years' service (Senior technicians etc—6 weeks after 20 years' service) (April 1985)
g	40,000	Increase of 21/2 days to total 3 weeks 21/2 days (March 1985)
I	†	Service requirement for 4 weeks 3 days holiday reduced to 5 years' and for 5 weeks holiday to 10 years' service (April 1985)
ry—	†	Introduction of a further service holiday entitlement of 5 weeks after 13 years' service (1985 holiday year)
	†	Extra service holiday increased by 1 day to total 4 weeks 2 days after 10 years' service (April 1985)
rials	*	Increase of 1 day to total 4 weeks 1 day (July 1985)
ntial B	*	Service requirement for 4 weeks holiday reduced to one year's
	*	Increase of 1 day to total 4
3	*	Any employee other than an apprentice—service requirement for 4 weeks holiday reduced to one year's control (April 1095)
	38,000	Increase of 1 day to total 25 days (January 1985)‡

SPECIAL FEATURE



The National On-Line Manpower Information System (NOMIS)

by A Townsend, M Blakemore, R Nelson and P Dodds

University of Durham

A number of major statistical sources produce comparable data for small areas in the country such as wards and post code sectors. These "building bricks" are then used to produce aggregate statistics for larger areas such as counties, regions and the country as a whole. However, for certain purposes there is interest in knowing more about the small areas themselves or groupings of these small areas which, whilst they may have relevance on the ground, do not conform to standard boundaries for which statistical summaries are prepared. Analyses of this kind can only be made by reference to the original "building bricks". However, the volume of data to be stored and the investment required to manage and analyse them will often be beyond the scope of many potential users. This problem can be further magnified when more complex analyses, including comparisons over time, are required. The Manpower Services Commission's National On-

Line Manpower Information System (NOMIS) solves

these problems. It is designed to store and analyse a wide range of data available for small areas and also to make them available to a wide range of users. The system has been developed on the Northern Universities Multiple Access Computers since 1978. With enhanced computer facilities now installed at the University of Durham, the system is now available for direct use by all interested organisations, whether in central government, local government, business, universities, polytechnics, voluntary or trade associations.

Manpower information

The NOMIS system is already employed by about 60 registered users throughout the DE group and by other government departments, academics engaged on research projects and some local authorities. The project was commissioned initially on a research basis to help handle the large volumes of manpower information available at the local labour market level. Following a successful pilot study in the MSC Northern Region in 1978-80, the system was extended to cover the whole of Great Britain and to encompass a wider range of data sets. Development has taken place in consultation with existing and potential users and with the guidance of geographers and computing staff at the Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne.

Objective

The objective of the system is to provide and further develop a permanent, interactive, on-line manpower information system allowing access to current and historical information on employment, unemployment, vacancies and the census of population. Essentially it permits users to extract, sort, sift and statistically manipulate data as renuired. Used "interactively" from VDUs in most cases, it allows users to select data types and from within them to examine changes over time, variations over space or combinations of both for a variety of variables. The data may be selected for a range of standard geographical areas or these can be "user defined".

The benefits of this interactive on-line system are already manifestly clear. These include easy and rapid access to data on labour markets frequently required by Ministers, MPs, senior officials, local authorities, researchers, academics and members of the public. The system allows more cost effective use of staff resources in MSC's regional offices and elsewhere and enables users to offer a more comprehensive service to their enquirers than would otherwise be possible. It provides improved analytical facilities for MSC staff monitoring trends in local, regional and national labour markets as well as assistance in the preparation of manpower intelligence in both MSC operational planning and the monitoring of various MSC programmes.

Technical features of NOMIS

The system is housed at the University of Durham's computer centre on an AMDAHL V8 computer, using the Michigan Terminal System as the operating system. Fulltime staff of the system have been employed in the Department of Geography since 1980 where the systems manager is Robert Nelson. The data base is regularly updated and information is mounted by the project team usually within 24 hours of its receipt from the Department of Employment as raw uncompressed tapes of data. Given the workpattern of most users the majority of usage is in prime shift between 0930 and 1700 hours, although the system is available at all times subject to computer maintenance schedules. Pressure of computer usage, combined with the requirement to provide interactive simultaneous access by up to 25 users to all data sets, has meant a careful consideration of "data compaction" techniques. In fact a variant of the "coded delta" technique is used (Blakemore and Nelson, 1985) with great success. The Computer Centre uses a PSS (packet switching stream) gateway to the computer for access to this system.

Data available

There are four basic sets of information: employment, unemployment, vacancy and population data. Details for each are determined by what is collected in the first place, what is useful to know and what is practicable to store on a single computer system:

and September 1981; and by:

(claimant based count). October 1982 onwards. onwards.

Vacancies and placings quarterly, May 1984 onwards. ber, 1985 onwards.

Population

Census) April 1981. 1981-2001.



Employees in employment: Aggregate data for local areas by males/females; full-time/part-time and by:

Standard Industrial Classification 1968, June 1971 to 78,

Standard Industrial Classification 1980 for September 1981 (figures for 1984 will become available later this year).

Unemployment: Totals for local areas by males/females; and school leavers: monthly, October 1982 onwards:

"Flow and stock counts of the unemployed": monthly,

Age and duration bands: quarterly, January 1983

Industrial analysis of vacancies unfilled and placings:

Vacancies and placings by occupation: monthly, Septem-

Tables 1-53 of the standard GB Small Area Statistics (1981 Population projections for single-year age bands June

The addition of other data sets, including those of vacancy durations is kept continuously under review. NOMIS has a very comprehensive coverage of unemployment data; with the exception of seasonal adjustments it now includes at ward level, and aggregates thereof, all unemployment data regularly published at national or other levels in the "Labour Market Data" pages of *Employment Gazette*. Full details are retained back to 1978 (but not listed above) of the previous count of unemployed registrants, with a summary series of data back to June 1972.

Geographical basis of data

Most of the above data sets are available at a wide range of geographical scales, founded principally upon the Department of Employment Group's adoption of the ward area as the principal statistical "building brick":

> Parliamentary constituencies Wards \rightarrow Districts \rightarrow Counties \rightarrow Regions Local Education Authorities Travel to work areas (1984) Other MSC administrative areas

A previous complaint of many geographers and planners was that it was impossible to sum population data to the same boundaries as those used in DE and MSC statistics. NOMIS in fact provides *unemployment* data and 1981 *population* data for *all* the above areas although population projections are confined to Local Education Authority areas. Census of Employment data for 1981 are available at Jobcentre area level and for current travel-to-work areas, districts, counties and regions. Data for 1971 to 1978 is available at Jobcentre area level, 1978 travel-to-work areas, counties and regions. Vacancy data continue to be collected at Jobcentre area only.

Some other DE statistics are on the basis of Employment Office areas for earlier years. To cope with the opening and closure of offices over the period since 1971, NOMIS adopts a set of "amalgamated office areas" to provide as far as possible a consistent geographical basis for these statistics; although the data will reflect changes in the basis of collecting statistics, such as the change in unemployment statistics from a registrant to a claimant basis in 1982.

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NOMIS can provide any subset of the aggregations already defined. Users can define their own specialised area definitions and can adduce other aggregations for purposes of comparison. The on-line help system has a search facility which details which units of a certain type are contained within a particular region. For ward level data a search technique exists to list wards within any standard geographical area.

Industrial or occupational classification

NOMIS provides several levels of aggregation of standard industrial and occupational classifications.

Accessing NOMIS

Using the simple set of commands the user can extract, sort, sift and statistically analyse the data to obtain the desired results. Output is usually obtained immediately as hard copy, but there are options to:

- (i) Download data in tabular form to a micro-computer or remote mainframe for further manipulation or local printing.
- (ii) Direct the output to the Durham University line/ laser printer for posting on, usually within 48 hours. Communications with the system are mainly by use of telephone dial-up although there is increasing use of PSS and the Joint Academic Network (JANET) is used by academics. A wide variety of terminals are recognised by the Durham computer system. The nine Manpower Intelligence Units currently use "dumb" terminals or APRICOT micro computers with a suitable modem to effect access. After contact has been established, access to the system is by a unique identifier and password.

In order to manipulate the data further, the user simply needs to add the relevant commands rather than having to re-specify the complete command string each time.

Analysis of data

Consultations with local authorities after a trial period of use indicated that it is the capacity to undertake analytical procedures, as well as to compare a wide range of areas, which is the principal benefit of NOMIS. The simplest analyses provide for the application of percentage values to the component elements of a table. The structure thus provided can be compared with, for instance, the national average by means of "location quotients" which compare an area's share of employment in a particular industry with a user-defined bench mark areas' share of employment in that industry. Percentage change can be quickly calculated between any pairs of dates and combined with the previous structural data through "shift-share" analysis, which allows users to evaluate the relative importance of a particular industrial category by differentiating between the influence of local concentration of industry in that category and localised shifts within it. "Chi-square" techniques can also be applied to express the absolute change observed between two time periods and compare it with the change that would be expected if the area were to experience the change of some other area and adjusting for the actual magnitude of change. There are also specialised output structures, such as the median duration of unemployment and the likelihood of becoming and remaining unemployed.



Mapping of data

Eventually all data on the system can, when converted into ratios, be mapped using five or more shades of black and white or of three colours. The basis of mapping lies in the storage of "digitised" map files based on the whole country's wards. From these it is possible to build to any of the spatial hierarchies which use wards as their "building block" (parliamentary constituencies, regions, counties, travel-to-work areas etc), and to extract subsets of the country for specific regional or local mapping in the GIMMS mapping system, which provides the high quality cartographic results given in the facsimile example in this article. Maps are printed at Durham and posted to the user.

Retrieving data

No knowledge of computer programming is needed to access NOMIS data. A simple routine provides entry to the NOMIS programmes. To retrieve data from this system, the user simply specifies a group of five basic commands. These are data type, time period, geographical area, sex category and an output command which dictates the form of the table required. For example, to produce a table showing unemployment for each of the current travel to work areas in West Midlands at December 1985 the following commands are required:

Data=WPN Date=1285 1984TTWA=111-132 Sex=MALE, FEMALE, ALL Item=1 Print

In the above example the data type is WPN (Ward-based Press Notice), the time period is 1285 (December 1985), the geographical area specification is the travel to work areas in the West Midlands region, the sex category is defined as male, female and total and the Item command points to the Published Unemployment totals. The output command PRINT produces a simple table which lists data for each travel to work area on the date specified as shown below:

West Midlands Region: Unemployed claimants December 1985

	Male	Female	All	1984 TTWA Name
1	86,003	35,198	121,201	Birmingham
2	4,558	2,456	7,014	Burton-on-Trent
3	24,911	11,997	36,908	Coventry and Hinckley
4	31,941	13,514	45,455	Dudley and Sandwell
5	1,592	967	2.559	Evesham
6	3.478	1.949	5.427	Hereford and Leominster
7	3.586	1.974	5,560	Kidderminster
8	669	436	1,105	Leek
9	1.082	570	1,652	Ludlow
10	1.677	755	2,432	Malvern and Ledbury
11	1,156	623	1,779	Oswestry
12	3.146	2.048	5 194	Bugby and Daventry
13	3,242	1,589	4.831	Shrewsbury
14	4 140	2 635	6 775	Stafford
15	15 722	7 914	23,636	Stoke
16	9.037	3 552	12 589	Telford and Bridgporth
17	716	443	1 159	Littoyeter and Ashbourne
18	18 701	7 4 9 9	26,200	Walsall
19	4 551	2,660	7 211	Wanwick
20	1 226	663	1 880	Whitehurch and Market Dravtor
21	18 572	7 166	25 738	Wolverhampton
22	4 241	2 187	6 128	Worcester
22	242 047	109 705	252 742	Column totalo

Costs

Costs to a user organisation comprise those of (i) equipment; (ii) communications costs; (iii) computer usage of the Durham University Computer; (iv) a small surcharge to cover costs of data collection (as required by government policy since January 1985); and (v) costs of a user's manual, update newsletters and help and assistance (these latter charges are varied according to the level of support required by different kinds of user).

Contact

For further details all intending users are invited to write to:

Julian Stocks Room W807 Training Division Manpower Services Commission Moorfoot Sheffield S1 4PQ Tel. 0742 703787.

Conclusion

NOMIS has proved a valuable tool in day to day office use in the whole network of MSC regional offices, in central decision-making and in academic use; for examples of the latter, see the references below. It provides a good example of the increased use of new information technology in British public life.

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Acknowledgements

The present NOMIS System has been developed at the University of Durham, Department of Geography, since 1981, designed and programmed by Robert Nelson. This followed an initial contract of 1978 between Manpower Services Commission (MSC) and the Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne, this project being led by Professors David Rhind and John Goddard. It has achieved operational status since 1982 and the present contract due to run until 1989, involves Robert Nelson as designer and system programmer; Peter Dodds as mapping supervisor, and overall direction by Alan Townsend and Michael Blakemore.

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Trends in labour statistics

Summary

The economy is well into a fifth vear of continuous expansion. though the underlying rate of growth, adjusted for the effects of the coal strike, may be slowing slightly. The average measure of GDP is estimated to be broadly unchanged between the second and third quarters of 1985, but was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier, after allowing for the effects of the miners' strike

Output of the production industries, adjusted for the miners' strike. is provisionally estimated to have risen by 0.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1985 compared with the previous quarter, to a level of 2.0 per cent higher compared with a year earlier. Manufacturing output in the quarter to December rose by 1 per cent compared with the previous quarter and was 3.5 per cent higher than in the final quarter of 1984

Consumers' expenditure was unchanged in the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter and was about 21/2 per cent above its level in the corresponding quarter a year ago. The volume of retail sales in the three months to January 1986 rose by about 1 per cent compared with the previous three months, and was 31/2 per cent higher than a year previously

Total investment in the economy rose by 2 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1985. However, the level in the third quarter was 2 per cent lower than the comparable period a year ago.

The total volume of stocks in the

Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups



Commentary

billion in the third quarter of 1985 and by about £0.6 billion over the year to the third quarter

The employed labour force in Great Britain increased by 219,000 in the year to September. The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries increased by 2,000 in December but decreased by an average of 7,000 a month over the fourth quarter of 1985. There is no reason to think economy increased by about £0.1 that the figure for December indi-

1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985

cates a change in the gradual downward trend

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding schoolleavers) increased by 21,000 in the month to January following a rise of 18,000 in December after three consecutive falls. Unemployment figures show substantial monthly variations and it is too early to assume a change from the broadly flat trend seen from May to Novembe

anuary 1980 = 100

The underlying increase in aver age earnings in the year to Decem ber 1985 was about 71/2 per cent The actual increase was highe than this because of the net effect of temporary factors.

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the index of retail prices was 5.5 per cent in January compared with 5.7 per cent in December.



The average measure of GDP is provisionally estimated to have been broadly unchanged between the second and third quarters of 1985 but was 31/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. After broad adjustment for the effects of the miners' strike, GDP rose by about 2 per cent on a year earlier. The miners' strike had little effect on the change between the second and third quarters of 1985

GDP (output) exhibited the same pattern except that after adjusting for the effects of the NUM dispute output in the third quarter was nearly 21/2 per cent higher than a year earlier

The results of the CBI's January Quarterly Industrial Trends Enquiry show a slight pick-up in business confidence since October but the trends in output, orders and manufacturing employment have all worsened. The survey continues to



show an outlook of falling output growth and it reports the first decline in orders, including export orders, since 1983. Prospects for manufacturing employment are the worst for two years.

Output of the production industries is provisionally estimated to have risen by 1/2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1985 compared with the previous quarter, and was 51/2 per cent higher than a year earier, of which 31/2 per cent was attributable to the recovery from the coal strike. Manufacturing output increased by 1 per cent in the quarter to December, and was 31/2 per cent above the level of a year ago.

Consumers' expenditure on the provisional estimate, was unchanged in the fourth quarter of 1985 but was nearly 21/2 per cent higher than a year ago. For 1985 as a whole Consumers' expenditure was also about 21/2 per cent higher than in 1984; spending on consumer durables, including cars, rose by about 5 per cent while spending on other categories increased by about 2 per cent. The volume of retail sales, which accounts for about half of consumers expenditure, n the three months to January 1986 was provisionally estimated to be 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 31/2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Capital investment in the whole economy was 2 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1985 than in the previous quarter but 9 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1985 and 2 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1984. However the recent quarterly path of fixed investment reflects some bringing for-

ward of expenditure into the first quarter of 1985 in advance of the reduction in first year capital allowances in April 1985. Investment by manufacturing industries (including leased assets) in the third quarter of 1985 was 2 per cent higher than in the second quarter and over 1 per cent higher compared with a year earlier. Investment by construction, distribution and financial industries (excluding assets leased to manufacturers) rose by nearly 4 per cent in the third guarter of 1985 but was nearly 1 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1984

The DTI Investment Intentions Survey for 1986 and 1987 suggests a rise of about 1 per cent in investment by the manufacturing, construction, distribution and selected service industries in 1986 and a further small increase in 1987 Within this broad industrial grouping investment in manufacturing is expected to fall by 2 per cent in 1986 with little change in 1987; on the other hand, investment by the construction, distribution, and selected service industries is expected to rise by 2 per cent in 1986 with a further small increase in 1987



S2 FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

The total volume of stocks in the economy increased by £82 million in the third quarter of 1985, following the resumed stockbuilding in the previous quarter, when stocks rose by £415 million. In the year to the third quarter of 1985, stocks increased by £599 million. The volume of stocks in manufacturing industries increased by £50 million in the third guarter of 1985, but there was little change over the year to September. Retailers increased their stocks by £115 million in the third quarter of 1985 but there were falls of £170 million in wholesaling and £76 million in the energy and water supply industries. Over the year to the third quarter of 1985, retailers' stocks increased by £384 million while stocks held by the wholesalers and the energy and water supply industries fell by £201 million and £351 million respectively

The public sector borrowing requirement (not seasonally adjusted) in January is provisionally estimated at -£4.5 billion (that is, a net repayment). In the first ten months of the financial year 1985-86 the PSBR totalled £3.2 billion. compared with £7.8 billion in the same period last year.

Sterling MO rose by 11/2 per cent in the banking month to mid-lanuary, and by 41/2 per cent over the year to January. This compares with its target range of 3-7 per cent for the 1985-86 financial year. Sterling M3 grew by less than 1/4 per cent in the month to mid-January and by 14 per cent over the year; Sterling M3 is not currently subject to a target range

Sterling's effective exchange rate index continued to fall during January mainly due to oil price worries. The index stood at an average of 76.6 (1975=100) in the month compared with 79.1 in December and 71.5 in January 1985. Sterling fell more against European currencies than against the US dollar in January

\$3

UK base rates were raised by per cent to 121/2 per cent on 8 Janu ary, after remaining unchanged at 111/2 per cent since July 1985.

The balance of payments in the fourth quarter of 1985 is estimated to have shown a surplus of £1.4 billion compared with a surplus of £1.2 billion in the previous quarter In 1985 as a whole the current account was in surplus for the sixth successive year by about £31/2 bill lion following a surplus of £1.1 bil lion in 1984. However, it is estimated that the miners' strike reduced these surpluses by over £11/4 billion and £23/4 billion respectively

Visible trade was in broad balance in the last quarter of 1985 but in deficit by £2.1 billion in 1985 as a whole Within the total the surplus on trade in oil was £8.2 billion in 1985 while the deficit on non-oil trade was £10.3 billion This compares with a deficit on non-oil trade of £11.2 billion in 1984.

The volume of exports rose by 4 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with the previous three months to a level the same as a year ago. The underlying level of non-oil export volume appears to have risen a little in recent months. The volume of imports rose by 3 per cent in the quarter to December though its level was 11/2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. The underlying level of non-oil import volume continues to rise.

World outlook

The fall in world oil prices since early December will, if sustained, have significant effects on the distribution of wealth in the world economy. The fall in oil prices from about \$27 per barrel to about \$15 in early February could reduce OPEC oil export revenues sharply in 1986 if oil prices remain at this level. In particular this will affect the indebted oil producing countries such as Nigeria, Mexico, Venezuela and Indonesia, who together produce about 45 per cent of OPEC oil output



The oil price fall will benefit oil consuming countries, not only by reducing the cost of oil imports, but also by reducing inflation and interest rates, thus boosting demand. A 30 per cent fall in oil prices might reduce average OECD inflation by about 2 per cent immediately and raise output by about 1 per cent. Estimates for Germany suggest the oil price fall is likely to reduce inflation to below 1 per cent this year, increase output growth to nearly 5 per cent and reduce unemployment by about 300,000 in 1987.

The US is both a major oil importer and producer. The US will benefit from cheaper oil imports and the lower interest rates that should accompany the reduction in inflation. This will facilitate some reduction in the US fiscal deficit. The shift in wealth from OPEC to other

countries less inclined to invest in Iy unchanged since the middle of US markets may also weaken the dollar, which should further help to lessen the US trade deficit Offsetting these benefits is the loss of wealth due to a lower valuation of oil

Finally there should be some benefit for all countries from the expansion of world output and trade that are likely to result from permanently lower oil prices.

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to December 1985 was about 71/2 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to November. This rate of increase has been maintained broad-

1984 The actual increase in the year to December 8.9 per cent was higher than the estimated underlying increase because of temporary factors. Industrial action in the coal industry temporarily reduced average earnings in December 1984, inflating the 12 month change by about 1 per cent. The net effect of change in the timing of pay settlements was to inflate the actual increase by about 1/4 per cent. The underlying monthly rate of

increase in average weekly earnings averaged about 3/4 per cent in the three months ending Decem-

In production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to December was about 83/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to

1984

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S4 FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE November. Within this sector, the inderlying increase in average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries was also about 83/4 per cent, similar to the increase in the year to November. The actual increases in the year to December for production and manufacturing industries were 12.0 per cent and 9.2 per cent, respectively. The former was substantially affected by the reduced earnings during the coal dispute in December 1984.

In the three months to December, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 4.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Retail prices

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index fell to 5.5 per cent in January from the 5.7 per cent recorded in December.

Between December and January the overall level of prices rose by 0.2 per cent compared with an increase of 0.4 per cent for the corresponding period a year earlier. Increases in rail fares, the prices of bread fresh vegetables and alcoholic drinks combined with small increases across a range of other goods and services. Against these there were considerable price reductions in the winter sales of household durables and clothing and falls in petrol prices.

The tax and prices index increased by 4.4 per cent in the year to January compared with 4.6 per cent recorded for December. Between December and January the index rose by 0.3 per cent.





The price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry has fallen progressively below corresponding 1984 levels in the past seven months. In January it was 7.1 per cent lower than in January 1985. The index rose over the month by 0.3 per cent, but on a seasonally adjusted basis it fell by

0.4 per cent The increase in the price index for home sales of manufactured products measured over the 12 months to January was little changed at 5.2 per cent compared to 5.1 per cent recorded for December. Between December and Janu-

ary the index rose by 0.8 per cent.

The seasonally-adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) was 3,204,900 in January, an increase of 21,000 since December. This increase follows a rise of 18,000 in December after three consecutive monthly falls. During the six months to January the level increased by an average of 5,000 per month compared with an average rise of 9,000 over the previous six months to July 1985 and 12,000 in the six months to January 1985. The relatively sharp rise in the month to January is associated with a higher inflow into unemployment than is usual at this time of the year. The employment and training measures are still having a significant impact on the trend in unemployment, notably with the continuing build-up of the Community Programme. This has reduced the count by about 5,000 extra per month over the past six

vacancies

months Over the past six months male unemployment has increased by an

average of 3,000 per month, the same increase as in the six months to July 1985. Unemployment among women has risen by an average of nearly 2,000 per month since July compared with 5,000 per month over the previous six months

ment in the UK increased by 135,000 between December and January to 3,408,000 (14.1 per cent

In December (the latest available date) the average rate of inflation for OECD countries (4.6 per cent) and EC countries (5.0 per cent) remained lower than that recorded for the UK (5.7 per cent)

Unemployment and

The recorded total of unemploy-

of all employees). This increase resulted from an increase of 2.000 in school leavers and an increase of 133,000 among adults. Taking account of an estimated seasonal increase of about 112,000 among adults, the seasonally adjusted increase among adults was 21,000.

The December total included 101,000 school leavers aged under 18, an increase of 2,000 since December and some 8,000 less than in January 1985.

The number of people assisted by the employment and training measures at the end of December was 670,000. There was an increase in the number on the Community Programme as part of the expansion provided for the 1985 Budget and an increase in the numbers on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. There were falls in the numbers assisted under the Youth Training Scheme, the Young Workers Scheme and the Job Release Scheme. It is estimated that at the end of December about 495,000 people were in jobs, training or earretirement as a result of the schemes, instead of an equivalent number claiming unemployment benefits.

The regional pattern in the three months to January compared with the previous three months showed that East Anglia. Yorkshire and Humberside and Northern Ireland had the largest increases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (0.2 percentage points) this compared with no change in the UK as a whole. The South West and East Midlands had increases of 0.1 percentage points, and in Wales there was a fall of 0.1 percentage points

International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates-three months to December compared with the previous three months unless otherwise stated-rose by 0.7 per cent

in Denmark (to October), 0.5 per cent in Greece (to November), 0.4 per cent in Italy (to October) and Austria, 0.2 per cent in Finland (to October) and Japan (to November) and 0.1 per cent in Sweden (to October); did not change in Spain (to October) and the United Kingdom (to January); and fell in Germany and Canada by 0.1 per cent, in the United States by 0.2 per cent, in France, Ireland and the Netherlands (to November) by 0.3 per cent, in Norway (to November) and Australia by 0.4 per cent and in Belgium by 0.6 per cent.

In January the number unemployed for over one year was 1,372,000 compared with 1,352,000 in October and 1,316,000 in January 1985. The increase of 20,000 since October compares with an increase of 39,000 over the corresponding period a year ago. The rate of growth in long-term unemployment has continued to slow down and the numbers, except for the longest duration groups, are close to stabilising. However, there are now 208,000 unemployed for over five years, an increase of 89,000 since last January.

The number of unemployed aged under 25 was 1,247,000 in January 2,000 in December 1985 (sea-

compared with 1.245.000 in October and 1,286,000 in January 1985. The increase of 2,000 between October and January compares with an unchanged level over the same period last year.

The number of unemployed aged over 25 was 2,161,000 in January compared with 2,032,000 in October and 2,055,000 in January 1985. There was an increase of 129,000 between October and January, compared with an increase of 116,000 over the same period a year ago.

The stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted and excluding Community Programme vacancies) fell by 2,000 in the month to January to stand at 160,000. Community Programme vacancies increased by 600 in the month. The fall in the stock of unfilled vacancies is the result of sharp reductions in both inflows and outflows of notified vacancies

Employment

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain increased by





Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment

monthly estimates are fluctuating erratically and there is no reason to think that this figure indicates a change in the gradual downward trend. The average change over the final quarter of 1985 was a decrease of 7.000 per month, which compares with a decrease of 3.000 per month over the preceding quarter (ending September) and virtually no change during the final quarter of 1984.

The latest period for which employees estimates for the whole economy and figures for the employed labour force (which comprises employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces) are available is September 1985. The estimates have been slightly revised in the light of further information now available and to reflect the annual updating of the seasonal adjustment. The revised estimate of the increase over the year to September 1985 is 219,000 and the figure for the period from March 1983 to September 1985 is now 711,000. The revised figures still show the general picture of a slower increase in the first nine months of 1985 than between June 1983 and December 1984.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries was 12.5 million hours a week in December (seasonally adjusted) and the average over the quarter was about one-fifth of the total lost.

sonally adjusted). However, the 12.07 million hours a week. This continues the high level of overtime which remained around 12 million hours a week for most of 1985. Short-time working resulted in

the loss of 0.29 million hours a week in manufacturing industries in December 1985, giving an average of 0.33 million hours a week lost over the quarter. The number of hours lost per week has been 0.5 million or less each month since December 1984.

Industrial stoppages

The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in January, is provisionally estimated as 183,000. This compares with 172,000 in December 1985, 2, 132,000 in January last year and an average of 1,104,000 for January during the ten-year period 1976 to 1985. Comparisons over the past year are affected by the miners' strikes, which accounted for 2,007,000 of the total number of days lost in January 1985. Of the days lost in January 1986,

about half were due to stoppages by teachers and university lecturers. A dispute in the metal manufacturing industry was responsible for

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

and the second	GDP		Output								Income				
	measure	e ^{1,2}	GDP ^{1, 3, 4}		Index of	output U.K	.5	1.10	Index of		Real per	rsonal	Gross t	rading	
					Productio	on s ^{1,6}	Manufact	turing s ^{1,7}	OECD	5n 5 ¹	income	DIE	compar	lies ⁸	
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1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	100·0 98·5 100·4 103·7 106·1	-2·3 -1·5 1·9 3·3 2·3	100·0 98·3 100·1 103·1 106·2	-2.9 -1.7 1.8 3.0 3.0	100-0 96-6 98-4 101-9 103-2 R 108-2	-6.7 -3.4 1.9 3.6 1.3 R 4.8	100-0 94-0 94-2 96-9 100-7 103-9	-8.8 -6.0 0.2 2.9 3.9 3.2	100.0 R 100.1 96.6 99.6 106.9	-0.7 0.1 R -3.5 3.1 7.3	100.0 97.6 97.9 100.3 102.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.3 \\ -2.4 \\ +0.3 \\ 2.5 \\ 2.3 \\ \end{array} $	18.0 18.3 21.1 25.0 31.5	-1.4 2.0 15.2 18.4 25.7	
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1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108·7 110·0 109·7	3.0 4.9 3.3	108·6 109·9 110·2	2·9 4·2 3·6	106·5 R 108·4 R 108·6 R 109·2	2·1 R 6·1 R 5·8 R 5·4	103-1 R 103-9 R 104-0 R 104-8	3·6 R 3·8 R 2·3 R 3·3	109-0 110-0 R 110-8 R	3·9 R 4·0 R 2·6 R	103·4 104·6 104·8	2.0 3.3 2.5	9·3 9·9 10·3	27·2 38·2 22·3	
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-	£ billion		1980 = 1	00	£ billion	Contraction of the	£ billion	1	£ billion	1	£ billion	1	£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	137.0 136.5 137.6 142.8 145.1 148.6	-0.4 -0.4 0.8 3.8 1.6 2.4	100.0 100.2 102.2 107.1 110.7 115.3	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.6 \\ 0.2 \\ 2.0 \\ 4.8 \\ 3.4 \\ 4.2 \end{array} $	41.59 37.71 40.12 41.94 45.36	-5.2 -9.3 6.4 4.5 8.2	7·3 5·7 5·6 R 5·6 6·4	-10·9 -22·1 -1·8 R -0·7 14·7	8.6 8.6 R 9.3 R 9.7 R 11.1 R	-1.4 -1.1 7.8 4.2 14.8	48.9 48.9 49.4 50.2 50.9	1.3 0.1 R 0.9 1.8 1.3	-2.88 -2.48 -1.12 0.67 R -0.14 R	14 14 ¹ / ₂ 10-10 ¹ / ₄ 9 9 ¹ / ₂ -9 ³ / ₄	19·6 13·6 9·6 10·9 9·1	5.6 4.4 4.0 6.7 6.6
1984 Q3 Q4	36·1 36·6	0·1 1·2	111-3 R 112-6 R	3-3 R 3-3 R	11-36 11-46	9·0 5·7	1.6 1.7	17·3 13·0	2·9 R 2·9 R	20·6 12·0	12·8 12·8	2.4 1.4	-0.16 +0.40	10½ 9½-9¾	8·8 9·1	5·2 6·6
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	Export v	olume ¹	Import vo	olume ¹	Visible balance ¹	³ Current balance ¹³	Effective rate ^{+1, 10}	exchange	Relative labour o	unit osts ^{1, 17}	Tax and index ⁺¹⁸	prices	Producer	prices ind	ex ^{†7, 18, 19}	
									R			-	Materials a	and fuels	Home sal	es
	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 10	10	£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 1	100	1980 =	100	Jan 197	8 = 100	1980 = 10	00	1980 = 10	00
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	100-0 99-3 101-9 103-8 112-3 118-9	0·9 -0·7 2·6 R 1·9 8·2 5·9	100.0 96.3 101.5 109.7 121.6 126.3	-5.4 -3.7 5.4 8.1 10.8 3.9	1.4 R 3.4 2.3 -0.8 -4.1 -2.1	3·1 R 6·2 R 4·0 3·1 1·1 3·5	96·1 95·3 90·7 83·3 78·7 R 78·2	10·1 -0·8 R -4·8 -8·2 -5·5 R -0·6	100.0 105.1 101.5 96.7 96.2	19·5 R 5·1 -3·4 -4·7 -0·5	132.8 152.5 167.4 174.1 180.8 190.3	17·3 14·8 9·8 4·0 3·9 5·2	100.0 109.2 117.2 125.3 135.5 [137.7]	8.5 9.2 7.3 7.0 8.1 [1.6]	100.0 109.5 118.0 124.5 132.1 [139.4]	14·0 9·5 7·8 5·4 R 6·2 R [5·5]
1984 Q3 Q4	110·0 119·6	7·2 10·5	123·0 129·4	12·5 12·3	-1.6 -1.3	-0·3 0·5	78-0 75-1	-8·1 -9·7	96·5 94·3	-1.8 -4.5	181-3 183-8	3.5 3.6	134·1 140·2	7.5 9.2	132·8 134·5	6·2 6·1
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	120.5 120.6 115.0 119.6	9·2 10·4 4·5 0·0	128·5 126·0 123·7 127·1	12·3 5·2 0·6 -1·8	-1.3 -0.2 -0.5 0.0	-0.4 1.4 1.2 1.4	72·1 78·9 82·1 79·8	-11.8 -1.1 R 5.3 6.3	93·1 102·6	-4.7 6.5	186·5 191·0 191·6 192·0	4·4 6·4 5·7 4·5	146·3 138·8 133·1 [132·7]	9·5 R 3·4 R -0·7 [-5·3]	136-6 139-4 140-2 [141-4]	5·9 5·6 5·6 [5·1]
1985 July Aug Sep	117·0 113·4 114·6	9·2 5·1 4·6 R	123·0 123·3 124·7	6·4 4·1 0·5 R	-0.1 -0.2 -0.2	0.5 R 0.3 R 0.3 R	83·2 81·7 81·3	1.7 3.6 5.2 R		1 	191-3 191-8 191-7	6·3 5·5 5·2	133-9 132-8 132-7	-0·1 -0·3 -1·8	139·9 140·1 140·5	5·6 5·7 5·5
Oct Nov Dec	119·1 118·9 R 120·7	1.3 1.3 R 0.1	125·7 129·1 126·5	-4.5 -2.4 -1.7	-0.0 -0.1 0.1	0·4 0·3 0·7	80·4 80·0 79·1	5·2 5·7 6·3			191·4 192·1 192·4	4·3 4·3 4·6	131-3 [132-1] [134-8]	-4·8 [-5·1] [-6·0]	140·9 [141·5] [141·8]	5·1 [5·2] [5·1]

76.6

6.6

Votes.

- For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
 Not seasonally adjusted.
 (1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier. (2) (3)
 - Ver earlier. For details of GOP measures see Economic Trends November 1981. For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984

- p. 72. Gop at factor cost. Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators. Production Industries: sic divisions 1 to 4. Manufacturing Industries: sic divisions 2 to 4. Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net of stock appreciation.

- (9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.

R = Revised.

[135.2] [-7.1] [142.9] [5.2]

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

(15) Series show the percentage charges of a state of the series of the seri (18) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
 (19) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.

EMPLOYMENT Working population 1.1

Quarter	Employees	in employment	a state and	Self-employed	НМ	Employed	Unemployed	Working
	Male	Female	All	 persons (with or without employees)[†] 	Forces§	labour force‡		population‡
UNITÉD KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1983 Mar	11.923	8.960	20.883	2 208	321	23.412	3 172	26 595
June	11,940	9,108	21,048	2,221	322	23,591	2,984	26,575
Sep	11,984	9,167	21,151	2,289	325	23,766	3,167	26,933
Dec	11,905	9,265	21,170	2,358	325	23,853	3,079	26,932
1984 Mar	11,815	9,204	21,019	2,426	326	23,771	3,143	26,914
June	11,841	9,323	21,164	2,494	326	23,984	3,030	27,014
Sep	11,897	9,358	21,255	[2,526]	328	24,108	3,284	27,392
Dec	11,841	9,465	21,306	[2,557]	327	24,190	3,219	27,409
1985 Mar	11,731 R	9,411 R	21,143 R	[2,588]	326	24,057 R	3,268	27,325 R
June	11,765 R	9,529 R	21,294 R	[2,620]	326	24,240 R	3,179	27,418 R
Sep	11,788 R	9,558 R	21,346 R	[2,651]	326	24,323 R	3,346 B	27,582 R
UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal variation 983 Mar	11,983	9,029	21,012	2,208	321	23,541		26,687
June	11,942 R	9,087 R	21,029 R	2,221	322	23,572 R		26,669 R
Sep	11,918 R	9,154	21,072	2,289	325	23,687 R		26,782 R
Dec	11,904 R	9,227 R	21,131 R	2,358	325	23,814 R		26,885 R
984 Mar	11,875 R	9,271	21,146 R	2,426	326	23,898		27,014 R
June	11,845 R	9,301 R	21,146 R	2,494	326	23,966 R		27,111 R
Sep	11,833 R	9,346	21,179 R	[2,526]	328	24,033 R		27,245 R
Dec	11,838 R	9,426 R	21,264 R	[2,557]	327	24,148 R		27,360 R
985 Mar	11,790 R	9,478 R	21,269 R	2,588	326	24,183 R		27,423 R
June	11,769 R	9,507 R	21,276 R	2,620	326	24,222 R		27,515 R
Sep	11,725 R	9,548 R	21,273 R	2,651	326	24,250 R		27,438 B

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

THOUSAND

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

GRE. BRIT	AT	All indus and serv	tries ices	Product	ion and ction	Product	ion es	Manufac industri	cturing es	Service industrie	S			a states a		and the second		
SIC 1	980				45	15					N. S. Marine							
		Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
Divis or Cla	ions asses	0-9		1-5	En la art	1-4		2-4		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34
1981	June	21,386	21,364 R	7,910	7,919	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109	13,132	13,093 R	343	344	355	544	379	891	857
1982	June	20,927	20,907 R	7,494	7,505 R	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,047 R	345	329	346	508	365	846	825
1983	June	20,583	20,564 R	7,138	7,150 R	6,152	6,161	5,502	5,510	13,105	13,065 R	339	313	337	462	344	784	818
	Dec	20,703	20,673	7,085	7,080	6,098	6,092	5,460	5,455	13,271	13,248	348	301	336	453	341	775	827
1984	Feb Mar	20,556	20,683	7,011 7,005	7,042 R 7,034	6,036 6,037	6,063 6,057 R	5,406 5,410	5,433 5,429 R	13,217	13,304 R	335	297 295	334 333	449 449	338 339	767 765	824 828
	April May June	20,702	20,683 R	6,993 6,993 6,997	7,025 R 7,016 R 7,010 R	6,027 6,031 6,036	6,052 R 6,048 6,046	5,403 5,408 5,415	5,427 R 5,424 5,424	13,374	13,333 R	331	293 291 290	332 332 331	450 448 444	340 341 341	766 770 772	826 828 830
	July Aug Sep	20,790	20,714	7,014 7,019 7,030	6,997 R 6,986 R 6,988 R	6,050 6,050 6,060	6,034 R 6,024 R 6,028	5,431 5,432 5,443	5,415 5,407 R 5,412	13,400	13,384	360	289 288 288	330 330 330	445 445 448	342 343 344	770 769 773	832 833 836
	Oct Nov Dec	20,839	20,798 R	7,020 7,008 6,991	6,987 6,981 R 6,982 R	6,054 6,046 6,033	6,028 R 6,025 R 6,025 R	5,439 5,431 5,419	5,414 R 5,410 R 5,411 R	13,509	13,480 R	339	287 287 286	328 328 328	446 444 444	343 343 341	772 773 773	837 837 841
1985	Jan Feb Mar	20,679 R	20,805 R	6,936 6,929 6,920	6,967 R 6,960 R 6,949	5,982 5,981 5,977	6,014 R 6,008 5,996 R	5,372 5,372 5,369	5,404 R 5,398 5,389 R	13,438 R	13,524 R	321	284 283 282	326 326 325	441 441 441	340 340 339	770 774 776	834 833 834
	April May June	20,831 R	20,813 R	6,903 6,905 6,900	6,935 R 6,928 R 6,914 R	5,963 5,968 5,967	5,987 R 5,985 5,976 R	5,358 5,366 5,371	5,382 R 5,383 R 5,379 R	13,602 R	13,561 R	329	280 277 271	325 324 325	439 440 439	338 340 340	774 777 775	831 830 832
	July Aug Sep	20,883 R	20,810 R	6,920 R 6,912 6,917	6,902 R 6,880 R 6,876 R	5,986 R 5,978 5,982	5,970 5,952 R 5,950	5,396 5,394 5,400	5,380 R 5,369 R 5,369	13,609 R	13,595 R	357	266 262 260	323 322 323	441 439 439	341 340 340	782 780 782	834 836 837
	Oct Nov Dec		I	[6,900] R [6,877] R 6,863	[6,867] R [6,849] R 6,853	5,965 R 5,942 R 5,928	5,939 R 5,919 R 5,919	5,386 R 5,366 R 5,355	5,361 R 5,345 R 5,347				257 254 250	[322] R [321] R [323]	438 R 434 R 431	340 340 338	778 R 777 775	837 R 836 R

See footnote to table 1.1.

S8 FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

							mg popu		THOUSAND
Quarter	Contraction of the second	Employees	in employment*		Self-employed	HM	Employed	Unemployed	Working
		Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)*	Forcess	force‡		population
GREAT Unadjus 1983 M	BRITAIN sted for seasonal variation ar	11,672	8,746	20,418	2,147	321	22,886	3,059	25,945
Ji	une	11,691	8,892	20,583	2,160	322	23,065	2,871	25,935
Si	ep	11,735	8,949	20,684	2,228	325	23,238	3,044	26,282
Di	ec	11,657	9,046	20,703	2,297	325	23,325	2,961	26,286
1984 M	lar	11,570	8,986	20,556	2,365	326	23,248	3,022	26,270
Ju	Jne	11,595	9,106	20,702	2,433	326	23,461	2,911	26,372
Se	ep	11,649	9,141	20,790	[2,465]	328	23,583	3,157	26,739
Di	ec	11,594	9,245	20,839	[2,496]	327	23,662	3,100	26,762
1985 M	lar	11,487 R	9,192 R	20,679 R	2,527	326	23,533 R	3,146	26,678 R
Ju	une	11,521 R	9,311 R	20,831 R	2,559	326	23,716 R	3,057	26,773 R
Si	ep	11,543 R	9,340 R	20,883 R	2,590	326	23,798 R	3,220 R	26,937 R
GREAT Adjuste 1983 M	BRITAIN ed for seasonal variations ar	11,733 R	8,814 R	20,547	2,147	321	23,015		26,050 R
Ju	une	11,693 R	8,870 R	20,564 R	2,160	322	23,046 R		26,029 R
Se	ep	11,669 R	8,936 R	20,606 R	2,228	325	23,159 R		26,131 R
De	ec	11,655 R	9,008 R	20,664 R	2,297	325	23,286 R		26,239 R
1984 M	ar	11,629	9,054	20,683	2,365	326	23,374		26,370 R
Ju	Jne	11,599 R	9,084 R	20,683 R	2,433	326	23,443 R		26,469 R
Se	ep	11,585 R	9,129	20,714 R	[2,465]	328	23,507 R		26,592 R
Di	ec	11,591 R	9,207 R	20,798 R	[2,496]	327	23,621 R		26,712 R
1985 M	ar	11,546 R	9,259 R	20,805 R	[2,527]	326	23,658 R	Construction and the	26,777 R
Ju	Jne	11,525 R	9,288 R	20,813 R	[2,559]	326	23,698 R		26,870 R
Se	ep	11,480 R	9,330 R	20,810 R	[2,590]	326	23,726 R		26,793 R

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

								ine Gant	energe Selection			1.10		-				тн	OUSAN
		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 J	lune	360	358	413	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,104	2,051	937	974	429	1,715	1,849	1,546	1.243	1.286
1982 J	lune	318	343	400	647	573	467	498	1,031	1,112	2,008	965	925	427	1,751	1,809	1,531	1,269	1,292
1983 J	lune	304	321	375	618	534	455	486	986	1,125	2,020	952	885	421	1,796	1,818	1,527	1,278	1,281
C	Dec	294	308	377	620	535	448	482	987	1,144	2,136	919	870	419	1,826	1,814	1,545	1,286	1,310
1984 F	eb Mar	293 293	303 300	376 377	600 602	531 529	443 446	482 482	974 968	1,148	2 072	907	865	418	1.836	1.818	1 540	1 207	1 207
A N J	April May une	292 290 290	298 297 293	377 378 379	601 604 611	527 525 526	446 447 449	481 480 482	965 963 960	1,153	2,096	1,000	868	418	1,855	1,809	1,530	1,297	1,348
J A S	uly lug Sep	287 288 286	291 291 292	384 383 382	616 618 618	527 524 526	454 452 452	483 486 487	965 969 970	1,164	2,115	1,006	869	419	1,892	1,819	1,463	1,310	1,342
C N D	Oct lov Dec	286 285 285	291 291 288	382 382 381	618 614 609	525 523 523	451 450 444	488 488 489	966 962 958	1,170	2,211	963	853	417	1,901	1,810	1,542	1,305	1,337
1985 J. F N	an eb Iar	282 283 281	287 286 284	376 378 378	597 593 595	521 521 517	438 438 437	484 484 485	953 948 943	1,163	2,129	947	843	416	1,924	1,808 R	1,553	1,318 R	1,337
A N Ji	pril lay une	281 280 281	283 281 280	377 378 381	594 600 601	518 518 515	437 436 439	487 487 487	940 937 933	1,176	2,153	1,041	847	419	1,932	1,808 R	1,537	1,318 R	1,372
JI A S	uly ug ep	279 278 279	279 278 278	383 383 382	607 608 604	521 520 521	440 443 444	489 490 493	934 935 935	1,188	2,172	1,049	841	420	1,958	1,818 R	1,466	1,323 R	1,375
	Oct lov Dec	279 277 R 276	277 276 275	381 R 381 R 381	605 601 596	519 520 R 518	439 R 434 R	492 491	[935] [935]										

These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authority, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1-7.

EMPLOYMENT Working population

1.1

EMPLOYMENT 1 0

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment*: index of production and construction industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Dec 198	34	Add a second	Oct 198	85 R		Nov 19	85 R		Dec 198	35	The start
SIC 1980	class or group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,236.1	1,755-4	6,991.4	5,143.3	1,756-9	6,900.2	5,127.1	1,749.5	6,876.6	5,121.4	1,741.4	6,862.87
Production industries	1-4	4,396.6	1,636.6	6,033-2	4,328.4	1,636.7	5,965.1_	4,312.3	1,629-2	5,941.6	4,306.8	1,621.0	5,927.8
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,864.1	1,554.9	5,419.0	3,829.5	1,556.0	5,385.5	3,817.6	1,548.6	5,366-2	3,814.8	1,540.1	5,354.9
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas Water supply	1 111 1610 1620 1700	532.5 215.1 123.5 71.0 53.3	81.7 9.9 29.1 24.1 9.8	614-2 225-0 152-6 95-1 63-1	[498·9 190·0 [121·9 68·6 52·1	80·7 9·5 29·4 23·9 9·4	579.5] 199.5 151.3 92.5 61.5	[494·8 186·9] [121·9 68·2 51·4	80.6 9.5 29.5 23.9 9.4	575·4] 196·4 151·4 92·1 60·8	[492.0 183.3 [121.9 68.2 51.7	80·9 9·5 29·5 24·0 9·6	572.9] 192.7 151.4 92.2 61.3
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2	634·7	149-9	784.6	629-3	148-8	778-2	626-4	148-0	774-4	625-4	143-9	769-2
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming Non-ferrous metals	22 2210 2220/223 224	191.6 89.1 47.0 55.5	16·5 4·7 5·5 6·4	208 -1 93-8 52-4 61-9	191.7 89.2 47.2 55.3	13·3 3·4 4·3 5·5	205·0 92·6 51·5 60·8	191.0 88.7 47.0 55.3	13·0 3·3 4·2 5·4	204·0 92·0 51·2 60·7	189·2 87·9 46·8 54·6	12·3 3·3 4·0 5·0	201.6 91.2 50.8 59.6
Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.	21/23	38-6	2.8	41.3	38-8	2.5	41.3	38-8	2.4	41.2	38-8	2.4	41.2
Non-metallic mineral products Building products of concrete, cement etc	24 243	163-0 35-9	31·4 3·6	194·4 39·5	160·5 36·2	31.0 3.6	191·5 39·8	158·7 36·3	30·5 3·7	189-2 40-0	160-4 35-4	28·2 3·6	188-6 39-1
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations	25 251 2570 258	228.6 97.5 45.7 19.2	97·2 19·9 35·5 17·7	325-8 117-5 81-2 36-9	226·3 97·3 45·9 19·3	100·2 20·7 36·5 19·1	326·6 117·9 82·5 38·4	226·0 97·5 45·8 19·1	100·2 20·8 36·4 19·0	326-2 118-3 82-2 38-1	224·9 96·9 45·7 18·7	99.0 20.7 35.9 18.6	323.9 117.6 81.7 37.3
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,029.7	539-4	2,569.1	2,017.3	534.6	2,551.9	2,011.3	534-5	2,545.7	2,006-4	533.7	2,540.1
Metal goods n.e.s. Foundries Bolts, nuts, springs etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	31 311 313 316	293·9 61·1 34·5 161·6	86·8 8·4 11·7 57·9	380.7 69.4 46.2 219.5	295·2 62·3 35·7 162·0	85·9 7·9 11·7 57·8	381.0 70.2 47.4 219.8	294·7 61·5 35·2 162·8	86.0 7.9 11.6 58.1	380·7 69·4 46·8 220·9	295·2 62·6 36·0 161·9	85.6 8.2 11.5 57.2	380-8 70-8 47-5 219-1
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for activity food, chemical industries	32 320	650∙0 66∙4	123·3 8·7	773·3 75·1	654-8 65-5	123∙6 9∙3	778·4 74·8	653·4 66·3	123.7 9.3	777·1 75·6	649·7 63·4	125-3 9-2	775-1 72-6
etc Metal working machine tools etc Mining machinery, construction equipment etc Mechanical power transmission equipment Other machinery and mechanical equipment	321/324 322 325 326 328	65.7 65.0 72.1 24.4 306.0	13·0 13·2 10·0 4·8 59·0	78.7 78.2 82.1 29.1 365.1	67·1 67·1 71·4 24·5 309·7	12·2 13·8 10·0 4·6 59·1	79·3 80·9 81·4 29·1 368·8	67·8 66·8 70·6 24·4 308·0	11.6 14.2 9.8 4.6 59.5	79.5 81.0 80.4 29.0 367.5	66·2 67·6 70·2 24·3 308·8	14·1 14·0 9·9 4·6 59·1	80·2 81·6 80·0 28·9 367·9
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	55·5	18.2	73.6	56-1	18.7	74.8	55-9	18.5	74.4	56-6	18.8	75-3
Electrical and electronic equipment Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunications equipment Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances	34 3420 343 344 345 3460	445·4 86·2 64·8 139·4 76·8 35·0	211.2 26.8 28.9 64.1 57.4 14.1	656.6 113.0 93.7 203.4 134.2 49.1	442·9 86·3 65·6 139·8 77·1 30·9	207 .1 26.8 29.5 61.4 55.2 14.3	650.0 113.2 95.1 201.2 132.3 45.2	442:2 85:7 66:0 140:0 76:6 30:6	207·3 26·6 30·1 61·5 54·9 14·1	649.5 112.2 96.1 201.6 131.4 44.7	440·1 86·0 65·7 138·7 75·7 30·8	205 ·3 27·0 29·9 60·2 54·1 14·2	645.4 113.0 95.5 198.9 129.8 45.0
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Parts	35 3510 3530	252·3 96·9 109·9	33.0 9.1 20.0	285·3 106·0 129·9	245·3 94·6 106·3	33·5 9·1 20·6	278.9 103.7 126.9	243·2 93·9 105·8	33·3 8·9 20·8	276.6 102.9 126.6	242.6 93.8 105.0	32·9 9·0 20·3	275-6 102-8 125-3
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles Aerospace equipment	36 3610 3620 3640	257.6 86.3 29.9 135.0	30·9 7·7 1·3 19·3	288-5 94-1 31-2 154-3	246·9 78·2 29·0 134·0	30·0 7·3 1·3 19·0	276·9 85·5 30·4 153·0	246.0 78.0 28.7 133.9	29·7 7·1 1·3 19·0	275 .7 85.1 30.0 152.9	245.6 78.2 28.7 133.5	29·7 7·2 1·3 19·1	275-3 85-4 30-0 152-6
Instrument engineering	37	75·0	36-0	111-1	76-1	35-8	111.9	75.8	35-9	111.7	76-6	36.0	112.7
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,199.6	865.7	2,065.3	1,182.9	872-6	2,055.5	1,179.9	866-2	2,046.0	1,183.1	862.5	2,045.6
Food drink and tobacco Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats Milk and milk products Fruit and vegetable processing	41/42 411/412 4130 4147	356·4 60·1 30·9 17·6	252·3 42·5 10·9 18·8	608.7 102.6 41.8 36.4	350-8 60-3 30-4 17-7	254·2 42·0 10·7 18·3	605-1 102-3 41-1 36-1	350 -1 60-4 30-3 17-3	250 .7 41.4 10.5	600.7 101.8 40.8	349-1 60-8 31-0	247·2 41·3 10·9	596·4 102·1 41·9
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	4160/4180 419 421	75·1 29·7	69·0 32·1	144·1 61·8	76·3 28·5	73·0 32·8	149·3 61·2	76·2 28·2	71·2 32·5	147·4 60·7	76·4 27·8	70·1 31·7	146-4 59-5
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	422/4239 4240/4261 4270	43·6 58·8	34·1 19·2	77·7 78·0	42·7 56·9	33·6 19·3	76·3 76·2	42·4 57·5	32·8 19·2	75·2 76·7	42·5 56·1	32·9 18·9	75·4 75·0
Textiles Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing etc	43 4310 432 436 4336/4340	118·3 24·9 23·6 24·1	112-4 16-5 15-4 57-7	230.6 41.4 39.0 81.8	116-5 24-3 23-3 24-2	111-0 16-0 15-1 57-1	227.6 40.3 38.4 81.3	116 .1 24.0 23.1 24.5	112.5 16.0 15.3 58.0	228.6 40.0 38.4 82.5	117.0 24.6 23.4 24.6	110.7 16.1 15.1 56.9	227·7 40·7 38·5 81·6
	4350/4370	22.3	8.8	31.1	22.1	8.8	30.8	21.9	8.8	30.7	22.3	8.6	30.9
Footwear and clothing Footwear Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	45 4510 453/4560	67·1 21·9 35·7	201·3 27·0 158·1	268·4 48·9 193·8	66-4 21-3 35-6	201.7 26.2 159.1	268·1 47·5 194·7	65-8 21-4 35-1	201-1 26-2 158-3	266·9 47·6 193·4	66.5 21.1 35.6	199·9 26·1 157·7	266·4 47·2 193·3
Fimber and wooden furniture Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	46 4610/4620	161·7	41.0	202.7	159.9	40.0	199-9	158.7	39-2	197-9	161.1	41.6	202.7
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	4630 467	59·6 82·6	10·4 21·7	69·9 104·3	59·7 80·8	9·8 21·3	69·5 102·1	58·1 81·0	9·9 21·1	68-0 102-1	60·0 81·6	10·2 22·3	70-3 103-9
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Printing and publishing	47 4710 472 475	324-1 31-6 65-8 226-7	165·2 6·7 40·4 118·0	489·2 38·3 106·2 344·7	322-2 30-9 65-1 226-3	169-9 6-5 40-6 122-8	492 ·1 37·3 105·7 349·1	322·3 30·8 64·4 227·0	169.0 6.6 40.2 122.3	491·3 37·4 104·6 349·3	322.6 31.2 65.0 226.5	169·1 6·4 40·3 122·4	491.7 37.5 105.3 348.8
Rubber and plastics Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres Processing of plastics	48 481/4820 483	121.8 47.0 74.9	49·3 14·7 34·5	171·1 61·7 109·4	117·7 42·6 75·1	49.0 14.0 35.0	166·7 56·5 110·2	118-0 42-2 75-7	49·1 13·9 35·3	167-1 56-1 111-0	117·1 42·6 74·5	49.7 14.1 35.6	166-8 56-7 110-1
Construction Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings Building completion	5 5000/5010 5020 5030 5040	839-5 466-4 150-1 140-8 82-1	118.7 64.3 21.5 21.7	958-2 530-7 171-6 162-5 93-3	814.9 454.6 144.3 136.4 79.7	120-2 65-1 21-6 22-0	935 .1 519.7 166.0 158.4	814.8 454.5 144.3 136.3	120·3 65·2 21·7 22·1	935 .1 519.7 165.9 158.4	814.6 454.4 144.3 136.3	120-4 65-3 21-7 22-1	935.0 519.6 165.9 158.4

Note: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1-4 on a quarterly basis. * Estimates of employees in employment up to June 1984 take account of the results of the 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. Estimates for later periods include an allowance for continued undercounting (see the article on page 114 of the March 1985 *Employment Gazette*). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

S10 FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

REAT BRITAIN	Division	Sept 19	85					Dec 19	85					
	class	Engage	ment rate		Leaving	g rate		Engage	ment rate	a sulle	Leaving	g rate	178 16	
SIC 1980	or SIC	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	l
Inerals and ores extraction other than fuels Metal manufacturing Non-metallic mineral products Chemical industry	2 22 24 25	1.1 1.0 1.2 1.2	2·3 1·3 2·9 2·4	1·3 1·0 1·6 1·6	1.4 1.1 1.8 1.4	2.6 2.1 3.0 2.6	1.6 1.2 2.1 1.8	0.6 0.4 0.8 0.7	1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5	0·8 0·5 0·9 0·9	1.1 1.3 1.3 1.0	2·1 1·7 1·7 2·5	1-3 1-4 1-4 1-4	
tetal goods, engineering and vehicles Metal goods nes Mechanical engineering Office machinery, data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Motor vehicles and parts Other transport equipment Instrument engineering	3 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	1.7 1.9 2.1 0.9 1.7 0.8 1.5 2.0	2:1 2:2 2:0 1:4 2:1 2:2 1:5 2:4	1.8 2.0 2.1 1.0 1.9 1.0 1.5 2.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.8 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.2 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.0 \\ \end{array} $	2·3 2·3 2·0 2·5 2·4 1·9 1·6 4·0	1.8 2.1 1.8 2.1 1.9 1.3 1.3 2.7	0.8 1.1 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.4 0.6 1.0	1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 0.7 0.9 1.2	0.9 1.2 1.0 0.8 1.0 0.4 0.7 1.1	1.4 1.7 1.6 1.0 1.4 0.9 0.9 1.2	2:1 2:8 1:8 2:2 2:2 1:7 1:1 2:0	1.5 1.9 1.6 1.3 1.7 1.0 1.0 1.5	
ther manufacturing industries Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather and leather goods Footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture Paper, printing and publishing Rubber and plastics Other manufacturing	4 41/42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	1.7 3.3 2.2 2.7 2.1 2.3 1.0 1.7 2.4	2·9 6·2 2·7 4·8 3·2 2·7 1·8 3·0 4·8	2·2 4·4 2·5 3·5 2·9 2·4 1·2 2·1 3·6	2.0 5.3 2.0 2.2 2.3 1.9 1.0 2.2 3.9	2·8 7·3 2·5 2·0 2·5 2·4 1·9 3·4 4·5	2.4 6.1 2.2 2.1 2.4 2.0 1.3 2.5 4.2	1.2 2.3 1.6 1.2 1.9 1.2 0.8 1.1 1.4	1.7 2.9 1.8 1.7 2.0 1.7 1.5 2.3 1.3	1.4 2.6 1.7 1.4 2.0 1.3 1.0 1.5 1.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	2:7 7:6 2:3 1:8 2:1 2:1 1:9 2:3 5:4	2.0 4.8 1.9 1.4 2.0 1.8 1.3 1.7 4.3	
otal all manufacturing industries	and the second	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.4	1.7	

Note: The engagement rate and the leaving rate show the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) respectively, in the four-week periods ended September 14, 1985 and December 14, 1985 as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the periods. The figures do not include persons engaged during the periods who also left before the end of the periods: the engagement and leaving rates accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the periods. The trend in labour turnover is illustrated by the chart below which is constructed from four-quarter moving averages of engagement and leaving rates.

THOUSAND

Four quarter moving average of total engagement rates and leaving rates: manufacturing industries in Great Britain

Year	Reference month*	Engagement rate	Leaving rate
1984	Aug	1.58	1.73
	Nov	1.58	1.70
1985	Feb	1.60	1.73
	May	1.60	1.75
	Aug	1.55	1.75

* On which the moving average is centred.

Engagements and discharges (and other losses): manufacturing industries in **Great Britain**



1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985

The four quarter moving average has been compiled from the number of engagements and discharges (and other losses) in a period of four weeks expressed as a percentage of the estimated numbers of employees in employment.

EMPLOYMENT Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: September 1985 and December 1985

1.6

PER CENT

	Per	cent



1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole ecor	nomy	States and a state from	Production Divisions 1	industries to 4		Manufactur Divisions 2	ing industries to 4	, sha nigar palanti	
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984 1985	99.8 103.0 100.0 98.3 100.1 103.1 106.2	99·4 100·7 100·0 96·6 94·7 R 93·9 95·3 R	100-4 102-2 100-0 101-8 105-8 109-9 111-5	103.1 107.1 100.0 96.6 98.4 101.9 103.2 108.2	105.4 104.7 100.0 91.5 86.7 82.9 R 81.7 80.9	97.9 102.3 100.0 105.6 113.5 122.9 R 126.2 133.7	109.7 109.5 100.0 94.0 94.2 96.9 100.7 103.9	106-1 105-3 100-0 90-9 R 86-0 82-2 81-2 80-8	103·4 104·0 100·0 103·5 109·7 118·0 124·0 128·8	100.8 101.5 100.0 104.8 109.7 117.2 122.1 R 126.6
1978 Q1	97·7	98-9	98·8	100·4	105-6	95·1	108·1	106-4	101·6	98·9
Q2	99·7	99-2	100·6	103·3	105-4	98·0	110·5	106-2	104·1	101·6
Q3	100·8	99-5	101·3	104·5	105-3	99·3	110·6	106-0	104·4	101·9
Q4	101·0	100-0	101·0	104·4	105-2	99·3	109·6	105-9	103·5	100·9
1979 Q1	100·5	100-3	100·3	104·6	105-1	99-5	107·4	105·7	101-6	99·1
Q2	104·4	100-6	103·8	109·2	104-9	104-1	112·3	105·6	106-5	103·6
Q3	103·2	100-9	102·3	107·2	104-7	102-4	108·3	105·4	102-8	100·8
Q4	103·7	101-1	102·6	107·4	104-2	103-2	110·1 R	104·7	105-2	102·5
1980 Q1	102-6	101-0	101.6	105·2	103·1	102·1	106·8	103·5	103·3	101·3
Q2	100-7	100-6	100.1	101·2	101·5	99·7	102·4	101·6	100·8	100·0
Q3	99-1	99-8	99.3	97·8	99·0	98·9	97·5	98·9	98·6	99·2
Q4	97-7	98-7	99.0	95·8	96·4	99·3	93·4	95·9	97·4	99·5
1981 Q1	97.6	97·7	100·0	95·1	94·0	101-3	92·7	93.5	99·2	101·8
Q2	97.8	96·8	101·1	95·7	92·0	104-0	93·1	91.5	101·8	103·5
Q3	98.8	96·2	102·7	97·2	90·7	107-2	94·9	90.0	105·6	106·1
Q4	99.0	95·7	103·4	98·4	89·5	110-0	95·3	88.8	107·4	107·7
1982 Q1	99·2	95·3	104·1	97·3	88·5	110·0	94·8	87·8	108·0	108·0
Q2	100·0	95·0 R	105·3 R	98·7	87·4	113·1	94·9	86·7	109·6	109·7
Q3	100·5	94·5 R	106·4 R	99·2	86·2	115·0	94·2	85·4	110·4	110·5
Q4	100·8	93·9	107·4	98·3	84·9	115·8	93·1	84·1	110·7	110·7
1983 Q1	101-8	93.6	108·8	100·4	83-9	119·7	95·8	83·1	115·4	115·1
Q2	102-1	93.6	109·1	100·4	83-1	120·8	95·4	82·3	116·0	115·5
Q3	103-8	93.9	110·5	102·8	82-6	124·5	97·6	81·9	119·3	118·3
Q4	104-9	94.4	111·2	104·1	82-2 R	126·6 R	98·9	81·5 R	121·4	119·9
1984 Q1	105·5	94-8	111·3	104·3	81.9	127·4	99·5	81·3	122·5	120·6 R
Q2	105·5	95-1	110·9	102·2	81.8	125·0	100·1	81·3	123·3	121·4
Q3	106·4	95-4 R	111·6 R	102·6	81.7	125·7	101·7 R	81·2	125·4 R	123·5 R
Q4	107·4	95-8	112·2	103·6 R	81.6	126·9	101·5 R	81·2	125·0 R	122·8 R
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108·6 109·9 110·2	96·0 96·1 96·3	113·2 114·4 114·5	106·5 R 108·4 R 108·6 R 109·2	81·4 81·1 80·8 R 80·5	130·9 R 133·7 R 134·4 R 135·7	103·1 R 103·9 R 104·0 R 104·8	81.0 80.8 80.8 80.5	127·4 R 128·6 R 128·8 R 130·2	125-2 R 126-7 R 126-7 R 127-9

Gross domestic product for whole economy.
 * Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 114, of the March 1985 Gazette.



EMPLOYMENT (\mathbf{O})

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FB)	Greece	Irish	Italy	Japan	Nether-	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-	United
<u>#@15</u>	(1)(2)(3)	(4)	(2)(5)	(3)(6)(8)		(6)	(8)	(('))	(6)(7)	(6) (9)	(10)	(5)	(6)(11)	(5)	(12)	(5)	(2) (5)	States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seaso	nally adjuste	ed unless sta	ated					1		The state of		and the					A CONTRACT	Thousand
Civilian labour force 1983 Q3 Q4	26,454 26,569	6,984 7,023	3,294 3,298		12,245 12,224			27,055 27,048			22,594 22,712	58,972 58,942		2,037	13,210 13,265	4,380 4,369	3,173	112,052
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	26,685 26,784 26,908 27,045	7,048 7,107 7,124 7,151	3,352 3,343 3,372 3,384	··· ··· ··	12,282 12,355 12,452 12,498	 	··· ·· ··	27,057 27,055 27,107 27,157	 	··· ·· ··	22,902 22,666 22,784 22,867	58,947 59,129 59,475 59,525	 	2,042 2,023 2,023 2,035	13,260 13,177 13,247 13,283	4,374 4,359 4,418 4,415	3,174 3,174 3,173 3,184	112,650 113,514 113,754 114,185
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3	27,096 27,195 R 27,103	7,192 7,218 7,283	3,349 3,355	··· ··· ··	12,536 12,624 12,634	 	 	27,239 27,271 27,349	· · · · ·	 	22,866 R 22,847 R	59,670 59,474 59,788		2,055 2,035 2,076	13,298 13,245 13,314	4,422 4,394 R 4,443	3,188 3,192 3,198	115,158 115,176 115,477
Civilian employment 1983 Q3 Q4	23,361 23,498	6,266 6,359	3,159 3,172		10,824 10,864			24,782 24,759		a .: :	20,369 20,390	57,383 57,393		1,970 1,975	10,848 10,805	4,218 4,223	3,143 3,141	101,582 102,591
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	23,572 23,631 23,702 23,834	6,379 6,472 6,494 6,540	3,211 3,220 3,254 3,255	 	10,881 10,949 11,054 11,108	··· ··· ···	 	24,773 24,808 24,833 24,873	··· ··· ··	··· ··· ··	20,395 20,284 20,469 20,523	57,332 57,516 57,854 57,956	·: 	1,979 1,962 1,959 1,979	10,592 10,503 10,507 10,382	4,233 4,222 4,279 4,284	3,140 3,138 3,139 3,148	103,768 104,985 105,306 105,951
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3	23,859 23,891 23,922	6,589 6,612 6,679	3,224 3,238	 	11,140 11,287 11,333	··· ··· ··	··· ··· ···	24,895 24,965 25,053		 	20,398 R 20,474 R	58,139 57,953 58,219		1,997 1,993 2,019	10,341 10,321 10,392	4,290 4,266 4,318	3,156 3,161 3,169	106,732 106,758 107,193
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 19 Civilian Labour Force: Male Female All	984 unless st 15,866 10,822 26,688	ated 4,412 2,697 7,109	2,029 1,334 3,363	2,499 1,631 4,123	7,169 5,231 12,399	1,460 1,240 2,701	13,405 9,855 23,260	27,088	2,510 1,298 3,808	906 389 1,295	14,685 8,125 22,810	35,800 23,470 59,271	3,822 1,908 5,730	1,159 872 2.031	9,227 4,056 13,283	2,330 2,061 4,391	2,002 1,175 3,177	Thousand 63,835 49,709 113 544
Civilian Employment: Male Female All	13,746 9,912 23,658	4,027 2,444 6,471	1,949 1,286 3,235	2,239 1,338 3,577	6,367 4,633 11,000	1,301 1,088 2,389	12,333 8,608 20,941	24,822	2,362 1,146 3,508	765 346 1,111	13,670 6,747 20,418	34,850 22,820 57,660	3,272 1,657 4,929	1,125 844 1,970	7,341 3,041 10,382	2,261 1,994 4,255	1,982 1,160 3 142	59,091 45,915 105,005
Civilian employment: proporti Male: Agriculture Industry Services	ons by secto 3·7 43·3 53·0	r 7·6 36·1 56·3	8·5 48·7 42·8	3·8 40·3 56·0	6·9 34·5 58·6			 	25·2 34·1 40·7		11.6 39.4 49.1	7.6 38.9 53.5	 	9·2 40·4 50·2	18·8 39·1 42·1	7·1 43·6 49·3	7·8 47·0 45·2	Per cent 4·7 37·4 57·9
Female: Agriculture Industry Services	1·1 18·5 80·4	4.0 14.8 81.2	10·7 22·2 67·0	1.6 15.3 83.1	3·2 14·1 82·8	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	 	 	39·8 17·3 42·9	· · · ·	12·5 24·7 62·8	10-8 28-6 60-6		4·3 12·2 83·3	16-0 17-2 66-8	2·9 14·1 82·9	4·8 21·6 73·5	1.5 17.0 81.5
All: Agriculture Industry Services	2.6 32.9 64.4	6·2 28·1 65·7	9·4 38·1 52·4	3.0 30.9 66.1	5·3 25·9 68·8	7·4 28·4 64·3	7·9 33·0 59.1	5.6 41.3	30·0 28·6	17·0 29·8	11·9 34·5	8.9 34.8	5·1 27·8	7·1 28·3	18-0 32-7	5·1 29·8	6·7 37·7	3·3 28·5

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.

Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December. Annual figures relate to June. Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.

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Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces. Annual figures relate to 1983. Annual figures relate to second quarter.

Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.

8 9 10

a Annual figures relate to April.
Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
Annual figures relate to January.
Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

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

EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

GREAT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT	TIME								
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of a	overtime w	orked	Stood of whole w	off for veek	Working	g part of w	eek	Stood o	off for whole	or part o	of week	
	(Thou)	tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	ost	Opera-	Percent-	Hours	ost	
			operative working over- time	(adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1984	1,422 1,137 1,198 1,209 1,311 1,332	29.5 26.6 29.8 31.5 34.3 34.9	8·3 8·2 8·3 8·5 8·9 9·0	11.76 9.37 9.98 10.30 11.59 11.94		21 16 8 6 6 4	823 621 320 244 231 163	258 320 134 71 38 23	3,183 3,720 1,438 741 387 233	12·1 11·4 10·7 10·2 10·4 10·3	279 335 142 77 43 27	5.9 7.8 3.5 2.0 1.5 0.7	4,006 4,352 1,769 985 619 396		14·3 12·6 12·4 12·9 14·4 14·9
Week ended 1984 July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	1,304 1,234 1,290	34·1 32·2 33·6	9·0 9·0 9·0	11.71 11.05 11.55	11.60 R 11.65 R 11.50 R	7 8 7	271 316 284	33 31 32	317 333 334	9·7 10·8 10·6	39 39 39	1.0 1.0 1.0	587 649 618	R 702 812 684	15·1 16·6 16·0
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	1,376 1,380 1,391	35·6 35·9 36·4	9-0 8-9 9-0	12·73 12·27 12·49	11·84 R 11·74 R 11·86 R	5 7 3	189 266 122	31 35 32	343 348 357	11·2 10·0 11·0	36 41 35	0·8 1·1 0·9	532 615 479	567 581 515	15·1 14·8 13·5
1985 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	1,214 1,337 1,329	32·0 35·2 35·1	8·5 8·9 9·0	10·33 11·87 11·93	11.69 R 11.93 11.94 R	5 6 6	186 236 225	30 34 37	317 360 357	10-4 10-7 9-8	34 40 42	0-9 1-0 1-1	503 596 582	428 463 481	14·6 15·0 13·8
April 13 May 18 June 15	1,220 1,395 1,383	32·3 36·8 36·5	8·3 8·9 9·1	10·15 12·38 12·56	10·49 R 12·07 R 12·38 R	4 4 3	162 143 108	19 25 22	211 247 213	10·5 10·2 9·9	23 28 24	0-6 0-8 0-6	373 389 321	376 423 340	15-8 13-9 13-2
July 13 Aug 17 Sept 14	1,350 1,271 1,333	35-4 33-4 34-5	9·1 9·0 9·2	12·23 11·60 12·30	12·11 R 12·17 R 12·24 R	3 3 5	138 108 185	19 18 17	235 205 155	13·0 12·0 9·4	22 20 21	0-6 0-4 0-5	373 312 340	435 387 375	17-3 15-4 16-0
Oct 12 R Nov 16 R Dec 14	1,371 1,404 1,379	35-6 36-5 36-0	9·1 9·1 9·3	12·42 12·73 12·79	11.86 12.19 12.15	5 4 3	178 155 135	19 19 17	184 183 132	10·1 9·8 7·8	23 23 20	0·5 0·6 0·5	362 338 267	390 324 291	15-8 14-8 13-1
SIC 1980 Week ended															
Dec 14, 1985 Metal manufacturing Iron and steel	57.8	36-9	9.9	573·3		0.1	2.1	1.0	8-4	8.5	1.0	0.7	10.5		10.1
(221) Non-ferrous metals	22.1	31.4	9.5	210.7		-	1.5	0.1	1.0	7.3	0.2	0.2	2.5		14.5
Non-metallic mineral products	61.8	39.2	9.9	608-9		0.2	7.8	0.5	4·0 3·5	9·0 5·0	0.5	0.6	4·6		9.0
Chemical Industry Basic industrial	65-2	33-4	9.9	647.8		0.1	4.8	0.1	0.5	9.0	0.2	0.1	5.3		29.9
Metal goods nes Foundries (311) Hand tools, finished	25.5 122.0 29.3	43.6 55.9	9·3 8·8	1,130.0 258.2		0·1 0·1	4·5 5·6 —	2.2 0.4	18·2 4·3	9:0 8 :1 10:6	0·2 2·4 0·4	0.2 0.9 0.8	5.0 23.8 4.3		29.5 10.0 10.0
(316) Mechanical	64.9	40.5	9.4	612.3		0.1	5.6	1.2	8.8	7.1	1.4	0.9	14-4		10.5
engineering Metal-working	235.5	45.7	9.4	2,219.3		0.1	3.7	1.0	6.8	6.5	1.1	0.2	10.6		9.3
etc (322) Other machinery	30.7	51.8	8.8	270.4		-	1.6	0.2	0.8	3.7	0.3	0.4	2.4		9.1
and mechanical equipment (328) Electrical and electronic	112.4	45.7	9.5	1,063.0		-	0.7	0.7	4.4	6.6	0.7	0.3	5-0		7.5
engineering Basic electrical	122.0	31.9	8.8	1,071.1		0.7	28.5	1.6	12.4	7.6	2.3	0.6	40.8		17.5
equipment (342) Industrial equip- ment, batteries	25.3	36.7	9.2	233-5		0.1	2.6	0.8	5.8	7.6	0.8	1.2	8-4		10.2
etc (343) Telecommunication	20.8	32.7	8.7	181.0		-	1.2	0.1	0.4	5-6	0.1	0.2	1.6		15-5
Motor vehicles and	75·5	34·1 34·7	8·3 8·7	653·3		0·2 0·2	9.8 9.2	0.2 1.1	1.8 9.1	11·1 8·0	0·4 1·4	0.5 0.6	11.7 18.3		28·3 13·4
engines (351) Vehicle parts (353)	23.9 39.4	29·1 40·6	8·3 8·3	199-0 328-4		0.2	9.2	0·4 0·7	4.0 5.1	10·0 6·9	0·4 1·0	0.5 1.0	4·0 14·4		10·0 14·7
equipment Shipbuilding and	27.2	41.3	9·4 10·6	288.6		0.4	17.1	Ξ			0.4	0.6	17.1		40.0
repairing (361) Aerospace equip-	37.7	45.2	8.6	322.6		_	_	_		_	_	_	_		
ment (364) nstrument	22.5	32.5	7.6	171.7		—	_	-	0.2	10.0	-	-	0.2		10.0
Food, drink and tobacco (411-429)	170-3	37.4	10.3	1,746.9		0.1	5.5	1.1	6.6	6.1	1.2	0.3	12.1		9.9
extile industry ootwear and	69·9	32.5	8.9	620.4		0.5	21.0	1.5	12.6	8.5	2.0	0.9	33-6		16.7
Clothing (453) Timber and wooden	25.6	13.4	6.2	157.5		0.3	10-6 8-4	5·2 0·9	36.7 5.9	7.1 6.8	5·4 1·1	2·1 0·6	47·3 14·3		8.7 13.2
furniture Paper, printing and	68.7	40.9	9.0	616-1		0.1	3.0	0.8	10.2	12.8	0.9	0.5	13.2		15-2
Paper and paper products (471, 472)	109·7 36·3	34·2	9·4	1,031.0		0.1	3.3	0.1	1.7	12.2	0.2	0.1	5.0		22.5
Printing and publishing (475)	73.4	33-4	9.0	659-3		0.1	3.3		0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.6		16.2
Rubber and plastics Other manufacturing All manufacturing	52.9 13.4 .378.7	39-2 25-2 36-0	9-3 6-9 9-3	494-5 92-4 12 785-4		0·2 0·1 3.4	9.8 2.5	0.4 0.1	1.6 0.3	4·2 5·5	0.6	0.5	11.4		18·4 23·8

Notes: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification group numbers of the industries included.

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF T	OTAL WEEKLY H	HOURS WORK	ED BY ALL C	PERATIVES*	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKL	Y HOURS WO	ORKED PER C	PERATIVE
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	100-0 89-1 84-4 81-2 82-0 81-6	100.0 89-2 84-0 82-0 83-0 86-4	100·0 86·8 80·9 76·5 74·1 71·8	100-0 89-5 85-7 86-5 86-0 79-9	100-0 94-2 90-1 88-2 84-6 84-4	100-0 98-7 100-5 101-5 102-7 102-8	100·0 98·9 100·9 102·0 103·7 103·7	100·0 98·8 100·9 103·2 105·3 107·2	100.0 101.5 103.9 105.5 105.7 105.6	100-0 99-0 99-6 100-2 100-2 99-6
Week ended 1983 Sep 10	82-6 R	82.3	76.8	87.1	87.3	102·0 R	102-2	103.7	105.5	100.5
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 15	82·3 R 82·4 R 82·0 R	83·2	75.5	87·1	88·5	102·1 102·5 R 102·4	103·4	104.4	106-2	100-4
1984 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	82-0 R 82-0 R 81-9 R	82-6	74.9	84.5	84.0	102·6 R 102·7 R 102·5 R	103-4	104.9	106-6	100-1
Apr 14 May 19 Jun 16	82-2 R 82-1 R 82-1 R	82·9	73·5	85-7	84.8	102·7 102·6 102·6	103.6	104.4	106.0	100-4
July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	82·1 R 81·9 82·0 R	82.9	73-2	85-6	84.8	102·6 R 102·5 102·5	103.0	105.1	104.9	100.5
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	81-9 R 81-8 R 81-9 R	83.7	74.9	88·2	84-8	102·9 102·8 R 103·2	104.6	106-9	105-3	99.9
1985 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	81·3 R 81·5 R 81·4 R	86.2	72·1	80.6	83.6	102·8 102·9 102·9 R	103.5	106-8	105-8	99.7
Apr 13 May 18 Jun 15	81-2 R 81-5 R 82-2 R	86.4	72.2	80.1	84-4	101-9 102-8 103-0	103.9	107.4	105-3	99-7
July 13 Aug 17 Sep 14	82-2 R 82-2 R 81-8 R	86-4	71.4	79-7	83.9	102·7 102·8 102·9	103-4	106.7	105.1	99-3
Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14	81·2 R 81·2 R 81·2	86-4	71.4	79.3	85-8	102·8 103·1 R 103·1	103-8	107.8	106.2	99.9

Overtime and Short-time 1.13 Operatives in manufacturing industries in December 1985: Regions

	OVERTIN	VERTIME SHORT-TIME							Sealer -		S. S. S. S. S.		
			Hours of worked	overtime	Stood of week	ff for whole	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of or part of	ff for whole of week		
							Station .	Hours lo	st	- Mariel	a strain		Standard Street
			Average						Average			Hours lo	st
Week ended Dec 14, 1985 Analysis hy region	Opera- tives (Thou)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	per opera- tive working over- time	(Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Opera- tives (Thou)	(Thou)	per opera- tive working part of the week	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive on short-
Analysis by region		Contraction of the second	(Service of the serv							(11104)		(11100)	
South East Greater London *	345.9	28.3	9.2	3,187.0	0.4	13.9	1.7	15-5	9.1	2.1	0.2	29.4	14.0
East Anglia	52.7	45.7	9.9	520.7	0.2	6.2	0.2	3.2	14.9	0.4	0.1	9.4	25.6
South West	97.5	39.2	9.2	896-0	0.4	14.4	1.0	7.4	7.4	1.4	0.8	7.5	8.1
East Midlands	194.5	40.7	8.9	1,722.5	0.6	25.0	3.4	29.5	8.6	4.1	0.9	54.5	13.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	128.5	38-8	9.1	1,174.0	0.5	21.2	3.1	17.9	5.8	3.6	1.1	39.1	10.9
North West	145.5	42.3	9.6	1,390.0	0.3	12.6	1.9	14.3	7.6	2.2	0.6	26.9	12.3
North	67-2	34.7	9.0	1,//0.9	0.3	11.4	2.2	17.9	8.1	2.5	0.5	29.3	11.7
Scotland	47.5	34.2	8.9	424.7	0.4	14.8	1.3	11.4	5.4	0.9	0.5	13.4	15-1
soonanu	114-1	39.3	9.3	1,065-6	0.3	11.4	0.8	7.1	8.4	1.1	0.4	18.5	15-8

Seasonally adjusted 1980 AVERAGE = 100

2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT **UK Summary**

THOUSAND

Per cent 10.4 12.1 12.9 13.1 13.5	School leavers included in unem- ployed 100.6 123.5 134.9 113.0	Non- claimant school leavers‡	UNEMPLC Actual	Seasonall Number 2,307.3 2,669.0	JDING SCHO y adjusted* Per cent 9.5 11.0	OL LEAVERS Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	UNEMPLC Up to 4 weeks	OYED BY DUR Over 4 weeks aged under 60	ATION Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
Per cent 10-4 12-1 12-9 13-1 13-5	School leavers included in unem- ployed 100.6 123.5 134.9 113.0	Non- claimant school leavers:	Actual	Seasonall Number 2,307·3 2,669·0	y adjusted* Per cent 9.5 11.0	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	UNEMPLOYED BY DU Up to 4 weeks Over 4 aged under 60 308 2.084 295 2.809 260 2.801 277 2.755 277 2.730 267 2.688 365 2.660 308 2.731 371 2.781 325 2.826 293 2.965 299 2.956 264 2.936 293 2.909 205 2.888 306 2.790 328 2.848 447 2.834 367 2.843 367 2.843 367 2.843 367 2.843 367 2.843 367 2.843 367 2.843 367 2.843 367 2.843 367 2.843 367 2.843 367 2.843	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
10·4 12·1 12·9 13·1 13·5	100.6 123.5 134.9 113.0	leavers:	2,419·8 2,793·4	Number 2,307·3 2,669·0	Per cent 9.5 11.0	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	<u></u>	aged under 60	aged 60 and over
10·4 12·1 12·9 13·1 13·5	100.6 123.5 134.9 113.0		2,419·8 2,793·4	2,307·3 2,669·0	9·5 11·0				OYED BY DUF Over 4 weeks aged under 60 2,084 2,084 2,809 2,801 2,755 2,730 2,688 2,660 2,735 2,731 2,781 2,826 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,936 2,828 2,829 2,828 2,829 2,828 2,829 2,828 2,829 2,828 2,829 2,828 2,829 2,828 2,829 2,828 2,829 2,828 2,829 2,828 2,834 2,834 2,837 2,8	aley a
12·9 13·1 13·5	134·9 113·0		2 969.7							
	108.0		3,046-8 3,163-3	2,912·1 3,046·8 3,166·7	12·1 12·6 13·1					
13·2 13·2 13·0	116·8 105·5 94·8	 	3,082·9 3,080·9 3,048·0	2,975·3 2,999·4 3,013·6	12·3 12·4 12·5	17·0 24·1 14·2	10·2 17·4 18·4	308 295 260	2,084 2,809 2,801	87 87 82
12·8 12·8 12·5	85·3 104·2 95·3	 123.6	3,022·4 2,980·3 2,934·5	3,012·0 3,026·2 3,031·8	12·5 12·5 12·5	-1.6 14.2 5.6	12·2 8·9 6·1	272 277 267	2,755 2,730 2,688	80 78 75
12·8 12·9 13·6	92·4 89·9 181·9	166·7 160·1	3,008·1 3,025·9 3,101·7	3,049·4 3,066·3 3,090·6	12·6 12·7 12·8	17·6 16·9 24·3	12·5 13·4 19·6	365 308 478	2,660 2,735 2,731	75 73 74
13·3 13·3 13·3	150·6 127·9 111·3	 	3,074·6 3,094·7 3,108·1	3,093·6 3,097·1 3,106·4	12·8 12·8 12·8	3·0 3·5 9·3	14·7 10·3 5·3	371 325 293	2,781 2,826 2,856	74 71 70
13·8 13·7 13·5	109·4 97·8 88·0	 	3,231.5 3,225.9 3,179.6	3,123·9 3,144·0 3,148·0	12·9 13·0 13·0	17·5 20·1 4·0	10·1 15·6 13·9	302 299 264	2,965 2,956 2,936	74 68 67
13·5 13·4 13·1	83·7 107·7 106·9	 104·1	3,188-9 3,133-2 3,071-7	3,176·2 3,177·0 3,168·9	13·1 13·1 13·1	28·2 0·8 -8·1	17·4 11·0 7·0	293 305 285	2,909 2,869 2,828	70 67 66
13·4 13·4 13·8	104·6 99·9 156·8	134·5 126·6	3,130·5 3,140·5 3,189·4	3,175·8 3,182·9 3,179·1	13·1 13·2 13·1	6·9 7·1 –3·8	-0·1 2·0 3·4	380 328 447	2,790 2,848 2,834	66 64 66
13·5 13·5 13·5	131·3 110·1 99·4	 	3,145-6 3,148-8 3,173-7	3,173·3 3,166·6 3,184·3	13·1 13·1 13·2	-5·8 -6·7 17·7	-0·8 -5·4 1·7	367 323 301	2,843 2,871 2,907	67 64 65
14.1	101.3		3,306.4	3,204.9	13-2	+20.6	+10.5	316	3,022	69
	13.0 12.8 12.8 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 13.6 13.3 13.3 13.3 13.3 13.5 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.4 13.8 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.4 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.4 13.5 1	13.0 94.8 12.8 85.3 12.8 104.2 12.5 98.9 13.6 181.9 13.3 150.6 13.3 17.9 13.3 17.9 13.3 17.9 13.3 111.3 13.4 109.4 13.5 88.0 13.5 88.0 13.4 106.9 13.4 106.9 13.5 13.6 13.4 106.9 13.5 13.6 13.4 104.6 13.4 104.6 13.5 13.1.3 13.5 10.1 13.5 10.1 13.5 99.4 14.1 101.3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

1981 1982	2,422·4 2,808·5	10·2 11·9	94.0 117.3	II	2,328·4 2,691·3	2,217·7 2,568·7	9·4 10·9					
1983 ^{††} 1984 1985	2,987·6 3,038·4 3,149·4	12.7 12.9 13.3	130·7 109·7 105·6	 	2,856·8 2,928·7 3,043·9	2,800·0 2,928·7 3,044·7	11·9 12·4 12·9					
1984 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	3,077·4 3,063·8 3,021·9	13·0 13·0 12·8	113·2 102·2 91·9	· · · · ·	2,964·3 2,961·7 2,930·0	2,859·2 2,881·8 2,895·7	12·1 12·2 12·3	16·6 22·6 13·9	9·8 16·8 17·7	299 286 252	2,692 2,697 2,689	86 81 80
April 5 May 10 June 14	2,987·6 2,963·9 2,910·8	12·7 12·6 12·3	82·7 100·6 92·3	 120·9	2,904·9 2,863·3 2,818·6	2,894·2 2,907·8 2,913·7	12·3 12·3 12·3	-1·5 13·6 5·9	11.7 8.7 6.0	264 268 258	2,645 2,619 2,579	79 76 74
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	2,978·9 2,995·2 3,156·6	12·6 12·7 13·4	89·7 87·4 176·6	163·0 156·0	2,889·2 2,907·8 2,979·9	2,930-8 2,947-7 2,971-2	12·4 12·5 12·6	17·1 16·9 23·5	12·2 13·3 19·2	355 300 462	2,550 2,624 2,622	74 71 72
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	3,103·2 3,101·6 3,100·0	13·1 13·1 13·1	146·5 124·5 108·6	 	2,956·7 2,977·0 2,991·4	2,975·2 2,978·9 2,988·6	12·6 12·6 12·7	4·0 3·7 9·7	14·8 10·4 5·8	360 316 285	2,670 2,716 2,746	73 70 69
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	3,217·9 3,200·7 3,145·9	13·6 13·6 13·3	107·0 95·6 86·1	÷	3,110·9 3,105·1 3,059·8	3,005·7 3,024·7 3,028·0	12·7 12·8 12·8	17·1 19·0 3·3	10·2 15·3 13·1	294 290 256	2,851 2,843 2,824	73 67 66
April 11 May 9 June 13	3,150·3 3,120·0 3,057·2	13·3 13·2 13·0	81·9 105·3 104·8	 101·5	3,068·4 3,014·7 2,952·4	3,055·5 3,056·8 3,047·4	12·9 12·9 12·9	27·5 1·3 -9·4	16·6 10·7 6·5	285 297 276	2,800 2,758 2,717	69 65 64
July 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	3,116·2 3,120·3 3,219·7	13·2 13·2 13·6	102·7 98·1 152·6	131·5 123·3	3,013·5 3,022·2 3,067·1	3,053·7 3,059·4 3,054·8	12·9 13·0 12·9	6·3 5·7 -4·6	-0.6 0.9 2.5	369 320 431	2,683 2,737 2,724	64 63 65
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	3,155·0 3,138·3 3,151·6	13·4 13·3 13·4	128-1 107-5 97-1	 	3,026·9 3,030·8 3,054·5	3,048·9 3,042·5 3,058·6	12·9 12·9 13·0	-5·9 -6·4 16·1	-1.6 -5.6 1.3	356 314 293	2,733 2,761 2,795	66 63 64
1986 Jan 9	3,282.0	13.9	99.2		3,182.9	3,078.3	13.0	19.7	9.8	308	2,907	68

Note: The latest figures for national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. The figures for Great Britain prior to May 1982 and for Northern Ireland prior to November 1982 are estimates. See article on page S20 of *Employment Gazette* December 1982. There is a discontinuity between the June and August figures for unemployed claimatis in Northen 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 DHS Social Security offices has shown some people included in the monthly count who were no longer claiming benefit and some (a smaller number) who had not yet been included in the count even though they were claiming benefit. The net result was that the unadjusted July and August figures for Son and S, 700 and S, 150 less repectively than they would have been vincount the recordistion. If the dont JULY and S60 in August. To assist in the interpretation of current trends, the discontinuity has been taken into account in producing the seasonally adjusted stimates. For the time being this has been done by adding the effect back into the seasonally adjusted figures. In due course monthly estimates of the accurate coverage of the current unadjusted data.

MALE		1	a statistic	alese gelevera	hale (1)	FEMALE	and country	SPREASE PL	and the state	error and	WE TO AN		UNITED
UNEMPLO	OYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING	UNEMPL	OYED		UNEMPL	OYED EXCL	UDING	MARRIED	KINGDOM
Number	Per cent	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted*	Number	Per cent	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted*	Number	
		included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent			included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent		
1,843·3	12·9	55-6	1,787·8	1,675·1	11.7	677·0	6-8	45·0	632·0	630·0	6·3		1981
2,133·2	15·0	70-1	2,063·2	1,938·7	13.6	783·6	7-9	53·4	730·2	730·3	7·4		1982 Annual
2,218·6	15·8	77·2	2,141·4	2,083·8	14·8	886-0	8·9	57·7	828·3	828·3	8·3		1983††
2,197·4	15·7	65·0	2,132·4	2,132·3	15·3	962-5	9·4	48·0	914·5	914·5	8·9		1984
2,251·7	16·1	62·6	2,189·1	2,191·3	15·7	1,019-5	10·0	45·3	974·2	975·3	9·5		1985
2,245·4	16·1	66-9	2,178·4	2,098·1	15·0	954·3	9·3	49·8	904·5	877·2	8·6	362-8	1984 Jan 12
2,236·9	16·0	60-6	2,176·3	2,112·5	15·1	949·5	9·3	44·9	904·6	886·9	8·7	363-9	Feb 9
2,205·1	15·8	54-5	2,150·6	2,119·5	15·2	937·7	9·2	40·4	897·3	894·1	8·7	364-8	Mar 8
2,180·1	15·6	49·2	2,130·9	2,115·4	15·2	927-6	9·1	36·2	891.5	896-6	8-8	366-4	April 5
2,161·1	15·5	60·2	2,100·9	2,122·6	15·2	923-3	9·0	44·0	879.3	903-6	8-8	368-3	May 10
2,119·6	15·2	55·1	2,064·5	2,121·5	15·2	910-1	8·9	40·2	870.0	910-3	8-9	376-1	June 14
2,150·1	15·4	53·3	2,096·9	2,129·9	15·3	950-4	9·3	39·2	911·2	919·5	9·0	374-0	July 12
2,151·1	15·4	52·3	2,098·8	2,137·9	15·3	964-8	9·4	37·7	927·1	928·4	9·1	382-5	Aug 9
2,245·6	16·1	103·9	2,141·7	2,153·8	15·4	1,038-0	10·2	78·0	960·0	936·8	9·2	386-2	Sep 13
2,218·0	15·9	86·1	2,131.9	2,156·9	15·4	1,007·1	9-8	64·5	942·6	936-7	9·2	388-5	Oct 11
2,222·7	15·9	73·5	2,149.2	2,158·0	15·5	999·9	9-8	54·3	945·6	939-1	9·2	391-9	Nov 8
2,232·5	16·0	64·4	2,168.1	2,162·0	15·5	986·9	9-7	47·0	939·9	944-4	9·2	392-6	Dec 6
2,316·0	16·6	63·4	2,252·6	2,172·4	15-6	1,024·9	10·0	46·0	978·9	951·5	9·3	407·9	1985 Jan 10
2,309·9	16·5	56·8	2,253·1	2,188·8	15-7	1,013·8	9·9	40·9	972·9	955·2	9·3	406·6	Feb 14
2,269·3	16·3	51·1	2,218·2	2,188·8	15-7	998·3	9·8	36·9	961·4	959·2	9·4	405·7	Mar 14
2,270·7	16·3	48.7	2,222.0	2,204·7	15-8	1,001·8	9-8	35·0	966-9	971.5	9·5	413·2	April 11
2,243·8	16·1	62.4	2,181.3	2,201·3	15-8	997·2	9-8	45·3	951-9	975.7	9·5	409·8	May 9
2,196·8	15·7	61.9	2,134.9	2,191·3	15-7	981·7	9-6	44·9	936-8	977.6	9·6	405·2	Jun 13
2,216·2	15·9	60·3	2,156·0	2,191.7	15·7	1,018·8	10·0	44·3	974·5	984·1	9·6	410·0	Jul 11**
2,210·6	15·8	58·0	2,152·6	2,193.7	15·7	1,029·8	10·1	41·9	988·0	989·2	9·7	419·1	Aug 8**
2,268·5	16·2	90·8	2,177·7	2,191.0	15·7	1,077·7	10·5	66·0	1,011·7	988·1	9·7	421·8	Sep 12
2,234·0	16·0	76·1	2,157·8	2,188·7	15·7	1,042·9	10·2	55·2	987.7	984-6	9·6	421.8	Oct 10
2,230·8	16·0	63·9	2,166·9	2,186·1	15·7	1,028·1	10·1	46·2	981.9	980-5	9·6	423.0	Nov 14
2,253·9	16·1	57·8	2,196·2	2,197·6	15·7	1,019·1	10·0	41·6	977.5	986-7	9·6	424.5	Dec 12
2,345.6	16-8	58.7	2,287.0	2,211.1	15.8	1,062.1	10-4	42.7	1,019.5	993.8	9.7	439.8	1986 Jan 9
									I	JNEM	PLOYM	IENT	0.0
										G	B sum	mary	2.2
1,773·3	12·7	51·4	1,721·9	1,613·2	11.6	649·1	6·7	42·5	606·5	604·5	6·2		1981
2,055·9	14·8	66·2	1,989·7	1,867·0	13.4	752·6	7·8	51·1	701·6	701·6	7·2		1982
2,133·5	15·5	74·6	2,059·0	2,002·2	14·6	854·0	8·8	56·1	797·9	797-8	8·2		1983††
2,109·6	15·5	62·9	2,046·8	2,046·8	15·0	928·8	9·3	46·8	882·0	882-0	8·8		1984
2,163·7	15·9	61·1	2,102·6	2,103·2	15·4	985·7	9·9	44·5	941·2	941-4	9·4		1985
,156∙6	15·8	64·7	2,091·9	2,013·6	14·8	920·9	9·2	48·5	872·3	845·6	8·5	349·1	1984 Jan 12
,147∙4	15·8	58·5	2,088·9	2,026·9	14·9	916·5	9·2	43·7	872·7	854·9	8·6	350·2	Feb 9
,116∙6	15·5	52·6	2,064·0	2,033·6	14·9	905·3	9·1	39·3	866·0	862·1	8·6	351·3	Mar 8
2,092-5	15·4	47·5	2,045·0	2,029·8	14·9	895·2	9·0	35·2	859·9	864·4	8·7	352·7	April 5
2,073-4	15·2	57·9	2,015·5	2,036·6	14·9	890·5	8·9	42·7	847·8	871·2	8·7	354·6	May 10
2,033-5	14·9	53·2	1,980·4	2,036·1	14·9	877·3	8·8	39·1	838·2	877·6	8·8	353·5	June 14
,063·2	15·1	51·5	2,011.7	2,044·2	15·0	915·7	9·2	38·2	877·5	886.6	8-9	359·5	July 12
,064·6	15·1	50·6	2,014.0	2,052·2	15·1	930·5	9·3	36·8	893·7	895.5	9-0	368·2	Aug 9
,155·6	15·8	100·6	2,055.0	2,067·6	15·2	1,000·9	10·0	76·0	925·0	903.6	9-1	372·1	Sep 13
,130-8	15·6	83·6	2,047·2	2,071·3	15-2	972·4	9·7	62·9	909·4	903·9	9·1	374-7	Oct 11
,135-7	15·7	71·4	2,064·2	2,072·6	15-2	965·9	9·7	53·1	912·8	906·3	9·1	377-9	Nov 8
,145-8	15·7	62·6	2,083·2	2,076·6	15-2	954·2	9·6	46·0	908·2	912·0	9·1	378-9	Dec 6
,226·8 ,220·1 ,180·3	16·3 16·3 16·0	61·8 55·4 49·8	2,165·1 2,164·7 2,130·5	2,086·7 2,102·1 2,101·7	15·3 15·4 15·4	991.0 980.6 965.6	9·9 9·8 9·7	45·2 40·2 36·3	945-8 940-4 929-3	919·0 922·6 926·3	9·2 9·2 9·3	393·7 392·5 391·7	1985 Jan 10 Feb 14
,181-8 ,155-8 ,109-2	16·0 15·8 15·5	47·5 60·9 60·6	2,134·3 2,094·9 2,048·6	2,117·4 2,114·3 2,103·7	15·5 15·5 15·4	968-5 964-2 948-0	9·7 9·7 9·5	34·4 44·4 44·2	934·1 919·8 903·8	938·1 942·5 943·7	9·4 9·4 9·5	398·8 395·7 390·8	April 11 May 9
,131-0	15·6	59·1	2,071·9	2,103·8	15-4	985-2	9·9	43.6	941.5	949·9	9·5	395·8	Jul 11
,124-8	15·6	56·9	2,068·0	2,105·1	15-4	995-5	10·0	41.2	954.3	954·3	9·6	404·5	Aug 8
,179-0	16·0	88·3	2,090·7	2,101·7	15-4	1,040-7	10·4	64.3	976.4	953·1	9·6	407·4	Sec 12
,146-6 ,143-6 ,165-3	15·7 15·7 15·9	74·2 62·2 56·3	2,072·4 2,081·3 2,109·1	2,099·1 2,096·5 2,106·7	15-4 15-4 15-5	1,008·5 994·7 986·3	10·1 10·0 9·9	53.9 45.3 40.8	954-5 949-4 945-4	949·8 946·0 951·9	9·5 9·5 9·5	407·6 408·8 410·5	Oct 10. Nov 14
,254.0	16.5	57.3	2,196.8	2,119.4	15.5	1,028.0	10.3	41.9	986-1	958.9	9.6	425.3	1986 Jan 9

* Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count at Careers Offices is made in June, July and August. ** From April 1983 the unadjusted figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office. An estimated 161,800 men were affected (160,300 in Great Britain) over the period to August 1983 * The seasonally adjusted series has been revised. Past data (up to August 1983) are now adjusted for discontinuities in particular for the effect of the 1983 Budget which means that certain men, mainly aged over 60, no longer need to sign on at an unemployment benefit office. Details of the new series are described in an article "Unemployment Adjusted for Discontinuity and Seasonality" in the July issue of this *Gazette*.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3Regions

CHE COMMAN		NUMBE	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				ENT		UNEMP	LOYED E	XCLUDI	NG SCHOOL	LEAVERS		The second second
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adj	usted†			8,1445
					included in un- employed	1				Numbe	r Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH	EAST			170.0			10.8	E 2	642.2		•		states	10000	149 . A 1997
1982	Annual	721.4	514.5	206.9	22.4	9.3	11.4	5·3 6·3	696.9						
1984 1985	averages	748-0 782-4	511·0 527·1	236·5 255·2	20·1 17·0	9·5 9·9	11·3 11·7	7·0 7·5	727·4 765·4						
1985 Ja Fe Mi	un 10 9b 14 ar 14	795·6 797·0 784·0	541·8 544·7 534·7	253·8 252·3 249·2	18·5 16·4 14·7	10·1 10·1 9·9	12.0 12.1 11.9	7·5 7·4 7·4	777·1 780·6 769·3	753.9 761.2 761.2	9.5 9.6 9.6	6·2 7·3 0·0	3·9 5·7 4·5	513.7 519.9 518.3	240·2 241·3 242·9
Ar Mi Ju	or 11 ay 9 in 13	784-2 772-2 756-2	533·2 523·7 512·0	251.0 248.5 244.2	13·9 16·5 16·0	9·9 9·8 9·6	11-8 11-6 11-4	7·4 7·3 7·2	770·3 755·7 740·2	768-6 767-8 765-0	9·7 9·7 9·7	7·4 -0·8 -2·8	4·9 2·2 1·3	521-4 519-7 516-6	247-2 248-1 248-4
Ju Au Se	il 11 Jg 8 ap 12	773-6 782-5 798-2	518·7 521·1 528·8	254·9 261·4 269·5	15·4 14·2 23·4	9·8 9·9 10·1	11.5 11.6 11.7	7·5 7·7 8·0	758·1 768·2 774·8	767-6 771-7 769-3	9·7 9·8 9·7	2·6 4·1 -2·4	-0·3 1·3 1·4	517·3 519·4 517·6	250-3 252-3 251-7
O	ct 10 ov 14	785·4 779·8	522·1 520·6	263·4 259·2	21·1 17·8	9·9 9·9	11.6 11.6	7·8 7·6	764·4 762·1	768-0 764-8	9·7 9·7	-1·3 -3·2	0·1 -2·3	516-9 515-3	251·1 249·5
De 1986 Ja	ec 12 n 9	779-8 812-6	524·1 546·0	255·7 266·7	15·8 15·3	9·9 10·3	11·6 12·1	7·5 7·9	763·9 797·3	767·2 774·0	9·7 9·8	2·4 6·8	-0·7 2·0	516·7 519·7	250·6 254·3
GREAT	ER LONDON (inclu	ided in South	East)												
1982	Annual	323-3	238.5	84.8	10.7	8.5	10.5	5.4	312.6						
1983†† 1984 1985	> averages	359·9 380·6 402·5	258-8 265-4 278-4	101·1 115·2 124·1	12:0 10:2 8:6	9.5 9.9 10.5	11.6 11.9 12.5	6·4 7·2 7·7	347.9 370.4 393.8						
1985 Ja Fe Ma	n 10 15 14 ar 14	400-1 400-8 398-4	278·0 279·3 277·9	122·1 121·5 120·5	9·6 8·6 7·9	10·4 10·5 10·4	12·5 12·5 12·5	7·6 7·6 7·5	390.5 392.2 390.5	385·3 387·5 389·1	10·1 10·1 10·2	2·4 2·2 1·6	2·1 2·2 2·1	268·5 270·5 271·3	116-8 117-0 117-8
Ap Ma Ju	or 11 ay 9 n 13	400·7 397·7 393·1	279·2 276·6 273·7	121-6 121-1 119-3	7·4 8·4 7·9	10·5 10·4 10·3	12·5 12·4 12·3	7.6 7.6 7.4	393·3 398·4 385·2	392-9 393-3 393-9	10·3 10·3 10·3	3·8 0·4 0·6	2·5 1·9 1·6	273·5 273·2 273·7	119-4 120-1 120-2
Ju Au Se	l 11 Ig 8 Ip 12	402·2 407·5 415·2	277.5 279.4 283.1	124·7 128·1 132·1	7.7 7.2 10.9	10·5 10·6 10·8	12·4 12·5 12·7	7·8 8·0 8·2	394·6 400·4 404·3	396-2 398-4 399-1	10·3 10·4 10·4	2·3 2·2 0·7	1·1 1·7 1·7	274·4 275·6 275·9	121-8 122-9 123-3
	ct 10 v 14 c 12	408-6 403-2 401-9	280·1 277·6 277·9	128·5 125·7 124·0	10·6 9·3 8·4	10.7 10.5 10.5	12.6 12.4 12.5	8·0 7·8 7·7	398-0 393-9 393-5	399-1 396-5 396-3	10·4 10·3 10·3	0.0 -2.6 -0.2	1.0 -0.6 -0.9	276·5 275·0 274·9	122.6 121.5 121.6
1986 Ja	n 9	413·9	285.8	128-2	8.1	10.8	12.8	8.0	405-8	400.5	10.5	4.2	0.5	277.2	123-3
EAST A	NGLIA														
1982	Annual	72.2	53.2	19·0 22·6	2.4	9.7	12.0	6·3	69.8						
1984 1985	averages	77·3 81·3	52.0 53.2	25·3 28·1	2·2 2·0	10·1 10·7	11.7 11.9	8.0 8.9	75·1 79·3						
1985 Ja Fe Ma	n 10 b 14 ar 14	83·2 84·5 82·2	55·2 56·4 54·6	28.0 28.1 27.6	1.9 1.7 1.6	10·9 11·1 10·8	12·4 12·6 12·2	8·9 8·9 8·7	81·3 82·8 80·6	77·1 78·2 77·9	10·1 10·3 10·2	0·9 1·1 -0·3	0.6 0.8 0.5	51·2 52·0 51·5	26·0 26·3 26·4
Ap Ma Ju	ur 11 ay 9 n 13	82·4 81·0 78·9	54·6 53·2 51·7	27·8 27·8 27·2	1.6 2.0 2.1	10·8 10·6 10·3	12·2 11·9 11·6	8·8 8·8 8·6	80·8 79·0 76·8	79·0 79·5 80·0	10·4 10·4 10·5	1·1 0·5 0·5	0.6 0.4 0.7	52·1 52·3 52·6	26·9 27·2 27·4
Ju Au Se	l 11 g 8 p 12	79-0 78-3 80-7	51·4 50·6 51·6	27.6 27.7 29.0	2.0 1.8 3.0	10·4 10·3 10·6	11.5 11.4 11.6	8.7 8.8 9.2	77.0 76.5 77.7	79·8 79·7 79·6	10·5 10·5 10·4	-0·2 -0·1 -0·1	0·3 -0·1 -0·1	52·4 52·2 51·9	27·4 27·5 27·7
Oc No De	t 10 v 14 c 12	80-2 81-7 83-2	51-6 52-7 54-3	28.6 29.0 28.9	2·5 2·0 1·8	10.5 10.7 10.9	11.6 11.8 12.2	9·0 9·2 9·1	77.7 79.6 81.4	79-0 80-2 81-4	10·4 10·5 10·7	-0.6 1.2 1.2	-0·3 0·2 0·6	51.6 52.3 53.2	27·4 27·9 28·3
1986 Ja	n 9	87.6	57.1	30.5	1.8	11.5	12.8	9.7	85.8	81.6	10.7	0.2	0.9	53·1	28.6
HTUO	WEST	470.0	100.0	51.0	5.7	10.0	10.4	7.0	170.0						
1982	Annual	188-6	128.0	59.3	5·7 6·2	11.2	13.1	8.4	173.3						
984 985	averages	193-7 204-9	127·2 132·8	66·5 72·2	5.0 4.6	11·4 12·0	13.0 13.6	9·1 9·9	188·7 200·4						
985 Jai Fe Ma	n 10 b 14 ır 14	213-2 213-7 208-1	139·5 140·4 136·3	73.7 73.3 71.9	4-7 4-2 3-8	12.5 12.5 12.2	14·3 14·4 13·9	10·1 10·0 9·8	208.6 209.6 204.3	196-9 199-1 198-7	11.5 11.7 11.6	1.9 2.2 -0.4	1·1 1·6 1·2	129·1 131·0 130·3	67·8 68·2 68·4
Ap Ma Ju	r 11 iy 9 n 13	205·5 200·8 192·3	135-0 131-5 125-5	70-6 69-3 66-8	3.5 4.4 4.3	12·0 11·8 11·3	13.8 13.5 12.8	9·7 9·5 9·2	202·0 196·4 188·0	200·5 201·0 200·0	11.7 11.8 11.7	1.8 0.5 -1.0	1·2 0·6 0·4	131-4 131-3 129-9	69·1 69·7 70·1
Jul Au Se	11 g 8 p 12	196-1 197-9 206-8	126.7 127.1 131.8	69·4 70·8 75·0	4·3 4·1 6·9	11-5 11-6 12-1	13·0 13·0 13·5	9·5 9·7 10·3	191.8 193.8 199.9	200.6 201.7 202.2	11.8 11.8 11.8	0.6 1.1 0.5	0·0 0·2 0·7	129-8 130-3 130-4	70·8 71·4 71·7
Oc No De	t 10 v 14 c 12	206·0 208·4 210·3	131·4 133·1 135·1	74·6 75·3 75·2	5·8 4·6 4·2	12·1 12·2 12·3	13·5 13·6 13·8	10·2 10·3 10·3	200·2 203·8 206·1	201-0 201-3 202-2	11.8 11.8 11.8	-1·1 0·3 0·9	0·1 -0·1	129-8 130-0 130-3	71·1 71·3 71·9
986 Ja	n 9	220.0	141.4	78.6	4.1	12.9	14.5	10.8	215.9	204.2	12.0	2.0	1.1	131.4	72.8

School leavers included in un-employed All Male Female All Male Female Actual WEST MIDLANDS 337.9 249.9 87.9 14.8 14.7 17.9 9.7 323.1 1982 354·7 345·4 349·7 257·3 243·0 243·1 97·4 102·4 106·6 16·0 12·8 12·1 338-6 332-6 337-6 Annual 15·7 15·3 15·5 18·7 18·0 18·0 11.0 11.3 11.8 1983** 1984 1985 averages 357·1 355·3 349·3 250·5 249·4 245·2 106·6 105·9 104·2 12·0 10·8 9·7 15-8 15-8 15-5 18.5 18.5 18.1 11.8 11.7 11.5 345·1 344·5 339·5 1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 103-9 104-0 102-8 348-2 347-0 341-4 244·3 243·0 238·6 9·2 11·4 11·0 15-5 15-4 15-1 18·1 18·0 17·7 11.5 11.5 11.4 339·0 335·5 330·3 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 347·2 347·8 360·8 240·8 240·0 246·4 106·4 107·8 114·4 15·4 15·4 16·0 17·8 17·8 18·2 11.8 11.9 12.7 335·7 336·3 343·0 11.6 11.5 17.8 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 351-0 345-7 345-6 110·1 107·1 106·0 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 240-8 238-5 239-6 15·2 13·0 11·8 15-6 15-3 15-3 17·8 17·7 17·7 12·2 11·9 11·7 335-8 332-7 333-8 1986 Jan 9 356-3 247.1 109.3 11.4 15.8 18.3 12.1 344.9 EAST MIDLANDS 130.7 11.0 176.6 45.9 6.4 13.6 7.0 170.2 1982 Annual averages 188-0 194-3 202-3 134·8 134·1 136·9 53·2 60·2 65·3 11.8 12.2 12.7 1983** 1984 1985 181-2 188-4 196-1 6·9 5·9 6·2 14·4 14·6 14·9 8·1 8·9 9·7 207·1 207·5 204·1 65·0 64·4 63·8 1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 142·1 143·1 140·3 201.4 202.3 199.4 5·7 5·2 4·7 13·0 13·0 12·8 15·4 15·5 15·2 9.6 9.5 9.4 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 203·7 202·1 197·8 139·3 137·5 133·7 64·4 64·5 64·1 199-3 195-4 190-9 4·4 6·7 6·9 12·8 12·7 12·4 15·1 14·9 14·5 9.5 9.5 9.5 200-8 200-0 205-1 134·5 133·3 136·0 194·1 193·7 196·2 66·3 66·7 69·1 12·6 12·5 12·8 14·6 14·5 14·8 Jul 11 6.7 6.3 8.9 9.8 9.9 10.2 Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 199-2 198-9 201-2 133·0 134·0 136·4 66·1 64·9 64·8 191.7 192.8 195.6 7·4 6·1 5·6 12·5 12·5 12·6 14·4 14·6 14·8 9.8 9.6 9.6 1986 Jan 9 209.6 142.1 67.5 5.3 13.1 15.4 10.0 204.4 YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE 1982 273.2 201.1 72.0 13.0 13-2 16.2 8.7 260.1 Annual averages 1983†† 1984 1985 288.7 291.9 305.8 207·4 204·8 212·9 81·3 87·0 92·9 14·1 14·4 15·1 9·9 10·5 11·2 273-8 279-2 292-5 14·8 12·7 13·3 17·0 17·1 17·7 1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 309·6 307·8 302·9 217·4 216·4 212·9 92·2 91·3 90·1 11·9 10·5 9·4 15·2 15·1 14·9 18·1 18·0 17·7 11.1 11.0 10.8 297.6 297.2 293.5 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 303-8 303-0 296-3 213·1 211·4 206·6 90·7 91·7 89·7 9·2 14·0 13·7 15·0 14·9 14·6 17·7 17·6 17·2 10·9 11·0 10·8 294-5 289-1 282-5 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 302-4 301-8 317-1 209·0 208·1 217·1 93·4 93·7 100·0 13·3 12·7 21·4 14·9 14·9 15·6 17·4 17·3 18·1 11.2 11.3 12.0 289·1 289·1 295·6 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 307·5 307·5 310·1 212·2 213·6 217·1 95·3 93·6 93·0 16·9 14·0 12·4 290.6 293.2 297.7 15-1 15-1 15-3 11.5 11.3 11.2 17.7 17.8 18.1 1986 Jan 9 324.3 227.6 96.7 11.8 16.0 18.9 11.6 312.5 NORTH WEST 1982 407.8 298.6 109.2 16.6 14.7 18.4 9.4 391.2 Annual averages 1983^{††} 1984 1985 437·1 442·9 452·0 315.7 313.2 317.1 121·4 129·6 134·9 15·8 15·9 16·3 418·2 426·9 435·9 18·8 16·0 16·1 19.6 19.7 19.9 10.5 10.9 11.4 1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 461-5 456-8 449-3 324·8 322·5 317·5 136·7 134·4 131·8 15·0 13·5 12·4 16-6 16-4 16-2 446-4 443-3 436-9 20·4 20·3 19·9 11.5 11.3 11.1 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13 451·3 450·3 441·7 318-6 317-4 311-3 132·7 132·9 130·4 12·1 16·6 17·1 16-2 16-2 15-9 439·2 433·6 424·6 20·0 19·9 19·6 11.2 11.2 11.0 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 450-8 449-9 463-1 315·0 313·6 321·0 135·7 136·4 142·2 16·2 16·2 16·7 16·6 15·7 22·8 19·8 19·7 20·2 434·2 434·3 440·3 11·4 11·5 12·0 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 451.7 448.2 449.0 314·7 313·4 315·5 136-9 134-8 133-5 19·5 16·5 14·8 16-3 16-1 16-2 432·1 431·7 434·2 19·8 19·7 19·8 11.5 11.4 11.3 1986 Jan 9 463·8 324·9 138-9 14.1 16.7 20.4 11.7 449.7

NUMBER UNEMPLOYED

PER CENT

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

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See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

2.3 THOUSAND

UNEMPL

Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
					NONTROM
337·1 338·7	15-0 15-0	1.1 1.6	0·1 1·2	237·5 238·6	99·6 100·1
337.6 338.1 338.9	15·0 15·0 15·0	-1.1 0.5 0.8	0·5 0·3 0·1	237.5 237.9 238.2	100·1 100·2 100·7
337·7 337·5 337·8	14·8 14·9 15·0	-1.2 -0.2 0.3	0.0 -0.2 0.4	236-9 236-2 235-6	100·8 101·3 102·3
338·2 337·0	15.0 15.0	0·4 -1·2	0·2 -0·2	235·7 234·9	102·5
336·8 337·3	14·9 15·0	0.9	-0.6 -0.5 0.1	234·9 234·9	101.9 102.4
194·8 196·4	12·2 12·3	1.4 1.6	0.5 1.4	133-8 135-1	61·0 61·4
197.0 196.9	12·3 12·3 12·3	0.0 -0.1	0.7 0.2	134·5 134·4 133·9	62·6 63·0
196-2 196-2 196-5	12·3 12·3 12·3	-0.7 0.0 0.3	-0·1 -0·3 -0·1	132.7 132.5 132.5	63·5 63·7 64·0
195·9 194·5 195·8	12·3 12·2 12·3	-0.6 -1.4	-0.1 -0.6	132-2 131-4 132-8	63·6
197·2 197·8	12·3 12·4	1·4 0·6	0.2 0.4 1.1	133.7 133.9	63·4 63·8
287·2 289·2 290-8	14·1 14·2 14·3	1.8 1.9	0.7 1.4	202·4 203·9	84·8 85·3
293·1 292·8	14·4 14·4	2·3 -0·3	2·0 1·2	204·9 206·3 205·4	85-9 86-8 87-4
291.4 292.2 293.8	14·3 14·4 14·5	-1.4 0.8 1.6	0·2 -0·3 0·3	204-3 204-6 205-6	87·1 87·6 88·2
293.7 293.6 294.3	14·5 14·5	-0·1 -0·1	0.8	205·5	88·2 88·0
298·0 302·3	14·7 14·9	3·7 4·3	1.4 2.9	200-6 209-4 212-8	87.7 88.6 89.5
433-0 434-9 434-8	15·6 15·7 15·7	1.6 1.9	1.7 1.7	306·8 308·4	126·2 126·4
438·1 438·8	15·8 15·8	3·3 0·7	1.7	310.0 310.2	128-5 128-1 128-6
437.1 438.0 436.8	15·7 15·8 15·7	-1.7 0.9 -1.2	0.8 0.0 -0.7	308·5 308·3 307·3	128-6 129-7 129-5
437.0 435.7 434.0	15·7 15·7 15·6	0·2 -1·3 -1·7	0·0 -0·8 -0·9	307·5 306·6 305·5	129.5 129.1 128.5
435·8 436·1	15·7 15·7	1·8 0·3	-0·4	306·9	128.9

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

awa	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED	V. (HOR OW)	PER C	ENT	TATION	UNEMP	LOYED E	CLUDI	NG SCHOOL			
	All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adj	usted*		11	
				included in un- employe	d d				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH														1004
1982 Annual	214.6	158.8	55.8	10.9	16.6	20.3	10.9	203.9						
1983*** averages 1984 1985	225.7 230.5 237.6	164.7 165.9 169.3	61.0 64.6 68.4	9.8 10.4	17-9 18-3 18-9	21.8 22.5 23.0	12.0 12.3 13.0	213.9 220.7 227.2	225.8	17.0	0.1	0.5	162.7	63.1
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	242.5 237.1 233.6	174.0 169.9 167.5	68·5 67·2 66·1	9·1 8·0 7·2	19·2 18·8 18·5	23.6 23.1 22.8	12.8 12.6	233-4 229-1 226-4	225.8 225.3 226.1	17.9 17.9 17.9	-0·5 0·8	-0·1 0·1	162-7 162-2 162-7	63·2 63·4
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	236-5 237-3 233-7	169-9 169-5 166-5	66·6 67·8 67·2	6·9 11·6 12·2	18.8 18.8 18.5	23·1 23·0 22·6	12.7 12.9 12.8	229.6 225.7 221.5	229-2 228-1 226-9	18-2 18-1 18-0	-1·1 -1·2	0.9	163·6 162·4	64-5 64-5 64-5
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	237·5 236·4 244·7	168·3 167·4 171·9	69·2 69·0 72·8	12·0 11·4 15·3	18·9 18·8 19·4	22·9 22·7 23·4	13·2 13·2 13·9	225.6 225.0 229.4	228.0 228.7 227.6	18-1 18-1 18-1	1·1 0·7 -1·1	-0.4 0.2 0.2	163-0 163-7 163-2	65·0 65·0 64·4
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	238-2 236-2 237-6	168-9 167-6 169-6	69·2 68·6 68·0	12·0 10·1 9·0	18·9 18·7 18·9	23·0 22·8 23·0	13·2 13·1 13·0	226·1 226·1 228·6	227.5 225.9 227.8	18·1 17·9 18·1	-0·1 -1·6 1·9	-0.2 -0.9 0.1	163-5 162-0 163-3	64·0 63·9 64·5
1986 Jan 9	246-2	176.0	70.2	8.5	19.5	23.9	13.4	237.7	230.1	18.3	2.4	0.9	165.1	65·0
NALES	164-8	120.9	43.8	7.7	15.4	18.8	10.3	157.1						
1983** 1984 Annual 1985 averages	170·4 173·3 180·6	122-9 123-2 127-7	47·5 50·1 52·9	8·3 6·8 6·8	16·0 16·3 16·9	19·4 19·8 20·5	11.0 11.3 11.9	162·1 166·5 173·8						
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	185-9 183-8 180-5	131.9 130.9 128.7	53·9 52·9 51·8	6·6 5·8 5·2	17·4 17·3 16·9	21.2 21.0 20.7	12·2 12·0 11·7	179·3 178·0 175·4	171-8 172-4 172-8	16·1 16·2 16·2	0·3 0·5 0·4	0.5 0.5 0.4	122-6 123-1 123-6	49-2 49-3 49-2
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	180·0 178·5 173·4	128-1 126-8 123-5	52·0 51·7 49·9	5·0 6·6 6·0	16·9 16·8 16·3	20·6 20·4 19·8	11.7 11.7 11.3	175-0 171-8 167-5	173·7 174·4 174·5	16·3 16·4 16·4	0·9 0·7 0·1	0.6 0.7 0.6	123·7 124·1 124·1	50·0 50·3 50·4
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	176-5 175-7 187-6	124-8 123-4 130-6	51.6 52.3 57.0	5·8 5·8 11·3	16·6 16·5 17·6	20·1 19·8 21·0	11.7 11.8 12.9	170·7 169·9 176·2	174·9 175·3 175·6	16·4 16·5 16·5	0·4 2·4 0·3	0·4 0·3 0·4	124·3 124·2 124·6	50·6 51·1 50·9
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	182·7 180·9 181·5	128-2 127-4 128-3	54·5 53·5 53·2	9·1 7·4 6·6	17·2 17·0 17·0	20·6 20·5 20·6	12·3 12·1 12·0	173.7 173.5 174.9	174.6 173.1 173.2	16·4 16·2 16·3	-1.0 -1.5 0.1	-0·1 -0·7 -0·8	124·0 123·1 123·1	50·6 50·0 50·1
1986 Jan 9	190-4	134.9	55.5	6.4	17.9	21.7	12.5	184.0	176.5	16.6	3.3	0.6	125.7	50.8
SCOTLAND														
	318-0	223.9	94-1	17.8	14.0	17.1	9.8	300.2						
1983 (Annual 1984 (averages 1985)	335-6 341-6 353-0	232-1 235-2 243-6	103-4 106-4 109-3	18·4 17·3	15-1 15-6	18-4 19-1	10.9 10.9 11.2	313-0 323-1 335-7					007.0	101.0
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	362-2 357-2 351-9	249·6 246·3 242·7	112-6 110-9 109-2	21.6 19.5 17.5	16-0 15-8 15-6	19·5 19·3 19·0	11.5 11.3 11.1	340.6 337.7 334.4	328-0 329-2 331-6	14·5 14·6 14·7	1.7 1.2 2.4	0-6 1-1 1-8	227.0 228.0 230.0	101.0 101.2 101.6
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	354·7 347·9 345·6	245.8 241.9 239.9	108-9 106-1 105-7	16·2 15·4 15·5	15.7 15.4 15.3	19·2 18·9 18·8	11.1 10.8 10.8	338·5 332·5 330·2	338-1 338-4 338-9	15∙0 15∙0 15∙0	6.5 0.3 0.5	3·4 3·1 2·4	235-4 235-5 235-9	102·7 102·9 103·0
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	352·3 350·0 355·8	241.6 240.2 243.9	110·7 109·9 111·8	15·1 14·8 21·8	15.6 15.5 15.8	18·9 18·8 19·1	11·3 11·2 11·4	337·1 335·3 334·0	338·9 337·5 336·0	15·0 14·9 14·9	0.0 -1.4 -1.5	0·3 -0·3 -1·0	235-4 234-2 233-1	103·5 103·3 102·9
Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	353-3 351-5 353-2	243.6 242.8 245.3	109·7 108·7 108·0	18∙6 16∙1 15∙0	15-6 15-6 15-6	19·1 19·0 19·2	11·2 11·1 11·0	334·7 335·4 338·2	338-1 337-1 339-0	15·0 14·9 15·0	2·1 -1·0 1·9	-0·3 -0·1 1·0	234-8 234-1 235-2	103·3 102·9 103·7
1986 Jan 9	371.1	256.9	114.3	20.5	16.4	20.1	11.7	350.7	338-5	15.0	-0.5	0.1	235.3	103-2
NORTHERN IRELAND	108-3	77.3	31.0	6.2	18.7	23.2	12.6	102.1						
1983** 1984 averages	117·1 121·4 121·8	85·1 87·7 88·0	32·0 33·7 33·8	4·2 3·3 2·4	20·2 20·9 21·0	25·5 26·3 26·5	13·0 13·7 13·6	112·9 118·1 119·4						
1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	123·1 123·0 121·7	89·2 89·8 88·9	33·9 33·2 32·8	2·5 2·1 1·9	21·2 21·2 20·9	26·9 27·1 26·8	13.6 13.3 13.1	120.6 120.8 119.8	118·2 119·3 120·0	20·3 20·5 20·7	0·4 1·1 0·7	-0·1 0·4 0·7	85·7 86·7 87·1	32·5 32·6 32·9
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	122-3 120-9 121-4	88-9 87-9 87-6	33·3 33·0 33·8	1.8 2.4 2.1	21.0 20.8 20.9	26·8 26·5 26·4	13·4 13·2 13·6	120·5 118·5 119·3	120.7 120.2 121.5	20·8 20·7 20·9	0.7 -0.5 1.3	0·8 0·3 0·5	87·3 87·0 87·6	33·4 33·2 33·9
Jul 11 ** Aug 8 **	118·9 120·1	85·2 85·8	33·6 34·3 37·0	1.8 1.7 4.2	20·5 20·7 21.8	25·7 25·8 27·0	13.5 13.8 14.8	117·0 118·3 122-2	122·1 123·5 124·2	21.0 21.3 21.4	0.6 1.4	0·5 1·1	87·9 88·6	34·2 34·9
Oct 10 Nov 14	120-5 121-8 120-6	87·4 87·2	34·4 33·4	3·2 2·6	21.0 20.7	26·3 26·3	13·8 13·4	118·7 118·0	124-3 124-4 124-1	21.4 21.4 21.4	0·1 -0·3	0.8 0.2	89·6 89·6	34·8 34·5
Dec 12	121.5	01.6	32.9	2.3	20.9	20.7	13.2	123.5	125.7	21.0	0.9	0.5	90.9	34.9

See footnotes to table 2-1. • The seasonally adjusted series has been revised. Past seasonally adjusted figures (up to August 1983) are now available adjusted for discontinuities, in particular for the effect of the 1983 Budget which means that certain men, mainly aged over 60, no longer need to sign on at an unemployment benefit office. Details of the new series are described in an article "Unemployment Adjusted for Discontinuities and Seasonality" in the July issue of the *Gazette*. "There is a discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures please see note to table 2-1.

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Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at January 9, 1986

THOUSAND

alast ana ana an	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	and HA a	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
The second second	and other			per cent	the sec				per cent
SSISTED REGIONS					Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract	4,029 6,549	2,359 2,606	6,388 9,155	12.7 15.8
outh West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	10,421 17,938 113,067	5,418 10,701 62,468	15,839 28,639 175,535	24·9 16·7 11·9	Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	5,223 3,979	3,418 2,137	8,641 6,116	8.6 8.3
ll lest Midlands Development Areas	141,426	78,587	220,013	12.9	Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Circencester	3,018 1,558 2,919 634	1,686 1,196 1,765 419	4,704 2,754 4,684 1,053	9·1 9·4 18·2 8·6
Intermediate Areas Unassisted II	49,350 247,064	25,981 109,252	75,331 356,316	12-3 15-8	Clacton Clitheroe	2,755	1,192 292	3,947 746	20·4 6·0
ast Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	3,528 1,566 137,054	1,696 662 65,137 67 495	5,224 2,228 202,191 209 643	22.5 18.2 12.9 13.1	Colonester Corby Coventry and Hinckley	3,528 25,486	1,696 12,307	5,224 37,793	22·5 15·7
II orkshire and Humberside Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	25,834 115,499 86,286	9,986 45,826 40,870	35,820 161,325 127,156	22-1 17-4 13-5	Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	5,958 3,559 1,887 5,257 782	4,041 2,131 927 2,311 448	9,999 5,690 2,814 7,568 1,230	5.9 12.0 16.7 15.8 17.7
II orth West Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	140,568 97,723 86,652	56,066 40,454 42,330	196,634 138,177 128,982	20·4 15·2 14·2	Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	12,739 733 819 15,460 2,622	5,514 408 458 6,512 1,540	18,253 1,141 1,277 21,972 4,162	12·6 9·4 11·5 21·1 11·2
II orth Development Areas Intermediate Unassisted	324,943 142,856 18,606 14,529	53,582 7,621 9,037	463,793 196,438 26,227 23,566	21.6 16.3 12.4	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne Evesham	3,454 32,724 7,010 3,439 1,646	1,837 13,860 2,858 1,767 1,037	5,291 46,584 9,868 5,206 2,683	14.0 17.2 15.3 9.9 9.8
II Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	175,991 54,438 69,646 10,820	70,240 22,024 27,834 5,606	246,231 76,462 97,480 16,426	19·5 20·4 16·9 14·6	Exeter Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone	6,018 990 1,671 3,225	3,173 535 826 1,569 662	9,191 1,525 2,497 4,794 2,228	10·7 14·2 24·8 16·0 18·2
II cotland Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	134,904 157,113 41,429 58,318	55,464 63,598 20,254 30,405	190,368 220,711 61,683 88,723	17·9 19·6 18·7 11·1	Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham	4,747 2,789 3,921 1,825	2,314 1,672 2,642 936	7,061 4,461 6,563 2,761	10·3 16·5 13·0 12·9
NASSISTED REGIONS	256,860	114,257	371,117	16.4	Great Yarmouth Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot	4,967 9,349 6,893	2,377 3,399 4,310	7,344 12,748 11,203	17·9 16·4 6·9
South East East Anglia	545,980 57,080	266,663 30,519	812,643 87,599	10·3 11·5	Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich	2,331 7,650 799	1,238 2,662 383	3,569 10,312 1,182	9·4 24·2 14·4
Development Areas Intermediate Areas Unassisted	534,758 560,121 1,159,136 2,254,015	212,370 236,623 579,016 1 ,028,009	747,128 796,744 1,738,152 3,282,024	20·6 16·9 11·4 13·9	Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster	5,013 769 33,588 943 3,737	2,270 503 19,088 647 2,059	7,283 1,272 52,676 1,590 5,796	15·7 11·5 7·7 25·3 13·4
orthern Ireland	91,591	34,114	125,705	21.6	Hertford and Harlow Hexham	11,109	6,818 682	17,927 1,651	8·3 12·2
ingland corington and Rossendale lfreton and Ashfield	4,416 5,488	2,177 1,967	6,593 7,455	14·6 13·2	Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	3,087 1,268 1,074	2,037 708 613	5,124 1,976 1,687	9·1 12·5 15·6
Inwick and Amble ndover shford	1,221 1,323 2,588	716 1,014 1,414	1,937 2,337 4,002	18·4 8·6 13·0	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St. Neots Ipswich	7,734 22,755 2,316 6,035	4,027 8,949 1,755 3,121	11,761 31,704 4,071 9,156	14·2 17 9 10·3 9·4
anbury arnsley arnstaple and Ilfracombe arrow-in-Furness	1,825 11,836 2,531 2,526	1,114 4,479 1,387 1,852	2,939 16,315 3,918 4,378	11.0 20.6 16.5 12.0	Isle of Wight Keighley Kendal	4,799 2,671 1,046	2,752 1,384 641	7,551 4,055 1,687	17·3 13·5 8·5
asingstoke and Alton ath eccles and Halesworth	2,728 3,668 1,221	1,780 2,114 553	4,508 5,782 1,774	6·6 9·7 13·3	Keswick Kettering and Market Harborough Kidderminster	287 2,377 3,714	213 1,306 2,037	3,683 5,751	15-8 9-7 15-9
enord erwick-on-Tweed icester ideford irmingham	4,435 842 644 1,199 88,195	2,415 438 562 725 36,252	6,850 1,280 1,206 1,924 124,447	9.0 13.8 9.0 21.4 16.7	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	3,609 4,972 605 30,523 713	2,021 2,600 352 12,681 428	5,630 7,572 957 43,204 1,141	13.8 15.9 15.2 13.2 9.6
ishop Auckland lackbourn lackpool landford odmin and Liskeard	7,054 7,054 13,124 508 2,432	2,763 2,933 6,456 382 1,369	9,817 9,987 19,580 890 3,801	23·4 15·6 16·9 11·2 19·8	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool London Loudhborough and Coalville	18,835 6,131 78,321 265,596 3,805	9,034 2,636 29,570 116,560 2,198	27,869 8,767 107,891 382,156 6,003	11.1 14.5 21.3 10.9 10.3
olton and Bury oston Durnemouth radford ridgwater	20,211 2,427 8,975 23,156 2,792	9,301 1,097 4,381 8,837 1,471	29,512 3,524 13,356 31,993 4,263	17·0 14·9 14·1 15·9 14·9	Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield	1,612 3,186 1,135 2,858	716 1,742 580 1,815	2,328 4,928 1,715 4,673	19·3 15·9 15·6 9·0
ridport ridport righton ristol ude	2,147 557 13,236 25,021 645	1,177 379 6,462 12,072 437	3,324 936 19,698 37,093 1,082	18.6 13.0 12.4 11.7 19.7	Maiton Malvern and Ledbury Manchester Mansfield Matlock	1,753 80,851 6,245 893	792 32,376 2,809 537	2,545 113,227 9,054 1,430	13·4 14·8 14·9 8·3
urney urton-on-Trent ury St. Edmunds uxton alderdale ambridge	4,181 4,863 1,257 1,453 6,870 5,080	1,990 2,629 924 964 3,718 3,181	6,171 7,492 2,181 2,417 10,588 8,270	14-1 12-6 7-4 12-0 13-5 6-9	Medway and Maidstone Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough Milton Keynes	18,134 1,261 23,699 6,504	9,599 885 7,690 3,225	27,733 2,146 31,389 9,729	13·0 10·5 23·9 13·9
anterbury	3,890	1,994	5,884	13.6	Morpeth and Ashington	6,339	2,452	8,791	18.2

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at January 9, 1986

Add Party	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
an and the second		and a second		per cent	The second second second second second				per cen
Newark	2,167	1,180	3,347	14-7	Wolverhampton	18,951	7,385	26,336	19·2
Newbury	1,601	925	2,526	8-4	Woodbridge and Leiston	1,070	557	1,627	9·2
Newcastle upon Tyne	49,666	19,003	68,669	19-2	Worcester	4,508	2,260	6,768	11·9
Newmarket	1,449	945	2,394	10-5	Workington	3,121	1,659	4,780	18·9
Newquay	1,686	1,202	2,888	29-5	Worksop	2,929	1,233	4,162	17·4
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Nortwich	2,233 760 6,802 4,312 10,118	1,240 442 3,483 2,339 4,878	3,473 1,202 10,285 6,651 14,996	15-2 10-1 10-4 14-6 11-1	Worthing Yeovil York	4,110 2,323 6,001	2,017 1,611 3,526	6,127 3,934 9,527	9·2 10·0 10·6
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	32,430 394 8,444 1,233 8,528	13,015 211 3,860 648 4,888	45,445 605 12,304 1,881 13,416	14-0 13-8 14-9 15-2 7-9	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blenau Gwent and Abergavenny Brecon	3,159 978 3,919 5,410 622	1,071 487 1,480 2,127 297	4,230 1,465 5,399 7,537 919	22.7 12.8 20.1 21.3 12.0
Pendle	3,110	1,729	4,839	15-8	Bridgend	7,055	2,841	9,896	18·4
Penrith	829	627	1,456	11-2	Cardiff	22,247	7,992	30,239	15·2
Penzance and St. Ives	2,823	1,270	4,093	24-3	Cardigan	1,169	581	1,750	27·9
Peterborough	8,286	4,051	12,337	14-1	Carmarthen	1,165	579	1,744	10·4
Pickering and Helmsley	351	239	590	9-1	Conwy and Colwyn	3,369	1,730	5,099	16·7
Plymouth	11,942	7,130	19,072	15-8	Denbigh	794	493	1,287	14.9
Poole	4,231	2,280	6,511	11-7	Dolgeilau and Barmouth	504	261	765	17.5
Portsmouth	14,047	6,283	20,330	12-9	Fishguard	538	224	762	24.3
Preston	12,695	6,322	19,017	12-4	Haverfordwest	2,866	1,176	4,042	19.4
Reading	7,128	3,728	10,856	8-0	Holyhead	3,016	1,279	4,295	25.3
Redruth and Camborne	3,298	1,473	4,771	23·2	Lampeter and Aberaeron	895	303	1,198	26·2
Retford	1,832	1,105	2,937	14·8	Llandeilo	339	175	514	15·7
Richmondshire	873	808	1,681	14·0	Llandrindod Wells	737	414	1,151	15·7
Ripon	577	387	964	9·5	Llanelli	4,224	2,086	6,310	19·5
Rochdale	7,597	3,387	10,984	18·0	Machynlleth	443	215	658	22·0
Rotherham and Mexborough	17,869	6,711	24,580	23.5	Merthyr and Rhymney	8,408	3,016	11,424	21.7
Rugby and Daventry	3,356	2,195	5,551	11.7	Monmouth	454	262	716	14.7
Salisbury	2,353	1,532	3,885	9.7	Neath and Port Talbot	6,073	2,583	8,656	17.1
Scarborough and Filey	3,316	1,673	4,989	16.7	Newport	9,441	3,859	13,300	16.5
Scunthorpe	6,965	2,807	9,772	19.0	Newtown	746	346	1,092	13.2
Settle	274	201	475	9·1	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,408	2,125	6,533	17·3
Shaftesbury	847	452	1,299	9·2	Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,456	3,147	11,603	18·1
Sheffield	32,943	13,650	46,593	16·3	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	738	419	1,157	19·1
Shrewsbury	3,386	1,621	5,007	12·0	Pwllheli	865	351	1,216	22·8
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,822	2,072	5,894	15·4	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	9,617	4,391	14,008	20·7
Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	2,026 532 866 7,642 302	890 400 584 4,270 197	2,916 932 1,450 11,912 499	26.6 8.7 13.8 7.1 12.3	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	2,402 13,345 669 5,833	1,064 5,281 347 2,462	3,466 18,626 1,016 8,295	25.8 16.6 15.4 18.3
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St. Austell	11,678 14,204 24,111 1,633 2,120	4,406 5,890 11,054 1,070 1,197	16,084 20,094 35,165 2,703 3,317	26-5 11-5 14-7 12-4 15-1	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	6,998 2,536 840 1,126	3,739 1,043 504 694	10,737 3,579 1,344 1,820	6-7 20-4 16-5 19-7
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stocke Stroud	4,285 1,217 11,586 16,553 2,408	2,654 867 4,571 8,159 1,437	6,939 2,084 16,157 24,712 3,845	10.7 12.7 20.9 12.9 10.9	Ayr Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blaicowria and Pitlochny	4,930 445 549 7,307 421 1 058	2,420 284 345 3,335 278 624	7,350 729 894 10,642 699 1,682	20.0 11.4 22.7 14.6 17.1
Sudbury	1,150	668	1,818	12·2	Brechin and Montrose	981	676	1,657	13·0
Sunderland	28,402	10,828	39,230	22·7	Buckie	445	241	686	17·4
Swindon	6,662	3,957	10,619	12·1	Campbeltown	532	290	822	19·0
Taunton	2,624	1,559	4,183	10·5	Crieff	350	193	543	15·8
Telford and Bridgnorth	9,387	3,637	13,024	21·7	Cumpock and Sangubar	3.623	1.097	4,720	27·8
Thanet	5,835	2,680	8,515	21.6	Dumbarton	3,965	2,211	6,176	21.1
Thetford	1,738	1,056	2,794	14.2	Dumfries	1,765	890	2,655	11.0
Thirsk	388	283	671	15.4	Dundee	11,457	5,584	17,041	17.5
Tiverton	678	413	1,091	11.7	Dunfermline	5,512	2,920	8,432	16.7
Torbay	5,919	3,086	9,005	20.7	Dunoon and Bute	983	591	1,574	20.3
Torrington	418	248	666	18·2	Edinburgh	24,530	11,199	35,729	11.9
Totnes	586	348	934	15·2	Elgin	1,144	811	1,955	12.9
Trowbridge and Frome	2,756	1,861	4,617	10·9	Falkirk	7,973	3,832	11,805	19.3
Truro	1,780	987	2,767	13·1	Fortar	759	549	1,308	12.0
Tunbridge Wells	3,874	2,246	6,120	7·3	Forres	488	326	814	28.3
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	742	453	1,195	11.7	Fraserburgh	538	275	813	13·4
Wakefield and Dewsbury	12,795	5,147	17,942	15.7	Galashiels	802	491	1,293	8·4
Walsall	19,257	7,793	27,050	18.1	Girvan	607	250	857	23·2
Wareham and Swanage	625	432	1,057	11.3	Glasgow	85,062	32,229	117,291	18·1
Warminster	436	320	756	12.1	Greenock	7,468	3,179	10,647	22·4
Warrington	7,109	3.302	10,411	13.6	Haddington	712	456	1,168	10.0
Warwick	4,747	2,776	7,523	9.8	Hawick	535	304	839	10.1
Watford and Luton	19,185	10,004	29,189	9.3	Huntly	217	150	367	11.9
Wellingborough and Rushden	3,206	1,879	5,085	12.0	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,347	879	3,226	22.6
Wells	1,427	848	2,275	9.3	Inverness	3,353	1,661	5,014	13.6
Weston-super-Mare	3,519	2,213	5,732	16-0	Irvine	8,660	3,595	12,255	26.4
Whitby	1,000	468	1,468	23-1	Islay/Mid Argyll	464	257	721	15.8
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,290	669	1,959	14-7	Keith	445	290	735	14.1
Whitehaven	2,727	1,431	4,158	13-8	Kelso and Jedburgh	306	206	512	10.3
Widnes and Runcorn	8,418	3,375	11,793	19-7	Kilmarnock	4,182	1,729	5,911	19.1
Nigan and St. Helens Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester Wishech	25,288 2,538 465 28,541 2,087	11,355 1,511 - 321 11,766	36,643 4,049 786 40,307	20.0 5.5 13.2 18.9	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Neuton Stowart	8,445 24,263 1,101 412	3,841 9,945 765 263	12,286 34,208 1,866 675 789	18.8 21.9 23.5 17.0

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas* at January 9, 1986

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
1000	-	and i	3.803	per cent					per cent
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,181 742 590 346 2,386	891 530 263 193 1,124	2,072 1,272 853 539 3,510	12-5 17-8 12-8 11-5 10-9	Northern Ireland** Bailymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	2,305 43,895 5,555 2,012 7,954	1,065 17,945 1,822 780 3,399	3,370 61,840 7,377 2,792 11,353	15·5 18·2 27·1 37·5 20·9
Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	1,004 511 710 726 3,427	629 294 475 410 1,780	1,633 805 1,185 1,136 5,207	12·4 6·8 25·1 15·1 12·5	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,944 3,324 10,121 2,138 5,726	1,024 1,089 2,620 811 1,981	3,968 4,413 12,741 2,949 7,707	29.9 27.3 29.5 29.9 32.6
Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick	955 602 507 1,371 654	501 357 299 564 230	1,456 959 806 1,935 884	17.6 24.6 13.2 19.9 18.9	Omagh Strabane	2,491 3,126	928 650	3,419 3,776	23·1 38·1

⁹ Travel to work areas are as defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of Employment Gazette, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (page 467) March 1985 (page 126) and February 1986 page 86 issues. The denominators used to calculate unemployment rates are the sum of mid-1984 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed.



UNITED KINGDOM	Under 2	5			25-54				55 and over				All ages			
	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND F	EMALE			1161		MELLE M										and the
1984 Jan Apr July Oct	674.9 530.2 586.5 719.5	237.7 300.9 264.0 200.7	347·1 349·4 352·9 366·2	1,259·7 1,180·5 1,203·4 1,286·4	625.6 574.5 549.8 578.2	277-3 296-0 290-9 275-0	670-2 690-4 705-6 727-6	1,573.0 1,560.9 1,546.3 1,580.9	121·3 108·9 98·6 104·4	74.9 78.9 76.4 70.4	170.7 178.4 175.9 183.1	366·9 366·3 350·8 357·9	1,421.7 1,213.7 1,234.9 1,402.1	589-9 675-8 631-3 546-2	1,188.0 1,218.2 1,234.4 1,276.9	3,199-7 3,107-7 3,100-5 3,225-1
1985 Jan Apr July Oct	693·2 547·5 617·1 693·8	227·9 306·8 265·2 193·5	365-0 359-0 350-9 358-0	1,286-2 1,213-3 1,233-1 1,245-2	642·3 603·0 571·1 596·8	287·2 312·1 295·3 278·5	758-2 778-0 782-4 792-6	1,687·7 1,693·0 1,648·8 1,667·9	108·3 99·4 93·9 101·1	66·0 69·7 65·5 61·4	192.7 197.1 193.6 201.2	367·1 366·3 353·1 363·8	1,443·8 1,249·9 1,282·1 1,391·6	581.2 688.5 626.1 533.4	1,316.0 1,334.2 1,326.9 1,351.9	3,341.0 3,272.6 3,235.0 3,276.9
1986 Jan	678.7	218.6	349-6	1,246.9	672.4	295.5	814.5	1,782.4	108-8	62.1	207.5	378-4	1,459.9	576-2	1,371.6	3,407.7
MALE 1984 Jan Apr July Oct	390·2 310·8 342·7 417·5	142·4 176·0 153·4 118·7	238·2 238·8 239·4 245·2	770-8 725-7 735-5 781-4	428.5 387.1 357.7 375.4	185·1 195·4 190·8 177·3	555-2 569-1 577-9 591-6	1,168·8 1,151·6 1,126·4 1,144·3	105·3 94·5 84·9 89·0	64·8 67·7 65·4 60·4	135.7 140.6 137.9 142.9	305-8 302-8 288-2 292-3	924·0 792·5 785·3 881·9	392·2 439·1 409·6 356·4	929·1 948·5 955·2 979·7	2,245·4 2,180·1 2,150·1 2,218·0
1985 Jan Apr July Oct	408·9 326·8 360·5 403·9	137·7 183·9 157·6 115·3	245·3 242·4 237·4 239·6	791.9 753.1 755.5 758.9	427.8 393.8 359.1 375.3	182.6 199.3 188.4 174.3	615·2 628·5 629·8 634·5	1,225.7 1,221.7 1,177.4 1,184.1	92·1 84·7 79·4 85·1	56·2 58·4 54·6 51·5	150-1 152-9 149-3 154-4	298·5 296·0 283·3 291·0	928·9 806·3 799·1 864·4	376·5 441·6 400·7 341·1	1,010·7 1,023·8 1,016·5 1,028·4	2,316·0 2,270·7 2,216·2 2,234·0
1986 Jan	402.7	131-1	234.3	768-2	441.5	182-1	650.7	1,274.2	92.3	51.9	159.0	303-2	936-5	365-1	1,044.0	2,345.6
FEMALE 1984 Jan Apr July Oct	284.6 219.4 243.8 302.0	95·4 124·9 110·6 82·0	108·9 110·5 113·5 120·9	489·0 454·9 467·9 504·9	197-0 187-4 192-0 202-8	92·2 100·6 100·2 97·7	115·0 121·3 127·7 136·0	404·3 409·3 419·9 436·6	16·1 14·4 13·7 15·4	10·1 11·2 10·9 10·0	35·0 37·8 38·0 40·2	61·1 63·5 62·6 65·6	497·7 421·2 449·5 520·2	197·7 236·8 221·7 189·8	258·9 269·7 279·2 297·1	954·3 927·6 950·4 1,007·1
1985 Jan Apr July Oct	284·3 220·7 256·5 289·8	90·2 122·9 107·6 78·1	119.7 116.6 113.5 118.4	494·3 460·2 477·7 486·3	214·4 209·1 211·9 221·4	104-6 112-8 106-9 104-2	143·0 149·4 152·6 158·2	462·0 411·3 471·4 483·8	16·1 14·7 14·5 16·0	9·8 11·3 10·9 9·9	42·6 44·3 44·3 46·9	68.6 70.3 69.7 72.8	514·9 444·5 483·0 527·2	204·7 247·0 225·4 192·3	305·3 310·4 310·4 323·4	1,024·9 1,001·8 1,018·8 1,042·9
1986 Jan	276.0	87.5	115-3	478.7	231.0	113.4	163-8	508-2	16.5	10.2	48.6	75-2	523-4	211.1	327.7	1,062.1
	The second second second			CONTRACTOR OF TAXABLE PARTY.			the state of the s	Statement of the local division in the local			No. of Concession, name	Statement of the local division in which the local division in the local division in the local division in the	Conception of the local division of the loca		Statement of the local division in the local	Statement of the local division in which the local divisio

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 THOUSAND

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
MALEANDFEMALE	Contraction of Constants	C. D. D. BERNELLER	and the second second	Carl - Carl Market	Contraction of the state	the second second second second		Contra and the second	Thousand
1985 Jan	197.7	374.0	714.5	776.5	483.0	428.2	284.4	82.6	3,341.0
Apr	160.5	351.5	701.3	777.0	486.4	429.5	287.3	79.0	3,272.6
Júl	177.6	335-2	720.3	759.5	470.4	418.9	278.9	74.2	3,235.0
Oct	211.2	344-2	689.8	766·9	475.6	425.4	287.8	76.0	3,276.9
1986 Jan	186-8	342.1	718·1	818.5	512.3	451.6	300.1	78.4	3,407·7
1095 100	Fioportiono	11.2	21.4	23.2	14.5	12.8	8.5	2.5	100.0
1985 Jan	1.0	10.7	21.4	23.7	14.9	13.1	8.8	2.4	100.0
Apr Jul	5.5	10.4	22.3	23.5	14.5	12.9	8.6	2.3	100.0
Oct	6.4	10.5	21.1	23.4	14.5	13.0	8.8	2.3	100-0
1086 100	5.5	10.0	21.1	24.0	15.0	13.3	8.8	2.3	100-0
1900 Jan	3.3	10.0	211	240	10 0	100			
MALE			150.1	500.0	074.0	0111	017.1	01.4	Thousand
1985 Jan	113.9	218.9	459.1	539.6	371.9	314.1	217.1	81.4	2,316.0
Apr	92.7	208.1	452.4	537.0	3/1.8	312.9	218.3	11.6	2,270.7
Jul	102.6	197.1	455.8	518-4	355.9	303-2	210.4	72.9	2,216-2
Oct	122.0	199-3	437.6	519.3	358.3	306.5	216.1	74.8	2,234.0
1986 Jan	107.6	200.3	460.3	559.0	387.7	327.5	226.0	77.2	2,345.6
1005 1	Proportion o	number unemp	lo e	22.2	16.1	12.6	0.4	2.5	100 0
1985 Jan	4.9	9.5	19.0	20.0	16.4	12.0	9.4	3.3	100.0
Apr	4.1	9.2	19.9	23.0	10.4	10.7	9.0	0.4	100.0
Jul	4.6	8.9	20.6	23-4	10.1	13.7	9.5	3.3	100.0
Oct	5.5	8.9	19.6	23.2	16.0	13.7	9.7	3.4	100-0
1986 Jan	4.6	8.5	19.6	23.8	16.5	14.0	9.6	3.3	100.0
FEMALE									Thousand
1985 Jan	83.8	155.0	255.4	236.8	111.1	114.1	67.3	1.3	1.024.9
Apr	67.8	143.5	248.9	240.1	114.6	116.7	69.0	1.4	1.001.8
Jul	75.0	138.1	264.5	241.1	114.5	115.7	68.5	1.2	1,018.8
Oct	89-2	144.9	252.2	247.6	117.3	118.9	71.6	1.1	1,042.9
1986 Jan	79.1	141.8	257.8	259.5	124.6	124.1	74.1	1.2	1,062.1
	Proportion o	f number unemp	ployed				Caroline Land		Per cent
1985 Jan	8.2	15.1	24.9	23.1	10.8	11.1	6.6	0.1	100.0
Apr	6.8	14.3	24.8	24.0	11.4	11.6	6.9	0.1	100.0
Jul	7.4	13.6	26.0	23.7	11.2	11.4	6.7	0.1	100.0
Oct	8.6	13.9	24.2	23.7	11.2	11.4	6.9	0.1	100.0
1986 Jan	7.5	13.3	24.3	24.4	11.7	11.7	7.0	0.1	100.0

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

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MAL	E AND FEMALE		AN ANY DE ANY				No. Constants		Thousand
1985	Jan	192.2	110.1	253.3	284.7	603.5	581.2	1,316.0	3,341.0
	Apr	165-4	127.2	218.1	248.6	490.5	688.5	1,334.2	3,272.6
	Júl	221.8	159-1	225.7	238.0	437.6	626.1	1,326.9	3,235.0
	Oct	202.7	163-9	322.3	241.3	461.4	533.4	1,351.9	3,276.7
1986	Jan	185-1	132-3	265-6	288-4	588.5	576.2	1,371.6	3,407.7
		Proportion of nu	imber unemployed						Percent
1985	Jan	5.8	3.3	7.6	8.5	18.1	17.4	39.4	100.0
	Apr	5.1	3.9	6.7	7.6	15.0	21.0	40.8	100.0
	Jul	6.9	4.9	7.0	7.4	13.5	19.4	41.0	100.0
	Oct	6.2	5.0	9.8	7.4	14.1	16.3	41.3	100.0
1986	Jan	5.4	3.8	7.8	8.5	17.3	16.9	40.3	100.0
MALE	ALS VARIATE AND A								Thousand
1985	Jan	120.0	71.9	108.2	186.1	382.7	376.5	1.010.7	2 316.0
	Apr	104.7	82.4	139.7	159.4	319.0	441.6	1 023.8	2 270.7
	Jul	132.7	97.4	142.2	148.7	278.1	400.7	1,016.5	2,216.2
	Oct	127.9	101.3	193·2	153-5	288.5	341.1	1,028.4	2,234.0
1986	Jan	115-1	86.3	176.6	187.7	370.8	365.1	1,044.0	2,345.6
		Proportion of nu	imber unemployed						Percent
1985	Jan	5.2	3.1	7.3	8.0	16.5	16.3	43.6	100.0
	Apr	4.6	3.6	6.2	7.0	14.1	19.4	45.1	100.0
	Jul	6.0	4.4	6.4	6.7	12.5	18.1	45.9	100.0
	Oct	5.7	4.5	8.7	6.9	12.9	15.3	46.0	100.0
1986	Jan	4.9	3.7	7.5	8.0	15.8	15.6	44.5	100.0
FEM/	LE								Thousand
1985	Jan	72.2	38.2	85.1	98.6	220.8	204.7	305.3	1 024.9
	Apr	60.7	44.9	78.3	89.2	171.5	247.0	310.4	1 001.8
	Jul	89.1	61.6	83.5	89·2	159.5	225.4	310.4	1,018-8
	Oct	74.8	62.6	129-1	87.8	173.0	192-3	323.4	1,042.9
1986	Jan	70.0 Proportion of nu	46.0	89.0	100.7	217.7	211.1	327.7	1,062-1
1985	Jan	7.0	3.7	8.3	9.6	21.5	20.0	20.8	100.0
	Apr	6.1	4.5	7.8	8.9	17.1	24.7	29.0	100.0
	Jul	8.7	6.0	8.2	8.8	15.7	22.1	30.5	100.0
	Oct	7.2	6.0	12.4	8.4	16.6	18.4	31.0	100.0
1986	Jan	6.6	4.3	8.4	9.5	20.5	19.9	30.8	100.0

See footnote to tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.5.

S24 FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

mployment in counties and local authority districts* at January 9, 1986

and supported to	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	altari Share marina	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
THEAST				per cent	Sugar anna				per cent
Bedfordshire	15,518 7 175	8,379 3,207	23,897 10,382	11.0 .	West Sussex Adur	12,109 1,223	7,171	19,280 1,833	7.8
Mid Bedfordshire	1,727	1,367	3,094 6,005		Arun Chichester	2,625 1,732	1,402 990	4,027 2,722	
South Bedfordshire	2,667	1,749	4,416		Crawley Horsham	1,558 1,410	1,058 1,032	2,616 2,442	
Berkshire Bracknell	15,366 1,838	8,469 1,196	23,835 3,034	7.6	Mid Sussex Worthing	1,531 2,030	1,141 938	2,672 2,968	
Newbury Reading	2,091 4,776	1,287 2,010	3,378 6,786		Greater London	285,785	128,153	413,938	10.8
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	3,194 2,054	1,568 1,243	4,762 3,297		Barnet	7,248	2,543	11,256	
Wokingham	1,413	1,165	2,578	and an and a second second	Brent	11,619	5,182	16,801	
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale	2,395	6,836 1,466	19,658 3,861	8.7	Camden City of London	10,826	4,910	15,736	
Chiltern Milton Keynes	5,875	2,813	8,688		City of Westminster	9,902	4,178	14,080	
Wycombe	2,585	1,419	4,004		Ealing	9,996 7,318	5,338	15,334	
East Sussex	20,949 7.051	10,179 3,136	31,128 10,187	12.8	Greenwich Hackney	10,786 15,023	4,891 5,893	15,677 20,916	
Eastbourne	2,306	1,144	3,450 4,826		Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey	8,919 12,265	3,805 5,477	12,724 17,742	
Hove	3,113 1,727	1,560 1,008	4,673 2,735		Harrow Havering	4,014 6,406	2,349 3,124	6,363 9,530	
Rother Wealden	1,681 1,664	892 1,020	2,573 2,684		Hillingdon Hounslow	4,723 6,043	2,813 3,603	7,536 9,646	
Essex	43,860	22,627	66,487	12.7	Islington Kensington and Chelsea	12,007 6,696	4,928 3,153	16,935 9,849	
Basildon Braintree	6,206 2,523	2,867 1,759	9,073 4,282		Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth	2,602 19,054	1,434 7,529	4,036 26,583	
Brentwood Castle Point	1,353 2,423	730 1,245	2,083 3,668		Lewisham Merton	13,152	5,425 2,177	18,577 6,591	
Colchester	2,641 3,920	1,737 2,410	4,378 6,330		Redbridge Bichmond upon Thomas	6,228	4,798	9,441	
Epping Forest Harlow Maldon	2,585	1,377	3,962 4,073		Southwark	15,958	5,793	21,751	
Rochford	1,665	842	2,507		Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest	12,512	3,763	16,275	
Tendring	4,155	1,892	6,047		Wandsworth	11,897	5,124	17,021	
Uttlesford	917	658	1,575		EAST ANGLIA				
lampshire Basingstoke and Deane	42,248	21,185	63,433 4 168	10.4	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	16,596 2,641	9,230 1,306	25,826 3,947	10.4
East Hampshire Eastleigh	1,520 1,963	901 1.218	2,421 3,181		East Cambridgeshire Fenland	871 2,695	647 1,345	1,518 4,040	
Fareham Gosport	1,964 2,222	1,305 1,507	3,269 3,729		Huntingdon Peterborough	2,555 6,502	1,928 2,974	4,483 9,476	
Hart Havant	840 4,700	653 1,938	1,493 6,638		South Cambridgeshire	1,332	1,030	2,362	
New Forest Portsmouth	3,508 8,190	1,684 3,670	5,192 11,860		Norfolk Breckland	24,942 2,924	12,612 1,779	37,554 4,703	13.5
Rushmoor Southampton	1,434 10,002	1,012 3,790	2,446 13,792		Broadland Great Yarmouth	1,933 4,587	1,184 2,139	3,117 6,726	
Winchester	1,749 1,590	1,053 852	2,802 2,442		Norwich North Norfolk	6,513 2,590	1,308	9,223	
lertfordshire Broxbourne	19,723	11,345	31,068	7.6	West Norfolk	4,222	2,271	6,493	
Dacorum East Hertfordshire	2,667	1,652	4,319		Suffolk Baberoh	15,542	8,677	24,219	10.3
Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	1,779	833	2,612		Forest Heath	953	612 1 853	1,565	
St Albans Stevenage	2,052	1,102	3,154		Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury	1,255	844	2,099	
Three Rivers Watford	1,273 1,866	635 961	1,908		Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,889 3,870	1,082 2,044	2,971 5,914	
Welwyn Hatfield	1,943	1,093	3,036		SOUTH WEST				
le of Wight Medina	4,799 2,577	2,752 1,466	7,551 4,043	17.3	Avon	32,027	16,291	48,318	11.8
South Wight	2,222	1,286	3,508		Bath Bristol	2,554 18,881	1,376 8,034	3,930 26,915	
Ashford	47,050 2,659	24,549 1,449	71,599 4,108	13.1	Northavon	1,965	1,317 1,793	3,282 4,366	
Dartford	3,890 2,066	1,994 1,138	5,884 3,204		Wansdyke Woodspring	1,588 4,466	949 2,822	2,537 7,288	
Gillingham Gravesham	3,454 3,429 2,402	1,837	5,291 5,201		Cornwall	18,672	10,315	28,987	20.5
Maidstone Bochester-upon-Medway	3,225	1,814	5,202		Carrick	3,267	1,716	4,983	
Sevenoaks Shepway	2,007	1,100	3,107		North Cornwall Repwith	2,292	1,397	3,689	
Swale Thanet	3,822	2,072	5,894		Restormel	3,645	2,292	5,937	
Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,974	1,176	3,150		Devon	33 665	18 819	52 484	14.9
xfordshire	11.378	6.810	18,188	8.1	East Devon Exeter	2,656	1,475	4,131	143
Oxford	2,253 3,713	1,559	3,812		Mid Devon North Devon	1,268	777	2,045	
South Oxfordshire West Oxfordshire	2,252 1,414	1,207 1,119	3,459 2,533		Plymouth South Hams	10,019 1,690	5,715 1,066	15,734 2,756	
vale of White Horse	1,746	1,237	2,983		Teignbridge Torbay	3,111 5,744	1,697 2,971	4,808 8,715	
Elmbridge	14,373 1,597	8,208 836	22,581 2,433	***	Torridge West Devon	1,742 1,070	1,050 648	2,792 1,718	
Guildford Mole Volter	925 1,841	491 1,004	1,416 2,845		Dorset	17,714	9,519	27,233	12.5
Reigate and Banstead	1,003 1,820	541 991	1,544 2,811		Bournemouth Christchurch	6,650 937	3,141 525	9,791 1,462	
Spelthorne Surrey Heath	1,087	658 974	1,745 2,559		North Dorset Poole	828 3,653	523 1,900	1,351 5,553	
Tandridge	942 1,023	649 658	1,591 1,681		Purbeck West Dorset	828 1,491	566 921	1,394 2,412	
Waverley	1 000	601	2 056		Weymouth and Portland	1 971	1,150	3 1 2 1	

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at January 9, 1986

Land Land Land	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	And mornight	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	14,404 2,821 1,170 2,625 3,725 2,424 1,639	7,887 1,357 788 1,594 1,662 1,464 1,022	22,291 4,178 1,958 4,219 5,387 3,888 2,661	per cent 10·3	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham	43,155 4,236 4,563 3,365 3,016 4,245 3,385 17,876	18,075 1,613 2,209 1,564 1,658 1,804 1,821 6,070	61,230 5,849 6,772 4,929 4,674 6,049 5,206 23,946	per cent 13·7
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil	11,522 2,192 2,988 2,547 934 2,861	7,011 1,326 1,578 1,495 636 1,976	18,533 3,518 4,566 4,042 1,570 4,837	11.5	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	2,469 42,841	1,336 17,265	3,805 60,106	17.8
Viltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	13,422 1,291 2,119 2,214 5,455 2,343	8,745 905 1,625 1,419 3,140 1,656	22,167 2,196 3,744 3,633 8,595 3,999	10.7	Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scuthorne	2,550 2,490 3,263 2,452 2,361 5,522 1,624 18,462 4,117	1,600 1,301 1,294 1,415 1,152 1,859 877 6,381 1,386	4,150 3,791 4,557 3,867 3,513 7,381 2,501 24,843 5,503	
VEST MIDLANDS tereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Worcester Worcester Worcester	21,685 2,876 1,894 1,152 2,317 3,133 1,376 3,083 2,391 3,463	11,629 1,529 1,063 601 1,140 1,737 826 1,395 1,456 1,882	33,314 4,405 2,957 1,753 3,457 4,870 2,202 4,478 3,847 5,345	14-2	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	18,602 920 1,820 3,069 901 1,531 4,277 2,110 3,974	10,987 656 1,128 1,752 818 1,080 2,103 1,408 2,042	29,589 1,576 2,948 4,821 1,719 2,611 6,380 3,518 6,016	11.6
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	16,263 1,617 1,452 1,067	7,051 858 775 573	23,314 2,475 2,227 1,640	17.1	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	76,586 13,405 17,915 14,738 30,528	30,427 5,074 7,270 5,809 12,274	107,013 18,479 25,185 20,547 42,802	19.1
South Shropshire South Shropshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford	3,052 1,120 7,955 36,701 3,721 3,362 2,756 3,852 3,589 3,252	1,427 535 2,883 19,195 1,985 1,822 1,621 1,964 1,920 1,967	4,473 1,655 10,838 55,896 5,706 5,184 4,377 5,816 5,509 5,219	14.3	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	89,590 22,431 6,870 14,127 31,293 14,869	38,003 8,534 3,718 6,730 13,028 5,993	127,593 30,965 10,588 20,857 44,321 20,862	14.5
Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tarnworth Varwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	2,284 10,614 3,271 14,700 1,901 4,601 2,575 2,153 3,470	1,484 4,767 1,665 8,589 1,168 2,445 1,652 1,355	3,768 15,381 4,936 23,289 3,069 7,046 4,227 3,508 5,439		Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	36,641 4,894 1,638 3,241 4,304 7,891 3,434 4,130 7,109	17,949 2,254 1,312 1,858 1,925 3,049 1,998 2,251 3,302	54,590 7,148 2,950 5,099 6,229 10,940 5,432 6,381 10,411	13.9
Vest Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	157,715 67,643 18,193 13,952 18,873 7,603 14,767 16,684	62,788 25,595 8,092 6,319 7,518 3,623 5,426 6,215	220,503 93,238 26,285 20,271 26,391 11,226 20,193 22,899	16-9	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston	55,755 6,733 8,436 4,133 2,891 1,777 2,782 4,972 3,110 6,505	26,953 2,730 3,985 1,952 1,638 1,035 1,369 2,609 1,729 2,621	82,708 9,463 12,421 6,085 4,529 2,812 4,151 7,581 4,839 9,126	15.0
EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chostoriald	34,400 3,383 2,890	16,062 1,588 1,287	50,462 4,971 4,177	14-1	Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	815 1,991 2,950 5,435 3,225	1,023 1,780 2,258 1,653	1,386 3,014 4,730 7,693 4,878	
Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	4,392 10,630 3,943 2,555 3,522 1,734 1,351	4,203 1,706 1,576 1,803 1,042 857	14,833 5,649 4,131 5,325 2,776 2,208		Greater Manchester Bolion Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Satlord	129,236 12,102 6,222 34,049 9,258 10,057 14,564	54,563 5,246 3,223 11,518 4,446 4,457 5,356	183,799 17,348 9,445 45,567 13,704 14,514 19,920	15.7
Leicestershire Blaby Hinkley and Bosworth Charnwood Harborough	26,786 1,388 1,955 3,056 1,064	13,871 958 1,319 1,899 707	40,657 2,346 3,274 4,955 1,771	10.7	Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	9,860 9,438 8,774 14,912	4,745 4,440 3,832 7,300	14,605 13,878 12,606 22,212	21.5
Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	14,483 984 2,383 896 577	6,037 659 1,247 592 453	20,520 1,643 3,630 1,488 1,030		Knowsley Liverpool St Helens Sefton Wirral	15,042 42,229 10,809 15,789 19,442	5,445 15,451 4,247 6,589 7,653	20,487 57,680 15,056 22,378 27,095	
Jncoinshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoin North Kesteven South Holland South Holsey West Lindsey	20,815 2,231 4,815 4,445 2,035 1,706 3,065 2,518	10,249 1,021 2,197 1,656 1,257 1,114 1,727 1,277	31,064 3,252 7,012 6,101 3,292 2,820 4,792 3,795	15-4	NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough	41,957 7,093 10,274 13,004	14,467 2,452 3,573 3,871	56,424 9,545 13,847 16,875	23.0
Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	16,992 3,336 1,180 1,233 2,021 6,045 987 2,190	9,238 1,577 932 805 1,059 2,926 743 1,196	26,230 4,913 2,112 2,038 3,080 8,971 1,730 3,386	12.3	Stockton-on-Tees Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden Stock Lekeland	11,586 15,167 3,772 2,183 3,513 2,855 974 1,870	4,571 9,192 2,169 1,561 2,001 1,472 747	16,157 24,359 5,941 3,744 5,514 4,327 1,721	13-1

employment in counties and local authority districts* at January 9, 1986

territeral?	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	near the second	Male	Female	All unemployed	
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham	31,481 2,568 4,665 5,808 3,301	12,616 1,011 2,048 2,045 1,490	44,097 3,579 6,713 7,853 4,791	per cent 19·7	Dumfries and Galloway region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigton	5,557 1,252 2,112 726 1,467	2,990 767 1,036 410 777	8,547 2,019 3,148 1,136 2,244	14.9
Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	5,158 4,978 921 4,082	2,053 2,108 435 1,426	7,211 7,086 1,356 5,508		Fife region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	15,378 5,447 8,334 1,597	7,775 2,828 3,773 1,174	23,153 8,275 12,107 2,771	17.3
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	11,553 1,007 918 3,839 1,414 1,360 3,015	5,396 581 505 1,538 700 856 1,216	16,949 1,588 1,423 5,377 2,114 2,216 4,231	17.0	Grampian region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	12,003 2,091 5,879 858 653 2,522	6,938 1,249 2,764 793 464 1,668	18,941 3,340 8,643 1,651 1,117 4,190	8.6
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland WALES	75,833 12,659 19,187 10,797 11,678 21,512	28,569 4,709 7,169 4,365 4,406 7,920	104,402 17,368 26,356 15,162 16,084 29,432	20.7	Highland region Badenock and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	9,719 445 1,123 2,543 1,101 470 2,863 534 640	4,950 284 515 1,269 765 216 1,228 302 371	14,669 729 1,638 3,812 1,866 686 4,091 836 1,011	17.8
C iwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan	17,681 3,076 1,930 3,334 1,187 2,963	8,105 1,441 1,024 1,459 662 1,337	25,786 4,517 2,954 4,793 1,849 4,300	19-2	Lothian region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	32,836 19,475 2,545 3,222 7,594	15,227 8,805 1,421 1,429 3,572	48,063 28,280 3,966 4,651 11,166	13.3
Wrexham Maelor Dyfed Carranthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Lianelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	5,191 14,745 1,756 2,443 1,300 3,231 3,613 2,402	2,182 6,780 808 1,124 754 1,525 1,505 1,064	7,373 21,525 2,564 3,567 2,054 4,756 5,118 3,466	19-1	Strathclyde region Argyle and Bute Bearsden and Mingavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame Dumbadoo	145,052 2,554 774 59,289 3,103 2,219 3,272 3,669 8,646 2,965	58,116 1,547 463 19,813 1,135 1,259 1,591 1,095 3,657 2,211	203,168 4,101 1,237 79,102 4,238 3,478 4,863 4,764 12,303 12,303	19.4
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen	21,638 4,533 3,070 2,400 7,411 4,224	9,080 1,699 1,287 1,271 2,823 2,000	30,718 6,232 4,357 3,671 10,234 6,224	18-1	East Kilbride East Kilbride Hamilton Inverciyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	3,903 3,277 1,029 5,952 7,291 4,182 5,144 7,082	2,211 2,052 698 2,504 2,985 1,729 2,526 2,526	6,176 5,329 1,727 8,456 10,276 5,911 7,670 9,735	
Gwynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd	11,294 1,932 3,156 1,204 1,281	4,905 971 1,117 526 665	16,199 2,903 4,273 1,730 1,946	20.4	Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin Tavside region	9,010 11,292 3,302	3,529 4,989 1,680	12,539 16,281 4,982	15.6
Ynys Mon— Isle of Anglesey Mid-Glamorgan Cynon Valley	3,721 27,345 3,534	1,626 9,852 1,238	5,347 37,197 4,772	19-8	Ángus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross Orkney Islands	3,019 10,911 3,952	2,019 5,201 2,044	5,038 16,112 5,996	12.0
Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	3,101 6,393 4,090 5,984 4,243	1,077 2,347 1,482 2,071 1,637	4,178 8,740 5,572 8,055 5,880		Shetland Islands Western Isles	511 1,371	294 564	805 1,935	6·1 19·9
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	3,425 1,245 1,538 642	1,763 644 764 355	5,188 1,889 2,302 997	14-4	NORTHERN IRELAND** Antrim Ards Armagh	2,510 2,120 2,537	1,019 1,082 1,062	3,529 3,202 3,599	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	19,941 15,201 4,740	7,407 5,241 2,166	27,348 20,442 6,906	14.6	Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus	2,305 1,410 1,196 22,559 1,502	1,065 395 616 7,539 735	3,370 1,805 1,812 30,098 2,237	
Vest Glamorgan Afan Liw Valley Neath Swansea	18,835 2,802 2,321 3,271 10,441	7,572 1,066 1,140 1,517 3,849	26,407 3,868 3,461 4,788 14,290	16.7	Cattereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down	1,981 3,008 2,012 4,221 8,023	1,072 1,117 780 1,721 2,020	2,237 3,053 4,125 2,792 5,942 10,043	
SCOTLAND Borders region Berwickshire Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	2,410 421 802 841 346	1,472 278 491 510 193	3,882 699 1,293 1,351 539	10.2	Dumgannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle	2,210 2,944 3,324 1,646 2,098 3,997 2,138 1 137	1,024 1,029 670 600 1,873 811	3,274 3,968 4,413 2,316 2,698 5,870 2,949 1,447	
Central region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	13,551 2,356 7,686 3,509	6,404 968 3,595 1,841	19,955 3,324 11,281 5,350	17·2	Newry & Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	5,726 3,510 1,860 2,491 3,126	1,981 1,694 1,197 928 650	7,707 5,204 3,057 3,419 3,776	

* These figures are aggregated by electoral wards. Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets, using denominators which are the sum of mid-1984 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. ** There is a discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures. Please see note ** to table 2-1. *** Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work-areas.

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UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at January 9, 1986

Non-second second	Male	Female	All unemployed	Participation			unemploy
SOUTH EAST				Epsom and Ewell	1,295	678	1,973
Bedfordshire	4 5 6 9	1 001	6 550	Esher Guildford	983	546 721	1,529
Mid Bedfordshire	1,852	1,359	3,211	Mole Valley	1,059	569	1,628
North Bedfordshire	3,313 3,141	1,631	4,944 4,782	Reigate	1,450	804	2,254
South West Bedfordshire	2,644	1,757	4,401	South West Surrey Spelthorne	1,155 1,585	590 974	1,745 2,559
Berkshire East Berkshire	2,221	1,400	3,621	Woking	1,544	962	2,506
Newbury Beading East	1,749 2,923	1,031 1,217	2,780 4,140	Arundel	2,233	1,193	3,426
Reading West	2,454	1,221	3,675	Chichester Crawley	1,732	990 1,266	2,722 3,039
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,671	1,039	2,710	Horsham	1,410	1,032	2,442
Wokingham	1,154	993	2,147	Shoreham Worthing	1,615	819 938	2,434 2,968
Aylesbury	1,695	1,060	2,755	Greater London			
Buckingham	1,924	1,050	2,974	Barking	3,026	1,180	4,206
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes	1,107 4,975	670 2,409	1,/// 7,384	Beckenham	2,300	1,163	3,463
Wycombe	1,935	972	2,907	Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexley Heath	6,131 1,458	1,640 956	2,414
East Sussex	1 460	701	2 260	Bow and Poplar Brent East	6,381 4,794	2,123	8,504 6,793
Brighton Kemptown	3,579	1,477	5,056	Brent North Brent South	2,110	1,127	3,237
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	3,472 2,472	1,659	5,131 3,687	Brentford and Isleworth	2,884	1,613	4,497
Hastings and Rye	3,792	1,622	5,414 4,673	Carshalton and Wallington Chelsea	2,013 2,869	1,019	3,032 4,178
Lewes	1,808	1,039	2,847	Chingford Chinging Barnet	1,857	956 812	2,813
Wealden	1,244	816	2,060	Chislehurst	1,590	719	2,309
Essex Basildon	4 793	2 000	6 793	Croydon Central Croydon North East	2,621 2,645	1,049	4,049
Billericay	2,515	1,486	4,001	Croydon North West Croydon South	2,730	1,431 795	4,161 2,153
Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	2,248 1,653	1,557	2,518	Dagenham	3,234	1,363	4,597
Castle Point Chelmsford	2,423 2.033	1,245	3,668 3,335	Ealing North	2,642	1,416	4,058
Epping Forest	2,004	1,070	3,074	Ealing Acton Ealing Southall	3,396 3,958	1,548 2,374	4,944 6.332
Harwich	3,554	1,575	5,129	Edmonton	2,840	1,323	4,163
North Colchester Bochford	2,821 1,954	1,621 1.087	4,442 3,041	Enfield North	2,596	1,233	3,829
Saffron Walden	1,511	1,050	2,561	Entield Southgate Erith and Crayford	1,882 2,895	967	2,849 4,449
Southend East	3,621	1,390	5,011	Feltham and Heston	3,159	1,990	5,149 2,971
Southend West Thurrock	2,623 4,351	1,207	6,008	Fulham	3,807	1,785	5,592
Hampshire				Hackney North and Stoke Newingto	a,578	2,790	9,928
Aldershot	1,878	1,352	3,230	Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith	7,885 5,112	3,103 2,020	10,988 7,132
East Hampshire	1,631	1,026	2,657	Hampstead and Highgate	4,234	2,208	6,442
Eastleigh Fareham	2,754 2,147	1,580	4,334 3,491	Harrow West	1,724	1,049	2,773
Gosport	2,411	1,673	4,084	Hayes and Hanington Hendon North	2,044	1,153	3,021
Isle of Wight	4,799	2,752	7,551	Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras	1,965	1,060 2,702	3,025
North West Hampshire	1,592	1,033	2,625	Hornchurch	2,148	1,098	3,246
Portsmouth North Portsmouth South	3,462 5,396	1,516 2,429	4,978 7,825	liford North	1,939	1,038	2,977
Romsey and Waterside	2,377	1,168	3,545 6 804	Islington North	2,816 6,759	2,809	4,205 9,568
Southampton Test	4,305	1,530	5,835	Islington South and Finsbury Kensington	5,248 3,827	2,119	7,367 5.671
Winchester	1,505	000	2,000	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,640	872	2,512
Hertfordshire Broxbourne	1.853	1,166	3.019	Lewisham West	3,829	1,692	5,521
Hertford and Stortford	1,394	916	2,310	Lewisham Deptford Leyton	5,846 3,793	1,633	8,065 5,426
North Hertfordshire	2,333	1,387	3,720	Mitcham and Morden Newham North Fast	2,519	1,147	3,666
South West Hertfordshire St Albans	1,580	862 877	2,442 2,546	Newham North West	4,451	1,603	6,054
Stevenage Watford	2,636	1,634	4,270 3,305	Norwood	6,388	2,531	8,919
Welwyn Hatfield	1,945	1,117	3,062	Old Bexley and Sidcup Orbington	1,198 1,645	756 796	1,954 2,441
west Hertiordshire	2,230	1,357	3,393	Peckham	6,766	2,393	9,159
Kent Ashford	2.659	1,449	4,108	Ravensbourne	1,281	767	2,048
Canterbury	2,955	1,520	4,475	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barn Romford	es 1,738 2,007	1,017 988	2,755 2,995
Dover	3,170	1,660	4,830	Ruislip-Northwood	1,082	702	1,784
Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	3,650 3,225	1,958	5,608 4,794	Streatham	4,676	2,031	6,707
Gillingham	3,493	1,816	5,309	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	962 1,294	562 935	1,524 2,229
Maidstone	2,567	1,348	3,915	The City of London and Westminster South	3 984	1 521	5 505
Medway Mid Kent	3,496 3,247	1,917 1,796	5,413 5,043	Tooting	4,020	1,776	5,796
North Thanet	3,909	1,823	5,732	Twickenham Twickenham	1,534	2,900	9,941 2,433
South Thanet	3,253	1,578	4,831	Upminster Uxbridge	2,251	1,038	3,289
Tunbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,974 1,887	1,176 991	3,150 2,878	Vauxhall	7,990	2,967	10,957
Ordendebles				Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford	3,012 1,473	1,300 786	4,312 2,259
Banbury	2,061	1,413	3,474	Westminster North Wimbledon	6,007	2,687	8,694
Henley Oxford Fast	1,272	720	1,992	Woolwich	4,584	2,214	6,798
Oxford West and Abingdon	1,935	1,156	3,091	EAST ANGLIA			
Witney	1,451 1,606	944 1,265	2,395 2,871	Cambridgeshire			
Surrey				Cambridge Huntingdon	2,419	1,177	3,596
Chertsey and Walton	1,393	785	2,178	North East Cambridgeshire	3,189	1,677	4,866
- un ounor	1.020	000			1.000	6.01.0	0.190

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at January 9, 1986

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raugener.	Male	Female	All unemployed	anopelanemasi.	Male	Female	All unemployed
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	1,187 1,642	933 1,196	2,120 2,838	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	2,801 2,284	1,634 1,484 1,758	4,435 3,768 5,922
Norfolk		0.400	0.700	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,989	1,825	5,814 4,860
Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk	4,587 2,155	2,139	6,726 3,462	Warwickshire	0,200	1,000	,,
North Norfolk North West Norfolk	2,590 3,350	1,308	5,080	North Warwickshire	3,343	1,972	5,315 5,183
Norwich North Norwich South	2,858	1,834	6,281	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,806	1,826	4,632 3,508
South Norfolk South West Norfolk	2,173 2,782	1,721	4,503	Warwick and Learnington	3,016	1,635	4,651
Suffolk Bury St Edmunds	2,069	1,413	3,482	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston	3,022 3,866	1,356	4,378 5,597
Central Suffork	3,243	1,451	4,694	Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	6,194 4,438	2,401 1,963	8,595 6,401
South Suffolk Coastal	1,889	1,082	2,971	Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood	5,967 7,439	2,102 2,791	8,069 10,230
Waveney	3,870	2,044	5,514	Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr	6,480 6,215	2,383 2,377	8,863 8,592
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook	8,206 7,734	2,499 2,265	10,705 9,999
Avon				Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak	3,788 4,933	1,716 2,002	5,504 6,935
Bath Bristol East	2,554 3,568	1,376 1,647	3,930 5,215	Coventry North East Coventry North West	6,268 3,505	2,540 1,832	8,808 5,337
Bristol North West Bristol South	3,746 5,635	1,561 2,115	5,307 7,750	Coventry South East Coventry South West	5,133 3,287	2,028	4,979
Bristol West Kingswood	4,935 2,574	2,258 1,484	7,193 4,058	Dudley East Dudley West	5,825	2,324 2,290	6,844 5,278
Northavon Wandsdyke	2,195 1,923	1,531 1,239	3,726	Halesowen and Stouronoge Meriden	5,269	2,204	7,473
Weston-Super-Mare Woodspring	2,999	1,779	3,199	Sutton Coldfield	2,383	1,365	3,748
Cornwall				Walsall South Warlay East	5,502	2,115	7,617
Falmouth and Camborne	4,678 3,829	2,158 2,505	6,836 6,334	Warley Last Warley West	4,204	1,766	5,970
South East Cornwall	2,656	1,682 2,152	4,338 6,441	West Bromwich Last West Bromwich West Wolverhamoton North East	5,195	2,011	7,206
Truro	3,220	1,818	5,038	Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	5,544 4,564	1,787 2,080	7,331 6,644
Devon Exeter	3,471	1,787	5,258				
North Devon	2,992	1,688	4,680	EAST MIDLANDS			
Plymouth Drake	4,045	2,135	6,180 4,195	Amber Valley	2,989	1,318	4,307
South Hams	2,835	1,720	4,555	Chesterfield	3,963	1,813	5,776
Tiverton	1,808	1,051	2,859 6.877	Derby North Derby South	5,856	2,148	5,350 8,004 5,416
Torridge and West Devon	2,812	1,698	4,510	High Peak	2,673	1,664	4,337
Dorset Bournemouth East	4 068	1 972	6.040	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,705	1,544	4,249
Bournemouth West	3,332	1,537	4,869	Leicestershire	1,100	1,110	2,000
North Dorset Poole	1,564 2,903	1,008	2,572 4,435	Blaby Bosworth	1,818 2,082	1,192 1,413	3,010 3,495
South Dorset West Dorset	2,671 1,441	1,626 891	4,297 2,332	Harborough Leicester East	1,530 3,903	1,065 1,944	2,595 5,847
Gloucestershire			Chapter of the	Leicester South Leicester West	5,381 5,199	2,137 1,956	7,518 7,155
Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury	3,018 1,887	1,488 1,229	4,506 3,116	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	2,255 2,621	1,277	3,532 4,055
Gloucester Stroud	3,791 2,499	1,730 1,506	5,521 4,005	Hutland and Melton	1,997	1,453	3,450
West Gloucestershire	3,209	1,934	5,143	East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horocastle	4,414	2,035	6,449 4,358
Somerset Bridgwater	2,906	1,656	4,562	Grantham Holland with Boston	3,108	1,757	4,865
Taunton	1,8/1 2,639	1,249	3,120 4,190	Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	5,034	1,949	6,983 3,784
Yeovil	1,994	1,339	3,328	Northamptonshire			
Wiltshire Devizes	2 256	1 621	3 877	Daventry	4,035	1,321	3,011
North Wiltshire Salisbury	2,119	1,625	3,744	Northampton North	2,197 3,470	1,670	3,378 5,140
Swindon Westbury	4,490 2,454	2,424	6,914 4,154	Wellingborough	2,724	1,581	4,304
	5		Také sakasé tanén bana	Nottinghamshire Ashfield	3,828	1,373	5,201
WEST MIDLANDS				Bassetlaw Broxtowe	4,055 2,734	1,855 1,330	5,910 4,064
Bromsgrove	2,876	1,529	4,405	Gedling Mansfield	2,579 3,680	1,407 1,549	3,986 5,229
Leominister Mid Worcestorphire	2,380	1,311	4,679 3,691	Newark Nottingham East	3,141 7,387	1,709 2,560	4,850 9,947
South Worcestershire	2,495	1,316	3,811	Nottingham North Nottingham South	5,571 4,918	1,749 1,761	7,320 6,679
Wyre Forest	3,463	1,882	5,345	Sherwood	2,469 2,793	1,336	4,239
Shropshire Ludiow	2.737	1.393	4.130	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSID	E		
North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	3,065 3,052	1,651 1,427	4,716 4,479	Humberside	ort a		
The Wrekin	7,409	2,580	9,989	Beverley Booth Ferry	2,400 3,064	1,469 1,735	3,869 4,799
Burton	3,362	1,822	5,184	Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,652 4,677	1,989 1,958	5,641 6,635
Mid Staffordshire	3,710 2,885	1,939 1,761	5,649 4,646	Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby	5,064 5,522	1,874 1,859	6,938 7,381
South East Staffordshire	2,867 3,820	1,393 2,029	4,260 5,849	Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North	6,379 6,629	1,909 2,348	8,288 8,977
Staffordshire	3,589	1,920	5,509	Kingston-upon-Hull West	5,454	2,124	7,578

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UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

UNEMPLOYMENT $2 \cdot 10$ **Area statistics**

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at January 9, 1986

Construction and the	Male	Female	All unemployed	international and	
North Yorkshire		1.075	0.577	Stockport	3,456
Harrogate Richmond	2,302 2,490	1,275	4,287	Wigan	5,051
Ryedale Scarborough	2,030 3,917	1,376 1,888	3,406 5,805	worsley	4,520
Selby Skipton and Bipon	2,202	1,476	3,678 2.820	Birkenhead	7,753
York	3,974	2,042	6,016	Bootle Crosby	8,666
South Yorkshire	4 602	1 710	6 321	Knowsley North Knowsley South	7,514
Barnsley East	4,558	1,637	6,195	Liverpool Broadgreen	6,143
Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley	4,245 5,911	2,319	5,963 8,230	Liverpool Mossley Hill	5,345
Doncaster Central Doncaster North	5,605 6,399	2,334 2,617	7,939 9,016	Liverpool Walton	8,014
Rother Valley Botherham	4,486	1,963	6,449 7,254	Liverpool West Derby Southport	7,431 3,415
Sheffield Central	7,704	2,534	10,238	St Helens North St Helens South	4,961 5,848
Sheffield Brightside	5,993	2,138	8,131	Wallasey Wirral South	5,634
Sheffield Heeley	5,233	1,979	7,212	Wirral West	3,185
Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	3,981 4,981	2,000 1,863	5,981 6,844		
lest Yorkshire				NORTH	
Batley and Spen Bradford North	3,812 5,795	1,694 1,944	5,506 7,739	Cleveland	7 003
Bradford South Bradford West	4,719 6,621	1,757 2,146	6,476 8,767	Langbaurgh	6,308
Calder Valley Colne Valley	2,754	1,721	4,475 4,231	Middlesbrough Redcar	6,914
Dewsbury	3,712	1,700	5,412	Stockton North Stockton South	7,111 5,710
Halifax	4,116	1,997	6,113	Cumbria	
Huddersfield	4,293	1,829	5,708	Barrow and Furness Carlisle	2,457
Leeds Central	2,740 5,923	1,429	4,169 7,902	Copeland Penrith and the Borders	2,855
Leeds East Leeds North East	5,776 3,427	2,017 1,561	4,988	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,697
Leeds North West Leeds West	2,944 4,348	1,359 1,798	4,303 6,146	Workington	3,102
Morley and Leeds South Normanton	3,577 2,686	1,460 1,391	5,037 4.077	Bishop Auckland	5,544
Pontefract and Castleford	4,518	1,718	6,236 3,412	City of Durham Darlington	3,301 4,343
Shipley	2,556	1,258	3,814	Easington North Durham	4,421 5,342
Transmission and the second seco	0,000	.,		North West Durham Sedgefield	4,727 3,803
ORTH WEST				Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed	2,409
heshire				Blyth Valley Hexham	3,839 1,633
City of Chester Congleton	4,109	1,699	5,808 3 155	Wansbeck	3,672
Crewe and Nantwich	3,125	1,769	4,894	Tyne and Wear Blaydon	3.605
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,655	2,170	6,825	Gateshead East	5,524
Macclesfield	2,099	1,338	3,437	Jarrow	6,122
Warrington North	2,449 4,830	1,358 1,994	3,807 6,824	Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,570
Warrington South	4,428	1,888	6,316	South Shields	4,964
ncashire Blackburn	5,703	2.034	7.737	Sunderland North Sunderland South	8,738
Blackpool North Blackpool South	4,133	1,904	6,037 6,384	Tyne Bridge Tynemouth	7,850
Burnley	4,133	1,952	6,085 4,817	Wallsend	6,042
Fylde	1,973	1,162	3,135		
Lancaster Morecombo and Luppodolo	2,400	1,247	3,647	WALES	
Pendle	2,823 3,110	1,542	4,365 4,839	Clywd	
Ribble Valley	5,797 1,327	2,158 907	7,955 2,234	Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West	3,294 4,010
Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble	3,021 2,950	1,719 1,780	4,740 4,730	Clwyd South West Delyn	2,724
West Lancashire Wyre	5,290 2,974	2,115 1,473	7,405 4,447	Wrexham	3,598
reater Manchester				Dyfed Carmarthen	2,812
Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne	2,283 3.517	1,211	3,494 5,201	Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli	3,111
Bolton North East Bolton South East	3,948	1,548	5,496	Pembroke	5,34
Bolton West	3,431	1,726	5,157	Gwent	1.00
Bury South	3,139	1,618	4,701	Islwyn	4,369
Davyhulme	1,636 3,420	1,078 1,450	2,714 4,870	Monmouth Newport East	2,42
Denton and Reddish Eccles	4,232 4,212	1,840 1,768	6,072 5,980	Newport West Torfaen	4,12
Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton	2,327	1,235	3,562	Gwynedd	0,001
Leigh	4,385	2,005	6,390	Caernarfon	3,10
Makerfield	4,433	2,366	6,799	Meirionnydd nant Conwy	2,92
Manchester Central Manchester Blackley	9,289 5,075	2,819 1,762	12,108 6,837	Ynys Mon	3,72
Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington	5,297 5,093	1,847 2,143	7,144 7,236	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend	2.97
Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Boyton	5,450	1,655	7,105	Caerphilly Cyron Valley	4,73
Oldham West Bochdale	3,211	1,711	4,922	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	4,35
Salford East	7,075	2,131	9,206	Pontypridd	4,08
Stalybridge and Hyde	4,130	1,838	5,968	Hnondda	4.090

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at January 9, 1986 Male Female All unemployed Strathclyde region Argyll and Bute Ayr Carrick, Cumnock and Clydebank and Milnge Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kils Cunninghame North Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Govan Glasgow Govan Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Provan Glasgow Philhead Glasgow Philhead Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Shettlest Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery 1,887 1,538 999 764 2,886 2,302 South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan 4,635 1,987 4,628 4,831 3,860 1,850 852 1,402 1,541 1,762 6,485 2,839 6,030 6,372 5,622 West Glamorgan Aberavon Gower Neath Swansea East Swansea West 3,629 2,554 3,261 4,661 4,730 1,406 1,270 1,584 1,570 1,742 5,035 3,824 4,845 6,231 6,472 SCOTLAND Borders region Roxburgh and Berwickshire Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale 1,262 788 684 2,050 1,832 Central region 3,385 3,989 3,291 2,886 1,479 1,723 1,627 1,575 4,864 5,712 4,918 4,461 Clackmannar Falkirk East Falkirk West Stirling Dumfries and Galloway region 2,799 2,758 1,503 1,487 4,302 4,245 Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nithsdale Fife region Central Fife Dunfermline East Dunfermline West 4,135 3,546 2,456 3,644 1,597 Tayside region Angus East Dundee East Dundee West North Tayside Perth and Kinross 1,982 1,725 1,325 1,569 1,174 6,117 5,271 3,781 5,213 2,771 Kirkcaldy North East Fife Grampian region Aberdeen North Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan 2,756 2,226 2,091 1,174 1,234 2,522 1,116 1,017 1,249 1,073 815 1,668 3,872 3,243 3,340 2,247 2,049 4,190 Orkney and Shetland Western Isles Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray NORTHERN IRELAN Belfast East Belfast North Belfast North Belfast North Belfast West East Antrim East Londonderry Fermanagh and Sout Foyle Lagan Valley Mid-Ulster Newry & Armagh North Antrim North Down South Antrim South Antrim South Down Strangford Upper Bann Highland region Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber Ross, Cromarty and Skye 1,763 4,329 3,627 2,649 6,707 5,313 886 2,378 1,686 Lothian region East Lothian Edinburgh East Edinburgh Leist Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh South Edinburgh West Linilithgow Livingston 2,545 3,613 3,383 4,976 2,541 2,959 1,645 4,311 3,641 3,222 1,421 1,609 1,451 1,838 1,321 1,341 923 1,962 1,932 1,429 3,966 5,222 4,834 6,814 3,862 4,300 2,568 6,273 5,573 4,651

naston Livingston Mid Lothian

All unemployed

4,966 9,379 7,443 6,314

10,200 11,430 5,697 9,982 10,505 8,718 8,200 7,630 12,211 10,978 9,943 5,251 7,120 7,936 7,857 4,378

9,545 8,518 11,401 9,167 9,718 8,075

4,249 4,368 4,327 3,814 2,779 4,822

7,746 4,791 6,211 6,232 7,327 6,444 5,346

3,738 5,377 2,667 5,167

5,225 7,602 8,891 8,319 6,170 7,599 6,980 7,765 11,634 8,907 10,148 6,653 8,509

4,819 5,878 4,023 5,894 5,172

4,185 4,535 5,189 7,616

5,998 4,357 3,686 5,157 5,767 5,753

4,297 4,158 2,397 5,347

4,320 6,386 4,772 5,847 5,322 4,978 5,572

Female

1,510 2,463 2,392 1,994

2,447 2,764 1,989 2,977 2,575 2,957 2,965 2,965 2,965 2,965 2,965 2,965 2,965 2,965 2,965 2,159 2,088 2,223 1,508 1,475

2,452 2,210 2,580 2,253 2,607 2,365

1,792 1,521 1,472 1,605 1,082 1,720

2,202 1,490 1,868 1,811 1,985 1,717 1,543

1,329 1,538 1,034 1,495

1,620 2,078 2,565 2,197 1,843 2,023 2,029 2,209 2,209 2,459 2,298 1,898 2,467

1,525 1,868 1,299 1,839 1,574

1,373 1,424 1,714 2,269

1,629 1,287 1,262 1,433 1,646 1,823

1,196 1,231 852 1,626

1,348 1,651 1,238 1,497 1,238 1,398 1,398 1,482

These figures are aggregated by electoral wards. *There is a discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures. See note ** to table 2·1.

S30 FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

	Male	Female	All unemployed	
l Doon Valley avie syth	2,554 3,561 5,252 3,476 3,466 3,272 3,890 4,756 3,965 3,277	1,547 1,728 1,893 1,339 1,818 1,591 1,820 1,837 2,211 2,052	4,101 5,289 7,145 4,815 5,284 4,863 5,710 6,593 6,176 5,329	
	2,272 3,330 5,670 5,093 4,724 3,811 6,022 6,148 7,359 5,387	1,182 1,278 1,829 1,459 1,706 1,777 2,100 1,796 2,095 1,857	3,454 4,608 7,499 6,552 6,430 5,588 8,122 7,944 9,454 7,244	
ilasgow oun	5,022 6,723 6,663 4,705 4,182 4,590 3,628 4,867 4,143 4,053 4,126	1,656 2,260 2,574 1,945 1,729 1,725 1,550 1,960 1,569 1,801 1,727	6,678 8,963 9,237 6,650 5,911 6,315 5,178 6,827 5,712 5,854 5,853	
verclyde rsden	2,498 2,567 2,564 5,890 4,637 1,992	1,388 1,317 1,707 2,593 2,290 1,271 1,271	3,886 3,884 4,271 8,483 6,927 3,263	
islands	2,799 1,101 1,371	557 564	1,658	
p••	3,303 6,412 3,836 9,391 4,856 6,813 6,268 9,674 4,115 6,409 6,479 4,852 2,727 4,312 2,733	1,477 2,150 1,734 2,359 2,078 2,342 2,113 2,361 1,941 2,203 2,232 1,770 1,573 2,040 2,110 2,159	4,780 8,562 5,570 11,750 6,934 9,155 8,381 12,035 6,056 8,612 8,612 8,711 6,622 4,300 6,352 6,641 4,262	

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALI	AND FEMALE			A NEWS AN		A THE R	Constant Constant		() 						
1984	Nov 8 Dec 6	2,320 1,600	1,472 1,221	213 47	360 171	553 168	450 140	432 138	865 215	225 96	296 121	773 217	6,487 2,913		6,487 2,913
1985	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	7,064 639 584	2,981 292 307	677 52 57	1,972 159 379	1,142 186 182	894 127 113	2,887 158 153	2,137 220 210	816 89 95	1,099 111 101	1,065 324 228	19,753 2,065 2,102	567 	20,320 2,065 2,102
	Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	15,118 1,523 2,658	6,418 915 1,446	1,178 108 1,007	3,459 442 553	2,769 413 999	3,056 312 590	5,743 425 888	4,562 522 1,746	2,202 243 748	2,653 246 483	4,491 789 8,183	45,231 5,023 17,855	886 4,001	46,117 5,023 21,856
	Jul 11 Aug 8 Sept 12	41,549 49,913 57,122	17,571 22,182 24,618	5,022 4,867 5,486	11,177 12,661 14,440	14,714 16,203 18,222	10,197 10,882 13,180	16,885 16,833 19,216	22,935 24,358 28,538	9,344 10,264 11,102	10,987 11,506 13,193	23,340 23,185 24,455	166,150 180,672 204,954	9,204 9,384 10,683	175,354 190,056 215,637
	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	10,794 3,002 4,401	5,138 1,846 2,146	804 232 407	2,214 523 678	2,128 834 956	1,475 555 686	2,556 809 824	3,391 1,437 1,687	1,047 453 674	1,385 525 974	4,355 1,525 1,490	30,149 9,895 12,777	3,790 	33,939 9,895 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

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

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

Research and a second and a second and second and a second and second and a second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and second and s	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1984 Nov 8 Dec 6	1,110 1,260	531 180	114 172	227 367	1,034 1,198	1,219 1,229	3,162 3,293	965 4,673	926 847	977 888	2,015 2,309	11,747 16,236	907 943	12,654 17,179
1985 Jan 10	725	200	389	260	1,446	1,167	3,218	1,313	937	1,068	2,500	13,023	1,123	14,146
Feb 14	954	292	407	496	2,636	1,678	3,642	1,911	1,534	1,629	3,016	17,903	1,558	19,461
Mar 14	815	208	269	374	2,533	991	2,209	1,372	1,150	1,023	2,540	13,276	1,166	14,442
Apr 11	579	250	204	376	2,369	1,196	1,343	1,166	754	775	2,058	10,820	1,042	11,862
May 9	403	153	114	229	2,034	582	1,243	848	581	698	1,765	8,497	925	9,422
Jun 13	334	119	108	163	984	435	1,078	787	354	401	1,703	6,347	849	7,196
Jul 11	381	166	85	140	1,543	379	664	608	302	330	1,519	5,951	759	6,710
Aug 8	329	157	73	167	534	602	592	683	283	330	1,542	5,135	872	6,007
Sep 12	247	93	118	139	661	381	769	515	338	224	1,091	4,483	954	5,437
Oct 10	242	111	76	398	681	295	1,464	830	409	484	1,310	6,189	977	7,166
Nov 14	290	173	115	358	711	326	1,230	812	426	594	1,637	6,499	1,091	7,590
Dec 12	209	60	91	529	605	519	934	855	449	387	1,366	5,944	1,383	7,327
1986 Jan 9	282	79	133	495	1,241	768	1,364	974	764	618	2,946	9,585	2,208	11,793

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

2.18	Sele	cted o	ounti	ies: n	ation	al def	initio	ns											THOUSAND
	United K	ingdom+	Austra-	Austria*	Bel-	Canada	x Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic	ltaly∥	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer- land*	United Statesxx
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	10.00			1252		La Para											
NUMBERS UNEMPL	OYED		Sec. 1													1.500	100	5.0	0.070
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	2,520 2,917 3,105 3,160 3,271	2,420 2,793 2,970 3,047 3,163	394 495 697 642 602	69 105 127 130 139	392 457 505 513 478	898 1,314 1,448 1,399 1,328	241 258 281 275	1,773 2,008 2,041 2,310 2,395	1,272 1,833 2,258 2,265 2,305	42 51 62 71	128 157 193 214 231	1,993 2,379 2,707 2,955	1,259 1,359 1,561 1,608	480 655 801 822	28.4 41.4 63.6 66.6	1,566 1,873 2,207 2,476	108 137 151 137	5.9 13.2 26.3 32.1	8,273 10,678 10,717 8,539 8,312
Quarterly averages 1984 Q2 Q3 Q4	3,074 3,167 3,222	2,979 3,045 3,092	649 607 592	112 93 138	502 519 509	1,430 1,345 1,325	269 251 261	2,183 2,281 2,522	2,166 2,183 2,220	60 52 88	211 213 218	2,935 2,866 3,025	1,637 1,577 1,507	813 826 799	63·3 66·4 61·1	2,414 2,455 2,591	127 147 129	32·4 29·7 32·0	8,420 8,382 7,945
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	3,311 3,231 3,274 3,270	3,021 3,131 3,153 3,156	668 610 575 555	188 118 100 153	530 477 458 446	1,495 1,353 1,236 1,228	293 241 216	2,482 2,281 2,335 2,480	2,568 2,219 2,197 2,236	109 71 61	233 227 232 231	2,966 2,925 2,880	1,633 1,543 1,503	793 741 765	65·7 51·5 49·0	2,659 2,627 2,576	136 115 134	33·7 26·7 23·0	8,886 8,305 8,239 7,816
Monthly 1985 Jan Feb Mar	3,341 3,324 3,268	3,232 3,226 3,180	658 674 672	198 194 171	530 534 526	1,483 1,455 1,546	302 301 276	2,542 2,485 2,420	2,619 2,611 2,475	117 107 102	234 234 230	2,955 2,970 2,973	1,520 1,640 1,740	804 802 773	70·3 67·9 61·4	2,626 2,669 2,681	149 130 129	36·2 33·9 30·9	9,131 8,902 8,625
Apr May Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1986 Jan	3,273 3,241 3,179 3,235 3,240 3,346 3,277 3,259 3,273 3,408	3,189 3,133 3,072 3,130 3,141 3,189 3,146 3,149 3,174 3,306	614 608 607 566 571 588 533 541 589	143 114 96 97 98 104 123 152 183	495 481 456 463 458 452 448 441 448	1,437 1,329 1,293 1,272 1,253 1,183 1,200 1,246 1,238	257 241 224 210 221 217 232 218	2,338 2,283 2,223 2,259 2,310 2,436 2,510 2,495 2,436	2,305 2,193 2,160 2,221 2,217 2,152 2,149 2,211 2,347	84 69 64 61 60 63 74 102	228 224 228 231 235 230 226 228 240	2,933 2,886 2,955 2,891 2,854 2,938 3,024 3,079	1,570 1,530 1,530 1,450 1,480 1,580 1,590 1,590	748 737 738 761 777 758 743 742	55.8 46.5 46.1 50.2 53.6 43.1 40.7 38.7	2,662 2,627 259-3 2,568 2,560 2,601 2,659 2,727	120 112 113 122 135 144 112 113	29.2 26.7 24.2 23.6 22.9 22.9 22.4 22.7 24.8	8,150 8,011 8,753 8,682 8,051 7,984 7,917 7,815 7,717
Percentage rate latest month	14.1		7.9	6.2	16-3	9.8	7.9	10.5	9.4	5-8	18-4	13.5	2.6	15.2	1.9	23.1	2.6	0·8 e	6.7
NUMBERS UNEMPL	OYED, SEA	SONALLY A	DJUSTED																
1984 Q2 Q3 Q4		3,023 3,069 3,099	657 632 614	140 128 130	512 525 508	1,406 1,402 1,390	273 270 258	2,298 2,351 2,387	2,270 2,290 2,267	68 68 85	212 216 219	2,516 2,191 2,375	1,597 1,643 1,610	840 821 791	66·5 69·0 60·3	2,437 2,537 2,553	135 135 135		8,529 8,447 8,233
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		3,139 3,174	616 616 598 575	142 136 134 146 e	518 486 460 446	1,396 1,338 1,301 1,296	261 253 242	2,423 2,404 2,408 2,348	2,312 2,320 2,301 2,289	85 80 81 e	227 228 235 232	2,411 2,391	1,513 1,500 1,570	781 768 760	59·7 53·5 50·9	2,581 2,660 2,653	131 123 125		8,426 8,417 8,284 8,151
Monthly 1985 Jan Feb Mar		3,124 3,144 3,148	614 603 632	141 139 147	518 518 519	1,400 1,383 1,405	258 264 261	2,433 2,421 2,416	2,307 2,306 2,323	85 83 88	226 228 226	2,411	1,460 1,530 1,550	780 783 779	60·1 60·1 58·8	2,539 2,575 2,629	141 123 128		8,484 8,399 8,396
Apr May Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		3,176 3,177 3,169 3,176 3,183 3,179 3,173 3,167 3,181	613 608 629 599 602 593 565 589 572	139 134 134 130 136 137 137 137 144 156 e	498 490 471 461 463 456 452 445 435 e	1,372 1,322 1,319 1,314 1,307 1,282 1,305 1,305 1,279	259 251 248 247 244 236 230	2,393 2,412 2,408 2,414 2,425 2,384 2,368 2,355 2,322	2,314 2,324 2,321 2,306 2,303 2,295 2,286 2,293 2,288	80 80 81 78 81 e 83 e 88 e 94 e	227 227 231 234 237 235 230 231 236	2,391 ⁰ 2,491 2,592	1,450 1,510 1,540 1,550 1,650 1,650 e 1,700 e	774 773 756 763 763 753 746 741	55·3 52·5 52·8 54·3 50·9 47·5 44·9 41·8	2,634 2,671 2,675 2,661 2,648 2,649 2,649	129 126 114 120 121 135 112		8,426 8,413 8,451 8,127 8,274 8,291 8,140 8,023
1986 Jan																			
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months change on previous		13-2	7.8	5·3 e	15·8 e	10.0	8.5	10.0	9.2	5·4 e	18-1	11-1	2·8 e	15-2	2.0	22.3	2.5		6.9
three months		NC	-0.4	+0.4	-0.6	-0.1	+0.7	-0.3	-0.1	+0.5	-0.3	+0.4	+0.2	-0.3	-0.4	NC	+0.1		-0.2

4 O UNEMPLOYMENT

0

Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

See footnotes to table 2.1.

Labour force sample survey. Hates are calculated as percentage:
 Average of 11 months.
 Registered unemployed published by SOEC. The rates are calculated as percentages of the civilian labour force.
 Seasonally adjusted figures are available only for the first month of each quarter and taken from OECD sources.
 Numbers registered at employment offices. From 1977 includes unemployed insured for loss of part-time work. From January
 1979 includes an allowance for persons partially unemployed during the reference period. Rates are calculated as percentages of the
 the labour force.

xx Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a perce

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE FEBRUARY 1986

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2.19 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

UNIT	ED	INFLOW	†											
Mon	th ending	Male and	d Female			Male				Female			1999 - A.	12.440,74
		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 yeart†
1985	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	343·4 378·5 326·1	13·8 14·5 9·6	329·6 364·0 316·4	-7.3 +16.4 +8.5	217·8 247·4 209·3	7·9 8·2 5·6	209·9 239·3 203·7	-5.9 + 12.7 + 3.0	125·6 131·0 116·8	50·7 54·9 52·4	5·9 6·3 4·1	119-8 124-7 112-7	-1.5 + 3.8 + 5.5
	Apr 11 May 9 June 13	342·1 368·2 342·5	9·0 44·5 22·9	333·1 323·7 319·6	+13·3 +18·5 +16·3	219·2 231·6 216·3	5·2 25·8 13·2	214-0 205-9 203-1	+4·0 +8·5 +5·9	122-9 136-6 126-2	56·7 55·6 54·9	3·8 18·8 9·8	119·1 117·8 116·4	+9.3 +9.9 +10.3
	July 11 ** Aug 8 ** Sep 12	451.0 408.0 502.2	23·3 19·1 76·6	427·7 388·9 425·6	+23·4 +38·9 +14·9	273·9 251·0 301·9	12·7 11·0 43·9	261·1 240·0 257·9	+8·5 +20·1 +5·6	177·1 157·1 200·3	57·7 61·7 60·9	10·6 8·1 32·7	166-6 149-0 167-6	+14.9 +18.9 +9.2
	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	457·5 403·0 367·6	29·7 14·3 10·6	427·8 388·7 357·0	+ 13·5 + 12·7 + 13·9	285·0 255·9 241·2	16·8 8·2 6·1	268·2 247·7 235·2	$+4 \cdot 9 + 6 \cdot 1 + 9 \cdot 6$	172-5 147-1 126-4	62·2 60·1 53·6	12·9 6·1 4·5	159·6 141·0 121·9	+8.6 +6.6 +4.3
1986	Jan 9	378.7	15.0	363.7	+34.1	238.3	8.3	230.0	+20.1	140.4	57.6	6.7	133.7	+13.9
UNIT	ED	OUTFLO	W†											
KING	DOM		Contraction of the second		THE REAL PROPERTY.	The state of the second	Martin Constant Automation	The second second	PER PERSONAL PROPERTY.		and the second second second		100 million (100 m	THE REAL PROPERTY AND

THOUSAND

Vonth ending 1985 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14 Apr 11 May 9 June 13 July 11** Aug 8** Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	Maleand	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 yeart†
1985	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 14	238.0 393.5 386.8	9·3 16·4 12·9	228·8 377·1 374·0	-9.4 + 19.5 + 23.3	145-3 252-8 253-3	5·1 9·0 7·3	140·2 243·8 246·0	-10·4 +10·4 +13·2	92.7 140.7 133.5	37·5 56·0 53·4	4·2 7·4 5·6	88·5 133·3 128·0	+1.0 +9.1 +10.1
	Apr 11 May 9 June 13	336·7 402·4 396·6	8·7 14·2 17·5	328-0 388-3 379-0	-26·5 +42·0 +29·6	217·7 260·8 256·9	4·9 8·3 9·9	212·8 252·6 247·0	-22·7 +26·7 +14·5	119·1 141·6 139·6	48∙6 59∙3 59∙0	3·8 5·9 7·6	115·3 135·7 132·0	-3.7 +15.4 +15.1
	July 11** Aug 8** Sep 12	389-9 402-2 410-5	19·8 17·4 25·3	370-1 384-8 385-2	+40·3 +48·6 +41·3	252-9 257-1 251-7	11·1 9·4 14·4	241.8 247.6 237.2	+21·1 +26·7 +22·7	137·0 145·2 158·8	52·5 51·8 58·5	8·7 8·0 10·9	128·3 137·2 148·0	+19·2 +22·0 +18·6
	Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12	532-6 418-6 352-2	47·0 24·7 15·5	485·6 393·9 336·7	+30·5 +30·8 +0·1	322.5 258.7 216.1	26·7 14·1 8·8	295·7 244·5 207·3	$^{+15\cdot3}_{+16\cdot5}_{-2\cdot3}$	210·1 159·9 136·1	62·3 59·0 52·1	20·2 10·6 6·7	189·9 149·3 129·3	+ 15·1 + 14·2 + 2·4
1986	lan 9	232.8	7.3	225.5	-3.3	139.0	4.1	124.0	- 5.2	02.0	41.0	2.2	00.6	

* The unemployment flow statistics on the new basis (claimants) are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351–358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4/s week month. ** The unemployment flows for July and August have been adjected by the discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures (see notes ** table 2-1). Without this discontinuity the total inflow figures for July above would have been about 2,000 lower and the total onflow about 8,000 lower, and the total inflow for August would have been 500 lower. * The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2-20. While table 2-20 velates 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 inflow. While these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows tend to 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 is ince the same month in the previous yeargives the best indication of the trend of the series "excluding school" excerts. Adjustments were made to the April to August 1983 outflows to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men; see footnote ++ to table 2-1.



UNEMPLOYMENT

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

INFLOW											OUTFLC	W								THOUSAN
Great Britain Month ending	Age group	,		and the second s		11	10.00		1		-				- 1-					
	Under 18	18-19		25-29			45-54	<u>55-59</u> §	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
MALE														17.0						100.0
1985 January February March April May June July August September October November December	19-2 22:0 16-6 15:3 36:3 24:8 24:0 58:0 32:7 23:1 19:3	23:2 27:1 22:3 22:1 22:7 23:4 31:4 28:7 46:0 35:6 28:0 25:1	46.8 52.9 44.7 47.4 45.4 47.1 82.6 61.8 60.1 64.1 57.8 53.5	27.7 32.8 27.5 28.3 27.9 26.7 31.7 31.6 30.9 35.0 33.4 32.7	20.7 24.0 20.0 20.9 20.1 19.2 21.3 21.3 21.4 23.6 23.4 23.1	31.8 37.3 30.7 32.6 30.8 29.1 31.0 32.0 31.9 36.0 36.1 36.0	22.0 24.8 22.1 24.1 20.8 22.5 23.3 22.9 26.4 25.5 25.2	11.1 10.7 10.6 12.8 10.8 10.1 11.6 12.1 12.1 13.4 12.2 11.1	9.2 8.6 8.4 10.3 8.6 7.8 8.5 8.9 8.7 10.4 9.0 8.2	211.7 240.1 202.9 213.8 224.8 209.1 265.3 244.3 292.0 277.3 248.6 234.1	10.3 18.6 16.9 12.3 16.0 17.6 18.6 16.8 23.4 38.3 24.7 17.8	15-4 25-2 26-5 23-2 26-4 27-4 27-4 27-0 27-2 49-0 29-1 24-4	31.0 51.3 53.1 45.8 54.4 55.9 60.5 61.6 73.6 55.2 48.2	17:2 30:3 31:9 27:4 31:7 30:1 30:0 30:0 30:0 33:7 29:5 25:9	12:4 22:0 23:2 19:8 23:0 22:9 21:1 20:6 20:3 22:8 20:0 17:5	18-9 33-3 35-6 30-8 35-1 32-5 30-6 30-3 33-1 30-3 26-6	12-7 21-5 22-0 19-7 22-8 22-4 20-7 19-9 19-1 20-2 19-4 17-0	5-3 8-2 8-4 9-0 8-9 7-9 7-7 7-5 8-1 7-8 6-9	7.5 11.2 10.3 9.0 9.9 9.5 8.8 8.7 8.3 9.3 9.6 8.4	130-6 221-7 227-9 229-0 231-6 222-3 221-9 227-8 288-1 225-5 192-7
1986 January	19.8	23.0	50.1	30.7	22.0	35-2	27.7	12.8	10.2	231.5	8.7	13.5	29.1	16.7	11.6	18.2	12.0	5.1	6.2	121.0
FEMALE 1985 January February March April June July August September October November December	15-3 16-5 12-1 11-1 26-5 18-0 19-4 17-6 43-6 25-5 17-4 14-1	19.0 19.5 15.9 15.8 16.1 16.9 25.9 22.0 40.7 28.8 21.1 17.4	32-3 32-8 29-0 30-8 30-7 31-0 61-8 44-6 41-7 44-2 38-1 32-4	17.9 19.6 18.2 19.2 20.0 18.6 21.5 21.8 22.0 23.3 22.1 19.8	10.4 11.0 10.6 11.5 11.0 10.5 12.0 12.8 12.4 12.7 12.1 10.8	14.3 14.4 14.2 16.1 14.5 14.1 16.5 18.3 16.9 16.9 16.6 14.9	9.2 9.7 9.5 10.6 9.7 9.1 9.8 11.3 10.9 11.4 11.1 9.7	3.0 3.1 3.6 3.3 3.1 3.3 3.3 3.6 4.3 4.0 3.7 3.1		121.4 126.6 112.6 118.7 131.8 121.2 170.4 152.1 192.5 166.8 142.3 122.2	8·5 14·7 12·6 9·5 11·7 13·7 14·3 13·6 17·9 29·4 18·9 13·9	14.0 20.8 20.5 20.6 20.4 20.9 21.8 41.3 24.1 20.4	23.6 35.1 33.9 31.1 35.5 34.8 40.4 45.5 52.1 39.7 35.2	13.6 20.3 19.2 17.7 20.8 20.3 18.9 19.2 20.7 23.5 21.2 19.5	7.5 11.1 11.0 9.8 11.9 11.4 10.3 10.2 12.3 13.3 12.0 10.8	9.5 13.6 13.8 12.1 15.8 14.4 13.0 12.6 16.8 17.2 15.1 13.2	5.7 8.1 8.3 7.4 9.3 8.8 7.9 7.7 9.1 9.5 8.8 7.8	1.7 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.6 2.8 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.4	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	84.3 126.2 121.8 108.2 128.5 127.7 121.9 127.2 146.7 189.3 142.5 123.1
1986 January	16-3	19.5	36.1	20.5	12.2	17.3	10.5	3.5		135-8	7.0	11.9	22.9	14.0	8.3	10.9	6.2	1.9	0.1	83·2
Changes on a year	earlier																			
MALE 1985 January February March April* June July August September October November December	$\begin{array}{r} -2.1 \\ +0.4 \\ -0.7 \\ +4.0 \\ +6.4 \\ +5.3 \\ +5.4 \\ -12.5 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ +1.8 \\ +0.9 \\ +1.3 \\ +1.3 \\ +1.5 \\ +1.7 \\ +3.0 \\ -0.7 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} +1 \cdot 1 \\ +5 \cdot 1 \\ +2 \cdot 7 \\ +3 \cdot 1 \\ +3 \cdot 1 \\ +3 \cdot 2 \\ +4 \cdot 4 \\ +6 \cdot 2 \\ +4 \cdot 5 \\ +2 \cdot 1 \\ +3 \cdot 7 \\ +3 \cdot 7 \\ +3 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -0.3 \\ +2.9 \\ +0.8 \\ +1.1 \\ +0.7 \\ +0.7 \\ +3.0 \\ +1.7 \\ +0.6 \\ +1.7 \\ +2.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -0.7 \\ +1.3 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ +1.4 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ +3.0 \\ 0.0 \\ +0.9 \\ 0.0 \\ -0.3 \\ +1.4 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.6 \\ +0.7 \\ +1.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.7 \\ +0.5 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.4 \\ 0.0 \\ +0.1 \\ +1.8 \\ +0.3 \\ +1.1 \\ +0.3 \\ +1.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.6\\ -1.1\\ -0.4\\ -0.3\\ -0.3\\ -0.5\\ +0.3\\ +1.5\\ -0.2\\ -0.3\\ +0.1\\ +0.1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.3 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.7 \\ +0.8 \\ \hline \\ -0.6 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.4 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -7.1 \\ +12.9 \\ +2.5 \\ +10.3 \\ +10.3 \\ +10.7 \\ +11.2 \\ +22.7 \\ -6.8 \\ +4.1 \\ +5.6 \\ +8.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -2.0 \\ -2.0 \\ -3.4 \\ +2.3 \\ +4.7 \\ +4.6 \\ +3.4 \\ -2.0 \\ -2.2 \\ -3.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.0 \\ +1.4 \\ +1.3 \\ -0.5 \\ +1.1 \\ +1.7 \\ +2.6 \\ +1.8 \\ +1.5 \\ +0.5 \\ -1.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +0.4\\ +5.0\\ +4.2\\ +3.0\\ +5.7\\ +4.9\\ +7.4\\ +5.7\\ +5.8\\ +4.0\\ +1.4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -0.9 \\ +1.2 \\ +2.3 \\ +0.8 \\ +1.9 \\ +1.3 \\ +2.4 \\ +2.2 \\ +2.1 \\ +2.1 \\ +0.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1 \cdot 1 \\ +0 \cdot 2 \\ +0 \cdot 9 \\ -0 \cdot 2 \\ +0 \cdot 5 \\ +0 \cdot 3 \\ +0 \cdot 5 \\ +0 \cdot 8 \\ +1 \cdot 1 \\ +0 \cdot 4 \\ -0 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.6\\ +0.9\\ +1.9\\ +0.2\\ +0.2\\ +1.1\\ +0.6\\ +1.0\\ +1.2\\ +1.2\\ +1.1\\ -0.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.6\\ 0.0\\ +0.3\\ -0.5\\ +0.1\\ -0.1\\ +0.1\\ +0.1\\ +0.3\\ +0.3\\ -1.0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1 \cdot 0 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.4 \\ 0.0 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.2 \\ 0.0 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.3 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.4 \\ -1.3 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.9 \\ -2.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -9.2 \\ +5.3 \\ +8.9 \\ +0.9 \\ +10.9 \\ +11.3 \\ +11.9 \\ +18.3 \\ +14.8 \\ +8.9 \\ +5.4 \\ -7.5 \end{array}$
1986 January	+0.6	-0.2	+3.3	+3.0	+1.3	+3.4	+5.7	+1.7	+1.0	+19.8	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-1.3	-9.6
FEMALE 1985 January February March April* May* June July August September October November December	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.6 \\ +3.1 \\ +5.0 \\ +4.8 \\ +3.6 \\ -10.9 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.4 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} -2.0 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.9 \\ +1.7 \\ +2.2 \\ -2.8 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.2 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} +0.1 \\ +0.8 \\ +0.9 \\ +2.2 \\ +2.2 \\ +1.8 \\ +4.6 \\ +4.7 \\ +4.4 \\ +3.0 \\ +1.6 \\ +0.6 \end{array}$	+0.4 +1.0 +1.4 +2.1 +2.0 +2.0 +2.4 +2.6 +2.0 +1.8 +1.3	$\begin{array}{c} +0.5\\ +0.7\\ +1.1\\ +0.3\\ +0.3\\ +1.4\\ +2.0\\ +1.5\\ +1.1\\ +1.2\\ +1.0\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} +1.0 \\ +1.0 \\ +2.0 \\ +2.0 \\ +2.1 \\ +2.4 \\ +3.5 \\ +2.1 \\ +1.9 \\ +1.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} +0.2 \\ +0.6 \\ +0.7 \\ +1.0 \\ +0.8 \\ +0.8 \\ +0.9 \\ +0.9 \\ +0.7 \\ +0.6 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} -0.2 \\ 0.0 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.4 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.4 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.2 \end{array}$		+3.3 +3.7 +4.9 +12.4 +14.1 +18.1 +20.6 -1.9 +7.2 +5.8 +3.9	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.7 \\ +2.0 \\ +3.8 \\ +3.9 \\ +2.6 \\ +2.3 \\ -2.9 \\ -3.0 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} -0.9 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.3 \\ +1.1 \\ +1.1 \\ +0.9 \\ +1.5 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.5 \\ -2.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} +0.3\\ +2.6\\ +2.8\\ +1.5\\ +3.2\\ +2.6\\ +4.3\\ +3.0\\ +4.1\\ +2.8\\ +0.1\end{array}$	+1.1 + 2.3 + 2.2 + 1.9 + 1.9 + 2.6 + 2.0 + 2.4 + 2.2 + 2.4 + 2.2 + 2.6 + 2.3 + 1.4	$\begin{array}{c} +0.3\\ +1.1\\ +1.5\\ +1.1\\ +1.9\\ +1.4\\ +1.6\\ +1.6\\ +1.7\\ +1.4\\ +0.8\end{array}$	+0.4 +1.0 +1.7 +1.5 +2.2 +1.8 +2.0 +2.6 +2.6 +2.2 +0.8	$\begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.6 \\ +0.4 \\ +1.0 \\ +0.7 \\ +1.0 \\ +1.0 \\ +1.1 \\ +1.0 \\ +0.4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ 0.0 \\ +0.4 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $		$\begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ +5.6 \\ +7.8 \\ -4.6 \\ +13.4 \\ +13.3 \\ +17.1 \\ +13.4 \\ +9.7 \\ +5.5 \\ -1.9 \end{array}$
1986 January	+1.0	+0.5	+3.8	+2.6	+1.8	+3.0	+1.3	+0.5	E _ ASTRO	+14.4	-1.5	-2.1	-0.7	+0.4	+0.8	+1.4	+0.5	+0.2	1801	-1.1

* Changes on a year earlier in the flows figures for April and May have been averaged to take account of the different timing of Easter.
 ** Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between counts dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4/3 week month.
 § Figures for older age groups are further affected by an increase in the numbers of people who attend benefit offices only quarterly and cease to be part of the computerised records. This has a greater effect on the outflow than the inflow since the vast majority of new claims to benefit are computerised.



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

2 Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom 1971--1985

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2.30

and the second second												A DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE PARTY.	
TOSCORTO -	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983	24,510 25,741 26,798 70,015 105,878 80,300 58,345 42,074	7,602 9,183 15,179 33,951 54,998 49,396 34,078 -23,812	2,866 4,405 2,981 7,554 11,463 6,471 4,165 2,356	12,651 11,968 11,031 26,598 30,998 24,898 23,777 14,758	6,135 10,006 19,320 69,436 59,556 40,229 40,413 25,675	5,658 6,346 8,449 40,957 33,720 29,429 23,259 20,643	13,258 15,150 17,838 50,879 63,102 45,957 37,807 26,570	31,736 37,617 40,705 92,596 91,739 67,117 51,019 37,935	18,840 18,648 14,985 33,276 40,103 32,424 30,274 25,727	115,654 129,881 142,107 391,311 436,559 326,825 269,059 195,738	11,931 18,914 11,663 45,215 36,432 24,647 16,041 11,441	30,775 23,768 33,014 57,178 59,039 48,944 41,538 30,164	158,360 172,563 186,784 493,704 532,030 400,416 326,638 237,343
1984 Q3 Q4	11,980 9,945	8,525 6,052	974 286	3,817 3,738	8,193 5,022	5,714 5,638	6,409 5,236	8,274 10,348	5,620 4,661	50,981 44,874	3,356 2,735	7,715 4,655	62,052 52,264
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3	8,729 7,276 8,793	5,528 5,234 6,507	1,143 1,121 498	2,950 2,584 2,552	7,919 7,335 5,933	4,217 3,619 4,200	4,213 5,224 10,721	7,125 8,761 8,358	6,646 6,578 4,120	42,942 42,498 45,175	2,748 3,109 3,139	6,970 7,295 4,825	52,660 52,902 53,139
1985 Jan Feb Mar June June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec†	2,787 1,887 4,055 3,189 1,976 2,111 3,036 3,087 2,670 2,586 3,542 (3,802)	2,167 1,353 2,008 2,149 1,579 2,536 2,357 1,614 1,595 2,191 (2,546)	91 422 630 279 528 314 96 73 329 557 105 (120)	666 766 1,518 916 916 1,155 513 763 682 1,107 1,207 1,408 (2,094)	1,626 1,421 4,872 2,042 3,688 1,605 1,879 1,527 2,527 1,538 2,205 (2,288)	1,546 891 959 1,875 785 1,312 1,120 1,768 1,669 1,053 (1,885)	1,175 1,287 1,751 1,386 1,525 2,313 2,867 3,767 4,087 2,415 3,185 (4,596)	2,403 1,914 2,808 2,471 3,024 3,266 2,919 2,516 2,923 2,949 2,656 (4,791)	$\begin{array}{c} 1,693\\ 1,955\\ 2,998\\ 2,059\\ 2,118\\ 2,401\\ 1,754\\ 1,288\\ 1,078\\ 1,115\\ 1,828\\ (3,076)\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,987\\ 10,543\\ 20,412\\ 13,301\\ 15,889\\ 13,308\\ 14,626\\ 14,060\\ 16,489\\ 14,036\\ 15,982\\ (22,652) \end{array}$	724 874 1,150 1,318 689 559 1,480 1,100 756 1,097 (875)	1,702 2,074 3,194 3,031 2,069 2,195 1,897 1,311 1,617 1,654 2,268 (1,789)	14,413 13,491 24,756 17,434 19,276 16,192 17,082 16,851 19,206 16,446 19,347 (25,316)
1986 Jan†	(2,591)	(1,432)	(51)	(643)	(1,240)	(1,124)	(802)	(1,305)	(1,058)	(8,814)	(312)	(858)	(9,984)

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2.31

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Class	atter se	No. E. C.	and and		William The	No.		March 1997		A-1107 240
SIC 1980		Group	1983††	1984	1984 Q3	Q4	1985 Q1	Q2	Q3	1985 Nov	Dec†	1986 Jan†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	874 874	222 222	14 14	96 96	62 62	188 188	74 74	0	(0) (0)	(10)
Coal extraction and coke Minerai oil and natural gas extraction Minerai oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water Energy and water supply industries	1	11-12 13 14 15 16-17	11,407 144 373 540 2,376 14,841	7,449 209 679 0 988 9,325	1,561 53 138 0 346 2,098	765 61 324 0 249 1,399	1,358 14 0 0 115 1,487	4,712 42 393 0 52 5,199	8,632 43 447 0 197 9,319	2,348 0 169 0 18 2,535	(5,485) (0) (169) (0) (15) (5 669)	(930) (0) (49) (0) (24) (1003)
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal mineral		21,23 22 24 25 26	217 20,248 6,193 8,267 1,409	359 8,508 3,715 5,184 275	86 1,811 671 1,226 70	202 1,227 743 1,330 9	49 807 839 805 258	26 1,013 1,269 928 26	65 1,701 965 1,053 1,020	139 210 319 250 39	(74) (588) (541) (624) (26)	(40) (279) (50) (207) (0)
products and chemicals	2		36,334	18,041	3,864	3,511	2,758	3,262	4,804	957	(1,853)	(576)
Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering Manufacture of office machinery and		30 31 32	7,398 18,098 44,975	7,111 8,978 30,069	1,579 2,953 5,925	959 2,246 6,447	1,784 1,940 5,104	461 2,150 6,010	246 2,477 4,082	,111 1,072 1,763	(27) (1,583) (2,276)	(43) (431) (579)
data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of aerospace and other		33 34 35	1,678 18,186 15,054	1,842 13,798 13,380	309 3,539 4,627	214 2,676 3,612	296 6,208 2,829	665 3,354 1,420	643 5,279 1,529	105 1,525 1,225	(159) (2,320) (862)	(131) (1,151) (399)
transport equipment Instrument engineering Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3	36 37	12,044 5,621	9,670 1,150	1,824 279	1,804 259	784 360	1,482 179	873 375	227 78	(446) (32)	(30) (0)
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	22 040	16 096	21,035	18,217	19,305	15,721	15,504	6,106	(7,705)	(2,764)
Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing	o) mea	43 44-45 46 47 48-49	9,957 9,054 3,206 9,409 8,689	5,545 8,130 3,721 5,985 5,743	1,155 2,479 877 1,333 1,098	1,328 1,615 1,624 1,895 1,709	4,385 1,916 2,445 762 1,551 1,161	3,134 1,430 1,791 923 1,343 4,394	3,229 806 1,367 874 1,061 1,959	1,724 90 438 339 253 618	(1,816) (181) (588) (230) (1,477) (695)	(932) (51) (199) (167) (158) (178)
Construction	4	50	62,355	46,110	10,413	12,268	12,220	13,015	9,296	3,462	(4,987)	(1,685)
Construction	5	50	23,621 23,621	22,572 22,572	5,547 5,547	5,953 5,953	3,410 3,410	4,012 4,012	3,873 3,873	2,025 2,025	(1,534) (1,534)	(810) (810)
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61-63 64-65 66 67	7,080 16,235 4,000 706 28,021	7,234 13,194 3,117 817 24 362	1,841 4,525 572 206	1,499 2,712 802 253	1,845 4,462 530 392	1,572 2,857 1,323 150	1,637 2,137 413 124	565 527 224 122	(713) (584) (177) (181)	(406) (652) (271) (63)
Transport Telecommunications ransport and communication	7	71-77 79	9,171 6,469 15,640	6,191 565 6,756	2,117 146 2,263	1,511 76 1,587	1,962 131 2,093	1,128 12 1,140	1,124 109 1.233	595 112 707	(1,655) (929) (37) (966)	(1,392) (495) (76) (571)
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Banking, finance, insurance, business Services and leasing		81-85	4,986	6,443	2,269	1,403	1,118	1,199	1,064	599	(404)	(359)
Public administration and defence	•	01.04	4,980	6,443	2,269	1,403	1,118	1,199	1,064	599	(404)	(359)
Medical and other health services Other services n.e.s.	9	95 96-99, 00	2,096 5,861 16,913	1,599 2,727 17,514	6,318 492 595 7,405	1,967 194 403 2,564	1,425 984 569 2,978	1,655 1,331 278 3,264	2,607 336 721 3,664	438 729 351 1,518	(381) (52) (110) (543)	(585) (143) (86) (814)
Il production industries	1-4		236,583	159,474	37,410	35,295	35,770	37,197	38 923	13.060	(20.214)	(6.028)
Il manufacturing industries	2-4		221,743	150,149	35,312	33,996	34,283	31,998	29.604	10,525	(14,545)	(5,025)
Il service industries	6-9		65,560	55,075	19,081	10,820	13,418	11,505	10,269	4,262	(3,568)	(3,136)
LL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		326,638	237,343	62,052	52,264	52,660	52,902	53,139	19.347	(25.316)	(9,984)

Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is ⁴ Included in the South East.
 Provisional figures as at February 1, 1986; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 26,000 in December and 15,000 in January.

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

UNITED KINGDOM 1981 1982 1987 1984 1985 1985 1985 1983 May 6 June 3 July 8 Aug 5 Sep 2 Oct 7 Nov 4 Dec 2	Unfilled va	icancies		INFLOW		OUTFLOW	of which	PLACINGS	6
(INGDOM	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
Annual averages Annual averages Aug 5 Sep 2 Oct 7 Nov 4 Dec 2 Aug 5 Sep 7 Oct 5 Nov 2 Nov 30 Sep 7 Oct 5 Nov 2 Nov 30 Sep 7 Oct 5 Nov 2 Nov 30 Sep 7 Oct 5 Nov 30 Sep 7 Oct 7 Sep 7 Oct 5 Nov 30 Sep 7 Oct 7 Nov 30 Sep 7 Oct 7 Sep 7	91·1 113·9 137·3 150·2 162·0			149.9 166.0 181.7 193.9 201.5		148.5 165.0 179.5 193.7 200.4		114·4 127·7 137·0 149·8 154·5	
983 May 6	130·2	-1·2	2·2	174·6	0·4	173·5	1.0	131-9	0·1
June 3	136·2	6·0	3·4	181·9	4·2	174·9	2.5	134-0	2·3
July 8	141·3	5·1	3·3	183·0	3·1	177·7	1.7	135·3	1·3
Aug 5	146·9	5·6	5·6	196·2	7·2	190·9	5.8	145·7	4·6
Sep 2	147·4	0·4	3·7	185·9	1·3	184·9	3.3	141·7	2·5
Oct 7	149·8	2.5	2·8	187·2	1 · 4	186·1	2.8	141·4	2·0
Nov 4	148·1	-1.7	0·4	191·3	- 1 · 6	194·0	1.0	146·6	0·3
Dec 2	146·2	-1.9	-0·4	189·0	1 · 1	191·5	2.2	145·7	1·4
84 Jan 6	146·0	-0·2	-1·3	184·8	-0.8	183-5	-0.9	141·0	-0·1
Feb 3	145·2	-0·8	-1·0	187·8	-1.2	188-5	-1.8	142·4	-1·4
Mar 2	146·9	1·7	0·2	186·2	-0.9	184-5	-2.3	140·9	-1·6
Mar 30	144·5	-2·4	-0.5	193·5	2·9	192·1	2·9	149·0	2·7
May 4	151·2	6·7	2.0	194·9	2·4	193·5	1·7	150·1	2·6
June 8	150·4	-0·8	1.2	189·2	1·0	190·0	1·8	145·5	1·5
July 6	152·6	2·2	2·7	196·3	0·9	194·5	0.8	151.0	0·7
Aug 3	150·0	-2·6	-0·4	192·2	-0·9	195·5	0.7	151.2	0·4
Sep 7	153·7	3·6	1·1	196·3	2·4	194·1	1.4	151.7	2·1
Oct 5	154·0	0·3	0.5	200·3	1.3	201·5	2·3	157·1	2·0
Nov 2	154·1	0·1	1.3	203·1	3.6	203·4	2·6	159·9	2·9
Nov 30	153·5	-0·6	-0.1	202·2	2.0	202·9	2·9	157·8	2·1
85 Jan 4	151.7	-1.8	$-0.8 \\ -0.3 \\ 0.9$	191·3	-3·0	192·4	-3.0	149·2	-2.6
Feb 8	153.1	1.4		193·8	-3·1	192·5	-3.6	148·6	-3.8
Mar 8	156.1	3.0		199·0	-1·1	195.6	-2.4	151·9	-2.0
Mar 29*	161·0	4·9	3·1	191·8	0.2	186·4	-2.0	140·3	-3·0
May 3*	160·7	-0·3	2·5	193·4	-0.2	188·1	-1.5	141·5	-2·4
June 7	163·4	2·7	2·4	201·7	0.9	199·6	1.3	153·9	0·7
July 5	163-0	$-0.4 \\ -0.1 \\ 4.4$	0·7	205·7	4·6	206·4	6·7	159·0	6·2
Aug 2	162-9		0·7	208·8	5·1	209·3	7·1	163·4	7·3
Sep 6	167-3		1·3	206·4	1·5	203·4	1·3	158·1	1·4
Oct 4	172·6	5·3	3·2	212·8	2·4	209·2	0·9	161·3	0·8
Nov 8	170·0	-2·6	2·4	210·0	0·4	210·0	0·3	163·5	0·0
Dec 6	162·1	-7·9	-1·7	203·5	-1·0	212·0	2·9	163·8	1·9
86 Jan 3	159.7	-2.4	-4.3	176.2	-12.2	179.8	-9.8	138.7	-7.5

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 ½ of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres; and about ¼ 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 4½ week month. * The statistics of vacancy stocks were distorted in April and May because of a change in MSC's Employment Divisions administrative arrangements. This led to an artificial increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be nominally affected.

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

and the second	The second second	The second second		A.W.		HE STATES				1.14	12 and all administra	A		Salar Last The	THOUSAN
		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland*	United Kingdom
984	May 4	59·2	25·9	5·7	14·2	10·5	8·0	8·3	14·7	6·5	7.6	15·0	149·7	1.5	151·2
	June 8	59·7	26·3	5·5	13·5	10·7	7·9	8·2	14·8	6·6	7.5	14·3	148·7	1.6	150·4
	July 6	61-8	26·9	5·3	13·9	10·9	8·1	8·3	14·5	6·8	7·2	14·3	151.0	1.6	152·6
	Aug 3	60-1	26·3	5·1	13·3	10·5	8·0	7·8	14·5	6·8	7·4	14·9	148.4	1.7	150·0
	Sep 7	62-5	27·0	5·5	14·4	10·7	7·1	8·0	14·8	7·1	7·3	14·8	152.1	1.6	153·7
	Oct 5	60·4	25·9	5·3	14·2	11·2	9·2	7·9	15·0	6·5	7·3	15·3	152·3	1.6	154·0
	Nov 2	61·8	26·7	5·6	13·9	11·2	8·3	7·8	15·1	6·5	7·2	14·7	152·2	1.8	154·1
	Nov 30	61·8	27·4	5·6	14·1	10·8	8·3	8·0	14·8	6·6	7·3	14·8	152·0	1.5	153·5
985	Jan 4	60·0	27·0	5·4	14·0	10·7	8·3	7·8	14·9	6·7	7.6	15·1	150·3	1·4	151·7
	Feb 8	60·2	27·0	5·4	14·3	11·0	8·2	7·8	15·0	6·9	7.8	14·9	151·7	1·5	153·1
	Mar 8	60·9	26·9	5·6	14·9	11·7	8·4	8·2	15·0	7·2	8.1	14·4	154·5	1·7	156·1
	Mar 29*	62·4	27·1	5·8	15·8	12·3	8-8	8·9	15·7	8·0	7.7	14·1	159·3	1.7	161·0
	May 3*	63·0	27·0	5·9	15·5	12·2	8-8	8·3	15·6	8·0	7.4	14·2	158·9	1.8	160·7
	June 7	64·0	27·3	6·0	15·8	12·2	9-3	9·0	15·7	7·8	7.7	14·3	161·7	1.7	163·4
	July 5	61.7	25·8	5·9	16·6	11.5	9·3	9·6	15-8	7·9	8·1	15·0	161·4	1.6	163·0
	Aug 2	62.1	25·8	6·1	17·0	11.8	9·2	8·5	16-1	7·8	8·2	14·5	161·4	1.6	162·9
	Sep 6	62.7	26·1	6·2	16·9	12.7	9·3	8:7	17-3	8·7	8·3	15·1	165·7	1.6	167·3
	Oct 4	64·9	26·6	6·3	17·8	13·8	9.6	9·0	17·4	8.5	8·4	15·2	171.0	1.6	172·6
	Nov 8	64·5	26·8	5·8	18·1	13·5	9.4	9·0	17·0	8.5	8·3	14·1	168.4	1.6	170·0
	Dec 6	60·7	25·7	5·4	16·8	12·9	9.0	9·2	16·5	7.9	8·6	13·5	160.5	1.6	162·1
986	Jan 3	59-2	25.4	5.3	15.9	12.8	9.2	9.1	16.4	8.0	8.4	13.8	158.0	1.7	159.7

* See notes to table 3-1 . * Community Programme Vacancies are excluded from the Seasonally Adjusted vacancies except in Northern Ireland \$ included in South East.

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	in the second		Regi	ons: \	vacan	cies	at job	ocen	tres a	and ca	areers	s offi	ces v	THOUSAND
	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern† Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcer 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	ntres: total 34·1 42·5 52·9 62·5 65·6	(including C 16·2 19·6 22·9 27·5 28·2	Community 3·5 4·4 5·3 5·8 6·3	Programm 7·8 10·8 13·6 14·8 17·8	e vacancies 6·0 7·4 11·5 12·5 14·5	5.5 7.3 8.7 8.8 9.8	5·6 7·4 10·5 10·3 10·7	8·3 10·7 15·3 16·6 18·1	4·3 5·4 7·5 8·2 9·7	5·1 6·2 7·8 8·2 9·3	12·2 13·7 17·1 16·5 17·0	92·4 115·8 150·2 164·1 178·7	0.7 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.6	93·1 116·8 151·4 165·6 180·3
1985 Jan 4	56·7	25·7	5·1	12·7	11.7	8.0	8-4	14·8	7·0	7·5	14·5	146-4	1.2	147·6
Feb 8	57·2	25·8	5·4	13·5	11.8	8.0	8-4	15·0	7·3	7·9	14·4	148-9	1.3	150·2
Mar 8	59·3	25·8	5·7	15·4	12.8	8.9	9-1	15·9	8·3	8·9	14·8	159-0	1.6	160·6
Mar 29*	65·0	28·3	6·5	17·8	14·0	9.7	10·3	18·2	9·5	9·7	16·3	177·1	1.7	178-8
May 3*	68·8	29·5	6·7	18·9	14·1	10.1	10·4	18·7	10·0	9·4	17·1	184·1	1.9	186-0
July 5 Aug 2	67-8 66-2	28·2 27·1	6.7 6.7	19·6 19·7	14·9 14·0 14·7	10-8 10-0 9-9	12·3 10·9	18-6 18-1	9.8 10.3 10.0	9-8 10-0 9-8	17-8 18-0 17-5	193-0 187-3 183-6	1.9 1.8 1.7	194-9 189-1 185-3
Sep 6	71.0	29.7	7·1	20·2	16·4	10·7	12·0	20·4	11.6	9·9	18·7	198·1	1.7	199-8
Oct 4	74.6	32.2	7·0	20·4	17·9	11·3	12·3	20·7	11.3	10·0	19·2	204·7	1.6	206-4
Nov 8	68.4	29.5	6·3	19·6	16·9	10·7	11·5	19·3	11.1	9·5	19·0	192·2	1.5	193-7
Dec 6	59-3 56-5	25·0 24·2	5.4	16·8	15.0	9.4	10.6	17.9	9.8	9.0	16.1	169.2	1.5	170.7
Community Program	nme vacan	cies††	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	02.0		04.3
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	0·3 2·1 3·0 3·3	0.2 0.8 1.5 1.6	0.0 0.2 0.3 0.5	0.1 0.9 1.2 1.7	0.2 1.9 1.8 2.3	0.1 0.7 0.7 0.8	0.2 1.8 2.0 2.0	0.4 0.7 2.0 2.1 2.0	0.3 0.4 1.7 1.6 1.9	0.2 0.3 0.9 0.9 1.3	0.6 0.6 1.7 1.7 2.4	2·1 2·9 14·0 15·4 18·2	0·3 0·4	2·1 2·9 14·0 15·7 18·6
1985 Jan 4	3·0	1.5	0·4	1·3	2·0	0.6	1.5	1.7	1·1	1.0	1.5	14·1	0·2	14·3
Feb 8	2·8	1.3	0·5	1·1	1·8	0.6	1.4	1.5	1·0	0.9	1.3	12·9	0·2	13·1
Mar 8	2·7	1.2	0·4	1·1	1·9	0.6	1.3	1.4	1·2	1.0	1.4	13·0	0·4	13·4
Mar 29*	2·9	1.3	0·5	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.6	14·3	0.5	14·8
May 3*	2·8	1.4	0·5	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.7	15·5	0.4	15·9
June 7	3·3	1.6	0·4	1.5	2.3	1.0	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.0	17·7	0.4	18·1
July 5	3·5	1.7	0·5	1.8	2·2	0·8	2·4	2·3	2·0	1.3	2·4	19·3	0-4	19·7
Aug 2	3·5	1.6	0·5	2.1	2·5	0·9	2·3	2·2	2·1	1.4	2·6	20·0	0-5	20·5
Sep 6	3·7	1.7	0·6	2.3	2·6	1·1	2·5	2·4	2·4	1.5	3·0	22·1	0-4	22·5
Oct 4	4·0	1.8	0.6	2·2	3·0	1·1	2.6	2·5	2·4	1.6	3·1	22·9	0·3	23·3
Nov 8	4·1	1.8	0.6	2·3	2·9	1·0	2.2	2·5	2·7	1.6	4·2	24·0	0·3	24·3
Dec 6	3·8	1.7	0.6	2·0	2·6	0·9	2.1	2·7	2·5	1.5	3·8	22·5	0·4	22·9
1986 Jan 3	3.8	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.8	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	1.6	3.3	23.0	0.6	23.5
Total excluding Com 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 Annual averages	1munity Pro 34-0 42-3 50-8 59-4 62-3	0 gramme va 16·1 19·4 22·1 26·0 26·6	cancies 3·5 4·4 5·1 5·4 5·8	7.7 10.7 12.7 13.6 16.1	5·9 7·1 9·6 10·7 12·2	5-4 7-2 8-0 8-1 9-0	5-3 7-2 8-7 8-2 8-7	7·9 10·0 13·2 14·5 16·0	4·0 5·0 5·9 6·6 7·8	4·9 6·0 6·8 7·3 8·0	11.6 13.1 15.3 14.8 14.6	90-3 112-9 136-1 148-6 160-5	0.7 1.0 1.2 1.2	91.1 113.9 137.3 149.8 161.7
1985 Jan 4	53·7	24·2	4.7	11·4	9·7	7·4	6·9	13·2	5·8	6·5	13-0	132·4	1.0	133-4
Feb 8	54·5	24·5	4.9	12·4	10·0	7·4	7·0	13·5	6·2	7·0	13-1	136·0	1.1	137-1
Mar 8	56·6	24·6	5.3	14·3	10·9	8·2	7·8	14·5	7·1	8·0	13-4	146·1	1.2	147-3
Mar 29* May 3* June 7	62·2 65·9 69·6	27.0 28.1 29.7	6·0 6·2 6·5	16-6 17-5 17-8	12·1 12·2 12·6	9·1 9·3 9·8	8·8 8·6 9·4	16·5 16·9 17·1	8·2 8·2 8·1	8.6 8.4 8.7	14-7 15-5 15-8	162·8 168·7 175·3	1.2 1.5	164·0 170·2 176·8
July 5	64·3	26.5	6·3	17·8	11.8	9·2	9·9	16·2	8·3	8-6	15.6	168·0	1·3	169·3
Aug 2	62·7	25.5	6·2	17·6	12.1	9·1	8·6	15·9	8·0	8-4	14.9	163·6	1·2	164·8
Sep 6	67·3	28.0	6·5	17·9	13.8	9·6	9·5	18·0	9·2	8-4	15.7	176·0	1·3	177·3
Oct 4	70-6	30·5	6·5	18-2	14·9	10·2	9·7	18·2	8·9	8·3	16-1	181·8	1·3	183·1
Nov 8	64-4	27·7	5·7	17-3	14·0	9·7	9·2	16·8	8·4	7·8	14-8	168·2	1·2	169·4
Dec 6	55-5	23·3	4·8	14-8	12·3	8·5	8·5	15·2	7·3	7·5	12-3	146·7	1·1	147-8
1986 Jan 3	52.7	22.5	4.7	13.3	11.7	8.3	8.2	14.7	7.1	7.4	11.7	139.8	1.0	140.8
Vacancies at Careers 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 Annual averages	s Offices 2·4 2·9 3·6 4·3 6·0	1.4 1.6 1.9 2.1 3.2	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.4	0·2 0·4 0·5 0·6 0·7	0.6 0.6 0.7 0.9 1.2	0·3 0·4 0·5 0·5 0·6	0·3 0·4 0·5 0·6 0·6	0·2 0·3 0·5 0·5 0·7	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	4.7 5.9 7.2 8.5 10.8	0·1 0·2 0·3 0·5 0·7	4·8 6·1 7·4 9·0
1985 Jan 4	3·8	1.9	0·2	0.5	0.6	0·4	0.5	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2	7.0	0.7	7.7
Feb 8	4·1	2.0	0·2	0.5	0.8	0·4	0.5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	7.6	0.8	8.3
Mar 8	4·7	2.4	0·3	0.5	1.0	0·5	0.6	0·5	0·2	0·2	0·2	8.8	0.8	9.6
Mar 29	5.0	2.5	0·3	0.6	1.2	0.6	0·7	0.6	0·2	0·2	0·3	9.6	0.8	10·5
May 3	6.7	3.6	0·5	0.7	1.6	0.7	0·7	0.6	0·3	0·2	0·4	12.4	0.9	13·2
June 7	8.0	4.5	0·6	1.1	1.9	0.8	0·7	0.9	0·4	0·3	0·4	15.0	1.0	16·0
July 5	6·7	3·1	0·4	0·9	1.6	0·7	0.6	0.7	0·3	0·2	0·3	12.5	0·8	13·2
Aug 2	6·5	3·4	0·5	0·7	1.2	0·6	0.7	0.7	0·4	0·2	0·3	11.8	0·5	12·4
Sep 6	6·7	3·6	0·5	0·9	1.1	0·7	0.7	0.9	0·4	0·2	0·3	12.3	0·7	13·0
Oct 4	6·9	3.9	0·4	0·7	1.2	0·7	0.6	0·9	0·3	0·2	0·2	12·2	0.7	12·8
Nov 8	6·0	3.3	0·4	0·6	1.0	0·6	0.5	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·6	0.6	11·2
Dec 6	5·1	2.9	0·3	0·5	0.8	0·5	0.5	0·6	0·3	0·1	0·3	9·0	0.5	9·5
1986 Jan 3	4.9	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.5	0.4	8.9

About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notified to eareers offices could include unfilled on the day of the count. Included in South East. The statistics of vacancy stocks were distorted in April and May because of a change in MSC's Employment Division's administrative arrangements. This led to an artificial increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be minimally affected. Y Acancies on Government Schemes (Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE)) are not separately identified for Northern Ireland prior to December 1983. Thincludes vacancies on the Community Enterprise Programme, the forerunner of Community Programme.

VACANCIES** 2.2

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work* 4.

Stoppages: Jan 1986

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	63	157,700	183,000
of which: Beginning in month	44	44,200†	61,000
Continuing from earlier months	19	113,600‡	123,000

All directly involved.
 Includes 1,200 involved for the first time in the month.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, nor-mally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press.

Stoppages: cause		
United Kingdom	Beginr Jan 19	ning in 86
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels -extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions Trade union matters Working conditions and supervision Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disciplinary measures All causes	17 1 3 7 4 2 7 3 3 44	30,600 100 900 7,800 800 100 1,900 2,000 44,200

1.2		
4.7	Stoppages of work*: summary	

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers invo stoppages (1	olved in Fhou)	Working days	s lost in all sto	ppages in pro	ogress in peri	iod (Thou)		
SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning in period†	In pro- gress in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarry- ing (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI–XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construc- tion (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	666‡ 1,155 1,001 4,583 830‡ 1,499 2,101‡	668‡ 1,166 1,041 4,608 834‡ 1,513 2,103‡	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	65 264 179 109 44 39 66	570 297 416 834 281 86 44	132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11–14)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21–22, 31–37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construc- tion (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71–79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)
1982 1983 1984 1985	1,528 1,352 1,206 832	1,538 1,364 1,221 846	2,101‡ 573‡ 1,436 598	2,103‡ 574‡ 1,464 733	5,313 3,754 27,135 6,363	380 591 22,484 4,223	1,457 1,420 2,055 590	61 32 66 31	41 68 334 50	1,675 295 666 195	1,699 1,348 1,530 1,274
1984 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	143 139 128 106 98 106 85 83 94 113 76 35	158 186 175 143 134 147 126 116 129 153 119 64	117 335 263 122 178 61 60 65 56 62 75 40	146 401 283 279 398 241 214 225 218 224 224 224 244 191	288 542 2,174 2,684 2,981 2,749 2,535 2,351 2,608 3,082 3,041 2,100	96 149 1,808 2,403 2,604 2,303 2,103 2,004 2,203 2,606 2,404 1,802	67 90 149 103 107 172 111 209 205 259 430 155	3 32 9 2 5 3 4 1 2 1 3	4 6 35 43 24 30 28 24 22 46 50 22	12 26 53 24 40 58 218 69 122 8 19 16	107 240 119 201 183 72 44 54 162 136 104
1985 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	59 78 75 82 84 54 76 59 80 89 56 40	73 108 102 99 104 75 95 76 100 114 80 63	19 87 92 76 36 16 31 30 62 85 38 27	149 210 227 152 125 78 66 39 188 195 152 133	2,132 1,999 522 189 244 159 128 106 280 251 181 172	2,008 1,815 308 19 22 4 5 11 20 7 3 1	20 39 47 55 31 34 25 118 101 51 27	2 4 1 	13 13 1 13 3 1 	15 8 11 45 3 4 7 7 11 42 12 28	73 120 154 78 150 116 81 61 125 92 112 111
	A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPERTY.	CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	The second s			and the second		ANTINA ANTINA ANTINA		A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNE	101

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

S40 FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry						
andtisning	6	2 200	4 000	2	110 100	2 007 000
Coal extraction	0	3,200	4,000	2	119,100	2,007,000
Coke, mineral oli			Contraction of the	4	200	
and natural gas		a she had a set	1	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	200	1,000
Electricity, gas, other	and the second		1 000			
energy and water	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Ŧ	1,000			-
Metal processing		1 000	25 000		100	
and manufacture	1	, 1,600	35,000	, 4	400	2,000
Mineral processing		100	5 000			
and manufacture	4	400	5,000) 2	T	\$
Chemicals and man-						
made fibres	1	300	1,000) 1	î	÷
Metal goods not						
elsewhere specified	2	400	5,000) 5	900	6,000
Engineering	4	700	3,000) 10	3,500	12,000
Motorvehicles	2	500	1,000) —	1911 () · · · · ·	
Other transport				21. 21. 24		
equipment	4	1,700	2,000) 2	500	±
Food, drink and						
tobacco	4	1,700	5,000) 3	1,000	13,000
Textiles		N Class Ste		- 2	200	2.000
Footwear and clothing	2	400	2,000) —		-
Timber and wooden						
furniture	10			- 2	100	1.000
Paper, printing and						
publishing	2	6,200	7,000) 3	1,400	4.000
Other manufacturing						The second second second
industries	1	200		: 1	200	2.000
Construction	2	300	2.000) 3	1.500	13,000
Distribution, hotels						
and catering repairs	1	300	2.000) 2	100	i how +
Transport services						1
and communication	9	3 300	6.000) 10	6.600	7 000
Supporting and	U U	0,000		10.00	-,	1,000
miscellaneous						
transport services	1	100	2 000) 5	800	8 000
Banking finance		100	2,000		000	0,000
incurance business						
insurance, business	1	300	and the second s	- 1	2 000	2 000
Public administration	1.	500	A CONTRACTOR		2,000	2,000
advection and						
boolth convision	15	126 400	100.000	14	10 800	46 000
Othereenvises	15	130,400	100,000	14	10,000	40,000
Juner services	Service Services	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	State State	10/10/20	200	4,000
All Industries	62	157 700	192 000	725	140 400	2 122 000
and services	03	157,700	103,000	139	149,400	2,132,000

Stoppages in progress

January 1985

Stoppages in progress

Stoppages-industry

United Kingdom January 1986

§ Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been count each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services. † Less than 100 workers involved. ‡ Less than 1,000 working days lost.

Average earnings index: all employees: main

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole ec (Division	onomy s 0–9)			Manufac (Revised (Division	turing indus definition) is 2–4)	tries		Production (Revised (Division	on industries definition) s 1–4)			
	Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted		Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted		Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted		
SIC 1980			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months#			%change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†	
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1984	111.4 125.8 137.6 149.2 158.3				109·1 123·6 137·4 149·7 162·8				109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0 158·5			JAN 198	0 = 100
1980 Jan* Feb* Mar*	100-0 102-6 105-9	101·1 103·7 105·9			100-0 101-2 104-4	100·5 101·9 104·3			100·0 101·1 105·5	100.6 101.8 105.1			
April May June	107·1 109·2 112·5	107·7 109·2 111·4			105.7 108.3 111.6	106-1 107-3 110-0			106·1 108·6 111·7	106·3 107·5 110·2			
July Aug Sep	113-3 114-0 117-9	112·2 114·1 118·0			112·5 110·8 111·7	111.5 111.9 112.8			112·7 111·1 111·9	111.6 112.1 113.1			
Oct Nov Dec	116-0 117-8 120-8	116-2 117-3 119-6			112·2 115·2 116·1	113·0 114·5 115·5			112·5 115·2 115·9	113·4 114·5 115·5			
1981 Jan Feb Mar	118·2 119·3 121·2	119·7 120·7 121·3	18·4 16·4 14·5	17 15½ 15½	115·7 117·3 118·9	116-5 118-2 118-9	15·9 16·0 14·0	14½ 14 14	116·4 117·8 119·9	117·3 118·7 119·4	16·6 16·6 13·6	15 14½ 14½	
April May June	121-9 123-5 126-0	122-6 123-6 124-8	13-8 13-2 12-0	14 13 ¹ / ₂ 12 ¹ / ₂	118·4 121·0 124·5	119·2 120·0 122·6	12·3 11·8 11·5	14 13½ 13½	119·1 121·5 125·2	119·7 120·5 123·5	12·6 12·1	14½ 14	
July Aug Sep	126·9 129·0 129·4	125-8 128-9 129-5	12·1 13·0 9·7	111/2 111/2 111/2	125-4 126-0 126-2	124·2 126·9 127·4	11.4 13.4 12.9	13½ 13½ 13½	126·2 126·3 126·6	124-8 127-3 127-9	11.8 13.6	14 13 ³ /4	
Oct Nov	130-0 131-4 133-1	130·2 130·8 131·7	12·0 11·5 10·1	11½ 11	128-6 130-8 130-8	129-4 129-9 120-2	14·5 13·4	13½ 13¼ 13¼	128-9 130-9	129·9 130·0	14·6 13·5	13 ³ / ₄ 13 ¹ / ₂	
982 Jan Feb Mar	131·2 132·8 134·6	132·8 134·3 134·7	10-9 11-3 11-0	11 10 ³ / ₄ 10 ³ / ₄	131·1 131·8 134·4	132·0 132·8 134·4	13·3 12·4	12 ³ / ₄ 12	131.6 133.7 135.2	132.6 134.7	13.0 13.0 13.5	13 12 ¹ ⁄ ₄	
April May	134-5 136-5 138-3	135-4 136-7 137-0	10·4 10·6 9·8	10½ 10¼ 9½	134·8 137·5 138-8	136-0 136-5 136-7	14·1 13·8	113/4 111/2 111/2	135·2 137·8	136-1 136-9	13.7 13.6	113/4 111/4	
July Aug Sep	140·7 138·8 138·7	139·5 138·6 138.9	10·9 7·5 7·3	91/4 83/4 83/4	139·2 137·6	137·8 138·4	11.0 9.1	11 9 ¹ /2	140·1 138·4	138-5 139-3	11·4 11·0 9·4	11 11 9 ¹ / ₂	
Oct Nov Dec	139·6 142·4 143·6	139·8 141·7 142·0	7·4 8·3 7·8	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂	140·0 142·5 143·2	140·9 141·6 142·7	8·9 9·0	9 ¹ /4 9	139·9 143·7	140.2 141.1 142.8	9.6 8.6 9.8	9 ¹ /2 9 ¹ /2 9 ¹ /4	
983 Jan Feb Mar	142·6 145·4 146·1	144·5 147·2 146·3	8·8 9·6 8·6	8 8 734	142·9 143·7 145·1	144·0 144·8	9·1 9·0	9 9 8 ³ / ₄	143·5 144·1	143-8 144-6 145-2	9·0 7·8	9 83⁄4 83⁄4	
April May June	146-0 148-3 149-7	147.0 148.6 148.2	8.6 8.7 8.2	71/2 71/2 71/2	146·7 149·2 150·2	148·1 148·2 147-8	8.9 8.6	8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /2	145.9 147.4 149.3	145·3 148·5 148·4	9·1 8·4	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2	
July Aug Sep	151-7 150-4 150-5	150·3 150·2 150·7	7.7 8.4 8.5	71/2 73/4 73/4	151·2 149·9	149.7 150.8	8.6 9.0	83/4 83/4	150·4 151·8 150·4	148-2 150-0 151-3	8·3 8·6	8 8½ 8½	
Oct Nov Dec	151-7 152-8 155-1	152-0 152-1 153-4	8·7 7·3 8·0	73/4 73/4	153·3 156·5 157·0	154·4 155·6	9.6 9.9	9 ¹ /2 9 ³ /4	151-4 154-1 155-7	155-4 154-7	9·1 10·1 8·3	9 9 ¹ /4 9 ¹ /4	
1984 Jan Feb Mar	152-7 153-8 154-2	154-7 155-6 154-4	7·1 5·7	73/4 73/4 73/4	155-9 157-5 159-2	157-0 158-7	9.0 9.6	9 ¹ /2 9 ¹ /2	154-9 156-5	156-0 157-8	8·3 7·9 8·7	9 1/4 9 9	
April May June	154-7 155-7 157-5	155-8 156-0 156-0	6·0 5·0	73/4 73/4 73/4	158-0 160-6	159·5 159·5	9.8 7.7 7.6	91/4 91/4 91/4	154·3 153·4 155·7	153-7 154-5 154-7	5·8 4·0 4·2	9 8 ³ ⁄4 8 ³ ⁄4	
July Aug Sep	159-6 159-2 159-9	158-2 159-0 160-2	5·3 5·9	7 ¹ /2 7 ¹ /2 7 ¹ /2	164-6 162-8	162-9 163-7	9.0 8.8 8.6	9 1/4 9 8 ³ /4	158·4 159·5 157·7	156-1 157-6 158-7	5·3 5·1 4·9	8 ³ /4 8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /4	
Oct Nov Dec	164·2 162·8	164·5 162·0	8·2 6·5	71/2 71/2 71/2	167·2 169·1	168·3 168·1	9.0 9.0 8.0	8%4 8½ 8½	159·7 162·2 164·4	161·4 163·6 163·4	5·5 5·3 5·6	81⁄4 8 8	
985 Jan Feb Mar	163·4 164·6	165·5 166·5	7·0 7·0	71/2 71/2 71/2	170-0 170-5 170-6	169.5 171.7 172.0	8·2 9·4 8·4	8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /2 8 ¹ /2	164·9 165·9 166·3	164·7 167·1 167·6	5·7 7·1 6·2	8 8 ¹ /4 8 ¹ /4	
April May	169-4 169-4	170.6 169.7	9.0 9.5 8.8	7 1/2 71/2 71/2	173-9 176-0 175-6	173·8 177·6 174·4	9·2 11·3 9·3	8¾ 8¾ 9	171.7 174.3 174.2	171.0 175.5 173.2	11·3 13·6 12·0	81/4 81/4 81/2	
July Aug	171.9 173.7 173.4	170-2 172-2 173-1	9·1 8·8 8·9	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2	179·1 180·2 177·0	176-2 178-3 178-1	9·4 9·5 8·8	9 9 9	178·1 179·9 176·6	175.6 177.8 177.8	12·5 12·8 12·0	81/2 83/4 83/4	
Oct Nov	176-1 173-9 176-8	176-4 174-3 175-9	10·1 6·0 8·6	73/4 71/2 71/2	179·8 179·7 184·0	181.5 180.9 182.0	9·3 7·5	9 8 ³ /4 8 ³ /4	179·8 179·3	181.7 180.8	12·6 10·5	83/4 83/4	

The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series. The figures reflect abnormally low earnings owing to the effects of national disputes. † For the derivation of the underlying change, please see item in "Employment Topics" in this issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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	in	d	 twi	21		ot	-

5.1

5.3 EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity, gas, other energy and water	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elect- ronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01–02)	(11–12)	(14)	supply (15–17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1984	117·7 131·8 144·2 157·5 169·6	106·1 118·6 131·1 134·7 67·7	104-4 119-8 135-8 147-8 162-5	116·2 133·5 147·8 159·2 170·4	** 125·0 137·3 150·7 167·1	109-1 121-6 136-8 148-5 159-5	109·8 124·8 138·9 152·0 164·9	106-9 117-3 130-6 142-3 156-1	109·0 123·4 139·2 152·9 167·1	100.5 111.4 125.3 138.6 149.0	111.4 124.0 137.3 143.2 157.4	103.7 116.8 129.3 140.3 151.9	JAN 109-0 123-9 136-7 149-6 160-9	1980 = 100 107.3 120.2 131.8 143.5 154.4
1980 Jan	100-0	100-0	100-0	100·0	**	100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Feb	108-3	100-1	106-4	100·2		101·6	100-6	101-9	101·2	99-2	103·2	99·4	101·1	102·7
Mar	111-4	109-5	100-8	120·7		102·0	104-5	104-0	105·2	99-9	121·5	99·2	107·0	104·2
April	117·9	106-9	100·5	112·1	100-0	106-0	102·5	104·9	105·8	98.7	108-8	101·3	104·2	105-0
May	117·2	103-0	99·8	117·8	117-1	108-9	103·3	106·1	107·4	99.5	106-8	103·0	106·7	105-9
June	118·5	106-0	105·0	119·4	112-5	114-3	114·5	107·8	109·8	103.6	111-5	104·3	109·9	109-2
July	117·5	107·9	105-6	121.6	117·9	111-8	113.7	108-5	112.6	102-6	113.5	105·3	109-6	109-0
Aug	124·0	106·1	105-9	119.6	109·4	110-3	111.9	108-3	110.9	98-3	113.0	103·7	110-2	107-2
Sep	131·6	107·6	104-8	119.7	109·5	111-8	113.4	108-9	111.6	99-3	111.5	104·8	110-7	109-3
Oct	127·9	108-8	106·2	121.8	107·2	111.7	111.9	109·5	113·3	98·9	114·5	105·5	112·9	111-0
Nov	120·1	108-8	106·9	121.6	114·1	114.0	119.2	110·5	114·8	103·0	117·2	108·9	116·3	113-2
Dec	118·5	108-5	110·4	119.5	115·0	116.7	121.9	112·3	115·5	102·4	115·2	108·6	119·4	111-0
1981 Jan	118·1	120·5	114·0	120·4	110·1	113·3	114·8	111·3	115·8	102·8	116·3	109·7	117-4	114-4
Feb	119·9	118·5	116·7	121·9	116·6	113·4	115·8	112·3	116·6	109·5	118·9	110·8	116-8	116-8
Mar	125·9	120·7	116·4	130·5	118·4	116·0	119·2	114·0	119·6	109·7	118·4	113·3	117-3	117-1
April	132·9	117·0	116·9	128·9	118·3	116·0	117·4	113·7	118·9	108·2	119·5	111-1	118-7	112-8
May	130·2	113·7	120·2	132·4	121·6	119·7	120·9	115·7	121·7	101·9	124·0	114-4	121-7	118-0
June	131·7	116·3	117·9	140·7	123·0	125·3	124·3	117·0	123·9	112·1	123·8	116-3	126-0	122-6
July	130·0	118·8	123·3	140-6	131-8	123.7	123-7	117·0	126-5	114-6	126-7	116-7	125-2	122-4
Aug	143·8	117·5	121·0	135-5	128-4	124.1	134-4	117·7	124-5	112-3	129-2	117-7	125-9	122-7
Sep	147·7	118·4	121·1	136-7	131-3	123.9	126-9	119·9	125-3	112-2	123-5	119-7	126-1	122-5
Oct	143·0	120·3	121·1	138-1	133-8	125-0	131-0	122·0	127-8	113-7	133-9	121·1	126-9	124·8
Nov	131·4	121·0	123·0	138-5	133-9	127-2	133-2	122·9	129-3	121-4	127-7	126·4	131-6	126·1
Dec	126·5	120·2	126·2	138-3	132-2	131-9	135-6	123·8	131-3	117-8	126-1	124·8	132-6	122·6
1982 Jan	125-1	120·6	133-8	141.7	136-4	126·7	132-5	123·9	131-8	120·4	130·2	123·2	129.9	127-2
Feb	134-6	146·6	131-7	142.0	134-3	130·4	131-1	125·7	132-5	121·4	131·0	125·2	129.9	127-5
Mar	138-9	132·7	132-7	140.7	134-6	134·6	133-0	128·0	136-7	123·7	133·4	128·6	131.5	130-0
April	144·2	128-8	132·0	139-3	137·4	134-8	134-4	127.7	136-9	119·7	137·4	127-3	133-6	130-0
May	140·6	130-7	132·8	141-3	136·9	137-6	135-0	130.1	137-6	124·9	137·8	131-0	139-3	133-2
June	144·0	128-0	135·6	153-2	135·7	141-6	140-8	131.6	140-5	125·7	141·4	129-5	137-9	134-1
July	152·2	129-1	142·4	154-5	145·9	138-9	140·9	132·9	140·7	128-3	137-4	129-8	136-5	133-2
Aug	154·0	130-2	135·3	150-0	136·3	137-2	139·0	130·8	139·6	124-8	136-3	128-7	137-8	131-6
Sep	160·8	128-6	137·4	151-5	135·0	138-5	139·0	131·1	140·2	121-7	138-9	130-0	139-4	131-3
Oct	152·8	117.6	137·0	151-8	140-8	139·2	140·8	133-2	143·2	125-7	141-2	131-0	139-1	133-1
Nov	143·4	139.6	138·2	157-2	136-1	140·5	149·5	135-5	144·1	129-5	142-3	133-9	142-7	135-5
Dec	139·5	140.5	140·7	150-4	138-1	142·0	150·9	136-5	146·3	137-8	140-0	132-9	143-0	134-7
1983 Jan	138·0	141·3	146-3	146·2	140·9	141·2	143·7	135-1	147·0	133-9	138-5	133-5	142·2	137·9
Feb	145·2	139·5	146-1	145·9	140·4	141·9	145·0	136-0	147·1	134-6	139-5	134-1	142·6	139·0
Mar	145·1	139·0	146-1	156·0	141·8	142·7	143·3	138-1	150·1	134-7	143-7	137-3	144·1	140·6
April	155·1	136-5	147·3	158-9	146·2	144-9	146·2	138-8	150-6	133-7	142·7	136-4	146-6	141-7
May	151·0	131-2	146·3	158-2	147·4	146-5	149·4	141-7	152-2	139-0	144·0	141-0	149-4	144-0
June	156·7	133-7	148·6	160-1	147·6	152-3	150·3	143-2	154-0	139-0	144·5	139-2	150-9	144-6
July	167·2	135-4	156·7	164·9	166-3	147-7	151-9	143-4	154-8	140-1	141-5	140-3	151-1	145-1
Aug	162·7	135-5	149·0	161·8	151-7	149-7	157-1	141-8	152-8	137-1	137-9	140-7	149-7	143-7
Sep	178·0	137-0	150·9	162·6	152-1	151-3	152-9	143-2	153-3	137-8	142-4	142-1	150-8	145-5
Oct Nov Dec	173.6 160.4 156.7	140·1 123·9 123·6	143.9 140.9 151.9	169·7 165·1 161·5	163·8 154·3 155·8	150-2 156-8 156-6	153-1 164-7 166-1	145-3 148-6 152-8	157·5 156·8 158·7	139-8 146-0 147-2	146-1 150-6 147-4	144-1 147-9	152-0 155-5 150-7	146·6 147·2
1984 Jan Feb Mar	155-3 158-6 156-6	121.5 125.2 54.4	158·1 159·9 161·6	162·7 163·0 164·9	167-3 159-3 162-6	151-4 153-8 155-5	155-8 158-1 158-2	148-8 151-3 153-7	158-3 160-0 163-4	145-7 147-4 147-0	148-4 154-5 154-2	145-2 149-0	153-9 155-5	149-8 151-6
April May June	165-2 163-1 171-2	55.7 51.0 51.6	164·0 158·4 162·0	167·0 171·1 170·1	171-2 161-4 162-6	154-1 158-5 162-3	157·6 159·9 164·8	150·5 153·6 157·0	166-9 165-1 167-5	148-0 149-6 147-7	151-9 152-3	147·9 151·4	155-7 158-2	145-2 155-1
July Aug Sep	177·4 186·1 188·6	51·3 51·0 57·5	167-2 162-1 163-9	175-8 172-3 174-0	181-6 164-6 163-7	160-0 158-6 164-2	164·2 171·3 164·8	158-8 155-3 156-5	169-6 166-2 168-3	152·2 147·0	153.7 152.6	153-0 150-6	162-4 159-4	157-0 152-6
Oct Nov Dec	181-3 168-2 163-5	57·6 67·1 68·5	162·7 164·3 165·7	177·0 176·6 170·7	176-1 164-4 170-9	162-6 165-2 167-4	166-0 179-0 179-5	161-2 162-7 163-9	170.7 172.9 176.9	147·7 153·1 151.4	174·1 161·7	154·7 157·3	164·2 169·5	158-2 159-5
1985 Jan Feb Mar	163-9 170-3 170-4	74.0 78.2 122.5	170-5 173-1 173-6	174·9 175·9 175·9	177-5 169-7 175-8	163-0 165-5 168-5	170-8 170-4 173-1	164-2 165-5 169-1	173-8 175-6 181-4	171.0 162.3	161·8 164·6	156-7 158-7	167-5 170-0	163-1 164-2
April May June	175-4 173-6 188-2	137·9 139·5 148·0	173·5 178·3 177·1	173-8 175-9 182-5	188-0 174-9 175-7	170-0 170-4 175-2	173-8 174-6 178-8	168·9 170·6	185-3 181-2	167-2 168-7	168-1 167-0	161.9 164.5	171-9 173-5	167·0 168·9
July Aug Sep	193-6 203-1 206-3	149·5 150·7 152·9	178-5 177-2 183-7	193-2 184-8 194-5	198-8 176-7 196-5	173-0 172-1 176-5	181-6 180-8 170-8	174.7 171.7	183-5 181-0	172-8 166-8	172-1 167-8	164-5 164-8 163-1	176-5 176-4 173-0	172-1 172-0 168-5
Oct Nov [Dec]	200·5 182·9	153·6 159·3 157·7	181-7 185-5 190-5	187-1 188-4 184-1	176-7 177-1 192-4	175-6 176-6 182-6	180-4 195-3 190-6	175-5 180-1 180-2	184-5 186-3 190-1	167·2 175·6	170-8 174-4 173-3	166-5 171-6	175-8 177-0 182-6	171-3 172-5 174-5

				Avera	ige ea	arning	s inde	x: all	emple	oyees	EAR : by in	NING	seasonally adjusted)
Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu-	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44.45)	(46)	(47)	tacturing (48–49)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81–82 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.– 98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
107-6 121-4 134-1 145-2	105-9 115-2 126-9 139-9	110-4 128-2 142-8 156-6 170-1	107-6 121-1 134-0 144-0 157-1	111.5 125.8 137.6 148.0 156.7	107·2 120·3 132·6 143·6 153·9	108·0 120·5 127·6 137·9 148·0	108-4 120-6 132-2 144-3 154-1	112-7 128-9 144-6 157-5 170-4	114·2 129·6 140·0 149·5 159·3	123-8 140-8 147-9 163-6 170-3	113·3 128·0 143·7 156·0 169·4	111-4 125-8 137-6 149-2 158-3	JAN 1980 = 100 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 } Annual averages
155-6 100-0 102-1	100·0 105·5	100·0 100·9 103·8	100·0 103·0 104·6	100-0 104-1 106-8	100·0 102·0 103·3	100·0 99·7 101·2	100·0 99·2 99·0	100·0 101·7 112·1	100·0 104·9 103·7	100·0 109·0 114·0	100·0 103·9 110·7	100·0** 102·6** 105·9**	1980 Jan Feb Mar
104-2	101.7	103·4	104·3	107·2	104·7	107-2	104·1	106·3	110·2	112·6	108·6	107·1	April
104-8	102.2	108·7	106·0	106·7	106·2	109-0	106·2	106·1	115·2	114·8	109·5	109·2	May
106-0	104.2	114·2	109·8	110·0	107·5	106-0	114·3	123·5	113·8	118·1	107·4	112·5	June
107-6	111.9	113-4	109·1	114.7	109-2	106·5	108-2	115.6	116·2	120·8	117·6	113-3	July
109-1	109.9	113-0	110·1	112.5	108-0	111·7	106-9	114.5	120·1	132·7	117·1	114-0	Aug
107-2	109.4	115-6	109·6	116.5	108-9	109·9	115-7	113.5	120·1	154·7	116·1	117-9	Sep
109-8	106·8	116·0	110·3	116.5	109·1	112·1	113·1	113·9	118-5	137·1	119·0	116-0	Oct
110-5	108·1	118·1	113·3	118.3	111·2	112·4	118·6	118·2	118-5	134·0	122·8	117-8	Nov
112-4	110·1	117·4	111·6	124.1	116·1	120·3	115·0	127·1	129-4	137·5	126·5	120-8	Dec
117-7 115-1 117-2 119-9	115-9 112-6 108-7	117·6 118·3 120·7	114·7 115·1 116·0	118·0 120·5 124·9	114·3 115·4 116·1	113·4 113·0 114·7	113·3 113·3 115·2	119·1 120·6 130·7	124·3 124·8 124·0	130·8 131·3 131·3	122·4 122·9 123·4	118-2 119-3 121-2	1981 Jan Feb Mar
119-9 117-0 120-2 122-3	111-4 112-5 114-3	121-9 125-7 134-0	115-0 120-2 122-6	122·5 122·3 126·8	118·9 118·3 120·5	119-6 121-4 120-3	117·2 116·3 119·9	122·7 127·7 132·7	126-6 123-6 124-6	135·7 142·5 141·2	123·6 128·5 126·3	121-9 123-5 126-0	April May June
122-3 121-3 121-1 123-0	114-8 117-8 117-7	132-6 131-3 132-8	123·1 122·7 123·9	126·2 125·1 128·1	121.7 121.0 121.6	121.8 122.8 121.2	122·4 121·4 128·0	128-6 129-3 128-1	125-8 140-4 137-5	143·5 149·2 146·2	126-6 127-2 130-7	126-9 129-0 129-4	July Aug Sep
124-7	118.6	133-7	125-4	128-2	122·4	122·9	123·3	128-8	135-8	147·8	129·2	130·0	Oct
126-9	123.6	134-5	126-7	130-6	124·9	121·9	127·7	134-8	135-1	144·1	134·9	131·4	Nov
128-2	114.9	135-8	127-9	136-0	129·0	132·4	128·8	143-6	133-0	146·2	139·8	133·1	Dec
128-7	122·8	135-8	128-4	130·0	128-1	123·0	127.7	133-2	133-4	141.7	138·1	131-2	1982 Jan
130-1	121·5	136-0	130-2	132·9	127-1	123·7	126.1	135-6	136-2	144.4	140·0	132-8	Feb
132-0	122·4	140-3	131-8	136·6	130-1	124·7	127.6	149-4	135-1	142.7	138·4	134-6	Mar
132-1	123·7	140-8	131-5	135-2	130-9	126·0	129·6	140.7	135-8	141.9	140·0	134·5	April
132-9	128·1	145-0	133-2	136-6	131-4	128·5	129·2	141.6	142-7	142.9	142·2	136·5	May
133-6	124·8	145-7	137-2	138-6	131-7	129·0	134·4	151.6	139-2	145.6	140·9	138·3	June
134-0	126-8	145-0	135-0	140·0	133-1	127·0	137·3	143·1	140·3	161·6	144·6	140·7	July
134-3	128-0	143-1	135-3	136·7	132-6	127·4	131·9	143·0	140·1	156·6	146·2	138·8	Aug
135-2	133-4	141-4	135-0	138·6	133-2	127·2	133·3	143·1	142·1	148·6	150·0	138·7	Sep
135-8	131-9	145-1	136-0	139·0	134·6	127.7	133·5	144·3	142.7	150-5	148-6	139·6	Oct
138-8	133-0	147-9	138-7	141·8	136·7	128.0	138·2	149·0	148.9	148-6	148-9	142·4	Nov
141-2	126-0	147-3	136-1	144·7	141·2	139.2	137·2	160·8	143.5	150-0	146-6	143·6	Dec
141-2	141.7	146-4	137-6	140·7	138-6	130-9	135-2	145·8	143·9	159·9	149.7	142·6	1983 Jan
143-0	143.8	147-3	139-3	142·3	138-9	131-6	137-6	148·9	144·9	175·7	148.3	145·4	Feb
144-2	133.9	149-7	139-6	147·9	140-0	132-8	140-3	164·3	146·2	161·3	150.3	146·1	Mar
143·7	138·3	156-4	141-3	145·5	142·3	133-1	142·3	150·9	147·0	156·2	149·9	146·0	April
146·0	138·5	156-3	145-2	145·7	147·3	136-7	141·4	158·2	150·7	158·1	152·1	148·3	May
146·2	134·7	159-3	144-2	150·7	143·3	137-1	144·4	162·0	150·2	163·2	154·5	149·7	June
145·4	138·5	157-7	144-6	149·7	144·7	139·1	150-6	157·4	150·6	169·2	156·1	151.7	July
145·0	143·7	157-3	143-3	148·0	143·3	139·7	145-4	156·3	150·8	168·7	163·3	150.4	Aug
145·1	141·2	159-9	146-1	148·6	144·4	141·0	147-3	153·3	151·7	162·6	157·9	150.5	Sep
146-3	141-2	162-2	147·2	150·3	143·4	141·2	146·3	155·9	153·0	163·8	158-0	151.7	Oct
147-7	151-0	163-4	151·0	152·9	145·6	140·4	149·5	159·3	152·4	161·2	166-9	152.8	Nov
148-8	132-8	163-1	148·2	153·7	151·3	150·6	151·2	177·8	152·1	162·8	165-3	155.1	Dec
150-4	151·3	160·3	150·4	148.0	149·0	142.6	146-8	162·3	153·6	162·3	164·5	152·7	1984 Jan
152-7	146·5	161·4	152·3	152.5	148·3	141.2	148-7	160·6	154·8	162·8	163·2	153·8	Feb
157-5	152·2	163·6	152·4	155.3	150·6	141.5	149-6	177·3	154·1	161·3	169·1	154·2	Mar
149-3	137·0	162·9	150·4	155·5	155-3	147·6	149·5	167·4	156·7	163·5	163·1	154·7	April
155-8	145·1	170·2	156·8	154·7	151-9	146·7	151·0	168·4	160·2	164·2	168·3	155·7	May
158-7	152·9	172·2	158·7	160·0	153-5	146·7	151·8	173·9	158·4	163·6	167·4	157·5	June
155-3	147·7	170·0	159·3	157·0	157·1	147·1	158-8	167·9	158·5	171.7	166·9	159-6	July
155-5	156·7	175·3	157·1	154·4	153·2	150·4	153-3	166·8	158·2	182.2	171·2	159-2	Aug
154-8	156·7	177·8	157·9	157·8	154·5	149·2	159-4	166·6	156·5	176.9	167·3	159-9	Sep
157-2	151.6	176·0	160·8	158·9	154·3	150-2	158·4	168·1	177·0	187·1	172·1	164·2	Oct
159-0	154.7	177·4	165·4	161·0	157·6	149-4	160·5	173·0	162·5	173·4	175·3	162·8	Nov
161-5	149.6	173·7	163·3	165·6	161·9	162-8	161·3	192·5	161·3	174·0	184·3	165·3	Dec
162-3	160-6	174·1	163·9	158·1	159·6	153-0	158-9	174-6	164·2	170·9	182·4	163·4	1985 Jan
163-9	156-2	175·0	164·2	162·1	159·7	149-5	159-0	174-3	169·1	173·7	178·0	164·6	Feb
167-0	154-3	179·5	165·9	169·4	161·6	151-3	162-3	190-4	166·4	172·4	179·5	168·1	Mar
166-9	158-7	182·9	167-0	167-6	167-3	152-8	164-6	178-0	165-4	173-0	178-6	169-4	April
167-3	153-6	183·8	169-9	165-5	164-1	156-3	164-6	185-1	165-2	174-7	177-9	169-4	May
171-3	158-4	188·3	171-3	171-7	165-1	156-2	164-3	184-9	170-9	173-4	172-7	171-9	June
168-3	161.7	187-1	171-0	171-6	165-8	156-8	168·2	187·1	167-6	179·7	177·2	173-7	July
166-9	171.7	185-9	170-2	167-1	164-1	159-8	170·1	181·0	167-4	190·1	181·5	173-4	Aug
169-6	165.2	189-5	169-7	174-0	167-1	160-2	167·0	182·8	172-8	190·2	196·4	176-1	Sept
169-0	166-5	188-6	171.6	172-6	164·9	159-9	166-3	183-3	172·2	180-0	185-5	173·9	Oct
171-6	165-8	192-5	175.7	176-4	167·7	159-6	177-5	185-5	173·1	177-3	186-4	176·8	Nov
176-0	160-7	191-5	176.2	178-4	174·8	171-2	170-6	210-0	173·7	183-8	191-8	180·1	[Dec]

England and Wales only.
 Excluding sea transport.
 Excluding private domestic and personal services.

**Because of a dispute in the steel industry, insufficient information is available to enable reliable indices for "metal processing and manufacturing" to be calculated for these months, but the best possible estimates have been used in the compilation of the indices for manufacturing and whole economy. The index series for this group has a base of April 1980=100.

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

	Metal process- ing and manu-	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering,	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instrument engineering	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
October Class	facturing (21-22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	etc (33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
ALE (full-time on ad	ult rates)		The second	And Andrews						£
1983 1984 1985	156·30 168·84 180·15	152-57 162-96 172-96	162·13 173·63 187·19	139·45 152·37 167·86	137·78 145·73 160·26	146·96 159·01 170·94	146-82 159-05 174-76	137-93 148-45 156-56	148-17 161-86 173-18	120-66 128-59 140-50
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985	41.7 42.2 41.9	45·1 45·1 45·3	42·8 43·0 42·7	41·7 42·4 43·0	41·9 41·9 42·3	41.0 41.3 40.4	41·1 41·6 42·1	42-4 42-8 42-9	45·2 45·3 45·1	43·9 44·0 44·2
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985	374-7 400-3 429-6	338·6 361·4 382·2	379-1 403-5 438-5	334-3 359-3 390-6	328·5 347·9 379·2	358·0 385·1 422·8	357-6 382-4 414-8	325-3 347-0 364-9	327·5 356·9 383·7	pence 274·7 292·2 317·9
EMALE (full-time on	adult rates)									c
1983 1984 1985	92·82 103·02 111·45	92·40 99·79 106·43	101·21 110·09 118·44	97-96 106-16 118-10	97·18 102·51 109·74	109·56 117·14 126·39	101·72 110·70 126·63	94·00 99·41 105·55	99·58 106·35 114·20	77.56 82.97 89.52
Hours worked 1983 1984 1985	38-5 38-8 38-5	38·4 38·5 38·4	38-2 38-5 38-5	38·7 38·5 39·0	38-1 38-3 38-6	38·5 38·5 38·1	37·7 38·3 38·2	38-3 37-9 38-1	39·1 38·8 38·7	38·1 38·4 37·9
Hourly earnings 1983 1984 1985	240·8 265·4 289·2	240·7 259·0 277·0	264·7 286·1 308·0	253·1 275·6 302·9	254-8 267-9 284-3	284-7 304-6 331-6	269·8 288·9 331·2	245·7 262·4 277·3	254-9 274-2 295-0	pence 203·7 215·8 235·9
LL (full-time on adul	t rates)									
Weekly earnings 1983 1984 1985	154·05 166·50 177·90	145-59 155-58 165-23	149·79 161·37 174·30	136·85 149·78 165·16	122·74 129·34 142·68	144·12 156·22 167·87	144·76 156·85 172·71	128-18 137-66 145-58	134·32 146·47 156·17	102.01 108.56 118.15
Hours worked	41.6	44.2	41.0	41.5	40.5	40.0	40.0	41.5	42.5	41.4
1983 1984 1985	41.6 42.1 41.8	44·3 44·3 44·5	41.0 42.2 41.9	42·2 42·8	40·5 40·5 41·0	40-3 41-1 40-3	40-9 41-4 42-0	41.5 41.7 41.9	43·5 43·5 43·3	41.4 41.6 41.5
Hourly earnings 1983 1984	370·3 395·9	328·8 351·0	357·9 382·8	329·6 355·1	302·8 319·3	352·8 380·1	353-9 378-5	309·0 330·1	308-9 336-5	pence 246-4 261-2

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

	Ave	rage earni	ings and h	nours: m	anual em	ployees:	by industr	y† 5
Leather, foot- wear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	communication*	All industries
(44-55)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(21-49)	(15–17)	(50)	(/1-72, 75-77,79)	SIC 1980
113-94 119-69 129-72	133-35 139-92 154-00	184-22 198-43 214-42	140-51 151-41 162-57	146·19 157·50 170·58	169·13 179·77 193·34	139-99 147-80 160-37	162·43 173·32	£ 148-63 159-30
42·0 41·8 42·0	43·0 42·9 44·1	42·1 42·5 42·4	43·1 43·3 43·4	42·5 42·8 43·0	40-8 40-7 41-1	43-6 43-3 44-0	46·5 46·7	43·3 43·4
271-6 286-5 309-0	309-8 326-3 348-9	437·7 467·1 506·1	325·9 349·7 374·5	343·6 367·7 397·1	415·0 441·5 470·0	321-2 341-4 364-8	349·5 371·2 	pence 343-5 366-7
73-60 78-58 85-22	97·36 102·63 113·18	112-07 119-71 129-16	87·52 92·48 98·23	90·32 96·30 103·21	112-46 126-00 124-17	77-98 87-81 95-86	118-08 126-69	£ 91·26 97·34
37-1 37-0 37-1	38-4 38-4 38-7	38·6 38·8 38·5	38-6 38-6 38-6	38-1 38-1 38-1	36·1 37·5 36·9	39-2 38-8 38-3	40·8 41·5	38-2 38-2
98-6 12-6 29-9	253·7 267·2 292·4	290.6 308.3 335.9	226-6 239-8 254-5	237·2 252·9 271·0	311-4 336-1 336-4	199·0 226·6 250·4	289·4 305·4	pence 239·1 254·9
82-96 88-13 95-10	129·37 136·00 149·83	170-39 182-49 198-21	127-29 136-87 145-72	132-98 143-09 155-04	168-43 179-22 192-65	139-80 147-59 160-11	160-58 171-39 181-06	£ 138-74 148-69 160-39
38-2 38-1 38-2	42·5 42·4 43·6	41·4 41·7 41·6	42·0 42·1 42·2	41.5 41.7 41.8	40·7 40·7 41·1	43·6 43·3 43·9	46·2 46·5 46·4	42·4 42·5 42·8
17-2 31-4 49-2	304-2 320-7 343-8	411·4 437·2 476·2	303-1 324-9 345-7	320·5 343·0 370·6	413·9 440·5 468-9	320·9 341·0 364·4	347-3 368-7 390-0	pence 327-3 349-5 374-7

xcept sea tr

5.5

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Fu	II-time adults*	and the second second	Propagation in the						
Great Britain April of each year	Manufactur	ing Industries		ales de					24 104
19 Ada Sta	Weights	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983÷	1984†	1985†
Men Women	689 311	287·3 353·4	328·5 402·4	404·0 494·1	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9	657·5 807·2
Men and women	1,000	298.1	340.6	418.7	469·1	525.6	569-3	627.3	682.0

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

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All Industries and Serv	ices and and and and	Minter Stra	and the second second	an group of another		A REAL PROPERTY.
- all lie main and	Weights	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Men Women	575 425	287·2 334·5	322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510· 594·
Men and women	1,000	300.0	336·2	420.7	487.4	533.

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





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5.5

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS Average weekly and hou

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*	Lipites - Alle		ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES	and a state of the	Section of the sectio
	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
			excluding affected	those whose by absence	pay was			excluding affected b	those whose y absence	pay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	10 10 11	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN [†]			16	- Carlor and the						
Manual occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983 [†] 1984 1985	$94.5 \\ 111.2 \\ 119.3 \\ \{134.8 \\ 134.4 \\ \{142.8 \\ 141.0 \\ 153.6 \\ 167.5 \end{cases}$	97.9 115.2 124.7 138.1 137.8 147.4 145.5 158.9 172.6	46.0 45.0 43.5 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.6 44.4 44.6	212-8 255-5 286-0 315-1 313-7 336-7 333-0 358-1 386-8	208.7 250.0 279.8 307.9 306.7 329.2 325.5 348.5 373.8	90.1 108.6 118.4 131.4 140.3 138.4 148.8 159.8	93.0 111.7 121.9 133.8 143.6 141.6 152.7 163.6	46·2 45·4 44·2 44·3 43·9 43·8 44·3 44·3	201-2 245-8 275-3 302-0 326-5 322-7 345-0 368-0	197.5 240.5 269.1 294.7 319.0 315.2 336.1 356.8
Non-manual occupations	116-8	117.7	39.6	293.8	294.7	112.1	113.0	38-8	288.6	289.5
1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984 1985	143-6 159-6 {180-1 178-5 {193-2 191-4 211-7 230-7	144-8 161-8 181-4 179-8 194-6 192-9 213-5 232-0	39-4 38-8 38-8 38-9 39-1 39-1 39-3 39-3 39-3	362.3 411.9 457.9 453.4 491.6 487.3 537.8 582.0	362.0 411.5 457.0 452.5 491.0 486.6 537.1 580.7	140-4 161-2 177-9 193-7 190-6 207-3 223-5	141-3 163-1 178-9 194-9 191-8 209-0 225-0	38.7 38.4 38.2 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.6	360-8 419-1 462-5 503-4 494-8 537-4 574-7	361-3 419-7 462-3 502-9 494-2 536-4 573-2
All occupations 1979	100-5	103.7	44.2	233-1	231.8	98-8	101.4	43.2	232.2	232.4
1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984	120·3 131·3 {148·8 147·9 {158·6 156·4 171·2	124·3 137·1 152·6 151·8 163·3 161·2 176·8	43·4 42·0 42·2 42·3 42·2 42·2 42·2	284·1 323·5 357·0 354·2 383·0 378·1 409·9	281-8 320-8 354-0 351-4 380-0 375-0 406-2	121.5 136.5 151.5 163.8 161.1 174.3	124-5 140-5 154-5 167-5 164-7 178-8	42.7 41.7 41.7 41.5 41.4 41.7	288-2 332-0 365-6 399-1 392-6 423-0	287.6 331.2 364.6 398.0 391.2
1985	187.2	192.6	42.9	444.3	438.6	187.9	192.4	41.9	452.5	421.4
FULL-TIME WOMEN† Manual occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983†	55·4 66·4 72·5 {79·9 79·6 {86·7 86·7	57-9 69-5 76-3 82-9 82-6 90-3 90-4	39-9 39-8 39-6 39-6 39-6 39-7 39-7	145.4 174.5 192.8 209.5 208.9 227.3 227.7	144·2 172·8 191·4 207·1 206·6 224·9 225·3	53·4 65·9 72·1 78·3 85·6 85·8	55-2 68-0 74-5 80-1 87-9 88-1	39.6 39.6 39.4 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.3	139·9 172·1 189·8 205·0 224·3 224·9	138-7 170-4 188-2 202-7 222-0 222-6
1984 1985	91·9 100·1	96·0 104·5	39·9 40·0	240-9 261-7	238·1 257·3	90·8 98·2	93·5 101·3	39·4 39·5	238·0 256·9	235·1 252·9
Non-manual occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984 1985		62-8 77-1 87-3 97-6 97-4 106-2 107-0 117-2 126-8	37.2 37.3 37.1 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.4 37.4	168-5 205-8 234-2 260-3 259-8 283-3 285-4 310-8 336-5	168.0 204.9 233.4 259.0 258.5 281.9 284.0 308.7 334.7	65-3 82-0 95-6 104-3 114-2 115-1 123-0 132-4	66.0 82-7 96.7 104-9 115.1 116.1 124.3 133.8	36-7 36-7 36-5 36-5 36-5 36-5 36-5 36-5 36-6	176-8 221-2 259-7 283-0 310-0 312-9 334-3 359-1	176.6 220.7 259.2 282.2 309.0 311.9 333.1 357.6
All occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983* 1984 1985	.57.9 70.3 78.1 { 87.1 86.8 { 94.5 94.7 101.7 110.6	60.0 72.8 81.5 89.7 89.4 97.6 97.9 105.5 114.7	38-8 38-7 38-4 38-5 38-5 38-6 38-6 38-8 38-8	154-6 187-3 211-6 232-1 231-4 251-8 252-7 270-9 294-4	153.7 186.1 210.6 230.4 229.7 250.1 251.0 268.8 291.5	1 61-8 77-3 89-3 97-5 106-9 107-6 114-9 123-9	63.0 78.8 91.4 99.0 108.8 109.5 117.2 126.4	37·5 37·5 37·2 37·1 37·2 37·2 37·2 37·2	166-0 207-0 241-8 263-1 288-5 290-6 310-3 234.0	165.7 206.4 241.2 262.1 287.5 289.5 309.1 232.4
FULL-TIME ADULTS	18				201 0	120 0	120 4	01-0	334-0	552.4
(a) which, 2 / years and over AND WOMEN, All occupations 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	90.4 108-4 118-6 {134-0 133-3 143-2	93.7 112.4 124.3 138.0 137.2 148.0	43.0 42.3 41.2 41.3 41.4 41.4	216.7 263.3 299.0 329.6 327.2 354.1	214·2 259·8 295·6 325·4 323·1 349·9	87·4 107·7 121·6 134·1 145·4	89.6 110.2 124.9 136.5 148.3	41.5 41.1 40.3 40.2 40.0	213-6 264-8 305-1 334-6 365-1	212-4 262-8 303-2 332-1 362-5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and ov	/er				5.00	110 1	.100	40.0	303-1	302-5
1979 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	89·1 106·9 116·8 {132·0 131·2 141·2	92.5 110.9 122.5 135.9 135.2 146.0	43.0 42.3 41.2 41.3 41.4 41.4	213.9 259.8 294.7 324.6 322.3 349.1	211.3 256.2 291.2 320.3 318.2 344.8	86-2 106-3 119-8 132-1 143-2	88·4 108·7 123·1 134·5 146·1	41.5 41.1 40.3 40.2 40.1	210-7 261-1 300-4 329-3 359-5	209·3 259·0 298·4 326·7 356·8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates 1983 1984 1985	142·2 155·2 169·2	147·0 160·8 174·7	41·4 41·9 41·9	351-5 380-6 411-8	347·3 375·4 404·8	144·5 155·8 167·4	147·4 159·3 171·0	40·1 40·3 40·4	362-6 389-9 416-8	360-0 386-7 412-7

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates. *Results for manufacturing industries for 1979–81 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification [SIC]. Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 to 1985 inclusive and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1960 SIC. *Results for 1979-82 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1983 relate to men aged 21 and over or women aged 18 and over. Results for 1984 and 1985 and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

LABOUR COSTS 5.7 All ampleuses main industrial contars and colocted industria

All employees:	mam	muusti	iai sect	ors and	Jelecieu	maustr	163	
aic 1968		Manu- facturing	Mining a quarryin	ind Constru g	iction Gas, electricity and wate	Index of production r industrie	on S	Whole economy
Labour costs	1975 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	161.68 244.54 295.1 361.0 394.34 432.8 466.1 503.5	249.36 365.12 431.1 532.7 603.34 691.1 736.4	156.95 222.46 263.9 333.6 357.43 386.8 416.1 441.5	217-22 324-00 377-1 495-1 595-10 682-0 731-6 760-7	166.76 249.14 298.9 368.6 405.57 446.6 480.5	Annual Survey	Pence per hour
Percentage shares of labour costs *							1	Per cent
Wages and salaries	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	84·3 82·1 82·7 83·1 83·9	76-2 73-3 72-3 71-4	86-8 85-0 85-5 86-0 86-3	78-2 75-8 75-8 75-5 76-6	83·9 81·6 82·0 82·3		
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	9.2 10.0 10.2 10.4 10.5	9.3 8.7 8.5 8.4	6-8 7-8 7-9 8-0 8-0	11-2 11-5 11-9 11-8 12-0	9.0 9.7 9.9 10·1		···
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	8·5 9·0 8·3 7·6 7·3	6·7 7·0 6·3 5·7	9·1 9·9 9·1 8·4 8·1	6·9 7·0 6·4 5·8 5·6	8·4 8·9 8·1 7·5		···
Private social welfare payments	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	4.8 5.2 5.3 5.5 5.8	9·4 10·1 10·3 10·7	2·3 2·8 3.0 3·1 3·3	12·2 13·1 13·5 13·9 14·6	5·1 5·6 5·9 6·0		
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1978 1981 1982 1983 1984	2·3 3·7 3·7 3·8 3·0	7.7 9.6 11.1 12.2	1.9 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.3	2·6 4·1 4·3 4·8 3·2	2.6 3.9 4.0 4.1		
510, 1980	Man	ufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Con- struction	Whole econo	imy
Labour costs per unit of output §		% change over a year earlier				muustnes++	3 <u>244</u>	% change over a year earlier
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	70- 82- 100- 106- 111- 112- 114-	2 14.9 3 17.2 0 21.5 9 6.9 8 4.6 1 0.3 7 2.3	77-9 78-7 100-0 106-1 106-5 101-5 85-1	73·3 82·8 100·0 105·3 108·6 107·7 109·4	70.7 82.0 100.0 111.8 111.1 111.3 110.9	72.9 82.7 100.0 106.3 109.1 108.2 109.6	71.9 82.5 100.0 109.4 113.2 117.0 120.1	1980 = 100 12.2 14.7 21.2 9.4 3.5 3.4 2.6 2
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4							115·5 116·4 117·3 118·2	2.5 3.8 3.8 3.2
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	 						118·9 120·8 119·4 120·8	2·9 3·8 1·8 2·2
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3	 						123·0 123·6 126·3	3·4 2·3 5·8
Wages and salaries per unit of output § 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	81- 100- 109- 114- 116- 120- 126-	8 15.0 0 22.2 3 9.3 7 4.9 2 1.3 1 3.4 3 5.2	79·3 100·0 105·7 106·8 102·5 86·4	83.2 100.0 105.5 108.8 108.6 111.1	82.5 100.0 111.3 111.5 112.2 112.4	83·1 100·0 106·3 109·3 109·2 111·3	82.6 100.0 108.8 113.5 118.0 122.2	14·1 21·1 8·8 4·3 4·0 3·6
1983 Q3	115-	8 0.9				····	118.4	4.1
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	118- 118- 119- 123-	3 3·1 8 1·7 9 3·5 4 5·3					120·4 122·6 121·4	3.5 4.6 2.5
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	123- 125- 127- 128-	9 4.7 3 5.5 4 6.3 6 4.2					125·8 126·4 129·2	4.5 3.1 6.4
1985 Aug	125-	9 5.4						
3 months ending:	128- 128- 128- 129-	0 3·3 0 4·0 7 5·2						
1985 Aug Sep	126· 127·	1 5·4 4 6·3						
Oct Nov Dec	127- 128- 128-	5 5·1 2 4·6 6 4·2						

Source: Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette.
 Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) less regional employment premium (when applicable).
 Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
 Boarce: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.

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

9

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)	
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1977 1978 1979	49·9 58·2 64·2 73·4 84·9	70·0 76·3 82·9 87·6 92·1	65 73 79 85 92	62 70 78 83 91	58-9 66-4 73-2 80-7 89-9	53·0 60·4 68·1 76·9 86·9	74 79 84 89 94	34 44 53 65 79	46 54 62 71 83	38·2 46·2 59·1 68·6 81·9	67·2 75·5 81·9 86·8 93·0	78 81 87 92 96	64 75 82 89 91		62·4 73·6 78·5 85·3 91·9	Indices 87·1 88·5 90·0 93·1 95·1	1980 = 66 72 78 85 92	100
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	100-0 113-3 126-0 137-4 149-3	100-0 106-2 112-7 117-8 123-7	100 110 117 122 128	100 112 125 130 136	100·0 109·5 120·4 128·3 134·4	100·0 112·3 130·0 144·9 156·7	100 105 110 114 117	100 127 170 203 256	100 116 133 149 164	100·0 123·1 144·1 172·3 192·0	100·0 105·6 110·7 115·0 120·3	100 103 110 113 114	100 110 121 132 143 R	100.0 122.6 142.0 163.4 182.5	100.0 110.5 119.2 128.6 140.9	100·0 105·1 111·6 119·2	100 110 117 121 126	
Quarterly averages 1984 Q4	154.6	125.9	133	138	136-9	160-2	118	272	170	197.1	121.6	115	148	178-2	144.5		128	
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3	158-2 161-5 164-4	128-5 131-5 130-8	129 131	140 141 	137-2 140-6 142-4	162·7 165·1	119 123 123	289 304	171 R 174	206·2 210·8 216·1	123·5 126·3 124·7	119 119 120	149 153 R	196·9 200·8	148-6 R 152-6 R 151-0 R		130 130 131	
Monthly 1985 Jun	161.1	128.0	131	141	142-4	-	1.136640		174	212.5	130-2	120			151.7 R		131	
Jul Aug Sep	163·4 163·3 166·4	132-5 129-2 130-7		141 142	145·7 140·1 141·5	··· ··	123 	··· ···		213·5 217·4 217·4	121.0 127.2 126.0	120 120 120		 	152-3 R 149-3 151-5		131 130 131	
Oct Nov	165·9				143·0 	::		::			125·8	120		3::13			131 132	
Increases on a year	r earlier																	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	26 17 10 14 16	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10 11	17 14 13 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6 7	14 9 7 5 4	20 17 10 8 3		15 18 7 .9 8	7 2 2 3 2	9 8 9 8 9 8	;en
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	18 13 11 9 9	8 6 5 5	9 10 11 4 5	10 12 12 4 5	11 9 10 7 5	15 12 16 11 8	6 5 5 3 3	27 27 33 19 26	21 16 15 12 10	22 24 17 20 11	7 6 5 4	5 3 7 3	10 10 10 9 11	20 15 15	9 11 8 8	5 5 6 7	9 9 7 4	
Quarterly averages	8	6	5	5	5	7	3	24	8	10	4	2	9	13	11	2231 1	4	
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3	9 10 9	6 7 7	3 3	4 4	5 4 5	6 6	3 6 4	23 20	8 7	11 12 12	4 5 4	4 4 4	10 9	14 12	8 R 8 R 7		4 4	
Monthly 1985 Jun	9	6	3	4	5		REEDE		7	12	6	5			7		4	
Jul Aug Sep	9 9 9	4 4 8		4 4	5 6 5		5			11 12 11	1 9 4	4 5 4			6 7 7		4 4 3	
Oct Nov	8	14 H 61			5						4	4					3	

Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

Males only.
 Hourly wage rates.
 Monthly earnings
 Including mining.

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



EARNINGS: earnings, prices: whole economy C2

RETAIL PRICES 6.

Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for January 14

TRANSFER DE LA CARA	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage cha	ange over		Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	- 1974 - 100	1 month	6 months
085 lan	359.8	0.4	2.4	5.0	361.8	0.2	2.6
Feb	362.7	0.8	2.2	5.4	364.7	0.8	2.3
Mar	366-1	0.9	3.0	6.1	367.8	0.9	2.8
Apr	373.9	2.1	4.5	6.9	375.5	2.1	4.3
May	375.6	0.5	4.7	7.0	377.3	0.5	4.4
lune	376.4	0.2	5.0	7.0	378.1	0.2	4.7
July	375.7	-0.2	4.4	6.9	378.5	0.1	4.6
Aug	376.7	0.3	3.9	6.2	379.7	0.3	4.1
Son	276.5	-0.1	2.8	5.9	379.5	-0.1	3.2
Oct	377.1	0.2	0.9	5.4	380.0	0.1	1.2
Nov	279.4	0.3	0.7	5.5	381.1	0.3	1.0
Dec	378.9	0.1	0.7	5.7	381.3	0.1	0.8
986 Jan	379.7	0.2	1.0	5.5	381.9	0.2	0.9

The rise in the index between December and January was caused by increased prices for a

The rise in the index between become and darbary was caused by increased princes for a range of goods and services, particularly rail fares, bread, vegetables and alcoholic drink. Against these there were considerable price reductions in the winter sales of household durables and clothing and falls in petrol prices. Food: The food index rose by about a half of one per cent and the seasonal food index rose by about two and a quarter per cent. Increased prices for bread and fresh vegetables were mainly responsible although there were smaller increases recorded on many other items. Alcoholic Drink: Following the December discounts the group index rose in January by rether lose than one per cent.

rather less than one per cent. Housing: The index for this group rose by nearly a half of one per cent, partly on account of higher prices for repairs and maintenance materials, some rents, insurance costs and

mortgage interest paid by owner occupiers. Durable household goods: Special sale offers on most household appliances, furniture

and furnishings brought about a fall of about one per cent in the group index. **Clothing and footwear:** The index for this group fell by about one and a quarter per cent as a result of many sale offers on most items of men's and women's clothing. **Transport and vehicles:** Increased rail and bus fares were partly offset by lower prices for petrol and second hand cars. The group index rose by less than a quarter of one per cent. **Miscellaneous goods:** There were small increases throughout the group, including higher prices for sport and travel goods. Overall there was a rise in the group index of rather less than one per cent.

than one per cent. Services: The index for this group rose by rather less than one per cent mainly as a result of further effects of the November increases in telephone charges and increased costs for

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Increased prices for most items caused the group index to rise by rather less than one per cent.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX 6.2

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for **January 14***

		Index Jan 1974	Percer chang (month	ntage e over ns)			Index Jan 1974	Percer chang (montil	ntage e over hs)
		- 100	1	12			_ 100	1	12
All it	tems	379.7	0.2	5.5	v	Fuel and light	507.0	-0.1	4.0
All it	tems excluding food	390-2	0.2	6.1		Coal	551.7		4 3
Seas	sonal food	322.8	2.2	5.2		Smokeless fuels	525-1		6
Food	d excluding seasonal	344.9	0.2	2.8		Gas	408.6		5
1	Food	341.1	0.5	3.2		Oil and other fuel and light	522-2		4
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	359.9		5	VI	Durable household goods	265-2	-1.0	2.9
	Bread	351.5		8		Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	287.5		4
	Flour Other ecrocle	277.6		6		Radio, television and other household	000.0		
	Biscuits	439.2		6		Pottery classware and bardware	206.3		0
	Meat and bacon	271.3		1	VII	Clothing and footwear	225.2	-1.2	3.6
	Beef	320.5		ò		Men's outer clothing	239.9		3
	Lamb	259.6		-1		Men's underclothing	314.8		3
	Pork	252.7		-1		Women's outer clothing	164.5		4
	Ham (cooked)	255.7		2		Childron's elething	301-4		6
	Other meat and meat products	242.0		-1		Other clothing including hose haberdashery	200.1		3
	Fish	304.0		8		hats and materials	253.3		5
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	365.9		1		Footwear	232.7		3
	Butter	441.8		1	VII	I Transport and vehicles	393-1	0.1	3.6
	Margarine	280.3		2		Motoring and cycling	378.0		3
	Milk cheese and eggs	258.5		0 E		Maintonance of motor vehicles	315-6		27
	Cheese	386.6		3		Petrol and oil	450.0		1
	Eggs	206.1		9		Motor licences	398.2		11
	Milk, fresh	413.6		4		Motor insurance	373.7		10
	Milk, canned, dried etc	413.0		1		Fares	513.3		6
	Tea, conee, cocoa, sont drinks etc	407.8		-1		Hail transport	544.7		7
	Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	4/8.1		-12	IX	Miscellaneous goods	497.2	0.7	6.5
	Soft drinks	350.2		2		Books, newspapers and periodicals	577.0	0.7	7
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	463.7		5		Books	639.4		10
	Sugar	432.0		1		Newspapers and periodicals	557.7		5
	Jam, marmalade and syrup	333.0		1		Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	410.1		10
	Vegetables fresh canned and frozen	465.7		6		Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	422.4		6
	Potatoes	388.7		4		Soda and polishes	368-6		5
	Other vegetables	354.0		ž		Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys	501.0		U
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	321.0		4		photographic and optical goods, plants etc	328.0		5
	Other food	353-2		4	X	Services	393-1	0.8	6.3
	Food for animals	291.7		4		Postage and telephones	415.0		5
" "	Reer	423.8	0.8	6.5		Postage	470.5		-2
	Spirits, wines etc	315.5		8		Entertainmont	391.7		5
ШТ	obacco	545.7	0.2	7.4		Entertainment (other than TV)	476.9		7
	Cigarettes	547.7		7		Other services	487.6		6
	lobacco	521.7		7		Domestic help	489.6		4
IV H	Pont	463.7	0.4	11.4		Hairdressing	493.4		7
	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest powersts	418.0		7		Boot and shoe repairing	441.3		3
	Rates and water charges	457.2		18	YI.	Meals bought and consumed outside the	444.6		5
	Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	431.8		6	AI	home	426.7	0.7	6.2

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels. " A time series of this table from January 1974–December 1984 can be found in "Retail Prices, 1914–1984" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S50

RETAIL PRICES 6. Average retail prices of items of food

the February 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

of the February 1985 issue of Employment Gazette.

The average prices given below have been calculated in

accordance with the stratification scheme described in the article

'Technical improvements in the retail prices index' on page 148 in

The average prices are subject to sampling error and some

indication of the potential size of this error was given on page S55

Average retail prices on January 14, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Average prices on January 14, 1986

Price range Item Number of quotations Average Price range Number of Average Item within which 80 per cent of quotations price within which 80 per cent of quotations fell quotations fell p Beef: home-killed Chuck (braising steak) Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) † Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak † Stewing steak Bread 150–189 226–360 198–242 98–148 120–183 130–177 242–325 130–174 169·9 296·2 217·4 118·8 147·6 150·4 287·4 149·5 White, per 800g wrapped and 450 475 540 493 430 503 537 538 35- 52 46- 56 30- 37 33- 37 sliced loaf 435 259 322 299 43·1 50·9 33·7 34·9 White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced Flour Self-raising, per 11/2 kg 456 44.3 37- 54 Lamb: home-killed Butter 468 415 304 444 444 191.8 53.4 126.6 109.2 173.8 162-222 36-78 72-198 90-150 150-198 Home-produced, per 500g New Zealand, per 500g Danish, per 500g 104·2 100·9 113·3 94–116 94–108 106–124 411 in (with bone) 369 397 Breast * Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone) Margarine Standard quality, per 250g Lower priced, per 250g 72 58 21·3 20·3 19- 24 18- 21 Lamb: imported 116-162 30- 50 62-138 60- 96 120-162 274 223 170 247 272 139·5 39·0 97·6 76·1 140·9 Lard, per 500g 454 37.9 31- 44 Best end of neck Cheese Cheddar type Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone) 489 125-1 100-142 Pork: home-killed Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen 103·7 90·2 75·3 112·0 82·0 140·1 188·2 90–148 72– 94 128–165 136–270 465 504 550 388 345 292 37 90-112 Lea (foot off) 82- 96 62- 90 Loin (with bone) Fillet (without bone) Milk Ordinary, per pint 433 22.8 -Bacon 94–130 140–198 118–150 142–186 136–177 92–128 217 297 234 266 329 193 113·3 172·4 133·4 164·0 157·0 106·8 Tea ea Higher priced, per 125g Medium priced, per 125g Lower priced, per 125g 49- 58 42- 54 39- 50 198 850 419 51.6 46.4 41.7 Middle cut +, smoked Back, smoked Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g 497 142.3 136-153 363 212.8 Ham (not shoulder) 156-260 Sugar Granulated, per kg Sausages 489 47.6 45- 50 533 401 80·2 72·5 68- 94 60- 88 **Fresh vegetables** Potatoes, old loose White Red Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 291 49.3 40- 58 385 225 8·3 9·1 6- 10 Corned beef, 12 oz can 447 89.3 74-106 Potatoes, new loose 40- 64 14- 34 12- 28 29- 66 20- 38 12- 24 12- 23 25- 34 443 361 389 211 407 492 514 Chicken: roasting Frozen (3lb), oven ready Fresh or chilled (4lb), oven ready 51.8 22.3 19.3 44.0 29.2 16.9 16.5 28.7 Tomatoes Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted 299 61.5 49- 78 Cauliflowe 422 81.0 72- 88 Brussels sprouts Carrots Fresh and smoked fish 165-9 170-8 163-7 180-7 71-5 93-6 236 226 206 211 140-195 Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb 486 142-198 132-195 150-218 58-86 80-110 ddock, smoked whole ice fillets Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert Oranges Bananas lerrings (ippers, with bone 203 448 30.7 31.8 33.1 34.1 42.7 23- 38 26- 40 26- 39 26- 44 37- 48 498 473 346 501 Canned (red) salmon, half-size 416 135-3 120-156

Per lb unless otherwise stated. Or Scottish equivalent.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UN	TED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*								All items	All items
		TIEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items main the United	ly manufactu Kingdom	red in	Items mainly	Items mainly	food	items of food the
				which show significant seasonal variations	prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	for direct consump- tion	for direct consump- tion		which show significant seasonal variations
Wei	ghts 1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3	39·2-40·0 40·4-41·6	57·1-57·6 66·0-66·6	96·3–97·6 106·4–108·2	48·7 42·3-45·3	59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951·2-952·5 961·9-966·3
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	$\begin{array}{c} 39 \cdot 2 - 42 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 2 - 46 \cdot 7 \\ 30 \cdot 4 - 33 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 4 - 36 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 4 - 33 \cdot 2 \\ 28 \cdot 1 - 30 \cdot 8 \\ 32 \cdot 4 - 34 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 9 - 28 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 3 - 33 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 186 \cdot 0 - 188 \cdot 8\\ 200 \cdot 3 - 202 \cdot 8\\ 199 \cdot 5 - 202 \cdot 6\\ 196 \cdot 0 - 198 \cdot 6\\ 180 \cdot 9 - 183 \cdot 6\\ 176 \cdot 2 - 178 \cdot 9\\ 171 \cdot 7 - 173 \cdot 6\\ 174 \cdot 5 - 177 \cdot 1\\ 167 \cdot 1 - 169 \cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 35.9 - 36.9\\ 38.0 - 39.0\\ 38.5 - 39.7\\ 37.7 - 38.9\\ 34.5 - 35.9\\ 34.3 - 35.3\\ 33.9 - 34.9\\ 35.8 - 36.5\\ 33.7 - 34.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56\cdot 9-57\cdot 3\\ 62\cdot 0-62\cdot 2\\ 63\cdot 3-63\cdot 9\\ 60\cdot 9-61\cdot 5\\ 59\cdot 1-59\cdot 7\\ 56\cdot 8-57\cdot 2\\ 52\cdot 8-53\cdot 3\\ 56\cdot 7-57\cdot 0\\ 54\cdot 9-55\cdot 3\end{array}$	92.8-94.2 100.0-101.2 101.8-103.6 98.6-100.4 93.6-95.6 91.1-92.5 87.0-88.2 92.7-93.6 88.6-89.4	50.7 53.0 51.4 52.5 48.0 48.4 47.7 46.8 45.4	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 1 - 43 \cdot 9 \\ 47 \cdot 0 - 48 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 1 - 48 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 7 - 46 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 8 - 40 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 2 - 38 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 2 - 38 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 7 - 38 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 0 - 36 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 1 - 34 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799	958.0-960.8 953.3-955.8 966.5-969.6 964.0-966.6 966.8-969.6 969.2-971.9 965.7-967.6 971.5-974.1 966.1-968.7
	1985	1,000	190	[28.9]	[161-2]	[32]	[53·1]	[85-1]	42.0	[34.0]	810	[971.1]
Jan 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1982 1983 1984	15, 1974=100 4 5 7 8 4 4 4 5 7 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 7 8 4 4 5 7 8 4 4 5 7 8 4 4 5 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1 351-8	106-1 133-3 159-9 190-3 203-8 228-3 255-9 277-5 299-3 308-8 326-1	103-0 129-8 177-7 197-0 180-1 211-1 224-5 244-7 276-9 282-8 319-0	106.9 134.3 156.8 189.1 208.4 231.7 262.0 283.9 303.5 313.8 327.8	1111-7 140-7 161-4 210-8 232-9 271-0 296-7 315-8 330-0 342-2	115.9 156.8 171.6 208.2 231.1 255.9 293.6 317.1 331.9 346.3 362.4	114-2 150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9 325-4 339-7 3354-3	94.7 116.9 147.7 175.0 197.8 224.6 249.8 274.8 299.6 306.5 306.5 317.2	105.0 120.9 142.9 175.6 187.6 205.7 226.3 241.3 258.3 264.4 280.7	109·3 135·3 156·4 179·7 2222·2 265·9 299·8 326·2 342·4 358·9	108-8 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1 353-1
1975	5 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98-1	113.3	120.4	120.5
1976	3 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
1977	Jan 18	172.4	183-1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
1978	3 Jan 17	189-5	196-1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
1979) Jan 16	207-2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
1980	Jan 13	245.3	244.0	223.0	240.9	200.4	2//./	209.1	230.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
1982	Jan 12	310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	204.2	255.4	314.6	219.3
1983	Jan 11	325.9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305-8	260.8	332.6	328.5
1984	Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	342·6 344·0 345·1	319·8 321·4 323·8	321·3 327·0 331·9	319·8 320·7 322·6	335-5 334-0 338-7	353·1 355·5 356·8	346·0 346·9 349·5	312·1 311·2 312·1	270·3 273·0 274·8	348-9 350-3 351-0	343·5 344·8 345·8
	Apr 10 May 15 June 12	349·7 351·0 351·9	327·3 329·4 330·6	343·8 347·7 339·9	324·5 326·2 329·2	341·0 342·0 342·8	358·6 361·1 363·2	351·5 353·4 355·0	312·9 313·4 320·1	277·5 280·2 282·1	355·9 357·0 357·8	350·1 351·3 352·5
	July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	351-5 354-8 355-5	328-5 326-9 324-9	325·3 311·5 295·8	329·5 330·3 330·9	342·5 344·2 344·6	364·9 365·6 365·9	355-9 357-0 357-3	319-8 319-8 320-5	281.6 282.9 283.8	358·0 362·5 364·0	352·7 356·5 357·9
	Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	357·7 358·8 358·5	326·2 326·6 327·6	296·9 294·0 292·6	332·1 333·2 334·4	347·3 347·1 346·7	367·0 367·7 369·1	359·1 359·4 360·1	320-8 321-4 322-8	284·8 287·8 289·7	366·4 367·6 367·0	360-0 361-3 361-0
1985	Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	359·8 362·7 366·1	330·6 332·5 335·4	306·9 313·3 325·8	335-6 336-6 337-6	348·7 349·6 350·5	371.6 373.7 375.6	362·4 364·0 365·5	321.6 320.6 320.9	291.7 293.7 294.4	367·8 371·0 374·6	361·8 364·7 367·8
	Apr 16 May 14 June 11	373·9 375·6 376·4	338·8 339·3 340·1	333.7 333.2 334.5	340·0 340·8 341·5	352-6 351-8 352-3	376·9 379·2 380·6	367·1 368·2 369·3	326·1 326·3 326·8	295.6 296.2 296.4	383-5 385-5 386-3	375·5 377·3 378·1
	July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	375·7 376·7 376·5	335·3 335·5 335·8	303·6 299·1 298·2	341·9 342·7 343·4	355·0 355·2 356·7	381-6 383-1 384-0	370·9 371·9 373·1	325-8 327-2 328-4	295-7 295-5 294-9	386·7 388·0 387·6	378·5 379·7 379·5
	Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	377·1 378·4 378·9	335·5 337·6 339·4	299·7 305·3 315·7	342·7 343·9 344·3	357·8 359·4 358·9	383-5 387-4 388-1	373·2 376·2 376·4	326-3 326-9 328-0	294-2 292-6 292-7	388-4 389-5 389-6	380-0 381-1 381-3
1986	Jan 14	379.7	341.1	322.8	344.9	359.6	391.4	378.7	327.4	290.8	390-2	381.9

Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two-person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For those pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income. * The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*. * The items included set (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones. Excludes telephones from December 1984. * Indices prior to 1974 are published in "Retail Prices Indices – 1914-1984" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

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Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDC
80	70	43 46	124 108	52 53	- 64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	1974 Weigl 1975
77 90 91 96 93 104 99 109 102 Feb-Nov 87 Dec-Jan	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75	46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 62 69 65	75 63 64 64 69 65 64 64 69	84 80 82 84 81 77 74 70	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159 158	74 71 69 74 75 75 75 76	57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65	47 45 51 41 42 38 39 39	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983 1984
86	/5	37								45	1965
108.4 147.5 185.4 208.1 227.3 246.7 307.9 368.0 417.6 440.9 454.9	109·7 135·2 159·3 183·4 196·0 217·1 261·8 306·1 341·0 366·5 387·7	115.9 147.7 171.3 209.7 226.2 247.6 290.1 358.2 413.3 440.9 489.0	105.8 125.5 143.2 161.8 173.4 208.9 269.5 318.2 358.3 367.1 400.7	110.7 147.4 182.4 211.3 227.5 250.5 313.2 380.0 433.3 465.4 478.8	107.9 131.2 144.2 166.8 182.1 201.9 226.3 237.2 243.8 250.4 256.7	109.4 125.7 139.4 157.4 171.0 187.2 205.4 208.3 210.5 214.8 214.6	111-0 143-9 166-0 190-3 207-2 243-1 288-7 322-6 343-5 366-3 374-7	111-2 138-6 161-3 188-3 206-7 236-4 276-9 300-7 325-8 345-6 364-7	106-8 135-5 159-5 173-3 192-0 213-9 262-7 300-8 331-6 342-9 357-3	108-2 132-4 157-3 185-7 239-9 290-0 318-0 341-7 364-0 390-8	Jan 15, 1974 = 1 1974 = 1 199 Annual 199 averages 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199
119.9	118-2	124.0	110-3	124.9	118-3	118.6	130-3	125-2	115-8	118.7	Jan 14 19
172-8 198-7	149·0 173·7	162-6 193-2	134-8 154-1	168·7 198·8	140·8 157·0	131·5 148·5	157·0 178·9	152·3 176·2	154·0 166·8	146·2 172·3	Jan 13 19 Jan 18 19
220.1	188-9	222.8	164-3	219.9	175-2	163-6	198.7	198-6	186.6	199-5	Jan 17 19
234·5 274·7	198-9 241-4	269.7	237.4	233-1	216.1	1/6-1	218·5 268·4	216·4 258·8	202·0 246·9	218·7 267·8	Jan 16 19 Jan 15 19
348-9	277.7	296.6	285.0	355.7	231.0	207.5	299.5	293.4	289.2	307.5	Jan 13 19
387-0	321.8	392-1	350.0	401.9	239.5	207-1	330.5	312.5	325.6	329.7	Jan 12 19
441.4	376.1	450.8	382.6	469.3	252.3	210.3	370.8	353.3	350.6	378.5	Jan 11 19
447·7 448·9	379·0 380·2	455·1 457·6	383-8 383-6	472·1 474·0	254·5 255·6	212·7 213·0	368-6 368-3	357·5 359·3	350·9 351·8	379-7 381-6	Feb 14 Mar 13
453·3 454·5	385·6 387·6	488-0 498-1	393·1 390·6	475·7 477·6	255-8 255-9	213·7 214·8	372·2 374·4	363·4 363·6	355-5 355-9	383-9 390-1	Apr 10 May 15
455-5	387.9	499·7 500·1	390.5	479.3	257-2	213.5	375.6	364.5	356.3	393-2	June 12
456·3 456·8	389·0 392·4	499·6 501·1	413·9 417·8	480·3 480·6	257·7 258·8	215·3 216·7	376-3 375-6	365·8 367·1	358-0 359-3	393-6 395-7	Aug 14 Sep 11
457·6 462·6	397·1 394·8	504·0 507·0	420·8 423·1	483·0 486·0	258·5	216-2	379.9	370.5	360-3	398-3	Oct 16
463.7	395-2	506.6	416-2	487.3	259.1	218.5	378.8	374.9	366-3	401.6	Dec 11
465-9 466-8 469-0	397·9 399·7 400·9	508·1 513·1	416-4 427-7 431-2	487-5 488-7 491-7	257·7 259·7	217·4 216·3	379.6 381.8	378-4 382-9	369·7 370·0	401·8 403·0	Jan 15 19 Feb 12
477.9	409·2	530.8	458.4	497.4	262.4	221.6	394·7	390.3	370-8	404.8	Mar 12 Apr 16
4/8·8 480·2	411·2 411·0	536·4 538·7	461·3 463·8	498-5 500-4	263·5 264·6	221.8 221.1	397·7 397·6	391-8 393-1	383-5 383-8	411·2 413·2	May 14 June 11
482·1 483·0	412·5 415·5	539-6 539-2	465·8 467·1	501·5 502·6	263·0 264·8	221.4	396·7	394·3 395·6	383-2 383-7	414.6	July 16
484-6	419.3	539.8	457.0	504.7	266.5	226-2	396.0	396.8	384.6	418.6	Sep 10
486·3 486·9	423.5 423.7 420.4	540.0 544.4 544.8	457.0 459.7 462.0	504·7 506·8 507·4	267-3 267-9 268-0	228-1 228-7 227-9	394-6 393-4 392-6	398-0 399-1 400-0	385-4 388-6 389-0	420.7 422.4 423.8	Oct 15 Nov 12
489.7	122.0	545.7	460 7	507.0	265 0	005.0	202 1	100.0	000.0	420.0	Dec 10

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RETAIL PRICES 6.4

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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and	Goods and services
ALCO ALCONOM					Sense State		goods					con- sumed outside the home	mainly produced by nation- alised industries
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 13 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12	12 20 23 17 10 9 18 13 12 5	20 18 25 23 7 11 13 9 11 2	- 2 18 26 17 9 5 21 15 16 10	0 24 31 19 15 4 17 10 32 9	10 10 22 14 7 16 25 20 23 -1	6 25 35 18 11 6 19 28 13 16	10 18 19 12 12 7 15 7 4 3	13 19 11 13 10 8 12 5 0 2	10 30 20 14 11 10 23 12 10 7	7 25 22 16 13 9 20 13 7 8	12 16 33 8 12 8 22 17 13 4	21 19 23 18 16 10 22 15 7 7 7	5 20 44 15 11 7 17 27 11 15
1984 Jan 10	5	6	6	6	10	1	3	-0	5	5	4	7	1
1985 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	5 5 6	3 3 4	6 5 5	13 13 12	9 11 12	4 4 4	2 2 2	3 2 4	2 4 5	7 7 8	5 5 5	6 6 6	5 4 4
Apr 16 May 14 June 11	7 7 7	4 3 3	6 6 6	9 8 8	17 18 19	5 4 4	3 3 3	4 3 4	6 6 6	7 8 8	7 8 8	6 5 5	5 5 5
July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	7 6 6	2 3 3	6 7 7	8 8 8	19 13 9	5 5 5	3 3 3	3 4 4	6 5 5	8 8 8	7 7 7	6 6 6	6 6 6
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	5 5 6	3 3 4	7 7 6	7 7 8	9 9 11	5 4 4	3 4 3	6 6 4	4 4 4	7 7 7	7 6 6	6 6 6	6 5 5
1096 100 14	e	2	7	7	11	4	2	4	4	6	6	6	e

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-per	son pensior	er househo	lds	Two-per	son pensior	ner househo	lds	General	index of ret	ail prices (e	xcl. housing)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		The state	A NOW SHE				A DESCRIPTION		No. Contraction		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	344.2	245.2	249.5
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

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSIC	NER HOUSEH	OLDS	ar a					and Alexandree		
1091	204.2	0000	007 5	050.0	001.0					JA	N 15, 1974 = 100
1982	294'5	209.2	307.5	358.9	381.0	241.4	208.0	363.3	333.6	276.6	313.6
1983	336.2	300.7	336.7	414.1	430.0	240.2	211.0	398.8	370.8	305.5	336-3
1984	352.9	320.2	386.6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	422.3	417.2	311.5	330.2
1985	370.1	330.7	410.2	533.3	502.4	274.3	223.4	458.6	451.6	343.1	406.8
INDEX FOR TWO-PE	RSON PENSIC	NER HOUSEH	IOLDS							0.0.1	
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358.1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413-1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336-3
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	393.1	383.9	320.6	358-2
1984	350.4	315.6	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	407.0	405.8	331.1	384.3
1985	367.6	325.1	425.5	531.6	503.1	275.8	232.4	429.9	438.1	353.8	406.7
GENERAL INDEX OF	RETAIL PRIC	ES									
1981	291.2	277.5	306.1	358.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	200.9	318.0
1982	314.3	299-3	341.0	413.3	433-3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308-8	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	366-3	345.6	342.9	364.0
1984	343.9	326-1	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	374.7	364.7	357.3	390.8
1985	360.7	336-3	412.1	532.5	499.3	263.9	222.9	392.5	392.2	381.3	413.3

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

6.8

RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	51·1 59·6 69·0 74·7 84·8	60.5 68.7 77.1 83.2 90.8	• 77:3 83·0 87·6 90·7 94·0	73.5 80.2 85.9 89.8 93.8	65.8 70.7 76.4 83.2 90.8	61 66 74 81 89	60-8 66-7 72-9 79-5 88-1	81-8 85-5 88-6 91-0 94-8	47·1 53·3 59·8 67·3 80·1	51.8 61.1 69.4 74.7 84.6	46·9 54·8 64·1 71·9 82·5	72·9 79·7 86·1 89·4 92·6	74·7 81·3 86·6 90·1 93·9	67 73 80 86 90	42.6 50.2 62.5 74.8 86.6	61 67 75 82 88	89·1 90·7 91·8 92·8 96·1	Ind 65-3 69-1 73-5 79-2 88-1	ices 1980 = 100 63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	100·0 111·9 121·5 127·1 133·4	100-0 109-6 121-8 134-2 139-4	100.0 106.8 112.6 116.3 122.9	100·0 107·6 117·0 126·0 134·0	100.0 112.5 124.6 131.9 137.6	100 112 123 132 140	100·0 113·4 126·8 139·0 149·3	100-0 106-3 111-9 115-6 118-4	100-0 124-5 150-6 181-0 214-4	100·0 120·4 141·1 155·8 169·3	100·0 117·8 137·3 157·3 174·3	100·0 104·9 107·7 109·7 112·1	100·0 106·7 113·1 116·2 120·0	100 114 127 137 146	100·0 114·6 131·1 147·0 163·6	100 112 122 133 143	100.0 106.5 112.5 115.9 119.2	100·0 110·4 117·1 120·9	100.0 110.5 119.1 125.4 132.0
Quarterly averages	135.0	141.8	124.1	196.1	120.0	140	150.7	110.0					1200	140	100.0	145	113.2	120-1	132.0
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3	137·6 142·3 143·7	143.9 147.3 150.6	126·0 126·8 127·1	138-6 140-4 141-4	140·9 142·4 143·7	144 147 147	152-7 154-8 157-6 159-1	120.5 121.2 120.9	238·4 249·1 255·5	172-1 175-3 177-6 180-2	179-7 184-9 189-3 191-5	113·3 113·4 114·4 114-2	121-3 121-6 122-8	148 151 153	168-4 173-8 177-1	147 151 154	120.5 122.7 123.3	127-8 128-6 130-2	134-2 135-7 137-7
Monthly 1985 Aug Sep	142·9 142·8	::	127·1 127·2	141·3 141·5	143-7 144-0	146 147	159-1 159-3	120-7 120-9	251.6 264.1	180.2	191·3 192·3	113·6 114·7	122.6 123.2	155 154 156	179-0 178-4 180-4	154 154 154	123-1 123-0 123-3	131-1 131-1 131-5	138-6 H 138-5 139-1 B
Oct Nov Dec	143-0 143-5 143-7		127·2 127·5 R 127·8	141.5 R 141.8 141.9	144-4 145-0 R 145-7	147 148 148	159-8 160-1 160-3	121.1 121.3 121.4	272-9 R 279-6 R 260-0	180-5 R	194·3 R	116·3 115·1 115·2	123·5 123.5 R 123·3	156 155 157	181.5 R 182.7 R 183.2	156 R 156-0 R 157	123.7	131-9 132-3 R 132-7	139-9 R 140-2 R 140-6
1986 Jan						. I. I. S.			4 J.										
Increases on a y	ear earlie	er																	
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12-8 9-2 7-1 4-5 4-5	10-8 7-4 8-1 8-9 9-1	9.6 9.0 11.1 10.0 9.6	11.8 9.7 9.4 9.1 10.8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 17·0 12·1 14·8	11.8 9.3 8.1 3.8 3.6	10-2 8-8 6-5 4-1 4-2	11.7 9.1 9.1 8.1 4.8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6.7 1.8 1.3 1.1	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7	Per cent 11·3 8·7 8·9 8·0 0.8
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6 5·0	10·2 9·6 11·1 10·2 3·9	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3 5·7	6.6 7.6 8.7 7.7 6.3	10·1 12·5 10·8 5·9 4·3	12·3 11·7 10·1 6·9 6·1	13.6 13.4 11.8 9.6 7.3	5·5 6·3 5·3 3·3 2·4	24·9 24·5 20·9 20·5	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7	21.2 17.8 16.6 14.6	8·0 4·9 2·7 1·9	6.5 6.7 6.0 2.7	10·9 13·6 11·2 8·6	15·5 14·6 14·4 12·1	13.7 12.1 8.6 8.9	4·0 6·5 5·6 3·0	13·5 10·4 6·1 3·2	12-9 10-5 7-8 5-3
Quarterly averages	4.8	2.5	5.2	5.4	3.7	5.9	6.8	2.1	19.0	67		2.2	3.3	0.0	11.3	7.0	2.8	4.3	5.3
1985 Q1 Q2 Q3	5·5 7·0 6·3	4·4 6·7 7·6	3·4 3·6 3·0	5.4 5.2 4.8	3.8 3.9 3.9	5·1 5·8 4·3	6·5 6·4	2·4 2·5	18.5 17.3	6·2 5·2	9.3 9.4	2·3 2·0 2·1	3·0 2·4 2·5	5·7 5·6 5·5	9-8 9-6 9-7	7·3 7·9 8·5	3.0 3.8 3.6	4·1 3·6 3·7	5·1 4·7 4·8
Monthly 1985 Aug Sep	6·2 5·9	7.6	2·6 2·9	4.7 4.6	4·0 4·1	4.1	5·6	2.2	17.8	5.5	9·1	2·1	2.3	5·4 5·6	7.9	7·1 6·9	3·3 3·0	3-4 3-4	4·5 4·5
Oct Nov Dec	5·4 5·5		2.7 2.6 2.8	4.0 4.2 4.0	4·2 4·0 4·4	3.7 3.4 3.6	4·9 4·8 4·7	1.8 1.8	21·1 R 22·7 25.0	4·9 R	8-8 8-9 R	1.7 2.3 1.9	2·3 1·9 1·7	5·8 5·6 5·8	8-3 7-4 8-6	6·7 6·8 6·9	3·4 3·0	3·2 3·2 3·6	4·3 4·3 4·5
1986 Jan					4			1.0	20.0			1.8	1.7	5.6	8.1	5.6	3.2	3.8	4.6

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.



HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 1.1 All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weel	kly expenditure p	per household			Average w	veekly expenditu	ire per persor	•	
KINGDOM	At current pri	ices		At constant	prices	At current	t prices		At constant	prices
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	State -	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages 1979 1980 1981 1982*	94.17 110.60 125.41 134.01 (142.58)	17·3 17·4 13·4 6·9		104·3 104·9 105·5 103·3	3·8 0·6 0·5 -2·1	34·85 40·81 45·96 49·73 ∫ 53·65]	18·0 17·1 12·6 8·2		108-6 108-7 108-7 107-8	4.4 0.1 0.0 -0.8
1983* 1984*	141·03 151·92	7.7		106.4	3.0	53.06 57.96	9.2		114.3	4.5
Quarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4*	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 125\cdot04\\ 135\cdot08\\ 137\cdot56\\ 138\cdot51\\ 138\cdot51\\ 138\cdot11\end{array}\right\}$	4-7 8-0 9-4 5-3	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 129 \cdot 8 \\ 134 \cdot 0 \\ 137 \cdot 4 \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 134 \cdot 8 \\ \hline 134 \cdot 4 \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} $	102·7 103·9 105·2 101·3	-0.6 1.2 1.2 -3.7	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 46.06\\ 48.66\\ 50.95\\ 53.44\\ \overline{53.28} \end{array}\right\}$	6·2 7·4 9·5 9·9	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 48.0\\ 48.7\\ 50.6\\ \left\{\begin{array}{c} 51.6\\ 51.4\end{array}\right\}\right\}$	106-9 105-7 109-6 109-0	0·3 -1·1 3·7 -0·6
1983 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	132-61 138-87 141-90 150-36	 8.9	138·2 136·9 142·4 145·9	102·8 101·6 103·8 105·1	-2·3 -1·3 3·8	49·30 52·60 53·39 56·89	 6·8	51.6 52.1 53.6 54.7	108·0 108·7 109·9 110·8	1.0 2.8 0.3 1.7
1984 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	140-14 156-90 147-49 163-48	5.7 13.0 3.9 8.7	146·4 154·3 148·3 158·4	104·0 108·8 103·6 109·4	1.2 7.1 -0.3 4.1	53·19 60·86 55·99 62·02	7·9 15·8 4·9 10·8	55·9 60·1 56·4 59·5	111.6 119.1 110.7 115.6	3·4 9·6 0·7 4·3

£per week per household

Source: Family Expenditure Survey ** See note to table 7-2. ** For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see Employment Gazette for Dec 83 (pp. 517–523) and Sep 85 (p. 374).

Composition of expenditure 7.2

UNITED	All	Commodit	y or service		Carter a la			11 AN 1	Section of the section of the	Contraction of the second	and the second		and the second second
KINGDOM	items	Housing* Gross	Net	Fuel, light and pow	Food er	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Misc- ellaneous**
Annual averages 1979	94.17		13.72	5.25	21.83	4.56	2.85	7.79	7.05	7.28	13.13	9.74	0.97
1980 1981	110·60 125·41	:: 44	16·56 19·76	6·15 7·46	25·15 27·20	5-34 6-06	3·32 3·74	8·99 9·23	7·70 9·40	8·75 9·45	16·15 18·70	11.96 13.84	0.53 0.58
1982*	134-01	23.31	22.39	8.35	28.19	6.13	3.85	9.69	9.65	10.06	19.79	15.37	0.53
1983*	142.30	25.34	23.90	9.22	29.56	6.91	4.21	10.00	10.26	10.81	20.96	16.09	0.58
1984*	151.92	27.41	24.06	9.42	31.43	7.25	4.37	11.10	11.57	11.89	22.77	17.41	0.64
Quarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4*	$ \begin{cases} 125.04 \\ 135.08 \\ 137.56 \\ 138.51 \\ 120.11 \end{cases} $	21.36 23.15 24.72 24.04	$ \begin{array}{c} 20.45 \\ 22.30 \\ 23.83 \\ 23.03 \\ \hline 23.0$	8·92 9·41 7·39 7·66	27-41 29-01 28-12 28-24	5-29 6-08 6-27 6-90	3·78 3·68 3·96 3·99	7·98 9·49 9·21 12·11	9·00 8·10 9·94 11·56	8.78 9.33 10.08 12.05	18.72 19.99 21.19 19.29	14·26 17·29 17·04 12·95	0-45 0-41 0-53 0-74
1983 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	132.61 138.87 141.90 150.36	24.02 24.59 26.05 26.64	22.83 21.38 22.83 23.33	9·72 10·41 8·35 8·46	28·26 29·16 29·61 31·17	6-08 6-81 6-86 7-86	4·15 4·36 4·12 4·19	8·05 9·05 9·80 13·01	9·87 10·01 9·10 12·05	9·44 10·22 10·28 13·21	19-42 20-66 22-24 21-46	14·97 16·36 18·24 14·78	0-53 0-47 0-47 0-83
1984 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	140·14 156·90 147·49 163·48	26·12 29·79 26·74 27·52	22.72 26.37 23.39 23.92	10·20 10·28 8·77 8·38	30·25 31·38 31·05 33·10	6·21 6·94 7·16 8·75	4-08 4-26 4-40 4-74	8·55 11·31 9·93 14·65	11.12 10.38 10.25 14.55	10·26 10·86 11·45 15·02	21.05 22.13 23.62 24.38	15·08 22·53 16·91 15·07	0.63 0.47 0.55 0.92
Standard error†: per o 1984 Q4	2·0	3.8	4.5	1.9	1.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	7.5	2.7	4.9	3.4	12.5
Percentage increase expenditure on a	in						e un	1				04	10.0
1982 1983 1984	6·9 6·4 7·7	8.7 8.2	13·3 7·1 7·3	11.8 10.5 2.2	3.6 4.9 6.3	1·3 12·7 4·9	3.0 9.3 3.8	5·0 3·2 10·9	2·7 6·3 12·7	6·5 7·4 10·0	5·8 5·9 8·7	11·1 4·7 8·2	-18.6 8.3 11.5
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5.7 13.0 3.9 8.7	8·7 21·2 2·7 3·3	2·3 23·3 2·4 2·5	4·9 -1·2 5·0 -1·0	7·1 7·6 4·9 6·2	2·1 1·8 4·4 11·3	1.7 -2.4 6.8 13.1	6·3 25·0 1·4 12·6	12.7 3.7 12.7 20.8	8·8 6·3 11·4 13·7	8·4 7·1 6·2 13·6	-0.7 37.7 -7.3 1.9	20·3 -0·4 16·2 11·1
Percentage of total expenditure 1982	100		16.7	6.2	21.0	4.6	2.9	7.2	7.9	7.5	14.9	11 5	0.4
1983 1984	100 100		16·8 15·8	6.5 6.2	20·7 20·7	4.8 4.8	3.0 2.9	7.0 7.3	7.2 7.6	7.6 7.8	14·7 15·0	11.3 11.3 11.5	0.4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey. Under the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households receiving supplementary benefit were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded expenditure and income. For the period up to 1983 Q4 a series was produced covering the same transactions as in earlier periods whether or not expressed as cash expenditure to indicate the underlying level of housing expenditure. From the beginning of 1984, net housing expenditure has been calculated net of all allowances, benefits and rebates, with comparable figures for 1983 to indicate the scale of discontinuity. Figures are also given back to 1982 of gross expenditure, i.e. before deducting all allowances, benefits and rebates. The latter series is unaffected by changes in the administration of housing benefits but is very uncertain because it is measured indirectly working back from the net figure and housing benefits. The net figure is included in the "all items" figure of household expenditure. A discontinuity in miscellaneous expenditure cocurred in 1980 when the classification of credit card expenditure was revised (see *Employment Gazette*, Nov 81, p. 469 or annex A of the 1983 FES Report). For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, Mar 83, p. 122 or annex A of the 1983 FES Report.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING Detailed composition of expenditure per household 7.3

UNITED KINGDOM	1982*	1983*	1984*	Stand- ard error** in 1984 (per cent)	Constant Annual Constant Annua	1982*	1983*	1984
Characteristics of households	7.428	6.973	7.081		Household expenditure averaged over all households	Average	per week £	
Number of persons	20,022	18,532	18,557		Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.26	0.27	0.31
Number of adults	14,386	13,401	13,618		Poultry, other and undefined meat	2.38	2·38 0·75	2.59
Average number of persons per					Fish and chips	0.27	0.34	0.34
household All persons	2.70	2.66	2.62		Butter	0.48	0.43 0.27	0.43
Males	1.32	1.29	1.27		Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.17	0.16	0.19
Females Adults	1.38	1.92	1.92		Milk, fresh Milk products including cream	0.37	0.41	2·11 0·41
Persons under 65	1.58	1.56	1.57		Cheese	0.70	0.71	0.74
Children	0.76	0.74	0.70		Potatoes	0.98	1.01	1.15
Children under 2 Children 2 and under 5	0.08	0·08 0·12	0.07		Other and undefined vegetables	1-53	1.63	1.76
Children 5 and under 18	0.56	0.53	0.52		Sugar	0.35	0.35	0.35
Persons working Persons not working	1.47	1.49	1.44		Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc Sweets and chocolates	0.15	0.68	0.16
Number of households by type of					Tea	0.37	0.40	0.54
housing tenure	2 899	2 498	2.511		Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other	0.34	0.30	0.44
Local authority	2,519	2,178	2,162		food drinks	0.05	0.05	0.04
Other Rented furnished	380 201	320 199	349 189		Ice cream	0.18	0.19	0.18
Rent-free	146	151	125		Other food, foods not defined Meals bought away from home	1.89	2·11 5·01	2.35
In process of purchase	2,619	2,499	2,658		Alcoholic drink	6.13	6-91	7.25
Owned outright	1,563	1,626	1,598		Beer, cider, etc	3.60	4.00	4.21
Certain items of housing expendi-	Average	ner week f			Drinks not defined	0.73	0.78	0.81
Local authority	Average	per week 2			Tobacco	3.85	4.21	4.37
Gross rent, rates and water charges	18.05	19.14	19.60	0.6	Cigarettes Pipe tobacco	3.54	3.87	4.02
Housing benefit, rebates and	0.40	0.501 0.00	0.00	0.1	Cigars and snuff	0.15	0.19	0.17
Net rent, rates and water	-2.19	-3.28 -8.06	-9.09	2.1	Clothing and footwear	9.69	10.00	11.10
charges Other rested unfurnished	15.86	15.55 11.08	10.51	2.0	Men's outer clothing (incl. shirts)	2.05+	2.00	2.15
Gross rent, rates and water	13.08	16.52	17.30	3.1	Women's outer clothing	2.93	3.08	3.49
Housing benefit etc	-0.71	-1.83 -2.97	-3.96	8.8	Boys' clothing	0.43	0.45	0.67
Rented furnished	12 00				Girls' clothing	0.49	0.47	0.50
Gross rent, rates and water Housing benefit etc	21.26	24.18	24·26 -3·75	3.9 15.1	Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0.39	0.50	0.40
Net rent, rates and water	21.17	23.48 21.94	20.51	5.5	Clothing materials and making-up charges clothing not fully defined	0.22	0.21	0.17
Gross rates and water					Footwear	2.07	2.04	2.43
together with the weekly					Durable household goods	9.65	10-26	11.57
value	14.04	16.36	17.18	7.1	Floor coverings	1.70	0.76	0.90
Rateable value (weekly equi- valent) included in preceding					Soft furnishings and household	0.92	0.90	1.05
payment	12.22	13.88	14.68	6.7	Television, video and audio equipment	t 0.02	0.99	1.05
Net rates, water charges	-0.11	-0.22 -0.38	-0.34	7.1	including repairs but not rental	2.04	2.29	2.81
and imputed rent	13.94	16.14 15.98	16-84	7.2	including repairs	2.13	2.21	2.26
Gross rates, water, insurance					Appliances (other than gas or electric), china, glass, cutlery, hardware, etc	1.49	1.64	1.86
of structure together with the					Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.46	0.51	0.57
_ rateable value	23.56	25.32	26.18	0.9	Other goods	10.06	10.81	11.89
Rateable value (weekly equi- valent) included in preceding					iewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	1.45	1.64	2.00
payment	15.64	16.68	17.11	0.9	Books, newspapers, magazines, etc	2.15	2.29	2.42
Net rates, water charges	-0.06	-0.06 -0.11	-0.19	9.5	Medicines and surgical goods	0.57	0.68	0.71
and imputed rent	23.50	25.26 25.21	25.99	0-9	Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc:	1.36	1.53	1.69
Gross rates, water, insurance					Matches, soap, cleaning materials,	0.88	0.94	1.02
of structure together with the					Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0.62	0.60	0.71
rateable value	20.08	22.29	23.94	1.3	Animals and pets	0.94	1.10	1.15
Rateable value (weekly equi- valent) included in preceding					Transport and vehicles	19.79	20.96	22.77
payment	13.37	14.68	15.72	1.4	spares and accessories	6.88	7.24	8.22
Net rates, water charges and	-0.53	-0.51 -0.63	-0.90	4.1	Maintenance and running of motor	0.26	10.00	10.00
imputed rent	19.54	21.78 21.66	23.04	1.3	Purchase and maintenance of other	9.20	10.33	10.93
Household expenditure averaged	Average	nor wook 6			vehicles and boats Bailway fares	0.53	0.40	0.43
Housing*	22.39	23.98 22.43	24.06	2.7	Bus and coach fares	1.20	0.97	1.04
Gross rent, rates etc (as defined in the					Other travel and transport	1.14	1.10	1.39
preceding section)	20.17	22.05	23.02	0.6	Postage, telephone, telemessages	2.30	16·09 2·41	17.41
Net rent, rates and water	19.26	20.69 19.14	-3.35 19.67	2.4	Cinema admissions	0.10	0.09	0.09
Repairs, maintenance and	2.14	2.00	4 2044	14.0	other entertainments	1.03	1.14	1.24
Fuel light and nower	8.35	9.29	9.42	0.9	TV and video rental, TV licences	1.51	1.62	1.81
Gas	2.78	3.42	3.54	1.2	Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	0.40	0.98	1.05
Electricity Coal and coke	3.85	4.24	4.21	0.8	Footwear and other repairs n.e.s.	0.24	0.28	0.37
Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0.66	0.57	0.60	5.3	Educational and training expenses	1.15	1.06	1.19
Food	28.19	29.56	31.43	0.7	Subscriptions and donations, hotel	0.43	0.42	0.35
Flour	0.12	1-35 0-10	1·40 0·09	0.8 3.1	and holiday expenses, mis-	7.00		
Biscuits, cakes, etc	1.34	1.40	1.51	1.1	Miscellaneous	7.06	7.34	7.93
Beef and veal	1.70	1.66	1.74	1.8	Total average household*	0.33	0.58	0.64
Pork	0.69	0.72	0.70	2.3	expenditure	134.01	142.58 141.03	151-92
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.8				

TOURISM 8.1 Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

CIC 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
Sic group			-	-	-		
Self employed	48·1	51.7	1.6	32.6	3-8	0.6	19.7
caplovees in employment ²							
1982 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	176-1 187-4 186-1 173-5	223-5 233-6 230-7 226-5	139·7 141·7 138·9 140·0	210·3 235·0 233·4 210·8	16·3 43·2 49·0 16·0	52·9 64·6 60·1 53·1	253-9 269-1 263-3 251-9
1983 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	161-2 182-7 186-3 180-9	221-6 231-0 238-4 235-9	137-4 140-1 143-3 147-3	205-4 234-4 242-2 224-7	18·3 52·0 50·6 16·8	54·3 61·1 60·4 54·2	248-0 246-2 267-9 252-5
1984 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr 4th qtr	178-8 189-2 190-0 181-4	230·6 241·9 249·0 248·6	146-5 148-4 148-7 151-3	216-8 251-9 256-6 237-7	19·2 51·4 46·3 24·5	55-2 62-9 61-6 56-6	247·8 261·4 258·2 249·7
1985 1st qtr 2nd qtr 3rd qtr	175·8 191·9 194·3	243·8 257·6 259·1	150-9 155-0 151-9	232-0 262-2 269-3	27·0 53·9 51·1	58·2 65·9 65·4	247·8 261·7 261·6
Change Q3 1985 Q3 1984							
Absolute (thousands)	+4.3	+10.1	+3.2	+12.7	+4.8	+3-8	+3.4
Percentage	+2.3	+4.1	+2.2	+4.9	+10.4	+6.2	+1.3

Based on Census of Population. In addition the Labour Force Survey showed the following estimates (thousands) of self employment in Hotels and Catering (SIC Class 66): (1982 not available.) 1981 153 1983 147 1984 175 These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in Table 1-4.

Stand-ard error** in 1984 (per cent)

 $\begin{array}{c} 1.9\\ 1.0\\ 2.6\\ 1.6\\ 2.1\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 1.2\\ 1.1\\ 1.0\\ 1.2\\ 1.4\\ 1.8\\ 1.8\\ 1.8\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{4.4}\\ \textbf{1.7}\\ \textbf{2.7}\\ \textbf{1.6}\\ \textbf{2.0}\\ \textbf{2.7}\\ \textbf{4.9}\\ \textbf{1.8}\\ \textbf{1.9}\\ \textbf{6.6}\\ \textbf{6.7}\\ \textbf{.9}\\ \textbf{3.94}\\ \textbf{3.94}\\ \textbf{3.3}\\ \textbf{3.5.7}\\ \textbf{5.92}\\ \textbf{3.6}\\ \textbf{4.8}\\ \textbf{3.6}\\ \textbf{3$

8·1 2·6 **3·5** 9·7 13·1

8.8 8.0

6.3

4·0 1·6 2.1

10.0 1.4 3.0 2.5 1.3 7.9 1.2

3.5 3.9 **2**.0

3.2

1.7

11.4 5.3 2.4 16.1 **3.5** 1.1 6.8

3.9 1.4 6.3 3.0 22.6 6.0 6.6 8.3

7·1 8·4

1.1

1984*

an en en altra a a a a a	(a)	ors to the UK	UK residents a (b)	broad	Balance (a) less (b)	
974	898		703	and the second state of the second state of the	+195	
380	2,961		2.738		+223	
981	2,970		3.272		-302	
182	3,188		3.640		-452	
83	4,003		4.090		-452	
184	4,614		4,663		-49	
ercentage change 1983/1984	+15		+14			
	Overseas visito	ors to the UK	UK residents a	broad	Balance	
a stanlage	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
		AL AND A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTIONO OF A DESCRIPTION O	1200	The second se		
184 R 1st qtr	727	1,079	715	1 110	112	24
2nd qtr	1,075	1,115	1 182	1 107	+12	-31
3rd qtr	1,751	1,195	1.835	1 149	-107	-82
4th qtr	1.061	1 224	032	1,148	-84	+47
		1,227	332	1,213	+129	+11
85 H 1st qtr	903	1.343	846	1 304	1.57	
2nd qtr	1,331	1.369	1 152	1 171	+5/	+39
3rd qtr	2.054	1 398	1 878	1,1/1	+1/9	+198
100	1		1,070	1,193	+1/6	+205
34 R January	262	345	220	201		
February	217	372	102	304	+33	-19
March	248	362	204	350	+25	+22
April	335	386	210	396	-46	-34
May	321	343	310	3/4	+25	+12
June	418	386	505	414	-44	-71
July	573	200	203	409	-91	-23
August	632	200	537	391	+36	+8
September	547	300	655	376	-24	+12
October	110	400	643	381	-96	+27
November	220	415	441	375	+8	+40
December	282	413	259	400	+70	+13
	202	396	229	438	+53	-42
5 R January	322	421	077			State and a state of the state of the state
February	247	421	2//	436	+45	-15
March	334	420	244	437	+3	-9
April	376	494	325	431	+9	+63
May	450	42/	323	393	+53	+34
June	409	489	349	392	+110	+97
July	490	453	479	386	+17	+67
Aug	038	439	530	401	+108	+07
Sent	819	516	677	388	+142	100
Oct (e)	598	443	671	404	-73	T 120
Nov (e)	480	438	470	398	+10	+39
	375	470	075	100	TIU	+40

etails see Business Monitors MQ6 and MA6.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey * See note to table 7·2 on the Housing Benefits Scheme. ** For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, March 1983, p. 122 or Annex A of the 1983 FES report. 1 n 1982 shirts were included indistinguishably in underclothing. ** From June 1984 some items under this heading attracted VAT.

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

And the second s	All areas	in the second second	North America	European Community	Other Western Europe	Other areas
1974 1975 1975 1977 1977 1979 1980 1981 1982 1982 1983 1984	8,543 9,490 10,808 12,281 12,646 12,486 12,421 11,636 12,464 13,644	Socoonaliy	1.810 1.907 2.093 2.377 2.475 2.196 2.082 2.105 2.135 2.836 3.330	4,249 4,712 5,416 6,153 6,302 6,249 6,411 5,696 5,704 5,725 5,940	968 1,135 1,400 1,617 1,563 1,624 1,359 1,359 1,378 1,439 1,611	1,516 1,736 1,899 2,134 2,306 2,417 2,429 2,291 2,418 2,464 2,763
1984 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	2,156 3,582 5,179 2,728	adjusted 3,229 3,386 3,467 3,562	396 892 1,390 653	1,047 1,576 2,169 1,150	280 413 546 371	436 699 1,073 554
1985 1st quarter P 2nd quarter P 3rd quarter P	2,351 3,957 5,419	3,534 3,716 3,600	489 1,138 1,710	1,090 1,742 2,190	289 429 608	483 649 1,076
1984 R January February March April May June July August September October November December	746 581 829 1,171 1,096 1,315 1,763 2,011 1,405 1,093 882 753	1,068 983 1,178 1,149 1,081 1,156 1,118 1,190 1,159 1,127 1,225 1,210	136 102 157 171 289 432 477 486 428 320 189 189 144	424 369 530 803 577 609 954 1,116 646 646 529 525 466		185 109 141 230 274 332 409 332 244 168 142
1985 PR January February March April June July August September October (e) November (e)	824 656 872 1,207 1,282 1,467 1,823 2,145 1,451 1,451 1,180 830	1,177 1,145 1,212 1,181 1,262 1,273 1,161 1,247 1,192 1,189 1,164	164 134 191 236 383 519 541 586 418 310 180	451 405 523 798 674 697 976 1,144 678 630 470		209 117 158 173 225 251 306 415 355 240 180

Notes: See 8.2.

•4 TOURISM Visits abroad by UK residents 8

	All areas		North America	European Community	Other Western Europe	Other areas
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	10,783 11,992 11,560 11,525 13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,072	Seasonally	433 514 579 619 782 1.087 1.382 1.514 1.299 1.023 919	5,781 6,431 6,366 6,410 7,417 8,598 9,762 10,518 11,519 11,387 11,355	3,722 4,037 3,588 3,456 4,100 4,651 4,653 5,344 6,106 6,642 8,031	847 1,010 1,027 1,040 1,144 1,420 1,670 1,671 1,687 1,743 1,781
1984 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	3,256 5,980 8,599 4,238	adjusted 5,471 5,582 5,404 5,618	155 232 329 204	1,521 3,127 4,512 2,179	1,111 2,141 3,333 1,446	469 479 424 408
985 1st quarter P 2nd quarter P 3rd quarter P	3,324 5,612 8,314	5,589 5,253 5,257	159 200 351	1,586 3,108 4,620	1,121 1,885 2,866	459 419 477
984 R January February March April June July August September October November December	1,035 885 1,336 1,717 1,828 2,436 2,436 2,480 3,150 2,968 2,054 1,235 950	1,812 1,744 1,915 1,812 1,873 1,873 1,836 1,713 1,855 1,796 1,956 1,866	85 27 43 76 69 88 88 124 117 99 62 43	766 714 1.155 1.422 1.600 2.233 2.299 2.877 2.677 1.811 1.031 781		187 144 138 213 152 115 99 153 173 140 142 126
985 PR January February March April June July August September October (e) November (e)	1,056 883 1,384 1,652 1,660 2,299 2,293 3,172 2,849 1,990 1,340	1,858 1,767 1,964 1,752 1,729 1,772 1,726 1,738 1,793 1,745 2,002	75 44 40 57 61 82 110 138 103 100 70	78 71 1,200 1,400 2,100 2,080 2,864 2,544 1,777 1,155		200 124 135 195 109 114 103 170 204 120 120

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$\begin{array}{c} \text{TOURISM} \\ \text{Overseas travel and tourism: Visits to the UK by country of residence } 8.5 \end{array}$

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	1982	1983	1984	1984	San Colorado	de Vice - de la A	Sales Contractor	1985 P	and the second second	
	and the second	n opärios	a line torman	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr
Total all countries	11,636	12,464	13,644	2,156	3,582	5,179	2,728	2,351	3,957	5,419
North America										
Total	2,135	2,836	3,330	396	892	1,390	653	489	1,138	1,545
USA Canada	1,726 409	2,317 519	2,764 567	322 73	729 163	1,162 228	551 102	412 78	927 211	1,308 237
European Community										
Total	5,704	5,725	5,940	1,045	1,576	2,169	1,150	1,090	1,742	2,190
Belgium/Luxembourg France Federal Republic of Germany Italy Netherlands Denmark Greece Inish Republic	455 1,518 1,442 398 701 182 96 912	430 1,516 1,374 458 735 219 85 908	426 1,632 1,485 475 741 192 81 909	90 274 246 86 144 46 23 136	99 498 412 92 198 42 14 222	148 560 547 215 243 59 23 374	89 299 279 82 156 46 21 177	104 332 232 78 122 37 23 162	136 528 445 112 185 52 38 245	156 507 540 233 266 65 31 399
Other Western Europe										
Total	1,378	1,439	1,611	280	413	546	371	289	429	608
Spain Austria Switzerland Norway Sweden Finland Others	284 100 270 187 297 58 184	298 88 310 194 288 62 199	293 111 313 216 402 72 204	56 14 51 44 68 8 39	59 31 77 57 122 19 48	110 43 93 71 123 32 74	68 23 92 44 89 12 43	57 11 57 45 59 13 48	72 26 96 59 105 16 55	143 54 101 75 125 30 80
Other countries										
Total	2,418	2,464	2,763	436	699	1,073	554	483	649	1,076
Middle East North Africa South Africa Eastern Europe Japan Australia New Zsaland Lana di World	573 121 143 39 159 359 67 185 773	616 125 147 50 170 331 76 109 840	610 132 182 57 201 456 95 165 865	110 27 28 10 55 58 8 23 117	131 28 46 16 45 143 30 39 221	259 53 70 22 60 170 37 69 333	110 24 38 8 40 85 19 34 196	110 22 27 15 49 73 15 31	126 24 37 8 49 118 18 37 232	241 50 54 30 65 192 29 65 350

	1982	1983	1984 R	1984 R				1985 P	P North	Constant States
	All and a second			1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr
Total all countries	20,611	20,994	22,072	3,256	5,980	8,599	4,238	3,324	5,612	8,314
North America										
Total	1,299	1,023	919	155	232	329	204	158	200	350
USA Canada	970 329	780 243	719 200	130 25	185 47	226 102	178 26	134 24	163 37	243 108
European Community										
Total	11,519	11,387	11,340	1,521	3,127	4,513	2,179	1,586	3,108	4,620
Belgium/Luxembourg France Federal Republic of Germany Italy Netherlands Denmark Greece Irish Republic	894 5,002 1,101 1,068 838 175 1,000 1,440	831 5,058 1,091 1,154 784 128 869 1,472	776 4,482 1,294 1,184 868 136 1,048 1,552	90 597 203 186 180 22 14 230	238 1,271 317 326 274 39 284 379	262 1,700 493 523 228 49 615 642	187 915 281 149 187 26 134 301	148 622 180 178 156 27 12 262	199 1,118 366 269 346 34 378 397	191 1,725 499 472 247 56 782 648
Other Western Europe									001	0.0
Total	6,106	6,842	8,031	1,111	2,141	3,333	1,446	1,121	1,885	2.866
Yugoslavia Spain Portugal Austria Switzerland Norway/Sweden/Finland Gibrallar/Malta/Cyprus Other	266 3,688 472 407 493 272 472 36	293 4,278 547 490 474 285 434 40	477 5,022 573 609 519 302 475 53	5 609 79 178 146 54 37 3	165 1,337 136 148 126 89 128 12	265 2,092 236 236 173 95 203 33	44 984 122 47 74 63 108 4	10 577 86 185 132 57 61 13	177 1,089 191 121 106 84 93 24	318 1,557 263 188 175 124 201 40
Other countries										
Total	1,687	1,743	1,781	469	479	424	408	459	419	477
Middle East North Africa Eastern Europe Australia/New Zealand Commonwealth Caribbean Rest of World including Cruise	222 212 123 164 169 798	219 224 149 147 147 856	227 253 164 167 140 830	49 52 16 70 40 242	58 92 41 41 32 215	68 49 77 23 29 178	47 61 21 33 38 208	41 60 37 64 29 228	57 59 79 35 28 161	44 81 105 24 38 185

THOUSANDS





TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: Visits abroad by country visited

TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: Visits to the UK by mode of travel and purpose of visit

The second states and	Total	Mode of travel		Purpose of v	isit			
	VISIts	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes	
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 7984 7984 1984 1984	12,646 12,486 12,421 11,452 11,636 12,464 13,712 +10	7,580 7,614 7,323 6,889 6,911 7,661 8,530 +11	5,067 4,872 5,098 4,563 4,724 4,803 5,182 +8	5,876 5,529 5,478 5,037 5,265 5,818 6,392 +10	2,295 2,395 2,565 2,453 2,393 2,556 2,877 +13	2,193 2,254 2,319 2,287 2,410 2,560 2,646 +3	2,283 2,308 2,058 1,675 1,568 1,530 1,798 +18	
1982 1st qtr	2,012	1,338	673	727	524	486	275	
2nd qtr	3,174	1,777	1,398	1,568	656	593	358	
3rd qtr	4,254	2,343	1,910	2,196	594	832	632	
4th qtr	2,196	1,453	743	774	620	498	303	
1983 1st qtr	2,013	1,356	657	776	537	485	225	
2nd qtr	3,200	1,831	1,369	1,568	676	621	335	
3rd qtr	4,715	2,730	1,987	2,546	633	900	635	
4th qtr	2,537	1,747	790	938	711	553	335	
1984 1st qtr	2,167	1,457	710	820	624	478	244	
2nd qtr	3,599	2,099	1,500	1,752	748	619	480	
3rd qtr	5,207	3,037	2,170	2,752	733	986	735	
4th qtr	2,740	1,937	802	1,067	772	562	339	
1985 1st qtr P	2,351	1,625	726	866	655	530	299	
2nd qtr P	3,957	2,458	1,499	1,985	791	737	444	
3rd qtr P	5,419	3,326	2,092	2,812	755	1,045	807	

Notes: See 8.2.

TOURISM Overseas travel and tourism: Visits abroad by mode of travel and purpose of visit THOUSANDS

	Total	Mode of trav	el	Purpose of vi	isit		
	VISIUS	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983 1984 96 chonce 1984/1983	13,443 15,466 17,507 19,046 20,611 20,994 22,087	8,416 9,760 10,748 11,374 12,031 12,361 13,934 +13	5,028 5,706 6,759 7,672 8,580 8,634 8,634 8,155	8,439 9,827 11,666 13,131 14,224 14,568 15,300 ±5	2,261 2,542 2,690 2,740 2,768 2,886 3,176 +10	1,970 2,166 2,317 2,378 2,529 2,559 2,559 2,559	774 931 834 797 1,090 982 1,013
1982 1st qtr	2,939	2,047	892	1,681	606	510	141
2nd qtr	5,455	3,299	2,226	3,738	797	606	314
3rd qtr	8,257	4,393	3,864	6,438	611	926	282
4th qtr	3,960	2,363	1,598	2,367	754	486	353
1983 1st qtr	2,978	2,073	905	1,684	640	489	164
2nd qtr	5,404	3,104	2,300	3,794	778	613	220
3rd qtr	8,576	4,679	3,897	6,711	655	946	264
4th qtr	4,037	2,504	1,532	2,379	813	511	334
1984 1st qtr	3,256	2,344	912	1,897	708	500	152
2nd qtr	5,979	3,633	2,346	4,209	890	636	245
3rd qtr	8,610	5,196	3,414	6,646	697	962	305
4th qtr	4,242	2,761	1,481	2,549	881	501	312
1985 1st qtr P	3,324	2,395	929	1,957	714	518	136
2nd qtr P	5,612	3,518	2,094	3,888	905	614	205
3rd qtr P	8,314	5,013	3,301	6,343	752	965	253

Notes: See 8-2.

9 TOURISM Visitor nights

	Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad		Overseas visitors to the UK	UK residents going abroad
	Nights	Nights		Nights	Nights
1978	149.1	176.4	1983 1st atr	22.0	40.0
979	154-6	205.0	2nd atr	31.5	63.2
1980	146-0	227.7	3rd otr	62.6	117.8
1981	135-4	251.1	Ath atr	20.2	45.2
1982	136-3	261.7	Han Qu	29.0	40.0
983	145-4	266-2	1084 1st atr	22.2	41.2
984	155-3	276.9	and atr	22.0	41.0
% change 1984/1983	+7	+4	2rd etc	30.4	11.1
o change 1004/1000		T 4	3rd qtr	67.6	117-1
982 1st atr	22.2	20.2	4m qu	29.9	47.5
2nd atr	20.0	61.6			and a standard in
and atr	50.9	1114.0	1985 1st qtr P	26.0	42.8
	00.1	114.0	2nd qtr P	38.2	63.2
4tri qtr	25.1	46.9	3rd gtr P	72.0	115.0

Notes: See 8-2.

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DEFINITIONS

The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in periodic articles 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

THOUSANDS

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

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 w most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two person pensioner households of limited means covered by eparate indices. For these pensioners, national retirement and imilar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.

HM FORCES

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

atistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the Jnited 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 gregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stopbages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for xample, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any underecording would particularly bear on those industries most affected y such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages nuch 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.	WC Em
Conventions	R
The following standard symbols are used:	e
not available	ML
nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)	n.e

- break in series

MILLION

re 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. Pugh 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 is degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

orders for manual workers.

OVERTIME

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE 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

UNEMPLOYED

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED worked but paid for under guarantee agreements.

RKING POPULATION ployed labour force plus the unemployed.

R	revised
e	estimated
MLH	Minimum List
n.e.s.	not elsewhere
SIC	UK Standard
	1980 edition

EC European Community



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

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

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

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

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.

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

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.

Actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not

Heading of the SIC 1968 specified

ndustrial Classification, 1968 or

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections	M (Q)	Feb 86: July 85:	1·1 255
Industry: GB All industries: by Division class or group : time series, by order group	Q M	Jan 86: Feb 86:	1·4 1·2
Manufacturing: by Division class or group Occupation Administrative, technical and	м	Feb 86:	1.3
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower Occupations in engineering	A Q D	Nov 85: Dec 85: Oct 82:	1.10 1.7 421
Sector: numbers and indices, Self employed: by region : by industry	Q	Feb 86: Mar 85: June 83:	1.5 116 257
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional) GB and regions by industry		Feb 83:	61
on SIC 1980 (final) UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)	м	Dec 83: Feb 86:	Supp 2
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries Apprentices and trainees by region:	A	Dec 83: June 85:	Supp 2 1.14
Manufacturing industries Registered disabled in the public sector Exemption orders from restrictions to	A A	June 85: Feb 85:	1·15 73
hours worked: women & young persons Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	Q A	July 83: Feb 86: Jan 86:	315 1·6 16
Unemployment and vacancies Unemployment			
Summary: UK	M	Feb 86:	2·1
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Feb 86:	2.5
Broad category: UK Broad category: GB	M	Feb 86: Feb 86:	2·1 2·2
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Dec 85:	2.6
Region: summary	Q M (0)	Dec 85:	2·6
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 85:	2.15
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Feb 86:	2.8
Hegion and area Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, travel-to-work areas : counties, local areas	M M M	Feb 86: Feb 86: Feb 86:	2·3 2·4 2·9
(formerly table 2·4) : Parliamentary constituences Age and duration: summary	M Q	Feb 86: Dec 85:	2·10 2·6
Flows: GB, time series UK, time series	D M	Mar 84: Feb 86:	2·19 2·19
GB, Age time series	М	Feb 86:	2.20
GB Regions GB Age	Q	Jan 86:	2.23/24/26
Students: by region	M	Feb 86:	2.13
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2.17
International comparisons	M	Feb 86:	2.18
Ethnic Origin Temporarily stopped: UK		June 84:	260
Latest figures: by region Vacancies (new definition)	М	Feb 86:	2.14
UK Unfilled, inflow outflow and placings seasonally adjusted Begion unfilled excluding Community	м	Feb 86:	3.1
Programme seasonally adjusted Region unfilled unadjusted Vacancies (previous definition)	M M	Feb 86: Feb 86:	3·2 3·3
Industry UK Occupation by broad sector	Q	Aug 85:	3.3
and unit groups: UK Occupation region summary	(Q) Q	Sep 85: Sep 85:	3·4 3·6
Redundancies	a file also	Constant.	College and
Regions	M	Feb 86:	2.30
Industries	M	Feb 86:	2.30
Detailed analysis Advance politications	A	May 85:	202
Payments: GB latest quarter	Q (M)	Jan 86: July 85:	410 287
Industry	A	May 85:	202
Earnings and hours Average earnings Whole economy (new series) index			
Main industrial sectors	М	Feb 86:	5-1
Underlying trend	М	Feb 86: Feb 84:	5·3 82

Earnings and hours (cont.)	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table
New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			or pai
Latest key results	A M (A)	Oct 85: Feb 86:	3
Average weekly and hourly earnings	(,	100.00.	il new
and hours worked (manual workers)			
industries			
Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Feb 86:	5
Detailed results	A	Feb 85:	
Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:	-
International comparisons	М	Feb 86:	
Aerospace	A	Aug 85: Feb 85:	3
Coal mining	A	Feb 84:	2
Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Feb 86:	5
Basic wage rates, (manual workers)	D	Apr 84	-
Normal weekly hours	Ā	Apr 85:	1
Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 85:	1
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	м	Feb 86	
Region: summary	Q	Nov 85:	1.
Hours of work: manufacturing	М	Feb 86:	1.
Output per head			
Output per head: quarterly and			
annual indices	M (Q)	Feb 86:	789985
Manufacturing index, time series	М	Feb 86:	-
Quarterly and annual indices	М	Feb 86:	-
Labour costs			
Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	1
Recent trends	A	July 85:	2
	IVI	FED 00.	- (1992)
Retail prices			
Latest figures: detailed indices	М	Feb 86:	F
percentage changes	М	Feb 86:	e
Recent movements and the index	м	Eab OC.	
Main components: time series	IVI	Feb 86:	t
and weights	M	Feb 86:	e
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Feb 86:	e
Revision of weights	A	Mar 85: Mar 85:	1
Pensioner household Indices	and there i	mar oo.	W GRE'
All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Feb 86:	e
Revision of weights	A (A)	Apr 85:	1
Food prices	M	Feb 86:	e
London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	2
memalional comparisons	M	Feb 86:	t
Household spending			
All expenditure: per household	Q	Feb 86:	7
Composition of expenditure	Q	Feb 86:	will be the
: quarterly summary	Q	Feb 86:	7
: in detail Household obstractoristics	Q (A)	Feb 86:	7
	Q (A)	Feb 86:	'
Industrial disputes: stoppages of w	ork	_	
time series	M	Feb 86:	4
Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 85:	2
Industry			
Broad sector: time series	м	Eab 86	
Annual	de alexador	100 00.	a deside
Detailed	A	Aug 85:	2
Main causes of stoppages	A	Aug 85:	3
Cumulative	М	Feb 86:	4
Latest year for main industries	A	Aug 85:	2
Davs lost per 1.000 employees in	A	Aug 85:	3
recent years by industry	A	Aug 85:	2
International comparisons	Α	Apr 85:	1
Tourism			
Employment in tourism: industries GB	М	Feb 86:	8
Overseas travel: earnings and expenditure	М	Feb 86:	8
residents	М	Eab 86	\$
Visits abroad by UK residents	M	Feb 86:	8
Overseas travel and tourism: visit to the UK	nige livedor	galanon	er all
visits abroad by country visited	Q	Feb 86:	8
: visits to the UK by mode of travel and	4	Feb 86:	
purpose of visit	Q	Feb 86:	8
: visits abroad by mode of travel and	0	Eab 80	\$
: visitor nights	Q	Feb 86:	8
ALC: NOT ALC: NOT ALC: NOT	101-100		

SPECIAL FEATURE



Earnings and hours of manual employees in October 1985

In October 1985, the average weekly earnings of full-time manual employees, both male and female, on adult rates in major production and transport industries n the UK were £160.39 for about 423/4 hours, an increase of ust over 73/4 per cent in the corresponding earnings in October 1984.

For manufacturing industries, the corresponding figures were £155.04 for just over 413/4 hours, an increase in average earnings of about 81/4 per cent on the October 1984 evel. The figures for males on adult rates were £170.58 for 43 hours and for females on adult rates were £103.21 for ust over 38 hours, increases in average earnings over the October 1984 levels of just over 81/4 per cent and around 71/4 per cent respectively.

Average weekly hours of manual employees rose beween October 1984 and October 1985, with a slight rise in nanufacturing industries and more substantial rises in ther industries, particularly construction. For the major production and transport industries covered in the survey, werage hourly earnings of all full-time adult manual emoyees rose by about 71/4 per cent between October 1984 nd October 1985. The corresponding increase for manuacturing industries was about 8 per cent, with increases of round 8 per cent for males and around 71/4 per cent for males

These figures, which are summarised in Table 1, are ome of the results from the voluntary annual survey of the arnings and hours of manual employees conducted by the

Department of Employment each October. The averages cover all full-time employees, other than those on shorttime for all or part of the survey period. The figures include the weekly equivalent of periodical bonuses. Also they reflect the effect of sickness and voluntary absence and will not correspond precisely to average earnings for a full week unaffected by absence, as measured in the New Earnings Survey each April (see Employment Gazette October 1985, page 385). Separate figures for males and females are not shown for all the industries covered by the survey as some returns to the survey this year provided figures for all adult employees only (see Technical Note).

Changes in average earnings between October 1984 and October 1985 broadly reflect the effect of pay settlements in the 1984-85 pay round, as relatively few pay settlements were made after July 1985 in time to be reflected at the beginning of October when the survey was carried out. However, changes in average earnings will reflect several factors other than pay settlements, including changes in bonus payments linked to productivity and changes in the relative numbers in different occupations and at various levels within the same occupation. The figures of average earnings for employees on other rates will reflect the numbers of young employees in the Young Workers Scheme and the Youth Training Scheme (see Technical Note).

Short-time working was at a very low level at the time of the October 1985 survey with only about 1/4 per cent of employees covered by returns reported to be on short-

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

time. However, the tables in this note exclude workers on short-time. The effect of short-time working on average weekly earnings is discussed in the Technical Note.

Table 1 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees, 1983 to 1985

United Kingdom October	1983	1984	1985
All industries covered in survey ¹ All employees on adult rates Weekly earnings (£) Hours worked Hourly earnings (p)	138·74 42·4 327·3	148·69 42·5 349·5	160·39 42·8 374·7
Manufacturing industries ² Weekly earnings (£) All employees on adult rates Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	132·98 146·19 90·32	143·09 157·50 96·30	155·04 170·58 103·21
Hours worked All employees on adult rates Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	41∙5 42∙5 38∙1	41·7 42·8 38·1	41·8 43·0 38·1
Hourly earnings (p) All employees on adult rates Males on adult rates Females on adult rates	320·5 343·6 237·2	343·0 367·7 252·9	370-6 397-1 271-0

See table 2.
 Divisions 2-4 of Standard Industrial Classification 1980.

Weekly earnings

Table 2 summarises average weekly earnings in October 1985 by broad industry groups (2 digit classes of SIC 1980) covered in the survey. The average earnings for each class have been calculated by weighting together the averages in each industry (at group 3 digit level of SIC 1980) by the latest available estimates of the total number of manual employees in these industries. Average weekly earnings in individual industries are given in Table 5. The latter are subject to a larger margin of possible error than the former, and figures are not given for a few industries where the

number of employees covered by returns is small. As well as showing figures for employees on adult rates, Table 2 shows figures for those not on adult rates, i.e. young people, including apprentices. In manufacturing industries in October 1985 male employees not on adult rates had average weekly earnings of £84.73, just under half the corresponding average for male employees on adult rates.

Weekly hours

Table 3 summarises average weekly hours in October 1985 by broad industry group, again combining the averages for individual industries using the same estimated numbers of employees as for earnings. The figures relate to the total number of hours worked to which the earnings relate. including all overtime, together with any hours not worked but for which employees were available and guaranteed payments were made by the employer. Main meal breaks and absences for which payments were not made are excluded from the figures. Also, holiday and sickness absence is excluded unless the corresponding holiday and sickness pay cannot be readily excluded from the reported wages paid. Figures for individual industries are given in Table 6.

Average hours worked in the industries covered by the survey increased by 0.3 between October 1984 and October 1985 to 42.8. For manufacturing industries, the increase was most marked for males with an increase from 42.8 in October 1984 to 43.0 in October 1985, while the average hours worked for females remained unchanged. For males in construction there was a substantial increase from 43.3 to 44.0 hours, probably reflecting the relatively good weather in October 1985.

Hourly earnings

Table 4 shows average hourly earnings at the survey date for each broad industry group, obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by the corresponding weekly hours. The figures will not correspond with the basic hourly rate as they also include the effects of overtime working, bonuses

£ per week

Table 2 Average weekly earnings: by grouped class, October 1985*

Grouped class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual e	mployees o	Manual employees on other rates				
		Full-time	ante arte arteil	Constantion	Part-time+	Full-time		
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Metal processing and manufacturing Mineral extraction and manufacturing Chemicals and man-made fibres Metal goods and instrument engineering Mechanical engineering	21, 22 23, 24 25, 26 31, 37 32	177.90 165.23 174.30 145.58 165.16	180-15 172-96 187-19 156-56 167-86	111.45 106.43 118.44 105.55 118.10	48.88 51.15 62.83 50.42 49.12	86.74 87.33 104.05 81.17 83.71	‡ 68·17 79·29 68·51 78·11	
Electrical and electronic engineering Motor vehicles and parts Other transport equipment Food, drink and tobacco Textiles	33, 34 35 36 41, 42 43	142.68 167.87 172.71 156.17 118.15	160·26 170·94 174·76 173·18 140·50	109·74 126·39 126·63 114·20 89·52	54·20 57·95 54·43 59·24 51·67	82·70 91·11 90·60 82·05 70·47	73·22 82·02 77·89 71·90 56·46	
Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture Paper products, printing and publishing Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	44, 45 46 47 48, 49	95·10 149·83 198·21 145·72	129·72 154·00 214·42 162·57	85·22 113·18 129·16 98·23	49·93 41·92 58·12 49·29	67·13 79·62 96·69 79·64	56·98 71·51 75·81 62·13	
All manufacturing industries		155.04	170.58	103-21	54.91	84.73	64.39	
Electricity, gas, other energy and water Construction Transport and communication (except sea transport)	15–17 50 71, 72 75–77, 79	192.65 160.11 181.06	193·34 160·37 	124·17 95·86	54·13 31·72 	93·87 80·54 	‡ 78·55 	
All above industries		160.39	och Vallasen	a haunne yr	atuniov offi	ao <u>il</u> silas	A shino ano.	

* * * See footnotes to table 6.

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and other additional or premium payments. Figures for ndividual industries are given in Table 6.

Regional analyses

As in previous surveys, regional analyses of earnings and hours for males and females on adult rates have been prepared where appropriate. The analyses are broadly in the same format as Tables 8 to 13 in the article on the October 1981 survey published in Employment Gazette, March 1982, pages 129-131. Figures are shown for the standard regions of the UK for each broad industry group, based on SIC 1980. Copies of these analyses are available at a cost of £5.00 (postage paid) from Statistics A1, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1PJ.

TECHNICAL NOTE

This survey is an important source of information on the average earnings and hours of manual employees, having been carried out periodically since 1886. It provides the nost detailed analysis of manual earnings by industry. It does not attempt to provide information for particular occupations or to show the main components of gross earnings such as overtime pay. These subjects are covered in the New Earnings Survey, the latest report on which relates to April 1985 and is published by HMSO. In this article, eparate figures are given for all adult employees for the first time. However, separate figures for males and females are not available for the Postal services and telecommunications class in respect of October 1985, and are not shown for any of the categories ('Transport and communication', and 'All industries' covered) in which this class appears. The results of the October survey of manual earnings and hours have formed the basis of a number of articles in Employment Gazette which examine particular features of manual pay, for example:

'Trends in earnings, 1948-77" (May 1978)

'Relative pay and employment of young people" (June

For Northern Ireland, however, all establishments with more than ten employees were covered.

Table 3 Average weekly hours: by grouped class, October 1985*

Grouped class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual	employees o	6 188-07 55 25	Manual employees other rates			
inder and the propriet don't being		Full-time	Ð	4	Part-time†	Full-time		
al bouuses part diagraphication weather		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Metal processing and manufacturing Mineral extraction and manufacturing Chemicals and man-made fibres Metal goods and instrument engineering Mechanical engineering	21, 22 23, 24 25, 26 31, 37 32	41.8 44.5 41.9 41.9 42.8	41.9 45.3 42.7 42.9 43.0	38.5 38.4 38.5 38.1 39.0	20.6 20.6 21.4 21.4 19.9	39·2 40·2 38·8 39·8 39·7	‡ 38·5 38·3 38·1 37·7	
Electrical and electronic engineering Motor vehicles and parts Other transport equipment Food, drink and tobacco Textiles	33, 34 35 36 41, 42 43	41.0 40.3 42.0 43.3 41.5	42·3 40·4 42·1 45·1 44·2	38-6 38-1 38-2 38-7 37-9	20·3 20·4 20·1 22·2 22·6	39·2 38·8 38·8 40·6 41·6	38-0 38-4 37-5 38-7 38-0	
Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture Paper products, printing and publishing Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	44, 45 46 47 48, 49	38·2 43·6 41·6 42·2	42·0 44·1 42·4 43·4	37·1 38·7 38·5 38·6	23·5 18·8 20·7 21·3	39·9 40·9 40·0 40·4	37·5 38·4 38·2	
All manufacturing industries		41.8	43.0	38.1	21.7	20.7	33.2	
Electricity, gas, other energy and water Construction Transport and communication (except sea transport)	15–17 50 71, 72	41·1 43·9 46·4	41·1 44·0	36·9 38·3	18·0 15·8	38·3 41·1	37-9 36-9	
All above industries	75-77, 79	12.9			÷		÷	
*** See footnetee to the	anno anno anno	42.0	•					

Industries covered

1980)

classes 15 to 17 only)

Some parts of the energy industries covered in surveys up to October 1983 are not included in the present results. Their inclusion in future surveys is under review. Information on the average earnings of manual em-

ployees of the National Coal Board, which is not on a comparable basis to that of the main survey, is published in Employment Topics in this issue of Employment Gazette (see page 87). The figures also relate to October 1985.

Information obtained by the agricultural departments on the average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of manual employees in agriculture is also given in Employment Topics (page 86).

Firms covered

Employment

50 to 99

25 to 49 11 to 24

The results presented in this note are based on returns made on a voluntary basis by about 12,000 establishments, employing about 2.6 million manual employees, about 85 per cent of those approached.

For establishments in Great Britain employing less than 100 manual workers, the following samples were taken:

The tables in this note cover the following industries:

All manufacturing industries (Divisions 2 to 4 of SIC

Construction (Division 5)

Part of energy and water supply industries (Division 1,

Transport and communication, except sea transport (Division 7, excluding class 74).

minth	Sampling fraction	
	1 in 2	shifts bas
	1 IN 4 1 in 8	

Table 4 Average hourly earnings: by grouped class, October 1985*

Grouped class	Classes SIC 1980	Manual	employees o	tion and addas	Manual employees of other rates			
		Full-time	e	the in this the	Part-time*	Full-time		
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Metal processing and manufacturing Mineral extraction and manufacturing Chemicals and man-made fibres Metal goods and instrument engineering Mechanical engineering	21, 22 23, 24 25, 26 31, 37 32	425·4 371·6 416·0 347·8 386·2	429.6 382.2 438.5 364.9 390.6	289·2 - 277·0 308·0 277·3 302·9	237.0 247.8 292.9 235.6 246.8	221.4 217.0 268.0 203.9 210.6	‡ 176·8 207·1 179·8 207·4	
Electrical and electronic engineering Motor vehicles and parts Other transport equipment Food, drink and tobacco Textiles	33, 34 35 36 41, 42 43	348·1 416·9 411·6 360·8 285·0	379·2 422·8 414·8 383·7 317·9	284·3 331·6 331·2 295·0 235·9	267.6 283.6 270.4 267.2 228.7	210·9 235·0 233·3 202·2 169·4	192·9 213·4 207·5 185·6 148·6	
Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and wooden furniture Paper products, printing and publishing Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	44, 45 46 47 48, 49	249·2 343·8 476·2 345·7	309·0 348·9 506·1 374·5	229·9 292·4 335·9 254·5	212·6 223·4 281·1 231·4	168·4 194·6 242·0 197·3	152·1 186·4 198·5 158·5	
All manufacturing industries		370.6	397·1	271.0	253.1	213.5	169-9	
Electricity, gas, other energy and water Construction Transport and communication (except sea transport)	15–17 50 71, 72 75–77, 79	468·9 364·4 390·0	470-0 364-8 	336·4 250·4 	301·2 200·6 	244·9 195·9 	212·8 	
All above industries		374.7	- 201 00 2022	n min the Busilian	Cash Sector The		in the second	

* * * See footnotes to table 6.

Employees covered

All manual employees, including foremen and supervisors (except works and other higher level foremen), transport, warehouse and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned) are covered. Administrative, technical and office employees generally, sales representatives and canteen workers employed in canteens conducted by the employees themselves or by independent contractors are excluded.

Employees, including apprentices, in the Young Workers Scheme and the Youth Training Scheme are included. However, those in the Youth Training Scheme without a contract of employment are not included.

Photo: Automotive Products Ltd



FEBRUARY 1986 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 68

Definition of earnings

As in all surveys since 1980, the current survey distinguishes workers on adult rates, irrespective of age, from those on other rates.

Pence per hour

Total gross earnings for the week which included October 9, 1985 are reported, inclusive of:

Supplements;		
Overtime payments;		
Shift premium payments;		
Bonuses;		
Incentive payments and,		
Other traditional types of paym	nent.	

Gross earnings are before deduction of PAYE tax payments, national insurance contributions and any other deductions. Also included are the proportionate weekly amounts of periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly. Where the amount of the current bonus was not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period was taken into account.

No deduction was made from the gross earnings of employees under the Young Workers Scheme and Youth Training Scheme in respect of amounts receivable from central government.

Short-time working

In the 1985 survey (as in other surveys since 1981) firms were asked to identify separately the numbers, earnings and hours of workers on short-time i.e. working less than their normal basic hours, during the survey period. About 0.3 per cent of the employees covered by the survey were reported to be on short-time (0.5 per cent in manufacturing). Average weekly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates, including those on short-time, in manufacturing industries were £154.70, about 0.2 per cent below the average excluding those on short-time.

Industry	Group‡	Earning	s (£ per wee	k)	a (pione and arts	2122)	yutaut
	310 1960	Manual	employees o	on adult rates	naithleganns csó	Manual e	employees on es
		Full-time	•		Part-time+	Full-time	CALIFORNIA COMPANY
maran Formaio Main Forma		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Electricity, gas, other energy and water Electricity production and distribution Gas supply Water supply	161 162 170	198·15 196·59 176·08	199·23 197·17 176·22	126·80 114·66 ‡	53·18 56·27 52·75	88·66 92·26 132·52	‡ ‡
Metal processing and manufacturing Iron and steel Steel tubes Drawing cold rolling and forming of steel Non-ferrous metals	221 222 223 224	186-83 161-19 167-62 175-13	187·10 163·11 172·70 179·07	‡ 106·08 103·32 117·05	40·97 44·18 48·90 52·69	88·48 ‡ 86·93	# # #
Mineral extraction and manufacturing Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel Structural clay products Cement lime and plaster Building products of concrete, cement or plaster Asbestos goods Working of stone and other non-metallic	231 241 242 243 244	169·85 173·09 211·42 170·13 168·13	170-08 174-05 211-83 170-20 175-92	‡ ‡ ‡ 102·45	‡ ‡ 50·71 ‡	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	‡ +
minerals n.e.s. Abrasive products Glass and glassware Refractory and ceramic goods	245 246 247 248	173·24 167·24 165·59 140·07	176·01 173·19 172·67 157·62	‡ 130·07 109·62 105·71	‡ 56·04 50·52	‡ \$9·98 77·73	 ‡ 69·36
Chemicals and man-made fibres Basic industrial chemicals Paints, varnishes and printing ink Chemical products for industry and agriculture Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations Chemical products for household and office Production of man-made fibres	251 255 256 257 258 259 260	192·21 163·77 159·81 153·41 154·83 211·57 179·88	195-33 168-56 169-67 179-43 186-50 233-48 183-02	117·10 115·04 126·78 119·08 107·65 141·32 116·83	64·36 53·33 93·04 61·42 60·94 84·29 52·38	107·27	‡ ‡ 73·75 ‡ ‡
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Agricultural machinery and tractors Machine tools and engineers' tools Textile machinery Machinery for food, chemicals and	320 321 322 323	184·13 154·20 162·46 145·57	185·21 154·93 166·76 149·81	97·91 ‡ 116·58 106·99	31·22 ‡ 52·32 ‡	85·53 75·09 80·67 75·01	* * * *
Mining machinery, construction and mechanical	324	166-23	167.13	÷	‡ ***	‡	the C‡ needold
Mechanical power transmission equipment	325 326	171·15 154·37	171.73 158.03	116·33 120·90	41·33 57·77	85·21 84·28	‡ ‡
glass, laundry etc. machinery Other machinery and mechanical equipment Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	327 328 329	183·18 161·75 173·12	184·15 164·55 182·60	‡ 117·67 130·48	‡ 53·17 52·14	‡ 84·73 83·49	* * *
Office machinery, electrical and electronic engineering Office machinery and electronic data							Code, andreas Wooden and I offica filling
Insulated wires and cables Basic electrical equipment Industrial electrical equipment, batteries etc Telecommunication equipment, electronic	330 341 342 343	159·34 158·06 140·33 147·61	176-88 171-65 152-82 169-68	124·49 108·14 103·14 104·38	69·07 55·23 48·00 50·83	‡ \$1.09 82.33	‡ 77·23 68·47
Other electronic equipment (active) Domestic-type electric appliances Electric lamps and lighting equipment	344 345 346 347	139.08 135.51 136.44 131.05	158-65 156-58 148-15 149-91	112·21 109·19 114·85 110·93	61·53 50·40 55·33 52·65	84·49 85·10 83·55 68·38	72·15 ‡ ‡ ‡
Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans Motor vehicle parts	351 352 353	177·49 162·39 162·18	178-09 163-40 167-73	151.07 144.43 118.89	88·00 ‡ 52·43	92·34 92·98 88·92	
Dther transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles Cycles and motor cycles Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	361 362 363	173·54 153·49 155·95	174·76 153·77 159·97	119·22 ‡ ‡	49·14 39·85 ‡	91∙50 96∙57 ‡	‡ ‡
Other vehicles	364 365	181·39 130·16	184·51 131·54	128-93 129-09	63·80 ‡	86·26	
letal goods and instruments Foundries Forging, pressing and stamping Bolts, nuts, springs, non-precision chains;	311 312	164·98 151·48	167·46 162·24	115-98 - 93-06	45·43 54·03	84·33 79·24	÷ ; ;
Metals treatment Metal doors, windows, etc Hand tools and finished metal goods Precision instruments and apparatus Medical and surgical equipment	313 314 316 371 372	144.00 148.98 141.73 141.08 132.13	153·28 151·06 153·17 154·81 149·40	99·12 ‡ 105·73 114·83 93·97	46·01 ‡ 53·01 44·82 53·53	81·07 [‡] 80·96 73·33 [‡]	‡ 1 67·54 <u>‡</u>

Table 5 (cont) Average weekly earnings: by industry, October 1985

Industry	Group‡	Earnings	(£ per week)	and the second second				
t cates Manual employees on other rates	SIC 1980	Manual er	mployees on	adult rates		Manual employees on other rates		
		Full-time	167		Part-time†	Full-time		
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	373	147.32	162.04	110.21	56.06	‡	‡	
Food, drink and tobacco								
Organic oils and tats (other than crude animal fats)	411	188-49	200.57	117.92	76.03	+	‡	
by-products	412	131.04	145.69	104.37	60.53	79.58	74.03	
Milk and milk products	413	158.45	165.70	117.32	44.72	Ŧ +	‡ +	
Processing of fruit and vegetables	414	123.02	157.15	87.87	59.99	+ +	+	
Grain milling	416	220.37	222.36	‡	‡	+	(1991) and here a	
Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	419	140.95	160.82	101.23	60.81	83.48	65·93	
Sugar and sugar by-products	420	213.72	220.00	143.02	00.10	+	+	
confectionery	421	166-28	191.65	119.05	59.08	‡	71.49	
Animal feeding stuffs	422	181.64	186-39	122.38	55.71	+	+	
Miscellaneous foods	423	169.79	193.66	125.42	57.80 43.52	+	÷	
Spirit distilling and compounding Brewing and malting	424	192.77	195.02	123.64	43.25	÷	÷	
Soft drinks	428	137.86	144.88	105.39	49.98	60.59	‡	
Tobacco industry	429	192.53	219.57	163.18	80-48	Ŧ	‡	
Textiles Woollen and worsted industry	431	123.97	138-96	95.97	51.40	69.03	±	
Cotton and silk industries	432	120.20	131.87	94.10	48.88	+	1	
Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp etc	434	107.62	124.82	91.98	54.53	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	‡	
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435	127.27	137.10	104.71	∓ 55-21	59.86	52.05	
Textile finishing	437	147.82	156.53	102.43	49.14	+	+	
Carpets and other textile floor coverings	438	141.27	150.65	108.23	55.12	91·00 +	‡	
Miscellaneous textiles	439	109.04	120.21	03.11	40.30	+	+	
Leather, footwear and clothing	441	130.33	137.92	94.47	48.09	÷	+	
Leather (tanning and dressing) and teilmongery	441	91.11	113.82	74.96	43.65	÷ ±	+ ±	
Footwear	451	119.75	142.04	101.31	53.18	6 ⁸ ·34	61.79	
Clothing, hats and gloves	453	87.63	119.93	82.74	49.24	66.66	56.65	
Household and other made-up textiles	455	103.57	128.51	90.42	53.62	Ŧ	Ŧ	
Timber and wooden furniture	11-1-1-125.0			222		00.00		
Sawmilling, planing etc of wood	461	139.77	140-12	6600 ÷	23.82	86.80 ÷	CO DO	
Semi-finished wood products etc Builders' carpentry and joinery	462	148.11	149.87	112.75	+ ±	75·11	±	
Wooden containers	464	120.19	124.08	86.87	ŧ	‡	÷	
Other wooden articles (except furniture)	465	125.75	136.67	92.33	42.54	brin ‡rress &	time time territori	
Cork, wickerware, brushes and brooms	466	121.45	147.77	94.19	49.41	ŧ	Ŧ	
office fittings	467	157.42	160.73	126.49	47.69	81.31	‡	
Paper and paper products, printing and publish	ina							
Pulp, paper and board	471	177.79	183.86	113.12	50.72	+	+	
Conversion of paper and board	472	164.76	179.92	120.32	56.09	94.08	69.09 77.64	
Printing and publishing	4/5	213.02	231.40	134.92	59.54	97.24	///04	
Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	491	150.56	171.60	105.02	10.07	+	+	
Rubber products Retreading and repairing of rubber tyres	401	135.47	137.65	105.02	49.97 ±	+ ±	+	
Processing of plastics	483	152.86	164.68	105.47	56.41	81.15	67.49	
Jewellery and coins	491	131.90	158.62	78.10	43.56	‡	‡	
Toys and sports goods Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	494 495	106.19	123.95	89·71 94·36	45·99 42·94	‡ ‡	∓ ‡	
Construction	500	160.11	160.37	95.85	31.72	80.54	±	
Transport and communication (avant as the	nort)							
Railways	7108	167.76	168-81	126.22	43.60	89.38	±	
Bus and coach services, urban railways	721§	173.47	175.25	140.62	43.71	89.76	÷	
Road haulage	723	174.28	175.28	120.31	44.24	80.30	‡	
Inland water transport	726	176.54	176.66	102.04	tana tinutana		+	
Supporting services to inland transport	761	131.83	132.07	193.24 ±	+ ±	+ ±	+	
Supporting services to sea transport	763	205.12	205.46	+	43.95	Ť ‡		
Supporting services to air transport	764	203.27	203.17	203.87		+	‡	
n.e.s.	770	171.57	182.06	113.16	49.99	±	‡	
Postal services and telecommunications	790	193.67				T	and the second	

An order form for New Earnings Survey 1985 appears on page 80

Group	‡ Hours	worked					Earnir	ngs (pen	ce per hou	ur)			
1980	Manu rates	al emplo	yees on a	dult	Manua ployee other	anual em- Manua loyees on rates ther rates		Manual employees on adult rates				Manual em- ployees on other rates	
	Full-ti	me	smij-h	Part- time†	Full-ti	me	Full-ti	me		Part- time†	Full-ti	me	
iei Fei	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	
161	41.0	41.0	37.0	17.3	38.0	‡	483.6	485.5	342.5	307.4	233.6	±	
162 170	41·3 41·1	41·3 41·1	36·3 ±	19·3 17·4	39·0 39·3	‡	475·9 428·3	476·9 428·6	315·6	291.8	236.5	÷	
			-8E. 6-(2 2				nisi T 34	0000	007 1		
221	40.2	40.2	+	18.6	38.4	+ 394	165.2	465.0	1	000 7	000 4	(alcting) Dograed	
222	43.7	43.9	3 ⁺ 39·8	19.8	\$	-0. ⁺	368.5	371.7	266·5	223.1	230.4	+ +	
223	42.0	42.4	37.9	21.5	+	a + 8	398.8	407.7	273.0	227.0	‡	±	
224	43.4	43.7	38-7	21.1	40.2	‡	404.0	410.0	302.8	249.2	216.0	1999 F. 1998	
231	49.4	49.5	±	e _±	±	-8833-	343.7	343.9	878 + 35	4000, WBW +		Motor ve ane ci	
241 242	45·1 48·8	45·1 48·8	÷	+++	+	+	384.0	385.6	++	++++++	+ +++ +	‡	
243	46.4	46.5	+ 58	20.7	т +		367.0	266.2	+	+	+	Dent TradeC	
244	42.4	43.1	3 ⁺ 6·9	\$	+ +	+	396.5	408.5	27 ⁺ 8·0	244·8 ‡	+ +	+	
045	10.0	44.0	1					S.F. (6					
245	43.0	44.0	40·2	+ +	+	+	395.9	400·5 385·4	323·2	‡ ‡	‡ ‡	+	
247	42.3	42.7	39.7	22.2	38.7	-00 [‡] 000	391.2	404.7	276.3	252.1	232.5	+	
248	41.2	42.8	38.1	20.6	40.2	38.4	339.8	368.0	277.8	245.7	193.1	180.7	
251	41.9	42.1	37.6	21.4	38.4	‡	458.8	464.2	311.6	300.6	279.7	‡	
255	43.0	43.4	38.7	21.1	‡	+	381.3	388.6	297.2	252.9	+	‡	
256	42.3	43.3	39.0	28.4	‡ .	+	377.7	391.8	325.3	327.2	\$	‡	
258	41.6	42.9	37.6	21.7	38·4 ‡	38·3 ‡	373.1 372.0	418·1 420·7	307·4 286·5	294·8 281·3	242·4 ‡	192·4 ‡	
259	42.7	43.7	39.8	24.2	t 8	••• <u>+</u> •••	495.1	534.7	355.5	348.3	±	±	
260	42.1	42.3	38.3	19.4	s.	80, 00	427.0	432.6	304.7	269.9	÷	±	
											net Tien Dingstein	Solution To Solution	
320	44.2	44.3	38.1	15.9	38.7	‡	416.2	417.9	256.9	195.8	220.9	+	
321	41.2	41.2	‡	‡ 5 a.a	41.2	e.‡	374.4	375.7	‡	‡	182.4	+	
322	42.9	43.3	38.6	21.6	39.8	‡	379.1	385.5	302.3	242.0	202.6	‡	
224	10 6	40.6	53.0	+ 0.9		·es+	341.9	349.3	269.1	Ŧ	193.9	+	
024	42.0	42.0	+	÷	Ŧ	Ŧ	390.6	391.9	+	‡	‡	+	
005	10 7			3.6									
325	43.7	43.8	39.3	18.9	40.1	‡	391.3	392.3	296.0	218.6	212.6	‡	
326	41.0	41.3	38.6	20.5	38.1	+	376.6	383.1	313.5	281.9	221.0	+	
327	41.0	41.0	00±	+ 9.1	s + s	01+ 0-3	116.5	119.7		a chidobh Machtenar		aero aol narra	
328	42.7	42.9	39.0	20.6	7	8.±	270.0	440.7	+	+	+	Ŧ	
320	12.1	12.7	40.1	10.4	00.4	+	379.2	383.0	301.6	257.6	212.2	+	
529	43.1	43.1	40.1	18.4	38.1	+	401.9	417.5	325.4	283.1	219.3	‡	
330	42.8	43.8	40.9	22.0	÷ .	ee t	372.1	404.0	304.1	314.4	+	100100 100100	
341 342	42·7 40·6	43·8 41·5	38·5 37·8	21·0 19·8	\$	\$ 38.3	370.2	391.5	281.2	262.5	206.0	+	
343	40.9	42.3	38.1	20.7	30.2	27.0	264.0	400.0	275.0	242.0	200.8	201.6	
	SIC 1980 1980 161 162 170 221 222 223 224 231 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 251 255 256 257 258 259 260 320 321 322 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 341 342 342 342 344 344 345 326 327 328 329	SIC Manuerates 1980 Manuerates Full-ti All 161 41.0 162 41.3 170 41.3 221 40.2 222 43.7 223 42.0 224 43.4 243 46.4 243 46.4 244 42.4 245 43.8 243 46.4 245 43.8 243 46.4 245 43.8 247 42.3 248 41.2 255 43.0 256 42.3 257 41.6 259 42.7 320 44.2 321 41.2 322 42.9 323 43.7 326 41.0 327 41.0 328 42.7 329 43.1 330 42.8 343 40.6	SIC 1980 Manual employ rates Full-time All Male All Male 161 41.0 41.0 162 41.3 41.3 170 41.1 41.1 221 40.2 40.2 222 43.7 43.9 223 42.0 42.4 224 43.4 43.7 231 49.4 49.5 241 45.1 45.1 243 46.4 46.5 244 42.4 43.1 245 43.8 44.9 245 43.8 44.9 246 44.3 44.9 247 42.3 42.7 248 41.2 42.8 251 41.9 42.1 255 43.0 43.4 259 42.7 43.3 259 42.7 43.3 320 44.2 44.3 321 41.2 41.2 322 42.9 43.3	SIC 1980Manual employees on at ratesFull-timeAllMaleFemale All MaleFemale 161 41.0 41.0 37.0 162 41.3 41.3 36.3 170 41.1 41.1 37.0 221 40.2 40.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 222 43.7 43.9 39.8 223 42.0 42.4 37.9 224 43.7 43.9 39.8 223 42.0 42.4 37.9 244 43.4 49.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 243 46.4 46.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 244 43.4 43.7 36.9 245 43.8 44.0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 248 41.2 42.8 38.1 251 41.9 42.1 37.6 255 43.0 43.4 38.7 256 42.3 43.3 39.0 257 41.1 42.9 38.7 258 41.6 44.3 37.6 259 42.7 43.3 38.1 320 44.2 44.3 38.1 321 41.2 41.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 322 42.7 42.8 39.3 324 42.6 42.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 323 42.7 43.8 39.3 324 42.7 43.8 39.3 324 42.7 43.8 39.5 324 42.7 $43.$	SIC Manual employees on adultFull-timePart- timeFull-timePart- time16141.041.037.017.316241.341.336.319.317041.141.1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 17.422140.240.2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 19.822243.743.939.819.822342.042.437.921.522443.443.738.721.123149.449.5 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 24346.446.5 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 24442.433.1 $\frac{1}{36.9}$ $\frac{20.7}{4}$ 24543.844.0 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 24642.433.1 $\frac{1}{36.9}$ $\frac{21.4}{4}$ 24742.342.739.722.224841.242.838.120.625141.942.137.621.425543.043.438.721.125642.343.339.028.425741.644.337.621.725942.743.739.824.226042.142.338.319.432044.244.338.621.632342.642.6 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 32442.642.6 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{42.7}$ 32842.742.939.0 </td <td>SICManual employees on aduitManual employees on aduitFull-tii16141-041-037-017-338-016241-141-1$\ddagger$$\ddagger$$\blacksquare$$\blacksquare$22140-240-2$\ddagger$$\ddagger$$\ddagger$$\ddagger$22240-240-2$\ddagger$$\ddagger$$\ddagger$$\ddagger$22342-042-437-921-5$\ddagger$22443-443-736-9$\ddagger$$\ddagger$24145-1$\ddagger$$\ddagger$$\ddagger$24248-848-8$\ddagger$$\ddagger$24346-446-5$\ddagger$$\ddagger$24442-443-136-920-724742-342-739-722-238-738-120-640-225141-242-838-126641-242-838-125543-043-438-721-1\ddagger25641-644-337-621-42841-2<!--</td--><td>SiC Manual employees on aduit Manual employees on other rates Full-time Part- time Full-time All Male Female Female Male Female 152 41.3 41.3 36.3 17.3 38.0 \ddagger 221 40.2 40.2 \ddagger 18.6 38.4 \ddagger 222 43.7 43.9 39.8 18.6 38.4 \ddagger 223 42.0 42.4 37.9 21.5 \ddagger \ddagger $=$ 223 42.0 42.4 37.9 21.5 \ddagger $=$ $=$ 241 45.1 \ddagger \ddagger $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ 243 46.4 46.5 \ddagger 20.7 \ddagger $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ 244 42.4 43.1 36.9 20.6 40.2 \ddagger $=$ $=$ $=$ 243 46.4 46.5 \ddagger 20.7 38.4 38.3 20.6 40.2 38.4 38.3</td><td>SIC Manual employees on aduit Manual employees on colspan="4">Manual employees on colspan="4">Manual employees on colspan="4">Manual employees on colspan="4" Full-time Full-time Full-time Full-time All Male Female Female Male Female All Manual employees on aduit 161 41.0 41.0 37.0 17.3 38.0 \ddagger 48.6 48.6 $=$ 428.3 221 40.2 \ddagger \ddagger $=$ 443.3 44.0 $=$ \ddagger $=$ 43.6 223 424.4 45.1 \ddagger</td><td>Sic Manual employees on adult Manual employees on other rates Manual employes other rates Ma</td><td>Sic Manual employees on adult Manual employees on adult Manual employees on atternation of the rates Manual employees on atternation of the rates Full-time Part. 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Industry	Group	Hours	worked					Earnin	gs (pen	ce per hou	ır)		
	SIC 1980	Manu rates	al employ	yees on a	dult	Manua ployee other i	al em- es on rates	Manua rates	al employ	yees on a	dult	Manua ployee other r	l em- s on ates
		Full-ti	me	omd-19	Part- time†	Full-ti	me	Full-tir	ne	enfec	Part- time†	Full-tin	ne
		All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Food, drivit and Initiation Constant with and relation in	10				203-052			14. NT-92		CO 10	sane ten b	A gint, D	(Bointae) s-brue
Telecommunication													
equipment, electronic capital goods/components	344	40.2	41.7	38.2	21.8	38.9	38.0	345.8	380.3	294.1	282.5	217.1	189.7
Other electronic equipment	345	41.3	42.9	39.2	19.8	39.5	÷	328.4	365-2	278.2	254.2	215.5	+
Domestic-type electric	246	40.7	41.6	20.2	18.4	28.2	+	335.2	356.5	203.3	300.0	218.5	
Electric lamps and lighting	340	40.7	41.0	39.2	10.4	30.2	+	010.4	350.5	293.3	300.0	210.0	Ŧ
equipment	347	38.5	40.5	36.4	18.5	38.7	+	340.4	370.5	304.7	285.0	176.8	ŧ
Vanufacture of motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines	351	41.2	41.3	39.0	22.8	39.5	‡	430.4	431.3	387.0	385·2	234.0	‡
Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	352	37.9	38.2	33.1	ŧ	37.7	±	428.5	428.1	436-2	±	246.8	±
Motor vehicle parts	353	40.4	40.6	38.9	20.2	39.0	. <u> </u>	401.0	412.7	305.2	260.1	228.1	÷
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Bailway and tramway	361	43.1	43·2	37.4	18.0	38.7	‡	403.0	404.7	318-6	273-6	236.7	‡
vehicles Cycles and motor cycles Aerospace equipment	362 363	40·1 42·1	40·2 41·8	‡ ‡	21·9 ‡	38·7 ‡	‡ ‡	382·4 370·3	382·9 382·6	÷ ÷	181·5 ‡	249·7 ‡	‡ ‡
manufacturing and repairing	364	41.8	42.0	39.1	22.3	39.2	+	433.9	439.7	329.6	286.5	220.2	‡
Other vehicles	365	38.2	40.3	36.6	‡	‡	ŧ	341.0	326.6	353.2	+	101	÷
Metal goods and instruments	211	11.8	45.0	30.4	20.3	10.8	+	368.5	371.9	204.2	224.2	206.7	+
Forging, pressing and	511	44.0	40.0	07.0	20.5	40.0	+	500.5	071.0	234.2	224.2	200.7	+
stamping Bolts, nuts, springs, non- precision chains; metals	312	42.3	43.1	37.9	23.1	40.3	Ŧ	358.2	3/6.4	245.6	234.3	196.5	Ŧ
Metal doors, windows, etc	313	41.6	42·5 43·7	37.6 ‡	20·3 ‡	41.0 ‡	‡	345·9 343·1	361.0	263·3 ‡	226·7 ‡	197.6	‡ ‡
goods	316	41.3	42.4	37.9	21.9	39.7	37.8	343.0	361.3	278.7	242.3	203.8	178.7
Precision instruments and apparatus	371	41.2	42.3	39.3	19.9	38.9	+	342.2	366-3	292.5	225.4	188.5	‡
Medical and surgical equipment	372	39.5	40.1	38.1	22.7	±	÷	334.5	372.4	246.5	235.7	+	+
Optical instruments and	272	41.7	12.9	20.1	24.0	+	+	252.0	270.0	200.0	000 6	т _	7 ±
	575	41.7	42.0	33-1	24.0	÷	+	333.2	370.9	202.2	233.0	+	+
Organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fats)	411	46.0	47.0	39.7	25.5	‡	‡	410.0	426.3	297.3	297.9	‡	‡
production of meat and by-	44.0		10.0										
Milk and milk products	412 413	41·8 45·5	43·3 46·5	39·1 39·6	18.2	40·0 ‡	38·3 ‡	313·2 348·5	336·3 356·4	266-6 296-0	275·5 246·2	198·9 ‡	193·1 ‡
Processing of fruit and vegetables	414	40.7	43.2	37.1	20.3	±	±	357.8	399.9	286.9	248.3	±	÷
Fish processing Grain milling	415	41.5	45·8 51.9	37·1	23·5	÷ +	÷	296.3	343.0	237.0	255.5	+ +	ŧ
Bread, biscuits and flour	410	44.0	47.0	+	+	+	-	420.0	420.0	+	+	+	100 7
Sugar and sugar by-products Ice cream, cocoa, chocolate	419 420	44·8 50·4	47.3 51.6	39-9 44-1	23·0 21·5	41·3 ‡	39.1	314·4 423·9	339.9 439.1	253.8 330.3	264.0 308.5	202·2 ‡	168.7
Animal feeding stuffs Miscellaneous foods Spirit distilling and	421 422 423	43.5 46.5 42.6	45·3 47·1 44·6	40-2 38-1 38-9	21.9 21.2 22.2	+++++	40·0 ‡ ‡	382·2 390·9 398·4	423·3 395·5 433·8	296·0 320·8 322·6	269·7 263·4 260·7	+++++	178.9 ‡ ‡
compounding	424	42.5	43.8	39.8	17.8	‡	+	354.7	372.1	312.2	244.9	‡	‡
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	427 428	43.6 42.3	43·8 43·2	39-8 38-1	16·6 20·2	38·4	+++	441·8 326·0	445·7 335·5	310-8 276-3	260·4 247·4	± 158∙0	++- ++
Tobacco industry	429	36.3	38.5	33.8	18.7	‡	÷	530.9	570.2	482.5	429.3	+	+
fextiles Woollon and worsted indust	101	14.0	47.0	00 7	00.0	10 -		000 -					N. ADAMO
Cotton and silk industries	431 432	44.2	47.2 42.7	38.7	22.3	42.7	+++	280·5 289·2	294.7 308.5	248·1 241·8	230·8 225·9	161·7 ‡	
Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp etc	434	42.2	44.9	39.8	22.2	‡	±	255.0	278.1	231.3	245.1	t	ŧ
Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	435	42.3	43.6	39.4	÷	+	+	300.6	314.4	265.7	+	Ŧ	+
			100	JUT				000.0	14.4	(11.11)			-

Industry Group‡ Hours worked SIC 1980 Manual employees on adult Manual em-Manual employees on adult Manual em rates ployees on other rates Full-time Part-Full-time timet All Male Female Female Male Female Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing Carpets and other textile floor 436 41·2 46·5 37·3 39·3 38.5 23·7 21·2 40.6 37.5 437 45.4 \$ # 438 42.2 43.1 coverings 39·2 37·5 23·2 20·7 39.6 1 Miscellaneous textiles 439 40.7 43.0 Leather, footwear and clothing Leather (tanning and 441 442 451 453 dressing) and fellmongery 43.7 44.8 38·7 37·3 38·7 36·8 20·4 24·1 22·5 23·7 Leather goods 39.0 41.5 Footwear 39.9 41.4 40.6 38·1 37·4 Clothing, hats and gloves 37.4 41.7 39.5 Household and other made-455 up textiles 39.2 41.5 38.0 23.0 + Timber and wooden furniture Sawmilling, planing etc of 461 wood 42.6 42.6 13.6 42.1 \$ Semi-finished wood products 462 etc 43.2 43.3 ± + Builders' carpentry and joinery 463 42.7 42.9 39.0 39.8 Wooden containers 464 40.7 41.1 37.4 Other wooden articles (except furniture) 465 41.0 42.2 37.5 18.5 + Cork, wickerware, brushes and brooms 466 39.7 42.1 37.2 21.7 1 + Wooden and upholstered furniture, shop and office fittings 467 44.7 45.3 39.6 19.6 41.3 aper and paper products, printing and publishing ulp, paper and board 471 46.2 46.8 39.6 17.3 ± 1 3 Conversion of paper and board 472 41.1 42.2 37.8 21.4 39.3 37.3 40 51 Printing and publishing 475 41.1 41.7 38.7 20.6 40.0 38.5 bber, plastics and other manufacturing Rubber products 481 42.6 43.3 39.5 20.7 37 # Retreading and repairing of rubber tyres 482 42.3 42.5 32 35 Processing of plastics 483 43.0 44.2 38.4 22.5 40.2 40.8 ewellery and coins 491 494 41.2 42.6 38.4 20.4 32 oys and sports goods 40.0 41.4 38.6 20.4 26 liscellaneous manufacturing industries 495 39.7 41.6 37.9 21.5 + \$ 30 onstruction 500 43.9 44.0 38.3 15.8 41.1 36 1 ansport and communication (except sea transport) ailways 710§ 45.9 46.0 44.4 25.4 37.8 36 Bus and coach services, urban railways 721§ 723 726 44·4 50·9 47·4 44.6 41. 19.8 38.2 39 34 37 48 load haulage 51·1 47·4 42.1 20.4 45.4 land water transport rtransport 750 43.8 43.8 45.0 supporting services to inland transport 761 44.8 44.8 29 upporting services to sea transport

pporting services to air

iscellaneous transport

stal services and telecommunications

services and storage n.e.s

transport

763

764

770

790

45.2

39.3

43.9

46.7

res from previous years surveys are given in table 5-4 of *Employment Gazette.* Kers ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours per week are classified as part-time. Ineral, ligures are not published where an average is based on returns from less than five establishments or less than 200 employees. Res for Groups 710 and 721 for October 1985 are on a different basis from October 1984.

45.2

39.2

44.8

39.6

38.4

18.3

20.9

+

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51

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415

Table 6 (cont) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings: by industry, October 1985

Earnings (pence per hour)

rates		oyces on	adun	ploye	ployees on other rates				
Full-	time	828 1389	Part- time†	Full-t	ime				
All	Male	Femal	e Femal	e Male	Female				
62·8	335∙6 336∙5	227·9 260·5	233·2 231·3	147·4	138·7 +				
34∙6 68∙1	349·7 297·9	276·2 221·8	237·2 196·3	229·6 ‡	+ + +				
98-0 33-5 00-2 34-1	307·9 274·2 343·2 287·6	243·8 201·2 262·1 225·0	236·1 181·3 236·2 207·5	‡ 168·5 169·0	‡ 162·2 151·7				
64.2	309.4	238.1	233.4	‡	‡				
28.3	328-9	‡	175-2	206.1	_				
44.0	345.6	‡	‡	‡					
46·7 95·3	349·4 302·0	289.0 232.6	‡ ‡	188·9 ‡	‡ ‡				
06.4	323.9	246.1	230.4	‡	‡				
06.2	351.2	253.5	227.9	‡	‡				
52.0	355-1	319-1	243.7	196-8	‡				
84.7	392.6	285.5	292.9	‡	‡				
1·2 9·9	426·5 555·4	318·5 348·4	262·5 288·4	239·4 243·3	185·5 201·9				
4.2	396.0	265.9	241.9	1-1	‡				
0·1 5·4 0·3 5·6	323.7 372.9 372.6 299.2	‡ 274·8 203·6 232·2	‡ 250·5 213·9 225·1	201·7 ‡ ‡	165·3 ‡ ‡				
5.8	359.7	248.9	199.4	‡	±				
4.4	364.8	250.4	200.6	195.9	‡				
5.2	367.2	284.6	171.7	236.7	‡				
0.9 2.3 2.4 3.5	393·3 343·1 372·5 486·0	342·0 286·1 ‡ 429·8	221·3 217·1 ‡	234·7 176·9 ‡	‡ ‡ +				
4.5	294.9	+	+	+ ±	+ +				
1.0	454.5	‡	239.9	+					
7.3	517.7	515.0	100 00	+	‡				
1.2	406.1	294.5	239.0	‡	‡				
5.1			19999901 19999901		•••				
					and the second se				

SPECIAL FEATURE

Regional labour force outlook to 1991

This article presents estimates and projections of the size of the labour force in Scotland, Wales and the regions of England consistent with those published for Great Britain in July 1985.

The labour force in the North and North West regions is projected to fall marginally between 1984 and 1991, although the national labour force is projected to grow by some 3 per cent over the same period. Growth in East Anglia and the South West is projected to be nearly three times the national average.

Estimates of the civilian labour force in Great Britain in mid-1984, together with 1984-based projections to the year 1991, were published in the July 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette*¹. These figures showed a very steep rise in the labour force between 1983 and 1984-following a decline between 1981 and 1983-due to a combination of population growth and substantial increases in female activity rates. Further growth is projected to 1989, although at a slower rate, as the population of working age continues to expand, and female activity rates to rise. After 1989, the population of working age is projected to remain roughly stable, as is the labour force. These national projections, which are based on a working assumption of a broadly stable level of unemployment after 1984, are discussed in more detail in the July 1985 article. The remainder of this article presents regional estimates and projections consistent with these national figures.

Regional trends

Overall since 1971, the female labour force in Great Britain has increased, while the male labour force has decreased, although there have been considerable variations from year to year. The pattern of change varies considerably from region to region. Between 1971 and 1984 for example, a period during which the labour force in Great Britain grew by 6 per cent, the regional change ranged from a drop of 1 per cent in the North West to a rise of 24 per cent

(1) "Labour force outlook for Great Britain", Employment Gazette, July 1985, pp 255-264.

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in East Anglia (see Table 1). When males and females are viewed separately, the variation is even greater. Between 1971 and 1984 the male labour force fell by 6 per cent in the North West, and rose by 14 per cent in East Anglia; and while the female labour force rose in all regions, the size of the increase ranged from 7 per cent in the North West to 43 per cent in East Anglia.

Regional outlook

The projections of the regional labour force assume that the factors influencing the labour force at national levelsuch as the increased participation of women-also influence the regional labour force. However, differences between regions in other factors, such as traditional patterns in activity rates and projected changes in the population lead to substantial differences in the projected increases in the labour force, which are shown in Chart 1 and Table 1

Over the seven years from 1984 to 1991, during which the national labour force is projected to rise by around 3 per cent, regional projections range from a slight fall in the North to rises of around 9 per cent in East Anglia and the South West. The male labour force is projected to fall only in the North and the North West, and to rise in all other regions, while the female labour force is projected to rise in all regions.

Movements in the size of the labour force can be roughly apportioned between the effect of changes in the population and in activity rates (the proportion of the population

	to have a	"Hiles H	March 31	SP- 14 19 1	Nepers A 1				T	housand	Per cent	change
and the second second	1971	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984	1987	1989	1991	1971-84	1984-91
MALE North	894	898	909	896	892	856	847	847	839	827	-5	-2
Humberside East Midlands East Anglia South East	1,401 1,070 479 4,982	1,388 1,086 499 4,870	1,399 1,098 514 4,908	1,403 1,121 526 4,909	1,396 1,124 532 4,959	1,365 1,101 531 4,907	1,363 1,115 544 4,995	1,389 1,135 566 5,073	1,389 1,158 577 5,123	1,382 1,164 587 5,154	-3 4 14 0	1 4 8 3
South West West Midlands North West Wales Scotland	1,118 1,546 1,881 766 1,426	1,156 1,540 1,844 782 1,416	1,148 1,533 1,845 774 1,446	1,170 1,531 1,820 780 1,453	1,191 1,512 1,826 766 1,439	1,182 1,484 1,765 728 1,426	1,190 1,470 1,772 743 1,432	1,231 1,489 1,777 752 1,447	1,254 1,484 1,766 728 1,446	1,270 1,474 1,748 744 1,436	6 -5 -6 -3 0	7 0 -1 0 0
Great Britain	15,563	15,479	15,574	15,609	15,638	15,344	15,472	15,708	15,765	15,786	-1	2
FEMALE North Yorkshire and	500	535	577	573	583	568	591	606	609	608	18	3
Humberside East Midlands East Anglia South East	813 615 258 3,156	875 661 310 3,209	932 666 324 3,310	918 710 333 3,323	946 740 351 3,414	943 748 369 3,417	960 783 368 3,618	997 819 391 3,692	1,007 836 400 3,733	1,010 847 409 3,758	18 27 43 15	5 8 11 4
South West West Midlands North West Wales Scotland	634 906 1,176 396 877	693 938 1,237 439 930	754 1,010 1,276 477 1,001	784 998 1,269 473 1,031	800 1,001 1,281 483 991	829 972 1,238 476 993	865 998 1,254 509 993	917 1,022 1,281 524 1,020	945 1,024 1,281 533 1,023	970 1,021 1,276 540 1,018	37 10 7 29 13	12 2 6 2
Great Britain	9,332	9,826	10,327	10,413	10,590	10,555	10,940	11.270	11.392	11.455	17	5
MALE AND FEMALE	1,394	1,433	1,486	1,469	1,475	1,424	1,439	1,453	1,448	1,434	3	0
Humberside East Midlands East Anglia South East	2,214 1,685 737 8,138	2,263 1,746 808 8,079	2,331 1,764 838 8,218	2,321 1,831 859 8,232	2,343 1,864 883 8,373	2,308 1,849 901 8,323	2,323 1,898 912 8,613	2,386 1,955 957 8,765	2,396 1,994 977 8,857	2,391 2,011 996 8,912	5 13 24 6	3 6 9 3
South West Vest Midlands Vorth West Vales Scotland	1,752 2,452 3,058 1,162 2,303	1,849 2,478 3,081 1,220 2,346	1,902 2,543 3,121 1,252 2,447	1,954 2,530 3,089 1,253 2,484	1,991 2,513 3,107 1,249 2,430	2,011 2,456 3,003 1,203 2,418	2,056 2,469 3,025 1,252 2,426	2,148 2,511 3,059 1,276 2,468	2,199 2,508 3,048 1,261 2,469	2,240 2,494 3,024 1,285 2,454	17 1 -1 8 5	9 1 0 3
Great Britain	24,895	25,305	25.901	26.021	26,228	25 899	26 411	26 978	27 157	27 241	6	

The civilian labour force aged 16 and over at June each year

in any age/sex group who are in the labour force). Both have an important effect on overall movements, as can be seen from Table 2. This shows, for example, that between 1971 and 1984, the effect of activity rates on the Great Britain labour force was greater than the population effect or both men and women. Variations between the projecons for different regions are due in part to differences in opulation trends, and in part to differences in activity rate ends. These two components are considered in turn be-

Population effects

Between 1971 and 1984 increasing population tended to crease both the male and the female labour force in all gions, as is shown by Table 2. The size of the effect varied reatly from region to region; from less than 2 per cent in e North West to almost 19 per cent in East Anglia. The atterns for men and women are very similar, although the inge of variation is slightly greater for women.

Between 1984 and 1991, a fairly similar pattern is procted; although the rate of increase overall is rather lower. one region, the North, the population effect is projected be negative over this period.

After 1989, the size of the national population of workng age is projected to remain roughly stable. Regionally

however, there are proportionately greater changes as shown by Table 2: increases in five regions balance decreases in the other five to produce the roughly unchanged national figures.

Activity rate effects

published in July 1985.

Between 1971 and 1984, changes in activity rates tended to decrease the male and increase the female labour force in all regions. As with the population effects, the range of variation for women-from 5 per cent in West Midlands to 23 per cent in the South West-was greater than that for men-from a decrease of 4 per cent in East Anglia to one of a little over 10 per cent in West Midlands. It is interesting to note that the largest activity rate effect for men and women taken together occurred in the same region, East Anglia, as the highest population effect.

Beyond 1984, activity rate changes are projected to have little effect on the size of the male labour force in Great Britain; although regionally the effect is projected to range

Over the period 1971 to 1984, male activity rates in Great Britain declined, while female activity rates increased overall, despite a decrease between 1981 and 1983. The sharpest drop for males was between 1981 and 1983, and the sharpest rise for females between 1983 and 1984. These national trends were more fully discussed in the article

from a decrease of 1 per cent in Wales to an increase of round 11/2 per cent in East Anglia. For females, activity rates are projected to have a continuing upward effect in all egions, although to a considerably smaller extent than etween 1971 and 1984. The largest effect is projected to be in the South West, and the smallest in the West Midlands, as previously.

Regional activity rates

Historically, there have been large differences between ctivity rates in different regions, as can be seen from Table In 1971, the overall rate for men aged 16 and over ranged rom 84 per cent in the West Midlands down to 75 per cent the South West. By 1984, these differences had become ess marked, ranging from 76 per cent in the South East to Oper cent in Wales, mainly because the historically high rates in the West Midlands had fallen more rapidly than in nost other regions.

These differences in overall activity rates reflect differnces in traditional patterns of economic activity, but are lso partly a consequence of regional differences in the age stribution of the population. For example, the proportion of men and women over retirement age is particularly high in the South West, tending to reduce the overall activity rates in that region, and particularly low in the West Midlands. In 1971, the difference in the overall male activity rates for these two regions was around nine percentage points; had they had the same age distribution it would have been only five points. Charts 2 and 3 show trends in regional activity rates standardised for such differences in the age distribution, relative to those for Great Britain as a whole.

The most noticeable features of *Chart 2* are the rapid rise between 1971 and 1984, relative to the national average, of male activity rates in East Anglia, and the equally rapid relative decline of those in Wales.

Differences between regions in the levels of activity rates for women aged 16 and over have also been marked; ranging in 1971 from 37 per cent in Wales to 47 per cent in the West Midlands. This range narrowed significantly between 1971 and 1984, mainly as a result of the relatively rapid increase of activity rates in Wales, as can be seen from Chart 3.

Table 2 Components of change in the regional civilian labour force, as percentage of the regional civilian labour force

	43.9	5.7 47	5 47-656	1. 197.19 11	the sta	A logis			Per cent
JULT MO FEMALE	1971–84 (as 1971 labour	percentage force)	eof	1984–89 (as of 1984 labo	percentage our force)	e of	1989–91 (as 1989 Iabour	percentage force)	eof
	Population effect*	Activity rate effect†	Total change	Population effect*	Activity rate effect†	Total change	Population effect*	Activity rate effect†	Total change
MALE North Vorkshire and	4.8	-10.1	-5.2	-0.9	0.0	-0.9	-1.3	-0.2	-1.5
Humberside	5.6	-8.3	-2.7	1.8	0.1	1.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5
East Midlands	11.5	-7.3	4.2	3.5	0.4	3.9	0.5	0.0	0.5
East Anglia	17.2	-3.6	13.7	4.7	1.4	6.1	1.3	0.4	1.7
South East	4.7	-4.5	0.3	2.1	0.5	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
South West	13.1	-6.6	6.5	4.4	1.0	5.3	1.2	0.1	1.3
West Midlands	5.5	-10.3	-4.9	1.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7
North West	3.2	-9.1	-5.8	0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-0.3	-1.0
Wales	7.1	-10.1	-3.0	-1.1	-1.0	-2.1	2.6	-0.3	2.3
Scotland	7.5	-7.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.7
Great Britain	6.5	-7.1	-0.6	1.7	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
FEMALE									
North Yorkshire and	2.9	15.3	18.3	-0.8	3.7	3.0	-1.2	1.0	-0.5
Humberside	4.4	13.8	18.2	1.1	3.7	4.9	-0.5	0.8	0.3
East Midlands	11.6	15.7	27.3	3.1	3.7	6.8	0.2	1.1	1.3
East Anglia	20.3	22.3	42.6	3.7	5.0	8.7	0.8	1.3	2.1
South East	3.0	11.6	14.6	1.4	1.8	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.6
South West	13.3	23.2	36.5	3.1	6.2	9.2	0.7	1.9	2.6
West Midlands	4.9	5.3	10.2	1.3	1.3	2.6	-0.4	0.1	-0.3
North West	0.2	6.4	6.6	0.2	2.0	2.2	-0.7	0.2	-0.4
Wales	6.4	22.2	28.6	0.9	3.8	4.7	-0.2	1.5	1.3
Scotland	4.2	9.1	13.2	-0.3	3.3	3.0	-0.9	0.5	-0.5
Great Britain	5.1	12.1	17.2	4.2	0.0	4.1	-0·2	0.8	0.6
MALEANDFEMALE									
North	3.9	-0.7	3.2	-0.8	1.4	0.7	-1.1	0.2	-1.0
Yorkshire and	SINE .								
Fact Minu	5.0	0.0	4.9	1.5	1.6	3.1	-0.4	0.2	-0.2
Last Midlands	11.5	1.2	12.6	3.3	1.8	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.8
Last Anglia	18.7	5.1	23.8	4.3	2.9	7.1	1.1	0.8	1.9
South East	3.9	2.0	5.8	1.8	1.1	2.8	0.2	0.5	0.6
South West	13.1	4.2	17.4	3.7	3.2	7.0	0.9	0.9	1.9
west Midlands	5.2	-4.5	0.7	1.3	0.3	1.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5
Worth West	1.7	-2.8	-1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	-0.7	-0.1	-0.8
wales	6.6	1.2	7.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.9
Scotland	5.9	-0.5	5.3	0.2	1.6	1.8	-0.8	0.2	-0.6
Great Britain	5.8	0.3	6.1	1.5	1.3	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.3

change in the labour force which would have occurred had the activity rate in each age group remained over the period at its value in the initial year residual change—total change less the population effect.

Regional activity rates have been projected (see Table 3) under the assumption that these differences in regional

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Table 3 Estimates and projections of regional civilian activity rates: selected years 1971 to 1991*

Constants	1077 m 3	monsher	ecnons i	aal proj	onjar						Change	"request"
	1971	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984	1987	1989	1991	1971-84	4 1984–91
MALE North	80.7	79.6	79.5	77.7	76.9	73.3	72.4	72.3	71.9	71.6	-8.3	-0.8
Humberside East Midlands East Anglia	80.6 81.4 76.5 80.8	78.6 79.5 75.2 78.7	78·5 79·0 75·8 78·7	77.7 79.0 75.1 77.8	76·4 77·7 74·2 77·4	73·9 75·0 72·3 75·7	73.6 75.2 73.0 76.3	73.9 75.3 73.8 76.4	73.6 75.4 74.0 76.6	73·5 75·4 74·4	-7.0 -6.1 -3.4	-0.1 0.2 1.4
South West West Midlands North West Wales Scotland	75-2 84-0 81-8 78-4 80-5	74.5 82.4 79.6 77.8 78.7	72.5 81.3 79.1 76.1 79.2	72·7 79·9 77·3 75·7 78·6	72·3 78·0 77·1 73·3 76·8	70·3 75·6 74·0 69·3 74·8	69·9 74·5 74·0 70·3 74·7	70.6 74.3 73.8 69.8 75.1	71.0 73.7 73.4 69.2 75.0	71.4 73.4 73.2 69.3 75.0	-5·3 -9·5 -7·7 -8·1 -5·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.5 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.9 \\ -1.0 \\ 0.3 \end{array} $
Great Britain	80.5	78.7	78·3	77.5	76.5	74.2	74.2	74.4	74.3	74.4	-6.3	0.1
FEMALE North Yorkshire and	41.1	43.5	46.4	45.7	46-2	44.8	46.6	47.7	48.0	48.3	5.5	1.7
Humberside East Midlands East Anglia South East	42.7 44.1 39.6 46.2	45.5 45.8 44.5 47.2	48.0 45.3 45.2 48.5	46·8 47·4 45·1 48·2	47.7 48.3 46.3 48.8	47·2 48·1 47·4 48·4	47.8 50.0 46.7 50.9	49·2 51·2 48·3 51·4	49·7 51·7 48·7 51·8	50·0 52·2 49·3 52·1	5·1 5·9 7·1 4·7	2·2 2·2 2·6 1·2
South West West Midlands North West Wales Scotland	38·5 46·6 45·3 36·7 43·6	40.5 47.6 47.8 39.8 45.7	43·2 50·6 49·1 42·8 48·6	44.0 49.5 48.6 41.9 49.8	44.0 48.8 48.9 42.2 47.6	44.7 47.0 47.2 41.2 47.0	46·1 48·0 47·7 44·0 46·8	47·9 48·4 48·7 44·8 47·9	48.8 48.4 48.8 45.3 48.2	49·8 48·3 48·9 46·0 48·2	7.6 1.4 2.4 7.3 3.2	3.7 0.2 1.2 2.0
Great Britain	43.9	45.7	47.5	47.4	47.6	47.0	48.4	49.3	49.7	50.0	4.5	1.6
MALE AND FEMALE North Yorkshire and	60.0	60.7	62.3	61.0	60.9	58.5	59.0	59.5	59.5	59.4	-1.0	0.5
Humberside East Midlands East Anglia South East	60·8 62·2 57·7 62·6	61·4 62·2 59·5 62·2	62.6 61.7 60.1 62.9	61·6 62·8 59·7 62·3	61·5 62·6 59·8 62·4	60·0 61·2 59·5 61·4	60·2 62·3 59·5 63·1	61·1 62·9 60·7 63·4	61·2 63·3 61·0 63·8	61·3 63·5 61·5 64·1	-0.6 0.1 1.8 0.5	1.2 1.2 2.1 1.0
South West West Midlands North West Wales Scotland	55.964.862.456.560.9	56·7 64·5 62·8 57·9 61·2	57·2 65·5 63·3 58·7 63·0	57.6 64.3 62.2 58.0 63.4	57·4 63·0 62·3 57·0 61·4	56·9 60·9 60·0 54·6 60·2	57·4 60·9 60·3 56·5 60·0	58.7 61.1 60.7 56.8 60.9	59·4 60·7 60·6 56·6 60·9	60·1 60·5 60·5 57·1 60·9	1.5 -3.9 -2.2 0.0 -0.8	2.7 -0.4 0.3 0.6 0.9
Great Britain	61.3	61.5	62·2	61.8	61.4	60.0	60.8	61.4	61.5	61.7	-0.5	0.0

rends will continue. Thus, by 1991, male activity rates standardised for differences in age distribution) are proected to be highest in the South East and East Anglia, and west in Wales and the North. Similarly activity rates for omen in the South West are projected to increase reatively rapidly while those in the West Midlands are shown shardly changing. No substantial further narrowing of the ange of activity rates is projected.

employment measures (other than those measures providing full-time training) are included in the civilian labour force. Students in full-time education are included if they did any work in the reference week, or if they sought work and were not prevented from starting work by the need to complete their education.

Measurement

Labour force estimates are derived principally from household survey and census data which allows a full breakdown of numbers by age and sex. Estimates for 1971 are based mainly on data from the Census of Population. Estimates for 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, and 1984 incorporate survey estimates from the Labour Force Survey (a survey of private households conducted by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys for the Department of Employment), supplemented by data from the Census of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households. The Labour Force Survey is a reasonably large sample survey but for some age groups, particularly in the smaller regions, estimates of age specific activity rates are subject to a large degree of sampling error. For this reason, and for reasons of space, estimates of the regional civilian labour force and activity rates presented in Table 1 and 3

*Standardised for differences in the age distribution of the population

.85

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Appendix 1: Regional labour force—Definitions and measurement

Definitions

The civilian labour force includes employees, employers nd self-employed (but excluding those in HM Forces) gether with those identified by censuses and surveys as eeking work in a reference week. Also included in the wilian labour force as unemployed are those waiting to tart a job they have already obtained and those who are employed but prevented from seeking work by temporry sickness or holiday. People employed under special

relate only to males and females aged 16 and over. Estimates by more detailed age groups can be obtained on request*.

The regional estimates for the years 1971 to 1983 presented here differ slightly from those previously published⁽²⁾, because they are now consistent with the slightly revised national figures published in July 1985.

Appendix 2: Method used for projecting the regional labour force

As for the national labour force, projections of the regional labour force are produced by multiplying together projections of the population and of activity rates (the proportions of population who are in the labour force). Regional activity rates for different age/sex groups differ substantially in level and show different trends and therefore regional labour force projections have been prepared separately for each of twelve age/sex groups. The age bands are somewhat broader than those used in the national projections because the sampling errors associated with regional estimates from the Labour Force Survey are larger than those for national estimates. Projections for these twelve age/sex groups can be obtained on request* though they are in some cases based on estimates which are subject to considerable sampling error. As was the case for the regional estimates, the regional labour force projections were constrained to agree with the national projections published in July 1985. They supersede the 1981-based regional projections published in April 1984⁽³⁾.

Population projections

The population projections used in these regional labour force projections are based on the OPCS sub-national projections of home population (with migration)^{4, 5} with an adjustment to make them more consistent with the latest estimates of the mid-1984 population.

Activity rate projections

Projections of regional activity rates were obtained by means of projections of regional relativities (the ratios between the regional age/sex-specific activity rates and the equivalent shown by the relativities for 1971, 1975. 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984. Projected regional age/ sex-specific activity rates were obtained by multiplying the projected regional relativities for each age/sex group by the corresponding national activity rate projection.

* A set of tables showing estimates and projections of the regional labour force and activity rates by age, and including each year from 1985 to 1991, can be obtained for a fee of £20.00 from: Statistics C1, Department of Employment, Room 557, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

"Regional labour force estimates for 1983", *Employment Gazette*, October 1984, pp 453-459
 "Regional labour force outlook to 1991", *Employment Gazette*, April 1984, pp 165-172,
 Population projections 1983-2023, OPCS series PP2 No 13; IMSO.
 Mid 1983-based sub-national population projections for England. OPCS Monitor PP3 861.

New Earnings Survey 1985

The results of the New Earnings Survey 1985 have been published in six separate parts, forming a comprehensive report on the survey. They are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £8.50 each net. Subscriptions for the set of six, including postage, £50.00.

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- Part B
- Further streamlined analyses giving combined results for full-time adults of both sexes; Summary analyses for broad categories of employees irrespective of their particular industries, occupations, etc; Other results for particular wage negotiation

groups; Description of survey method, classifications, terminology etc.

- Part C
- Earnings and hours of particular industries. Part D
- Earnings and hours for particular occupations. Part E
- Earnings and hours in regions, counties and age groups.
- Part F Hours: Earnings and hours of part-time women emplovees: Types of collective agreements.

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Q UESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

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

Enterprise Allowance Scheme

Mr David Madel (South West Bedfordshire) asked the Paymaster General, whether he is satisfied with the working of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Trippier: I am very satisfied with the operation of the scheme. It has now helped over 121,000 unemployed people set up new businesses and the evidence available from surveys on the survival rate of these pusinesses and the number of new jobs they create is most encouraging.

(January 21)

Open learning

Mr Nicholas Soames (Crawley) asked the Paymaster General, what steps he proposes take to seek to encourage small firms to se distance learning packages to improve eir management expertise.

Mr Trippier: I am anxious to encourage small firms to consider relevant training opportunities of all types as a route to success. Open learning methods have much to offer the small business sector in a number of areas including management training. The Manpower Services Commission's Open Tech programme has funded the North East Wales Institute to design material specifically for small businesses. These backages will be available early in 1986. Other Open Tech projects have produced material which is helpful for small usinesses. Training using open learning nethods can be funded by the MSC through the normal rules applying to grant payments under its other schemes.

In the context of our request to the Comnission to focus adult training programmes nore sharply on the needs of small firms and enterprise, we have asked MSC to consider whether there is a need for additional open learning material to improve the mangement expertise of small firms, and whether more should be done to make small rms aware of the facilities available to

Department of Employment Ministers

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

As reported on page 43, Alan Clark and Peter Bottomley, previously Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State at the Department of Employment, have now moved to other Departments. Some of the replies on these pages were given by these Ministers before these changes took place."

Trade union ballots

Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton North) asked the Paymaster General, how many unions have received public money for trades union ballots.

Mr Clarke: I am informed by the Certification Officer that 27 trade unions have received public money for secret ballots under the provisions of Section 1 of the Employment Act 1980.

(January 21)

(January 21) Kenneth Clarke

Visits by HSE inspectors

Mr Alec Woodall (Hemsworth) asked the Paymaster General, if he would give a breakdown of: (a) the number of premises registered under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and (b) the number of visits by inspectors for the years 1983, 1984, and 1985

Mr Trippier: There are some 670,000 premises on the registers of the Inspectorates of the Health and Safety Executive. This figure excludes an unknown number of sites subject to inspection by HSE inspectors, but not recorded on the registers, for example, construction sites, very small agricultural holdings and tips and landfill sites. Health and Safety Inspectors made some 240,000 visits in both 1983 and 1984. Figures for 1985 are not yet available.

(January 30)

Technical and Vocational Education Initiative

Mr Andrew F Bennett (Denton and Reddish) asked the Paymaster General, if he would make a statement on the progress of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative and on its cost to local authorities.

Mr Trippier: The initiative is now in its third year. In 1983 14 local education authorities in England and Wales mounted the first TVEI projects, involving 144 schools and colleges. In 1984 the Government asked the Manpower Services Commission to extend the initiative and there are currently 74 projects in England, Scotland and Wales with 500 schools and colleges participating. Projects have proved to be popular and many have been over-subscribed. A further 28 proposals are currently being considered for a 1986 start.

All projects starting in 1984 and 1985 and due to commence in 1986 are funded up to a ceiling of £2 million over five academic years by the Manpower Services Commission. The provision of any additional funding for projects is a matter for the individual authority.

(January 20)

Tourism

Mr David Gilroy Bevan (Birmingham, Yardley) asked the Paymaster General, what progress has been made in Government policy towards tourism since the publication of the document Pleasure, Leisure and Jobs.

Mr Trippier: The Government are continuing to place a high priority on encouraging the development of tourism and on maximising the industry's potential for growth, job creation and enterprise. Since the transfer of responsibility for tourism policy to the Department of Employment in September we have announced a substantial increase in the financial provision next year for the British Tourist Authority and English Tourist Board bringing their total provision to £40 million.

(January 21)

Self-employed

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Paymaster General, if he would give a breakdown by region of the number of individuals who have been self-employed in each of the last 15 years for which figures are available; and in each year of these years what this figure represents as a percentage of the total number of individuals in paid work in that region.

Mr Lang: The figures are contained in the following tables:

Self-employed people in June of each year

Region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
South East	641	640	674	673	648	631	614	633	651	675	700	715	730	857	908
Fast Anglia	75	79	81	77	78	75	73	76	79	83	87	90	94	108	115
South West	210	204	200	182	180	169	158	152	146	187	227	220	213	231	232
West Midlands	163	164	162	162	164	161	157	149	141	156	170	174	177	188	194
East Midlands Yorkshire &	132	133	131	117	133	122	111	113	116	130	144	151	157	165	172
Humberside	160	160	162	165	164	162	160	147	134	149	164	167	169	203	216
North West	223	213	216	225	214	209	204	209	214	216	217	221	224	259	273
North	84	80	82	81	80	86	93	85	77	81	84	87	91	93	96
Wales	118	113	115	110	115	122	128	126	124	119	115	120	126	145	155
Scotland	148	146	146	143	158	151	144	152	160	154	149	164	179	185	197
Great Britain	1,954	1,932	1,969	1,935	1,933	1,888	1,843	1,842	1,842	1,950	2,057	2,109	2,160	2,433	2,558

Self-employed as a percentage of the civilian employed labour force in June of each year

Region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
South East	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.3	10.7	11.1
East Anglia	11.0	11.3	11.1	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.5	11.3	11.7	12.1	13.5	14.0
South West	13.7	13.2	12.5	10.7	10.6	10.0	9.3	8.8	8.4	10.5	12.8	12.6	12.4	13.1	13.1
West Midlands	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.3	5.9	6.6	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.1
East Midlands	8.9	8.9	8.5	7.3	8.2	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.8	8.9	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.8
Yorkshire &															
Humberside	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.2	7.0	8.1	8.5	8.7	10.4	11.0
North West	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.7	9.9	10.3
North	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.9	6.4	5.8	6.3	7.0	7.4	8.0	8.2	8.5
Wales	10.9	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.3	10.9	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.9	11.6	12.2	13.8	14.7
Scotland	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.7	8.5	8.7	9.2
Great Britain	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	8.0	8.8	9.2	9.5	10.5	10.9

(February 11)

Mr Peter Bruinvels (Leicester East) asked the Paymaster General, what training sup-

Small firms

ported wholly or partly from public funds is available for those starting small firms.

Commission support a range of training courses for people wishing to start-up their

David Trippier

own business as part of the Training for Enterprise Programme. In the current financial year the programme has a budget of £14.3 million, and around 25,000 people setting up or running small businesses are expected to benefit. In addition many further and higher

Mr Trippier: The Manpower Services education institutions provide courses geared to the needs of new and small businesses.

We have asked the Manpower Services Commission to focus its adult training programmes more sharply on the needs of small firms and I am at present considering whether more needs to be done to encourage those starting small firms to undertake relevant training.

(January 21)

Mr Henry Bellingham (North West Norfolk) asked the Paymaster General, what is the net increase in small firms in the United Kingdom over the last 12 months.

Mr Trippier: It is estimated that the net increase in the number of small firms in the United Kingdom in 1984 (the latest period for which an estimate is available) was of the order of 35,000.

The figures were published in British Business on 23 August 1985 and a copy has been placed in the library.

(January 21)

Fraud investigators

Mr Harry Cohen (Leyton) asked the Paymaster General, how many fraud invesigators his Department employs; and what was his estimate of the amount of public money they saved in 1985.

Mr Clark: On 31 December 1985 there vere 548 full-time fraud investigators emloved in the Department of Employment. t is estimated that they saved £31.8 million n Social Security benefits in 1985. This estinate is based on an assumption as to the ninimum length of time that claimants yould have continued claiming benefit raudulently.

Secondments

side) asked the Paymaster General, what steps he proposes to take to encourage large firms to second some of their executives to local enterprise agencies.

Mr Trippier: Business in the Community is taking the lead in encouraging an increase in secondments to Local Enterprise Agencies from large firms. Such secondments can qualify for tax relief. The Government fully supports BIC's efforts in this area.

(January 21)

emale workforce

Mr Andrew F Bennett (Denton and Redish) asked the Paymaster General, if he ould list in the Official Report, for each of he last 25 years for which data is available: a) the total size of the female workforce, (b) he proportion it represents within the total workforce, (c) the proportion it represents within the female population of employable ge and (d) the size of the female workforce wer 16 and under 25 years, over 25 and under 35 years, over 35 years and under 45 ears, over 45 and under 55 years, and over vears.

lan Lang

Mr Clark: The available data are given in ne table below:

Economically active ¹	^{,2} wom	nen in	Great	Britai	n													(Marris
Economically active women ³ aged 16 and over	1961	1966	1971(a	a) 1971(t	o) 1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
[a] thousands	7,601	8,732	9,085	9,332	9,439	9,606	9,781	9,826	10,117	10,327	10,373	10.413	10.561	10.590	10.570	10 555	10.940	11 092
[b] as a proportion on all economically active persons aged 16 and over [per cent]	32.1	35.5	36.5	37.5	37.8	38-2	38.7	38.8	30.4	20.0	10.0	40.0	40.0		10,070	10,000	10,040	11,002
[c] as a proportion of the female population aged 16 and over [per cent]	37.3	42.3	43.0	43.9	44.3	44.9	45.6	45.7	46.8	47.5	40.0	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	41.4	41.6
Economically active women ³ aged: 16-24 (thousands) 25-34 (thousands) 35-44 (thousands) 45-54 (thousands) 55 plus (thousands)	2,089 1,236 1,523 1,613 1,139	2,270 1,268 1,796 1,890 1,508	2,142 1,452 1,815 2,054 1,622	2,188 1,523 1,883 2,104 1,634	2,133 1,630 1,924 2,152 1,599	2,098 1,761 1,968 2,232 1,546	2,093 1,868 2,035 2,288 1,497	2,104 1,926 2,045 2,237 1,514	2,283 2,049 2,065 2,192 1,528	2,366 2,160 2,105 2,156 1,540	2,459 2,170 2,132 2,127 1,485	2,549 2,170 2,171 2,098 1 424	2,681 2,172 2,200 2,091 1,418	2,671 2,187 2,227 2,089	2,682 2,145 2,319 2,075	2,677 2,134 2,384 2,070	2,747 2,255 2,536 2,102	2,791 2,299 2,605 2,107
(1) Broadly speaking, those eit	ther activ	elv seeki	ing work	or in nai	id emplo	vmont				.,010	.,400	1,424	1,410	1,417	1,349	1,209	1,300	1,290

roadly speaking, those either actively seeking work or in paid employment. gures for 1971(b) to 1984 are based mainly on the Labour Force Survey and Census of Population, adjusted to a mid-year basis. The data for 1961 and 1966 are extracted directly from the us of Population, and are not strictly comparable with these later figures. A direct Census of Population figure for 1971(a) has also been given, to enable comparisons over time to be made. Igures for 1985 are projections. he minimum age used throughout is 16 for consistency, even though the minimum school leaving age was 15 up to 1973.

OUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Thousands

Travel-to-work areas

Mr Michael Colvin (Romsey and Water- Mr David Maclean (Penrith and the Border): asked the Paymaster General, if he has any plans to review the method by which travel-to-work areas are determined; and if he will make a statement.

> Mr Lang: The travel-to-work areas, and the methods used in deriving them, were reviewed in 1984 using the data on the pattern of journeys to work provided by the 1981 Census of Population. The definitions of the revised areas were published, together with a description of the methodology, in a Supplement to the September 1984 edition of Employment Gazette, a copy of which is in the Library. Only Censuses of Population provide sufficiently detailed and comprehensive data on travel patterns to form the basis of a review of travel-to-work areas. The next review is therefore scheduled to be undertaken when the results of the 1991 census are available.

> > (February 7)

Youth Training Scheme

Mr Derek Spencer (Leicester South) asked the Paymaster General, what is the total funding for the Youth Training Scheme in England in the current financial year.

Mr Trippier: We have made available £710 million for the Youth Training Scheme in England in 1985-86. Including Scotland and Wales, total funding is £834 million.

(January 21)

(January 20)

Employment topics =

The way to go in rural areas

Grants of up to 50 per cent are to be made available for new rural public transport services.

It is expected that commercially run minibuses, scheduled taxis and other new types of services, as well as community buses, will benefit from a new Rural Transport Development Fund.

To help rural communities take advantage of the provisions of the Transport Act 1985 and of the opportunities to bring in new services, the Development Commission has set up the Rural Transport Development Fund to encourage innovative transport projects and new approaches to providing local services in rural areas of England. With effect from April 1, 1986, £1 million per annum is being provided for the Fund by the Department of Transport.

New opportunities

The Transport Act 1985 brings a major change in the provision of public transport services, in particular the way in which bus services are organised and financed, and, by relaxing controls on taxis and hire cars, enables new ways and forms of transport to develop.

economy

centres.

standardised signs.

A small business wanting to

approach the local authority know-

ing that the authority will be more

inclined to approve planning per-

mission for one of the approved

Many small-often high tech-

of what were barns, cowsheds and

farmyards. Many of these firms

have called attention to their need

At the recent launch of the Fund, Development Commission Chairman Lord Vinson said: "The 1985 Transport Act opens up enormous possibilities for the improvement of public transport throughout the country. The Commission has been seeking to help public transport in the countryside and the freedom to operators offered by the Act has presented the ideal opportunity.

Ideas wanted

"We are now looking to taxi operators, to entrepreneurs, to small firms and to community groups to come up with ideas for new services; virtually anything is now possible and our Fund will provide an additional incentive, where this is necessary, to ensure a service is introduced.

The Development Commission is England's rural development agency. It has the task of keeping under review all matters relating to the social and economic development of rural areas and of carrying out programmes to help regenerate rural communities.

Application forms for grants for projects may be obtained from the Development Commission, 11 Cowley Street, London SW1P 3NA (Tel: 01-222 9134) and certain local advisory services.

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being solved with these approved □ The Development Commission has also launched a new off-high-Lord Vinson, Chairman of the way road sign which promises to sig-

Development Commission, says: nal a new sign of life in the rural Signs are vital to any business, particularly in rural areas where the The standardised blue and white business is often hidden down a lane sign has received the approval of the in an old mill, for example. The dif-Association of District Councils, ference between having and not Association of County Councils, having a sign can be the difference the Design Council, the Crafts between success and failure. It can Council and the Commission's mean making a sale which keeps the agent, CoSIRA, and is now availbusiness going or not making a sale able to small businesses and craft which tips the firm into bankruptcy.

"We are entering an age where advertise its presence can now the countryside produces not only cows and corn but computers-and it is up to us to see that this development gets all the help it needs. They are a sign of the times and they need signs to survive.

"It is essential that this new initiative to help the rural economy succompanies are now operating out ceeds for rural unemployment is no less harsh just because it comes thatched.

An explanatory leaflet for for signs and their inability to get businesses is available from planning permission for them. This CoSIRA's local offices. problem is now on the way to

Reporting of injuries

New Regulations requiring the reporting to the enforcing authorities of injuries, cases of disease and dangerous occurrences at work, and certain gas incidents, have been laid before Parliament.

The new Regulations apply to all employers and the self-employed and cover everyone at work. They will restore to the Health and Safety Executive and local authorities, the flow of information about accidents which was for the most part lost in 1983 due to changes in the administration of the Industrial Injuries Benefit Scheme. They will also enable the Executive to identify at an early stage cases that require investigation and hazards that need inspection. The Regulations will take effect from April 1, 1986. They will replace the Notification

Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1980 (NADOR)

The major differences in the new arrangements are:

- all injuries resulting from accidents at work which cause incapacity for more than three days must be reported direct to the enforcing authority (ie the HSE or a local authority);
- people receiving training for employment are covered in the same way as employees; the selfemployed are covered in essentially the same way as em ployers:
- there are new requirements for employers and others to report cases of certain diseases associ ated with specified work activities:
- there are new requirements for reporting certain events involving flammable gas in domestic and other premises;
- the list of reportable dangerous occurrences has been amended.

Two guidance leaflets on the new Regulations have been published b the HSE. One explains the require ments for reporting injuries an dangerous occurrences at work, th other explains the requirements f reporting cases of occupational dis ease. Copies of these leaflets an available free from all HSE Are Offices.

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangero Occurrences Regulations S.I.2023 1985, HMS e f3 30. ISBN 0 11 058 0230.

Youth Training Scheme

This article reports on progres wards planned entrants to YTS in 985-86. It also shows the number young people in training at the nd of December 1985.

- YTS planned entrants were based n assumptions about:
- the number of 16 and 17 year olds likely to enter the labour market in 1985-86;
- the proportion likely to find employment outside YTS and the proportion who would be without work or would enter YTS whilst in employment.

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

Region

Scotland

rthern

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orks & Hun

dlands

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uth East

Great Britain

ber of young people who wou
leave further education or emplo
ment part way through their fin
year and thus require the balance
a year's training on YTS.

topics

st

Between the beginning of April 1985 and the end of December 1985, there were 363,181 entrants to YTS of whom 281,097 had entered Mode A schemes.

The Mode A figure represents 77.4 per cent of the total number of entrants to training

There were 293,268 young people in training at the end of December. a decrease of 8,156 since the end of November. Of those in training, 232,022 (79·1 per cent) were on Mode A schemes

The information for October

1985, with comparable information

for previous years (except 1984 for

which data are not available) is

	Planned entrants April 85– March 86	Entrants to training April 85– Dec 85	In training at Dec 31, 1985
	42,522 25,579 57,699	33,853 25,666	31,019 20,015
berside	40,019 80,491	39,108 79,551	44,616 31,231 60,432
	22,915 27,489 60.042	21,817 28,012 55,711	18,048 22,972 46,807
11150.00	27,089 384,295	20,881 363,181	18,128 293,268
1240	Constanting of the second	and the set of the set	Contraction of the Contraction of the

Earnings in coal-mining

Coal-mining is not covered by the partment of Employment's regu-October survey of earnings and irs of manual workers. Howver, the National Coal Board proes some information for an Octopay-week for some male manual rkers employed by the Board. ce this information is compiled a different basis, it is not directly parable with the results of the cessionary fuel, but there is also an ment's survey. element of concessionary rents.

The NCB information relates to manual workers aged 18 and and only to those employed in ing activities. In addition their average cash earnings for a shown in the following table:

and the second second	allale logad		£	per week
and the second sol scine	Week er	nded	i bengana	nabio no
in a second s	Oct 17 1981	Oct 9 1982	Oct 8 1983	Oct 12 1985
^{ish} earnings ^{her} items ^{Provisions for paid holi-}	148.12	161.94	169.30	189.90
days and rest days Sickness pay Allowances in kind	17·16 2·82 10·76	18·57 3·13 11·49	19·48 3·42 11·94	21.75 4.64 13.48*

A new booklet on Working with VDUs has been produced by the Health and Safety Executive. The booklet sets out to answer

VDU operators. It covers anxieties on such matters as evestrain, repetitive strain injuries, epilepsy, skin disorders and the regularly voiced fear of harm to pregnant women or the latest research studies have not miscarriage or birth defect and

VDUs are recommended to prevent fati- assembly of printed circuit boards. gue and guidance is given on such things as layout of the office, seat tracking. adjustment and lighting to reduce

specific pay week, information is possible risks. also supplied on the estimated cost The author of the booklet, Dr of paid holidays and rest days per Colin MacKay said: "Planning and working man/week in the current financial year, and on the average procedures and timings will prevent weekly value of the actual cost of sickness pay and allowances in kind per working man/week during or to feel afraid of the VDU. Prop-October. The allowances in kind consist mainly of the value of con-

article on:

This article will relate to the weighing of the various components of the Retail Prices Index (RPI) and will include the weights to be used in 1986. It will describe this year's changes consequent upon adjustments to take account of the latest Family Expenditure Survey data available

Articles in preparation

article on:

Working with VDUs

sweatshops where the working environment is hostile and conditions make for problems. It is not the machine that is at fault in most cases, but the way in which it is used

Copies of Working with VDUs can be obtained free from any area office of the Health and Safety Executive.

□ To encourage UK electronics companies to take advantage of the latest manufacturing techniques a mobile electronics factory capable of designing, assembling and testing printed circuit boards has been commissioned by the Department many questions raised by anxious of Trade and Industry.

The factory, which will spearhead the Department's advanced manufacture in electronics (AMIE) awareness programme will provide unique demonstration facility. their unborn children. It says that Housed in a 42 foot long trailer it will embark on a nationwide tour in been able to show a link between the spring, giving 3 hour seminar sessions to invited audiences. The demonstration equipment includes Regular breaks from VDU work computer aided design, automated automatic testing and bar code

The use of AMIE can improve productivity and quality and reduce costs associated with re-work and warranty claims in today's highly a sensible approach to operating competitive markets.

The mobile electronics factory most problems arising. There is no will make its first appearance at need to resort to protective gadgets CADCAM 86 at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham in erly used it is a useful tool, what we April and begin its nationwide tour have to avoid is new technology shortly afterwards.

Forthcoming statistical articles

The March issue of Employment Gazette will include a statistical

• Retail Prices Index-annual revision of the weights:

Future issues of Employment Gazette will include a statistical

• Pensioner households RPI weights' revision:

A similar article will include the weights to be used in 1986 for the two special indices of retail prices which are compiled for one and two person pensioner households

topics =

Disabled jobseekers

suited to their age, experience and those seeking a change of job. qualifications

the Acts was 404,170.

□ Registration as a disabled person On October 18, 1982, the comunder the Disabled Persons (Em- pulsory requirement to register for ployment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is employment as a condition for the voluntary. Those eligible to register receipt of unemployment benefit are those who, because of injury, was removed for people aged 18 disease or congenital deformity, years and over. The figures below are substantially handicapped in relate to those disabled people who obtaining or keeping employment have chosen to register for employof a kind which would otherwise be ment at MSC jobcentres including

Every quarter (June, September, The tables below relate to both December and March) Employregistered disabled people and to ment Gazette will provide updated those people who, although elig- information about disabled regible, choose not to register. At istrants at both MSC jobcentres and April 15, 1985, the latest date for local authority careers offices, and which figures are available, the more detailed information about number of people registered under their placings into employment.

Returns of disabled jobseekers jobcentres (January 3, 1986)

Registered for employment at January 3, 1986	67,72
Employment registrations taken from December 6, 1985 to January 3, 1986	3,55
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service December 6, 1985 to January 3, 1986	1,67
* These sumbers do not include placings through displayed vacancies	or on the Community

Programme. Disabled jobseekers and unemployed disabled people-

jobcentres and local authority careers offices (quarterly) Thousand

Great	Disabled people					
Britain	Suitable for ordina employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except und sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Un- registered disabled	Registered disabled	Un- registered disabled		
1984 Sept	34.6	59.6	5.1	2.9		
unemployed	30.6	49.4	4.6	2.4		
Dec of whom	32.8	55-1	4.9	2.8		
unemployed	28.8	44.9	4.4	2.3		
1985 March of whom	31.3	53.6	4.8	2.6		
unemployed	27.6	43.8	4.3	2.2		
July§ of whom	30.0	52.4	4.6	3.0		
unemployed	26.3	43.1	4.2	2.6		
Oct of whom	28.4	51.4	4.7	2.8		
unemployed	24.8	41.3	4.2	2.2		

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

Travel-to-Work-areas

□ Since publication of revised definitions of travel-to-work areas (in a supplement to the September 1984 issue of Employment Gazette) the Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny travel-to-work-area has been renamed Blaenau Gwent and Abergavenny.

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Earnings in agriculture

Average weekly earnings □ Information about farm workers' pay is collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Separate details are given for men (20 years and over), youths (under 20 years) and for women and girls combined.

The average earnings of regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are shown here: total earnings are shown, including overtime, piecework, bonuses, premiums and prequisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders. The figures given are averages of earnings over a complete year or half-year, including weeks when earnings are lower on account of sickness, holidays or other absences

Average weekly hours of hired regular whole-time agricultural workers in Great Britain are set out below. The figures of average weekly hours are defined as all hours actually worked plus hours paid for in respect of statutory holidays and they exclude time lost from any other cause.

For details of earnings and hours for earlier dates see February 1984 and February 1985 issues of Employment Gazette.

Special exemption orders

□ The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation restricts the hours which women and young people (aged under 18) may work in factories. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and for 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 exemption may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications.

During the quarter ended December 31, 1985 the Health and Safety Executive has granted or renewed special exemption orders relating to the employment of 50,383 women and 5,156 young persons. At the end of the period 184,638 women and 19,305 young persons were covered by 4,101 orders

	(20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Women and girls	
Half-yearly	- Anglia	hidhak	12371	
periods				
1984 Sen	126.66	81.58	94.46	
1984 Oct-			01.40	
1985 Mar	121.35	80.18	95.61	
1985 Apr-				
1985 Sep	136-49	86.38	104-62	
Yearly period				
1984 Apr-	124.01	80.88	05.04	
1903 11141	124 01	00 00	55.04	
Average h	Men	earning pence Youths	gs per hou Womer	
Average h	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	gs per hou Womer and girls	
Average h Date Half-yearly	Men (20 years and over)	Pence Pence Youths (under 20 years)	gs per hou Womer and girls	
Average h Date Half-yearly periods 1984 Apr-	Men (20 years and over)	earning pence Youths (under 20 years)	gs per hou Womer and girls	
Average h Date Half-yearly periods 1984 Apr- 1984 Sep	Men (20 years and over) 268-4	Youths (under 20 years)	gs per hou Womer and girls 225.4	
Average h Date Half-yearly periods 1984 Apr- 1984 Apr- 1984 Act-	Men (20 years and over) 268-4	Youths (under 20 years) 180-1	gs per hou Womer and girls 225-4	
Average h Date Half-yearly periods 1984 Apr- 1984 Sep 1984 Oct- 1985 Mar	Men (20 years and over) 268-4 269-7	Youths (under 20 years) 180-1 181-4	gs per hou Womer and girls 225.4 222.9	
Average h Date Half-yearly periods 1984 Apr- 1984 Sep 1984 Oct- 1985 Apr- 1985 Apr- 1985 Apr- 1985 Sep	Men (20 years and over) 268-4 269-7 287-3	Youths (under 20 years) 180-1 181-4 191-1	S per hou Womer and girls 225.4 222.9 242.7	
Average h Date Half-yearly periods 1984 Apr- 1984 Sep 1984 Oct- 1985 Mar 1985 Sep Yearly period 1984 Apr-	Men (20 years and over) 268-4 269-7 287-3	earning pence Youths (under 20 years) 180·1 181·4 191·1	Vomer and girls 225-4 222-9 242-7	

Average hours worked				
Date	Men (20 years and over)	Youths (under 20 years)	Wom and girls	
Half-yearly periods				
1984 Sep 1984 Oct-	47.2	45.3	41.9	
1985 Mar 1985 Apr-	45.0	44.2	42.9	
1985 Sep	47.5	45.2	43.1	
Yearly period				
1985 Mar	46.1	44.8	42.4	

Tourist board appointments

□ The Employment Secretary, Lord Young has appointed Mr Colin Marshall and Mr Rocco Forte as members of the British Touris Authority for terms of two years from February 1, 1986. Countest Spencer has been re-appointed for a term of two years from January

Lord Young has also appointe Sir Basil Feldman as a member of the English Tourist Board for term of three years from February 1, 1986. Mr John Broome has been re-appointed for three years from November 1, 1985.

The following table shows recent hanges in the underlying index of verage earnings. This series inorporates adjustments for certain mporary influences like arrears of ay, variations in the timing of ttlements, industrial disputes, the cidence of public holidays in relaion to the survey period, and reguar seasonal factors. The series reains, however, a measure of changes in average weekly earnings and the underlying series still relects changes in hours worked and bonuses and similar payments which are linked to the level of ecomic activity

The underlying index was deribed in an article in the April 981 issue of Employment Gazette age 193). The time series in that ticle has been regularly updated later issues of the Gazette the ost recent issue being November 985. The figures over the previous months are included in table 5.1 the Labour Market Data section f Employment Gazette with sena-

Changes in average earnings

topics

rate figures for the whole economy, in the timing of pay settlements had manufacturing industries and production industries. Each month the most recent figures for the underlying increases over the latest 12 months are included in the Commentary on Trends in Labour Statistics (page S2 et seg of Employment Gazette) together with the underlying monthly increase for average earnings in the whole economy, averaged over the latest three months, which is also shown on an accompanying chart.

Recent temporary factors

In the fourth quarter of 1985, the annual increase in actual average earnings continued to be inflated because coal-miners' earnings a year earlier were depressed by industrial action. However in October 1985 the actual increase was temporarily depressed because of the large amount of back-pay in October 1984, paid mainly to teachers and civil servants. Changes

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Whole economy average earnings index: "underlying" series

	Seasonally F adjusted (i	Further adjustments (index points)		Underlying index	Underlying (per cer increase	
	index	Arrears	Timing* etc		Average in latest 3 months	Over latest 12 mon
1983 Jan	144·5	-1.5	$-\frac{+0.3}{-0.4}$	143·3	1/2-3/4	8
Feb	147·2	-2.9		144·3	3/4	8
Mar	146·3	-1.0		144·9	3/4	7 ³ /4
Apr May June	147·0 148·6 148·2	$-0.6 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.8$	-0.5 -0.6 -0.9	145·9 147·3 146·5	1/2-3/4 1/2-3/4 1/2	71/2 71/2 71/2
July Aug Sep	150·3 150·2 150·7	$-0.6 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.3$	$-1.3 \\ -0.5 \\ +0.1$	148-4 149-3 150-5	1/2 1/2 3/4-1	71/2 73/4 73/4
Oct	152·0	$-0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2$	-0·3	151-5	3/4	73/4
Nov	152·1		+0·4	152-3	1/2-3/4	73/4
Dec	153·4		+0·4	153-6	3/4	8
1984 Jan Feb Mar	154·7 155·6 154·4	$-0.1 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.5$	-0.1 + 0.4 + 2.3	154-5 155-6 156-2	3/4 3/4 1/2-3/4	73/4 73/4 73/4
Apr	155-8	$-0.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.3$	+1.7	157·3	1/2-3/4	73/4
May	156-0		+3.2	158·8	1/2-3/4	73/4
June	156-0		+2.2	157·9	1/2	73/4
July	158-2	-1.0	+2·5	159·7	1/2	7 ¹ /2
Aug	159-0	-1.4	+3·0	160·6	1/4-1/2	7 ¹ /2
Sep	160-2	-1.6	+3·0	161·6	3/4	7 ¹ /2
Oct	164·5	-3.8	+2·0	162·7	1/2-3/4	71/2
Nov	162·0	-0.6	+2·3	163·7	1/2-3/4	71/2
Dec	163·5	-0.3	+2·0	165·2	3/4	71/2
1985 Jan Feb Mar	165·5 166·5 168·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.7 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.7 \end{array} $	+1·1 +1·9 +0·3	165-9 167-3 167-9	1/2-3/4 3/4 1/2	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
Apr	170-6	-0.5	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ +1.6 \\ +0.6 \end{array} $	169·2	1/2-3/4	71/2
May	169-7	-0.6		170·7	1/2-3/4	71/2
June	170-2	-1.1		169·7	1/2	71/2
July	172-2	-0.6	+0·1	171.7	1/2	7½
Aug	173-1	-1.1	+0·8	172.8	1/2	7½
Sep	176-4	-2.0	-0·4	174.0	3/4	7¾
Oct	174·3	-0.6	+1.2	174·9	1/2-3/4	71/2
Nov	175·9	-0.9	+0.8	175·8	1/2-3/4	71/2
(Dec)	178·1	-0.6	+0.2	177·7	3/4	71/2

ovisional. *Includes the effect of industrial action. The adjustments are expressed here to the nearest tenth of an index point in order to avoid the abrupt changes in level which would be introduced by further rounding, but they are not necessarily accurate to this degree of precision.

pany's success is the subject for discussion at a major conference to be held at the Institute of Directors on April 23. The conference, which is jointly

tered Accountants Robson Rhodes, will be dealing with the most effective ways of managing the growth of

a company as well as looking after personal wealth.

little net effect in the quarter; although some groups of employees (eglocal authority non-manuals and manuals) had received two settlements in the latest 12 month period this was largely offset because other groups (eg teachers) had received no settlement in this period.

The 12 month underlying increase in the fourth quarter fell back from its September level reflecting a smaller effect from overtime working. Overtime working for operatives in manufacturing in the fourth quarter was similar to its level in the third quarter, but was higher than in the same quarter of 1984. Higher overtime working in manufacturing industry is estimated to have increased average weekly earnings by about 1/4 per cent in the year to the fourth quarter compared with about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the year to the third quarter. The results of the October 1985 survey of earnings and hours of manual employees, given in an article on page 65 shows the effect of increased hours worked by manual employees on their average earn-October 1984 to October 1985. In the economy as a whole, changes in overtime working seem likely to have had a negligible effect on the change in average weekly earnings in the year to the fourth quarter after account is taken of the high level of police overtime in the fourth quarter of 1984 arising from the coal-miners' industrial action. This compares with an estimated effect in the year to the third quarter of an increase of 1/4 per cent.

The monthly rate of increase in the underlying index between the third and fourth quarters was between 1/2 per cent and 3/4 per cent, similar to the increase between the second and third quarters.

TVEI Review

□ The enthusiastic response from students, parents, teachers and education authorities to the launch of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative in 1983 has grown with the extension of the Initiative, says the Chairman of the Manpower Services Commission. Bryan Nicholson, in his foreword to the second Review of TVEI.

The Review charts the growth of the Initiative from the original 14 projects to the 74 which were running by September 1985, and notes the developments which are taking place within the early projects. It also covers the interim programme of in-service training for secondary and further education teachers which was announced by the Government in March 1985 and which supports TVEI-related developments

Nearly 40,000 students in some 500 schools and colleges are following new and enhanced programmes of technical, vocational and general education. The MSC Chairman says that: "The clear evidence is that those concerned are seizing with ings in the twelve months from both hands the opportunities presented by TVEI. Already many are seeking to disseminate their TVEI experience to those not directly involved in the Initiative; our aim is to encourage this process and to build on the impressive achievements and hard work of all those involved

TVEI Review 1985 is available, price £2.50 in-cluding postage from The Sales Manager, Man-power Services Commission, Room W1111, Moorfoot, Sheffield.

NEWS RELEASES pictures and publications for review should be sent to the Editor at the address on page 41.

Coping with success

□ How to cope with your com-

sponsored by the IOD and Char-

The Coping with Success conference will be jointly chaired by Sir Charles Villiers, Chairman, British Steel Corporation (Industry) Ltd and Hugh Aldous, Partner, Robson Rhodes

It will be held at the IOD's headquarters at 116 Pall Mall, London SW1. Further information can be obtained from Simon Burns or Dorothea Hill at the Institute of Directors, tel. 01-839 1233.

topics

The language of management

Be your own boss at 16

□ Did you know that a "bed and breakfast deal" is a type of stock exchange dealing in which investors establish tax losses to offset against capital gains by selling shares and then buying them back as a separate transaction? Or that "aanvullende gemeentebelasting" is an additional local tax in Belgium?

Definitions of these and a wide range of other management terms is in the third edition of the International Dictionary of Management, compiled by Hano Johannsen and G Terry Page.

Updated

Updated to incorporate terms relating to the use of computers and information technology, the dic-tionary covers more than 6,000 terms, techniques and concepts that managers are likely to come across in their everyday work or background reading, not only in Britain, but also in the United States and Europe. Detailed references to the national and official bodies which operate in these countries are also provided.

The entries cover virtually all branches of management-personnel, marketing, administration, training, finance, computerisation, production, accounting, and information technology. Industrial relations and the social, economic, legal and statistical environment in which management must operate, are also included.

There are descriptions of numerous institutions and statutory bodies dealing with a wide range of business, employment and management matters. In-depth explanations of terms are given wherever possible and cross-referencing throughout to help the user explore interrelated subjects in greater depth. Charts and diagrams give fuller definition to many of the entries.

International Dictionary of Management by Hano Johannsen and G Terry Page is published by Kogan Page, price £14.95.

88 FEBRUARY 1986 A new book Be Your Own Boss at 16 gives school leavers practical advice and guidance on how to set up in business. It outlines both the advantages and disadvantages of being self-employed, gives ideas on how to find work and details the kind of work available which doesn't require much capital outlay, such as window cleaning, doing repairs, typing and duplicating, selling from market stalls and home services.

Advice on how to avoid possible difficulties is included together with suggestions on how to manage the financial aspects of the business, covering everything from getting a loan to paying tax. Case studies quote examples of personal experiences of young people who have set up in business for themselves. The book also lists further sources of help and advice for new small businesses.

Be Your Own Boss at 16 by Alan Watts is pub-lished by Kogan Page price £3.95 ISBN 1-85091-

Youth Enterprise

□ Over five years experience in encouraging enterprise in young people have gone into a new publication Guidelines for Youth Enterprise by David Grayson, co-founder of the Newcastle based enterprise agency Project North East.

Published by Business in the Community and supported by the National Westminster Bank, it has been prepared for use by the staff of enterprise agencies, but may also be useful to other professionals working with young people.

The guidelines point out that, particularly for young people, an introduction to the option of self-employment can be beneficial in opening up a wider range of career op-

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

tions and equipping them with skills for use in life generally and not just for making their own work. Selfemployment may also be a temporary phase for young people which gives more credentials to recommend them to future employers.

The main problem areas in encouraging youth enterprise are highlighted and possible solutions suggested. The pack includes a series of appendices covering useful contacts, the start-up checklist, a model talk on youth enterprise, a round-up of training resources and a note about working from home.

Guidelines for Youth Enterprise is available from Business in the Community, 227A City Road, London EC1V 1LX, price £5.50 including postage.

Motivating People

HOW TO IOTVATE PEJPLE

Reward: The Greatest Management Principle in the World Michael LeBoeuf

□ In How to Motivate People Michael LeBoeuf develops the theory that establishing the proper link between performance and rewards is the single greatest key to improving organisations, and that management should tailor the system of reward to each individual's requirements to get the best performance from each individual.

Reward

Dr LeBoeuf, currently Professor of Management at the University of New Orleans, says that the things that get rewarded get done. The greatest management principle in the world is to reward the right things in the right way. "If you aren't getting the results that you want in your company, ask the magic question: What is being rewarded?

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by The Garden City Press Limited. Letchworth. Hertfordshire SG6 1JS.

The book defines and analyses what should be rewarded: solid solutions instead of quick fixes; risk taking instead of risk avoiding; applied creativity instead of mindless conformity; decisive action instead of paralysis by analysis; intelligent work instead of busy work; simplification instead of needless complication; quiet effective behaviour instead of "squeaking joints"; quality work instead of fast work; staff loyalty instead of staff turnover; working together instead of working against.

Dr LeBoeuf shows how an executive can reward: with money, recognition, time off, a piece of the action, favoured work, advancement, freedom, personal growth, fun and prizes. And he applies the reward principle not only to subordinates, but to managing a boss and managing yourself.

How to Motivate People by Michael LeBoeuf, published by Sidgwick & Jackson, price £9.95 ISBN 0-283-99331-6.

□ The Electronic Office describes how the modern office will change as a result of the introduction of the latest electronic equipment and methods of communication.

The author, Tony Hoskins, says that the electronic office represents the continuing evolution of a development in office technology that has been going on for many years. The function carried out in the office will not change, but because of the technology, the people carrying out these functions will need to adapt to the changing jobs they will be expected to do. In this, the eiectronic office offers considerable potential for the individuals closely involved with it.

Equipment

The book highlights the latest electronic equipment and methods of communication. It says that the automated office will require some strong guidance, direction and organisational planning to ensure real benefits are achieved and the implementation is successful. Suggestions for office organisation are included.

The changing role of the individual within the automated office is examined and an appendix offers some suggestions to minimise possible hazards to health and safety.

The Electronic Office by Tony Hoskins is pub-lished by Pitman Publishing Ltd, price £3.95. Dd 0738369 C88 2/86

DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. Some recent and forthcoming titles are listed below.

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

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

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

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

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

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment

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

No. 29: Worker directors in private industry in Britain

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

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

No. 50: Graduate Shortages in Science and Engineering

J Tarsh, Department of Employment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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