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Employment Gazette

September 1985 Department of Employment

Industrial tribunals

NCB Enterprise

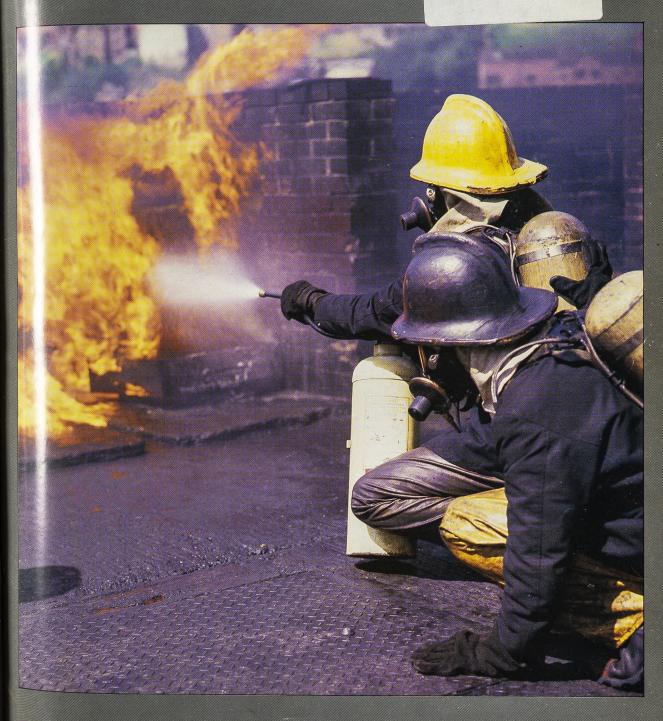
Graduate labour market

IL Conference 1985

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STATISTICS

BACK-UP 42()



Tailor-made training for industry

Employment Gazette

September 1985 Volume 93 No 9 Department of Employment pages 337–376



• Cover picture

Offshore industry personnel being trained in firefighting techniques are pictured on this month's cover. The article on page 366 demonstrates the importance of training tailored to the needs of today's industry.

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REPRODUCTION OF ARTICLES

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Free Department of Employment leaflets

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Department of Employment. Though some of the more specialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are available in small quantities, free of charge from employment offices. Jobcentres, unemployment henefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment.

In cases of difficulty or for bulk supplies (10) or more) orders should be sent to General Office, Information 4. Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

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

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation

- 1 Written statement of main terms and conditions of PL700 (1st rev) employment
- 2 Procedure for handling redundancies

4 Employment rights for the

- insolvency of employer PL718 (2nd rev)
- expectant mother 5 Suspension on medical grounds under health and
- safety regulations 6 Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to PL703 arrange training
- 7 Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of
- the Employment Act 1982 8 Itemized pay statement
- PL724 (1st rev) 9 Guarantee payments
- 10 Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking PL699 (1st rev)
- employment and a week's pay PL711 12 Time off for public duties

11 Rules governing continuous

- 13 Unfairly dismissed? PL712 (2nd rev)
- 14 Rights to notice and reasons for dismissal PL707 (2nd rev)
- 15 Union secret ballots PL701 (1st rev) 16 Redundancy payments
- A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984

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

The law on unfair dismissalquidance for small firms

Fair and unfair dismissala quide for employers

PL716 (1st rev) a guide for employers

Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments-a quide RPLI (1983)

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

Code of practice—picketing

Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedurefor those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings ITL1 (1985)

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

PL705

PL704

PL702

PL 753

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

Training and work experience

A quide for workers from abroad

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays? A brief description of the work of

wages councils which fix statutory minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay for employees in certain occupations

Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay
The Wages Council Act briefly explained

OW21(1982)

Other wages legislation

The Truck Acts

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

PI 725

PI 761

PL742

PI 760*

PI 758

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

Special employment measures

Job Release Scheme

For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 64 in ull-time employment

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

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

Job Splitting Scheme To create more part-time jobs

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

Employment agencies

The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment business services

Equal pay

PI 743 A guide to the Egual Pay Act 1970 Equal pay for women-what you should know about it PL739 Information for working women

Race relations

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service. A specialist service for employers Background information about some ethnic groups in Britain

Miscellaneous

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

* DENOTES NEW EDITION

ement in EC member states

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Enterprise and employment come together under Lord Young

ord Young of Graffham has been prointed Secretary of State for Employment and the Department of Employment has been enlarged to take on additional asks to help the growth of employment. Lord Young's deputy is Kenneth Clarke who has been appointed Paymaster Gener-Department of Employment.

Responsibility for the work of the Small Firms Division has been transferred to Lord oung from the Department of Trade and ndustry. He retains the Enterprise Unit and Deregulation Task Force which he established at Cabinet Office and he has also been given ministerial responsibility for sponsoring tourism as well as responsibility for co-ordinating the work of the City Action Teams in certain inner urban areas.

The Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, said about the changes that she thought that the Department of Employment did not have enough duties in the enterprising part of job creation. "Small businesses really are about creating, not only business, but jobs. Tourism is about creating jobs. The Enterprise Unit which was launched by Lord Young is about many more things . . . so I think for the first time you have got enterprise and employment together in the Department of Employment. It is a department which has much more of the enterprise from which the new jobs will come.



ord Young of Graffham

The Paymaster General, Kenneth Clarke, has been Member of Parliament for Rushcliffe since 1970. He was previously Minister for Health at the Department of Health and Social Security. He is a member of the Cabinet and will be the principal spokesman for the Department of Employment in the House of Commons. Mr Clarke is a barrister-at-law, having been called to the Bar in 1963 and becoming a QC in 1980. He has practised on the Midland Circuit.

Lord Young was previously Minister without Portfolio from September 1984 when he became a member of the Cabinet, with a special remit to promote policies for the growth of enterprise and the creation of jobs. Prior to this he was chairman of the Manpower Service Commission from April 1982. Lord Young sees his role as providing the right conditions in which jobs can be created. "Government doesn't create a single real job. It is people that do it. We have got to create the conditions to let them



Kenneth Clarke

David Trippier, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Trade and Industry with special responsibility for small firms, has also transferred to the Department of Employment. His interest in the subject pre-dates his becoming Minister with special responsibility for small firms in June 1983. In 1981 he established one of the first local enterprise agencies-the Rossendale Enterprise Trust-to help small firms. Mr Trippier has been Member of Parliament for Rossendale since 1979 and for Rossendale and Darwen since

Alan Clark and Peter Bottomlev continue as Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State for Employment.



David Trippier

Employment Ministers' responsibilities

The responsibilities of Ministers at the Department of Employment, under Lord Young, Secretary of State are as follows:

Paymaster General: the Rt Hon Kenneth Clarke has responsibility in consultation with the Secretary of State for all employment issues and will take a special interest in:

Industrial relations strategy Manpower Services Commission Financial Management Initiative De-regulation City Action Teams

Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State: the Hon Alan Clark

Unemployment Benefit Service Social Security issues affecting em-Jobcentres Long-term unemployed Community Programme Voluntary Projects Programme DE special employment measures Local/regional employment issues Statistics Work Permits

Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State: Mr David Trippier

Small Firms Enterprise De-regulation Enterprise Allowance Scheme **Tourism** Training, including Youth Training Scheme

Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State: Mr Peter Bottomley

Industrial relations legislation ACAS Wages Councils Dock labour Health and Safety Commission Redundancy payments Disabled people Equal opportunities Race relations Employment agencies Research International matters Careers Service

Software tool demonstration centre

Plans for a software tool demonstration centre, to be based at the National Computing Centre in Manchester, early next year have been announced by Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology.

Speaking at a conference on software engineering in London, Mr Pattie said: "It has become evident that potential software users are not always fully aware of the relevance of the software tools, nor are they easily able to judge the balance of benefits to costs when deluged with the sometimes extravagant commercial claims from tool perience of tools currently on the market and receive impartial advice.

Mr Pattie also spoke about the need for the software engineering industry to improve standards of quality, reliability and adaptability.

Factory noise still a greater hearing hazard than discos

The factory floor still presents a greater threat to the nation's hearing than the dance floor despite the high noise levels at discos and rock concerts, according to a review published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Where people at work are regularly exposed to noise at or above the 90dB(A) limit, leisure activities are unlikely to add to their overall noise exposure. Only at much lower occupation. al levels is the leisure contribution likely to become significant. The review accepts, however, that there are individuals in whom regular attendance at discos or pop concerts—as with other noisy pursuits such as shooting-has caused hearing damage.

who work regularly in environments with high noise levels are seen as running a risk of hearing loss similar to those employed in the traditionally noisy manufacturing indusvendors. At the centre users can gain ex- tries where the Health and Safety Executive's inspectors would be pressing for noise controls

The major leisure time source of hearing hazard is amplified music. The review also considered many other possible sources including guns, arcade games, fireworks,

Rock musicians, disc jockeys and others toys, cars and motorcycles, aircraft, motor boats, underground and subway noise and even the noise of children.

> The review was conducted by the Medical Research Council's Institute of Hearing Research and is a critical appraisal of the medical and scientific literature relating to non-occupational noise and the possible risks to hearing.

> The Institute estimates from the documented levels of exposure and the patterns of attendance and numbers involved that noisy leisure activities are unlikely to contribute greatly to noise-induced hearing losses in the population.

Copies of the review Damage to Hearing Arising from Leisure Noise: A Review of the Literature are available from HMSO or booksellers, price £9, ISBN 0 11 883817 2.

Discussing artificial intelligence uses

The first national conference on the industrial and commercial applications of artificial intelligence has been organised to take place at London's Kensington Town Hall from October 21-23, 1985.

The conference will review current applications of artificial intelligence in industry and commerce. Case histories will be used as the basis for discussion on common difficulties and the benefits that organisations can expect. Panel sessions include discussions on "How to Get Started" and 'Technology and the Workplace Environ-

The conference is aimed at policy makers in both middle and senior managementparticularly those with responsibility for computer systems. It is especially being targeted towards those companies considering the use of artificial intelligence for the

Many of the leading exponents in the field of artificial intelligence will be presenting papers during the course of the threeday conference. Organised by Queensdale Exhibitions

ge of test data on the effects of the suband Conferences, the event is supported by inces upon man and the environment. the Department of Trade and Industry and The purpose of making available the sponsored by the Manpower Services Comaft inventory is to allow manufacturers id suppliers who have submitted registra-

Regulations 1982.

The European Community wide Inventory tion forms for their substances the opportunity to check their entries. Suppliers who may be considering notifying a substance under the Regulations will also wish to check that it is not included in the draft Inventory. It will also allow those in doubt about the inclusion of a particular substance to check it prior to full publication. Although the draft version is not a complete list it contains 93,000 substances which is approximately 95% of the total number."

The European Commission will accept comment on individual items until November 30, 1985 so that any omission or errors in the draft can be notified.

Companies wishing to consult the Inventory should telephone or write for an vide craft activities for disabled visitors as appointment as soon as possible to Mrs R Wasserberg, EINECS Contact Point, scheme is building wheelchair pathways to Health and Safety Executive, Baynards the craft centre, completing planting in the House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF (tel. 01 229 3456 ext. 6829).

Computer learning across the world

EC draft inventory of chemicals

any, Denmark, Canada, Israel and a host fother countries could soon be 'dialling in' o a prime computer in the West Midlands learn about computer aided engineering a unique project.

The scheme, based in Warley College of Technology and funded by the Manpower Services Commission's Open Tech Progamme, will provide 300 hours of training ia printed material, computer programs nd practical hands-on experience in flexie modules that can be learnt at work, in the office or at home.

And it doesn't matter if you live in Birmngham, England or Birmingham Alabama; Newcastle upon Tyne or Tel Aviv—as long s you have Warley's own Hektor desk top mputer system and a telephone you are nked to this exceptional open learning sys-

Funded by the MSC until October 1986 at cost of £563,000, Warley Open Tech Unit working in collaboration with Birmingm-based Delta CAE Limited and aims to



MSC Head of Open Learning, David Tinsley shows Hektor to the Mayor and Mayoress of Sandwell.

of Existing Substances (EINECS) is nearing

mpletion. A copy of the draft version is

ow available for consultation at the office

the UK contact point—the Health and

afety Executive in London. This copy will

be retained there until the publication of the

The published inventory is important to

manufacturers and suppliers of sub-

ances within the UK because it will iden-

y substances not required to be notified

nder the Notification of New Substances

Says an HSE spokesperson: "Such a noti-

ation can be costly and time-consuming

s it may be necessary to supply a specified

nal version of EINECS in late 1986.

Engineers in Australia, Holland, West Ger- allow people to learn such things as computer-aided draughting and 3-D design as well as how to operate computer numerically controlled machinery—and at a time, pace and place to suit the learner.

BRIEF

The first module is already available, and the full package will be in use by the end of 1986. Further information can be obtained from Peter Lucas, Warley College of Technology, Oldbury Annexe, Pound Road, Oldbury, West Midlands.

Now record number of companies in Britain

A record number 97,908 new companies were registered last year making a total of 1,000,791 companies registered with the Companies Registration Offices in Cardiff, London and Edinburgh.

Although some 105,867 of these companies were in the process of liquidation or removal, the effective number of 894,924 is a record. Limited partnerships registered in the UK also rose last year to 1,276—an increase of seven per cent on the 1983 total.

Compulsory liquidations notified to the Department of Trade and Industry increased from 5,070 in 1983 to 5,532 in 1984, but the number of creditors' voluntary liquidations fell from 8,857, to 8,712 in the same period.

These facts are among those published in the Department's Annual Report Companies in 1984 (HMSO, price £4.95) which also covers the work of the Insolvency Service, the statistics of company investigations and the continuing work on the harmonisation of EC Company Law.

Private enterprise and **CP** work in Wales



Programme work

The major expansion of the Community Programme now under way will, it is hoped, see a greater involvement of the private sector. But a small West Wales business has already shown the way.

Gorslwyd Farm near Cardigan specialises in providing holiday accommodation for families, one or more of whom is disabled. The holiday centre represents the fulfilment of an ambition by Bob Donaldson, himself a wheelchair user.

Holiday choice

"Being confined to a wheelchair I first regretted, and then rejected, that my disability should limit the holiday choice of my family. Group holidays for disabled people often exclude able bodied family members," he said. So he and his wife Jennie formed the idea of establishing a centre which overcame the problems.

After looking at some 40 sites in Wales they finally found Gorslwyd Farm at Tan-y-Groes, Cardigan and set about establishing holiday accommodation in the farm buildings. They applied to the Manpower Services Commission, their project was approved and for the past three years environmental work has been carried out by previously unemployed people. Starting under the Community Enterprise Programme, and now under the Community Programme, a whole range of facilities have been established.

Tree planting has taken place, garden areas have been extended and a workshop established. This workshop is used to prowell as run a craft course. The current garden areas, setting up play equipment for the children and laying out a parking area.

CP helps create island nature reserve



Going to work presents rather more difficulties for a group of South Wales workers than for most people. And once there they are unlikely to return home for several days.

The group are all employed on a Manpower Services Commission Community Programme project, run by South Glamorgan County Council, on an island in the middle of the Bristol Channel. The Flat Holm Project is establishing a nature reserve on the island together with accommodation and other facilities, such as teaching packs for schools, for visiting parties. Work is well advanced thanks to the enthusiasm of the workers.

All agree that they are enjoying the project greatly whether involved in the building team or in the ecology team. Their view is shared by project manager David Worrall who says, "We have a terrific team who like what they are doing and have become very involved. They are a young group and have established a real team spirit.'

Part of the work is to restore a Victorian water catchment system, pictured here, which will provide a fresh water supply for visitors.

BRIEF

Karen is a girl in a thousand-through YTS

A Youth Training Scheme with British Rail has put Karen Clark on the right track to become a girl in a thousand. After a year on YTS, Karen is to start a "traction traineeship" that could lead to her becoming an engine driver. At present just three of Western Region's 2,770 footplate staff

Karen did not share the traditional schoolboy dream of being an engine driver. On leaving Drayton Manor High School she tried first to get office work, then a job outside. Among other ideas, Ealing careers office suggested a civil engineering YTS with British Rail at Slough, with the emphasis on maintaining railway track.

"It entailed a lot of shovelling, shifting ballast, changing sleepers, and maintaining points—as well as watching out for approaching trains with the track chargehand," recalled Karen. "At first the boys on YTS with me were a bit shocked that a girl would want to do these sorts of thing, but they soon got used to it.'

Though virtually everyone who completes BR's civil engineering YTS in the Thames Valley gets work Karen knew from the start that women were prohibited by government regulations from a job maintaining track—though traineeships are exempt. As she pointed out, "Even as a trainee, you've got to be strong, as the tools start the course shortly. Until then she will and materials can be heavy," and perma- have a temporary job with BR in Reading.



nent way gangs have to lift even heavier

But halfway through the year the possibility of progressing to a traction traineeship became likely, and Karen will

Youth training young offenders

A report on the role of youth training provide sufficient work-experience placeschemes in meeting the special needs of young offenders, those at risk of offending and other socially disadvantaged young approaches. It recommends that the use of people has been published by the Manpower Services Commission

Youth Training and Young Offenders is based on a year-long study of training trainees while substantially contributing toschemes, both the Youth Training Scheme and its predecessor the Youth Opportunities Programme, which were specifically designed to cater for young offenders.

In-depth

It takes an in-depth look at referral and recruitment procedures, trainee character- guidance on this sensitive area. istics, the quality and availability of work placements, the role of new technology training, assessment procedures, record keeping and staff training. The research was carried out on behalf of MSC by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO).

The authors, Iain Crow and Paul Richardson, stress the need to strike a balance between a structured training programme while at the same time allowing scope for imagination and flexibility.

The problem of persuading employers to

ments is acknowledged and the report advises building on tried and tested micro computers in NACRO programmes should continue to be developed as a successful method of motivating disadvantaged wards their employment prospects.

Cornerstone

A positive and flexible system of assessing trainees' progress is recognised as a corner stone in any successful training programme and the report gives constructive

The report also recommends that offenders should continue to have access to all YTS programmes, not just those catering specifically for the more difficult and disadvantaged, and advocates that YTS staff should receive more training in dealing with young offenders and those at risk.

Youth Training and Young Offenders, No 24 in the MSC's Research and Development series, is priced £2.50 and is available from the Sales Manager, Room E801, Manpower Services Commission, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ (tel. 0742 704318).

Health & safety on YTS

Some of the measures taken during 1984 to further protect young people on the Youth Training Scheme are outlined in the first annual report on the health and safety of young people taking part in the Scheme published by the Manpower Services Commis

The measures include:

providing non-employed YTS trainees with the same protection under health and safety legislation as employed people;

 appointing nine regional safety consultants to provide specialist health and safety advice for MSC field staff involved in the appraisal and monitoring of YTS programmes;

introducing a contractual obligation that all managing agents and other training providers must provide written assurances that they have taken any necessary statutory notification action involving the registration of their premises;

 providing additional health and safety training for MSC field

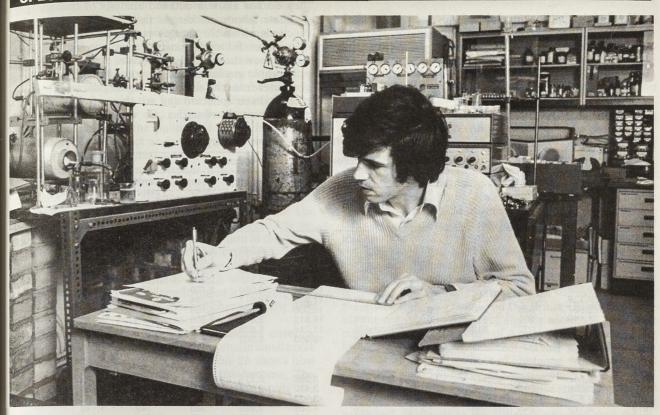
During 1984, 169 YTS work placements were closed and 61 placements not accepted because they failed to meet MSC's health and safety standards. The most frequent reasons were inadequate supervision; general untidiness and lack of cleanliness on premises; unsafe working practices or poor attitudes to safety by the employer or provider; and machinery in poor condition or inadequately

During 1984 four young people were killed while on the YTS, two of them in road traffic accidents which occurred during scheme hours. A further 190 trainees sustained major injuries and 1,725 minor injuries in accidents during the year.

The report also refers to research by Aston University which found that young people on the Youth Opportunities Programme, fore-runner to YTS, did not have a higher accident rate than employed young people generally.

The MSC have also published a Question and Answer Brief giving general background information on health and safety on YTS. This and the annual report are available from the Central Health and Safety Unit, Room E438, Manpower Services Commission, Moorfoot, Sheffield

SPECIAL FEATURE



The changing graduate labour market

Mark Adams and Pamela Meadows Employment Market Research Unit

The Employment Market Research Unit recently conducted a brief analysis of areas where graduate employment has been expanding in recent years. This article analyses the evidence on the first destinations of new university and polytechnic graduates and reports the results of a series of industry case studies involving contacts with employers and professional bodies.

Evidence on the first destinations of new graduates from universities and polytechnics has suggested a shift in graduate employment over the last decade away from areas previously seen as traditional graduate employers and a growth of employment in non-traditional areas. This pattern has perhaps been more marked for arts graduates where traditional employment in areas of the ublic sector such as teaching has declined, and these graduates have moved into the expanding sectors, in particular commercial sectors such as retailing and financial sectors such as accountancy, banking and insurance.

There are a number of explanations which have been dvanced in response to these trends:

• that the difficulty graduates have experienced in finding employment in graduate status has forced them to "filter-down" the labour market into non-graduate jobs. The growth in the numbers of university and polytechnic graduates throughout the 1970s may have made job-hunting more difficult for graduates, but may also have led to an unfilled demand for labour in areas previously filled by school leavers.

- that job functions have changed, for example in response to the introduction of new technology or changes in the product market, such that jobs previously performed by non-graduates now require graduate labour.
- that the changing distribution of employment for all employees throughout the economy has favoured sectors where graduate labour is demanded.

In our investigations, we found examples of all three factors. Thus the movement of graduates into new areas of employment reflects their ability to adapt to new opportunities for graduate labour as well, perhaps, as the need to accept less prestigious employment given difficult employment conditions. In the areas where graduates have filtered-down we can only speculate about the long-term effects on the jobs performed. For example, graduates may perform the job more efficiently than the previous employees and may more readily adapt to or even initiate developments in the way the job is performed or the technology used.

Evidence from the first destinations statistics

The first destinations statistics of university, polytechnic and, now, college of higher education graduates, are based on the response to a questionnaire sent each year to all graduates completing first degree courses. Graduates are asked their status six months after graduation (employed, in further education or training etc) and those entering employment are clarified according to categories of employer, and types of work.

Although the statistics contain much useful information they do not allow a detailed analysis of changes in the graduate labour market, as they do not reveal how joh functions within the categories used have changed. How. ever it is useful to examine the trends revealed. Tables la and 1b show the employer categories of new university and polytechnic graduates entering employment. Statistics on graduates from the colleges of higher education have only recently been collected and are shown for just 1983. The employment distributions are similar to those for the

Table 1a: Employer categories of first degree graduates who entered home employment

Year	Total	Civil	НМ	Local	Education		Of which				All
	entered home employ- ment	service & central govt bodies	Forces	and other public authorities		industry & com- merce	Industry	Accountancy	Banking insurance & finance	Other commerce and comm servs	others
Univers	ities										
1974	23,982	1,301	199	6,124	1,541	12,414	8,549	1,557	936	1,372	2,403
1975	22,386	1,580	194	5,957	1,526	10,894	7,126	1,875	633	1,260	2,235
1976	23,053	1,121	233	5,561	1,348	12,317	7,833	1,940	843	1,701	2,473
1977	25,866	1,028	239 270	5,839	1,290	14,617	9,183	2,293	1,007	2,134	2,853
1978 1979	28,382 30,139	1,175 1,050	314	5,998 6,490	1,490 1,659	16,352 17,936	10,090 10,511	2,739 2,784	1,070 1,182	2,453 3,459	3,097
1979	29,597	886	383	6,462	1,747	18,030	9,898	3,100	1,625	3,407	2,690 2,089
1981	28,146	891	395	6,362	1,569	16,819	8,808	2,905	1,586	3,520	2,110
1982	29,008	1,032	412	6,395	1,538	17,214	8,676	2,898	1,820	3,820	2,417
1983	31,934	1,090	425	7,023	1,748	18,953	9,503	3,130	2,020	4,300	2,695
1984	32,657										
Polytech	nnics										
1976	4,842	193	47	774	475	3,066	2,217	165	121	563	287
1977	5,595	201	28	797	659	3,472	2,372	200	100	800	438
1978	6,976	249	40	1,060	1,217	3,924	2,531	247	119	1,027	486
1979	8,173	245	36	1,211	1,526	4,589	2,885	363	142	1,199	566
1980	7,598	188	50	1,115	1,273	4,581	2,922	412	201	1,046	391
1981	7,309	170	49	1,097	953	4,465	2,519	415	203	1,328	575
1982	7,814	209	45	1,339	799	4,645	2,818	412	203	1,212	777
1983 1984	9,194 11,959	277 419	67 87	1,432 1,631	1,119 1,090	5,371 7,369	3,243 4,340	364 598	258 365	1,506 2,066	928
1904	11,505	413	61	1,001	1,030	7,309	4,340	390	303	2,000	1,363
	s of Higher Ed		10	200	100				ANT .		
1983	1,611	58	16	265	130	719	257	36	75	351	423

Table 1b Employer categories of first degree graduates as a percentage of the total who entered home employment

Year	Total entered	Civil service	HM Forces	Local and	Education	Total industry	Of which		100 English		All
	home employ- ment	& central govt bodies	101003	other public authorities		& com- merce	industry	Accoun- tancy	Banking insurance & finance	Other commerce and comm servs	
Univers	ities										
1974	23,982	5.4	0.8	25.5	6.4	51.8	35.6	6.5	3.9	5.7	10.0
1975	22,386	7.1	0.9	26.6	6.8	48.7	31.8	8.4	2.8	5.6	10.0
1976	23,053	4.9	1.0	24.1	5.8	53.4	34.0	8.4	3.7	7.4	10.7
1977	25,866	4.0	0.9	22-6	5.0	56.5	35.5	8.9	3.9	8.3	11.0
1978	28,382	4.1	1.0	21.1	5.2	57.6	35.6	9.7	3.8	8.6	10.9
1979	30,139	3.5	1.0	21.5	5.5	59.5	34.9	9.2	3.9	11.5	8.9
1980	29,597	3.0	1.3	21.8	5.9	60.9	33.4	10.5	5.5	11.5	7.1
1981	28,146	3.2	1.4	22.6	5.6	59.8	31.3	10.3	5.6	12.5	7.5
1982	29,008	3.6	1.4	22-0	5.3	59.3	29.9	10.0	6.3	13.2	8.3
1983	31,934	3.4	1.3	22.0	5.5	59.4	29.8	9.8	6.3	13.5	8.4
1984	32,657										
Polyteci	hnics										
1976	4,842	4.0	1.0	16.0	9.8	63.3	45.8	3.4	2.5	11.6	5.9
1977	5,595	3.6	0.5	14.2	11.8	62.1	42.4	3.6	1.8	14.3	7.8
1978	6,976	3.6	0.6	15-2	17.4	56.3	36-3	3.5	1.7	14.7	7.0
1979	8,173	3.0	0.4	14.8	18-7	56-1	35.3	4.4	1.7	14.7	6.9
1980	7,598	2.5	0.7	14.7	16.8	60.3	38.5	5.4	2.6	13.8	5.1
1981	7,309	2.3	0.7	15.0	13.0	61.1	34.5	5.7	2.8	18.2	7.9
1982	7,814	2.7	0.6	17:1	10.2	59.4	36.1	5.3	2.6	15.5	9.9
1983	9,194	3.0	0.7	15.6	12.2	58.4	35.3	4.0	2.8	16.4	10.1
1984	11,959	3.5	0.7	13.6	9.1	61.6	36.3	5.0	3.1	17.3	11.4
College	s of Higher E	ducation									
1983	1,611	3.6	1.0	16.4	8.1	44.6	16.0	2.2	4.7	21.8	26.3

Notes: (1) Includes: Private practice, entertainment and leisure, those whose employer does not readily fit into other categories, and those whose employer is unknown

(2) Excluding those graduates remaining with or returning to previous emplose: Universities: Universities Statistical Record
Polytechnics: AGCAS Polytechnic: Statistics Working Group
CHEs: Association of Careers Advisers in Colleges of Higher Education

polytechnics, but are difficult to interpret as the destinations of around 15 per cent of the total are unknown.

Over the last decade there has been a rapid rise in the numbers of new graduates entering home employment, especially from the polytechnics. Almost without exception, the absolute numbers of new university and polytechnic graduates entering each employer category has increased over the last decade (Table 1a). However there has been a change in the relative importance of the different sectors (Table 1b). The proportion of new oraduates employed in the public sector and in industry have declined, and reflect an increase in the proportions employed in the commercial sectors.

Shifts in the sectors of employment of graduates do seem o reflect in part shifts in the sectors of employment for the economy as a whole. Table 4 shows how the distribution of employment for all employees has changed since 1975. The proportion employed in the public sector areas has remained broadly constant while the proportion in the financial and commercial service sectors has expanded. These changes are in the same direction as those observed among graduates, but are less marked. This is what we would expect because if the stock of employment is changing, this will be brought about by more marked changes in the flow of new entrants into employment.

Table 2a shows the proportion of graduates entering manual and clerical types of work. They remain small areas for graduate employment. However Table 2b shows how ignificant training in the clerical field has become. The vast majority of those undertaking clerical training are yomen, and many appear to enter secretarial training.

Table 2a Type of work classification of first degree graduates who entered home employment

Univers	sities			Polytechnics				
Year	Total entered	Percenta	ages	Total	Percentages			
	home employ- ment	Manual	Clerical	entered home employ ment	Manual	Clerical		
1981	28,146	1.2	2.7					
1982	29,008	1.0	2.9	_		-		
1983	31,934	0.9	2.5	9,194	1.0	3.0		
1984	32.657	0.8	2.3	11,959	0.8	3.5		

Table 2b Type of training classification of first degree graduates who entered further training in the LIK

Univer	sities			Polytechnics				
Year	Total entered	Percenta	ages	Total	Percentages			
	training	Manual	Clerical	entered training	Manual	Clerica		
1981	10,981	0.0	9.3			_		
1982	10,180	0.1	10.5					
1983	9,887	0.1	10.5					
1984	9,064	0.1	8.9	1,426	0.1	12.5		

One further major trend revealed by the first destination tatistics is the decline of opportunities in teacher training. ince the mid-1970s the proportion of graduates from both niversities and polytechnics entering teacher training have approximately halved (Tables 3b and 3d). Teacher training was at one stage particularly significant for arts graduates (and even more so for women arts graduates). The decline in teaching opportunities has forced many graduates to seek opportunities elsewhere.

The case studies: methodology

The case studies were preliminary investigations into areas which from the first destinations statistics had been identified as, or through anecdotal evidence suspected to be, new areas of graduate employment. The studies were limited to a brief examination of each area, rather than a detailed research project, and this should be remembered when analysing the conclusions. We examined accountancy, banking and insurance, retailing, the police service in England and Wales, secretarial work, and the civil service.

We collected information at industry level either from employers, professional bodies or through existing literature sources. In accountancy we contacted the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants; in banking and insurance, we visited the graduate recruitment sections of three clearing banks, one large insurance company and by post obtained information from one further large insurance company. In retailing we visited the graduate recruitment sections of two large chain stores and one involved in fast foods (strictly classified under hotel and catering), and by post and telephone interviewed two more chain stores. Concerning the police force, we contacted the Home Office, responsible for recruitment strategy; and for secretarial work we contacted the Royal Society of Arts, and examined existing literature sources. For the civil service we made use of statistics on the recruitment of graduates from the annual reports of the Civil Service Commission.

We are therefore aware that our case studies are limited and not necessarily representative of the industries examined. However in this little-investigated area the information we collected, treated with caution, is both interesting and useful. We found a variety of reasons why employers were recruiting more graduates and these suggest that the contents of many jobs have been changing.

Summary of findings

Where possible we collected statistics from case study employers on the trends in graduate recruitment over the last 5-10 years. This data forms the basis of the results examined in this section. In the next section we report the graduate recruitment schemes operated by the various employers. Finally we draw from these results and from information received from our interviews to suggest a variety of factors determining the new graduate recruitment.

Trends in graduate recruitment

• Accountancy. In 1983 some 85 per cent of total student entries to the Institute of Chartered Accountants (ICA) were graduates, compared with around 50 per cent in 1974 (the first year that O level entrants were no longer accepted) and around ten per cent in 1964. In 1983 there were 3,618 entrants from UK universities (3,321) in 1982) and 522 graduates from other higher education institutions (484 in 1982). About 30 per cent of the 1983 graduate entrants were graduates in a "relevant" subject (accountancy and some business studies courses). Among the rest, engineering graduates were under-represented.

We also collected figures from the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants on the number of new student registrations since 1979. In that year around 950 new registrations were graduates (representing 18 per cent

Table 3a Universities: Total graduates entering teacher training by subject group

Year	Subject gro	oup								Grand total
	Education	Medicine, dentistry and health	Engineer- ing and technology	Agriculture, forestry and vet science	Biological and physical sciences	Administra- tive, busi- ness and soc studies	and other prof and	Language, literature & area studies	Arts, other than languages	all subjects
1972	68	7	273	50	2,454	1,878	3	2,038	1,689	8,460
1973	39	9	201	28	2,279	1,821	5	1,973	1,582	7,937
1974	26	13	138	35	1,958	1,475	4	1,890	1,497	7,036
1975	55	20	145	29	1,972	1,626	1	1,839	1,509	7,196
1976	43	15	112	33	1,856	1,569	2	1,815	1,440	6,885
1977	79	16	69	31	1,523	1,308	101208	1,721	1,198	5,946
1978	123	7	44	23	1,312	1,210	5	1,531	1.199	5,454
1979	124	12	65	23	1,242	1,149	6	1,529	1,163	5,313
1980	114	18	76	46	1,351	1,154	8	1,588	1,059	5,414
1981	139	10	103	26	1,491	1,107	18	1.645	1,045	5,584
1982	111	9	86	30	1,349	781	18	1,359	814	4,557
1983	100	4	68	25	1,208	711	29	1,214	708	4,067

Table 3b Universities: All graduates entering teacher training as a percentage of total graduates of known destination by

Year	Subject gre	oup								Grand
	Education	Medicine, dentistry and health	Engineer- ing and technology	Agriculture, forestry and vet science	Biological and physical sciences	Administra- tive, busi- ness and soc studies	Architecture and other prof and voc subs	Language, literature & area studies	Arts other than languages	total all subjects
1972	55.7	0.2	3.7	6.9	19.5	15.9	0.6	33.5	33.8	17.7
1973	39.4	0.2	2.7	3.6	17.5	14.7	0.9	30.9	32.5	16.1
1974	8.4	0.3	1.9	4.8	15.2	12.1	0.6	29.9	30.0	14.3
1975	12-4	0.5	2.0	3.9	15.3	13.2	0.1	29.8	29.4	14.5
1976	8-1	0.3	1.6	4.0	14.4	11.8	0.2	27.8	26.8	13.3
1977	10.5	0.3	0.9	3.2	11.9	9.2	0.1	25.0	21.8	10.9
1978	11.5	0.1	0.5	2.4	9.9	8.0	0.5	21.2	20.6	9.6
1979	10.7	0.2	0.8	2.1	9.4	7.4	0.7	20.6	19.8	9.0
1980	9.2	0.3	0.9	3.8	9.7	7.2	0.8	20.6	18.7	8.9
1981	11.5	0.2	1.1	2.2	10.2	6.6	1.8	20.8	17.9	8.9
1982	8.6	0.2	0.9	2.5	9.0	4.6	1.8	16.7	13.5	7.1
1983	7.3	0.1	0.7	1.9	7.7	4.1	2.7	15.0	12.0	6-1

Table 3c Polytechics: total graduates entering teacher training by subject group

Year	Subject gro	oup								Grand total
	Education	Medicine, dentistry and health	Engineer- ing and technology	Science	Administra- tive, busi- ness and soc studies	Architecture and other prof and voc subs	e Language studies	Arts, other than languages	Music, drama and visual arts	all subjects
1976	2	0	16	160	296	5	84	58	202	823
1977	0	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	6	111	287	12	61	44	181	703
1978	0	4	6	103	316	12	65	24	188	718
1979	49	1	7	125	239	8	52	184	156	821
1980	9	5	6	166	257	10	66	185	204	908
1981	22	2	13	167	260	10	77	184	218	953
1982	2	1	10	144	120	16	51	104	128	576
1983	12	0	11	125	116	27	47	99	135	572

Table 3d Polytechnics: All graduates entering teacher training as a percentage of all graduates of known destination by

Year	Subject gro	oup								Grand
entral a contral contral contral donative	Education	Medicine, dentistry and health	Engineer- ing and technology	Science	Administra- tive, busi- ness and soc studies	and other prof and	Language studies	Arts, other than languages	Music, drama and visual	- total all subjects
1976	0.4	0.0	0.8	10.6	9.9	0.9	24.1	24.9	20.2	8.7
1977	0.0	0.3	0.3	7.3	8.3	1.6	16.8	21.4	13.9	6.4
1978	0.0	1.0	0.3	6.4	8.2	1.3	14.1	13.4	13.2	5.7
1979	2.2	0.3	0.3	6.6	5.6	0.8	13.5	22.8	9.8	5.5
1980	0.5	1.2	0.2	7.8	5.7	0.9	16.8	23.1	12.0	5.9
1981	1.6	0.4	0.5	6.7	5.3	0.9	16.1	19.3	11.9	5.8
1982	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.2	2.3	1.4	10.5	11.6	8.1	3.5
1983	1.1	0.0	0.4	4.5	2.2	2.1	8.3	9.0	7.3	3.3

of the total), which had risen to around 1,750 in 1984 (28 per cent of the total).

Banking and insurance. Generally the clearing banks reported that they had been recruiting graduates for at least a decade, although very few of their current senior management are graduates. The insurance firms have recruited graduates for a number of years for certain specialist posts especially actuarial work, and only in recent years have recruited graduates to generalist posts.

We also collected data on the degree subjects studied by oraduate entrants. Throughout banking and insurance we ound that graduates in business-related subjects and mathematics were well-represented, and also found many graduates in arts, languages (increasingly sought after with the growth of international banking), non-business social studies, and biological sciences. Very few graduates in engineering or physics have been recruited.

• Retailing. The employers we spoke to had generally only recently recruited graduates to general management training posts. Graduates in business-related social studies were well-represented, and those in other social studies seemed particularly popular. Again, very few engineering graduates had been recruited.

- Police. All entry to the police takes place at basic constable level and therefore needs to develop potential quickly. In 1968, the Tavern Report concluded that increased intellectual demands on the police had created a need to recruit more graduates. Thus in 1970 the Graduate Entry Scheme was established, which now accepts around 20 graduates a year. Graduates are also recruited through the standard entry as deliberate policy and in 1984 some 580 new graduates were recruited in this way (15 per cent of the total).
- Civil service. Figure 1 illustrates the growth in the proportion of graduate entrants to executive office grades, where a degree is not essential.
- Secretarial work. Detailed analysis of entry into secretarial work would only be possible through an extensive employer or graduate survey as graduate secretaries are distributed across sectors. Thus our analysis below of graduate entrants to secretarial work is based on details from existing sources.

Graduate Recruitment Schemes

We found that many employers have now established graduate recruitment schemes to offer graduates a coherent training programme with the opportunity of rapid

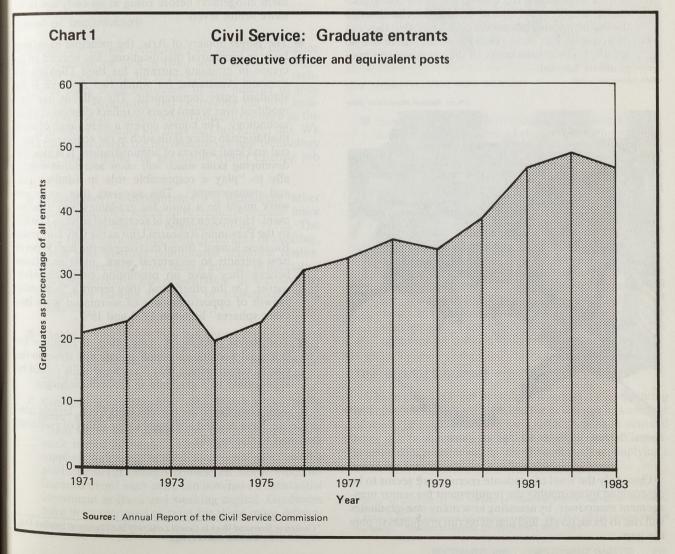


Table 4 Employees in employment: all industries 1974-83 UK

Year	Total employees in employ- ment	Agriculture mining and utilities (1)	Manufac- turing indus- tries	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribution & repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels & catering	Transport	Postal servs and communi- caations	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administra- tion	Education	Medical & other health serv, vet serv	Other service
1975	22,710	4.9	33-1	5.5	4.6	9-2	3.7	4-6	2.0	6.6	8-8	6.9	5.0	5.0
1976	22,543	4.9	32.3	5.6	4.6	9-1	3.8	4.5	1.9	6.6	8-8	7.2	5.2	5.3
1977	22,620	4.9	32-4	5.4	4.7	9-2	3.9	4.6	1.9	6.7	8-8	7-1	5.2	5.3
1978	22,777	4.8	32.0	5.3	4.8	9.2	3.9	4.6	1.8	6.9	8-8	7-1	5.3	5.5
1979	23,157	4.7	31-3	5.4	4.9	9.4	4.1	4.5	1.8	7.2	8-6	7-1	5-3	5.6
1980	22,972	4.7	30-2	5.5	5-1	9.5	4.3	4.6	1.9	7-4	8-6	7-1	5.5	5.7
1981	21,870	4.9	28.4	5.2	5-2	9.6	4.3	4.5	2.0	8-0	8-7	7.3	5.9	6.0
1982	21,400	4.9	27-6	4.9	5.3	9.6	4.6	4.4	2.0	8-3	8-7	7.4	6-1	6.2
1983	21,050	4.8	26.6	4.8	5.4	9.8	4.6	4.3	2.0	8.7	8-9	7.5	6-3	6.2
1984	21,152	4.6	26.1	4.6	5.6	10-1	4.8	4.1	2.0	8.9	8-8	7.5	6.3	6.5

Notes: (1) Includes Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; Coal, Oil and Natural Gas Extraction and Processing; and Electricity, Gas, Other Energy and Water Supply.

promotion to senior management positions. The schemes we analysed were in banking, insurance, retailing and the police. They had several common features:

- They are open to graduates in all subjects, generally from any higher education institutions (although we did find examples where the institution of study was used to eliminate some applicants).
- Salaries are highly competitive which suggests they are aimed at those graduates capable of commanding the highest salaries.
- Graduate management training schemes generally run alongside similar schemes for non-graduates. The latter are longer, although in some cases they merge in their later stages. It is quite possible for non-graduates to complete the course rapidly and rise through the initial managerial posts at such a rate that they can be younger than their graduate rivals. There are no specific comparisons between the graduate and non-graduate entrants.



Banks. Graduate recruiters for over ten years.

Generally the level of graduate recruitment seems to be determined by estimating the requirement for senior management manpower, by assessing how many non-graduates will rise to those levels, and aim to recruit graduates to plug the gap.

- The schemes include elements of both on and off the job training. On the job trainees are moved quickly through the range of functions performed by junior workers, to give them familiarity with these, before taking up a junior management post on or soon after the completion of the scheme. In some cases the scheme has proved too mundane for some graduates and we found examples of high wastage rates. Partly in response to this there appear to be some moves towards a two-tier graduate scheme. At one level the scheme will continue to produce a large number of graduate trainees capable of fulfilling fairly responsible managerial posts and at another there will be a special scheme aimed at attracting and retaining the most able graduates, allowing them to pass even more quickly through the junior posts (or even to exclude them altogether) before rising at an early age to fill more senior levels.
- The Royal Society of Arts, the principal examining body in secretarial qualifications, has noticed an increase in graduate entrants for their Diploma for Personal Assistants, for which two A-levels is the standard entry requirement. The syllabus has been modified over recent years to reflect changes in office technology. The course covers a wide range of areas in addition to office skills such as the economic, financial and legal aspects of administration. It is aimed at developing skills which will allow secretaries eventually to "play a responsible role in adminstration and management". This suggests that secretarial work might be a route for graduates into management. However a study of secretarial work in London by the Personnel Research Unit at the City University Business School* found that despite the high hopes of new entrants to secretarial work, most secretaries believe they have no promotion prospects whatsoever. On the other hand, they report a "heartening growth of opportunity out of secretarial work into other spheres" between 1970 and 1981.
- The Royal Society of Arts offers a Diploma for Bilingual Secretaries which specifically states in the course requirements that "language skills should be appropriate to a graduate in modern languages".

In some companies the current workforce, largely non-graduate, have reacted adversely to the influx of graduates destined to rise rapidly.

Why employers recruit graduates

Generally employers need to recruit workers with a variety of skills some of which may be supplied by graduates. These may include specialist skills such as electronic engineering, or general analytical skills such as numeracy or problem-solving. In other cases graduates will be recruited because they fill a general demand for workers rather than because of the particular skills they offer as graduates. This may be particularly so if employers require workers who are older than most school leavers. Graduates are a ready source of more mature new entrants to the labour market.

There are a number of factors which determine the type of skills an employer requires and in what quantity:

- level of technology
- the structure of the environment in which the employer operates, eg the level of demand for the product, the nature of competition from other producers etc.
- the internal organisational structure, especially the mechanism through which senior management is selected.

Below we examine whether these factors explain the increased demand for graduates in the areas we covered.

Level of technology

Introduction of new technology will generally influence the skill content of jobs in firms using this technology. Graduate labour may be complementary to new technology as there is an expansion in the number of jobs introducing, co-ordinating and controlling the new technology. If skill requirements within jobs are changed by the new technology, existing job titles may not reflect this. We found examples where the introduction of new technology increased the demand for graduates within existing job titles:

- Accountancy. In accountancy it is techniques rather than technology which have rapidly become more sophisticated since the beginning of the 1970s. The most rapid advance has been in the area of auditing, which now involves complicated scientific testing. Furthermore there have been a number of legislative changes affecting the presentation of accounts by companies making the work of accountants more demanding.
- Banking. New technology has yet to generate many graduate jobs at the general banking level, although this may change with the introduction of computerbased systems such as electronic transfer systems.
- Retailing. In retailing new technology has been introduced along with a growth of large unit chain stores. Chain stores now make more use of computerised stock record systems to allow the co-ordination of supplies. As a result of these new techniques (and the product market changes considered below which influenced them) each store can now have a substantial investment in fixed and working capital. Graduates have been recruited to train for these more demanding managerial posts.

■ The police. New technology has been introduced directly into police work. Partly this has increased the demand for skilled civilians working for the police. But ultimately the control of new technology and the level of its application to policing has placed increased demands for new skills on police officers.



The police. Recruiting more graduates.

Photo: Metropolitan Police

• Secretarial work. The introduction of new technology in the office has begun to change the nature of most secretarial jobs, although the direction of the effect is uncertain. A recent survey of members of the Institute of Qualified Private Secretaries† concluded that office technology has tended to "relieve secretaries of more routine and repetitive elements of the job, allowing greater attention to be given to more interesting and discretionary tasks". Similarly a recent NEDO study‡ concluded that among secretarial, typing and clerical jobs, there has been a "marked increase in the need for initiative and discretion, the synthesis of information from a variety of sources and the interpretation, analysis and presentation of data". In some cases there has been a creation of jobs with greater responsibility which seem to provide openings for a more skilled workforce.

The product market environment

The product market in which an employer is operating will obviously affect the demand for graduates in a number of ways. In some cases this may reflect a shift in demand from one product to another. In others it may reflect increased competition within the product market, implying a need for a more efficient, adaptable workforce.

^{*}Changes in Secretarial Work in Central London 1970–81 Personnel Research Unit, City University Business School (1982).

[†]Survey of Members of the Institute of Qualified Private Secretaries Manpower Limited (1984).

^{# &}quot;The impact of advanced information systems: the effect on job content and job boundaries" National Economic Development Office 1983.

- Banking and insurance. Both industries have experienced similar competitive pressures due to the increasing integration of financial services. This has increased the complexity of the environment in which these firms operate and forced them to identify and capture potential customers more quickly. Furthermore customers are now demanding more technical advice, especially taxation expertise, and customers themselves are becoming more sophisticated. We found employers employing more graduates because a growing proportion of their customers are also graduates. The rapid growth in the volume of savings in recent years has increased the demand for insurance services
- Retailing. In recent years there has been a rapid growth in this sector especially among large chain stores. Many of the large employers we spoke to were thus expanding very rapidly, generating demand for all levels of skills, but especially for geographically and functionally mobile workers. The increasing integration of the retailing sector and use of new technology to identify quickly potential sales areas has forced companies to adopt a much more marketorientated strategy. In some companies managers at store level are given a good deal of autonomy to adjust promptly to local market influences and thus store management teams need a range of marketing skills. But even those companies which determine marketing strategy in a rigidly centralised manner must employ store management capable of acting efficiently upon it.

Photo: John Lewis Partnership



Retailing. Rapid growth demands new skills.

One related area we also examined was the fast food industry. The most dramatic feature of this sector is the speed with which companies are expanding. To the extent that here companies do now employ graduates (and many of the major companies now regularly advertise for graduates) a vital determining factor appears to be their rapid growth.

- The police. The nature of policing has changed dramatically over the last 20 years. Crime has increased but also society is demanding a more sophisticated approach from the police. Over the last 20 years the role of the police has been restructured dramatically The relationship between the police and the public has become more complex and increased crime has also placed additional strains on the police.
- Secretarial work. There has been an increased demand for bilingual secretaries, many of whom are graduates, which itself may reflect changes in UK trading patterns since joining the European Com. munity.

Changes in organisational structure

In response to the changes in technology and the product market discussed above and in response to changes in the external labour market in which employers are competing for skilled labour, companies have been forced to adapt their internal organisational structure. Traditionally com. panies have recruited their senior management both externally and internally by promotion. Several companies we spoke to mentioned the increasing difficulty of filling senior posts externally, both because of the lack of an external labour market for such personnel and because of the increasing difficulty of new appointees adapting to their new environment. Graduates are recruited with the specific intention of pushing them through to management quickly

The Police Act of 1964 both reorganised the police into larger units, and restricted all entry to basic constable level. Previously the police had recruited from the armed forces to fill some senior posts. The recruitment of constables with the ability to rise rapidly to senior posts thus became essen-

Graduate recruitment schemes are therefore now widespread in the areas we examined. Previously graduates were recruited on a fairly ad hoc basis which while allowing some skilled talent to progress, was also fairly wasteful with graduates often isolated and under-utilised. Most accelerated promotion schemes are also open to promising nongraduates and we found examples where employers report little perceptable difference in the performance of graduates and non-graduates but are anticipating overall a more rapid progression to senior management by graduates. This cannot yet be tested, and indeed may be a self-fulfilling

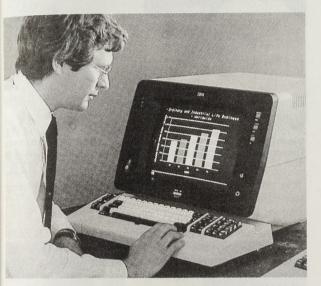
Filtering down

We found examples of expanding graduate employment which appear to reflect the growth in the number of graduates and the employment difficulties that these graduates are experiencing (genuine filtering-down), rather than changes in the nature of the work generating an employer demand for graduates. Graduates may be preferred to non-graduates of similar age, even if the job was previously performed competently by non-graduates. In some cases indeed, there may be a shortage of the ideal labour type required. For example we discovered complaints in the banking industry that good quality A-level school leavers, traditionally the source of management recruits, were no longer as readily available, as most seemed to continue onto higher education*. One bank has launched a special

scheme to attract the same type of people as those pregously recruited as school leavers but now after graduation from higher education. While the salaries are higher than those available to A-level school leavers and those paid to non-graduate entrants aged 21, they are some 75 per cent of the standard rates paid to fast stream graduates. The scheme has not proved successful.

In the fast food industry we found an example of a minimum entry age of 21 to the management training scheme. This minimum acts mainly to segregate the management trainees from the general sales and catering staff, who are usually between 18 and 20. Generally the catering staff are not considered suitable for the management training scheme. Graduates are a ready source of new labour market entrants aged 21 and over and are thus targetted for recruitment.

Photo: Prudential Assurance Co Ltd



nsurance. Business graduates now well represented.

In the civil service more graduates are entering at execuive officer or equivalent grades, or even lower, rather than through the traditional paths as administration trainees, management trainees or graduate specialists (see *chart 1*).

Although there has been some general change in the nature of secretarial work, promotion prospects to management remain at best limited for most positions. Many graduate entrants to secretarial work appear to have

As might be expected, difficulties in finding suitable employment have been concentrated among particular types of graduates. A study of graduates of colleges of higher education† found that many were having to settle for employment below the level they had expected when entering college. Graduates were asked for comments on the relevance of being a graduate in their current jobs and many were clearly disillusioned.

Although much of the growth in graduate employment can we believe be explained by a change in the labour types demanded by employers, there are areas such as those analysed above where filtering-down appears to have occurred.

Conclusions

The EMRU project has examined whether graduates are filtering-down the labour market. We have examined a number of new areas of graduate employment to discover to what extent the nature of the jobs that graduates are now doing have changed. We have discovered a number of reasons why employers who previously employed few graduates now have a specific demand for graduate labour. These reasons include technological change, product demand changes, and changes in the organisational structure. Movements of graduates into new sectors also reflects employment trends in the economy as a whole.

In a number of areas the recruitment of graduates reflects a larger supply of graduates rather than the demand for them from employers. Demand factors appear more important than is generally thought, given the extent to which "filtering-down" entered the literature as a description of the trends in graduate employment over the last decade. This still leaves unanswered questions in these areas where filtering-down has occurred. Although jobs filled by graduates may previously have been performed adequately and efficiently by non-graduates, we might expect productivity to rise when the jobs are filled by graduates with more training invested in them. This may occur directly as a result of raised output, or indirectly as graduates may transform the nature and content of these jobs. These are interesting and important issues, but fall outside the scope of our limited review of changes in the graduate labour market.

† "Beyond graduation: The college experience" by John Harland and Ian Gibbs SRHE & NFER-Nelson forthcoming (Spring 1986).



EMPLOYMENT

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^{*} Data on the proportion of qualified school and further education leavers (thos with 2 A-levels) who enter higher education are difficult to interpret over time as previously entrants to teacher training were not necessarily "qualified".

The National Coal Board are providing new job opportunities in areas where colliery closures have taken place. Their job-creation venture NCB (Enterprise) Ltd have funds to support new employment projects. and over 1,000 new job opportunities have already been created in mining areas.

Since the National Coal Board launched its job creation venture—NCB (Enterprise) Ltd more than 1,000 new job opportunities have been created throughout the

The objective of NCB (Enterprise) is to see that new jobs are created in traditional coal mining areas. Coal is an extractive industry and as resources are exhausted pits inevitably close, a process which has closed more than 700 collieries since 1947. But now the Coal Board, with the financial help of the Government, have taken on the responsibility to see they actively and energetically encourage new industries and new businesses to provide jobs where pits have had to close.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy recently announced a doubling of the original funding to a total of £20 million. He said, "An uneconomic pit with only a short time before its coal stocks are exhausted offers no future for a mining community. New businesses, new enterprise and new opportunities are what these communities require. That is why I have given the highest priority to the creative, exciting and constructive work of NCB (Enter-

"It is my hope that the second £10 million will be well spent and the mining communities can be assured there will be no lack of financial, practical, or political encouragement to the success of the Enterprise company. NCB (Enterprise) has done a marvellous job in a very short period of time but it is only a beginning and nothing compared with the job that needs to be done and will be done.

NCB say that the retraining programme will ensure there will be an ample number of well trained, self-reliant and capable men and women to encourage firms to expand their activities in mining areas.



Susan Davies is a director of Gemonique of Pontllanfraith, South Wales The company, which manufactures children's wear, has been assisted by NCB Enterprise capital.

Businesses also needed the right premises. NCB Enterprises was helping to provide factory space, managed workshops and office accommodation by new building and by converting premises no longer needed for coal mining

The NCB is now a sponsor in 35 Enterprise Agencies and has joined in the creation of 10 managed workshops. Some are now in operation and proving to be very popular with entrepreneurs who can start a business at a small cost to try out their ideas. Eventually 20 managed workshops will be required to cover all mining areas. They will become a major encouragement for individual entrepreneurs and small groups.

Expanding on all fronts

NCB Enterprise say: "We intend to expand our activities on all fronts in order to continue the initial success we have achieved in creating new business opportunities in traditional mining areas—and justify the confidence and support which have been an important feature in our new initiative."

NCB Enterprise assistance is provided to individuals or corporate entities setting up new enterprises as well as existing organisations wanting to expand. There is also assistance for existing companies seeking to locate in coal mining areas and enterprises looking for a UK (as opposed to an overseas) location.

Some of the methods of assistance are:

 provision of financial assistance in the form of loans related to the number of jobs being created.

provision of suitable sites or properties (where appropriate in consultation with NCB Estates Department)

support for existing agencies

identification and fulfilment of specific training requirements

n May 1985, the NCB signed a contract with the Manower Services Commission for a package of assessment, raining and retraining to be provided by MSC Skillcentres. The package will cost up to £10 million and training will the available to some 15,000 mineworkers and other staff.

The provision and control of retraining will be undertaken by, and is the responsibility of, NCB Industrial relaons and staff departments in conjunction with the MSC. The 1,019 job opportunities created in the first six

onths are located in the following area coalfields:

Scotland	65
North East	113
Yorkshire	70
Midlands	123
Western	268
South Wales	286
South East	94

Vehicle for disabled people

Funds from NCB (Enterprise) Ltd are helping a small irm to make a novel new vehicle for disabled people.

Special Vehicle Designs, of Coalville, Leicestershire, fit specially-designed body to standard motor-scooter comconents to make the three-wheeled 'Nippi'—which can be driven from a wheelchair or from a normal scooter seat. The 'Nippi' costs about £2,000 and requires only the driving icence, road fund licence and running costs of a moped.



Special Vehicle Designs was started in 1983 in Derby by present managing director Mike Barnes, and technical director Lloyd Jenkinson, building one 'Nippi' a week. After winning a Leicestershire business award, the company approached NCB Enterprise for support.

"Now," said Mr Jenkinson, "we employ 15 people in a self-contained unit on Coalville's Ravenstone Road Industrial Estate, building four vehicles a week which are sold to 30 distributors throughout the country. We are aiming to produce about 250 'Nippis' a year for sale in Britain. The export market, which we are investigating, could bring in orders for a further 1,000 a year.'

The company are planning to produce other specialist products for disabled people which would lead to taking on more employees.

Metal sculptures

Ex pit power-loader operator Robert Olley (45), who has established a national reputation as a professional sculptor and artist since leaving the pits 17 years ago, has set up a new workshops complex overlooking the Tyne in South Shields.



With the help of an NCB Enterprise loan, he has taken over a former gallery—the Metal Arts Precinct in Wapping Street—and has launched The Gambling Man Studio. The studio is on the famous Catherine Cookson tourist trail in the north east and gets its name from a character in one of

For five years Mr Olley produced cold-cast bronze sculptures in a Washington factory. But the coal dispute drastically cut sales and he was forced to change direction, with more emphasis on commissioned work. "While the retail side is one of the mainstays of the business, I have been delighted with the number of special commissions that have come along in recent years," Mr Olley said.

Many companies have approached him, including Washington Development Corporation (for whom he has designed a unique novelty mechanical clock depicting the slaying of the Lambton Worm), South Tyneside Council, Nissan UK—now building a car plant in the north east—and the National Coal Board's mines rescue service. The Queen was presented with one of his figures during a visit to the region.

Mr Olley's workshops have a unique river Tyne frontage, set in an area of cultural interest where council redevelopment plans are underway to attract the tourist trade.

Eventually he hopes to break into the US market and to employ more staff. At present his eldest son Daryl is in full-time employment in the business.

Mr Olley is a specialist in designing animated clocks for town centres. One of his latest, commissioned by South Tyneside Council, is proving a big attraction with young holidaymakers in South Shields. It is based on the nursery rhyme Rub-a-dub-dub, three men in a tub.

Fashion co-operative

Another example of NCB (Enterprise) help led to a wives' sewing co-operative staging their first trade exhibition at an Olympia fashion show in London—and winning a major order.

Twenty-six dressmaking wives in Port Talbot, South Wales, set up their own co-operative, called Happy Hands, five years ago. A £1,500 loan from NCB (Enterprise) Ltd, arranged through Afan Co-operative Development Agency, enabled them to finance their first big trade stand. Their high knitwear standards caught the attention of the British Wool Marketing Board, who gave them a special order for 140 'mix and match' garments. The ladies' hand-made coats, jackets and skirts in pure Welsh wool will be sold at some of Britain's leading fashion stores.

Mrs Catherine Davies, who helped launch the co-operative, said the NCB Enterprise loan came through speedily, just at the right time. "We were able to exhibit with some of the big names in fashion," she said. "We are now busy completing the order for high fashion knitwear from best quality Jacobs wool from west Wales."



Mrs Sandra Wood, daughter of Garw Colliery pitman Frank Hughes, said: "The co-operative paid a fashion designer to provide patterns for the Olympia collection which will be on sale in the autumn. Our bread and butter work is generally to cut, make and trim orders for the dressmaking industry, so we were very pleased to land an order for our designs at such a prestigious show."

Growing interest

Businesses are being attracted to vacant factory premises in several coalfields. For example, Continuous Laminates have set up their business in a Welsh Development Agency factory at South Wales instead of adopting their original plan to locate production facilities overseas.



Yorkshire Reproduction Furniture Ltd of Wakefield are expanding —thanks to a loan from NCB Enterprise. Makers of high quality dining tables and wall units, the company are taking on more workers and increasing their product range.

A former coal mining stores building at Eythorne, Kent is being converted for use by a local firm to expand their existing businesses. At Ackton Hall Colliery, North Yorkshire, which recently ceased coal winding, arrangements have been made for the construction of a purpose built factory for an engineering factory.

Interest in NCB (Enterprise) continues to grow. Any ideas or proposals-from any source-will be welcomed if they contribute to the company's ultimate aim of creating new, real, and permanent jobs.

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SPECIAL FEATURE

Statutory wage regulation in 1984

This annual article reviews the operation of statutory wage regulation during 1984, which is embodied in successive Wages Councils Acts. (It does not cover agriculture which is subject to the Agricultural Wages Acts).

Wages rates and other terms and conditions of employment in Great Britain are normally fixed by voluntary agreement between employers and workers or their respective organisations. In certain trades and industries, however, minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay are fixed by wages councils under legislation currently embodied in the Wages Councils Act 1979. In 1984, about 23/4 million workers employed in some 386,000 establishments were covered by these councils.

Each wages council comprises equal representation of employers and workers, with three independent members who can if necessary exercise a casting vote. Successive governments have abolished wages councils where these were no longer necessary.

Statutory wages orders in 1984

During 1984, 29 wages orders were made; eight provided for increases in minimum remuneration and holiday entitlement; twenty provided for increases only in minimum remuneration; and one related to a change in holiday en-

Wages councils can issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. During 1984, seven new permits were issued, 23 existing permits were renewed and 19 permits were cancelled.

Inspection and enforcement

During 1984 the Wages Inspectorate employed 120 inspectors on outdoor work and 104 other staff on administrative and support work in 15 divisions.

The aim of the Inspection Programme in 1984 was to check the pay of workers in a tenth of the establishments on the Wages Inspectorate Register, including the investigation of all complaints. This was achieved. During the year, the pay of 416,894 workers at 41,576 establishments (10.8 per cent of the register) was checked and 18,048 workers (4.3 per cent) were found to be underpaid. Arrears totalling £2,430,177 were assessed as due to workers at 9,466 establishments. A more detailed analysis of the results of the Inspectorate's programme appears at Tables 1 and 2.

Of the 41,576 establishments covered by checks carried out during the year 64 per cent were visited in the course of routine and complaint inspections. It is not necessary to visit every establishment selected for a check. Satisfactory checks were carried out at certain establishments using the following methods.

Many large multiple firms have formal pay agreements whose terms can be checked against the provisions of the appropriate wages order. Provided they are at least as favourable as those in the wages order, all establishments covered by the agreement are regarded as complying. For

Work of the Wages Inspectorate in 1984 Table 1 Analysis of establishments inspected

Establishments on register at January 1984 Establishments inspected by visit comprising:	386,298
routine inspections	18,873
the investigation of complaints	7,672
All	26,545
Establishments inspected other than by visit comprising: those having formal pay agreements which were reviewed and	1
found satisfactory	4,134
branches of large firms not visited where, following a visit to the head office and a sample of branches, pay and conditions	
were regarded as satisfactory in the organisation as a whole establishments not visited when the reply to a postal	6,692
questionnaire showed the current pay and conditions were satisfactory	4,205
All	15,031
Total establishments inspected by all methods Establishments where arrears of wages (including	41,576
holiday pay) were assessed following inspection	9,466

Table 2 Analysis of the results of the check of pay of

Workers employed in establishments on register (estimated)	2,734,800
Wages checked by visit	184,073
Shown on postal questionnaire giving satisfactory replies At branches of large firms assumed to be satisfactory on the	14,919
pasis of a sample check	62,710
At branches of large firms where formal pay agreement was	
checked	191,192
Total number of workers whose pay was checked	416,894
Total number of workers for whom arrears of pay were assess	sed
as due following inspection	18,048
Amount assessed as due	£2,430,177
Comprising	
Amount paid to workers	£1,871,140
Amount voluntarily foregone by workers	£292,022
Amount considered not practicable to pursue	£267,018

other multiple firms who may not have formal pay agreements but who hold the wage records at their head offices, only the head office and a sample of branches are visited. If the provisions of the wages order are being met, compliance is assumed at the remaining branches. In smaller firms in the retail trades and hairdressing initial checks are made by postal questionnaire. Where the response is satisfactory no visit is undertaken except for a sample check to establish the continuing validity of the procedure. Of those replies verified in this way in 1984 almost 95 per cent of employers were found to be complying. Where no reply is received, or the reply is unsatisfactory, an inspection by visit is carried out in the normal way.

These methods of checking enabled inspectors to devote more time to visiting establishments where underpayments appeared more likely to be found.

Table 3 Analysis of Complaints

Outstanding at the beginning of 1984	1,391
Received during 1984	9.599
Cleared during 1984	9,190
Outstanding at the end of 1984	1,099

Advice and guidance

Staff in divisional offices also perform an important function by providing information and guidance to employers, workers and interested organisations. In 1984 staff dealt with 273,641 enquiries, mostly by telephone. The Inspectorate continued to make available its own short guidance notes summarising the main provisions of the Wages Orders for the retail, catering, clothing and hairdressing trades, which together cover 95 per cent of workers in wages council trades. Copies were sent to all but the largest employers with their wages order or were issued during inspections or in response to enquiries.

Civil proceedings for recovery of arrears were taken against eight employers in 1984 and judgement was given in all cases for the Inspectorate. Criminal proceedings were taken against two employers for offences under the Wages Councils Act 1979 and both were found guilty. Fines totalling £200 were imposed and orders made for repayment of arrears.

Compliance with Wages Orders

The indication, based on the results of the Inspectorate's programme of checks, is that the general level of compliance is relatively high. Of the 416,894 workers whose pay was checked in 1984, 18,048 (4·3 per cent) were found to have been underpaid. Although this figure should not be seen as necessarily reflecting the position of all workers in all wages council trades, it provides a useful guide on the extent to which employers, overall, comply with the regulations.

Truck Acts

The Inspectorate dealt with 1,148 enquiries and investigated 160 complaints in connection with the Truck Acts 1831–1940. All were resolved satisfactorily and there were no prosecutions. The majority of the complaints related to alleged illegal deductions from wages.



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Publication dates of main economic indicators 1985

nemployment and vacancies	Retail Price Index	Employment and hours	Average Earnings Index
hursday, October 3	Friday, October 11	Wednesday, October 16	Wednesday, October 16
hursday, October 31	Friday, November 15	Wednesday, November 20	Wednesday, November 20

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

Employment and hours: 0923 28500 ext. 403. Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412

rends in labour statistics

Commentary

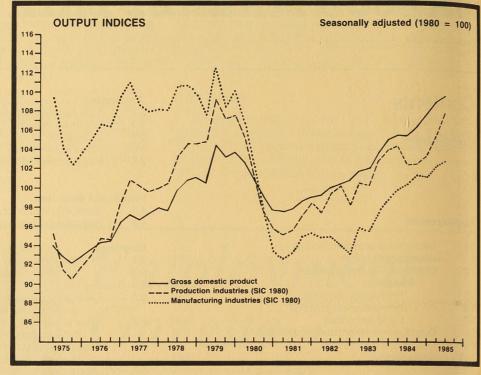
Summary

There is a consensus of forecasters expecting growth of 3-31/2 per cent this year-of which about 3/4 of one per cent represents recovery from the coal strike. Opinion is more divided on the prospects for 1986. with most forecasters expecting growth rates in the range 11/2 to 3 per cent. After allowing for the effects of the coal strike. GDP (output) is estimated to have expanded by about 3 per cent between the second quarter of last year and the second quarter of this year.

Output of the production industries is provisionally estimated to have risen by 1/2 per cent in the three months to July compared with the previous three months and was 5 per cent higher compared with a year earlier. Output has been affected by the coal strike (see detail below). Manufacturing output in the three months to July was 1/2 per cent lower than in the previous three months but 2 per cent higher than in the three months to July 1984

Consumers' expenditure rose by 2 per cent in the second quarter after falling slightly in the first quarter of 1985 and was 2 per cent above its level in the corresponding quarter a year ago. The volume of retail sales, which accounts for about half of consumers' expenditure, continued to rise in the three months to August, when it was 5 per cent higher than a year previously.

Capital expenditure fell in the second quarter of 1985 but this was largely due to the bringing forward of investment into the first quarter



allowances in April. The volume of manufacturing industries fell slightstocks held by manufacturers rose in the second quarter of 1985 but distributors' stocks fell.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industry increased by 4,000 in the three months to July 1985. Despite this, the trend movement remains one of slow decline following the faster rate between late 1979 and mid-1983. The index of average weekly prior to the reduction of capital hours worked by operatives in

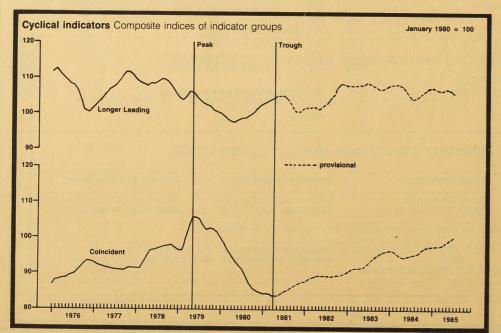
ly in July, reflecting both a fall in overtime and an increase in shorttime working

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding schoolleavers) increased by 6,000 in the month to August. The trend in unemployment remains upward, but the latest figures provide a further indication that there has been a slight easing of the rate of increase, which now appears to be in the

range of 5,000 to 10,000 a month.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to July 1985 was about 71/2 per cent. The actual increase was substantially higher because of the effects of the coal strike in July 1984, and the timing of pay settlements.

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the index of retail prices was 6.2 per cent in August compared with 6.9 per cent in July

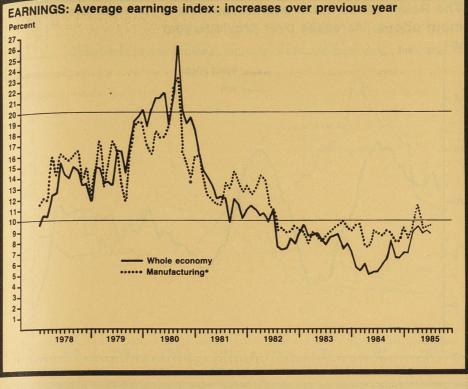


Economic background

There is widespread expectation that GDP will grow by some 3 to 31/2 per cent this year, of which about 3/4 per cent represents recovery from the coal strike. There is less agreement on forecasts for 1986, with the expected rate of growth in the range 11/2 to 3 per cent

The UK economy continues to show the benefits of the ending of recent industrial disputes. GDP (output) is estimated to have risen by about 3/4 per cent between the first and the second quarters to a level nearly 4 per cent higher than a year earlier. After adjusting for the effects of the coal strike, output showed little change between the first and second quarters of this year, but was 3 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1984.

The results of the August CBI monthly industrial trends survey suggests some moderation in the



ate of growth of output in manufacring industry over the next four onths, although output was still expected to rise. Order books have and significantly leteriorated. ewer manufacturers were expectg to increase prices

Output of the production indusries is provisionally estimated to have risen by 1/2 per cent in the hree months to July 1985 compared with the previous three onths, to a level 5 per cent higher than a year earlier. After allowing or the recovery effects of the coal strike, the level of output fell by 1 per cent in the three months to July ompared with the previous three onths and was about 2 per cent igher than a year earlier. This was artly because of an unusually rge seasonal drop in North Sea output. Manufacturing output, which was little affected by the coal strike, was 1/2 per cent lower in the three months to July compared with the previous three months, and was 2 per cent higher than a year

Following a slight fall in the first luarter of the year, consumers' exenditure, rose by 2 per cent in the econd quarter, to a level 2 per cent igher than a year earlier. The volume of retail sales, which occounts for about half of consumers' expenditure, rose by 2 per cent, n provisional figures, in the three onths to July, compared with the revious three months, and was early 5 per cent higher than a year

Capital expenditure by the manu cturing, distribution, and financial ndustries was 15 per cent lower in he second quarter than in the previous quarter but 2 per cent higher compared with a year earlier. The decrease between the first and £4.4 billion, compared with £6.8 second quarters was largely due to the bringing forward of investment prior to the reduction in first year capital allowances from 75 per cent to 50 per cent with effect from April

Manufacturers' stocks rose by £215 million compared with a fall of £380 million in the previous quarter. Distributors' stocks fell by £105 million in the second quarter compared with £80 million in the first

The public sector borrowing requirement in the first five months of the financial year 1985/86 was range of 5-9 per cent. On the other

billion in the same period last year However, comparisons between these periods are affected by changes in the seasonal pattern of borrowing and by erratic influences. The forecast for 1985/86 announced in the financial statement and Budget report was £7-1 billion

On provisional figures, the monetary aggregate sterling M3 grew by 2 per cent in the month to mid-August which means that it rose by 131/2 per cent in the previous 12-months, above its target

hand, M0 fell by 1/2 per cent in the month to mid-August and grew by 41/2 per cent in the 12-months to August which is well within its target range of 3-7 per cent.

UK clearing bank base rates were unchanged during August at

The sterling's effective exchange rate depreciated slightly in August and stood at an average of 81.7 (1975=100) in the month compared with 83.2 in July and 78.4 in August last year

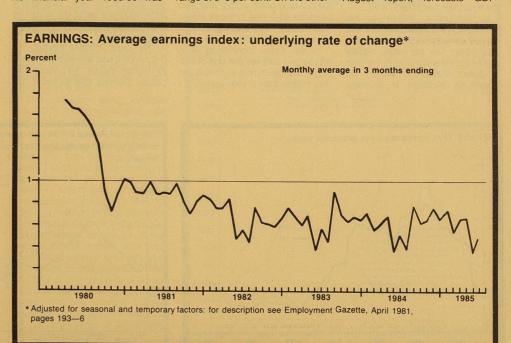
There was a substantial improvement in the balance of payments in the second quarter, with a surplus of £1.2 billion compared with a deficit of £0.5 billion in the first quarter

Visible trade was broadly in balance in the three months to July compared with a deficit of £1.5 billion in the previous three months, which was still affected by the coal strike. Within the total, the oil trade surplus improved by £0.8 billion to £2.4 billion in the three months to July and the non-oil balance improved by £0.7 billion to a deficit of £2.4 billion

In the three months to July, the volume of exports fell by 2 per cent but was 9 per cent higher than a year earlier. There may have been some decline in the underlying level of non-oil export volume in recent months. The volume of imports fell by 6 per cent in the three months to July, but was 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. The underlying level of non-oil import volume has shown little change since the end of last

World Outlook

The National Institute for Economic and Social Research, in its August report, forecasts GDP



growth of 2.8 per cent in the OECD countries as a whole in 1985, with forecasts for the major economies ranging from 1.2 per cent in France to 5.0 per cent in Japan. The United States is expected to grow much more slowly than in 1984 at around 2.4 per cent. The NIESR forecasts a slowing down of growth in most major economies in 1986, with the OECD countries expanding at an average of 2.6 per cent: forecasts range from 1.4 per cent for the UK to 4.3 per cent for Japan, with the US expected to grow by 2.3 per cent.

The NIESR also expects world trade to grow by just over 5 per cent in volume terms in 1985 slowing to around 4½ per cent in 1986.

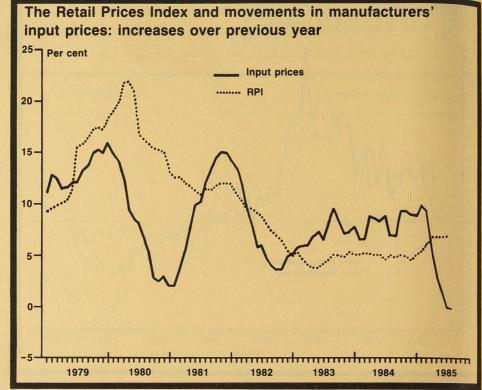
Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to July was about 7½ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to June.

The actual increase in the year to July, 8-8 per cent was substantially higher than the estimated underlying increase primarily because industrial action in the coal industry temporarily reduced average earnings in July 1984, inflating the 12 month change by about 11/4 per cent. The net effect of changes in the timing of pay settlements was to inflate the actual increase by about 1/4 per cent. Back pay in July 1985 was at a similar level to back-pay in July 1984. The July 1985 figures contrived to reflect buoyant overtime earnings.

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average weekly earnings averaged about ½ per cent in the three months ending July.

In production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to July was about 8¾ per cent, slightly higher than the increase in the year to June. Within this sector, the underlying increase in average



earnings in manufacturing industries was about 91/4 per cent compared with 9 per cent in June. These rises partly reflect higher overtime working in recent months together with the effect of new pay settlements which available evidence suggests have recently tended to be at higher levels than a year ago.

The actual increases in the year to July for production and manufacturing industries, 12-9 per cent and 9-6 per cent respectively were above the underlying increases for the reasons given above and also because back-pay in these industries in July 1985 was higher than back-pay in July 1984.

In the three months to July, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 6.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Retail prices

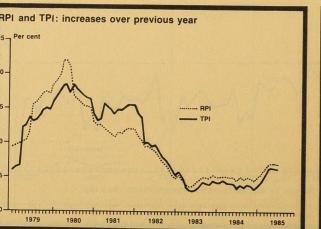
The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index (RPI) was 6-2 per cent in August compared with 6-9 per cent in July. This decrease in the rate was mainly due to the large increase in the overall level of prices of 0-9 per cent between July and August 1984 being replaced in the calculation by the smaller increase of 0-3 per cent between July and August this year. Last year's large increase reflected a rise in mortgage interest rates of 2½ percentage points.

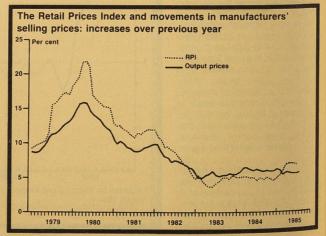
The latest monthly increase of 0·3 per cent was largely attributable to higher prices for household goods, clothing and footwear fol-

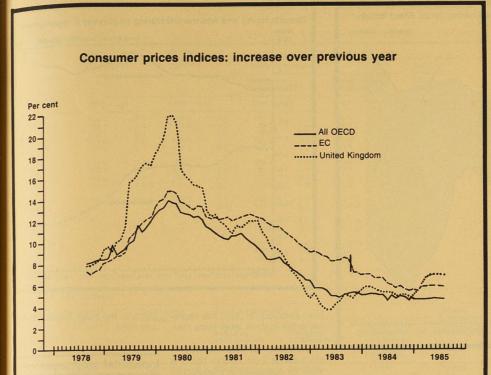
lowing the end of summer sales. Beer prices were also higher. There were price reductions for some fresh vegetables but overall food prices were little changed. Petrol was down in price for the third consecutive month.

The tax and price index (TPI) increased by 5·5 per cent in the year to August compared with 6·3 per cent in the year to July.

The price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry fell in August for the sixth successive month and is now 0.2 per cent below its level 12 months ago. This compares with a fall of 0.1 per cent over the 12 months to July. The fall in input prices has not, so far, been accompanied by a slowing in the increases of prices for the output of manufactured products. The 12-monthly increase in the out-







put prices index showed little change in August at 5.7 per cent.

In July (the latest available date) the rate of inflation was higher than both the average for OECD countries (4·7 per cent) and the average for EEC countries (5·8 per cent).

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally-adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) was 3,182,000 in August, an increase of 6,000 since July. In the three months to August there was an average increase of 2,000 per month, compared with an average rise of 11,000 a month in the three months to May. During the six months to August the rise averaged 6,000 a month, compared with 3,000 in the previous six months to ebruary 1985 and 11,000 in the six nonths to August 1984. It seems that the trend in unemployment may now be rising within the range of 5 to 10,000 per month, having ecently moderated from the 10 to 5,000 range experienced since early 1984. The improvement is concentrated among men. Over the past six months male unemployment has increased at an average rate of 1,000 per month compared with 8,000 per month over the previous six months to February 1985. At the same time the female trend has been little changed, at an average rate of increase of around 5,000 per month over the past 12 months.

The relatively high level of unemployment flows, compared with a year ago, as seen over the past six months, appears to be continuing. The outflows, among men in particular, have been showing an increase; inflows have also been higher than a year ago but to a lesser extent.

The recorded total of unemploy-

ment in the UK increased by 5,000 between July and August to 3,240,000 (13-4 per cent of all employees). This increase resulted from an increase of 10,000 among adults and a fall of nearly 5,000 in school leavers. Taking account of an upward movement of about 4,000 among adults that can be expected for the time of year, the seasonally adjusted increase among adults was 6,000.

The August total included 100,000 school leavers aged under 18, a fall of 5,000 since July compared with a decrease of over 2,000 in the corresponding period last year. The total for this August is some 10,000 more than in August last year; but this increase continues to reflect extra school leavers signing on in April and May, following a decision by Social Security Commissioners on the eligibility for supplementary benefit of certain Easter school leavers who have been returning to school only to sit examinations this summer. While the total of claimant school leavers is higher than a year ago, it may be noted that the number of nonclaimant school leavers registered at Careers Offices is 33,000 less than in August 1984.

The number of people assisted

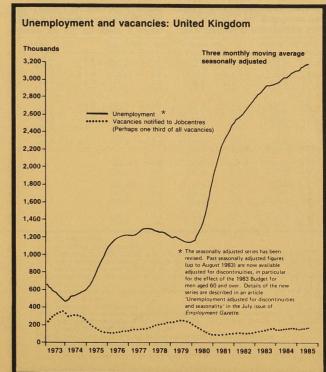
There were falls in the numbers assisted by the Job Release Scheme and the Young Workers Scheme. It is estimated that at the end of July about 415,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement as a result of the schemes, instead of an equivalent number claiming unemployment benefits.

The female unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) increased by 0·1 percentage points in the three months to August, compared with the three months to May, while there was no change in the male rate.

The regional pattern in the three months to August compared with the three months to May showed that Northern Ireland had the largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (0·3 percentage points), Wales, Scotland and East Anglia had increases of +0·1 percentage points. There was virtually no change in the South West, South East, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands, North West, and the North as in the UK as a whole. In the West Midlands there was a fall of 0·1 points.

International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months to July unless otherwise stated compared with the previous three months) did not change in France, Germany, the United Kingdom (to August), Sweden (to March), Japan (to May) and the United States. There were falls in the Netherlands (-0.1 to May), Canada (-0.6), and Belgium (-1.3).

The stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres (seasonally adjusted) decreased slightly (by 300) in the month to August, and now stands at



by the employment and training

measures at the end of July was

630,000, compared with 600,000 at

the end of June. The rise of 30,000

mainly reflects increased numbers

on the Youth Training Scheme as

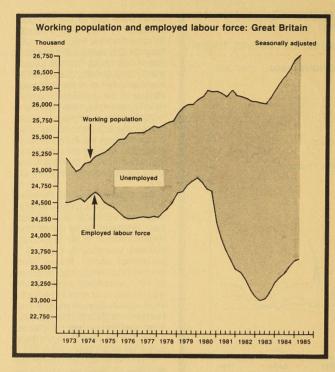
1984/85 entrants are taken on.

There was also an increase in the

numbers on the Community Pro-

gramme as part of the expansion

provided for in the 1985 Budget.



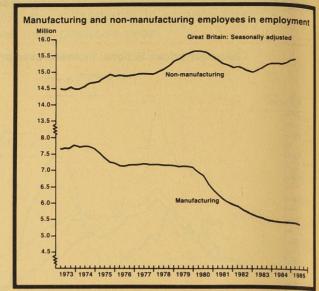
Community Programme vacancies which increased by 1,000 in the month. Both inflows of notified vacancies and outflows have continued increasing sharply, and are now at their highest levels since the winter of 1979/80.

Employment

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries increased by 4,000 in July 1985 (seasonally adjusted), mak-

79,000. These figures include ing an increase of 4,000 in the three months ending July. This compares with decreases of 25,000 in the previous three month period and 10,000 in the three months ending July 1984. The trend of a slower rate of decline in manufacturing employment, following the faster decline in 1980 to 1983, continues.

Overtime working, by operatives in manufacturing industries was 12.2 million hours a week in July (seasonally adjusted) and the average for the three months ending July was 12.3 million hours a week. Discounting the April figure (which was below the underlying trend because of the effect of Easter) overtime has been around 12 million hours a week for the six months



sents the highest level since mid-

Short-time working resulted in the loss of 0.51 million hours a week by operatives in manufacturing industries in July (seasonally adjusted), which made an average of 0.42 million hours a week lost in the three months ending July. This compares with 0.43 million hours a week lost in the previous three months and 0.70 million hours a week lost in the three months ending July 1984.

The index of average weekly hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries (which takes account of hours of overtime and short-time as well as normal basic hours) was 102-4 in July 1985 (seasonally adjusted). This gave an average of 102.7 for the three months ending July which compares with an average of 102.3 in the three months ending April and and Wales.

from February to July; this repre- 102-3 in the three months ending July 1984.

Industrial stoppages

The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in August is provisionally estimated as 76,000. This compares with 123,000 in July 1985, 2,351,000 in August last year and an average of 884,000 for August during the ten-year period 1976 to 1985.

Of the days lost in August 1985, an estimated 26,000 were lost in a dispute in the printing and publishing industry, and of the remainder, one-fifth were lost in the shipbuilding industry. 5,000 days were lost in Scotland due to the teachers' strikes but because of the summer holidays, none was lost in England

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

1	GDP		Output								Income			
	average measure	,2	GDP ^{1, 3, 4}		Index of	output U.K	.5		Index of		Real per		Gross to	ading
					Production	on s ^{1,6}	Manufact industrie	uring s ^{1, 7}	OECD countrie		income	Die	compan	ies ⁸
	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 10	00	1980 = 10	00	1980 =	100	1980 =	100	£ billion	
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	100-0 98-6 100-6 103-6 106-4	-2·3 -1·4 2·0 3·0 2·7	100·0 98·3 100·2 103·1 105·9	-2·9 -1·7 1·9 2·9 2·7	100·0 96·6 98·4 101·9 103·1	-6-7 R -3-4 1-9 3-6 1-2	100·0 94·0 94·2 96·9 100·6	-8·8 -6·0 0·2 2·5 3·8	100·1 100·2 96·4 99·5 106·6	-0·7 0·2 -3·8 3·2 7·1	100·0 97·7 97·9 99·5 101·8	1·0 -2·3 +0·2 1·6 2·3	17·8 18·7 22·3 26·5 33·1	0·1 5·0 19·1 19·0 24·8
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105-9 105-2 106-4 108-1 R	3·2 2·5 2·2 2·8 R	105·2 105·2 106·3 107·0	3·3 3·0 2·3 2·1	104·4 102·4 102·3 103·4 R	4·0 2·0 −0·5 −0·5 R	99·8 100·4 101·3 101·2	4·2 5·1 4·0 2·5	104·9 105·5 107·8 108·1	9·2 7·3 6·9 5·1	100·7 100·7 101·4 104·3	2·8 1·8 1·5 2·9	8·1 7·5 8·9 8·6	30·0 18·9 26·3 23·7
1985 Q1 Q2	109-1 R	3-0 R	108·6 109·3	3·2 [3·9]	105·7 R 107·7 R	1-2 R 5-2 R	102·4 R 102·7 R	2.6 R 2.3 R	108-4	3.3	102-1	1.4	10-1	25-1
1985 Feb Mar	::	::		::	105·0 R 106·8 R	-0·2 R 1·2 R	102·1 R 103·2 R	2·2 R 2·6 R	108·6 [108·6]	3·6 [3·3]	::	::	*	::
Apr May June		::	::		107-7 R 107-9 R 107-5 R	2·9 R 4·7 5·2 R	102-6 R 102-0 R 103-6	2·7 R 2·5 R 2·3 R	::	::	:::	::	::	
July Aug					[106-4]	[5-1]	[101.5]	[2.2]	::					::

	Expendi	ture												Base lending	Monetary growth ¹⁵	
	Consum		Retail sa	les	Fixed in	vestment	9				General	ent	Stock changes	rates _† 14	£M3	MO
	1980 pri		volume		Whole econom 1980 pri	y ces ¹⁰	Manufac industri 1980 pri	es	Constru distribu & financi industri 1980 pri	tion cial es ¹²	consump at 1980 p	tion	1980 prices ¹³		Zimo	
	£ billion		1980 = 1	100	£ billion		£ billior		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	136·8 136·4 137·6 143·0 145·2	-0·3 -0·3 0·8 4·0 1·6	100·0 100·2 102·2 107·1 110·7	-0.6 0.2 1.8 4.8 3.4	41.61 37.93 40.47 42.02 45.13	-5·2 -8·8 6·7 3·8 7·4	7·3 5·7 5·5 R 5·6 R 6·4 R	-10·9 -22·1 -3·2 R 0·7 R 14·7 R	8·6 8·4 R 9·4 9·5 R 11·0	-1·4 -2·0 R 11·1 R 1·2 R 15·7	48-8 R 48-9 49-2 50-4 R 50-9	1.4 R 0.2 0.7 2.4 R 1.0	-2·91 -2·74 -1·18 -0·36 0·48 R	14 14½ 10-10¼ 9 9½-9¾	19·6 13·6 9·6 10·9 9·1	5·6 4·4 4·0 6·7 6·6
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	36·0 36·4 36·2 36·6	2·4 2·5 0·2 1·2	107·7 110·2 111·1 113·6	2·5 3·3 3·3 4·0	11.57 11.12 11.06 11.39	9·4 8·3 5·8 6·2	1.5 1.5 1.6 1.7 R	12·7 15·8 18·7 10·4	2·6 R 2·8 R 2·8 R 2·8	13·4 13·4 13·4 10·1 R	12·6 12·6 R 12·9 R 12·8 R	0·6 0·1 R 2·3 R 1·2 R	-0·36 R -0·30 R -0·15 R +0·33 R	8½-8¾ 9¼ 10½ 9½-9¾	9·8 9·2 8·8 9·1	5·7 5·4 5·2 6·6
1985 Q1 Q2	36·5 37·1	1·3 1·9	112·6 115·0	4·5 4·4	12.00	3.7	1·8 1·7	19-9 R 7-8 R	3·3 R 2·7 R	29·2 R -0·1	12-8	1.6	-0·14 	13-13½ 12½	9·3 12·2	5·3 5·2
1985 Feb Mar		::	112·0 113·8	4·3 4·4	::	::	::		::	::	::	::	:::	14 13-13½	9·7 9·3	5·4 5·3
Apr May June			114·1 114·6 116·0 R	4·0 4·5 4·3	::	::			::	::		::	::	12½-12¾ 12½-12¾ 12½	4 12·0 4 11·6 12·2	6·0 +5·5 +5·2
July Aug	::	:::	116·1 [116·6]	4·8 [5·3]			::	::			. :		:: 1	12 11½	12·1 [13·5]	5·1 [4·5]

	Visible tr				Balance	of payme	ents	Compe	titiveness	Prices						
	Export vo	olume	Import v	olume	Visible	Current	Effective	exchange	Relative	unit costs ^{1, 17}	Tax and index†18	prices	Producer	prices inc	lex† ^{7, 18, 19}	19.6
					Datatice	Dalance	Tale		labour	.0313	IIIdex		Materials a	and fuels	Home sale	es
10000	1980 = 10	00	1980 = 1	00	£ billion	£ billion	1975 =	100	1980 =	100	Jan 197	8 = 100	1980 = 10	00	1980 = 10	00
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	100-0 99-3 R 101-9 R 103-8 R 112-3 R	0·9 -0·7 2·7 R 1·9 R 8·2 R	100·0 96·3 R 101·5 R 109·7 R 121·6 R	-5·4 -3·7 5·4 R 8·1 R 10·8 R	1.5 3.4 2.3 R -0.8 R -4.1 R	3.6 6.9 4.7 R 3.2 0.9 R	96·1 95·3 90·7 83·3 78·8	10·1 -1·2 -4·8 -8·2 -5·4	100·0 104·6 100·7 94·9 94·4	19·3 R 4·6 R -3·7 R -5·8 R -0·5 R	132·8 152·5 167·4 174·1 180·8	17·3 14·8 9·8 4·0 3·9	100·0 109·2 117·2 125·4 135·6	8·5 9·2 7·3 7·0 8·1	100·0 109·5 118·0 124·5 132·1	14·0 9·5 7·8 5·5 6·1
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110-3 R 109-2 R 110-0 119-6 R	7·3 R 7·7 R 7·2 R 10·5 R	114-4 R 119-8 R 123-0 R 129-4 R	8-0 R 10-7 R 12-5 R 12-3 R	0·0 R -1·2 -1·6 -1·3	1·0 -0·1 R -0·4 R 0·4	81·7 79·8 78·0 75·1	-1·5 -5·3 -8·1 -9·7	96·3 95·1 94·5 91·7	6·6 R -1·5 -2·0 R -4·9	178·7 179·5 181·3 183·8	4·3 4·1 3·5 3·6	129·5 133·0 132·2 135·7	7-2 8-7 7-5 9-2	129·0 132·0 132·8 134·5	5·9 6·3 6·2 6·1
1985 Q1 Q2	120·5 R 120·6	9·2 10·4	128-5 R 126-0	12-3 R 5-2 R	-1·3 -0·2	-0·5 +1·2	72·1 78·9	-11·8 -1·2	89-8	6.7	186-5	4-4	139·5 135·5 R	9·4 3·2·R	136-6 [139-4]	5·9 [5·6]
1985 Feb Mar	123-6 R 119-6 R	8-8 R 9-2	127-5 R 136-8 R	11-6 R 12-3 R	-0·2 R -1·0	0·0 -0·7	71·3 73·4	-12·1 -11·8			186·4 188·4	4·3 5·0	140·1 R 140·3	10·1 R 9·5	136-6 137-5	6·1 5·5
Apr May June	121-8 R 121-7 R 118-4	9·7 R 11·1 R 10·5 R	120-2R 121-0 126-9	11·7 8·2 5·2 R	-0·3 0·3 R -0·2	0·2 0·8 0·3	78·0 78·7 79·9	-8·4 -4·5 -1·1	RH		190·2 191·2 191·7	6·4 6·5 6·4	137·8 135·8 133·6	5·2 3·2 1·7	139·1 F 139·5 139·6	5.7 5.6 5.6
July Aug	116-9	9.2	122-6	6.3	-0·1 	0.4	83-2 R 81-7	-1·7 3·6	2::		191·3 191·8	6·3 5·5	[129·9] [128·6]	[0·1] [-0·2]	[139·9] [-140·2]	[5·6] [5·7]

- les: *For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

 † Not seasonally adjusted.

 (1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.

 (2) For details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981.

 (3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984 p. 72.

p. 72.

(4) GDP at factor cost.

(5) Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators.

(6) Production Industries: sic divisions 1 to 4.

(7) Manufacturing Industries: sic divisions 2 to 4.

(8) Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net

of stock appreciation.
(9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.

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

(15) Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end of the

(15) Series show the percentage changes over the 12-months to the end of the period shown.
(16) Averages of daily rates.
(17) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements indicate an increase in competitiveness. For further details see Economic Trends 304, February 1979 p. 80.
(18) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(19) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.

EMPLOYMENTWorking population

Quarter	Employees	in employment	· Contraction of the Contraction	Self-employed	нм	Employed	Unemployed	Working
	Male	Female	All	mersons (with or without employees)†	Forces§	labour force‡		population
UNITED KINGDOM Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1982 Sep	12.176	9,110	21,286	2,183	323	23,792	3,066	
Dec	12,038	9,087	21,126	2,195	321	23,642	3,097	26,858 26,739
1983 Mar	11,923	8,960	20,883	2,208	321	23,412	3,172	26,585
June Sep Dec	11,940 11,984 11,905	9,108 R 9,167 9,265	21,048 21,151 21,170	2,221 2,289 2,358	322 325 325	23,591 23,766 23,853	2,984 3,167 3,079	26,575 26,933 26,932
1984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,815 11,841 11,895 11,838	9,203 9,321 9,357 9,465	21,019 21,162 21,251 21,304	2,426 2,494 [2,526] [2,557]	326 326 328 327	23,771 23,983 24,105 24,188	3,143 3,030 3,284 3,219	26,914 27,012 27,389 27,407
985 Mar	11,738	9,411	21,150	[2,588]	326	24,064	3,268	27,332
JNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal variation 982 Sep	12,109	9.097	21,206	2.183	323	00.744		
Dec	12,040	9,053	21,093	2,195	321	23,711 23,610		26,707 26,699
983 Mar	11,983	9,029	21,012	2,208	321	23,541		26,687
June Sep Dec	11,939 11,917 11,908	9,083 9,154 9,232	21,021 21,072 21,140	2,221 2,289 2,358	322 325 325	23,564 23,686 23,823		26,667 26,779 26,894
984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,874 R 11,840 11,828 11,842	9,271 R 9,295 9,345 9,433	21,145 R 21,135 21,173 21,275	2,426 2,494 [2,526] [2,557]	326 326 328 327	23,897 23,955 24,027 24,159		27,010 27,108 27,233 27,370
985 Mar	11,797	9,479	21.276	[2.588]	326	24 100		27,370

* 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 Employment Gazette). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

† Estimates of the self-employed up to mid 1984 are based on the results of the 1981, 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates from September 1984 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1984 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current allowances is given in the article on page 114 of the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ See notes above on employees and self-employed.

· 2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN	All indu		Produc	tion and iction	Productindustri		Manufa	cturing	Service								
SIC 1980																	
	Allemployees	Seasonallyadjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonallyadjusted	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
Divisions or Classes	0-9		1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	en sei	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34
1981 Juni		21,360	7,910	7,919	6,798	6,809	6,099	6,109	13,132	13,089	343	344	355	544	379	891	37 857
1982 June	20,927	20,900	7,494	7,504	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,042	345	329	346	508	365	846	825
1983 June	20,583	20,556	7,138	7,148	6,152	6,161	5,502	5,510	13,105	13,058	339	313	337	462	344	784	818
Aug Sep	20,684	20,605	7,163 7,147	7,125 7,103	6,168 6,148	6,139 6,116	5,522 5,504	5,494 5,473	13,171	13,153	366	308 307	338 338	458 459	347 345	787 780	824 824
Oct Nov Dec	20,703	20,673	7,119 7,115 7,085	7,086 7,092 7,080	6,124 6,124 6,098	6,099 6,105 6,092	5,483 5,485 5,460	5,459 5,468 5,455	13,271	13,248	348	304 303 301	337 336 336	456 455 453	343 343 341	776 776 775	824 825 827
1984 Jan Feb Mar	20,556	20,682	7,029 7,011 7,005	7,065 7,045 7,034	6,048 6,036 6,037	6,079 6,063 6,055	5,415 5,406 5,410	5,447 5,433 5,427	13,216	13,302	335	299 297 295	334 334 333	450 449 449	339 338 339	770 767 765	824 824 828
April May June		20,673	6,993 6,993 6,997	7,024 7,015 7,007	6,027 6,031 6,036	6,050 6,048 6,046	5,403 5,408 5,415	5,425 5,424 5,424	13,373	13,325	331	293 291 290	332 332 331	450 448 444	340 341 341	766 770 772	826 828 830
July Aug Sep	20,787	20,708	7,014 7,019 7,030	6,994 6,981 6,986	6,050 6,050 6,060	6,035 6,021 6,028	5,431 5,432 5,443	5,415 5,404 5,412	13,397	13,380	360	289 288 288	330 330 330	445 445 448	342 343 344	770 769 773	832 833 836
Oct Nov Dec	20,837	20,808	7,020 7,008 6,991	6,987 6,984 6,987	6,054 6,046 6,033	6,029 6,027 6,028	5,439 5,431 5,419	5,415 5,413 5,414	13,507	13,486	339	287 287 286	328 328 328	446 444 444	343 343 341	772 773 773	837 837 841
1985 Jan Feb Mar	20,686	20,812	6,935 6,929 6,919	6,972 6,963 6,948	5,983 5,982 5,978	6,015 6,009 5,995	5,372 5,372 5,369	5,405 5,398 5,387	13,445	13,532	321	284 284 283	326 326 325	441 441 441	340 340 339	770 774 776	834 833 834
April May June			6,906 6,911 6,909 R	6,936 6,932 6,920 R	5,964 5,969 5,968 R	5,986 5,986 5,978 R	5,358 5,366 5,371	5,380 5,382 5,380				281 278 272 R	325 324 325	439 440 439	338 340 340	774 777 775	831 830 832
July			6,932	6,912	5,990	5.975	5,400	5,384				268	323	442	342	783	835

See footnote to table 1.1.

EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees	in employment		Self-employed persons	HM Forces§	Employed labour	Unemployed	Working population:
Anaire	Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†		force‡		
GREAT BRITAIN		To come						
GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal variation 1982 Sep Dec	11,920 11,784	8,893 8,871	20,813 20,655	2,122 2,134	323 321	23,258 23,111	2,950 2,985	26,208 26,095
1983 Mar	11,672	8,746	20,418	2,147	321	22,886	3,059	25,945
June Sep Dec	11,691 11,735 11,657	8,892 8,949 9,046	20,583 20,684 20,703	2,160 2,228 2,297	322 325 325	23,065 23,238 23,325	2,871 3,044 2,961	25,935 26,282 26,286
1984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,570 11,595 11,647 11,591	8,986 9,105 9,140 9,246	20,556 20,700 20,787 20,837	2,365 2,433 [2,465] [2,496]	326 326 R 328 327	23,247 23,459 23,579 23,660	3,022 2,911 3,157 3,100	26,269 26,370 26,736 26,760
1985 Mar	11,494	9,192	20,686	[2,527]	326	23,539	3,146	26,685
PRITAIN								
Adjusted for seasonal variations 1982 Sep Dec	11,852 11,786	8,881 8,837	20,733 20,623	2,122 2,134	323 321	23,178 23,078		26,058 26,056
1983 Mar	11,732	8,815	20,547	2,147	321	23,015		26,047
June Sep Dec	11,690 11,668 11,660	8,866 8,937 9,013	20,556 R 20,605 20,673	2,160 2,228 2,297	322 325 325	23,038 23,158 23,295		26,027 26,127 26,247
1984 Mar June Sep Dec	11,629 11,595 11,580 11,595	9,054 9,078 9,128 9,213	20,682 20,673 20,708 20,808	2,365 2,433 [2,465] [2,496]	326 326 328 327	23,374 23,432 23,501 23,632		26,366 26,466 26,580 26,723
1985 Mar	11,552	9,260	20,812	[2,527]	326	23,665		26,780

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

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

EMPLOYMENT 4 **Employees in employment: industry***

THOUSAND

		Motor vehicles and parts	insport equipment	goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	leather, footwear ning	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	oducts, printing Ishing	ction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	nd catering	t	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, rinance, insurance	administration etc.‡	uo	Medical and other health services: veterinary services	Other services†
		Motorve	Other transport	Metalgo	Food, dri	Textiles, leather, and clothing	Timber, v rubber, p	Paper products, and publishing	Construction	Wholesa and repa	Retail dis	Hotels and	Transport	Postal se telecomi	Banking	Publica	Education	Medical health so veterina	Otherse
		35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
1981	June	360	358	413	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,104	2,051	937	974	429	1,715	1,849	1,546	1,243	1,286
1982	June	318	343	400	647	573	467	498	1,031	1,112	2,008	965	925	427	1,751	1,809	1,531	1,269	1,292
1983	June	304	321	375	618	534	455	486	986	1,125	2,020	952	885	421	1,796	1,818	1,527	1,278	1,281
	Aug Sep	298 299	319 317	377 379	631 627	538 538	457 452	484 483	995 999	1,131	2,038	974	884	421	1,822	1,820	1,462	1,295	1,324
	Oct Nov Dec	298 298 294	314 314 308	380 380 377	622 623 620	538 537 535	451 452 448	482 482 482	995 991 987	1,144	2,136	919	870	419	1,826	1,814	1,545	1,286	1,310
1984	Jan Feb Mar	294 293 293	305 303 300	374 376 377	605 600 602	532 531 529	442 443 446	482 482 482	982 974 968	1,148	2,072	907	865	418	1,836	1,818	1,549	1,296	1,307
	April May June	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	1,296	1,348
	July Aug 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	1,818	1,463	1,307	1,342
	Oct Nov 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	418	1,901	1,809	1,542	1,303	1,337
1985	Jan Feb Mar	282 283 281	287 286 284	376 378 378	597 593 595	521 521 517	438 438 437	484 484 485	953 947 942	1,163	2,129	947	844	419	1,926	1,812	1,553	1,314	1,337
	April May June	281 280 281	283 281 280	377 378 381	594 600 601	518 518 515	437 436 439	487 487 487	[942] [942] [942]	1,176	2,153	1,041							1,305
1	July	279	279	383	607	522	440	489	[942]										

Excludes private domestic service.
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.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Jul 1984	1		May 198	5		Jun 198	5		[Jul 198	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	HOUSAND
SIC 1980	group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,256-5	1,758-0	7,014-5	5,167-2	1,743-7	6,910-9	5,170-3	R 1,739-2	R 6,909-4	R 5,179-2	1,752-8	6,931-9
Production industries	1-4	4,410.0	1,639-9	6,049-9	4,344-9	1,624-2	5,969-1	4,348-1	R 1,619-6	R 5,967-7	R 4,357-2	1,633-0	5,990-2
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,873-1	1,558-0	5,431.0	3,823-4	1,543.0	5,366-4	3,832-7	R 1,538-4	5,371-1	R3,847-0	1,552-8	5,399.7
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	1 111	536-9 218-4	81·9 10·0	618·9 228·5	521.5 207.3	81·2 9·7	602·7 217·0	515-4 201-2	R 81.2 9.7	R 596-6 210-8	R 510-2 197-3	80·2 9·6	590 -5 206-9
Electricity Gas	1610 1620	124·5 72·1	29·2 24·2	153·7 96·4	121·9 69·5	29·2 23·8	151·0 93·3	121-8 69-1	29·0 23·9	150·8 92·9	121·8 69·1	29·1 23·8	150·9 93·0
Water supply	1700	54-3	9.6	63.9	53.3	10.0	63-3	53-4	10-1	63-5	52.7	9-2	61.9
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2	633-6	153-5	787-1	630-1	149-3	779-4	632-2	147-3	779.5	634-1	149-4	783-5
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming Non-ferrous metals	22 2210 2220/223 224	190·4 88·1 46·6 55·6	17·5 4·9 5·6 7·0	93·1 52·2 62·6	191·8 88·3 47·5 56·0	14·9 4·3 4·7 5·9	206·6 92·6 52·2 61·9	191·7 89·2 47·2 55·3	14·4 4·0 4·6 5·8	206·1 93·2 51·8 61·1	191·9 89·2 47·5 55·2	14·4 4·1 4·7 5·7	206·3 93·3 52·1 60·9
Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.	21/23	38-5	2.9	41-4	38-7	2.6	41-3	38-7	2.6	41-3	38-7	2-6	41-3
Non-metallic mineral products Building products of concrete, cement etc	24 243	161·5 37·3	33·9 3·8	195-4 41-1	1 59 ·6 35·3	32·1 3·6	191·7 38·9	162·1 35·7	29.8 3.6	191·8 39·3	162·5 37·5	31·5 3·8	194·0 41·3
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals	25 251	230·1 98·7	97·2 20·1	327·3 118·7	227·3 97·2	97·7 20·5	325·0 117·7	227·0 97·2	98·5 20·5	325·5 117·7	228·3 97·1	99·0 20·4	327-3 117-4
Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations	2570 258	45·7 19·1	35·7 17·2	81·4 36·4	45·3 18·7	35·7 17·1	81·0 35·8	45·4 18·9	36·0 17·7	81·3 36·6	45·8 19·3	36·1 18·0	81·9 37·3
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,027.7	535-9	2,563.7	2,007-8	538-5	2,546-3	2,015-1	533-8	2,548-9	2,022-4	535.7	2,558-0
Metal goods n.e.s. Foundries	31 311	296.9 61.9	86-6 8-0	383·5 69·9	292·9 58·6	85·1 8·0	378·0 66·5	296 ·1 62·0	85-4	381-5	296-6	86-2	382-8
Bolts, nuts, springs etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	313 316	36·0 161·3	12·2 57·6	48.2	35·1 162·3	11·5 56·9	46·6 219·1	35·4 162·4	8·3 11·4 56·8	70·3 46·9 219·1	62·1 35·5	8·4 11·7	70·5 47·1
Mechanical engineering	32	649-1	120-5	769-5	649.0	128-4	777-4	652-2	123-1	775-3	162·6 658·8	57·2 123·9	219-8
Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries	320	67-1	8.8	75.9	65.7	9.0	74.8	64.6	8.9	73.5	66-0	9.5	782.7 75.5
etc Metal working machine tools etc	321/324 322	67·8 64·0	10·4 13·6	78·3 77·6	65·0 65·7	18·3 12·7	83·2 78·4	65·8 66·3	12·8 13·5	78·5 79·9	71·2 67·0	13·0 13·2	84·1 80·2
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc Mechanical power transmission equipment	325 326	73·5 23·7	10·2 4·6	83·7 28·3	71·3 24·2	9·9 4·7	81·2 28·9	71·6 24·2	10·0 4·7	81·6 29·0	72·0 24·0	10.1	82·1 28·7
Office machinery and data processing agricument	328	301·9 54·5	58.3	360-2	307-2	59.4	366-6	309.7	58-9	368-6	308-8	59-1	367-9
Office machinery and data processing equipment Electrical and electronic equipment	33	438-1	18·4 210·8	72·9 648·9	55·5 437·2	18-6	74-1	55·9 437·6	18·5 207·7	74-4	55.8	18-7	74-5
Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc	3420 343	87·2 65·2	26·8 28·7	114.0	86·0 64·0	27·4 29·1	113-4	86·2 64·5	27·1 29·5	645·3 113·2 94·0	86·3	208·1 26·6	648·1 112·9
Telecommunications equipment Other electronic equipment	344 345	137·0 75·7	62·9 58·2	199·9 133·9	137·5 76·1	61·4 55·7	198·9 131·7	137·2 76·4	61·9 55·4	199·1 131·8	64·8 137·3 76·9	29·9 61·7 55·6	94·8 199·1 132·5
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	30.6	14-4	45.0	30-5	13-8	44.3	30-5	14-1	44.5	30.5	14.0	44.5
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Parts	35 3510 3530	254·7 95·1 111·7	32·8 8·8 20·1	287·4 103·9 131·9	247·2 94·7 107·0	32·7 8·7 20·2	279·9 103·3 127·3	247-6 95-2 107-3	9·0 20·3	280·6 104·2 127·6	246·0 95·0 106·0	32·9 8·7 20·3	278-9 103-7 126-3
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing	36 3610	259·7 88·2	31·4 7·9	291·1 96·2	250·4 80·9	30·6 8·0	281·1 88·9	249·5 80·6	30·3 7·8	279·8 88·4	248·6 80·2	30·3 7·7	278-9 87-9
Railway and tramway vehicles Aerospace equipment	3620 3640	29·7 135·0	1·4 19·6	31·1 154·6	29·7 133·6	1·3 19·1	31·0 152·7	29·5 133·3	1.3	30·8 152·3	29·3 133·2	1·3 19·1	30·6 152·2
nstrument engineering	37	74-8	35-4	110-2	75.5	35.8	111-4	76-1	35-8	111-9	76-5	35-6	112-1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,211.7	868-6	2,080-3	1,185-5	855-3	2,040-7	1,185-4	857-4	2,042-8	1,190-5	867-7	2,058-2
Food drink and tobacco Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils	41/42	361-4	254-2	615-6	353-3	246-9	600-2	352-7	248-5	601-2	354-6	252-7	607-4
and fats Milk and milk products	411/412 4130	60·2 31·7	41·7 11·3	102·0 42·9	60·1 31·0	39·2 11·2	99·3 42·2	60·1 31·0	40·7 11·1	100·8 42·1	61·0 30·8	43·8 10·8	104·8 41·6
Fruit and vegetable processing Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour	4147	17-9	18-4	36-3	16.8	16.5	33-3	17.0	17-3	34-2	17-7	17-4	35-1
Confectionery	4160/4180 419	77-0	69.0	146-0	76.7	70-5	147-2	76-3	70.0	146-3	75-5	70-5	146-0
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	421 422/4239 4240/4261	31.1	33·6 32·9	64·7 76·5	29·5 42·6	32·1 33·0	61·6 75·6	29·7 42·6	32·5 33·0	62·2 75·6	29·8 42·4	33·2 33·1	62·9 75·5
opin distancy, whos, brewing and maining	4270	59.4	19-2	78-5	58-2	18-9	77-2	57-1	18-8	75-9	58-3	18-8	77-1
extiles Woollen and worsted	43 4310	118·7 25·1	112·1 16·8	230·8 41·9	117·2 25·1	110·8 16·7	228·1 41·7	116·6 24·8	110·9 16·3	227·5 41·2	117·3 24·9	110·9 16·4	228-2 41-3
Cotton and silk Hosiery and other knitted goods	432 436	23·4 24·4	15·6 57·1	39·0 81·4	23.3	15·2 56·1	38·5 80·1	23-3	15·1 56·9	38·4 80·9	23.4	15·3 56·8	38·7 81·1
Textile finishing etc	4336/4340 4350/4370		8.9	32.4	22-0	9-1	31.1	21.9	8-8	30.7	22.1	8.7	30-8
ootwear and clothing	45	69-1	202-8	271-9	66-0	201-0	267-0	65-4	199-2	264-5	67-3	203-2	270-6
Footwear Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	4510 453/4560	22·7 37·4	27·1 160·7	49·8 198·0	21·1 35·6	26·2 158·6	47·4 194·2	21·3 34·6	26·3 157·0	47·6 191·6	21·4 36·2	26·2 161·0	47·6 197·2
imber and wooden furniture	46	163-1	39-8	202-9	157-1	39-1	196-2	159-3	40.5	199-8	158-6	40-5	199-1
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	4610/4620	60.0	10.1	70.0	50.0								00.0
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	4630 467	60·3 83·1	10·1 21·1	70·3 104·2	58·6 79·2	9.4 21.3	68-0 100-5	59·8 80·1	9·9 21·4	69·6 101·5	59·5 79·3	10·1 21·5	69·6 100·8
aper, paper products, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board	47 4710	322·4 31·2	160·9 6·7	483·2 38·0	322·0 31·5	164·7 6·4	486-8 37-9	322-3	164-9	487-2	323-1	165-8	488·9 37·8
Conversion of paper and board Printing and publishing	472 475	65·8 225·4	40·2 113·9	106·0 339·3	65·6 224·9	40·0 118·3	105-6 343-2	31·6 65·8	6·4 40·0	38·0 105·8	31·4 66·2	6·4 40·4	106·6 344·5
ubber and plastics	48	124-2	50-3	174.5	119-6	48.7	168-3	225·0 118·0	118·5 48·5	343·4 166·5	225.5	119·0 49·9	168-8
Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres Processing of plastics	481/4820 483	47·7 76·5	14·6 35·8	62·3 112·3	45·3 74·3	14·1 34·6	59·4 108·8	43.5	14·0 34·5	57·5 109·0	43·8 75·0	14·1 35·8	58·0 110·9
onstruction	5	846-5	118-0	964-6	822-3	119-5	941.8	822-1	119-6	941.7	T822-0	119-8	941.7
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work Civil engineering	5000/5010 5020	469·9 152·8	63·9 21·5	533·8 174·2	459·0 145·6	64·7 21·6	523·7 167·1	458·9 145·5	64·8 21·6	523·7 167·1	458·8 145·5	64·9 21·6	523·7 167·1
Installation of fixtures and fittings Building completion	5030 5040	141·5 82·4	21·6 11·1	163-0 93-5	137·5 80·3	21·9 11·3	159·3 91·6	137-4	21·9 11·3	159·3 91·6	137·4 80·2	21·9 11·3	159·3 91·5

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 Employment Gazette). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

Employees in employment*: June 1985 1 • 4

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class	Jun 1984			N	Mar 1985		980	pir .	[Jun 1985	*		
		Male	Female		AII N	Male	Female	^	All .	Male	Female		All
SIC 1980				Part- time				Part- ime			All	Part- time	
All industries and services‡		11,595-0R	9,104-9R	4,161·2R	20,700·0R	11,494·1F	9,191-6R	4,254-9R	20,685·7R				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	247-5 R	83-0 R	29-6 F	330-5 R	240-5	80.7	29-6	321-2				
Index of production and construction				404.0	0.000 7.0	5 104 0	1 725 2	422.6	6,919-3	5,170-3	1,739-2	439-0	6,909-4
industries	1-5	5,249·9 4.407·5	1,746.8		6,996-7 R 6,036-4 R		1,735·2 1,616·1	433·6 378·5	5,977-5	4,348-1	1,619-6	383.4	5,967.7
Index of production industries	1-4	3,868-4			5,415·3		1,534-6	362-3	5,369-5	3,832-7	1,538-4	367-3	5,371-1
Of which, manufacturing industries Service industries‡	6-9		100000		13-372-7R		7,575-6R		13,445-2R	0,002			marin print
a significant forestry and fishing	0	247-5 F	83-0 F	29-61	330-5 F	240-5	80.7	29.6	321-2				
Agriculture and norticulture	0100	230·7 F			311.3 F		78-2	28.6	302.0			40.4	500.0
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	1111	539·1 219·7	82·0 10·1	2.5	621-1 F	211.9	9·8	16·2 2·5 2·3	608·0 221·7 213·7	515·4 201·2 194·0	81·2 9·7 8·9	16·1 2·5 2·3	596·6 210·8 202·9
Deep coal mines Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas	1113 1300 140	212·6 29·1 F		0.2	221·8 32·8 F 23·0	204·8 31·2 19·3	9·0 3·6 2·6	0.2	34·8 21·9	31·2 19·8	3.5	0·2 0·4	34·7 22·3
Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production	1520	20·2 13·6 F		0.3	15.7 F	14-0	2.2	0.2	16·3 151·4	14·1 121·8	2.3	0.2	16·4 150·8
Electricity Gas	1610 1620 1700	124·6 72·3 54·5	29·1 24·2 9·7	6·5 4·5 1·8	153·7 96·5 F 64·3	122·2 70·0 52·9	24·0 10·0	4.3	94.0	69·1 53·4	23.9	4.3	92·9 63·5
Water supply Other mineral and ore extraction etc	2	633-2	151-4	33-1	784-6	632-4	147-8	32.5	780-2	632.2	147-3	32-6	779.5
Metal manufacturing	22	190-6	17-7	4.8	208-3	193-1	15-7	4.5	208-8	191.7	14-4	4.6	206-1
Iron and steel	2210	88-2	4.8	1.0	93-1	89.5	4-4	1.0	93.9	89.2	4.0	1.0	93-2
Steel drawing, cold rolling, cold forming	2220	23·9 22·8	2·3 3·5	0·7 0·9	26·3 26·4	24·6 23·1	1·9 3·4	0.6	26·4 26·4	24·0 23·2	1·8 2·8	0.6	25·8 26·1
Non-ferrous metals Aluminium and aluminium alloys	224 2245	55·5 22·5	7·1 2·5	2·1 0·8	62·6 25·1	55·9 22·4	6·1 2·1	2·1 0·6	62·0 24·5	55·3 22·3	5.8	2·1 0·7	61·1 24·3
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	2246	19-9	2.7	0.9	22.6	20.7	2.6	0.9	23.2	20.1	2.4	0.8	22.4
Extraction of metaliferous ores and minerals nes	21/23	38-5	2.9	0.9	41-4	38-6	2.7	0.9	41-3	38-7	2.6	0.9	41-3
Non-metallic mineral products Structural clay	24 2410	161·8 16·3	32·5 1·3	7·8 0·4	194·4 17·5	160·7 16·1	30.3	7·7 0·4	191·1 17·2	162·1 16·4	29·8 1·2	7·8 0·5	191·8 17·5
Cement, lime and plaster Building products of concrete, cement etc	2420 243	12·7 36·3	0·8 3·8	0·4 1·3	13·5 40·1	11·9 34·1	0·7 3·5	0·4 1·2	12·6 37·6	11·9 35·7	0·6 3·6	0·4 1·2	12·5 39·3
Asbestos goods Abrasive products and working of stone etc	2440 2450/2460	8.5	1.4	0.3	9·9 16·1	8·4 13·7	1·3 2·0	0·3 0·5	9·7 15·7	8·4 13·6	1·3 1·9	0·3 0·5	9·6 15·6
Glass and glassware Refractory and ceramic goods	247 248	39·3 35·0	8·0 14·9	2·3 2·4	47·3 49·9	40·0 36·4	7·3 14·5	2.4	47·3 51·0	39·5 36·6	7·1 14·1	2·6 2·4	46·7 50·7
Chemical industry	25	229-2	96-2	19-3	325-5	227-2	97-1	19-1	324-3	227-0	98-5	19.0	325-5
Basic industrial chemicals Inorganic chemicals except inds gases	251 2511	98·6 49·5	19·9 8·5	3.9	118·6 58·0	97·1 48·7	20·2 8·6	4.1	117·3 57·3	97·2 48·7	20·5 8·6	3.7	117·7 57·3
Paints, varnishes and printing ink Specialised industrial products	255 256	23·6 34·0	7·6 12·2	2.0	31·2 46·1	23·7 33·3	7·6 12·1	2·0 2·1	31·4 45·3	23·7 33·3	7·9 12·1	2.0	31·6 45·4
Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations	2570 258	45·4 19·1	35·2 17·2	6·8 3·7	80·7 36·3	45·4 19·0	35·3 17·6	6·8 3·5	80·7 36·6	45·4 18·9	36·0 17·7	7·0 3·5	81·3 36·6
Specialised household products Man made fibres	259 26	8·5 13·1	4.1	0.9	12·6 15·1	8·7 12·8	4·3 1·9	0·7 0·3	12.9	8·5 12·8	4.3	0·8 0·3	12-8
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,028-7	535-1	104-9	2,563-8	2,018-6	535.9	111-3	2,554-5	2,015-1	533-8	112-8	2,548-9
Metal goods nes	31	292.8	86-3	20-4	379-1	292.8	85.7	21.0	378-5	296-1	85-4	21-4	381.5
Ferrous metal foundries Non-ferrous metal foundries	3111 3112	47·2 14·3	5·1 3·3	1·5 0·6	52·3 17·6	46·3 14·5	5·0 3·3	1·4 0·5	51·3 17·8	47·1 14·9	5·0 3·3	1·6 0·6	52·1 18·3
Forging, pressing and stamping Bolts, nuts, springs etc	3120 313	23·4 34·5	5·6 11·8	1·6 3·4	29·0 46·2	22·5 34·7	5.4	1·9 3·6	27·9 46·4	22·4 35·4	5·6 11·4	1·9 3·6	28·0 46·9
Metal doors, windows etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	3142 316	14·4 158·9	3·5 57·1	0·7 12·5	17·9 216·0	13·4 161·5	3·3 56·9	0·7 12·9	16·7 218·4	13·9 162·4	3·3 56·8	0·8 13·1	17·1 219·1
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork	32 320	651·9 68·4	120·5 8·8	28·4 2·8	772.4 77.3	653·5 64·9	122·9 8·7	35·2 2·8	776-3 73-6	652-2 64-6	123·1 8·9	34·8 3·0	775 -3
Agricultural machinery and tractors Metal-working machine tools	321 3221	33·7 25·4	4.4	1.2	38·1 29·5	32·8 26·0	4·3 4·1	1.0	37·0 30·2	30·7 26·1	4.3	1.1	35·0 30·4
Engineers small tools Textile machinery	3222 3230	38·7 9·7	9·0 1·7	4.5	47.7	39·6 9·8	9-1	4.1	48·7 11·5	40·3 9·6	9·2 1·8	4.2	49.4
Machinery for food etc industries Mining machinery etc	324 325	34·5 74·2	6·3 10·1	1.6	40·8 84·3	34·6 71·6	8·7 9·8	8.4	43·3 81·4	35·0 71·6	8·5 10·0	7·8 1·9	43.5 81.6
Mechanical lifting and handling equipment Mechanical power transmission equipment	3255 326	43·7 23·7	6.9	1.5	50·6 28·4	42·1 24·4	6·7 4·8	1.4	48·8 29·2	42·4 24·2	6·9 4·7	1.5	49.3
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	327 328	22·1 302·4	5·8 58·2	1.4	27·9 360·7	22·2 308·9	5·9 58·7	1.7	28·1 367·6	22·4 309·7	5·8 58·9	2·1 12·4	28·3 368·6
Internal combustion engine except road vehicles etc	3281	36-3	4.0	0.7	40-3	35-8	3.7	0.6	39.5	36-2	3.7	0.7	39.9
Compressors and fluid power equipment Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilation	3283 3284	41.9	8.9	1.1	50.8	43.4	9.3	1.1	52-7	43-3	9.6	1.0	52-9
Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	3284	35·0 19·1	7·6 7·2	1.9	42·6 26·3	35·0 18·5	7·6 7·2	1.6	42·7 25·7	34·6 17·9	7·4 6·7	1.5	42·0 24·5
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	54-5	18-2	2.1	72.7	55-6	18-5	2.7	74-1	55-9	18-5	4.9	74-4
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	437-7	210.9	37-8	648-6	439-0	209.7	36.7	648-7	437-6	207-7	35.7	645-3
Basic electrical equipment	3410 3420	27·9 87·9	9·8 27·2	1.0	37·7 115·1	28·1 85·9		0·9 4·5	38·2 112·8	28·1 86·2	10·1 27·1	1·0 4·7	38·1
Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunication equipment Telegraph and telephone appliance and	343 344	64·2 137·3	29·3 63·1	5·9 9·1	93·4 200·4	64·5 138·5		5·5 9·6	93·7 201·3	64·5 137·2	29.5		94·0 199·
Radio and electronic capital goods	3441 3443	32-4	18-2	2.5	50.5	31.0	16.1	2.0	47.1	30-2	16.4		46.6
Other electronic equipment	3444	67·7 18·8	23·2 14·4	3·5 2·2	90·9 33·2	69·5 19·3	14.8	3·7 2·5	93·8 34·1	69·4 19·0	24·3 13·7	2.3	93.6 32.7
Electric lighting equipment and electrical	345 3460	75·1 30·6	58·2 14·0	13·5 2·3	133·3 44·6	76·7 30·6	57·1 14·0	12·5 2·3	133·8 44·5	76·4 30·5	55·4 14·1	11.4	131-8
- 4 spinett installation	3470, 348	30 14-8	9.4	1.5	24-1	14.7	9.7	1.4	24.5	14.8	9.7	1.3	24.
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Bodies trailers and engines	35 3510	256-4 95-4	33·3 8·8	3·3 0·7	289·7 104·3	248-7 96-0		3·0 0·7	281·5 104·9	247·6 95·2	33·0 9·0	3·5 0·7	280-1 104-1
Bodies, trailers and caravans	352 3530	48.5	3.9	1.0	52.4	45.0	3.7	0.7	48.7	45.1	3.7	1.0	

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Jun 1984		and the last of	-	Mar 1985	Maria Maria and			[Jun 198	[5]	resolution.	THOUSAND
	Class or Group	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1980			All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing	36 3610	261·5 88·7	31·1 7·9	4-1	292.6 96.6	253·5 83·5	30·7 7·8	3.7	284·2 91·3	249·5 80·6	30·3 7·8	3·5 1·6	279.8
Railway and tramway vehicles Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles	3620 363, 3650	30.2	1.4	0.2	31·6 9·2	29·7 6·1	1·3 2·3	0.2	31·0 8·4	29·5 6·1	1.3	0.2	88-4 30-8 8-3
Aerospace equipment	3640	135-8	19-4	1.7	155-2	134-1	19-3	1.5	153-4	133-3	19-0	1.4	152.3
Instrument engineering Measuring, precision instruments etc	37 3710	74·0 43·4	34·8 17·6	8.7	108·8 61·0	75·5 44·8	35·7 18·4	8·9 4·6	111·2 63·2	76·1 45·5	35·8 18·6	9·0 4·6	111.9 64.1
Medical and surgical equipment Optical precision instruments etc Clocks watches etc	3720 373 3740	13·2 14·1	6·7 7·7	1.9	19.9	13·5 14·3	7·1 7·8	2·0 2·3 0·1	20·6 22·1 5·3	13·4 14·3	7·2 7·8 2·2	2.1	20·6 22·1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,206-4	2·7 860·5	0·2 223·8	6·1 2,066·9	2·9 1,183·9	2·4 850·9	218-5	2,034-7	2·9 1,185·4	857-4	0·1 221·8	5·1 2,042·8
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	359-8	250-8	92.9	610-5	351-0	244-2	91.1	595-2	352-7	248-5	93-5	601-2
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	60·0 33·7	40·4 26·6	11·4 8·6	100·4 60·3	59·9 31·9	40·3 26·3	10·8 7·9	100·2 58·1	60·1 31·8	40·7 26·6	11·2 8·3	100-8
Bacon curing and meat processing Milk and milk products Fruit and vegetable processing	4122 4130 4147	31·7 16·8	11·2 16·9	3·2 5·2	42·8 33·7	31·0 16·4	11·1 16·7	2.9	42·1 33·0	31·0 17·0	11·1 17·3	3·0 5·9	58-5 42-1
Fish processing Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery etc	4150 419	4·9 67·7	9·9 66·4	4·3 36·0	14·8 134·2	4·6 66·7	7·3 65·8	4·0 36·7	11·9 132·4	4·7 67·4	7·4 68·2	3·9 36·7	34·2 12·1 135·7
Sugar and sugar by-products Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	4200 421	6·4 31·2	1·9 33·2	0·3 15·9	8·2 64·5	6·0 29·5	1·8 31·9	0·3 14·5	7·8 61·4	6·0 29·7	1·8 32·5	0·4 15·0	7·7 62·2
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous food	4160/418	0/ 52·3	34-1	10.9	86-4	51.7	35.1	11.2	86-8	51-5	34-8	11.6	
Spirit distilling and compounding Brewing and malting, cider and perry	422/4239 4240 4261, 427	13.5	8.0	0·7 2·1	21.5	13·2 44·3	35·1 7·7 10·9	11·2 0·7 1·8	20·9 55·2	13·0 44·1	7·8 11·1	11.6 0.7 2.2	86·2 20·8 55·1
Soft drinks Tobacco	4283 4290	17·5 11·8	7·2 10·2	1.9 1.1	24·7 22·0	16-8 11-0	6·4 9·3	1·8 1·0	23·2 20·3	17·7 10·6	6·8 9·0	1.9	24-6 19-6
Textiles	43	118-5	112·6 16·8	21·0 4·3	231·1 41·9	117·1 24·9	110·5 16·4	20·6 4·3	227·6 41·3	116-6 24-8	110.9	20.2	227-5
Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk Hosiery and other knitted goods	4310 432 436	25·1 23·7 24·3	15·8 57·2	2·9 9·4	39·5 81·5	23.3	15·4 56·0	2.9	38·7 79·8	23·3 24·1	16·3 15·1 56·9	4·2 2·9 9·1	41·2 38·4 80·9
Textile finishing Carpets etc	4370 438	19·7 11·2	7·4 4·8	1.7	27·1 16·0	18·7 11·1	7·3 4·9	1.2	25·9 16·0	18·8 10·8	7·2 4·8	1.2	26·0 15·6
Other textiles	4336, 434 4350, 439	0 14.6	10.5	2.1	25-1	15-3	10-6	2-4	25.9	14-9	10-5	2.3	25-4
Leather and leather goods	44	14-5	9.6	3-1	24-1	14-4	9-1	2.3	23-5	14.0	9.3	2.2	23-3
Footwear and clothing Footwear	45 4510	68·6 22·5	201·8 27·3	32·0 2·9	270·4 49·8	66·2 21·6	199·7 26·4	30·6 2·6	265-9 48-0	65·4 21·3	199·2 26·3	32·1 2·6	264-5 47-6
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods Mens and boys tailored outerwear	453, 4560 4532	37·0 7·3	159·4 25·9	23-1	196·4 33·2	35·1 7·4	157·5 26·1	22·8 2·8	192·6 33·5	34·6 7·3	157·0 26·8	24·0 3·2	191-6 34-1
Womens and girls tailored outerwear Work clothing and mens and boys jeans	4533 4534	4·8 3·2	15·2 15·0	1·8 2·7	19·9 18·3	4·4 2·9	14·6 15·2	1·7 2·8	19·0 18·2	4·3 2·8	14·7 15·1	1.9	19·0 17·9
Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie etc Household textiles etc	4536 455	11·0 9·1	61·0 15·1	8·5 6·1	72·1 24·2	10·1 9·4	60·2 15·9	9·1 5·2	70·3 25·3	10·0 9·5	59·6 15·9	9·6 5·6	69·6 25·4
Timber and wooden furniture	46	162-5	39.7	11-4	202-2	158-9	40-5	11-6	199-4	159-3	40.5	13-1	199-8
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood products	4610, 462		3.7	1.6	30-0	25.7	3.6	1.3	29-3	25.9	3.4	1.4	29.4
Builders carpentry and joinery Articles of wood, cork etc	4630 4640/4650 466	34·0 19·8	6·3 8·6	2.3	40.3	32·5 19·5	6·4 8·9	2.6	38-9	33·9 19·4	6·4 9·3	3.3	40-3
Wooden and upholstered furniture Shop and office fitting	4671 4672	61·4 21·1	17.4	4.2	78·8 24·8	61·0 20·2	18.0	4.5	79·0 23·8	59·9 20·2	17·7 3·7	5.1	77-6 23-9
Paper, printing and publishing	47	321-6	160-6	41.9	482-1	321-3	163-8	42-5	485-1	322-3	164-9	42.6	487-2
Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Packaging, production of board	4710 472 4725	31·4 65·3 29·1	6·7 39·9 15·2	1.6 8.4 3.6	38·1 105·2 44·3	31·9 65·3 28·9	6·4 39·9 15·3	1·8 9·0 4·4	38·3 105·2 44·2	31.6 65.8 29.2	6·4 40·0 15·2	1·8 9·0 4·2	38·0 105·8 44·4
Printing and publishing Printing and publishing of newspapers	475 4751	224·9 72·1	114·0 25·8	31·9 8·4	338·8 97·9	224·1 72·1	117·5 26·8	31·7 8·7	341·5 98·9	225·0 71·6	118·5 27·0	31.8	343·4 98·6
Printing and publishing of books etc	4752/ 4753	21.9	15.8	2.6	37.7	21.7	16-9	2.9	38-6	22.2	16-9	2.8	39-1
Rubber and plastics Rubber products, tyre repair etc	48 481/4820	123·6 47·9	49·7 14·7	12·2 2·6	173-3 62-6	119·7 45·5	48·9 14·4	11·8 2·9	168·6 59·9	118·0 43·5	48·5 14·0	11·2 2·5	166-5 57-5
Processing of plastics	483	75.6	35.0	9.5	110.6	74-2	34.5	8.9	108.7	74.5	34.5	8.8	109-0
Other manufacturing Jewellery and coins	49 4910	37·3 8·5	35·8 5·5	9·4 1·9	73·1 14·0	35·3 8·3	34·2 5·7	8·0 2·0	69-4 13-9	37·0 8·3	35·6 5·6	6·9 1·9	72·6 13·9
Photo/cinematographic processing Toys and sports goods	4930 494	5·7 11·3	6·7 14·0	1.4	12·4 25·3	5·5 9·9	7·2 12·0	3.0	12·7 21·9	6·9 10·2	7·8 12·6	2.0	14-7 22-8 21-2
Other manufacturing nes Construction	4920, 495 5	11·9 842·5	9·5 117·9	1·5 53·5	21·4 960·3	11·6 822·6	9·4 119·1	1·5 55·1	20·9 941·7	11·6 822·1	9·6 119·6	1·6 55·6	941-7
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5000, 5010		63-8	30-1	532-4	459-1	64-5	31.0	523.7	458-9	64.8	31.3	523.7
Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings	5020 5030	151·7 140·4	21·4 21·5	6-1	173·1 162·0	145·6 137·5	21·5 21·8	6.3	167·2 159·3	145·5 137·4	21·6 21·9	6-4	167·1 159·3
Building completion Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	5040	81.8	2 309.6	6·2 1,403·4	92.9	80·3 1 925·7	11·3 2,314·2	6.4	91·6 4,239·8	80·3 1,973·6	11.3	6.4	91·6 4,369·5
Wholesale distribution	61	624-0	284.0	107-7	908-0	628-6	291.4	113.0	920-1	634-9	297-1	117-6	932-0
Agricultural and textile raw materials etc Fuels, ores, metals etc	6110 6120	21·5 81·1	8·6 25·9	4·0 7·7	30·0 107·0	21·6 81·9	9·2 26·1	4·3 8·0	30·8 108·0	21·3 81·5	9·0 26·5	4·2 8·5	30·3 108·1
Timber and building materials Motor vehicles and parts	6130 6148	100·7 31·5	32.0	12·0 3·6	132.7	97·8 29·5 74·7	32·3 10·8	3.5	130·1 40·3	97·5 32·8	32·1 10·9 29·6	12·8 3·6 8·8	129·6 43·7 105·4
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles Household goods, hardware, ironmongery Textiles, clothing, footwear etc	6149 6150 6160	73-4 35-9 21-2	28·2 20·5 19·8	7·2 7·6 7·1	101·6 56·4 41·0	37-2 22-5	28·7 21·9 20·9	8·0 8·6 8·1	103·5 59·1 43·4	75·8 37·5 22·4	21.8	8·1 8·4	59·3 44·5
Food, drink and tobacco Pharmaceutical and medical goods	6170 6180	172·9 15·5	78·9 14·8	35·5 4·8	251·8 30·4	174·7 15·7	81·1 14·9	36·3 5·1	255·8 30·6	175·7 16·3	83·1 15·4	38·6 5·2	258·9 31·7
Other wholesale distribution	6190	70.3	44.3	18.0	114-6	72.9	45.5	18-3	118-4	74.0	46.5	19-4	120·5 19·6
Dealing in scrap and waste materials Commission agents	62	17·0 11·2	3.3	2.2	20-3	16-1	3·5 7·4	2.5	19·6 18·7	16-1	3·5 7·3	2.5	18-2
Retail distribution	64/65	782-7	1,313-5	791.5	2,096-2		1,342-9	815-6	2,129-5	791-6	1,361-1	840-1	2,152-7
Food Confectioners, tobacconists etc	6410 6420	215·5 51·7	381·7 106·2	261·1 77·7	597·2 157·8	217·6 51·5	392-7 107-1	274·2 77·9	610·4 158·5	217·0 51·9	399·0 107·7	278·7 78·9	616·0 159·7 128·7
Dispensing and other chemists Clothing	6430 6450	17·2 35·2	110·5 122·9	48·0 73·7	127·6 158·1	17·7 35·0	111·8 124·0	49·1 72·8	129·6 159·0	17·4 35·0	111·3 125·7	49·3 74·5 47·8	160·7 75·5
Footwear and leather goods Furnishing fabrics etc	6460 6470	11·0 10·7	55·8 12·2	40·6 7·3	66·8 22·9	11·3 10·7	57·0 12·7	40·6 7·6	68·3 23·3	12·0 11·3	63·5 12·2	7.7	23-4

Employees in employment*: June 1985 1 • 4

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Jun 1984				Mar 198	5			Jun 198	5]		
GREAT	Class	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
- 4000	Group		All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery Motor vehicles and parts Filling stations Books, stationery, office supplies Other specialised distribution Mixed retail businesses	6480 6510 6520 6530 6540 6560	95·0 143·4 54·0 27·2 45·6 76·3	86·7 44·3 26·2 41·4 59·6 265·9	50·0 16·3 14·7 26·0 31·0 145·2	187·8 80·2 68·6 105·2	97-1 143-52- 27-45-76-	3 44·9 7 26·8 1 42·7 6 60·3	17·3 15·3 26·9 30·2	69·9 105·9	97·2 145·6 53·2 27·8 47·0 76·2	93·5 44·8 26·6 41·9 60·9 274·0	58·7 17·4 15·4 26·7 32·5 152·5	190·7 190·4 79·9 69·7 107·8 350·2
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes etc Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes Hotel trade Other tourist etc accommodation	66 661 6620 6630 6640 6650 6670	344·9 68·5 74·6 57·1 30·3 88·5 25·9	654·7 120·6 167·3 91·3 86·5 163·4 25·5	476-0 84-2 151-9 80-6 51-7 94-3 13-3	189-2 241-9 148-4 116-8 251-9	325- 65- 72- 58- 31- 84- 13-	4 110-4 8 171-1 1 92-8 5 85-9 2 147-8	78·1 156·9 8 81·8 50·8 8 87·8	232.0	362·3 74·7 76·7 62·6 31·9 90·8 25·7	678-6 117-2 180-8 92-4 88-4 171-4 28-3	496·9 83·2 164·4 81·8 53·5 99·4 14·6	1,040·9 191·9 257·6 155·0 120·3 262·2 53·9
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Motor vehicles Footwear, leather and other consumer goods	67 6710 6720, 673	159·1 135·7 0 23·4	47·2 36·2 11·0	23·7 19·1 4·6	171.9	157- 137- 20-	2 37.7	19-3	174.9	157·7 137·9 19·9	48·3 38·5 9·8	24·3 20·0 4·4	206·0 176·4 29·7
Transport and communication	7	1,023-2	R 263-0	R 55-0	R 1,286	-2 R 1,00	1.4 26	2.2 55	5-0 1,263-5	5			
Railways	7100	143-5	R 10-6	R 0.7	154-0	R 137	3 9.7	0.7	146-9				
Other inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport Road haulage Other inland transport nes	72 7210 7230 7220, 726	337·3 164·4 161·9 0 11·1	49·9 23·4 22·3 4·2	16·1 5·1 9·4 1·6	187·8 184·2	333- 159- 161- 11-	9 22·1 5 22·8	4·4 3 9·9	182·1 184·4	335·2 161·6 161·8 11·7	50·5 22·5 23·2 4·8		385·7 184·2 185·0 16·5
Sea transport	74	36-7	4-3	0-4	41-1	32-	4 3.8	3 0.4	36.2				
Air transport	75	29.9	R 14-7	R 0.6	R 44-6								
Supporting services to transport Inland transport Sea transport Air transport	76 7610 7630 7640	78·1 13·2 38·1 26·8	14·5 3·3 4·1 7·1		16·5 42·2	13-	6 3.3 0 3.8	3 1·0 3 1·3	17·0 38·8	13·9 35·4 85·8	3·3 3·9 62·6	1.2	17·3 39·4 148·4
Miscellaneous transport and storage Postal services Telecommunications	77 7901 7902	85·8 159·7 152·2	62·4 36·3 70·4		7 196.0	159-	8 37-4	1 13-1	197-2				
Banking, finance, insurance etc	8	955-0	899-9	R 261-7			9 R 942-						
Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	81 8140 8150	212-8 165-7 47-1	292·3 217·1 75·2	38-4	4 382-8	169-	1 R 222-	6 40-4	391.7 F		80-7		128-9
Insurance, except social security	82	133-4	99-1	17-3						137-2	103-4	19-0	240-5
Business services Auxiliary to banking and finance Auxiliary to insurance House and estate agents Professional services nes Advertising Computer services Business services nes Central offices not allocable	83 8310 8320 8340 8370 8380 8394 8395 8396	478-8 12-5 32-8 35-6 130-3 22-1 39-2 86-9 25-2	8·9 37·5 45·0 55·1 18·2 17·6 86·6	2· 12· 20· 21· 6· 3· 36·	1 21·5 3 70·4 7 80·5 2 185·4 1 40·3 7 56·8 9 173·4	13- 34- 32- 135- 21- 41- 96-	7 9. 3 39. 8 48. 9 58. 0 19. 6 18. 7 99.	1 2.3 9 14.7 22 21.3 8 21.3 5 6.8 2 4.9 6 41.6	22·8 7 74·2 81·0 194·7 40·5 59·8 196·3	13·8 34·7 35·0 133·8 21·0 42·2 93·8 25·9	9.6 40.4 48.8 59.6 20.1 19.0 97.9	15·1 22·1 3 21·9 8·0 5·0 41·2	23·5 75·0 83·8 193·4 41·1 61·2 191·7 40·4
Renting of movables Construction machinery etc Consumer goods	84 8420 8460	67·4 33·3 17·5	5.6	2.	1 38-9	33	4 5.	7 2.3	39.1	17.0	12-0) 4.7	29.1
Transport and movables nes	8410, 843 8480, 849		8-4	1-	7 25.0	16	8 8.	7 2.0	25.5	17-0	9-1	2.3	26-1
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	62-6	41.7							61-9	45-4	19-2	107-3
Other services Public administration and defence† National government nes Local government services nes Justice Police	9 91 9111 9112 9120 9130	823-4 187-3 281-4 35-9 141-9	R 204-5 318-6 14-5 R 48-3	R 218- R 40- 151- 3- 13-	5 50·4 8 R 190·2	3 R 824 5 R 189 281 36 2 R 142	0 695- 1 205- 1 317- 0 14- 3 48-	3 219- 1 41-2 9 152-0 5 3-1 1 13-0	7 R 1,519-3 2 394-3 0 599-0 5 50-5 6 190-5	R			
Fire services National defence Social security	9140 9150 9190	55·9 88·6 32·3	38-4	4.	4 127-0) R 86	7 37-	3 4.	1 124.0	R R			
Sanitary.services Refuse disposal etc Cleaning services	92 921 9230	112-3 70-3 42-0	10-8	3 4.	5 81.1	68 42	·3 10· ·5 171·	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 78·8 3 213·9	42.5	171-2	2 163-9	213-6
Education	93		1,025-0										404
Research and development	94	90-3	37·1 2R 1,030·3		2 127-3 8R 1,295-		·4 38· 3·2R 1,050			91·6 R	40-0	0 5.9	131-7
Medical and other health services Hospitals, nursing homes etc Other medical care institutions Medical practices Dental practices Other health services	95 9510 9520 9530 9540 9550, 95	217-3 36-9 4-4 3-8	R 828-4 R 95-1 R 54-5	R 365- R 50- R 42- R 13-	2 R 1,045- 3 R 132- 2 R 58-9 6 R 37-3 5 R 21-9	7R 215 1R 36 9R 4 3R 3	-7 R 844	5 R 376- 9 R 51- 6 43- 2 14-	1 R 1,060·2 5 R 133·6 3 60·1 1 38·0	R			
Other services Social welfare etc Tourist and other services	96 9611 9690	142-5 91-5 17-6	424.	1 271	0 515-	7 87	4 435	8 285	9 523.2	91·2 15·6			
Recreational and cultural services Film production, authors etc Radio, television, theatres etc Libraries, museums, art galleries etc Sport and other recreational services	97 9711,97 9741 9770 9791	198-6 60 11-9 40-9 19-9 125-8	9 15· 9 30· 5 43·	1 9- 1 8- 4 20-	5 27·0 0 71·0 1 62·1	0 10 0 40 9 18	-9 15 -7 31 -3 40	·2 9· ·1 8· ·0 15·	7 26·1 3 71·8 8 58·2	194-7 11-2 40-7 19-8 123-0	15· 31· 36·	7 9.9 4 8.4 1 20.4	26.9 72.1 65.9
Personal services: Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners Laundries Hairdressing and beauty parlours Personal services nes	98 981 9811 9820 9890	42- 17-1 13-1 10- 14-1	8 45. 2 32. 1 77.	7 19 2 12 4 25	8 63-	5 17 4 12 5 7	136 -0 46 -8 32 -8 78 -5 10	·4 19· ·6 11· ·9 25·	8 63·4 9 45·4 3 86·7	13·0 9·6	47· 33· 6 76·	5 20.0 7 12.1 4 23.0	64-9 1 46-1 6 86-1

Note: Figures for certain groups are not given separately; these are included in class and division totals.

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 Employment Gazette). For all dates individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.
Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed to type of service, are published at table 1-7.

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

1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England	Dec 10, 1983	O'CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Statement with the	Mar 10, 1984	I R		June 16, 198	4	- Arentestop
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT(c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT(c) equiva- lent
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services	480,467 171,050 106,663 17,727 134,512	156,377 438,491 505 338 170,402	511,734 361,513 106,889 17,875 206,438	481,658 170,930 105,798 17,634 135,893	156,020 438,960 520 342 170,257	513,504 361,639 106,030 17,785 207,807	481,278 169,977 103,917 18,230 135,521	144,176 433,995 532 362 170,212	511,82 358,71 104,15 18,38 207,40
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	23,288 61,401 19,179 39,278 48,365	16,517 19,904 1,494 300 13,079	31,455 70,047 19,826 39,407 54,139	23,319 61,211 18,992 39,261 48,510	16,738 20,071 1,487 322 13,188	31,607 69,945 19,635 39,398 54,328	23,325 65,550 19,360 39,057 49,005	16,901 21,990 1,527 302 13,222	31,67 75,10 20,02 39,18 54,84
Town and country planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services	19,560 34,138 4,042 217,254	541 2 1,908 41,082	19,840 34,139 4,862 235,269	19,642 34,189 4,051 217,474	538 1 1,915 40,890	19,920 34,190 4,874 235,420	19,546 34,253 4,050 216,824	540 2 1,926 41,496	19,82 34,25 4,87 235,04
All above Police service–Police (all ranks) —Others (b) Probation, magistrates' courts and	1,376,924 114,852 38,682	860,940 6,123	1,713,433 114,852 41,325	1,378,562 114,951 38,682	861,249 6,065	1,716,082 114,951 41,299	1,379,893 114,596 38,718	847,183 6,040	1,715,32 114,59 41,32
agency staff NI (excluding special employment and training	17,570	5,111	20,067	17,760	5,345	20,367	17,638	5,242	20,21
measures)	1,548,028	872,174	1,889,677	1,549,955	872,659	1,892,699	1,550,845	858,465	1,891,45
ABLE B Wales									
ducation–Lecturers and teachers —Others construction ransport ocial Services	32,114 10,668 8,436 1,800 8,498	5,227 28,074 15 31 10,659	33,055 22,574 8,443 1,813 12,950	32,266 10,574 8,237 1,775 8,766	5,449 28,275 15 30 10,783	33,250 22,563 8,244 1,787 13,271	32,153 10,594 7,983 1,768 8,539	4,683 27,777 17 33 10,770	33,0 22,3 7,9 1,7 13,0
ublic libraries and museums lecreation, parks and baths invironmental health lefuse collection and disposal lousing	1,127 4,203 1,148 1,908 1,853	792 1,604 229 11 490	1,516 4,891 1,242 1,913 2,078	1,132 4,108 1,201 1,923 1,829	808 1,611 222 10 485	1,528 4,798 1,292 1,927 2,051	1,137 4,524 1,219 1,912 1,850	801 1,853 233 13 495	1,5; 5,3; 1,3; 1,9; 2,0;
own and country planning ire Service–Regular –Others (a) discellaneous services	1,428 1,803 255 18,585	28 — 150 3,421	1,442 1,803 317 20,030	1,421 1,788 256 18,284	23 — 153 3,369	1,432 1,788 320 19,707	1,387 1,791 255 18,351	26 — 152 3,421	1,40 1,79 31 19,79
Il above olice service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) robation, magistrates' courts and	93,826 6,368 1,742	50,731 342	114,067 6,368 1,890	93,560 6,367 1,746	51,233 340	113,958 6,367 1,893	93,463 6,344 1,746	50,274 343	113,67 6,34 1,89
agency staff	1,048	248	1,165	1,044	250	1,161	1,048	257	1,16
II (excluding special employment and training measures)	102,984	51,322	123,490	102,717	51,823	123,379	102,601	50,874	123,08
ABLE C Scotland (g)									
ducation—Lecturers and teachers (d) —Others (c) onstruction ransport ocial Services	59,734 22,412 18,960 8,151 20,036	4,789 38,605 69 75 23,899	61,650 40,332 18,992 8,187 31,060	59,758 22,393 18,736 8,082 19,287	4,988 38,874 70 78 24,282	61,753 40,445 18,768 8,119 30,483	59,377 22,358 18,474 7,935 19,421	4,885 37,889 73 79 24,086	61,33 39,96 18,50 7,97 30,52
ublic Libraries and Museums ecreation, leisure and tourism nvironmental health leansing ousing	3,091 11,183 2,189 9,454 5,233	1,552 2,367 406 185 383	3,899 12,286 2,374 9,538 5,416	3,105 11,112 2,272 9,371 5,268	1,533 2,376 407 167 389	3,903 12,220 2,457 9,447 5,454	3,145 12,422 2,330 9,568 5,336	1,574 2,811 494 169 400	3,96 13,72 2,55 9,64 5,52
nysical planning re Service–Regular –Others (a) scellaneous services	1,627 4,501 468 32,549	60 — 153 3,026	1,660 4,501 538 34,007	1,650 4,494 471 32,388	60 149 3,163	1,683 4,494 538 33,920	1,665 4,507 473 32,769	57 — 151 3,025	1,69 4,50 54 34,21
l above olice Service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) Iministration of District Courts	199,588 13,200 3,293 105	75,569 2,437 11	234,440 13,200 4,394 111	198,387 13,189 3,306 106	76,536 2,463 11	233,684 13,189 4,418 111	199,780 13,209 3,304 110	75,693 — 2,461 10	234,68 13,20 4,41 11
l (excluding special employment and training measures)	216,186	78,017	252.145	214,988	79.010	251,402	216,403	78,164	252,42

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

Manpower in the local authorities 1.7

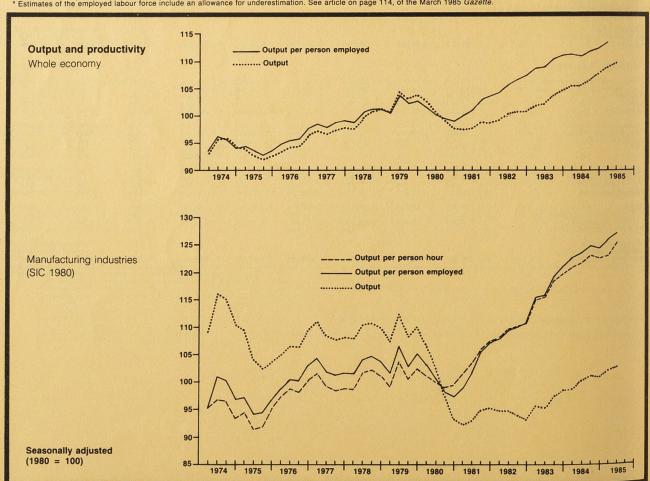
TABLE A England (continued)	Sept 15, 1984	4		Dec 8, 1984	R		Mar 16, 1985	man and a second	
[ADLLACIS	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- tihe	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent
Service Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services	474,128 169,108 103,789 18,253 136,819	100,233 421,833 573 344 170,323	499,428 352,267 104,045 18,405 208,764	475,088 169,860 104,506 17,873 136,624	158,287 433,295 534 342 172,107	506,774 358,914 104,744 18,024 209,367	475,812 170,137 103,995 17,594 138,048	162,098 438,422 523 332 172,586	508,941 360,973 104,228 17,741 211,122
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	23,432 65,832 19,327 39,115 49,291	17,035 22,172 1,528 315 13,183	31,848 75,468 19,990 39,250 55,115	23,262 61,820 18,906 38,326 49,741	16,894 21,031 1,476 312 13,106	31,633 70,974 19,546 38,461 55,537	23,360 61,103 18,676 38,169 50,352	17,122 21,276 1,455 326 13,180	31,854 70,369 19,308 38,310 56,177
Town and country planning Fire Service-Regular Others (a) Miscellaneous services	19,636 34,293 4,067 218,119	545 2 1,939 41,597	19,918 34,294 4,901 236,395	19,576 34,169 4,090 217,480	593 3 1,969 41,253	19,871 34,171 4,936 235,603	19,555 34,155 4,077 217,081	1,986 41,271	19,849 34,155 4,932 235,245
All above Police service-Police (all ranks) -Others (b)	1,375,209 114,561 38,813	791,622 5,926	1,700,088 114,561 41,371	1,371,321 114,356 39,017	862,178 5,811	1,708,555 114,356 41,525	1,372,114 114,401 39,190	871,145 5,758	1, 713,204 114,401 41,676
Probation, magistrates courts and agency staff	17,810	5,383	20,445	18,066	5,436	20,725	18,130	5,905	21,004
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,546,393	802,931	1,876,465	1,542,760	873,425	1,885,161	1,543,835	882,808	1,890,285
TABLE B Wales (continued)									
Education-Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction Transport Social Services	31,551 10,462 7,858 1,765 8,691	3,799 27,458 23 29 10,801	32,349 22,072 7,868 1,777 13,206	31,446 10,559 8,138 1,704 8,647	5,855 28,466 26 31 10,937	32,470 22,631 8,149 1,717 13,221	31,519 10,550 8,051 1,750 8,729	5,625 28,590 26 31 11,153	32,543 22,672 8,062 1,763 13,399
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	1,138 4,508 1,224 1,927 1,859	794 1,801 235 14 508	1,527 5,281 1,320 1,933 2,091	1,125 4,096 1,209 1,879 1,847	790 1,678 211 10 504	1,512 4,814 1,296 1,883 2,077	1,124 4,068 1,207 1,887 1,842	795 1,694 207 11 521	1,513 4,794 1,292 1,892 2,080
Town and country planning Fire Service-Regular -Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,390 1,789 258 18,188	24 — 153 3,388	1,402 1,789 322 19,620	1,374 1,774 257 17,510	23 — 150 3,306	1,385 1,774 319 18,908	1,366 1,782 263 17,384	23 156 3,361	1,377 1,782 329 18,806
All above Police Service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b)	92,608 6,362 1,739	49,027 — 343	112,557 6,362 1,887	91,569 6,390 1,759	51,987 — 344	112,156 6,390 1,907	91,522 6,378 1,759	52,193 345	112,304 6,378 1,908
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,068	257	1,189	1,059	263	1,182	1,067	263	1,191
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	101,777	49,627	121,995	100,773	52,594	121,635	100,726	52,801	121,781
TABLE C Scotland (g) (continued)									
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d) —Others (c) Construction Transport Social Services	58,907 22,115 18,797 7,931 19,753	4,017 37,531 124 79 23,948	60,514 39,599 18,855 7,969 30,807	59,045 22,063 18,416 7,916 19,709	4,970 37,928 78 73 23,849	61,033 40,066 18,453 7,952 30,940	59,274 22,037 18,466 7,735 19,750	5,194 38,335 71 77 24,150	61,352 40,245 18,499 7,772 31,127
Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health Cleansing Housing	3,263 12,293 2,368 9,789 5,425	1,581 2,803 508 173 395	4,085 13,593 2,598 9,868 5,614	3,157 11,203 2,283 9,491 5,419	1,565 2,471 433 146 416	3,979 12,375 2,484 9,559 5,622	3,158 11,123 2,270 9,391 5,505	1,561 2,484 446 149 419	3,980 12,303 2,477 9,460 5,709
Physical planning Fire Service—Regular —Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,690 4,463 464 32,730	63 168 3,007	1,724 4,463 540 34,174	1,700 4,460 458 32,558	61 165 3,033	1,734 4,460 534 34,034	1,694 4,451 469 32,293	58 — 161 2,988	1,727 4,451 544 33,744
All above Police Service-Police (all ranks) -Others (b) Administration of District Courts	199,988 13,167 3,326 117	74,397 	234,403 13,167 4,425 124	197,878 13,180 3,260 108	75,188 	233,225 13,180 4,408 117	197,616 13,251 3,177 212	76,093 	233,390 13,251 4,335 225
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	216,598	76,844	252,119	214,426	77,692	250,930	214,256	78,628	251,201

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

seas	onally	adjusted	(1980	- 100

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econ	nomy		Production Divisions 1	industries to 4		Manufactur Divisions 2	ing industries to 4		
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978	99.8 R	99·4	100-4 R	103-2	105·4	97-8	109·7	106·1	103·4	100·8
1979	103.0	100·7	102-2 R	107-1	104·7	102-3	109·5	105·3	104·0	101·5
1980	100.0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1981	98.3	96·6	101-8	96-6	91·5	105-6	94·0	91·0 R	103·5	104·8
1982	100.1 R	94·6	105-8 R	98-4	86·7	113-4	94·2	86·0	109·6	109·7
1983	103.1	93·9	109-8 R	101-9	83·0	122-8	96·9	82·2	118·0	117·1
1984	106.2 R	95·2	111-5 R	103-1	81·7	126-2	100·6	81·2	124·0	122·2
1978 Q1	97·7	98·9	98-8	100·5	105-6	95·1	108·1	106·4	101·7	98·9
Q2	99·7 R	99·2	100-6	103·4	105-4	98·0	110·5	106·2	104·2	101·7
Q3	100·8 R	99·5	101-3 R	104·4	105-3	99·2	110·6	106·0	104·4 R	101·9
Q4	101·0 R	100·0	101-0 R	104·4	105-2	99·1	109·6	105·9	103·5	100·9
1979 Q1	100·5 R	100-3	100-3 R	104·6	105·1	99·6	107·4	105·7	101·6	99·1
Q2	104·4	100-6	103-8	109·2	104·9	104·1	112·4	105·6	106·5	103·6
Q3	103·2	100-9	102-3	107·2	104·7	102·4	108·3	105·4	102·9	100·8
Q4	103·7	101-1	102-6 R	107·4	104·2	103·1	110·0	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 R	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	97·4	98·9	98·6	99·2
Q4	97·7	98·7	99·0	95·7	96·4	99·3	93·3	95·9	97·4 R	99·6
1981 Q1	97·6	97·7	100-0 R	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	93·2	91·5	101·9	103·6
Q3	98·7 R	96·2	102-7 R	97·2	90·7	107-2	94·9	90·0	105·6	106·1
Q4	98·9	95·7	103-4 R	98·4	89·5	109-9	95·3	88·8	107·3	107·6
1982 Q1	99·2 R	95·3	104·1 R	97·4	88·5	110·1	94·8	87·8	108·0	108·1
Q2	100·0 R	94·9	105·4 R	98·7	87·4	112·9	94·9	86·7	109·6	109·7
Q3	100·4 R	94·4	106·4 R	99·1	86·2	115·0	94·0	85·4	110·2	110·4
Q4	100·7 R	93·9	107·3 R	98·3	84·9	115·8	93·1	84·1	110·7	110·6
1983 Q1	101·7 R	93.6	108-7 R	100·4	83·9	119·7	95-8	83·1	115·5	115-2
Q2	102·0 R	93.6	109-0 R	100·4	83·1	120·8	95-5	82·3	116·1	115-6
Q3	103·7 R	93.9	110-5 R	102·8	82·6	124·5	97-4	81·9	119·1	118-1
Q4	104·9 R	94.4	111-1	103·9	82·3	126·4	98-7	81·6	121·2	119-6
1984 Q1	105·5 R	94·8	111-3 R	104·4	81·9	127·5	99·8	81·3	122·8	121-0
Q2	105·4 R	95·1 R	110-9 R	102·4	81·8	125·2	100·4	81·3	123·6	121-8
Q3	106·4 R	95·3	111-7 R	102·3	81·7	125·3	101·3	81·2	124·9	123-3
Q4	107·5 R	95·8	112-3 R	103·4	81·6	126·7	101·2	81·2	124·6	122-6
1985 Q1 Q2	108·9 R 109·6	96.0	113-4 R	105·5 107·8	81·4 81·1	129·7 132·9	102·2 102·8	81·0 80·8	126·2 127·3	124-3 125-5

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.



Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries *

GREAT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT-	TIME								
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of o	overtime w	orked	Stood o whole w		Working	part of we	eek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	COLUMN
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	ost	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours lo	st	Sec.
			per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	tives (Thou)	(Thou)	Average per operative 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	1,422 1,137 1,198 1,209 1,311	29·5 26·6 29·8 31·5 34·3	8·3 8·2 8·3 8·5 8·9	11·76 9·37 9·98 10·30 11·59		21 16 8 6 6	823 621 320 244 231	258 320 134 71 38	3,183 3,720 1,438 741 387	12·1 11·4 10·7 10·2 10·4	279 335 142 77 43	5·9 7·8 3·5 2·0 1·5	4,006 4,352 1,769 985 619		14·3 12·6 12·4 12·9 14·4
Week ended												4-51	N. No. o		46.
1983 June 11	1,168	30.9	8.4	9.85	9.70	7	297	69	714	10-4	76	2.0	1,011	1,091	13-3
July 16	1,201	31·4	8·7	10·47	10·37	7	267	44	477	10·9	51	1·3	743	1,002	15·1
Aug 13	1,122	29·0	8·8	9·88	10·37	4	142	38	368	9·8	41	1·1	510	681	12·6
Sep 10	1,238	31·9	8·9	10·98	11·04	5	199	39	372	9·6	44	1·1	571	661	13·0
Oct 15	1,326	33·7	8·9	11·74	11·30	4	152	36	325	9·0	40	0·9	477	517	12·0
Nov 12	1,345	34·5	8·7	11·68	11·29	5	180	37	341	9·2	42	1·1	521	482	12·5
Dec 10	1,327	34·5	8·9	11·78	11·14	4	161	35	341	9·9	39	1·0	502	507	13·0
1984 Jan 14	1,185	31·1	8·4	9·89	11·10	6	245	42	493	11·9	48	1·3	738	586	15·5
Feb 11	1,305	34·3	8·7	11·24	11·30	8	306	44	437	9·9	51	1·4	742	567	14·5
Mar 10	1,294	34·0	8·7	11·21	11·19	4	174	47	528	11·2	52	1·4	702	592	13·6
April 14	1,311	34·5	8·7	11·36	11.57	4	144	44	395	9·2	48	1·3	554	526	11·5
May 19	1,335	35·1	8·9	11·79	11.51	4	179	41	361	8·8	45	1·2	540	591	11·7
June 16	1,328	34·9	8·9	11·79	11.68	7	281	39	394	10·2	46	1·2	675	717	14·8
July 14	1,304	34·1	9·0	11.71	11.62	7	271	33	317	9·7	39	1·0	587	786	15·1
Aug 18	1,234	32·2	9·0	11.05	11.52	8	316	31	333	10·8	39	1·0	649	865	16·6
Sep 15	1,290	33·6	9·0	11.55	11.61	7	284	32	334	10·6	39	1·0	618	720	16·0
Oct 13	1,376	35·6	9·0	12·73	11·89	5	189	31	343	11·2	36	0·8	532	588	15·1
Nov 10	1,380	35·9	8·9	12·27	11·87	7	266	35	348	10·0	41	1·1	615	570	14·8
Dec 8	1,391	36·4	9·0	12·49	11·83	3	122	32	357	11·0	35	0·9	479	488	13·5
1985 Jan 12	1,214	32·0	8·5	10·33	11·55	5	186	30	317	10·4	34	0·9	503	396	14·6
Feb 16	1,337	35·2	8·9	11·87	11·93	6	236	34	360	10·7	40	1·0	596	454	15·0
Mar 16	1,329	35·1	9·0	11·93	11·91	6	225	37	357	9·8	42	1·1	582	494	13·8
April 13	1,220	32·3	8·3	10·15	10·38	4 4 3	162	19	211	10·5	23	0.6	373	352	15·8
May 18	1,395	36·8	8·9	12·38	12·10		143	25	247	10·2	28	0.8	389	424	13·9
June 15	1,383	36·5	9·1	12·56	12·47		108	22	213	9·9	24	0.6	321	339	13·2
July 13	1,353	35-5	9-1	12-30	12-22	3	127	20	253	13.6	23	0.6	380	506	17-4

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

EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	OTAL WEEKLY HO	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OP	ERATIVES*	INDEX OF A	ERAGE WEEKLY	HOURS WOR	RKED PER OPI	ERATIVE
	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	100·0 89·1 84·4 82·1 82·1	100·0 89·3 84·9 83·8 85·8	100·0 86·6 80·7 76·3 72·6	100·0 89·3 83·4 81·6 81·5	100·0 93·9 91·2 88·5 85·6	100·0 98·7 100·5 101·5 102·4	100·0 98·9 100·9 102·0 103·5	100·0 98·9 100·9 103·1 104·3	100·0 101·5 103·9 105·5 105·6	100·0 99·1 99·6 100·2 100·4
Week ended 1983 June 11	81.6	82-6	76-4	80.5	88-2	101.0	101.0	101-3	105-2	99-8
July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	82·2 82·4 82·7	84-3	75.9	82-2	89-3	101-5 101-7 101-9	102-0	103-8	105-8	100-6
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 15	82·6 83·0 82·8	85-2	74.9	82.6	88-2	102·1 102·5 102·4	103-4	104-9	106-2	100-6
1984 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	81·7 81·9 81·8	85.6	73.7	82-2	85-1	102·5 102·5 102·3	103-7	104-4	106-2	100-2
Apr 14 May 19 Jun 16	81·9 82·0 82·2	85-3	71.2	81.3	86-3	102·5 102·4 102·4	103-1	102-4	105-8	100-4
July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	82·3 81·9 82·3	85.3	71.8	81.2	86-2	102·2 102·2 102·2	102.7	104.0	105.2	100-6
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	82·3 82·5 82·7	86-8	73-6	81-3	84.9	102·6 102·7 102·8	104-6	106.5	105-2	100-2
1985 Jan 12 Feb 16 Mar 16	81·3 81·7 81·6	86-9	72-2	80-2	85-1	102-6 102-6 102-6	103-8	105-8	105-5	99-8
Apr 13 May 18 Jun 15	80·8 81·8 82·1	86-2	71-3	78-9	84-6	101·7 102·7 102·9	103.5	105.0	105-2	99.7
July 13	82-3					102-4				

UNEMPLOYMENT **UK Summary**

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	п	u	ш	8	۸	ATE

UNITED	MALE AN	D FEMALE										1000
(INGDOM	UNEMPLO	DYED	PROPERTY.	1	UNEMPLO	OYED EXCL	JDING SCHO	OL LEAVERS	and the same of th	UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
	Number	Per cent	School	Non- claimant	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted*	CENT DEP	pa moralismo	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks
			leavers included in unem- ployed	school leavers‡		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	WOONG .	aged under 60	aged 60 and over
980 981 982 Annual	1,664·9 2,520·4 2,916·0	6·8 10·4 12·1	104·1 100·6 123·5		1,560·8 2,419·8 2,793·4	1,487·1 2,307·3 2,669·0	6·1 9·5 11·0					
983 ^{††} averag	3,104·7 3,159·8	12·9 13·1	134·9 113·0	:: 32	2,969·7 3,046·8	2,912·1 3,046·8	12·1 12·6					
983 Aug 11	3,009·9	12·5	112·1	211-9	2,897·8	2,935·8	12·2	-2·0	8·3	304	2,611	95
Sep 8	3,167·4	13·2	214·6		2,952·8	2,944·4	12·3	8·6	3·6	461	2,613	94
Oct 13	3,094·0	12·9	168·1		2,925·9	2,944·8	12·3	0·4	2·3	361	2,642	91
Nov 10	3,084·4	12·8	137·7		2,946·7	2,947·2	12·3	2·4	3·8	317	2,680	87
Dec 8	3,079·4	12·8	118·1		2,961·3	2,958·3	12·3	11·1	4·6	291	2,703	86
984 Jan 12	3,199·7	13·2	116·8		3,082·9	2,975·3	12·3	17·0	10-2	308	2,084	87
Feb 9	3,186·4	13·2	105·5		3,080·9	2,999·4	12·4	24·1	17-4	295	2,809	87
Mar 8	3,142·8	13·0	94·8		3,048·0	3,013·6	12·5	14·2	18-4	260	2,801	82
April 5	3,107·7	12·8	85·3	123-6	3,022·4	3,012·0	12·5	-1·6	12·2	272	2,755	80
May 10	3,084·5	12·8	104·2		2,980·3	3,026·2	12·5	14·2	8·9	277	2,730	78
June 14	3,029·7	12·5	95·3		2,934·5	3,031·8	12·5	5·6	6·1	267	2,688	75
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	3,100·5 3,115·9 3,283·6	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
Oct 11	3,225·1	13·3	150·6		3,074·6	3,093·6	12·8	3·0	14·7	371	2,781	74
Nov 8	3,222·6	13·3	127·9		3,094·7	3,097·1	12·8	3·5	10·3	325	2,826	71
Dec 6	3,219·4	13·3	111·3		3,108·1	3,106·4	12·8	9·3	5·3	293	2,856	70
985 Jan 10	3,341·0	13·8	109·4		3,231·5	3,123·9	12·9	17·5	10·1	302	2,965	74
Feb 14	3,323·7	13·7	97·8		3,225·9	3,144·0	13·0	20·1	15·6	299	2,956	68
Mar 14	3,267·6	13·5	88·0		3,179·6	3,148·0	13·0	4·0	13·9	264	2,936	67
April 11	3,272·6	13·5	83·7	104-1	3,188·9	3,176·2	13·1	28·2	17·4	293	2,909	70
May 9	3,240·9	13·4	107·7		3,133·2	3,177·0	13·1	0·8	11·0	305	2,869	67
June 13	3,178·6	13·1	106·9		3,071·7	3,168·9	13·1	-8·1	7·0	285	2,828	66
July 11 **	3,235·0	13·4	104·6	134·5	3,130·5	3,175·8	13·1	6·9	-0·1	380	2,790	66
Aug 8 **	3,240·4	13·4	99·9	126·6	3,140·5	3,182·2	13·2	6·4	1·7	328	2,848	64

UNEMPLOYMENT **GB Summary**

							THE ROLL SHARE STREET	MANAGEMENT CONTRACTOR	MITTY PRODUCTION OF THE PARTY O		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	CARLOS PARTO COMO COMO CO
1980 1981 1982 Annual	1,590·5 2,422·4 2,808·5	6·7 10·2 11·9	97·8 94·0 117·3		1,492·7 2,328·4 2,691·3	1,420·4 2,217·7 2,568·7	6·0 9·4 10·9	Talkey (1)	City Tray 20	samos KA		
1983†† averages 1984	2,987·6 3,038·4	12·7 12·9	130·7 109·7		2,856·8 2,928·7	2,800·0 2,928·7	11·9 12·4					
1983 Aug 11	2,892·9	12·3	109·0	206-1	2,783·9	2,821·6	12·0	-2·8	7·1	295	2,504	93
Sep 8	3,043·7	13·0	208·5		2,835·2	2,828·9	12·1	7·3	2·3	447	2,505	92
Oct 13	2,974·2	12·7	162·8		2,811·4	2,829·8	12·1	0·9	1·8	351	2,534	89
Nov 10	2,964·7	12·6	133·1		2,831·6	2,831·5	12·1	1·7	3·3	308	2,571	86
Dec 8	2,960·9	12·6	114·3		2,846·7	2,842·6	12·1	11·1	4·6	283	2,594	84
1984 Jan 12	3,077·4	13·0	113·2		2,964·3	2,859·2	12·1	16·6	9·8	299	2,692	86
Feb 9	3,063·8	13·0	102·2		2,961·7	2,881·8	12·2	22·6	16·8	286	2,697	81
Mar 8	3,021·9	12·8	91·9		2,930·0	2,895·7	12·3	13·9	17·7	252	2,689	80
April 5	2,987·6	12·7	82·7	120.9	2,904·9	2,894·2	12·3	-1·5	11·7	264	2,645	79
May 10	2,963·9	12·6	100·6		2,863·3	2,907·8	12·3	13·6	8·7	268	2,619	76
June 14	2,910·8	12·3	92·3		2,818·6	2,913·7	12·3	5·9	6·0	258	2,579	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	3,103·2	13·1	146·5		2,956·7	2,975·2	12·6	4·0	14·8	360	2,670	73
Nov 8	3,101·6	13·1	124·5		2,977·0	2,978·9	12·6	3·7	10·4	316	2,716	70
Dec 6	3,100·0	13·1	108·6		2,991·4	2,988·6	12·7	9·7	5·8	285	2,746	69
1985 Jan 10	3,217·9	13·6	107·0		3,110·9	3,005·7	12·7	17·1	10·2	294	2,851	73
Feb 14	3,200·7	13·6	95·6		3,105·1	3,024·7	12·8	19·0	15·3	290	2,843	67
Mar 14	3,145·9	13·3	86·1		3,059·8	3,028·0	12·8	3·3	13·1	256	2,824	66
April 11	3,150·3	13·3	81·9	101.5	3,068·4	3,055·5	12·9	27·5	16·6	285	2,800	69
May 9	3,120·0	13·2	105·3		3,014·7	3,056·8	12·9	1·3	10·7	297	2,758	65
June 13	3,057·2	13·0	104·8		2,952·4	3,047·4	12·9	–9·4	6·5	276	2,717	64
July 11	3,116·2	13·2	102·7	131·5	3,013-5	3,053·7	12·9	6·3	-0·6	369	2,683	64
Aug 8	3,120·3	13·2	98·1	123·3	3,022-2	3,058·8	13·0	5·1	0·7	320	2,737	63

Note: The latest figures for national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. The figures for Great Britain prior to May 1982 and for Northern Ireland prior to November 1982 are estimates. See article on page S20 of Employment Gazette December 1982.

** There is a discontinuity between the June and August figures for unemployed claimants in Northern Ireland. The monthly count is based on the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development's computer records; a reconciliation with information on claims for benefit held in DHSS Social Security offices has shown some people included in the monthly count who were longer claiming benefit and some (a smaller number) who had not yet been included in the count even though they were claiming benefit. The net result was that the unadjusted July and August figures for Northern Ireland, were 5,700 and 6,150 less reprectively than they would have been without the reconcilation. If the figures had continued to be recorded as in June and earlier months there would have been increases in unemployment of about 3,150 in July and 650 in August. To assist in the interpretation of current trends, the discontinuity has been taken into account in producing the seasonally adjusted estimates. For the time being this has been done by adding the effect back into the seasonally adjusted figures. In due course monthly estimates of the accumulating discrepancy since the present computer system was set up in October 1982 will be calculated and incorporated in a revised seasonally adjusted series, so that it is consistent with the more accurate coverage of the current unadjusted data.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

THOUSAND

MALE						FEMALE							UNITED KINGDOM
UNEMPLO	YED	STATE OF THE PARTY		DYED EXCLU	UDING	UNEMPL	OYED	1. 19		OYED EXCLI	JDING	MARRIED	KINGDOM
Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted*	Number	Per cent	School	Actual	Seasonal	y adjusted*	Number	
NG.		leavers included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent			leavers included in unem- ployed		Number	Per cent		
1,180·6	8·3	55·0	1,125·6	1,051·9	7·4	484·3	4·8	49·1	435·2	435·2	4·3		1980
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†† averages
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
2,125·0	15·1	65·4	2,059·6	2,097·0	14·9	884·9	8·9	46·6	838-2	838·8	8·4	335·1	1983 Aug 11
2,204·6	15·7	121·6	2,083·1	2,096·8	14·9	962·8	9·7	93·0	869-8	847·6	8·5	339·2	Sep 8
2,162·4	15·4	95·7	2,066·6	2,091·8	14·9	931·6	9·4	72·4	859·2	853·0	8·6	340·9	Oct 13
2,159·0	15·3	78·9	2,080·1	2,087·6	14·8	925·4	9·3	58·8	866·6	859·6	8·6	344·5	Nov 10
2,166·9	15·4	68·1	2,098·8	2,092·0	14·9	912·4	9·2	50·0	862·5	866·3	8·7	347·5	Dec 8
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		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		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		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 2,210·6	15·9 15·8	60·3 58·0	2,156·0 2,152·6	2,191·7 2,192·7		1,018-8	10·0 10·1	44·3 41·9	974·5 988·0	984·1 989·5	9·6 9·7	410·0 419·1	Jul 11** Aug 8**

UNEMPLOYMENT **GB** summary

1,129·1	8·1	51·2	1,077-9	1,005·6	7·2	461·3	4·7	46·6	414·8	414·7	4·2		1980
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 Annual
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 averages
2,040·6	14·8	63·4	1,977·1	2,013·7	14·6	852·4	8·8	45·5	806·8	807·9	8·3	321·1	1983 Aug 11
2,116·3	15·4	117·9	1,998·5	2,012·5	14·6	927·4	9·6	90·6	836·8	816·4	8·4	325·2	Sept 8
2,075·9	15·1	92·4	1,983·5	2,007·7	14·6	898·3	9·3	70·3	827·9	822·1	8·5	327·4	Oct 13
2,072·4	15·1	76·0	1,996·4	2,003·4	14·6	892·2	9·2	57·1	835·2	828·1	8·5	330·7	Nov 10
2,080·7	15·1	65·7	2,015·0	2,007·7	14·6	880·3	9·1	48·6	831·7	834·9	8·6	334·1	Dec 8
2,156·6	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
2,147·4	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
2,116·6	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
2,063·2	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
2,064·6	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
2,155·6	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
2,130·8	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
2,135·7	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
2,145·8	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
2,226·8	16·3	61·8	2,165·1	2,086·7	15·3	991·0	9·9	45·2	945·8	919·0	9·2	393·7	1985 Jan 10
2,220·1	16·3	55·4	2,164·7	2,102·1	15·4	980·6	9·8	40·2	940·4	922·6	9·2	392·5	Feb 14
2,180·3	16·0	49·8	2,130·5	2,101·7	15·4	965·6	9·7	36·3	929·3	926·3	9·3	391·7	Mar 14
2,181·8	16·0	47·5	2,134·3	2,117·4	15·5	968·5	9·7	34·4	934·1	938·1	9·4	398·8	April 11
2,155·8	15·8	60·9	2,094·9	2,114·3	15·5	964·2	9·7	44·4	919·8	942·5	9·4	395·7	May 9
2,109·2	15·5	60·6	2,048·6	2,103·7	15·4	948·0	9·5	44·2	903·8	943·7	9·5	390·8	Jun 13
2,131·0	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
2,124·8	15·6	56·9	2,068·0	2,104·2	15·4	995·5	10·0	41·2	954·3	954·6	9·6	404·5	Aug 8

thot 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.

The many stream 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 summary stream and the period to August 1983.

The seasonality 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.

	ALTO COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF TH	NUMBE	R UNEMPL	LOYED	arrentes :	PER CE	NT		UNEMP	LOYED EX	CLUDIN	NG SCHOOL	LEAVERS		
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed		Male	Female	Actual	Seasona Number	r Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
OUTH EA	AST					-	No.						Account to		
	Annual	547·6 664·6	407·5 490·8	140·1 173·8	16·5 22·4	7·0 8·5	9·0 10·8	4·3 5·3	531·0 642·3						
	averages	721·4 748·0	514·5 511·0	206·9 236·5	24·5 20·1	9·3 9·5	11·4 11·3	6·3 7·0	696·9 727·4						
	9 13	744·6 777·6	503·3 521·5	241·3 256·1	15·4 31·5	9·4 9·9	11·2 11·6	7·1 7·6	729·2 746·1	733·9 741·5	9·3 9·4	5-0 7-6	4·8 5·8	501·3 506·1	232-
Oct Nov Dec	8	767·4 767·5 766·1	516·5 517·3 519·6	250·9 250·2 246·6	27·9 23·7 20·4	9·7 9·7 9·7	11.5 11.5 11.5	7·4 7·4 7·3	739·5 743·7 745·8	742·1 744·1 747·7	9·4 9·4 9·5	0·6 2·0 3·5	4·4 3·4 2·1	506·7 507·1 508·9	235- 237- 238-
85 Jan 1 Feb	10	795·6 797·0	541·8 544·7	253·8 252·3	18·5 16·4 14·7	10·1 10·1 9·9	12·0 12·1	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- 241-
Apr 1	11 / 9	784·0 784·2 772·2	534·7 533·2 523·7	249·2 251·0 248·5	13·9 16·5	9·9 9·8	11·9 11·8 11·6	7·4 7·3	770·3 755·7	768-6 768-3	9·7 9·7	7·4 -0·3	4·9 2·4	521·4 520·2	242- 247- 248-
Jun 1 Jul 1	13	756-2 773-6	512·0 518·7	244·2 254·9	16·0 15·4	9·6 9·8	11.4	7·2 7·5	740·2 758·1	766·0 768·1	9·7 9·7	-2·3 2·1	1·6 -0·2	517·7 517·9	248-
Aug		782-5	521-1	261-4	14-2	9.9	11-6	7-7	768-2	772.5	9.8	+4-3	1-4	520.0	252
181	Annual	263·5 323·3	195·8 238·5	67·6 84·8	9·0 10·7	6·9 8·5	8·7 10·5	4·3 5·4	254·5 312·6						
	averages	359·9 380·6	258·8 265·4	101·1 115·2	12·0 10·2	9·5 9·9	11·6 11·9	6·4 7·2	347·9 370·4						
184 Aug		383·2 397·3	264·9 272·8	118·3 124·4	8·0 14·5	10·0 10·4	11·9 12·2	7·4 7·8	375·2 382·7	373·3 377·7	9·7 9·9	2·3 4·4	2·7 2·9	260·4 263·4	112 114
Oct 1	11 8	392·2 391·1 390·8	270·3 270·3 271·2	121·9 120·8 119·6	13·6 12·1 10·6	10·2 10·2 10·2	12·1 12·1 12·2	7·6 7·5 7·5	378·6 379·0 380·2	379·0 380·8 382·9	9·9 9·9 10·0	1·3 1·8 2·1	2·7 2·5 1·7	264·5 265·7 266·9	114 115 116
85 Jan 1 Feb	10	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	116 117 117
Apr 1 May	11 / 9	400·7 397·7	279·2 276·6	121·6 121·1	7·4 8·4	10·5 10·4	12·5 12·4	7·6 7·6 7·4	393·3 398·4	392·9 393·3	10·3 10·3	3·8 0·4	2·5 1·9	273·5 273·2	119 120
Jun 1 Jul 1 Aug 8	11	393·1 402·2 407·5	273·7 277·5 279·4	119·3 124·7 128·1	7·9 7·7 7·2	10·3 10·5 10·6	12·3 12·4 12·5	7·4 7·8 8·0	385·2 394·6 400·4	393·9 396·2 398·7	10·3 10·4	0·6 2·3 2·5	1·6 1·1 1·8	273·7 274·4 275·8	120 121 123
ST ANG															
>	Annual	61·4 72·2	45·9 53·2	15·5 19·0	2·0 2·4	8·3 9·7	10·3 12·0	5·2 6·3	59·4 69·8						
)83††)84	averages	77·5 77·3	54·8 52·0	22·6 25·3	2·7 2·2	10·3 10·1	12·2 11·7	7·4 8·0	74·7 75·1						
	9 13	74·4 77·6	49·3 50·8	25·0 26·8	1·7 3·6	9·8 10·2	11·1 11·4	7·9 8·5	72·6 74·0	75·8 76·0	9·9 10·0	0·4 0·2	0·3 0·4	50·8 50·8	24 25
Oct 1 Nov 1 Dec 1	8	77·2 77·7 78·5	50·7 51·3 52·1	26·5 26·5 26·4	2·9 2·4 2·1	10·1 10·2 10·3	11·4 11·5 11·7	8·4 8·4 8·4	74·2 75·3 76·4	75·4 75·7 76·3	9·9 9·9 10·0	-0·5 0·3 0·5	0·0 0·0 0·1	50·4 50·5 50·7	25 25 25
85 Jan 1 Feb 1 Mar 1	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 26 26
Apr 1 May 1 Jun 1	11	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 79·6 80·1	10·4 10·4 10·5	1·1 0·6 0·6	0·6 0·4 0·7	52·1 52·4 52·7	26 27 27
Jul 1	11	79·0 78·3	51·4 50·6	27·6 27·7	2·0 1·8	10·4 10·3	11·5 11·4	8·7 8·8	77·0 76·5	79·9 79·6	10·5 10·4	-0·2 -0·3	0·3 0·0	52·5 52·0	27 27
OUTH WE		155.6	110.0	10.6		0.0	44.0	0.3	151.2						
981	Annual averages	155·6 179·0	112.0	43·6 51·0	4·4 5·7	9·2 10·6	11.3	6·3 7·2	151.2						
983†† 984 Aug		188-6 193-7	129·3 127·2	59·3 66·5	6·2 5·0	11.2	13·2 13·0	8·4 9·1	182·3 188·7						65
Sep	13	185·8 198·6	121·3 128·7	64·4 70·0	3·8 8·4	10·9 11·6	12·4 13·2	8·8 9·6	182·0 190·2	190·2 193·2	11.1	1·8 3·0	1.5 2.1	124·9 126·8	66
Oct 1 Nov 8 Dec 6	8	200-3 203-5 204-4	129·9 132·1 133·6	70·4 71·4 70·8	7·1 5·9 5·1	11.7 11.9 12.0	13·3 13·5 13·7	9·6 9·8 9·7	193·2 197·6 199·4	193·6 194·4 195·0	11·3 11·4 11·4	0·5 0·8 0·6	1·7 1·4 0·6	127·3 128·0 128·1	66 66 66
985 Jan 1 Feb 1 Mar 1	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 68 68
Apr 1 May 9 Jun 1	9	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	200·5 201·1 200·2	11·7 11·8 11·7	1·8 0·6 -0·9	1·2 0·7 0·5	131·4 131·4 130·1	69 69 70
Jul 1		196·1 197·9	126·7 127·1	69·4 70·8	4·3 4·1	11·5 11·6	13·0 13·0	9·5 9·7	191·8 193·8	200·2 200·7 201·9	11.8	0·5 1·2	0·1 0·3	130·0 130·5	70

S	ee footnotes to table 2-1.
TI	he 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
	the regional areas in the september issue of Employment Gazette. The regional areas in the September issue of Employment Gazette. The regional with the
pr	reviously been approximated as sums or significant area factors and the expression of the expression o
fig	gures 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
fic	gures given here are revised back to February 1984.

		NUMBE	RUNEMPI	LOYED		PER CE	NT		UNEMP	OYED EX	CLUDIN	G SCHOOL	LEAVERS		
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-	All	Male	Female	Actual	Season		Change since	Average change over 3	Male	Female
					employed							previous month	months ended		in Color
ST MIDL	ANDS	290-6	213.9	76-6	12.3	12.5	15.2	8-3	278-3						
81 82 83††	Annual averages	337-9	249-9	87·9 97·4	16.0	14-7	17-9	9.8	323-1	_					
84 J 84 Aug S		345·4 342·1 360·4	243·0 239·7 249·0	102·4 102·4 111·4	12·8 10·4 20·5	15·3 15·2 16·0	18·0 17·7 18·4	11·3 11·3 12·3	332·6 331·7 339·9	333·9 335·6	14·8 14·9	1.5	0·8 1·3	236·3 236·9	97·6 98·7
Sep 1 Oct 1 Nov 8	1	353·0 347·3	245·3 242·2	107·8 105·0	17·3 14·6	15·7 15·4	18·2 17·9	11·9 11·6	335·6 332·6	336·9 335·2	14·9 14·9	1.3	1·5 0·4	237·9 236·9	99·0 98·4
Dec 6	0	346·9 357·1	243·2 250·5	103-7	13.0	15.4	18-5	11.5	333·9 345·1	336·0 337·1	14.9	0.8	0·1 0·1	237.5	98·8 99·6 100·1
Feb 1 Mar 1	4	355-3 349-3	249·4 245·2 244·3	105·9 104·2 103·9	10·8 9·7 9·2	15·8 15·5	18·5 18·1 18·1	11·7 11·5	344·5 339·5 339·0	338·7 337·6 338·1	15·0 15·0	1·6 -1·1 0·5	1·2 0·5	238·6 237·5 237·9	100-1
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13		348·2 347·0 341·4	243·0 238·6	104·0 102·8	11·4 11·0	15·4 15·1	18·0 17·7	11·5 11·4	335·5 330·3	337·2 333·9	15·0 14·8	-1·0 -3·3	-0·5 -1·3	236·4 233·1	100-7
Jul 11 Aug 8	16 36	347·2 347·8	240·8 240·0	106·4 107·8	11.6 11.5	15·4 15·4	17·8 17·8	11·8 11·9	335·7 336·3	335·3 336·4	14·9 14·9	1·4 1·1	-1·0 -0·3	234·0 234·1	101·3 102·3
T MIDL	Annual	155·3 176·6	115·3 130·7	39·9 45·9	5·6 6·4	9·6 11·0	11·9 13·6	6·1 7·0	149·7 170·2						
3††	averages	188-0 194-3	134·8 134·1	53·2 60·2	6·9 5·9	11·8 12·2	14·4 14·6	8·1 8·9	181·2 188·4						
4 Aug 9	3	192·3 202·1	131·4 136·4	60·8 65·7	4·8 9·8	12·0 12·7	14·3 14·8	9·0 9·7	187·6 192·3	190·4 192·0	11·9 12·0	1·8 1·6	1·3 1·8	131·4 132·2	59·6 59·8
Oct 1 Nov 8 Dec 6		199·0 196·8 198·2	135·2 134·4 136·0	63·8 62·4 62·3	8·3 7·0 6·1	12·5 12·3 12·4	14·7 14·6 14·8	9·4 9·2 9·2	190·8 189·9 192·1	193·2 192·3 193·4	12·1 12·0 12·1	1·3 -0·9 1·1	1·5 0·6 0·5	133-1 132-5 132-9	60·2 59·9 60·5
5 Jan 1 Feb 1 Mar 1	0	207·1 207·5 204·1	142·1 143·1 140·3	65·0 64·4 63·8	5·7 5·2 4·7	13·0 13·0 12·8	15·4 15·5 15·2	9·6 9·5 9·4	201·4 202·3 199·4	194·8 196·4 196·4	12·2 12·3 12·3	1·4 1·6 0·0	0·5 1·4 1·0	133-8 135-1 134-5	61-6 61-6
Apr 1 May 9	THE RESERVE AND	203·7 202·1	139·3 137·5	64·4 64·5	4·4 6·7	12·8 12·7	15·1 14·9	9·5 9·5	199·3 195·4	197·0 197·0	12·3 12·3	0·6 0·0	0·7 0·2	134·4 134·0	62-63-63-63-63-63-63-63-63-63-63-63-63-63-
Jun 13	3	197-8	133·7 134·5 133·3	66·3 66·7	6·9 6·7 6·3	12·4 12·6 12·5	14·5 14·6 14·5	9·5 9·8 9·9	190·9 194·1 193·7	196·4 196·4 196·5	12·3 12·3 12·3	-0·6 0·0 0·1	0·0 -0·2 -0·2	132·9 132·7 132·6	63-1 63-1
Aug 8	E AND HUMBERS	200-0 IDE	133.3	66.7	0.3	12.5	14.5	3.3	193.7	190-5	12.5	0.1	-0.2	132.0	
1 2	Annual	237-2 273-2	175·9 201·1	61·3 72·0	9·8 13·0	11·4 13·2	14·0 16·2	7·4 8·7	227·4 260·1						
3†† 4	averages	288·7 291·9	207·4 204·8	81·3 87·6	14·8 12·7	14·1 14·4	17·0 17·1	9·9 10·5	273·8 279·2						
4 Aug 9 Sep 1	3	285·7 308·4	199·1 212·8	86·7 95·6	10·0 23·1	14·1 15·2	16·6 17·7	10·4 11·5	275·7 285·3	280·6 283·9	13·8 14·0	0·9 3·4	1·1 2·3	198·2 200·8	82-4
Oct 1 Nov 8 Dec 6		300·8 300·0 298·8	209·3 209·4 209·7	91·5 90·6 89·1	18·1 15·1 13·0	14·8 14·8 14·7	17·4 17·4 17·5	11·0 10·9 10·7	282·7 284·9 285·8	285·2 285·0 285·4	14·0 14·0 14·0	1·2 -0·1 0·4	1·8 1·5 0·5	201·7 201·1 201·3	83 · 83 · 84 · 84 · 84 · 84 · 84 · 84 ·
35 Jan 1 Feb 1 Mar 1	4	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	287·2 289·2 290·8	14·1 14·2 14·3	1·8 1·9 1·6	0·7 1·4 1·8	202·4 203·9 204·9	84-1 85-1 85-1
Apr 1 May 9 Jun 1		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	293·1 293·0 291·8	14·4 14·4 14·4	2·3 -0·1 -1·2	2·0 1·3 0·3	206·3 205·6 204·7	86· 87· 87·
Jul 11 Aug 8		302·4 301·8	209·0 208·1	93·4 93·7	13·3 12·7	14.9	17·4 17·3	11·2 11·3	289·1 289·1	292·4 294·0	14·4 14·5	0·6 1·7	-0·2 0·4	204·8 205·8	87-1 88-1
RTH WE															
31 32	Annual	354·9 407·8	257·9 298·6	97·0 109·2	13·9 16·6	12·7 14·7	15·7 18·4	8·3 9·4	341·0 391·2						
3†† 4	averages	437·1 442·9	315·7 313·2	121·4 129·6	18·8 16·0	15·8 15·9	19·6 19·7	10·5 10·9	418·2 426·9						
84 Aug Sep	12	439·2 457·2	308·7 318·7	130·5 138·4	13·5 25·4	15·8 16·5	19·4 20·0	11·0 11·7	425·7 431·8	428-3 428-4	15·4 15·4	2·8 0·1	0·9 1·3	303·7 304·0	124- 124-
Oct 1 Nov 1 Dec	8	446-9 447-5 447-0	313·8 315·3 315·9	133·1 132·3 131·0	21·4 18·5 16·2	16·1 16·1 16·1	19·7 19·8 19·8	11·2 11·2 11·0	425·5 429·0 430·7	428·0 429·9 431·4	15·4 15·5 15·5	-0·4 1·9 1·6	0·8 0·5 1·0	304·4 305·5 306·1	123 124 125
85 Jan 1 Feb 1 Mar 1	4	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	20·4 20·3 19·9	11.5 11.3 11.1	446·4 443·3 436·9	433·0 434·9 434·8	15·6 15·7 15·7	1·6 1·9 0·0	1·7 1·7 1·1	306·8 308·4 308·3	126 126 126
Apr 1 May Jun 1	9	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	20·0 19·9 19·6	11·2 11·2 11·0	439·2 433·6 424·6	438·1 439·1 437·7	15·8 15·8 15·8	3·3 1·0 -1·4	1·7 1·4 1·0	310·0 310·5 309·1	128 128 128
Jul 1 Aug		450·8 449·9	315·0 313·6	135·7 136·4	16·6 15·7	16·2 16·2	19·8 19·7	11.4	434·2 434·3	438·4 436·5	15·8 15·7	0·7 -1·9	0·1 -0·9	308·7 307·1	129 129

See footnotes to table 2·1.

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT

	NUMBE	R UNEMPI	OYED	Mary State By	PER CI						IG SCHOOL	LEAVERS		
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	AII I	Male	Female	Actual	Season: Number		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												enucu	Tray :	
1981 1982 Annual	192·0 214·6	141·1 158·8	50·9 55·8	8·9 10·9	14·7 16·6	17·9 20·3	9·9 10·9	183·0 203·9						
1983†† averages 1984	225·7 230·5	164·7 165·9	61·0 64·6	11·8 9·8	17·9 18·3	21·8 22·5	12·0 12·3	213·9 220·7						
1984 Aug 9 Sep 13	226·6 243·1	162·4 171·7	64·2 71·3	8·2 17·1	18·0 19·3	22·1 23·3	12·3 13·6	218·4 225·9	222·5 224·1	17·7 17·8	0·8 1·6	0·9 1·2	160·9 162·0	61·6 62·1
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	236·6 237·9 236·5	168·4 170·0 169·8	68·2 67·9 66·7	13·4 11·4 10·0	18·8 18·9 18·8	22·9 23·1 23·1	13·0 13·0 12·7	223·2 226·5 226·5	224·3 225·6 225·7	17·8 17·9 17·9	0·2 1·2 0·1	0·9 1·0 0·5	162·1 163·1 162·8	62·3 62·5 62·9
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	13·1 12·8 12·6	233·4 229·1 226·4	225·8 225·3 226·1	17·9 17·9 17·9	0·1 -0·5 0·8	0·5 -0·1 0·1	162·7 162·2 162·7	63·1 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	229·2 228·3 227·2	18·2 18·1 18·0	3·1 -0·9 -1·0	1·1 1·0 0·4	164·8 163·8 162·7	64·5 64·5 64·5
Jul 11 Aug 8	237·5 236·4	168·3 167·4	69·2 69·0	12·0 11·4	18·9 18·8	22·9 22·7	13·2 13·2	225·6 225·0	228·2 229·1	18·1 18·2	1.0	-0·3 0·3	163·1 164·1	65·0 65·0
WALES	145-9	106-8	39-1	6.5	13.5	16-3	9-2	139-4						
1982 Annual averages	164-8	120-9	43·8 47·5	7·7 8·3	15-4	18.8	10·3 - 11·0	157-1						
1984 J 1984 Aug 9	173·3 167·7	123·2 118·9	50·1 48·8	6·8 5·1	16·3 15·7	19·8 19·1	11.3	166·5 162·7	167.8	15.7	1·2 2·5	0.8	119·9 121·6	47.9
Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8	182·3 178·9 180·0	127·4 126·1 127·0	54·9 52·8 53·0	9·6 8·0	17·1 16·8 16·9	20·5 20·3 20·4	12·4 11·9 12·0	170·3 169·3 172·0	170·2 170·2 170·8	16·0 16·0 16·0	0·0 0·6	1·8 1·2 1·0	121·6 121·8	48·6 49·0
Dec 6 1985 Jan 10 Feb 14	180·4 185·9 183·8	128·1 131·9 130·9	52·3 53·9 52·9	6·9 6·6 5·8	16·9 17·4 17·3	20·6 21·2 21·0	11·8 12·2 12·0	173-5 179-3 178-0	171·5 171·8 172·4	16·1 16·1 16·2	0·7 0·3 0·5	0·4 0·5 0·5	122·4 122·6 123·1	49·1 49·2 49·3
Mar 14 Apr 11	180·5 180·0	128·7 128·1	51·8 52·0 51·7	5·2 5·0 6·6	16·9 16·9 16·8	20·7 20·6 20·4	11·7 11·7 11·7	175·4 175·0 171·8	172·8 173·7 174·5	16·2 16·3 16·4	0·4 0·9 0·8	0·4 0·6 0·7	123·6 123·7 124·2	49·2 50·0 50·3
May 9 Jun 13 Jul 11	178·5 173·4 176·5	126·8 123·5	49·9 51·6	6·0 5·8	16·3 16·6	19·8 20·1	11.3	167·5 170·7	174.7	16.4	0.2	0·7 0·5	124·3 124·5	50·4 50·6
Aug 8	175.7	123-4	52-3	5.8	16.5	19.8	11.8	169-9	175-0	16-4	-0.1	0.2	124-0	51.1
1981 1982 Annual	282·8 318·0	197-6 223-9	85·2 94·1	14·6 17·8	12·4 14·0	15·0 17·1	8·9 9·8	268·2 300·2						
1983†† averages	335·6 341·6	232·1 235·2	103·4 106·4	20·6 18·4	14·9 15·1	17·9 18·4	10·9 10·9	315·0 323·1						
1984 Aug 9 Sep 13	336·8 349·2	230·4 238·5	106·3 110·7	14·5 25·2	14·9 15·5	18·0 18·7	10·8 11·3	322·2 324·0	324·4 326·4	14·4 14·5	0·9 2·0	0·8 1·2	224·8 226·4	99·6 100·0
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	343·1 343·4 343·1	235·7 236·7 237·9	107·4 106·7 105·2	20·6 17·8 15·8	15·2 15·2 15·2	18-4 18-5 18-6	11·0 10·9 10·7	322·5 325·6 327·3	326·2 325·9 326·3	14·4 14·4 14·4	-0·2 -0·4 0·4	0·9 0·5 0·0	226·1 226·2 226·2	100·1 99·7 100·1
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	354·7 347·9	245·8 241·9	108·9 106·1	16·2 15·4	15·7 15·4	19·2 18·9	11·1 10·8	338·5 332·5 330·2	338·1 338·7 339·3	15·0 15·0 15·0	6·5 0·5 0·6	3·4 3·1 2·5	235·4 235·7 236·3	102·7 102·9 103·0
Jun 13 Jul 11 Aug 8	345-6 352-3 350-0	239·9 241·6 240·2	105·7 110·7 109·9	15·5 15·1 14·8	15·3 15·6 15·5	18·8 18·9 18·8	10·8 11·3 11·2	337·1 335·3	339·1 337·2	15·0 14·9	-0·2 -1·9	0·3 -0·5	235·6 234·0	103·5 103·2
NORTHERN IRELAND														
981 982 Annual	98·0 108·3	70·0 77·3	27·9 31·0	6·6 6·2	16·8 18·7	20·7 23·2	11·5 12·6	91·4 102·1						
983††	117·1 121·4	85·1 87·7	32·0 33·7	4·2 3·3	20·2 20·9	25·5 26·3	13·0 13·7	112·9 118·1						
1984 Aug 9 Sep 13	120·7 127·1	86·5 90·0	34·2 37·1	2·5 5·3	20·8 21·9	26·1 27·1	13·7 14·9	118·2 121·8	118·6 119·4	20·4 20·5	0.8	0·1 0·4	85·7 86·2	32·9 33·2
Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	122·0 121·0 119·4	87·2 87·0 86·7	34·8 34·0 32·7	4·1 3·3 2·7	21·0 20·8 20·5	26·3 26·2 26·1	13·9 13·6 13·1	117·9 117·7 116·7	118·4 118·2 117·8	20·4 20·3 20·3	-1·0 -0·2 -0·4	-0·1 -0·1 -0·5	85·6 85·4 85·4	32·8 32·8 32·4
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	122·3 120·9	88·9 87·9	33·3 33·0	1.8	21·0 20·8	26·8 26·5	13·4 13·2	120·5 118·5	120·7 120·2	20.8	0·7 -0·5	0·8 0·3	87·3 87·0	33·4 33·2

Jul 11 ** Aug 8 **

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.

 118.9
 85.2
 33.6
 1.8
 20.5
 25.7
 13.5
 117.0
 122.1
 21.0
 0.6

 120.1
 85.8
 34.3
 1.7
 20.7
 25.8
 13.8
 118.3
 123.4
 21.2
 1.3

87·9 88·5 34·9

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

sloved in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at August 8, 1985

Unemployed in region	s by assis	sted area			to-work areas* at August 8, 1		Female	All	Rate
- Symmetical	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	remaie	All unemployed	
The state of the s				per cent		3,818	2.049	5,867	per cent
ASSISTED REGIONS					Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract	5,187 527	2,553 319	7,740 846	13-4
South West Development Areas	7,976	3,770	11,746	18.5	Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	4,812 4,069	3,385 2,238	8,197 6,307	10·2 8·2 8·5
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	16,194 102,895	9,656 57,411	25,850 160,306	15·1 10·9 11·6	Chesterfield	6,970	3,405	10,375	14-2
All	127,065	70,837	197,902	11.0	Chichester Chippenham	2,624 1,586	1,516 1,141	4,140 2,727	8·0 9·3
West Midlands Development Areas	192,606	81,973	274,579	16.8	Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	2,653 618	1,548 405	4,201 1,023	16·3 8·3
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	47,414 240,020	25,807 107,780	73,221 347,800	11.9 15.4		2,416	987	3,403	17 E
All	240,020	101,100			Clacton Clitheroe	400 4,859	316 3,018	716 7,877	17·5 5·7 11·1
East Midlands Development Areas Intermediate Areas	3,301 1,293	1,551 603	4,852 1,896	20·9 15·5	Colchester Corby Coventry and Hinckley	3,301 25,224	1,551 12,325	4,852 37,549	20.9
Unassisted	128,739 133,333	64,502 66,656	193,241 199 989	12·4 12·5	The chart was being the set of	5,327	3,809	9,136	5.4
All Yorkshire and Humberside					Crawley Crewe	3,402 1,542	2,099 784	5,501 2,326	11·6 13·8
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	22,425 105,980	9,650 44,985	32,075 150,965	19·8 16·3	Cromer and North Walsham Darlington	5,146 579	2,328 318	7,474 897	15·6 12·9
Unassisted All	79,741 208,146	39,032 93,667	118,773 301,813	12·6 14·9	Dartmouth and Kingsbridge				
North West	4		No terrors b	Cons avenues	Derby Devizes	12,581 628	5,533 391	18,114 1,019	12·5 8·4 10·3
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	135,682 95,700	54,959 40,536	190,641 136,236 123,045	19·8 15·0	Diss Doncaster	727 13,311	415 6,269	1,142 19,580 3,358	18-8
Unassisted All	82,178 313,560	40,867 136,362	449,922	13·5 16·2	Dorchester and Weymouth	2,105	1,253		
North	197 100	50 477	190,610	20.9	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell	2,900 32,083	1,557 13,828	4,457 45,911	11·8 17·0
Development Areas Intermediate	137,133 17,278	53,477 7,592	24,870	15·5 11·0	Durham Eastbourne	6,534 2,969	2,946 1,594	9,480 4,563	14·7 8·7
Unassisted All	12,980 167,391	7,915 68,984	20,895 236,375	18.8	Evesham	1,619	1,013	2,632	9.6
Wales	48,727	20,382	69,109	18-4	Exeter Fakenham	5,492 894	2,934 496	8,426 1,390	9·8 13·0
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	65,181 9,517	27,049 4,865	92,230 14,382	16·0 12·8	Falmouth Folkestone	1,436 2,819	632 1,413	2,068 4,232	20·6 14·1
Unassisted All	123,425	52,296	175,721	16.5	Gainsborough	1,293	603	1,896	15.5
Scotland	151,060	63,484	214,544	19-0	Gloucester Goole and Selby	4,593 2,220	2,269 1,516	6,862 3,736	10·0 13·8
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	37,114 51,979	18,008 28,381	55,122 80,360	16·7 10·0	Gosport and Fareham Grantham	3,631 1,600	2,567 875	6,198 2,475	12·3 11·5
Unassisted All	240,153	109,873	350,026	15.5	Great Yarmouth	3,692	1,618	5,310	12.9
UNASSISTED REGIONS					Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot	8,440 6,581	3,311 4,177	11,751 10,758	15·2 6·6
South East East Anglia	521,093 50,648	261,383 27,662	782,476 78,310	9·9 10·3	Harrogate Hartlepool	2,191 7,645	1,258 2,733	3,449 10,378	9·1 24·3
GREAT BRITAIN					Harwich	708	305	1,013	12.4
Development Areas	506,304	207,273	713,577	19-7	Hastings Haverhill	4,219 739	1,950 472	6,169 1,211	13·3 10·9
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	531,346 1,087,184	230,402 557,825	761,748 1,645,009	16·1 10·8	Heathrow Helston	32,546 778	19,042	51,588 1,297	7·5 20·6
All	2,124,834	995,500	3,120,334	13.2	Hereford and Leominster	3,424	1,964	5,388	12-5
Northern Ireland	85,759	34,313	120,072	20.7	Hertford and Harlow Hexham	10,271 855	6,783 641	17,054 1,496	7·8 11·1
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS* England					Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster	2,953 1,122	2,010 615	4,963 1,737	8-8
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield	4,367 4,913	2,272 2,014	6,639 6,927	14·7 12·3	Horncastle and Market Rasen	917	631	1,548	14-3
Alnwick and Amble Andover	1,001 1,134	630 961	1,631 2,095	15·5 7·7	Huddersfield	7,572 20,893	4,223 8,550	11,795 29,443	14·3 16·6
Ashford	2,334	1,362	3,696	12-0	Hull Huntingdon and St. Neots Ipswich	2,007 5,559	1,683 3,083	3,690 8,642	9·3 8·8
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury	5,840 1,671	3,683 1,115	9,523 2,786	6.4	Isle of Wight	3,524	1,699	5,223	12.0
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	9,689 2,078	4,304 1,023	13,993 3,101	17·7 13·1	Keighley Kendal	2,726 900	1,320 592	4,046	13·5 7·6
Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke and Alton	2,267 2,590	1,719 1,780	3,986 4,370	10·9 6·4	Keswick Kettering and Market Harborough	190 2,201	112 1,290	1,492 302 3,491	9·5 9·2
Bath Beccles and Halesworth	3,562 959	2,100 485	5,662 1,444	9·5 10·8	Kidderminster	3,635	1,945	5,580	15.4
Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	3,917 617	2,362 329	6,279 946	8-2 10-2	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe	3,303	1,769 2,491	5,072 6,944	12·5 14·6
Bicester	601	547	1,148	8-5	Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds	4,453 541 29,591	2,491 310 12,792	851 42,383	13·6 13·0
Bideford Birmingham	1,022 85,696	578 35,292	1,600 120,988	17·8 16·2	Leek	683	425	1,108	9.3
Bishop Auckland Blackburn	6,566 7,185	2,568 3,167	9,134 10,352	21·7 16·2	Leicester	18,979	9,462	28,441	11·4 13·9
Blackpool Blandford	11,096 427	5,063 396	16,159 823	14·0 10·4	Lincoln Liverpool	5,772 75,759	2,640 28,783	8,412 104,542 376,429	20·7 10·7
Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury	1,821 19,946	959 9,407	2,780 29,353	14·5 16·9	London Loughborough and Coalville	259,835 3,761	116,594 2,217	5,978	10.7
Boston Bournemouth	1,990	1,006	2,996	12-7	Louth and Mablethorpe	1,268	544	1,812	15.0
Bradford Bridgwater	7,884 22,997	3,674 8,780	11,558 31,777	12·2 15·8	Lowestoft Ludlow	2,690 986	1,489 550	4,179 1,536	13·5 14·0
Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	2,474 1,630	1,330 915	3,804 2,545	13·3 14·2	Macclesfield Malton	2,864 273	1,814 178	4,678 451	9·0 7·0
Brighton	506 12,494	292 6,420	798	11.0	Malvern and Ledbury	1,697	784	2,481	13-1
Bristol Bude	24,088 611	12,062	18,914 36,150	11·9 11·4 17·0	Manchester Mansfield	78,235 5,797	32,117 2,697	110,352 8,494	14·4 14·0
Burnley Burton-on-Trent	4,177 4,296	325 1,996 2,466	936 6,173 6,762	14-1	Matlock Medway and Maidstone	821 17,233	505 9,198	1,326 26,431	7·7 12·4
Bury St. Edmunds	1,202	909	6,762 2,111	11·4 7·2 10·7	Melton Mowbray	1,173	879	2,052	10.0
Calderdale	1,240 6,570	915 3,273	2,155 9,843	12.5	Middlesbrough Milton Keynes	22,502 5,978	7,798 3,204	30,300 9,182	23·1 13·1
Cambridge Canterbury	4,814 3,570	3,102 1,908	7,916 5,478	6·6 12·7	Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	614 5,598	368 2,318	982 7,916	11·0 16·4
					A Property of	Carried Street		A SECTION OF SECTION	

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	State 198	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	-			per cent	Gray stop				per ce
Newark	1,900	1,137	3,037	13·3	Wolverhampton	18,178	7,314	25,492	18·6
Newbury	1,535	883	2,418	8·0	Woodbridge and Leiston	823	481	1,304	7·4
Newcastle upon Tyne	47,684	18,963	66,647	18·6	Worcester	4,391	2,324	6,715	11·8
Newmarket	1,262	836	2,098	9·2	Workington	3,203	1,658	4,861	19·2
Newquay	894	437	1,331	13·6	Worksop	2,375	1,216	3,591	15·0
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,864 638 6,585 4,206 9,434	1,029 420 3,452 2,269 4,714	2,893 1,058 10,037 6,475 14,148	12·7 8·9 10·2 14·2 10·5	Worthing Yeovil York	3,865 2,001 5,661	1,970 1,523 3,393	5,835 3,524 9,054	8·7 8·9 10·1
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	31,401 328 8,324 1,129 8,201	13,322 212 3,817 648 4,904	44,723 540 12,141 1,777 13,105	13·7 12·4 14·7 14·4 7·7	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Brecon	2,830 933 3,659 534	1,054 524 1,408 257	3,884 1,457 5,067 791	20·9 12·7 18·8 10·4
Pendle Penrith Penzance and St. Ives Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	3,158 738 2,142 7,462 310	1,738 550 864 3,576 225	4,896 1,288 3,006 11,038 535	16·0 9·9 17·9 12·6 8·2	Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh	6,215 21,322 1,010 1,083 2,785 768	2,848 8,068 484 541 1,362 466	9,063 29,390 1,494 1,624 4,147 1,234	16·8 14·8 23·8 9·7 13·6 14·3
Plymouth	11,109	6,824	17,933	14·8	Dolgellau and Barmouth Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny Fishguard Haverlordwest Holyhead	387	163	550	12·6
Poole	3,754	2,033	5,787	10·4		5,024	1,866	6,890	19·5
Portsmouth	12,949	6,142	19,091	12·1		459	209	668	21·3
Preston	12,577	6,430	19,007	12·4		2,670	1,166	3,836	18·4
Reading	6,922	3,784	10,706	7·9		2,561	1,164	3,725	21·9
Redruth and Camborne	2,726	1,318	4,044	19·7	Lampeter and Aberaeron	715	291	1,006	22·0
Retford	1,472	1,019	2,491	12·5	Llandeilo	332	172	504	15·4
Richmondshire	762	718	1,480	12·4	Llandrindod Wells	688	360	1,048	14·3
Ripon	466	370	836	8·2	Llanelli	3,822	1,866	5,688	17·6
Rochdale	7,295	3,384	10,679	17·5	Machynlleth	341	142	483	16·2
Rotherham and Mexborough	15,170	6,533	21,703	20·8	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,850	2,855	10,705	20·3
Rugby and Daventry	3,278	2,144	5,422	11·5	Monmouth	426	213	639	13·2
Salisbury	2,092	1,412	3,504	8·7	Neath and Port Talbot	5,088	2,477	7,565	15·0
Scarborough and Filey	2,557	1,169	3,726	12·5	Newport	8,918	3,794	12,712	15·8
Scunthorpe	6,402	2,764	9,166	17·8	Newtown	704	331	1,035	12·5
Settle	270	193	463	8-9	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,163	1,953	6,116	16·2
Shaftesbury	805	476	1,281	9-1	Pontypridd and Rhondda	7,881	3,122	11,003	17·2
Sheffield	30,650	13,771	44,421	15-6	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	567	293	860	14·2
Shrewsbury	3,241	1,627	4,868	11-7	Pwilheli	613	236	849	15·9
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,514	1,970	5,484	14-3	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	8,381	3,877	12,258	18·1
Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	1,258 523 701 7,305 277	490 390 559 4,166 171	1,748 913 1,260 11,471 448	15·9 8·6 12·0 6·9 11·1	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,988 12,773 536 5,399	672 5,208 334 2,520	2,660 17,981 870 7,919	19·8 16·1 13·2 17·5
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St. Austell	11,070 13,580 22,830 1,341 1,661	4,611 5,585 10,874 927 997	15,681 19,165 33,704 2,268 2,658	25·8 11·0 14·1 10·4 12·1	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	5,795 2,399 747 1,017	3,699 1,011 426 634	9,494 3,410 1,173 1,651	5·9 19·4 14·4 17·9
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	4,029 1,052 11,052 16,337 2,341	2,574 827 4,424 8,288 1,370	6,603 1,879 15,476 24,625 3,711	10·2 11·4 20·0 12·9 10·6	Ayr Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire	4,546 353 450 6,924 320 812	2,237 179 295 3,020 261 471	6,783 532 745 9,944 581 1,283	14·6 9·5 21·2 12·1 13·0
Sudbury	1,090	638	1,728	11·6	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock and Sanguhar	818	576	1,394	10·9
Sunderland	27,411	10,722	38,133	22·1		342	225	567	14·4
Swindon	6,006	3,691	9,697	11·1		463	239	702	16·3
Taunton	2,576	1,580	4,156	10·4		283	149	432	12·6
Telford and Bridgnorth	8,918	3,574	12,492	20·8		3,314	1,094	4,408	26·0
Thanet	5,261	2,249	7,510	19·0	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Bute	3,796	2,109	5,905	20·2
Thetford	1,534	1,013	2,547	12·9		1,580	923	2,503	10·4
Thirsk	314	217	531	12·2		11,357	5,691	17,048	17·6
Fiverton	685	413	1,098	11·8		4,644	2,728	7,372	14·6
Forbay	4,691	2,230	6,921	15.9		855	447	1,302	16·8
Torrington	391	244	635	17·4	Edinburgh	23,057	11,038	34,095	11·3
Totnes	498	296	794	12·9	Elgin	1,091	763	1,854	12·2
Trowbridge and Frome	2,482	1,759	4,241	10·0	Falkirk	7,249	3,716	10,965	17·9
Truro	1,554	771	2,325	11·0	Forfar	630	475	1,105	10·2
Tunbridge Wells	3,607	2,219	5,826	7·0	Forres	394	269	663	23·1
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	667	453	1,120	11·0	Fraserburgh	529	294	823	13·6
Wakefield and Dewsbury	11,637	4,907	16,544	14·5	Galashiels	721	444	1,165	7·6
Walsall	18,872	7,695	26,567	17·8	Girvan	535	231	766	20·7
Wareham and Swanage	482	344	826	8·9	Glasgow	82,391	32,650	115,041	17·8
Warminster	356	323	679	10·9	Greenock	6,945	2,937	9,882	20·8
Narrington	6,733	3,201	9,934	13-0	Haddington	594	417	1,011	8·6
Varwick	4,718	2,843	7,561	9-8	Hawick	482	287	769	9·2
Vatford and Luton	17,857	9,980	27,837	8-8	Huntly	182	154	336	10·9
Vellingborough and Rushden	3,035	1,811	4,846	11-4	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,327	764	3,091	21·6
Vells	1,329	872	2,201	9-0	Inverness	2,981	1,322	4,303	11·7
Veston-super-Mare	3,236	1,994	5,230	14·6	Irvine	8,419	3,511	11,930	25·7
Vhitby	853	353	1,206	19·0	Islay/Mid Argyll	393	207	600	13·1
Vhitchurch and Market Drayton	1,249	665	1,914	14·4	Keith	368	233	601	11·5
Whitehaven	2,715	1,380	4,095	13·6	Kelso and Jedburgh	241	190	431	8·6
Vidnes and Runcorn	8,238	3,192	11,430	19·1	Kllmarnock	3,890	1,747	5,637	18·2
Wigan and St. Helens	24,090	11,477	35,567	19·5	Kirkcaldy	7,344	3,647	10,991	16·8
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,437	1,512	3,949	5·3	Lanarkshire	23,007	10,091	33,098	21·2
Windermere	258	146	404	6·8	Lochaber	889	395	1,284	16·1
Wirral and Chester	27,595	11,507	39,102	18·3	Lockerbie	306	223	529	13·3
Wisbech	1,790	712	2,502	15·0	Newton Stewart	413	219	632	19·2

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

Inemployed in regions by assisted area status‡ and in travel-to-work areas* at August 8, 1985

Unemployed	Male	Female	All	Rate	1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
THE PART AND				per cent					per cent
North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,063 524 505 291 2,086	813 299 240 182 1,054	1,876 823 745 473 3,140	11·4 11·5 11·2 10·1 9·8	Northern Ireland** Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	2,077 41,594 4,871 1,768 7,547	1,074 17,818 1,665 783 3,462	3,151 59,412 6,536 2,551 11,009	14·5 17·5 24·0 34·3 20·3
Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	782 367 600 640 3,201	586 274 253 370 1,574	1,368 641 853 1,010 4,775	10·4 5·4 18·0 13·4 11·5	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,667 3,075 9,570 1,917 5,423	1,066 1,198 2,785 845 2,029	3,733 4,273 12,355 2,762 7,452	28·1 26·4 28·6 28·0 31·5
Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick	875 531 438 1,455 602	379 208 287 508 208	1,254 739 725 1,963 810	15·2 18·9 11·8 20·1 17·4	Omagh Strabane	2,234 3,016	902 686	3,136 3,702	21·2 37·4

*Travel to work areas are as defined in the supplement to the September 1984 issue of Employment Gazette, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (pages 467) and March 1985 (page 126) issues. The denominators used to calculate unemployment rates are the sum of mid-1984 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed. Unemployment by county and local authority district is now given in table 2-9 and constituency data in table 2-10. ** There is a discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures please see the note ** in table 2 .1. ‡ Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. Unemployment rates are calculated using a mid-1984 denominator.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5 Age and duration

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															
1983 July †	602·8	272·6		1,196·4	548·7	297·3	618-0	1,463·9	114·8	81·8	163-6	360·2	1,266·3	651·7	1,102·6	3,020·6
Oct	701·3	221·0		1,261·3	561·4	273·6	638-9	1,473·9	117·0	76·8	165-0	358·8	1,379·7	571·4	1,142·9	3,094·0
1984 Jan Apr July Oct	674·9 530·2 586·5 719·5	237·7 300·9 264·0 200·7	349·4 352·9	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	693-2	227·9	359.0	1,286·2	642·3	287·2	758·2	1,687·7	108-3	66·0	192·7	367·1	1,443·8	581·2	1,316·0	3,341·0
Apr	547-5	306·8		1,213·3	603·0	312·1	778·0	1,693·0	99-4	69·7	197·1	366·3	1,249·9	688·5	1,334·2	3,272·6
Jul	617-1	265·2		1,233·1	571·1	295·3	782·4	1,648·8	93-9	65·5	193·6	353·1	1,282·1	626·1	1,326·9	3,235·0
MALE																
1983 July †	351·4	163·5	225·6	740·5	373·7	209·1	516·4	1,099·3	100·5	70·6	133·1	304·2	825·6	443·2	875·2	2,144·0
Oct	400·3	131·7	233·7	765·7	379·2	186·2	531·2	1,096·6	101·7	66·5	131·9	300·1	881·2	384·4	896·8	2,162·4
1984 Jan	390·2	142·4	238·2	770-8	428·5	185·1	555-2	1,168·8	105·3	64·8	135·7	305·8	924·0	392·2	929·1	2,245·4
Apr	310·8	176·0	238·8	725-7	387·1	195·4	569-1	1,151·6	94·5	67·7	140·6	302·8	792·5	439·1	948·5	2,180·1
July	342·7	153·4	239·4	735-5	357·7	190·8	577-9	1,126·4	84·9	65·4	137·9	288·2	785·3	409·6	955·2	2,150·1
Oct	417·5	118·7	245·2	781-4	375·4	177·3	591-6	1,144·3	89·0	60·4	142·9	292·3	881·9	356·4	979·7	2,218·0
1985 Jan	408·9	137·7	245·3	791·9	427-8	182-6	615·2	1,225·7	92·1	56·2	150·1	298·5	928·9	376·5	1,010·7	2,316·0
Apr	326·8	183·9	242·4	753·1	393-8	199-3	628·5	1,221·7	84·7	58·4	152·9	296·0	806·3	441·6	1,023·8	2,270·7
Jul	360·5	157·6	237·4	755·5	359-1	188-4	629·8	1,177·4	79·4	54·6	149·3	283·3	799·1	400·7	1,016·5	2,216·2
FEMALE 1983 July Oct	251·4 301·1	109·1 89·3	95·4 105·3	455·9 495·7	175·0 182·1	88·1 87·4	101·6 107·7	364·7 377·3	14·3 15·3	11·2 10·4	30·6 33·0	56·1 58·7	440·7 498·5	208·5 187·0	227·5 246·1	876-6 931-6
1984 Jan	284·6	95·4	108·9	489·0	197·0	92·2	115·0	404·3	16·1	10·1	35·0	61·1	497·7	197·7	258·9	954-3
Apr	219·4	124·9	110·5	454·9	187·4	100·6	121·3	409·3	14·4	11·2	37·8	63·5	421·2	236·8	269·7	927-6
July	243·8	110·6	113·5	467·9	192·0	100·2	127·7	419·9	13·7	10·9	38·0	62·6	449·5	221·7	279·2	950-4
Oct	302·0	82·0	120·9	504·9	202·8	97·7	136·0	436·6	15·4	10·0	40·2	65·6	520·2	189·8	297·1	1,007-1
1985 Jan	284·3	90·2	119·7	494·3	214·4	104-6	143·0	462·0	16·1	9·8	42·6	68·6	514·9	204·7	305·3	1,024-9
Apr	220·7	122·9	116·6	460·2	209·1	112-8	149·4	411·3	14·7	11·3	44·3	70·3	444·5	247·0	310·4	1,001-8
Jul	256·5	107·6	113·5	477·7	211·9	106-9	152·6	471·4	14·5	10·9	44·3	69·7	483·0	225·4	310·4	1,018-8

† Affected by provisions announced in the 1983 Budget. See footnotes †† to tables 2·1 and 2·2. By April 1983 the numbers affected in the over 52 weeks category were 25,000; the total effect over all groups was 29,000. Between April and July 1983, a further 94,000 and 123,000 respectively were affected; between July and October 1983 a further 6,000 and 9,000 respectively were affected.

7,388 15,114 11,283 9,496

6,970 6,291 10,746 16,938

14,560 10,562 14,384

139,890

3,737 7,968 5,534 4,885

4,028 1,913 7,332 15,660 11,518 10,335

7,567 7,106 12,719 19,133

15,532 12,885 16,897

> 5,639 3,509

152,713 205,690

21,807 16,441 22,146

> 669 1,014 1,178 1,307 1,002

71,241

459

7,015 7,499 10,860 10,291 8,174

19,189 39,244 29,099 24,280

17,579 15,260 25,906 39,259

33,855 24,145 28,403

340.058

3,821 4,562 5,597 5,129 3,891

9,503 18,891 12,253 10,875

> 4,897 2,287

4,714 5,252 7,673 6,881 5,500

13,006 26,403 19,473 16,172

11,761 10,098 16,586 24,133

19,769 13,802 14,435

215,658

2,776 3,243 4,262 4,094 3,096

7,939 15,596 10,959 9,368

4,979 2,930 3,717 3,929

2,316

7,255 8,011 11,440 9,891 7,736

16,281 12,641 20,539 28,586

22,302 15,089 15,485

279,809

5,053 5,457 7,891 7,561 5,616

15,077 29,355 21,608 18,318

> 8,887 4,805 6,089 6,026

3,614

20,715 22,897 27,462 18,481 13,329

26,307 17,308 29,871 40,202

29,988 14,267 8,668

436,651

15,863 17,842 19,842 12,317 8,623

19,941 38,709 28,178 23,309

13,265 7,289 12,605 16,579

11,969

3,941 4,281 6,721 4,748 3,655

5,412 4,139 9,044 10,961

100,129

3,165 3,685 4,884 3,256 2,430

4,779 9,264 7,164 9,976

3,352 2,597 6,014 7,035

1,200

60,628 69,106 94,545 78,064 59,174

2,131,005

40,211 46,092 59,190 46,187 34,017

86,227 154,455 110,941 107,717

53,970 34,295 57,389 67,419

41,800 21,412

Age groups

3,614 915 1,443 3

99,811

14,375 11,640 7,340 9,986 6,426 4,264 7,249 3,498

88,986

5,077 10,139 8,018 10,316

> 4,079 2,750 5,427 2,370

18

GREAT BRITAIN Duration of unemployment in weeks

One or less Over 1 and up to

156 208 Over 260

FEMALE One or less Over 1 an

208 260

Duration of	Male	por terminal and	W. William	Female	Barry Market			Male	1997 (1999)	PE IS		Female	ONE PERSON		
unemployment in weeks	Allegania and a	5-54 55 and over	All	Under 25		55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	South East 19,982 12,809 16,107	14,611 3,089 10,701 1,847 17,965 3,799	37,682 25,357 37,871	15,731 9,392 10,807	8,663 6,177 10,287	594 355 806	24,988 15,924 21,900	Yorks ar 7,172 4,467 5,787	4,830 3,500 5,551	1,182 1,042 1,197	13,184 9,009 12,535	5,609 3,189 3,941	2,596 1,851 2,920	112 80 152	8,317 5,120 7,013
8 13 13 26 26 52	15,599 26,239 34,317	18,334 4,142 37,346 9,928 48,604 15,010	38,075 73,513 97,931	11,046 17,945 23,778	11,493 22,087 28,752	880 1,983 3,145	23,419 42,015 55,675	7,135 9,884 15,810	5,763 11,629 17,324	1,177 2,995 5,128	14,075 24,508 38,262	5,022 6,955 11,003	3,401 7,005 9,224	207 491 843	8,63 14,45 21,07
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All	24,500 10,359 5,547 2,011 802 168,272	50,111 12,373 30,999 7,741 23,588 6,003 14,500 3,988 11,492 4,235 278,251 72,155	86,984 49,099 35,138 20,499 16,529 518,678	13,368 4,926 2,290 774 425 110,482	19,032 8,530 5,368 2,647 2,337 125,373	3,754 2,769 2,115 1,323 1,308 19,032	36,154 16,225 9,773 4,744 4,070 254,887	12,411 5,794 3,533 1,478 917 74,388	19,265 12,572 10,163 7,636 8,744 106,977	2,231 1,768 2,471	37,010 21,516 15,927 10,882 12,132 209,040	6,620 2,798 1,416 549 422 47,524	6,403 2,708 1,784 941 1,272 40,105	1,068 860 712 506 722 5,753	14,09 6,36 3,91 1,99 2,41 93,3 8
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	Greater Lo 8,888 6,362 8,369	7,254 1,233 5,641 783 9,733 1,589	17,375 12,786 19,691	6,926 4,538 5,136	4,278 2,962 4,904	297 184 417	11,501 7,684 10,457	9,185 7,073 8,661	6,168 4,802 7,692	1,273 809 1,522	16,626 12,684 17,875	7,252 4,986 5,681	3,740 2,865 4,557	208 186 308	11,20 8,03 10,54
8 13 13 26 26 52	8,312 14,236 18,523	9,811 1,788 20,342 4,318 26,410 6,412	19,911 38,896 51,345	5,264 8,767 11,601	5,279 10,445 13,397	446 1,012 1,522	10,989 20,224 26,520	9,456 14,944 23,407	8,398 17,452 25,377	1,641 3,909 6,463	19,495 36,305 55,247	6,112 9,280 14,961	5,007 9,921 13,419	353 804 1,454	11,47 20,00 29,83
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260	14,033 5,956 3,122 1,165 404 89,370 1	29,053 5,962 18,089 3,747 13,625 3,017 8,519 2,100 6,436 2,292 54,913 33,241	49,048 27,792 19,764 11,784 9,132 277,524	7,137 2,696 1,229 393 193 53,880	9,747 4,744 3,012 1,465 1,189 61,422	1,900 1,333 1,043 681 585 9,420	18,784 8,773 5,284 2,539 1,967 124,722	19,191 9,797 5,948 2,904 1,819 112,385	28,480 20,287 17,148 13,460 18,066 167,330	5,691 3,965 3,349 2,665 4,035 35,322	53,362 34,049 26,445 19,029 23,920 315,037	9,471 4,265 2,139 890 629 65,666	9,750 4,571 2,885 1,711 2,131 60,557	1,836 1,424 1,197 822 908 9,500	21,05 10,26 6,22 3,42 3,66 135,72
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	East Anglia 2,114 1,296 1,681	1,479 314 988 203 1,854 407	3,907 2,487 3,942	1,594 988 1,271	871 646 1,063	44 35 61	2,509 1,669 2,395	North 4,512 3,764 4,568	3,989 3,152 4,462	626 550 887	9,127 7,466 9,917	3,501 2,583 2,977	1,788 1,303 2,247	93 70 165	5,38 3,98 5,38
8 13 13 26 26 52	1,608 2,492 3,424	1,779 526 3,543 1,218 4,669 1,781	3,913 7,253 9,874	1,388 2,001 2,817	1,216 2,569 3,082	89 227 292	2,693 4,797 6,191	5,611 7,234 11,627	4,586 9,494 13,048	1,043 2,292 3,323	11,240 19,020 27,998	3,660 4,756 7,704	2,465 4,946 6,716	153 415 731	6,2 10,1 15,1
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260	2,210 1,006 529 200 130 16,690	4,302 1,273 2,612 740 2,384 622 1,403 494 1,515 600 26,528 8,178	7,785 4,358 3,535 2,097 2,245 51,396	1,420 515 272 104 54 12,424	1,901 782 566 242 297 13,235	357 312 219 120 187 1,943	3,678 1,609 1,057 466 538 27,602	9,952 5,101 3,152 1,456 1,065 58,042	15,775 10,028 8,772 6,517 9,998 89,821	3,902 2,415 1,749 1,230 2,464 20,481	29,629 17,544 13,673 9,203 13,527 168,344	5,103 2,442 1,272 502 385 34,885	5,063 2,076 1,390 749 1,193 29,936	806 579 444 362 560 4,378	10,9 5,0 3,1 1,6 2,1: 69,1 !
? or less	South Wes 5,400	t 3,510 805	9,715	4,267	2,124	135	6,526	Wales 3,932	2,860	465	7,257	2,995	1,427	58	4,4
Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	3,364 3,946	2,575 508 4,158 1,014	6,447 9,118	2,621 2,987	1,461 2,639	94 170	4,176 5,796	2,615 3,240	2,128 3,336	329 669	5,072 7,245	1,770 2,097	1,046 1,750	42 89	2,8
8 13 13 26 26 52	3,943 6,182 8,661	4,437 1,148 8,615 2,797 12,084 4,729	9,528 17,594 25,474	2,916 4,832 7,088	3,038 5,832 8,188	197 448 900	6,151 11,112 16,176	3,804 5,885 9,820	3,477 7,160 10,750	655 1,446 2,627	7,936 14,491 23,197	2,306 3,875 6,134	1,918 3,973 5,041	103 253 519	4,3 8,1 11,6
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260	5,713 2,247 1,165 449 253 41,323	11,285 3,357 6,567 2,052 4,936 1,547 3,114 1,005 3,663 1,508 64,944 20,470	20,355 10,866 7,648 4,568 5,424 126,737	3,533 1,256 569 208 142 30,419	5,134 2,153 1,443 674 917 33,603	1,061 802 603 402 560 5,372	9,728 4,211 2,615 1,284 1,619 69,394	7,757 3,606 2,059 944 640 44,302	12,186 7,633 6,611 4,830 6,201 67,172	2,200 1,471 1,192 926 1,387 13,367	22,143 12,710 9,862 6,700 8,228 124,841	3,577 1,624 810 378 248 25,814	3,611 1,506 1,062 532 880 22,746	573 430 358 261 390 3,076	7,7 3,5 2,2 1,1 1,5 51,6
or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8	West Midla 6,602 5,029 5,814	4,248 862 3,255 653 5,648 1,311	11,712 8,937 12,773	5,331 3,569 4,138	2,303 1,844 3,249	142 125 216	7,776 5,538 7,603	Scotla 5,642 5,866 8,457	nd 5,587 4,765 7,808	849 577 1,247	12,078 11,208 17,512	4,729 5,052 5,539	4,356 2,682 4,264	203 140 242	9,2 7,8 10,0
8 13 13 26 26 52	6,248 10,222 16,083	6,529 1,826 13,347 3,550 18,680 6,315	14,603 27,119 41,078	4,433 6,977 11,862	3,905 7,665 10,735	260 580 1,103	8,598 15,222 23,700	6,776 13,663 18,920	8,102 15,633 19,927	1,326 2,888 4,094	16,204 32,184 42,941	4,154 8,262 11,799	4,147 8,878 11,143	284 623 992	8,5 17,7 23,9
52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260	6,770 4,529 2,114 1,347	22,103 5,552 16,210 4,020 15,559 3,594 11,922 3,045 11,911 3,022 129,412 33,750	40,548 27,000 23,682 17,081 16,280 240,813	7,513 3,507 2,014 671 546 50,561	8,091 3,984 2,813 1,465 2,011 48,065	1,440 1,188 1,111 788 846 7,799	17,044 8,679 5,938 2,924 3,403 106,425	14,368 6,921 3,837 1,946 1,252 87,648	22,119 13,304 10,545 8,720 12,727 129,237	4,305 2,797 2,041 1,612 2,988 24,724	40,792 23,022 16,423 12,278 16,967 241,609	7,195 3,216 1,615 734 550 52,845	7,272 3,196 1,949 1,209 1,734 50,830	1,274 975 896 572 777 6,978	15,7 7,3 4,4 2,5 3,0 110,6
or less Over 2 and up to 4	East Midlar 4,779 3,267	2,974 693 2,178 433	8,446 5,878	3,951 2,572	1,781 1,404	105 62	5,837 4,038	1,514 1,694	rn Ireland 1,264 1,118	147 92	2,925 2,904	1,245 1,435	1,479 958	77 47	2,8
8 13 13 26	3,928 4,137 6,254	3,605 917 3,879 998 8,258 2,585	9,014 17,097	3,028 3,135 4,869	2,432 2,761 5,621	121 178 382	5,581 6,074 10,872	2,702 2,364 3,892	2,004 2,061 4,549	221 230 549	4,927 4,655 8,990	1,904 1,521 2,363	1,323 1,406 2,588	73 128	3,0 5,0 6,7
26 52 52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 III	6,997 3,063 1,639 773 447	11,321 4,327 12,423 4,767 7,837 2,289 6,312 1,529 4,381 1,196 5,288 1,536 68,456 21,270	25,148 24,187 13,189 9,480 6,350 7,271 134,510	7,140 3,726 1,441 773 256 176 31,067	7,432 4,873 1,963 1,234 694 852 31,047	829 621 481 326 395 4,161	9,428 4,025 2,488 1,276 1,423 66,275	5,999 5,513 2,877 1,724 948 776 30,003	8,016 6,098 4,858 4,712 7,945 49,288	840 823 638 548 552 1,284 5,924	13,502 14,352 9,613 7,130 6,212 10,005 85,215	3,328 2,248 935 522 243 217 15,961	3,161 2,201 1,012 635 466 693 15,922	253 267 246 188 140 273 1,757	6,7 4,7 2,1 1,3 8 1,1 33,6

208 ver 260	260	0	0	0	5,065 3,577	1,9/3 3,260	1,182	2,749	2,218	3,778	6,441	212		23,854
ı		73,530	64,384	68,802	254,973	150,590	82,005	110,363	54,796	57,743	66,807	1,183		985,176
TED KINGDO		Age group	ne.		Constant		Constitution of the Consti	CONTRACTOR						
TED KINGDO ation of employment weeks		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
e or less er 1 and up t 2 4 6	to 2 4 6 8	5,110 5,537 9,888 8,661 6,281	3,455 3,767 5,876 4,355 3,378	4,054 4,427 7,099 5,012 3,803	21,122 23,363 28,381 19,499 13,902	7,434 8,265 11,842 10,268 8,022	4,839 5,411 7,911 7,119 5,680	7,181 7,686 11,163 10,610 8,423	2,539 2,954 4,081 3,903 3,106	2,244 2,967 4,165 3,868 3,084	2,265 3,613 4,255 4,414 3,221	1,706 2,714 2,776 3,281 2,261	2 4 12 5 9	61,951 70,708 97,449 80,995 61,170
8 13 26 39	13 26 39 52	20,568 16,702 10,142 13,495	7,741 15,254 11,563 14,525	7,842 15,054 10,972 13,389	30,530 59,881 44,183 39,300	19,019 37,495 28,148 24,074	13,461 27,377 20,250 16,749	19,786 40,591 30,246 25,102	7,593 15,564 11,661 9,799	7,486 15,999 11,826 10,592	8,621 19,880 15,995 15,496	6,063 14,230 11,981 11,043	28 47 55 66	148,738 278,074 207,022 193,630
52 65 78 104	65 78 104 156	3,777 925 1,483 3	6,648 4,444 7,601 3,679	5,677 4,406 9,530 11,457	27,467 18,156 31,391 42,402	16,968 13,242 21,519 30,176	12,196 10,498 17,351 25,374	18,233 15,932 27,126 41,240	7,201 6,478 11,200 17,632	7,754 7,249 13,074 19,725	11,170 10,459 19,762 28,723	4,434 1,547 2,109 2,513	37 22 37 42	121,562 93,403 162,183 222,966
156 208 er 260	208 260	2 0 0	2 1 0	2,073 7 4	31,585 15,215 9,444	23,483 16,128 16,734	20,715 14,795 15,839	35,476 25,752 31,331	15,146 11,110 15,590	16,056 13,410 18,055	22,301 16,921 23,303	2,064 1,534 2,108	40 26 47	168,943 114,899 132,527
		102,574	92,289	104,806	455,821	292,817	225,565	355,878	145,557	157,599	210,399	72,436	479	2,216,220
MALE e or less er 1 and up t 2 4 6	to 2 4 6 8	3,934 4,360 7,531 6,260 4,412	2,876 3,462 4,755 3,195 2,368	3,249 3,828 5,191 3,444 2,555	16,109 18,387 20,681 13,093 9,043	5,207 5,768 8,243 7,855 5,824	2,907 3,458 4,463 4,278 3,217	3,965 4,874 5,858 5,344 4,022	1,308 1,543 2,033 1,889 1,562	909 1,189 1,640 1,492 1,248	703 1,056 1,223 1,346 1,026	6 6 12 14 9		41,173 47,931 61,630 48,210 35,286
8 13 26 39	13 26 39 52	14,787 11,890 7,436 10,173	5,293 10,553 8,231 10,611	4,954 9,627 7,445 10,476	20,659 40,045 29,083 24,160	15,612 30,312 22,288 18,861	8,236 16,169 11,313 9,664	9,872 19,579 12,649 11,205	3,843 8,169 5,700 5,022	3,194 6,856 5,077 5,114	2,755 6,289 5,038 5,776	22 45 39 39		89,227 159,534 114,299 111,101
52 65 78 104	65 78 104 156	2,596 583 1,067 6	4,194 2,825 5,595 2,445	3,486 2,705 6,257 7,260	13,717 7,579 13,170 17,214	9,161 4,965 6,325 6,266	5,165 3,038 3,839 4,068	6,942 4,773 6,895 8,176	3,528 2,872 4,424 6,076	3,344 2,821 5,239 7,895	3,508 3,168 6,370 9,947	35 56 128 259		55,676 35,388 59,308 69,612
156 208 er 260	208 260	1 0 0	0 0 0	1,254 1 0	12,437 5,308 3,794	3,758 2,082 3,423	2,411 1,252 1,719	5,064 2,399 2,921	4,135 1,988 2,314	5,761 3,609 3,940	8,105 5,494 6,697	219 128 229		43,145 22,26 25,03
						0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000					Cold Page 44 of	The second second		

All 75,036 66,403 71,732 264,479 155,950 85,197 114,538 56,406 59,328 68,501 1,246 1,018,816

Note: The duration figures have been affected by industrial action in 1981 and consequential emergency computer procedures. In October 1982 it was estimated that this caused an increase in the numbers in the 39 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000 and an increase of about 10,000 in 52 to 65 weeks category; with offsetting reductions of about 25,000 in each of the 65 to 78 and 78 to 104 weeks categories.

By January 1983, the 39 to 52 week group was unaffected but any residual effect will have been carried forward to the longer duration categories.

		_
	Area	5

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

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
MALE AND FEMALE 1984 Jul Oct	164·1 234·0	350·9 374·9	688·3 677·5	709·6 725·5	439·8 449·7	397·0 405·7	267·3 274·0	83·5 83·9	Thousand 3,100·5 3,225·1
1985 Jan Apr Jul	197·7 160·5 177·6	374·0 351·5 335·2	714·5 701·3 720·3	776·5 777·0 759·5	483·0 486·4 470·4	428-2 429-5 418-9	284-4 287-3 278-9	82·6 79·0 74·2	3,341·0 3,272·6 3,235·0
1984 Jul Oct	Proportion o 5·3 7·3	f number unemp 11.3 11.6	22·2 21·0	22·9 22·5	14·2 13·9	12·8 12·6	8·6 8·5	2·7 2·6	Per cent 100-0 100-0
1985 Jan Apr Jul	5·9 4·9 5·5	11·2 10·7 10·4	21·4 21·4 22·3	23·2 23·7 23·5	14·5 14·9 14·5	12·8 13·1 12·9	8·5 8·8 8·6	2·5 2·4 2·3	100·0 100·0 100·0
MALE 1984 Jul Oct	94·7 134·0	205·4 215·4	435·4 432·0	494·1 501·4	339·5 345·5	292·8 297·4	205·6 209·3	82·6 83·0	Thousand 2,150·1 2,218·0
1985 Jan Apr Jul	113·9 92·7 102·6	218·9 208·1 197·1	459·1 452·4 455·8	539·6 537·0 518·4	371·9 371·8 355·9	314·1 312·9 303·2	217·1 218·3 210·4	81·4 77·6 72·9	2,316·0 2,270·7 2,216·2
1984 Jul Oct	Proportion of 4.4 6.0	f number unemp 9-6 9-7	20·2 19·5	23·0 22·6	15·8 15·6	13·6 13·4	9·6 9·4	3·8 3·7	Per cent 100-0 100-0
1985 Jan Apr Jul	4·9 4·1 4·6	9·5 9·2 8·9	19·8 19·9 20·6	23·3 23·6 23·4	16·1 16·4 16·1	13·6 13·8 13·7	9·4 9·6 9·5	3·5 3·4 3·3	100·0 100·0 100·0
FEMALE 1984 Jul Oct	69-4 99-9	145·5 159·5	252·9 245·5	215·5 224·1	100·2 104·2	104·2 108·3	61·7 64·6	0·9 1·0	Thousand 950·4 1,007·1
1985 Jan Apr Jul	83·8 67·8 75·0	155·0 143·5 138·1	255·4 248·9 264·5	236·8 240·1 241·1	111·1 114·6 114·5	114·1 116·7 115·7	67·3 69·0 68·5	1·3 1·4 1·2	1,024·9 1,001·8 1,018·8
1984 Jul Oct	Proportion of 7.3 9.9	f number unemp 15-3 15-8	26·6 24·4	22·7 22·2	10·5 10·3	11·0 10·8	6·5 6·4	0·1 0·1	Per cent 100-0 100-0
1985 Jan Apr Jul	8·2 6·8 7·4	15·1 14·3 13·6	24·9 24·8 26·0	23·1 24·0 23·7	10·8 11·4 11·2	11·1 11·6 11·4	6·6 6·9 6·7	0·1 0·1 0·1	100·0 100·0 100·0

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

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE 1984 Jul Oct	214·8 205·2	150·4 165·3	214·7 346·4	222·5 232·5	432·4 452·7	631·2 546·2	1,234·4 1,276·9	Thousand 3,100·5 3,225·1
1985 Jan Apr Jul	192·2 165·4 221·8	110·1 127·2 159·1	253·3 218·1 225·7	284·7 248·6 238·0	603·5 490·5 437·6	688-5	1,316·0 1,334·2 1,326·9	3,341·0 3,272·6 3,235·0
1984 Jul Oct	Proportion of nu 6·9 6·4	mber unemployed 4·8 5·1	6·9 10·7	7·2 7·2	13·9 14·0	20·4 16·9	39·8 39·6	Per cen 100·0 100·0
985 Jan Apr Jul	5·8 5·1 6·9	3·3 3·9 4·9	7·6 6·7 7·0	8·5 7·6 7·4	18·1 15·0 13·5	17·4 21·0 19·4	39·4 40·8 41·0	100·0 100·0 100·0
MALE 984 Jul Oct	132-0 130-8	94·0 103·6	138·2 208·5	142·2 149·6	279·2 289·4	409·6 356·4	955·2 979·7	Thousand 2,150·1 2,218·0
985 Jan Apr Jul	120·0 104·7 132·7	71·9 82·4 97·4	108·2 139·7 142·2	186·1 159·4 148·7	382·7 319·0 278·1	441.6	1,010·7 1,023·8 1,016·5	2,316·0 2,270·7 2,216·2
984 Jul Oct	Proportion of nu 6·1 5·9	mber unemployed 4·4 4·7	6·4 9·4	6·6 6·7	13·0 13·0	19·1 16·1	44·4 44·2	100·0 100·0
985 Jan Apr Jul	5·2 4·6 6·0	3·1 3·6 4·4	7·3 6·2 6·4	8·0 7·0 6·7	16·5 14·1 12·5	16·3 19·4 18·1	43·6 45·1 45·9	100·0 100·0 100·0
EMALE 984 Jul Oct	82·9 74·4	56·4 61·8	76·5 137·9	80·6 82·9	153·2 163·3	221·7 189·8	279·2 297·1	Thousand 950·4 1,007·1
985 Jan Apr Jul	72·2 60·7 89·1	38·2 44·9 61·6	85·1 78·3 83·5	98-6 89-2 89-2	220·8 171·5 159·5	204·7 247·0 225·4	305-3 310-4 310-4	1,024·9 1,001·8 1,018·8
984 Jul Oct	Proportion of nu 8·7 7·4	mber unemployed 5·9 6·1	8·0 13·7	8·5 8·2	16·1 16·2	23·3 18·8	29·4 29·5	Per cent 100·0 100·0
985 Jan Apr Jul	7·0 6·1 8·7	3·7 4·5 6·0	8·3 7·8 8·2	9·6 8·9 8·8	21·5 17·1 15·7	20·0 24·7 22·1	29·8 31·0 30·5	100·0 100·0 100·0

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

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at August 8, 1985

Light Street Control of the Control	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	gusto, 1963	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
70.5 74				per cent	PARTY MARK				per cent
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire	14,204	8,087	22,291	10-3	West Sussex Adur	10,949 1,115	6,729 555	17,678 1,670	7.1
Luton Atid Rodfordshire	6,707 1,566 3,517	3,158 1,323 2,018	9,865 2,889 5,535		Arun Chichester	2,376 1,480	1,293 869	3,669 2,349 2,166	
North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	2,414	1,588	4,002		Crawley Horsham	1,247 1,301	919 1,029	2,330	
Berkshire	14,818 1,701	8,361 1,130	23,179 2,831	7-4	Mid Sussex Worthing	1,432 1,998	1,096 968	2,528 2,966	
Bracknell Newbury	2,018 4,605	1.287	3,305 6,655		Greater London	279,417	128,110	407.527	10-6
Reading Slough	3,105 1,977	2,050 1,515 1,268	4,620 3,245		Barking and Dagenham Barnet	6,071 7,066	2,485 4,032	8,556 11,098	
Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,412	1,111	2,523		Bexley Brent	5,158 11,251	3,264 5,277	8,422 16,528	
a -tiaghamshire	12,035 2,145	6,845 1,392	18,880 3,537	8-3	Bromley Camden	6,639 10,775	3,424	10,063 15,670	
Chiltern	1,059 5,469	696 2,823	1,755 8,292		City of London City of Westminster	81 9,905	4,895 34 4,254	115 14,159	
South Buckinghamshire	839 2,523	464 1,470	1,303 3,993		Crovdon	8,876 9,588	4,659	13,535 14,835	
Wycombe	18,978	9,676	28,654	11-7	Ealing Enfield Greenwich	7,085 10,129	5,247 3,490 4,606	10,575 14,735	
East Sussex Brighton	6,743 1,950	3,170	9,913 2,889		Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham	15,049 8,752	6,003 3,743	21,052 12,495	
Eastbourne Hastings	2,897 2,999	939 1,227 1,520	4,124 4,519		Haringey Harrow	12,210 3,814	5,693 2,386	17,903 6,200	
Hove Lewes	1,491 1,383	978 763	2,469 2,146		Havering	6,290 4,496	3,015 2,855	9,305 7,351	
Rother Wealden	1,515	1,079	2,594		Hillingdon Hounslow Islington	5,748 11,512	3,515 4,938	9,263 16,450	
Essex	41,029 6,052	21,929 2,791 1,727	62,958 8,843	12.0	Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	6,712 2,683	3,150 1,451	9,862 4,134	
Basildon Braintree	2,280 1,339	1,727 752	4,007 2,091		Lambeth Lewisham	19,360 12,467	7,862 5,240	27,222 17,707	
Brentwood Castle Point	2,277	1,168	3,445 4,254		Merton Newham	4,385 12,319	2,240 4,660	6,625 16,979	
Chelmsford Colchester	2,505 3,710 2,438	1,749 2,278	5,988 3,808		Redbridge	6,168 3,238	3,151 1,937	9,319 5,175	
Epping Forest Harlow	2,391 1,123	1,370 1,524 683	3,915 1,806		Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton	15,481 3,364	5,785 1,933	21,266 5,297	
Maldon Rochford	1,575 5,917	868 2,560	2,443		Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest	12,680 8,405	3,917 3,808	16,597 12,213	
Southend-on-Sea Tendring	3,654	1,604	8,477 5,258		Wandsworth	11,660	5,161	16,821	
Thurrock Uttlesford	4,945 823	2,262 593	7,207 1,416		EAST ANGLIA				
Hampshire	39,580	20,467	60,047	9.9	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	1 5,075 2,550	8,483 1,334	23,558 3,884	9-5
Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire	2,404 1,362	1,620 853	4,024 2,215		East Cambridgeshire Fenland	794 2,393	603 1,151	1,397 3,544	
Eastleigh Fareham	1,805 1,822	1,187 1,249	2,992 3,071		Huntingdon Peterborough	2,227	1,846	4,073 8,466	
Gosport Hart	2,078 832	1,508 644	3,586 1,476		South Cambridgeshire	5,893 1,218	2,573 976	2,194	
Havant New Forest	4,281 3,170	1,811 1,535	6,092 4,705		Norfolk	21,730	11,089	32,819	11-8
Portsmouth Rushmoor	7,604 1,353	3,651 960	11,255 2,313		Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth	2,683 1,774	1,736 1,101	4,419 2,875	
Southampton Test Valley	9,730 1,550	3,606 989	13,336 2,539 2,443		Norwich	3,342 6,142	1,450 2,616	4,792 8,758	
Winchester	1,589	854			North Norfolk South Norfolk	2,133 1,894	1,101	3,234 3,034	
Hertfordshire Broxbourne	18,426 1,616 2,531	11,492 986 1,736	29,918 2,602	7.3	West Norfolk	3,762	1,945	5,707	9-3
Dacorum East Hertfordshire	1,512	1,160	4,267 2,672		Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath	13,843 1,493	8,090 909	21,933 2,402	9.3
Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	1,528 2,309	810 1,418	2,338 3,727		Ipswich	823 3,802	547 1,849	1,370 5,651	
St Albans Stevenage	1,933 2,117	1,144	3,077 3,536		Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury	1,179 1,748	823 1,221	2,002 2,969	
Three Rivers Watford	1,184 1,844	698 972	1,882 2,816		Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,553 3,245	973 1,768	2,526 5,013	
Welwyn Hatfield	1,852	1,149	3,001	10.0	SOUTH WEST				
Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	3,524 2,062	1,699 1,063	5,223 3,125	12-0	Avon Bath	30,723	16,040	46,763	11-4
South Wight Kent	1,462	636	2,098		Bristol	2,579 18,211	1,395 8,012	3,974 26,223	
Ashford Canterbury	43,371 2,411	22,957 1,404	66,328 3,815	12-1	Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke	1,907 2,413	1,318 1,812	3,225 4,225	
Dartford Dover	3,570 1,898	1,908 1,094	5,478 2,992		Woodspring	1,441 4,172	921 2,582	2,362 6,754	
Gillingham Gravesham	2,900 3,324 3,227	1,557 1,748 1,656	4,457 5,072		Cornwall Caradon	14,729	7,695	22,424	15-8
Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway	3,046 5,869	1,709	4,883 4,755		Carrick Kerrier	1,647 2,812	1,116 1,328	2,763 4,140	
Sevenoaks Shepway	1,959	3,052 1,126	8,921 3,085		North Cornwall Penwith	3,403 1,918	1,797 1,081	5,200 2,999	
Swale Thanet	2,819 3,514	1,413 1,970	4,232 5,484		Restormel	2,470 2,445	1,007 1,352	3,477 3,797	
Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	5,261 1,825	2,249 1,138	7,510 2,963		Scilly Isles Devon	34	16 252	48 45 055	100
Oxfordshire	1,748	933	2,681	7.0	East Devon Exeter	29,602 2,311 3,302	16,353 1,303	45,955 3,614	13-0
Cherwell Oxford	10,875 2,119 3,612	6,802 1,544 1,800	17,677 3,663	7.9	Mid Devon North Devon	1,243	1,656 792 1,222	4,958 2,035	
South Oxfordshire West Oxfordshire	2,053	1,228	5,412 3,281		Plymouth	2,374 9,348	5,485	3,596 14,833	
vale of White Horse	1,350 1,741	1,003 1,227	2,353 2,968		South Hams Teignbridge	1,409 2,563	919 1,400	2,328 3,963	
Surrey Elmbridge	13,887	8,229	22,116		Torbay Torridge	4,548 1,563	2,136 850	6,684 2,413	
Epsom and Ewell Guildford	1,528 919	875 502	2,403 1,421		West Devon	941	590	1,531	
Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead	1,824 1,029	983 626	2,807 1,655		Dorset Bournemouth	15,302 5,766	8,151 2,571	23,453 8,337	10.8
Runnymede Spelthorne	1,667 1,067	948 653	2,615 1,720		Christchurch North Dorset	851 722	467 573	1,318 1,295	
Surrey Heath Tandridge	1,480 910	925 629	2,405 1,539		Poole Purbeck	3,235 672	1,699 460	4,934 1,132	
Waverley Woking	984 1,291	644 719	1,628 2,010		West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,273 1,576	779 901	2,052 2,477	
- The state of the	1,188	725	1,913		Wimborne	1,207	701	1,908	

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts* at August 8, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip	14,097 2,985 1,166 2,420 3,581 2,322 1,623 10,413 1,984	7,717 1,431 734 1,408 1,629 1,412 1,103 6,602 1,293	21,814 4,416 1,900 3,828 5,210 3,734 2,726 17,015 3,277	per cent 10·1	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	40,572 3,877 3,628 3,243 2,965 4,010 2,975 17,351 2,523	18,186 1,583 2,102 1,627 1,664 1,704 1,832 6,207 1,467	58,758 5,460 5,730 4,870 4,629 5,714 4,807 23,558 3,990	per cent 13-2
Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset Yeovil Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	2,648 2,485 745 2,551 12,199 1,123 2,076 2,022 4,872 2,106	1,466 1,517 434 1,892 8,279 896 1,613 1,334 2,831 1,605	20,478 20,478 20,19 3,689 3,356 7,703 3,711	9.9	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	38,627 2,273 2,017 2,884 1,882 2,108 5,089 1,325 17,182 3,867	16,375 1,500 1,198 1,236 1,121 1,179 1,837 800 6,170 1,334	55,002 3,773 3,215 4,120 3,003 3,287 6,926 2,125 23,352 5,201	16-3
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	20,883 2,833 1,776 1,016 2,226 3,087 1,209 3,061 2,270 3,405	11,272 1,466 990 563 1,092 1,684 748 1,451 1,488 1,790	32,155 4,299 2,766 1,579 3,318 4,771 1,957 4,512 3,758 5,195	13.7	North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrowgate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	16,417 914 1,553 2,820 780 1,427 3,376 1,804 3,743	9,948 635 1,018 1,729 724 1,050 1,479 1,336 1,977	26,365 1,549 2,571 4,549 1,504 2,477 4,855 3,140 5,720	10-4
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	15,360 1,474 1,377 979 2,937 976	6,956 828 742 572 1,456 514	22,316 2,302 2,119 1,551 4,393 1,490	16-3	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradford	67,421 11,007 15,229 12,608 28,577 85,681 22,531	29,877 4,837 6,956 5,761 12,323 37,467 8,436	97,298 15,844 22,185 18,369 40,900 123,148 30,967	17-4
The Wrekin Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford	7,617 35,020 3,507 2,985 2,569 3,857 3,300	2,844 18,894 1,936 1,717 1,490 1,932 1,883	10,461 53,914 5,443 4,702 4,059 5,789 5,183	13.8	Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	6,570 13,611 30,290 12,679	3,273 6,848 13,119 5,791	9,843 20,459 43,409 18,470	
Statfordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	3,094 2,139 10,521 3,048 14,586 1,780 4,585 2,659 2,046 3,516	1,944 1,431 4,957 1,604 8,828 1,224 2,527 1,661 1,424 1,992	5,038 3,570 15,478 4,652 23,414 3,004 7,112 4,320 3,470 5,508	12-6	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	35,382 4,758 1,712 3,069 4,000 7,707 3,359 4,044 6,733	17,504 2,261 1,298 1,842 1,823 2,877 2,004 2,198 3,201	52,886 7,019 3,010 4,911 5,823 10,584 5,363 6,242 9,934	13-4
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	154,171 65,948 17,919 13,637 18,556 7,313 14,725 16,073	61,830 24,923 7,983 6,266 7,537 3,515 5,454 6,152	216,001 90,871 25,902 19,903 26,093 10,828 20,179 22,225	16-5	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston	52,970 6,881 6,840 4,112 2,843 1,641 2,738 4,453 3,158 6,525	25,961 2,950 2,820 1,950 1,692 959 1,399 2,499 1,738 2,628	78,931 9,831 9,660 6,062 4,535 2,600 4,137 6,952 4,896 9,153	14-3
EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby	32,529 3,203 2,583 4,203 10,350	15,984 1,580 1,253 1,954 4,227	48,513 4,783 3,836 6,157 14,577	13-6	Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre Greater Manchester	774 1,976 2,895 5,197 2,937 125,187	625 1,090 1,854 2,261 1,496	1,399 3,066 4,749 7,458 4,433	15-4
Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire Leicestershire Blaby	3,778 2,321 3,285 1,556 1,250 26,636 1,403	1,740 1,514 1,901 984 831 14,309 1,013	5,518 3,835 5,186 2,540 2,081 40,945 2,416	10-8	Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale Salford Stockport Tameside	12,079 6,102 33,020 9,079 9,724 13,945 9,594 9,079	5,422 3,308 11,544 4,393 4,477 5,076 4,895 4,299	17,501 9,410 44,564 13,473 14,201 19,021 14,489 13,378	
Hinkley and Bosworth Charnwood Harborough Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	1,958 3,066 981 14,711 914 2,191 865 547	1,348 1,983 685 6,353 677 1,206 610 434	3,306 5,049 1,666 21,064 1,591 3,397 1,475 981		Trafford Wigan Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool St Helens Sefton	8,453 14,112 100,021 14,884 40,747 10,408 15,043	3,676 7,413 38,393 5,161 15,084 4,240 6,417	12,129 21,525 138,414 20,045 55,831 14,648 21,460	20-8
Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	17,561 1,846 3,473 4,246 1,779 1,389 2,662	9,247 931 1,648 1,658 1,206 966 1,622	26,808 2,777 5,121 5,904 2,985 2,355 4,284	13-3	Wirral NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh	40,296 7,133 9,608	7,491 14,524 2,545 3,654	54,820 9,678 13,262 16,404	22.3
Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	2,166 16,035 3,124 1,089 1,093 1,846 5,909 874 2,100	1,216 8,930 1,425 854 807 1,031 2,905 768 1,140	3,382 24,965 4,549 1,943 1,900 2,877 8,814 1,642 3,240	11-8	Middlesbröugh Stockton-on-Tees Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	12,503 11,052 14,215 3,681 1,980 3,371 2,855 868 1,460	3,901 4,424 8,277 2,002 1,436 1,762 1,423 641 1,013	16,404 15,476 22,492 5,683 3,416 5,133 4,278 1,509 2,473	12-1

Inemployment in counties and local authority districts* at August 8, 1985

Unemployment in cour	ities and	iocal auti	iority distr	icis al	4ugusto, 1905				
THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	Allow American Company of the Compan	Male	Female	All unemployed	
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale	29,808 2,374 4,640 5,512 3,134 4,888 4,749 840	12,568 1,021 2,090 2,105 1,531 2,005 2,036 391	42,376 3,395 6,730 7,617 4,665 6,893 6,785 1,231	per cent 18-9	Dumfries and Galloway region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigton Fife region Dunfermline	4,900 1,053 1,919 640 1,288 13,306 4,617 7,247	2,713 649 1,096 370 598 7,327 2,653 3,594	7,613 1,702 3,015 1,010 1,886 20,633 7,270 10,841	13:3
Wear Valley Northumberland	3,671 10,017	1,389 5,014	5,060 15,031	15-1	Kirkcaldy North East Fife	1,442	1,080	2,522	THE SECTION ASSESSMENT
Almick Berwick-upon-Tweed Bjyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	837 653 3,435 1,269 1,188 2,635	531 356 1,448 727 839 1,113	1,368 1,009 4,883 1,996 2,027 3,748		Grampian region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	10,069 1,761 4,902 719 492 2,195	6,636 1,175 2,742 784 445 1,490	16,705 2,936 7,644 1,503 937 3,685	7.6
Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	73,055 12,157 18,657 10,308 11,070 20,863	28,601 4,625 7,177 4,336 4,611 7,852	101,656 16,782 25,834 14,644 15,681 28,715	20-1	Highland region Badenock and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Nairn Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	8,721 353 1,006 2,243 889 415 2,776 474 565	3,616 179 481 1,011 395 175 992 161 222	12,337 532 1,487 3,254 1,284 590 3,768 635 787	15.0
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan	15,821 2,958 1,696 2,774 1,127 2,451	7,549 1,387 875 1,330 680 1,064	23,370 4,345 2,571 4,104 1,807 3,515	17-4	Lothian region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	30,814 18,347 2,288 3,016 7,163	14,721 8,763 1,343 1,349 3,266	45,535 27,110 3,631 4,365 10,429	12.6
Hituouaii Wrexham Maelor Dyfed Carmarthen Caredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	4,815 13,153 1,636 2,108 1,200 2,913 3,308 1,988	2,213 6,015 767 1,073 696 1,345 1,462 672	7,028 19,168 2,403 3,181 1,896 4,258 4,770 2,660	17-0	Strathclyde region Argyle and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame Dumbarton	138,647 2,121 810 57,422 2,897 2,057 3,088 3,303 8,385 3,796	57,562 1,133 572 19,893 1,098 1,201 1,609 1,029 3,487 2,109	196,209 3,254 1,382 77,315 3,995 3,258 4,697 4,332 11,872 5,905	18-7
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen Gwynedd	20,124 4,139 2,651 2,278 7,059 3,997 9,531	8,510 1,454 1,201 1,211 2,791 1,853 4,030	28,634 5,593 3,852 3,489 9,850 5,850	16·9 17·1	Dumbarton East Kilbride East Wood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell	3,237 1,094 5,715 6,767 3,890 4,753 6,692 8,543	2,071 806 2,568 2,739 1,747 2,360 2,702 3,620	5,308 1,900 8,283 9,506 5,637 7,113 9,394 12,163	
Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon— Isle of Anglesey	1,512 2,956 838 1,007 3,218	676 1,091 343 451 1,469	2,188 4,047 1,181 1,458 4,687		Renfrew Strathkelvin Tayside region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	10,830 3,247 16,769 2,625 10,867 3,277	5,013 1,805 8,871 1,780 5,316 1,775	15,843 5,052 25,640 4,405 16,183 5,052	14-7
Mid-Glamorgan Cynon Valley	25,161 3,184 3,050	9,674 1,185 1,084	34,835 4,369 4,134	18-6	Orkney Islands	505	240	745	10-5
Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda	5,593 3,815	2,372 1,424	7,965 5,239		Shetland Islands	367	274	641	4-9
Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	5,568 3,951	1,903 1,706	7,471 5,657		Western Isles NORTHERN IRELAND**	1,455	508	1,963	20-1
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	3,027 1,073 1,349 605	1,593 564 717 312	4,620 1,637 2,066 917	12-9	Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena	2,352 1,994 2,328 2,077	921 1,072 1,121 1,074	3,273 3,066 3,449 3,151	
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	19,225 14,911 4,314	7,508 5,447 2,061	26,733 20,358 6,375	14-2	Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast	1,267 1,087 21,738	369 617 7,709	1,636 1,704	
West Glamorgan Afan Liw Valley Neath Swansea	17,383 2,303 2,226 2,785 10,069	7,417 1,041 1,163 1,436 3,777	24,800 3,344 3,389 4,221 13,846	15-7	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry Down	1,392 1,842 2,602 1,768 4,132 7,726 1,972	732 1,088 1,002 783 1,724 2,167 987	29,447 2,124 2,930 3,604 2,551 5,856 9,893 2,959	
SCOTLAND Borders region Berwickshire Ettirick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	2,055 320 721 723 291	1,364 261 444 477 182	3,419 581 1,165 1,200 473	9-0	Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newry & Mourne	2,667 3,075 1,508 1,844 3,716 1,917 1,002	1,066 1,198 639 618 1,822 845 294	2,959 3,733 4,273 2,147 2,462 5,538 2,762 1,296 7,452	
Central region Clackmannan Falkiri Stirling	12,545 2,242 7,010 3,293	6,041 933 3,470 1,638	18,586 3,175 10,480 4,931	16-0	Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	5,423 3,281 1,799 2,234 3,016	2,029 1,630 1,218 902 686	4,911 3,017 3,136 3,702	To the said of the

*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.

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at August 8, 1985

pressure.	Male	Female	All unemployed	SEED CONTRACTOR ME	ile	Female	All unemployed
SOUTH EAST			Sur Sac	Epsom and Ewell	1,313	691	2,004
Bedfordshire Luton South	4,311	1,992	6,303	Esher Guildford	1,020 1,419	557 729	1,577 2,148
Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	1,687 2,985	1,344 1,603	3,031 4,588	Mole Valley North West Surrey	1,089	667 904	1,756 2,299
North Luton South West Bedfordshire	2,896 2,325	1,586 1,562	4,482 3,887	Reigate South West Surrey	1,273	759 613	2,032 1,706
Berkshire				Spelthorne Woking	1,480 1,542	925 948	2,405 2,490
East Berkshire Newbury	2,028 1,673	1,336 980	3,364 2,653	West Sussex Arundel	2,026	1,075	3,101
Reading East Reading West	2,827 2,380	1,260 1,262	4,087 3,642	Chichester	1,480	869	2,349 2,545
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	3,105 1,650	1,515 1,062	4,620 2,712	Crawley Horsham	1,445	1,100 1,029	2,330
Wokingham	1,155	946	2,101	Mid Sussex Shoreham	1,234	915 773 968	2,149 2,238 2,966
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield	1,625	1,027	2,652	Worthing Greater London	1,998	900	2,300
Buckingham	1,153 1,712	651 1,008	1,804 2,720	Barking Battersea	2,867	1,105 2,004	3,972 6,907
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes	1,023 4,619	698 2,444	1,721 7,063	Beckenham Bethnal Green and Stepney	4,903	1,138	3,398 8,031
Wycombe	1,903	1,017	2,920	Betting Green and Stephey Bexley Heath Bow and Poplar Brent East	6,134	1,717 946	2,310
Bexhill and Battle	1,247	697	1,944	Brent East	6,366 4,608	2,200 2,075	8,566 6,683
Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	3,421 3,322	1,458 1,712 1,039	4,879 5,034	Brent North Brent South	2,107 4,536	1,168 2,034	3,275 6,570
Eastbourne Hastings and Rye	2,105 3,197	1.387	3,144 4,584	Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	2,738	1,611	4,349 3,017
Hove Lewes	2,999 1,553	1,520 1,009	4,519 2,562	Chelsea	2,877 1,793	1,335 914	4,212 2,707
Wealden	1,134	854	1,988	Chingford Chipping Barnet Chislehurst	1,314 1,572	865 710	2,179 2,282
ssex Pacildon	1 661	1 020	6,590	Croydon Central Croydon North East	2,505	1,040 1,403	3,545 3,877
Basildon Billericay	4,661 2,391	1,929 1,494	3,885	Croydon North West	2,558 1,339	1.386	3,944 2,169
Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point	1,990 1,590	1,488 893	3,478 2,483	Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich	3,204 3,425	830 1,380 1,577	4,584 5,002
Chelmstord	2,277 1,949	1,168 1,315	3,445 3,264	Ealing North	2,525	1,331 1,537	3,856 4,815
Epping Forest Harlow	1,924 2,654 3,124	1,045 1,708 1,292	2,969 4,362	Ealing Acton Ealing Southall Edmonton	3,785 2,822	2,379 1,318	6,164 4,140
Harwich North Colchester	2,674	1,557	4,416 4,231	Eltham Enfield North	2,556	1.145	3,701
North Colchester Rochford Saffron Walden	1,856 1,388	1,117	2,973 2,405	Enfield Southgate	2,454 1,809	1,156 1,016	3,610 2,825
South Colchester and Maldon Southend East	2,689 3,408	1,716 1,397	4,405 4,805	Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston	2,705 3,010	1,538 1,904	4,243 4,914
Southend West Thurrock	2,509 3,945	1,163 1,630	3,672 5,575	Finchley Fulham	1,877 3,770	1,138 1,797	3,015 5,567
ampshire				Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,353 7,288 7,761	1,413 2,889	4,766 10,177
Aldershot Basingstoke	1,765 1,999	1,278 1,310	3,043 3,309	Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate	4.982	3,114 1,946 2,252	10,875 6,928
East Hampshire Eastleigh	1,505 2,564	1.006	2,511 4,085	Harrow East	4,319 2,172	1.384	6,571 3,556
Fareham Gosport	2,003 2,252	1,521 1,301 1,662	3,304 3,914	Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	1,642 1,745	1,002 1,155	2,644 2,900
Havant Isle of Wight	3,716 3,524	1,551 1,699	5,267 5,223	Hendon North Hendon South	1,929 1,946	955 1,074	2,884 3,020
Now Forest	1,586 1,377	713	2,299 2,352	Holborn and St Pancras	6,456 2,099	2,643 1,072	9,099 3,171
Portsmouth North	3,159	975 1,499	4,658	Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North	5,167 1,891	2,778 1,009	7,945 2,900
North West Hampshire Portsmouth North Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside	5,010 2,162	2,412 1,146	7,422 3,308	Ilford South Islington North	2.788	1,375 2,809	4,163 9,295
Southampton Test	4,813 4,158	1,816 1,456	6,629 5,614	Islington South and Finsbury Kensington	6,486 5,026 3,835	2,129 1,815	7,155 5,650
Winchester	1,511	821	2,332	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,676 3,232	892 1,440	2,568 4,672
ertfordshire Broxbourne	1,778	1,100	2,878	Lewisham East Lewisham West	3,611	1,626	5,237
Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere	1,280 1,628	967 878	2,247 2,506	Lewisham Deptford Leyton	5,624 3,777	2,174 1,618	7,798 5,395
North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	2,213 1,517	1,348 961	3,561 2,478	Mitcham and Morden Newham North East Newham North West	2,429 3,952	1,189 1,638	3,618 5,590
St Albans Stevenage	1.583	922 1,604	2,505	Newham South	4,187	1,575	5,762 5,627
Watford Welwyn Hatfield	2,351 2,125 1,859	1,153 1,162	3,955 3,278 3,021	Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington	6,565	2,729 780	9,294 1,869
West Hertfordshire	2,092	1,397	3,489	Peckham	1,567 6,509	780 2,392	2,347 8,901
ent Ashford	2 411	1.404	3,815	Putney Ravensbourne	2,865	1,330 796	4,195 2,036
Canterbury	2,411 2,709 2,266	1,404 1,421 1,338	4,130 3,604	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford	1,792	1,061 979	2,853 2,914
Dartford Dover	2,655	1,400	4,055	Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey	1,068	771 1,816	1,839 7,363
Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	3,363 2,819	1,888 1,413	5,251 4,232	Streatham Surbiton	5,547 4,760 1,007	2,039 559	6,799 1,566
Gillingham Gravesham	3,383 3,227	1,786 1,656	5,169 4,883	Sutton and Cheam The City of London and Westminster South	1,375	905	2,280
Maidstone Medway	2,449 3,291	1,271 1,800	3,720 5,091	and Westminster South	3,801 3,892	1,550 1,827	5,351 5,719 9,958
Mid Kent North Thanet	3,175 3,536	1,690 1,560	4,865 5,096	Tooting Tottenham Twickenham	7,043 1,446	2,915 876	9,958 2,322
Sevenoaks South Thanet	1,591 2,923	882 1,377	2,473 4,300	Upminster	2,256	964	3,220 2,612
Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,825 1,748	1,138 933	2,963 2,681	Uxbridge Vauxhall Walthamatau	1,683	929 3,094	11 129
Oxfordshire				Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford	2,835	1,276 767	4,111 2,256 8,923
Banbury Henley	1,926 1,167	1,377 766	3,303 1,933	Westminster North Wimbledon	6,185 1,956	2,738 1,051	3,007
Oxford East	2,873 1,965	1,364 1,171	4,237 3,136	Woolwich	4,220	2,048	6,268
Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	1,401 1,543	954 1,170	2,355	EAST ANGLIA			
Witney	1,543	1,170	2,713	Cambridgeshire Cambridge	2,330	1,208	3,538
Chertsey and Walton	1,279 984	792 644	2,071	Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	2,029 2,845	1,653 1,449	3,682 4,294 7,472
East Surrey			1,628	Peterborough	5,321	2,151	

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies* at August 8, 1985

Unemployment in Par	Male	Female	All unemployed	PEROSON III	Male	Female	All unemployed	
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	1,116 1,434	856 1,166	1,972 2,600	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	2,693 2,139 4,172 3,781	1,668 1,431 1,807 1,814	4,361 3,570 5,979 5,595 5,046	
Norfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South Norfolk South West Norfolk	3,342 2,030 2,133 3,003 2,542 4,294 1,894 2,492	1,450 1,275 1,101 1,461 1,282 1,771 1,140 1,609	4,792 3,305 3,234 4,464 3,824 6,065 3,034 4,101	Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	3,288 3,208 3,403 2,903 2,046 3,026	1,758 2,052 1,857 1,835 1,424 1,660	5,260 5,260 4,738 3,470 4,686	
Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,877 2,024 2,957 2,187 1,553 3,245	1,324 1,223 1,449 1,353 973 1,768	3,201 3,247 4,406 3,540 2,526 5,013	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath	2,965 3,829 6,115 4,242 5,700 7,433 6,245 6,154 8,058	1,374 1,703 2,336 1,832 2,050 2,688 2,344 2,296 2,437 2,156	4,339 5,532 8,451 6,074 7,750 10,121 8,589 8,450 10,495 9,629	
SOUTH WEST Avon Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wandsdyke Weston-Super-Mare Woodspring	2,579 3,349 3,582 5,352 4,976 2,506 2,042 1,781 2,710 1,846	1,395 1,541 1,517 2,088 2,424 1,469 1,559 1,221 1,514 1,312	3,974 4,890 5,099 7,440 7,400 3,975 3,601 3,002 4,224 3,158	Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North East Coventry South East Coventry South West Dudley East Dudley East Dudley East Dudley Mest Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South	7,473 3,574 4,742 6,226 3,409 4,991 3,293 5,749 4,405 3,483 5,059 2,254 2,383 6,142 5,618	1,655 2,031 2,534 1,719 1,973 1,757 2,347 2,219 1,700 2,165 1,350 1,395 2,001 2,079	5,229 6,773 8,760 5,128 6,964 5,050 8,096 6,624 5,183 7,224 3,604 3,778 8,143 7,697	
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St I wes Truro	3,918 2,690 2,091 3,351 2,679	1,867 1,459 1,389 1,568 1,412	5,785 4,149 3,480 4,919 4,091	Walsan South Warley East Warley West West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	4,975 4,147 4,375 5,059 6,234 5,361 4,478	2,015 1,812 1,773 1,937 2,311 1,735 2,106	6,990 5,959 6,148 6,996 8,545 7,096 6,584	
Devon Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay Torridge and West Devon	3,302 1,987 2,453 3,257 3,798 2,293 2,316 2,318 1,762 3,612 2,504	1,656 1,108 1,266 1,834 2,062 1,589 1,384 1,279 1,079 1,656 1,440	4,958 3,095 3,719 5,091 5,860 3,882 3,700 3,597 2,841 5,268 3,944	EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire	2,796 3,080 3,788 3,694 5,729 3,623 2,430 3,203	1,318 1,501 1,758 1,548 2,175 1,661 1,605 1,849	4,114 4,581 5,546 5,242 7,904 5,284 4,035 5,052 3,971	
Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	3,525 2,858 1,556 1,394 2,618 2,108 1,243	1,615 1,280 819 1,023 1,375 1,286 753	5,140 4,138 2,375 2,417 3,993 3,394 1,996	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester South	2,483 1,703 1,763 2,086 1,486 3,846 5,558	1,488 1,081 1,246 1,423 1,062 1,927 2,324	2,784 3,009 3,509 2,548 5,773 7,882	
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	3,195 1,806 3,641 2,415 3,040	1,598 1,206 1,701 1,432 1,780	4,793 3,012 5,342 3,847 4,820	Leicester West Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton Lincolnshire East Lindsey	5,307 2,319 2,388 1,883	2,102 1,362 1,387 1,476	7,409 3,681 3,775 3,359	
Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells	2,531 1,685 2,563 1,900	1,374 1,208 1,552 1,202	3,905 3,893 4,115 3,102 3,000	Gainsborough and Horncastl Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding Northamptonshire		1,394 1,658 1,356 1,962	3,871 4,374 3,909 6,725 3,297	
Yeovil Wiltshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	2,018 2,076 1,922 3,977 2,206	1,266 1,535 1,613 1,293 2,192 1,646	3,553 3,689 3,215 6,169 3,852	Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	3,705 1,502 2,019 3,405 2,792 2,612	1,244 1,159 1,647 1,508	5,566 2,746 3,178 5,052 4,300 4,123	
WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominister Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	2,833 2,712 2,171 4,032 2,414 3,316 3,405	1,466 1,563 1,260 2,343 1,256 1,594 1,790	4,299 4,275 3,431 6,375 3,670 4,910 5,195	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	3,510 3,307 2,627 2,508 3,250 2,612 7,203 5,288 4,866 2,523 2,614	1,373 1,392 1,476 2 1,649 3 2,593 3 1,728 1,886 1,467	4,920 5,053 4,000 3,900 4,996 4,261 9,796 7,016 6,746 3,990 4,080	
Shropshire Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin	2,450 2,845 2,937 7,128	1,342 1,590 1,456 2,568	3,792 4,435 4,393 9,696	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERS Humberside Beverley Booth Ferry	2,152 2,477	7 1,587	3,534 4,064 4,518	
Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	2,985 3,515 2,677 2,922 3,548 3,300	1,619	4,702 5,393 4,296 4,301 5,488 5,183	Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull West	2,868 4,109 4,75 5,089 5,99 6,139 5,050	5 1,898 4 1,851 9 1,837 7 1,808 5 2,300	4,516 6,003 6,605 6,926 7,805 8,435 7,112	

	Male	Female	All unemployed	B. TARRETTE	Male	Female	All unemploy
North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby	2,159 2,142 1,779 3,115 1,904	1,262 1,614 1,259 1,339 1,395	3,421 3,756 2,038 4,454 3,299	Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley Merseyside	3,313 6,765 4,822 4,031	1,540 2,432 2,403 1,796	4,853 9,197 7,225 5,827
Skipton and Ripon York South Yorkshire Barnsley Central	1,575 3,743 3,986	1,102 1,977	2,677 5,720 5,615 5,209	Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen	7,597 8,369 3,598 7,478 7,406	2,397 2,722 1,976 2,316 2,845	9,994 11,091 5,574 9,794 10,251
Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Hatlercliffe Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hillam Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	3,657 3,364 4,557 5,209 5,463 3,523 5,018 7,380 3,939 5,534 3,166 4,812 3,746 4,067	1,552 1,656 2,203 2,298 2,455 1,914 1,977 2,531 1,889 2,059 1,925 1,925 1,924 1,870	5,209 5,020 6,760 7,507 7,918 5,437 6,995 9,911 5,828 7,593 5,091 6,807 5,670 5,937	Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Welrerside Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral West	5,783 5,849 5,091 9,207 7,561 7,256 3,076 4,767 5,641 5,459 2,810 3,073	2,515 2,160 2,159 2,997 2,840 2,413 1,719 2,142 2,098 2,166 1,465 1,463	8,298 8,009 7,250 12,204 10,401 9,669 4,795 6,909 7,739 7,625 4,275 4,536
est Yorkshire	3,594	1,645	5,239	NORTH			
Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax	5,773 4,677 6,723 2,655 2,602 3,507 2,300 3,915	1,959 1,686 2,123 1,623 1,582 1,715 1,257 1,650	7,732 6,363 8,846 4,278 4,184 5,222 3,557 5,565	Cleveland Hartleppool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	7,133 5,898 8,504 6,524 6,855 5,382	2,545 2,322 2,532 2,275 2,426 2,424	9,678 8,220 11,036 8,799 9,281 7,806
Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Sast Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West	3,556 3,908 2,813 5,696 5,775 3,360 3,005 4,131	1,509 1,906 1,375 2,011 2,023 1,610 1,518 1,680	5,065 5,814 4,188 7,707 7,798 4,970 4,523 5,811	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Borders Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington	2,225 2,763 2,855 1,960 1,304 3,108	1,675 1,326 1,423 1,382 840 1,631	3,900 4,089 4,278 3,342 2,144 4,739
Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield	3,420 2,372 3,490 2,065 2,545 3,799	1,438 1,332 1,718 1,268 1,293 1,546	4,858 3,704 5,208 3,333 3,838 5,345	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	5,187 3,134 4,336 4,203 5,064 4,332 3,552	1,989 1,531 1,901 1,787 2,069 1,692 1,599	7,176 4,665 6,237 5,990 7,133 6,024 5,151
ORTH WEST				Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley	1,936 3,435	1,121 1,448	3,057 4,883
eshire City of Chester Congleton	4,017 1,809	1,744 1,400	5,761 3,209	Hexham Wansbeck	1,443 3,203	1,035 1,410	2,478 4,613
rewe and Nantwich iddisbury iddisbury illesmere Port and Neston lalton dacclesfield atton Varrington North Varrington South	2,972 3,420 4,309 5,617 2,032 2,383 4,537 4,286	1,740 1,818 2,056 2,312 1,324 1,344 1,958	4,712 5,238 6,365 7,929 3,356 3,727 6,495 6,094	Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,455 5,329 5,976 5,864 4,400 5,372 4,714	1,573 2,064 2,506 2,279 2,022 2,015 1,934	5,028 7,393 8,482 8,143 6,422 7,387
ncashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Drofley Fylde	5,811 3,423 3,417 4,112 2,990 1,831	2,183 1,372 1,448 1,950 1,825 1,086	7,994 4,795 4,865 6,062 4,815 2,917	South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	5,206 8,560 6,327 7,544 4,550 5,758	2,332 2,876 2,470 2,194 1,884 2,452	6,648 7,538 11,436 8,797 9,738 6,434 8,210
Jyndburn Jancaster Jorecambe and Lunesdale	2,738 2,384 2,327	1,399 1,306 1,377	4,137 3,690 3,704	WALES			
rendle rreston kibble Valley kossendale and Darwen Gouth Ribble Vest Lancashire	3,158 5,823 1,286 3,046 2,895 5,050	1,738 2,130 996 1,857 1,854 2,128	4,896 7,953 2,282 4,903 4,749 7,178	Clywd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham	3,183 3,391 2,528 3,378 3,341	1,471 1,550 1,318 1,614 1,596	4,654 4,941 3,846 4,992 4,937
Vyre eater Manchester	2,679	1,312	3,991	Dyfed Carmarthen	2,604		3,880
ultrincham and Sale ushton-under-Lyne dolton North East dolton South East dolton West	2,149 3,402 3,933 4,784 3,362	1,158 1,627 1,647 1,992 1,783	3,307 5,029 5,580 6,776 5,145	Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	2,679 3,145 4,725	1,276 1,347 1,532 1,860	4,026 4,677 6,585
ury North ury South headle avyhulme enton and Reddish ccces azel Grove	3,084 3,018 1,712 3,333 3,908 3,941 2,306	1,765 1,655 1,655 1,155 1,369 1,805 1,735 1,304	5,145 4,737 4,673 2,867 4,702 5,713 5,676 3,610	Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen	3,975 2,651 2,309 3,585 3,880 3,724	1,379 1,201 1,173 1,466 1,588 1,703	5,354 3,852 3,482 5,051 5,468 5,427
leywood and Middleton eigh ittleborough and Saddleworth fakerfield fanchester Central fanchester Blackley fanchester Gorton	4,148 4,177 2,391 4,127 9,181 4,787 5,215	1,941 2,068 1,375 2,420 2,783 1,669 1,874	6,089 6,245 3,766 6,547 11,964 6,456	Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd nant Conwy Ynys Mon	2,534 2,576 1,203 3,218	962 1,037 562 1,469	3,496 3,613 1,765 4,687
lanchester Gorton lanchester Withington lanchester Wythenshawe Idham Central and Royton Idham West ochdale alford East talybridge and Hyde	5,215 4,922 5,121 4,435 3,075 4,754 6,959 4,032	1,874 2,242 1,693 1,880 1,655 2,020 2,067 1,763	7,089 7,164 6,814 6,315 4,730 6,774 9,026	Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd	2,782 4,372 3,184 4,246 3,426 3,336	1,331 1,524 1,185 1,463 1,286 1,461	4,113 5,896 4,369 5,709 4,712 4,797

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed	
				Strathclyde region				
Powys Brecon and Radnor	1,678	876	2,554	Argyll and Bute	2,121 3,337	1,133 1,646	3,254 4,983	
Montgomery	1,349	717	2,066	Ayr Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,719	1.743	6,462	
South Glamorgan	4.740	0.070	6,786	Clydebank and Milngavie Clydesdale	3,256 3,173	1,342 1,712	4,598 4,885	
Cardiff Central	4,716 1,974	2,070 852	2,826	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,088	1,609	4.697	
Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth	4,456	1,456	5,912	Cunninghame North	3,702 4,683	1,753 1,734	5,455 6,417	
Cardiff West	4,682	1,505	6,187	Cunninghame South Dumbarton	3,796	2,109	5,905	
Vale of Glamorgan	3,397	1,625	5,022	East Kilbride	3,237	2,071	5,308	
Vest Glamorgan				Eastwood	2,280	1,283 1,293	3,563 4,452	
Aberavon	3,071	1,360	4,431	Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Central	3,159 5,429	1,787	7,216	
Gower	2,448 2,773	1,301 1,498	3,749 4,271	Glasgow Garscadden	4,868	1,492	6,360	
Neath Swansea East	4,495	1,519	6,014	Glasgow Govan	4,570	1,733	6,303	
Swansea West	4,596	1,739	6,335	Glasgow Hillhead Glasgow Maryhill	3,826 5,733	2,030 2,094	5,856 7,827	
				Glasgow Pollock	5,960	1,786	7.746	
SCOTLAND				Glasgow Provan	7,217	2,073	9,290	
Borders region			. 704	Glasgow Rutherglen	5,288 4,926	1,876 1,618	7,164 6,544	
Royburgh and Berwickshire	1,043	738 626	1,781 1,638	Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn	6,446	2,111	8,557	
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Launder	dale 1,012	020	1,000	Greenock and Port Glasgow	6,178	2,336	8,514	
Central region				Hamilton	4,599 3,890	2,057 1,747	6,656 5,637	
Clackmannan	3,147 3,511	1,396 1,656	4,543 5,167	Kilmarnock and Loudoun Monklands East	4,316	1,782	6.098	
Falkirk East Falkirk West	3,122	1,568	4,690	Monklands West	3,511	1,594	5,105	
Stirling	2,765	1,421	4,186	Motherwell North	4,535 4,008	1,992	6,527 5,636	
				Motherwell South Paisley North	3,888	1,628 1,795	5,683	
Dumfries and Galloway region Dumfries	2,417	1,421	3,838	Paisley South	3,970	1,705	5,675	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale		1,292	3,775	Renfrew West and Inverclyde Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,375 2,563	1,439 1,459	3,814 4,022	
Fife region					2,000	1,400		
Central Fife	3,597	1,873	5,470	Tayside region	2,276	1,567	3.843	
Dunfermline East	2,968 2,090	1,614 1,244	4,582 3,334	Angus East Dundee East	5,849	2,587	8,436	
Dunfermline West Kirkcaldy	3,209	1,516	4,725	Dundee West	4,658	2,382	7,040	
North East Fife	1,442	1,080	2,522	North Tayside	1,597	1,028 1,307	2,625 3,696	
				Perth and Kinross	2,389	1,307	3,090	
Grampian region Aberdeen North	2,313	1,083	3,396	Orkney and Shetland islands	872	514	1,386	
Aberdeen South	1,841	1,052 1,175	2,893 2,936	Western Isles	1,455	508	1,963	
Banff and Buchan Gordon	1,761 967	1,053	2,020	Western isles	1,455	300	1,000	
Kincardine and Deeside	992	783	1,775	NORTHERN IRELAND**				
Moray	2,195	1,490	3,685	Belfast East	3,146	1,495	4,641	
Highland region				Belfast North	6,241	2,207	8,448	
Caithness and Sutherland	1,571	703	2,274	Belfast South	3,626	1,811	5,437	
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,724	1,650 1,263	5,374 4,689	Belfast West East Antrim	9,087 4,501	2,374 2,021	11,461 6,522	
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,426	1,203	4,003	East Londonderry	5,975	2,270	8,245	
Lothian region				Fermanagh and South Tyrone	5,742	2,264	8,006	
East Lothian	2,288 3,446	1,343 1,681	3,631 5,127	Foyle Lagan Valley	9,309 3,816	2,508 1,889	11,817 5,705	
Edinburgh Central Edinburgh East	3,446	1,412	4,614	Lagan Valley Mid-Ulster	5,823	2.225	8,048	
Edinburgh Leith	4,456	1,726	6,182	Newry & Armagh	6,094	2,355	8,449	
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,398	1,300	3,698	North Antrim	4,346	1,737 1,598	6,083 4,233	
Edinburgh South Edinburgh West	2,917 1,568	1,445 914	4,362 2,482	North Down South Antrim	2,635 4,032	1,901	5,933	
Linlithgow	4,138	1,790	5,928	South Down	4,090	2,019	6,109	
Livingston	3,385	1,761	5,146	Strangford	2,538	1,535	4,073	

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

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
	E AND FEMALE Aug 12 Sep 13	51,462 61,735	22,759 26,111	4,673 5,494	12,924 15,507	16,989 19,266	11,162 14,066	17,487 20,724	26,051 30,349	9,368 11,699	11,932 13,965	23,587 26,146	185,635 218,951	9,023 9,945	194,658 228,896
	Oct 11 Nov 8 Dec 6	9,853 2,320 1,600	5,247 1,472 1,221	814 213 47	2,042 360 171	2,617 553 168	1,656 450 140	2,096 432 138	3,429 865 215	1,126 225 96	1,296 296 121	3,817 773 217	28,746 6,487 2,913	2,043	30,789 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	41,549 49,913	17,571 22,182	5,022 4,867	11,177 12,661	14,714 16,203	10,197 10,882	16,885 16,833	22,935 24,358	9,344 10,264	10,987 11,506	23,340 23,185	166,150 180,672	9,204 9,384	175,354 190,056

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

* Included in South East.

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE 1984 Aug 9 Sep 13	737 943	180 413	59 50	228 244	1,183 1,033	967 1,134	3,888 2,957	993 841	694 699	1,196 760	1,772 1,638	11,717 10,299	1,051 1,028	12,768 11,327
Oct 11	1,309	1,098	62	384	1,698	941	3,104	1,020	770	894	1,764	11,946	756	12,702
Nov 8	1,110	531	114	227	1,034	1,219	3,162	965	926	977	2,015	11,747	907	12,654
Dec 6	1,260	180	172	367	1,198	1,229	3,293	4,673	847	888	2,309	16,236	943	17,179
1985 Jan 10	725	200	389	260	1,446	1,167	3,218	1,313	937	1,068	2,500	13,023	1,123	14,146
Feb 14	954	292	407	496	2,636	1,678	3,642	1,911	1,534	1,629	3,016	17,903	1,558	19,461
Mar 14	815	208	269	374	2,533	991	2,209	1,372	1,150	1,023	2,540	13,276	1,166	14,442
Apr 11	579	250	204	376	2,369	1,196	1,343	1,166	754	775	2,058	10,820	1,042	11,862
May 9	403	153	114	229	2,034	582	1,243	848	581	698	1,765	8,497	925	9,422
Jun 13	334	119	108	163	984	435	1,078	787	354	401	1,703	6,347	849	7,196
Jul 11	381	166	85	140	1,543	379	664	608	302	330	1,519	5,951	759	6,710
Aug 8	329	157	73	167	534	602	592	683	283	330	1,542	5,135	872	6,007

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

2.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

2.	10	Selec	eted c	ountr	ies: n	ationa	al defi	nition	15											THOUSAND
A STATE OF	1-1-1-	United Ki	ngdom†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada xx	Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer- land*	United Statesxx
631		incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
Annual av	UNEMPLO erages											100			205	22.3	1,277	86**	6-3	7,637
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984		1,665 2,520 2,917 3,105 3,160	1,561 2,420 2,793 2,970 3,047	409 394 495 697 642	53 69 105 127 130	322 392 457 505 513	865 898 1,314 1,448 1,399	184 241 258 281 275	1,451 1,773 2,008 2,041 2,310	889 1,272 1,833 2,258 2,265	37 42 51 62 71	102 128 157 193 214	1,776 1,993 2,379 2,707 2,955	1,140 1,259 1,359 1,561 1,608	325 480 655 801 822	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
Quarterly : 1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	averages	3,176 3,074 3,167 3,222	3,071 2,979 3,045 3,092	720 649 607 592	179 112 93 138	520 502 519 509	1,497 1,430 1,345 1,325	319 269 251 261	2,252 2,183 2,281 2,522	2,490 2,166 2,183 2,220	86 60 52 88	215 211 213 218	2,996 2,935 2,866 3,025	1,713 1,637 1,577 1,507	852 813 826 799	75·6 63·3 66·4 61·1	2,442 2,414 2,455 2,591	145 127 147 129	34·2 32·4 29·7 32·0	9,406 8,420 8,382 7,945
1985 Q1 Q2		3,311 3,231	3,021 3,131	668 610	188 118	530 477	1,495 1,353	293	2,482 2,281	2,568 2,219	109 70	233 227	2,966 2,891	1,633	793 741	65.7	2,659	136	33.7	8,886 8,305
Monthly 1984 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		3,116 3,284 3,225 3,223 3,219	3,026 3,102 3,075 3,095 3,108	605 621 579 571 627	92 96 117 139 157	524 512 511 510 506	1,347 1,363 1,305 1,355 1,316	258 256 262 258 262	2,241 2,416 2,516 2,525 2,525	2,202 2,144 2,145 2,189 2,325	50 50 63 92 109	214 212 212 217 225	2,838 2,901 2,968 3,033 2,825	1,570 1,590 1,590 1,510 1,420	840 821 803 798 796	72·1 62·3 60·2 58·3 64·8	2,449 2,512 2,577 2,591 2,604	153 140 138 125 123	29·5 28·9 29·6 32·3 34·1	8,382 8,051 7,989 7,869 7,978
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	301 301 276	2,542 2,485 2,420	2,619 2,611 2,474	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 59·0	2,626 2,669 2,681	149 130 129	36·2 33·9 30·9	9,131 8,902 8,625
Apr May Jun Jul Aug		3,273 3,241 3,179 3,235 3,240	3,189 3,133 3,072 3,130 3,141	614 608 607 566	143 114 96	495 481 456 463	1,437 1,329 1,293 1,272	257 241	2,338 2,283 2,223 2,259	2,305 2,193 2,160 2,221	84 65 61	228 224 228 231	2,933 2,886 2,855	1,570 1,530	748 737 738 761	55-8 52-5	2,662 2,627		29·2 26·7	8,150 8,011 8,753 8,682
Percentag latest mor		13-4		7·8 p	3-4	16.8	9.7	9.0	11.8	9.0	3.5	17.8	12-6	2.6	16-3	2.6	21.8	2.9	0-9 e	7-4
NUMBERS Quarterly		YED, SEAS	ONALLY AD	JUSTED																
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4			2,996 3,023 3,069 3,099	664 657 632 614	122 144 141 127	505 512 525 508	1,389 1,406 1,402 1,390	281 273 270 258	2,198 2,298 2,351 2,387	2,234 2,273 2,296 2,262	64 68 68 85	209 212 216 219	2,535 2,516 2,191 2,375	1,600 1,597 1,643 1,610	838 840 821 791	70·5 66·5 69·0 60·3	2,383 2,437 2,537 2,553	142 135 135 135		8,882 8,529 8,447 8,233
1985 Q1 Q2			3,139 3,174	616 616	132 144	518 488	1,396 1,338	261	2,423 2,404	2,310 2,322	87 e 78 e	227 228	2,411	1,510 e	781 768	61-6 e	2,581	135		8,426 8,417
Monthly 1984 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			3,066 3,091 3,094 3,097 3,106	637 628 615 621 608	145 138 132 129 121	533 521 516 513 495	1,391 1,453 1,403 1,411 1,356	272 269 263 256 253	2,353 2,364 2,373 2,383 2,406	2,298 2,292 2,272 2,263 2,252	67 66 75 86 94	216 217 217 217 219 222	2,375	1,640 1,640 1,650 1,620 1,560	833 816 803 793 777	71·8 65·6 62·0 58·5 60·4	2,546 2,573 2,578 2,542 2,538	135 124 144 134 128		8,481 8,370 8,367 8,142 8,191
1985 Jan Feb Mar			3,124 3,144 3,148	614 603 632	125 131 140	518 518 519	1,400 1,383 1,405	258 264 261	2,433 2,421 2,416	2,306 2,304 2,322	90 e 84 e 88 e	226 228 226	2,411	1,460 1,530 1,540 e	780 783 779	62·9 e 62·8 e 59·0	2,539 2,575 2,629	145 128 131		8,484 8,399 8,396
Apr May Jun Jul Aug			3,176 3,177 3,169 3,176 3,182	613 608 629 599	141 140 154	498 490 475 e 461 e	1,372 1,322 1,319 1,314	260 251	2,393 2,412 2,408 2,414	2,315 2,326 2,325 2,311	81 e 78 e 75 e	227 227 231 234		1,450 e 1,510 e	774 773 756 763	54·7 52·5	2,634 2,671			8,426 8,413 8,413 8,451
Percentage latest mon latest thre	ith e months		13-2	8-2 p	5⋅3 e	16·8 e	10-4	9-4	12-6	9.3	4-4 e	18-0	10.5	2.5	16-3	2.6	22-2	2.9		7.3
three mon			+0.1	-0.1	+0.5	-1.3	-0.6	NC	NC	NC	-0·5 e	+0.3	+0.2	NC	-0.3	-0.3	+0.7	NC		NC

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

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

(2) Source: SCEC Statistical telegram for Italy, OECD Main Economic Indicators for remainder, except United Kingdom, supplemented by labour attacher reports. In some instances estimates of seasonally adjusted levels have been made from the latest unadjusted data.

See footnotes to table 2-1.
Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured population.
Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

"Average of 11 months."

"Average of 11 months."

"Average of 11 months.

"See a 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 1279 includes an allowance to persons partially unemployed during the reference period. Rates are calculated as percentages of the

UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

Change

Male

AII

THOUSAND

Change

100					yearii				yearii					year++
1984	Aug 9	363·8	13·8	350·0	-0.6	227·9	8·1	219·9	-6·3	135·8	53·4	5·7	130·1	+5·8
	Sep 13	511·0	100·3	410·7	+11.0	308·7	56·5	252·3	+4·1	202·3	54·5	43·9	158·4	+7·0
	Oct 11	446·3	32·0	414-3	-4·7	281·2	17·9	263·3	-3·7	165·1	57·5	14·1	151·0	-1.0
	Nov 8	391·0	15·0	376-0	+3·9	250·1	8·4	241·6	0·0	140·9	55·4	6·5	134·4	+3.9
	Dec 6	353·8	10·7	343-1	+3·5	231·6	6·1	225·6	-1·1	122·2	50·7	4·6	117·6	+4.7
985	Jan 10	343·4	13·8	329-6	-7·3	217·8	7·9	209-9	-5·9	125·6	50·7	5·9	119·8	-1.5
	Feb 14	378·5	14·5	364-0	+16·4	247·4	8·2	239-3	+12·7	131·0	54·9	6·3	124·7	+3.8
	Mar 14	326·1	9·6	316-4	+8·5	209·3	5·6	203-7	+3·0	116·8	52·4	4·1	112·7	+5.5
	Apr 11	342·1	9·0	333·1	+13·3	219·2	5·2	214·0	+4·0	122·9	56·7	3·8	119·1	+9·3
	May 9	368·2	44·5	323·7	+18·5	231·6	25·8	205·9	+8·5	136·6	55·6	18·8	117·8	+9·9
	June 13	342·5	22·9	319·6	+16·3	216·3	13·2	203·1	+5·9	126·2	54·9	9·8	116·4	+10·3
	July 11 ** Aug 8 **	451·0 408·0	23·3 19·1	427·7 388·9	+23·4 +38·9	273·9 251·0	12·7 11·0	261·1 240·0	+8·5 +20·1	177·1 157·1	57·7 61·7	10·6 8·1	166·6 149·0	+14.9 +18.9
NIT	ED	OUTFLO	W†			XT SO ST								
	DOM hending	Maleand	Female			Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
984	Aug 9	347·1	11·0	336·2	-19·6	226·9	5·9	220·9	-18·6	120·3	44·2	5·0	115·2	-1·0
	Sep 13	365·6	21·7	343·9	+9·3	226·9	12·3	214·5	-5·2	138·8	51·3	9·4	129·4	+14·5
	Oct 11	509·7	54·5	455·1	-4·9	311·0	30·6	280·4	-11·2	198·6	55·1	23·9	174·8	+6·0
	Nov 8	393·8	30·7	363·1	+3·9	245·0	17·0	228·0	-4·6	148·8	51·8	13·7	135·1	+8·6
	Dec 6	357·3	20·7	336·6	+4·5	221·0	11·4	209·6	-1·6	136·2	49·9	9·3	126·9	+6·1
	Jan 10	238·0	9·3	228·8	-9·4	145·3	5·1	140·2	-10·4	92·7	37·5	4·2	88·5	+1·0
	Feb 14	393·5	16·4	377·1	+19·5	252·8	9·0	243·8	+10·4	140·7	56·0	7·4	133·3	+9·1
	Mar 14	386·8	12·9	374·0	+23·3	253·3	7·3	246·0	+13·2	133·5	53·4	5·6	128·0	+10·1
		336-7	8.7	328-0	-26.5	217-7	4.9	212-8	-22.7	119-1	48-6	3-8	115-3	-3.7

School

Excluding school leavers

Change since previous

Female

AII

School leavers;

Married

Excluding school leavers

128·3 137·2

+19.2

* 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 4½ week month.

** The unemployment flows for July and August have been affected by the discontinuity in the Northern Ireland figures (see notes ** table 2-1). Without this discontinuity the total inflow figure for July above would have been about 2,000 lower and the total inflow for August would have been 500 lower.

† The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in table 2-20. While table 2-20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows so the same that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while these assumptions are reasonable in most months, the inflows tend to be understated a little in September and after Easter when there are many school leavers joining the register and consequent backlogs in feeding details of new claims into the benefit computers. This also leads to same overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.

‡ The change in the count of school leavers between one month and the next reflects some of them reaching the age of 18 as well as the excess of their inflow over their outflow.

†† Change since the same month in the previous year gives the best indication of the trend of the series' excluding school leavers. Adjustments were made to the April to August 1983 outflows to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men; see footnote †† to table 2-1.

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending

July 11** Aug 8**

389·9 402·2

19·8 17·4

370·1 384·8

+40.3

INFLOW† Male and Female

School leavers‡

Excluding

school leavers

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

INFLOW											OUTFLO	w								THOUSAND
Great Britain Month ending	Age group														100			11	A LANGE	
MALE	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59†§	60 and over†§	All ages	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59†§	60 and over†§	All ages
1984 August September October November December	19·6 70·5 32·9 23·2 19·7	25·7 46·7 35·5 28·5 25·3	55·6 55·6 62·0 54·1 49·8	28·6 29·2 33·4 31·7 30·5	20·4 21·1 23·4 23·1 22·6	30·6 31·6 35·4 35·4 34·2	21·5 22·6 25·3 25·2 23·8	10·6 12·3 13·7 12·1 11·0	8·9 9·3 11·6 9·8 8·6	221-6 298-8 273-2 243-0 225-5	12·2 20·0 40·3 26·9 20·9	24·4 25·4 47·5 28·6 25·5	53·1 55·9 67·8 51·2 46·8	27·6 27·8 31·6 27·4 25·5	20·1 19·5 21·7 19·6 18·2	29·6 29·1 31·9 29·2 27·5	19·8 18·8 20·1 19·1 18·0	7·5 7·5 8·3 7·7 7·3	9·2 8·8 10·1 10·5 10·4	203·6 213·0 279·2 220·1 200·2
1985 January February March April May June July August	19·2 22·0 16·6 15·3 36·3 24·8 24·8 24·0	23·2 27·1 22·3 22·1 22·7 23·4 31·4 28·7	46·8 52·9 44·7 47·4 45·4 47·1 82·6 61·8	27·7 32·8 27·5 28·3 27·9 26·7 31·7 31·6	20·7 24·0 20·0 20·9 20·1 19·2 21·3 21·8	31·8 37·3 30·7 32·6 30·8 29·1 31·0 32·0	22·0 24·8 22·1 24·1 22·1 20·8 22·5 23·3	11·1 10·7 10·6 12·8 10·8 10·1 11·6 12·1	9·2 8·6 8·4 10·3 8·6 7·8 8·5 8·9	211·7 240·1 202·9 213·8 224·8 209·1 265·3 244·3	10·3 18·6 16·9 12·3 16·0 17·6 18·6	15·4 25·2 26·5 23·2 26·4 27·5 27·4 27·0	31·0 51·3 53·1 45·8 54·4 55·9 55·2 60·5	17·2 30·3 31·9 27·4 31·7 31·9 30·1 30·0	12·4 22·0 23·2 19·8 23·0 22·9 21·1 20·6	18·9 33·3 35·6 30·8 35·6 35·1 32·5 30·6	12·7 21·5 22·0 19·7 22·8 22·4 20·7 19·9	5·3 8·2 8·4 7·8 9·0 8·9 7·9 7·7	7·5 11·2 10·3 9·0 9·9 9·5 8·8 8·7	130·6 221·7 227·9 195·7 229·0 231·6 222·3 221·9
FEMALE 1984 August September October November December	14·0 54·5 26·3 17·9 14·5	19·8 43·5 29·9 22·3 18·4	39·9 37·3 41·2 36·5 31·8	19·4 19·4 21·3 20·3 18·5	10·8 10·9 11·6 10·9 9·8	14·8 14·8 15·0 14·7 13·2	9·5 10·0 10·5 10·4 9·1	3·2 4·1 3·9 3·6 2·9		131-5 194-4 159-6 136-5 118-3	9·7 15·3 31·7 21·8 16·9	19·4 21·6 41·6 25·6 22·7	36·1 42·5 48·0 36·9 35·1	16·8 18·5 20·9 18·9 18·1	8·6 10·7 11·6 10·6 10·0	10·6 14·2 14·6 12·9 12·4	6·7 8·1 8·4 7·8 7·4	2·1 2·3 2·6 2·4 2·2	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1	110·1 133·3 179·6 137·0 125·0
1985 January February March April May June July August	15·3 16·5 12·1 11·1 26·5 18·0 19·4 17·6	19·0 19·5 15·9 15·8 16·1 16·9 25·9 22·0	32·3 32·8 29·0 30·8 30·7 31·0 61·8 44·6	17·9 19·6 18·2 19·2 20·0 18·6 21·5 21·8	10·4 11·0 10·6 11·5 11·0 10·5 12·0 12·8	14·3 14·4 14·2 16·1 14·5 14·1 16·5 18·3	9·2 9·7 9·5 10·6 9·7 9·1 9·8 11·3	3·0 3·1 3·1 3·6 3·3 3·1 3·3 3·6		121-4 126-6 112-6 118-7 131-8 121-2 170-4 152-1	8·5 14·7 12·6 9·5 11·7 13·7 14·3 13·6	14·0 20·8 20·5 18·1 20·5 20·6 20·4 20·9	23.6 35.1 33.9 31.1 35.9 35.5 34.8 40.4	13-6 20-3 19-2 17-7 20-8 20-3 18-9 19-2	7·5 11·1 11·0 9·8 11·9 11·4 10·3 10·2	9.5 13.6 13.8 12.1 15.8 14.4 13.0 12.6	5.7 8.1 8.3 7.4 9.3 8.8 7.9	1.7 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.6 2.8 2.3 2.3	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
Changes on a year ea	rlier																			1 1111 13
1984 August September October November December	-2·4 -9·8 -10·3 -0·9 -0·5	-0·3 +1·0 -1·8 +1·6 +1·4	+3·6 +4·0 +4·3 +2·6 +2·9	-0·1 +0·9 +0·6 +0·2 +0·8	-1·1 +0·1 -0·5 -0·4 -0·2	-0·5 -0·4 -1·0 -0·1 -1·0	-0.9 -0.8 -1.5 -1.0 -1.5	-2·1 -0·9 -1·3 -1·8	-1·5 -0·9 -0·3 -1·5 -1·8	-7·3 -6·8 -11·9 -0·9 -1·7	-1.9 +3.6 -10.7 -5.8 -2.7	-0.6 +0.9 +2.8 +0.6 +1.0	-3·5 +0·7 +1·7 +1·6 +1·8	-2·6 -1·1 -1·3 -0·4 -0·1	-1.8 -0.9 -1.8 -1.2 -0.6	-3·8 -2·8 -1·9 -1·9 -0·7	-2·8 -2·7 -2·3 -2·3 -1·5	-1.9 -1.5 -1.1 -1.3 -0.9	-3·6 -2·2 -1·3 -1·7 -1·4	-22·4 -7·0 -16·0 -12·5 -5·0
1985 January February March April* May* June July August	-2·1 +0·4 -0·7 +4·0 +6·4 +5·3 +5·4	-0·1 +1·8 +0·9 +1·3 +1·3 +1·5 +1·7 +3·0	+1·1 +5·1 +2·7 +3·1 +3·1 +3·2 +4·4 +6·2	-0·3 +2·9 +0·8 +1·1 +1·1 +0·7 +0·7 +3·0	-0·7 +1·3 -0·2 +0·1 +0·1 0·0 0·0 +1·4	-0.4 +3.0 0.0 +0.9 +0.9 -0.0 -0.3 +1.4	-1·7 +0·5 -0·1 +0·4 +0·4 0·0 +0·1 +1·8	-1.6 -1.1 -0.4 -0.3 -0.3 -0.5 +0.3 +1.5	-1·3 -0·9 -0·5 -0·3 -0·3 -0·7 +0·8 0·0	-7·1 +12·9 +2·5 +10·3 +10·3 +10·7 +11·2 +22·7	-2·0 -2·0 -1·2 -3·4 -3·4 +2·3 +4·7 +4·6	-1·0 +1·4 +1·3 -0·5 -0·5 +1·1 +1·7 +2·6	+0·4 +5·0 +4·2 +3·0 +3·0 +5·7 +4·9 +7·4	-0.9 +1.2 +2.3 +0.8 +0.8 +1.9 +1.3 +2.4	-1·1 +0·2 +0·9 -0·2 -0·2 +0·5 +0·3 +0·5	-1.6 +0.9 +1.9 +0.2 +0.2 +1.1 +0.6 +1.0	-1.6 0.0 +0.3 -0.5 -0.5 +0.1 -0.1 +0.1	-1.0 -0.5 -0.2 -0.4 -0.4 -0.3 +0.2	-1·3 -1·0 -0·6 -1·1 -1·1 -1·4 -1·3 -0·5	-9·2 +5·3 +8·9 +0·9 +0·9 +11·3 +11·9 +18·3
FEMALE 1984 August September October November December	-1.9 -11.4 -9.3 -1.4 -0.9	-1·0 -0·4 -3·8 +0·4 +0·4	+3·6 +1·9 +1·8 +1·1 +1·8	+1·7 +1·5 +1·4 +1·1 +1·3	+0.8 +1.1 +0.9 +0.8 +0.5	+1·5 +1·8 +1·0 +1·1 +0·9	+0·4 +0·7 +0·5 +0·5 +0·3	+0·1 +0·2 0·0 -0·1 -0·2		+5-3 -4-7 -7-7 +3-4 +4-2	-1·8 +2·4 -10·1 -4·9 -2·9	-0·5 +1·4 +3·3 +0·5 +0·3	+0·8 +3·7 +3·5 +2·4 +2·3	+1·2 +1·9 +2·0 +1·9 +1·6	+0·3 +1·2 +0·7 +1·2 +1·1	0·0 +1·5 +0·8 +0·7 +1·1	-0·3 +0·5 -0·2 +0·1 +0·4	-0·3 -0·2 -0·2 -0·2 -0·2 -0·3	0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0 0·0	-0.8 +12.2 -0.1 +1.8 +3.6
1985 January February March April* May* June July August	-3·2 -0·2 -0·6 +3·1 +3·1 +5·0 +4·8 +3·6	-2·0 -0·1 -0·3 -0·1 -0·1 +0·9 +1·7 +2·2	+0·1 +0·8 +0·9 +2·2 +2·2 +1·8 +4·6 +4·7	+0·4 +1·0 +1·4 +2·1 +2·1 +2·0 +2·0 +2·4	+0·5 +0·7 +1·1 +0·3 +0·3 +1·4 +1·4 +2·0	+1·0 +1·0 +1·4 +2·0 +2·1 +2·1 +2·4 +3·5	+0·2 +0·6 +0·7 +1·0 +1·0 +0·8 +0·8 +1·8	-0·2 0·0 +0·1 +0·4 +0·4 +0·2 +0·3 +0·4		+3·3 +3·7 +4·9 +12·4 +12·4 +14·1 +18·1 +20·6	-1.5 -1.6 -1.2 -0.7 -0.7 +2.0 +3.8 +3.9	-0.9 +0.2 +0.3 +1.1 +1.1 +0.1 +0.9 +1.5	+0·3 +2·6 +2·8 +1·5 +1·5 +3·2 +2·6 +4·3	+1·1 +2·3 +2·2 +1·9 +1·9 +2·6 +2·0 +2·4	+0·3 +1·1 +1·5 +1·1 +1·1 +1·9 +1·4 +1·6	+0·4 +1·0 +1·7 +1·5 +1·5 +2·2 +1·8 +2·0	-0·1 +0·2 +0·6 +0·4 +0·4 +1·0 +0·7 +1·0	-0·3 -0·1 +0·1 0·0 0·0 +0·4 +0·1 +0·2	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 	-0.5 +5.6 +7.8 -4.6 -4.6 +13.4 +13.3 +17.1

^{*} 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 4½ week month.

*From April to August 1983 the figures for men aged 59 and over reflect the effects of the provisions in the 1983 Budget, because some of them no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office, estimates of this effect on computerised records are not available. This has a greater effect on the outflow than the inflow.

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

2.30 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES*

411	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	24,510	7,602	2,866	12,651	6,135	5,658	13,258	31,736	18,840	115,654	11,931	30,775	158,360
1978	25,741	9,183	4,405	11,968	10,006	6,346	15,150	37,617	18,648	129,881	18,914	23,768	172,563
1979	26,798	15,179	2,981	11,031	19,320	8,449	17,838	40,705	14,985	142,107	11,663	33,014	186,784
1980	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,178	493,704
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,396	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,855	24,647	48,944	400,416
1983	58,345	34,078	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	326,638
1984	42,501	24,239	2,356	14,758	25,675	20,643	26,570	37,935	25,727	196,165	11,441	30,164	237,770
1984 Q2	11,691	5,129	282	3,917	6,550	4,840	6,537	9,175	9,359	52,351	2,319	10,031	64,701
Q3	11,980	8,525	974	3,817	8,193	5,714	6,409	8,274	5,620	50,981	3,356	7,715	62,052
Q4	10,372	6,479	286	3,738	5,022	5,638	5,236	10,348	4,661	45,301	2,735	4,655	52,691
1985 Q1	7,888	5,528	869	3,327	4,969	4,144	4,539	7,125	6,149	39,010	2,748	6,006	47,764
Q2	9,656	5,234	262	2,508	6,754	3,499	5,224	8,761	6,168	42,832	3,109	7,181	53,122
1984 Oct	3,475	2,661	14	1,014	1,687	2,059	1,803	3,168	840	14,060	943	1,302	16,305
Nov	2,648	1,591	21	1,222	1,604	1,572	1,338	3,293	1,605	13,303	649	1,958	15,910
Dec	4,249	2,227	251	1,502	1,731	2,007	2,095	3,887	2,216	17,938	1,143	1,395	20,476
1985 Jan	2,751	2,167	16	1,191	1,373	1,538	1,175	2,403	1,621	12,068	724	1,385	14,177
Feb	1,791	1,353	192	669	1,258	862	1,613	1,914	1,754	10,053	874	1,812	12,739
Mar	3,346	2,008	661	1,467	2,338	1,744	1,751	2,808	2,774	16,889	1,150	2,809	20,848
Apr	4,464	2,149	194	902	1,976	849	1,386	2,471	1,972	14,214	1,102	2,980	18,296
May	3,193	1,506	68	1,093	3,251	1,865	1,525	3,024	1,953	15,972	1,318	2,041	19,331
June	1,999	1,579	0	513	1,527	785	2,313	3,266	2,243	12,646	689	2,160	15,495
July†	(2,656)	(2,482)	(0)	(635)	(1,642)	(1,239)	(2,463)	(2,280)	(1,630)	(12,545)	(539)	(1,847)	(14,931)
Aug†	(2,024)	(1,659)	(16)	(538)	(956)	(851)	(2,747)	(1,476)	(851)	(9,459)	(1,324)	(1,016)	(11,799)

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Industry

SIC 1980	Division	Class				ZO CONTRACTOR	ENGINEER S					
		or Group	1983††	1984	1984 Q2	Q3	Q4	1985 Q1	Q2	1985 June	July	Aug
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	874 874	222 222	42 42	14 14	96 96	62 62	160 160	45 45	(57) (57)	(0) (0)
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural gas extraction Mineral 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	2,304 0 95 0 138 2,537	1,561 53 138 0 346 2,098	765 61 324 0 249 1,399	999 14 0 0 105 1,118	4,722 42 402 0 52 5,218	2,914 14 144 0 19 3,091	(2,513) (14) (52) (0) (35) (2,614)	(2,737) (14) (32) (0) (28) (2,811)
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	22 3,176 839 1,049 66	86 1,811 671 1,226 70	202 1,227 743 1,330 9	20 820 617 776 258	62 998 1,124 1,048 24	25 196 239 212 0	(0) (428) (167) (246) (0)	(0) (466) (189) (237) (697)
products and chemicals	2		36,334	18,041	5,152	3,864	3,511	2,491	3,256	672	(841)	(1,599)
Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		30 31 32	7,398 18,098 44,975	7,111 8,978 30,069	1,386 1,999 10,029	1,579 2,953 5,925	959 2,246 6,447	1,784 1,814 4,914	571 2,182 5,292	190 633 1,010	(123) (1,298) (1,509)	(123) (183) (782)
Manufacture of office machinery and 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	869 4,412 2,780	309 3,539 4,627	214 2,676 3,612	299 3,934 3,034	1,101 3,425 1,419	128 783 423	(201) (1,441) (429)	(172) (1,117) (275)
transport equipment Instrument engineering Metal goods and engineering and		36 37	12,044 5,621	9,670 1,150	4,323 180	1,824 279	1,804 259	706 341	1,760 189	782 79	(309) (42)	(89) (323)
vehicles industries	3		123,054	85,998	25,978	21,035	18,217	16,826	15,939	4,028	(5,352)	(3,064)
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	4	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	22,040 9,957 9,054 3,206 9,409 8,689 62,355	17,413 5,545 8,130 3,721 5,985 5,743 46,282	5,789 1,539 2,335 587 1,441 1,199 12,890	3,471 1,155 2,479 877 1,333 1,098 10,413	4,524 1,328 1,615 1,624 1,895 1,709 12,695	4,469 1,866 2,107 703 1,574 1,074 11,793	3,124 1,523 1,809 956 1,286 4,410 13,108	952 269 492 353 600 315 2,981	(682) (262) (274) (400) (279) (437) (2,334)	(576) (296) (157) (83) (287) (523) (1,922)
Construction Construction	5	50	23,621 23,621	22,572 22,572	5,867 5,867	5,547 5,547	5,953 5,953	3,235 3,235	4,222 4,222	1,138 1,138	(966) (966)	(344) (344)
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	1,829 3,003 999 128 5,959	1,841 4,525 572 206 7,144	1,499 2,712 802 253 5,266	1,592 3,884 440 392 6,308	1,568 2,861 1,441 150 6,020	600 654 433 62 1,749	(381) (646) (110) (54) (1,191)	(251) (399) (103) (44) (797)
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71-77 79	9,171 6,469 15,640	6,191 565 6,756	1,071 200 1,271	2,117 146 2,263	1,511 76 1,587	2,051 132 2,183	1,011 26 1,037	258 10 268	(316) (45) (361)	(262) (9) (271)
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	4,986	6,443	1,724	2,269	1,403	1,034	1,186	361	(334)	(173)
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		4,986	6,443	1,724	2,269	1,403	1,034	1,186	361	(334)	(173)
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services n.e.s. Other services	9	91-94 95 96-99,00	8,956 2,096 5,861 16,913	13,188 1,599 2,727 17,514	1,940 393 948 3,281	6,318 492 595 7,405	1,967 194 403 2,564	1,142 1,018 554 2,714	1,636 1,110 230 2,976	650 477 35 1,162	(603) (62) (216) (881)	(783) (0) (35) (818)
All production industries	1-4		236,583	159,901	46,557	37,410	35,822	32,228	37,521	10,772	(11,141)	(9,396)
All manufacturing industries	2-4		221,743	150,576	44,020	35,312	34,423	31,110	32,303	7,681	(8,527)	(6,585)
All service industries	6-9		65,560	55,075	12,235	19,081	10,820	12,239	11,219	3,540	(2,767)	(2,059)
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		326,638	237,770	64,701	62,052	52,691	47,764	53,122	15,495	(14,931)	(11,799)

Notes: * Figures are based on reports (ES955's) which follow up notifications of redundancies under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 shortly before they are expected to take place. The figures are not comprehensive as employers are required to notify only impending redundancies involving ten or more workers. A full description of these Manpower Services Commission figures is given in an article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.

** Included in the South East.

† Provisional figures as at September 1, 1985; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 16,000 in July and 17,000 in August. ††These figures for 1983 are estimated because of the change in the industrial classification system made in January 1984.

VACANCIES 3 Regions: unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

Scotland Great Britain 12·3 12·8 1984 Aug 3 Sep 7 168·8 165·8 159·8 157·2 156·1 159·2 155·8 154·7 157·6 27·4 27·0 26·8 165·0 165·2 173·0 Mar 29' May 3* Jun 7 17·8 17·8 179·7 179·4 63·9 64·1

Regions: unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices 3-2

		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
			es at Jobcent			g 12					ALC: NO IN		1		1
980	Annual averages	62·5	31·4	4·9	10·4	8·0	8·0	8·1	11·4	6·1	6·1	16·5	142·0	1·0	143·0
981		36·8	17·5	3·5	7·7	6·0	5·8	5·7	8·8	4·3	5·2	12·6	96·3	0·7	97·0
982		41·3	19·9	4·1	9·9	6·9	7·0	7·0	10·2	5·1	5·7	13·2	110·3	1·0	111·3
983		50·5	22·4	4·8	12·6	11·3	8·4	10·1	15·2	7·4	7·2	16·4	143·9	1·2	145·1
984		59·3	26·6	5·4	13·9	11·9	8·7	10·0	16·1	8·0	7·5	15·7	156·6	1·5	158·1
1984 Aug 3		61·1	26·9	5·2	13·9	12·3	8·4	10·1	15·9	8·4	8·0	16·4	159·6	1·7	161·3
Sep 7		65·4	29·7	5·9	15·6	13·2	9·9	10·9	17·1	9·0	7·9	16·9	171·7	1·6	173·4
Oct 5		66-3	30·5	5·6	15·1	14·0	10·3	11·0	17·4	8·5	7·7	18·0	174·0	1·7	175·7
Nov 2		62-0	28·2	5·5	13·7	13·2	9·0	10·0	16·9	7·9	7·1	16·6	161·9	1·8	163·7
Nov 3		57-2	25·7	5·2	12·5	11·3	8·2	8·9	15·1	7·1	6·4	14·6	146·4	1·4	147·8
1985 Jan 4		54·5	25·1	4·9	12·0	11·2	7·8	8·4	14·7	6·8	7·1	13·8	141·2	1·2	142·4
Feb 8		55·0	25·1	5·2	12·8	11·4	7·8	8·4	14·7	7·1	7·4	13·8	143·7	1·3	145·1
Mar 8		57·4	25·3	5·4	14·7	12·4	8·7	9·1	15·6	8·1	8·4	14·2	154·0	1·6	155·6
Mar 2	*	63·0	27·7	6·2	17·1	13-6	9·6	10·3	17-8	9·4	9·3	15·9	172-2	1.7	173-9
May 3		66·7	28·9	6·4	17·9	13-6	10·0	10·5	18-3	9·8	8·9	16·7	178-8	1.9	180-7
Jun 7		70·7	30·8	6·6	17·9	14-5	10·6	11·8	18-6	9·6	9·3	17·4	187-0	1.9	188-9
Jul 5		65-6	27·6	6·4	18·6	13·6	9·8	12·3	18·0	9·9	9·4	17·6	181·3	1·8	183·0
Aug 2		64-1	26·7	6·4	18·5	14·1	9·8	11·0	17·6	9·7	9·2	17·2	177·5	1·7	179·2
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	Annual averages	8·4 2·4	5.2 1.4 1.6 1.9 2.1	0.5 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	0·7 0·2 0·4 0·5 0·6	1·2 0·6 0·6 0·7 0·9	0·8 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·5	0·9 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·6	0·7 0·2 0·3 0·5 0·5	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3	0·3 0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·6 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3	14·2 4·7 5·9 7·2 8·5	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·5	14·4 4·8 6·1 7·4 9·0
1984 Aug 3		4·3	2·1	0·4	0·6	1·0	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·3	8-8	0-6	9·4
Sep 7		4·6	2·3	0·4	0·7	0·9	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·4	0·2	0·3	9-4	0-6	10·0
Oct 5		4·5	2·2	0·4	0·7	1·0	0·5	0·7	0·5	0·3	0·1	0·3	9·0	0·7	9·7
Nov 2		4·4	2·2	0·3	0·6	0·9	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·2	8·3	0·7	9·1
Nov 3		3·9	2·1	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·2	7·3	0·7	8·1
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 2	3	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
Jun 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
Jul 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

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

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 artifical increase in the April (March 29) level of unfilled vacancies, but the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies for May should be minimally affected.

3.4 VACANCIES Occupation: notified to Jobcentres

UNITED KINGDOM	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
1980 Sep Dec	16·6 14·4	18·2 13·7	15·6 12·3	21·2 11·7	3·7 2·0	44·1 29·4	Thousand 119-3 83-5
1981 Mar	14·5	16·2	13·8	12·0	2·4	31·8	90·7
June	15·6	17·5	15·3	13·0	3·4	38·3	103·0
Sep	14·9	17·2	16·9	15·6	3·5	36·8	104·9
Dec	14·0	14·5	15·2	13·6	2·4	32·6	92·2
1982 Mar	14-9	17·5	15·9	15-4	3·6	38·3	105-6
June	16-5	20·1	18·6	17-4	4·3	46·8	123-7
Sep	15-7	18·2	18·4	18-1	3·4	40·8	114-6
Dec	14-6	17·2	16·4	15-4	2·8	36·1	102-5
1983 Mar	16·4	22·0	16·7	18·4	4·5	43·1	121·1
June	10·4	26·0	19·4	21·0	4·4	55·6	136·8
Sep	11·0	23·7	21·2	24·9	4·5	56·6	141·8
Dec	9·0	20·4	18·9	21·2	3·3	47·4	120·1
1984 Mar	9·9	23·6	18·3	21·8	3·9	49·2	126-7
June	13·3	27·8	22·0	23·9	4·9	62·2	154-1
Sep*	13·6	25·9	24·3	24·2	5·5	60·4	153-9
Dec	12·9	23·6	20·5	20·3	3·8	51·1	132-2
985 Mar	13.9	26·1	18·7	21·3	4-6	56·6	141·0
June	15.3	30·6	23·5	24·3	5-3	70·3	169·4
	Proportion of vaca	incles in all occupat	ions				Per cent
1980 Sep	13.9	15.3	13-1	17-8	3-1	37.0	100.0
Dec	17-2	16.4	14-7	14-0	2.4	35-2	100-0
1981 Mar	16·0	17-9	15·2	13·2	2·6	35·1	100-0
June	15·1	17-0	14·9	12·6	3·3	37·2	100-0
Sep	14·2	16-4	16·1	14·9	3·3	35·1	100-0
Dec	15·2	15-7	16·5	14·8	2·6	35·4	100-0
1982 Mar	14·1	16·6	15·1	14·6	3·4	36-3	100-0
June	13·3	16·2	15·0	14·1	3·5	37-8	100-0
Sep	13·7	15·9	16·1	15·8	3·0	35-6	100-0
Dec	14·2	16·8	16·0	15·0	2·7	35-2	100-0
983 Mar	13·5	18·2	13·8	15·2	3·7	35-6	100·0
June	7·6	19·0	14·2	15·4	3·2	40-6	100·0
Sep	7·7	16·7	14·9	17·6	3·1	39-9	100·0
Dec	7·5	17·0	15·7	17·6	2·8	39-5	100·0
984 Mar	7·8	18·6	14·4	17·2	3·1	38·8	100·0
June	8·6	18·1	14·3	15·5	3·2	40·4	100·0
Sep*	8·8	16·9	15·8	15·7	3·6	39·3	100·0
Dec	9·7	17·9	15·5	15·4	2·9	38·7	100·0
985 Mar	9·8	18·5	13·2	15·1	3·3	40·1	100·0
June	9·0	18·1	13·9	14·4	3·1	41·5	100·0

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to jobcentres and remaining unfilled on the day of the count.

* Figures do not include Community Programme vacancies; in June 1985 these totalled 19,479.

3.5 VACANCIES Flows of vacancies at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted *

GREAT BRITAIN	Average	e of 3 month	s ended			-						
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Inflow 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1984	202 226 214 152 160 166 193 206	208 219 207 150 162 170 188 200	213 215 202 147 164 171 184 196	217 223 201 142 164 172 190 199 †	217 231 197 142 165 172 195 199 †	221 238 188 144 164 178 198 202	225 238 181 144 164 185 201 211	227 236 171 147 164 198 205 222	229 232 167 151 163 201 206	232 228 160 155 162 203 208	234 225 154 157 162 200 211	234 224 149 157 164 200 214
Outflow 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1984	195 227 227 152 157 165 199 210	200 222 222 150 160 167 192 203	205 217 215 148 163 167 185 197	211 221 212 144 164 170 189 196 †	213 225 208 143 165 172 191 192 †	216 230 199 147 164 176 194 194	219 234 194 145 164 180 198 205	222 238 183 145 163 189 204 219	224 237 176 146 163 194 205	225 234 168 152 161 198 207	228 230 161 155 162 200 210	230 233 152 155 163 205 217
Excess inflow over outflow 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	7 -1 -13 0 3 1 -6 -4	9 -3 -15 0 2 3 -4 -3	8 -3 -14 -1 1 4 -1	6 2 -11 -2 0 2 2	4 7 -11 -1 0 0 4 7 °	5 8 -11 -3 0 2 4	5 4 -13 -1 0 5 3	5 -2 -11 2 1 9 1	5 -4 -10 5 0 7	7 -6 -8 3 1 5	6 -5 -7 2 0 0	4 -9 -4 2 1 -5 -3

* The vacancy flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, June 1980, pp. 627–635 while the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres, the movements in the respective series are closely related. Flow 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 vacancy flow figures were distorted during the months ending April and May 1985. See also footnote to tables 3·1 and 3·2. During the month to April there were delays in the recording of notified vacancies and of vacancies which had either been filled or withdrawn by employers. Consequently the flow figures were artificially low. The distortions in the flows in the month to April 1985 were however substantially offset in the following month. The flow figures for April and May have therefore been combined before calculating the three month averages which should be minimally affected.

VACANCIES 3.6

Vacancies at Jobcentres: June 1985†

								vaca	incles	al Ju	bcen	res: Ju	ne 19		4
-	The second secon	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
Table 1	Summary														
Manager	ial and professional	5,048	1,917	560	1,654	1,026	814	1,048	1,589	837	894	1,618	15,088	230	15,318
	and related	13,261	6,553	1,031	2,546	2,140	1,419	1,626	3,100	1,212	1,397	2,524	30,256	334	30,590
Other no	n-manual occupations	9,923	4,699	757	2,224	1,522	1,275	1,309	2,173	1,193	1,015	1,966	23,357	184	23,541
	similar occupations, including foremen, tessing, production, repairing, etc	8,708	3,617	937	1,899	2,298	2,001	1,430	2,260	1,094	1,014	2,397	24,038	283	24,321
	labourers	1,690	581	243	363	392	349	305	492	216	412	668	5,130	205	5,335
	anual occupations	28,384	11,642	2,594	7,597	4,633	3,676	3,601	6,668	3,189	3,263	6,013	69,618	675	70,293
	pations	67,014	29,009	6,122	16,283	12,011	9,534	9,319	16,282	7,741	7,995	15,186	167,487	1,911	169,398
-	Occupational groups			300	e indian t										
	Managerial (General management)	42	31	0	10	4	6	5	8	3	1	2	81	_	81
	Professional and related supporting management and administration	548	260	58	132	101	93	109	128	68	96	83	1,416	39	1,455
111	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,871	606	171	819	387	267	433	714	366	386	592	6,006	117	6,123
	Literary, artistic and sports	382	127	54	126	75	74	114	105	65	47	380	1,422	18	1,440
٧	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	903	305	158	270	202	143	162	274	147	150	247	2,656	26	2,682
VI	Managerial (excluding general management)	1,302	588	119	297	257	231	225	360	188	214	314	3,507	30	3,537
VII	Clerical and related	13,729	6,847	1,052	2,604	2,216	1,438	1,690	3,151	1,235	1,480	2,590	31,185	351	31,536
	Selling	9,232	4,192	754	2,141	1,484	1,240	1,237	2,086	1,130	987	1,835	22,126	149	22,275
	Security and protective services	1,328	737	51	213	131	106	132	213	140	102	227	2,643	56	2,699
X	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other	er 18,798	7,604	1,775	5,403	2,767	2,368	2,510	4,839	2,403	2,357	4,184	47,404	384	47,788
XI	Farming, fishing and related	826	152	118	396	155	136	81	134	52	76	197	2,171	37	2,208
	Materials processing (excluding metal), (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	646	247	123	203	159	208	147	248	110	66	269	2,179	29	2,208
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	ı. 3,155	1,637	276	531	782	1,028	531	1,059	465	351	844	9,022	2 104	9,126
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metal, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	5,659	2,026	554	1,283	1,734	954	796	1,109	498	580	1,254	14,42	1 98	14,519
XV	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,959	752	166	511	455	277	230	469	205	194	438	4,904	4 28	4,932
XVI	Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	1,123	3 497	127	280	185	155	186	226	163	204	404	3,050	3 121	3,174
XVII	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	3,763	1,796	276	681	506	(433	399	636	257	261	621	7,83	3 97	7,930
XVIII	Miscellaneous	1,748	605	290	383	411	377	332	523	246	443	705	5,45	B 227	5,685
	All occupations	67,014	29,009	6,122	16,283	12,011	9,534	9,319	16,282	7,741	7,995	15,186	167,48	7 1,911	169,398

Included in South East.
The above figures do not include Community Programme vacancies, these totalled 19,479
locations and the state of the count.

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Figures for careers offices are not included in this table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: August 1985

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	46	28,100	76,000
of which: Beginning in month	33	17,300†	55,000
continuing from earlier months	13	10,800‡	21,000

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

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginr Augus			ing in the ght months
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	19	2,400	220	156,100
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	3 3	50	7	800
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	6.800	27	12.000
Redundancy questions	3	500	55	66,100
Trade union matters		THE WAY	21	7,800
Working conditions and supervision		<u> </u>	45	13,100
Manning and work allocation	4	700	77	14.500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	2	1.700	62	42,500
All causes	33	12,200	514	312,900

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers invo		Working days	lost in all sto	ppages in pro	ogress in peri	od (Thou)		10 PA
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
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)	Construction (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71–79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)
1982 1983 1984	1,528 1,352 1,206	1,538 1,364 1,221	2,101‡ 573‡ 1,436	2,103‡ 574‡ 1,464	5,313 3,754 27,135	380 591 22,484	1,457 1,420 2,055	61 32 66	41 68 334	1,675 295 666	1,699 1,348 1,530
983 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	118 119 108 109 114 118 147 54	153 137 146 139 159 153 195 86	36 28 34 41 41 47 71 32	44 30 48 47 59 70 89 68	139 118 186 206 298 303 366 153	29 3 11 13 90 62 109 40	61 61 59 116 141 141 101	1 1 7 2 1 1 6 2	3 5 17 14 2 2 5	19 12 14 2 8 45 61 34	25 37 75 60 56 53 83 61
984 Jan Feb Mar Apr May 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	146 401 283 279 398 241 214 225 218 224 244 191	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	107 240 119 109 201 183 72 44 54 162 136 104
985 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug	59 76 73 83 81 46 63 33	73 106 100 100 100 67 81 46	19 87 67 67 30 15 27	149 210 226 152 119 77 60 28	2,132 1,991 529 189 233 173 123	2,008 1,815 308 19 22 4	13 42 47 41 56 31 33	2 3 1 5 —	20 13 1 —————————————————————————————————	15 8 10 45 3 4 7	73 110 163 79 138 131 80

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom Jan to Aug 1985

	and the same of th							
	Stop- pages begin-	Stoppages	s in	Stop- pages begin-	Stoppages in progress			
SIC 1980	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost		
Agriculture, forestry	and the same	SECRETARIAN		ALEGO HOUSE	AND DESCRIPTION	1000		
and fishing				1	300			
Coal extraction	72	164,000	4,178,000		280,500	13 400		
Coke, mineral oil	MATERIAL STATE	,	.,,		200,500	13,468,00		
and natural gas	3	400	1,000	1	500	D. Francis		
Electricity, gas, other		100	1,000		300	1,0		
energy and water	2	4,400	53,000	15	5,900			
Metal processing	Marie Salan	, 1,100	30,000		3,900	34,0		
and manufacture	20	2,800	12,000	20	2 200			
Mineral processing	20	2,000	12,000	20	3,300	14,0		
and manufacture	11	4,200	41,000	23	0.000			
Chemicals and man-	100	4,200	41,000	23	3,900	20,0		
		1 100	F 000	00				
made fibres	8	1,100	5,000	23	16,300	54,0		
Metal goods not	00	4 000	00.000					
elsewhere specified	23	4,000	36,000	36	5,000	33,0		
Engineering	60	16,000	115,000	108	65,400	290.0		
Motorvehicles	26	10,900	32,000	111	134,900	295,0		
Other transport								
equipment	27	52,200	92,000	38	73,700	376,0		
Food, drink and								
tobacco	20	7,400	93,000	52	19,400	152,0		
Textiles	9	2,100	13,000	16	3,500	15,0		
Footwear and clothing	3	400	1,000	12	5,700	44,0		
Timber and wooden						,,,,		
furniture	5	1,200	19,000	9	1,600	23,0		
Paper, printing and						20,0		
publishing	20	9,500	59,000	38	8,500	114,0		
Other manufacturing			Buy Training to		,	114,0		
industries	5	500	4,000	22	3,300	42,0		
Construction	18	4.800	52,000	22	14,600	194,0		
Distribution, hotels		RAIN HALLING			,000	134,0		
and catering, repairs	11	800	6,000	27	3,500	120		
Transport services				Santa Valle	0,000	12,0		
and communication	78	53,000	84,000	109	124,000	240.0		
Supporting and	100 E	50,000	0.,000	.00	124,000	240,0		
miscellaneous								
transport services	17	2,300	13,000	35	51,000	004 0		
Banking, finance,	ME	2,000	10,000	33	31,000	261,0		
insurance, business								
services and leasing	5	3,200	6,000	6	11 100	40		
Public administration,	3	3,200	0,000	0	11,100	18,0		
education and								
health services	EC	114 000	500 000	400	000 000			
	56	114,200	500,000	106	390,200	512,00		
Otherservices	15	6,400	31,000	23	4,800	90,00		
All industries and services		405 000						
	514	465,900	5,446,000	RARS	1,230,700	16 304 00		

Jan to Aug 1984

§ Some stoppages involved workers in more than one industry group but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries.

Average earnings index: all employees; main industrial sectors 5 · 1

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9) Actual Seasonally adjusted				Manufacturing industries (Revised definition)			Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)				
					(Divisions 2-4) Actual Seasonall		y adjusted		Actual	Seasonally adjusted		
SIC 1980	Actual		% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†		ments by	%change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†		o gar	% 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	1			109·1 123·6 137·4 149·7 162·8				109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0 158·5			JAN 1980 = 1
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 13½ 12½	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 12·1	14½ 14 14
July Aug Sep	126·9 129·0 129·4	125·8 128·9 129·5	12·1 13·0 9·7	11½ 11½ 11½	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 13·1	14 13¾ 13¾
Oct Nov Dec	130·0 131·4 133·1	130·2 130·8 131·7	12·0 11·5 10·1	11½ 11 11	128·6 130·8 130·8	129·4 129·9 130·2	14·5 13·4 12·7	13½ 13¼ 13	128·9 130·9 130·9	129·9 130·0 130·5	14·6 13·5 13·0	13¾ 13½ 13
1982 Jan Feb Mar	131·2 132·8 134·6	132·8 134·3 134·7	10·9 11·3 11·0	11 10¾ 10¾	131·1 131·8 134·4	132·0 132·8 134·4	13·3 12·4 13·0	12 ³ / ₄ 12 11 ³ / ₄	131·6 133·7 135·2	132·6 134·7 134·6	13·0 13·5 12·7	13 121/4 12
April May June	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 11·5	11 ³ / ₄ 11 ¹ / ₂ 11 ¹ / ₄	135·2 137·8 139·6	136-1 136-9 137-6	13·7 13·6 11·4	113/4 111/4 11
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	139·2 137·6 137·9	137·8 138·4 139·3	11·0 9·1 9·3	11 9½ 9¼	140·1 138·4 138·7	138-5 139-3 140-2	11·0 9·4 9·6	11 9½ 9½
Oct Nov Dec	139·6 142·4 143·6	139·8 141·7 142·0	7·4 8·3 7·8	8¾ 8½ 8	140·0 142·5 143·2	140·9 141·6 142·7	8·9 9·0 9·6	9½ 9 9	139·9 143·7 144·0	141·1 142·8 143·8	8·6 9·8 10·2	9½ 9¼ 9
1983 Jan Feb Mar	142·6 145·4 146·1	144·5 147·2 146·3	8·8 9·6 8·6	8 8 73⁄4	142-9 143-7 145-1	144·0 144·8 145·0	9·1 9·0 7·9	9 8¾ 8½	143·5 144·1 145·9	144-6 145-2 145-3	9·0 7·8 7·9	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂
April May June	146·0 148·3 149·7	147·0 148·6 148·2	8·6 8·7 8·2	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	146·7 149·2 150·2	148-1 148-2 147-8	8·9 8·6 8·1	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	147·4 149·3 150·4	148-5 148-4 148-2	9·1 8·4 7·7	8½ 8½ 8
July Aug Sep	151·7 150·4 150·5	150·3 150·2 150·7	7·7 8·4 8·5	7½ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾	151·2 149·9 150·9	149·7 150·8 152·4	8·6 9·0 9·4	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₄	151·8 150·4 151·4	150·0 151·3 153·0	8·3 8·6 9·1	8½ 8½ 9
Oct Nov Dec	151·7 152·8 155·1	152·0 152·1 153·4	8·7 7·3 8·0	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 8	153·3 156·5 157·0	154·4 155·6 156·6	9·6 9·9 9·7	9½ 9¾ 9¾ 9¾	154·1 155·7 155·9	155·4 154·7 155·8	10·1 8·3 8·3	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
1984 Jan Feb Mar	152·7 153·8 154·2	154·7 155·6 154·4	7·1 5·7 5·5	73/4 73/4 73/4	155·9 157·5 159·3	157·0 158·7 159·2	9·0 9·6 9·8	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	154·9 156·5 154·3	156·0 157·8 153·7	7·9 8·7 5·8	9 9 9
April May June	154·7 155·7 157·5	155·8 156·0 156·0	6·0 5·0 5·3	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	158·0 160·6 163·8	159·5 159·5 161·1	7·7 7·6 9·0	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	153·4 155·7 158·4	154·5 154·7 156·1	4·0 4·2 5·3	8¾ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
July Aug Sep	159-6 159-2 159-9	158·2 159·0 160·2	5·3 5·9 6·3	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	164·6 162·8 164·5	162-9 163-7 166-1	8·8 8·6 9·0	9 8¾ 8¾	159·5 157·7 159·7	157-6 158-7 161-4	5·1 4·9 5·5	8½ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
Oct Nov Dec	164·2 162·8 165·3	164·5 162·0 163·5	8·2 6·5 6·6	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	167·2 169·1 170·0	168-3 168-1 169-5	9·0 8·0 8·2	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	162-2 164-4 164-9	163·6 163·4 164·7	5·3 5·6 5·7	8 8 8
1985 Jan Feb Mar	163·4 164·6 168·1	165·5 166·5 168·3	7·0 7·0 9·0	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	170·5 170·6 173·9	171·7 172·0 173·8	9·4 8·4 9·2	8½ 8½ 8½ 8¾	165·9 166·3 171·7	167·1 167·6 171·0	7·1 6·2 11·3	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½
April May June	169·4 169·4 171·9	170-6 169-7 170-2	9·5 8·8 9·1	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	176·0 175·6 179·1	177·6 174·4 176·2	11-3 9-3 9-4	8 ³ / ₄ 9 9	174·3 174·2 178·1	175·5 173·2 175·6	13·6 12·0 12·5	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½
[July]	173.7	172-2	8.8	71/2	180-4	178-5	9.6	91/4	180-1	178-0	12-9	83/4

The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up:

* The figures reflect abnormally low earnings owing to the effects of national disputes.

† For the derivation of the underlying change, see Employment Gazette, August 1985, p.334.

[†] Includes 12,200 directly involved. ‡ Includes 3,100 involved for the first time in the month.

^{*} See page of "Definitions and Conventions" from notes on coverage. Figures for 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.

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 supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemicals 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)	(15–17)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41–42)	(43)
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 Annual averages	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 = 10 107·3 120·2 131·8 143·5 154·4
1980 Jan Feb Mar	100·0 108·3 111·4	100·0 100·1 109·5	100·0 106·4 100·8	100·0 100·2 120·7	::	100·0 101·6 102·0	100·0 100·6 104·5	100·0 101·9 104·0	100·0 101·2 105·2	100·0 99·2 99·9	100·0 103·2 121·5	100·0 99·4 99·2	100·0 101·1 107·0	100·0 102·7 104·2
April May June	117·9 117·2 118·5	106·9 103·0 106·0	100·5 99·8 105·0	112·1 117·8 119·4	100·0 117·1 112·5	106·0 108·9 114·3	102·5 103·3 114·5	104·9 106·1 107·8	105·8 107·4 109·8	98·7 99·5 103·6	108-8 106-8 111-5	101-3 103-0 104-3	104·2 106·7 109·9	105·0 105·9 109·2
July Aug Sep	117·5 124·0 131·6	107·9 106·1 107·6	105-6 105-9 104-8	121-6 119-6 119-7	117·9 109·4 109·5	111·8 110·3 111·8	113·7 111·9 113·4	108-5 108-3 108-9	112-6 110-9 111-6	102·6 98·3 99·3	113·5 113·0 111·5	105·3 103·7 104·8	109·6 110·2 110·7	109·0 107·2 109·3
Oct Nov Dec	127·9 120·1 118·5	108·8 108·8 108·5	106·2 106·9 110·4	121-8 121-6 119-5	107-2 114-1 115-0	111·7 114·0 116·7	111.9 119.2 121.9	109-5 110-5 112-3	113·3 114·8 115·5	98-9 103-0 102-4	114·5 117·2 115·2	105·5 108·9 108·6	112-9 116-3 119-4	111·0 113·2 111·0
1981 Jan Feb Mar	118-1 119-9 125-9	120·5 118·5 120·7	114·0 116·7 116·4	120·4 121·9 130·5	110·1 116·6 118·4	113-3 113-4 116-0	114·8 115·8 119·2	111-3 112-3 114-0	115·8 116·6 119·6	102·8 109·5 109·7	116·3 118·9 118·4	109·7 110·8 113·3	117-4 116-8 117-3	114·4 116·8 117·1
April May June	132·9 130·2 131·7	117·0 113·7 116·3	116·9 120·2 117·9	128·9 132·4 140·7	118·3 121·6 123·0	116·0 119·7 125·3	117·4 120·9 124·3	113·7 115·7 117·0	118·9 121·7 123·9	108·2 101·9 112·1	119·5 124·0 123·8	111·1 114·4 116·3	118·7 121·7 126·0	112·8 118·0 122·6
July Aug Sep	130·0 143·8 147·7	118·8 117·5 118·4	123·3 121·0 121·1	140-6 135-5 136-7	131·8 128·4 131·3	123·7 124·1 123·9	123·7 134·4 126·9	117·0 117·7 119·9	126·5 124·5 125·3	114·6 112·3 112·2	126·7 129·2 123·5	116·7 117·7 119·7	125·2 125·9 126·1	122-4 122-7 122-5
Oct Nov Dec	143·0 131·4 126·5	120·3 121·0 120·2	121·1 123·0 126·2	138·1 138·5 138·3	133-8 133-9 132-2	125·0 127·2 131·9	131·0 133·2 135·6	122·0 122·9 123·8	127·8 129·3 131·3	113·7 121·4 117·8	133·9 127·7 126·1	121·1 126·4 124·8	126-9 131-6 132-6	124·8 126·1
982 Jan Feb Mar	125·1 134·6 138·9	120·6 146·6 132·7	133-8 131-7 132-7	141·7 142·0 140·7	136·4 134·3 134·6	126·7 130·4 134·6	132·5 131·1 133·0	123·9 125·7 128·0	131·8 132·5 136·7	120·4 121·4 123·7	130·2 131·0 133·4	123-2 125-2 128-6		122-6 127-2 127-5
April May June	144·2 140·6 144·0	128-8 130-7 128-0	132·0 132·8 135·6	139·3 141·3 153·2	137·4 136·9 135·7	134·8 137·6 141·6	134·4 135·0 140·8	127·7 130·1 131·6	136·9 137·6 140·5	119·7 124·9 125·7	137·4 137·8 141·4	127·3 131·0 129·5	133-6 139-3 137-9	130-0 130-0 133-2
July Aug Sep	152·2 154·0 160·8	129·1 130·2 128·6	142·4 135·3 137·4	154·5 150·0 151·5	145·9 136·3 135·0	138·9 137·2 138·5	140·9 139·0 139·0	132·9 130·8 131·1	140·7 139·6 140·2	128·3 124·8 121·7	137·4 136·3 138·9	129·8 128·7 130·0	136·5 137·8 139·4	134-1 133-2 131-6
Oct Nov Dec	152·8 143·4 139·5	117·6 139·6 140·5	137·0 138·2 140·7	151·8 157·2 150·4	140·8 136·1 138·1	139·2 140·5 142·0	140·8 149·5 150·9	133·2 135·5 136·5	143·2 144·1 146·3	125·7 129·5 137·8	141·2 142·3 140·0	131·0 133·9 132·9	139·1 142·7	131-3 133-1 135-5
983 Jan Feb Mar	138·0 145·2 145·1	141·3 139·5 139·0	146·3 146·1 146·1	146·2 145·9 156·0	140·9 140·4 141·8	141·2 141·9 142·7	143·7 145·0 143·3	135·1 136·0 138·1	147·0 147·1 150·1	133-9 134-6 134-7	138·5 139·5 143·7	133-5 134-1 137-3	143·0 142·2 142·6	134·7 137·9 139·0
April May June	155·1 151·0 156·7	136·5 131·2 133·7	147·3 146·3 148·6	158·9 158·2 160·1	146·2 147·4 147·6	144·9 146·5 152·3	146·2 149·4 150·3	138·8 141·7 143·2	150·6 152·2 154·0	133·7 139·0 139·0	142·7 144·0 144·5	136·4 141·0	144·1 146·6 149·4	140·6 141·7 144·0
July Aug Sep	167·2 162·7 178·0	135·4 135·5 137·0	156·7 149·0 150·9	164·9 161·8 162·6	166-3 151-7 152-1	147·7 149·7 151·3	151·9 157·1 152·9	143·4 141·8 143·2	154·8 152·8 153·3	140·1 137·1 137·8	141·5 137·9	139·2 140·3 140·7	150·9 151·1 149·7	144-6 145-1 143-7
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	139·8 146·0	142·4 146·1 150·6	142·1 144·1 147·9	150·8 152·0 155·5	145·5 146·6 147·2
984 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	158·7 158·3 160·0 163·4	147·2 145·7 147·4 147·0	147·4 148·4 154·5 154·2	146-6 145-2 149-0	159·7 153·9 155·5	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	151·2 147·9 151·4	155·5 155·7 158·2	153·4 145·2 155·1 156·7
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	152·2 147·0	163·4 153·7 152·6	151·7 153·0 150·6	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	162·6 165·2 167·4	166·0 179·0 179·5	161·2 162·7 163·9	168·3 170·7 172·9 176·8	151·3 147·7 153·1	158·3 174·1 161·7	153·0 154·7 157·3	164·2 169·5	155·5 158·2 159·5
985 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	163-0 165-5 168-5	170·8 170·4	164·2 165·5	173·8 175·6	151-4 171-0 162-3	163·8 161·8 164·6	157·6 156·7 158·7	167·5 170·0	158·3 163·1 164·2
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	170·0 170·4	173-8 174-6	169·1 168·9 170·6	181·4 185·3 181·2	167·8 167·2 168·7	168·5 168·1 167·0	161·9 161·6 164·5	171·9 173·5	166·6 167·0 168·9
[July]	100.2	149.5	178-8	192.6				173·4 174·4	183·1 183·8	168·3 172·9	183·3 172·5	164·5 165·4		172·1 171·9

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	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)	(48-49)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81-82 83pt 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt 98pt.)	100	SIC 1980 CLASS
107·6 121·4 134·1 145·2 155·6	105-9 115-2 126-9 139-9 150-2	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
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**	1980 Jan
102·1	105·5	100·9	103·0	104·1	102·0	99·7	99·2	101·7	104·9	109·0	103·9	102·6**	Feb
104·2	101·0	103·8	104·6	106·8	103·3	101·2	99·0	112·1	103·7	114·0	110·7	105·9**	Mar
104·8	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
106·0	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
107·6	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
109·1	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
107·2	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
109·8	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
110·5	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
112·4	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
117·7	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
115·1	115·9	117·6	114·7	118·0	114·3	113·4	113·3	119·1	124·3	130·8	122·4	118·2	1981 Jan
117·2	112·6	118·3	115·1	120·5	115·4	113·0	113·3	120·6	124·8	131·3	122·9	119·3	Feb
119·9	108·7	120·7	116·0	124·9	116·1	114·7	115·2	130·7	124·0	131·3	123·4	121·2	Mar
117·0	111·4	121·9	115·0	122·5	118·9	119·6	117·2	122·7	126-6	135·7	123·6	121·9	April
120·2	112·5	125·7	120·2	122·3	118·3	121·4	116·3	127·7	123-6	142·5	128·5	123·5	May
122·3	114·3	134·0	122·6	126·8	120·5	120·3	119·9	132·7	124-6	141·2	126·3	126·0	June
121-3	114·8	132-6	123·1	126·2	121·7	121·8	122-4	128-6	125·8	143·5	126·6	126·9	July
121-1	117·8	131-3	122·7	125·1	121·0	122·8	121-4	129-3	140·4	149·2	127·2	129·0	Aug
123-0	117·7	132-8	123·9	128·1	121·6	121·2	128-0	128-1	137·5	146·2	130·7	129·4	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
167-9	161.6	188-0	170.9	171.5	165-5	156-3	167-6	186-9	167-6	179-6	178-0	173.7	[July]

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

UNITED KINGDOM (a) SIC 1968 October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer-ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather leather goods and fur
MALE (full-time on a	dult rates)		National Control of the Control of t		Color Color Color	NA DECEMBER OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW		State	-	du Sorann	AND THE RESERVE	
Weekly earnings								Marine Control	garage.	100.05		3
1980	115-61	136-07 151-26	123·36 138·48	118·20 132·96	109·34 119·51	101·95 114·17	107·41 118·31	109-63 127-04	109-41 119-08	103-05 114-64	97·90 106·60	92.74
1981 1982	126-36 138-28	175-01	148-46	139-01	130-01	121-30	128-47	141.81	132.73	123.74	113.78	105-39 107-12
1983	148.55	196-68	163-53	154-23	140.70	133-83	138-54	148-55	146-81	136-90	126-47	115.09
Hours worked												
1980	45.5	44-2	42.9	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.6	41.8	40.1	41.1	42.2	42-5
1981	44.8	42.4	43-1	42-3	41.5	41.6	41.6	43.2	39-9	41.8	42-4	43.3
1982 1983	44·9 45·3	43·2 45·3	43·1 43·0	41·4 42·2	41·4 41·9	41·4 41·4	41·8 41·9	43·7 42·8	39·7 40·7	41·3 42·1	42·5 43·8	42·3 43·1
	43.0	43.5	400			Control of				70.101		
Hourly earnings 1980	254-1	307-9	287-6	284-1	263-5	243-3	258-2	262-3	272-8	250.7	232.0	pence
1980	282-1	356.7	321.3	314-3	288-0	274-4	284-4	294-1	298-4	274.3	251.4	218·2 243·4
1982	308.0	405.1	344.5	335-8	314-0	293-0	307-3	324-5	334-3	299-6	267-7	253.2
1983	327-9	434.2	380.3	365-5	335-8	323-3	330-6	347-1	360.7	325-2	288.7	267.0
EMALE (full-time of	n adult rates)											
Weekly earnings												3
1980	74-60	86-29	77.68	73·64 79·07	75·29 82·67	72·41 81·21	73·98 81·18	71·57 85·06	80·71 89·97	69·61 77·34	61·06 65·96	61.02
1981 1982	83·06 90·76	94·69 120·04	87-62 94-36	88-12	90.39	87.73	89-32	94.02	97.67	84-27	71.35	67·16 71·39
1983	99.56	108-61	101.13	96.16	99-14	97.63	97.77	100-20	108-62	91.40	77.75	74-41
Hours worked												
1980	37.9	38-4	38-9	38.0	37-8	38-3	37.7	35.6	37-7	36-9	37-1	37-4
1981	38-1	39-3	39-1	37.1	38.5	38.7	38-1	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.1	37-7
1982	38-4	41.3	39.0	37.8	38.4	38·4 39·3	37·6 38·0	38·2 37·4	37-6	37·4 37·9	37.6	37-6
1983	39.0	39-4	38-4	38.3	39.0	39.3	38.0	37.4	38-3	37.9	38-1	37-6
Hourly earnings	1000		400.7	100.0	100.0	100.1	1000	004.0	0111	100.0		pence
1980	196-8	224.7	199-7	193-8	199-2	189-1	196-2	201-0	214-1	188-6	164-6	163-2
1981 1982	218·0 236·4	240·9 290·7	224·1 241·9	213·1 233·1	214·7 235·4	209-8 228-5	213·1 237·6	223-8 246-1	239·3 259·8	204·6 225·3	177·8 189·8	178·1 189·9
1983	255.3	275.7	263.4	251.1	254-2	248-4	257.3	267-9	283.6	241.2	204-1	197-9

(b) SIC 1980 October Class	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing (21–22)	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing (23–24)	Chemicals and man- made fibres (25–26)	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc (33–34)	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles (43)
MALE (full-time on adu	ılt rates)				1999			The state of		
Weekly earnings 1983 1984	156-30 168-84	152·57 162·96	162·13 173·63	139·45 152·37	137·78 145·73	146·96 159·01	146·82 159·05	137-93 148-45	148·17 161·86	£ 120-66 128-59
Hours worked 1983 1984	41·7 42·2	45·1 45·1	42·8 43·0	41·7 42·4	41·9 41·9	41·0 41·3	41·1 41·6	42·4 42·8	45·2 45·3	43·9 44·0
Hourly earnings 1983 1984	374·7 400·3	338·6 361·4	379·1 403·5	334·3 359·3	328·5 347·9	358·0 385·1	357·6 382·4	325·3 347·0	327·5 356·9	pence 274-7 292-2
FEMALE (full-time on a	idult rates)									
Weekly earnings 1983 1984	92-82 103-02	92·40 99·79	101·21 110·09	97·96 106·16	97·18 102·51	109·56 117·14	101·72 110·70	94·00 99·41	99·58 106·35	£ 77.56 82.97
Hours worked 1983 1984	38-5 38-8	38·4 38·5	38·2 38·5	38·7 38·5	38·1 38·3	38·5 38·5	37·7 38·3	38·3 37·9	39·1 38·8	38·1 38·4
Hourly earnings 1983 1984	240·8 265·4	240·7 259·0	264·7 286·1	253·1 275·6	254-8 267-9	284·7 304·6	269-8 288-9	245·7 262·4	254·9 274·2	pence 203·7 215·8

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Great Britain April of each year	Manufactur	ing Industries	CALL THE COURSE	1986 a di 1987 a di 19 18 ang ang managan	() (1.50) Note the property of the property of		Silver Silver	ATT COMP	0.481 autoroposa
The same of the same	Weights	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†
Men Women	689 311	248·0 310·0	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
Men and women	1,000	258-1	298-1	340-6	418-7	469-1	525.6	569-3	627-3

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.

\$48 SEPTEMBER 1985 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EARNINGS AND HOURS Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

						A STATE OF THE RESIDENCE	and the second	Color march Manager	No. of Charles and San Street	
Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	All industries covered (a) SIC 1968
90·62 98·67 106·59 113·70	114·47 127·96 141·91 154·28	101-16 111-31 124-38 135-47	137-73 154-22 162-63 183-28	108·09 113·15 124·08 138·06	111-64 123-23 134-26 147-23	116·58 126·08 138·54 150·14	113·36 121·55 131·53 140·40	126·12 142·28 157·69 169·12	123·77 138·19 150·67 162·46	£ 113-06 125-58 137-06 149-13
40·1 41·1 41·4 41·5	43·2 43·6 44·2 44·5	41·7 42·2 43·0 43·5	42·5 41·9 41·2 42·1	41·7 41·8 41·8 43·0	41·9 42·0 42·0 42·6	47·9 46·0 47·9 47·4	44·0 43·8 43·8 43·6	42·2 40·1 40·0 40·8	47·1 46·9 46·7 46·7	43·0 43.0 42·9 43·3
226·0 240·1 257·5 274·0	265·0 293·5 321·1 346·7	242-6 263-8 289-3 311-4	324-1 368-1 394-7 435-3	259·2 270·7 296·8 321·1	266·4 293·4 319·7 345·6	243·4 274·1 289·2 316·8	257·6 277·5 300·3 322·0	298·9 354·8 394·2 414·5	262-8 294-6 322-6 347-9	pence 262-9 292-0 319-5 344-4
58·62 64·02 69·58 73·22	71·01 79·13 85·78 92·51	74-01 81-55 90-75 99-65	82·15 92·83 102·44 111·70	64·95 70·58 78·51 86·80	68·40 75·71 83·17 90·29	Ξ	61·45 66·49 69·33 78·57	81-75 99-07 103-22 111-72	92·14 105·76 114·12 123·32	£ 68·73 76·44 83·96 91·18
36·4 36·5 37·5 37·0	37·3 37·5 38·3 38·4	36·8 37·6 38·2 38·2	38·2 37·4 37·7 38·4	37·3 37·5 38·1 38·6	37·3 37·5 37·8 38·1	Ξ	38·5 39·1 37·9 39·2	37·0 36·3 35·1 35·8	42·3 42·8 42·6 41·7	37·5 37·7 38·0 38·2
161-0 175-4 185-5 197-9	190·4 211·0 224·0 240·9	201·1 216·9 237·6 260·9	215·1 248·2 271·7 290·9	174·1 188·2 206·1 224·9	183·4 201·9 220·0 237·0	Ξ	159·6 170·1 182·9 200·4	220·9 272·9 294·1 312·1	217·8 247·1 267·9 295·7	pence 183·3 202·8 220·9 238·7

197-9	240.9 26	0.9 290.9	224.9	237.0	20	0,2		
Leather, foot- wear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and	Rubber, plastics and other	All manu- facturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and	Construction	Transport and communication*	All industries covered
	(46)	publishing (47)	manufacturing (48–49)	(21–49)	water supply (15–17)	(50)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(b) SIC 1980 (21-79)
(44–45)	_ (40)	(47)	- (10 10)					£
113-94	133-35	184-22	140-51	146-19 157-50	169·13 179·77	139·99 147·80	162·43 173·32	148-63 159-30
119-69	139-92	198-43	151-41	157.50	1/9-//	147.00	173.32	133-30
42-0	43.0	42.1	43-1	42-5	40-8	43.6	46-5	43-3
41-8	42-9	42.5	43-3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43-4
								pence
271-6	309·8 326·3	437·7 467·1	325·9 349·7	343·6 367·7	415·0 441·5	321·2 341·4	349·5 371·2	343.5 366.7
286-5	320.3	407-1	040 /					
								2
73-60 78-58	97·36 102·63	112·07 119·71	87·52 92·48	90-32 96-30	112·46 126·00	77·98 87·81	118·08 126·69	91·26 97·34
37-1	38-4	38.6	38-6 38-6	38·1 38·1	36·1 37·5	39·2 38·8	40·8 41·5	38·2 38·2
37-0	38-4	38-8	30.0	30.1	31.9	30.0	41.5	
198-6	253-7	290.6	226-6	237-2	311-4	199-0	289-4	pence 239-1
212-6	267-2	308-3	239-8	252.9	336-1	226-6	305-4	254-9

Except sea transport.

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

5.5 Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

								•	
All Industries and Service	es								
	Weights	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Men Women	575 425	253·6 304·5	287·2 334·5	322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510·4 594·1	556·0 651·6	604·4 697·5
Men and women	1.000	267-3	300-0	336-2	420-7	487-4	533-0	581-9	629-6

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

5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours: manual and non-manual employees

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	TURING INDU	STRIES*			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		Alexander of
	Weekly earnings (£	:)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
			excluding affected b	those whose	pay was			excluding affected b	those whose	pay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excludin overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN†					-	-	-			-
Manual occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984	81-8 94-5 111-2 119-3 134-8 134-4 142-8 141-0 153-6	84·7 97·9 115·2 124·7 138·1 137·8 147·4 145·5 158·9	45·8 46·0 45·0 43·5 43·8 43·9 43·7 43·6 44·4	184-8 212-8 255-5 286-0 315-1 313-7 336-7 333-0 358-1	181-8 208-7 250-0 279-8 307-9 306-7 329-2 325-5 348-5	78·4 90·1 108·6 118·4 131·4 140·3 138·4 148·8	80·7 93·0 111·7 121·9 133·8 143·6 141·6 152·7	46·0 46·2 45·4 44·2 44·3 43·9 43·8 44·3	175.5 201.2 245.8 275.3 302.0 326.5 322.7 345.0	172·8 197·5 240·5 269·1 294·7 319·0 315·2 336·1
Non-manual occupations 1978	102-4	103-0	39-4	258.1	259.0	00.0	100.7	20.7	057.4	
1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984	116-8 143-6 159-6 (180-1 178-5 (193-2 191-4 211-7	117-7 144-8 161-8 181-4 179-8 194-6 192-9 213-5	39·4 39·4 38·8 38·8 38·9 39·1 39·3	258·1 293·8 362·3 411·9 457·9 453·4 491·6 487·3 537·8	258.9 294.7 362.0 411.5 457.0 452.5 491.0 486.6 537.1	99.9 112.1 140.4 161.2 177.9 193.7 190.6 207.3	100·7 113·0 141·3 163·1 178·9 194·9 191·8 209·0	38·7 38·8 38·7 38·4 38·2 38·4 38·4 38·5	257-1 288-6 360-8 419-1 462-5 503-4 494-8 537-4	257.9 289.5 361.3 419.7 462.3 502.9 494.2 536.4
All occupations	87-3	90-0	44.0	202-9	202-2	96.0	80.4	40.4	004.0	
1979 1980 1981 1982*	100·5 120·3 131·3 { 148·8 { 147·9	103·7 124·3 137·1 152·6 151·8	44·2 43·4 42·0 42·2 42·3	233·1 284·1 323·5 357·0 354·2	231·8 281·8 320·8 354·0 351·4	86·9 98·8 121·5 136·5	89·1 101·4 124·5 140·5	43·1 43·2 42·7 41·7	204·3 232·2 288·2 332·0 365·6	204·9 232·4 287·6 331·2 364·6
1983† 1984	{ 158·6 156·4	163·3 161·2	42·2 42·2	383·0 378·1	380·0 375·0	163·8 161·1	167·5 164·7	41·5 41·4	399·1 392·6	398.0
FULL-TIME WOMEN† Manual occupations 1978 1979 1980	49·3 55·4 66·4	51·2 57·9 69·5	39·9 39·9 39·8	128·5 145·4 174·5	127·5 144·2 172·8	48·0 53·4 65·9	178·8 49·4 55·2 68·0	39·6 39·6 39·6 39·6	423·0 125·3 139·9 172·1	124·4 138·7 170·4
1981 1982* 1983† 1984	72·5 { 79·9 { 79·6 { 86·7 { 86·7 91·9	76·3 82·9 82·6 90·3 90·4 96·0	39·6 39·6 39·6 39·7 39·7 39·9	192·8 209·5 208·9 227·3 227·7 240·9	191·4 207·1 206·6 224·9 225·3 238·1	72·1 78·3 85·6 85·8 90·8	74·5 80·1 87·9 88·1 93·5	39·4 39·3 39·3 39·3 39·4	189.8 205.0 224.3 224.9 238.0	188-2 202-7 222-0 222-6 235-1
Non-manual occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983†	54·9 62·3 76·7 86·4 97·2 97·0 106·2	55·2 62·8 77·1 87·3 97·6 97·4 106·2 107·0	37-2 37-3 37-3 37-1 37-2 37-2 37-2	148·0 168·5 205·8 234·2 260·3 259·8 283·3 285·4	147·5 168·0 204·9 233·4 259·0 258·5 281·9 284·0	58·5 65·3 82·0 95·6 104·3 114·2 115·1	59·1 66·0 82·7 96·7 104·9 115·1 116·1	36·7 36·7 36·7 36·5 36·5 36·5	158-1 176-8 221-2 259-7 283-0 310-0 312-9	157·9 176·6 220·7 259·2 282·2 309·0 311·9
All occupations	115-8	117-2	37-4	310-8	308-7	123-0	124-3	36.5	334-3	333-1
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982*	51·3 57·9 70·3 78·1 87·1	72·8 81·5 89·7	38·8 38·8 38·7 38·4 38·5	136·1 154·6 187·3 211·6 232·1	135·4 153·7 186·1 210·6 230·4	55·4 61·8 77·3 89·3 97·5	56·4 63·0 78·8 91·4	37·5 37·5 37·5 37·2	148·2 166·0 207·0 241·8	148·0 165·7 206·4 241·2
1983† 1984	86.8 94.5 94.7 101.7	97·6 97·9	38·5 38·6 38·6 38·8	231·4 251·8 252·7 270·9	229·7 5 250·1 251·0 268·8	106·9 107·6	108·8 109·5	37·1 37·2 37·2 37·2	263·1 288·5 290·6 310·3	262·1 287·5 289·5 309·1
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN All occupations										
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982*	134·0 133·3	93·7 112·4 124·3 138·0 137·2	42.8 43.0 42.3 41.2 41.3 41.4	188·7 216·7 263·3 299·0 329·6 327·2	187·0 214·2 259·8 295·6 325·4 323·1		89·6 110·2 124·9	41·4 41·5 41·1 40·3	188-6 213-6 264-8 305-1 334-6	187·9 212·4 262·8 303·2 332·1
1983 (b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and c		148-0	41-4	354-1	349.9	145-4	148-3	40.0	365-1	362-5
All occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981	77·8 89·1 106·9 116·8	92·5 110·9 122·5	42·8 43·0 42·3 41·2 41·3	186·5 213·9 259·8 294·7 324·6	184·7 211·3 256·2 291·2	76·3 86·2 106·3 119·8	88·4 108·7	41·4 41·5 41·1 40·3	186·1 210·7 261·1 300·4	185·3 209·3 259·0 298·4
1982* 1983	131-2	135-2	41·4 41·4	322·3 349·1	320·3 } 318·2 } 344·8			40·2 40·1	329·3 359·5	326·7 356·8
e) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates 1983 1984	142-2	147-0	11·4 11·9	351·5 380·6	347·3 375·4	144-5	147-4	40·1 40·1 40·3	362·6 389·9	360·0 386·7

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates.

"Results for manufacturing industries for 1978–81 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 and 1984 and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC. Flesults for 1978-82 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 the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

SIC 1968			Manu- facturing	Mining an quarrying	d Construction	on Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries		
Labourcosts	197 197 198 198 198 198	78 79 30 31 32 33	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	P	ence per hour
Percentage shares of labour costs *									Percent
Wages and salaries	197 198 198 198 198	31 32 33	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	197 198 198 198	31 32 33	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 contribution	ns 197 198 198 198 198	31 32 33	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	197 198 198 198 198	31 32 33	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 ‡	197 198 198 198	31 32 33	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		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
SIC 1980	3.82	Manufac	cturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Con- struction industries††	Whole economy	- P
Labour costs per unit of output §		PRATE.	% change over a year earlier						% change over a year earlier
	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	70·5 82·6 100·0 107·6 112·4 113·3	14·8 17·2 21·1 7·6 4·5 0·8	78·2 79·0 100·0 106·5 106·6 101·4	73·6 83·1 100·0 105·9 109·0 108·5	71·0 82·2 100·0 112·0 110·8 110·8	73·2 82·9 100·0 106·8 109·4 108·8	71.8 82.6 100.0 109.5 113.0 117.1 119.6	1980 = 100 12·0 15·0 21·1 9·5 3·2 3·6 2·1
	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4							116·2 116·4 117·6 117·9	3·6 3·8 4·1 3·2
	1984 Q1 Q2					A.		118·3 119·8	1·8 2·9

Q3 Q4	4-93		::				118·9 120·8	1.1 2.5	
1985 Q1							122-2	3.3	
Wages and salaries per unit of output §									
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	71·1 81·8 100·0 109·3 114·7 116·2 120·1	13·2 15·0 22·2 9·3 4·9 1·3 3·4	79·2 79·5 100·0 106·0 106·7 102·2	74·5 83·5 100·0 106·0 109·2 109·4	71.9 82.7 100.0 111.5 111.3 111.9	74·1 83·3 100·0 106·8 109·6	72·3 82·7 100·0 108·9 113·4 118·1 121·2	11·2 14·4 20·9 8·9 4·1 4·1 2·6	
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	114-6 116-7 116-0 117-5	1·7 2·5 0·9 0·3					117·0 117·3 118·7 119·1	4·8 4·1 4·4 3·6	
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	118·0 118·5 120·3 123·8	3·0 1·5 3·7 5·4					119·5 121·3 120·3 123·1	2·1 3·3 1·3 3·4	
1985 Q1 Q2	124·8 126·7	5·8 6·9					124-4	4.1	
1985 Mar	124-6	5-1							

Jul

1985 Mar

* 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.

The Broadly similar to Index of Production Industries for SIC (1968).

Source: Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.

Not available.

130-1

124-8

127.4

5.8

3 months ending:

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



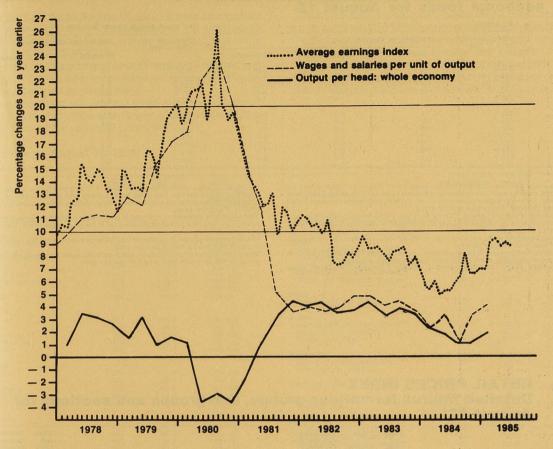
	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1)(2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7)(8)	(8)	(6)(8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2)(5)	(4)	(3)(8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6)(8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 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	87·1 88·5 90·0 93·1 95·1	es 1980 = 100 66 72 78 85 92
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 R	100 112 125 130 136	100·0 109·5 120·4 128·3 134·4	100·0 112·3 R 130·0 R 144·9 R 156·7	100 105 110 114 117	100 127 170 203 256	100 116 133 149	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	100 110 121 132 146	100·0 119·9 138·1 158·8 178·6	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 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	145·2 146·8 150·6 154·6	122·3 124·4 122·3 125·2	125 127 126 133 R	135 136 137 138	130·5 135·6 135·3 136·9	153·0 155·3 158·3 160·2	115 116 118 118	235 254 263 272	159 163 166	185·9 188·6 193·6 197·1	18-9 R 120-6 R 119-5 R 121-6	114 114 114 115	136 141 146 149	183·0 187·4 171·9	136·6 141·3 141·2 144·5		125 125 126 128
1985 Q1 Q2	158-2 161-5	7::	129	140	e :: :	162·7 165·1	32.00	dies :			123.5	118	150	::::	116-1		130 130
Monthly 1985 Jan Feb Mar	157·4 157·0 159·4	::		140 140 141	137·3 	162·7 		1 !		::	123·0 123·7 123·7	118 118 117			144·9 146·2 147·2		130 130 130
Apr May Jun	162·9 159·9 161·1	::	·	141 141 	::	165-1	::			:: ::	125·0 123·7				149-8		130 130 130
Increases on a year	earlier																
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1977 1978	26 17 10 14 16	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10	17 14 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6 7	14 9 7 5	20 17 10 8 3		15 18 7 9	7 2 2 3 2	Per cent 9 8 9 8 9
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	18 13 11 9 9	8 6 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	22 24 17 20 11	7 6 5 4 4	5 3 7 3	10 10 10 9	20 15 15 13	9 11 8 8	5 5 6 7	9 9 7 4
Quarterly averages 1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	10 8 9 8	6 5 3 6	6 6 4 5	4 6 6 5	4 5 4 5	10 8 8 7	3 2 3 3	29 29 28 24	12 12 11	17 16 	5 5 4 4	1 1 1 2	7 8 9 10	15 15 11	8 10 10		4 4 3 4
1985 Q1 Q2	9 10	4.	3	4	- 100 p	6					4	4	10		7		4 4
Monthly 1985 Jan Feb Mar	9 8 9		 	4 5 4	6	6		Ĭ			4 4 3	4 4 3			11 7 8		4 4 4
Apr May Jun	11 9 9	::	::	4 4	::	6	::	::	::	::	4 4	:: 1	::		7 		= 4 4 4

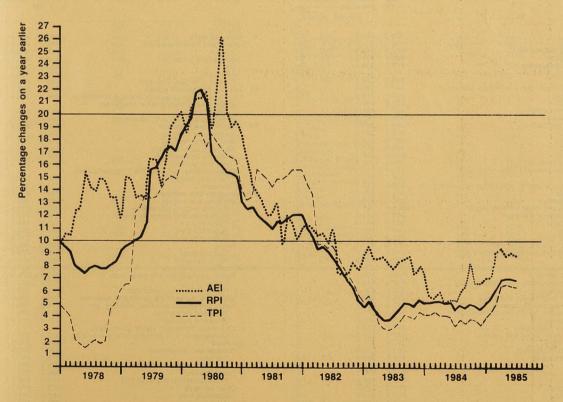
Source: OECD-Main Economic Indicators.

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

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

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





Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for August 13

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
Sep Oct Nov Dec	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage cha	inge over		Index Jan 15, — 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	ange over
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months
1984 Aug	354-8	0.9	3.1	5.0	356-5	1.1	3.4
	355.5	0.2	3.0	4.7	357.9	0.4	3.5
Oct	357.7	0.6	2.9	5.0	360.0	0.6	2.8
	358-8	0.3	2.2	4.9	361-3	0.4	2.8
	358-5	-0.1	1.9	4.6	361-0	-0.1	2.4
985 Jan	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
June	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

The rise in the index between July and August was caused mainly by higher prices for household goods, clothing and footwear following the end of the summer sales. Beer prices were also higher. There were price reductions for some fresh vegetables but overall food prices were little changed. Petrol was down in price.

Food: The group index was unchanged. There were lower prices for fresh vegetables and fruit, and increased prices for milk, sweets and chocolates. The seasonal food index fell by about one and a half per cent.

Alcoholic drink: Increases in the prices of beer, wines and spirits led to a rise in the group index of rather less than one per cent.

Housing: The index for this group rose by nearly half of one per cent. There were small rises in house insurance costs and mortgage interest paid by owner occupiers.

Durable household goods: With the ending of summer sales many household items

increased in price, causing the group index to rise by nearly one per cent.

Clothing and footwear: The index for this group rose by about one per cent. This was caused by higher prices for women's outerwear, clothing materials and footwear, due to the

ending of summer sales.

Transport and vehicles: Lower petrol prices were offset by increased maintenance and insurance costs. The overall effect was a fall in the group index of less than a quarter of one

per cent.

Miscellaneous goods: A number of small changes contributed to a rise in the group index of rather less than a half of one per cent.

Meals out: Higher prices for restaurant meals and some snacks caused the index for this group to rise by a little over a half of one per cent.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 13

	Index Jan 1974	Index 12 months		entage ge over ths)			Index Jan 1974	change (month	e over	
	= 100	previous	1	12			= 100	1	12	
All items	376-7	354-8	0.3	6.2	v	Fuel and light	502-6	480-3	0.2	4-6
All items excluding food Seasonal food Food excluding seasonal	388·0 299·1 342·7	362·5 311·5 330·3	0·3 -1·5 0·2	7·0 -4·0 3·8		Coal and smokeless fuels Coal Smokeless fuels Gas	503·7 507·1 496·5 408·5	481·7 488·6 465·1 390·1		5 4 7 5
Food Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Bread Flour	335·3 347·9 326·7 272·2	326·9 335·9 314·8 268·1	0.0	2·6 4 4 2	VI	Electricity Oil and other fuel and light Durable household goods Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household	522·2 685·7 264·8 285·8	502·5 628·8 257·7 276·4	0.7	4 9 2·8 3
Other cereals Biscuits Meat and bacon Beef Lamb	430·7 326·0 269·5 319·1 257·9	407.6 321.4 265.6 320.2 251.9		6 1 1 0 2	VII	appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware Clothing and footwear Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing	207·6 396·6 223·3 239·2 319·9	207·0 369·6 215·3 227·3 302·4	0.9	0 7 3.7 5 6
Pork Bacon Ham (cooked) Other meat and meat products Fish	245.5 251.9 245.0 248.7 292.7	245·2 245·3 238·4 243·1 269·8		0 3 3 2 8		Women's outer clothing Women's underclothing Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	161·8 304·1 265·7	154·9 287·3 261·2		6 2
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats Butter Margarine Lard and other cooking fats	369·2 441·5 288·0 258·6	349·0 430·0 268·0 231·9		6 3 7 12	VII	hats and materials Footwear I Transport and vehicles Motoring and cycling Purchase of motor vehicles	253-4 231-0 396-5 383-3 320-1	239·9 225·2 376·3 363·7 312·5	-0.1	3 5-4 5 2
Milk, cheese and eggs Cheese Eggs Milk, fresh Milk, canned, dried etc	345-8 388-7 188-8 418-2 407-0	329·5 362·2 186·1 395·1 401·8		5 7 1 6		Maintenance of motor vehicles Petrol and oil Motor licences Motor insurance	478-6 398-2 357-6	413·5 446·4 358·4 334·9		6 7 11 7 5
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc Tea Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks Soft drinks	417·9 522·9 465·9 347·6	392·7 499·3 426·4 330·7		6 5 9 5	ıx	Fares Rail transport Road transport Miscellaneous goods Books, newspapers and periodicals	490·8 510·1 482·7 395·6 562·5	468·2 479·6 464·6 365·8 510·9	0-3	6 4 8·1 10
Sugar, preserves and confectionery Sugar Jam, marmalade and syrup Sweets and chocolates Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	457·9 433·1 339·1 457·9 349·9	438·7 430·0 323·9 436·1 371·0		4 1 5 5 -6		Books Newspapers and periodicals Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc Soap and detergents	613·0 546·6 400·3	551·7 497·8 363·8 384·4 339·1		11 10 10 8 6
Potatoes Other vegetables Fruit, fresh, dried and canned Other food	361·1 334·2 332·6 347·9	426·2 333·7 331·0 337·7		-15 0 0 3	X	Soda and polishes Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc Services	491·6 323·8	304·1 358·0	0-1	8 6 7.2
Food for animals II Alcoholic drink Beer Spirits, wines etc	283·2 415·5 494·1 314·5	279·9 389·0 457·6 300·3	0.7	1 6·8 8 5	1 5 (21)	Postage and telephones Postage Telephones, telemessages, etc Entertainment	395·1 478·4 370·0	370·8 457·0 346·4 287·1		7 5 7 7
III Tobacco Cigarettes Tobacco IV Housing	539·2 541·3 513·8 467·1	500·9 482·9 413·9	0.3	7·9 8 6 12·9		Entertainment (other than TV) Other services Domestic help Hairdressing	464·7 479·3 491·4	442-3		6 8 6 7 3
Rent Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments Rates and water charges Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	411·3 479·5 540·0 421·8	382·6 389·0 491·2 399·1		8 23 10 6	XI	Boot and shoe repairing Laundering Meals bought and consumed outside the home	436·9 437·4	425·7 411·0 393·6	0-6	6.0

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels.

* A time series of this table from January 1974–December 1984 can be found in "Retail Prices, 1914–1984" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on August 13, for a number of important tems 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.

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 February 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

The average prices are subject to sampling error and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page S55 of the February 1985 issue of Employment Gazette.

Average prices on August 13, 1985

Rem*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		р	p			р	р
Beef: home-killed Chuck (braising steak) Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) † Best beef mince	562 516 571 550	168·3 298·9 211·0 119·9	148-189 226-370 189-238 96-148	Bread White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	499 307 351	40·1 47·6 31·0	32- 47 44- 52 28- 33
Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak † Stewing steak	452 526 560 566	149·5 148·8 288·7 146·7	120–183 126–177 246–325 128–171	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	399	32.7	32- 34 36- 54
Lamb: home-killed				Self-raising, per 1½ kg	513	43.3	36- 54
Loin (with bone) Breast † Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	511 460 389 495 505	183·7 49·8 122·9 102·9 161·4	150-222 36- 76 68-186 80-150 142-192	Butter Home-produced, per 500g New Zealand, per 500g Danish, per 500g	472 404 445	104·2 101·6 112·5	96-116 94-108 106-122
Lamb: imported Loin (with bone)	274	143-4	128–162	Margarine Standard quality, per 250g Lower priced, per 250g	89 79	21·8 20·5	19- 25 19- 22
Breast † Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone)	228 224 261	39·9 99·0 84·4	30- 54 60-138 74- 94	Lard, per 500g	546	39-4	35- 45
Leg (with bone)	285	145-9	134–162	Cheese Cheddar type	543	125.7	104–140
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly † Loin (with bone)	484 532 565	108·9 80·9 136.9	90-148 70- 92 122-168	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	390 356 52	97·6 81·8 68·8	88-106 72- 92 58- 84
Fillet (without bone)	403	187-5	134–270	Milk	32	00 0	30- 04
Bacon Collar † Gammon† Middle cut †, smoked	242 327 304	113·4 173·1 136·0	90-130 140-198 116-153	Ordinary, per pint Tea	459	23.0	
Back, smoked Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	285 368 219	162·1 155·3 104·6	142–186 136–177 90–130	Higher priced, per 125g Medium priced, per 125g Lower priced, per 125g	228 1,025 512	55·3 50·6 45·8	52- 60 46- 58 44- 54
Ham (not shoulder)	436	212-6	156–260	Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g	557	141.7	136–150
Sausages Pork Beef	560 390	79·0 71·0	66- 94 58- 88	Sugar Granulated, per kg	584	47-9	46- 50
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	360	50-8	40- 60	Fresh vegetables Potatoes, old loose			
Corned beef, 12 oz can	491	90-6	76–108	White Red Potatoes, new loose	362 117 —	8·0 8·6	6- 10 6- 11
Chicken: roasting Frozen (3lb), oven ready Fresh or chilled	353	61-2	52- 70	Tomatoes Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	460 367 345	36·0 20·8 19·6	29- 49 13- 30 12- 29
(4lb), oven ready Fresh and smoked fish	464	80-6	72- 88	Cauliflower Brussels sprouts	324	38.8	22- 52
Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked whole Plaice fillets	292 275 233 258	152·4 160·4 156·2 169·0	130-180 132-189 130-183	Carrots Onions Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb Fresh fruit	513 534 512	17·9 19·1 28·0	12- 26 15- 26 23- 32
Herrings Kippers, with bone	258 228 296	67·4 92·9	140-201 52- 86 80-110	Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	419 527 458	30·5 33·7 31·5	25- 37 25- 41 22- 42
Canned (red) salmon, half-size	451	140-2	124–162	Oranges Bananas	380 539	35·5 44·3	25- 46 39- 49

er lb unless otherwise stated. r Scottish equivalent.

UNITE	D KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*								All items except	All items
		TIEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items mainl	y manufactur Kingdom	red in	Items mainly	Items mainly	747 768 772 753 767 768 788 786 786 786 787 799 810 109-3 135-9 135-9 1	except items of food the
				which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significant seasonal variations
Weight	ts 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 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	39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7 30·4-33·5 33·4-36·0 30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8 32·4-34·3 25·9-28·5 31·3-33·9	186·0-188·8 200·3-202·8 199·5-202·6 196·0-198·6 180·9-183·6 176·2-178·9 171·7-173·6 174·5-177·1 167·1-169·8	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	56.9-57.3 62.0-62.2 63.3-63.9 60.9-61.5 59.1-597.2 56.8-57.2 52.8-53.3 56.7-57.0 54.9-55.3	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	51.4	42:1-43:9 47:0-48:7 46:1-48:0 44:7-46:2 38:8-40:6 36:2-38:2 36:7-38:4 35:0-36:9 33:1-34:9	753 767 768 786 793 794 797	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 15 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	Annual averages	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	111.7 140.7 161.4 192.4 210.8 232.9 271.0 296.7 315.8 330.0 342.2	115-9 156-8 171-6 208-2 231-1 255-9 293-6 317-1 331-9 346-3 362-4	114-2 150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9 325-4 339-7 354-3	94·7 116·9 147·7 175·0 197·8 224·6 249·8 274·8 299·6 306·5 317·2	105·0 120·9 142·9 175·6 187·6 205·7 226·3 241·3 258·3 264·4 280·7	135·3 156·4 179·7 195·2 222·2 265·9 299·8 326·2 342·4	108-8 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1 353-1
976	Jan 14 Jan 13 Jan 18 Jan 17	119·9 147·9 172·4 189·5	118·3 148·3 183·1 196·1	106-6 158-6 214-8 173-9	121·1 146·6 177·1 200·4	128-9 151-2 178-7 202-8	143·3 162·4 189·7 222·4	137·5 157·8 185·2 214·5	98·1 137·3 169·6 186·7	113·3 132·4 165·7 183·9	147·9 169·3	120-5 147-6 170-9 190-2
1979	Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 13	207·2 245·3 277·3	217·5 244·8 266·7	207·6 223·6 225·8	219·5 248·9 274·7	220·3 256·4 286·7	240-8 277-7 308-2	232·5 269·1 299·6	212·8 236·5 264·2	197·1 218·3 232·0	204·3 245·5	207·3 246·2 279·3
982	Jan 12 Jan 11	310-6 325-9	296·1 301·8	287·6 256·8	297·5 310·3	306·2 325·6	323·4 341·0	316·4 334·8	296·1 305·8	255·4 260·8	314-6	311·5 328·5
1	July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	336·5 338·0 339·5	308-7 309-4 313-0	279·9 279·7 298·2	314·0 315·0 315·7	330·0 330·7 331·4	346·1 348·7 348·9	339-6 341-4 341-8	307·2 307·6 308·6	264·7 264·6 265·8	345-9	338·7 340·2 341·0
	Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	340·7 341·9 342·8	314·5 316·1 318·5	304·4 311·0 321·1	316·7 317·5 318·7	333·7 335·5 335·1	348·6 349·1 351·7	342·5 343·6 345·0	309·2 310·1 311·5	267·3 267·6 268·3	349.0	342·1 343·1 343·7
	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	346·9 349·5	312·1 311·2 312·1	270·3 273·0 274·8	350-3	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	357.0	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	330-3	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	362-5	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	333-2	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	367-6	360-0 361-3 361-0
	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	371.0	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	375·7 376·7	335-3 335-5	303·6 299·1	341·9 342·7	355·0 355·2	381·6 383·1	370-9 371-9	325-8 327-2	295·7 295·5	386-7 388-0	378·5 379·7

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 percent and those one and two-person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For those pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.

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

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

‡ Indices prior to 1974 are published in "Retail Prices Indices — 1914-1984" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

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 KIN	GDOM
80	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	- 64	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	1974 V 1975	Veights
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976	
91	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977	
96	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978	
93	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979	
93	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980	
104	79	36	135	62	65	81	152	75	66	42	1981	
99	77	41	144	62	64	77	154	72	65	38	1982	
109	78	39	137	69	64	74	159	75	63	39	1983	
102 Feb-Nov	v 75	36	149	65	69	70	158	76	65	36	1984	
87 Dec-Jan 86	75	37	153	65	65	75	156	77	62	45	1985	
108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 307-9 368-0 417-6 417-9 454-9	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	109·4 125·7 139·4 157·4 177·0 187·2 205·4 208·3 210·5 214·8 214·6	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	108-2 132-4 157-3 185-7 207-8 239-9 290-0 341-7 364-0 390-8	Jan 15, 1974 Annual averages	= 100
119-9 172-8 198-7 220-1 234-5 274-7 348-9 387-0	118-2 149-0 173-7 188-9 198-9 241-4 277-7 321-8	124·0 162·6 193·2 222·8 231·5 269·7 296·6 392·1	110·3 134·8 154·1 164·3 190·3 237·4 285·0 350·0	124·9 168·7 198·8 219·9 233·1 277·1 355·7 401·9	118·3 140·8 157·0 175·2 187·3 216·1 231·0 239·5	118·6 131·5 148·5 163·6 176·1 197·1 207·5 207·1	130-3 157-0 178-9 198-7 218-5 268-4 299-5 330-5	125-2 152-3 176-2 198-6 216-4 258-8 293-4 312-5	115-8 154-0 166-8 186-6 202-0 246-9 289-2 325-6	118·7 146·2 172·3 199·5 218·7 267·8 307·5 329·7	Jan 1: Jan 1: Jan 1: Jan 1: Jan 1: Jan 1:	4 1975 3 1976 8 1977 7 1978 6 1979 5 1980 3 1981 2 1982
441·4 437·8 439·9 440·4	353·7 369·4 371·4 371·8	426·2 443·5 443·2 443·5	348·1 373·0 375·5 376·7	467·0 461·9 465·2 466·0	245·8 250·1 250·7 251·6	210·9 213·3 215·5 215·8	353·9 370·5 371·8 373·1	337·4 347·1 347·5 348·6	337-6 343-6 344-2 344-7	353·7 364·1 366·1 368·9		1 1983 2 6
440·5	373·4	444·0	379·6	466·7	252·0	216·7	373·0	349·7	345·1	370·8	Oct 1	5
443·9	372·7	448·6	380·5	468·8	252·3	218·0	372·3	352·3	349·1	373·4	Nov 1	
444·2	373·2	450·0	381·6	469·0	253·0	217·1	371·7	353·4	350·0	375·7	Dec 1	
445·8	376·1	450·8	382-6	469·3	252·3	210·4	370·8	353·3	350·6	378·5	Jan 1	0 1984
447·7	379·0	455·1	383-8	472·1	254·5	212·7	368·6	357·5	350·9	379·7	Feb 1	4
448·9	380·2	457·6	383-6	474·0	255·6	213·0	368·3	359·3	351·8	381·6	Mar 1	3
453-3	385·6	488-0	393·1	475·7	255·8	213·7	372-2	363·4	355·5	383·9	Apr 1	5
454-5	387·6	498-1	390·6	477·6	255·9	214·8	374-4	363·6	355·9	390·1	May 1	
455-5	387·9	499-7	390·5	479·3	257·2	213·5	376-3	364·5	356·3	393·2	June 1	
455-8	387·7	500·1	392·0	479·9	256·2	214·1	375-6	364·4	357-6	392·7	July 1	4
456-3	389·0	499·6	413·9	480·3	257·7	215·3	376-3	365·8	358-0	393·6	Aug 1	
456-8	392·4	501·1	417·8	480·6	258·8	216·7	375-6	367·1	359-3	395·7	Sep 1	
457·6	397·1	504·0	420·8	483·0	258·5	216-2	379·9	370·5	360·3	398-3	Oct 1	3
462·6	394·8	507·0	423·1	486·0	258·8	216-6	380·0	372·6	365·1	400-1	Nov 1	
463·7	395·2	506·6	416·2	487·3	259·1	218-5	378·8	374·9	366·3	401-6	Dec 1	
465·9	397·9	508·1	416·4	487·5	257·7	217·4	379·6	378·4	369·7	401-8	Jan 1	5 1985
466·8	399·7	513·1	427·7	488·7	259·7	216·3	381·8	382·9	370·0	403-0	Feb 1	2
469·0	400·9	514·5	431·2	491·7	261·5	221·0	388·3	386·5	370·8	404-8	Mar 1	2
477-9	409·2	530·8	458·4	497·4	262·4	221·6	394·7	390·3	381-8	408·4	Apr 1	4
478-8	411·2	536·4	461·3	498·5	263·5	221·8	397·7	391·8	383-5	411·2	May 1	
480-2	411·0	538·7	463·8	500·4	264·6	221·1	397·6	393·1	383-8	413·2	June 1	
482·1	412·5	539·6	465·8	501·5	263-0	221·4	396·7	394·3	383·2	414·6	July 1	
483·0	415·5	539·2	467·1	502·6	264-8	223·3	396·5	395·6	383·7	417·1	Aug 1	

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-	Clothing	Trans- port and	Miscel- laneous	Services	Meals bought	Goods
	West of	order de					hold goods	footwear	vehicles	goods		and con- sumed outside the home	services mainly produced by nation- alised industries*
1974 Jan 15 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1979 Jan 16 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11	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	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	10 18 19 12 12 7 15 7 4 3	13 19 11 13 10 8 12 5 0	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	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
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	4 5 5	6 6 4	5 5 6	13 13 13	5 10 11	4 3 3	2 3 3	0 -0 0	1 1 1	5 5 5	4 4 4	8 8 7	4 4 4
Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	5 5 5	4 3 3	6 6 6	14 13 13	11 11 9	3 4 4	3 3 2	-0 -1 1	2 2 2	6 6	4 5 5	7 7 7	4 4 4
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	7 6	2 3	6 7	8	19 13	5 5	3 3	3 4	6 5	8 8	7 7	6	6

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-pers	son pension	er househo	lds	Two-per	son pension	er househo	lds	General	index of ret	ail prices (e	xcl. housing)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
							the spanish				JAN	15, 1974 = 10
1974	101-1	105-2	108-6	114-2	101-1	105-8	108-7	114-1	101-5	107-5	110.7	116-1
1975	121-3	134-3	139-2	145.0	121.0	134-0	139-1	144-4	123-5	134-5	140.7	145.7
1976	152-3	158-3	161-4	171-3	151.5	157-3	160-5	170-2	151-4	156-6	160-4	168-0
1977	179.0	186-9	191-1	194-2	178-9	186-3	189-4	192-3	176-8	184-2	187-6	190-8
1978	197-5	202-5	205-1	207-1	195-8	200.9	203-6	205-9	194-6	199-3	202.4	205-3
1979	214-9	220.6	231.9	239-8	213-4	219-3	231-1	238-5	211.3	217.7	233-1	239-8
1980	250.7	262-1	268-9	275.0	248-9	260.5	266-4	271.8	249-6	261-6	267-1	271.8
1981	283-2	292-1	297-2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303-0	279-3	289.8	295.0	300-5
1982	314-2	322-4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319-4	319-8	324-1				
									305.9	314-7	316-3	320-2
1983	331.1	334-3	337-0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334-4	339.7	323-2	328-7	332.0	335-4
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357-5	343.8	351-4	351.3	355-1	337.5	344-3	345-3	348-5
1985	363-2	371.4			360.7	369.0			353-0	361-8		

6.7 Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSIO	ONER HOUS	EHOLDS								
1980	004.0	040.4									JAN 15, 1974 = 100
	264-2	248-1	263-8	290.5	316-9	230-6	206-1	322-5	298-4	248-8	288-3
1981	294.3	269-2	307-5	358.9	381.6	241-4	208-0	363-3	333-6	276-6	313-6
1982	321.7	291.5	341-6	414-1	430-6	248-2	211-6	398-8	370-8	305.5	336-3
1983	336-2	300.7	336-7	441.6	462-3	255-3	215-3	422-3	393.9	311.5	358-2
1984	352.9	320-2	386-6	489-8	479-2	263-0	215.5	438-3	417-3	321.3	384-3
INDEX FOR TWO-PE	RSON PENSI	ONER HOUS	EHOLDS							02.0	
1980	261-9	244-6	268-3	289-9	319-0	231-2	0100				000.0
1981	292.3	265.5	314-5	358-1	383.4		212-8	301.5	292-8	254.8	288-3
1982	318-8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	242-3	216-8	343.9	327-3	284-1	313.6
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6		249.4	219-9	369-6	362-3	314-1	336.3
1984	350-4	315.6	399.9		461-2	257-4	223.8	393-1	383-9	320-6	358-2
			299.9	488-5	479-2	264-3	223-9	407-0	405.8	331.1	384-3
GENERAL INDEX OF											
1980	262-5	255-9	261-8	290-1	313-2	226-3	205-4	288-7	276-9	262-7	290.0
1981	291.2	277.5	306-1	358-2	380.0	237-2	208-3	322-6	300.7	300-8	318.0
1982	314-3	299-3	341.0	413-3	433-3	243.8	210-5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308-8	366-5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8				364.0
1984	343.9	326-1	387.7	489.0	478-8	256.7	214.6	366·3 374·7	345·6 364·7	342·9 357·3	390.8

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

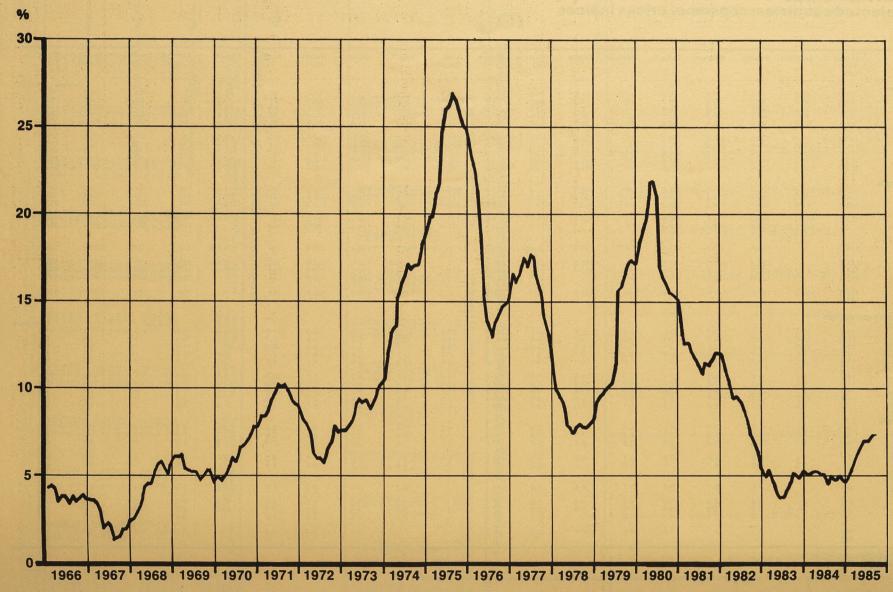
RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD
Annual averages 1975 1976 1977 1977 1978	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	65·3 69·1 73·5 79·2 88·1	ees 1980 = 100 63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
1980 1981 1982 1983	100·0 111·9 121·5 127·1 133·4	100·0 109·6 121·8 134·2 139·5	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	100-0 110-4 117-1 120-9 126-1	100·0 110·5 119·1 125·4 132·0
Quarterly averages 1984 Q2 Q3 Q4	133·0 134·2 135·9	138·0 139·9 141·9	122·4 123·4 124·1	133·4 134·9 136·1	137·0 138·3 139·2	139 141 143	148·1 150·6 152·7	118·3 118·3 119·2	212·4 216·1 228·1	168·8 170·9 172·1	173·0 175·5 179·7	112·1 111·9 113·3	119·8 120·0 121·3	145 147 148	161·5 165·9 168·4	142 144 147	119·0 119·2 120·5	125·5 126·9 127·8	131·4 132·7 134·2
1985 Q1 Q2	137-6	143·9 147·3	126·0 126·8	138·6 140·4	140·9 142·4	144 147	154.8	120·5 121·2	238·4 249·1	175·3 177·6	184·9 189·3	113·4 114·4	121·6 122·8	151 153	173.8	151 154	122·7 123·3	128-6 130-2	135·7 137·7
Monthly 1985 Mar	138-8		126-6	139-8	141-4	146	155.8	120.9	242.7		186-6	113-4	122-3	152	175·0 R	152	123-6	129-2	136-4
Apr May June	141·8 142·4 142·7	147-3 R	126·9 126·6 127·0	140·3 140·5 140·5	141·9 142·3 143·1	146 147 147	156·9 157·7	121·1 121·2 121·3	246·5 248·2 252·7	177.6	188-0 R 189-4 R 190-4	114·0 114·5 114·6	122·8 122·9 122·8	153 153 154	176·8 R 177·9	153 154 154	123·4 123·3 123·2	129·7 130·2 130·6	137·2 137·8 138·2
July Aug	142·5 142·9	130-9	127.0	141-4	142-8	146	158-9	121.1	250.8			114-8	122.6	154		154	123-0	130-6	138-5
Increases on a yearness 1975 1976 1977 1977 1977 1977 1978	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 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	Per cent 11-3 8-7 8-9 8-0 9-8
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 18·1	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5 8·7	21·2 17·8 16·6 14·6 10·8	8·0 4·9 2·7 1·9 2·2	6·5 6·7 6·0 2·7 3·3	10·9 13·6 11·2 8·6 6·6	15·5 14·6 14·4 12·1 11·3	13·7 12·1 8·6 8·9 7·5	4·0 6·5 5·6 3·0 2·8	13.5 10.4 6.1 3.2 4.3	12·9 10·5 7·8 5·3 5·3
Quarterly averages 1984 Q2 Q3 Q4	5·1 4·7 4·8	3·9 3·6 2·6	6·1 5·7 5·2	7·1 5·9 5·4	4·6 3·8 3·7	6·7 6·4 5·9	7·8 7·3 6·8	2·9 1·8 2·1	17·3 18·4 18·0	9·7 7·9 6·7	11·4 10·5 9·4	2·1 2·2 2·3	3·7 2·9 3·0	6·6 6·5 5·7	11·4 12·1 9·8	8·4 7·6 7·3	2·9 2·8 3·0	4·3 4·2 4·1	5·5 5·2 5·1
1985 Q1 Q2	5.5	4·4 6·7	3·4 3·6	5·4 5·2	3·8 3·9	5·1 5·8	6.5	2·4 2·5	18·5 17·3	6·2 5·2	9·3 9·4	2·0 2·1	2·4 2·5	5·6 5·5	9.6	7·9 8·5	3·8 3·6	3·6 3·7	4·7 4·8
Monthly 1985 Mar	6-1		3.6	5.7	3.7	5.7	6.4	2.5	18-1		9.3	1.6	2.4	5.5	9.6	8.0	4.0	3.7	4.7
Apr May June	6·9 7·0 7·0	7:0 R	3·8 3·8 3·2	5·5 5·3 5·1	3·9 3·9 4·1	5·8 5·5 4·9	6·5 6·5	2·5 2·5 2·3	17·7 17·0 17·2	5.2	9·5 9·4 9·4	1.9 1.6 2.5	2·5 2·6 2·5	5·5 5·7 5·9	10·2 10·2	7·7 8·2 8·1	3·7 3·8 3·4	3.7 3.7 3.7	4·7 4·8 4·8
July Aug	6·9 6·2	6.7	3.5	5.1	3.8	4.6	6-1	2.3	16.7		1	2.4	2.3	5-8		7.7	3.4	3.6	4.7

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.





UNITED	Average wee	kly expenditure p	er household			Average w	veekly expenditu	re per person		
KINGDOM	At current p	rices	and the state of	At constant	prices	At current	prices		At constant	prices
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	The second	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	e dinamento de la composición del la composición del composición de la composición de la composición del composición del composición de la composición del	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	E M	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*	\[\left\{ \frac{141.03}{151.97} \right\}	6·4 7·8		103·3 106·5	3.0	{ } 53.06 57.98	9.3		109·3 114·3	1·4 4·5
Quarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4*	125·04 135·08 137·56 { 138·51 138·11 }	4·7 8·0 9·4	129·8 134·0 137·4 (134·8 134·4)	102·7 104·0 105·2	-0.6 1.2 1.2	46·06 48·66 50·95 { 53·44 53·28 }	6·2 7·4 9·5	48.0 48.7 50.6 $\left\{\frac{51.6}{51.4}\right\}$	106·9 105·7 109·6	0·3 1·1 3·7 -0·6
1983 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	132-61 138-87 141-90 150-36	8.9	138-1 136-9 142-5 145-9	102-7 101-6 103-8 105-1	1·4 -1·1 2·2 1·2	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 0·7 1·1 0·8
1984 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	140·35 156·90 147·49 163·48	5·8 11·8 -6·0 8·7	146·5 154·3 148·3 158·4	104·1 108·8 103·6 109·3	-1·0 4·5 -4·8 5·6	53·27 60·86 55·99 62·02	8·0 15·8 4·9 10·8	55·9 60·1 56·4 59·5	111-8 119-1 110-7 115-5	0·8 6·6 -7·1 4·3

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).

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING Composition of expenditure

7.2

£per week per household

UNITED	All	Commod	lity or servic	е									
KINGDOM	items	Housing*	Net	Fuel, light and pow	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Misc- ellaneous*
Annual averages 1979	94-17	19	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		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*	$\left\{\frac{142.58}{144.00}\right\}$	25-34	$\left\{\frac{23.98}{23.42}\right\}$	9-22	29.56	6-91	4-21	10.00	10-26	10-81	20.96	16-09	0-58
1984*	141.03 1	27-41	22.43	9-42	31-43	7.25	4-37	11.10	11-57	11.94	22-77	17-41	0-64
Quarterly averages 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4*	$ \begin{cases} 125.04 \\ 135.08 \\ 137.56 \\ \begin{cases} 138.51 \\ 138.11 \end{cases} $	21·36 23·15 24·72 24·04	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 20.45 \\ 22:30 \\ 23.83 \\ \hline 23.03 \\ \hline 22.63 \end{array} \right\} $	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	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	22·13 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*ø Q2*ø Q3*ø Q4*	140·35 156·90 147·49 163·48	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	10·47 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†: percent 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	13-5
Percentage increase expenditure on a year earlier 1982 1983 1984	6·9 6·4 7·8	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 10·5	5·8 5·9 8·7	11·1 4·7 8·2	-18·6 8·3 11·5
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5·8 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	11·0 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	7.2	7.5	14-8	11.5	0-4
1983	100		16.8	6.5	20.7	4.8	3.0	7.0	7.2	7.6	14.8	11.3	0.4
1984	100		15.8	6.2	20.7	4.8	2.9	7.0	7.6	7.9	15.0	11.4	0.4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

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

A discontinuity in miscellaneous expenditure occurred in 1980 when the classification of credit card expenditure was revised (see Employment Gazette, Nov 81, p. 469 or annex A of the 1883 FES Report).

For notes on standard errors see Employment Gazette, Mar 83, p. 122 or annex A of the 1983 FES Report.

Since this table was last published in June 1985, rental of video recorders, separately identified for the first time in the 1984 FES, has been transferred from Durable Household Goods to Services. The opportunity has been taken to revise the figures for some commodity or service groups in quarters 2 and 3 of 1984 in the light of more detailed analysis of the 1984 survey.

7.3 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING Detailed composition of expenditure per household

UNITED KINGDOM	1982*	1983*	1984*	Stand- ard error** in 1984 (per cent)	dende or significant restricted to restricted to	1982*	1983*	1984*	Stand- ard error** in 1984 (per cent)
Characteristics of households	7.420	6.072	7.091	SHAPE OF A	Household expenditure averaged over all households	Average	per week £		1000
Number of households Number of persons	7,428 20,022	6,973 18,532	7,081 18,557		Food (continued)			0.01	
Number of adults	14,386	13,401	13,618		Ham, cooked (including canned) Poultry, other and undefined meat	0·26 2·38	0·27 2·38	0·31 2·59	1.9
Average number of persons per			Mente de la company		Fish and chips	0·70 0·27	0·75 0·34	0·80 0·34	1.5
household All persons	2.70	2.66	2.62		Butter	0.48	0.43	0.43	1.6
Males Females	1·32 1·38	1·29 1·37	1·27 1·36		Margarine Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0·26 0·17	0·27 0·16	0·31 0·19	1·6 2·1
Adults	1.94	1.92	1.92		Milk, fresh Milk products including cream	2·15 0·37	2·17 0·41	2·11 0·41	1.0
Persons under 65 Persons 65 and over	1·58 0·35	1·56 0·36	1·57 0·35		Cheese	0.70	0.71	0.74	1.9
Children under 2	0·76 0·08	0·74 0·08	0·70 0·07		Eggs Potatoes	0·53 0·98	0·47 1·01	0·52 1·15	1-1 1-1
Children 2 and under 5	0.12	0.12	0.11		Other and undefined vegetables Fruit	1·53 1·36	1.63	1.76 1.54	1.0
Children 5 and under 18 Persons working	0·56 1·22	0·53 1·17	0·52 1·18		Sugar Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0·35 0·15	0·35 0·15	0.35	1.2
Persons not working	1.47	1-49	1.44		Sweets and chocolates	0.81	0.68	0·16 0·82	1-9 1-8
Number of households by type of housing tenure					Tea Coffee	0·37 0·34	0·40 0·38	0·54 0·44	1.3
Rented unfurnished	2,899 2,519	2,498 2,178	2,511		Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.05	0.05		1-8
Local authority Other	380	320	2,162 349		Soft drinks	0.61	0.60	0·04 0·59	4·4 1·7
Rented furnished Rent-free	201 146	199 151	189 125		Other food, foods not defined	0·18 1·89	0·19 2·11	0·18 2·35	2·7 1·6
Owner-occupied	4,182 2,619	4,125	4,256		Meals bought away from home	4-25	5.01	5.36	2.0
In process of purchase Owned outright	1,563	2,499 1,626	2,658 1,598		Alcoholic drink Beer, cider, etc	6·13 3·60	6·91 4·00	7·25 4·21	1-8
Certain items of housing expendi-		and the second			Wines, spirits, etc	1.81	2.14	2.23	2·0 2·7
ture in each tenure group* Local authority	Average	per week £			Tobacco	0.73	0.78	0.81	4.9
Gross rent, rates and water charges	18.05	19-14	19-60	0.6	Cigarettes	3·85 3·54	4·21 3·87	4·37 4·02	1.8 1.9
Housing benefit, rebates and		The second second		0.6	Pipe tobacco Cigars and snuff	0·17 0·15	0·15 0·19	0·18 0·17	6.6
Allowances received Net rent, rates and water	-2.19	-3.58 -8.06	-9.09	2-1	Clothing and footwear	9.69	10.00	11-10	7·9 1·9
Charges Other rented unfurnished	15.86	15-55 11-08	10.51	2.0	Men's outer clothing (incl. shirts)	2.05†	2.00	2.15	3.9
Gross rent, rates and water	13-08	16.52	17-30	3.1	Men's underclothing and hosiery Women's outer clothing	2.93	0·21 3·08	0·22 3·49	5·4 3·2
Housing benefit etc Net rent, rates and water	-0·71 12·36	-1.83 -2.97 14.69 13.55	-3·96 13·33	8·8 4·5	Women's underclothing and hosiery Boys' clothing	0.64	0·65 0·45	0·67 0·53	3·3 5·7
Rented furnished					Girls' clothing	0-49	0.47	0.50	5.9
Gross rent, rates and water Housing benefit etc	21·26 -0·09	24·18 -0·69 -2·24 23·48 21·94	24·26 -3·75	3·9 15·1	Infants' clothing Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0·39 0·48	0·39 0·50	0·40 0·55	5·2 3·6
Net rent, rates and water Rent-free	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	8-1
Gross rates and water					Footwear	2.07	2.04	2.43	2.6
together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable					Durable household goods Furniture	9-65 1-70	10-26	11.57	3-5
value Rateable value (weekly equi-	14.04	16.36	17-18	7-1	Floor coverings	1.01	1·96 0·76	2·13 0·90	9·7 13·1
valent) included in preceding	10.00			WHIS IN	Soft furnishings and household textiles	0.82	0.89	1-05	8-8
payment Housing benefit etc	12·22 -0·11	13.88	14·68 -0·34	6·7 7·1	Television, video and audio equipmen including repairs but not rental	2.04	2.29		
Net rates, water charges and imputed rent	13-94	16.14 15.98	16-84	7.2	Gas and electric appliances,			2.81	8-0
In process of purchase	10.01	10 14 10 00	10.04	1.2	including repairs Appliances (other than gas or electric)	2.13	2.21	2-26	6.3
Gross rates, water, insurance of structure together with the					china, glass, cutlery, hardware, etc Insurance of contents of dwelling		1.64	1.86	4.0
weekly equivalent of the rateable value	23.56	25-32	26-18	0.9	Other goods	10.06	0·51 10·81	0·57 11·94	1.6
Rateable value (weekly equi-	20 00	20 02	20 10	0.3	Leather, travel and sports goods,				
valent) included in preceding payment	15-64	16-68	17-11	0.9	jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc Books, newspapers, magazines, etc	1·45 2·15	1·64 2·29	2.00	10.0
Housing benefit etc Net rates, water charges	-0.06	-0.06 -0.11	-0.19	9.5	Toys, stationery goods, etc Medicines and surgical goods	1·36 0·57	1·38 0·68	1·51 0·71	3·0 2·5
and imputed rent Owned outright	23.50	25.26 25.21	25-99	0.9	Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	1.36	1-53	1.74	3.4
Gross rates, water, insurance					Optical and photographic goods Matches, soap, cleaning materials	0·73 0·88	0.66 0.94	0·68 1·02	7·9 1·2
of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the					Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0.62	0.60	0.71	3.5
rateable value	20.08	22-29	23-94	1.3	Animals and pets	0.94	1.10	1.15	3·5 3·9
Rateable value (weekly equi- valent) included in preceding					Transport and vehicles Net purchases of motor vehicles.	19.79	20.96	22.77	2.0
payment Housing benefit etc	13·37 -0·53	14.68	15·72 -0·90	1·4 4·7	spares and accessories	6-88	7.24	8-22	3-2
Net rates, water charges and					Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	9-26	10-33	10-83	1.7
imputed rent lousehold expenditure averaged	19-54	21.78 21.66	23.04	1.3	Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats				11-4
over all households	Average p	per week £			Railway fares	0·53 0·78	0·40 0·92	0·43 0·87	5.3
lousing* Gross rent, rates etc	22.39	23.98 22.43	24-06	2.7	Bus and coach fares Other travel and transport	1·20 1·14	0·97 1·10	1.04	2-4
(as defined in the preceding section)	20.17	22.05	00.00		Services	15-37	16-09	17-41	3.5
Housing benefit etc	-0.91	-1.36 -2.91	23·02 -3·35	0·6 2·4	Postage, telephone, telemessages Cinema admissions	2·30 0·10	2·41 0·09	2·58 0·09	1-1 6-8
Net rent, rates and water Repairs, maintenance and	19-26	20.69 19.14	19-67	0.8	Theatres, sporting events and				
decorations	3-14	3.29	4-39††	14-2	other entertainments TV and video rental, TV licences	1·03 1·51	1·14 1·62	1.24	3.9
uel, light and power Gas	8·35 2·78	9·22 3·42	9·42 3·54	0·9 1·2	Domestic help, etc Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	0·46 0·85	0·53 0·98	0·59 1·05	6·3 3·0
Electricity	3-85	4.24	4-21	0.8	Footwear and other repairs n.e.s.	0.24	0.28	0.37	22-6
Coal and coke Fuel oil and other fuel and light	1.06 0.66	1·00 0·57	1·07 0·60	6·4 5·3	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing Educational and training expenses	0·23 1·15	0·23 1·06	0·22 1·19	6.0
ood	28-19	29.56	31-43	0.7	Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.43	0.42	0.35	8.3
Bread, rolls, etc Flour	1·35 0·12	1·35 0·10	1·40 0·09	0·8 3·1	Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, mis-			S Mary	
Biscuits, cakes, etc	1.34	1.40	1.51	1.1	cellaneous other services	7.06	7.34	7.93	7-1
Breakfast and other cereals Beef and veal	0·45 1·70	0·49 1·66	0·54 1·74	1.7	Miscellaneous	0.53	0.58	0.64	8-4
Mutton and lamb Pork	0·69 0·65	0·72 0·66	0.70	2.3	Total average household* expenditure	134-01	142-58 141-03	151-97	1.1
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.65	0.75	0·65 0·74	1.0		THE RESERVE			

Source: Family Experimenter 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.
† In 1982 shirts were included indistinguishably in underclothing.

† From June 1, 1984 some items included under this heading attracted VAT.

DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

otal gross remuneration which employees receive from their emovers in the form of money. Income in kind and employers' atributions to national insurance and pension funds are ex-

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

polovees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

vilians in the paid employment of employers (excluding home vorkers 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 most households, excluding only those for which the income of he head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and wo person pensioner households of limited means covered by parate indices. For these pensioners, national retirement and nilar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

tistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and onditions 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 rectly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not rties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes curred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing r example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

ployees other than those in administrative, professional, techcal and clerical occupations.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

following standard symbols are used:

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

break in series

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME.

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

A job notified by an employer to a local Jobcentre or careers service office, which remained unfilled on the day of the count.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

R revised

estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition

EC European Community

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.

If igures 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 legree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest	Table number or page	Redundancies (cont.) population	Fre- * quency	Latest	Table numbe
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series Labour force estimates,	M (Q)	Sep 85:	1-1	Detailed analysis Advance notifications Payments:	A Q (M)	May 85: July 85:	or page 20: 28:
and projection Employees in employment		July 85:	255	GB latest quarter	Q	July 85:	28
Industry: GB	Q	Sep 85:	1.4	Industry	^	May 85:	20:
All industries: by Division class or group : time series, by order group	M	Sep 85:	1.2	Earnings and hours Average earnings			
Manufacturing: by Division class or group Occupation	М	Sep 85:	1.3	Whole economy (new series) index Main industrial sectors	М	Sep 85:	
Administrative, technical and				Industry	M	Sep 85:	5. 5.
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	A Q	Nov 84: Sep 85:	1·10 1·7	Underlying trend New Earnings Survey (April estimates)		Feb 84:	82
Occupations in engineering	D	Oct 82:	421	Latest key results Time series	A M (A)	Oct 84: Sep 85:	46
Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	July 85:	1.5	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			5.6
Self employed, 1981: by region : by industry		July 84: June 83:	321 257	Manufacturing and certain other			
Census of Employment: Sep 1981		ouno oo.	and a finance	industries Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Sep 85:	5.4
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Detailed results Manufacturing	Α	Feb 85:	4
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:	5-8
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)				International comparisons of wages per head	М	Sep 85:	5.9
International comparisons Apprentices and trainees by industry:	М	Aug 85: Dec 83:	1·9 Supp 2	Aerospace Agriculture	A	Aug 84: June 84:	380
Manufacturing industries Apprentices and trainees by region:	A	June 85:	1.14	Coal mining Average earnings: non-manual employees	Α	Feb 84:	26:
Manufacturing industries Registered disabled in the public sector	A	June 85: Feb 85:	1·15 73	Basic wage rates, (manual workers)	M (A)	Sep 85:	5.5
Exemption orders from restrictions to	^	reu 65.	/3	wage rates and hours (index) Normal weekly hours	D A	Apr 84: Apr 85:	5-t 15t
hours worked: women and young persons		July 83:	315	Holiday entitlements	Α	Apr 85:	156
Labour turnover in manufacturing Trade union membership	Q	Aug 85: Jan 85:	1·6 28	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
		our oo.	20	Latest figures: industry Region: summary	M Q	Sep 85: Aug 85:	1-1:
				Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Sep 85:	1-12
Unemployment and vacancies				Output per head Output per head: quarterly and			
Unemployment Summary: UK	М	Sep 85:	2.1	annual indices	M (Q)	Sep 85:	1.8
GB	M	Sep 85:	2.2	Wages and salaries per unit of output Manufacturing index, time series	М	Sep 85:	5.7
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK	M (Q)	Sep 85:	2·5 2·1	Quarterly and annual indices	М	Sep 85:	5.7
Broad category: GB	M	Sep 85: Sep 85:	2.2	Labour costs Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
Detailed category: GB, UK Region: summary	Q	Sep 85: Sep 85:	2·6 2·6	Recent trends	Α	July 85:	280
Age time series UK : estimated rates	M (Q)	Sep 85: Aug 85:	2·7 2·15	Per unit of output	M	Sep 85:	5.7
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Sep 85:	2.8	Retail prices General index (RPI)			
Region and area Time series summary: by region	М	Sep 85:	2.3	Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M M	Sep 85: Sep 85:	6-2
: assisted areas, travel-to-work				Recent movements and the index			
areas : counties, local areas	M M	Sep 85: Sep 85:	2·4 2·9	excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	М	Sep 85:	6-1
(formerly table 2·4) : Parliamentary constituences	М	Sep 85:	2.10	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time	М	Sep 85:	6.4
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sep 85:	2.6	series	M	Sep 85:	6.5
Flows: GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2.19	Annual summary Revision of weights	A	Mar 85: Mar 85:	95 103
UK, time series	M	Sep 85:	2.19	Pensioner household Indices All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Sep 85:	6.6
GB, Age time series GB Regions	M Q	Sep 85: July 85:	2·20 2·23/2·24/	Group indices: annual averages Revision of weights	M (A)	Sep 85:	6·7 147
GB Age	Q	July 85:	2·26 2·21/2·22/	Food prices	A M	Apr 85: Sep 85:	6.3
			2.25	London weighting: cost indices International comparisons	D M	June 82: Sep 85:	267 6-8
Students: by region Minority group workers: by region	M D	Sep 85: Sep 82:	2·13 2·17	Household spending			
Disabled workers: GB International comparisons	M M	Sep 85: Sep 85:	372 2·18	All expenditure: per household	Q	Sep 85:	7.1
Ethnic Origin		June 84:	260	: per person Composition of expenditure	Q	Sep 85:	7.1
Temporarily stopped: UK				: quarterly summary : in detail	Q Q (A)	Sep 85: Sep 85:	7·2 7·3
Latest figures: by region	М	Sep 85:	2.14	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Sep 85:	7.3
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)				Industrial disputes: stoppages of w	ork		
Region Time series: seasonally adjusted	М	Sep 85:	3-1	Summary: latest figures : time series	M	Sep 85: Sep 85:	4-1
: unadjusted Industry: UK	M Q	Sep 85: Aug 85:	3·2 3·3	Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 85:	296
Occupation: by broad sector				Industry Monthly			
and unit groups: UK Region summary	M (Q) Q	Sep 85: Sep 85:	3·4 3·6	Broad sector: time series Annual	М	Sep 85:	4.1
Flows: GB, time series	М	Sep 85:	3.5	Detailed	A	Aug 85:	297 301
				Prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage	A	Aug 85:	
Redundancies				Cumulative Latest year for main industries	M	Sep 85: Aug 85:	4·1 299
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Con OF	0.20	Size of stoppages	A	Aug 85:	300
Regions	M	Sep 85: Sep 85:	2·30 2·30	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Aug 85:	298
Industries	M	Sep 85:	2.31	International comparisons	A	Apr 85:	149

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

SPECIAL FEATURE

Legalism in industrial tribunals?

by William Leslie*
a Chairman of the
Industrial Tribunals
(Scotland)



The industrial tribunal scenes used to illustrate this feature were specially staged for a forthcoming audio-visual programme and do not show actual tribunal members.

The annual Report of ACAS for 1984 deplores the growth of "legalism" in industrial tribunals, and claims virtues for arbitration as a method of resolving industrial disputes in the field of discipline. ACAS claim that the advantages of tribunals cited by Franks* and Donovan** are being steadily eroded by the increase in legal representation in industrial tribunal proceedings, the amount of case reporting, and the part played by solicitors in conciliation. Indirectly, other criticisms are made in the passage dealing with arbitration.

The publication of these strictures in a public document may suggest that they carry the stamp of authority. Industrial tribunals themselves, however, being a judicial body, do not produce an annual report, and are unable to state their official position on these matters.

This article is intended to go some way towards redressing this, by indicating how these problems appear to a Chairman of Industrial Tribunals in Scotland. I make no apology for the use of the first person, since what I seek to convey is very much my personal impression, based on experience in professional practice and in tribunals, but is in no way to be taken as official. I cannot pretend to complete impartiality or any more than a distant acquaintance with the work of ACAS in the field. But what knowledge of what goes on in an industrial tribunal hearing can the writer of the ACAS Report claim? The reference to Scotland is deliberate, because industrial tribunals there are a separate organisation, operating under Rules of Procedure which are largely similar to those elsewhere, but which reflect distinctively Scottish concepts. I am led to believe that these differences are also reflected in the way in which our proceedings are conducted, which leads me to wonder how many of the criticisms stem from Scottish

The problem

"Legalism" is a word which would have delighted Humpty-Dumpty, because it means just what the user chooses it to mean, which makes it ideal for generalised criticism. No definition of such an expression can be sufficient or exhaustive. One can only discuss what meaning the word is—or is thought to be—given in any particular context.

ACAS say that arbitration has advantages over what they call "statutory dismissal procedures", but they also say that employees' legal rights are not adversely affected by such a procedure, so I assume that it is not being suggested that arbitration be substituted for the right to com-

* "Cheapness, accessibility, freedom from technicality, expedition and expert knowledge" (Report of the Franks Committee (1957)).

** "To make available to employers and employees, for all disputes arising from their contracts of employment, a precedure which is easily accessible, informal, speedy and inexpensive" (Report of the Donovan Committee (1968)).

* Mr Leslie is a Scottish solicitor and a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet, a historic body of lawyers in Scotland. He took up his present judicial appointment as a full-time chairman of Industrial Tribunals (Scotland) after 20 years as a partner in an Edinburgh legal firm. He is author of *Industrial tribunal practice in Scotland* published by W Green & Son, Edinburgh, in 1981.

This article is an expression of Mr Leslie's personal views and it is not intended to be read as a statement of official policy.

plain to an industrial tribunal as the ultimate right of recourse. If then it is accepted that industrial tribunals are a judicial body, and since they are required to conduct their proceedings in public in all but the most exceptional cases, is it apt or fair to compare their methods and procedures with those of an arbiter (as he is called in Scotland) operating in private under a domestic procedure, or under an ad hoc agreement between the parties for the purpose of a particular dispute? The two operate from different basic assumptions and premises. An ACAS-appointed arbiter would appear to have almost entire freedom to conduct the arbitration as he thought fit. An industrial tribunal is also free to regulate its own procedure, but subject to its statutory Rules of Procedure*, which in turn have to conform with legislative requirements.

This illustrates what is to my mind fundamental in any discussion about "legalism" in industrial tribunals, namely that what we operate is not a set of domestic rules, but the law of the land. Even if all lawyers were banished from industrial tribunals, the law would still remain.

The law

I suggest that any discussion of legalism must begin by recognising that employment law is an elaborate and complex code, and try to understand why it has to be so. Taking unfair dismissal as an example, around the basically simple propositions that an employer must have a valid reason for dismissal, and must act reasonably if he is to dismiss the employee for that reason, there is a mass of refinements about who is to be regarded as an employee; what is to constitute a dismissal; which employees may make the complaint, and within what time; and to define remedies. Without some such elaboration, decisions on these points would be random and capricious, and I suggest would bring the law into much greater disrepute than any present discontents. The history of civilised societies shows in lawmaking a consistent trend from original simplicity towards complexity, dictated by the anomalies or injustices which result when law is too simple, or by changes in political requirements. The Gordian knot may eventually be cut by some process of simplification or codification, but in time the process tends to start up again. So when the same trends appear in employment legislation, they should perhaps be seen to have a certain inevitability. We all fulminate against the complexity of legislation, but legislation framed in terms that the ordinary man is supposed to understand can also have its pitfalls, as was shown by the Workmens' Compensation Acts.

Lawyers are the first target for any attack on legalism, the accusation being that all they do is to make simple things complicated. There is some truth in that. The Workmens' Compensation Acts lost their way because the aim towards simplicity (by calling the legal process an arbitration) was defeated by the process being operated in the courts, so that it did not shed enough of the characteristics of court proceedings. We have to be on our guard against such tendencies asserting themselves in industrial tribunals. But legalism is not confined to lawyers, or to courts. We have all encountered the "barrack-room lawyer", and no argument is more legalistic than pleading some fine point in a disciplinary procedure, where an employee has plainly been guilty of gross misconduct. Legislation originates with Ministers and civil servants, who tell the draftsman what they require of a Bill. If then laws produce legalism, must they not also share some of the responsibility?

The comparisons

Why do ACAS apparently regard industrial tribunals as more legalistic than other tribunals, when their mem. bership structure and procedural rules are not much different from ours? I suggest that the differences may lie in the nature of the issues which the legislation throws up. understand that in most other tribunals the essential factor are often in a relatively small compass, and are seldon much in dispute. In these circumstances it is not surprising if a hearing can be completed in a short space of time, and mainly on the basis of written and oral submission. While many industrial tribunal cases are also simple, in others the issues may involve a long and comprehensive enquiry, with facts in dispute at all stages. Complicated questions of law may also be involved. Cases of that kind require proce. dures designed to get at the truth. In these circumstances find it difficult to see how such an inquiry, if it is to be conducted in a fair and orderly manner, can avoid some degree of formality.

The comparison by ACAS between industrial arbitration and "legal adjudication" bears to be between court procedure and arbitration. But disparaging references are made to aspects of court procedure which have a place in our proceedings, so it is clear that in their eyes industrial tribunals are tarred with the same brush. But the comparisons suggest an imperfect understanding of the work of industrial tribunals. For instance, ACAS say that in court proceedings "the parties are often strangers or else parties whose relationship has broken down, not to be resumed. Hardly ever are the parties to an arbitration strangers and an arbiter has to remember that the parties have to live with and build on his award"

But the point about most unfair dismissal complaints is that they have resulted from or in a breakdown of relations between the parties. That is why reinstatement is in practice so often declined. Many employees do not take their domestic appeal procedures as far as they can, or even invoke them at all, because they say, rightly or wrongly, that they have no faith in them. These people, it seems to me, come to us because they have a grievance, justified or not, which they want to take to an outside body, with judicial resources at its command, such as the ability to compel recovery of documents and attendance of witnesses. I wonder whether they would relish attending an arbitration in the firm's premises? Or what an employer would think of an arbiter "exploring issues other than the main one", which ACAS apparently contemplate?

Flexibility and informality

ACAS say that industrial arbitration is wider, more flexible and informal than court procedures. Our Rules of Procedure, however, aim at as much informality as possible at a hearing. Until recently only one of them related to the hearing itself. Its main provision (Rule 8(1)) requires the tribunal to conduct the hearing in such a manner "as it considers most suitable to the clarification of the issues before it and generally to the just handling of the proceedings", and to seek to avoid formality. Now, unfortunately special rules have been introduced for the hearing of equal value claims under the equal pay legislation, which are most complicated and cumbersome. Nothing could illustrate better the argument that legalism has its roots in the legislation itself.

Judged by my experience, the apparent suggestion that industrial tribunal hearings are no less formal than court proceedings is thoroughly misleading. Every case generates its own atmosphere, depending on the nature of the

ssues involved, and the ability of a party or his representative to present his case. These determine what shape the roceedings should take, and the extent to which the trianal should take command. The permutations are ininitely variable. At one extreme there may be a relatively mple dispute between unrepresented parties, often with the issues ill-defined, in which case the tribunal will play an active role. At the other end will be a case of much greater magnitude, with experienced (but not necessarily legal) epresentation on both sides. In every case the Chairman will begin by trying to put parties at their ease, to clarify the sues involved, and to establish what is common ground. He will try to avoid legal technicalities, but if they are unavoidable, he will try to explain them without resorting o jargon. A touch of humour can go a long way to relax the mosphere. Where there is representation on both sides he need for intervention by the tribunal diminishes, if only ecause of the way in which it can upset a planned sequence fauestioning. But even a case of this kind can be expected no involve more intervention than would normally be exnected in a court, with a view to excluding unnecessary ines of examination, and irrelevant matter.

Necessary compromise

Judged by my experience of courts, I find it difficult to egard our proceedings as overpoweringly formal, but I accept that those who appear before us, especially on a first occasion, may be daunted by the prospect of presenting a case. But can the same not also be said of having to appear before any body charged with the task of making a judgment? Is that not why so much emphasis is laid on emloyees having the right to be represented in domestic disciplinary proceedings? The question seems to me to be whether we do as much as we can to make the atmosphere nformal, without sacrificing fairness and order. I believe, ightly or wrongly, that our efforts in Scotland are generally accepted as effecting that necessary compromise. While the interests of justice usually demand that a case is presented in approximately the same way as in a court, tribunals do try to cut through stereotyped procedures where they appear to be unnecessary or unproductive, in order to get othe heart of a matter. We will say in what order we would like evidence to be led, and indicate what evidence we consider to be necessary or unnecessary. If the possibility of a settlement is in the wind, we will suggest adjournments for purposes of negotiation. We are able to do this because we are not bound by the rules of evidence. Some of these ules reflect standards of fair play which should have a part n any judicial process. Others reflect the much stricter requirements deemed necessary in court proceedings. We try to follow the former, but discard the latter.

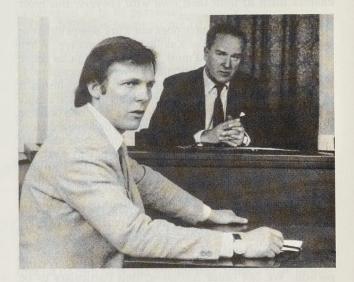
This suits the kind of issues we have to deal with. We have to find out upon what evidence an employer dismissed an employee. A man may be fairly dismissed on evidence which would not satisfy a court. If we were not able to admit evidence of that kind, we could not properly perform our function.

Evidence on oath

ACAS say that in an arbitration evidence does not have 0 be given on oath. But we also can, and do, admit such evidence, although on contentious matters we generally put witnesses on oath, because experience shows that while t does not prevent the telling of lies by those who are determined not to tell the truth, there are those upon whom t does have a salutary effect. For that matter, in most arbitrations in which I was involved evidence was given on oath. I find it difficult to see why the practice should be regarded as objectionable.

Cross-examination

ACAS say that in an arbitration witnesses do not have to be subjected to "intimidating" cross-examination. This may do for a dispute over pay or conditions of employment. But when sharp conflicts arise on vital issues of fact, evidence is of little value if it merely consists of selective and contradictory statements, without the acid test of crossexamination. Indeed failure on the part of an employer to give an employee an opportunity to question witnesses is a point not infrequently taken in unfair dismissal proceedings, and the right is expressly conferred in our Rules of Procedure.* This may indicate that it is not legalistic to regard it as important.



But while it is relatively easy for an unrepresented party to give his own side of a story, it is far less easy to conduct a useful cross-examination. That in my view is one of the strongest arguments for skilled representation. But in fact, when a party gets into difficulties, the tribunal will generally take over and ask such questions as may seem to be appropriate to test the evidence of the witness, and if necessary will recall a witness who has not been properly cross-examined.

While of course cross-examination may have to be firm if a witness is prevaricating, a tribunal will not tolerate a bullying style, which in my experience generally has no place in our courts or tribunals. Anyone who sees crossexaminers in action knows that is it usually counter-productive. To call cross-examination "intimidating" seems to me to put an emotive gloss on a very necessary part of the judicial process.

"Adversarial" or "Inquisitorial"?

ACAS contrast arbitration with the adversarial method of procedure in British courts. According to them an arbiter, not bound by the law's restrictions, is more active: he can study the problem on paper, because parties are required to submit a written statement of their case; arbitration is basically inquisitorial, and an arbiter can call for evidence.

The adversarial method puts the responsibility on the parties to prove the facts and provide the arguments which support their own case. By playing an inactive role in the

^{*}The Industrial Tribunals Rules of Procedure 1985; the Industrial Tribunals Rules of

^{*} Rule 8(2).

conflict, the judge preserves his impartiality. The proceedings are regulated by strict rules of evidence and procedure. The system works where legal representation is the norm. If a person decides to present his own case the judge will normally give him some assistance, but the strictness of the rules makes it seldom a success.

Industrial tribunals however were intended to enable a party to present his case in person, and our procedures are far simpler than those in courts, with that very need in mind. ACAS are concerned at the recent increase in legal representation, but a substantial number of parties are still unrepresented—in 1984, according to statistics maintained by the industrial tribunals, the proportion was 20 per cent of employees and 13 per cent of employers. A sizeable proportion are represented by persons who are not lawyers, such as trade union officials and personnel managers, many of whom have acquired a proficiency which enables them to hold their own with lawyers. But most representation is by lawyers.

The adversarial approach does not work where either or both parties does not have a skilled representative. When that happens the tribunal must, and does, adopt an active role, and do as much questioning as may be necessary. If the statement that arbitration is basically inquisitorial is intended to imply that industrial tribunals are not, it simply is not true. That kind of approach is the only one possible with most of the unrepresented parties who appear before tribunals. But in a complicated case it constitutes the most difficult part of a Chairman's role. One has to work out what questions ought to be asked, and ask them without appearing to lead the witness or compromise one's impartiality.

It is also misleading for ACAS to suggest that only an arbiter can "study the problem beforehand on paper". Courts have elaborate written pleadings in civil cases, and we have the originating application (IT1) and notice of appearance (IT3), although they are rudimentary by comparison. We can order further written particulars to be supplied. But in our experience, it does not follow that by requiring a written statement one will get one which is adequate. That is one of the reasons why a tribunal plays a particularly active role at the beginning of the hearing, as explained above. The process involves explanation, clarification and discussion—the advantages claimed for arbitration. And, if necessary, further evidence can be called for.

Representation

There may be a temptation to associate skilled representation with success. But the number of cases in which unrepresented parties have succeeded against represented parties should scotch that idea. The simpler cases do not require any great forensic skill. But in any reasonably complicated case an unrepresented party does have disadvantages to contend with-unfamiliarity with procedures, ignorance of the law and lack of training or experience in advocacy—in addition to the anxiety which anyone may suffer from being involved in any form of investigation. But the tribunal can, and does, do what it can to offset these disadvantages. Given the kind of procedures mentioned above, it is difficult for me, at any rate, to see how much more could be done with the procedure at the hearing to oil the wheels for the unrepresented party, if it is to remain judicial in character.

It is plain from their Report that while ACAS do not disapprove of representation in principle, they do disapprove of representation by lawyers. The fact that during recent years the proportion of parties who are represented

by lawyers has increased is said to represent a growth in legalism. This shows how wide in their eyes the concept is: representation by lawyers means legalism.

I find this a very questionable assumption. I accept that there can be elements in the operation of law which are undesirable and can be described as legalistic; and that in aggregate they may be said to constitute legalism. I know when I encounter something of that kind, and the fact that I am a lawyer does not prevent me from deploring it. But to make it axiomatic that an increase in representation by lawyers means a growth of legalism seems to me to smack of prejudice.

In any event, to what are these strictures designed to lead? To the exclusion of lawyers from tribunals? What then of the employee who is not a member of a trade union. or the employer who does not have a personnel manager? Are people like that to be confined by law to presenting their own cases or going to some unqualified person? Industrial tribunals are conceived to be part of the public judicial process. To deny the right to legal representation before them would in my view be to deprive the citizen of a right which is a hallmark of justice in a civilised society, and of which he would not be deprived before other tribunals. If someone wishes to have a lawyer, and is prepared to pay for him, why should he not do so? I understand that in fact there is no question of changing the present right of representation, in which case this blanket condemnation of legal representation seems pointless: it would be better to examine why more people are seeking recourse to it, and what could be done to alleviate any disadvantages which it

The first and obvious problem is cost. A party who loses before an industrial tribunal will not normally have to pay his opponent's expenses (as legal costs are called in Scotland). But by the same token a party who wins will not normally recover expenses. Expenses are usually "dead money", and can make serious inroads in an award of compensation to an employee. Legal aid however is only available for pre-hearing procedure. As employers can cover their legal expenses by insurance it seems to me unfair that an applicant, especially an unemployed one, whose case deserves skilled representation, should not be able to get legal aid for the hearing and be obliged to present his case in person if he lacks the confidence to do so, or the case is a complicated one.

The other question is whether, to put it simply, lawyers make a meal of things at a hearing. If one has to generalise, I would say that in Scotland the legal profession as a whole is not given to time-wasting in courts or tribunals. We do not have opening speeches. Most closing speeches are between 10 and 20 minutes. Relatively few cases last more than a day. Solicitors generally give a case the time i requires, but not more. Of course some can be tedious, and disappointing, but they are not alone in that. I have no general complaint about representation by lawyers, and many of them are excellent, as indeed are many of the unqualified representatives with experience in tribunals. On the whole, cases where there is experienced representation (legal or otherwise) tend to take longer. But not always. Three of the longest cases I have heard owed their duration to the pertinacity of unrepresented applicants.

ACAS say that they have not yet got to the bottom of the problem of the increase in legal representation. Whatever superficial causes their research may reveal, I would suggest that the fundamental ones are to be found in a complex law applied to potentially complex situations.

Case law

ACAS identify as another aspect of legalism ". . . the enorting and analysis of employment rights cases which coincides with . . . the development of legal argument nd case law at tribunals and interpretation of superior ourt decisions". Few I think would disagree that the nount of reporting and commentary has reached saturaion point, or that this is legalistic, but the matter has to be sidered in perspective.

Elaborate citation of authority is rare in Scottish tribun-Is In 44 contested and concluded cases which I heard earlier this year, solicitors appeared in 32 of them. In 13 of those 32 no cases were cited at all, and the number of cases. ited in the remainder was such that over the whole 32 the werage number cited was just over one case per hearing. This hardly supports a picture of tribunals swamped in a sea forecedent and legal argument. Chairmen of course have to try to keep abreast of the tide of reportage, but we try to geep case references to a minimum in our written deci-

Personally—and I hope my vision is not too blinkered—I o not get the impression that unrepresented parties who pear in Scottish tribunals have been agonising over textooks and case reports. They come to tell their story, and one that it will find favour with the tribunal. If problems of he kind mentioned by ACAS do exist, then I suspect that they probably arise at the advisory stage. An unqualified person who has difficulty in sifting out the mass of material vailable has my sympathy, because it is not easy, even for hose who are supposed to be experts.



I suggest that again the main causes are to be found in the damental factors already identified—the law itself and e issues it throws up. Not only is employment law comex, but it is also a very big and comprehensive code. rime and divorce apart, there is probably no other field which generates as much personal interest as employment. Nearly everyone between school and retiring age is, or has een, involved in it, actually, hopefully or regretfully. amily apart, it is the closest and most important relanship in a person's life. It seems to me inevitable thereore that the way in which employment law was developing ould attract professional interest, as well as extensive ress reporting of "human interest" cases. How else can hat professional interest be satisfied if cases of legal signifiance are not reported?

Right of appeal

The main stimulus to case reporting is the right of appeal. If tribunal decisions were given on a "sudden death" basis there would be much less incentive, because employment law would then become a lucky dip, and it would be impossible to gauge or advise how to react to a particular situation. In my view the right of appeal acts as an essential check on industrial tribunals. It therefore seems to me to be inescapable that there be a measure of case reporting.

I take it that there cannot be serious objection to reporting of cases which settle or throw significant light on questions of law arising from some ambiguity or anomaly in the legislation. The difficulty is that although tribunals are supposed to be final on questions of fact, error of law is said to arise where an industrial tribunal proceeds upon a misapprehension or misconstruction of the evidence, or takes into account irrelevant matters or reaches a decision so extravagant as to be perverse*.

This definition seems to me to be unexceptionable in principle, but it does open the door to appeals which attempt to overturn a tribunal's decision on a question of fact. It is, after all, a fairly natural reaction, but to some extent lawyers put the brake on the tendency, because many such appeals are abandoned on legal advice.

Appeal courts throw out the more blatant examples. But in a large number of appeal decisions, views have been expressed on factual issues, which has increased the volume of case reporting. Faced with the necessity of deciding on which side of the "error of law" fence particular appeals lay, and in order to give guidance for situations not covered by the Codes of Practice, the Employment Appeal Tribunal began to offer "guidelines" as to how tribunals should consider the reasonableness of dismissals, which led to views being expressed on the situations themselves. Although the Appeal Tribunal were careful to say that the guidelines were not rules of law, and that each case must turn on its own facts, the qualification tended to be forgotten about.

Guidelines

It is clear that ACAS do not approve of the Appeal Tribunal issuing guidelines. They are not alone in this. The practice has been deprecated by the Court of Appeal and by certain Employment Appeal Tribunal judges themselves. They are concerned to let industrial tribunals concentrate on applying the test of reasonableness laid down in the legislation to the particular facts of the case, untrammelled by the views of other courts or tribunals. This is unusual. I find it hard to think of any other field in which appellate courts have been unwilling to define the boundaries of reasonableness for "the man on the Clapham omnibus". ACAS too would like the Code of Practice to be the only guideline to be applied in unfair dismissal cases. It is ironic therefore that the case which ACAS cite to support their attitude† incorporates almost word for word the provisions of the 1971 Code of Practice on redundancy!

Like the EAT guidelines, Codes of Practice are not rules of law. The 1977 Code relating to disciplinary procedures and dismissal, while valuable for what it does say, is restricted in its scope. The procedures it recommends are geared to larger firms. Nothing is said of the way in which an employer ought to deal with the investigation of a case of

^{*} Melon & Ors -v- Hector Powe Ltd (1981) ICR 43; (1980) IRLR 477.

[†] Williams -v- Compair Maxam Ltd (1982) ICR 156; (1982) IRLR 83.

misconduct, or handle a situation affecting the capability of the worker. It is stated that what rules are required will vary according to circumstances, but that, like the similar qualifications made by the Appeal Tribunal, tends to be forgotten about. Most people concentrate on the rules themselves, which have given rise to the myth, still repeated as gospel, that "You can't get rid of anyone without two written warnings".

No guidelines can ever provide a complete answer to the infinite variety of circumstances which can arise in employment, and every case must peril itself on the reaction of the tribunal to the evidence. But I suggest that the law of unfair dismissal would be little more than a lottery if the Code of Practice had not been amplified by the appellate courts, especially those which have emphasised that reasonableness is a matter to be tested objectively, and not be reference to the particular view of the tribunal itself.

ACAS recognise that the Codes of Practice need to be amplified and extended. It will be parádoxical if they then incorporate a summary of the law as developed in the very judgments which have given rise to the complaint of legalism. Another example of the historic trend from simplicity to sophistication?

To me, the key may lie in what ACAS say about expressing an expanded Code in "plain language". This touches on a main cause of complaint about legalism. With honourable exceptions, many reported judgments are not very different in flavour from those issued in the Supreme Courts. Masterpieces of the arcane skills of the lawyer, but of a length and complexity which make them difficult to follow, even for other lawyers.

While it may be difficult to avoid in dealing with technical points of law, much of the criticism might be avoided if views on practical issues could be expressed in more concise language. The problem is compounded in one series of reports by the reproduction in heavy black type of lengthy passages from judgments, sometimes inaccurately paraphrased. In Scotland we try to keep our tribunal decisions as free from a legalistic flavour as the nature of the case permits, and we intend, whenever possible, to issue decisions in the summary form now allowed.

One disadvantage of a Code of Practice is that regular amendment to meet changing needs is troublesome. The industrial members of the Appeal Tribunal can draw on a wealth of practical experience, and I find it difficult to understand why any guidelines which they may offer should be regarded with such misgiving. Is there not room for judgments which give simply expressed guidance on novel aspects of dismissal; for reporting to be more selective; and for ACAS to produce at regular intervals comprehensive and updated Codes of Practice, reflecting developments in the operation of the law?

Conciliation

ACAS say that the involvement of solicitors can hinder the settlement of employment rights disputes, because it often proves very difficult to make rapid contact with parties, and solicitors sometimes appear only to become interested when the hearing date is imminent.

It is regrettable that ACAS should find it necessary to make these comments, and do not have a better rapport with the legal profession in this area. In my experience sensible solicitors encourage settlement. But they have a duty to get as good terms as possible for their clients, and professional experience indicates that terms tend to become more realistic as a case gets nearer to hearing. It is also inevitable that a busy solicitor will tend to give priority to cases which are near to hearing. Perhaps discussion

between ACAS and the Law Societies might achieve a better mutual understanding of each other's positions?

Conclusion

A great Scottish lawyer, Lord Macmillan, once said*: "A court of law provides at the best but an imperfect instrument for the determination of the rights and wrongs of the most personal and intimate of all human relationships, that of husband and wife. No outsider, however impartial, can enter fully into its subtle intricacies of feeling and conduct."

His words could be applied with equal force to the relationship between employer and employee. How often, as I have listened to sad histories of deteriorating relations, have I been reminded of matrimonial disputes, and felt frustrated by the knowledge that in a complex case an outside body can seldom get a complete view of the whole picture. I suggest that it would make little difference whether the procedure is adversarial, with the best of representation on both sides, or inquisitorial, conducted by the most astute of investigators; or whether the forum may be a court of law, a tribunal or an arbitration. Industrial tribunals have the particularly difficult problem of trying to reconcile the Franks and Donovan ideals of speedy and informal justice with the judicial status which Parliament has conferred on us. Any judicial process has virtues and defects, and we are not immune, although we strive to contain our imperfections. But I hope that what I have said may help to prevent criticism from acquiring the status of accepted truth merely by virtue of constant repetition, and stimulate a deeper understanding of the problems of legal-

I cannot end without paying tribute to the part played by our industrial members. They were vociferous in refuting a claim, which did not appear to originate from Scotland, that industrial members are dominated by Chairmen. On any but purely legal questions it is their views which count. The tribunal system has now been in operation long enough for them to be thoroughly experienced in the judicial process. In Scotland we Chairmen have a very good relationship with our members. Their presence is decisive, indispensable and a valuable antidote to any tendency to legalism.

* Thomas -v- Thomas 1948 SLT 2.

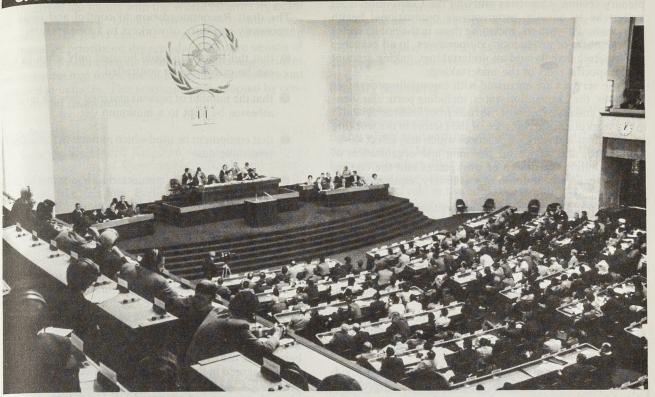
Next month's Gazette

The October issue of *Employment Gazette* will contain a statistical article on:

Patterns of pay—early results of the 1985 New Earnings Survey.

This article summarises the main features and results of the 1985 survey which will be published in more detail in Part A of the New Earnings Survey later this year.

SPECIAL FEATURE



International Labour Conference 1985

The ILO (International Labour Organisation) is an agency of the United Nations which sets out to "improve workers' living standards and conditions of work and to encourage productive employment throughout the world". Alone among UN agencies it is a tripartite organisation on which employers and workers are represented as well as governments.

The ILO's General Conference is held each year, normally in June. Each member state is entitled to send four delegates, two representing its government and one each from its employers' and workers' organisations. Each delegate has one vote in plenary session. Delegates are accompanied by advisers who are specialists on particular items on the agenda, and who represent them on Conference committees. The Conference discusses the Director-General's annual report, approves the ILO's budget, discusses (in committees) and adopts international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations

The ILO's primary concern is with the setting and maintenance of international labour standards. These take the form either of Conventions, which are binding on those member states which ratify them, or Recommendations which can be accepted with reservations. Draft instruments are debated by committees which meet during the International Labour Conference. These debates normally take place over two consecutive Conferences, and the final text is drafted by the committees and adopted by the Conference at the end of the second year. Member states undertake to bring international labour instruments to the attention of their legislative authorities, whether or not they propose to ratify them.

The 1985 Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from June 7–28 and was attended by 2,000 government, employer, and worker delegates and advisers from 141 of the 151 member states. Tunisia's Minister of Social Affairs, Mr Mohammed Ennaceur, was elected President of the Conference.

The Conference adopted an international labour Convention and Recommendation to promote development of occupational health services covering all workers, and in a resolution called for action against risks and accidents arising out of the use of dangerous substances and processes in industry.

The session also paved the way for the adoption next year of new standards on safety in the use of asbestos.

A Convention and Recommendation on labour statistics were also adopted although these instruments are, possibly, of less human interest than those with health and safety themes.

Occupational health services

The Committee on Occupational Health Services completed the discussion started in 1984 on the terms of a Convention and Recommendation to replace the Occupational Health Services Recommendation No 112 of 1959. The United Kingdom Government representative expressed doubts on whether a Convention was an appropriate form of instrument as a replacement for the 1959 Recommendation, but the overwhelming majority of the Comittee members were in favour of a Convention and a Recommendation. After detailed discussions the Committee agreed the text of a Convention and Recommendation and

these were later formally adopted by the Conference in plenary session. Countries ratifying the Convention must undertake to develop progressively occupational health services for all workers, including those in the public sector and members of production co-operatives, in all branches of economic activity and all undertakings, taking account of the specific risks of the undertakings.

These services are entrusted with essentially preventive functions, the Convention states, including particular identification and assessment of the risks from hazards to health in the workplace, surveillance of the factors in the working environment and working practices which may affect workers' health, and advice on planning and organisation of work including the design of workplaces and the choice, maintenance and condition of machinery, equipment and substances used.

They should also, among other functions, participate in the development of programmes for the improvement of working practices, monitor workers' health in relation to work, promote the adaptation of work to the worker, collaborate in providing information, training and education in the fields covered, organise first aid and emergency treatment and participate in analysis of occupational accidents and occupational diseases.

Occupational Health Services should be multidisciplinary, with the employer, workers and their representatives co-operating and participating in the implementation of their organisation.

The Convention further stipulates that personnel providing occupational health services shall enjoy full professional independence from employers and workers, and the surveillance of workers' health shall involve no loss of earnings for them.

The Recommendation details the functions of occupational health services in the following fields: surveillance of the working environment; surveillance of workers' health; information, education, training and advice; and first aid, treatment and health programmes.

Safety in the use of asbestos

Another committee began discussion on a draft Convention and Recommendation which were to lay the groundwork for a comprehensive approach to this hazard.

The draft Convention lays down that national laws prescribe the measures to be taken for the prevention and control of, and protection of workers against, health hazards such as lung diseases, lung cancer or cancer of the lining of the lungs and abdomen due to occupational exposure to asbestos. Research should be encouraged into health problems related to exposure to substitute products and the most representative organisations of employers and workers should be consulted on measures to be taken. Exposure to asbestos should be prevented or controlled by one or more of the following measures: replacement of asbestos, prohibition of certain types of asbestos, requirement of authorisation of certain work processes and regulation of controlled exposure on a low level.

In all places where there is exposure to asbestos, the employer would be required to take all appropriate measures to prevent or control the release of asbestos fibres into the workplace. The proposed instrument lays down measures for treatment of contaminated clothing and disposal of waste containing asbestos, and stipulates that the demolition of plants or structures containing asbestos insulation should be subject to authorisation. It also requires surveillance of the working environment to determine concentrations of airborne fibres, and ensures that provision is made for appropriate medical examination of workers exposed to asbestos.

The draft Recommendation to control and avoid the unnecessary exposure of workers to asbestos states:

- that this material should be used only when its risks can be prevented or controlled
- that the number of persons assigned to work involving asbestos be kept to a minimum
- that equipment be used which minimises formation of respirable dust
- that areas of activity connected with asbestos be clearly demarcated
- that the location of asbestos in construction be recorded in order to facilitate future repair or demolition without danger to workers.

There was an extremely wide range of views within the Committee, which included representatives from countries which mine asbestos in large quantities, from developing countries which make great use of asbestos, particularly in large diameter pipes, and from developed countries which have experienced serious mortality from asbestos and have banned the use of some, or even all, types of asbestos. The texts as agreed in the discussion are based to a large extent on the EEC Asbestos Directive, and are broadly compatible with existing and proposed UK legislation. They will, however, be the subject of further discussion and probable modification at next year's session of the Conference with a view to possible adoption.

Resolution on hazardous substances

The Conference expressed deep concern at the growing risks and the increasing number of serious accidents related to the use of hazardous substances and chemical products It called on governments of all member States to adopt, in full consultation with workers' and employers' organisa tions, integrated and comprehensive policies for hazard prevention in connection with the use of dangerous processes as well as the production, transport, storage, handling and disposal of hazardous substances.

Employers and company managements in chemical and other hazardous industries should provide for the safest possible operating and control systems in their enterprises and, where transportation is involved, for the safest possible mode of transport. They should also whenever possible replace dangerous substances and processes by safer alternatives, and provide to all workers in the enterprise, in a language they can understand, the necessary training information and instructions as well as equipment required for the protection of safety and health.

The preamble emphasised the basic responsibility of multinational companies' central management over the organisation and control of the management of all their subsidiary units. A substantial number of employer delegates opposed this paragraph because in their view it would be contrary to national sovereignty and the policies of the enterprises concerning the decentralisation of decisionmaking.

The ILO should make every effort to give maximum assistance to member States for the establishment and strengthening of national infrastructures and institutions it this field, devote adequate attention and resources to its

orticipation in the International Programme on Chemical afety carried out jointly with the World Health Organisaon (WHO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and examine the possibility of including is a matter of priority on the agenda of a future session of he Conference the question of hazard control and accident prevention related to the use of hazardous substances and ocesses in industry. This resolution was adopted by conensus by the Conference.

JK delegation

In Geneva, the United Kingdom was represented by a partite delegation of Government officials and reprentatives of employers and workers. As was reported in e August issue, the Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary State for Employment, Mr Peter Bottomley, addressed the plenary session of the Conference on June 17 on the hiect of industrial relations and tripartism. The Governnent delegates were Rhys Robinson, Under Secretary, and James Jolly, Principal, of the Department of Employment. Daniel Flunder of the Confederation of British Industry and John Morton of the Trades Union Congress were the Employers' and Workers' delegates. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers who participated in the work of the Conference Committees. Northern Ireland and Hong Kong were represented on the delegation, and observers from Bermuda also attended.

Plenary sessions

The main theme of the general debate during this year's Conference was that part of the ILO Director General's report which dealt with industrial relations and tripartism the subject of Mr Bottomley's address. In the debate, however, Eastern Bloc states took the opportunity of restating their long-standing grievances against the ILO, particularly in its role in the impartial monitoring of infringement of freedom of association. In his reply to the debate, the Director General made a robust defence of the ILO's record and its tripartite basis founded on independent employers' and worker' organisations.

The Conference also held a special sitting when it was addressed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India.

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The marketing of education

by Kevin Moloney



There are some words which do not readily come together in the same breath. When such words not only come together but are slowly infiltrated into everyday speech it is a sure sign of a shift in general perception.

Such a shift is now happening to the words "education" and "marketing": as evidenced by a recent Sunday newspaper editorial "The Marketing of Education". The editorial was triggered off by a report of the Audit Commission in the previous week which found room for improvement worth over £50 million a year in 165 further education colleges. This could be achieved through a combination of teaching more students at little extra cost and more effective local management. And the first remedial step proposed was more effective marketing of courses.

Some in the public education service are happy to accept this medicine: it has been voluntarily accepted by the more enlightened universities, polytechnics and colleges for many years, if not decades. These education providers would argue that public perception is just now catching up with what has been significant—although admittedly minority-good practice. In fact, as the concept "the marketing of education" passes steadily into current use, the work done to date by these providers means that the phrase has reality on the ground.

Case studies

How much of adult updating education and training in the UK is marketed? One answer came in the recent report "Responsibility and Responsiveness" from the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Further Education Staff College. This took eight case studies which "illustrate the capacity of colleges to respond effectively to local needs and show that their responsiveness depends on local perception and initiative".

Some of the points the authors highlight in the case studies include the following:

The Birmingham FE system had to respond to the retraining needs of the city's engineers as the older technologies crumbled before the new. The report says "most colleges have individuals who are responsible for marketing . . . There has been a major shift in response to the market. Courses are no longer sold on the "take it or leave it" principle. Instead they are negotiated with local

companies and are delivered within a multi-agency framework."

In London some staff from the College of Distributive Trades moved into the Warehouse Utility Clothing company to produce and teach an in-house diploma course for management trainees. The report concludes that "these short periods of secondment . . . gave staff the opportunity to update their teaching material and develop relevant case work and examples".

At the other end of the country, the South Tyneside College developed an off-shore sea-survival and fire-fighting course in co-operation with oil companies. The five-day course is followed by skilled and semi-skilled people up to

The college was "initially inundated with enquiries from men prepared to finance themselves to attend the course in order to obtain the certificate that could possibly lead them back to employment".

Bryan Nicholson Chairman MSC



If we do not, our overseas competitors will not only overtake us-as some already have—they will out-distance us.'

The role of PICKUP

"A competent marketing job by a minority" is the verhict of Dr Will Bridge on the continuing education proammes of colleges, polytechnics and universities. His job the Department of Education and Science is to manage CKUP, the umbrella programme which stimulates the ipply of effective adult updating courses by public sector stitutions. PICKUP is the acronym for professional, inustrial and commercial updating.



Dr Will Bridge, Manager of the DES PICKUP programme.

"But the competence to date has been distinctly patchy nd not nearly widespread enough. A major problem for e providers has been that not enough of them have put stated and researched needs of employees and emyers at the centre of their planning.

Courses have been offered too often without testing eed or content; without accurately designing contents to tisfy those known market needs; without refreshing staff with periodic industrial experience. The whole process of fective educational supply meeting an effective demand m industry and commerce has not been common enough nd had usually not been conceived as an integrated whole king in everything from initial course planning"

There have been many exceptions to this and Dr Bridge med, apart from the case studies above, the North West degional Management Centre; Wigan College of Techology; Salford University and the Open University. The egional Management Centre at Bristol, he said, has bene the focal information point for the region's colleges that employers had to beat a pathway to only one door the total picture rather than scurry around to several. ford University has responded to budget reductions m the University Grants Committee by multiplying its dustrial contacts. Nineteen per cent of its income now me from outside consultancy against six per cent in 1980/ . It is also believed to be the first UK university to have

"integrated professors"-senior industrial managers who split their week between campus and workplace.

"These examples of good practice need to be highlighted and taken up. It is not a question of mindless and fashionable imitation of them by others. Rather these are examples of attitudes and of action which invariably bring on a good response by employees and employers. They are educationally effective," said Dr Bridge.

Package of initiatives

The PICKUP programme, launched three years ago, has developed into a package of initiatives which together exhort and encourage providers-sometimes with financial incentives—into a marketing relationship with industry and commerce. PICKUP has so far avoided the trap of being just an extra but expensive stimulant to better information giving and promotion by providers of their offering. In doing so, it steers clear of the self-defeating marketing policy followed by many companies in industry and commerce: that marketing is the new name for more advertising and promotion of what was on offer anyhow. On this view, product design and course content; price and fees: distribution systems to the market place and teaching/ learning strategies—the other three classic marketing variables besides promotion—all matter little.

Graham Robinson is director of Wigan College Management Centre and principal writer of Marketing PICKUP, a new staff development course likely to be indispensable to educational marketeers. He says: "The marketing concept properly applied places and customer at the centre of the PICKUP provider's strategy. A marketing orientated college is pro-active. It aims to identify customer needs and to design its product range—its range of courses and services—in a manner that will satisfy these needs. Marketing is a creative process and the marketing orientated tutor welcomes the challenge of tailoring courses in order to satisfy customer need.'

This is the core of the new attitudes the PICKUP programmes seek to infuse into the adult vocational education and training programmes of 632 colleges and polytechnics in England and Wales (separate arrangements for Scotland and Northern Ireland) and the UK's 42 universities. They are a dauntingly large, disparate and independently minded collection of bodies to influence. The DES has tackled the problem by devising its PICKUP programmes so that they amount to an indicative and flexible marketing action plan for Britain's providers of updating education and training. "Indicative", insisted Dr Bridge, because the UK's education system is highly decentralised in its staffing, curriculum planning and financing and is not subject to command management from the centre.

Cover picture

The front cover picture dramatically illustrates the demands made on those taking part in the off-shore and fire-fighting PICKUP course run by the South Tyneside College, South Shields

Members of the week long course, spend a day and a half practising fire fighting. Three days are devoted to survival techniques and half a day to first aid. During the week, course participants go out to sea in the college's own training vessel, the St. Hilda, as well as experiencing a totally enclosed lifeboat and a liferaft in South Shields harbour at the mouth of the River Tyne.

In the 1984-85 academic year, over 1,000 people received a certificate at the end of the five day course. Companies require North Sea rig personnel to have successfully completed an off-shore survival and fire-fighting course. South Tyneside College also runs other PICKUP

Learning packages

The product or course design element for colleges in PICKUP programmes include curriculum projects aimed at stimulating new teaching methods and learning packages, over 50 of which are currently in hand. One of these is the *PICKUP Handbook* which lists good and successful practice around the country. There is also a *PICKUP Directory* of all the professional, industrial and commercial updating provision in the country.

PICKUP Local Collaborative Projects, funded jointly with the Manpower Services Commission, also figure because they bring together firms, colleges, Skillcentres and trade unions to investigage training needs in an area or industry and then to decide how best to tackle them. Last year over 120 projects got off the ground: examples include providing a regional training base for skills in biotechnology and overcoming a national shortage of computer engineers skilled in software maintenance.

The "place variable" in PICKUP includes a PICKUP Delivery Systems report which looked at 20 higher and further education institutions and at the findings of six regional updating seminars. This research looked at the various educational, organisational and personal teaching strategies for getting PICKUP courses to the end user. It examined, for example, the advantages and drawbacks of providers competing with each other or working together on courses.

There is also £1.4 million available this year for in-service training of further education teachers to help update their knowledge base and develop the special teaching skills necessary for PICKUP courses. And new this year is a Universities project with £353,600 worth of funds to encourage universities to set up internal and external mechanisms for developing more updating courses and contacts with business.

The pricing, costing and fees marketing variable is covered by the *Marketing PICKUP* package from Wigan College. This shows colleges that although many costs are fixed or semi-fixed, they can vary prices according to the market supplied. This marginal costing approach has traditionally been unusual on vocational education courses but commonplace in business. Pricing is also covered in an integral way in many of the other PICKUP publications and at its various workshops.

The "promotion marketing" variable in the PICKUP programmes comes again through the Wigan package with a part dedicated to promotion. There is also this year for the first time the efforts of special marketing and information units dedicated to spreading PICKUP ideas, which are based in local education authorities. Some 52 authorities are claiming these new education support grants worth over £2 million.

The DES is disseminating its PICKUP marketing action plan through a network of ten regional development agents who encourage, advise and support providers throughout the country. They have held a total of 15 regional workshops and six regional seminars in the last three years and in April of last year a national—and significantly successful—conference on educational marketing.

Open University experience

One institution in the UK can claim to be long-experienced when it comes to educational marketing—the Open University. To survive from its birth in 1969 it had no choice but to be sensitive to "customers" because its adult students did not automatically move towards it on the conveyor belt of sixth form and UCCA.



Part of the off-shore survival course for North Sea rig personnel run b South Tyneside College.

Courses had to be designed and delivered in a way that let the busy adult hold down a job or run a home as well as study. It was this paramount "customer" need to both work and study in the University's "marketplace" which powered the famous development of open learning course units, broadcasting and limited face-to-face contact.

Last year the University had 120,000 people in the UK using its materials as either under- or post-graduates, long or short course students or as users of its self-contained learning packs. The numbers in 1971 were 20,000 and in 1981, 86,000. It opened its Open Business School three years ago and to date has registered 4,500 part-time students with another 3,000 expected this autumn. This year it launched a learning pack of Nursing Processes and by May had sold 8,500.

These figures—and therefore the success of an institution which was treated as something of an odd-ball by the conventional academic world when it started teaching—ultimately rest on the market place fact that the OU has tapped a large-scale and persistent need by adults for continuing education of all sorts.

The PICKUP programme has a long road to travel when the focus returns to the national system of tertiary sector institutions. Has a programme like PICKUP—under the umbrella of the Government's Adult Training Campaign—much chance of making a real impact on education providers? Dr Bridge said "Initially we raised issues and got the marketing concept put on the national agenda. I think that stage was completed in April last year when our national marketing conference in Nottingham attracted 250 people and was over-subscribed by the same number. But now we have to turn agenda setting into action at a lot of coal faces and that is the harder task."

critical times

These are critical times for PICKUP and other updating awareness programmes: many have been in operation for long enough for a balance sheet of success or failure to be drawn up. But they seek to change attitudes and here measurement is notoriously difficult, especially in a decentralised education system. Increased spending is secondary in these circumstances and, apart from pump-priming and development work, is not consistent with the Government's basic policy that the beneficiaries of adult training should pay for themselves, other things being equal.

PICKUP staff believe that attitudes are the key variables which need to be changed. After that, the major block will be removed before the benefits of better training feed into more effective economic performance.

PICKUP will have succeeded when the investment and numbers in our updating education match that of our major industrial competitors. Our generally poor position in this performance was highlighted in the recent report "Competence and Competition" by the MSC and NEDO.

The whole approach of PICKUP is to urge personnel and training managers in industry and commerce to take the

initiative and clearly state to educational providers what their needs were—dialogue being the most effective way for updating needs to be identified for everyone's benefit.

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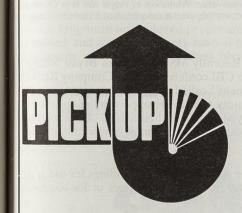
Competence and Competition—prepared for the Manpower Services Commission and the National Economic Development Council. NEDC Books, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1 4QX.

Marketing PICKUP. Set of five staff development study materials. £149 from Wigantech Publications, Wigan College of Technology, Wigan WN1 1RR.

Other PICKUP reports and materials available from the Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SW1 7PH, include:

The PICKUP Handbook. Issued in ring-binder format for easy updating. The manual is intended as an essential source of ideas and information for those starting out in the provision of updating programmes. FEU PICKUP Office, Room 5/21 DES, Price £5.00.

PICKUP Delivery Systems. A 36-page report which examines the problems that colleges and other institutions face in starting updating work and how they organise themselves to tackle such problems. Free from DES Room 7/1.



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Companies and the **Community Programme**

Companies are naturally concerned about their local economy and environment. Areas which look to be in decline, where there are signs of decay and dereliction and where there are local people with low morale through being out of a job for long periods, provide a poor context in which companies can flourish and be profitable. One way in which companies can do something about such situations is by getting involved in the Government's Community Programme.

Jobs

The purpose of the Community Programme is to provide the resources to enable people who have been out of a job for some time to be employed doing work which will benefit the community. Over 150,000 people who had not been in work for considerable lengths of time are today employed by local authorities, voluntary organisations and a few companies to do useful jobs under the Community Programme. A major expansion is now underway to lift that number of jobs to 230,000. This provides an opportunity for companies to increase their involvement in the Programme.

The target is at least 200-250 projects supported by employers from industry and commerce. The Confederation of British Industry is launching its own drive to encourage companies to take advantage of the extra resources available and is asking its Regional Councils to set up about 40 company-led pilot projects which will examine how the Programme can be used most effectively.

Long-term unemployed people

These projects will provide long-term unemployed people with employment paid at the usual rate for the job lasting up to a year. The jobs are open to 18 to 24 year olds who have been unemployed for six of the last nine months including the two months immediately prior to entering the Programme, and to people of 25 and over who have been unemployed for 12 of the last 15 months (including the last two months). The long-term unemployed people who take the jobs should be better off than when being supported directly or indirectly through state benefits. They also gain the status and dignity which comes from having a job, and their chances of moving into permanent employment are also greatly enhanced.

Industry Year 1986

The projects financed by the Community Programme must not substitute for work which would have been done anyway and it must benefit the community in a direct and



The Barnsley Conservation Workshop at Hoyle Mill is a Community Programme project working on the renovation of historic buildings.

tangible way. Recently MSC Chairman Bryan Nicholson speaking at the CBI conference "The Company Response to Unemployment" called upon "companies to use their eyes and ingenuity to provide opportunities for the longterm unemployed people in their areas." The Programme can be used to carry out a wide range of work; for example:

- converting surplus company buildings for use as starter units for new small businesses or for community
- clearing and landscaping company land for community use or to enhance the environment;
- with Industry Year 1986 in prospect, using projects to develop clear links between schools and industry and mounting exhibitions to get across the theme of the
- developing amenities to increase tourism;
- environmental improvements such as clearing waterways, footpath improvement, fly-tip removal, tree planting and landscaping.

Costs

There is clearly much work to be done; the Community Programme enables companies to undertake the work at little cost to themselves. It reimburses the salaries and

bes of the managers and workers employed on the proand additionally pays up to £440 for each worker as a ntribution towards the overheads, materials and equipent needed for the project.

getting involved

Companies can be involved in the Community Programin several ways. A company could propose and manage own project. The work could be on or off the company nises and should be work of benefit to the community ich would not otherwise be done.

Alternatively, companies can join with other bodies in ir localities such as local authorities, charities, commungroups or other companies to propose and manage iects. Many companies have been successfully involved similar arrangements for training young people in the outh Training Scheme.

For those companies not wishing to have such a direct volvement help can be given by identifying projects for ther organisations to manage. Assistance is always welome in the form of providing materials, premises, business xpertise or finance to projects. Some companies have ped by seconding managers or technical experts to

These are ways in which employers from industry and mmerce can participate in the Community Programme the benefit of their local communities and local unemoved people. Companies also benefit by taking part. The jects improve the physical surroundings business operates in by removing eyesores and dereliction (even on mpany owned land). Labour supply in a locality is imoved as long-term unemployed people are re-motivated nd trained and some employers have found projects a seful source of recruitment to their permanent work-

Companies are using the Community Programme, for example to

- Convert old factory buildings into starter units for small businesses.
- Plant trees to screen an ugly industrial estate.
- Make a canal bank walk through derelict industrial
- Improve access for disabled people to a museum.
- Create a small park from an industrial wasteland.
- Landscape a churchyard.
- Set up a playbus scheme.
- Renovate a historic building.
- Restore an old steam train.
- Build a conservatory for an old people's home.

Some companies have seen the challenge of instigating, negotiating and organising worthwhile projects as an opportunity for a management development exercise which helps broaden the experience and skills of their own managers. Of course, simply being involved often improves a company's reputation but above all the Community Programme provides the means to turn a company's concern for its local community into action.

By mid-1986 some 230,000 people who otherwise would be out of work will be employed doing useful work in their communities. Companies need to be involved in providing these jobs and by doing so they help unemployed people, local communities and themselves.

Community Programme project on Canvey Island is converting wasteland and a polluted lake into a nature reserve.



Employment topics :

Youth Training Scheme

towards planned entrants to YTS in 1985-86. It also shows the number of young people in training at the

YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions about:

- the number of 16 and 17-yearolds 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 while in employment

It has also been necessary to make assumptions about the number of young people who would

☐ This article reports on progress — leave further education or employ— ☐ Registration as a disabled person ment part way through their first under the Disabled Persons (Emyear and thus require the balance of a year's training on YTS.

month.

Between the beginning of April whom 111,074 had entered Mode A

The Mode A figure represents 74 per cent of the total number of entrants to training

There were 291,583 young people in training at the end of July an increase of 30,367 since the end of June. Of those in training, 221,718 (76 per cent) were on Mode A

Region	Entrants to training April 85–July 85	In training at July 31, 1985		
Scotland	11,969	32,039		
Northern	10,200	19,377		
North West	26,574	43,868		
Yorks & Humberside	14,872	30,156		
Midlands	37,966	63,412		
Wales	7,105	17,188		
South West	12,335	23,433		
South East	22,539	45,457		
London	7,282	16,653		
Great Britain	150,842	291,583		

Advanced manufacturing electronics in small firms

☐ The needs of small companies investing in advanced manufacturing in electronics (AMIE) are to be looked at by consultants appointed by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Michael Shortland Associates. independent consultants in computer-aided engineering, have been asked to report the results of their study in January 1986.

The study will involve widespread enquiries in the industry. It will establish to what extent AMIE is installed in small companies, or planned, and identify key technical, commercial, managerial and other factors likely to influence its adoption in the next five years.

The results will be used to help promote greater awareness of AMIE among small firms and to en- arise. Advice given covers topics courage British electronics companies to take advantage of the advertising, the law, suppliers and latest computer-aided manufacturing techniques to improve their and further advice are also incompetitiveness in international cluded. markets. Smaller companies in particular can benefit from the new manufacturing technologies, including computer-aided design, automated handling and assembly and automatic testing.

Organisations wishing to contribute to the study are invited to contact Michael Shortland Associates at: 100 High Path, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2QP, telephone 0483

Self-employment auide

☐ Signposts to Self-employment is a comprehensive guide for people thinking of setting up their own business. Produced by Project Fullemploy, it is designed as a basic introduction to becoming selfemployed.

It sets out the facts to be considered when setting up a business and points out problems that can such as finance, market research, premises. Sources of information

Signposts to Self-employment is available from the Self-employment Resource Centre, Unit 122 Clerkenwell Workshops, 31 Clerkenwell Close, London EC1R 0AT, price

Disabled jobseekers

ployment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. Those eligible to register The figures for planned entrants are those who, because of injury, for 1985-86 are not available this disease or congenital deformity are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment 1985 and the end of July 1985, there of a kind which would otherwise be were 150,842 entrants to YTS of suited to their age, experience and qualifications

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

On October 18, 1982, the com pulsory requirement to register for employment as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit was removed for people aged 1 years and over. The figures below relate to those disabled people who have chosen to register for employ ment at MSC jobcentres includi those seeking a change of job.

Every quarter (June, September ment Gazette will provide update information about disabled reistrants at both MSC jobcentres and local authority careers offices, and more detailed information abou their placings into employment.

Returns of disabled jobseekers Jobcentres (August 2, 1985)

Registered for employment at August 2, 1985 Employment registrations taken from	76,565
July 8, 1985 to August 2, 1985	7,058
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service July 8, 1985 to August 2,1985	3,201

* These numbers do not include placings through displayed vacancies or onto Commu

Placed into employment by jobcentres and local authority careers services from April 1, 1985 to July 5, 1985†

Jacob Yra	Open	Sheltered	Total
Section I	11,172	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11,172
Section II Total	206 11,378	862 862	1,068 12,240

† Section I classifies those disabled people suitable for open or ordinary employment, whisection II classifies those unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered contions. Only registered disabled people can be placed in sheltered employment. These nurbers do not include placings through displayed vacancies or onto Community Programm Placings into Community Enterprise Programmes were included in the figures before 190 but were not separately identified.

Disabled jobseekers and unemployed disabled people-Jobcentres and local authority careers offices (quarterly)

Great	Disabled people					
Britain	Suitable for employmen		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions			
	Registered disabled	Un- registered disabled	Registered disabled	Un- registered disabled		
1984 June	38.0	61.3	5-4	3.3		
of whom unemployed Sept of whom	33·5 34·6	51·2 59·6	4·9 5·1	2·8 2·9		
unemployed Dec of whom	30·6 32·8	49·4 55·1	4·6 4·9	2·4 2·8		
unemployed 1985 March of whom	28·8 31·3	44·9 53·6	4·4 4·8	2·3 2·6		
unemployed July§ of whom	27·6 30·0	43·8 52·4	4·3 4·6	2·2 3·0		
unemployed	26.3	43-1	4.2	2.6		

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

raining women managers

terpersonal Skills For Women s: A Tutor's Guide is a manual produced by the ver Services Commission. It teaching materials and ce on how to set up and run ses for women managers. The de is intended for use by consulin-house trainers and others ved in the training and denent of women managers and heen produced as the culminaof a three-year experimental ct directed by Marie Thorne istol Polytechnic

e materials in the Guide can be to develop the self-confidence omen managers, their undering of relationships between le at work, and their skills in ing difficult interpersonal and erial situations. The Guide help tutors and trainers running ses for women in both public rivate sector managerial jobs. MSC hope to run workshops in 985 and early 1986 to advise ers on how to make best use of

avid Lisle, the MSC's Principal ng Adviser in charge of en's training said: "There are similarities between these als and those commonly used nly-male management progbut there are also impordifferences which reflect the nt experiences and percepwhich women bring to the ial function.

he Guide is available free of from the MSC to trainers, and consultants from Man-Services Commission, Room 106, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ ne 0742 703793/703545.

Guide for asbestos workers

new booklet aimed at bringing portance of good housekeeping pestos manufacturing to the ion of workers and managers been published by the Health & ty Executive.

oo often, the guide says, houseng problems are tackled from rong end-simply carrying out ary clearing up spillages or conon rather than resolving the e of the problem. The adage ion is better than cure" is relevant and careful thought d be given to preventing dust tion by changes in work ods, redesign of plant or even a of process

booklet stresses that good eeping will only be achieved if nanagement and workers are itted to it and that workers' representatives should be involved in any chronology of EC initiatives and discussions about housekeeping problems and possible solutions.

topics

Produced by the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry Working Group of the Health & Safety Commission, the booklet covers cleaning techniques and procedures, selection and use of equipment and legal requirements. It gives many practical hints, sample cleaning schedules and clear illustrations of examples of better prevention methods.

This booklet is the second in a series for the asbestos manufacturing industry and expands on the general advice on housekeeping given in earlier publications. A similar booklet written specifically for the construction industry will be published shortly.

Good Housekeeping when Working with Asbestos. price £3.00 from HMSO booksellers: ISBN 0 11

Horizontal milling machine cutters

☐ Guidance on up-to-date safety measures in the operation of horizontal milling machines is given in a booklet published by the Health and Safety Executive.

It is especially aimed at the guarding of the machine's cutters and several examples of methods which can be adopted are contained in the booklet. Also covered is information on the latest legal obligations of employers, manufacturers, suppliers and employees.

Details are given of the instruction, training and supervision of staff. The booklet also presents an analysis of the cause of accidents and includes a catalogue of regulations affecting the machines in-

Guarding of cutters of horizontal milling machines, HMSO or booksellers, price £3.00. ISBN 0 11 8838288.

Industrial relations in Europe

☐ For more than a decade. European Industrial Relations Review has been monitoring industrial relations and labour law in Western

Written from an independent standpoint, EIRR comes from the same stable as Industrial Relations Review and Report and Industrial Relations Law Reports. Over the years, it has built up comprehensive and authoritative coverage of developments that might influence or have a direct impact on policy decisions in the companies, unions and Government departments which form the core of its subscribers. The bound volumes now present a

major laws, agreements and reports from individual countries.

In-depth feature articles provide analysis, guidance and comment on new laws and agreements and on existing practices and procedures so that the reader can find a balanced picture of the current situation in a particular country. And international surveys illustrate legal and collectively agreed provisions on key issues. The journal's documents section reproduces the text of new laws, agreements and reports in extract or in full as appropriate. Translated into English these allow readers to make their own assessment of new initiatives.

Accessibility is the key to any information and to ensure quick, easy reference to this bank of data, a new cumulative index has been published. The 11-year index gives a detailed, chronological breakdown of all feature articles and documents which have appeared in EIRR from 1974-84 inclusive. Articles are indexed under 50 subject headings as well as on a country by country basis. Documents are indexed on a country basis with EC documents categorised under subject headings.

The index is available free of charge to subscribers to European Industrial Relations Review

Changing patterns of work

☐ The Institute of Personnel Management is currently undertaking a major review of changes in working time practices in organisations in both the private and public sectors of the economy with the aim of producing a practical guide.

They are seeking examples of changes in:

New patterns of basic hours (such as four or four and a half day working weeks) New patterns of shift working Flexible part-time working Job sharing/job splitting Working from home Arrangements to control or reduce overtime working Annual hours contracts Early retirement policies Sub-contracting Sabbaticals

Anyone willing to provide general information about this subject in respect of their organisation is invited to contact Alastair Evans or Steve Palmer at IPM Headquarters. IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW, tel: 01-

Small business efficiency award



The National Small Business Efficiency Awards Scheme is a good example of how large companies recognise the need to encourage small businesses if industry and the economy as a whole are to thrive, Employment Minister Alan Clark said when he presented awards to the winners in

Mr Clark (right) presented the award to Colin Munn and John Garland of the winning company, Garland Computing of Plymstock. He congratulated them on their grit and determination in building up a successful business in a highly competitive new technology field.

The Awards Scheme is funded by British Telecom and operated jointly with the Association of British Chambers of Commerce with the aim of encouraging and rewarding efficiency in small firms

Household expenditure in 1984

☐ The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) provides detailed information on the way households spend their money. This note looks at the main expenditure results for the calendar year 1984, shown for the first time in Labour Market Data this month (tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3). A full report on the 1984 survey will be pubished in December when a further selection of results will also appear in a special feature in Employment Gazette.

Average weekly household expenditure in 1984 as reported in the FES was £152, just under eight per cent higher than that reported in 1983 (see table 7.2). The average household size recorded in the survev was slightly lower in the later year, and average expenditure per person at £58 rose by over nine per cent (see table 7.1). This increase was greater than the five per cent increase in retail prices over the period.

Table 7-1 also shows the corresponding figures for recent quarters. together with estimates adjusted for normal seasonal variation and for changes in retail prices. Although these adjustments are necessarily approximate, the figures in table 7.1 do enable trends in the volume of expenditure to be broadly assessed.

Composition

The composition of average household expenditure is shown in broad terms in table 7.2 and in more detail in table 7-3. Between 1983 and 1984, the groups showing the highest percentage rates of increase in expenditure at current prices were durable household goods (13 per cent), clothing and footwear (11 per cent), and other goods (10½ per cent). Spending on food, alcoholic drink, tobacco, and fuel, light and power rose at a lower rate than total

Table 7.3 sets out a detailed analysis of household expenditure during 1984, with comparable figures for 1982 and 1983. Characteristics of the households covered in each annual survey are also given. The table shows that in 1984 7,081 households co-operated in the survey, representing 68 per cent of those approached (compared with 67 per cent in 1983 and 71 per cent in 1982). The average number of persons per household in the 1984 survey was slightly lower (2.62) than in 1983 (2.66), accounted for by a fall in the average number of children from 0.74 to 0.70. The proportion of owner-occupier households in the survey continued to grow and in 1984 was 60 per cent compared with 59 per cent in 1983 and 56 per cent in 1982. Categories of household ex-

penditure with increases between 1983 and 1984 substantially above average included in particular tea (up 35 per cent), television and video purchases (up 23 per cent), sweets and chocolate (up 21 per cent), footwear (up 19 per cent) horticultural goods, and soft furnishings and household textiles (both up 18 per cent). In contrast expenditure on some food items, particularly fresh milk and meat, and on electricity was slightly lower.

The Housing section of table 7.3 has been reorganised to take account of the introduction of the Housing Benefit Scheme in stages from November 1982. Housing expenditure is now shown on both a gross and a net basis. Details of the effect of the introduction of the scheme on the recording of net housing expenditure in the survey are given in Annex B of Family Expenditure Survey Report 1983, and in the footnotes to table 7.2.

Seventh company law directive

☐ A consultative document on the implementation of the Seventh European Community Company Law Directive on consolidated accounts has been published by the Department of Trade and Industry The Directive, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers in June 1983, must be implemented in UK law by the end of 1987 although the new rules will not become applicable before January 1, 1990. Views are invited on all questions raised by the document by March 1, 1986.

The consultative document is in two parts. Part A describes the general approach to implementation which is to make the minimum changes and, so far as consistent with that, to give maximum flexibility. It also discusses two aspects of implementation which could have wider company law implicationsthe definition of the parent/subsidiary relationship and the extension subsidiaries to undertakings

other than limited companies. Part B of the document contains a detailed analysis of the Directive, comparing the provisions of each Article with existing company law requirements and general accounting practice and highlighting the changes which seem necessary. In particular the many member state options are discussed; these cover questions such as exemptions for small groups, exemptions for intermediate holding companies and accounting for joint ventures. In some cases, specific proposals are made for their implementation one of the main tasks of the Labora-

more technical points on which views are invited include acquisition accounting, equity accounting and accounting for deferred tax.

Copies of the document are available from: Department of Trade and Industry, Companies Division, Room 513 Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB

HSE appointment



☐ Mr Bryan Martin has been appointed to the Health and Safety Executive following the death of Dr Archie Johnston. Mr Martin's appointment is for a period of three years and takes effect from August 1, 1985. He will serve as a member of the Executive in conjunction with his present post as Director of the HSE's Resources and Planning Division

The Executive will now comprise John Rimington, Director-General of the HSE, Jim Hammer, Deputy Director-General and Bryan Martin The members of the Executive appointed by the Health and Safety ommission, are charged with responsibility for implementing the ovisions of the Health and Safety Work etc Act 1974.

Bryan Martin, who is aged 57, served in a number of Department Employment headquarters sections before moving to Factory Inspectorate Divison in 1973 as an assistant secretary. He was head of the construction branch until 1977 and since then has been Director of Resource and Planning

Open day for industry

☐ An open day for industry is to be held at the Laboratory of the Government Chemist (LGC), one of the industrial research establishments of the Department of Trade and Industry, on October 31, 1985.

The Laboratory is one of the major national centres for chemistry with particular skills and expertise in analytical chemistry. Although while others are left open. Other tory is the provision of a consultancy

and advisory service to gover ment departments, activities to h shown on the open day will feature; wide range of work for UK indust and marks the beginning of LGC initiatives in support of Industri Year 1986.

Areas of the Laboratory that wi be open include laboratory design chemical nomenclature, consu hazards, hazardous substance various aspects of food chemistr fertilisers and feeding stuff medicines, pollution problem biotechnology, microbiolog laboratory robotics, chem sensors, materials development a specialised analytical services.

The objective of the day is to d monstrate that through its research and analytical programmes th LGC acts in a supportive and i novative role to British industry and that it plays a full part in th DTI industrial support initiatives

Further information can obtained from T G Allisto Laboratory of the Governme Chemist, Cornwall House, Water loo Road, London SE1 8XY

Engineers' skill undate

☐ Future new engineers should required regularly to update th skills and knowledge through approved continuing education a training if they are to remain me bers of professional engineering i stitutions, the Department Education and Science has told t Engineering Council.

Responding to the Council's d cussion document on continu education and training, published March the Department says t urgent moves towards mandat updating are both desirable a viable, starting with new engine but with the goal of extending to members of the profession.

"Taking the country as a whole our investment in continuing education and training is far behind that of our main competitors."

The Department is encourage universities, polytechnics and co leges to expand their continu education and training work, to ir prove its quality and to beco more sensitive to the needs of the labour market, not least thro the PICKUP (Professional, Indi rial and Commercial Updati Programme. It is also, through pa ticipation in the Adult Train Campaign, seeking to prom greater recognition by employ and employees of the need for m continuing education and traini

But, employees and profession groups themselves need to acc personal and corporate respo bility for ensuring that their know ledge and professional competer is up-to-date, says the Departme

lobs by phone

A new round the clock telephone ce for Merseyside job seekers been launched by Professional Recruitment (PER)

PER's Executive Jobline, the first its kind in Britain, will provide -date vacancy information for essional, technical, scientific, managerial jobhunters. Pre-reled message tapes with details of North West vacancies will be ged twice a week. At weekends ers will get advice on looking for ob and details of PER's next inting seminar in the region. British Telecom have co-operd in setting up the new service, d are as keen as PER to make it ssful. Derek Inman, Telem's Public Relations Officer in erpool, said: "It is very exciting Merseyside and for us to be inved in the first PER Jobline. It promote a service by telephone

ople who use the phone in their

The Department of Education working lives. iverpool PER handles on aver-

75 vacancies a month, and much ts work is done by telephone. off Leith, PER's Liverpool Maner, was quick to reassure existing ents. "The new Jobline is an addional service. In no way is it inded to detract from the extensive aily telephone contact we have with our customers. It will benefit ple who cannot contact us durthe day, and ensure the liest possible access to vacancy

Executive Jobline number is: 1-236 4848

Guidance on LPG for shops

New guidance on the safe storage small quantities of liquefied petum gas (LPG) at retail premises been published by the Health & ety Executive.

In recent years, as a result of the on in the use of LPG partirly for domestic and leisure pures there has been a considerable ease in the number of retail prees selling LPG in cylinders and idges. The Guidance Note is ded to show proprietors safe thods of storage wherever G is kept for sale. Specific advice ned to ensure compliance with eneral duties of the Health and y at Work Act is contained in

he Guidance Note is intended ely for the storage and display of ntities totalling not more than kg in containers with individual cities of not more than 20 kg. It is with display, and storage inors and outside in retail outlets including premises with adjoining residential accommodation. It is well illustrated to show the best practical methods of storage. Larger quantities and bigger cylinders should still be kept on premises which comply fully with the recommendations contained in Guidance Note CS4 (February 1981) which is currently being revised.

It is important that LPG containers should always be correctly handled, displayed and stored. LPG forms flammable mixtures with air. If LPG escaped from a container and was ignited, particularly in a confined space, a resulting explosion could occur causing serious structural damage and personal in-

Small scale storage and display of LPG at retail premises CS8, price £2.50 available from HMSO or booksellers. ISBN 0 11 883614 5.

Mathematics at work

and Science has issued a report on the way the microelectronics revolution is changing the mathematics used at work and how employees are adapting to the new technology.

It highlights a number of findings with important implications for those concerned with mathematics

- employees from a wide variety of backgrounds are coping well with the demands of new technology;
- the motivation of those who did badly at mathematics at school is often improved in the context of new technology in the work-
- the use of 'pencil and paper' methods for simple calculations is becoming less and less common.

The report summarises the results of a study carried out by Mr Tony Fitzgerald of the University of Birmingham's Faculty of Education. The study covered a range of occupations frequently taken up by young people leaving school at 16, including assembly workers, clerical staff, technicians and farm em-

It points to the need for schools to make full use of approaches to mathematics which take account of the new technology, while retaining essential elements of "traditional" methods, including mental calcula-

New Technology and Mathematics in Employment a summary: available free from Publications Despatch Centre. DES, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Mid-

Rural development projects

☐ The Development Commission has made a £10,000 grant available to provide free architectural advice for community projects in rural

The grant will be administered through the Royal Institute of British Architects' Community Projects Fund which was established in 1982 to provide finance for both urban and rural voluntary and community organisations, who would normally be unable to afford professional architects' advice on the feasibility of proposed building and environmental projects.

"We are delighted to be able to help in this way," said Lord Vinson, Chairman of the Development Commission, "because we believe that by helping organisations with the costs of architects and professional advisers, many good ideas have a real chance of being converted into viable projects.'

Since the Community Projects Fund was established, over 180 projects have been successfully launched all over England. Their diversity is immense-ranging from the conversion of an abbattoir into a workshop and a church into a community centre, to the restoration of a reservoir

Successful applicants receive a grant to cover 50 per cent of the feasibility study, up to a maximum grant of £750.

Application forms and grant conditions for the Community Projects Fund for Rural Areas are available from: Lynne Hutton, Community Projects Fund, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD, telephone 01-580 5533.

Work and Society

☐ Work and Society is an independent charity set up with the object of promoting informed debate about the place of work in society, and the examination of the economic, social and technological changes which are affecting it. It publishes a quarterly news-

letter which includes short articles, research briefings, publication and event listings, and statistics on a variety of topics that have a bearing on the future of work. Each issue tends to focus on a particular theme such as new technology, long-term unemployment, the US job market, and flexible manning. It provides a channel for sharing news of innovation and 'best practice'.

An annual subscription costs £10.00. Further information and application forms can be obtained from Work and Society, 78-80 St John St. London EC1.

Misuse of ladders

☐ The Health and Safety Executive has warned against the extremely dangerous practice of using ladders on the top working platform of tower scaffolds to gain extra height. The forces applied to the scaffolding by the ladder only serve to destabilise the structure and can easily cause it to overturn.

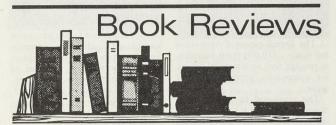
Of seven fatal accidents involving the collapse or overturn of tower scaffolds examined in the Executive's recent Deadly Maintenance study, five had been due to this single cause.

Continuing its drive against accidents during maintenance work the Executive says that tower scaffold accidents could be avoided with a little forethought and a more positive awareness of the potential risks. Probably the most effective single measure that can be taken to protect both people who assemble the towers and those who work on them is simply to ensure that they have received adequate training and instruction.

Invaluable

Because they can be easily and quickly erected, tower scaffolds have become invaluable in painting, building renovation and other maintenance work. They are safe when properly used, the Executive says, but the manufacturer's instructions must always be observed and there are a number of general safety considerations which should not be ignored:

- Tower scaffolds should be provided with a sufficient number of sections to enable the uppermost parts of the building to be reached from the working platform. The height of the working platform on mobile or freestanding scaffolds, should not normally exceed three times the smallest base dimension (31/2 times for inside use) including the outriggers where fitted;
- Tower working platforms should be fully boarded and provided with toeboards, plus guard rails at the correct height of the platform:
- Detailed instruction leaflets which are invariably provided by manufacturers and the Operator's code of Practice should be available on the site.
- A ladder to facilitate access to the working platform should be provided within the tower struc-
- Wheels should be properly secured to the uprights, and locked when the tower is in posi-



Process of change

☐ From inception, the Employment Relations Resource Centre has been closely involved with change. Its prime purpose has been to act as a catalyst for occasional change in the broad field of employee relations.

A new publication *Managing Change: the human resource issues* is the second in a series of occasional papers. The four papers accept a broad definition of change, both organisational and technological.

Other people's research and experience summarises the current experience and research held in the Resource Centre. Employee relations and new technology looks specifically at technological change and the role of human resources management as an integral part of the change process.

Assessing training requirements focuses on how organisations can equip their managers to facilitate change. Sources of further help and advice summarises some of the principal sources of further help and advice for organisations contemplating, undergoing or evaluating change in respect to the organisation's human resources.

The authors are Elaine Fear, Mark Goodridge and David Rigglesford.

Managing change: the human resource issues. Resource Centre, 62 Hills Rd, Cambridge CB2 ILA.

Recruitment

☐ Guidance for people involved in the recruitment process is contained in the completely revised third edition of Recruitment-The Practical Handbook. The Handbook covers the whole selection process, including identifying recruitment market trends and defining requirements, obtaining references, arranging medicals and making the final decision. Recruitment advertising is discussed in detail as well as using employment agencies and consultants. Chapters on the establishment of a selection procedure, conducting interviews and testing the potential performance of candidates are supplemented by advice on recruiting from educational and training establishments and on how

recruitment is affected by the law. Each chapter features a checklist of the main points covered.

The second half of the Handbook contains a comprehensive directory of services offering detailed information on advertising agencies specialising in recruitment, TV, radio and the press, private employment agencies, management recruitment consultants, Professional and Executive Recruitment offices, universities, polytechnics and colleges and other services of use to the recruiter.

Recruitment—The Practical Handbook is published by the New Opportunities Press Ltd in association with Professional and Executive Recruitment, price £10.50 (plus £1 p&p) ISBN 0 86263 078 9.

Personnel problems

☐ The increasing importance of the correct selection and recruitment of the 'right' employee in today's economic climate is one of the themes examined in a new series of personnel management books.

Employee Selection underlines the skill required to overcome today's problems. Unemployment is one aspect. Another is the increasing proportion of women to men as well as some shortages of highly-trained applicants in new technologies.

The book not only highlights the problems. It evaluates different solutions.

Another title in the new series is *Performance appraisal and career development*. No neat and clear solutions are offered. The authors look at different approaches and offer critical evaluations as a reader stimulus.

Employee Selection by Christopher Lewis and Performance Appraisal and Career Development by Clive Fletcher and Richard Williams are published by Hutchinson Education in the Personnel Management series price £7.95.

In harmony?

☐ Harmonisation has several meanings and entails different options. The definition in an Institute of Personnel Management book is "the reduction of differences in pay structure and other employment conditions between categories of employees, usually manual and staff employees.

Editor Cory Roberts says that "the essence of harmonisation is the adoption of a common approach and criteria to pay and conditions for all employees. It differs from staff status in that in the process of harmonisations, staff employees may have to accept some of the conditions of manual employees."

The book takes no side in the debate. Using survey and case study examples, it examines areas where harmonisation presents a suitable option, considers how a suitable programme can be set out and implemented and looks at the costs and benefits of reducing differentials in employment conditions.

Harmonisation: whys and wherefores. Editor: Cory Roberts: price £7.50 ISBN 0 85292 348 1.

Multinational Pooling

☐ It is 20 years since the idea of grouping together the employee benefit insurance of multinational employers in different countries was conceived. The concept was slow to develop but now at least 11 insurers or groups of insurers offer this 'bulk purchase' underwriting facility.

A booklet entitled *Multinational Pooling* describing the application of this facility to the modern international employer, has just been published.

An appendix to the booklet lists, on a regional basis, the insurance companies representing the network insurers or insurance groups operating in most of the countries where international operations are located.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained from The Wyatt Company (UK) Limited, Park Gate, 21, Tothill Street, Westminster, London SW1H 9LL.

New Engineering Training Board guides

☐ Two new guides for the training of engineering technicians have been published by the Engineering Industry Training Board. They deal with the general training of technicians engaged in foundry practices and in heavy engineering construction. They fill a gap in a series of Technician Guides, of which nearly a quarter of a million copies have already been distributed.

Foundry Practices (TG9), which is slightly different in format from the rest of the series, contains five task lists for use in foundries. These cover castings production, planning and methods, material testing and control, diemaking and patternmaking.

Heavy Engineering Construction (TG10), is similar in style to the previous guides and will be used mainly by companies in the mechanical and electrical engineering construction industry sector. It will enable trainees to get a better understanding of the various heavy engineering activities which are carried out on sites and on platforms and of the flow of information to and from head offices.

Launched

The Board launched the Technician Guides series in 1976 to help companies meet the objectives of their general training programmes. By 1980, 17 different guides had been published and the two new ones bring the total to 19.

The guides are offered free of charge to registered technician trainees and can be purchased for use where there are similar training needs. The two latest each cost eff. 55 and can be obtained from EITB Publications, PO Box 75, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 1PH. Technical enquiries about the contents of the Guides should be addressed to Clive Smith or John Stroud at EITB, 54 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts WD1 ILB.

Updated guide

☐ To help British exporters cope with the complexities of countertrade—now a common feature of trade with more than half the countries in the world—the Department of Trade and Industry has published an updated guide.

The new edition of Countertrade:
Some Guidance for Exporters,
available free from the Projects and
Export Policy Division of the DTI,
describes the most common forms
of this kind of trading—including
counter purchase, barter, buyback,
offset, switch trading and evidence
accounts—and gives advice to exporters encountering countertrade
demands for the first time. It includes information on countertrade
requirements in selected markets
and an extensive list of specialist
firms and organisations.

Commenting on the increasing tendency towards countertrade. Trade Minister Paul Channon said "Given the amount of trade directly and indirectly affected by countertrade, ux industry must show itself willing to adapt. The Government recognises that its support for exporters, in terms of information and guidance, must take account of world markets as they are. This book is designed to help ux industry to move in that direction."

For copies apply to PEP Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 232A, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-215 4204/3951).

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. A list of some publications expected in the next few months is given 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.

Research 1984-85

The Department of Employment's annual report on research is now available.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Payment structures and smaller firms: women's employment in segmented labour markets

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

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

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.