

Employment Gazette

September 1984 Volume 92 No 9
Department of Employment

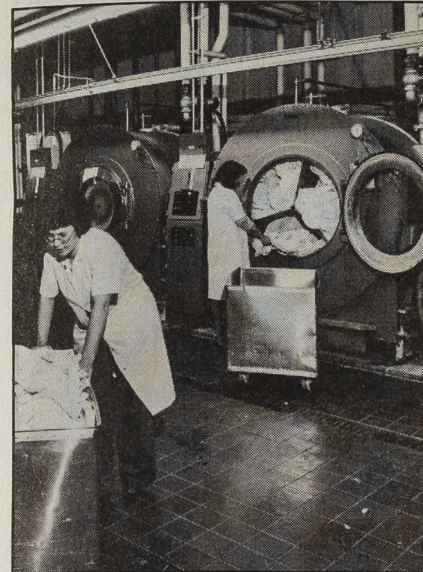
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Women part-time workers have distinctive attitudes and job priorities. They also tend to differ significantly from others in terms of family characteristics and conditions of employment, according to the latest survey. Pages 409-416.

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

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

Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

- 1 **Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment** PL700
 - 2 **Procedure for handling redundancies** PL706
 - 3 **Employee's rights on insolvency of employer** PL718
 - 4 **Employment rights for the expectant mother** PL710
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Industrial tribunals

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Overseas workers

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

Employment in the United Kingdom
A guide for workers from non-EC countries
OW17(1980)

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

Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

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

Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay
The Wages Council Act briefly explained
WCL1(rev)

Other wages legislation

The Fair Wages Resolution
Information for government contractors
PL726

The Truck Acts
Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages
PL725

Payment of Wages Act 1960
Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply)
PL673

Special employment measures

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For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64
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PL719

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PL732

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Young people

The work of the Careers Service
A general guide
PL669

Employing young people
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PL690

Help for handicapped young people
A guide to the specialist help available from the Careers Service
PL675

Quality of working life

Work Research Unit
Publicity leaflet
PL722

Work Research Unit—1982 Report of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction
Meeting the challenge of change
Guidelines for the successful implementation of changes in organisations
PL687

Meeting the challenge of change
Summaries of case study reports produced as a result of monitoring change programmes in 12 British organisations
PL688

Employment agencies

The Employment Agencies Act 1973
General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment business services
PL594(3rd rev)

Equal pay

Equal Pay
A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970
PL743

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EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

In-car training for Britain's commuters



Mr Geoffrey Holland

People should be able to train for new jobs while on their way to work; training cassettes should be widely available for commuters to play on their car cassette players; and any man or woman who wants to use a spare moment to tune into a tailor-made vocational education package should be able to do so.

These are the sorts of idea that the director of the Manpower Services Commission, Mr Geoffrey Holland, would like to become a reality. "Our aim," he said, "should be to take relevant, attractive and rewarding opportunities to the customer, not make the customer come to us."

"The new technologies, put to the service of education and training, make it possible to provide the customer with what he or she is seeking, at a time, place and pace of his own choice and at a price that he or she can and will pay."

"The potential market is huge," he declared. "Many cars have cassette players and many people at work, about to enter the workforce or thinking of re-entering the workforce, travel in them every day. Why not cassettes to meet their needs and libraries from which they can borrow those cassettes?"

Equally, massive opportunities are there for the taking in the video market: "Before we are much older, virtually every work station, industrial or commercial, will have a visual display unit. Our aim should be to make it possible for any man or woman at work who wants to use a spare moment before, after or during work to key into a vocational education or training package tailor-made to their needs."

Campaign to stamp out illegal firms

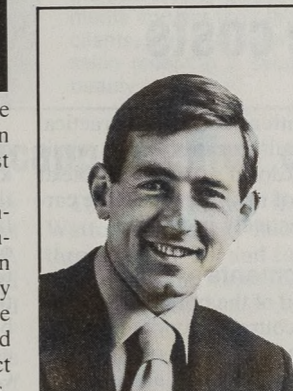
A campaign against dangerous and unsafe working conditions has been launched in Leicester, East London and the West Midlands.

Factory and wages inspectors will concentrate their visits on manufacturing companies—mainly in the textile trade. In co-operation with the fire authorities, they are checking that premises comply with the health and safety and fire regulations, and also that employers are paying the correct minimum pay rates set by wages councils.

Public concern

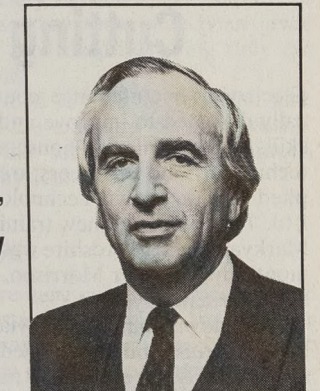
Speaking at the start of the campaign, Mr John Selwyn Gummer in his last public engagement as Minister of State for Employment, said the campaign was a response to public concern about factory premises where people were working in dangerous conditions but he stressed it was not a "witch hunt". "The Government has a responsibility to enforce the law of the land against sweatshops," he declared. "Almost all small employers offer decent working conditions and they should not be subjected to unfair competition operating illegally. These illegal firms endanger lives, not just of their workers, but also of the public by operating dangerous premises and abusing health and safety rules. They play on their workers' ignorance and fear by letting them work in sub-standard conditions."

Ministerial appointments for employment and jobs



Mr Peter Bottomley

New Cabinet post for MSC chairman, as Peter Bottomley joins DE team



Mr David Young

A new Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment has been appointed by the Prime Minister. He is Mr Peter Bottomley, who was formerly Parliamentary private secretary to Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services; previously he served in a similar capacity at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Mr Bottomley, 40, is the Member of Parliament for Eltham and is married to the MP for South-West Surrey, Mrs Virginia Bottomley. He joins the Department of Employment's ministerial team upon the departure of Minister of State, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, who has been appointed Paymaster General.

The other Employment ministers remain unchanged. They are: Secretary of State, Mr Tom King; Minister of State, Mr Peter

Morrison; and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Mr Alan Clark.

A new Cabinet position that has been created in this month's reshuffle has been awarded to the chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, Mr David Young, who will also become a life peer.

Special responsibility

He is now a Minister without Portfolio with special responsibility for the growth of enterprise and the creation of jobs. He became MSC chairman in 1982 and has since supervised the introduction of the Youth Training Scheme and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme as well as the expansion and development of many other aspects of the MSC's work in job creation and training. It is expected that Mr Young will work from the Cabinet Office.



Mr Morrison operates a MicroTrainer, a training aid designed by Mr Bob Mercer, Trackdown's technical director (left). Watching the demonstration are the company's local MP, Mr Robert Jones, and its managing director, Mr Stephen Davies (standing next to Mr Morrison).

Cutting maintenance costs

Electronics maintenance courses specifically designed to improve and update the skills of companies' in-house maintenance technicians and engineers are being supplied by Trackdown Technology Training Ltd. The company's new training centre at Markyate in Hertfordshire was opened this month by Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment.

Trackdown's aim is to alleviate the problems in British industry caused by a shortage of skills in electronic maintenance. When Mr Stephen Davies, Trackdown's managing director, founded the company in 1980, he realised that, in the main, industry was obliged to rely on servicing facilities provided by the equipment manufacturers themselves. In many cases this entailed heavy costs. Furthermore, it was an area where in-house maintenance staffs were limited in their ability to apply the

required skills.

By providing intensive, highly practical instruction in fault location and repair techniques, Trackdown's courses enable at least basic levels of maintenance to be carried out cost effectively in-house.

Latest developments

At the other end of the training spectrum the company has courses to update electronic technicians and engineers on the latest technological developments, and particularly on microprocessor functions and how to trace and repair microprocessor faults. Many of its training programmes are specially tailored to suit individual companies; among those that have already taken advantage of this facility are Servis Domestic Appliances, London Weekend Television, Kodak, Haden Maintenance and Unilever Research.

Open-learning programme for technicians

Technicians in the South East now have the opportunity to retrain at their own speed and in their own way, following the launch of the Southtek project. This is an open-learning project, based at Brighton Polytechnic but involving a consortium of 14 colleges and 13 companies and backed by East Sussex, West Sussex and Kent local authorities.

Workers from participating firms and others will be able to study a variety of high technology engineering subjects used in manufacturing and maintenance. The project is being supported by the Open Tech programme and is expected to cost £1.7 million over a three-year period. Study will involve the use of written texts, audio tapes and video tapes and students will also be able to call at support centres to obtain help.

Chinese bridge for Manchester

In Manchester an attempt to assist the Chinese community to build bridges of understanding and co-operation with the local people has been initiated by the Manpower Services Commission.

The project, called "Middleman", is based at the headquarters of the Manchester Council of Chinese Organisations which has provided part of the £77,000 funding. It is being administered by the Community Task Force Agency, a managing agent for the MSC's Community Programme (which aims to provide work for the long-term unemployed that is of direct, practical benefit to the local community).

There are estimated to be more than 20,000 Chinese in Manchester. This project is intended to provide them with a fortnightly, and then weekly radio programme in Cantonese and English on BBC Radio Manchester, covering such topics as education, health and Anglo-Sino relations. It will also set up a monthly news magazine featuring topical issues written in Cantonese and English.

Efforts will be made to assist members of the Chinese community to take up English as a second language where appropriate. A late-night town centre crèche for children of the numerous Chinese nightworkers is to be established, and also a Chinese youth group.

There will be a survey on health and other social issues to help the Chinese know what services they need and what they can do for themselves. And a Chinese language library is to be formed, made up of books on English society covering matters such as tax laws, welfare and education. Multi-cultural events in the area will be encouraged too and the project organisers hope to organise the means to teach Chinese cuisine to any local people who wish to learn it—this, like other parts of the project, is eventually intended to become self-financing.

Staffing

Middleman currently provides work for 14 people under the Community Programme and also has two supervisors and two technically qualified professional staff. Their aim is to cater for the Chinese community throughout Greater Manchester, not just within the city itself.

It seems to be generally felt that because the Chinese have traditionally been self-reliant and have tended to keep themselves to themselves, many of their needs have gone unnoticed and the positive contributions they could make to the local community have remained untapped. This project aims to raise this low profile to bridge the gap with the rest of the community.

Youth Training Scheme takes off twice as fast

This year's school leavers are joining the Youth Training Scheme at twice the rate of those who entered the scheme last year.

By the end of July over 100,000 young people had joined the scheme, compared to 45,874 entrants at the same time last year.

Commenting on these latest figures, Mr Roger Dawe, chief executive of the Manpower Services Commission's Training Di-

vision, said that he felt that this was "an excellent start to the second year of YTS and shows that the scheme is working well."

"We have been able to build on the first year and will continue to improve the quality of the scheme in the second year. This year's school leavers with friends who have already been on YTS are able to hear of the advantages and see the successes themselves," he said.

As in the past year, the region with the highest number of new YTS recruits was the Midlands, accounting for almost one in four of the new entrants between April and July.

The total number of people on the scheme at the end of this period was 283,151 but it is planned that some 404,560 trainees will have joined the YTS in the year to March 1985. (For a more detailed regional breakdown see *Employment Topics*, p 424.)

From trainee to manageress in six months



Just six months after completing a 12-month Youth Training Scheme at the Cheshire School of Beauty, ambitious Helen Waterson has been promoted to manageress in charge of a beauty salon.

Miss Waterson now heads a team of four at the Pampers Salon in Church Street, St Helens. She qualified in electrolysis (the removal of unwanted hair) and is soon to go on a course to learn how to do aroma therapy, a new form of herbal massage.

Her team also carries out facials, manicures, pedicures, slimming treatments and, for their more extravagant clients, they even offer a full day at the salon receiving a complete top-to-toe beauty treatment.

Building society bends its rules to reward trainees

The North East's largest building society has bent its own recruitment rules because of the impressive work of eight youngsters on a Youth Training Scheme course.

Northern Rock Building Society normally insists on a minimum qualification of four GCE O-level passes for a new full-time recruit; but eight teenagers who have completed a one-year YTS placing with the building society showed such commitment and promise that they have been given permanent jobs despite having only CSE qualifications.

"We decided to take them on full-time because of the standard of their work," explained the society's training officer, Mrs Dorothy Robson.

Impressed

"We were very impressed indeed by all the youngsters who came to us," she added. "They settled very quickly into the change from school to a working environment and were all prepared to work for further qualifications."

The eight are among 28 youngsters who have completed YTS training with Northern Rock, 15 of whom have now been given permanent jobs; and the society is planning to recruit two more. Another ten have found other full-time jobs, ranging from motor mechanic with the AA to Co-operative Bank clerk, and one other trainee has switched to a YTS catering course.

Qualifications

Five of the trainees have gained Business Education Council national certificates and a further seven are awaiting the results of examinations for the BEC general certificate.

Their YTS course included studying at Newcastle College of Arts and Technology and 12 days on an outward bound course at Ullswater Mountain School in Cumbria.

Boat to help handicapped enjoy canals

A narrow-boat, built entirely by teenagers on the Youth Training Scheme at Monks Ferry Training Workshop at Birkenhead, has been delivered to Watford Round Table, who will use it to carry handicapped children on canal outings.

Over the past year some 70 trainees have had a hand in building it. More than half of those who have finished the scheme have since gone on to full-time employment in jobs ranging from marine engineering to double-glazing.

The boat, named the "Fellowship of Watford", has fluorescent lighting throughout, a hot and cold pressurised water system and capacity for carrying 300 gallons of fresh water in a tank below the forward deck.

A gas-fired central heating system, fully equipped galley with cooker, refrigerator, sink unit, working surfaces and storage space, flushing toilet, shower and wash-basin, are some of the other home comforts aboard.



Some of the Monks Ferry trainees clamber aboard the narrow-boat before it sets out from Birkenhead on the journey to Watford.

Look out for cheating 'sprats'

Beware of advertisements that are merely "sprats to catch a distressed unemployed reader" warns the latest report from the Advertising Standards Authority. These, it says, are on the increase and last year alone it had to investigate 36 complaints about advertisements claiming to offer situations vacant.

The offending ads fall into four main categories:

- Those that offer "work from home" when they in fact require applicants to set up their own businesses.
- Those that require payment of a "processing fee" or money for a "starter kit".
- Those which purport to offer work from home but are actually trying to sell directories for such work.
- Those that fail to make it clear that the potential earnings they offer are paid on a commission basis and may not be achieved in practice.

The number of complaints in the first six months of 1984 already exceeds that for the whole of 1983, and more are still coming in.

"At a time when so many have no work—and desperately seek it—there can be no excuse for anything other than the most transparent fair dealing," says the ASA. "Our experience suggests that in too many cases this is not what the unemployed are receiving." However, the report also stresses that by far the vast majority of recruitment and homework advertisements are genuine and pose no problem at all.

Better job prospects for graduates

Fewer university graduates last year remained unemployed six months after receiving their degrees than in any year since 1978. And the percentage taking regular jobs in the United Kingdom—as opposed to continuing their education or going abroad—was well up on the previous year: 49.2 per cent compared to 46.3 per cent.

The improvement in these statistics is all the more significant because of the continuing rise in the total number of university graduates—reaching 95,054 in 1983.

The figures, from the University Grants

Committee, also show that the percentage of unemployed women graduates at the end of 1983 (10.5 per cent) was lower than that for men (12.3 per cent).

The subjects producing the best prospect of a job appeared to be accountancy, dentistry, law and medicine—all with less than four per cent of their graduates remaining unemployed. At the other end of the scale, philosophy graduates registered 25 per cent, followed closely by government and public administration, zoology and geology graduates.

Thrills and spills — thanks to the Community Programme



Footballer Ian St John poses among the younger generation of BMX riders after opening the new Preston track.

Schools reprieved

Four engineering schools run by British Rail were due to close but they have now been reprieved thanks to the intervention of the Youth Training Scheme. British Rail (Engineering) had decided not to take on any more apprentices at its schools in Derby, Glasgow, Swindon and York this year but they will now be funded by the Manpower Services Commission to enable engineering companies' YTS trainees to spend 24 weeks during the course of a year learning technical skills there.

New Jobcentre



Woolwich Jobcentre was opened this month by Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, who is pictured (left) with the mayor talking to some of the staff after the opening ceremony.

Preston BMX bike enthusiasts now have their own international standard racing track, complete with "burns" and a massive 11-foot high jump nicknamed "Kong".

The track, which was opened by former Liverpool and Scottish international footballer, Ian St John, was built in ten months by a dozen workers employed on the Manpower Services Commission's Community Programme.

Mr Brian Hall, recreation officer for Preston Borough Council said: "The track is certainly the best in Lancashire and possibly one of the best in the country."

"This new facility for Preston will not only benefit organised BMX clubs but also the children of the area who can use it free of charge."

Among the new skills learned by the workers who built the track were land drainage, laying tarmac and the use of mechanical plant equipment. As a result of the practical experience gained, four of them have since gone on to full-time employment.



Growth and utilisation of part-time labour in Great Britain

by Olive Robinson
University of Bath
and John Wallace,
Teeside Polytechnic

This article summarises a selection of results from a research project based on case studies of 21 organisations between 1979 and 1982. It explores why and how employers use part-time employment, and considers the impact of the Sex Discrimination Act and other employment legislation on part-time work in Great Britain.

Since 1951 part-time labour has been growing both in absolute and relative terms. In fact table 1 suggests that since 1951 the growth in numbers working part-time is much greater than the growth in total employment. Unemployment has also grown considerably over this period, and, therefore it is difficult to accept the expansion of part-time employment purely as the consequence of labour supply constraints. The purpose of this article is to consider the role of employers' demands for labour in determining the level of female part-time employment in Great Britain.

Our interest in part-time labour stems from research into the operation of wage payment systems in the retail distributive trades conducted in the early 1970s. Part-time employment had risen from 27 to 42 per cent of all retail employment between 1957 and 1971, and consideration of any aspect of employment in the industry would have been incomplete without taking account of the growing numbers of employees working less than the normal full-time weekly hours. Empirical research at establishment level in a wide cross-section of industry showed that reductions in working

hours introduced as a response to external factors, such as remission of Selective Employment Tax or to keep earnings below the threshold of contribution to the National Insurance scheme, had become essential to employment policies designed to control overall costs in a labour-intensive and highly competitive industry. It was considered that additional wage costs arising from implementation of the Equal Pay Act would provide a further stimulus to the substitution of part-time for full-time labour, leading to lower costs through reduced hours of employment, if not from lower rates of pay.

The research carried out between 1979 and 1982 which forms the basis of this article enabled us to test these conclusions by examining employment and pay policies of organisations in a number of industries. The research strategy adopted was to investigate at establishment level

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the patterns of demand for, and utilisation of labour in, industries in Great Britain which were known to have significant levels of part-time employees. Case studies covered both manufacturing and service industries in the private sector and public sector services. The organisations studied were selected by direct contact and were not intended to constitute a representative sample of employers of part-time labour*. The findings discussed below are based on analyses of information on hours of work, occupations and earnings taken from 14 organisations and establishments with 33,679 employees of whom 50 per cent were women working part-time†.

Employers' utilisation of part-time labour

The principal findings of the research are:

- (i) There was widespread occupational segregation of men and women in the same employment, and to a lesser extent of women in full-time and part-time employment;
- (ii) With few minor exceptions, the jobs performed by full-time and part-time employees in the same organisation or establishment were classified according to the same occupational grading structure;
- (iii) A high proportion of part-time workers were employed in the lowest graded occupations;
- (iv) There was no discrimination in the hourly rates paid for jobs in the same grade, but the operation of wage payment systems allowed men on low basic rates to augment their earnings by overtime, shift premia, bonus and other pay components which were far less frequently available to women;
- (v) Part-time working hours were determined by management to meet operational requirements;
- (vi) In service industry establishments, gross weekly earnings of 20 to 70 per cent of female part-timers were beneath the threshold for contributions to the National Insurance Scheme, and the employment of up to 70 per cent was for fewer than 16 hours per week;
- (vii) There was discrimination against female part-time workers in selection for dismissal on grounds of redundancy;
- (viii) The relative size of the part-time labour force in most organisations had been maintained over long periods of reduced or fluctuating levels of activity.

These findings are discussed under four headings: the size of the female part-time labour force and hours worked; occupational grading; earnings of female part-time workers; the status of female part-time employment under sex discrimination and other employment legislation. Table 2 summarises the size and occupational grading of male and female full-time employment, and of female part-time employment in each of the 14 organisations or establishments. Men in part-time employment are indicated separately where their proportion of all employees was one per cent or more.

Table 1 Growth of part-time employment in Great Britain, 1951-81

	Employees in employment, all industries								Thousand
	Male				Female				
	FT	PT	All	%*	FT	PT	All	%*	
1951(a)	13,438	45	13,483	0.3	5,752	754	6,506	11.6	19,989
1961(a)	13,852	174	14,026	1.2	5,351	1,892	7,243	25.1	21,269
1971(a)	12,748	572	13,320	4.3	5,166	3,152	8,318	37.9	21,638
1971(b)	12,840	584	13,424	4.4	5,467	2,757	8,224	33.5	21,648
1981(b)	11,511	718	12,229	5.9	5,304	3,781	9,085	41.6	21,314

Sources: (a) Census of Population: 1951, Great Britain, one per cent sample Table 11.2, 1961, England and Wales, Industry Tables—Part I Table 2; Scotland, Occupation, Industry and Workplace, Part II, Industry, Table 2, 1971, Great Britain, Economic Activity Table Part IV, Tables 26 and 34.
(b) *Employment Gazette*: August 1973, Census of Employment June 1971; December 1983, Census of Employment September 1981.
* Part-time as percentage of total employment.

The size and working hours of the female part-time labour force

The chief advantages obtained from employing part-time rather than full-time workers derived from labour requirements which were less than those of a full working week. Variations in the relative size of the part-time labour force were not associated with particular industries or occupations. The proportions were 78 and 98 per cent in local authority manual and catering occupations (organisations K and L), 77 per cent amongst production workers in food manufacturing and clerical workers in banking (establishments B and H), 66 per cent amongst hospital ancillary staff (N1), 64 per cent in the manufacture of metal products (E) and 51 per cent amongst nurses (N2) and in food manufacturing (C). The lowest levels of part-time employment were 9 per cent in airport catering (I) and 11 per cent in banking (F) (see column (a), table 2).

The manner in which part-time labour was utilised provided cost savings which assumed different forms in service and manufacturing industries. Pressures to control costs in labour-intensive industries with traditionally high levels of part-time employment had led to further reductions in working hours, and in some instances to the substitution of part-time for full-time labour. At establishment J sales assistants were employed at peak trading times during the week, on Saturdays only, and on Saturdays and Mondays. The use of part-time labour had simplified the implementation of a five day week for full-time workers at a time when trading hours were being extended to six days, raising the proportion of part-time employment from 36 to 48 per cent of all selling staff between 1971 and 1979. The practice of filling full-time vacancies by part-timers, each employed for five hours on three days, reduced hours worked by eight per week, as well as diminishing the need to provide relief for full-time assistants employed on a five day week. In banking contrasting levels of part-time employment resulted from uneven labour requirements throughout the day in credit operations, notably at establishment H where the handling of huge mail deliveries necessitated the employment of regular part-time staff for morning, afternoon and evening work. At organisation F, providing conventional banking facilities, part-time employees were engaged for alternative weeks, by the day or half-day and for seasonal duties. At the airport catering organisation I, female part-time assistants were engaged on a regular basis to ensure adequate staffing levels in restaurants and buffets

* The term organisation is used to denote a private sector company or public service operating on one or more sites; individual sites are defined as establishments.
† Because of variation in the quality of the records, the material obtained from the seven remaining organisations could not be analysed in the same depth. They employed 13,952 persons, 41 per cent of whom were women working part-time. The industries included: clothing manufacturing (3 organisations), engineering (1), banking (1), insurance (1), and local government (1). The results in relation to these case studies are discussed fully in the main report (DE research paper No 43, forthcoming).

Table 2 Occupational grading distributions of female part-time and male and female full-time employees at 14 organisations/establishments

Organisation/ establishments	Total no employed	Male full-time			Female full-time			Female part-time		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
		PRIVATE SECTOR								
Manufacturing industries										
A	526	40	13	95	35	51	4	25	36	1
B	2,446	12	1	49	11	13	9	77	86	42
C	1,359	13	5	84	36	38	6	51	57	9
D	6,308(3,255)	43(37)	25	96	38(28)	36	4	19(35)	39	—
E	817	13	13	36	23	17	36	64	70	27
Service industries										
F	4,964	36	28	80	53	47	20	11	25	—
G*	359	26	65	100	51	*	*	23	35	—
H*	347	6	7	100	17	*	*	77	93	—
I	399	43	37	39	45	45	56	9	10	4
I†		3	7	—						
J	545	14	11	39	36	34	60	48	52	—
J†		2	3	—						
PUBLIC SECTOR										
Service industries										
K	5,901	13	1	14	4	1	4	78	94	81
K†		4	4	—						
L	3,622	0.3	0.2	5	1.6	0.6	52	98	99.2	43
M	4,186	6	3	10	48	30	81	46	67	9
N1	607	16	1	25	18	5	53	66	94	22
N2	1,293	7	3	13	42	21	47	51	76	40

Notes: (a) Percentage of all employees.
(b) Percentage of lowest graded occupations.
(c) Percentage of highest graded occupations.
* Female and male full-time grading combined.
† Male part-time employees.

Key:

Manufacturing industries

Establishments A, B, C : Food, drink, tobacco.
Organisation D : Food, drink, tobacco (figures in brackets denote labour force at factory employing the majority of female part-time workers).
Establishment E : Engineering (metal goods nes).

Private Sector Service industries

Organisation F : Banking.
Establishments G, H : Credit banking.
Organisation I : Airport catering.
Establishment J : Retail distribution.

Public Sector Service industries

Organisation K : Local authority manual workers.
Organisation L : Local authority catering workers.
Organisation M : Local authority clerical workers.
Organisation N1 : NHS ancillary workers.
Organisation N2 : NHS nurses.

during periods of peak traffic, and at times not fully covered by full-time shift workers. A permanent evening shift was employed in the preparation and loading of food for flight catering.

In local authorities the school meals service was staffed predominantly by women employed for 5½ to 12½ hours, and approximately 80 per cent of school cleaners worked for fewer than 20 hours per week. In hospitals the numbers of part-time domestic assistants had been increased and their working hours reduced to not more than 18 to 20 per week, following work study undertaken to raise levels of labour productivity. Auxiliary nurses and hospital catering workers were engaged on a part-time basis for peak periods of activity at meal-times, and to fill gaps in the rotas of full-time workers to ensure a 24 hour service. Qualified nurses were employed on part-time contracts for evening and week-end duties. Part-time clerical and ancillary workers in organisation K worked mainly in schools where labour requirements were below 30 hours per week, and some 36 per cent worked during term time only.

At establishments A, B, C and E the employment of women as part-time production workers enabled managers to maximise the utilisation of capital equipment by maintaining unbroken production over a 15 or 16 hour day without incurring premium payments for overtime or shift

workings. In organisation D where production was limited to day-work, the use of part-time labour was regarded as essential to maintain output during the lunch-break; during the 1970s when overall payment throughout the organisation declined by 25 per cent, part-time work had risen from 48 to 55 per cent of female employment in the factory at which the vast majority of part-timers were employed. At establishment C vacancies for full-time day workers on production and packing lines were being filled by part-timers for morning or afternoon work. At establishment E management was able to increase or decrease part-time hours by up to an hour per day, to match fluctuations in orders over which the company had no control, to reduce the working week of full-time employees by 2½ hours without loss of production time or payment of overtime or shift premium rates. The highest level of female part-time employment in manufacturing, 77 per cent at establishment B, had remained virtually unchanged over the five years for which records were examined; the factory had relied heavily on part-time labour for many decades. The comparatively low level of part-time employment at establishment A resulted from the employment of men on direct production jobs; in the examples B, C, D and E men were employed only as maintenance and indirect production workers.

Occupational grading of female part-time employment

Irrespective of the size of the labour force and the nature of the industries and occupations in which they were employed, the grading distribution of jobs held by women in part-time employment was inferior to that of men and women in full-time employment (see columns (b) and (c) in table 2). In all 14 examples, female part-timers were disproportionately in the lowest grades, and except in the local authority K were underrepresented in the highest graded jobs. In banking at establishment H, in organisations K and L covering local authority manual and catering occupations and in ancillary work at the hospital district N1, over 90 per cent of all jobs classified in the lowest grades were held by female part-time employees. The proportion exceeded two-thirds in a further four instances, involving production work in manufacturing, local authority clerical duties and nursing (establishments B and E in manufacturing, organisations H and N2 in the public sector).

With the exception of airport catering and retailing within the scope of Wages Councils, occupational grading was determined by job evaluation or work study in which trade union representatives were involved. The main feature of the grading structures was the degree of segregation between the grades of jobs performed generally by women and men in the same organisation. In the local authority organisation K, 88 per cent of the jobs held by 781 men were in the four highest grades, whereas 85 per cent of the work performed by 4,900 women, including 4,600 part-time employees, was classified in the two lowest grades of a seven grade structure. Out of 3,533 part-time catering jobs at organisation L, 90 per cent were in the lowest grades, which were occupied almost exclusively by women in part-time employment. In banking the five grade structure covering clerical and related duties is intended as a career structure for school leavers whose employment commences in the lowest grades of routine work. At the banking organisation F, 98 per cent of the part-time employees were engaged in work classified in grades 1 and 2, compared with 44 per cent of men, and 75 per cent of women in full-time employment, who held all of the most highly graded jobs. An example of segregation of male and female employment in manufacturing was at establishment B, where men in craft occupations filled the eight most highly graded posts in a 23 grade structure. The remaining grades covered jobs held exclusively either by men or women, with virtually all men recruited to posts in grade 5 and above: two-thirds of the women, of whom 85 per cent were part-time workers, were employed on grade 1 packing and production jobs, with few promotion prospects.

The extent to which female part-timers were employed in the lowest graded occupations resulted from employers' demand for comparatively unskilled labour requiring little training. This applied to the routine tasks of workers employed on production lines, to the lowest graded clerical occupations, to manual occupations of female part-timers in local authorities and hospitals. There were, however, exceptions to this. In nursing, catering and secretarial work, part-timers had acquired the necessary qualifications before entering employment, and in most cases had experienced full-time work; in banking many part-timers were returning after a break from full-time employment of a similar nature, and required little re-training.

The grading distribution of part-time jobs differed only in degree from that of occupations held by women employed in a full-time capacity. Pre-entry segregation resulting from the requirement of formal skill or experience available to men, but infrequently to women, enabled men

to monopolise the highest graded posts. Men were also employed in a wider range of jobs in which no formal qualifications were needed; their occupational distribution was therefore either more evenly spread, or was concentrated towards the upper end of grading structures.

Differentials between the grading of full-time and part-time women arose from promotion policies or work organisation which favoured full-time employees. However, they were much narrower than those between men's and women's work. In organisation D, promotion was based on seniority, with only half the years of part-time employment taken into account. At establishment J part-timers were employed only in the basic grade of sales assistant; in banking they were not appointed to senior clerical or managerial posts. At establishment E where production was carried out by separate teams consisting of either full-time or part-time workers, a greater proportion of work requiring higher levels of skill was allocated to full-time teams. The most even grading distribution between women in full-time and part-time employment was at establishment C, where production lines were operated by separate teams of either full-time or part-time workers producing identical goods and using the same technology.

Earnings of female part-time employees

Distributions of basic rates, plus fixed amounts in respect of supervisory or training allowances, merit or service increments, were calculated from wage or salary scales associated with occupational grading structures implemented within 13 organisations or establishments* (see table 3). In manufacturing the distributions exclude men employed in craft occupations not held by women, as their rates were negotiated separately from those in non-craft employment. Nurses are omitted as salary scales in respect of qualified posts are determined by qualifications attained during training, and the rates of auxiliary nurses from part of the structure for ancillary workers. At the hospital district N1, the distributions of rates for catering workers are distinguished from those of other ancillary occupations. Overtime, shift pay, bonus, commission and other earnings are excluded as the amounts paid could not be calculated over a sufficiently representative period.

The impact of job segregation on distributions of basic rates of pay varied between establishments or organisations. For example at establishment C there was no differential between the highest rates paid to part-time women and men because supervisory work performed by women was classified in the same grade as the highest paid job held by men, whilst the differentials between the highest rates at establishment A reflected the greater proportion of male than of female supervisors in higher paid production work. In service industries the differentials at establishment J underlined the reservation of senior positions for full-time employees as well as the greater proportion of men employed in departments attracting higher basic rates of pay. In the local authority K both male and female part-time employees were represented in highest paid jobs, but only within the highest decile. The inferior distribution of female part-time earnings was more pronounced at organisation K, where male and female full-time workers held less than two per cent of all jobs, but 57 per cent of these in the highest grade. At M the generally more even distributions, and the higher earnings of female part-timers at the upper end of the distribution, resulted from the employ-

* Organisation I is omitted from table 3 as wage rates were not disclosed.

Table 3 Distributions of hourly rates of pay of men and women in full-time and part-time employment in 13 organisations/establishments: percentage by which earnings exceed minimum rates

Manufacturing industries																																	
	A			B			C			D			E																				
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c																		
No	211	182	133	147	275	1,872	94	492	690	1,571	2,406	1,211	108	184	525																		
	Per cent																																
Lowest decile	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	0																		
First quartile	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	20	12	11	3	3	3																		
Median	10	0	0	16	0	0	4	0	0	31	17	16	7	7	3																		
Third quartile	15	0	2	16	3	2	18	4	4	38	31	22	25	7	7																		
Highest decile	15	4	2	16	19	8	18	9	9	38	31	22	25	7	7																		
Highest rate	61	23	23	16	27	27	18	18	18	38	38	29	25	14	14																		
Private Sector Service industries																																	
	F			G			H			J																							
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c																					
No	1,782	2,639	539	278*		81	79*		268	75	198	259																					
													Per cent																				
Lowest decile	11	9	3	5	*	3	7	*	0	9	0	0																					
First quartile	46	24	8	13	*	7	18	*	3	13	0	0																					
Median	72	47	17	37	*	13	74	*	11	20	0	0																					
Third quartile	93	81	51	78	*	25	88	*	17	24	4	2																					
Highest decile	114	94	63	101	*	58	94	*	19	25	13	2																					
Highest rate	139	139	93	127	*	64	139	*	50	87	24	5																					
Public Sector Services																																	
	K			L			M			N1†			N1‡																				
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c																		
No	781(252)237			4,631			4(7) 78			3,533			2,258*			1,928			77(6) 85			358			12			27			42		
																Per cent																	
Lowest decile	4(0)	0	0	2(2)	2	2	12	*	14*	2(0)	0	0	9	0	0																		
First quartile	9(0)	2	0	2(2)	2	2	28	*	22*	5(2)	7	0	9	0	0																		
Median	13(0)	9	0	2(2)	9	2	41	*	39*	9(5)	5	0	19	9	2																		
Third quartile	19(4)	18	2	9(17)	9	2	58	*	53*	13(5)	22	0	19	19	17																		
Highest decile	23(4)	23	9	18(17)	21	2	66	*	67*	22(9)	22	7	19	22	17																		
Highest rate	23(23)	23	23	18(17)	21	9	111	*	121*	35(9)	35	22	27	25	22																		

Notes: (1) Numbers employed are denoted by (a) male full-time, (b) female full-time and (c) female part-time.
 (2) *Separate rates for males and females not disclosed.
 (3) N1† figures refer to hospital ancillary workers, excluding those in catering occupations.
 (4) N1‡ figures refer to hospital catering workers.
 (5) Figures in brackets refer to men in part-time employment.
 (6) Total numbers of male employees at establishments B and C, and at organisation D, exclude those in craft occupations.

ment of secretaries on a part-time basis. The employment of female part-time cooks was responsible for reducing differentials in the upper half of the distribution of rates for hospital catering workers at N1.

Wage payment systems affected the differentials in table 3 in three ways. Firstly, differentials arose from salary scales for clerical work which provided more increments in the highest grades in which women were underrepresented, and from which female part-time employees were frequently excluded. In the conventional banking organisation F the operation of incremental scales resulted in the widest distributions of rates paid to either full-time or part-time employees. However, in the credit banking establishments G and H, the much narrower distribution of rates paid to women in part-time employment emphasised their concentration in the lowest occupational grades, in which fewer increments were paid.

The second influence of wages payments systems on differentials was provided by uneven intervals between rates of pay linked with occupational grading structures for manual workers. Examples included establishment B where there was a marked increase in the rate for grade 5 jobs, below which 85 per cent of women and five per cent of men were employed, whilst at I the widest differential was at the highest grade of machine-setter to which

women were not appointed. In the public sector the intervals between rates paid in manual employment were greatest in the top four grades occupied mainly by men in local authorities, and in the grades of porters' jobs in hospitals.

The third way in which the operation of wage payment systems contributed to differentials concerns earnings from pay components other than basic rates. At establishment A the highest bonus payments were earned in a department staffed entirely by 48 men. Some two-thirds of male sales assistants at establishment J earned commission on sales, compared with four per cent of females in full-time employment and two per cent of female part-time assistants. The national agreement for local authority manual workers allowed for bonus payments of up to 40 per cent on basic rates in certain jobs performed by men. In manufacturing establishments premium payments for employment or rotating shifts or permanent night work which enhanced earnings by 18 to 33 per cent above basic rates, were available to the majority of men, to a small minority of women at establishment B, and to both men and women on night work at establishment C. Men on fixed schedules were generally able to work overtime, which if available to women in part-time work attracted premium rates only for hours exceeding the full-time working week in manufacturing establishments, or for

hours in excess of the normal full-time day in banking where part-timers engaged by the half-day constituted more than 50 per cent of the female part-time clerks in organisation F, and virtually all of those at establishment H. The additional earnings from these sources were in all instances available to a far greater extent to men than to women. Amounts paid could not be quantified as the available data were not sufficiently representative, but the effect was to extend the differentials compiled from basic rates shown in table 3.

Female part-time workers and employment legislation

The terms and conditions of employment of women in part-time employment are influenced by the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts, the Redundancy Payment Act, the Employment Protection and Consolidation Act and by legislation regulating the National Insurance Scheme. Entitlement to employee rights and benefits under legislation covering redundancy and other employee rights and benefits is subject to employment for a minimum number of hours per week. Payment of National Insurance contributions by employers and employees is determined by the level of gross weekly or monthly earnings.

The position of women in part-time employment under legislation designed to prevent discrimination on grounds of sex is of obvious significance in view of their increasing contribution to the female labour force. An Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) decision in 1981 made clear that it may be unlawful to pay female part-time employees at hourly rates different from those of men doing like work full-time. The EAT ruled that an employer may pay differential rates only where they can be justified in order to obtain some result (other than cheap female labour) which the employer desires for economic or other reasons and where they are not intended to discriminate against women. By invoking the concept of indirect discrimination the EAT has clarified the entitlement of women in part-time employment to bring claims for equal pay, but there was little evidence from the research that they would benefit from this interpretation of the Act. Job segregation ensured that men and women were generally employed in different kinds of work, and there were jobs in several establishments covering manufacturing, banking, local authorities and hospitals which were performed almost exclusively by female part-time workers. They were prevented from bringing claims for equal pay since in the majority of establishments occupational grading had been determined by job evaluation or similar procedures in which trade union representatives had participated, and wage or salary scales resulted from collective bargaining. The schemes provided appeal procedures to resolve disputes over grading the jobs of individuals, and appeared to satisfy criteria set by the Court of Appeal for deciding equal pay claims heard by industrial tribunals. In labour-intensive organisations employing men and women, the long-standing practice of implementing wage payment systems which provide additional wage components to enhance earnings, enables employers to contain costs and retain earnings differentials without infringing the requirement to operate non-discriminatory pay structures under the terms of the Equal Pay Act. The recent amendment to the Act provides for equal pay claims for work of equal value (however dissimilar the man's and the woman's job) in organisations not covered by job evaluation, or where such schemes can be shown to discriminate on grounds of sex. It remains to be seen however, what

effect this amendment may have on the pay and conditions of part-time workers.

At establishment A there was discrimination against women in part-time employment in selection procedures for dismissal on grounds of redundancy. All part-time employees were dismissed in 1981 irrespective of their length of service. Full-timers were selected on the basis of "last in first out" and were given the opportunity to volunteer on the same terms as those compulsorily dismissed. Such procedures were deemed unlawful by an EAT judgement in 1982. This found dismissal of female part-timers before men in full-time employment to be a breach of the Sex Discrimination Act, unless the decision to do so is justified on commercial grounds, and was not intended to discriminate against women.

Entitlement to claim redundancy payments, protection against unfair dismissal, maternity benefit and guarantee payments during short-time working depends, *inter alia*, on employment for at least 16 hours per week, reduced to eight hours if there is at least five years continuous service. Operational requirements ensured that all part-time production workers in manufacturing were employed from 16½ to 25 hours per week, and in banking the vast majority of part-time staff worked for 20 hours. In the retail establishment J approximately 18 per cent of the part-time labour force worked fewer than eight hours per week and were thus outside the scope of the legislation. A further 15 per cent, rather more than half of whom had worked for the company for less than five years, were employed for at least eight but fewer than 16 hours per week. In local authorities the proportions employed for fewer than 16 hours were 11 per cent of school clerical workers 47 per cent of cleaners and 70 per cent in catering.

Under regulations governing the National Insurance Scheme employers must themselves make contributions and deductions from employees, in respect of gross earnings above a threshold which is adjusted each April, and is currently £34 per week. In all five manufacturing establishments and in banking the hours worked, in conjunction with prevailing wage rates, were sufficient to raise gross weekly earnings above the contribution threshold at the time research was undertaken. In service industries the combination of a shorter part-time working week and generally lower hourly rates produced significant numbers with earnings below the threshold. Weekly earnings of approximately one-third of all sales assistants were below the threshold at establishment J, where the potential weekly saving of £3.15 per employee in 1980 was a factor in the decision to substitute part-time for full-time sales assistants. In the public sector the earnings of 70 per cent of part-time employees in the school meals service, almost half of local authority cleaners, and roughly 20 per cent of domestic assistants in hospitals were beneath the threshold for contributions.

Conclusions

The research findings indicate that the patterns of employers' demand for labour are the principal reason for the sustained growth in part-time employment at a time when adequate numbers of full-time workers are available. Employers' preference for part-time rather than full-time labour were essential to the adoption of more cost-effective employment policies dictated by pressures to improve efficiency in highly competitive conditions. The advantages of employing women for part-time work were most apparent in low paid jobs. In manufacturing, banking, local authorities and hospitals, the proportion of jobs held by female part-timers in the lowest occupational

grades exceeds 75 per cent.

In manufacturing the benefits to the employers derived from maximising the utilisation of capital equipment, and from the ability to maintain continuous production without incurring premium rates for overtime or shift working. In service industries the use of part-time labour allows managers greater freedom in matching labour demands with changing patterns in operational or customer requirements, and simplified the implementation of a five day working week for full-time employees when business hours are extended to six days. By relating working hours more closely to labour requirements employers could contain wage costs, and at the same time created part-time jobs with a wide variety of working hours. The increasing diversity of working schedules served to augment the numbers of women willing to work for less than a full-time week, in some instances at unconventional hours.

Since part-time jobs were not regarded as fractions of full-time jobs, part-time labour was not engaged as a substitute for full-time labour in short supply, apart from nursing in which high rates of turnover were reported among full-time qualified staff. Managers had waiting lists of women seeking full-time employment, and of existing part-time employees wishing to transfer to permanent full-time work. At organisations which had undergone long-term reductions in overall levels of employment the relative size of the female part-time labour force had not been adversely affected.

There were no indications that employers had been deterred by the implementation of sex discrimination legislation from maintaining, or in some instances from increasing, their levels of female part-time employment. The legal status of women in part-time employment has been strengthened by recent EAT judgements using the concept of indirect discrimination in determining claims brought by women in part-time employment in respect of pay and selection for dismissal on grounds of redundancy. Yet the extent to which women are likely to benefit from these judgements remains in doubt, as basic rates for jobs classified in the same occupational grade were the same for men and women, in full-time or part-time employment. Female part-timers were treated less favourably in promotion to posts which were more often filled by women in full-time employment, but there were few differences in the hourly rates of pay for jobs held by most women who were employed in the lowest graded jobs irrespective of the length of their working week. Unless women are able to use the recent amendments to the Equal Pay Act to show that job evaluation schemes under which their work is graded have been conducted in a discriminatory fashion, there seems little likelihood that legislation designed to remove discrimination in respect of pay and job opportunities will improve the position of women in either full-time or part-time employment. Moreover, additional labour costs attributed to the introduction of non-discriminatory wage rates may have provided employers with a further motive to reduce the numbers of hours worked, thus reinforcing the processes of creating part-time jobs which were already a necessary consequence of operational requirements.

The only disadvantage concerning the utilisation of part-time labour, expressed by some managers, was the greater expenditure incurred in recruiting and administering a larger labour force, although there was no evidence of attempts to estimate such additional costs, or to offset them against advantages obtained from part-time employment. An equally unquantified but strongly held belief was that productivity of part-time workers was higher than that of full-time labour. Given their existing methods of

operation, there seemed to be no reason for employers to discontinue policies of employing female part-time labour in jobs requiring comparatively little training. There were no reports of shortages of women willing to accept part-time work, so that reductions in prevailing levels of female part-time employment should not be anticipated from labour supply constraints.

Reappraisal of employment policies which rely heavily on female part-time labour may ensue from the impact of technological innovations in manufacturing and service industries. In manufacturing industries female part-timers were employed to regulate output in response to varying product demands, and to raise productivity above the levels attainable from full-time workers in plants operating at different levels of technological development. At establishments using the more capital-intensive processes higher labour productivity was essential to the achievement of adequate returns on capital investment. In the labour intensive service industries, in which some 87 per cent of part-time workers are employed, the ability to control wage costs through the utilisation of part-time labour appeared as an important factor in determining the pace of technological change. It remains to be seen whether the cost advantages gained by using part-time rather than full-time labour will accelerate or retard the adoption of new technologies which could reduce significantly the labour requirements of service as well as of manufacturing industries.

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Unemployment statistics for small areas

A new system for producing local unemployment data, based on local authority electoral wards, is being introduced. This provides figures for the new travel-to-work areas, but also other areas including local authority districts and parliamentary constituencies. This article describes the changes being made in the data available for Great Britain and outlines their timing.

A new system for producing small area unemployment statistics is being introduced in phases over the next year. Unemployment figures for about 10,000 local authority electoral wards will be used as the basis of small area statistics rather than 9,000 postcode sectors* and 900 Jobcentre areas, as in the past. These changes to the system, which will not affect the national figures, will enable more accurate figures to be produced for administrative areas such as counties and regions; they will also extend the areas routinely produced to include local authority districts and parliamentary constituencies.

Provisional totals and unemployment rates for August for the new travel-to-work areas are given in table 2.4 of the *Labour Market Data* section of this issue. Provisional estimates of numbers unemployed in local authority districts, parliamentary constituencies and counties are given in tables 1 and 2 below. From the October issue of the *Employment Gazette*, table 2.4 will also show local authority district figures.

All figures are provisional because the data are being produced from an interim system, developed to provide the Department of Trade and Industry with the information needed in its review of assisted areas. The main system will be in operation from early next year, when a wider range of data will be available.

The new system

In future, unemployment figures will be available for areas made up from wards (as defined in 1981 for England and Wales and 1984 for Scotland: these wards are termed "frozen wards"). Using the new system it will be possible to provide detailed figures for the following aggregations:

- Parliamentary constituencies
- Local authority districts
- Counties/Scottish regions
- Local education authorities
- Standard statistical regions
- New travel-to-work areas (TTWAs)
- Assisted areas when redesignated

In addition, it will be possible to obtain data for any areas (such as Inner City Partnership Areas and Rural Development Areas) that can be defined or approximated in terms of wards.

A special "frozen ward" version of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys' (OPCS) central postcode directory is being used to allocate unemployed claimants to wards. The allocation is relatively straightforward for the majority of claimants whose full post-code is known, but

for over ten per cent of claimants, including those whose claims are dealt with clerically (for example, claimants who report quarterly to the unemployment benefit office) the post-code is invalid, not known or too expensive to collect. For this group, records are allocated to wards in the same proportions as claimants with known valid post-codes attending the corresponding unemployment benefit office. The allocation is done in such a way that the rounded totals for all wards are consistent with the national totals. This methodology is still being developed and will come into use in the new year. In the meantime, an interim system has been used to provide data for the assisted area review.

When the results from the interim system are summed, they do not agree precisely with the national totals, although the rounding effects of these totals are very small. For example, if the figures in table 2.4 for TTWAs are added to provide a total for Great Britain, there is a difference of only 58, that is 0.002 per cent of the total. However, the discrepancy becomes more significant for more detailed analyses, such as school leavers, and for this reason totals disaggregated by sex will be the only figures available until the new year.

Changes to published totals

At this stage only table 2.4 is affected. The standard regional and national totals will continue to be based on aggregates of Jobcentre areas until the full system is introduced in the new year. Also, the figures by assisted area status in the first part of table 2.4 will be based on aggregates of the old TTWAs until the assisted areas are redesignated.

Unemployment rates for, say August 1984, are calculated by dividing the number of unemployed who live in the area in August 1984 by the sum of the number of employees who worked in the area at the latest available date and the number of unemployed who lived there at the same date. For the new TTWA rates the denominator is based on June 1983. The employment data are estimates, obtained by adjusting the 1981 Census of Employment for the area to take account of regional trends between 1981 and 1983. The necessary adjustments have been made separately by sex and industry. At the local level the denominators are still be considerably influenced by the employment patterns in 1981, but are nevertheless as up-to-date as possible and consistent with the regional rates.

All the counties except Surrey meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market, as described in the article "Revised travel-to-work areas" (see *Employment Gazette Occasional Supplement No 3* accompanying this issue). County rates will be calculated using June 1983 denominators, with the employment data adjusted in the same way as

for the TTWA rates. Previously published rates for counties were constructed by summing data for the TTWAs that best approximated to the county; in some cases the boundary of the area covered differed significantly from the county boundary. These new county rates will be available from early October.

Availability of further ward-based data

Some broad estimates of long-term unemployment are also available for the areas currently included in the interim system. By next March it is hoped that the complete range of monthly figures will be available on a ward basis, including simplified age and duration analyses and school leavers by age. The regional figures in table 2.3 will be revised by the March 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette*. A consistent back series will be provided to ensure compatibility over time. By late March the full quarterly age and duration analysis for January should be available. These and the other planned changes in the availability of data are shown in the table below.

Employment Gazette issue	Availability of data
Sept to February	Provisional totals for the new TTWAs, counties and local authority districts (table 2.4); parliamentary constituency totals available on request. Back series of these provisional totals to June 1983 are available.
February/March	Figures for the regions (table 2.3) and final figures for local areas (2.4) on the new ward basis using the complete rounding system. Revised figures to June 1983 will be available on request.
March/April	Quarterly age and duration figures of unemployment on the new ward basis for January with a back series available on request.
June	Unemployment flows figures [computerised claims only] on the new ward basis. At about this time the production of figures aggregated by Jobcentre areas, which are defined in terms of postcode sectors, will cease.

Effects of boundary changes

Since the system will aggregate data for "frozen" wards, the figures produced for administrative areas will not always correspond exactly to current boundaries. However, district boundary changes so far in England and Wales since 1981 should cause few problems. Comparisons with data compiled by the Department of the Environment according to current boundaries (as published in *British business*) indicate only minor differences where ward boundary changes have affected district boundaries. If the use of frozen wards leads eventually to significant problems, further development of the system will be considered.

Inquiries

A note is available, giving more information on the technical details of the changes (telephone 01-213 4221). General inquiries on methodological aspects of the ward-based system and the future availability of the data should be referred to Statistics Division B2, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (01-213 4135).

Requests for unemployment data not published here, including back series to June 1983 should be referred to the Manpower Intelligence Unit of the Regional Offices of the Manpower Services Commission, or to Statistics Division B1, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF (01-213 5845).



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*Postcode sectors are postcodes minus the last two letters.

Table 1 Unemployment in parliamentary constituencies: August 9, 1984

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
ENGLAND							
SOUTH EAST							
Bedfordshire							
Luton South	4,318	1,913	6,231	Guildford	1,402	695	2,097
Mid Bedfordshire	1,654	1,120	2,774	Mole Valley	1,137	581	1,718
North Bedfordshire	3,106	1,469	4,575	North West Surrey	1,494	859	2,353
North Luton	2,880	1,455	4,335	Reigate	1,325	699	2,024
South West Bedfordshire	2,363	1,404	3,767				
Berkshire							
East Berkshire	2,087	1,106	3,193	Spelthorne	1,116	544	1,660
Newbury	1,691	960	2,651	Woking	1,528	799	2,327
Reading East	2,719	1,230	3,949				
Reading West	2,261	1,071	3,332				
Buckinghamshire							
Aylesbury	1,753	1,010	2,763	West Sussex	1,799	985	2,784
Beaconsfield	1,114	593	1,707	Arundel	1,474	810	2,284
Buckingham	1,618	920	2,538	Chichester	1,480	1,005	2,485
Chesham and Amersham	1,070	671	1,741	Crawley	1,480	1,005	2,485
Milton Keynes	4,459	2,296	6,755	Horsham	1,330	847	2,177
Wycombe	1,997	930	2,927				
East Sussex							
Bexhill and Battle	1,187	588	1,775	Mid Sussex	1,225	766	1,991
Brighton, Kemptown	3,338	1,347	4,685	Shoreham	1,388	667	2,055
Brighton, Pavilion	3,178	1,575	4,753	Worthing	1,746	794	2,540
Eastbourne	1,916	870	2,786				
Hastings and Rye	3,010	1,250	4,260				
Essex							
Hove	2,822	1,366	4,188				
Lewes	1,532	931	2,463				
Wealden	1,158	748	1,906				
Essex							
Basilston	4,742	1,956	6,698	Greater London	2,945	1,098	4,043
Billerica	2,522	1,367	3,889	Barking	4,746	1,843	6,589
Braintree	2,028	1,252	3,280	Battersea	2,085	1,001	3,086
Brentwood and Ongar	1,643	794	2,437	Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,781	1,584	7,365
Castle Point	2,276	1,156	3,432	Bexley Heath	1,369	860	2,229
Chelmsford	1,839	1,194	3,033	Bow and Poplar	6,023	2,182	8,205
Epping Forest	1,886	926	2,812	Brent East	4,224	1,976	6,200
Harlow	2,755	1,669	4,424	Brent North	2,032	1,098	3,130
Harwich	2,872	1,222	4,094	Brent South	4,489	2,078	6,567
North Colchester	2,756	1,375	4,131	Brentford and Isleworth	2,735	1,433	4,168
Rochford	1,847	979	2,826	Carshalton and Wallington	1,950	949	2,899
Saffron Walden	1,442	942	2,384	Chelsea	2,791	1,321	4,112
South Colchester and Maldon	2,643	1,598	4,241	Chingford	1,680	932	2,612
Southend East	3,394	1,282	4,676	Chipping Barnet	1,380	796	2,176
Southend West	2,520	1,069	3,589	Chislehurst	1,445	698	2,143
Thurrock	4,144	1,678	5,822	Croydon Central	2,557	1,052	3,609
Hampshire							
Aldershot	1,698	1,277	2,975	Croydon North East	2,333	1,303	3,636
Basingstoke	2,075	1,177	3,252	Croydon North West	2,457	1,323	3,780
East Hampshire	1,484	926	2,410	Croydon South	1,274	749	2,023
Eastleigh	2,250	1,416	3,666	Dagenham	3,020	1,290	4,310
Fareham	1,894	1,128	3,022	Dulwich	3,210	1,493	4,703
Gosport	1,968	1,590	3,558	Ealing North	2,479	1,236	3,715
Havant	3,622	1,304	4,926	Ealing Acton	2,985	1,504	4,489
Isle of Wight	3,471	1,634	5,105	Ealing, Southall	3,637	2,252	5,889
New Forest	1,548	705	2,253	Edmonton	2,693	1,124	3,817
North West Hampshire	1,414	941	2,355	Eltham	2,383	1,042	3,425
Portsmouth North	3,159	1,372	4,531	Enfield North	2,335	1,012	3,347
Portsmouth South	4,773	2,130	6,903	Enfield, Southgate	1,784	902	2,686
Romsey and Waterside	2,093	1,102	3,195	Erith and Crayford	2,643	1,299	3,942
Southampton, Itchen	4,143	1,653	5,796	Feltham and Heston	2,986	1,690	4,676
Southampton, Test	3,823	1,447	5,270	Finchley	1,833	1,050	2,883
Winchester	1,353	708	2,061	Fulham	3,538	1,651	5,189
Hertfordshire							
Broxbourne	1,752	976	2,728	Greenwich	3,124	1,300	4,424
Hertford and Stortford	1,243	849	2,092	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,685	2,572	9,257
Hertsmere	1,761	833	2,594	Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,134	2,749	9,883
North Hertfordshire	2,295	1,259	3,554	Hammersmith	4,440	1,710	6,150
South West Hertfordshire	1,643	886	2,529	Hampstead and Highgate	4,120	2,126	6,246
St Albans	1,597	868	2,465	Harrow East	2,260	1,276	3,536
Stevenage	2,473	1,587	4,060	Harrow West	1,681	947	2,628
Watford	2,249	986	3,235	Hayes and Harlington	1,746	1,048	2,794
Welwyn, Hatfield	2,030	1,094	3,124	Hendon North	1,830	878	2,708
West Hertfordshire	2,252	1,344	3,596	Hendon South	1,843	994	2,837
Kent							
Ashford	2,212	1,179	3,391	Holborn and St. Pancras	6,206	2,389	8,595
Canterbury	2,408	1,198	3,606	Hornchurch	2,045	1,002	3,047
Dartford	2,273	1,185	3,458	Hornsey and Wood Green	4,714	2,444	7,158
Dover	2,183	1,414	3,597	Ilford North	1,770	912	2,682
Faversham	3,401	1,667	5,068	Ilford South	2,642	1,331	3,973
Folkestone and Hythe	2,739	1,300	4,039	Islington North	6,180	2,611	8,791
Gillingham	3,736	1,741	5,477	Islington South and Finsbury	4,867	2,027	6,894
Gravesend	3,343	1,641	4,984	Kensington	3,632	1,713	5,345
Maidstone	2,384	1,145	3,529	Kingston upon Thames	1,629	778	2,407
Medway	3,539	1,723	5,262	Lewisham East	3,126	1,342	4,468
Mid Kent	3,272	1,561	4,833	Lewisham West	3,418	1,481	4,899
North Thanet	3,115	1,412	4,527	Lewisham, Deptford	5,181	2,033	7,214
Sevenoaks	1,577	841	2,418	Leyton	3,579	1,459	5,038
South Thanet	2,801	1,348	4,149	Mitcham and Morden	2,352	1,026	3,378
Tonbridge and Malling	1,740	933	2,673	Newham North East	3,692	1,702	5,394
Tunbridge Wells	1,674	848	2,522	Newham North West	3,927	1,493	5,420
Oxfordshire							
Banbury	1,916	1,355	3,271	Newham South	4,035	1,408	5,443
Henley	1,257	771	2,028	Norwood	5,812	2,392	8,204
Oxford East	2,687	1,339	4,026	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,167	619	1,786
Oxford West and Abingdon	2,018	1,128	3,146	Orpington	1,473	660	2,133
Wantage	1,447	954	2,401	Pekham	6,302	2,175	8,477
Witney	1,501	1,150	2,651	Putney	2,726	1,247	3,973
Surrey							
Chertsey and Walton	1,370	729	2,099	Ravensbourne	1,279	737	2,016
East Surrey	1,017	608	1,625	Richmond and Barnes	1,688	991	2,679
Epsom and Ewell	1,270	637	1,907	Romford	1,810	966	2,776
Esher	1,036	523	1,559	Ruislip-Northwood	1,114	663	1,777
West Sussex							
Arundel	1,799	985	2,784	Southwark and Bermondsey	4,973	1,594	6,567
Chichester	1,474	810	2,284	Streatham	4,344	1,850	6,194
Crawley	1,480	1,005	2,485	Surbiton	1,027	530	1,557
Horsham	1,330	847	2,177	Sutton and Cheam	1,225	807	2,032
Mid Sussex	1,225	766	1,991	The City of London and Westminster South	3,950	1,474	5,424
Shoreham	1,388	667	2,055	Tooting	3,910	1,722	5,632
Worthing	1,746	794	2,540	Tottenham	6,285	2,608	8,893
Greater London							
Barking	2,945	1,098	4,043	Twickenham	1,453	852	2,305
Battersea	4,746	1,843	6,589	Upminster	2,083	946	3,029
Beckenham	2,085	1,001	3,086	Uxbridge	1,712	913	2,625
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,781	1,584	7,365				
Bexley Heath	1,369	860	2,229				
Bow and Poplar	6,023	2,182	8,205				
Brent East	4,224	1,976	6,200				
Brent North	2,032	1,098	3,130				
Brent South	4,489	2,078	6,567				
Brentford and Isleworth	2,735	1,433	4,168				
Carshalton and Wallington	1,950	949	2,899				
Chelsea	2,791	1,321	4,112				
Chingford	1,680	932	2,612				
Chipping Barnet	1,380	796	2,176				
Chislehurst	1,445	698	2,143				
Croydon Central	2,557	1,052	3,609				
Croydon North East	2,333	1,303	3,636				
Croydon North West	2,457	1,323	3,780				
Croydon South	1,274	749	2,023				
Dagenham	3,020	1,290	4,310				
Dulwich	3,210	1,493	4,703				
Ealing North	2,479	1,236	3,715				
Ealing Acton	2,985	1,504	4,489				
Ealing, Southall	3,637	2,252	5,889				
Edmonton	2,693	1,124	3,817				
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Enfield North	2,335	1,012	3,347				
Enfield, Southgate	1,784	902	2,686				
Erith and Crayford	2,643	1,299	3,942				
Feltham and Heston	2,986	1,690	4,676				
Finchley	1,833	1,050	2,883				
Fulham	3,538	1,651	5,189				
Greenwich	3,124	1,300	4,424				
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	6,685	2,572	9,257				
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,134	2,749	9,883				
Hammersmith	4,440	1,710	6,150				
Hampstead and Highgate	4,120	2,126	6,246				
Harrow East	2,260	1,276	3,536				
Harrow West	1,681	947	2,628				
Hayes and Harlington	1,746	1,048	2,794				
Hendon North	1,830	878	2,708				
Hendon South	1,843	994	2,837				
Holborn and St. Pancras	6,206	2,389	8,595				
Hornchurch	2,045	1,002	3,047				
Hornsey and Wood Green	4,714	2,444	7,158				
Ilford North	1,770	912	2,682				
Ilford South	2,642	1,331	3,973				
Islington North	6,180	2,611	8,791				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,867	2,027	6,894				
Kensington	3,632	1,713	5,345				
Kingston upon Thames	1,629	778	2,407				
Lewisham East	3,126	1,342	4,468				
Lewisham West	3,418	1,481	4,899				

Table 1 (continued)

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE							
Humberside							
Beverley	2,133	1,268	3,401	Bury North	2,949	1,500	4,449
Booth Ferry	2,466	1,517	3,983	Bury South	2,992	1,632	4,624
Bridlington	2,518	1,464	3,982	Cheadle	1,817	1,103	2,920
Brigg and Cleethorpes	4,174	1,742	5,916	Davyhulme	3,459	1,475	4,934
Glanford and Scunthorpe	5,147	1,818	6,965	Davby and Reddish	3,933	1,753	5,686
Great Grimsby	5,085	1,631	6,716	Eccles	3,873	1,639	5,512
Kingston upon Hull East	5,774	1,794	7,568	Hazel Grove	2,356	1,275	3,631
Kingston upon Hull North	5,798	2,102	7,900	Heywood and Middleton	4,142	1,815	5,957
Kingston upon Hull West	4,944	1,851	6,795	Leigh	3,784	1,881	5,665
North Yorkshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	2,302	1,381	3,683
Harrrogate	1,936	1,100	3,036	Makerfield	3,840	2,132	5,972
Richmond (Yorks)	2,108	1,514	3,622	Manchester Central	8,997	2,681	11,678
Ryedale	1,625	1,082	2,707	Manchester, Blackley	4,566	1,667	6,233
Scarborough	2,882	1,150	4,032	Manchester, Gorton	5,089	1,753	6,842
Selby	1,698	1,218	2,916	Manchester, Withington	4,863	2,131	6,994
Skipton and Ripon	1,440	997	2,437	Manchester, Wythenshawe	5,114	1,673	6,787
York	3,406	1,805	5,211	Oldham Central and Royton	4,379	1,735	6,114
South Yorkshire				Oldham West	3,079	1,425	4,504
Barnsley Central	3,612	1,577	5,189	Rochdale	4,645	1,873	6,518
Barnsley East	3,353	1,480	4,833	Salford East	6,925	1,988	8,914
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,044	1,511	4,555	Stalybridge and Hyde	4,115	1,670	5,785
Don Valley	4,202	2,067	6,269	Stockport	3,396	1,448	4,844
Doncaster Central	4,899	2,202	7,101	Stretford	6,720	2,398	9,118
Doncaster North	4,832	2,343	7,175	Wigan	4,402	2,128	6,530
Rother Valley	3,398	1,755	5,153	Worsley	4,146	1,833	5,979
Rotherham	4,621	1,862	6,483	Merseyside			
Sheffield Central	7,443	2,310	9,753	Birkenhead	7,108	2,329	9,437
Sheffield, Attercliffe	3,786	1,580	5,366	Bootle	8,383	2,695	11,078
Sheffield, Brightside	5,510	1,848	7,358	Crosby	3,661	1,870	5,531
Sheffield, Hallam	3,010	1,701	4,711	Knowsley North	7,636	2,227	9,863
Sheffield, Heeley	4,490	1,798	6,288	Knowsley South	7,394	2,826	10,220
Sheffield, Hillsborough	3,576	1,683	5,259	Liverpool, Broadgreen	5,432	2,302	7,734
Wentworth	4,056	1,760	5,816	Liverpool, Garston	5,884	2,004	7,888
West Yorkshire				Liverpool, Mossley Hill	4,785	1,893	6,678
Batley and Spen	3,509	1,420	4,929	Liverpool, Riverside	9,148	2,984	12,132
Bradford North	5,605	1,848	7,453	Liverpool, Walton	7,277	2,691	9,968
Bradford South	4,431	1,692	6,123	Liverpool, West Derby	7,258	2,409	9,667
Bradford West	6,699	2,013	8,712	Southport	2,999	1,573	4,572
Calder Valley	2,610	1,522	4,132	St. Helens North	4,715	2,060	6,775
Colne Valley	2,427	1,535	3,962	St. Helens South	5,491	2,161	7,652
Dewsbury	3,379	1,512	4,891	Wallasley	5,101	2,107	7,208
Elmet	2,061	1,176	3,237	Wirral South	2,866	1,346	4,212
Halifax	4,193	1,473	5,666	Wirral West	3,072	1,358	4,430
Hemsworth	3,091	1,533	4,624	NORTH			
Huddersfield	3,804	1,802	5,606	Cleveland			
Keighley	2,707	1,241	3,948	Hartlepool	7,194	2,401	9,595
Leeds Central	5,261	1,903	7,164	Langbaugh	5,995	2,160	8,155
Leeds East	5,214	1,922	7,136	Middlesbrough	8,419	2,548	10,967
Leeds North East	3,222	1,453	4,675	Redcar	6,715	2,213	8,928
Leeds North West	2,983	1,433	4,416	Stockton North	6,910	2,185	9,095
Leeds West	3,884	1,619	5,503	Stockton South	5,181	2,174	7,355
Morley and Leeds South	3,313	1,301	4,614	Cumbria			
Normanton	2,238	1,231	3,469	Barrow and Furness	2,102	1,673	3,775
Pontefract and Castleford	3,633	1,667	5,300	Carlisle	2,542	1,205	3,747
Pudsey	1,996	1,207	3,203	Copeland	2,624	1,352	3,976
Shipley	2,423	1,170	3,593	Penrith and Border	1,707	1,184	2,891
Wakefield	3,424	1,448	4,872	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,208	729	1,937
NORTH WEST				Workington	3,104	1,455	4,559
Cheshire				Durham			
City of Chester	3,845	1,629	5,474	Bishop Auckland	5,354	1,816	7,170
Congleton	1,930	1,414	3,344	City of Durham	2,950	1,451	4,401
Crewe and Nantwich	2,959	1,599	4,558	Darlington	4,246	1,722	5,968
Eddisbury	3,355	1,649	5,004	Easington	4,153	1,724	5,877
Ellesmere Port and Neston	4,220	2,146	6,366	North Durham	4,849	1,949	6,798
Halton	5,842	2,278	8,120	North West Durham	4,392	1,570	5,962
Macclesfield	2,074	1,325	3,399	Sedgefield	3,262	1,453	4,715
Tatton	2,388	1,275	3,663	Northumberland			
Warrington North	4,622	1,927	6,549	Berwick upon Tweed	1,773	1,095	2,868
Warrington South	4,207	1,812	6,019	Blyth Valley	3,021	1,462	4,483
Lancashire				Hexham	1,520	886	2,406
Blackburn	5,795	2,046	7,841	Wansbeck	2,945	1,326	4,271
Blackpool North	3,423	1,373	4,796	Tyne and Wear			
Blackpool South	3,220	1,488	4,708	Blaydon	3,463	1,496	4,959
Burnley	3,996	1,954	5,950	Gateshead East	5,275	2,028	7,303
Chorley	2,848	1,749	4,597	Houghton and Washington	5,529	2,297	7,826
Fylde	1,764	990	2,754	Jarrow	5,445	2,000	7,445
Hyndburn	2,790	1,380	4,170	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	4,272	1,795	6,067
Lancaster	2,319	1,166	3,485	Newcastle upon Tyne East	5,130	1,878	7,008
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,254	1,213	3,467	Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,545	1,759	6,304
Pendle	3,003	1,594	4,597	South Shields	4,899	2,007	6,906
Preston	5,566	2,063	7,629	Sunderland North	8,442	2,584	11,026
Ribble Valley	1,209	953	2,162	Sunderland South	6,283	2,454	8,737
Rossendale and Darwen	3,004	1,723	4,727	Tyne Bridge	7,222	2,135	9,357
South Ribble	2,850	1,776	4,626	Tynemouth	4,305	1,817	6,122
West Lancashire	4,997	2,042	7,039	Wallsend	5,448	2,236	7,684
Wyre	2,580	1,229	3,809	WALES			
Greater Manchester				Clwyd			
Altrincham and Sale	2,266	1,090	3,356	Alyn and Deeside	3,210	1,480	4,690
Ashton under Lyne	3,269	1,492	4,761	Clwyd North West	2,829	1,354	4,183
Bolton North East	3,997	1,552	5,549	Clwyd South West	2,390	1,128	3,518
Bolton South East	4,671	1,989	6,660	Delyn	3,356	1,533	4,889
Bolton West	3,364	1,724	5,088	Wrexham	3,368	1,632	5,000
Dyfed				Dyfed			
Carmarthen	2,432	1,107	3,539	Carmarthen	2,432	1,107	3,539
Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire	2,316	1,150	3,466	Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire	2,316	1,150	3,466
Llanelli	3,171	1,411	4,582	Llanelli	3,171	1,411	4,582
Pembrokeshire	4,124	1,607	5,731	Pembrokeshire	4,124	1,607	5,731

Table 1 (continued)

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Gwent				Kincardine and Deeside	950	729	1,679
Blaenau Gwent	3,976	1,430	5,406	Moray	1,898	1,355	3,253
Isliwyn	2,496	1,085	3,581	Highlands region			
Monmouth	2,094	1,137	3,231	Caithness and Sutherland	1,503	663	2,166
Newport East	3,680	1,377	5,057	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,280	1,593	4,873
Newport West	3,732	1,447	5,179	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,233	1,220	4,453
Torfaen	3,640	1,568	5,208	Lothian region			
Gwynedd				East Lothian	2,381	1,343	3,724
Caernarfon	2,266	860	3,126	Edinburgh Central	3,107	1,630	4,737
Conwy	2,447	983	3,430	Edinburgh East	3,271	1,441	4,712
Merionnydd nant Conwy	1,078	526	1,604	Edinburgh Leith	4,354	1,736	6,090
Ynys Mon	3,177	1,247	4,424	Edinburgh Pentlands	2,429	1,224	3,653
Mid-Glamorgan				Edinburgh South	2,752	1,426	4,178
Bridgend	2,755	1,267	4,022	Edinburgh West	1,610	923	2,533
Caerphilly	4,105	1,457	5,562	Linlithgow	3,747	1,746	5,493
Cynon Valley	3,070	1,195	4,265	Livingstone	3,369	1,802	5,171
Merthyr Tydfil	4,133	1,438	5,571	Mid Lothian	2,753	1,357	4,110
Ogmore	3,216	1,185	4,401	Strathclyde region			
Pontypridd	3,277	1,392	4,669	Argyll and Bute	1,950	997	2,947
Rhondda	3,792	1,370	5,162	Ayr	3,254	1,603	4,857
Powys				Carrick, Cumrock and Doon Valley	4,298	1,724	6,022
Brecon and Radnor	1,490	878	2,368	Clydebank and Milngavie	3,395	1,332	4,727
Montgomery	1,363	623	1,986	Clydesdale	3,006	1,624	4,630
South Glamorgan				Cumbarnauld and Kilsyth	2,837	1,492	4,329
Cardiff Central	4,366	1,791	6,157	Cunningham North	3,457	1,653	5,110
Cardiff North	1,902	739	2,641	Cunningham South	4,505	1,746	6,251
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,308	1,388	5,696	Dumbarton	3,771	2,187	5,958
Cardiff West	4,584	1,438	6,022	East Kilbride	3,030	1,798	4,828
Vale of Glamorgan	3,305	1,499	4,804	Eastwood	2,114	1,178	3,292
West Glamorgan				Glasgow, Cathcart	3,035	1,332	4,367
Aberavon	3,411	1,348	4,759	Glasgow, Central	5,306	1,776	7,082
Gower	2,497	1,220	3,717	Glasgow, Garscadden	4,775	1,501	6,276
Neath	2,799	1,443	4,242	Glasgow, Govan	4,532	1,602	6,134
Swansea East	4,413	1,481	5,894	Glasgow, Hillhead	3,629	1,827	5,456
Swansea West	4,348	1,620	5,968	Glasgow, Maryhill	5,531	2,002	7,533
SCOTLAND				Glasgow, Pollock	5,680	1,827	7,507
Borders region				Glasgow, Provan	7,128	2,048	9,176
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	1,111	684	1,795	Glasgow, Rutherglen	5,092	1,926	7,018
Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale	985	579	1,564	Glasgow, Shettleston	4,810	1,684	6,494

Table 2 (continued)

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Hertfordshire	19,295	10,682	29,977	Norfolk	20,460	10,121	30,581
Broxbourne	1,586	878	2,464	Breckland	2,515	1,523	4,038
Dacorum	2,703	1,647	4,350	Broadland	1,747	953	2,700
East Hertfordshire	1,497	1,006	2,503	Great Yarmouth	2,987	1,388	4,375
Hertsmere	1,674	769	2,443	Norwich	5,618	2,427	8,045
North Hertfordshire	2,384	1,328	3,712	North Norfolk	2,039	1,032	3,071
St. Albans	1,948	1,070	3,018	South Norfolk	1,747	993	2,740
Stevenage	2,230	1,427	3,657	West Norfolk	3,807	1,805	5,612
Three Rivers	1,324	642	1,966	Suffolk	13,370	7,214	20,584
Watford	1,938	834	2,772	Babergh	1,415	846	2,261
Welwyn Hatfield	2,011	1,081	3,092	Forest Heath	809	516	1,325
Isle of Wight	3,471	1,634	5,105	Ipswich	3,732	1,606	5,338
Medina	2,000	1,022	3,022	Mid-Suffolk	1,144	699	1,843
South Wight	1,471	612	2,083	St. Edmundsbury	1,643	1,002	2,645
Kent	42,397	21,136	63,533	Suffolk Coastal	1,599	852	2,451
Ashford	2,212	1,179	3,391	Waveney	3,028	1,693	4,721
Canterbury	3,157	1,591	4,748	SOUTH WEST			
Dartford	1,902	982	2,884	Avon	29,983	14,575	44,558
Dover	2,402	1,569	3,971	Bath	2,515	1,302	3,817
Gillingham	3,669	1,710	5,379	Bristol	17,960	7,380	25,340
Gravesham	3,343	1,641	4,984	Kingswood	1,809	1,067	2,876
Maidstone	3,006	1,500	4,506	Northavon	2,403	1,646	4,049
Rochester-upon-Medway	6,189	2,929	9,118	Wansdyke	1,473	886	2,359
Sevenoaks	1,948	1,044	2,992	Woodspring	3,823	2,294	6,117
Shepway	2,739	1,300	4,039	Cornwall	13,985	6,957	20,942
Swale	3,579	1,758	5,337	Caradon	1,584	1,096	2,680
Thanet	4,837	2,152	6,989	Carrick	2,671	1,208	3,879
Tonbridge and Malling	1,740	933	2,673	Kerrier	3,105	1,536	4,641
Tunbridge Wells	1,674	848	2,522	North Cornwall	1,723	904	2,627
Oxfordshire	10,826	6,697	17,523	Penwith	2,440	937	3,377
Cherwell	2,087	1,490	3,577	Restormel	2,442	1,268	3,710
Oxford	3,458	1,717	5,175	Scilly Isles	20	8	28
South Oxfordshire	2,126	1,278	3,404	Devon	27,829	15,272	43,101
West Oxfordshire	1,330	1,015	2,345	East Devon	2,213	1,146	3,359
Vale of White Horse	1,825	1,197	3,022	Exeter	3,146	1,583	4,729
Surrey	14,242	7,517	21,759	Mid-Devon	1,214	689	1,903
Elmbridge	1,570	829	2,399	North Devon	2,243	1,157	3,400
Epsom and Ewell	899	479	1,378	Plymouth	8,754	5,230	13,984
Guildford	1,828	956	2,784	South Hams	1,477	938	2,415
Mole Valley	1,080	546	1,626	Teignbridge	2,462	1,274	3,736
Reigate and Banstead	1,696	857	2,553	Torbay	4,095	2,008	6,103
Runnymede	1,109	531	1,640	Torridge	1,303	707	2,010
Spelthorne	1,528	799	2,327	West Devon	922	540	1,462
Surrey Heath	1,007	651	1,658	Dorset	14,728	7,245	21,973
Tandridge	1,017	608	1,625	Bournemouth	5,586	2,387	7,973
Waverley	1,297	634	1,931	Christchurch	908	368	1,276
Woking	1,211	627	1,838	North Dorset	660	496	1,156
West Sussex	10,442	5,874	16,316	Poole	3,142	1,430	4,572
Adur	1,057	518	1,575	Purbeck	614	399	1,013
Arun	2,130	1,134	3,264	West Dorset	1,213	697	1,910
Chichester	1,474	810	2,284	Weymouth and Portland	1,434	861	2,295
Crawley	1,287	823	2,110	Wimbourne	1,171	607	1,778
Horsham	1,330	847	2,177	Gloucestershire	13,610	7,090	20,700
Mid-Sussex	1,418	948	2,366	Cheltenham	2,717	1,321	4,038
Worthing	1,746	794	2,540	Cotswold	1,145	686	1,831
Greater London	264,919	118,289	383,208	Forest of Dean	2,344	1,374	3,718
Barking and Dagenham	5,965	2,988	8,953	Gloucester	3,431	1,410	4,841
Barnet	6,886	3,708	10,594	Stroud	2,308	1,337	3,645
Bexley	5,179	2,798	7,977	Tewkesbury	1,665	962	2,627
Brent	10,745	5,152	15,897	Somerset	9,431	5,776	15,207
Bromley	6,282	3,096	9,378	Mendip	1,834	1,033	2,867
Camden	10,326	4,515	14,841	Sedgemoor	2,424	1,330	3,754
City of London	90	33	123	Taunton Deane	2,195	1,342	3,537
City of Westminster	9,828	4,030	13,858	West Somerset	734	382	1,116
Croydon	8,621	4,427	13,048	Yeovil	2,244	1,689	3,933
Ealing	9,101	4,992	14,093	Wiltshire	11,788	7,500	19,288
Enfield	6,812	3,038	9,850	Kennet	1,027	855	1,882
Greenwich	9,326	4,074	13,400	North Wiltshire	2,053	1,467	3,520
Hackney	13,819	5,321	19,140	Salisbury	2,019	1,293	3,312
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,978	3,361	11,339	Thamesdown	4,779	2,509	7,288
Haringey	10,999	5,052	16,051	West Wiltshire	1,902	1,376	3,278
Harrow	3,941	2,223	6,164	WEST MIDLANDS			
Havering	5,938	2,914	8,852	Hereford and Worcester	20,566	10,477	31,043
Hillingdon	4,572	2,624	7,196	Bromsgrove	2,734	1,383	4,117
Hounslow	5,721	3,123	8,844	Hereford	1,669	973	2,642
Islington	11,047	4,638	15,685	Leominster	914	467	1,381
Kensington and Chelsea	6,423	3,034	9,457	Malvern Hills	2,215	1,003	3,218
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,656	1,308	3,964	Redditch	3,004	1,509	4,513
Lambeth	17,364	6,917	24,281	South Herefordshire	1,243	679	1,922
Lewisham	11,725	4,856	16,581	Worcester	3,212	1,433	4,645
Merton	4,168	2,104	6,272	Wychavon	2,231	1,238	3,469
Newham	11,654	4,603	16,257	Wyre Forest	3,344	1,792	5,136
Redbridge	5,832	3,022	8,854	Shropshire	14,975	6,619	21,594
Richmond Upon Thames	3,141	1,843	4,984	Bridgnorth	1,486	834	2,320
Southwark	14,485	5,262	19,747	North Shropshire	1,325	711	2,036
Sutton	3,175	1,756	4,931	Oswestry	884	477	1,361
Tower Hamlets	11,804	3,766	15,570	Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,748	1,324	4,072
Waltham Forest	7,934	3,499	11,433	South Shropshire	940	466	1,406
Wandsworth	11,382	4,812	16,194	The Wrekin	7,592	2,807	10,399
EAST ANGLIA				Staffordshire	34,504	18,089	52,593
Cambridgeshire	15,500	7,686	23,186	Cannoek Chase	3,395	1,869	5,264
Cambridge	2,700	1,236	3,936	East Staffordshire	2,971	1,515	4,486
East Cambridgeshire	820	480	1,300	Lichfield	2,569	1,430	3,999
Fenland	2,453	1,063	3,516	Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,940	1,954	5,894
Huntingdon	2,261	1,554	3,815	South Staffordshire	3,363	1,781	5,144
Peterborough	6,024	2,500	8,524	Stafford	2,772	1,654	4,426
South Cambridgeshire	1,242	853	2,095	Staffordshire Moorlands	2,266	1,340	3,606
				Stoke-on-Trent	10,163	5,001	15,164
				Tamworth	3,065	1,545	4,610

Table 2 (continued)

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Warwickshire	14,343	8,288	22,631	Halton	7,757	2,840	10,597
North Warwickshire	1,774	1,050	2,824	Macclesfield	3,366	1,969	5,335
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,865	2,442	7,307	Vale Royal	4,055	2,029	6,084
Rugby	2,602	1,500	4,102	Warrington	6,914	3,177	10,091
Stratford-on-Avon	1,986	1,320	3,306	Lancashire	51,618	24,739	76,357
Warwick	3,316	1,936	5,252	Blackburn	6,734	2,707	9,441
West Midlands	155,090	58,899	213,989	Blackpool	6,643	2,861	9,504
Birmingham	66,003	24,041	90,044	Burnley	3,996	1,954	5,950
Coventry	18,163	7,602	25,765	Chorley	2,710	1,644	4,354
Dudley	13,764	5,883	19,647	Fylde	1,559	887	2,446
Sandwell	18,914	7,260	26,174	Hyndburn	2,790	1,380	4,170
Solihull	7,598	3,179	10,777	Lancaster	4,351	2,242	6,593
Walsall	14,549	5,115	19,664	Pendle	3,003	1,594	4,597
Wolverhampton	16,099	5,819	21,918	Preston	6,263	2,534	8,797
EAST MIDLANDS				Ribble Valley	717	585	1,302
Derbyshire	32,475	14,354	46,829	Rossendale	2,065	1,062	3,127
Amber Valley	2,890	1,415	4,245	South Ribblesdale	2,850	1,776	4,626
Bolsover	2,870	1,135	4,005	West Lancashire	5,135	2,147	7,282
Chesterfield	4,184	1,762	5,946	Wyre	2,802	1,366	4,168
Derby	10,540	3,768	14,308	Greater Manchester	123,451	51,836	175,287
Erewash	3,544	1,674	5,218	Bolton	12,032	5,265	17,297
High Peak	2,287	1,334	3,621	Bury	5,941	3,132	9,073
North-East Derbyshire	3,300	1,664	4,964	Manchester	32,406	11,199	43,605
South Derbyshire	1,709	851	2,560	Oldham	8,992	4,032	13,024
West Derbyshire	1,211	751	1,962	Rochdale	9,555	4,917	13,752
Leicestershire	27,208	13,454	40,662	Salford	14,004	4,989	18,993
Blaby	1,421	897	2,318	Stockport	9,914	4,699	14,613
Hinckley and Bosworth	2,099	1,257	3,356	Tameside	8,972	4,042	13,014
Charnwood	3,240	1,812	5,052	Trafford	8,668	3,669	12,337
Harborough	1,018	698	1,716	Wigan	12,967	6,612	19,579
Leicester	14,781	6,050	20,831	Merseyside	98,210	36,835	135,045
Melton	1,033						

Table 2 (continued)

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Mid-Glamorgan	24,348	9,304	33,652	Kincardine and Deeside	454	416	870
Cynon Valley	3,070	1,195	4,265	Moray	1,898	1,355	3,253
Merthyr Tydfil	2,914	1,033	3,947	Highlands region	8,016	3,476	11,492
Ogwr	5,430	2,233	7,663	Badenoch and Strathspey	335	179	514
Rhondda	3,792	1,370	5,162	Caitness	894	456	1,350
Rhymney Valley	5,324	1,862	7,186	Inverness	1,914	937	2,851
Taff-Ely	3,818	1,611	5,429	Lochaber	852	392	1,244
Powys	2,853	1,501	4,354	Nairn	347	167	514
Brecknock	965	555	1,520	Ross and Cromarty	2,604	997	3,601
Montgomery	1,363	623	1,986	Skye and Lochalsh	461	141	602
Radnor	525	323	848	Sutherland	609	207	816
South Glamorgan	18,465	6,855	25,320	Lothian region	29,773	14,628	44,401
Cardiff	14,293	4,962	19,255	City of Edinburgh	17,828	8,658	26,486
Vale of Glamorgan	4,172	1,893	6,065	East Lothian	2,381	1,343	3,724
West Glamorgan	17,468	7,112	24,580	Midlothian	2,753	1,357	4,110
Afan	2,646	1,072	3,718	West Lothian	6,811	3,270	10,081
Llŷw Valley	2,272	1,150	3,422	Strathclyde region	134,383	55,515	189,898
Neath	2,788	1,317	4,105	Argyll	1,950	997	2,947
Swansea	9,762	3,573	13,335	Bearsden and Milngavie	760	510	1,270
SCOTLAND				City of Glasgow	55,921	19,613	75,534
Borders region	2,096	1,263	3,359	Clydebank	3,033	1,121	4,154
Berwick	352	259	611	Clysdale	1,930	1,142	3,072
Etrick and Lauderdale	659	406	1,065	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,837	1,492	4,329
Roxburgh	759	425	1,184	Cummock and Doon Valley	2,974	1,042	4,016
Tweeddale	326	173	499	Cunninghame	7,962	3,399	11,361
Central region	11,524	5,928	17,452	Dumbarton	3,771	2,187	5,958
Clackmannan	2,083	979	3,062	East Kilbride	3,030	1,798	4,828
Falkirk	6,603	3,308	9,911	Eastwood	981	707	1,688
Stirling	2,838	1,641	4,479	Hamilton	5,641	2,554	8,195
Dumfries and Galloway region	4,595	2,603	7,198	Inverclyde	6,164	2,229	8,393
Annandale and Eskdale	1,019	672	1,691	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	4,034	1,730	5,764
Nithsdale	1,825	1,011	2,836	Kyle and Carrick	4,578	2,285	6,863
Stewartry	561	331	892	Monklands	6,695	2,652	9,347
Wigtown	1,190	589	1,779	Motherwell	8,535	3,621	12,156
Fife region	12,121	6,996	19,117	Renfrew	10,636	4,748	15,384
Dunfermline	4,383	2,567	6,950	Strathkelvin	2,951	1,688	4,639
Kirkcaldy	6,386	3,416	9,802	Tayside region	15,960	8,704	24,664
North East Fife	1,352	1,013	2,365	Angus	2,430	1,755	4,185
Grampian region	9,689	6,288	15,977	City of Dundee	10,415	5,299	15,714
Banff and Buchan	1,833	1,087	2,920	Perth and Kinross	3,115	1,650	4,765
City of Aberdeen	4,829	2,709	7,538	Orkney Islands	483	210	693
Gordon	675	721	1,396	Shetland Islands	372	246	618
				Western Isles	1,390	484	1,874

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SPECIAL FEATURE



The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation of Government officers and representatives of employers and workers at the 70th Session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva from June 6-27. The Government delegates were Mr Rhys Robinson, under secretary, and Mr James Jolly, principal, of the Department of Employment. Mr Daniel Flunder of the Confederation of British Industry and Mr Alistair Graham 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. Out of a total membership of 151 states, 139 countries were represented at the Conference. Sweden's Minister of Labour, Madam Anna-Greta Leijon, was elected president of the Conference.

The Secretary of State for Employment, The Right Honourable Tom King MP, addressed the plenary session of the Conference on June 15. His speech was mainly concerned with the international labour standards, which was the theme of this year's report to the Conference by the Director-General of the ILO. The Secretary of State called for realistic standards, universal in scope and capable of the widest application, and stressed the need for the Conference to exercise greater care in deciding the form of the instrument in which labour standards are promulgated. He defended the two bodies concerned with monitoring the observance by ILO member states of labour standards, namely the Committee of Experts and the Committee on the Application of Standards, from any allegation of failing to apply common standards. He concluded by saying that the Director-General's Report provided a good basis for constructive discussion during this year's Conference and beyond.

Technical committees

As in 1983 there were three "technical committees" charged with preparing new international labour standards or revising existing ones. The Committee on Employment Policy continued the work it started in 1983 on the formulation of a new Recommendation to supplement International Labour Convention No 122 (1964).

International Labour Conference 1984

After a wide ranging discussion the Committee adopted a new Recommendation which calls for the promotion of full, productive and freely chosen employment to achieve in practice the realisation of the right to work. The Recommendation also refers to the need to increase the means of employment and production to satisfy basic human needs; the need to eliminate discrimination in employment; the economic and social consequences of restructuring and the reorganisation and reduction of working time. It goes on to refer to the investment policies of multinational enterprises and their effect on employment; regional development policies; the international economic and monetary systems; international migration; and new technology. In addition to the areas already mentioned the Recommendation makes reference to disarmament which, in the opinion of the United Kingdom Government and most other Western Governments, is outside the proper scope of an ILO instrument. Because of this and other references in the text on which the United Kingdom Government has reservations, the Government Delegates abstained on the vote to adopt the instrument.

The Committee on Occupational Health Services began discussion of a new instrument intended to replace the Occupational Health Services Recommendation No 112 which was adopted in 1959. Despite the Government's preference for a single instrument in the form of an updated Recommendation, the Committee, by a large majority, decided that the instruments should take the form of a Convention supplemented by a Recommendation. The provision of Occupational Health Services of a high standard demands large resources, both technical and monetary. The emphasis in the discussion of the proposed texts of both the Convention and Recommendation were on the multi-disciplinary approach to occupational health and the involvement of worker participation at different levels of organisation and operation of services. This approach is broadly in line with the Government's general policy on health and safety at work. Other important principles established included the point that Occupational Health Services should be basically preventive in nature and should be made available to all employed people including the self-employed. Such services should be provided at no financial cost to workers

and they should have an essential role as an advisory service to both management and workers. Much of the proposed texts arrived at by the Committee is compatible with United Kingdom policy but reservations were expressed by the Government's adviser on several points. The texts will, however, be the subject of further discussion and re-drafting in the Committee next year.

The Committee on the Revision of the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work (No 63), which was adopted in 1938, commenced its work with a view to completing the revision next year. The revision aims to provide a framework for integrated systems of labour statistics at national level as well as a basis for the development of national practices in this field, and to enhance the international comparability of data. The Committee decided that the existing Convention should be replaced by a revised Convention which would require ratifying countries to undertake to collect and publish labour statistics concerning employment, unemployment and underemployment. These statistics would also cover earnings and hours of work, wage structure, labour costs, consumer price indices, household expenditure, occupational injuries and industrial disputes. In addition the revised Convention would be supplemented by a more detailed Recommendation providing guidelines for national practice and designed to promote international comparability and ensure flexibility. The United Kingdom government generally supports this approach in the revision of Convention No 63 and will continue to play an active role in the Committee's proceedings next year when the texts of the new instruments will be finalised.

A fourth "technical committee" was devoted to a general discussion on the Evaluation of the International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment, which is known as *PIACT*. The major contributions came from the Government representatives of the developing countries and from the workers' group. The Committee adopted a report which summarised the outcome of the discussion and recommended, with regard to future ILO action, that *PIACT* should be continued and strengthened by concentrating on specific priorities, should support action by member states according to their own needs and priorities, should in particular assist developing countries, should place increased emphasis on technological change and its effects on working conditions and environment, and should pay specific attention on action concerning small and medium-sized enterprises.

Applications Committee

As is usual practice the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (Applications Committee) monitored the compliance of member states with the international labour standards which they had undertaken to apply through their ratification of existing Conventions. The Committee based its discussions on a report by a Committee of Experts which comments on the reports submitted by member states. Of the member states attending the Conference, 61 were invited to provide the Committee with information with regard to their application of Conventions they had ratified. Of these, 58 supplied the necessary information, including the United Kingdom whose Government representative spokesman supplied additional information on its application of Convention No 142 concerning Vocational Guidance and Vocational Training in the Development of Human Resources. Three member states (Czechoslovakia, Malawi and Sierra Leone) failed to take part in the discussions. This was particularly regrettable on the part of Czechoslovakia which was a member of the Committee

and had participated in the discussions on other cases, but refused to discuss their own case. In the light of this, the Committee felt obliged to draw attention to the Czechoslovak attitude in its report to the Conference. In addition to the 61 member states referred to above, five further states were unable to participate because they were not present at the Conference.

Turning to the Committee's conclusions on the particular cases under consideration, the Committee regretted 10 cases of failure to supply reports on information requested concerning ratified Conventions. It noted with interest steps taken in 56 cases to ensure compliance with ratified Conventions, expressing satisfaction at progress in a number of cases previously discussed. It also included in its report special paragraphs, noting persistent failure to meet obligations, on the part of Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Iran and Peru.

The Conference adopted the Committee's report by consensus, in contrast with its action in 1983 when it adopted the report by secret ballot.

Resolutions Committee

As in previous years, the Resolutions Committee considered those resolutions put to the Conference on matters that were not specifically covered by subjects elsewhere on the Conference agenda. The Committee's proceedings were less contentious than in previous years and the Committee adopted two resolutions which were included in its report to the Conference.

The first of these dealt with the ILO's contribution to production and productivity and its influence on greater social and economic development with particular reference to developing countries. The resolution asked the ILO to stress that the objective of full employment was possible and necessary and did not run counter to improvements in productivity. The resolution went on to urge the ILO to study, among other things, the positive and negative effects of productivity improvement measures on employment and the sharing of benefits obtained. It also called for increased ILO technical aid in this field, in particular to developing countries and to employers' and workers' organisations.

The second resolution appealed to industrial countries to increase their aid to the least developed countries. It went on to urge member states to develop programmes for employment creation, vocational training and workers' education that would contribute, particularly in the least developed countries, to the establishment of real economic sovereignty. The resolution also asked the ILO to give high priority to these countries in its technical co-operation work.

The Committee's report, including the two resolutions, was adopted by the Conference by consensus.

Plenary sessions

As mentioned earlier, 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 international labour standards and the ILO's standard setting activities, including its role in formulating new instruments and supervising the application of existing instruments. As noted earlier, during the general debate the Secretary of State made his call for realistic standards and re-affirmed the United Kingdom Government's support for the ILO's supervisory procedures.

The Conference also held a special sitting when it was addressed by President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica.

LABOUR MARKET DATA

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Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

Summary

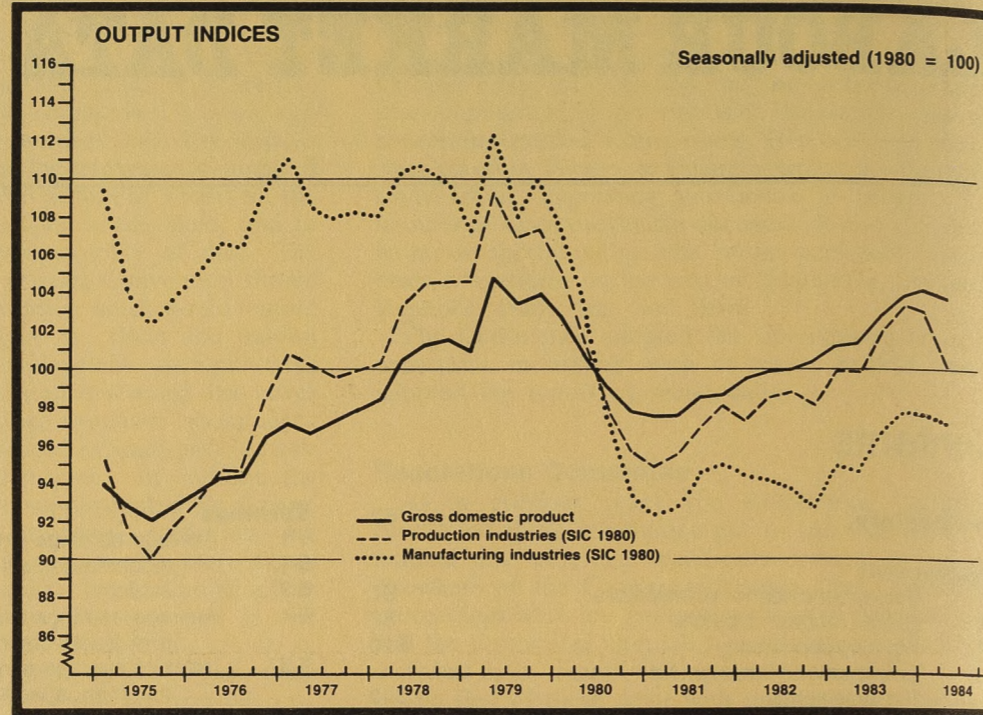
The CSO's latest cyclical indicators, in the light of recent falls in both the longer-leading and shorter-leading indices, suggest there may be some easing in the growth of GDP early in 1985. The latest forecasts by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research and the CBI predict that GDP will continue to grow by around 2½-3 per cent in 1985.

In the second quarter of 1984 output of the whole economy was 2½ per cent above its level of a year earlier. However, the comparison is distorted by the miners strike, which reduced GDP by about 1¼ per cent in the second quarter, and the uneven pattern of movements in GDP in recent quarters.

Output in the production industries fell by nearly 2 per cent between the three months to April and the three months to July of this year, mainly reflecting a fall of 7 per cent in the output of the energy and water supply industries: manufacturing output was broadly unchanged in the three months to July and was 2 per cent up on a year earlier. Growth outside the production industries was quite strong, in particular distribution output was 3 per cent above its low first quarter level.

Consumers' expenditure, on provisional figures, rose by 2 per cent in the second quarter following a fall of 1½ per cent in the first quarter of 1984. The volume of retail sales continued at a high level in July and August.

Fixed investment in manufacturing industry continued to rise in



the second quarter and was 17 per cent higher than a year earlier: investment in the construction, distribution and financial sectors fell back, although it was still 12 per cent higher than a year earlier. Stock building by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers has also fallen in the second quarter.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industry fell by 7,000 in July following a rise of 3,000 in June. In the three months to July manufactur-

ing employees fell by 1,000 per month compared with 4,000 per month in the three months to April. Short-time working in July in manufacturing increased to an average of 0.9 million hours a week lost, the highest figure since July 1983.

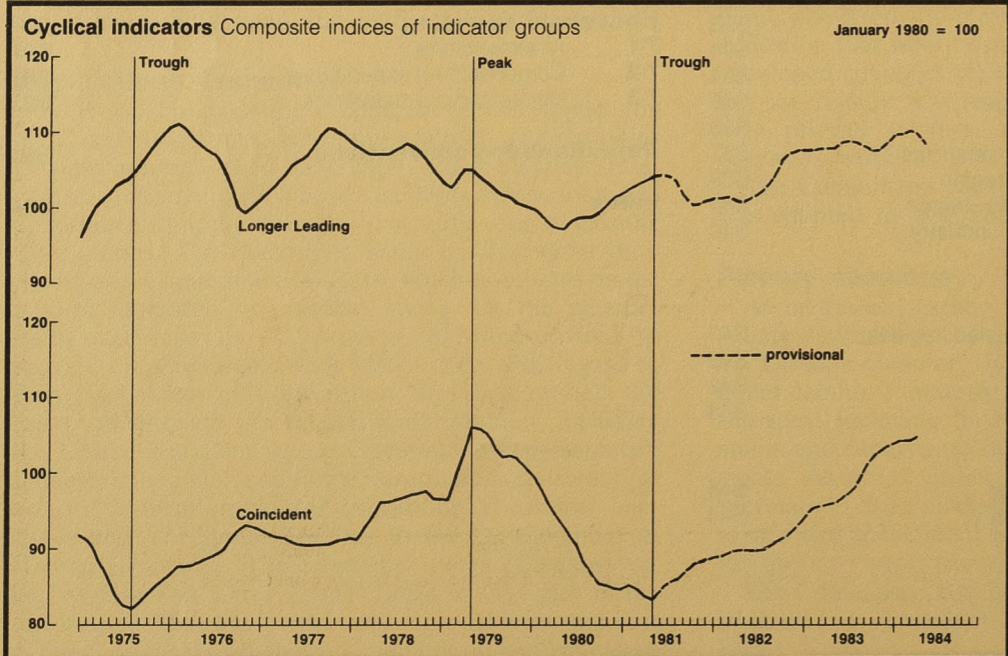
Unemployment (seasonally adjusted, excluding school leavers) increased in August by 16,000; the rise was largely the result of a decrease in the outflow. In the six months to August the rise averaged 11,000 a month, the same

as during the previous six months suggesting that the level of unemployment has been rising at broadly the same rate over the past year. Among school leavers, there were 22,000 fewer claimants than last year and 52,000 fewer non-claimants. The seasonally-adjusted stock of vacancies fell in August after five successive monthly increases, but both the inflow and the outflow continued to increase.

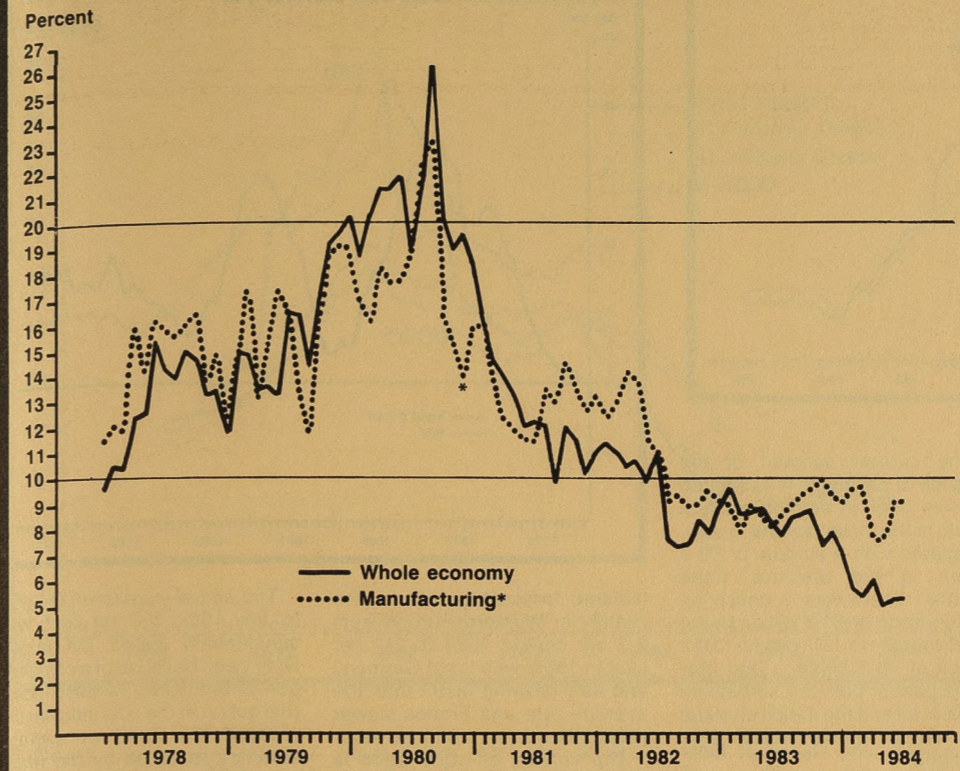
The underlying increase in weekly earnings in the year to July was 7½ per cent, but the depressed earnings in the coal industry and the delays in some public sector settlements have resulted in the actual increase being lower. The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index was 5.0 per cent in August compared with 4.5 per cent in July, with the impact of higher mortgage interest rates more than offsetting reductions in seasonal food prices.

Economic background

Recent movements in the CSO's cyclical indicators seem to suggest that the next peak in the economic cycle may be reached in early 1985. It should be remembered, however, that a peak in the economic cycle does not necessarily imply a subsequent fall in activity but possibly a reduction in the rate of growth. The longer leading index has fallen steadily



EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year



between March and July because of downward movements in all its components, but particularly those in share prices and interest rates. The shorter leading index rose between March and June, after a temporary fall at the start of the year; but, based on less complete information, fell again in July.

Recent economic forecasts by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and the CBI suggest that GDP will rise by about 2-2½ per cent in 1984 as a whole and by 2½-3 per cent in 1985, assuming an end to the coalminers dispute by the final quarter of this year. The pattern of demand in 1984 is expected to be different from 1983 with stronger growth in both exports and investment offsetting a slow down in the growth of consumer spending.

GDP (output), on preliminary estimates, fell by ½ per cent between the first and second quarters of 1984, but remained some 2½ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. It is estimated that the miners' dispute reduced GDP (output) by about 1¼ per cent in the second quarter, with most of the reduction the direct result of the loss in coal output. Growth in the service industries continued in the second quarter, with distribution output rising by 3 per cent compared with the first quarter level.

Industrial production was 2 per cent lower in the three months to July than in three months to

August, but at about the same level as a year earlier. Energy and water supply was down 7 per cent compared with the previous three months, mainly reflecting the direct effect of the miners' dispute on the coal industry. Manufacturing output was broadly unchanged in the three months to July but was 2 per cent higher

than the same period a year ago. Most of this growth occurred in the second half of last year and more recently manufacturing output has been broadly unchanged. CBI survey results, however, continue to point to increases in manufacturing output over the next few months.

The volume of consumers ex-

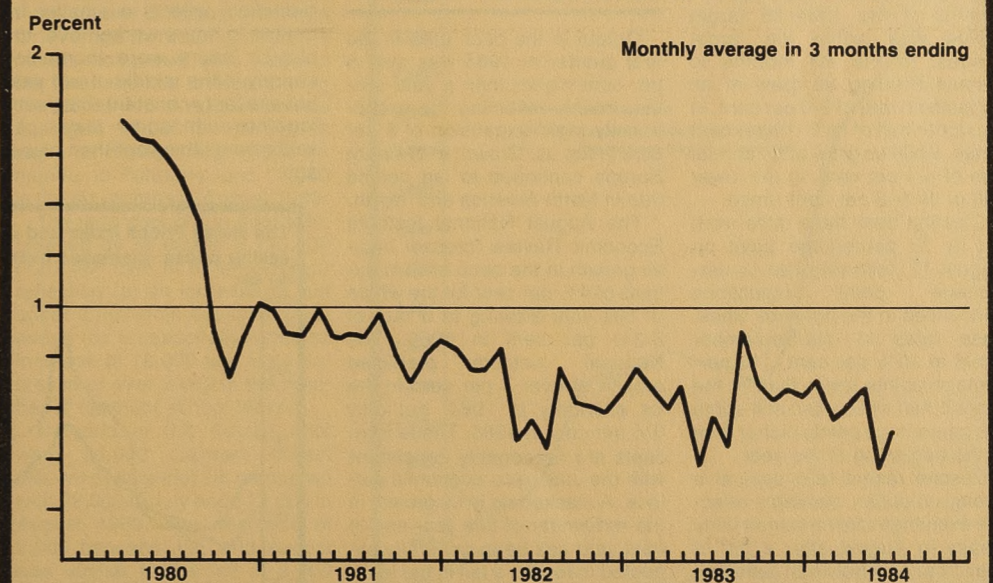
penditure, on preliminary estimates, increased by 2 per cent in the second quarter, reaching the highest level ever recorded and reversing a fall in spending of 1½ per cent in the previous quarter. These movements in spending reflected the sharp recovery in retail sales from their low first quarter level. In the three months to August retail sales were over 1 per cent higher than the previous three months and nearly 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Real personal disposable income, after rising through much of last year, fell back by 1½ per cent in the first quarter, but remained some 3 per cent up on a year earlier. The personal savings ratio has been broadly unchanged since the middle of last year.

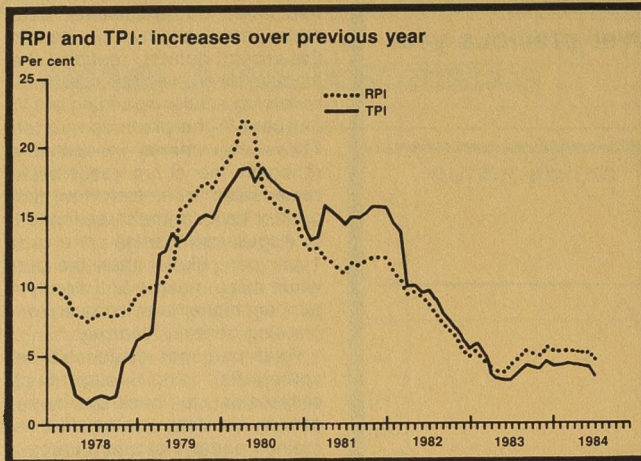
The total volume of stocks fell by £0.2 billion in the first quarter, largely reflecting a reduction in stocks in the energy sector. This followed stock-building of £0.2 billion in the previous quarter. Provisional figures for the second quarter show a fall in stocks held by manufacturers of about £140 million. In the first half of the year destocking by manufacturers amounted to £190 million, a slightly higher rate of destocking than in the second half of 1983. There was also destocking of £155 million by wholesalers in the second quarter, similar to the previous quarter but reversing the increase in stocks in the previous six months. With high retail sales in the second quarter retail stocks fell, following stockbuilding in this sector in the previous three quarters.

Total fixed investment continued to rise in the first quarter, by 6 per cent compared with the

EARNINGS: Average earnings index: underlying rate of change*



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



previous quarter and by 10 per cent compared with a year earlier. Manufacturing investment is rising strongly: the estimate of manufacturing investment in the second quarter shows a rise of 4 per cent on the first quarter. Over the first six months of 1984 manufacturing investment was 9½ per cent higher than in the preceding half year. Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries fell by 1½ per cent in the second quarter, but in the first half of 1984 capital expenditure by these industries was 9 per cent higher than in the second half of 1983.

The May Investment Intentions Survey carried out by the Department of Trade and Industry suggested that these trends were likely to continue, with manufacturing investment rising by 12 per cent in 1984 as a whole and investment by construction, distribution and selected service industries by about 8 per cent. Further, though smaller, increases were indicated for 1985.

Growth in both target monetary aggregates over the first six months of the 1984-85 target period was within the target ranges. In the six months to August Sterling M3 grew at an annualised rate of 9.0 per cent, in the upper half of its 6-10 per cent range, while M0 grew at an annual rate of 4.4 per cent, in the lower half of its 4-8 per cent range.

Clearing bank base rates were cut by ½ percentage point on August 17, following two ½ percentage point reductions announced in the previous week. Base rates in mid-September stood at 10½ per cent, 1½ percentage points lower than in the second half of July but still some 1½ percentage points higher than at the beginning of the year.

Despite recent falls against a strong us dollar, sterling's effective exchange rate remained fairly steady in August after a fall of over 1 per cent between June and July. The average for August of 78.4 (1975 = 100) was broadly unchanged from the July average, but was some 7½ per cent down on a year earlier.

The current account of the balance of payments is estimated to have been in surplus by £0.2 billion in the three months to July, compared with a surplus of £0.3 billion in the previous three months. There was a deficit on visible trade of £0.5 billion in the three months to July, similar to the deficit of £0.6 billion in the previous period: both the surplus on trade in oil and the deficit on trade in non-oil goods were little changed.

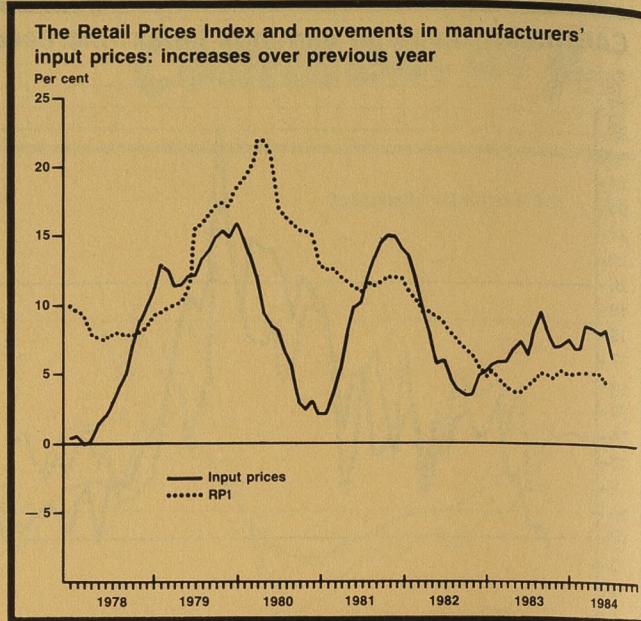
It is difficult to assess the effect of the July dock strike on these figures, but the level of both exports and imports seems to have been depressed, with the effect on imports being slightly greater than the effect on exports. Making some allowance for the dock strike the underlying level of non-oil export volume has probably been broadly stable over the last few months while growth in the underlying level of non-oil import volume has slackened.

World outlook

Output in the OECD area in the first quarter of 1984 was over 5 per cent higher than a year earlier, mainly reflecting the exceptionally rapid expansion of 8 per cent in the us. Growth in Western Europe continued to lag behind that in North America and Japan.

The August National Institute Economic Review forecast overall growth in the OECD area in excess of 4½ per cent for the whole of this year slowing to a rate of 3-3½ per cent in 1985. The National Institute predicted growth of over 7 per cent in the us economy in 1984, but only 3½ per cent in 1985. These forecasts are reasonably consistent with the July OECD economic outlook. A slackening in us growth in the remainder of this year and in next year has been generally expected following a fall in the leading economic indicators in both June and July.

Growth in Japan is expected to rise to 5 per cent this year and fall slightly next year. The National

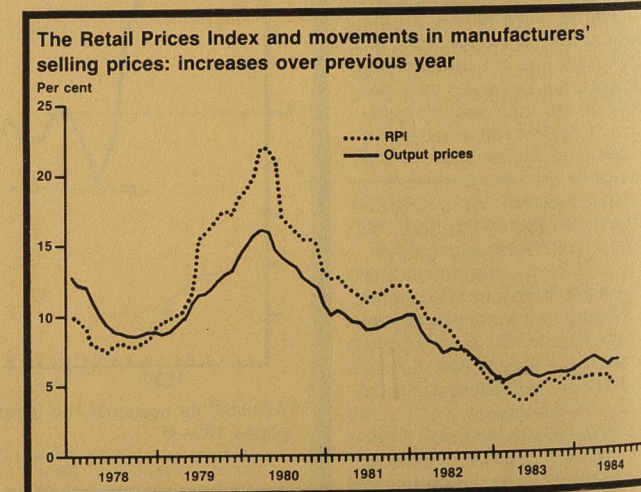


Institute forecast growth to rise slightly in Western Europe from 2.2 per cent in 1984 to 2½ per cent in 1985, with West Germany and Italy growing faster than the average rate and France slower at less than 2 per cent next year.

The volume of world trade is also growing sharply. The National Institute expect it to be some 7½ per cent higher in 1984 than in 1983, following growth of less than 2 per cent last year. Much of the current buoyancy in world trade has been due to rapid growth in the volume of us imports.

Average earnings

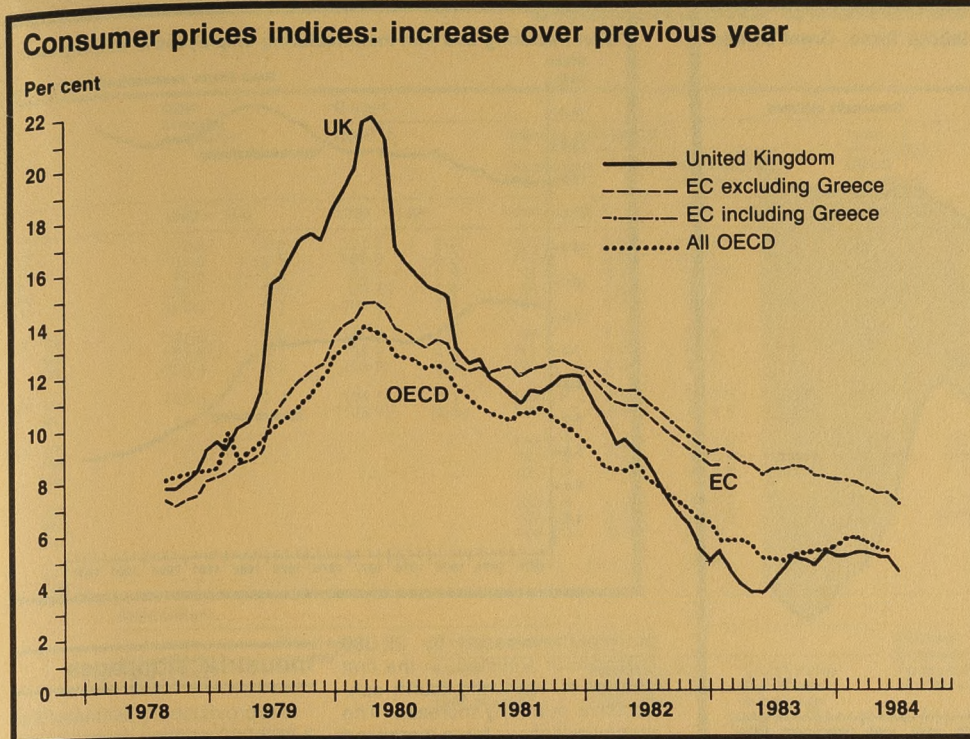
The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to July was about 7½ per cent, slightly lower than the increase in the year to June. The reduction reflects a smaller increase in hours worked over the period (hours were increasing sharply in the middle of last year but are fairly constant this year), together with some lower pay settlements this year than a year ago.



The actual increase in the year to July 1984, 5.3 per cent, was substantially below the underlying trend because of a combination of temporary factors. Industrial action in the coal industry depressed the level of average earnings recorded for the whole economy (which covers all employees, including those on strike) by about 1¼ per cent. Delays in some public sector settlements this year compared with a year ago, for example for non-industrial civil servants and teachers reduced the actual increase to about 1 per cent. Although back-pay was higher than a year ago, this was partly offset by timing factors.

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

In production industries and manufacturing industries, the underlying increases in average earnings in the year to July were about 8½ per cent and 9 per cent respectively, slightly lower than the corresponding increase in the year to June. The reduction reflected mainly the smaller increase in working hours.



The actual increases in the year to July 1984 for production and manufacturing industries were 5.3 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively, the increase for production industries being significantly depressed by the effect of the industrial action in the coal industry.

In the three months to July, wages and salaries per unit for output in manufacturing were 5.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The actual increases in the year to July 1984 for production and manufacturing industries were 5.3 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively, the increase for production industries being significantly depressed by the effect of the industrial action in the coal industry.

Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally-adjusted level of United Kingdom unemployment (excluding school leavers) in August was 3,071,000, an increase of 16,000 on July. In the three months to August there was an average increase of 14,000 a month, compared with 8,000 in the three months to May. During the six months to August the rise averaged 11,000 a month, the same as during the previous six months to February, and 17,000 in the six months to August 1983.

The rise in the index for August was caused mainly by increased mortgage interest payments for owner-occupiers. Prices of potatoes and other fresh vegetables were lower in August than in July, by up to about 25 per cent. Some petrol prices were higher, and there were a number of smaller changes, both upwards and downwards, for other goods and services.

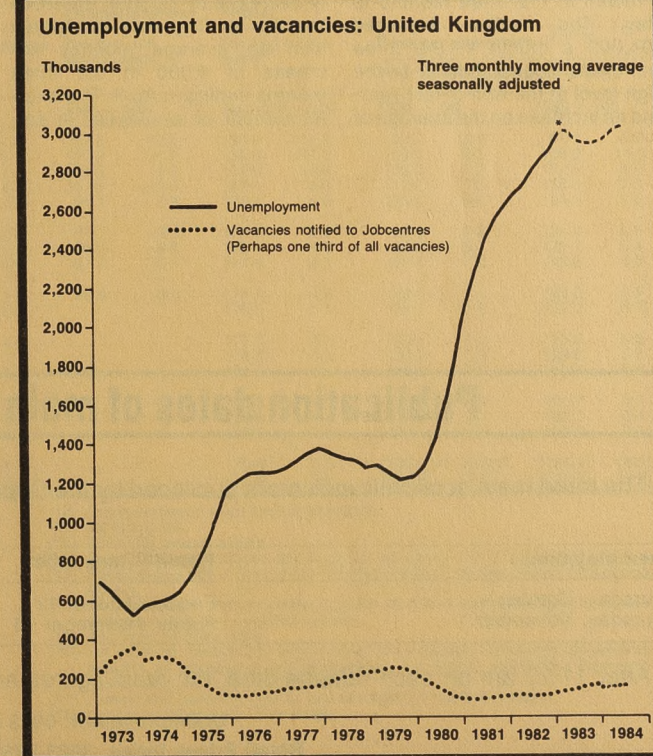
The 12-month increase in the tax and price index was 3.8 per cent in August, the gap between this and the corresponding change in the retail prices index remaining between 1 and 1¼ percentage points.

The 12-month rates of increase in the producer price indices con-

tinued higher than that of retail prices. In August the figure was 6.4 per cent for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry and 6.3 per cent for home sales of manufactured products.

titled to benefit until September. This compares with a total of 167,000 in July and 212,000 in August 1983. The decrease of 7,000 between July and August compares with a rise of 1,000 over the corresponding period last year.

The number of people assisted by the employment and training measures at the end of July was 670,000, a net increase of 33,000 on June. Increased numbers on the Youth Training Scheme



*Figures affected by Budget provisions for men aged 60 and over.

(+37,000) more than explained this rise. There were also increased numbers on the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, partly offset by fewer numbers on the Young Workers Scheme and the Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme. It is estimated that as a direct effect of the measures, about 440,000 people were in jobs training or early retirement instead of claiming unemployment benefit.

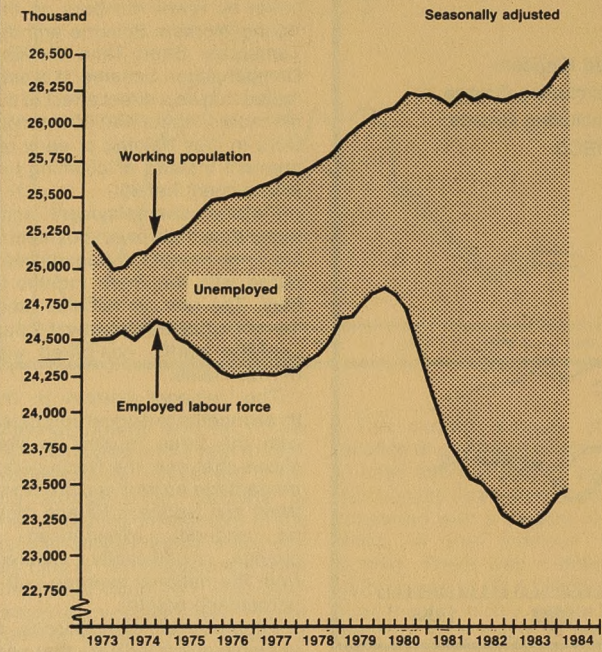
Female unemployment rose faster than male unemployment in the three months to August, compared with the three months to May. The rate for females (seasonally adjusted) rose by 0.2 percentage points, compared with 0.1 for males.

The regional pattern in the three months to August compared with the three months to May shows that only the North (+0.3 percentage points) and the North West and Northern Ireland (both no change) experienced a change significantly different from the national average (+0.2 percentage points).

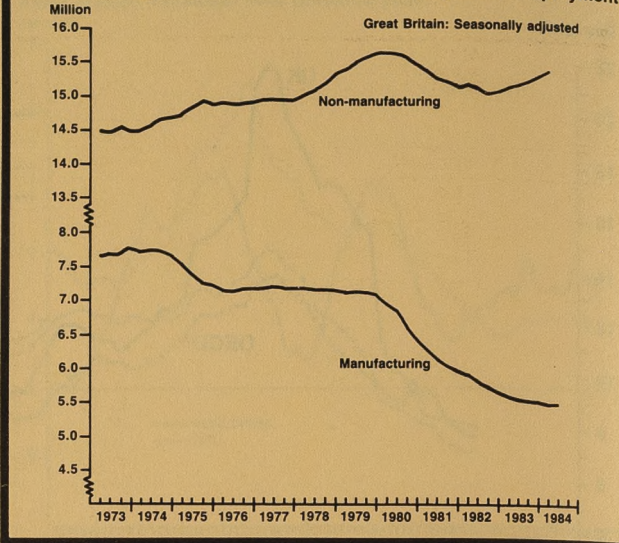
International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three months) increased in France (+0.4 percentage points), Belgium (+0.3), Germany and the United Kingdom (both +0.2) and the Netherlands (+0.1). There was no change in Japan and falls in a number of countries including the United States (-0.4) and Canada (-0.1).

The stock of vacancies (seasonally adjusted) in August was 162,000, a decrease of 3,000 on

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



employment increased by 28,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1984, the fourth consecutive quarterly increase. The employed labour force increased by 47,000.

Overtime working by operatives in manufacturing industries, which amounted to 11.5 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) in July 1984, has been virtually constant since April, having previously dipped to an average of 11.1 million hours a week in the first quarter of 1984.

Short time working has been increasing in recent months and reached 0.9 million hours a week lost (seasonally adjusted) in July. Although roughly double the low level reached in the last quarter of 1983 the July figure is lower than that recorded in any month between early 1980 and the middle of last year, during which time, hours lost reached a peak of some 7 million hours a week at the end of 1980.

Industrial stoppages

It is provisionally estimated that 1,802,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in August. This includes an estimated 1.5 million days resulting from the coal-mining strike—as in the previous month this takes into account normal pit holiday closures. Just over two-thirds of the remainder of days lost in August were attributable to stoppages in the aeroplane industry, in shipbuilding and in the docks.

13.5 million working days were lost in the first eight months of 1984, with the coal-mining strike accounting for an estimated 10.5 million days—over three-quarters of the total. The cumulative figure for the same period in 1983 was 2.6 million and over the ten years 1974-83 the average for the comparable period was 6.1 million days.

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1984

The three main economic indicators published by the Department will be released on the following dates at 11.30 am.:

Unemployment	Retail Prices Index	Average Earnings Index
Thursday, October 4	Friday, October 12	Wednesday, October 17
Thursday, November 1	Friday, November 16	Wednesday, November 14

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

Unemployment: 0923 28500 ext. 403 or 349.
Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).
Average Earnings Index: 0923 28500 ext. 408 or 412.

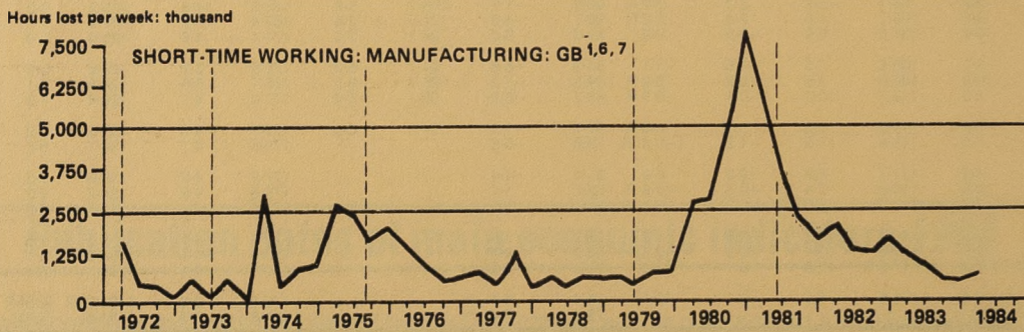
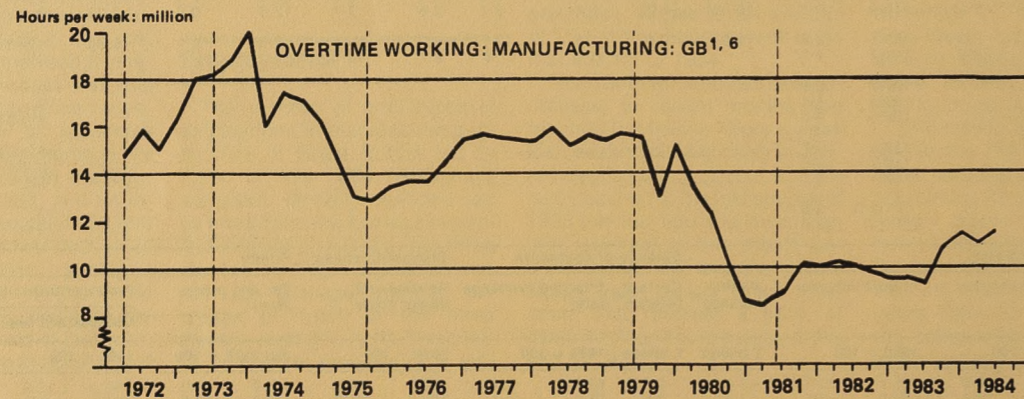
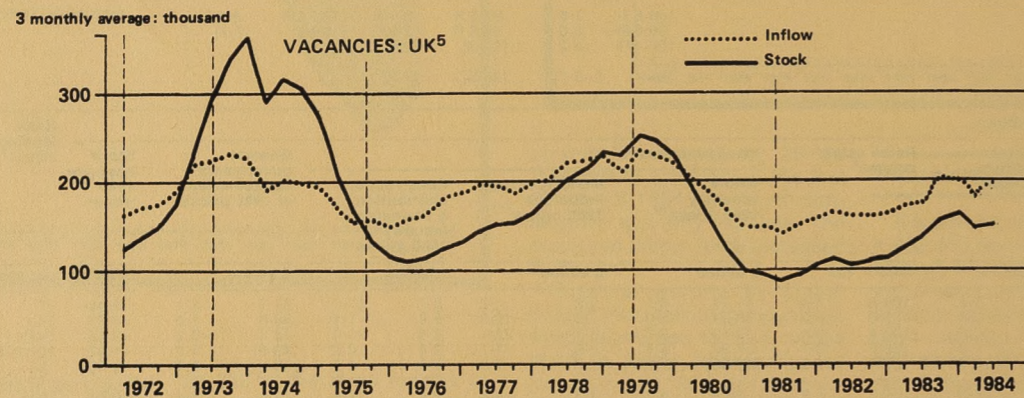
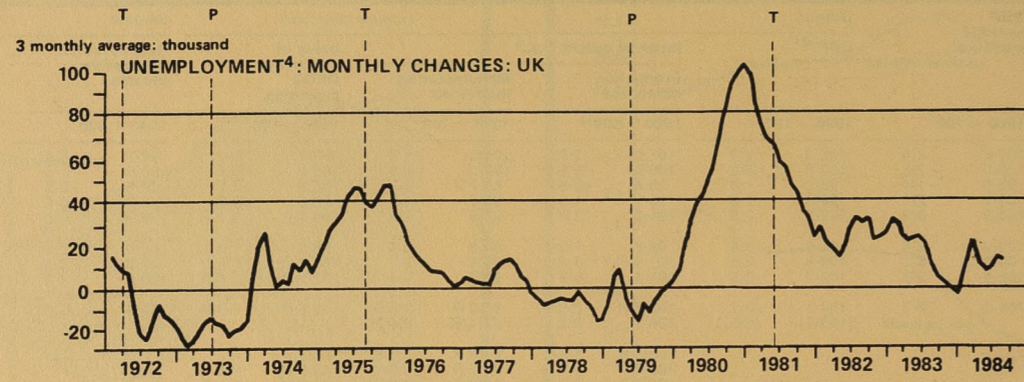
Seasonally adjusted

	GDP average measure ¹		Output GDP ^{1,3,4}				Index of output U.K. ⁵		Index of production OECD countries ¹		Income			
	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	Production industries		Manufacturing industries		1980 = 100		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁸			
			1980 = 100 ¹⁶	1980 = 100 ¹⁷	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion			
1979	102.6	2.4	103.3	2.9	107.0	3.8	109.3	-0.2	100.7	5.1	98.6	5.9	18.8	-2.0
1980	100.0	-2.5	100.0	-3.2	100.0	-6.5	100.0	-8.5	100.0	-0.7	100.0	1.5	19.1	1.6
1981	98.6	-1.4	98.1	-1.9	96.4	-3.6	93.7 R	-6.3	100.2	0.2	97.5	-2.5	20.1	5.2
1982	100.7	2.1	99.7	1.6	98.1	1.8	93.7	0.3	96.3	-3.9	96.9	-0.6	23.4 R	16.4
1983	103.9	3.2	102.2	2.5	101.2	3.2	95.9	2.3	99.4 R	3.2 R	98.6	1.8	28.8	23.1
1983 Q2	103.0	2.6	101.2	1.6	99.9	1.5	94.6	0.4	98.0	1.0	98.0	0.8	7.0	12.0
Q3	103.6	3.1	102.8	2.8	101.9	3.2	96.6	3.1	100.6 R	5.4 R	99.0	3.1	7.7	28.4
Q4	105.4	3.5	103.9	3.5	103.4	5.5	97.7	5.4	102.7 R	8.8 R	100.8	4.0	7.7	23.3
1984 Q1	106.3	2.7	104.1	3.1	102.5 R	2.6 R	97.0 R	2.2 R	105.0 R	9.3 R	99.4	3.0	8.3	27.3
Q2	..	..	[103.7]	[2.5]	100.1	0.2	97.4 R	3.0 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984 Jan	..	..	..	..	103.5 R	5.3	97.0 R	4.5 R	104.9	9.2	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	102.7 R	3.8 R	97.2 R	3.5 R	105.3 R	9.9 R	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	..	101.7 R	2.6 R	97.8 R	2.7 R	104.7 R	9.4 R	..	..	..	..
Apr	..	..	..	..	100.6 R	1.6 R	97.2 R	3.1 R	104.4 R	8.5 R	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	99.6 R	0.6 R	96.8 R	2.9 R	[105.5]	[7.7]	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	100.1 R	0.2	[97.3]	[2.6]	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug	..	..	..	..	[99.4]	[-0.7]	[96.8]	[1.9]	..	..	..	..	..	..

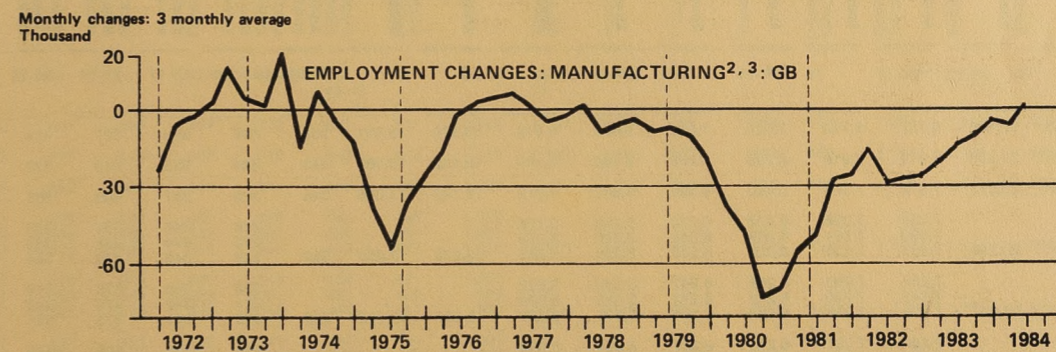
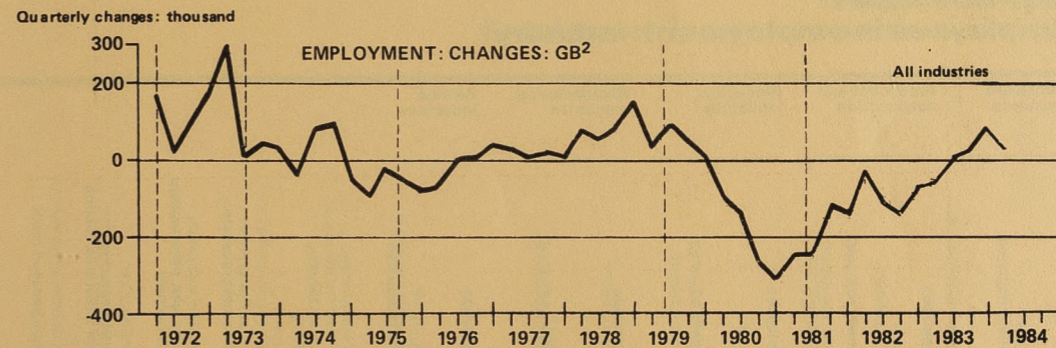
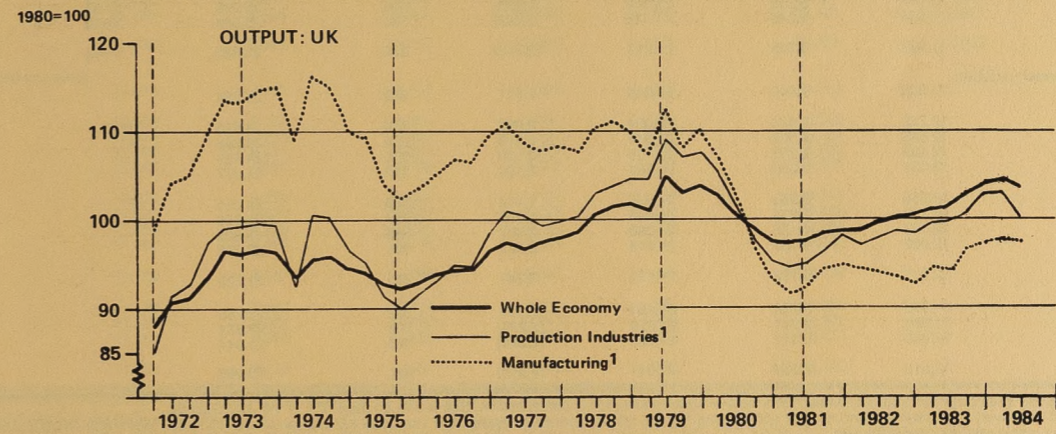
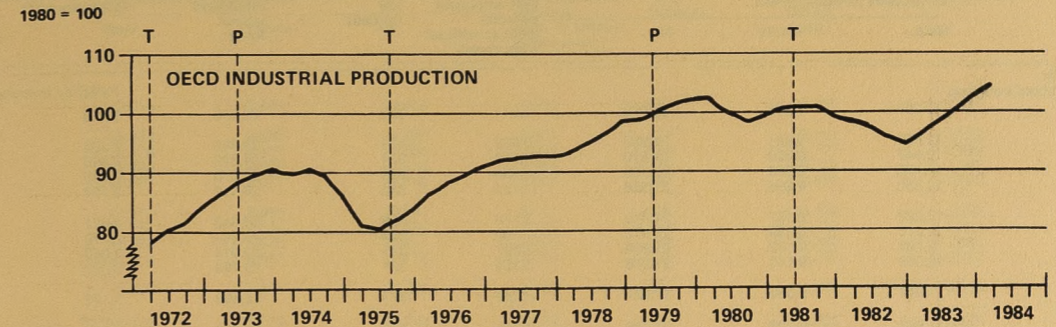
	Expenditure		Fixed investment ⁹			General government consumption at 1980 prices		Stock changes 1980 prices		Base lending rates ¹³				
	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices	Retail sales volume ¹	Whole economy 1980 prices ¹⁰	Manufacturing industries 1980 prices ¹¹	Construction distribution & financial industry ¹²	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	per cent	£ billion	per cent			
	£ billion	1980 = 100	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	£ billion	per cent	£ billion	per cent			
1979	137.9	5.5	100.6	4.4	41.41	0.5	8.2	4.2	8.7	17.0	47.7	2.1	2.49	17
1980	137.3	-0.4	100.0	-0.6	39.24	-5.3	7.3	-10.9	8.6	-1.4	48.4	1.5	-3.24	14
1981	137.6	0.2	100.4	0.4	35.63	-9.2	5.7	-22.1	8.6	-0.0	48.3	-0.2	-2.66	14½
1982	139.4	1.3	102.5	2.1	37.91	6.4	5.6	-1.7	9.4	8.2	48.9	1.2	-1.02	10-10¼
1983	144.8	3.7	107.4	5.3	[39.83]	[5.1]	5.4	-2.9	9.8	4.5	50.2	2.7	0.60	9
1983 Q2	36.1	4.3	107.3	5.9	9.69	5.1	1.3	-5.8	2.4	5.5	12.6	3.4	-0.04	9½
Q3	36.5	4.6	108.3	5.2	[9.81]	[2.2]	1.3	-5.9	2.4	2.0	12.5	2.4	-0.12	9½
Q4	36.7	3.1	110.4	6.3	[10.03]	[4.0]	1.4	-3.7	2.6	7.7	12.5	0.8	0.23	9
1984 Q1	36.2	2.0	108.5	2.8	11.0	10.0	1.5	12.7	2.7	13.4	12.6	-0.1	-0.25	8½-8¾
Q2	[36.9]	[2.2]	111.7	4.1	..	..	1.6	17.0	2.7	[12.5]	..	..	..	9¼
1984 Jan	..	..	107.7	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Feb	..	..	109.5	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Mar	..	..	108.3	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½-8¾
Apr	..	..	112.2	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½-8¾
May	..	..	110.7	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9-9¼
June	..	..	112.1	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½
July	..	..	111.2 R	3.8 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Aug	..	..	[111.3]	[3.9]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½

	Visible trade		Balance of payments		Competitiveness		Prices									
	Export volume	Import volume	Visible balance ¹⁶	Current balance ¹⁶	Effective exchange rate ¹⁷	Relative unit labour costs ¹⁸	Tax and prices index ¹⁷	Producer prices index ^{17, 19, 20}								
	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100	1980 = 100	Jan 1978 = 100	1980 = 100								
1979	99.1	4.9	105.7	10.7	-3.4	-0.5 R	87.3	7.1	82.5	16.4	113.2	12.0	92.2	12.9	87.7	10.9
1980	100.0	0.9	100.0	-5.4	1.5	3.6	96.1	10.1	100.0	21.9	132.8	17.3	100.0	8.5	100.0	14.0
1981	99.2	-0.8	96.1	-3.9	3.7	7.2 R	95.3	-1.2	105.2	5.2	152.5	14.8	109.2	9.2	109.5	9.5
1982	101.5	2.3	100.7	4.8	2.4	5.2 R	90.7	-4.8	101.5	-3.5	167.4	9.8	117.2	7.3	118.0	7.8
1983	102.3	0.4	107.6	6.9	-0.5	2.9	83.3	-8.2	94.1	-7.3	174.1	4.0	125.4	7.0	124.5	5.5
1983 Q2	100.3	-3.1	106.6	2.5	-0.5	-0.1	84.3	-6.6	94.7	-6.3	172.5	3.2	123.6	6.6	124.2	5.6
Q3	99.3	0.0	106.6	7.9	-0.2	0.9 R	84.9	-7.2	95.7	-6.5	175.1	3.6	124.8	8.1	125.1	5.4
Q4	107.4	4.2	112.7	13.3	-0.1	0.5 R	83.2	-6.6	95.1	-5.4	177.4	4.1	128.4	7.5	126.8	5.6
1984 Q1	109.5	7.0	113.2	8.3	-0.1	0.5 R	81.7	-1.5	94.8	6.0	178.7	4.3	133.5	7.2	129.0	5.9
Q2	108.2	7.9	118.9	11.5	-1.2	[-0.3] R	79.8	-5.3	..	..	179.5	4.1	134.1	8.5	[132.0]	[6.3]
1984 Jan	101.8	4.8	111.7	8.9	-0.3	-0.0	81.4	-4.4	..	..	177.9	4.2	133.5	7.3	128.0	5.6
Feb	115.4	9.0	110.2	7.4	+0.5	+0.8 R	82.2	1.7	..	..	178.8	4.2	134.2	7.3	128.8	5.7
Mar	111.3	7.0	117.9	8.3	-0.2	0.1	81.0	1.5	..	..	179.4	4.4	132.9	7.2	130.2	5.9
Apr	104.4	7.6	122.9	12.2	-0.8	-0.6	79.9	3.5	..	..	178.8	4.1	133.8	7.6	131.7	6.3
May	108.5	6.9	115.8	12.4	-0.3	[-0.0] R	80.0	2.4	..	..	179.6	4.1	134.3	8.1	132.1	6.4
June	111.9 R	7.9	117.3 R	11.5	-0.1	[0.2]	79.4	-5.3	..	..	180.1	4.1	134.1	8.4	132.2	6.3
July	102.8	7.9	108.6	6.5	-0.1	[0.1]	78.4	-5.4	..	..	179.9	3.3	[133.5] R	[8.3] R	[132.5]	[6.2]
Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	78.4	-7.4	..	..	181.8	3.7	[132.6]	[7.6]	[132.8]	[6.2]

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



4 Unemployment figures are on the new (claimant) basis, and excludes school leavers. They take account of the effects of 1983 Budget provisions. See notes to table 2.1.
 5 Notified to Jobcentres.
 6 Operatives only.
 7 Not seasonally adjusted.



NOTES The vertical lines indicate peaks and troughs in the economy as given by the CSO Index of coincident indicators. All data is seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.
 1 SIC 1980
 2 Employees in employment: supplementary series. See Table 1.2 and footnote
 3 Figures from September 1981 reflect final census of employment results and are classified to SIC 1980, whereas figures for earlier dates are classified to SIC 1968. See footnotes to table 1.2

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees) †	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force†	Unemployed**	Working population†
	Male	Female	All					
A UNITED KINGDOM unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1980 June	13,306	9,666	22,972	2,011	323	25,306	1,513	26,819
1981 Mar	12,656	9,301	21,957	2,092	334	24,383	2,333	26,716
June	12,547	9,323	21,870	2,118	334	24,323	2,395	26,718
Sep	12,496	9,303	21,799	2,136	335	24,270	2,749	26,718
Dec	12,330	9,296	21,626	2,154	332	24,112	2,764	26,876
1982 Mar	12,222	9,197	21,419	2,172	328	23,919	2,821	26,740
June	12,210	9,259	21,473	2,190	324	23,987	2,770	26,757
Sep	12,192	9,192	21,384	2,207	323	23,914	3,066	26,980
Dec	12,058	9,190	21,248	2,225	321	23,794	3,097	26,891
1983 Mar	11,947	9,080	21,027	2,242	321	23,590	3,172	26,763
June	11,982	9,228	21,210	2,260	322	23,792	2,984	26,776
Sep	12,057	9,259	21,316	[2,278]	325	23,919	3,167	26,776
Dec	12,004	9,345	21,349	[2,296]	325	23,969	3,079	27,049
1984 Mar R	11,948	9,265	21,213	[2,313]	326	23,852	3,143	26,995
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1980 June	13,303	9,646	22,950	2,011	323	25,284		26,869
1981 Mar	12,722	9,373	22,094	2,092	334	24,520		26,840
June	12,543	9,301	21,844	2,118	334	24,296		26,780
Sep	12,429	9,289	21,718	2,136	335	24,189		26,874
Dec	12,331	9,260	21,591	2,154	332	24,077		26,836
1982 Mar	12,286	9,269	21,555	2,172	328	24,055		26,857
June	12,210	9,235	21,446	2,190	324	23,959		26,831
Sep	12,122	9,176	21,298	2,207	323	23,828		26,828
Dec	12,062	9,157	21,218	2,225	321	23,765		26,853
1983 Mar	12,010	9,152	21,162	2,242	321	23,725		26,876
June	11,978	9,205	21,182	2,260	322	23,765		26,856
Sep	11,986	9,242	21,229	[2,278]	325	23,831		26,928
Dec	12,009	9,314	21,323	[2,296]	325	23,944		27,011
1984 Mar R	12,010	9,337	21,347	[2,313]	326	23,986		27,106

* Estimates of employees in employment from December 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 319 of the July Gazette.
 † Estimates of the self-employed have been updated to 1983 and assume that the rate of increase between 1981 and 1983 has continued subsequently. See article on page 319 of the July Gazette.
 ‡ See notes above on employees and self-employed.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries														
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments						
Divisions or Classes	0-9	1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34	37										
1980 June	22,458	22,436	8,737	8,746	7,520	7,533	6,804	6,816	13,370	13,331	352	357	360	637	414	986	931						
1981 June	21,386	21,359	7,910	7,918	6,799	6,809	6,100	6,109	13,132	13,089	343	344	355	543	379	889	857						
1982 June	21,000	20,973	7,512	7,520	6,480	6,490	5,803	5,812	13,143	13,098	345	329	347	509	365	847	828						
Oct			7,429	7,398	6,402	6,379	5,730	5,708				326	346	491	360	831	832						
Nov			7,380	7,361	6,359	6,342	5,690	5,674				325	344	486	358	820	833						
Dec	20,778	20,748	7,337	7,334	6,322	6,316	5,655	5,650	13,079	13,054	362	324	343	483	354	816	831						
1983 Jan			7,264	7,299	6,258	6,287	5,592	5,622				323	343	478	349	806	826						
Feb			7,245	7,280	6,246	6,272	5,583	5,608				321	342	475	349	802	825						
Mar	20,562	20,697	7,223	7,254	6,232	6,251	5,571	5,589	12,999	13,092	339	320	341	473	351	798	824						
April			7,204	7,237	6,213	6,237	5,554	5,578				318	340	468	346	797	827						
May			7,187	7,208	6,196	6,213	5,557	5,557				316	339	466	347	788	825						
June	20,744	20,717	7,183	7,191	6,191	6,201	5,539	5,548	13,222	13,177	339	314	339	465	346	789	824						
July			7,202	7,178	6,206	6,190	5,554	5,537				312	340	463	348	786	829						
Aug			7,214	7,172	6,214	6,183	5,563	5,532				310	340	461	350	792	831						
Sep	20,849	20,762	7,202	7,157	6,196	6,164	5,547	5,516	13,281	13,257	366	309	340	462	348	786	830						
Oct			7,178	7,146	6,175	6,152	5,529	5,507				306	340	459	346	782	831						
Nov			7,176	7,156	6,177	6,161	5,533	5,518				304	339	459	346	782	833						
Dec	20,882	20,856	7,149	7,148	6,153	6,149	5,511	5,508	13,385	13,362	348	304	339	457	344	782	835						
1984 Jan			7,096	7,132	6,106	6,135	5,468	5,498				301	336	454	342	777	832						
Feb			7,083	7,119	6,097	6,123	5,462	5,487				299	336	453	342	775	832						
Mar	20,750	20,884	7,083	7,113	6,101	6,119	5,468	5,486	13,334	13,427	333	297	336	454	342	773	836						
April			7,078	7,111	6,097	6,120	5,463	5,486				297	336	455	343	775	835						
May			7,086	7,107	6,104	6,121	5,471	5,486				297	336	454	345	780	837						
June			7,096	7,105	6,113	6,123	5,480	5,489				297	335 R	450	345	782	840						
[July]			7,115	7,091	6,131	6,116	5,499	5,482				297	335	451	347	781	842						

* Estimates of employees in employment from October 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 319 of the July Gazette.

EMPLOYMENT Working population 1.1 THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees) †	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force†	Unemployed**	Working population†
	Male	Female	All					
B. GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1980 June	13,018	9,440	22,458	1,950	323	24,731	1,444	26,176
1981 Mar	12,384	9,082	21,466	2,031	334	23,831	2,239	26,070
June	12,278	9,107	21,386	2,057	334	23,777	2,299	26,076
Sep	12,229	9,085	21,314	2,075	335	23,724	2,643	26,368
Dec	12,064	9,077	21,142	2,093	332	23,566	2,663	26,229
1982 Mar	11,960	8,980	20,941	2,111	328	23,379	2,718	26,097
June	11,957	9,044	21,000	2,129	324	23,453	2,664	26,117
Sep	11,936	8,976	20,911	2,146	323	23,380	2,950	26,331
Dec	11,804	8,973	20,778	2,164	321	23,263	2,985	26,248
1983 Mar	11,697	8,865	20,562	2,181	321	23,064	3,059	26,123
June	11,733	9,012	20,744	2,199	322	23,265	2,871	26,136
Sep	11,808	9,041	20,849	[2,217]	325	23,391	3,044	26,434
Dec	11,755	9,126	20,882	[2,235]	325	23,441	2,961	26,402
1984 Mar	11,702	9,048	20,750	[2,252]	326	23,328	3,022	26,350
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1980 June	13,015	9,421	22,436	1,950	323	24,709		26,226
1981 Mar	12,449	9,154	21,603	2,031	334	23,968		26,194
June	12,274	9,085	21,359	2,057	334	23,751		26,138
Sep	12,162	9,071	21,233	2,075	335	23,643		26,223
Dec	12,065	9,041	21,106	2,093	332	23,531		26,189
1982 Mar	12,024	9,052	21,077	2,111	328	23,515		26,214
June	11,953	9,020	20,973	2,129	324	23,425		26,191
Sep	11,866	8,959	20,825	2,146	323	23,294		26,178
Dec	11,808	8,940	20,748	2,164	321	23,233		26,209
1983 Mar	11,759	8,937	20,697	2,181	321	23,199		26,237
June	11,729	8,988	20,717	2,199	322	23,238		26,216
Sep	11,737	9,024	20,762	[2,217]	325	23,303		26,277
Dec	11,761	9,095	20,856	[2,235]	325	23,415		26,365
1984 Mar	11,765	9,119	20,884	[2,252]	326	23,462		26,462

‡ 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 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment office.

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry* 1.2 THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries														
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments						
Divisions or Classes	0-9	1-5	1-4	2-4	6-9	01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34	37										
1980 June	22,458	22,436	8,737	8,746	7,520	7,533	6,804	6,816	13,370	13,331	352	357	360	637	414	986	931						
1981 June	21,386	21,359	7,910	7,918	6,799	6,809	6,100	6,109	13,132	13,089	343	344											

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division class or group	THOUSAND											
		July 1983			May 1984			June 1984			[July 1984]		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,413.2	1,789.1	7,202.3	5,331.2	1,755.2	7,086.4	5,336.6	1,759.4	7,096.0	5,346.5	1,768.2	7,114.7
Production industries	1-4	4,534.9	1,671.5	6,206.4	4,467.3	1,637.0	6,104.3	4,472.0	1,640.7	6,112.8	4,481.6	1,649.8	6,131.4
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,967.3	1,587.0	5,554.3	3,917.0	1,554.1	5,471.0	3,922.2	1,558.2	5,480.4	3,931.5	1,567.4	5,498.9
Energy and water supply	1	567.6	84.5	652.1	550.4	82.9	633.3	549.8	82.6	632.4	550.1	82.4	632.5
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	243.0	10.6	253.6	227.2	10.2	237.4	227.3	10.1	237.5	227.4	10.1	237.6
Electricity	161	128.9	29.6	158.5	126.5	29.4	155.9	126.3	29.3	155.7	126.5	29.4	155.8
Gas	162	75.3	25.1	100.4	73.6	24.6	98.2	73.3	24.4	97.7	73.4	24.4	97.8
Water supply	170	54.5	10.1	64.5	55.4	9.9	65.2	55.3	9.8	65.1	55.3	9.7	65.0
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2	649.2	162.1	811.3	645.5	153.4	798.8	642.0	152.7	794.7	644.9	153.0	797.9
Metal manufacturing	22	197.9	21.8	219.7	196.1	18.6	214.7	193.2	18.0	211.2	193.1	17.9	210.9
Iron and steel	221	92.2	6.2	98.3	89.8	5.0	94.8	89.5	4.9	94.4	89.3	5.1	94.4
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	222/223	49.3	7.3	56.6	49.3	6.1	55.4	47.4	5.9	53.4	47.4	5.7	53.1
Non-ferrous metals	224	56.5	8.3	64.8	57.1	7.4	64.5	56.3	7.2	63.5	56.4	7.0	63.4
Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.	21/23	38.4	3.3	41.7	38.9	3.0	41.9	39.0	3.0	42.0	39.0	2.9	42.0
Non-metallic mineral products	24	164.6	37.2	201.8	164.3	33.1	197.4	164.1	32.9	197.0	165.8	32.2	198.0
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	36.9	4.4	41.3	37.5	4.0	41.5	36.8	3.9	40.6	38.1	3.8	41.9
Chemical industry	25	234.8	97.9	332.6	232.8	96.8	329.6	232.4	96.9	329.3	233.7	98.0	331.7
Basic industrial chemicals	251	102.8	20.9	123.7	100.4	20.1	120.5	100.0	20.1	120.1	100.1	20.2	120.3
Pharmaceutical products	257	45.6	35.6	81.2	46.0	35.4	81.5	46.1	35.5	81.5	46.5	35.9	82.4
Soap and toilet preparations	258	19.8	17.7	37.5	19.3	16.9	36.2	19.3	17.3	36.6	19.5	17.4	36.9
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,077.6	543.9	2,621.5	2,053.8	539.4	2,593.3	2,057.0	538.9	2,595.9	2,058.7	539.7	2,598.4
Metal goods n.e.s.	31	292.5	89.4	381.9	296.4	86.6	383.0	296.8	86.9	383.7	301.3	87.2	388.5
Foundries	311	62.5	9.8	72.2	62.5	8.2	70.8	62.4	8.2	70.9	62.6	8.0	70.6
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	35.2	12.2	47.4	35.1	12.1	47.2	34.9	11.9	46.8	36.3	12.3	48.6
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	157.2	58.6	215.8	160.5	57.1	217.6	161.1	57.5	218.6	163.8	57.7	221.5
Mechanical engineering	32	663.9	122.0	785.9	657.6	122.1	779.6	660.9	121.4	772.4	659.8	121.3	781.1
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	65.9	8.1	74.0	68.3	8.8	77.1	69.4	8.9	78.3	69.3	9.0	78.3
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc	321/324	68.9	10.9	79.8	68.5	11.0	79.5	69.1	10.8	80.0	68.4	10.4	78.8
Metal working machine tools etc	322	64.0	12.9	76.9	64.5	13.5	78.0	64.9	13.3	78.2	64.7	13.8	78.5
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc	325	77.7	10.7	88.4	75.1	10.2	85.3	75.2	10.2	85.4	74.7	10.2	84.8
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	26.2	5.2	31.4	23.9	4.7	28.6	24.1	4.7	28.8	24.0	4.7	28.7
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	309.5	59.4	368.9	306.2	59.0	365.2	306.6	58.7	365.3	306.7	58.7	365.4
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	56.5	17.8	74.3	54.4	17.9	72.3	55.3	18.4	73.7	55.3	18.6	73.9
Electrical and electronic equipment	34	435.0	211.0	646.0	442.2	212.5	654.6	443.7	212.2	656.0	444.5	212.6	657.1
Basic electrical equipment	342	91.3	27.5	118.8	88.9	27.4	116.3	89.1	27.4	116.5	88.6	26.8	115.4
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	64.1	29.1	93.2	65.3	29.4	94.7	65.1	29.4	94.5	65.8	29.1	94.8
Telecommunications equipment	344	135.1	64.4	199.6	138.4	63.9	202.3	139.2	63.5	202.7	138.8	63.3	202.1
Other electronic equipment	345	72.3	55.6	127.9	75.8	57.8	133.6	76.2	58.5	134.7	77.2	58.8	136.0
Domestic-type electric appliances	346	29.4	14.7	44.1	30.6	14.2	44.8	31.0	14.1	45.1	30.9	14.6	45.5
Motor vehicles and parts	35	268.9	34.7	303.6	259.6	33.7	293.5	260.0	33.5	295.5	258.5	32.9	291.4
Motor vehicles and engines	351	99.3	9.2	108.5	97.1	9.0	106.1	96.8	8.9	105.7	96.4	8.9	105.2
Parts	353	118.8	21.3	140.1	114.0	20.7	134.7	114.1	20.7	134.7	113.2	20.1	133.3
Other transport equipment	36	287.0	33.9	320.9	269.2	31.4	300.7	265.2	31.4	296.6	263.6	31.6	295.2
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	103.8	8.9	112.7	94.7	8.2	102.9	90.0	8.0	98.0	89.6	8.0	97.6
Railway and tramway vehicles	362	34.5	1.6	36.1	31.0	1.4	32.4	30.7	1.4	32.1	30.2	1.4	31.6
Aerospace equipment	364	141.5	20.8	162.3	136.8	19.6	156.4	137.7	19.6	157.2	136.9	19.7	156.6
Instrument engineering	37	73.8	35.0	108.8	74.5	35.3	109.9	75.0	35.0	110.0	75.7	35.6	111.3
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,240.5	881.1	2,121.5	1,217.7	861.2	2,078.9	1,223.2	866.6	2,089.8	1,227.9	874.7	2,102.6
Food drink and tobacco	41/42	371.2	258.5	629.7	361.3	249.5	610.7	364.8	252.5	617.3	366.6	256.4	623.0
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats	411/412	61.6	42.0	103.7	60.4	40.2	100.6	60.8	40.7	101.5	61.0	42.1	103.2
Milk and milk products	413	31.7	11.1	42.8	32.1	11.3	43.4	32.1	11.3	43.4	32.4	11.5	43.9
Fruit and vegetable processing	414	18.2	18.7	36.9	16.6	16.1	32.7	17.1	17.0	34.1	18.1	18.6	36.7
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	416/418	78.5	68.4	146.9	76.5	67.6	144.1	77.7	68.7	146.4	77.8	69.2	147.0
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	419	31.7	33.8	65.5	31.2	33.1	64.3	31.7	33.4	65.1	31.6	33.8	65.4
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	422/423	45.0	34.3	79.3	43.4	32.9	76.3	44.1	32.5	76.6	44.3	32.9	77.2
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	424/426/427	61.0	19.5	80.5	60.4	19.4	79.7	60.2	19.5	79.7	60.3	19.4	79.7
Textiles	43	123.1	118.0	241.1	119.9	113.8	233.7	120.2	113.5	233.6	120.0	113.0	233.0
Woolen and worsted	431	26.5	17.8	44.3	25.4	17.1	42.5	25.4	17.0	42.4	25.3	17.0	42.3
Cotton and silk	432	22.8	16.5	39.3	23.8	15.9	39.7	24.0	15.9	39.9	23.7	15.8	39.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	25.6	59.9	85.6	24.6	57.7	82.2	24.6	57.6	82.3	24.7	57.3	82.0
Textile finishing etc	433/434/435/437	24.1	9.2	33.3	23.3	9.0	32.3	23.3	9.1	32.3	23.8	9.0	32.8
Footwear and clothing	45	71.4	205.2	276.6	69.4	203.4	272.8	69.6	203.2	272.8	69.8	203.8	273.6
Footwear	451	22.8	27.1	49.9	23.1	27.5	50.6	22.8	27.5	50.3	23.0	27.2	50.2
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/456	38.5	161.9	200.4	36.6	160.0	196.6	37.5	160.5	198.0	37.6	161.2	198.8
Timber and wooden furniture	46	164.5	40.7	205.2	164.5	39.4	203.9	164.8	39.9	204.7	164.8	39.9	204.6
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	461/462/463	59.7	9.5	69.2	60.6	9.8	70.4	61.1	10.1	71.2	61.2	10.1	71.4
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	85.2	22.0	107.2	84.0	20.8	104.8	83.6	21.2	104.9	83.5	20.9	104.5
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	47	329.2	160.4	489.6	324.6	160.8	485.4	326.0	161.6	487.7	327.1	161.9	488.9
Pulp, paper and board	471	32.1	6.9	39.0	31.6	6.9	38.5	31.8	6.8	38.6	32.0	6.9	38.8
Conversion of paper and board	472	66.9	39.9	106.8	65.8	40.2	106.1	66.2	40.2	106.4	66.5	40.4	107.0
Printing and publishing	475	230.2	113.6	343.7	227.2	113.7	340.8						

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment*: June 1984

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class or Group	June 1983			March 1984			June 1984			THOUSAND		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
												All	Part-time
SIC 1980													
Other transport equipment	36	288.5	34.0	4.4	322.5	271.4	31.7	4.1	303.2	265.2	31.4	4.2	296.6
Shipbuilding and repairing	361	104.9	9.0	2.0	113.9	95.5	8.3	1.9	103.8	90.0	8.0	2.0	98.0
Railway and tramway vehicles	362	34.5	1.6	0.2	36.1	32.1	1.4	0.2	33.6	30.7	1.4	0.2	32.1
Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles	363, 365	2.7	0.3	0.3	10.0	6.7	2.3	0.3	9.0	6.9	2.4	0.3	9.3
Aerospace equipment	364	141.8	20.7	1.9	162.5	137.2	19.7	1.7	156.9	137.7	19.6	1.7	157.2
Instrument engineering	37	72.9	34.6	8.9	107.5	74.7	35.7	8.8	110.3	75.0	35.0	8.7	110.0
Measuring, precision instruments etc	371	42.0	17.0	3.9	59.0	43.7	18.0	4.1	61.7	44.0	17.7	4.3	61.7
Medical and surgical equipment	372	13.0	6.9	1.8	20.0	13.5	7.2	2.2	20.7	13.3	6.8	1.9	20.1
Optical precision instruments etc	373	14.2	7.8	3.1	22.0	14.1	7.7	2.4	21.8	14.3	7.8	2.4	22.0
Clocks watches etc	374	3.6	2.9	0.2	6.5	3.4	2.7	0.2	6.1	3.4	2.7	0.2	6.1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,235.8	873.6	224.1	2,109.4	1,215.9	864.6	221.0	2,080.5	1,223.2	866.6	225.3	2,089.8
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	369.7	253.0	90.1	622.7	359.3	249.1	90.1	608.4	364.8	252.5	93.5	617.3
Meat and meat products, organic oils and fats	411/412	61.8	40.9	11.4	102.7	59.9	40.3	10.9	100.1	60.8	40.7	11.4	101.5
Bacon curing and meat processing	4122	34.3	26.1	8.0	60.4	33.3	26.6	8.2	59.9	34.1	26.8	8.7	60.9
Milk and milk products	413	31.7	11.1	2.0	42.7	31.7	11.0	2.9	42.7	32.1	11.3	3.2	43.4
Fruit and vegetable processing	414	16.8	17.5	5.8	34.3	16.8	17.1	5.4	34.0	17.1	17.0	5.2	34.1
Fish processing	415	5.1	8.9	4.2	13.9	4.7	8.9	4.0	13.6	4.9	10.0	4.3	14.9
Bread, biscuits and confectionery etc	419	68.6	65.4	34.9	134.0	66.5	65.4	35.3	131.9	68.7	66.8	36.2	135.5
Sugar and sugar by-products	420	6.7	2.0	0.4	8.7	6.4	1.9	0.4	8.3	6.5	1.9	0.3	8.3
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	31.4	32.6	14.1	64.0	30.8	32.1	15.0	62.9	31.7	33.4	15.9	65.1
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous food	416/418/422/423	54.3	35.4	10.6	89.8	52.4	34.4	10.4	86.8	53.1	34.4	11.0	87.4
Spirit distilling and compounding	424	13.3	8.0	0.6	21.4	13.7	8.3	0.7	22.0	13.7	8.1	0.7	21.7
Brewing and malting, cider and perry	426, 427	47.7	11.8	2.2	59.5	46.3	11.3	2.0	57.6	46.5	11.4	2.1	58.0
Soft drinks	428	17.4	7.1	1.6	24.5	16.4	6.7	1.7	23.1	17.8	7.2	1.9	25.0
Tobacco	429	14.8	12.3	1.6	27.1	13.7	11.6	1.4	25.3	12.0	10.3	1.1	22.3
Textiles	43	122.9	116.7	21.5	239.7	119.7	113.9	21.7	233.5	120.2	113.5	21.2	233.6
Woolen and worsted	431	26.6	17.6	3.7	44.2	25.3	16.9	3.9	42.2	25.4	17.0	4.3	42.4
Cotton and silk	432	22.5	16.1	2.8	38.6	16.2	3.0	40.1	24.0	15.9	2.9	39.9	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	25.3	58.8	9.9	84.1	24.5	57.8	10.2	82.3	24.6	57.6	9.5	82.3
Textile finishing	437	20.7	7.5	2.1	28.1	19.3	7.3	1.7	26.6	20.0	7.5	1.7	27.4
Carpets etc	438	11.8	5.2	0.7	17.0	11.5	5.0	0.7	16.5	11.3	4.9	0.7	16.2
Other textiles	433, 434, 435, 439	16.2	11.6	2.3	27.8	15.2	10.7	2.2	25.9	14.8	10.6	2.1	25.4
Leather and leather goods	44	14.6	10.0	2.8	24.6	14.8	9.7	2.7	24.5	14.7	9.7	3.1	24.4
Footwear and clothing	45	71.3	204.2	35.4	275.5	70.7	205.4	35.0	276.2	69.6	203.2	32.3	272.8
Footwear	451	22.8	27.3	3.3	50.0	22.8	27.4	2.8	50.2	22.8	27.5	2.9	50.3
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	453, 456	38.7	160.7	26.5	199.4	37.7	161.4	25.6	199.1	37.5	160.5	23.2	198.0
Mens and boys tailored outerwear	4532	8.0	25.0	3.2	33.0	7.6	25.9	3.4	33.6	7.4	26.1	3.2	33.5
Womens and girls tailored outerwear	4533	5.9	16.9	1.9	22.7	4.7	15.8	2.2	20.4	4.8	15.3	1.8	20.1
Work clothing and mens and boys jeans	4534	3.1	14.5	2.5	17.6	3.3	15.1	2.5	18.4	3.3	15.1	2.8	18.4
Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie etc	4536	10.6	62.0	10.3	72.7	11.1	62.5	10.1	73.5	11.2	61.5	8.6	72.7
Household textiles etc	455	9.8	16.3	5.7	26.1	10.2	16.7	6.5	26.9	9.2	15.2	6.1	24.4
Timber and wooden furniture	46	162.9	40.4	12.9	203.3	162.5	40.3	12.0	202.8	164.8	39.9	11.5	204.7
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood products	461, 462	26.1	3.8	1.4	29.8	26.4	3.6	1.6	30.0	26.6	3.8	1.6	30.4
Builders carpentry and joinery	463	33.5	6.1	2.5	39.6	33.3	6.2	2.3	39.5	34.5	6.3	2.3	40.8
Articles of wood, cork etc	464/465/466	20.1	8.6	2.6	28.8	20.3	8.6	2.4	28.9	20.0	8.6	2.3	28.7
Wooden and upholstered furniture	4671	63.0	18.0	4.6	81.1	61.9	18.1	4.3	80.0	62.2	17.5	4.2	79.8
Shop and office fitting	4672	20.2	3.8	1.7	24.0	20.7	3.7	1.3	24.0	21.4	3.7	1.1	25.1
Paper, printing and publishing	47	328.8	160.2	39.9	489.0	326.2	161.0	40.0	487.2	326.0	161.6	42.1	487.7
Pulp, paper and board	471	32.2	6.9	1.5	39.1	31.5	7.2	1.5	38.6	31.8	6.8	1.6	38.6
Conversion of paper and board	472	67.1	40.2	8.7	107.3	66.0	39.9	8.3	105.9	66.2	40.2	8.5	106.4
Packaging, production of board	4725	30.0	15.8	3.9	45.8	29.4	15.3	3.6	44.7	29.5	15.3	3.7	44.9
Printing and publishing	475	229.5	113.1	29.7	342.6	228.7	114.0	30.2	342.7	228.0	114.7	32.1	342.7
Printing and publishing of newspapers	4751	73.4	25.4	7.7	98.8	73.4	25.9	8.0	99.3	73.1	26.0	8.4	99.1
Printing and publishing of books etc	4752/4753	22.5	16.1	2.7	38.6	22.4	15.9	2.6	38.3	22.2	15.9	2.6	38.1
Rubber and plastics	48	125.0	49.9	12.2	174.9	124.5	49.3	11.6	173.8	125.3	50.0	12.2	175.3
Rubber products, tyre repair etc	481, 482	49.9	15.3	2.6	65.1	48.7	14.8	2.7	63.5	48.6	14.8	2.6	63.4
Processing of plastics	483	75.1	34.6	9.5	109.8	75.8	34.5	8.9	110.3	76.7	35.2	9.6	111.9
Other manufacturing	49	40.6	39.3	9.5	79.8	38.3	35.8	8.0	74.1	37.8	36.1	9.4	74.0
Jewellery and coins	491	9.2	5.4	2.0	14.6	8.3	5.6	1.7	13.9	8.6	5.6	2.0	14.2
Photo/cinematographic processing	493	7.0	8.2	2.0	15.2	6.3	7.0	1.4	13.3	6.8	7.8	1.4	12.6
Toys and sports goods	494	11.9	15.1	3.4	27.0	11.6	13.7	3.3	25.3	11.4	14.7	4.6	25.6
Other manufacturing nes	492, 495	12.5	10.5	1.9	23.0	12.0	9.5	1.5	21.6	12.1	9.6	1.5	21.7
Construction	5	873.7	117.8	52.2	991.4	862.9	118.4	53.4	981.3	864.5	118.7	53.8	983.2
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	500/501	492.4	63.7	29.3	556.0	481.1	64.1	30.1	545.2	482.0	64.2	30.3	546.2
Civil engineering	502	157.6	21.6	6.0	179.2	154.9	21.6	6.1	176.5	155.2	21.6	6.2	176.8
Installation of fixtures and fittings	503	141.3	21.5	10.8	162.8	143.4	21.6	11.1	165.0	143.6	21.7	11.1	165.3
Building completion	504	62.4	11.0	6.0	93.4	83.6	11.1	6.2	94.7	83.7	11.2	6.2	94.9
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	1,904.9	2,229.5	1,307.8	4,134.4	1,923.9	2,242.7	1,353.4	4,166.6	1,965.6	2,323.1	1,410.4	4,288.7
Wholesale distribution	61	612.6	277.2	98.5	889.7	629.6	283.6	107.3	913.2	632.5	285.8	108.2	918.3
Agricultural and textile raw materials etc	611	22.2	8.8	3.2	31.0	21.9	8.8	3.9	30.7	21.8	8.6	4.0	30.4
Fuels, ores, metals etc	612	79.8	25.5	6.7	105.4	82.9	25.9	8.1	108.9	82.2	26.1	7.7	108.3
Timber and building materials	613	97.1	31.2	11.1	128.3	102.5	31.4	12.0	133.9	102.1	32.2	12.1	134.2
Motor vehicles and parts	6148	33.5	10.6	3.2	44.1	31.9	11.0	3.5	42.9	31.9	11.1	3.6	43.0
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles	6149	67.4	26.3	7.1	93.7	73.4	28.5	7.6	101.9	74.4	28.3	7.2	102.7
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	615	34.8	19.7	6.8	54.5	36.0	19.9	7.2	55.9	36.4	20.6	7.7	57.0
Textiles, clothing, footwear etc	616	20.1	18.5	7.7	38.5	21.4	19.0	7.2	40.5	21.5	19.9	7.2	41.4
Food, drink and tobacco													

1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England	Dec 11, 1982			Mar 12, 1983			June 11, 1983		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Service									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	483,291	150,575	513,309	485,252	150,836	516,175	485,440	137,831	514,933
—Others	172,643	437,400	362,459	172,658	442,833	364,839	171,416	439,281	362,105
Construction	107,564	468	107,771	108,142	478	108,354	106,940	474	107,151
Transport	17,835	363	17,994	17,861	333	18,007	18,127	337	18,275
Social Services	131,073	165,317	200,735	132,554	165,708	202,412	132,932	166,483	203,145
Public libraries and museums	23,086	15,939	30,954	23,132	16,300	31,184	23,202	16,442	31,318
Recreation, parks and baths	60,829	19,091	69,093	61,205	19,079	69,479	65,299	20,657	74,253
Environmental health	19,080	1,516	19,733	19,107	1,513	19,758	19,474	1,533	20,134
Refuse collection and disposal	41,586	325	41,725	41,310	316	41,444	40,252	319	40,389
Housing	45,256	12,876	50,933	46,244	12,949	51,954	46,990	12,886	52,677
Town and country planning	19,368	576	19,663	19,413	585	19,712	19,464	562	19,753
Fire Service—Regular	33,895	4	33,897	33,836	2	33,837	33,973	2	33,974
—Others (a)	4,028	1,951	4,865	4,027	1,946	4,864	4,003	1,928	4,831
Miscellaneous services	213,750	41,609	231,969	214,145	41,462	232,318	215,672	41,798	234,017
All above	1,373,284	848,010	1,705,100	1,378,886	854,340	1,714,339	1,383,184	840,533	1,716,955
Police service—Police (all ranks)	114,324	—	114,324	114,559	—	114,559	114,660	—	114,660
—Others (b)	38,247	6,360	40,992	38,307	6,283	41,018	38,394	6,232	41,084
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	17,148	4,932	19,560	17,248	5,107	19,746	17,335	5,019	19,785
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,543,003	859,302	1,879,976	1,549,000	865,730	1,889,662	1,553,573	851,784	1,892,484
TABLE B Wales									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	31,984	5,182	32,893	32,365	5,190	33,317	31,827	4,364	32,688
—Others	10,491	27,575	22,163	10,566	27,886	22,390	10,679	27,310	22,232
Construction	8,962	9	8,966	8,923	10	8,927	8,753	12	8,758
Transport	1,808	35	1,823	1,795	38	1,811	1,802	38	1,818
Social Services	6,148	9,928	12,285	6,430	9,953	12,578	6,522	10,095	12,728
Public libraries and museums	1,129	780	1,510	1,129	809	1,523	1,149	809	1,545
Recreation, parks and baths	4,240	1,711	4,968	4,220	1,676	4,934	4,742	1,883	5,543
Environmental health	1,142	248	1,245	1,139	239	1,238	1,187	241	1,286
Refuse collection and disposal	2,008	6	2,010	2,029	8	2,034	1,990	9	1,994
Housing	1,786	525	2,026	1,796	513	2,031	1,800	515	2,036
Town and country planning	1,399	25	1,411	1,405	24	1,416	1,413	26	1,425
Fire Service—Regular	1,798	—	1,798	1,796	—	1,796	1,786	—	1,786
—Others (a)	243	130	297	253	148	315	256	148	318
Miscellaneous services	18,811	3,386	20,241	18,834	3,397	20,269	19,011	3,481	20,480
All above	93,949	49,540	113,636	94,680	49,891	114,577	94,917	48,931	114,637
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,384	—	6,384	6,387	—	6,387	6,390	—	6,390
—Others (b)	1,708	332	1,851	1,704	342	1,852	1,705	342	1,853
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,015	218	1,116	1,019	234	1,128	1,024	244	1,137
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	103,056	50,090	122,987	103,790	50,467	123,944	104,036	49,517	124,017

Note: Figures for Scotland are not available.

EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England (continued)	[Sep 10, 1983]			[Dec 10, 1983]			[Mar 10, 1984]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
Service									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	479,454	92,532	503,698	480,467	156,377	511,734	481,722	156,197	513,588
—Others	170,999	426,488	355,795	171,048	438,357	361,440	171,011	439,096	361,769
Construction	107,048	522	107,281	106,676	506	106,902	105,616	549	105,882
Transport	18,329	338	18,478	17,731	338	17,879	17,637	341	17,787
Social Services	134,262	167,529	204,935	134,542	170,418	206,476	135,628	170,543	207,661
Public libraries and museums	23,459	16,627	31,668	23,293	16,520	31,460	23,315	16,728	31,597
Recreation, parks and baths	65,596	20,889	74,651	61,378	19,892	70,019	61,264	20,144	70,027
Environmental health	19,707	1,530	20,367	19,188	1,494	19,835	18,978	1,483	19,620
Refuse collection and disposal	40,600	310	40,732	39,523	300	39,652	39,515	322	39,653
Housing	47,635	12,970	53,365	48,290	13,052	54,051	48,861	13,128	54,654
Town and country planning	19,528	528	19,800	19,562	541	19,842	19,645	542	19,925
Fire Service—Regular	34,094	2	34,095	34,138	2	34,139	34,174	1	34,175
—Others (a)	4,015	1,916	4,838	4,042	1,908	4,862	4,056	1,931	4,887
Miscellaneous services	217,575	41,562	235,802	217,038	41,109	235,066	216,879	40,920	234,839
All above	1,382,301	783,743	1,705,505	1,376,916	860,814	1,713,357	1,378,301	861,925	1,716,044
Police service—Police (all ranks)	115,122	—	115,122	114,852	—	114,852	114,951	—	114,951
—Others (b)	38,376	6,159	41,035	38,682	6,123	41,325	38,682	6,065	41,300
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	17,520	5,115	20,014	17,551	5,077	20,031	17,697	5,272	20,271
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,553,319	795,017	1,881,676	1,548,001	872,014	1,889,565	1,549,631	873,262	1,892,566
TABLE B Wales (continued)									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	31,925	3,369	32,662	32,114	5,227	33,055	32,266	5,449	33,250
—Others	10,576	26,930	21,937	10,668	28,074	22,574	10,574	28,275	22,563
Construction	8,667	11	8,672	8,436	15	8,443	8,237	15	8,244
Transport	1,803	35	1,818	1,800	31	1,813	1,775	30	1,787
Social Services	6,660	10,265	12,948	6,498	10,659	12,950	6,766	10,783	13,271
Public libraries and museums	1,154	822	1,557	1,127	792	1,516	1,132	808	1,528
Recreation, parks and baths	4,657	1,817	5,435	4,203	1,603	4,891	4,108	1,611	4,798
Environmental health	1,180	251	1,283	1,148	229	1,242	1,201	222	1,292
Refuse collection and disposal	1,974	11	1,979	1,908	11	1,913	1,923	10	1,927
Housing	1,857	503	2,090	1,853	490	2,078	1,829	485	2,051
Town and country planning	1,417	27	1,431	1,428	28	1,442	1,421	23	1,432
Fire Service—Regular	1,791	—	1,791	1,803	—	1,803	1,788	—	1,788
—Others (a)	257	154	321	255	150	317	256	153	320
Miscellaneous services	18,941	3,426	20,388	18,585	3,421	20,030	18,279	3,351	19,695
All above	94,859	47,621	114,312	93,826	50,731	114,067	93,555	51,215	113,946
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,388	—	6,388	6,368	—	6,368	6,367	—	6,367
—Others (b)	1,725	340	1,872	1,742	342	1,890	1,746	340	1,893
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,038	243	1,152	1,048	248	1,165	1,044	250	1,161
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	104,010	48,204	123,724	102,984	51,322	123,490	102,712	51,805	123,367

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and productivity

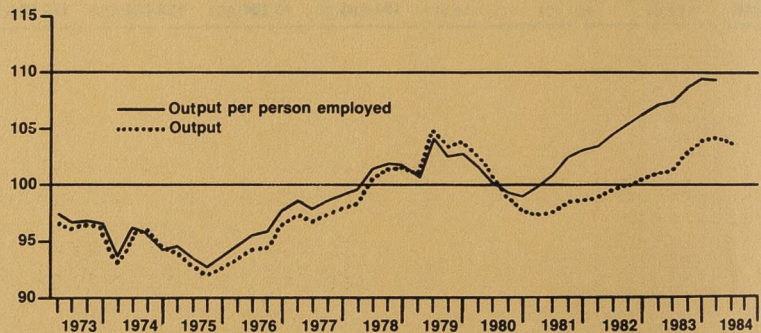
seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed†	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed†	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed†	Output per person hour
1978	100.4	99.4	101.1	103.1	104.8	98.4	109.6	106.1	103.3	100.7
1979	103.3	100.7	102.6	107.0	104.2	102.7	109.3	105.3 R	103.9	101.3
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.1	96.6	101.6	96.4	91.3	105.7	93.7	91.0	103.1	104.4
1982	99.7	95.1	104.9	98.1	86.8	113.1	93.7	86.3	108.8	108.8
1983	102.2	94.5	108.2	101.2	83.2	121.8	95.9	82.7 R	116.1	115.3
1978 Q1	98.4	98.9	99.5	100.2	105.1	95.5	107.8	106.4	101.4	98.6
1978 Q2	100.5	99.2	101.3	103.3	104.8	98.5	110.2	106.2	103.8	101.3
1978 Q3	101.3	99.5	101.8	104.4	104.6	99.8	110.6	106.0	104.4	101.9
1978 Q4	101.6	100.0	101.7	104.4	104.6	99.8	109.7	105.9	103.6	101.0
1979 Q1	101.0	100.3	100.8	104.5	104.5	100.0	107.2	105.7	101.5	98.9
1979 Q2	104.8	100.6	104.2	109.2	104.4	104.7	112.2	105.6	106.3	103.4
1979 Q3	103.4	100.9	102.5	107.0	104.2	102.7	108.1	105.4	102.7	100.6
1979 Q4	103.9	101.1	102.8	107.2	103.7	103.5	109.8	104.7	105.0	102.3
1980 Q1	102.6	101.0	101.6	105.1	102.8	102.3	106.7	103.5	103.2	101.2
1980 Q2	100.7	100.6	100.2	101.3	101.4	99.9	102.3	101.6	100.7	99.9
1980 Q3	99.0	99.8	99.2	97.9	99.2	98.7	97.6	98.9	98.7	99.3
1980 Q4	97.7	98.7	99.0	95.7	96.6	99.1	93.4	95.9	97.4	99.6
1981 Q1	97.5	97.7	99.8	94.9	93.8	101.3	92.5	93.5	98.9	101.6
1981 Q2	97.7	96.8	100.9	95.6	91.6	104.3	92.8	91.5	101.4	103.1
1981 Q3	98.5	96.2	102.4	96.9	90.4	107.2	94.6	90.0	105.2	105.8
1981 Q4	98.7	95.8	103.1	98.1	89.3	109.9	94.9	88.9	106.8	107.1
1982 Q1	98.9	95.6	103.4	97.1	88.4	109.9	94.4	88.0	107.4	107.4
1982 Q2	99.6	95.3	104.5	98.4	87.4	112.6	94.2	86.9	108.5	108.6
1982 Q3	100.0	94.8	105.5	98.7	86.2	114.5	93.7	85.6	109.5	109.6
1982 Q4	100.4	94.5	106.3	98.0	85.1	115.2	92.7	84.5	109.8	109.6
1983 Q1	101.0	94.3	107.1	99.9	84.1	118.8	94.9	83.5	113.7	113.4
1983 Q2	101.2	94.3	107.3	99.9	83.3	119.8	94.6	82.9	114.2	113.9
1983 Q3	102.8	94.6	108.7	101.9	82.8	123.1	96.6	82.4	117.3	116.5
1983 Q4	103.9	94.9	109.5	103.4	82.4	125.4	97.7	82.2	119.0	117.5
1984 Q1	104.1	95.2	109.4	102.9 R	82.1	125.5 R	97.5 R	81.9	119.2 R	117.6 R
1984 Q2	103.7			100.1	81.9	122.1	97.1	81.8	118.7	117.3

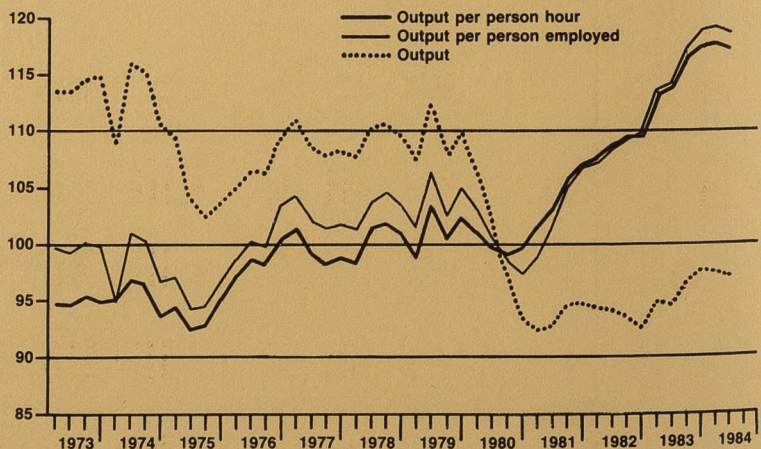
‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See footnotes on table 1.1.

Output and productivity
Whole economy



Manufacturing industries (SIC 1980)



Seasonally adjusted
(1980 = 100)

EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3)(6)(7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (7)	Germany (FR)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (6)(9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (6)(11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated																			Thousand
Civilian labour force																			
1982 Q1	26,529	6,873	3,306	..	11,903	..	..	26,951	..	..	22,691	57,510	..	1,983	12,975	4,340	3,055	109,414	
Q2	26,507	6,861	3,282	..	11,942	..	..	26,921	..	..	22,725	57,593	..	2,008	12,953	4,351	3,049	110,192	
Q3	26,505	6,889	3,317	..	12,016	..	..	26,909	..	..	22,468	57,620	..	1,996	13,037	4,375	3,033	110,517	
Q4	26,532	6,936	3,309	..	12,033	..	22,860	26,925	..	..	22,560	58,226	..	2,005	13,135	4,359	3,039	110,829	
1983 Q1	26,555	6,965	3,296	..	12,048	..	..	26,965	..	..	22,762	58,852	..	1,997	13,102	4,367	3,029	110,700	
Q2	26,534	6,979	3,293	..	12,186	..	..	26,911	..	..	22,967	58,778	..	2,032	13,106	4,378	3,015	111,277	
Q3	26,603	6,977	3,297	..	12,245	..	..	26,879	..	..	22,679	58,953	..	2,035	13,210	4,386	3,012	112,057	
Q4	26,613	7,016	3,288	..	12,227	..	22,596	26,847	..	..	22,983	59,000	..	2,032	13,265	4,371	3,018	112,012	
1984 Q1	26,784	7,055	..	..	12,270	..	..	26,867	..	..	..	58,987	..	2,042	13,260	4,370	3,016	112,607	
Civilian employment																			Thousand
1982 Q1	23,727	6,445	3,208	..	10,846	..	..	25,274	..	..	20,577	56,235	..	1,943	10,890	4,211	3,046	99,749	
Q2	23,635	6,428	3,179	..	10,696	..	..	25,167	..	..	20,668	56,252	..	1,959	10,892	4,219	3,035	99,810	
Q3	23,505	6,398	3,195	..	10,555	..	..	25,048	..	..	20,461	56,275	..	1,946	10,879	4,225	3,017	99,493	
Q4	23,443	6,342	3,177	..	10,499	..	20,997	24,889	..	..	20,465	56,787	..	1,937	10,876	4,225	3,017	99,054	
1983 Q1	23,404	6,277	3,146	..	10,546	..	..	24,722	..	..	20,518	57,247	..	1,923	10,757	4,224	3,003	99,214	
Q2	23,443	6,260	3,160	..	10,693	..	..	24,657	..	..	20,599	57,215	..	1,963	10,825	4,225	2,990	100,037	
Q3	23,506	6,260	3,162	..	10,824	..	..	24,607	..	..	20,535	57,383	..	1,966	10,848	4,224	2,924	101,528	
Q4	23,619	6,359	3,153	..	10,864	..	20,732	24,611	..	..	20,577	57,489	..	1,975	10,805	4,226	2,988	102,506	
1984 Q1	23,664	6,379	..	..	10,881	..	..	24,584	..	..	..	57,312	..	1,979	10,592	4,234	2,982	103,741	
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1983 Unless stated																			Thousand
Civilian Labour Force: Male	15,859	4,361	2,016	2,494	7,098	1,463	13,580	16,363	2,505	899	14,824	35,640	3,685	1,156	9,197	2,337	1,953	63,047	
Female	10,595	2,624	1,277	1,594	5,084	1,207	9,152	10,544	1,173	369	8,011	23,240	1,902	868	4,068	2,038	1,067	48,503	
All	26,454	6,984	3,294	4,088	12,183	2,670	22,732	26,907	3,678	1,268	22,835	58,886	5,587	2,024	13,265	4,375	3,020	111,550	
Civilian Employment: Male	13,714	3,935	1,943	..	6,240	..	12,752	15,090	..	..	13,823	34,690	..	1,122	7,606	2,258	1,937	56,787	
Female	9,756	2,351	1,212	..	4,495	..	8,116	9,559	..	..	6,734	22,630	..	835	3,199	1,966	1,057	44,047	
All	23,470	6,289	3,155	3,620	10,734	2,437	20,868	24,649	3,529	1,131	20,557	57,330	4,984	1,957	10,805	4,224	2,994	100,834	
Civilian employment: proportions by sector																			Per cent
Male: Agriculture	3.7	8.0	8.3	..	7.1	..	..	4.7	..	..	11.9	8.0	..	9.3	18.7	7.6	8.0	5.0	
Industry	44.0	36.4	49.5	..	33.8	..	..	51.5	..	..	41.0	38.9	..	39.9	40.1	43.5	45.8	36.7	
Services	52.2	55.7	42.2	..	59.1	..	..	43.9	..	..	47.1	53.1	..	50.7	41.3	48.9	46.2	58.3	
Female: Agriculture	1.2	4.3	12.9	..	3.2	..	..	7.0	..	..	13.3	11.3	..	5.0	16.5	3.0	5.4	1.6	
Industry	19.0	15.2	18.6	..	14.0	..	..	27.0	..	..	25.8	28.4	..	12.2	18.0	14.3	22.6	16.8	
Services	79.8	80.4	68.5	..	82.7	..	..	66.0	..	..	60.8	60.3	..	82.5	65.5	82.8	72.0	81.6	
All: Agriculture	2.7	6.6	9.8	3.0	5.5	8.5	8.1	5.6	30.7	17.3	12.4	9.3	5.0	7.5	18.0	5.4	7.1	3.5	
Industry	33.6	28.5	38.9	32.3	25.5	26.3	33.9	42.0	29.0	31.1	34.0	34.8	28.8	28.1	33.5	29.9	37.6	28.0	
Services	63.7	64.9	51.3	64.7	69.0	65.1	58.0	52.4	40.3	51.5	51.6	56.0	66.3	64.3	48.4	64.7	55.3	68.5	

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

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

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

[3] Annual figures relate to June.

[4] Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November, and annual figures to August.

[5] Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.

[6] Annual figures relate to 1982.

[7] Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.

[8] Annual figures relate to 1981.

[9] Annual figures relate to April.

[10] Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.

[11] Annual figures relate to January.

[12] Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

1.11

EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries *

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME										
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week					
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time	
																Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Actual (Thou)	Seasonally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1979	1,744	34.2	8.7	15.07		8	320	42	460	10.6	51	1.0	781		15.0	
1980	1,422	29.5	8.3	11.76		21	823	258	3,183	12.1	279	5.9	4,006		14.3	
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37		16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352		12.6	
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.98		8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,769		12.4	
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.30		6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	985		12.9	
Week ended																
1982 July 17	1,195	29.6	8.5	10.12	9.89	5	182	89	912	10.2	93	2.3	1,094	1,505	11.7	
Aug 14	1,094	27.2	8.4	9.26	9.96	6	219	97	1,024	10.5	103	2.5	1,243	1,779	12.0	
Sep 11	1,167	29.5	8.3	9.66	9.75	7	289	109	1,159	10.6	116	2.9	1,448	1,597	12.4	
Oct 16	1,228	31.3	8.2	10.11	9.89	9	376	129	1,425	11.2	139	3.5	1,801	1,763	13.0	
Nov 13	1,207	31.3	8.3	9.97	9.64	9	359	154	1,690	11.0	163	4.1	2,048	1,765	12.5	
Dec 11	1,209	31.2	8.4	10.13	9.66	7	294	140	1,443	10.3	147	3.8	1,737	1,605	11.8	
1983 Jan 15	1,068	28.2	7.8	8.35	9.45	6	242	139	1,488	10.8	145	3.8	1,731	1,456	11.9	
Feb 12	1,147	30.2	8.2	9.49	9.51	11	434	127	1,378	10.9	138	3.7	1,812	1,436	13.2	
Mar 12	1,189	31.3	8.2	9.80	9.68	6	238	119	1,260	10.6	125	3.3	1,498	1,261	12.0	
April 16	1,139	30.0	8.1	9.34	9.45	9	365	96	1,048	11.0	105	2.8	1,414	1,362	13.5	
May 14	1,234	32.7	8.3	10.28	9.94	6	256	77	774	10.1	83	2.2	1,030	1,158	12.3	
June 11	1,168	30.9	8.4	9.85	9.60	7	297	69	714	10.4	76	2.0	1,011	1,170	13.3	
July 16	1,201	31.4	8.7	10.47	10.29	7	267	44	477	10.9	51	1.3	743	1,064	15.1	
Aug 13	1,122	29.0	8.8	9.88	10.51	4	142	38	368	9.8	41	1.1	510	718	12.6	
Sep 10	1,238	31.9	8.9	10.98	11.03	5	199	39	372	9.6	44	1.1	571	644	13.0	
Oct 15	1,326	33.7	8.9	11.74	11.45	4	152	36	325	9.0	40	0.9	477	471	12.0	
Nov 12	1,345	34.5	8.7	11.68	11.38	5	180	37	341	9.2	42	1.1	521	446	12.5	
Dec 10	1,327	34.5	8.9	11.78	11.36	4	161	35	341	9.9	39	1.0	502	459	13.0	
1984 Jan 14	1,185	31.1	8.4	9.89	10.97	6	245	42	493	11.9	48	1.3	738	623	15.5	
Feb 11	1,305	34.3	8.7	11.24	11.25	8	306	44	437	9.9	51	1.4	742	593	14.5	
Mar 10	1,294	34.0	8.7	11.21	11.11	4	174	47	528	11.2	52	1.4	702	590	13.6	
April 14	1,311	34.5	8.7	11.36	11.50	4	144	44	395	9.2	48	1.3	554	530	11.5	
May 19	1,335	35.1	8.9	11.79	11.43	4	179	41	361	8.8	45	1.2	540	605	11.7	
June 16	1,328	34.9	8.9	11.79	11.54	7	281	39	394	10.2	46	1.2	675	774	14.8	
July 14	1,302	34.1	9.0	11.69	11.54	7	274	35	347	9.8	42	1.1	620	906	14.9	

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

1.12

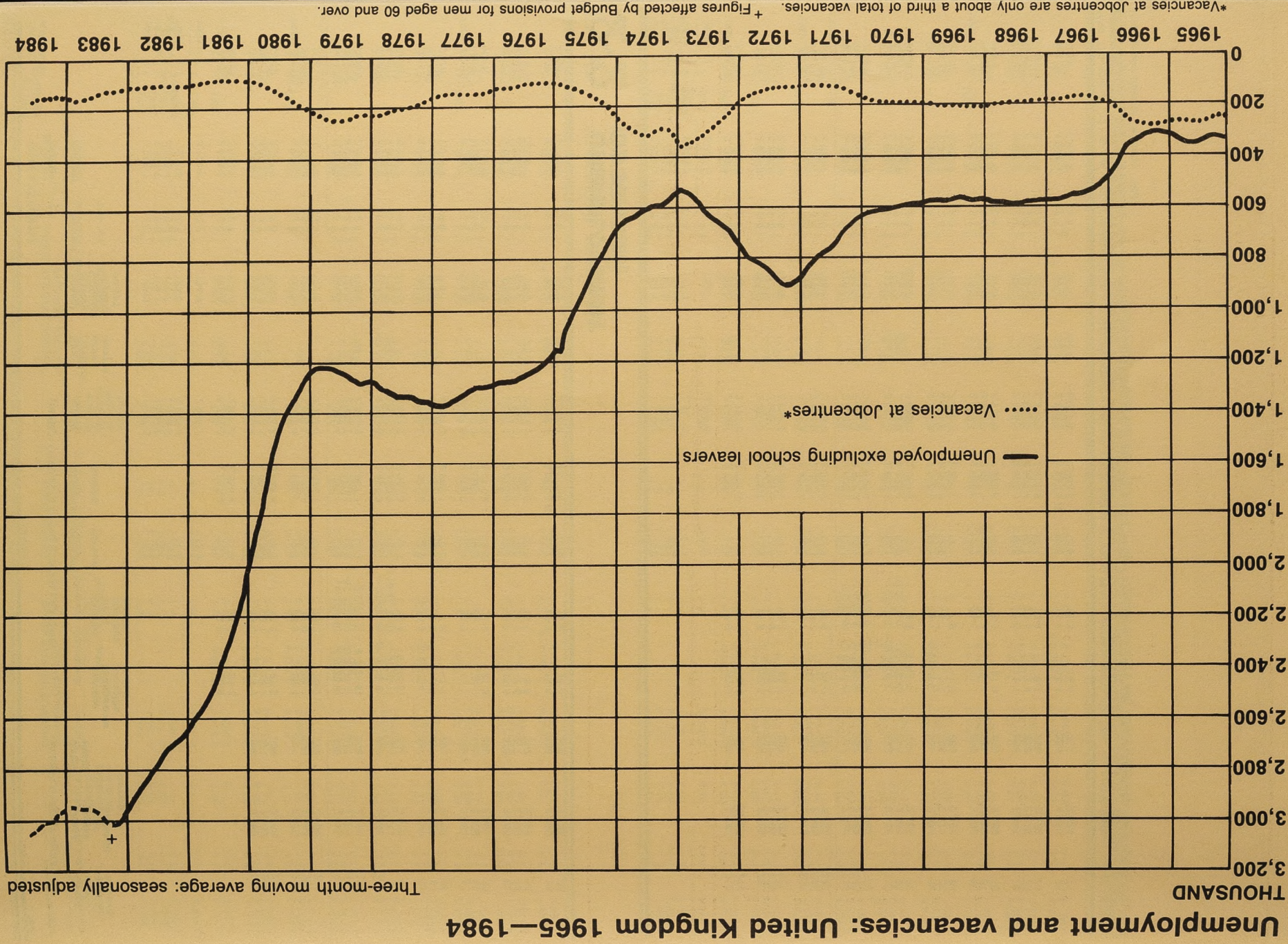
EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes	21-49					21-49				
1979	110.4	110.2	114.0	119.7	104.5	103.4	103.3	106.6	104.2	101.4
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	89.1	89.2	86.8	89.5	93.8	98.7	98.9	98.9	101.5	99.1
1982	84.2	84.0	80.9	85.8	90.0	100.5	100.9	100.9	103.9	9.6
1983	81.8	81.9	76.5	86.5	88.0	101.5	102.0	103.1	105.5	100.2
Week ended										
1982 July 17	83.5					100.3				
Aug 14	83.1					100.4				
Sep 11	82.6	82.6	80.1	84.8	89.6	100.4	100.6	100.4	104.1	99.5
Oct 16	82.8					100.7				
Nov 13	82.2					100.7				
Dec 11	81.9	81.8	78.8	84.8	88.4	100.8	101.2	100.8	104.6	99.7
1983 Jan 15	81.7					100.9				
Feb 12	81.7					100.9				
Mar 12	81.6	81.6	77.7	85.3	88.9	101.2	101.4	102.3	104.9	100.0
April 16	81.2					101.0				
May 14	81.4					101.1				
June 11	80.9	80.8	75.9	85.2	87.3	100.9	101.0	101.3	105.2	99.8
July 16	81.3					101.3				
Aug 13	81.8					101.6				
Sep 10	82.1	82.3	76.8	87.5	88.3	101.8	102.0	103.8	105.8	100.6
Oct 15	82.5					102.5				
Nov 12	82.7					102.7				
Dec 15	82.2	82.9	76.1	88.2	87.4	102.6	103.5	104.9	106.2	100.5
1984 Jan 14	81.9					102.6				
Feb 11	81.9					102.8				
Mar 10	81.6	82.8	75.1	88.2	86.2	102.5	103.7	104.4	106.2	100.1
Apr 14	81.5					102.6				
May 19	81.4					102.4				
Jun 16	81.2	82.1	72.9	87.4	86.3	102.4	103.2	102.4	105.8	100.6
July 14	80.9					102.2				

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C2
Unemployed and vacancies: United Kingdom



2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers ‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
						Number	Per cent					
1979	1,295.7	5.3	68.3	..	1,227.3	..	5.1	..	..	..	..
1980	1,664.9	6.8	104.1	..	1,560.8	..	6.4	..	..	..	..
1981	2,520.4	10.4	100.6	..	2,419.8	..	9.9	..	..	..	..
1982	2,916	12.1	123.5	..	2,793.4	..	11.5	..	..	..	..
1983**	3,104.7	12.9	134.9	..	2,969.7	..	12.3	..	..	..	..
1982 Aug 12	2,898.8	12.0	102.5	193.7	2,796.3	2,832.4	11.7	18.6	30.9	..	..
Sep 9	3,066.2	12.7	203.8	..	2,862.3	2,866.4	11.9	34.0	31.2	..	..
Oct 14	3,049.0	12.6	174.2	..	2,874.6	2,885.4	11.9	19.0	23.9	362	2,460	
Nov 11	3,063.0	12.7	147.5	..	2,915.6	2,905.5	12.0	20.1	24.4	331	2,503	
Dec 9	3,097.0	12.8	130.6	..	2,966.4	2,948.8	12.2	43.3	27.5	299	2,563	
1983 Jan 13	3,225.2	13.4	137.8	..	3,087.4	2,982.7	12.4	33.9	32.4	311	2,675	
Feb 10	3,199.4	13.3	123.8	..	3,075.6	3,000.6	12.5	17.9	31.7	296	2,664	
Mar 10	3,172.4	13.2	112.2	..	3,060.2	3,025.7	12.6	25.1	25.6	272	2,656	
April 14**	3,169.9	13.2	134.5	..	3,035.4	3,021.1	12.6	-4.6(24.6)	12.8(22.6)	323	2,629	
May 12	3,049.4	12.7	125.6	..	2,923.7	2,969.9	12.3	-51.2(23.0)	-10.2(24.3)	275	2,626	
June 9	2,983.9	12.4	118.9	128.4	2,865.0	2,967.7	12.3	-2.2(26.7)	-19.3(24.8)	266	2,596	
July 14	3,020.6	12.6	115.5	211.1	2,905.0	2,957.3	12.3	-10.4(9.8)	-21.3(19.8)	352	2,565	
Aug 11	3,009.9	12.5	112.1	211.9	2,897.8	2,940.9	12.2	-16.4(-7.3)	-9.7(9.7)	304	2,611	
Sep 8	3,167.4	13.2	214.6	..	2,952.8	2,951.3	12.3	10.4	-5.5(4.3)	461	2,613	
Oct 13	3,094.0	12.9	168.1	..	2,925.9	2,941.0	12.2	-10.3	-5.4(-2.4)	361	2,642	
Nov 10	3,084.4	12.8	137.7	..	2,946.7	2,938.5	12.2	-2.5	-0.8	317	2,680	
Dec 8	3,079.4	12.8	118.1	..	2,961.3	2,946.1	12.2	7.6	-1.7	291	2,703	
1984 Jan 12	3,199.7	13.3	116.8	..	3,082.9	2,976.0	12.4	29.9	11.7	308	2,084	
Feb 9	3,186.4	13.2	105.5	..	3,080.9	3,005.1	12.5	29.1	22.2	295	2,809	
Mar 8	3,142.8	13.1	94.8	..	3,048.0	3,011.6	12.5	6.5	21.8	260	2,801	
April 5	3,107.7	12.9	85.3	..	3,022.4	3,010.9	12.5	-0.7	11.6	272	2,755	
May 10	3,084.5	12.8	104.2	..	2,980.3	3,027.9	12.6	17.0	7.6	277	2,730	
June 14	3,029.7	12.6	95.3	123.6	2,934.5	3,038.0	12.6	10.1	8.8	267	2,688	
July 12	3,100.5	12.9	92.4	166.7	3,008.1	3,054.6 R	12.7	16.6	14.6	365	2,660	
Aug 9	3,115.9	12.9	89.9	160.1	3,025.9	3,070.8	12.8	16.2	14.3	308	2,735	

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers ‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
						Number	Per cent					
1979	1,233.9	5.2	63.6	..	1,170.3	..	5.0	..	..	..	..
1980	1,590.5	6.7	97.8	..	1,492.7	..	6.3	..	..	..	..
1981	2,422.4	10.2	94.0	..	2,328.4	..	9.8	..	..	..	..
1982	2,808.5	11.9	117.3	..	2,691.3	..	11.4	..	..	..	..
1983**	2,987.6	12.7	130.7	..	2,856.8	..	12.2	..	..	..	..
1982 Aug 12	2,789.7	11.8	97.0	187.6	2,692.7	2,728.7	11.6	17.9	30.0	298	2,282	
Sep 9	2,950.3	12.5	193.3	..	2,757.0	2,761.8	11.7	33.1	30.6	429	2,307	
Oct 14	2,935.3	12.4	166.5	..	2,768.7	2,779.6	11.8	17.8	22.9	354	2,358	
Nov 11	2,950.8	12.5	141.7	..	2,809.1	2,798.5	11.9	18.9	23.3	322	2,403	
Dec 9	2,984.7	12.6	125.8	..	2,858.9	2,840.7	12.0	42.2	26.3	291	2,462	
1983 Jan 13	3,109.0	13.2	133.4	..	2,975.6	2,873.4	12.2	32.7	31.0	303	2,570	
Feb 10	3,084.7	13.1	119.8	..	2,964.8	2,891.1	12.3	17.7	30.9	288	2,561	
Mar 10	3,058.7	13.0	108.8	..	2,950.0	2,915.7	12.4	24.6	25.0	264	2,553	
April 14**	3,053.3	13.0	129.8	..	2,923.7	2,909.2	12.4	-6.5(22.9)	11.9(21.7)	312	2,526	
May 12	2,934.4	12.5	121.6	..	2,812.8	2,857.3	12.2	-51.9(22.3)	-11.3(23.3)	267	2,522	
June 9	2,870.5	12.2	115.3	125.6	2,755.2	2,855.4	12.2	-1.9(25.9)	-20.1(23.7)	258	2,493	
July 14	2,903.5	12.4	112.2	206.6	2,791.3	2,843.3	12.1	-12.1(7.8)	-22.0(18.7)	343	2,458	
Aug 11	2,892.9	12.3	109.0	206.1	2,783.9	2,826.4	12.0	-16.9(-7.9)	-10.3(8.6)	295	2,504	
Sep 8	3,043.7	13.0	208.5	..	2,835.2	2,834.6	12.1	8.2	-6.9(2.7)	447	2,505	
Oct 13	2,974.2	12.7	162.8	..	2,811.4	2,826.5	12.0	-8.1	-5.6(-2.6)	351	2,534	
Nov 10	2,964.7	12.6	133.1	..	2,831.6	2,822.8	12.0	-3.7	-1.2	308	2,571	
Dec 8	2,960.9	12.6	114.3	..	2,846.7	2,830.7	12.1	7.9	-1.3	283	2,594	
1984 Jan 12	3,077.4	13.1	113.2	..	2,964.3	2,859.8	12.2	29.1	11.1	299	2,692	
Feb 9	3,063.8	13.0	102.2	..	2,961.7	2,887.1	12.3	27.3	21.4	286	2,697	
Mar 8	3,021.9	12.9	91.9	..	2,930.0	2,893.6	12.3	6.5	21.0	252	2,689	
April 5	2,987.6	12.7	82.7	..	2,904.9	2,893.0	12.3	-0.6	11.1	264	2,645	
May 10	2,963.9	12.6	100.6	..	2,863.3	2,909.4	12.4	16.4	7.4	268	2,619	
June 14	2,910.8	12.4	92.3	120.9	2,818.6	2,919.8	12.4	10.4	8.7	258	2,579	
July 12	2,978.9	12.7	89.7	163.0	2,889.2	2,936.2 R	12.5	16.4	14.4	355	2,550	
Aug 9	2,995.2	12.8	87.4	156.0	2,907.8	2,952.5	12.6	16.3	14.4	300	2,624	

Note: The national and regional unemployment series are seasonally adjusted using a large degree estimated data for persons before mid 1982. For a while there will be an element of uncertainty in these figures until experience of seasonal movement is gained. As a result, 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT UK summary 2.1

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unemployed	Non-claimant school leavers ‡	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
						Number	Per cent					
1979	1,295.7	5.3	68.3	..	1,227.3	..	5.1	..	..	..	..
1980	1,664.9	6.8	104.1	..	1,560.8	..	6.4	..	..	..	..
1981	2,520.4	10.4	100.6	..	2,419.8	..	9.9	..	..	..	..
1982	2,916	12.1	123.5	..	2,793.4	..	11.5	..	..	..	..
1983**	3,104.7	12.9	134.9	..	2,969.7	..	12.3	..	..	..	..
1982 Aug 12	2,898.8	12.0	102.5	193.7	2,796.3	2,832.4	11.7	18.6	30.9	..	..
Sep 9	3,066.2	12.7	203.8	..	2,862.3	2,866.4	11.9	34.0	31.2	..	..
Oct 14	3,049.0	12.6	174.2	..	2,874.6	2,885.4	11.9	19.0	23.9	362	2,460	
Nov 11	3,063.0	12.7	147.5	..	2,915.6	2,905.5	12.0	20.1	24.4	331	2,503	
Dec 9	3,097.0	12.8	130.6	..	2,966.4	2,948.8	12.2	43.3	27.5	299	2,563	
1983 Jan 13	3,225.2	13.4	137.8	..	3,087.4	2,982.7	12.4	33.9	32.4	311	2,675	
Feb 10	3,199.4	13.3	123.8	..	3,075.6	3,000.6	12.5	17.9	31.7	296	2,664	
Mar 10	3,172.4	13.2	112.2	..	3,060.2	3,025.7	12.6	25.1	25.6	272	2,656	
April 14**	3,169.9	13.2	134.5	..	3,035.4	3,021.1	12.6	-4.6(24.6)	12.8(22.6)	323	2,629	
May 12	3,049.4	12.7	125.6	..	2,923.7	2,969.9	12.3	-51.2(23.0)	-10.2(24.3)	275	2,626	
June 9	2,983.9	12.4	118.9	128.4	2,865.0	2,967.7	12.3	-2.2(26.7)	-19.3(24.8)	266	2,596	
July 14	3,020.6	12.6	115.5	211.1	2,905.0	2,957.3	12.3	-10.4(9.8)	-21.3(19.8)	352	2,565	
Aug 11	3,009.9	12.5	112.1	211.9	2,897.8	2,940.9	12.2	-16.4(-7.3)	-9.7(9.7)	304	2,611	
Sep 8	3,167.4	13.2	214.6	..	2,952.8	2,951.3	12.3	10.4	-5.5(4.3)	461	2,613	
Oct 13	3,094.0	12.9	168.1	..	2,925.9	2,941.0	12.2	-10.3	-5.4(-2.4)	361	2,642	
Nov 10	3,084.4	12.8	137.7	..	2,946.7	2,938.5	12.2	-2.5	-0.8	317	2,680	
Dec 8	3,079.4	12.8	118.1	..	2,961.3	2,946.1	12.2	7.6	-1.7	291	2,703	
1984 Jan 12	3,199.7	13.3	116.8	..	3,082.9	2,976.0	12.4	29.9	11.7	308	2,084	
Feb 9												

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	THOUSAND												
	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
SOUTH EAST													
1979*	257.7	192.3	65.4	7.8	3.4	4.3	2.0	249.9	3.3			191.2	63.1
1980	328.1	241.0	87.1	14.6	4.2	5.4	2.8	313.5	4.1			233.1	80.5
1981	547.6	407.5	140.1	16.5	7.0	9.0	4.3	531.0	6.8			398.1	132.9
1982	664.6	490.8	173.8	22.4	8.5	10.9	5.3	642.3	8.3			477.9	164.2
1983**	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	9.3	11.6	6.3	696.9	9.0			500.7	196.4
1983 Aug 11	706.1	495.4	210.7	19.2	9.1	11.1	6.4	686.9	690.8	8.9	-1.2(0.6)	490.7	200.1
Sep 8	735.1	509.4	225.8	37.2	9.5	11.4	6.8	697.9	694.2	8.9	3.4	490.9	203.3
Oct 13	726.2	503.3	223.0	32.7	9.4	11.3	6.7	693.6	693.7	8.9	-0.5	488.9	204.8
Nov 10	725.4	502.9	222.5	26.7	9.4	11.3	6.7	698.6	697.0	9.0	3.3	489.8	207.2
Dec 8	723.5	504.1	219.3	22.8	9.3	11.3	6.6	700.6	700.7	9.0	3.7	490.6	210.1
1984 Jan 12	750.9	522.0	228.9	20.9	9.7	11.7	6.9	730.0	707.8	9.1	7.1	492.9	214.9
Feb 9	748.7	519.3	229.4	18.8	9.7	11.7	6.9	729.8	713.4	9.2	5.6	495.5	217.9
Mar 8	740.1	513.0	227.1	16.9	9.5	11.5	6.9	723.2	715.7	9.2	2.3	495.7	220.0
Apr 5	732.6	507.2	225.4	15.0	9.4	11.4	6.8	717.6	715.8	9.2	0.1	494.4	221.4
May 10	725.4	500.3	225.1	17.8	9.4	11.2	6.8	707.6	719.2	9.3	3.4	494.7	224.5
Jun 14	716.6	493.1	223.5	16.8	9.2	11.1	6.8	699.8	724.4	9.3	5.2	497.4	227.0
Jul 12	735.9	501.3	234.6	16.2	9.5	11.3	7.1	719.7	729.4	9.4	5.0	499.6	229.8
Aug 9	745.1	503.5	241.5	15.4	9.6	11.3	7.3	729.7	733.9	9.5	4.5	501.3	232.6
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)													
1979*	126.0	96.1	29.9	3.4	3.4	4.3	1.9	122.6	3.3			95.9	29.0
1980	157.5	117.1	40.4	6.0	4.2	5.4	2.6	151.5	4.1			114.0	37.5
1981	263.5	195.8	67.6	9.0	6.9	8.7	4.3	254.5	6.7			190.4	64.0
1982	323.3	238.5	84.8	10.7	8.5	10.6	5.4	312.6	8.2			232.3	80.3
1983**	359.9	258.8	101.1	12.0	9.5	11.8	6.3	347.9	9.2			251.8	96.1
1983 Aug 11	359.2	255.3	103.8	9.5	9.5	11.6	6.5	349.6	348.3	9.2	-0.5(0.2)	250.4	97.9
Sep 8	370.9	261.0	109.9	16.6	9.8	11.9	6.9	354.3	349.8	9.2	1.5	250.7	99.1
Oct 13	367.8	258.9	108.9	16.2	9.7	11.8	6.8	351.6	351.5	9.3	1.7	251.2	100.3
Nov 10	367.3	258.6	108.7	13.7	9.7	11.8	6.8	353.5	353.7	9.3	2.2	252.0	101.7
Dec 8	366.0	258.7	107.3	11.9	9.6	11.8	6.7	354.0	356.4	9.4	2.7	253.3	103.1
1984 Jan 12	375.6	264.7	110.9	10.9	9.9	12.0	7.0	364.7	358.9	9.5	2.5	253.8	105.1
Feb 9	375.5	264.2	111.3	9.8	9.9	12.0	7.0	365.7	361.6	9.5	2.7	255.2	106.4
Mar 8	373.5	263.0	110.6	9.0	9.8	12.0	6.9	364.6	363.4	9.6	1.8	256.0	107.4
Apr 5	371.9	261.8	110.0	7.9	9.8	11.9	6.9	363.9	363.9	9.6	0.5	256.0	107.9
May 10	370.5	260.2	110.3	8.9	9.8	11.8	6.9	361.6	364.7	9.6	0.8	255.6	109.1
Jun 14	369.6	259.5	110.1	8.6	9.7	11.8	6.9	361.0	370.4	9.8	5.7	259.9	110.5
Jul 12	378.1	263.3	114.8	8.3	10.0	12.0	7.2	369.8	372.5	9.8	2.1	260.6	111.9
Aug 9	383.5	265.2	118.4	8.0	10.1	12.1	7.4	375.5	373.5	9.8	1.0	260.5	113.0
EAST ANGLIA													
1979*	30.8	22.7	8.1	1.1	4.2	5.2	2.8	32.6	4.1			22.4	7.7
1980	39.2	28.5	10.7	2.0	5.3	6.5	3.6	37.2	5.0			27.5	9.7
1981	61.4	45.9	15.5	2.0	8.3	10.3	5.2	59.4	8.0			44.9	14.5
1982	72.2	53.2	19.0	2.4	9.7	12.0	6.3	69.8	9.4			51.9	17.9
1983**	77.5	54.8	22.6	2.7	10.2	12.3	7.2	74.7	9.9			53.4	21.4
1983 Aug 11	72.4	50.5	21.9	2.2	9.5	11.3	7.0	70.3	73.1	9.6	-0.4(-0.1)	51.6	21.5
Sep 8	76.0	52.0	23.9	4.4	10.0	11.7	7.6	71.5	73.5	9.7	0.4	51.6	21.9
Oct 13	76.2	52.0	24.1	3.5	10.0	11.7	7.7	72.6	73.5	9.7	—	51.4	22.1
Nov 10	75.6	51.7	23.9	2.8	10.0	11.6	7.6	72.8	73.1	9.6	-0.4	50.7	22.4
Dec 8	76.2	52.5	23.7	2.5	10.0	11.8	7.5	73.7	73.0	9.6	-0.1	50.5	22.5
1984 Jan 12	80.0	54.9	25.0	2.3	10.5	12.3	8.0	77.7	74.0	9.7	1.0	50.9	23.1
Feb 9	80.7	55.6	25.1	2.0	10.6	12.5	8.0	78.6	74.9	9.9	0.9	51.5	23.4
Mar 8	79.1	54.4	24.7	1.8	10.4	12.2	7.9	77.2	74.4	9.8	-0.5	51.0	23.4
Apr 5	77.5	53.1	24.4	1.6	10.2	11.9	7.8	75.8	74.0	9.7	-0.4	50.6	23.4
May 10	76.1	51.7	24.4	2.1	10.0	11.6	7.8	74.0	74.5	9.8	0.5	50.8	23.7
Jun 14	73.1	49.4	23.7	1.9	9.6	11.1	7.5	71.2	74.6	9.8	0.1	50.6	24.0
Jul 12	74.0	49.4	24.6	1.9	9.7	11.1	7.8	72.1	75.2	9.9	0.6	50.8	24.4
Aug 9	74.0	49.1	24.9	1.7	9.7	11.0	7.9	72.2	75.4	9.9	0.2	50.6	24.8
SOUTH WEST													
1979*	90.5	64.9	25.6	3.6	5.4	6.6	3.7	86.9	5.2			63.9	24.2
1980	106.9	75.3	31.6	5.5	6.4	7.7	4.5	101.5	6.0			72.4	29.1
1981	155.6	112.0	43.6	4.4	9.2	11.3	6.3	151.2	9.0			109.7	41.5
1982	179.0	128.0	51.0	5.7	10.6	13.1	7.2	173.3	10.2			124.8	48.4
1983**	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	11.2	13.4	8.3	182.3	10.8			125.9	56.5
1983 Aug 11	175.7	118.6	57.0	5.1	10.4	12.3	7.9	170.6	177.8	10.6	-1.2(-0.6)	122.0	57.0
Sep 8	186.4	124.1	62.3	10.1	11.1	12.8	8.7	176.3	180.1	10.7	2.3	120.8	58.1
Oct 13	187.8	124.1	63.7	8.0	11.1	12.8	8.9	179.8	180.0	10.7	-0.1	120.9	59.1
Nov 10	190.0	125.1	64.8	6.4	11.3	12.9	9.0	183.5	179.9	10.7	-0.1	120.3	59.6
Dec 8	191.2	126.8	64.4	5.5	11.4	13.1	9.0	185.8	180.8	10.7	0.9	120.7	60.1
1984 Jan 12	199.3	132.1	67.2	5.1	11.8	13.7	9.4	194.3	182.8	10.9	2.0	121.5	61.3
Feb 9	198.6	131.3	67.3	4.6	11.8	13.6	9.4	194.0	185.1	11.0	2.3	122.8	62.3
Mar 8	195.1	129.0	66.0	4.0	11.6	13.3	9.2	191.0	185.5	11.0	0.4	122.9	62.6
Apr 5	191.2	126.5	64.7	3.6	11.3	13.1	9.0	187.6	185.6	11.0	0.1	122.6	63.0
May 10	185.7	123.0	62.7	4.5	11.0	12.7	8.7	181.3	185.9	11.0	0.3	122.8	63.1
Jun 14	179.3	118.9	60.4	4.1	10.6	12.3	8.4	175.2	186.9	11.1	1.0	123.3	63.6
Jul 12	183.9	120.7	63.2	4.0	10.9	12.5	8.8	180.0	188.1	11.2	1.2	123.6	64.5
Aug 9	186.1	121.5	64.6	3.8	11.0	12.6	9.0	182.3	190.0	11.3	1.9	124.7	65.3

See footnotes to table 2.1.

UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

	THOUSAND												
	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS					
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		
NORTH													
1979*	113.7	81.0	32.6	7.1	8.3	9.9	6.0	106.5	7.9			77.6	29.6
1980	140.8	99.9	40.8	9.8	10.4	12.3	7.6	130.9	9.7			94.8	36.2
1981	192.0	141.0	50.9	8.9	14.7	17.9	9.9	183.0	14.0			136.2	46.8
1982	214.6	158.8	55.8	10.9	16.5	20.3	10.9	203.9	15.7			152.6	51.3
1983**	225.7	164.7	61.0	11.8	17.7	21.6	11.9	213.9	16.8			157.7	56.0
1983 Aug 11	216.5	156.6	59.9	10.3	17.0	20.5	11.7	206.2	210.1	16.5	-1.9(-1.1)	154.0	56.1
Sep 8	234.1	165.9	68.2	21.2	18.4	21.7	13.3	212.9	211.4	16.6	1.3	154.5	56.9
Oct													

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	THOUSAND														
	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
								Number	Per cent						
WEST MIDLANDS															
1979+	120.2	85.4	34.9	7.2	5.2	6.1	3.8	113.0	4.9					82.7	31.6
1980	170.1	119.4	50.7	12.2	7.3	8.5	5.4	157.9	6.8					113.3	44.6
1981	290.6	213.9	76.6	12.3	12.5	15.2	8.3	278.3	11.9					207.3	71.0
1982	337.9	249.9	87.9	14.8	14.7	18.0	9.7	323.0	14.1					241.6	81.4
1983++	354.7	257.3	97.4	16.0	15.6	18.9	10.7	338.6	14.9					248.5	90.3
1983 Aug 11	345.7	248.4	97.3	13.6	15.2	18.2	10.7	332.1	14.7	-4.2(-3.1)	-3.3(-0.6)243.0			90.8	31.6
Sep 8	361.8	255.5	106.4	25.0	15.9	18.8	11.7	336.8	14.7	0.3	-2.6(-0.9)242.1			92.1	31.6
Oct 13	350.0	248.0	102.0	19.7	15.4	18.2	11.2	330.3	14.5	-3.6	-2.5(-2.1)238.6			91.9	31.6
Nov 10	343.6	243.9	99.7	16.1	15.1	17.9	10.9	327.5	14.4	-2.3	-1.9 236.2			92.0	31.6
Dec 8	341.4	243.3	98.1	14.1	15.0	17.9	10.8	327.4	14.4	-1.0	-2.3 234.8			92.4	31.6
1984 Jan 12	349.6	248.8	100.8	12.8	15.4	18.3	11.1	336.8	14.4	0.7	-0.9 234.9			93.2	31.6
Feb 9	346.8	246.5	100.4	11.6	15.3	18.1	11.0	335.2	14.5	2.0	0.6 235.5			94.4	31.6
Mar 8	343.1	243.4	99.7	10.5	15.1	17.9	10.9	332.6	14.5	0.3	1.0 235.6			95.2	31.6
Apr 5	340.5	241.5	98.9	9.5	15.0	17.7	10.0	331.0	14.5	-0.2	0.7 234.9			95.1	31.6
May 10	339.8	240.3	99.5	12.0	15.0	17.6	10.9	327.8	14.6	2.4	0.8 236.1			96.3	31.6
Jun 14	335.1	236.7	98.4	10.7	14.7	17.4	10.8	324.3	14.6	0.4	0.9 236.1			96.7	31.6
Jul 12	341.3	239.8	101.6	10.5	15.0	17.6	11.2	330.8	14.7	1.0	1.3 236.8			97.0	31.6
Aug 9	342.4	239.8	102.5	10.4	15.1	17.6	11.3	332.0	14.7	-0.3	0.4 236.0			97.5	31.6
EAST MIDLANDS															
1979+	70.9	52.5	18.5	3.2	4.4	5.4	2.8	67.7	4.2					51.3	17.2
1980	98.7	71.6	27.1	6.3	6.1	7.4	4.1	92.4	5.7					68.4	24.1
1981	155.3	115.3	39.9	5.6	9.6	11.9	6.1	149.7	9.3					112.3	37.4
1982	176.6	130.7	45.9	6.4	10.9	13.7	7.0	170.2	10.5					127.0	43.2
1983++	188.0	134.8	53.2	6.9	11.8	14.5	8.0	181.2	11.4					131.0	50.4
1983 Aug 11	180.5	127.1	53.4	5.7	11.3	13.7	8.0	174.9	11.1	-2.1(-1.2)	-1.3(0.2) 126.5			50.8	17.2
Sep 8	190.0	131.9	58.1	11.4	11.9	14.2	8.7	178.6	11.2		-0.5(0.2) 127.0			51.5	17.2
Oct 13	184.4	128.6	55.8	8.5	11.5	13.8	8.4	175.9	11.1	-0.4	-0.5(-0.2)126.0			51.9	17.2
Nov 10	183.6	128.4	55.3	7.1	11.5	13.8	8.3	176.6	11.1	-0.1	0.2 125.5			52.3	17.2
Dec 8	184.5	129.7	54.8	6.0	11.6	14.0	8.2	178.6	11.2	0.6	— 125.7			52.7	17.2
1984 Jan 12	193.8	135.7	58.1	5.6	12.1	14.6	8.7	188.3	11.4	3.2	1.2 127.2			54.4	17.2
Feb 9	194.2	136.1	58.1	5.1	12.1	14.6	8.7	189.1	11.5	2.6	2.1 129.0			55.2	17.2
Mar 8	192.8	135.1	57.7	4.6	12.0	14.5	8.6	188.2	11.6	1.3	2.4 129.5			56.0	17.2
Apr 5	191.1	133.6	57.5	4.2	11.9	14.4	8.6	186.9	11.6	-0.2	1.2 129.3			56.0	17.2
May 10	189.4	131.9	57.5	5.7	11.8	14.2	8.6	183.6	11.6	0.3	0.4 129.2			56.3	17.2
Jun 14	185.6	129.0	56.6	5.3	11.6	13.9	8.5	180.3	11.6	0.1	— 129.2			56.4	17.2
Jul 12	190.6	131.1	59.5	5.0	11.9	14.1	8.9	185.7	11.8	2.3	0.9 130.5			57.4	17.2
Aug 9	191.4	131.0	60.4	4.7	12.0	14.1	9.0	186.7	11.9	1.5	1.3 130.9			58.5	17.2
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE															
1979+	114.6	82.2	32.3	6.4	5.4	6.5	3.8	108.2	5.2					80.1	29.4
1980	154.6	109.9	44.7	11.0	7.3	8.7	5.3	143.7	6.8					104.5	39.2
1981	237.2	175.9	61.3	9.8	11.4	14.0	7.4	227.4	10.9					170.7	56.7
1982	273.2	201.1	72.0	13.0	13.2	16.2	8.7	260.1	12.6					193.9	66.1
1983++	288.7	207.4	81.3	14.8	14.1	17.0	9.8	273.8	13.4					199.1	74.8
1983 Aug 11	277.6	196.6	81.0	12.2	13.5	16.1	9.7	265.4	13.2	-1.7(-0.9)	-1.3(0.8) 194.5			75.6	29.4
Sep 8	296.9	206.8	90.1	25.4	14.5	17.0	10.8	271.5	13.2	1.0	-0.9(—) 194.3			76.8	29.4
Oct 13	284.4	199.7	84.7	18.7	13.9	16.4	10.2	265.7	13.0	-3.6	-1.4(-1.2)191.4			76.1	29.4
Nov 10	283.4	199.9	83.5	14.9	13.8	16.4	10.0	268.4	13.1	0.3	-0.8 191.2			76.6	29.4
Dec 8	282.7	200.3	82.5	12.4	13.8	16.4	9.9	270.4	13.1	0.3	-1.0 190.7			77.4	29.4
1984 Jan 12	293.7	208.0	85.7	11.4	14.3	17.1	10.3	282.3	13.3	3.7	1.4 193.2			78.6	29.4
Feb 9	293.2	207.7	85.5	10.2	14.3	17.1	10.3	283.0	13.4	3.8	2.6 195.8			79.8	29.4
Mar 8	288.0	203.7	84.3	9.2	14.0	16.7	10.1	278.8	13.4	2.5	1.9 195.5			80.2	29.4
Apr 5	285.8	202.0	83.8	8.3	13.9	16.6	10.1	277.5	13.5	1.1	1.7 196.2			80.6	29.4
May 10	286.4	201.8	84.5	12.1	14.0	16.6	10.2	274.3	13.6	1.9	1.0 197.6			81.1	29.4
Jun 14	280.1	197.1	83.0	10.8	13.7	16.2	10.0	269.3	13.6	0.1	1.0 197.3			81.5	29.4
July 12	287.2	200.5	86.6	10.4	14.0	16.5	10.4	276.8	13.7	2.7	1.6 199.0			82.5	29.4
Aug 9	286.7	199.6	87.1	10.0	14.0	16.4	10.5	276.6	13.7	-0.5	0.8 198.5			82.5	29.4
NORTH WEST															
1979+	187.0	134.9	52.1	11.2	6.5	8.1	4.4	175.8	6.2					130.2	47.6
1980	242.1	171.5	70.6	15.4	8.5	10.3	5.9	226.7	7.9					163.3	63.5
1981	354.9	257.9	97.0	13.9	12.7	15.7	8.3	341.0	12.2					250.2	90.8
1982	407.8	298.6	109.2	16.6	14.7	18.5	9.4	391.2	14.1					289.2	102.0
1983++	437.1	315.7	121.4	18.8	15.8	19.8	10.4	418.2	15.1					305.0	113.3
1983 Aug 11	428.5	307.3	121.2	16.6	15.5	19.2	10.4	412.0	15.0	-2.0(-0.9)	-1.6(0.5) 300.0			113.6	41.3
Sep 8	449.7	318.1	131.6	30.1	16.3	19.9	11.3	419.6	14.9	-0.1	-1.7(-0.5)299.1			114.4	41.3
Oct 13	437.6	311.1	126.5	23.4	15.8	19.5	10.8	414.2	15.0	1.2	-0.3(0.1) 299.4			115.3	41.3
Nov 10	436.7	311.0	125.7	19.3	15.8	19.5	10.8	417.4	15.1	2.7	1.3 300.2			117.2	41.3
Dec 8	435.9	311.8	124.2	16.8	15.8	19.5	10.6	419.2	15.2	2.3	2.1 301.3			118.4	41.3
1984 Jan 14	451.0	320.6	130.4	15.6	16.2	20.1	11.2	435.4	15.3	3.8	2.9 303.1			120.4	41.3
Feb 9	447.8	318.7	129.1	14.4	16.1	19.9	11.0	433.5	15.4	3.5	3.2 305.5			122.2	41.3
Mar 8	442.1	314.6	127.5	12.9	15.9	19.7	10.9	429.2	15.5	0.7	2.7 305.5			122.2	41.3
Apr 5	436.5	310.8	125.7	11.7	15.7	19.4	10.8	424.8	15.4	-2.6	0.5 303.2			121.9	41.3
May 10	434.0	308.8	125.2	14.9	15.6	19.3	10.7	419.1	15.4	0.3	-0.5 303.7			121.7	41.3
Jun 14	425.1	302.4	122.7	13.9	15.4	18.9	10.5	411.2	15.3	-1.5	-1.3 302.1			121.8	41.3
Jul 12	434.5	306.9	127.6	13.6	15.7	19.2	10.9	420.9	15.3	0.2	-0.3 301.8			122.3	41.3
Aug 9	438.2	308.1	130.1	13.5	15.8	19.3	11.1	424.7	15.4	2.9	0.5 302.7			124.3	41.3

See footnotes to table 2-1.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status* and in travel-to-work areas* at August 9, 1984

	Rate				Rate			
	Male	Female	All unemployed	per cent	Male	Female	All unemployed	per cent
ASSISTED REGIONS								
South								

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status[‡] and in travel-to-work areas* at August 9, 1984

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	per cent					per cent			
Newton Abbot	1,786	946	2,732	12.0	Worthing	3,548	1,676	5,224	7.9
Northallerton	621	363	984	8.2	Yeovil	1,727	1,344	3,071	7.8
Northampton	6,499	2,987	9,486	11.9	York	5,100	3,080	8,180	9.1
Northwich	4,278	2,151	6,429	14.1					
Norwich	8,758	4,202	12,960	9.7					
Nottingham	29,374	12,235	41,609	12.8	Wales				
Okehampton	332	181	513	11.9	Aberdare	2,721	1,047	3,768	20.3
Oldham	8,261	3,633	11,894	14.2	Aberystwyth	774	461	1,235	10.8
Oswestry	1,021	565	1,586	12.9	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,366	1,286	4,652	17.2
Oxford	8,106	4,814	12,920	7.6	Brecon	502	258	760	10.0
					Bridgend	6,010	2,687	8,697	16.1
Pendle	3,003	1,594	4,597	14.6	Cardiff	20,387	7,364	27,751	14.0
Penrith	641	416	1,057	8.1	Cardigan	972	415	1,387	23.2
Penzance and St Ives	2,128	794	2,922	18.1	Cardarthen	926	468	1,394	8.3
Peterborough	7,645	3,407	11,052	12.7	Conwy and Colwyn	2,467	1,238	3,705	12.3
Pickering and Helmsley	302	186	488	7.5	Denbigh	693	372	1,065	12.5
Plymouth	10,438	6,523	16,961	14.0	Dolgellau and Barmouth	341	161	502	11.5
Poole	3,519	1,695	5,214	9.7	Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny	4,907	1,896	6,803	18.8
Portsmouth	12,544	3,401	17,945	11.5	Fishguard	341	165	506	16.2
Preston	12,093	6,124	18,217	11.7	Flint and Rhyl	8,072	3,661	11,733	17.1
Reading	6,719	3,402	10,121	7.6	Haverfordwest	2,409	1,035	3,444	16.3
Redruth and Camborne	2,481	1,126	3,607	17.9	Holyhead	2,547	983	3,530	20.5
Retford	1,434	909	2,343	11.6	Lampeter and Aberaeron	655	267	922	20.7
Richmondshire	785	712	1,497	12.6	Llandello	307	137	444	13.9
Ripon	433	293	726	7.1	Llandrindod Wells	598	356	954	13.1
Rochdale	7,091	3,182	10,273	16.5	Llanelli	3,669	1,658	5,327	16.2
Rotherham and Mexborough	14,461	6,191	20,652	19.4	Machynlleth	305	115	420	13.9
Rugby and Daventry	3,307	1,933	5,240	11.0	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,500	2,736	10,236	19.4
South Molton	281	174	455	11.4	Monmouth	394	216	610	12.6
South Tyneside	10,344	4,007	14,351	23.4	Neath and Port Talbot	5,434	2,389	7,823	15.2
Salisbury	2,137	1,358	3,495	8.8	Newport	8,827	3,517	12,344	15.2
Scarborough and Filey	2,294	978	3,272	11.0	Newtown	729	310	1,039	12.3
Scunthorpe	6,753	2,647	9,400	17.7	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,020	1,811	5,831	15.2
Settle	235	167	402	7.7	Pontypridd and Rhondda	7,755	2,991	10,746	16.7
Shaftesbury	667	442	1,109	8.0	Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	541	275	816	13.4
Sheffield	29,888	12,147	42,035	14.5	Pwllheli	533	205	738	13.8
Shrewsbury	3,060	1,468	4,528	10.8	South Pembrokeshire	1,662	546	2,208	16.3
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,579	1,758	5,337	14.0	Swansea	12,662	5,048	17,710	15.8
Skegness	1,102	410	1,512	14.1	Welshpool	513	264	777	11.9
Skipton	513	344	857	8.1	Wrexham	5,377	2,496	7,873	17.3
Sleaford	694	492	1,186	11.2					
Slough	7,318	3,885	11,203	6.7	Scotland				
Southampton	12,304	5,387	17,691	10.1	Aberdeen	5,667	3,624	9,291	5.9
Southend	23,252	10,337	33,589	14.1	Alloa	2,223	1,066	3,289	18.6
Spalding and Holbeach	1,369	855	2,224	10.3	Annan	735	486	1,221	15.2
St Austell	1,668	884	2,552	10.3	Arbroath	962	598	1,560	17.0
					Ayr	4,371	2,159	6,530	13.5
Stafford	3,606	2,245	5,851	8.9	Badenoch	335	179	514	14.5
Stamford	1,167	804	1,971	12.1	Banff	441	248	689	8.7
Stockton-on-Tees	10,967	3,955	14,922	19.5	Bathgate	6,567	3,058	9,625	20.3
Stoke	16,208	8,327	24,535	12.8	Berwickshire	352	259	611	12.7
Stroud	2,301	1,294	3,595	10.3	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	838	429	1,267	13.0
Sudbury	957	587	1,544	10.4	Brechin and Montrose	729	560	1,289	10.2
Sunderland	26,537	10,063	36,600	21.0	Buckie	316	219	535	13.7
Swindon	5,820	3,273	9,093	10.3	Campbeltown	452	213	665	15.2
Taunton	2,298	1,394	3,692	9.3	Crieff	229	136	365	10.7
Telford and Bridgnorth	8,923	3,546	12,469	20.5	Cumnock and Sanquhar	2,913	1,062	3,975	23.2
Thanet	4,837	2,152	6,989	17.8	Dumbarton	3,771	2,187	5,958	20.4
Thetford	1,468	895	2,363	12.1	Dumfries	1,577	886	2,463	10.2
Thirsk	301	203	504	11.6	Dundee	10,905	5,669	16,574	17.0
Tiverton	695	366	1,061	11.3	Dunfermline	4,428	2,621	7,049	13.7
Torbay	4,234	2,082	6,316	14.9	Dunoon and Bute	819	434	1,253	16.2
Torrington	332	212	544	14.7	Edinburgh	22,370	10,970	33,340	11.1
Totnes	526	312	838	13.7	Elgin	885	699	1,584	10.4
Trowbridge and Frome	2,336	1,510	3,846	9.1	Falkirk	6,847	3,520	10,367	17.0
Truro	1,487	689	2,176	10.5	Forfar	545	479	1,024	9.3
Tunbridge Wells	3,535	1,943	5,478	6.6	Forres	330	226	556	19.8
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	605	365	970	9.4	Fraserburgh	514	261	775	12.3
Wakefield and Dewsbury	10,639	4,552	15,191	13.2	Galashiels	659	406	1,065	6.9
Walsall	18,659	7,353	26,012	17.1	Girvan	516	231	747	20.3
Wareham and Swanage	450	303	753	8.1	Glasgow	79,876	31,468	111,344	17.1
Warminster	329	265	594	9.5	Greenock	6,352	2,412	8,764	18.3
Warrington	6,914	3,177	10,091	13.1	Haddington	592	388	980	8.4
Warwick	4,458	2,738	7,196	9.3	Hawick	494	282	776	9.3
Watford and Luton	18,388	9,265	27,653	8.7	Huntly	181	119	300	9.8
Wellingborough and Rushden	3,184	1,686	4,870	11.5	Invergardon and Dingwall	2,127	758	2,885	20.5
Wells	1,159	686	1,845	7.6	Inverness	2,579	1,242	3,821	10.5
Weston-Super-Mare	2,903	1,765	4,668	13.1	Irvine	7,973	3,410	11,383	24.4
Whitby	861	305	1,166	18.2	Islay/Mid Argyll	347	164	511	11.3
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,170	624	1,794	13.3	Keith	367	211	578	11.1
Whitehaven	2,505	1,307	3,812	12.3	Kelso and Jedburgh	267	143	408	8.0
Widnes and Runcorn	8,218	3,129	11,347	18.9	Kilmarnock	4,034	1,730	5,764	18.7
Wigan and St Helens	22,763	10,609	33,372	18.1	Kirkcaldy	6,468	3,476	9,944	15.2
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,187	1,293	3,480	4.7	Lanarkshire	22,801	9,969	32,770	20.8
Windermere	248	124	372	6.2	Lochaber	852	392	1,244	15.7
Wirral and Chester	26,513	11,108	37,621	17.6	Lockerbie	284	186	470	11.8
Wisbech	1,869	683	2,552	15.3	Newton Stewart	364	237	601	18.4
Wolverhampton	18,224	6,906	25,130	18.1	Oban	465	245	710	10.0
Woodbridge and Leiston	824	449	1,273	7.1	Orkney Islands	483	210	693	10.3
Worcester	4,563	2,172	6,735	11.8	Peebles	326	173	499	10.7
Workington	3,154	1,504	4,658	18.0	Perth	1,948	993	2,941	9.1
Worksop	2,331	1,068	3,399	14.1	Peterhead	878	578	1,456	10.9

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status[‡], and in travel-to-work areas* at August 9, 1984

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	per cent					per cent			
Shetland Islands	372	246	618	5.3	Northern Ireland				
Skye and Wester Ross	620	242	862	19.5	Ballymena	2,061	965	3,026	13.9
St Andrews	999	755	1,754	10.6	Belfast	42,256	17,847	60,103	17.7
Stewarty	561	331	892	11.9	Coleraine	4,787	1,565	6,352	23.5
Stirling	2,779	1,597	4,376	10.6	Cookstown	1,807	741	2,548	34.8
					Craigavon	7,438	3,533	10,971	20.3
Stranraer	826	352	1,178	13.8	Dungannon	2,820	1,129	3,949	30.1
Sutherland	579	195	774	20.8	Enniskillen	3,075	1,161	4,236	26.5
Thurso	413	263	676	10.7	Londonderry	9,537	2,688	12,225	28.6
Western Isles	1,390	484	1,874	19.3	Magherafelt	1,906	827	2,733	28.1
Wick	511	205	716	15.5	Newry	5,493	2,038	7,531	32.2
					Omagh	2,282	989	3,271	22.4
					Strabane	3,024	753	3,777	38.7

* Unemployment rates are calculated for travel-to-work areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. The boundaries of these areas have been redefined and the denominators used to calculate the unemployment rates updated using mid-1983 estimates of employees in employment plus the unemployed—the same basis as the national and regional rates. For further details see the articles "Revised travel-to-work areas" in the supplement with this issue and "Unemployment statistics for small areas" on pp. 398-406. The figures for the new TTWAs are provisional.

‡ Assisted area status (as at August 1, 1982) is defined as "Special Development Areas" (SDAs), "Development Areas other than Special Development Areas" (other DAs) and "Intermediate Areas" (IAs). Until the assisted areas have been redesignated by the Department of Trade and Industry, these figures by assisted area status will continue to relate to aggregations of old TTWAs, with rates using a 1978 denominator.

2.5 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration

		THOUSAND															
UNITED KINGDOM		Under 25				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 FEMALE																	
1981	Jan	638.5	201.4	91.1	931.0	688.0	216.1	234.1	1,138.2	155.7	64.4	130.1	350.2	1,482.2	481.8	455.4	2,419.5
	April	562.6	241.8	112.7	917.2	672.4	291.4	266.1	1,229.9	153.8	87.2	137.2	378.2	1,388.9	620.4	515.9	2,525.2
	July	769.5	245.8	155.0	1,170.2	618.6	339.8	320.6	1,279.1	149.5	102.0	151.2	402.8	1,537.6	687.6	626.9	2,852.1
	Oct	752.0	238.9	204.1	1,195.0	611.0	344.4	401.3	1,356.7	151.5	106.3	179.2	437.0	1,514.5	689.5	784.6	2,988.6
1982	Jan	662.0	255.8	235.8	1,153.6	655.4	333.2	478.2	1,466.8	149.7	109.4	191.1	450.2	1,467.1	698.5	905.1	3,070.6
	April	564.4	283.0	256.6	1,104.1	595.7	327.8	530.3	1,453.8	133.0	109.5	207.5	450.0	1,293.1	720.3	994.4	3,007.8
	July	760.9	257.3	278.8	1,297.0	560.7	315.8	566.7	1,443.3	122.5	102.8	225.1	450.4	1,444.1	676.0	1,070.5	3,190.6
	Oct	758.0	233.1	312.0	1,303.1	603.9	305.5	611.0	1,520.5	130.8	94.3	246.5	471.6	1,492.7	632.9	1,169.6	3,295.1
	Oct*	721.6	217.5	257.6	1,196.3	587.3	293.3	494.7	1,375.3	138.9	101.2	237.5	477.5	1,447.7	612.1	989.3	3,049.0
1983	Jan	691.6	248.8	285.5	1,226.0	643.5	293.2	557.4	1,494.1	145.5	95.8	263.9	505.2	1,480.6	637.8	1,106.8	3,225.2
	April†	583.0	307.7	301.1	1,191.8	589.3	313.0	591.6	1,493.8	135.3	98.2	250.8	484.3	1,307.6	718.8	1,143.4	3,169.9
	July	602.8	272.6	321.0	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	339.0	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	674.9	237.7	347.1	1,259.7	625.6	277.3	670.2	1,573.0	121.3	74.9	170.7	366.9	1,421.7	589.9	1,188.0	3,199.7
	Apr	530.2	300.9	349.4	1,180.5	574.5	296.0	690.4	1,560.9	108.9	78.9	178.4	366.3	1,213.7	675.8	1,218.2	3,107.7
	July	586.5	264.0	352.9	1,203.4	549.8	290.9	705.6	1,546.3	98.6	76.4	175.9	350.8	1,234.9	631.3	1,234.4	3,100.5
MALE																	
1981	Jan	383.0	117.9	58.5	559.4	510.5	152.8	184.3	847.6	138.0	56.7	114.7	309.3	1,031.4	327.4	357.6	1,716.4
	April	342.0	148.6	74.3	564.9	495.5	213.0	211.2	919.7	136.8	77.2	121.0	335.1	974.4	438.9	406.5	1,819.8
	July	442.8	155.3	102.6	700.7	444.3	254.2	254.4	952.8	132.9	90.8	133.6	357.3	1,020.0	500.2	490.6	2,010.8
	Oct	428.7	150.1	137.5	716.4	431.4	252.4	319.9	1,002.9	133.8	84.8	158.5	387.1	993.9	497.3	615.1	2,106.4
1982	Jan	388.6	156.6	162.8	708.0	471.1	240.2	385.9	1,097.1	132.0	97.9	168.3	398.2	991.8	494.6	716.9	2,203.3
	April	334.5	170.3	178.9	683.7	418.7	233.4	428.5	1,080.6	117.3	97.3	183.0	397.6	870.5	501.1	790.4	2,162.0
	July	434.6	155.9	193.0	783.5	483.3	223.0	456.6	1,065.9	107.6	91.4	198.7	397.7	928.5	470.2	848.4	2,247.1
	Oct	433.2	142.1	212.5	787.8	415.5	211.2	488.3	1,115.1	114.6	83.7	217.5	415.7	963.4	437.0	918.3	2,318.7
	Oct*	418.1	135.5	182.5	735.8	419.1	212.2	417.0	1,047.9	122.6	90.3	211.2	424.0	959.4	438.0	810.2	2,207.4
1983	Jan	405.3	154.4	202.9	762.6	464.3	208.5	470.1	1,143.0	128.8	85.1	235.3	449.2	998.4	448.1	908.4	2,354.9
	April†	344.2	187.1	213.4	744.5	415.1	222.5	496.5	1,134.1	120.0	86.5	220.9	427.5	879.4	496.1	930.8	2,306.4
	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
FEMALE																	
1981	Jan	255.5	83.5	32.6	371.6	177.5	63.3	49.8	290.6	17.8	7.7	15.4	40.9	450.8	154.4	97.8	703.1
	April	220.6	93.2	38.4	352.2	176.9	78.3	54.9	310.2	17.0	10.0	18.1	43.1	414.5	181.5	109.5	705.5
	July	326.6	90.5	52.4	469.5	174.4	85.7	66.2	326.2	16.7	11.3	17.6	45.6	517.6	187.4	136.2	841.3
	Oct	323.3	88.7	66.5	478.6	179.6	92.0	82.2	353.8	17.8	11.4	20.7	49.9	520.6	192.2	169.5	882.3
1982	Jan	273.3	99.2	73.0	445.6	184.3	93.1	92.4	369.7	17.7	11.6	22.8	52.1	475.3	203.8	188.2	867.3
	April	229.9	112.7	77.8	420.4	177.0	94.4	101.7	373.1	15.6	12.2	24.5	52.3	422.6	219.2	204.0	845.8
	July	326.3	101.4	85.7	513.5	174.4	92.8	110.1	377.4	14.9	11.5	26.3	52.7	515.7	205.7	222.1	943.6
	Oct	324.8	91.0	99.5	515.3	188.4	94.3	122.7	405.4	16.2	10.6	29.1	55.9	529.3	195.9	251.2	976.5
	Oct*	303.5	82.1	75.1	460.5	168.5	81.2	77.7	327.4	16.3	11.0	26.3	53.5	488.3	174.1	179.1	841.6
1983	Jan	286.4	94.4	82.5	463.3	179.1	84.7	87.3	351.1	16.7	10.7	28.6	55.9	482.2	189.7	198.4	870.4
	April†	238.8	120.5	87.7	447.0	174.1	90.5	95.1	359.7	15.3	11.7	29.9	56.9	428.2	222.7	212.6	863.5
	July	251.4	109.1	95.4	455.9	175.0	88.1	101.6	364.7	14.3	11.2	30.6	56.1	440.7	208.5	227.5	876.6
	Oct	301.1	89.3	105.3	495.7	182.1	87.4	107.7	377.3	15.3	10.4	33.0	58.7	498.5	187.0	246.1	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

Note: The figures prior to October 1982 are not comparable with the figures after October 1982 due to the changed system of counting the unemployed from registrations to claimants. See also footnotes to table 2.1 and 2.2.
 * The claimant duration figures for October 1982 have been affected by industrial action in 1981. The consequent emergency computer procedures have caused an increase in the numbers in the 26 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000, with a corresponding reduction in the over 52 weeks group. The total figure for the latter is estimated at 1,029,000. From January 1983 figures for those groups are unaffected.
 † Affected by provisions announced in the 1983 Budget. See footnotes †† to table 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.6 Age and duration: July 12, 1984††

UNITED KINGDOM		Age groups												All	
Duration of unemployment in weeks		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		
MALE	One or less	4,591	3,283	4,230	20,791	7,534	4,900	7,273	2,575	2,352	2,253	1,834	5	61,621	
	Over 1 and up to 2	4,741	3,511	4,669	22,496	8,146	5,634	8,039	3,080	3,170	3,732	3,140	7	70,365	
	Over 2	8,048	5,315	7,193	27,011	11,694	7,997	11,601	4,227	3,827	4,039	3,036	7	93,995	
	Over 4	6,969	4,245	4,638	18,515	10,077	7,156	10,669	4,148	3,880	4,552	3,375	8	78,233	
	Over 6	5,124	3,383	3,673	13,032	7,956	5,823	8,508	3,174	3,016	3,601	2,700	6	59,996	
	Over 8	18,694	7,516	7,025	28,542	17,676	12,915	19,213	7,381	7,455	9,095	6,444	15	141,971	
	Over 13	17,122	15,688	14,668	57,997	36,247	27,581	40,397	15,842	16,580	21,541	15,456	42	279,161	
	Over 26	10,199	12,057	11,273	42,311	27,334	20,652	30,674	12,437	13,553	19,214	15,198	25	214,927	
	Over 39	12,034	14,762	14,815	35,958	22,446	16,740	25,295	10,132	11,499	18,099	12,866	37	194,683	
	Over 52	2,636	8,043	7,119	26,678	16,034	12,590	18,653	7,486	8,369	12,520	5,575	39	125,742	
	Over 65	2,689	6,215	5,97											

UNEMPLOYMENT
Age and duration: July 12, 1984
Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
	South East				Yorks and Humberside				Greater London†				North West			
2 or less	20,037	14,453	3,241	37,731	15,533	8,054	559	24,146	6,800	4,833	935	12,568	5,125	2,258	124	7,507
Over 2 and up to 4	12,375	10,685	1,973	25,033	8,717	5,530	322	14,569	4,017	3,579	726	8,322	2,801	1,687	78	4,566
Over 4	15,413	17,560	3,910	36,883	10,241	9,139	673	20,053	4,998	5,601	1,451	12,050	3,488	2,755	178	6,421
8	15,113	17,150	4,250	36,513	10,734	9,897	719	21,350	6,184	5,754	1,622	13,560	4,493	2,998	185	7,676
13	26,662	37,113	10,210	73,985	18,162	20,521	1,879	40,562	9,741	12,193	3,692	25,626	7,120	6,526	486	14,132
26	34,395	48,613	16,621	99,629	24,095	26,343	3,219	53,657	14,644	17,357	7,623	39,624	11,194	8,726	857	20,777
52	26,076	51,781	13,099	90,956	13,655	16,816	3,661	34,132	12,467	19,276	5,290	37,033	7,095	5,496	1,103	13,694
104	11,248	33,366	7,679	52,293	4,697	7,647	2,447	14,791	6,368	13,346	2,988	22,702	2,752	2,553	874	6,179
156	3,788	18,765	4,937	27,490	1,395	3,316	1,499	6,210	2,613	9,451	2,259	14,323	884	1,178	600	2,662
208	1,293	8,458	2,184	11,935	562	1,536	616	2,714	1,311	5,663	966	7,940	486	707	309	1,502
260	218	5,495	3,107	8,820	147	1,340	965	2,452	266	4,543	1,979	6,788	185	796	522	1,503
All	166,618	263,439	71,211	501,268	107,938	110,139	16,559	234,636	69,409	101,596	29,531	200,536	45,623	35,680	5,316	86,619
† Included in South East. See footnotes to table 2.5.																

† Included in South East. See footnotes to table 2.5.

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									Thousand
1983 Jul	188.0	355.9	652.6	666.6	419.9	377.4	247.4	112.8	3,020.6
1983 Oct	251.2	383.5	626.7	668.9	421.6	383.3	257.5	101.3	3,094.0
1984 Jan	204.3	391.1	664.4	718.3	451.0	403.8	269.9	97.0	3,199.7
1984 Apr	160.6	368.6	651.3	711.5	445.9	403.5	275.0	90.3	3,107.7
1984 Jul	164.1	350.9	688.3	709.6	439.8	397.0	267.3	33.5	3,100.5
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1983 Jul	6.2	11.8	21.6	22.1	13.9	12.5	8.2	3.7	100.0
1983 Oct	8.1	12.4	20.3	21.6	13.6	12.4	8.3	3.3	100.0
1984 Jan	6.4	12.2	20.8	22.4	14.1	12.6	8.4	3.0	100.0
1984 Apr	5.2	11.9	21.0	22.9	14.3	13.0	8.9	2.9	100.0
1984 Jul	5.3	11.3	22.2	22.9	14.2	12.8	8.6	2.7	100.0
MALE									Thousand
1983 Jul	108.4	210.3	421.8	483.7	331.1	284.5	192.2	112.0	2,144.0
1983 Oct	142.7	220.0	403.0	478.4	331.2	287.0	199.5	100.6	2,162.4
1984 Jan	115.9	226.9	428.0	512.4	354.5	301.9	209.4	96.4	2,245.4
1984 Apr	91.5	215.6	418.6	503.1	348.5	300.0	213.2	89.6	2,180.1
1984 Jul	94.7	205.4	435.4	494.1	339.5	292.8	205.6	82.6	2,150.1
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1983 Jul	5.1	9.8	19.7	22.6	15.4	13.3	9.0	5.2	100.0
1983 Oct	6.6	10.2	18.6	22.1	15.3	13.3	9.2	4.7	100.0
1984 Jan	5.2	10.1	19.1	22.8	15.8	13.4	9.3	4.3	100.0
1984 Apr	4.2	9.9	19.2	23.1	15.8	13.8	9.8	4.1	100.0
1984 Jul	4.4	9.6	20.2	23.0	16.0	13.6	9.6	3.8	100.0
FEMALE									Thousand
1983 Jul	79.6	145.6	230.7	183.0	88.8	92.9	55.2	0.8	876.6
1983 Oct	108.5	163.5	223.7	190.5	90.5	96.4	58.0	0.7	931.6
1984 Jan	88.4	164.2	236.4	205.9	96.5	101.9	60.4	0.7	954.3
1984 Apr	69.1	153.0	232.7	208.4	97.4	103.5	62.7	0.7	927.6
1984 Jul	69.4	145.5	252.9	215.5	100.2	104.2	61.7	0.9	950.4
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1983 Jul	9.1	16.6	26.3	20.9	10.1	10.6	6.3	0.1	100.0
1983 Oct	11.6	17.5	24.0	20.4	9.7	10.3	6.2	0.1	100.0
1984 Jan	9.3	17.2	24.8	21.6	10.1	10.7	6.3	0.1	100.0
1984 Apr	7.4	16.5	25.1	22.5	10.5	11.2	6.8	0.1	100.0
1984 Jul	7.3	15.3	26.6	22.7	10.5	11.0	6.5	0.1	100.0

From April 1983 the figures are affected by the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget (see footnotes ** to tables 2-1/2-2). By April 1983 the numbers 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 July and October respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Duration 2.8

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								Thousand	
1983 Jul	194.5	157.7	219.3	223.7	471.1	651.7	1,102.6	3,020.6	
1983 Oct	196.8	164.4	344.2	228.9	445.3	571.4	1,142.9	3,094.0	
1984 Jan	192.9	115.4	248.3	275.5	589.6	599.9	1,188.0	3,199.7	
1984 Apr	156.9	116.4	206.8	248.3	485.3	675.8	1,218.2	3,107.7	
1984 Jul	214.8	150.4	214.7	222.5	432.4	631.2	1,234.4	3,100.5	
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1983 Jul	6.4	5.2	7.3	7.4	15.6	21.6	36.5	100.0	
1983 Oct	6.4	5.3	11.1	7.4	14.4	18.5	36.9	100.0	
1984 Jan	6.0	3.6	7.8	8.6	18.4	18.4	37.1	100.0	
1984 Apr	5.0	3.7	6.7	8.0	15.6	21.7	39.2	100.0	
1984 Jul	6.9	4.8	6.9	7.2	13.9	20.4	39.8	100.0	
MALE								Thousand	
1983 Jul	121.6	99.6	144.3	147.6	312.6	443.2	875.2	2,144.0	
1983 Oct	127.7	103.8	207.3	150.3	292.0	338.4	896.8	2,162.4	
1984 Jan	118.5	75.5	168.2	183.0	378.8	392.2	929.1	2,245.4	
1984 Apr	103.0	75.8	134.8	157.9	321.0	439.1	948.5	2,180.1	
1984 Jul	132.0	94.0	138.2	142.2	279.2	409.6	955.2	2,150.1	
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1983 Jul	5.7	4.6	6.7	6.9	14.6	20.7	40.8	100.0	
1983 Oct	5.9	4.8	9.6	7.0	13.5	17.8	41.5	100.0	
1984 Jan	5.3	3.4	7.5	8.2	16.9	17.5	41.4	100.0	
1984 Apr	4.7	3.5	6.2	7.2	14.7	20.1	43.5	100.0	
1984 Jul	6.1	4.4	6.4	6.6	13.0	19.1	44.4	100.0	
FEMALE								Thousand	
1983 Jul	72.8	58.2	75.0	76.1	158.5	208.5	227.5	876.6	
1983 Oct	69.1	60.6	136.9	78.6	153.3	187.0	225.5	931.6	
1984 Jan	74.4	40.0	80.1	92.5	210.8	197.7	258.9	954.3	
1984 Apr	53.9	40.6	72.0	90.4	164.3	236.8	269.7	927.6	
1984 Jul	82.9	56.4	76.5	80.6	153.2	221.7	279.2	950.4	
	Proportion of number unemployed								Per cent
1983 Jul	8.3	6.6	8.6	8.7	18.1	23.8	25.9	100.0	
1983 Oct	7.4	6.5	14.7	8.4	16.5	20.1	26.4	100.0	
1984 Jan	7.8	4.2	8.4	9.7	22.1	20.7	27.1	100.0	
1984 Apr	5.8	4.4	7.8	9.7	17.7	25.5	29.1	100.0	
1984 Jul	8.7	5.9	8.0	8.5	16.1	23.3	29.4	100.0	

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

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1983 Aug 11	50,436	21,689	4,604	12,255	16,863	10,897	17,068	24,208	9,308	11,145	23,110	179,894	8,842	188,736
Sep 8	58,207	24,505	5,446	14,785	20,218	13,563	20,166	29,836	11,676	13,789	26,294	213,980	9,761	223,741
Oct 13	8,512	3,920	555	1,692	2,083	1,175	1,867	2,928	926	1,228	3,509	24,475	2,168	26,643
Nov 10	1,869	1,036	87	319	255	120	181	352	70	141	312	3,706	—	3,706
Dec 8	1,398	573	457	157	176	101	157	230	259	127	201	3,263	10	3,273
1984 Jan 12	8,939	3,415	719	3,166	2,211	1,936	3,304	3,730	806	1,129	958	26,898	618	27,516
Feb 9	814	327	44	184	121	173	135	193	67	102	297	2,130	—	2,130
Mar 8	421	216	31	106	104	79	109	153	74	86	155	1,298	—	1,298
Apr 5	14,571	5,643	1,631	2,697	2,034	2,561	3,909	3,540	1,092	2,615	4,358	39,008	552	39,560
May 10	1,870	1,116	131	526	534	507	878	958	299	256	918	6,877	—	6,877
Jun 14	2,273	1,207	247	563	826	485	918	1,608	681	428	8,558	16,579	6,325	22,904
Jul 12	44,130	18,116	4,409	10,777	15,228	9,787	16,843	24,086	9,279	11,252	23,237	169,028	8,888	177,916
Aug 12	51,510	22,797	4,634	12,942	17,090	11,145	17,470	25,894	9,448	11,916	23,587	185,636	9,023	194,659

Note: Students seeking vocational employment are not included in the statistics of the unemployed.
* Included in South East.

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE														
1983 Aug 11	759	271	115	319	1,289	1,367	1,087	754	276	187	1,760	7,913	740	8,653
Sep 8	821	265	160	375	1,347	820	1,072	797	409	264	1,633	7,698	820	8,518
Oct 13	748	169	167	693	1,505	1,111	1,509	878	510	358	1,739	9,218	827	10,045
Nov 10	812	161	86	478	1,035	1,047	1,023	1,963	439	355	1,324	8,562	933	9,495
Dec 8	911	119	168	245	1,137	1,324	1,221	1,161	429	408	1,437	8,441	1,018	9,459
1984 Jan 12	913	176	130	721	1,363	1,410	1,463	1,316	460	483	3,228	11,487	1,213	12,700
Feb 9	947	199	161	683	1,481	1,768	2,473	1,680	1,650	666	4,737	16,246	1,728	17,974
Mar 8	892	224	176	400	1,615	1,769	1,676	1,262	650	511	1,722	10,673	1,385	12,058
Apr 5	877	246	210	379	1,759	1,764	4,514	1,253	945	1,346	1,691	14,738	1,129	15,867
May 10	727	208	108	327	1,672	920	5,226	905	905	965	2,524	14,279	1,048	15,327
Jun 14	1,038	243	131	308	8,220	1,157	5,334	1,071	922	1,391	1,538	21,110	1,194	22,304
Jul 12	1,137	549	57	209	3,208	827	4,838	991	941	1,314	2,043	15,565	1,159	16,724
Aug 9	741	176	54	231	1,187	924	3,907	1,009	697	1,195	1,772	11,717	1,051	12,768

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age 2.15

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE AND FEMALE									
1980 Jan	13.1	10.9	9.1	5.9	3.8	3.8	4.9	8.4	6.0
Apr	13.3	11.0	9.3	6.1	4.0	4.0	5.1	8.7	6.2
Jul	33.6	14.1	10.4	6.4	4.2	4.2	5.2	8.9	7.7
Oct	24.5	16.2	12.8	7.8	5.1	5.0	6.1	10.1	8.4
1981 Jan	21.7	18.1	14.9	9.6	6.4	6.1	7.6	11.2	9.9
Apr	17.8	18.7	15.6	10.4	6.9	6.6	8.3	11.9	10.3
Jul	33.7	20.1	16.3	10.8	7.2	7.0	8.9	12.6	11.6
Oct	29.4	22.6	17.8	11.4	7.6	7.4	9.6	13.7	12.2
1982 Jan	24.6	22.7	18.6	12.5	8.4	8.0	10.3	13.9	12.5
Apr	21.6	22.7	18.3	12.3	8.4	8.0	10.4	13.7	12.3
Jul	34.6	23.7	18.3	12.1	8.3	8.1	10.5	13.7	13.0
Oct	28.2	26.3	19.9	12.7	8.8	8.5	11.0	14.3	13.5
Oct	26.6	24.7	18.5	11.5	8.1	7.8	11.1	14.4	12.6
1983 Jan	24.2	25.8	19.2	12.5	8.9	8.4	11.8	16.6	13.4
Apr ^{††}	23.1	25.4	19.0	12.4	8.9	8.5	11.8	15.3	13.2
Jul	21.6	25.3	19.8	12.2	8.7	8.3	11.5	7.5	12.6
Oct	26.9	26.8	19.0	12.2	8.7	8.5	12.0	6.7	12.9
1984 Jan	23.0	27.2	20.1	13.1	9.3	8.9	12.6	6.4	13.3
Apr	19.0	26.0	19.7	13.0	9.2	8.9	12.9	6.0	12.9
Jul	19.4	25.1	20.9	13.0	9.1	8.8	12.5	5.5	12.9
MALE									
1980 Jan	12.5	11.3	9.6	6.6	5.2	5.1	6.0	11.7	7.0
Apr	13.3	11.7	10.0	6.8	5.4	5.3	6.3	12.1	7.3
Jul	33.7	14.7	11.2	7.1	5.6	5.5	6.5	12.4	8.3
Oct	24.5	17.3	14.0	8.8	6.8	6.5	7.7	14.1	9.8
1981 Jan	22.3	19.8	16.7	11.1	8.6	8.2	9.6	15.7	11.9
Apr	18.9	21.0	17.8	12.0	9.4	8.9	10.6	16.7	12.6
Jul	34.6	22.3	18.6	12.4	9.7	9.4	11.4	17.8	13.9
Oct	30.5	24.7	20.2	13.0	10.2	9.8	12.3	19.3	14.6
1982 Jan	25.9	25.4	21.4	14.5	11.5	10.9	13.3	19.6	15.4
Apr	23.3	25.6	21.1	14.2	11.3	10.8	13.5	19.3	15.1
Jul	36.0	26.6	21.0	13.9	11.2	10.8	13.5	19.3	15.7
Oct	29.7	29.1	22.7	14.6	11.7	11.3	14.2	20.1	16.2
Oct	28.3	27.6	21.4	13.6	11.2	10.6	14.4	20.4	15.5
1983 Jan	25.7	29.2	22.8	14.9	12.5	11.7	15.6	24.5	16.8
Apr ^{††}	25.0	28.8	22.4	14.7	12.4	11.7	15.5	22.5	16.5
Jul	23.6	28.7	22.8	14.3	12.0	11.3	15.0	11.0	15.3
Oct	28.9	29.6	21.8	14.1	12.0	11.4	15.6	9.9	15.5
1984 Jan	24.8	30.3	23.2	15.1	12.9	12.0	16.4	9.4	16.1
Apr	20.7	29.2	22.7	14.8	12.7	12.0	16.7	8.8	15.6
Jul	21.3	28.2	23.6	14.6	12.3	11.7	16.1	8.1	15.4
FEMALE									
1980 Jan	13.7	10.4	8.5	4.8	2.0	2.2	3.2	0.3	4.5
Apr	13.4	10.3	8.5	5.0	2.2	2.4	3.2	0.3	4.6
Jul	33.1	13.4	9.5	5.3	2.4	2.5	3.3	0.4	6.2
Oct	24.4	14.9	11.2	6.2	2.9	2.9	3.8	0.4	6.4
1981 Jan	21.0	16.1	12.5	7.2	3.4	3.5	4.5	0.4	7.0
Apr	16.6	16.2	12.7	7.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	0.4	7.0
Jul	32.8	17.6	13.3	8.1	3.8	3.9	5.0	0.5	8.3
Oct	28.1	20.2	14.8	8.7	4.2	4.2	5.5	0.5	8.7
1982 Jan	23.1	19.8	15.0	9.1	4.4	4.5	5.8	0.5	8.6
Apr	19.7	19.4	14.7	9.0	4.5	4.6	5.8	0.5	8.3
Jul	33.1	20.6	14.7	9.1	4.6	4.7	5.8	0.5	9.3
Oct	26.5	23.3	16.7	9.7	4.9	5.0	6.2	0.6	9.6
Oct	24.8	21.6	14.6	8.1	3.8	4.2	6.1	0.2	8.4
1983 Jan	22.1	22.2	14.7	8.5	4.1	4.4	6.4	0.2	8.6
Apr	21.0	21.6	14.6	8.6	4.2	4.6	6.4	0.2	8.6
Jul	19.3	21.6	15.9	8.8	4.2	4.6	6.4	0.2	8.7
Oct	24.6	23.7	15.4	9.2	4.3	4.8	6.7	0.1	9.2
1984 Jan	21.0	23.8	16.3	9.9	4.6	5.0	7.0	0.1	9.5
Apr	17.2	22.5	16.0	10.0	4.7	5.1	7.2	0.2	9.2
Jul	17.3	21.6	17.4	10.4	4.8	5.1	7.1	0.2	9.4

†† See footnote to tables 2.1/2.2.

Notes: 1. All percentage rates by age are estimated.

2. While the figures are presented to one decimal place they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged under 20 are subject to the widest errors.

3. The rates prior to October 1982 are not comparable with the rates after October 1982 due to the changed system of counting the unemployed from registrations to claimants. See 'Unemployment rates by age' in *Employment Topics* on p.411 in the September 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

2.18

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom [†]		Austra- lia xx	Austria	Bel- gium [‡]	Canada xx	Den- mark [§]	France [¶]	Germany (FR) [¶]	Greece [¶]	Irish Republic [¶]	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands [¶]	Norway [¶]	Spain [¶]	Sweden [¶]	Switzer- land [¶]	United Statesxx	
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED																				
Annual averages																				
1979	1,296	1,227	408	57	294	838	159	1,350	876	32	90	1,653	1,170	281	24.1	1,037	88	10.3	5,963	
1980	1,665	1,561	409	53	322	867	180	1,451	900	37	101	1,776	1,140	325	22.3	1,277	86	6.2	7,449	
1981	2,520	2,420	394	69	392	898	241	1,773	1,296	42	128	1,993	1,260	480	28.4	1,566	108	5.9	8,211	
1982	2,917	2,793	495	105	457	1,305	258	2,008	1,855	51	157	2,379	1,360	655	41.4	1,873	137	13.2	10,678	
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,436	281	2,042	2,264	62	193	2,707	1,560	801	63.6	2,207	151	24.1	10,717	
Quarterly averages																				
1983 Q2	3,068	2,941	708	111	496	1,505	275	1,913	2,177	53	188	2,672	1,590	768	58.3	2,147	138	25.8	11,123	
Q3	3,066	2,919	698	90	511	1,344	256	1,972	2,177	40	193	2,630	1,530	822	63.6	2,188	170	23.9	10,316	
Q4	3,086	2,945	656	137	509	1,280	281	2,205	2,230	70	201	2,797	1,460	839	64.9	2,302	146	28.3	9,168	
1984 Q1	3,176	3,071	719	179	520	1,497	319	2,252	2,490	85	215	2,992	1,710	852	75.6	2,443	145	34.2	9,406	
Q2	3,074	2,979	649	112	502	1,430		2,183	2,166	58	211	2,924	1,640	813	63.3	2,413	123	32.4	8,420	
Monthly																				
1983 Oct	3,094	2,926	653	114	512	1,238	277	2,165	2,148	49	196	2,755	1,490	825	60.2	2,266	149	25.4	9,383	
Nov	3,084	2,947	625	136	508	1,281	280	2,223	2,193	71	200	2,805	1,470	837	62.6	2,298	142	29.0	9,129	
Dec	3,079	2,961	690	160	508	1,321	286	2,227	2,349	90	208	2,830	1,430	856	71.9	2,342	147	30.4	8,992	
1984 Jan	3,200	3,083	719	191	523	1,473	329	2,252	2,539	95	216	2,960	1,650	863	79.7	2,433	162	34.5	9,755	
Feb	3,186	3,081	738	189	523	1,476	320	2,258	2,537	84	216	3,003	1,710	858	76.9	2,453	139	34.6	9,407	
Mar	3,143	3,048	701	158	515	1,541	309	2,247	2,393	77	214	3,012	1,780	835	70.3	2,442	134	33.5	9,057	
Apr	3,108	3,022	677	133	509	1,468	288	2,235	2,253	68	214	2,960	1,680	815	69.0	2,444	137	33.5	8,525	
May	3,084	2,980	637	110	503	1,460	266	2,168	2,133	54	208	2,930	1,600	807	59.2	2,404	115	32.3	8,154	
Jun	3,030	2,934	634	92	494	1,362		2,148	2,113	52	211	2,915	1,630	816	61.6	2,391	118	31.4	8,589	
Jul	3,101	3,008	595		519	1,326		2,184	2,202	49	212	2,894							8,714	
Aug	3,116	3,026																		
Percentage rate latest month																				
	12.9		8.4	3.2	18.9	11.3	10.1	11.4	8.9	2.9 e	16.7	12.8	2.7	17.5	3.0 e	19.5 e	2.7	1.1	7.5	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED																				
Quarterly averages																				
1983 Q2		2,987	718	144	507	1,497	282	2,024	2,298	61	190	2,428	1,540	796	61.6	2,158	150		11,240	
Q3		2,950	724	148	517	1,421	280	2,034	2,315	56	196	2,116	1,590	818	66.1	2,237	161		10,529	
Q4		2,941	680	123	508	1,348	278	2,084	2,247	67	201	2,343	1,520	828	64.1	2,280	149		9,507	
1984 Q1		2,998	663	122	505	1,389	281	2,191	2,228	64	210		1,600	838	70.5	2,383	140 e		8,866	
Q2		3,026	659	144 e	513 e	1,406		2,306	2,282	66 e	213		1,590	841	66.7		135 e		8,496	
Monthly																				
1983 Oct		2,941	697	129	516	1,346	281	2,035	2,271	61	200	2,343	1,540	825	62.0	2,258	149		9,896	
Nov		2,939	679	123	511	1,347	278	2,097	2,240	66	201		1,520	830	62.8	2,266	146		9,429	
Dec		2,946	664	118	496	1,352	276	2,119	2,229	74	204		1,510	829	67.5	2,316	152		9,195	
1984 Jan		2,976	667	111	503	1,374	277	2,136	2,209	68	208		1,610	834	72.3	2,370	142		9,026	
Feb		3,005	661	119	503	1,395	282	2,193	2,222	62	211		1,610	838	71.8	2,380	137		8,801	
Mar		3,012	662	135	510	1,399	284	2,244	2,252	63	211		1,580	841	67.5	2,398	140 e		8,772	
Apr		3,011	679	137	511	1,397	277	2,296	2,271	66	213		1,540 e	842	68.2	2,417	150 e		8,843	
May		3,028	635	141	514	1,442	275	2,296	2,279	67	211		1,570 e	848	63.8	2,426	133 e		8,514	
Jun		3,038	665	155	513	1,379		2,325	2,295	66 e	214		1,660 e	834	67.5	2,463	123 e		8,130	
Jul		3,055	628		521 e	1,361		2,343	2,311	64 e	214								8,543	
Aug		3,071																		
Percentage rate:																				
latest month		12.8	8.8	5.3	18.9 e	11.0	10.5	12.2	9.3	3.8 e	16.9	10.1	2.7 e	17.8	3.3 e	20.1 e	2.8 e		7.5	
latest three months																				
change on previous three months		+0.2	-0.4	+0.8	+0.3	-0.1	—	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.8	—	+0.1	-0.2	+0.4	-0.1		-0.4	

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

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

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

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

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

‡ See footnotes to table 2.1.

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

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

** Average of 11 months.

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.19

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM ^o Month ending		INFLOW												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers [‡]	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ^{**}	All	School leavers [‡]	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ^{**}	All	Married	School leavers [‡]	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ^{**}
1983	Aug 11	368.0	17.5	350.6	..	236.5	10.3	226.2	..	131.6	50.3	7.2	124.4	..
	Sep 8	521.1	121.5	399.7	..	314.8	66.6	248.2	..	206.3	50.5	54.9	151.4	..
	Oct 13	468.8	49.9	419.0	..	294.7	27.6	267.0	..	174.2	54.5	22.2	151.9	..
	Nov 10	388.4	16.2	372.2	..	250.8	9.2	241.6	..	137.6	52.6	7.1	130.5	..
	Dec 8	351.8	12.2	339.6	..	233.6	6.9	226.7	..	118.2	48.4	5.2	112.9	..
1984	Jan 12	354.3	17.4	337.0	+11.4	225.2	9.5	215.7	+2.0	129.1	49.3	7.9	121.2	+9.4
	Feb 9	362.3	14.8	347.5	+9.9	234.9	8.3	226.6	+3.4	127.4	52.2	6.4	121.0	+6.5
	Mar 8	318.5	10.6	307.9	-6.6	206.8	6.1	200.7	-10.5	111.6	48.8	4.4	107.2	+3.8
	Apr 5	328.7	9.0	319.8	+3.9	215.2	5.2	210.0	-7.5	113.5	50.3	3.7	109.8	+3.6
	May 10	336.3	31.1	305.2	+3.9	215.4	18.1	197.3	-7.5	120.8	50.9	13.0	107.9	+3.6
	June 14	316.6	13.3	303.3	-0.1	204.9	7.7	197.2	-4.9	111.7	47.2	5.7	106.1	+4.8
	July 12	419.1	14.7	404.3	+22.5	260.8	8.2	252.6	+9.4	158.3	52.1	6.6	151.7	+13.1
	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
UNITED KINGDOM ^o Month ending		OUTFLOW												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers [‡]	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ^{**}	All	School leavers [‡]	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ^{**}	All	Married	School leavers [‡]	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year ^{**}
1983	Aug 11 [†]	369.8	14.0	355.8	..	247.1	7.6	239.5	..	122.6	42.9	6.4	116.3	..
	Sep 8	350.5	15.8	334.6	..	228.6	8.9	219.7	..	121.9	46.0	7.0	114.9	..
	Oct 13	532.5	72.4	460.1	..	331.3	39.7	291.6	..	201.2	53.0	32.5	168.7	..
	Nov 10	398.8	39.6	359.2	..	254.5	21.8	232.6	..	144.3	48.8	17.7	126.6	..
	Dec 8	357.3	25.2	332.0	..	225.0	13.8	211.2	..	132.2	45.1	11.4	120.8	..
1984	Jan 12	250.1	11.9	238.2	+11.6	157.3	6.6	150.6	+5.7	92.8	36.0	5.2	87.6	+5.9
	Feb 9	376.7	19.2	357.6	-0.5	244.1	10.7	233.4	-6.0	132.6	51.1	8.4	124.2	+5.5
	Mar 8	365.7	15.0	350.7	+12.2	241.3	8.5	232.8	+5.6	124.4	47.8	6.5	117.9	+6.7
	Apr 5	366.8	12.3	354.5	+8.9	242.3	6.8	235.5	+1.7	124.5	48.6	5.5	119.0	+7.2
	May 10	356.4	10.2	346.2	+8.9	231.8	5.9	225.9	+1.7	124.6	49.3	4.3	120.3	+7.2
	June 14	364.0	14.7	349.4	+7.0	240.9	8.4	232.5	+2.6	123.2	48.2	6.3	116.9	+4.4
	July 12	342.3	12.6	329.8	-6.6	227.7	7.0	220.7	-8.1	114.6	44.7	5.5	109.1	+1.5
	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

^o The unemployment flow statistics on the new basis (claimants) are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. They exclude a minority still covered by clerical counts in Unemployment Benefit Offices. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated.

The figures on the old basis (registrations) have been discontinued. They were included for the last time in the issue for October 1983.

Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

[†] Adjustments have been made in the outflows for April to August 1983 to allow for the effects of the provisions announced in the 1983 Budget for certain older men—see footnote ** to table 2.1.

[‡] 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.

^o Now including Northern Ireland. This table has previously been provided showing figures for Great Britain only (cf table 2.19 in *Employment Gazette*, March 1984).

^{**} Change since the same month in the previous year gives the best indication of the trend of the series' excluding school leavers.

2.20 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Great Britain Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59 [§]	60 and over [§]		
INFLOW											
MALE											
1983											
August	22.0	26.0	52.0	28.7	21.5	32.1	23.4	12.7	10.4	228.9	
September	80.3	45.7	51.6	28.3	21.0	32.0	23.4	13.2	10.2	305.6	
October	43.2	37.3	57.7	32.8	23.9	36.4	26.8	15.0	11.9	285.1	
November	24.1	26.9	51.5	31.5	23.5	35.5	26.2	13.4	11.3	243.9	
December	20.2	23.9	46.9	29.7	22.8	35.2	25.3	12.8	10.4	227.2	
1984											
January	21.3	23.3	45.7	28.0	21.4	32.2	23.7	12.7	10.5	218.8	
February	21.6	25.3	47.8	29.9	22.7	34.3	24.3	11.8	9.5	227.2	
March	17.3	21.4	42.0	26.7	20.2	30.7	22.2	11.0	8.9	200.4	
April	16.0	21.9	44.6	27.6	21.0	31.5	23.6	12.9	10.2	209.2	
May	27.6	20.4	42.1	26.4	19.8	30.2	21.9	11.2	9.2	208.9	
June	18.4	21.9	43.9	26.0	19.2	29.1	20.8	10.6	8.5	198.4	
July	19.5	29.7	78.2	31.0	21.3	31.3	22.4	11.3	9.3	254.1	
August	19.6	25.7	55.6	28.6	20.4	30.6	21.5	10.6	8.9	221.6	
FEMALE											
1983											
August	15.9	20.8	36.3	17.7	10.0	13.3	9.1	3.1	—	126.2	
September	65.9	43.9	35.4	17.9	9.8	13.0	9.3	3.9	—	199.1	
October	35.6	33.7	39.4	19.9	10.7	14.0	10.0	3.9	—	167.3	
November	19.3	21.9	35.4	19.2	10.1	13.6	9.9	3.7	—	133.1	
December	15.4	18.0	30.0	17.2	9.3	12.3	8.8	3.1	—	114.1	
1984											
January	18.5	21.0	32.2	17.5	9.9	13.3	9.0	3.2	—	124.7	
February	16.7	19.6	32.0	18.6	10.3	13.4	9.1	3.1	—	122.9	
March	12.7	16.2	28.1	16.6	9.5	12.8	8.8	3.0	—	107.7	
April	11.4	16.1	29.0	17.3	9.8	13.3	9.0	3.2	—	109.5	
May	20.0	15.1	28.2	17.8	9.9	13.3	9.3	3.0	—	116.3	
June	13.0	16.0	29.2	16.6	9.1	12.0	8.3	2.9	—	107.1	
July	14.6	24.2	57.2	19.5	10.6	14.1	9.0	3.0	—	152.3	
August	14.0	19.8	39.9	19.4	10.8	14.8	9.5	3.2	—	131.5	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1983											
October	-1.8	+3.3	+0.3	-1.5	-2.1	-1.9	-1.2	+0.2	-1.6	-6.0	
November	-3.6	+0.4	-0.2	-2.0	-2.6	-3.2	-2.4	-1.4	-2.1	-17.1	
December	-3.2	+0.9	+0.1	-1.2	-1.8	-1.9	-1.5	-0.6	-1.1	-10.4	
1984											
January	-6.6	+1.3	+2.5	+0.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.1	-1.4	-5.4	
February	-4.4	+1.7	+3.4	+0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-1.0	-0.6	-2.8	-2.8	
March	-4.9	+0.1	+0.3	-0.9	-1.3	-2.6	-2.4	-1.0	-2.8	-15.4	
April	-7.3	-0.1	+1.5	0.0	-0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.2	-2.7	-13.7	
May	-7.3	-0.1	+1.5	0.0	-0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.2	-2.7	-13.7	
June	-1.7	+0.2	+3.1	-0.2	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6	-2.2	-2.2	-7.7	
July	-1.8	+2.0	+8.3	+1.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-1.2	-1.3	+6.8	
August	-2.4	-0.3	+3.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.5	-0.9	-2.1	-1.5	-7.3	
FEMALE											
1983											
October	-2.2	+2.6	+3.0	+2.6	+1.3	+1.5	+0.5	+0.1	—	+9.4	
November	-3.1	-0.3	+2.0	+2.1	+0.7	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1	—	+3.0	
December	-2.8	+0.1	+2.1	+1.9	+0.9	+1.5	+0.5	0.0	—	+4.2	
1984											
January	-6.8	+1.4	+3.1	+2.0	+1.1	+1.5	+0.5	-0.1	—	+2.7	
February	-5.1	-0.1	+1.8	+2.2	+1.3	+1.2	+0.2	-0.3	—	+1.5	
March	-4.5	-0.6	+1.3	+1.5	+0.9	+1.3	0.0	-0.2	—	-0.3	
April	-6.0	-1.1	+1.4	+1.7	+1.0	+1.3	+0.5	-0.2	—	-1.5	
May	-6.0	-1.1	+1.4	+1.7	+1.0	+1.3	+0.5	-0.2	—	-1.5	
June	-1.9	-0.6	+2.3	+1.8	+0.8	+0.7	+0.1	0.0	—	+3.2	
July	-1.6	+0.5	+6.5	+2.1	+0.6	+0.8	+0.1	-0.1	—	+10.7	
August	-1.9	-1.0	+3.6	+1.7	+0.8	+1.5	+0.4	+0.1	—	+5.3	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows by age; standardised; not seasonally adjusted, computerised records only 2.20

Great Britain Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 [§]	55-59 [§]	60 and over [§]		
OUTFLOW											
MALE											
1983											
August	14.1	25.0	56.6	30.2	21.9	33.4	22.6	9.4	12.8	226.0	
September	16.4	24.5	55.2	28.9	21.4	31.9	21.5	9.0	11.0	220.0	
October	51.0	44.7	66.1	32.9	23.5	33.8	22.4	9.4	11.4	295.2	
November	32.7	28.0	49.6	27.8	20.8	31.1	21.4	9.0	12.2	232.6	
December	23.6	24.5	45.0	25.6	18.8	28.2	19.5	8.2	11.8	205.2	
1984											
January	12.3	15.5	30.6	18.1	13.5	20.5	14.3	6.3	8.8	139.8	
February	20.6	23.8	46.3	29.1	21.8	32.4	21.5	8.7	12.2	216.4	
March	18.1	25.2	48.9	29.6	22.3	33.7	21.7	8.6	10.9	219.0	
April	15.7	26.2	48.9	30.0	22.6	34.5	22.5	8.9	10.8	220.1	
May	12.7	24.3	46.3	27.5	20.5	31.6	20.9	8.7	10.3	202.8	
June	15.3	26.4	50.2	30.0	22.4	34.0	22.3	8.9	10.9	220.3	
July	13.9	25.7	50.3	28.8	20.8	31.9	20.8	8.2	10.1	210.4	
August	12.2	24.4	53.1	27.6	20.1	29.6	19.8	7.5	9.2	203.6	
FEMALE											
1983											
August	11.5	19.9	35.3	15.6	8.3	10.6	7.0	2.4	0.1	110.9	
September	12.9	20.2	38.8	16.6	9.5	12.7	7.6	2.5	0.1	121.1	
October	41.8	38.3	44.5	18.9	10.9	13.8	8.6	2.8	0.1	179.7	
November	26.7	25.1	34.5	17.0	9.4	12.2	7.7	2.6	0.1	135.2	
December	19.8	22.4	32.8	16.5	8.9	11.3	7.0	2.5	0.1	121.4	
1984											
January	10.0	14.9	23.3	12.5	7.2	9.1	5.8	2.0	0.1	84.8	
February	16.3	20.6	32.5	18.0	10.0	12.6	7.9	2.5	0.1	120.6	
March	13.8	20.2	31.1	17.0	9.5	12.1	7.7	2.4	0.1	114.0	
April	12.4	20.4	31.8	17.3	9.6	12.3	7.9	2.4	0.1	114.1	
May	10.1	20.3	32.3	17.4	9.9	12.7	8.1	2.6	0.1	113.4	
June	11.7	20.5	32.3	17.7	9.5	12.2	7.8	2.4	0.1	114.3	
July	10.5	19.5	32.2	16.9	8.9	11.2	7.2	2.2	0.1	108.6	
August	9.7	19.4	36.1	16.8	8.6	10.6	6.7	2.1	0.1	110.1	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1983											
October	+6.0	+9.5	+6.3	+1.6	+0.3	+0.9	+0.1	+0.2	+2.8	+27.7	
November	-0.6	+5.0	+4.2	+0.2	-0.1	+0.4	+0.5	+0.2	+3.7	+13.5	
December	-1.3	+4.9	+5.7	+1.9	+0.5	+1.6	+0.8	+0.4	+4.1	+18.5	
1984											
January	-3.6	+1.1	+0.7	0.0	0.0	+0.4	-0.1	+0.1	+2.4	+1.0	
February	-7.0	+1.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-1.4	-1.6	-0.3	+3.6	-7.1	
March	-4.5	+2.9	+2.3	+0.1	+0.3	+0.2	-1.4	-0.4	+2.7	+1.5	
April	-2.3	+2.7	+1.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-3.3	
May	-2.3	+2.7	+1.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-3.3	
June	-0.6	+3.4	+2.3	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	-0.9	-1.2	-13.3	-9.8	
July	-0.4	+1.4	+0.1	-0.8	-1.5	-2.1	-2.0	-1.2	-2.7	-12.0	
August	-1.9	-0.6	-3.5	-2.6	-1.8	-3.8	-2.8	-1.9	-3.6	-22.4	
FEMALE											
1983											
October	+5.2	+6.0	+3.7	+1.7	+1.1	+1.7	+0.7	0.0	0.0	+20.4	
November	-0.8	+2.4	+2.5	+1.2	+0.7	+1.4	+0.3	0.0	0.0	+7.7	
December	-2.0	+3.0	+3.8	+1.7	+0.9	+1.7	+0.7	0.0	0.0	+9.9	
1984											
January	-3.7	+0.7	+1.3	+0.9	+0.6	+1.2	+0.5	0.0	0.0	+1.3	
February	-8.1	+0.7	+2.2	+2.0	+1.0	+1.5	+0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	
March	-5.5	+1.0	+2.0	+1.3	+1.0	+1.3	+0.4	-0.1	0.0	+1.4	
April	-4.1	+1.3	+1.8	+1.4	+1.1	+1.4	+0.6	-0.2	0.0	+3.3	
May	-4.1	+1.3	+1.8	+1.4	+1.1	+1.4	+0.6	-0.2	0.0	+3.3	
June	-1.2	+0.9	+1.3	+1.1	+0.8	+1.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	+4.4	
July	-1.3	+0.3	+1.7	+1.6	+0.4	+0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	+2.6	
August	-1.8	-0.5	+0.8	+1.2	+0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.8	

* 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 count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 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 EMPLOYMENT REDUNDANCIES* Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
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	57,240	493,766
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,396	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,825	24,647	48,944	400,416
1983	58,345	34,078	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	36,807	51,019	30,274	268,059	16,041	41,538	325,638
1983 Q1	15,432	8,803	1,420	7,058	12,135	6,705	10,685	13,387	7,087	73,909	4,541	10,955	89,405
Q2	13,413	9,167	1,080	4,612	10,352	5,349	8,920	13,938	7,952	65,616	3,730	10,160	79,506
Q3	14,175	7,512	732	4,940	10,322	5,191	7,624	11,700	7,824	62,508	3,271	11,975	77,754
Q4	15,325	8,596	933	7,167	7,604	6,014	9,578	11,994	7,411	66,026	4,499	8,448	78,973
1984 Q1	8,458	4,106	814	3,286	3,915	4,244	7,830	10,138	5,721	44,406	3,031	6,707	54,144
Q2	11,619	5,057	282	3,904	5,671	4,631	6,499	9,175	8,941	50,722	2,319	9,600	62,641
1984 Jan	2,839	1,758	197	980	979	977	2,241	3,459	1,702	13,374	1,014	2,616	17,004
Feb	2,445	1,228	419	854	1,236	1,172	2,731	2,451	1,946	13,254	948	1,854	16,056
Mar	3,174	1,120	198	1,452	1,700	2,095	2,858	4,228	2,073	17,778	1,069	2,237	21,084
Apr	5,047	2,162	119	1,106	1,716	1,546	2,056	2,937	3,112	17,639	794	4,341	22,774
May	2,747	1,091	68	1,172	1,862	1,334	1,925	2,817	2,671	14,696	759	3,349	18,804
June	3,825	1,804	95	1,626	1,993	1,751	2,518	3,421	3,158	18,387	766	1,910	21,083
July†	(3,838)	(2,676)	(84)	(1,018)	(2,352)	(1,851)	(1,542)	(2,817)	(2,324)	(15,826)	(933)	(2,975)	(19,734)
Aug†	(3,615)	(2,751)	(199)	(1,393)	(2,001)	(1,818)	(1,237)	(1,670)	(939)	(12,872)	(882)	(2,182)	(15,936)

2.31 CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* Industry

SIC 1980	1984 Division	Class or Group	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul†	Aug†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	70	42	24	1	17	(0)	(0)
Coal extraction and coke	11-12		2,794	2,152	884	690	578	(469)	(361)
Mineral oil and natural extraction	13		95	0	0	0	(18)	(35)	
Mineral oil processing	14		122	95	31	38	(38)	(28)	
Nuclear fuel production	15		0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	
Gas, electricity and water	16-17		252	335	224	45	66	(33)	(19)
Energy and water supply industries	1		3,263	2,582	1,139	773	670	(558)	(443)
Extraction of other minerals and ores	21-23		49	22	0	11	11	(0)	(32)
Metal manufacture	22		2,034	3,038	403	1,546	1,089	(798)	(164)
Manufacture of non-metallic products	24		1,386	839	358	282	199	(59)	(335)
Chemical industry	25		1,493	1,010	236	272	502	(399)	(212)
Production of man-made fibres	26		90	66	0	66	0	(10)	(10)
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal mineral products and chemicals	2		5,052	4,975	997	2,177	1,801	(1,266)	(753)
Shipbuilding and repairing	30		3,167	1,386	521	461	404	(1,188)	(336)
Manufacture of metal goods	31		1,569	1,943	729	620	594	(774)	(780)
Mechanical engineering	32		6,189	9,570	3,874	3,455	2,241	(2,152)	(1,387)
Manufacture of office machinery and department equipment	33		373	869	401	180	288	(185)	(149)
Electrical and electronic engineering	34		3,002	4,195	991	1,636	1,568	(1,819)	(997)
Manufacture of motor vehicles	35		2,337	2,769	1,205	833	731	(1,200)	(1,824)
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment	36		1,720	4,314	1,188	1,294	1,832	(606)	(537)
Instrument engineering	37		387	152	63	63	26	(3)	(61)
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		18,844	25,198	8,972	8,542	7,684	(7,927)	(6,071)
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42		3,710	5,575	2,635	1,045	1,895	(1,134)	(895)
Textiles	43		1,364	1,351	408	582	361	(252)	(175)
Leather, footwear and clothing	44-45		1,632	2,321	1,033	318	970	(1,120)	(529)
Timber and furniture	46		636	533	119	224	190	(382)	(139)
Paper, printing and publishing	47		1,288	1,441	304	1,000	(555)	(502)	(276)
Other manufacturing	48-49		1,780	1,209	349	408	452	(375)	(251)
Other manufacturing industries	4		10,410	12,430	4,848	2,714	4,868	(3,818)	(2,516)
Construction	50		5,042	5,610	2,239	1,681	1,690	(1,346)	(911)
Construction	5		5,042	5,610	2,239	1,681	1,690	(1,346)	(911)
Wholesale distribution	61-63		2,012	1,870	630	316	924	(631)	(390)
Retail distribution	64-65		2,798	2,909	953	732	1,224	(1,281)	(1,129)
Hotel and catering	66		680	970	231	408	331	(208)	(74)
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles	67		236	121	48	19	54	(32)	(31)
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		5,726	5,870	1,862	1,475	2,533	(2,152)	(1,624)
Transport	71-77		1,429	1,065	362	314	389	(308)	(230)
Telecommunications	79		143	200	158	39	3	(10)	(10)
Transport and communication	7		1,572	1,265	520	353	392	(318)	(240)
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	81-85		1,023	1,533	506	352	675	(587)	(633)
Banking, finance, insurance business services and leasing	8		1,023	1,533	506	352	675	(587)	(633)
Public administration and defence	91-94		1,851	1,900	945	485	470	(1,406)	(2,619)
Medical and other health services	95		520	396	309	53	34	(162)	(39)
Other services nec	96-99, 00		771	840	413	198	229	(1,944)	(87)
Other services	9		3,142	3,136	1,667	736	733	(1,762)	(2,745)
All production industries	1-4		37,569	45,185	15,956	14,206	15,023	(13,569)	(9,783)
All manufacturing industries	2-3		34,306	42,603	14,817	13,433	14,353	(13,011)	(9,340)
All service industries	6-9		11,463	11,804	4,555	2,916	4,333	(4,819)	(5,242)
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		54,144	62,641	22,774	18,804	21,063	(19,734)	(15,936)

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 article on page 245 of the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
† Included in the South East.
‡ Provisional figures as at September 1, 1984; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 21,000 in July and 22,000 in August.

VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted * 3.1 THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London †	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1979 July 6	114.3	57.8	8.8	17.7	15.6	15.8	16.7	20.7	11.6	10.4	22.1	253.6	1.4	255.0
Aug 3	109.3	54.7	8.6	17.1	15.5	15.4	16.8	20.5	10.7	10.2	22.3	247.5	1.3	248.8
Sep 7	108.5	53.9	8.3	17.7	14.9	15.4	16.1	20.6	10.3	9.7	22.5	244.0	1.3	245.3
Oct 5	106.5	53.0	8.3	17.5	14.0	14.7	15.7	19.5	10.0	9.8	21.9	237.8	1.3	239.1
Nov 2	105.0	52.6	8.3	16.5	14.0	14.3	14.9	18.7	9.7	9.5	21.8	232.9	1.3	234.2
Nov 30	99.4	50.4	7.8	15.8	13.2	12.9	13.2	17.2	9.4	9.0	21.0	218.6	1.3	219.9
1980 Jan 4	92.8	47.2	7.1	14.5	12.4	12.1	12.3	16.2	8.7	8.4	19.8	203.9	1.2	205.1
Feb 8	86.7	44.4	6.6	14.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	15.1	7.8	7.7	19.2	191.6	1.2	192.8
Mar 7	81.1	40.8	6.2	14.3	10.8	10.6	10.5	14.2	7.4	7.3	18.5	180.4	1.3	181.7
April 2	76.2	38.6	5.6	12.6	9.7	9.4	9.8	13.7	6.9	6.9	17.6	168.0	1.2	169.2
May 2	71.5	35.8	5.6	12.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	13.1	6.7	6.7	17.5	159.5	1.2	160.7
June 6	65.0	33.0	5.0	10.4	8.0	8.5	7.9	11.6	6.1	6.1	16.8	145.8	1.1	146.9
July 4	56.4	28.6	4.3	9.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	9.8	5.4	5.5	15.7	127.9	1.0	128.9
Aug 8	51.5	26.0	4.1	8.4	6.2	6.9	6.2	9.4	5.3	5.1	15.6	119.7	1.0	120.7
Sep 5	48.3	24.4	3.8	7.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	8.8	5.1	5.2	15.1	111.4	0.8	112.2
Oct 3	43.3	21.2	3.4	7.0	5.6	4.9	5.6	8.0	4.7	4.7	13.6	100.9	0.8	101.7
Nov 6	38.9	18.7	3.2	7.1	5.2	4.9	5.6	8.1	4.6	4.6	13.7	96.0	0.7	96.7
Dec 5	38.7	18.4	3.3	7.6	5.3	5.1	6.1	8.4	4.7	5.0	14.3	98.3	0.8	99.1
1981 Jan 9	40.1	19.1	3.5	7.7	5.2	5.4	5.7	8.4	4.5	4.7	13.7	98.9	0.7	99.6
Feb 6	36.6	17.1	3.3	7.9	5.1	5.2	5.5	8.7	4.3	5.1	13.7	95.4	0.6	96.0
March 6	36.5	17.3	3.5	7.4	5.6	5.3	5.4	8.9	4.1	4.9	13.2	94.6	0.6	95.2
April 3	35.1	16.5	3.3	7.6										

3.2 VACANCIES

Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Notified to Jobcentres														
1982 July 2	44.1	20.6	4.2	10.6	6.6	6.6	7.3	10.2	5.0	6.0	13.7	114.3	1.0	115.3
Aug 6	42.1	19.6	4.0	9.9	7.0	6.8	6.9	10.0	5.0	5.5	13.9	111.0	1.1	112.0
Sep 3	43.3	20.8	4.1	10.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	9.9	5.0	5.6	13.8	113.5	1.1	114.6
Oct 8	46.0	24.0	4.0	10.6	7.8	7.6	6.9	11.1	5.4	5.8	13.8	119.1	1.2	120.3
Nov 5	41.0	20.5	3.7	9.8	7.4	7.3	6.6	10.7	5.1	5.3	13.3	110.0	1.1	111.1
Dec 3	36.7	17.6	3.6	8.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	10.4	4.8	4.9	12.7	101.5	1.0	102.5
1983 Jan 7	36.6	17.2	3.8	8.6	7.0	6.6	7.0	10.3	4.8	5.0	12.2	101.8	1.0	102.9
Feb 4	39.3	18.3	3.9	9.5	7.6	6.8	7.7	10.8	5.1	5.1	13.0	108.7	1.0	109.8
Mar 4	41.2	18.5	4.4	11.2	8.5	8.0	8.2	12.6	5.6	6.0	14.4	119.9	1.2	121.1
Apr 8	47.4	20.5	4.6	12.8	10.1	8.4	9.1	15.4	6.8	7.8	17.1	139.6	1.2	140.8
May 6	50.3	21.9	4.7	13.8	10.8	8.7	9.9	15.8	6.9	7.9	17.8	146.6	1.2	147.8
June 3	54.5	24.4	4.9	14.6	11.8	8.6	10.3	16.5	7.9	8.0	19.3	156.4	1.4	157.7
July 8	54.0	23.6	5.4	13.5	12.3	8.6	10.9	16.5	8.4	8.2	18.1	156.0	1.4	157.3
Aug 5	54.8	23.2	5.2	14.2	13.4	8.8	11.3	16.6	8.8	8.1	17.6	158.8	1.3	160.2
Sep 2	59.1	25.2	5.5	14.7	14.5	9.4	12.6	17.9	9.2	8.7	18.0	169.6	1.3	170.9
Oct 7	61.9	28.2	5.7	13.9	14.0	9.6	13.2	18.4	9.6	8.2	17.7	172.2	1.2	173.4
Nov 4	56.3	25.8	5.3	13.0	13.5	9.2	11.9	16.6	8.8	7.3	16.7	158.5	1.1	159.5
Dec 2	50.0	21.8	4.7	11.3	11.9	8.3	9.7	14.3	7.4	6.5	14.5	138.7	1.1	139.8
1984 Jan 6	49.7	21.9	4.6	10.6	10.9	7.5	9.3	13.3	6.5	6.1	13.1	131.7	1.1	132.8
Feb 3	49.9	22.5	4.8	11.5	10.3	7.5	9.1	13.8	6.5	6.4	13.3	133.2	1.2	134.4
Mar 2	52.1	23.0	5.3	12.6	10.2	8.3	9.6	15.2	7.5	7.0	14.4	142.4	1.3	143.7
Mar 30	56.3	25.5	5.5	13.9	10.9	8.8	9.5	16.1	8.2	8.1	16.3	153.8	1.3	155.1
May 4	62.2	27.4	6.1	16.4	11.5	9.0	10.5	17.7	8.4	8.9	17.0	167.8	1.5	169.4
June 8	65.4	29.3	6.0	15.7	12.3	8.6	10.7	18.0	9.0	8.8	16.7	171.0	1.8	172.8
July 6	64.5	28.4	5.6	15.3	12.4	8.3	10.5	16.6	8.9	8.0	15.7	165.8	1.8	167.6
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
Notified to careers offices														
1983 July 2	3.3	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.3	0.2	6.5
Aug 6	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.6	0.2	5.8
Sep 3	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.2	6.1
Oct 8	2.8	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.1	0.2	6.3
Nov 5	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.2	5.3
Dec 3	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.9
1983 Jan 7	2.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.9
Feb 4	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.3	0.2	5.5
Mar 4	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.7	0.2	5.9
Apr 8	3.2	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.7	0.3	7.0
May 6	5.7	3.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	10.7	0.3	11.0
June 3	4.9	2.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	9.2	0.3	9.5
July 8	3.7	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	7.5	0.2	7.7
Aug 5	3.5	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.2	0.2	7.4
Sep 2	3.9	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	8.0	0.3	8.3
Oct 7	3.7	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	7.9	0.4	8.2
Nov 4	3.6	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	7.4	0.4	7.8
Dec 2	3.1	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.2	0.3	6.6
1984 Jan 6	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.9	0.3	6.3
Feb 3	3.5	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.7	0.3	7.1
Mar 2	3.7	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.0	0.4	7.4
Mar 30	3.8	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	8.1	0.4	8.5
May 4	5.2	2.6	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	10.0	0.5	10.5
June 8	5.7	2.9	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	11.6	0.6	12.2
July 6	4.9	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.7	0.5	10.2
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

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

VACANCIES 3.3

Notified to Jobcentres on August 3, 1984: Industry group

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1980	Division	Class	At Jobcentres		UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1980	Division	Class	At Jobcentres	
			Aug 84					Aug 84	
All industries and services	0-9		139,649		Other manufacturing industries	4		12,806	
Index of production and construction	1-5		38,608		Food, drink and tobacco		41, 42	2,577	
Index of production	1-4		27,795		Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing		43-45	5,348	
Manufacturing industries	2-4		27,077		Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastic, etc		46, 48-49	3,395	
Service industries	6-9		100,050		Paper products, printing and publishing		47	1,486	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		991		Construction	5		10,813	
Energy and water supply industries	1		718		Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6		48,071	
Coal, oil and natural gas, extraction and processing		11-14	118		Wholesale distribution and repairs		61-63, 67	6,133	
Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply		15-17	600		Retail distribution		64-65	23,332	
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2		2,239		Hotels and catering		66	18,606	
Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction		21-24	1,198		Transport and communication	7		3,854	
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25-26	1,041		Transport		71-77	3,304	
Metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries	3		12,032		Postal services and telecommunications		79	550	
Mechanical engineering		32	4,261		Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		10,917	
Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments		33-34, 37	4,185		Other services	9		37,208	
Motor vehicles and parts		35	535		Public administration and defence		91-94	18,859	
Other transport equipment		36	793		Medical and other health services		95	6,883	
Other metal goods n.e.s.		31	2,258		Other services		96-00	11,466	

Note: The above figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies, these totalled 21,628 in August 1984.

VACANCIES 3.5

Flows at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted*

THOUSAND

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

4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: August 1984

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month of which:	69	182,000	1,802,000
Beginning in month continuing from earlier months	44	34,600†	103,000
	25	147,400‡	1,699,000

† Includes 30,100 directly involved
‡ Includes 400 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Note: The figures exclude absences from work on 7 August by about 10,000 Merseyside County Council workers in protest against the Government's plans to introduce rate-capping and to abolish the Metropolitan County Councils.

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginning in August 1984		Beginning in the first eight months of 1984	
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Stoppages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	24	4,100	347	356,200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	200	27	5,300
Redundancy questions	2	300	32	11,400
Trade union matters	4	13,900	89	260,600
Working conditions and supervision	1	—	44	239,600
Manning and work allocation	2	900	45	18,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	5	10,100	102	56,100
All causes	3	600	95	31,300
	44	30,100	781	979,400

4.2 Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved in stoppages (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)							
		Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)	
SIC 1968											
1976	2,016	2,034	666‡	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461	
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050	
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264	
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594	
1980	1,330	1,348	830‡	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065	
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814	
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101‡	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697	
1982 Aug	102	127	52	219	2	43	—	4	4	165	
Sep	111	136	856	1,024	753	118	1	3	100	309	
Oct	116	141	283	428	84	12	—	141	180	180	
Nov	133	163	45	239	11	132	6	—	13	77	
Dec	73	93	52	111	10	15	4	—	3	79	
SIC 1980											
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101‡	2,103‡	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699
1983	1,352	1,364	571‡	574‡	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348
1983 Jan	97	109	69	70	327	10	73	1	2	6	236
Feb	99	129	56	96	746	46	93	2	10	5	590
Mar	150	182	76	97	527	167	283	5	6	30	35
Apr	119	154	41	65	386	10	278	3	4	54	25
May	118	153	36	44	139	29	61	1	3	19	37
June	119	137	28	30	118	3	61	1	5	12	37
July	108	146	34	48	186	11	59	7	17	14	75
Aug	109	139	41	47	206	13	116	2	14	8	56
Sep	114	159	41	59	298	90	141	1	2	45	53
Oct	118	153	47	70	303	62	141	1	2	53	83
Nov	147	195	71	89	366	109	101	6	5	61	61
Dec	54	86	32	68	153	40	15	2	1	34	61
1984 Jan	144	159	127	156	298	96	66	3	5	12	117
Feb	137	183	292	359	509	148	69	32	3	21	236
Mar	123	168	244	262	1,940	1,606	142	9	14	49	119
Apr	96	130	121	257	2,241	2,002	100	2	7	24	107
May	89	122	168	381	2,348	2,002	91	4	2	52	197
June	88	124	46	219	2,407	2,002	166	2	7	53	70
July	60	96	51	192	1,909	1,500	117	3	6	213	179
Aug	44	69	35	182	1,802	1,500	227	—	1	40	33

* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 1984 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.

Stoppages—industry

United Kingdom	Jan to Aug 1984			Jan to Aug 1983		
	Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	Workers involved	Stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	Workers involved
SIC 1980						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	300	1,000	2	100	1,000
Coal extraction	72	267,500	10,855,000	254	58,600	288,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	1	500	1,000	3	400	2,000
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	14	5,500	33,000	11	37,400	779,000
Metal processing and manufacture	15	2,900	13,000	26	14,400	138,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	22	3,800	20,000	15	2,700	19,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	19	12,200	49,000	15	5,000	12,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	29	3,800	17,000	21	4,600	27,000
Engineering	103	61,000	299,000	120	48,400	304,000
Motor vehicles	77	72,800	248,000	65	93,500	435,000
Other transport equipment	36	56,800	400,000	31	18,500	120,000
Food, drink and tobacco	48	18,300	151,000	35	9,500	46,000
Textiles	14	3,600	14,000	9	1,200	13,000
Footwear and clothing	10	5,700	41,000	11	2,800	10,000
Timber and wooden furniture	9	1,600	23,000	5	600	3,000
Paper, printing and publishing	36	10,900	106,000	42	4,900	52,000
Other manufacturing industries	19	4,700	41,000	22	10,800	89,000
Construction	17	9,900	44,000	31	6,000	59,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and transport services	22	1,400	10,000	22	3,200	14,000
Supporting and miscellaneous transport services	94	108,200	213,000	60	20,900	45,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	18	48,500	252,000	29	7,700	101,000
Public administration, education and health services	81	398,700	516,000	76	26,400	68,000
Other services	21	4,700	90,000	10	4,200	11,000
All industries and services	781‡	1,115,000	13,455,000	919‡	382,100	2,634,000

‡ 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)				Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)				Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
		% change over previous 12 months		Underlying % change over previous 12 months†		% change over previous 12 months		Underlying % change over previous 12 months†		% change over previous 12 months		Underlying % change over previous 12 months†
SIC 1980												
1980	111.4				109.1				109.4			
1981	125.8				123.6				124.1			
1982	137.6				137.4				138.2			
1983	149.2				149.7				150.0			
Annual averages												JAN 1980 = 100
1980 Jan*	100.0		101.1		100.0		100.5		100.0		100.6	
Feb*	102.6		103.7		101.2		101.9		101.1		101.8	
Mar*	105.9		105.9		104.4		104.3		105.5		105.1	
April	107.1		107.7		105.7		106.1		106.1		106.3	
May	109.2		109.2		108.3		107.3		108.6		107.5	
June	112.5		111.4		111.6		110.0		111.7		110.2	
July	113.3		112.2		112.5		111.5		112.7		111.6	
Aug	114.0		114.1		110.8		111.9		111.1		112.1	
Sep	117.9		118.0		111.7		112.8		111.9		113.1	
Oct	116.0		116.2		112.2		113.0		112.5		113.4	
Nov	117.8		117.3		115.2		114.5		115.2		114.5	
Dec	120.8		119.6		116.1		115.5		115.9		115.5	
1981 Jan	118.2		119.7	18.4	115.7		116.5	15.9	116.4		117.3	16.6
Feb	119.3		120.7	16.4	117.3		118.2	16.0	117.8		118.7	16.6
Mar	121.2		121.3	14.5	118.9		118.9	14.0	119.9		119.4	13.6
April	121.9		122.6	13.8	118.4		119.2	12.3	119.1		119.7	12.6
May	123.5		123.6	13.2	121.0		120.0	11.8	121.5		120.5	12.1
June	126.0		124.8	12.0	124.5		122.6	11.5	125.2		123.5	12.1
July	126.9		125.8	12.1	125.4		124.2	11.4	126.2		124.8	11.8
Aug	129.0		128.9	13.0	126.0		126.9	13.4	126.3		127.3	13.6
Sep	129.4		129.5	9.7	126.2		127.4	12.9	126.6		127.9	13.1
Oct	130.0		130.2	12.0	128.6		129.4	14.5	128.9		129.9	14.6
Nov	131.4		130.8	11.5	130.8		129.9	13.4	130.9		130.0	13.5
Dec	133.1		131.7	10.1	130.8		130.2	12.7	130.9		130.5	13.0
1982 Jan	131.2		132.8	10.9	131.1		132.0	13.3	131.6		132.6	13.0
Feb	132.8		134.3	11.3	131.8		132.8	12.4	133.7		134.7	13.5
Mar	134.6		134.7	11.0	134.4		134.4	13.0	135.2		134.6	12.7
April	134.5		135.4	10.4	134.8		136.0	14.1	135.2		136.1	13.7
May	136.5		136.7	10.6	137.5		136.5	13.8	137.8		136.9	13.6
June	138.3		137.0	9.8	138.8		136.7	11.5	139.6		137.6	11.4
July	140.7		139.5	10.9	139.2		137					

5.3 EARNINGS

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
1980	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.2	109.8	106.9	109.0	100.5	111.4	103.7	109.0	100.0
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	124.9	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.8	120.2
1982	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.7
1983	157.5	134.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1980 Jan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980 Feb	108.3	100.1	106.4	100.2	**	101.6	100.6	101.9	101.2	99.2	103.2	99.4	101.1	102.7
1980 Mar	111.4	109.5	100.8	120.7	**	102.0	104.5	104.0	105.2	99.9	121.5	99.2	107.0	104.2
1980 April	117.9	106.9	100.5	112.1	100.0	106.0	102.5	104.9	105.8	98.7	108.8	101.3	104.2	105.0
1980 May	117.2	103.0	99.8	117.8	117.1	108.9	103.3	106.1	107.4	99.5	106.8	103.0	106.7	105.9
1980 June	118.5	106.0	105.0	119.4	112.5	114.3	114.5	107.8	109.8	103.6	111.5	104.3	109.9	109.2
1980 July	117.5	107.9	105.6	121.6	117.9	111.8	113.7	108.5	112.6	102.6	113.5	105.3	109.6	109.0
1980 Aug	124.0	106.1	105.9	119.6	109.4	110.3	111.9	108.3	110.9	98.3	113.0	103.7	110.2	107.2
1980 Sep	131.6	107.6	104.8	119.7	109.5	111.8	113.4	108.9	111.6	99.3	111.5	104.8	110.7	109.3
1980 Oct	127.9	108.8	106.2	121.8	107.2	111.7	111.9	109.5	113.3	98.9	114.5	105.5	112.9	111.0
1980 Nov	120.1	108.8	106.9	121.6	114.1	114.0	119.2	110.5	114.8	103.0	117.2	108.9	116.3	113.2
1980 Dec	118.5	108.5	110.4	119.5	115.0	116.7	121.9	112.3	115.5	102.4	115.2	108.6	119.4	111.0
1981 Jan	118.1	120.5	114.0	120.4	110.1	113.3	114.8	111.3	115.8	102.8	116.3	109.7	117.4	114.4
1981 Feb	119.9	118.5	116.7	121.9	116.6	113.4	115.8	112.3	116.6	109.5	118.9	110.8	116.8	116.8
1981 Mar	125.9	120.7	116.4	130.5	118.4	116.0	119.2	114.0	119.6	109.7	118.4	113.3	117.3	117.1
1981 April	132.9	117.0	116.9	128.9	118.3	116.0	117.4	113.7	118.9	108.2	119.5	111.1	118.7	112.8
1981 May	130.2	113.7	120.2	132.4	121.6	119.7	120.9	115.7	121.7	101.9	124.0	114.4	121.7	118.0
1981 June	131.7	116.3	117.9	140.7	123.0	125.3	124.3	117.0	123.9	112.1	123.8	116.3	126.0	122.6
1981 July	130.0	118.8	123.3	140.6	131.8	123.7	123.7	117.0	126.5	114.6	126.7	116.7	125.2	122.4
1981 Aug	143.8	117.5	121.0	135.5	128.4	124.1	134.4	117.7	124.5	112.3	129.2	117.7	125.9	122.7
1981 Sep	147.7	118.4	121.1	136.7	131.3	123.9	126.9	119.9	125.3	112.2	123.5	119.7	126.1	122.5
1981 Oct	143.0	120.3	121.1	138.1	133.8	125.0	131.0	122.0	127.8	113.7	133.9	121.1	126.9	124.8
1981 Nov	131.4	121.0	123.0	138.5	133.9	127.2	133.2	122.9	129.3	121.4	127.7	131.6	126.1	126.1
1981 Dec	126.5	120.2	126.2	138.3	132.2	131.9	135.6	123.8	131.3	117.8	126.1	124.8	132.6	122.6
1982 Jan	125.1	120.6	133.8	141.7	136.4	126.7	132.5	123.9	131.8	120.4	130.2	123.2	129.9	127.2
1982 Feb	134.6	146.6	131.7	142.0	134.3	130.4	131.1	125.7	132.5	121.4	131.0	125.2	129.9	127.5
1982 Mar	138.9	132.7	132.7	140.7	134.6	133.0	133.0	128.0	136.7	123.7	133.4	128.6	131.5	130.0
1982 April	144.2	128.8	132.0	139.3	137.4	134.8	134.4	127.7	136.9	119.7	137.4	127.3	133.6	130.0
1982 May	140.6	130.7	132.8	141.3	136.9	137.6	135.0	130.1	137.6	124.9	137.8	131.0	139.3	133.2
1982 June	144.0	128.0	135.6	153.2	135.7	141.6	140.8	131.6	140.5	125.7	141.4	129.5	137.9	134.1
1982 July	152.2	129.1	142.4	154.5	145.9	138.9	140.9	132.9	140.7	128.3	137.4	129.8	136.5	133.2
1982 Aug	154.0	130.2	135.3	150.0	136.3	137.2	139.0	130.8	139.6	124.8	136.3	128.7	137.8	131.6
1982 Sep	160.8	128.6	137.4	151.5	135.0	138.5	139.0	131.1	140.2	121.7	138.9	130.0	139.4	131.3
1982 Oct	152.8	117.6	137.0	151.8	140.8	139.2	140.8	133.2	143.2	125.7	141.2	131.0	139.1	133.1
1982 Nov	143.4	139.6	138.2	157.2	136.1	140.5	149.5	144.1	145.3	129.5	142.3	133.9	142.7	135.5
1982 Dec	139.5	140.5	140.7	150.4	138.1	142.0	150.9	136.5	146.3	137.8	140.0	132.9	143.0	134.7
1983 Jan	138.0	141.3	146.3	146.2	140.9	141.2	143.7	135.1	147.0	133.9	138.5	133.5	142.2	137.9
1983 Feb	145.2	139.5	146.1	145.9	140.4	141.9	145.0	136.0	147.1	134.6	139.5	134.1	142.6	139.0
1983 Mar	145.1	139.0	146.1	156.0	141.8	141.9	143.3	138.1	150.1	134.7	143.7	144.1	144.1	140.6
1983 April	155.1	136.5	147.3	158.9	146.2	144.9	146.2	138.8	150.6	133.7	142.7	136.4	146.6	141.7
1983 May	151.0	131.2	146.3	158.2	147.4	146.5	149.4	141.7	152.2	139.0	144.0	141.0	149.4	144.0
1983 June	156.7	133.7	148.6	160.1	147.6	152.3	150.3	143.2	154.0	139.0	144.5	139.2	150.9	144.6
1983 July	167.2	135.4	156.7	164.9	166.3	147.7	151.9	143.4	154.8	140.1	141.5	140.3	151.1	145.1
1983 Aug	162.7	135.5	149.0	161.8	151.7	149.7	157.1	141.8	152.8	137.1	137.9	140.7	149.7	143.7
1983 Sep	178.0	137.0	150.9	162.6	152.1	151.3	152.9	143.2	153.3	137.8	142.4	142.1	150.8	145.5
1983 Oct	173.6	140.1	143.9	169.7	163.8	150.2	153.1	145.3	157.5	139.8	146.1	144.1	152.0	146.6
1983 Nov	160.4	123.9	140.9	165.1	154.3	156.8	164.7	148.6	156.8	146.0	150.6	147.9	155.5	147.2
1983 Dec	156.7	123.6	151.9	161.5	155.8	156.6	166.1	152.8	158.7	147.2	147.4	146.6	159.7	146.1
1984 Jan	155.3	121.5	158.1	162.7	167.3	151.4	155.8	148.8	158.3	145.7	148.4	145.2	153.9	149.8
1984 Feb	158.6	125.2	159.9	163.0	159.3	153.8	158.1	151.3	160.0	147.6	154.5	149.0	155.5	151.6
1984 Mar	156.6	54.4	161.6	164.9	162.6	155.5	158.2	153.7	163.4	147.0	154.2	151.2	155.5	153.4
1984 April	165.2	55.7	164.0	167.0	171.2	154.1	157.6	150.5	166.9	148.0	151.9	147.9	155.7	145.2
1984 May	163.1	51.0	158.4	171.1	161.4	158.5	159.9	153.6	165.1	149.6	152.3	151.4	158.2	155.1
1984 June	171.2	51.6	162.0	170.1	162.6	162.3	164.8	157.0	167.5	147.7	163.4	151.7	162.1	156.7
[July]	..	51.3	167.0	175.9	181.6	159.9	164.8	159.4	169.5	152.3	153.5	152.8	162.6	157.2

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

EARNINGS 5.3

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

(not seasonally adjusted)

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	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.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
107.6	105.9	110.4	107.6	111.5	107.2	107.9	108.4	112.7	114.2	123.8	113.4	111.4	JAN 1980 = 100
121.4	115.2	128.3	121.1	125.8	120.3	120.4	120.6	128.9	129.6	140.8	128.0	125.8	1980 Annual averages
134.1	126.9	142.8	134.0	137.6	132.6	127.6	132.2	144.6	140.0	147.9	143.8	137.6	1981 Annual averages
145.2	139.9	156.6	144.0	148.0	143.6	137.9	144.3	157.5	149.5	163.6	156.0	149.2	1982 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	1980 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	1980 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	1980 April
106.0	1												

5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

SIC 1968

UNITED KINGDOM	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
October												
MALE												
Weekly earnings												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												
1977	72.46	82.36	77.80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69.13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65.32	£ 61.91
1978	83.91	95.65	90.78	91.93	83.39	76.41	80.35	88.64	84.88	81.69	75.96	71.20
1979	99.79	116.51	107.95	103.58	96.39	90.34	92.34	95.46	98.01	93.92	87.35	80.82
Full-time males on adult rates*												
1980	115.61	136.07	123.36	118.20	109.34	101.95	107.41	109.63	109.41	103.05	97.90	92.74
1981	126.36	151.26	138.48	132.96	119.51	114.17	118.31	127.04	119.08	114.64	106.60	105.39
1982	138.28	175.01	148.46	139.01	130.01	121.30	128.47	141.81	132.73	123.74	113.78	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												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												
1977	46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.9
1978	46.2	43.0	44.6	43.7	43.0	42.5	42.9	43.8	41.4	43.1	43.6	43.4
1979	46.3	44.4	44.5	43.0	42.5	42.3	42.3	43.7	41.5	42.7	43.1	43.0
Full-time males on adult rates*												
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	44.9	43.2	43.1	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.8	43.7	39.7	41.3	42.5	42.3
1983	45.3	45.3	43.0	42.2	41.9	41.4	41.9	42.8	40.7	42.1	43.8	43.1
Hourly earnings												
Full-time men (21 years and over)												
1977	156.2	191.5	175.2	181.3	169.5	158.0	162.3	174.8	179.1	163.9	151.6	144.3
1978	181.6	222.4	203.5	210.4	193.9	179.8	187.3	202.4	205.0	189.5	174.2	164.1
1979	215.5	262.6	242.6	240.6	226.8	213.6	218.3	218.4	236.2	220.0	202.7	188.0
Full-time males on adult rates*												
1980	254.1	307.9	287.6	284.1	263.5	243.3	258.2	262.3	272.8	250.7	232.0	218.2
1981	282.1	356.7	321.3	314.3	288.0	274.4	284.4	294.1	298.4	274.3	251.4	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
FEMALE												
Weekly earnings												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												
1977	47.51	55.97	48.64	47.21	51.14	45.49	47.04	49.55	53.68	45.28	40.95	£ 36.90
1978	53.85	59.54	54.85	54.33	56.79	52.06	53.96	56.59	60.50	52.04	46.02	42.03
1979	62.86	68.37	64.44	63.27	64.02	62.12	62.55	61.00	69.52	60.12	52.44	49.62
Full-time females on adult rates*												
1980	74.60	86.29	77.68	73.64	75.29	72.41	73.98	71.57	80.71	69.61	61.06	61.02
1981	83.06	94.69	87.62	79.07	82.67	81.21	81.18	85.06	89.97	77.34	65.96	67.16
1982	90.76	120.04	94.36	88.12	90.39	87.73	89.32	94.02	97.67	84.27	71.35	71.39
1983	99.56	108.61	101.13	96.16	99.14	97.63	97.77	100.20	106.62	91.40	77.75	74.41
Hours worked												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												
1977	38.1	37.7	38.2	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.0	37.0	36.4	36.2
1978	37.9	38.7	38.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	37.9	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.7
1979	38.1	38.7	38.5	38.0	37.6	38.7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37.2	36.4	36.7
Full-time females on adult rates*												
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	37.6	38.2	37.6	37.4	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												
Full-time women (18 years and over)												
1977	124.7	148.5	127.3	126.6	135.3	120.7	124.4	130.1	141.3	122.4	112.5	101.9
1978	142.1	153.9	143.6	143.7	149.8	135.9	142.4	149.3	161.8	139.9	125.4	114.5
1979	165.0	176.7	167.4	166.5	170.3	160.5	166.4	154.4	184.9	161.6	144.1	135.2
Full-time females on adult rates*												
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	218.0	240.9	224.1	213.1	214.7	209.8	213.1	223.8	239.3	204.6	177.8	178.1
1982	236.4	290.7	241.9	233.1	235.4	228.5	237.6	246.1	259.8	225.3	189.8	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

* An article on page 103 of the *Employment Gazette* for March 1981 comments on the effects of the change of definitions.
 † Except sea transport

5.5 EARNINGS

Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

Full-time Adults*

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†
Men	689	225.6	248.0	287.3	328.5	404.0	451.4	506.2	547.3
Women	311	276.2	310.0	353.4	402.4	494.1	559.5	625.3	681.4
Men and women	1,000	233.9	258.1	298.1	340.6	418.7	469.1	525.6	569.3

* 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.

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4

Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

SIC 1968

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication ‡	All industries covered
61.61	75.15	67.66	82.09	71.04	73.56	74.96	72.91	72.72	76.96	£ 72.89
67.50	87.48	77.85	96.79	83.51	84.77	84.52	81.77	87.78	88.03	83.50
80.37	102.32	91.05	114.88	96.89	98.28	99.82	94.06	104.30	103.30	96.94
90.62	114.47	101.16	137.73	108.09	111.64	116.58	113.36	126.12	123.77	113.06
98.67	127.96	111.31	154.22	113.15	123.23	126.08	121.55	142.28	138.19	125.58
106.59	141.91	124.38	162.63	124.08	134.26	138.54	131.53	157.69	150.67	137.06
113.70	154.28	135.47	183.28	138.06	147.23	150.14	140.40	169.12	162.46	149.13
41.3	45.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	43.6	47.2	44.7	42.4	48.0	44.2
41.3	45.4	43.0	44.6	43.3	43.5	47.2	44.9	42.8	48.8	44.2
41.0	45.0	43.2	43.8	43.4	43.2	46.8	44.9	43.4	48.6	44.0
40.1	43.2	41.7	42.5	41.7	41.9	47.9	44.0	42.2	47.1	43.0
41.1	43.6	42.2	41.9	41.8	42.0	46.0	43.8	40.1	46.9	43.0
41.4	44.2	43.0	41.2	41.8	42.0	47.9	43.8	40.0	46.7	42.9
41.5	44.5	43.5	42.1	43.0	42.6	47.4	43.6	40.8	46.7	43.3
149.2	164.4	157.3	184.5	163.7	168.7	158.8	163.1	171.5	160.3	pence 164.9
163.4	192.7	181.0	217.0	192.9	194.9	179.1	182.1	205.1	180.4	189.9
196.0	227.4	210.8	262.3	223.2	227.5	213.3	209.5	240.3	212.6	220.3
226.0	265.0	242.6	324.1	259.2	266.4	243.4	257.6	298.9	262.8	262.9
240.1	293.5	263.8	368.1	270.7	293.4	274.1	277.5	354.8	294.6	292.0
257.5	321.1	289.3	394.7	296.8	319.7	289.2	300.3	394.2	322.6	319.5
274.0	346.7	311.4	435.3	321.1	345.6	316.8	322.0	414.5	347.9	344.4
38.08	45.59	46.20	48.87	43.44	44.45	—	39.14	47.94	53.25	£ 44.31
41.94	52.12	53.62	55.33	49.15	50.08	—	42.97	58.10	63.79	50.03
50.43	60.06	61.84	67.15	56.08	58.44	—	48.23	70.29	72.38	58.24
58.62	71.01	74.01	82.15	64.95	68.40	—	61.45	81.75	92.14	68.73
64.02	79.13	81.55	92.83	70.58	75.71	—	66.49	99.07	105.76	76.44
69.58	85.78	90.75	102.44	78.51	83.17	—	69.33	103.22	114.12	83.96
73.22	92.51	99.65	111.70	86.80	90.29	—	78.57	111.72	123.32	91.18
36.1	36.8	37.2	38.5	37.5	37.2	—	37.9	36.0	41.3	37.4
36.1	36.7	37.5	38.1	37.0	37.2	—	38.5	36.8	43.5	37.4
36.0	36.8	36.7	38.3	37.4	37.2	—	37.2	37.6	43.3	37.4
36.4	37.3	36.8	38.2	37.3	37.3	—	38.5	37.0	42.3	37.5
36.5	37.5	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.5	—	39.1	36.3	42.8	37.7
37.5	38.3	38.2	37.7	38.1	37.8	—	37.9	35.1	42.6	38.0
37.0	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.1	—	39.2			

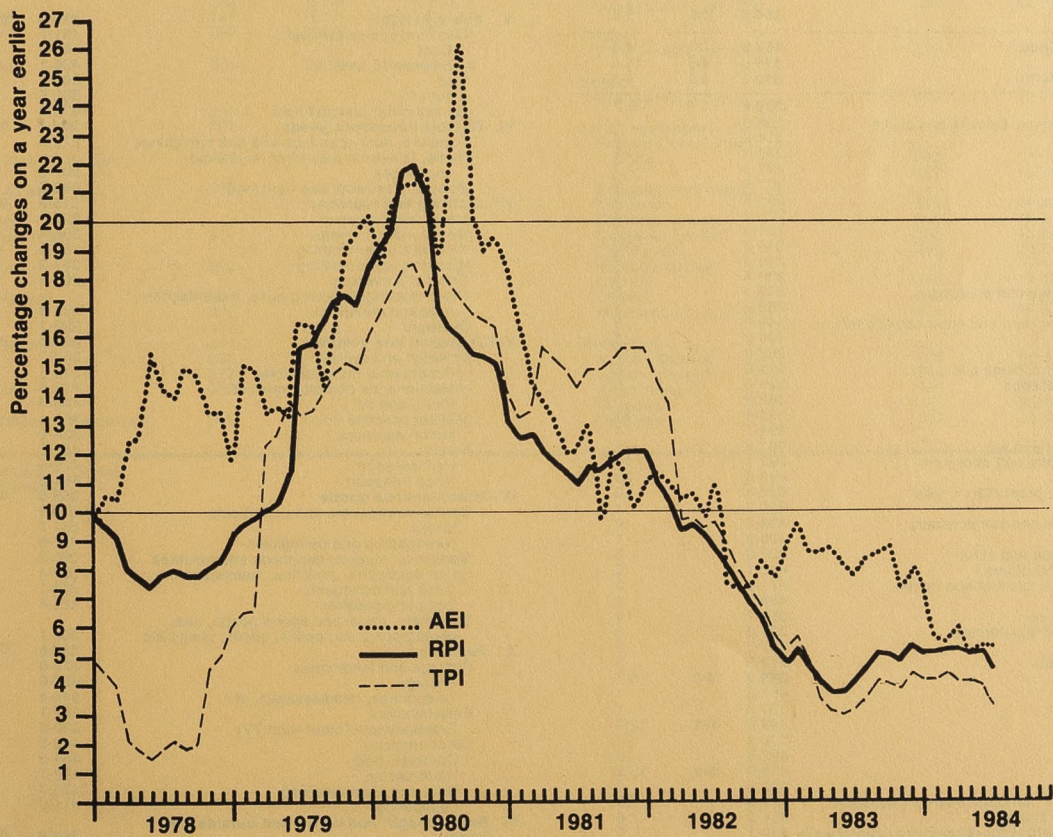
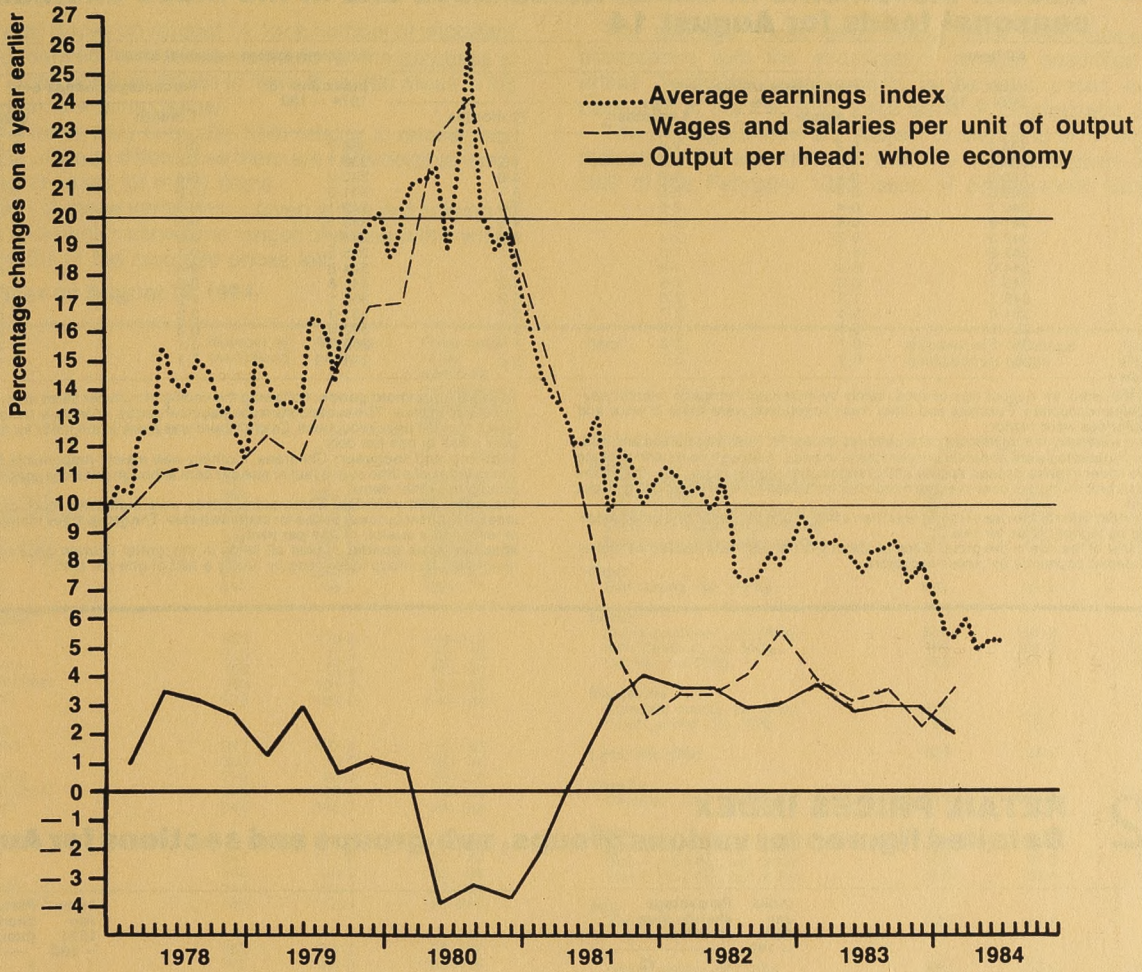
Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

EARNINGS 5.9

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2) (5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2) (8) (9)	(6) (8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages																	Indices 1980 = 100
1974	39.5	61.8	54	53	49.4	45.2	68	27	36	30.1	60.3	66	53	..	54.4	81.1	61
1975	49.9	70.0	65	62	58.9	53.0	74	34	46	38.2	67.2	78	64	..	62.4	87.1	66
1976	58.2	76.3	73	70	66.4	60.4	79	44	54	46.2	75.5	81	75	..	73.6	88.5	72
1977	64.2	82.9	79	78	73.2	68.1	84	53	62	59.1	81.9	87	82	..	78.5	90.0	78
1978	73.4	87.6	85	83	80.7	76.9	89	65	71	68.6	86.8	92	89	..	85.3	93.1	85
1979	84.9	92.1	92	91	89.9	86.9	94	79	83	81.9	93.0	96	91	..	91.9	95.1	92
1980	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
1981	113.3	106.2	110	112	109.5	114.5	105	127	116	123.7	105.6	103	110	119.9	110.5	105.1	110
1982	126.0	112.7	117	125	120.4 R	131.9	110	170	133	144.9	110.7	110	121	138.1	119.2	111.6	117
1983	137.4	117.8	122	130	128.3 R	146.7	114	201	149	166.3	115.0	113	132	160.5	128.6	119.2	121
Quarterly averages																	
1983 Q1	132.6	115.5	118	130	125.4	139.1	112	182	142	158.6	113.5	113	127	159.7	127.0	119.7	120
Q2	135.7	118.6	120	128	128.7 R	143.4	114	197	145	162.9	114.4	113	131	163.0	129.0	118.5	121
Q3	138.5	118.4	122	129	129.5	147.1	115	206	150	169.7	114.7	113	133	155.6	128.5	119.5	122
Q4	142.6	118.4	126	132	130.5	150.1	115	219	157	174.0	116.8	113	136	157.3	129.9	119.1	123
1984 Q1	145.2	122.3	125	135	130.5	153.0	115	235	160	180.3	119.4 R	114	..	181.6	130.9	..	125
Q2	146.8	..	..	..	..	155.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Monthly																	
1984 Jan	144.0	120.3	..	135	129.6	153.0	115	..	..	178.5	117.8	114	..	..	130.7	..	125
Feb	145.5	124.9	..	134 R	129.7	..	..	..	..	181.0	119.4 R	114	..	..	130.6	..	125
Mar	146.0	121.6	125	135	132.3	..	..	..	160	181.3	120.9	114	..	..	131.3	..	125
Apr	146.3	123.3	..	136	135.6	155.3	..	..	..	..	120.4	114	..	..	134.2	..	125
May	146.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.7	114	..	..	137.4	..	125
Jun	147.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Increases on a year earlier																	
Annual averages																	
1974	17	16	20	13	21	19	10	26	20	22	26	19	18	..	11	14	8
1975	26	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	..	15	7	9
1976	17	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	17	..	18	2	8
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	..	9	3	8
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	..	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	5	10	..	9	5	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	15	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	15	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	18	12	15	4	3	9	16	8	7	4
Quarterly averages																	
1983 Q1	9	4	3	7	9	12	4	24	14	16	5	4	12	12	5	7	5
Q2	9	5	3	3	8 R	11	3	16	10	15	4	4	9	13	5	7	4
Q3	9	5	5	2	7	10	3	16	11	15	2	1	6	18	7	7	3
Q4	10	4	4	2	4	12	3	19	12	14	4	1	7	17	8	6	4
1984 Q1	10	6	6	4	4	10	3	29	13	14	4	1	..	14	3	..	4
Q2	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Monthly																	
1984 Jan	9	7	..	3	5	10	3	..	..	15	5	1	..	..	3	..	4
Feb	10	8	..	2 R	4	..	..	..	..	13	5 R	1	..	..	3	..	4
Mar	10	3	6	5	4	..	..	..	13	13	6	1	..	..	4	..	4
Apr	8	6	..	6	6	8	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	4	..	4
May	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	4
Jun	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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.



6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1983 June	334.7	0.2	2.8	3.7	336.7	0.1	2.5	
July	336.5	0.5	3.3	4.2	338.7	0.6	3.1	
Aug	338.0	0.4	3.3	4.6	340.2	0.4	3.2	
Sep	339.5	0.4	3.5	5.1	341.0	0.2	3.2	
Oct	340.7	0.4	2.5	5.0	342.1	0.3	2.2	
Nov	341.9	0.4	2.4	4.8	343.1	0.3	2.1	
Dec	342.8	0.3	2.4	5.3	343.7	0.2	2.1	
1984 Jan	342.6	-0.1	1.8	5.1	343.5	-0.1	1.4	
Feb	344.0	0.4	1.8	5.1	344.8	0.4	1.4	
Mar	345.1	0.3	1.6	5.2	345.8	0.3	1.4	
Apr	349.7	1.3	2.6	5.2	350.1	1.2	2.3	
May	351.0	0.4	2.7	5.1	351.3	0.3	2.4	
June	351.9	0.3	2.7	5.1	352.5	0.3	2.6	
July	351.5	-0.1	2.6	4.5	352.7	0.1	2.7	
Aug	354.8	0.9	3.1	5.0	356.5	1.1	3.4	

The rise in the index for August was caused mainly by increased mortgage interest payments by owner-occupiers. Potatoes and other fresh vegetables were lower in price and some petrol prices were higher.

Food: There were very few significant price changes except for fresh vegetables and fruit. Some fresh vegetables were about 25 per cent lower in price. Although pears and cooking apples were lower in price dessert apples and oranges cost slightly more. The food index fell by about a half of one per cent over the month but the seasonal food index fell by about 4 1/2 per cent.

Alcoholic drink: Most of the rise of rather less than a half of one per cent in the group index was caused by higher prices for beer.

Housing: Most of the rise in the group index of about 5 1/2 per cent was caused by higher mortgage interest payments by owner-occupiers.

Durable household goods: Following the ending of summer sales many household items increased in price. The exceptions were electrical goods, especially radios, TV etc many of which showed price reductions. Overall there was a rise in the index for the group of a little over a half of one per cent.

Clothing and footwear: Children's clothing was mainly responsible for the rise in the group index of a little over a half of one per cent although price changes were very variable among the other items.

Transport and vehicles: Some petrol prices were higher but much of the effect on the index was offset by lower prices for motor vehicles. The group index therefore showed a rise of less than a quarter of one per cent.

Miscellaneous goods: Almost all items in this group showed price increases with the result that the group index rose by nearly a half of one per cent.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 14

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)		Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12		1	12
		All items	354.8		0.9	5.0	480.3	0.1	3.2
All items excluding food	362.5	1.3	4.8	481.7	0.1	3.2
Seasonal food	311.5	-4.2	11.4	488.6	0.1	3.2
Food excluding seasonal	330.3	0.2	4.9	465.1	0.1	3.2
I Food	326.9	-0.5	5.7	390.1	0.1	3.2
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	335.9	4	4	502.5	0	0
Bread	314.8	4	4	257.7	0.6	2.8
Flour	268.1	3	7	276.4	0.6	2.8
Other cereals	407.6	7	7	207.0	-2	7
Biscuits	321.4	4	4	369.6	6	6
Meat and bacon	265.6	4	4	215.3	0.6	-0.1
Beef	320.2	1	1	227.3	-3	-3
Lamb	251.9	7	7	302.4	0	0
Pork	245.2	10	10	154.9	-5	-5
Bacon	245.3	7	7	287.3	5	5
Ham (cooked)	238.4	6	6	261.2	7	7
Other meat and meat products	243.1	3	3	239.9	2	2
Fish	269.8	5	5	225.2	2	2
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	349.0	8	8	376.3	0.2	1.2
Butter	430.0	17	17	363.7	1	1
Margarine	268.0	8	8	312.5	-2	-2
Lard and other cooking fats	231.9	8	8	413.5	7	7
Milk, cheese and eggs	329.5	6	6	446.4	1	1
Cheese	362.2	3	3	358.4	6	6
Eggs	186.1	21	21	334.9	4	4
Milk, fresh	395.1	4	4	468.2	4	4
Milk, canned, dried etc	401.8	-1	-1	479.6	4	4
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	392.7	13	13	464.6	4	4
Tea	499.3	33	33	365.8	0.4	5.3
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	426.4	12	12	510.9	7	7
Soft drinks	330.7	1	1	551.7	12	12
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	438.7	4	4	497.8	5	5
Sugar	430.0	1	1	363.8	5	5
Jam, marmalade and syrup	323.9	3	3	384.4	7	7
Sweets and chocolates	436.1	5	5	339.1	10	10
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	371.0	9	9	455.4	3	3
Potatoes	426.2	4	4	304.1	4	4
Other vegetables	333.7	14	14	358.0	0.1	4.0
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	331.0	6	6	370.8	3	3
Other food	337.7	4	4	457.0	0	0
Food for animals	279.9	3	3	346.4	3	3
II Alcoholic drink	389.0	0.3	4.7	287.1	3	3
Beer	457.6	1	1	439.3	6	6
Spirits, wines etc	300.3	-1	-1	442.3	4	4
III Tobacco	499.6	-0.1	12.7	464.0	7	7
Cigarettes	500.9	13	13	452.7	4	4
Tobacco	482.9	10	10	425.7	7	7
IV Housing	413.9	5.6	10.2	411.0	0	0
Rent	382.6	6	6	393.6	0.2	7.5
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	389.0	23	23			
Rates and water charges	491.2	6	6			
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	399.1	5	5			
V Fuel and light	480.3	0.1	3.2			
Coal and smokeless fuels	481.7	7	7			
Coal	488.6	6	6			
Smokeless fuels	465.1	6	6			
Gas	390.1	4	4			
Electricity	502.5	0	0			
Oil and other fuel and light	257.7	0.6	2.8			
VI Durable household goods	276.4	0.6	2.8			
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	207.0	-2	7			
Radio, television and other household appliances	369.6	6	6			
Pottery, glassware and hardware	215.3	0.6	-0.1			
VII Clothing and footwear	227.3	-3	-3			
Men's outer clothing	302.4	0	0			
Men's underclothing	154.9	-5	-5			
Women's outer clothing	287.3	5	5			
Women's underclothing	261.2	7	7			
Children's clothing	239.9	2	2			
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	225.2	2	2			
Footwear	376.3	0.2	1.2			
VIII Transport and vehicles	363.7	1	1			
Motoring and cycling	312.5	-2	-2			
Purchase of motor vehicles	413.5	7	7			
Maintenance of motor vehicles	446.4	1	1			
Petrol and oil	358.4	6	6			
Motor licences	334.9	4	4			
Motor insurance	468.2	4	4			
Fares	479.6	4	4			
Rail transport	464.6	4	4			
Road transport	365.8	0.4	5.3			
IX Miscellaneous goods	510.9	7	7			
Books, newspapers and periodicals	551.7	12	12			
Books	497.8	5	5			
Newspapers and periodicals	363.8	5	5			
Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	384.4	7	7			
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	339.1	10	10			
Soda and polishes	455.4	3	3			
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	304.1	4	4			
X Services	358.0	0.1	4.0			
Postage and telephones	370.8	3	3			
Postage	457.0	0	0			
Telephones, telemessages, etc	346.4	3	3			
Entertainment	287.1	3	3			
Entertainment (other than TV)	439.3	6	6			
Other services	442.3	4	4			
Domestic help	464.0	7	7			
Hairdressing	452.7	4	4			
Boot and shoe repairing	425.7	7	7			
Laundry	411.0	0	0			
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	393.6	0.2	7.5			

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.

6.3 RETAIL PRICES

Average retail prices of items of food

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

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

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

Average prices on August 14, 1984

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: home-killed				Bread			
Chuck (braising steak)	623	167.0	148-186	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	580	38.3	31-44
Sirloin (without bone)	589	296.1	226-360	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	332	45.9	42-49
Silverside (without bone) †	643	212.2	192-238	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	404	30.0	27-32
Best beef mince	615	120.9	98-159	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	462	31.4	30-33
Fore ribs (with bone)	492	148.2	120-180	Flour			
Brisket (without bone)	594	147.6	120-177	Self-raising, per 1 1/2 kg	593	43.3	34-54
Rump steak †	631	292.0	246-325	Butter			
Stewing steak	640	146.7	128-171	Home-produced, per 500g	561	101.2	94-114
Lamb: home-killed				New Zealand, per 500g	491	98.3	92-104
Loin (with bone)	583	179.4	150-210	Danish, per 500g	545	111.8	104-120
Breast †	515	47.9	32-76	Margarine			
Best end of neck	458	116.4	66-180	Standard quality, per 250g	115	21.0	19-24
Shoulder (with bone)	543	101.3	82-138	Lower priced, per 250g	94	19.2	18-20
Leg (with bone)	573	162.0	140-189	Lard, per 500g	622	33.2	28-39
Lamb: imported				Cheese			
Loin (with bone)	347	137.4	116-153	Cheddar type	619	116.6	100-136
Breast †	305	36.1	26-49	Eggs			
Best end of neck	279	96.4	59-130	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	428	94.2	86-104
Shoulder (with bone)	343	83.7	74-94	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	405	81.3	74-90
Leg (with bone)	345	140.7	128-156	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	103	69.4	54-84
Pork: home-killed				Milk			
Leg (foot off)	547	111.0	92-144	Per pint	527	21.8	—
Belly	609	80.6	68-96	Tea			
Loin (with bone)	643	136.2	122-162	Higher priced, per 125g	242	52.0	49-56
Fillet (without bone)	439	175.0	128-260	Medium priced, per 125g	1,151	49.0	46-54
Bacon				Lower priced, per 125g	592	44.4	43-49
Collar †	303	111.3	90-130	Coffee			
Gammon †	367	165.9	1				

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for direct consumption
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.3-969.6
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6
1980	1,000	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	34.5-35.9	59.1-59.7	93.6-95.6	48.0	38.8-40.6	786	966.8-969.6
1981	1,000	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	34.3-35.3	56.8-57.2	91.1-92.5	48.4	36.2-38.2	793	969.2-971.9
1982	1,000	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	33.9-34.9	52.8-53.3	87.0-88.2	47.7	36.7-38.4	794	965.7-967.6
1983	1,000	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	35.8-36.5	56.7-57.0	92.7-93.6	46.8	35.0-36.9	797	971.5-974.1
1984	1,000	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.7	33.7-34.3	54.7-55.3	88.4-89.4	45.4	33.1-34.9	799	966.1-968.7
Jan 15, 1974=100											
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1
1976	157.1	159.9	177.7	156.8	161.4	171.6	167.4	147.7	142.9	156.4	156.5
1977	182.0	190.3	197.0	189.1	192.4	208.2	201.8	175.0	179.7	181.5	181.5
1978	197.1	203.8	180.1	208.4	210.8	231.1	222.9	197.8	187.6	195.2	197.9
1979	223.5	228.3	211.1	231.7	232.9	255.9	246.7	224.6	205.7	222.2	224.1
1980	263.7	255.9	224.5	262.0	271.0	293.6	284.5	249.8	226.3	265.9	265.3
1981	295.0	277.5	244.7	283.9	296.7	317.1	308.9	274.8	241.3	299.8	296.9
1982	320.4	299.3	276.9	303.5	315.8	331.9	325.4	299.6	258.3	326.2	322.0
1983	335.1	308.8	282.8	313.8	330.0	346.3	339.7	306.5	264.4	342.4	337.1
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
1976 Jan 13	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
1977 Jan 18	172.4	183.1	214.8	177.1	178.7	189.7	185.2	169.6	165.7	169.3	170.9
1978 Jan 17	189.5	196.1	173.9	200.4	202.8	222.4	214.5	186.7	183.9	187.6	190.2
1979 Jan 16	207.2	217.5	207.6	219.5	220.3	240.8	232.5	212.8	197.1	204.3	207.3
1980 Jan 15	245.3	244.8	223.6	248.9	256.4	277.7	269.1	236.5	218.3	245.5	246.2
1981 Jan 13	277.3	266.7	225.8	274.7	286.7	308.2	299.6	264.2	232.0	280.3	279.3
1982 Jan 12	310.6	296.1	287.6	297.5	306.2	323.4	316.4	296.1	255.4	314.6	311.5
July 13	323.0	299.5	281.0	303.0	315.2	331.9	325.1	298.6	258.0	329.4	324.6
Aug 17	323.1	295.5	249.5	304.7	316.7	335.5	327.9	298.9	259.2	330.7	325.9
Sep 14	322.9	295.9	244.3	306.1	318.9	337.6	330.0	299.1	260.7	330.3	325.9
Oct 12	324.5	296.5	244.1	306.7	321.2	338.0	331.1	299.1	260.7	332.2	327.6
Nov 16	326.1	298.8	243.1	309.3	324.5	338.6	332.9	305.3	261.0	333.7	329.2
Dec 14	325.5	300.1	248.2	309.9	324.6	339.4	333.4	306.5	261.2	332.5	328.4
1983 Jan 11	325.9	301.8	256.8	310.3	325.6	341.0	334.8	305.8	260.8	332.6	328.5
Feb 15	327.3	302.1	258.2	310.4	325.6	342.9	335.9	303.8	261.2	334.2	329.8
Mar 15	327.9	302.4	260.6	310.4	326.6	342.9	336.3	302.2	261.8	335.0	330.4
Apr 12	332.5	304.6	270.8	311.0	327.7	343.8	337.3	302.3	262.3	340.3	334.8
May 17	333.9	305.6	270.8	312.2	328.6	345.3	338.5	303.2	263.7	341.7	336.2
June 14	334.7	308.8	281.5	314.0	329.1	346.6	339.5	306.8	264.9	341.9	336.7
July 12	336.5	308.7	279.9	314.0	330.0	346.1	339.6	307.2	264.7	344.3	338.7
Aug 16	338.0	309.4	279.7	315.0	330.7	347.4	341.4	307.6	264.6	345.9	340.2
Sep 13	339.5	313.0	298.2	315.7	331.4	348.9	341.8	308.6	265.8	346.9	341.0
Oct 11	340.7	314.5	304.4	316.7	333.7	348.6	342.5	309.2	267.3	347.9	342.1
Nov 15	341.9	316.1	311.0	317.5	335.5	349.1	343.6	310.1	267.6	349.0	343.1
Dec 13	342.8	318.5	321.1	318.7	335.1	351.7	345.0	311.5	268.3	349.4	343.7
1984 Jan 10	342.6	319.8	321.3	319.8	335.5	353.1	346.0	312.1	270.3	348.9	343.5
Feb 14	344.0	321.4	327.0	320.7	334.0	355.5	346.9	311.2	273.0	350.3	344.8
Mar 13	345.1	323.8	331.9	322.6	338.7	356.8	349.5	312.1	274.8	351.0	345.8
Apr 10	349.7	327.3	343.8	324.5	341.0	358.6	351.5	312.9	277.5	355.9	350.1
May 15	351.0	329.4	347.7	326.2	342.0	361.1	353.4	313.4	280.2	357.0	351.3
June 12	351.9	330.6	339.9	329.2	342.8	363.2	355.0	320.1	282.1	357.8	352.5
July 17	351.5	328.5	325.3	329.5	342.5	364.9	355.9	319.8	281.6	358.0	352.7
Aug 14	354.8	326.9	311.5	330.3	344.2	365.6	357.0	319.8	282.9	362.5	356.5

Note: The General Index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the head of household is in the top 3-4 per cent and those one and two-person pensioner households of limited means covered by separate indices. For those pensioners, national retirement and similar pensions account for at least three-quarters of income.
 * The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 † These are coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
1974	80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974
1975	77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975
1976	90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976
1977	91	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977
1978	96	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978
1979	93	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979
1980	93	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980
1981	104	79	36	135	62	65	81	152	75	66	42	1981
1982	99	77	41	144	62	64	77	154	72	65	38	1982
1983	109	78	39	137	69	64	74	159	75	63	39	1983
1984	93	75	36	149	65	69	70	158	76	65	36	1984
Jan 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	108.4	109.7	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2	1974
1975	147.5	135.2	147.7	125.5	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4	1975
1976	185.4	159.3	171.3	143.2	182.4	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3	157.3	1976
1977	208.1	183.4	209.7	161.8	211.3	166.8	157.4	188.3	173.3	185.7	185.7	1977
1978	227.3	196.0	226.2	173.4	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8	1978
1979	246.7	217.1	247.6	208.9	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9	1979
1980	307.9	261.8	290.1	269.5	313.2	226.3	205.4	288.7	276.9	262.7	290.0	1980
1981	368.0	306.1	358.2	318.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	300.8	318.0	1981
1982	417.6	341.0	413.3	358.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7	1982
1983	440.9	366.5	440.9	367.1	465.4	250.4	214.8	366.3	345.6	342.9	364.0	1983
1975 Jan 14	119.9	118.2	124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118.6	130.3	125.2	115.8	118.7	Jan 14 1975
1976 Jan 13	172.8	149.0	162.6	134.8	168.7	140.8	131.5	157.0	152.3	146.0	146.2	Jan 13 1976
1977 Jan 18	198.7	173.7	193.2	154.1	198.8	157.0	148.5	178.9	176.2	166.8	172.3	Jan 18 1977
1978 Jan 17	220.1	188.9	222.8	164.3	219.9	175.2	163.6	198.7	198.6	186.6	199.5	Jan 17 1978
1979 Jan 16	234.5	198.9	231.5									

6.5

RETAIL PRICES

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

Per cent

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

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

6.6

Indices for pensioner households: all items (excluding housing)

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1	JAN 16, 1962 = 100
													JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1	
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7	
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0	
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8	
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3	
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	233.1	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			343.8	351.4			337.5	344.3			

6.7

Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
											JAN 15, 1974 = 100
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
1976	160.8	156.3	160.2	171.5	179.9	145.2	137.7	178.0	171.6	155.1	159.5
1977	187.8	187.5	185.2	209.8	205.2	169.0	155.4	204.6	201.1	168.7	188.6
1978	203.1	199.6	197.9	226.3	224.8	184.8	168.3	228.0	221.3	185.3	209.8
1979	226.8	222.4	219.0	247.8	251.2	205.0	186.6	262.0	250.6	206.0	243.9
1980	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
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
1976	159.9	155.8	160.5	171.9	180.7	146.3	139.7	171.4	168.2	157.1	159.5
1977	186.7	184.8	186.3	210.2	207.7	170.3	158.5	194.9	197.4	171.2	188.6
1978	201.6	196.9	199.8	226.6	226.0	186.1	172.7	211.7	217.8	188.5	209.8
1979	225.6	220.0	221.5	247.8	252.8	206.3	191.7	246.0	246.1	210.3	243.9
1980	261.9	244.6	268.3	289.9	319.0	231.2	212.8	301.5	292.8	254.8	288.3
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358.1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	393.1	383.9	320.6	358.2
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4
1976	159.1	159.9	159.3	171.3	182.4	144.2	139.4	166.0	161.3	159.5	157.3
1977	184.9	190.3	183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	157.4	190.3	188.3	173.3	185.7
1978	200.4	203.8	196.0	226.2	227.5	182.1	171.0	207.2	206.7	192.0	207.8
1979	225.5	228.3	217.1	247.6	250.5	201.9	187.2	243.1	236.4	213.9	239.9
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	366.3	345.6	342.9	364.0

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

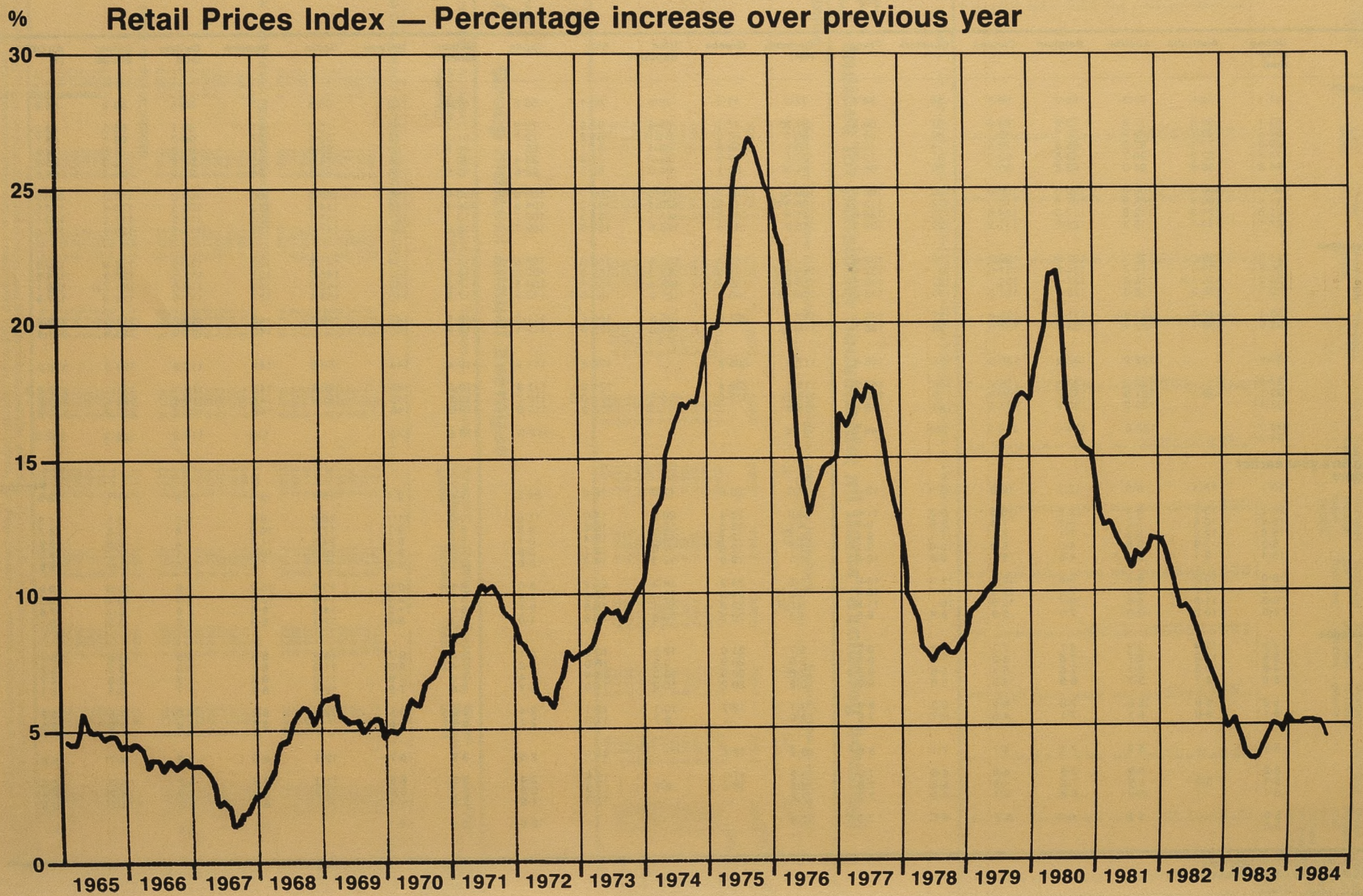
RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)
Indices 1980 = 100																			
Annual averages																			
1974	41.1	52.6	71.3	65.2	59.4	56	54.4	77.2	41.5	42.8	40.1	65.2	67.8	60	36.5	55	83.5	59.9	56.8
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	63.2
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	68.7
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	69.4	64.1	86.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	74.8
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	80.7
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	90	86.6	88	96.1	88.1	88.6
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	111.9	109.7	106.8	107.6	112.5	112	113.4	106.3 R	124.5	120.4	117.8	104.9	106.7	114	114.6	112	106.5	110.4	110.5
1982	121.5	121.8	112.6	117.0	124.6	123	126.8	111.9	150.6	141.1	137.3	107.7	113.1	127	131.1	122	112.5	117.1	119.1
1983	127.1	134.2	116.3	126.0	131.9	132	139.0	115.6	181.5	155.8	157.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.4
Quarterly averages																			
1983 Q1	124.0	130.2	115.2	122.9	129.2	129	133.6	..	169.4	149.8	150.9	108.6	114.7	134	141.5	129	114.9	118.8	122.6
Q2	126.6	133.0	115.4	124.5	131.0	131	137.4	115.0 R	181.0	153.9	155.3	109.8	115.5	136	145.0	131	115.6	120.3	124.6
Q3	128.2	135.1 R	116.8	127.5	133.1	132	140.3	116.2 R	182.4	158.3	158.8	109.5	116.6	138	148.0	134	116.0	121.7 R	126.1
Q4	129.7	138.3	118.0	129.1	134.2	135	143.0	116.7 R	193.1	161.2	164.3 R	110.7	117.8	140	153.4	137	117.0	122.8	127.9
1984 Q1	130.4	137.8	121.8 R	131.5	135.8	137	145.4	117.1	201.0	165.0	169.1	111.2	118.8	143	158.5	140	118.2 R	124.1	129.6
Q2	133.0	138.1	122.4	133.4	137.0	139	148.1	118.3	..	168.8	172.9	112.1	119.8	145	..	142	119.0	125.5	131.4
Monthly																			
1984 Mar	130.9	..	122.2	132.2	136.3	138	146.4	117.9	205.5	..	170.6	111.6	119.4	144	159.6	141	118.8	124.5	130.2
Apr	132.6	..	122.2	133.1	136.7	138	147.3	118.1	209.4	..	171.9	111.9	119.8	145	160.5	142	119.1	125.1	131.0 R
May	133.1	138.1	121.9	133.4	136.9	139	148.1	118.2	212.5	168.8	173.0 R	112.7	119.8	145	161.4	143	118.8	125.5	131.5
Jun	133.4	..	123.0	133.7	137.4	140	148.8	118.6	..	..	173.9	111.8	119.8	146	..	142	119.2	125.9	131.8
Jul	133.3	..	122.8	134.4	138.2	140	149.9	117.6	..	..	..	112.0	119.8	146	..	143	118.9	126.3	132.3
Aug	134.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier																			
Annual averages																			
1974	16.1	15.4	9.5	12.7	10.8	15.3	13.7	7.0	26.9	17.0	19.0	24.5	9.6	9.4	15.7	9.9	9.8	11.1	13.5
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	11.3
1976	16.5	13.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.8	5.8	8.7
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	18.4	8.1	6.5	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.9
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.0
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9
1981	11.9	9.7	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	6.3 R	24.5	20.4	17.8	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5
1982	8.6	11.0	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3 R	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.9	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8
1983	4.6	10.2	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.3	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.3
Quarterly averages																			
1983 Q1	4.9	11.4	3.9	8.7	7.7	8.4	9.3	3.7	21.0	12.5	16.2	2.1	3.3	9.7	13.2	8.8	4.9	3.6	5.7
Q2	3.8	11.2	2.7	7.6	5.9	7.5	9.0	2.9	20.9	9.3	16.0	2.2	2.4	9.0	11.9	8.7	3.5	3.3	5.2
Q3	4.6	9.3	3.1	7.6	5.4	5.6	9.8	2.8	20.0	10.0	13.9	1.4	2.4	7.8	11.0	9.3	1.8	2.6	4.7
Q4	5.0	8.7	3.7	6.9	4.5	5.6	9.8	2.6	20.2	10.3	11.0	1.7	2.8	7.2	12.5	8.9	1.7	3.3	5.1
1984 Q1	5.2	5.9	5.6	7.0	5.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	18.7	10.1	12.1	2.4	3.6	6.5	12.0	8.2	3.0	4.5	5.7
Q2	5.1	3.9	6.1	7.1	4.6	6.7	7.8	2.9	..	9.7	11.3	2.1	3.7	6.6	..	8.4	2.9	4.3	5.5
Monthly																			
1984 Mar	5.2	..	5.8	7.1	4.7	7.1	8.6	3.2	16.9	..	11.9	2.5	3.9	6.7	12.1	8.9	3.3	4.7	5.8
Apr	5.2	..	5.9	7.5	4.9	6.6	7.9	3.2	17.1	..	11.6	2.4	3.9	6.6	11.2	8.8	3.2	4.5	5.6
May	5.1	3.9	5.9	7.2	4.8	6.5	7.8	2.8	16.8	9.7	11.3	2.0	3.7	6.6	11.3	8.9	2.9	4.2	5.4
Jun	5.1	..	6.3	6.8	4.1	6.9	7.7	2.8	..	..	11.3	1.9	3.6	6.4	..	8.1	2.8	4.2	5.3
Jul	5.0	..	5.6	6.3	4.2	6.5	7.5	2.2	..	..	..	2.6	3.1	6.1	..	7.5	2.8	4.1	5.3
Aug	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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



HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.1

All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly expenditure per household					Average weekly expenditure per person								
	At current prices			At constant prices		At current prices			At constant prices					
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier				
											£	Index (1975=100)	£	Index (1975=100)
Annual averages														
1978	80.26	11.7		100.4	3.2	29.54	13.6		104.0	5.0				
1979	94.17	17.3		104.3	3.8	34.85	18.0		108.6	4.4				
1980	110.60	17.4		104.9	0.6	40.81	17.1		108.7	0.1				
1981	125.41	13.4		105.5	0.6	45.96	12.6		108.7	0.0				
1982*	133.92	[134.01]	6.9	103.4	-2.0	49.69	[49.73]	8.2	107.9	-0.7				
1983*	141.03	[142.59]	6.4	104.5	1.0	53.06	[53.65]	8.0	110.6	2.5				
Quarterly averages														
1981 Q4	131.53	11.4		128.4	103.6	-0.8	48.61	12.2	46.9	106.6	-0.4			
1982 Q1	125.04	4.7		129.1	102.1	-6.3	46.06	6.2	47.7	106.2	-4.8			
Q2	135.08	8.0		134.9	104.6	-1.4	48.66	7.4	49.0	106.8	-2.0			
Q3	137.56	9.4		136.7	104.8	1.4	50.95	9.5	50.6	109.2	1.3			
1983 Q4*	138.11	[138.51]	5.3	135.0	[135.4]	102.1	-1.4	53.28	[53.44]	9.9	51.5	[51.6]	109.5	2.8
Q1*	132.61	[133.56]	6.8	136.8	[137.8]	102.4	0.3	49.30	[49.65]	7.8	51.1	[51.4]	107.5	1.2
Q2*	138.87	[140.71]	4.2	138.5	[140.2]	104.2	-0.5	52.60	[53.30]	9.5	52.9	[53.6]	112.0	4.9
Q3*	141.90	[143.49]	4.3	141.3	[142.9]	104.3	-0.5	53.39	[53.98]	6.0	53.0	[53.7]	110.2	1.0
Q4*	150.36	[152.23]	9.9	147.0	[148.8]	107.2	5.0	56.89	[57.60]	7.8	54.9	[55.6]	112.6	2.9

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 84 (p. 425).

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING 7.2

Composition of expenditure

£ per week per household

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Commodity or service												
		Housing*	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Miscellaneous**		
Annual averages														
1978	80.26	11.87	4.76	19.31	3.92	2.72	6.78	5.66	5.99	10.90	7.66	0.69		
1979	94.17	13.72	5.25	21.83	4.56	2.85	7.79	7.05	7.28	13.13	9.74	0.97		
1980	110.60	16.56	6.15	25.15	5.34	3.32	8.99	7.70	8.75	16.15	11.96	0.53		
1981	125.41	19.76	7.46	27.20	6.06	3.74	9.23	9.40	9.45	18.70	13.84	0.58		
1982*	133.92	[134.01]	22.29	[22.39]	8.35	28.19	6.13	3.85	9.69	9.65	10.06	19.79	15.37	0.53
1983*	141.03	[142.59]	22.43	[23.99]	9.22	29.56	6.91	4.21	10.00	10.26	10.81	20.96	16.09	0.58
Quarterly averages														
1981 Q4	131.53	20.46	7.19	28.60	6.96	4.11	11.01	11.72	11.74	16.54	12.49	0.70		
1982 Q1	125.04	20.45	8.92	27.41	5.29	3.78	7.98	9.00	8.78	18.72	14.26	0.45		
Q2	135.08	22.30	9.41	29.01	6.08	3.68	9.49	8.10	9.33	19.99	17.29	0.41		
Q3	137.56	23.83	7.39	28.12	6.27	3.96	9.21	9.94	10.08	21.19	17.04	0.53		
1983 Q4*	138.11	[138.51]	22.63	[23.03]	7.66	28.24	6.90	3.99	12.11	11.56	12.05	19.29	12.95	0.74
Q1*	132.61	[133.56]	22.13	[23.08]	9.72	28.26	6.08	4.15	8.05	9.87	9.44	19.42	14.97	0.53
Q2*	138.87	[140.71]	21.38	[23.21]	10.41	29.16	6.81	4.36	9.05	10.01	10.22	20.66	16.36	0.47
Q3*	141.90	[143.49]	22.83	[24.42]	8.35	29.61	6.86	4.12	9.80	9.10	10.28	22.24	18.24	0.47
Q4*	150.36	[152.23]	23.33	[25.20]	8.46	31.17	7.86	4.19	13.01	12.05	13.21	21.50	14.78	0.83
Standard error†: per cent														
1983 Q4	1.8	3.7	2.0	1.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	6.9	2.9	3.5	5.1	9.4		
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier														
1981	13.4	19.3	21.3	8.2	13.4	12.7	2.7	22.0	8.0	15.8	15.7	9.4		
1982	6.9	13.3	11.8	3.6	1.3	3.0	5.0	2.7	6.5	5.8	11.1	-18.6		
1983	6.4	7.1	10.5	4.9	12.7	9.3	3.2	6.3	7.4	5.9	4.7	8.3		
1983 Q3	4.3	2.5	13.0	5.3	9.5	4.1	6.4	-8.5	2.0	5.0	7.0	-10.8		
Q4	9.9	9.4	10.4	10.4	13.9	5.1	7.5	4.2	9.7	11.2	14.2	13.1		
Percentage of total expenditure														
1981	100	15.8	5.9	21.7	4.8	3.0	7.4	7.5	7.5	14.9	11.0	0.5		
1982	100	16.7	6.2	21.0	4.6	2.9	7.2	7.2	7.5	14.8	11.5	0.4		
1983	100	16.8	6.5	20.7	4.8	3.0	7.0	7.2	7.6	14.7	11.3	0.4		

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

* Under the Housing Benefits Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households in receipt of supplementary benefit were eliminated, leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded income and recorded expenditure. To avoid the discontinuity arising from the changed administrative arrangements, the figures in brackets attempt to show the underlying level of housing expenditure, covering the same transactions whether or not expressed as cash expenditure. The bracketed figures have been used to derive the related indices, changes from a year earlier, standard errors and compositions shown in this table and in tables 7.1 and 7.3. These adjustments have in some cases been revised since previous publication.

** 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 1982 FES Report).

† For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, Mar 83, p. 122 or Annex A of the 1982 FES Report.

7.3 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND SPENDING

Detailed composition of expenditure per household

UNITED KINGDOM	1981	1982*	1983*	Stand- ard error** in 1983 (per cent)		1981	1982*	1983*	Stand- ard error** in 1983 (per cent)
Characteristics of households					Household expenditure averaged over all households				
Number of households	7,525	7,428	6,973		Food (continued)	Average per week £			
Number of persons	20,535	20,022	18,532		Milk, fresh	2.03	2.15	2.17	1.1
Number of adults	14,685	14,386	13,401		Milk products including cream	0.37	0.37	0.41	1.7
Average number of persons per household					Cheese	0.68	0.70	0.71	1.3
All persons	2.73	2.70	2.66		Eggs	0.53	0.53	0.47	1.3
Males	1.33	1.32	1.29		Potatoes	0.82	0.98	1.01	1.2
Females	1.40	1.38	1.37		Other and undefined vegetables	1.47	1.53	1.63	1.0
Adults	1.95	1.94	1.92		Fruit	1.30	1.36	1.51	1.3
Persons under 65	1.59	1.58	1.56		Sugar	0.33	0.35	0.35	1.4
Persons 65 and over	0.37	0.35	0.36		Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.0
Children	0.78	0.76	0.74		Sweets and chocolates	0.77	0.81	0.68	2.1
Children under 2	0.08	0.08	0.08		Tea	0.37	0.37	0.40	1.2
Children 2 and under 5	0.11	0.12	0.12		Coffee	0.33	0.34	0.38	1.8
Children 5 and under 18	0.59	0.56	0.53		Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.05	0.05	0.05	4.3
Persons working†	1.36	1.22	1.17		Soft drinks	0.55	0.61	0.60	1.7
Persons not working	1.37	1.47	1.49		Ice cream	0.18	0.18	0.19	2.6
					Other food, foods not defined	1.41	1.89	2.11	1.8
					Meals bought away from home	4.46	4.25	5.01	1.8
Number of households by type of housing tenure					Alcoholic drink	6.06	6.13	6.91	1.8
Rented unfurnished	3,134	2,899	2,498		Beer, cider, etc	3.45	3.60	4.00	2.1
Local authority	2,696	2,519	2,178		Wines, spirits, etc	1.94	1.81	2.14	2.7
Other	438	380	320		Drinks not defined	0.67	0.73	0.78	5.3
Rented furnished	184	201	199		Tobacco	3.74	3.85	4.21	1.7
Rent free	167	146	151		Cigarettes	3.42	3.54	3.87	1.8
Owner-occupied	4,040	4,182	4,125		Pipe tobacco	0.17	0.17	0.15	6.8
In process of purchase	2,444	2,619	2,499		Cigars and snuff	0.15	0.15	0.19	8.2
Owned outright	1,596	1,563	1,626		Clothing and footwear	9.23	9.69	10.00	1.9
Certain items of housing expenditure in each tenure group*	Average per week £				Men's outer clothing	1.49	1.45	1.61	4.0
Rented unfurnished					Men's underclothing and hosiery	0.56	0.60	0.60	5.3
Rent, rates and water	12.88	15.15 [15.40]	11.39 [15.49]	1.1	Women's outer clothing	2.75	2.93	3.08	3.1
Local authority					Women's underclothing and hosiery	0.64	0.64	0.65	2.9
Rent, rates and water	13.34	15.57 [15.86]	11.08 [15.60]	1.0	Boys' clothing	0.43	0.43	0.45	6.4
Other					Girls' clothing	0.45	0.49	0.47	5.7
Rent, rates and water	10.09	12.36	13.55 [14.71]	4.3	Infants' clothing	0.31	0.39	0.39	5.3
Rented furnished					Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc	0.45	0.48	0.50	3.4
Rent, rates and water	22.84	21.17	21.94 [23.48]	4.8	Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.19	0.22	0.21	9.4
Rent-free					Footwear	1.96	2.07	2.04	2.6
Rates and water together with the equivalent of the rateable value	15.37	13.94	15.98 [16.14]	4.7	Durable household goods	9.40	9.65	10.26	3.4
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	11.83	12.22	13.88	4.4	Furniture	2.03	1.70	1.96	11.2
Owner-occupied					Floor coverings	0.97	1.01	0.76	11.6
Rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value	20.37	22.02	23.81 [23.89]	0.8	Soft furnishings and household textiles	0.79	0.82	0.89	5.6
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	14.02	14.79	15.89	0.8	Television, radio, etc including repairs	1.82	2.04	2.29	5.6
In process of purchase					Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	2.00	2.13	2.21	6.3
Rates, etc	21.47	23.50	25.21 [25.26]	0.9	Appliances (other than gas or electric)	0.11	1.49	1.64	3.5
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	14.66	15.64	16.68	1.0	China, glass, cutlery, hardware, etc	1.30	1.49	1.64	3.5
Owned outright					Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.38	0.46	0.51	1.6
Rates, etc	18.69	19.54	21.66 [21.78]	1.4	Other goods	9.45	10.06	10.81	1.7
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	13.03	13.37	14.68	1.4	Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, clocks, fancy goods, etc	1.42	1.45	1.64	7.6
Household expenditure averaged over all households	Average per week £				Books, newspapers, magazines, etc	2.01	2.15	2.29	1.7
Housing*	19.76	22.29 [22.39]	22.43 [23.99]	1.3	Toys, stationery goods, etc	1.20	1.36	1.38	3.2
Rent, rates, etc (as defined in preceding section)	17.20	19.16 [19.26]	19.14 [20.70]	0.7	Medicines and surgical goods	0.56	0.57	0.68	2.5
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	2.56	3.14	3.29	7.9	Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc	1.26	1.36	1.53	1.6
Fuel, light and power	7.46	8.35	9.22	0.8	Optical and photographic goods	0.63	0.73	0.66	9.4
Gas	2.17	2.78	3.42	1.2	Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc	0.83	0.88	0.94	1.2
Electricity	3.65	3.85	4.24	0.8	Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0.58	0.62	0.60	3.7
Coal	0.89	1.06	1.00	5.1	Animals and pets	0.96	0.94	1.10	4.6
Coke	0.18	0.66	0.57	5.3	Transport and vehicles	18.70	19.79	20.96	1.7
Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0.58	0.66	0.57	5.3	Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	6.41	6.88	7.24	3.1
Food	27.20	28.19	29.56	0.7	Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	8.64	9.26	10.33	1.9
Bread, rolls, etc	1.33	1.35	1.35	0.9	Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats	0	0.53	0.40	12.3
Flour	0.11	0.12	0.10	4.1	Railway fares	0.77	0.78	0.92	5.3
Biscuits, cakes, etc	1.34	1.34	1.40	1.1	Bus and coach fares	1.09	1.20	0.97	2.5
Breakfast and other cereals	0.40	0.45	0.49	1.6	Other travel and transport	1.11	1.14	1.10	8.3
Beef and veal	1.72	1.70	1.66	2.0	Services	13.84	15.37	16.09	2.5
Mutton and lamb	0.68	0.69	0.72	2.4	Postage, telephone, telemessages	2.16	2.30	2.41	1.0
Pork	0.82	0.65	0.66	2.4	Cinema admissions	0.14	0.10	0.09	6.4
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.75	0.77	0.75	1.5	Theatres, sporting events and other entertainments	1.05	1.03	1.14	3.7
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.25	0.26	0.27	1.9	Television licences and rental	1.44	1.51	1.62	0.9
Poultry, other and undefined meat	2.20	2.38	2.38	1.0	Domestic help, etc	0.45	0.46	0.53	6.3
Fish	0.70	0.70	0.75	1.6	Hairdressing, beauty treatment, etc	0.81	0.85	0.98	2.5
Fish and chips	0.39	0.27	0.34	2.4	Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0.33	0.24	0.28	7.5
Butter	0.48	0.48	0.43	1.6	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.22	0.23	0.23	4.8
Margarine	0.25	0.26	0.27	1.5	Educational and training expenses	0.95	1.15	1.06	6.8
Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.16	0.17	0.16	1.9	Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.40	0.43	0.42	18.2
					Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services	5.89	7.06	7.34	5.0
					Miscellaneous	0.58	0.53	0.58	4.9
					Total average household expenditure	125.41	133.92 [134.01]	141.03 [142.59]	0.8

Source: Family Expenditure Survey
 * See note to table 7.2 on the Housing Benefits Scheme.
 ** For notes on standard errors see *Employment Gazette*, March 1983, p. 122 or Annex A of the 1982 FES report.
 † The average numbers of persons working for 1982 and 1983 are based on a revised method of classification (see Annex A of the 1982 FES report) and are not comparable with the figure for 1981. On the earlier basis, the figures for 1982 and 1983 are 1.35 and 1.31 respectively.
 ‡ Estimate not shown, as standard error exceeds 50 per cent.

DEFINITIONS

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

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES

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

EARNINGS

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

VACANCY

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

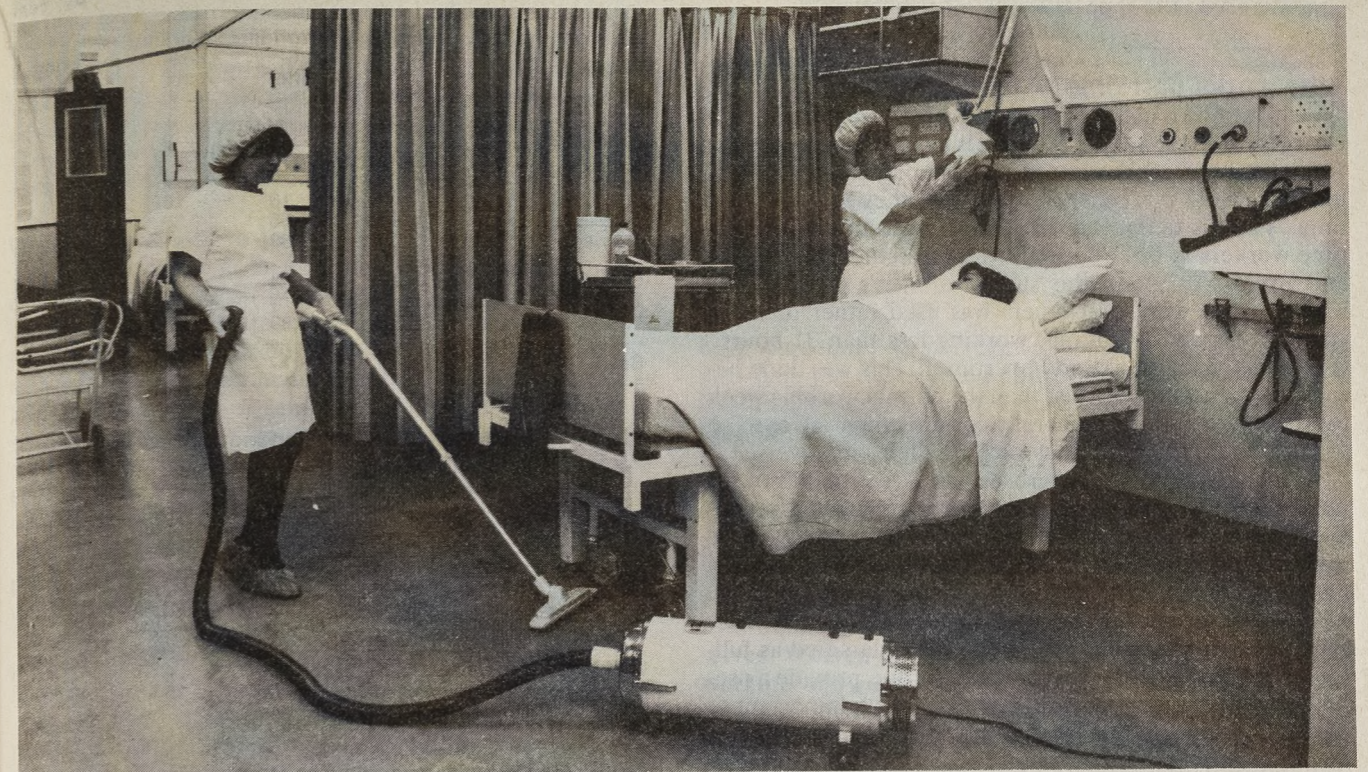
WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Redundancies (cont.) population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK				Advance notifications	Q (M)	July 84:	330
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Sep 84:	1-1	Payments:			
Labour force estimates, and projection		July 84:	322	GB latest quarter	Q	July 84:	330
Employees in employment				Industry		May 84:	216
Industry: GB				Earnings and hours			
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Sep 84:	1-4	Average earnings			
: time series, by order group	M	Sep 84:	1-2	Whole economy (new series) index			
Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Sep 84:	1-3	Main industrial sectors	M	Sep 84:	5-1
Occupation				Industry	M	Sep 84:	5-3
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 83:	1-10	Underlying trend		Feb 84:	82
Local authorities manpower	Q	Sep 84:	1-7	New Earnings Survey (April estimates)	A	Oct 83:	444
Occupations in engineering	D	Oct 82:	421	Latest key results	M	Sep 84:	5-6
Region: GB				Time series			
Sector: numbers and indices, Self employed, 1981: by region	Q	Aug 84:	1-5	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
: by industry		July 84:	321	Manufacturing and certain other industries			
Census of Employment: Sep 1981				Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Sep 84:	5-4
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Detailed results	A	Feb 84:	66
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Manufacturing			
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)				Indices of hours	D	Apr 84:	5-8
International comparisons	M	Sep 84:	1-9	International comparisons of wages per head	M	Sep 84:	5-9
Apprentices and trainees by industry:		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Aerospace	A	Aug 84:	383
Manufacturing industries	A	July 84:	1-14	Agriculture	A	June 84:	265
Apprentices and trainees by region:				Coal mining	A	Feb 84:	82
Manufacturing industries	A	June 84:	1-15	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Sep 84:	5-5
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 84:	72	Basic wage rates, (manual workers) wage rates and hours (index)			
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons		July 83:	315	Normal weekly hours	D	Apr 84:	5-8
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Aug 84:	1-6	Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 84:	173
Trade union membership	A	Jan 84:	18	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Latest figures: industry				Latest figures: industry	M	Sep 84:	1-11
				Region: summary	Q	Aug 84:	1-13
				Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Sep 84:	1-12
Unemployment and vacancies				Output per head			
Unemployment				Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Sep 84:	1-8
Summary: UK	M	Sep 84:	2-1	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
GB	M	Sep 84:	2-2	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Sep 84:	5-7
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Sep 84:	2-5	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Sep 84:	5-7
Broad category: UK	M	Sep 84:	2-1	Labour costs			
Broad category: GB	M	Sep 84:	2-2	Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Sep 84:	2-6	Per unit of output	M	Sep 84:	5-7
Region: summary	Q	Sep 84:	2-6	Retail prices			
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Sep 84:	2-7	General index (RPI)			
: estimated rates	Q	Sep 84:	2-15	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Sep 84:	6-2
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Sep 84:	2-8	percentage changes	M	Sep 84:	6-2
Region and area				Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Sep 84:	6-1
Time series summary: by region	M	Sep 84:	2-3	Main components: time series and weights	M	Sep 84:	6-4
: assisted areas, counties, local areas	M	Sep 84:	2-4	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Sep 84:	6-5
Occupation	D	Nov 82:	2-12	Annual summary	A	Mar 84:	113
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sep 84:	2-6	Revision of weights	A	Mar 84:	104
Industry				Pensioner household indices			
Latest figures: GB, UK	D	Jul 82:	2-10	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Sep 84:	6-6
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	D	Jul 82:	2-9	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Sep 84:	6-7
Occupation:				Revision of weights	A	May 84:	235
Broad category: time series	D (Q)	Nov 82:	2-11	Food prices	M	Sep 84:	6-3
Flows:				London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	267
GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2-19	International comparisons	M	Sep 84:	6-8
UK, time series	M	Sep 84:	2-19	Household spending			
GB, Age time series	M	Sep 84:	2-20	All expenditure: per household	Q	Sep 84:	7-1
Regions	Q	Aug 84:	347	: per person	Q	Sep 84:	7-1
Age	Q	Aug 84:	347	Composition of expenditure			
Students: by region	M	Sep 84:	2-13	: quarterly summary	Q	Sep 84:	7-2
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2-17	: in detail	Q (A)	Sep 84:	7-3
Disabled workers: GB	M	Sep 84:	424	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Sep 84:	7-3
International comparisons	M	Sep 84:	2-18	Industrial disputes: stoppages of work			
Ethnic Origin	M	June 84:	260	Summary: latest figures	M	Sep 84:	4-1
Temporarily stopped: UK				: time series	M	Sep 84:	4-2
Latest figures: by region	M	Sep 84:	2-14	Latest year and annual series	A	Aug 84:	310
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)				Industry			
Region				Monthly			
Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	Sep 84:	3-1	Broad sector: time series	M	Sep 84:	4-1
: unadjusted	M	Sep 84:	3-2	Annual			
Industry: UK	Q	Sep 84:	3-3	Detailed	A	July 84:	297
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	Aug 84:	3-4	Prominent stoppages	A	July 84:	299
Region summary	Q	Aug 84:	3-6	Main causes of stoppage			
Flows: GB, time series	M	Sep 84:	3-5	Cumulative	M	Sep 84:	4-1
Redundancies				Latest year for main industries	A	July 84:	298
Confirmed:				Size of stoppages	A	July 84:	302
GB latest month	M	Sep 84:	2-30	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 84:	304
Regions	M	Sep 84:	2-30	International comparisons	A	Mar 84:	101
Industries		Sep 84:	2-31				
Detailed analysis	A	May 84:	216				

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

SPECIAL FEATURE



Women part-time workers: evidence from the 1980 Women and Employment Survey

This article compiled by **Barbara Ballard** from the report of the 1980 *Women and Employment Survey*,* looks at women part-time workers. It shows that part-time working is particularly associated with the stage of life when women's domestic responsibilities are most demanding and that women working part-time differ significantly from women who work full-time in terms of family characteristics, occupations, rates of pay, employee benefits, trade union membership, job priorities and attitudes to working. The article is one of a series on the results of the Women and Employment Survey.

The Department of Employment/Office of Population Censuses and Surveys *Women and Employment Survey* (WES) was carried out in 1980 among a representative sample of women of working age resident in Great Britain. The survey provided a comprehensive source of information on virtually all aspects of women's labour force participation, job choice, attitudes to work and job satisfaction, unemployment, and women's roles within the family as earners and mothers. The full report of 1980 WES was published recently (Martin and Roberts 1984a and 1984b) and the results on which this article is based are already available in that report. Some tables are presented, others are not reproduced here, but references to table numbers in the main report (1984a) are given for readers who wish to have further details. A summary of key findings from the main report together with an outline of the range of topics covered and brief methodological details can be found in the May 1984 issue of the *Employment Gazette* (Martin and Roberts 1984c).

Throughout the analysis of the survey, comparisons were made between full-time and part-time workers wherever appropriate; many of the major differences between full-time and part-time workers have been discussed in the first article in this series (Martin and Roberts, 1984c). However, a survey of this kind provides the opportunity to look more closely at part-time work, in particular at the patterns of part-time work and at the situations and attitudes of part-time workers. It is important to do this because part-time work is a major feature of women's employment, and growth in part-time employment in recent years is the main determinant of the current level of women's employment (see the article in the April 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette* by Dex and Perry). Over the period 1971-81, for example, part-time work increased from about 15 per cent to about 21 per cent of total employment as the number of part-time employees grew by about one million (almost all

* *Women and employment: a lifetime perspective* by Jean Martin and Ceridwen Roberts HMSO £9.50 net. ISBN 0 11 691090 9.

of whom were married women), while the numbers of full-time workers declined (see—for example—Robinson and Wallace, 1984; pp. 391–397 of this issue).

Who works part-time?

As was shown in the previous *Employment Gazette* article (May 1984), nearly two-thirds of the women in the survey (60 per cent) were in paid employment, and just under half (44 per cent) of these said they worked part-time. Various definitions have been used to define part-time workers in different surveys and studies (Robertson and Briggs, 1979). In this survey women's own view of whether they were part-timers was used rather than the standard survey definition "working less than 31 hours" (excluding meal breaks and overtime). This was done because women who work less than the normal working week for their particular job generally consider themselves to be part-time and are treated as such by their employers.

As all working women were also asked for details of the number of hours they usually worked each week, women's views of their status could be compared with the standard survey definition. The vast majority of working women made self-assessments consistent with the survey standard; only three per cent of working women described themselves as part-time but would have been classified as full-time. Women's own assessments, therefore, provide a useful way of identifying part-time workers. It is important to remember though that the term "part-timer" covers a much wider range of hours than that covered by full-timers. Part-time workers' hours are examined in more detail below.

Various factors affect whether a woman works in paid employment or not and if she does, whether she works full- or part-time. These include her age, marital status, whether she has children and the numbers and ages of these. Obviously these factors are highly interrelated but, as discussed in the earlier *Employment Gazette* article (May 1984), some have more important effects than others. What is interesting is that marital status—which had no effect on whether women work or not (once their age, whether they had children and the age of the youngest child were taken into account)—was an important determinant of whether a woman worked part-time or full-time. Married women with or without children were significantly more likely to work part-time than comparable non-married women, though the presence of dependent children and particularly the age of the youngest child were still the

Table 1 Personal characteristics of full-time and part-time working women

Characteristics	Working full-time	Working part-time	Per cent	
			Working full-time	All working women
Age:				
Under 25	31	3	18	
25–29	11	8	10	
30–34	9	17	13	
35–39	10	16	9	
40–59	38	56	45	
Married	58	91	73	
Childless	54	5	32	
Youngest child aged under 5	4	14	8	
With children aged under 16	23	63	41	
Base	1,877	1,477	3,354	

Source: Tables 2.12–2.15 in the main report.

Table 2 Proportion of women working full-time and part-time by life cycle stage

Life cycle stage	Proportion of women in each group working		Base
	Full-time (%)	Part-time (%)	
Women aged under 30, childless	96	4	758
Women aged 30 or over, childless	85	15	328
Women with youngest child aged:			
0–4	26	74	276
5–10	25	75	553
11–15	41	59	538
All working women excluding students	56	44	3,354

Source: Table 2.11 in the main report.

major determinants of whether women work full- or part-time.

In general the characteristics of women part-time workers are well known. They are, overwhelmingly, married women with children, usually in their post-childbearing or second work phase, having returned to employment after a break for domestic reasons. Findings from the cross-sectional analysis of the data confirm this picture.

Table 1 summarises some of the main differences in personal circumstances between full- and part-time workers, and table 2 illustrates how most women working part-time were at a different stage of their family formation or life cycle from women working full-time. Only four per

Table 3 Occupational group and social class of full- and part-time working women

Occupational group	Social class	Full-time	Part-time	Per cent	
				Full-time	All working women
Professional	I	1	1	1	
Teaching	II	8	3	6	19
Nursing, medical and social		7	6		
Other intermediate non-manual		9	3		
Clerical	III non-manual	39	20	30	39
Sales		6	12		
Skilled manual	III manual	8	6	7	
Semi-skilled factory	IV	13	7	10	25
Semi-skilled domestic		4	20		
Other semi-skilled		3	4		
Unskilled	V	2	17	9	
Base		100	100	100	
Base		1,877	1,477	3,354	

Source: Table 3.2 in the main report.

cent of working women who were under 30 and childless, for example, worked part-time, while about three-quarters (74 per cent) of working women who had a youngest child aged under five (a small minority among women in general) worked part-time. Part-time working is therefore particularly associated with the stage of life when women's domestic responsibilities are at their height; this is reflected in the attitudes to working and job priorities of part-time working women which are examined in more detail below.

Women's part-time jobs

As table 3 shows, women working part-time tend to be in different types of jobs from women working full-time and they are more likely to be in lower level occupations. Part-time workers, therefore, are less likely to be teachers or in intermediate non-manual and clerical jobs and more likely to be in sales or semi-skilled jobs. A fifth (20 per cent) were working in semi-skilled domestic occupations—that is, working as waitresses, childminders, home helps and so on—while a further 17 per cent were in unskilled occupations such as cleaners or kitchen hands. By contrast, 39 per cent of full-timers were clerical workers, four per cent were semi-skilled domestic workers and two per cent were in unskilled occupations. In summary, more than half of the women working part-time had manual jobs (55 per cent) compared with less than a third (30 per cent) of full-timers.

Another way of looking at this different distribution of part- and full-time workers is illustrated by chart 1 where the varying proportions of part-time workers in each occupational group are shown. The intermediate non-manual group had the lowest proportions of part-time workers (19 per cent) followed by teaching (22 per cent) while sales occupations had over 60 per cent part-time workers; in semi-skilled domestic and unskilled the proportion of workers who worked part-time was much higher (80 per cent and 85 per cent respectively).

In general the study found that a woman's occupation was a more important indicator of her employment circumstances than whether she worked in manufacturing or service industries. This was partly because the majority of women worked in the service sector (77 per cent) and partly because, even when they worked in manufacturing industries, women were often doing service jobs, particularly clerical or domestic work (table 3.5 in the report). Part-time workers were even more likely to be in service industries than full-timers: eight out of ten part-timers worked in service industries. This was to be expected given the well-known growth of part-time employment in both the private and public service sector over the 1970s. However, what is particularly striking is the very high proportion of manual occupations striking is the very high proportion of manual occupations in service sector jobs done by part-timers. This is shown in table 4 where the two main occupational and industry groupings are looked at together.

Women re-entering the labour market after childbearing are much more likely to return to a lower level job if they go

Table 4 Proportion of part-time workers in non-manual and manual occupations, and manufacturing and service industries*

Occupation	Industry	Per cent of part-time workers	Base
Non-manual	Manufacturing	21	267
Non-manual	Service	35	1,671
Manual	Manufacturing	34	456
Manual	Service	70	890

* Women working in primary industries have been excluded. Source: Table 3.8 in the main report.

Table 5 Proportions of full- and part-time working women who think of their work as mainly women's work by whether only women or both men and women do the same sort of work

Whether women only or men and women do the same sort of work	Full-time		Part-time		All working women	
	% who think of their work as women's work	Base	% who think of their work as women's work	Base	% who think of their work as women's work	Base
Works only with women	50	1,020	59	900	54	1,920
Works with men and women	12	745	20	382	15	1,127
All women working with others in the same sort of work	34	1,765	47	1,282	40	3,047

Source: Table 3.14 in the main report.

back part-time; 45 per cent of women going back to a part-time job experienced downward occupational mobility. A fuller discussion of women's occupations over their lifetime will be included in a forthcoming article in this series.

Occupational segregation at the workplace

Occupational segregation was discussed in detail in the earlier *Employment Gazette* article (May 1984 issue) and it was shown that 63 per cent of working women worked only with other women doing the same type of work as themselves. Women working part-time were more likely to be working in "women only" jobs than full-timers. (70 per cent said this, compared with 58 per cent of full-timers). Part-timers were also more likely to have female supervisors: 48 per cent compared with 38 per cent of full-time workers—largely accounted for by the greater occupational concentration of part-timers.

Part-time workers were also more likely to think of their job as mainly women's work, as table 5 shows. Clearly, women working only with other women were more likely to think of their work as women's work (54 per cent) than were those who worked with men as well (15 per cent). However, part-time workers were even more likely to think this than comparable full-time workers. A fifth (20 per cent) of part-time workers who worked with men, for example, thought of their work as mainly women's work compared with 12 per cent of full-time workers who worked with men.

Hours worked in a week

The variations found in part-time workers' hours of work and the times of the day they worked illustrate well the heterogeneity of part-time workers. For example, ten per cent of part-time workers worked under eight hours per week; 27 per cent worked from eight to 15 hours a week while six per cent of part-timers worked 31 hours or more. (This was generally in jobs where their own hours were shorter than the normal hours for the job.) Just over half (57 per cent) worked between 16 and 30 hours a week. Moreover, there was considerable variation in the hours part-time workers in different occupational groups worked, as table 6 shows. Women working in sales, semi-skilled domestic or unskilled jobs worked on average fewer hours. When these results are looked at in conjunction with chart 1, it appears that—with the exception of teaching, where formal hours are generally shorter—the higher the proportion of part-time workers in an occupational group, the shorter the average hours worked by the part-time workers.

In theory women, like men, may supplement their usual hours of work either by doing overtime or by taking a second job. In practice, only five per cent of all women employees said they regularly did paid overtime. Part-timers were less likely than full-timers to do this (three per cent compared with seven per cent) and from further ques-

Table 6 Average number of hours usually worked per week by part-time workers in different occupational groups: women with regular hours of work

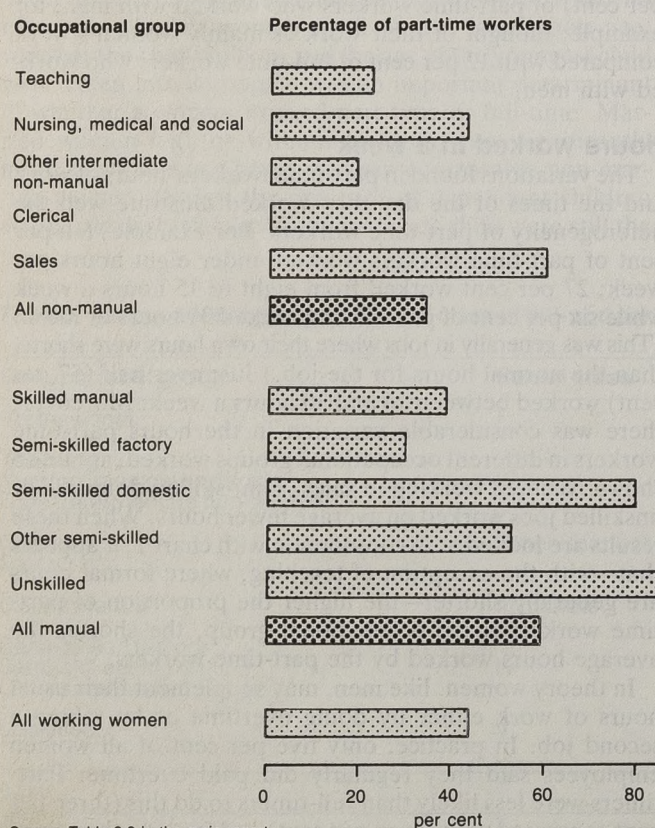
Occupational group	Part-time	
	Average hours per week	Base
Professional		6*
Teaching	13.0	43
Nursing, medical and social	22.0	92
Other intermediate non-manual	24.1	31
Clerical	19.0	270
Sales	18.3	174
Skilled manual	20.8	89
Semi-skilled factory	23.3	101
Semi-skilled domestic	16.7	286
16.0	247	
All working women	18.5	1,402

* Base too small to show mean.
Source: Table 4.2 in the main report.

tions it was clear that for many (51 per cent) overtime was not available. However, 19 per cent said overtime was available but they did not work it, and there was no difference between full- and part-timers in this respect.

Part-time workers were more likely than full-time workers to have a second job but it was very much a minority of women part-time workers who did two part-time jobs of equal importance, in terms of number of hours and rates of pay; and hence part-time workers were rarely in effect full-time workers as a consequence of having more than one job. Fifteen per cent of part-time workers had another job (compared with eight per cent of full-time workers) but 60 per cent of these fell into the "other semi-skilled" category, and most of these were found to be jobs as mail

Chart 1 Percentage of part-time workers in different occupational groups



Source: Table 3.6 in the main report

order agents. A further 12 per cent of second jobs done by part-timers were in the semi-skilled domestic occupations such as child minding and babysitting.

A quarter (24 per cent) of those few part-time workers with second jobs obtained more than 30 per cent of their total net weekly earnings in this way, and only seven per cent of those with a second job derived more than half of their total net weekly earnings from it.

Patterns of part-time work

The most common pattern of part-time working is to work a reduced number of hours per day rather than a reduced number of days per week; 62 per cent of part-timers worked on five or more days a week. Part-timers showed much more variation than full-timers in their arrangement of hours of work. In all, nine patterns of working were identified and these are summarised in table 7; the starting and finishing times of each pattern are given in table 4.7 in the report.

Working in the morning was the most common pattern (29 per cent) and over half the part-timers had finished work before 4 pm, thereby enabling them to be home for returning school-age children. Part-time workers in particular might be expected to fit their hours of work around their domestic commitments, the major one being child care. Thus different working patterns are likely to suit women with children of different ages. Table 8 compares the patterns of working hours for women at different life cycle stages. Among part-time workers, the most striking feature is the high proportion of evening workers (38 per cent) among those with a child under five; these women were also more likely than others to be working at night.

Once the youngest child is at school, patterns which appear to fit in with school hours become much more common, particularly mornings, short days (am) and mid-day working—all finishing before 4 pm. The pattern of working hours among part-time workers without children under 16 does not differ very much from that of women with older school age children, although of course fewer of those without children are working part-time.

In addition to the hours worked, a working day also includes travelling time and breaks. When these were calculated, it was found that travelling time and breaks were roughly proportional to hours worked for both full- and part-timers. Part-time workers tended to have shorter journeys to work than full-time workers; two-thirds had journeys of 15 minutes or less compared with just under half the full-time workers, but even among full-time workers only 20 per cent travelled more than half an hour to work (tables 4.5 and 4.6 of the report). Just over half (56 per cent) of part-timers worked without a meal break; the vast majority of these (84 per cent) worked less than five hours, however.

Attitudes to hours of work

The pattern of hours part-time women workers work are clearly crucially important in enabling them to combine paid work with domestic commitments. There was, therefore, a particular interest in women's attitudes to their hours of work. To a certain extent, a choice of job is a choice of hours of work but very few women had any further choice or flexibility about this as the majority (76 per cent) had fixed starting and finishing times for their jobs, with little difference between full- and part-timers (79 and 72 per cent) in this respect. Slightly more part-timers said they were happy with the arrangement of their hours of work (89 per cent of those with fixed times compared to 80

Table 7 Arrangement of hours and average hours per day worked by part-time workers on a typical working day

	Per cent	Average hours Base per day	
Mornings	29	3.7	415
Short day (am)	13	5.3	192
Standard day	12	6.2	178
Long day	4	6.0	63
Mid-day	12	3.0	174
Short day (pm)	10	4.3	146
Late day	4	5.2	57
Evenings	13	3.3	193
Nights	3	9.5	39
All part-time workers	100	4.4	1,477*

Source: Table 4.7 of the main report. * Includes 20 cases whose arrangement of hours were not known.

per cent for full-timers) though part-timers working a long day—that is, with a split shift—or working in the evenings were most likely to want to change their starting and finishing times.

It is not surprising that, having found a job which fitted their domestic commitments, a higher proportion of part-timers than full-timers said they were happy with the number of hours per week that they had to work (83 per cent to 67 per cent); of part-timers who wanted to change, more wanted to increase their hours than to reduce them though it is not known whether this meant they wanted full-time jobs as such (table 4.16 in the report). Noticeably, however, almost all of the full-time workers who wanted a change in the number of hours they worked said they would prefer a job with fewer hours.

Childcare arrangements

For some part-time workers, as has been shown, a choice of a suitable job with "convenient" hours is arrangement enough in enabling them to combine childcare with having a job. Accordingly, fewer part-time workers with children under 16 had to make arrangements than women working full-time (47 per cent compared to 55 per cent). Arrangements were most common for pre-school children and so, among working women with a youngest child aged under five, 83 per cent of part-timers and 93 per cent of full-timers had to make childcare arrangements. Among women with school-age children the differences between full- and part-time workers increased; 70 per cent of full-time and 47 per

Table 8 Arrangement of hours of work of full- and part-time workers at different life cycle stages (excluding women whose arrangement of hours were not known)

Arrangement of hours	Full-time						Part-time						
	Women aged under 30 with no children		Women with youngest child aged:			Women with no child under 16, aged:	Women aged under 30 with no children		Women with youngest child aged:			Women with no child under 16, aged:	
			0-4	5-10	11-15	30-49	50 or over				30-49	50 or over	
Morning	1		1	3	3	1	1		17	29	29	31	33
Short day (am)	5		12	15	14	12	10		7	18	16	9	11
Standard day	82		53	63	69	73	72		7	11	13	15	14
Long day	7		11	11	7	8	8		2	2	5	8	5
Mid-day	0		3				1		10	16	9	13	11
Short day (pm)	1		3	1	1	0	1		8	7	11	12	12
Late day	3		6	4	3	5	5		5	3	5	3	5
Evenings	0		1	1	1		1		38	12	10	7	7
Nights	1		10	1	2	1	1		6	2	2	2	2
	100		100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
Base	725		73	138	204	392	335	26*	196	407	268	205	355

* Base too small to show percentages.
Source: Table 4.8 in the main report.

cent of part-time women workers with a youngest child aged five—ten made childcare arrangements.

The minority of full-time workers who did not need to make arrangements were mainly teachers or others whose hours fitted in with school hours, whereas most part-time workers who did not make arrangements were generally only working during the school day. By contrast those with evening jobs were most likely to make arrangements (80 per cent). Very few women indeed used institutional or non-family care and the most frequent source of care was the husband; the next most frequent source was the child's grandmother. Among part-time workers, husbands were most likely to look after the children while their wives were at work.

Pay and conditions of employment

The report looks at both gross and net earnings and then at hourly rates, but it is more useful here to compare hourly earnings of full- and part-time workers to get an idea of the relative position of part-time workers.

More part-time workers were paid by the hour than full-timers (36 per cent compared to 12 per cent), 59 per cent of part-timers were paid the same amount weekly or monthly and a very small group (four per cent) were paid on a piecework or commission basis; proportions for full-timers were 81 per cent and six per cent respectively. When hourly earnings of full-timers and part-timers were calculated, over half of the part-time workers (54 per cent) were found to be earning less than £1.50 an hour compared with 30 per cent of the full-timers, and over twice as many full-time as part-time workers earned £2 an hour or more. On average part-timers earned £1.60 an hour and full-timers £1.90.

Much of the difference between rates of pay of full- and part-time workers will be due to the different jobs they do, but there is sometimes more variation within occupational groups than between them; full- and part-timers in the same occupational group will not necessarily be doing the same type of work at the same level.

However, table 5.4 in the report shows little difference in hourly rates of full- and part-timers within many occupational groups apart from those of women in the category "intermediate non-manual". In general, hourly rates decreased through the occupational groups with two exceptions: sales workers had one of the lowest average hourly rates of pay (£1.40) despite being classified as non-manual,

and the same average rate applied to semi-skilled domestic workers. In terms of average hourly rate of pay, both of these occupational groups were on a par with unskilled workers, who are ranked lowest of the occupational groups.

Part-time workers were generally less likely than full-time workers to report fringe benefits such as paid holidays, sick pay and an occupational pension scheme as part of their conditions of employment, and the pattern of part-time workers being less likely to have experience of, or access to fringe benefits was found to hold true for training and promotion opportunities as well. These findings are summarised in table 9 together with the findings on pay.

The data were examined to determine whether working in a "women only" job—as compared to a job where men and women work together—had any effect on pay levels and conditions of employment. Table 10 shows that, among both full- and part-time working women, those who worked with men earned more on average than women in "women only jobs"; the difference was such that the average hourly rate for women working part-time in jobs with men and women was the same as that for women working full-time in "women only" jobs. In the provision of sick pay and a pension scheme, occupational segregation was a less important factor than working full- or part-time, but working in a job done by men as well as by women tended to increase a woman's chances of having opportunities for further training or promotion with her employer.

Employment protection legislation

As well as looking at women's contractual conditions of employment, the study also considered the position of full- and part-time workers in respect of statutory rights provided by employment protection legislation. Although all employees have a number of statutory rights which are not dependent on the number of hours worked a week, much employment protection legislation applies only to employees working 16 hours a week or more and is conditional on employees having worked for their employer for a qualifying period, usually of two years. These provisions also apply to people working eight but less than 16 hours a week who have worked for their employer for five years or more.

In order to see how many employees in the survey were covered by the main employment protection legislation, the usual number of hours of work in relation to length of service with their employer was examined. Table 4.3 in the report shows that 64 per cent of employees would be covered by legislation; the proportion of full- and part-time employees covered were 67 per cent and 60 per cent respectively. Only ten per cent of part-timers were not covered

Table 9 Hourly earnings, conditions of employment, and training and promotion opportunities of full- and part-time employees

	Full-time employees	Part-time employees
Hourly earnings *	£1.90	£1.60
%	%	
No paid holidays	3	19
No sick pay	13	35
No occupational pension	47	91
No training opportunities	46	69
No promotion opportunities	59	84
Base	1,805	1,407

Source: Tables 5.3, 5.8, 5.9, 5.14, 5.21, 5.25 in the main report.
* Calculated for women's employees who gave information about gross earnings and hours of work, see table 5.3.

because they worked less than eight hours a week, but 19 per cent were not covered because (although they worked eight but less than 16 hours a week) they had not been with tier employers for five years.

Part-time workers and trade unions

There were significant differences in the proportions of part-time employees who belonged to a union (28 per cent) or who did not belong but had a union at their place of work they could join (22 per cent), compared to full-time workers (51 per cent and 18 per cent respectively). Part-timers with no union at their place of work were also much less likely to say they would like a union they could join (28 per cent compared with 51 per cent of full-timers). Though regular attendance at union meetings was rare overall, part-timers who were union members were much less likely to go than full-timers. Seventy-two per cent of part-timers who were union members never attended a meeting compared with 49 per cent of full-timers.

The study explored the relationship between a woman's conditions of employment (that is, the fringe benefits and training and promotion prospects) and the presence of a union at her place of work. Table 5.36 in the report gives the results. It is clear that whether women work full- or part-time and whether there is trade union representation at their workplace are both associated with access to the job-related benefits listed in table 10. Overall, the disadvantages of working part-time rather than full-time were somewhat greater than those of being in a job with no trade union representation with respect to all four of the benefits considered. However, it is not possible to say from the survey whether the advantage enjoyed by women with trade union representation at their workplace are a direct effect of having a trade union which can negotiate for better employment conditions, or whether the sorts of jobs which are unionised are also those with better conditions of employment.

Women's reasons for working

Although, in some sense, everyone works for money, work fulfils a variety of needs and people's reasons for working will vary according to their situation. A central aim of the survey was to investigate why women do or do not work and, in particular, to distinguish between women whose primary motivation to work was financial and those for whom money was secondary. In addition it was important to distinguish those who were dependent on their earnings for basic essentials from those who were not, and to identify whether different groups of women expressed a different range or variety of reasons for working.

To obtain women's reasons for working, respondents were asked to look at a number of statements and select all those which best described their reasons, and from those they chose their main reason; the results are shown in table 11. On average, the women initially gave between two and three reasons, with full-time workers likely to mention more reasons than part-timers. The most frequently selected reason, mentioned by 52 per cent of all working women, was "enjoy working", but the comparison of reasons given by full-timers and part-timers shows that part-timers are more likely to mention "to earn money to buy extras" while full-timers are more likely to mention "working is the normal thing to do", "need money for basic essentials" and "to follow my career".

Full-time workers were more likely than part-timers to state, as their main reason, that they were working for basic

Table 10 Hourly earnings, conditions of employment and training and promotion opportunities of full- and part-time employees who work with others, by whether they work with men and women or women only at their place of work

	Working full-time with:		Working part-time with:	
	Men and women	Women only	Men and women	Women only
Hourly earnings *	£2.20	£1.80	£1.80	£1.60
%	%	%	%	%
No sick pay	13	26	50	48
No occupational pension	36	55	86	92
No training opportunities	31	56	64	70
No promotion opportunities	43	70	82	85
All who work with others	725	1,007	372	884

Source: Tables 5.7, 5.13, 5.18, 5.23, 5.29 of the main report.
* Calculated for women who worked with others who gave information about gross earnings and hours of work, see Table 5.7.

essentials, though a substantial minority (28 per cent) of part-time workers (including 24 per cent of married part-timers) gave this as their main reason for working. Financial reasons taken together were mentioned as the main reason by 69 per cent, and this percentage was the same for both full- and part-time workers—though the table shows the different emphasis.

The finding that a quarter of married women working part-time were working for basic essentials supports the view that a substantial proportion of married part-time working women are not working for "pin money" even though their earnings typically represent a minority contribution to the family income. Among part-time working wives the importance of their earnings can be gauged by whether they felt they could get by on their husband's earnings. While only a small minority (11 per cent) felt they would not be able to manage at all without their husband's earnings, a further 33 per cent anticipated that they would have to give up a lot (see table 8.16 of the report).

When non-financial reasons given as the main reason for working are examined, there are still some clear differences. Full-timers were more likely to endorse "working as the normal thing to do" or "to follow my career" while part-timers more often mentioned the social benefits of working; 11 per cent of part-timers gave "for the company of other people" as their main reason for working.

Table 11 All reasons and main reason for working of full- and part-time working women

Reasons for working	Per cent					
	All reasons			Main reason		
	Full-time	Part-time	All working women	Full-time	Part-time	All working women
Working is the normal thing to do	20	7	14	4	1	3
Need money for basic essentials such as food, rent or mortgage	55	35	47	41	28	35
To earn money to buy extras	35	51	47	13	28	20
To earn money of my own	38	36	37	15	13	14
For the company of other people	40	49	44	4	11	7
Enjoy working	55	48	52	15	14	14
To follow my career	24	7	17	7	2	5
To help with husband's job or business*	1	2	1	—	2	1
Other reasons	2	2	2	1	1	1
				100	100	100
Base	1,877	1,477	3,354	1,877	1,477	3,354

* Not listed on the prompt card.
Percentages for all reasons do not add to 100 as women could have more than one reason for working.
Source: Table 6.11 in the main report.

Part-time workers' job priorities

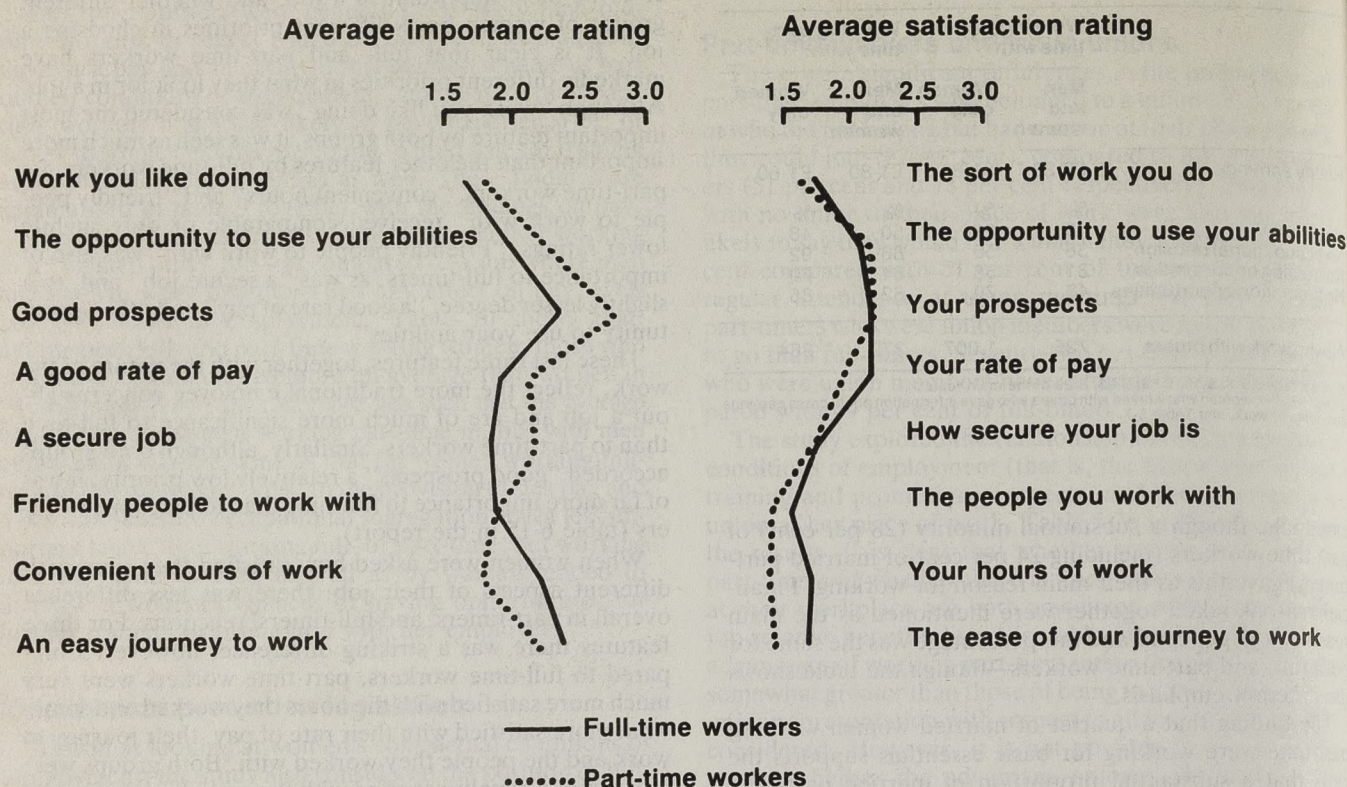
The survey collected information on the relative priority working women assigned to a number of different features of their jobs, in order to find out which aspects they consider to be most important in a job, and whether different groups of women have different priorities in choosing a job. It is clear that full- and part-time workers have markedly different priorities in what they look for in a job. Although "work you like doing" was considered the most important feature by both groups, it was seen as much more important than the other features by full-time workers; for part-time workers, "convenient hours" and "friendly people to work with" received comparable or only slightly lower ratings. "Friendly people to work with" was also of importance to full-timers, as was "a secure job" and, to a slightly lesser degree, "a good rate of pay" and "the opportunity to use your abilities".

These last three features, together with the nature of the work, reflect the more traditional employee concerns about a job and are of much more significance to full-time than to part-time workers. Similarly, although both groups accorded "good prospects" a relatively low priority, it was of far more importance to full-time than to part-time workers (table 6.15 in the report).

When women were asked how satisfied they were with different aspects of their job, there was less difference overall in part-timers' and full-timers' reactions. For three features there was a striking difference, however. Compared to full-time workers, part-time workers were very much more satisfied with the hours they worked and somewhat more satisfied with their rate of pay, their journey to work and the people they worked with. Both groups were more or less equally satisfied with the sort of work they did and with the security of their jobs, and both had a relatively low level of satisfaction with their prospects and with the opportunity to use their abilities in their jobs (table 6.16 in the report).

By looking at importance and satisfaction ratings together, it is possible to see whether people are satisfied with the features they hold important. Importance and satisfaction ratings are plotted side-by-side in chart 2. For most features there was a fairly high degree of congruence between importance and satisfaction ratings; on the whole the more important features tended to be rated as most satisfactory and vice versa. However, it is noticeable that features such as "hours of work", "journey to work" and "people you work with" were considered more satisfactory in relation to their importance than features such as "use of abilities", "prospects" and "the nature of the work". For

Chart 2 Average importance ratings assigned by full and part-time working women to eight different aspects of jobs and average satisfaction ratings with those aspects of their current job



Source: Figure 6.1 in the main report.

full-time workers the biggest discrepancy between importance and satisfaction related to rate of pay. This was an important aspect of a job for full-timers and they were not very satisfied with the rate of pay they received in their jobs, whereas for part-time workers it was less important and they were more satisfied.

The congruence between the importance women attached to various aspects of their jobs and their satisfaction with them may be reflecting to some extent their expectations. It is commonly found that people's job aspirations are shaped by experience and by their knowledge of the kind of jobs available to them. As has been demonstrated, the priorities of part-time workers are rather different from those of full-timers. They often face such considerable constraints on the kind of job they can take that factors such as convenient hours take on an overriding importance, to the exclusion of factors considered important by others. For some part-time workers the choice is not between this job or that job in terms of pay and other job benefits, but whether they can consider doing a job outside the home at all.

Conclusion

In the previous *Employment Gazette* article it was concluded that part-time employment has provided a route by which women can accommodate to the domestic division of labour and to the consequent need to strike a balance between home and work. This article has shown that part-time working is particularly associated with the stage of life when women's domestic responsibilities are most demanding. In terms of family characteristics therefore, women part-time workers differ significantly from women who

work full-time, and part-timers are much more likely than full-timers to have job priorities and attitudes to work which reveal the need for paid work to take second priority to family commitments—even though the money earned from part-time working is often a crucial contribution to the family income.

Part-time workers participate in the labour market on terms very different from those available to men and to women without families. This article illustrates the often segregated and secondary nature of the jobs done by part-timers, but it also shows that women do not expect much from part-time work and many trade-off pay and other job benefits in order to find a job which offers convenient hours and enables them to combine paid and domestic work.

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SPECIAL FEATURE

New regulations to protect workers' health from toxic substances

Editor **Mike Peters** outlines the proposals set out in a consultative document—*Control of substances hazardous to health*—issued by the Health and Safety Commission. The aim of this comprehensive package of regulations is to ensure that exposure at work to all substances hazardous to health is adequately controlled.

One simple set of regulations applying to all substances hazardous to health is proposed by a consultative document published last month by the Health and Safety Commission. The control of substances hazardous to health (COSHH) contains draft regulations and approved codes of practice which Commission chairman, Dr John Cullen says have the purpose of ensuring that exposure to all substances hazardous to health is adequately controlled by taking measures appropriate to the risk involved.

"There is a widespread public concern about exposure to toxic substances and undoubtedly people do suffer from ill health caused by exposure to substances used at work. That is why the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) has brought forward this comprehensive package," says Dr Cullen.

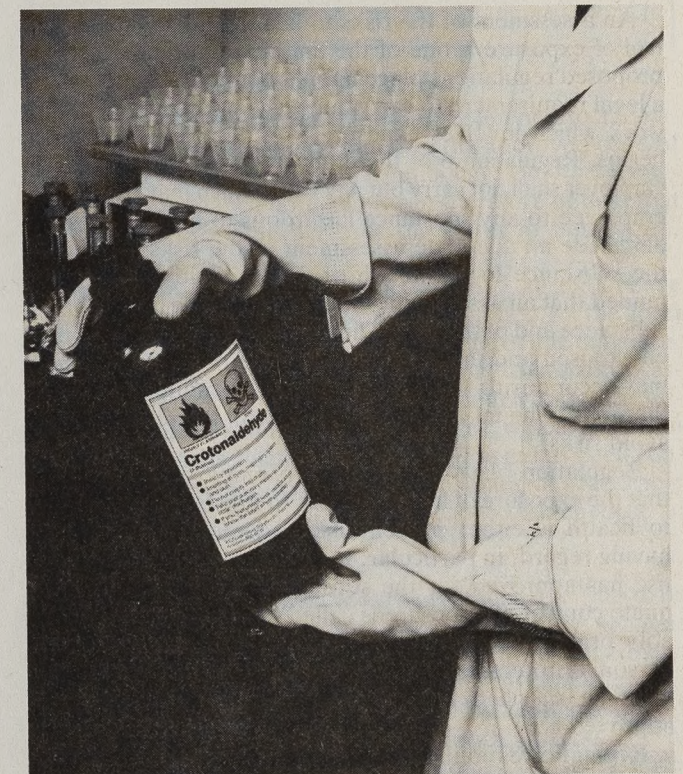
Calling for comments from as wide a representation as possible, by March 1, 1985, Dr Cullen explains that the scope of the document is based on the European Community definition of dangerous substances and takes into account the framework directive's measures on chemical, physical and biological agents. Employers will be required to take cost-effective precautions based on an assessment of the risk, by the proposed regulations which are designed to replace and improve much existing legislation.

Representative body

HSC has been aided by its Advisory Committee on Toxic Substances (ACTS) in drawing up the document. This body includes representatives of the Trades Union Congress, the Confederation of British Industry and local authorities together with experts in the field of occupational health.

The 82 page consultative document contains draft regulations, a general approved code of practice and a supplementary approved code of practice on the control of carcinogens. Separate consultative documents cover draft approved codes for the control of vinyl chloride at work and fumigation.

The document points out that existing regulations intended to protect work people from risks to health arising from exposure to substances are usually limited to a particular substance and group of substances or to particular processes. They often describe in detail the methods by which control is to be achieved which vary according to the substance or process regulated. Moreover most regulations apply only to work activities which take place in factories. This existing legislative framework is unnecessarily complex, inhibits the introduction of new technology to control



A winchester now removed from the outer wrappings in which it was conveyed by road. The "supply label" provides the information relevant to the use of the chemical.

the risks, is inadequate to allow ratification of the ILO convention on Carcinogenic Substances and Agents and does not provide a suitable infrastructure to implement EC Directives dealing with the protection of workers against substances hazardous to health, except by way of regulation on a substance by substance basis, says the document.

The objective of the proposals is to provide one set of regulations covering substances defined as hazardous to health and to include the many substances not specifically covered by any existing provisions and processes which are at present covered only where they occur in factories. The exceptions are lead and asbestos which are covered by separate legislation.

Additionally the draft regulations lay down those principles of occupational health, including those of occupational medicine and hygiene, to be followed and make provision

for any future changes in standards of control necessary as the result of the discovery of hitherto unsuspected or under-estimated hazards associated with particular substances. They also encourage the use of new technology and new techniques for the control of exposure.

The regulations also take into account Directive 80/1107/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work and are designed to enable the Government to meet the requirements of the directive and, without the need for further specific legislation, any future requirements on individual substances that follow.

They also enable the Government to ratify ILO Convention No 139 on carcinogenic substances and agents and to revoke legislation and provisions which no longer meet present day conditions. The latter provision not only simplifies the law but also the task of employers and employees who have to comply with it and the inspectors who must ensure compliance.

Major condition

An assessment of the risks to health and adequate control of exposure is one of the major conditions which the proposed regulations place upon employers. There will be a legal requirement to carry out such an assessment before work which involves exposure to a hazardous substance begins. Regulation 6 of the draft proposals stresses that an employer shall not carry out any work which may expose any employee to any substance hazardous to health unless he has made an adequate assessment of the risks created by the substance to the health of those employees. It is intended that an assessment should identify the nature of the substance and of the risk to health to which employees may be exposed and the nature and degree of exposure which may occur during the course of work. It should also set out the steps to be taken in accordance with the regulations to avoid risks.

Regulation 7 lays down that every employer shall ensure that the exposure of his employees to substances hazardous to health is either prevented or adequately controlled, having regard, in particular, to any control limit which the HSC has approved for the substance. Prevention or adequate control of exposure is called for, as far as is reasonably practicable, by means other than the provision of personal protective equipment. However such equipment must be supplied where necessary and must be of an approved type.

Regulation 8 requires employees to make full and proper use of any control measure, personal protective equipment or other facility provided and to report any defect to an employer while Regulation 9 demands that any control measure equipment or facility is maintained in an efficient state, working order and good repair and that maintenance records are kept for two years.

Suitable records

Monitoring at the workplace is covered by Regulation 10 which calls for adequate processes for monitoring the exposure of employees to hazardous substances and for suitable records to be kept for 30 years.

Health surveillance records should be kept for at least 50 years states Regulation 11 which requires an adequate occupational health record relating to every employee exposed to a hazardous substance. Additionally, where it is needed for protecting the health of employees, the regulation requires employers to ensure adequate and suitable

health surveillance which must, in appropriate cases, include medical surveillance under the supervision of an employment medical adviser or appointed doctor.

This is an important new requirement which will be new to most users of hazardous substances. Its aim is to protect individuals and groups of employees by early detection of any ill effects they may be suffering. It should also secure the collection, storage and use of data for the detection of hazards to health.

Employees who are covered by the regulation must, when required by their employer, attend examinations and tests required by the regulation and provide information on their health which may be reasonably required. Such attendances should be in working hours and the cost must be borne by the employer.

The document suggests that the amount of monitoring carried out by industry will increase substantially as a result of these regulations as it may be the most effective means of demonstrating that control is adequate and of assessing risk. Current commercial rates for a hygiene survey are between £250 and £500 per day, including laboratory work and analysis, depending on the resources required.

The HSC also anticipates that the keeping of occupational health records, the lowest level of surveillance, will be required at the majority of workplaces. Some degree of record keeping will already exist in all but the smallest firms so the additional cost per worker per year is likely to be in the range zero to £5. Giving details of other costs expected in relation to health surveillance, the document says that the proposals for keeping records of the results of maintenance and monitoring at the workplace will involve preparation and retrieval costs but the regulations give complete flexibility of method so that the most cost efficient can be selected. There should be no additional costs to employees, says the document

Carcinogenic substances

The need for special attention to carcinogenic substances is given in the approved code of practice which emphasises the importance of elimination, substitution or total containment of the substance. Carcinogenic substances should not be manufactured or used where there is a substitute, says the code, which gives a list of substances.

The provision of instruction, information and training is covered by Regulation 12. Employees must know the nature of the substance to which they are exposed and of the risks created and the precautions to be taken. Any information on the results of monitoring at the workplace in accordance with Regulation 10 must be given to an employee if they show a control limit has been exceeded.

HSC recognises that there has been criticism of the way the document has attempted to deal with the question of costs and benefits. In view of the wide range of industries to which the regulations apply and of the widely different action which might be needed to comply with them it was felt that any speculative data would be controversial. The document, therefore, avoids speculation on the overall cost to industry but does include limited information and attempts only to indicate those areas where additional costs might result. The HSC has welcomed further information on the subject in view of the shortage of data.

The HSC is drawing attention to those matters on which it particularly seeks comments. They acknowledge that concern has been expressed that the scope of the regulations is too wide. Industry uses some 40,000 substances and there is a fear that applying the regulations to every substance which is hazardous to health to any extent would be unduly onerous.

It has been suggested that the scope should be restricted to those substances which present the most serious health risks. But, it is said, there are difficulties in meeting this reservation. Any significant reduction in the number of substances covered may prejudice the objectives set out in the document, particularly regarding international obligations such as Directive 80/1107/EC and ILO Convention 148.

It has been suggested says the Commission that the scope should be restricted to substances classified as toxic or very toxic by the proposed Classification, Packaging and Labelling Regulations but this would mean that some substances which have already caused sufficient concern to warrant the setting of a control limit by HSC would be excluded. For example, styrene is classed as an irritant and trichloroethylene as harmful.

Another suggestion says HSC, has been restricting the scope of the regulations to substances listed in HSE Guidance Note EH40 but this would give rise to practical difficulty in knowing whether the regulations applied to particular proprietary substances. A further problem might be ensuring appropriate treatment of carcinogens, sensitisers and mixtures which are not dealt with in the current EH40.

Concern is expressed by some that the scope extends to all persons and might conflict with the Control of Pollution Act and public health legislation. The proposals, however, are in line with the duties under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (HSW).

Assessment reservation

There has been a reservation expressed about the requirement for assessments. It is suggested that carrying out assessments will give rise to practical difficulties, require a great deal of resources and be very costly, necessitating extensive testing programmes and exposure measurements, as much of the necessary information is not currently available. There could also be a shortage of competent people to do the work, it is contended.

The COSHH working group has told HSC that it believes that an assessment is an essential prerequisite to determining what control measures are needed to achieve adequate control of exposure. It has the effects of identifying from the broad scope of the regulations those areas where action is warranted. In most cases the data from manufacturers and suppliers already required by Section 6 of HSW together with other information of which an employer could reasonably be expected to be aware, should be adequate to provide an informed judgement on the risks and the precautions which should be taken. Only in cases where such information is not available or is inadequate or where exposure cannot be estimated or adequately predicted, would further action—including atmospheric monitoring—be needed.

It has been suggested says the document that by referring only to control limits in the regulations, the status of recommended limits is downgraded and that both types of limit should be specified in the regulation requiring adequate control of exposure and exceeding either should be regarded as an offence, particularly as there are so few control limits at present. Also many thought that both control and recommended limits should be defined in the regulations.

Health and Safety Executive has pointed out that only control limits have been given detailed consideration in the context of UK industry. It is therefore appropriate for these to be given direct legal status. Recommended limits are often less thoroughly considered and may be based on limited data, although the best that is available at the time.

References

Copies of the consultative documents and the COSHH leaflet can be obtained from Health and Safety Executive, Enquiry Point, St Hugh's House, Trinity Road, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY.

Control of substances hazardous to health—ISBN 07176 0215 X, price £4.50;

Control of vinyl chloride at work—ISBN 07176 02133, price £3.00;

Control of substances hazardous to health: fumigations operations—ISBN 7176 02141, price £3.00.

Other useful reference documents are:

Council Directive 79/831/EEC amending, for the sixth time, Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification packaging and labelling of dangerous substances. OJ No L259, 15.10.79, p10.

Council Directive 80/1107/EEC on the Protection of Workers from Risks Related to Exposure to Chemical, Physical and Biological Agents at Work OJ No L327, 3.12.80, p8.

In making the proposals therefore, reference to recommended limits has been confined to the approved code of practice. Previously, exposure limits have only been contained in a guidance note and it can therefore be said that the current proposal increases the status of both types, although not equally.

Some regulations, that is regulations 6, 7, 10 and 11 have been structured with requirements qualified by the term "adequate" in conjunction with a defence of due diligence. It has been suggested that the concept of "reasonably practicable" should be used throughout although others consider the standard should be "practicable" which is used in Section 63 of the Factories Act 1961. There has been considerable case law interpreting the meaning of practicable and reasonably practicable which can be summed up in simplified form as follows:

- (i) a duty is qualified by "so far as is practicable" has to be complied with regardless of cost or difficulty, so far as the means of complying with the duty are "possible in the light of current knowledge and invention";
- (ii) a duty which is qualified by "so far as is reasonably practicable" has to be complied with until the cost of additional control measures becomes grossly disproportionate to the further reduction in the risks which the duty is designed to eliminate or control.

The term "adequate" is defined in the regulations and requires the nature of the risk and the nature and degree of exposure to be considered and the precautions matched to the risks thus identified.

In making proposals on pathogens it has been considered that the regulations, perhaps with a special approved code of practice, might be capable of providing a legal framework for the control of human pathogens, that is, organisms liable to cause disease in humans.

The HSC's Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) is the most appropriate body to advise on this matter, but it could not be expected to form a view until the regulations were in the form of a firm proposal. The ACDP will consider whether the COSHH Regulations should cover human pathogens, during the consultation period and the Commission will take due note of its findings. ▶

Labelling of dangerous substances will improve worker and public safety

Eye catching labels warning of hazards to health must be attached to dangerous substances under regulations laid before Parliament in August. The comprehensive, new and uniform system, designed to increase health and safety for both workers and the public are operational from September 12, 1984 although a transitional period for the provisions to come fully into effect, is given to January 1, 1986 with an additional one year period for certain packages of less than 25 litres.

The regulations made jointly by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment and Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister responsible for Corporate and Consumer Affairs at the Department of Trade and Industry, were drawn up by the Health and Safety Commission, following extensive consultation with industry, trade unions, local authorities and other relevant organisations.

Provide a standard

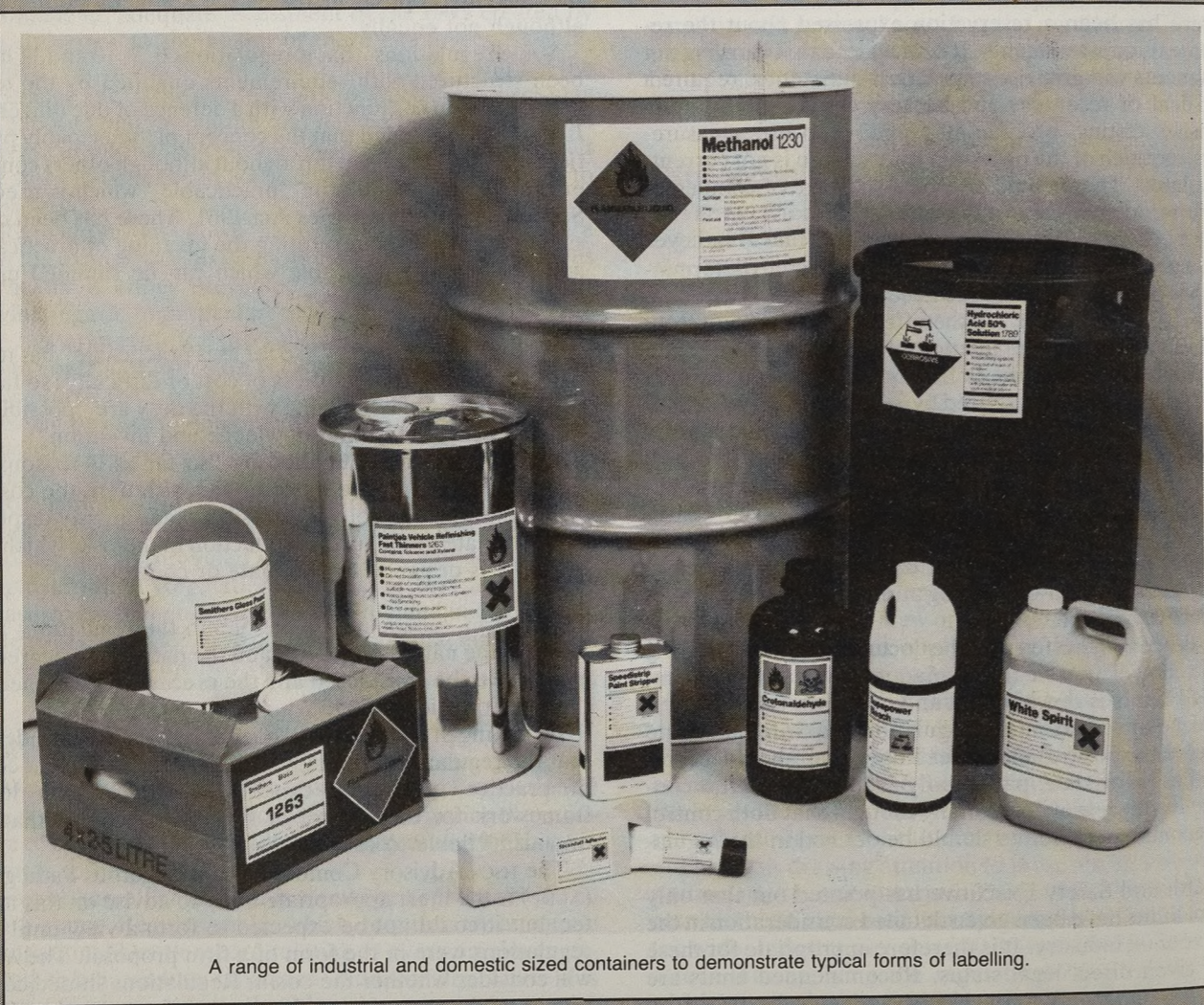
HSC chairman, Dr John Cullen speaking in London said: "These regulations have been designed to provide a standard against which the potentially dangerous properties of substances, including preparations and other mixtures, can be assessed and then described in a consistent way on labels. By providing more information about the substances and making sure that they are suitably packaged right from the point of manufacture, through the distribution chain,

including conveyance by road, and eventually to the shop-floor or into the house, they offer greater protection for industrial and domestic users alike as well as helping minimise the risks to the emergency services and general public should an incident occur on the highway.

"The new rules will ensure that a package used to supply and convey a dangerous substance, whether it be a commercial drum of toluene or a small bottle of bleach or paint stripper for the home, will carry an eye-catching label showing the potential danger of the substance together with advice on the most important safety precautions.

"With the help and co-operation of industry, trade-unions and emergency services we believe we have devised a system of classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances for supply and transport which is not only realistic and comprehensive but, more importantly, workable. For by 1986, when the new regulations are substantially in force, we shall have swept away virtually all of the old, piecemeal and often confusing legislation which currently exists in this field, as well as replace a wide range of voluntary schemes run by industry themselves." Dr Cullen added.

Two approved codes of practice, to be used in conjunction with the regulations, on classification and labelling of dangerous substances and on packaging for conveyance by road, will be published shortly by the Health and Safety Commission together with more detailed guidance on the scope, interpretation and application of the regulations.



A range of industrial and domestic sized containers to demonstrate typical forms of labelling.

In July the Commission also published the Authorised and Approved List showing those dangerous substances for which it has approved particulars to be shown on labels when supplied and/or conveyed by road in packages.

The Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984 have been made jointly under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the European Communities Act 1972, and cover all substances, including preparations and other mixtures classified as dangerous for supply and conveyance by road. They require them to be adequately packaged and, by means of proper labelling, to indicate their potential dangers and give advice on the most appropriate safety precautions. Although the predominant effect will be at work, consumer products such as paints, bleach, wood preservatives etc, are also covered.

When fully in force the regulations will rationalise, update and extend existing piecemeal legislation on both supply and conveyance by road. They are framed, for example, as a complete revision of the Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1978. Those, concerned with the supply of some 1,000 listed substances, were designed at the time as a first step towards the comprehensive provisions now made.

The main features of the 1978 regulations have been retained in the new regulations, for example, the familiar black on orange/yellow square symbols denoting particular hazard classifications, together with risk phrases outlining the main dangers of the substances, and safety phrases giving advice on sensible precautions.

Treaty obligations

The supply provisions of the CPL Regulations, which aim in particular to give protection to those who handle or use dangerous substances, are included to meet treaty obligations to implement four major EC Directives on classification, packaging and labelling generally (the so-called 6th Amendment Directive), solvent preparations, paints and related products and pesticide preparations. The regulations also serve to implement the packaging and labelling provisions of a further Directive on toxic and dangerous waste.

Conveyance

So far as they relate to conveyance, the regulations form the second stage of the Health and Safety Commission's comprehensive programme designed also to update and extend existing legislation in this field. This began with the Dangerous Substances (Conveyance by Road in Road Tankers and Tank Containers) Regulations 1981, which

cover bulk carriage of chemicals, and will be completed by the proposed Dangerous Substances (Conveyance by Road in Packages etc) Regulations which will promote the safer transport of substances by road in packages and minimise further the effects of an escape or spillage should one occur.

As with these two sets of legislation, the conveyance by road provisions of the CPL Regulations are based on the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in order to obtain maximum consistency with the various international transport rules. The new regulations, therefore, also employ for conveyance purposes, the familiar international pictorial diamond-shaped warning signs such as "flammable gas", "toxic substance" etc, together with substance identification numbers and other relevant data.

Derogations

Classification and labelling for supply detailed in the EC Directives, differ in some respects from classification and labelling for conveyance laid down in international transport rules or recommendations. The differences need to be maintained but the directives, nevertheless, make derogations in favour of the transport rules so as to avoid any necessity for dual labelling. Apart from that, the Health and Safety Commission believes the inclusion together of the supply and conveyance provisions within one set of regulations provides the best opportunity to make further derogations and so achieve greater flexibility.

The regulations lay down a general packaging requirement for supply and conveyance. In essence, the packaging should be suitable and be such as to prevent any leakage of the contents under normal circumstances.

Timetable

The operational date for the regulations is September 12, 1984, although a transitional period, for the provisions to come fully into effect, is given to January 1, 1986 with an additional one-year period for certain packages of less than 25 litres.

In the main the regulations will be enforced by the Health and Safety Executive or in certain circumstances, by local authorities, except in the case of supply to consumers where enforcement will be by the local weights and measures authorities or the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Ltd.

The Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations 1984, SI 1984 No 1244, available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £4.50. ISBN 0 11 047244 6.

The Family Expenditure Survey 1982

The Family Expenditure Survey provides a wealth of information about private households and how they spend their money. The survey, which is based on a representative sample of private households in the United Kingdom, has been in continuous operation since 1957, and represents a unique and reliable source of household data, providing a perspective of the changes and developments in household circumstances and characteristics over the past two and a half decades. The survey provides an invaluable supply of economic and social data of interest not only to central government but to local authorities, employers, trade unions and research workers in universities and independent research workers.

ISBN 0 11 361242 7 £14.00

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Joining the club—national approaches to vocational education and training

Vocational education and training in the United Kingdom still has a long way to catch up with that of its main competitors in the international industrial and commercial marketplace, according to an important new report produced for the Manpower Services Commission and the National Economic Development Council. This article summarises its principal findings and presents its suggestions for changes in our approach to work-related learning methods.

By looking at what Britain's most successful competitors are doing about vocational training, it should be possible to analyse the faults in our own system and suggest possible remedies.

That, anyway, was the rationale behind the decision by the National Economic Development Council and the Manpower Services Commission to instigate an investigation into training and education in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and Japan. The results of that investigation, carried out by the Institute of Manpower Studies, is a report entitled *Competence and competition**

Major recommendations

The report makes 24 major recommendations covering a broad spectrum of topics, from revision of the syllabus taught to engineering students to changes in the Youth Training Scheme and a new approach to vocational education funding.

On the number of people in training, it found, for instance, that in West Germany 600,000 young people start three-year "apprenticeships" each year and four million other employees are having continuing vocational education or training; in the USA over 30 million people are on vocational courses; and in Japan practically everyone has—and takes advantage of—repeated opportunities. In the UK, by way of contrast, we have about a quarter of a million people on the Youth Training Scheme and, at the most, 1½ million other employees involved in vocational training.

The report noted too that expenditure on training by employers in the UK is also much below that of our competitors. Virtually no British company spends as much as three per cent of its sales revenue on training, yet in the USA many spend 2½–3½ per cent and 11 million adults are in training provided direct by employers. In West Germany employers meet 80 per cent of the cost of "apprenticeships" and virtually 100 per cent of upgrading and conversion expenditure. And in Japan it is common to find firms spending between 2½ per cent and five per cent of their sales revenue on this form of training.

In none of the three foreign examples was it found to be the norm, as it is in the UK, for young people to enter the labour market at the age of 16—in Japan, in fact, the age was 20—and yet, at the same time, the UK appeared to depend far more on public funding to pay for vocational education and training (VET) than any of the other three nations. In *Competence and competition* the IMS calls on British companies to develop in their employees the ability to learn and the habit of learning. If individuals are to take

more responsibility for their own learning, it says, then employers would be better able to share the burden of supplying training resources: "Providing that employment opportunities, status and personal work satisfaction are clearly enhanced by self-development, individuals will invest time and money in their own future."

From a British point of view, says the report, the most interesting attempts at finding new resources to fund VET come from the US. Several Bills are currently under consideration there, most of them aiming to provide additional tax credits for VET expenditure—analagous to tax credits given for R&D and capital investment. Another proposal before the House of Representatives is to create an "individual trading account" for every worker into which employer and worker would both contribute 0.8 per cent (or \$250, whichever is less) of the worker's annual earnings. Contributions would cease when the account reached a certain level (presently \$6,000). The money would be invested in high earning treasury bonds and would operate like a life assurance policy; that is, up to \$6,000 would be made available to the worker from day one to be used in case of redundancy for retraining and, if needed, relocation expenses.

Scheme contributions

Under such a scheme all contributions would be tax deductible and workers who were laid off would receive tax free a voucher for \$6,000 plus accumulated interest. If the money remained intact at retirement age, the contributions with interest would be returned to the contributors.

Another means of raising money for VET schemes that the report suggests as feasible is by the spread of negotiated agreements between trade unions and employers for the establishment or expansion of VET trust funds. As a typical example of this, it cites the agreement in the USA between Ford and the Union of Automobile Workers, which is additional to Ford's normal training budget. This provides about \$10 million a year and is financed by a five per cent per hour worked contribution from each worker represented by the UAW. The money can be used both for the retraining of redundant workers and by employees who wish to improve their skills in their existing occupations or to prepare for better jobs.

* *Competence and competition: training and education in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and Japan*, price £6.50, is available from NEDO Books, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1 4QX. ISBN 0 7292 0652 1. The views expressed in this document are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Department of Employment.

The IMS report emphasises that, in all three countries it looked at, education and training were considered important enough "for the public purse to abstain from substantial cuts in its part of the expenditure, for employers to have increased their expenditure throughout the period of recession and to continue doing so now, and for individuals through their union or in their own right to spend more on their occupational self-development."

If Britain is to "join the club", it says, each of these three parties would have to believe in the value of ET "and each would need to think that there is something in it for them and that they would fare worse without the sacrifice."

Another of its recommendations was for the UK to aim at enabling at least 80 per cent of its young people to enter the labour market with a qualification relevant to their employment; this, it says, would mean withdrawing 16- and 17-year-olds from the labour market, as is done in the other three countries. It calls for new training routes for young people to be developed by industry to compensate for the decline in the apprenticeship system and, in particular, for a more purposeful Youth Training Scheme, one that could recognise, assess and accredit competence in less "tradition-bound" ways: "A Youth Training Scheme oriented towards occupational competence rather than non-directional foundation experience could become an important step towards Britain gaining a more competent workforce."

Mr Chris Hayes, the leader of the IMS team that produced this report, explained that he envisaged the Youth Training Scheme becoming part of a two-year training programme, with young people first entering the labour market at the age of 18.

A further gap his team claimed to have identified was the shortage of a stock of trained personnel from whom many supervisors, technicians and less well-defined job holders are traditionally recruited. This, they warned, "will inevitably lead to severe skill shortages in competent 'middle level' people, not only in crafts but also in marketing, selling, production, financial services, personal services and administration, especially once micro-electronics gains a wider foothold."

Some of these shortages, they suggested, could be made good by retraining adults; but they also felt that training young people for such jobs would open the way for them into employment. And they emphasised that much remains to be done in this area as, up to now, "no adequate steps have been taken by employers or the MSC to survey this type of employment in order to begin to map out suitable training."

As for adult training, the report recognises that the UK could not aspire to the rates of adult participation in work-related education and training which are found in the USA and Japan but it feels that we should not be satisfied with less than the West German rate of 12 per cent; this would mean at least doubling our present level of adult trainees. Another "conspicuous gap in this country" (to quote Mr

Geoffrey Holland, director of the MSC) is the absence of any R&D centres to help interested parties work out what information they want about education and training performance, to collect such information and to help disseminate it. The report recommends that the UK should set up such an agency and that it should be partly funded by employers' organisations and trade unions as well as by Government departments and agencies.

The IMS research team acknowledges the work of the Department of Employment and the MSC in collecting information about employment and also the work done by the Department of Education and Science, the MSC and other bodies in collecting information about inputs, throughputs, outputs and first destinations of leavers. However, it maintains that there is "remarkably little" available information about the connection between ET output and individuals' performance in the labour market (apart from initial employment figures).

Although British employers said they want people with certain achievements and competences, the report found that there appeared to be no understanding of the match—or mismatch—between the requirements of a certain job and what people actually learn during particular courses of study. Also it noted a lack of information about how employers respond when quality or quantity is deficient; and an absence of any mechanisms for estimating the sort of ET output that may be sought in five years' time, either in terms of numbers or of standards of competence.

Because of the difficulty it claims people are having in discovering what has actually happened (and is likely to happen) to those who have chosen one course of study rather than another, the report concludes that many individuals make choices which reflect the outcomes they do know about (such as relevance to their personal life). A R&D centre, it says, could provide that missing hard information and disseminate it to those individuals and organisations who stand to benefit most. "To say that these arrangements require time, money or manpower which cannot be spared, or to suggest that they are unnecessary," adds the report, "places a low value on investment in ET. Those who would make this statement obviously see no great benefit in 'joining the club'."

West Germany, Japan and the USA, it is claimed, all see a clear link between investment in VET and competitive success. The efforts which each makes were found to form an impressive standard against which our own had to be measured if British industry were to thrive against international competition and if British managers and workers were to realise their full potential. But the report stresses that there is no single model to be followed: "Wholesale adoption of the practices of another country is not the way forward." Instead, by highlighting what is being done successfully elsewhere, it hopes to provide a sharper insight into what is lacking in the UK and what could be done to remedy it.

NEWS RELEASES AND PICTURES

from your organisation should be addressed to

The Editor Employment Gazette Department of Employment
Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1H 9NF 01-213 3562

Disabled jobseekers

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

The tables below relate to both registered disabled people and to those people who, although eligible, choose not to register. At April 16, 1984, the latest date for which figures are available, the number of people registered under the Acts was 420,475.

Returns of disabled jobseekers—Jobcentres (August 1984)*

Registered for employment at August 3, 1984	88,031
Employment registrations taken from July 6, 1984 to August 3, 1984	6,226
Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service July 6, 1984 to August 3, 1984	2,912

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

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

Great Britain	Disabled people			
	Suitable for ordinary employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	
	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled
1983 June of whom	71.1	116.7	7.9	4.9
unemployed Sep	62.6	100.5	7.0	4.1
of whom Dec	64.6	105.7	7.5	4.7
unemployed	56.7	91.0	6.6	3.9
1984 Mar of whom	56.8	90.7	6.7	3.8
unemployed	49.7	76.5	5.9	3.2
1984 Mar of whom	42.4	67.2	5.7	3.0
unemployed	37.4	55.8	5.1	2.5
June of whom	38.0	61.3	5.4	3.3
unemployed	33.5	51.2	4.9	2.8

Youth Training Scheme

This item reports on progress towards planned entrants to YTS in 1984/85. It also shows the number of young people in training at the end of July 1984, most of whom entered training in 1983/84.

YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions about:

- the number of 16- and 17-year-olds likely to enter the labour market in 1984;

- the proportion likely to find employment and the proportion who would be without work;
- the number of young people in employers' normal intake of school leavers who would be brought within YTS.

It has also been necessary to make assumptions about the number of young people who would leave further education or employment part way through their first

year and thus require the balance of a year's training on YTS.

Between the beginning of April and the end of July 105,158 young people entered YTS of whom 69,397 had entered Mode A Schemes. The Mode A entrants figure represents

Region	Planned entrants April 1984–March 1985	Entrants to training April 1984–July 1984	In training at July 31 1984
Scotland	42,440	5,933	29,301
Northern	27,133	8,204	20,050
North West	59,208	17,772	42,453
Yorks & Humberside	40,268	11,812	29,067
Midlands	82,774	26,025	61,811
Wales	23,453	5,076	16,359
South West	31,192	8,234	21,625
South East	68,700	16,514	44,482
London	29,392	5,588	18,003
Great Britain	404,560	105,158	283,151

Agricultural poisons

Regulations updating and strengthening health and safety legislation on the use of poisonous substances in agriculture came into force at the end of last month. The legislation amends and up-dates the Health and Safety (Agriculture) (Poisonous Substances) Regulations (1975).

The main changes are the inclusion of certain new substances, and also, improved items of protective clothing from the wider range now available. There is also a reduction in the permitted hours of work with

66 per cent of the total number of entrants to training.

There were 283,151 young people in training at the end of July an increase of 33,144 since the end of June. Of those in training 72 per cent were on Mode A Schemes.

a specified substance during any one day or period.

As with the previous regulations, the use of poisonous substances is controlled regardless of whether the user is self-employed, an employer, or an employee. The controls are therefore equally as binding on farms where labour is employed as they are on those without employed labour.

The poisonous substances in agriculture regulations, 1984, (SI 1984/1114), is available from HM Stationery Office or booksellers, price £2.70 plus postage. ISBN 0 110 471148.

Forthcoming statistical articles

The October issue of *Employment Gazette* will include an article on the following:

● New Earnings Survey

This article will present and comment upon some early results of the 1984 New Earnings Survey

Articles in preparation

Future issues of *Employment Gazette* will include articles on:

● Regional Labour Force Estimates for 1983

This article will present regional estimates of the labour force in mid-1983 together with revised estimates for earlier years, consistent with the national figures presented in the article "Great Britain Labour Force Estimates for 1983" which was published in the August 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

● New Entrants to Employment Survey

This article currently in preparation, indicates the jobs entered by 16-year-old school leavers in 1983 and the training they receive. Results are based on the New Entrants to Employment Survey, supplemented by information on the Youth Training Scheme provided by the Manpower Services Commission; previous results appeared in the May 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

Household expenditure in 1983

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) provides detailed information on the way households spend their money. This note discusses the main expenditure results for the calendar year 1983, shown for the first time in *Labour Market Data* this month (tables 7-1, 7-2 and 7-3). A full report on the 1983 survey will be published around the end of this year, and a further selection of summary results will also appear in a special feature in *Employment Gazette*.

Average household expenditure in 1983 as reported in the FES was about 6½ per cent higher than in 1982 (see table 7-2 and footnote). The average household size recorded in the survey was slightly lower in the later year, and average expenditure per person rose by eight per cent (see table 7-1). This increase was greater than the increase in retail prices over the period (just over five per cent).

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.

The composition of average household expenditure is shown in broad terms in table 7-2 and in more detail in table 7-3. Between 1982 and 1983, the groups showing the highest percentage rates of increase in expenditure at current prices were alcoholic drink (13 per cent), fuel, light and power (10 per cent) and tobacco (9 per cent). However, these groups also showed above average increases in prices. Spending on food, services and clothing and footwear rose at a lower rate than total expenditure, but price changes were also below average. The pattern of expenditure in 1983 is compared with that in the two previous years in table 7-2. In the latest year, fuel, light and power comprised a markedly larger share of total expenditure while food comprised a correspondingly smaller share. However, for most of the other groups, there were only small shifts in the proportions of expenditure at current prices. The longer-term trend towards a lower relative share for expenditure on food continued.

Table 7-3 sets out a detailed analysis of household expenditure during 1983, with comparable figures for 1981 and 1982. Characteristics of the households covered in each annual survey are also given. The table shows that in 1983 6,973 households co-operated in the sur-

vey, representing 67 per cent of those approached (compared with 71 per cent in 1982 and 72 per cent in 1981). The average number of persons per household in the 1983 survey was slightly lower (2.66) than in 1982 (2.70), with a slight fall in the average number of adults from 1.94 to 1.92 and a fall in the average number of children from 0.76 to 0.74. The proportion of owner-occupier households in the survey continued to grow and in 1983 was 59 per cent compared with 56 per cent in 1982 and 54 per cent in 1981. Categories of household expenditure with increases between 1981 and 1983 substantially above average included in particular gas (up 58 per cent) and the miscellaneous food category which includes canned and packeted items such as "ready to eat" meals and also sandwiches (up 50 per cent), followed by housing repairs etc (up 29 per cent), television etc including video (up 26 per cent), and the miscellaneous part of services expenditure which includes holiday expenses (up 25 per cent). In contrast, spending recorded on furniture was slightly lower in 1983 than in 1981, although above the 1982 level; and expenditure on footwear, fresh milk and poultry increased only modestly.

Occupational health

Giving the Government's response to the report on occupational health and hygiene services by a sub-committee of the House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said the Government particularly welcomed its broad conclusion that there was no universal best-practice applicable across the whole of industry and that the responsibility for providing occupational health and hygiene services should therefore lie largely with individual employers, who best knew the needs of their own workforces.

The Government recognised that there were areas, particularly in training medical practitioners and nurses, where more could be done to encourage occupational health care. But ultimately future provision had to depend both on demand—largely unmeasured at present—and competing pressures from other health services.

Expansion in occupational health services had to come from existing resources, by reassessing priorities

in the light of demands, he said, but he emphasised that the resources made available to the Health and Safety Commission were sufficient to meet its planned expenditure, and that changes in relative expenditure were for the Commission itself to decide.

Office automation

A study on office automation, based on the experiences of ten firms which have widely different backgrounds, experiences and needs, has been prepared by the British Institute of Management in collaboration with the Department of Trade and Industry and the Computer Services Association.

The objectives of the exercise were to identify needs, determine relevant office automation applications and prepare an integrated strategy for introducing appropriate new technology into the office.

The results are outlined in a booklet *Office automation in business*, written by Mr David McFetrich of the P-E Consulting Group.

Office automation in business is available from Mr John Wilson, Management House, Cottingham Road, Corby, Northants NN17 1TT, price £5 to BIM members, £6.50 to others.

Educational sponsorship

Anyone thinking of entering higher education in 1985 should find *Sponsorship 1985* of assistance. Published by the Careers and Occupational Information Centre, part of the Manpower Services Commission, it contains details of nearly 100 industrial and professional organisations and government departments willing to offer financial assistance for first degree, BTEC, SCOTBEC and SCOTEC higher awards to comparable courses.

Each alphabetical entry lists the contact at the firm, the courses covered, the people eligible, the amount of the sponsorship and general details. Some of the professions covered are engineering, business studies, accountancy, computing, banking, electronics and catering.

The COIC distributes free copies to various educational establishments, but further copies can be bought for £1.50 (including postage). Cheques or postal orders should be made payable to the MSC, c/o Papworth Industries, Papworth Everard, Cambridge CB3 8RG. Orders for more than £10 can be invoiced through the MSC, COIC, Moorfoot, Sheffield.

Retail Prices Indices 1914–1983

The Index of Retail Prices is compiled by the Department of Employment and published in *Employment Gazette* every month. It covers a large and representative selection of more than 600 separate goods and services for which prices movements are regularly measured in more than 200 towns throughout the country. Approximately 130,000 separate price quotations are used each month in compiling the Index.

Since 1956 the Index has been kept up-to-date by taking into account changes in the spending habits of the average household as revealed by the Family Expenditure Survey.

All the indices, going back to 1914, have now been compiled into a single volume, and is now available from HM Stationery Office, price £4.50.

Collective bargaining

□ The development of collective bargaining in various countries from 1980 to 1983 is shown in a book published by the International Labour Office. This reviews the different forms of bipartite and tripartite agreements worked out in industrialised market economy countries over the period.

More than 400 agreements are described, dealing with subjects such as redundancy, inflation, pay

cuts, short-time working, the timing of wage increases and cost-of-living allowances but it does not deal specifically with the details of new technology agreements.

Industries covered include steel, textiles, chemicals, agricultural machinery, airlines and motor vehicles.

There are also chapters giving extracts from articles and speeches outlining the main demands of both

employers and trade unions in different countries, with a final chapter of analytical articles, contributed mainly by labour economists and industrial relations experts, which examine the broader issues affecting the changes in collective bargaining practices during the current recession and attempt to place them in perspective.

Collective bargaining: a response to the recession in industrialised market economy countries is published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, price S.Fr. 20. ISBN 92 2 103628 6.

Caring for the elderly

□ Despite the increasing participation of women (and especially of married women) in the labour force, changing social and demographic trends, in particular the ageing of the population, are presenting many women with increasing responsibilities for care within the extended family. A "cycle of caring" may be identified which has implications for many policy areas, not least for employment. This is examined in a briefing paper *The forgotten army: family care and elderly people* produced by the Family Policy Studies Centre.

In the eight decades between the census of 1901 and that of 1981, it points out, the number of people aged 65 and over rose from 1.7 million to more than eight million, increasing as a percentage of the total population from less than five per cent to more than 15 per cent. The ageing of the elderly population itself is now particularly significant. Between 1981 and the end of the century the numbers aged 65 and over are expected to increase by around eight per cent, while those aged 75 and over are projected to rise by more than one third, and the very oldest and most frail elderly—those aged 85 and over—will almost double to more than one million.

Clearly, not all elderly people are heavily dependent, indeed the majority are not. Nonetheless, a significant and growing minority have very real needs for help and personal care, as in general terms the ageing process is associated with both physical and mental incapacity.

The policy objectives of "community care", say the authors, are widely presented as the "solution" for the care of elderly persons and of other dependent groups. In reality, they claim, community care rarely "works" in terms of a concerted effort and concentration of disparate community resources: "In practice, community care typically

equals family care, and this in the main is female care."

The latest data published in the 1984 *Women and Employment Survey* suggest that about 13 per cent of all women have major caring responsibilities for sick or elderly dependents, while this is true of one in five women over 40. The authors attempt to put these figures into some perspective by pointing out that, in practice, women today are more likely to become "carers" than they are to be single parents; and one study in North Tyneside found more women with such caring responsibilities than there were mothers of children under 16. The trend is clearly a major one, they say, and the unprecedented demographic facts alone point to increasing responsibilities in the foreseeable future.

Women with caring responsibilities (whether for young children or for other dependents) are less likely to be in paid employment—or if they are working, more likely to do so part-time. Many of the arrangements which allow working mothers to cope with young children and employment are not available to carers of frail elderly relatives. The care of such persons becomes progressively more onerous: unlike young children whose transition towards independence can be charted, the care of the frail elderly is marked only by increasing dependency and deterioration. Friends and neighbours are understandably less willing to lend a hand with such care than for young children.

In the face of this growing elderly population, the briefing paper identifies a number of counter-trends which may well reduce the supply of carers, or at least suggest that such care might no longer be taken for granted: changes in female employment, high levels of unemployment, increasing divorce rates and geographical mobility, it states, all challenge the image of the family as a

stable, caring unit in which the male breadwinner supports his stay-at-home wife and she in turn services him and their dependents.

The question of willingness to provide care must also be addressed. Generations of women who have today experienced opportunities of which their mothers could only dream, may be unwilling to surrender these to the demands of caring single-handed. The recent *British Social Attitudes Survey* found that women were less likely than men to endorse the belief that children have an obligation to look after their parents when they are old.

The care of future generations of elderly (and other) dependents, say the authors, will therefore rest to a large extent on the capacity of men to adapt to changing social circumstances and participate in care on a more equal and shared basis.

Such a step also has implications for the world of work: employment policy today reflects the gradual recognition of the role of employees as parents through maternity and, to a lesser extent, paternity, provisions: with changing patterns of caring responsibilities within the extended family, and the fact that many workers have major responsibilities for elderly relatives, they believe that greater flexibility is now required—not just in hours of work but also in dependency leave opportunities, administered on an equal opportunity basis which would also protect employment and career prospects.

Without such developments, they claim, the burdens placed on individuals (and particularly on women) will often be beyond those which should be tolerable in a civilised society.

The forgotten army: family care and elderly people is written by Ms Melanie Henwood and Mr Malcolm Wicks, research officer and director respectively of the Family Policy Studies Centre. It is available from the FPSC, 3 Park Road, London NW1 6XN, price £3.50. ISBN 0 907051 19 7.

Paper and board

□ Guidance on safe methods of handling and storing reels of paper has been compiled by the Health and Safety Commission's Paper and Board Industry Advisory Committee. Intended for use in all premises concerned with the manufacture and storage of paper and board the guidance is directed at all levels of management and operator.

Records show that the movement of reels, often weighing several tons, and the use of associated equipment have been responsible for many accidents. The guidance attempts to make these operations safer by indicating precautions to be observed during mechanical handling, storage and transport by lorry or trailer. Appendices include detailed information on the construction of stacks, truck attachments, hand signals for crane operation and rules for using cranes and power trucks.

In mills

Although primarily intended for use in mills where paper is manufactured, the advice contained in this document is relevant to paper converters, docks and any other premises where reels of paper or board are frequently handled.

Although the guidance has no legal status, its foreword emphasises that HSE inspectors have been instructed to take account of it when considering whether there is compliance with statutory requirements.

Handling reels of paper and board, price £4.85, available from HM Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 883741 9.

Female jobs

□ Sample advertisements that encourage women to apply for jobs are given in a free leaflet published by the Equal Opportunities Commission. These advertisements demonstrate how it can be legal to show particular encouragement to women to apply for jobs even though it is illegal to discriminate in favour of either sex when it comes to the actual selection for recruitment or promotion. The leaflet has been issued as part of the WISE 84 campaign (Women Into Science and Engineering Year).

Get WISE when you advertise is available from the publicity section, Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN.

Work hours

□ After documenting the changes in time spent in paid employment that have occurred over the past century, a report from The Technical Change Centre concludes that even if male life hours fall at the rapid rate that occurred between 1961 and 1976, then by the end of the century "the average working week would still be over 37 hours long". On the same basis, annual holidays would have increased by only 1.6 weeks a year.

The report provides estimates of changes in hours of work per year and also of life hours of work, which combine in a single measure the effects not only of a shorter working week and the growth of annual holidays, but also those of later entry into the labour force and earlier retirement.

Annual hours of work for males, it reveals, have fallen by about a third since 1870 and life hours by nearly a half. For females, on the other hand, annual hours have fallen by about half with the growth of part-time working. However, the growing proportion of females in paid employment has resulted in a fall in life hours of only one quarter, and over the past 50 years there has been no change.

Technical change and reductions in life hours of work, price £2, is available from The Technical Change Centre, 114 Cromwell Road, London SW7 4ES.

YTS publications

□ Material for use in association with Youth Training Scheme courses is described in a new booklet issued by the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (part of the Manpower Services Commission). Items described include print-based material for off-job training, videos, games, computer software and print-based material for guidance and information covering particular industries/occupations.

The catalogue not only describes the products but in addition explains how to use them, giving examples of how different companies and schemes have already done so. In co-operation with publishers, Longman, the coic has also produced a YTS training package, *Training for versatility*, containing a 25-minute video with accompanying 12-page booklet of notes, a handbook for tutors, two board and card games (designed to develop thinking, planning, communication and participation) and four easy-to-read books on improving reading, num-

ber skills, writing and learning. The complete package, with ten copies each of the books, costs £195 plus £14.25 VAT. Alternatively, with just one copy of each book and without the video, the package would cost £13. Either choice is available from Longman Group Ltd, Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE.

A book that attempts to review existing philosophy and practice in youth training and also to collect together ideas and experiences that may be of practical value to those involved in it has been written by Mr John Morrison. Apart from his experience as a teacher, careers officer and independent consultant in employment creation and training, Mr Morrison was also a member of the Institute of Manpower Studies' project team which developed many of the concepts that have been adopted as standard principles governing the Youth Training Scheme.

The book is entitled *Youth training: principles and practice**. One section is devoted to 18 case studies, chosen to illustrate the range of schemes being undertaken, including commerce and industry, the further education sector, community projects and training workshops. The rest of the book attempts to analyse the needs of the trainees, different learning styles, the way training is organised and the lessons that can be learned from experience to date.

It is certainly not "light reading", for it describes in fine detail how particular concepts and principles relate to practical experiences of youth training and is also illustrated with a variety of flowcharts, diagrams, charts and maps that frequently show just how complicated a field youth training can be.

Although the book describes obstacles such as cost, inadequate resources, unsupportive senior staff, imprecise benefits to the company and so on, it is ultimately optimistic, advising trainers and would-be trainers to "step out with confidence in what you are doing".

**Youth training: principles and practice* is published by Hutchinson Education, price £7.95. ISBN 0 09 158321 7.

Management

□ Three books in a new series, *Effective management skills*, have been produced by Sphere Books in conjunction with the British Institute of Management. Entitled (1) *What is a manager?* (2) *Managing work* and (3) *Managing people*, they attempt to be practical and informative

rather than theoretical, academic textbooks. All three books are in paperback form and liberally illustrated with cartoons.

What is a manager? aims to help the manager or would-be manager to define his role within an organisation, to understand the sort of thinking processes that are involved and to become aware of the main areas of potential conflict (for example, between different priorities).

Managing work is primarily concerned with maximising organisational skills—from the problems of trying to achieve something without having the necessary level of authority to control it to problems associated with communications, job descriptions and product divisions.

Managing people, like the other two books, contains numerous examples and case studies of both the right and wrong ways of tackling management decisions. It includes chapters on motivation, gauging a person's calibre and getting the right people; and it particularly emphasises that people develop and that managers can be very important both in assisting that development and in reaping the benefits it can provide.

The three books, each priced £2.95, are written by Messrs John Scott and Arthur Rochester, who are both professionals in the field of management training. Their ISBNs are 0 7221 7632 5, 0 7221 7632 9 and 0 7221 7632 7 respectively.

Caretakers and boiler rooms

□ Surveys have shown that school caretakers can be exposed to high concentrations of fumes when removing clinker and ash from boilers. So a new free leaflet detailing sensible precautions has been issued by the Education Service Advisory Committee.

This is the first publication from the committee, which is appointed to advise the Health and Safety Commission on the health and safety at work of employees in the education service and on the protection of pupils, students and others from directly related hazards arising from work activities.

Among its recommendations are checks on the adequacy of ventilation, careful selection and storage of the appropriate fuels, and the elimination of poor working practices such as raking the firebed after the removal of clinker.

Fumes in solid fuel boiler rooms at educational establishments is available free from any area office of the Health and Safety Executive or from the Public Enquiry Point, HSE, St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside.

Guidance notes

□ Seven Guidance Notes have recently been published by the Health and Safety Executive to cover various aspects of the use of plant and machinery. They concern the protection of workers at welded steel tube mills, hydrogen embrittlement of grade T alloy steel chain (which is being used in increasing quantities for lifting purposes), Scotch derrick cranes, the periodic thorough examination of escalators, excavators used as cranes, the application of photo-electric safety systems to machinery, and guarding of portable pipe threading machines.

The HSE has also published an environmental hygiene Guidance Note on asbestos. This covers the measurement of airborne dust concentrations and the assessment of control measures.

In its "general series" the HSE has produced Guidance Notes on the safe use of ladders, step ladders and trestles; and on health and safety in the preparation and planning aspects of demolition work.

All the Guidance Notes are available from HM Stationery Office.

Micro-welding danger

□ The Health and Safety Executive has issued a warning concerning a possible explosion risk from the use of microflame gas generators and brazing equipment. The equipment is used in dental technicians' laboratories and in jewellers and there have already been two explosions of the "atomiser units" attached to Micro-Weld flame generating equipment. Both resulted in serious burns to the employees working nearby.

The equipment which failed in the explosions was originally manufactured by Micro-Weld (London) Ltd. In January 1982, the trade names and designs were bought by Johnson Matthey Equipment Ltd, and the equipment, which has been improved to overcome the earlier flashback problem, is now marketed by Johnson Matthey under the trade-name "Micro-rowlders". The current improved torches are coloured blue and have a flashback arrestor incorporated in the body of the torch. Existing red torches and wooden torches should be replaced by an improved version. Suitable replacements are available from Johnson Matthey Equipment Ltd, Wembley, Middlesex. In addition a modified and stronger atomiser unit is now provided.

Personnel seminars

□ A series of practical and participative half-day seminars on personnel issues is to be run this autumn by the Institute of Personnel Management at its headquarters in Wimbledon, London.

The Data Protection Act, management remuneration, equal pay, single status, closed shop ballots and the latest developments in employment law are the six themes to be covered. Each of the half-day seminars will be led by an authority on the subject.

A programme and booking form can be obtained from the Course and Conference Department, Institute of Personnel Management, 1PM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW.

Sharespace

□ In a study of the experiences and lessons learnt from the first four years of Sharespace—a non-subsidised community of small firms in Nottingham—Ruth Johns has produced a book that will both serve as a guide to others and also raises

questions about the commercial and social viability of such enterprises.

Many of the 37 firms under review were started by young people. By 1983 they were employing a total of around 90 people as well as providing employment for a number of outworkers, other small firms and contractors. Almost all of them were involved in inter-trading within the Sharespace complex—one firm trading with as many as 14 others—and many had moved their position within the complex, spaces varying from 75 to over 1,500 sq ft.

Funding was provided by the Grand Metropolitan Pension Fund, which has since described the project as "an ideal example of a commercial investment in which it has been possible to incorporate a social content, without limiting the viability and essential worth of the property as a pension fund investment." However, local knowledge and commitment of the founders were seen as playing a vital part in this success and the book finds no evidence to suggest that a national consortium financing local start-up firms in a similar way would have a similar degree of success.

The job makers by Ruth Johns, price £3.95* (post free UK), is available from a company named Unknown Publisher at PO Box 66, Warwick CV34 4XE. ISBN 0 907895 02 6.

Distribution training

□ Arrangements for setting up a training trust for the distributive industry have now been finalised with the appointment of managing trustees and the transfer of £3.9 million from the Manpower Services Commission to the trust fund.

The money—surplus assets from the defunct Distributive Industry Training Board held by the MSC—is to promote training for employment in the industry.

The trust has been registered with the Charity Commission, and its future policy and method of operating will be entirely in the hands of the managing trustees.

At the same time the MSC has produced a 320-page guide aimed at helping those running training schemes for people employed in the distribution industry.

It covers a wide range of basic skills including retail and wholesale selling, dealing with the customer, buying, care and control of stock and new technology. It can be used as reference and source material for company training officers, managers or supervisors and is expected to be particularly useful for tutors involved in the off-the-job element

of Youth Training Scheme programmes in sales and distribution or running training courses in these skills for adults.

"We're certainly not telling people what must be taught," said Mr Jim Wiltshire, head of the MSC's Occupational Policy Branch. "We are providing a comprehensive learning resource but we expect users to be selective, and to tailor the material to suit their own needs."

"For each subject area covered, the guide suggests a lesson sequence and offers a range of suitable student notes and exercises. Purchasers of the guide can reproduce these for training purposes without infringing the copyright. Alternatively, the material can be used as a basis for exercises to suit individual needs."

Basic distribution skills: a trainer's guide can be obtained from: MSC, Room W449, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO. Price (incl postage and packing) £18.

People undertaking training in office skills within retailing and wholesaling establishments are catered for by the companion volume *Basic office skills: a trainer's guide* which is available from the same address, price £16.50.

Opto-electronics

□ Students from a pilot training programme in opto-electronics are in such demand from industry that the Manpower Services Commission has decided to repeat the project.

It sponsors the courses at Swansea, Newcastle and Coventry under a scheme that aims to identify emerging high technology skill needs and stimulate the development of training to meet them. At Swansea at least half the students were already being interviewed for permanent jobs, four months before the end of the course.

"Opto-electronics are moving into more and more areas," commented Dr Don Bell, of the West Glamorgan Institute in Swansea. "They are the front-end of robots and machine tools with the ability to recognise two and three-dimensional parts. They are involved in solid state cameras, lasers, scanning devices and medical optics."

Courses involve a period of college-based training, lasting 36 weeks, followed by about 10 weeks of industrial experience. They cover such areas as micro-electronics, optics, mathematics, electronics, data transmission, fibre optics, image processing, video displays and lasers.

Inspectorates move

□ Two of the Health and Safety Executive's inspectorates, HM Mines and Quarries (MQI) and HM Agricultural (AI) have moved from London to new headquarters on Merseyside. Both inspectorates' policy divisions remain in London.

MQI's new address is St Anne's House, Stanley Precinct, University Road, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QY. AI's one is Magdalen House, Stanley Precinct, Stanley Road, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3QZ. For both inspectorates the telephone number is 051-951 4000.

The HSE's Major Hazards Assessment Unit has also moved from London to Merseyside. Its new address and telephone number are the same as for the MQI.

Personnel database

□ A training course aimed at personnel managers and their staff on "Database in the personnel environment" is being organised by Curry's Micro-Systems, the business computing subsidiary of the Curry's

Group PLC. It will show those involved in personnel work how a microcomputer can be of practical use in their department.

It will deal with the Delta database package on the IBM Personal Computer, demonstrating its use for such tasks as personnel records, generating salary reviews, administering a private health care scheme and fleet management.

The course lasts two days and costs £190. It will take place at Curry's Micro-C training centres on the following dates: Leeds October 2/3, London October 9/10, Manchester October 16/17, Southampton October 23/24 and Leicester October 30/31.

European young workers

□ Proposals for an extension of the joint programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the European Community have been welcomed in principle by the British government. The proposed changes include extending eligibility for the scheme to unemployed young people seeking jobs and to those who did not begin their working lives until after the age of 20.

The first such programme began in 1964 (with the UK becoming involved in 1973) and was not judged a success because Community financial support was limited and did not cover language training or administrative costs. The second programme (1979-83) was more flexible and effective in implementing the exchange of young workers. 3,977 young people were involved—of whom 779 came from the UK. To be eligible they had to be aged 18-28, have had basic vocational training or practical working experience, and to have had begun their working lives before the age of 20.

This programme was praised in 1982 by the then Secretary of State for Employment, speaking in The Hague. Such an increased exchange of experience with a strong practical slant, he said, offered one of the ways in which the Community could most effectively follow up the call for progressive action to help young people entering the labour market.

The broader-based third programme, that is now being proposed, is currently under consideration by the European Council's Social Questions working group in Brussels before being submitted to the Council of Ministers (Labour and Social Affairs).

In the United Kingdom the coordinating authority responsible for the programme is the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges.

CASE STUDY

Three approaches to the Youth Training Scheme

David Mattes takes a close look at three of the most successful Youth Training Schemes*, each of which took a distinctively different approach to getting the best out of its trainees.

□ In October 1983 seven teenagers from diverse backgrounds joined the North West Gas Youth Training Scheme, based at Stretford, Manchester. They were recruited to the scheme as an alternative to an apprenticeship; some came directly from school, others via colleges of further education and others through the Careers Service.

The project which they undertook was selected because not only would

it teach teamwork and certain specialised skills but also because its end product would be of value to the local community.

Following discussions with a local group for the disabled and Trafford Council, it was decided that the trainees would work on rebuilding a broken-down fishing stage at King George V Pool, Altrincham, Cheshire. Their purpose would be to make it safe enough for disabled people to fish there.

The initial survey of the pool made it clear that it would not be sufficient merely to build onto the

existing structure; much more drastic work was required. For a start, the water level had to be lowered by about 300 mm to enable the existing

(continued) ▶



Some of the hardcore being obtained from the local authority garden centre for pier construction.

→ CASE STUDY



Survey of the pool revealed a broken down pier and island.



Foundation of pier laid using large sandstone blocks and hardcore binding.



The finished pier.

pier to be dismantled, the base had to be rebuilt to accommodate the new pier and a nearby island had to be cleared of overhanging vegetation and have its foundations made structurally sound.

Difficulty

The water level was controlled by a sluice gate. This proved difficult to close and the trainees found that only by using extreme force and jamming it with sandbags could they seal the flow of the water effectively. In all, it took two days to reduce the water level by the required 300 mm.

While this was progressing, they were busy removing soil, concrete, stones and logs from the existing pier. Building materials—including large slabs of sandstone and marble from the local authority—were transported to the poolside by lorry. Among the other materials obtained were sand, cement, aggregate and larch wood for the safety rails around the pier. It was also estimated that some 300 tonnes of hardcore would be required; this was obtained by digging it out from an embankment at a local authority garden centre, loading it onto an open truck and transporting it to the pool.

The foundation of the new pier was laid by compacting hardcore and 50 mm limestone to form a 10 metre × 4 metre base with a 45° slope around it and large sandstone slabs built into it to provide extra stability.

The next stage involved shuttering for the concrete platform, which was reinforced by a steel wire mesh. Because of the size, this platform was laid in three sections, all mixed on site by the trainees using

(continued) ▶

→ CASE STUDY

machines. Special tie bars, with wall plates secured in position, then enabled them to fasten the timber posts at one metre intervals as the basis for the safety barrier, which was then completed by bolting in the cross-rails.

Completion

Finally, the pier was completed by cementing in sandstone slabs to form a decorative apron/surround and by coating the safety rails with a decorative wood preserve. It then only remained to restore the water level to its original depth in time for the start of the fishing season.

The whole project had taken just two months, during which time the enthusiasm of the trainees combined with their high standard of workmanship produced under very difficult working conditions reflected their undoubted gains in terms of experience of teamwork, acquisition of new skills and personal development in relation to the world of work.

Public park

South Shields Marine and Technical College has been running a Youth Training Scheme for people classified as educationally sub-normal (medium). Called the Garth Project, it started out in September 1977 as a Job Creation Scheme funded by the Manpower Services Commission. Since then it has developed and expanded so that it first qualified as a project under the Youth Opportunities Programme and then as one under the YTS.

The original idea was to use a two-acre area of waste ground adjacent to the college (described by one of the trainees as being "like a rubbish tip") and convert it into a public park. However, today it has become much more than a public park: it produces vegetables and plants that are entered in local shows, is a home for a family of goats which are milked each day and, most importantly, provides work experience and specific skill training for the handicapped youngsters on the course.

Many of these youngsters have gone on to employment in local firms, where they have generally settled in much better than would otherwise have been expected.

Among the activities the trainees have worked at in the garden has

been construction of a pavilion, from preparing the foundations to the brickwork, joinery and plumbing. During the coming winter they will be decorating and furnishing it so that by next summer it should be ready to be enjoyed by local old or handicapped people.

They have also built a greenhouse and constructed walls, paths and raised flowerbeds; a pond, with a waterfall, has been dug and then stocked with fish, snails and frogs; and as for the variety of items grown in the garden, there can hardly be many gardens of comparable size stocked with a greater range: roses, tomatoes, wheat, sweetpeas, chrysanthemums. . . .

Own show

During their year on the course the trainees hold their own annual vegetable and flower show, at which they also serve meals and drinks. All the money they raised through the show and by the sale of produce goes into a special fund which is used to aid deserving causes.

The change in the trainees' social competence and maturation has been one of the most successful aspects of the project, enabling them to make the daunting transition from special school to a regular job in a normal adult working environment. In addition to the manual work and associated planning, each trainee is shown how to keep a log book in which to record the week's work and they are also taught about applying for jobs, the way trade unions work, the functions of local and national government and so on. Recreational sports



Learning construction techniques on the garden site.

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→ CASE STUDY

activities too are used to help reinforce their teamwork and social skills development.

Another particularly rewarding aspect for the trainees on the Garth Project is that, instead of merely being on the receiving end of help provided by the community, they can see their efforts being appreciated by others. They can feel that they are contributing both to the well-being of the community as a whole and, in particular, to that of the elderly and the physically handicapped, whose needs have continuously been borne in mind in the design of the garden.



Trainees working on the Garth project garden.

Course evaluation

An unusual aspect of the Youth Training Scheme operated by Mars Ltd in Slough for its clerical trainees is that the trainees themselves were asked to undertake an evaluation of their own YTS. This project would then be presented to senior managers, thus giving the management valuable feedback as well as helping the trainees develop the skills of analysis and effective presentation.

Their course consisted of four principal parts:

- Business studies at Maidenhead College.
- Friday afternoon skill development projects.
- Specialised training courses run by Mars.
- On-the-job training.

At Maidenhead College they were working for the BEC general certificate in business studies. Part of this they found valuable, particularly the business theory and book-keeping; but other parts, such as typing and business calculations, either failed to stimulate them or seemed irrelevant to the sort of work they would be doing at Mars.

Although the achievement of a qualification in business studies was seen in itself to be of some benefit, this benefit was diminished because

the BEC general certificate was not particularly applicable to the trainees' own jobs at Mars. Therefore, they recommended that a new course should be designed which more closely matched their own needs and those of the company. This idea has now been taken up and the next batch of YTS entrants is already reaping the benefits of the redesigned course.

Variety of forms

The Friday afternoon sessions took a variety of forms: learning interview skills, brainstorming techniques and team building methods; visits to other companies (including a British Telecom telephone exchange and sister companies in the Mars group); and special projects, such as the redesign of YTS assessment forms and logbooks—the new design has now been accepted and approved by the Manpower Services Commission for Mars Ltd to use.

Among the training courses that the company itself organised for its group of trainees were ones dealing with telephone skills, letter/report writing, effective presentation, self-presentation and keyboard skills; but by far the favourite proved to be the outward bound course, summed up by one of them in the single word: "Brilliant!"

During their periods of on-the-job training they took turns working in various departments but they felt they would have benefited more if there had been a greater continuity in the order they visited these departments, so that they could follow processes through instead of merely witnessing random stages. Some departments, such as payroll and personnel, gave them specific projects to carry out. These were appreciated but, on the whole, they still felt that more attention could have been paid to explaining the relationships between departments.

Aptitude tests

They also recommended that future trainees should be given aptitude tests to identify where they would be most likely to do a good job and so that the work experience section of their training could be tailored to suit their individual strengths and weaknesses.

After presenting their findings to an invited group of managers, they responded to questions and comments and finally came away from the project with the feeling that not only had they gained a great deal from their YTS course but also that they had contributed something in return that would benefit both the company and future trainees. ■

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 publications expected in the next 6 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.

Forthcoming titles

July - December 1984

Employers' use of outwork : A study based on the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey

Dr C Hakim, Department of Employment and Ms J Fields, Social and Community Planning Research

An analysis of data on employers' use of outworkers collected in the 1980 Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, setting the results in the context of studies in the Department's research programme on home-working.

Worker directors in private industry in Britain

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

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.

Young women in atypical jobs

Dr G Breakwell, Nuffield College, Oxford

Information on the experiences of young women training to become engineering technicians has been collected. Their social characteristics, their relationships with supervisors and workmates, the nature of problems encountered and strategies adopted in coping with them are examined. An evaluation of the appropriateness of the training techniques used and a study of the women's employers' recruitment and selection policies are included.

Part-time employment and sex discrimination legislation in Great Britain

Dr O Robinson, University of Bath and Mr J Wallace, Teeside Polytechnic

This study, based on detailed case studies of 21 organisations between 1979 and 1982, analyses the nature of part-time employment in Britain. It explores various aspects of part-time employment, including occupations, earnings, hours and redundancy, and considers the changes that the Equal Pay and Sex

Discrimination Acts have brought to part-time employment.

Women's participation in paid work : further analysis of the Women and Employment Survey

Ms H Joshi, Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Multiple regression analysis of data from the Women and Employment Survey was undertaken both to establish the importance of different factors in determining whether women undertake paid work or not, and the costs to women of family formation.

Women's work histories : an analysis of the Women and Employment Survey

Dr S Dex, University of Keele

Analysis of the Women and Employment Survey was undertaken at the level of the individual to generate classifications of the variety of women's lifetime work history patterns. Disruptions to women's employment and the sequencing of their work and non work periods over the work cycle are described and the characteristics of women with different lifetime employment profiles are outlined.

Unemployed women : A study of attitudes and experiences

A Cragg and T Dawson, Cragg Ross and Dawson Research Partnership

The meaning of unemployment for women is considered by examining in depth the situation of a group of women without paid work. Women's job aspirations, job search behaviour and the financial and social consequences of not working are described.

Women and payment structures

F Wilkinson, Mrs C Craig, Ms 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.

Research 1983-84

Department of Employment annual report of research.