

Employment Gazette

October 1984 Volume 92 No 10 Department of Employment pages 433-472





 Information about 16-year-olds entering employment for the first time during 1983 has been obtained from a special survey, reported on pages 445-448.

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

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SPECIAL FEATURES

New technology and flexible patterns of v First employment of young people Census reveals increase in highly qualified Statutory wage regulation in 1983 Regional labour force estimates for 1983 Patterns of pay: early results of the 1984 M Attitudes to new office technology

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CASE STUDY

Involvement helps Hampshire company beat-the-clock

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he influence of the introduction of new technology upon decisions affecting the arrangement of orking time is examined on pages 439-444.

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EDITOR Mike Peters

David Mattes STUDIO

Editorial: 01-213 3562





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Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

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

Employment legislation

A s em	eries of leaflets giving guidance ployment legislation.	on current
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
5	Suspension on medical grounds under health and safety regulations	PL705
6	Facing redundancy? Time off for job hunting or to	
1 -	arrange training Union membership rights and	PL703
, 7	the closed shop	PL708(rev)
8	Itemized pay statement	PL704
	Guarantee payments	PL724
10	Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking	PL699
11	Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay	PL711
12	Time off for public duties	PL702
13		PL712
14	Rights on termination of	
	employment	PL707
15	Union secret ballots	PL701
16		PL713
Un	guide to the Trade ion Act 1984	PL752
gu	e law on unfair dismissal— idance for small firms	PL715
ag	ir and unfair dismissal— uide for employers	PL714
ag	dividual rights of employees— uide for employers	PL716
ind	coupment of benefit from dustrial tribunal awards—a ide for employers	PL720
-	de of practice-picketing	
Co	de of practice—closed shop	
ag	reements and arrangements	
In	dustrial action and the law—a	
	ief guide taking account of the	
	nployment Acts 1980 and 1982 d the Trade Union Act 1984	PL753

Industrial tribunals

Industrial tribunals procedurefor those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings Industrial tribunals-appeals against levy assessments Industrial tribunals-appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers in the UK Information on the work permit scheme-not applicable to nationals

of EC member states or Gibraltarians OW5 1982(rev) Employment in the United Kinadom A guide for workers from non-EC countries OW17(1980) Employment of overseas workers in the UK

Training and work experience OW21(1982) scheme

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 EDL504(rev) occupations Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay The Wages Council Act briefly WCL1(rev) explained

Other wages legislation

The Fair Wages Beselutio

	Information for government	
	contractors	PL726
.702	The Truck Acts	and a state of the
	Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect	
	workers from abuses in connection	0.00
./01	with the payment of wages	PL725
./13	Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual	
_752	workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply)	PL673
.715		abril
714	Special employment	
.716	measures	
_720	Job Release Scheme For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64	PL741
	Part-time Job Release Scheme For women aged 59, disabled men aged 60 to 64, and men aged 62 to 64	PL728
753	Young Workers Scheme Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment opportunities for young people	PL742

Job Splitting Scheme What you should know about working PL719 in a split iob Just what your company needs Details of a new scheme which helps employers to split existing jobs and open up more part-time jobs PL732 PL723 Jobs, training and early retirement

Young people

ITL1

ITL5

ITL19

The work of the Careers Service A general guide PL669 Employing young people Describes the help available to employers from the Careers Service PL690 Help for handicapped young people A guide to the specialist help available from the **Careers Service** PI 675

Quality of working life

Work Research Unit Publicity leaflet Work Research Unit-1983 Report of the Tripartite Steering Group on Job Satisfaction

PL722

PL687

PI 688

Meeting the challenge of change Guidelines for the successful implementation of changes in organisations

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

Employment agencies

The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for use of employment agency and employment business services PI 594(3rd rev)

Equal pay

Equal Pav A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PI 743 Equal pay for women-what you should know about it PI 739 Information for working women

Race relations

The Race Relations Employment Advisory Service and the multi-PL 679 racial workforce Background information about some ethnic PI 738 groups in Britain

Miscellaneous

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

Two sides to the prosperity equation:

More and more training-but labour costs are rising too

Government expenditure on training has quadrupled in the last five years, he Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Tom King, revealed this month. In the year to March 1985 some £1,200 million is due to be spent in this area.

The rate of increase in training exenditure over this five-year period has been more than four times the rate of inflation and has included the inauguration and expansion of the Youth Training Scheme, the Youth **Opportunities Programme and the** Technical and Vocational Education Initiative.

Next year it is intended to double the numer of places provided for adult training, ncluding a new provision within the Comnunity Programme for training the longterm unemployed to help them get back to vork.

But even with the range of special measures that have been introduced, not only for training but also to help people get jobs, set up in business or take early retirement, Mr King insisted that by far the most important influence on the number of jobs was the country's competitive performance. This competitiveness, he maintained, was being damaged by rising labour costs. In the three months to mid-September Britain's unit wage costs were $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent up on a year earlier. "They show a continuing yawning gap between us and our major competitors," he commented.

Competitiveness and training, said Mr King, were interdependent: "Training means profit, profit means training and that is the route to greater prosperity for this country."

Special attention demanded for women's job prospects

proved training opportunities for women nd girls have been demanded by the Women's National Commission. Equal opportunities are not good enough, it says: The result is a training policy for men and dead end for women.

The wnc represents 50 of the largest tional women's organisations and is also in advisory committee to the Government. ts latest report condemns as inadequate the elf-help approach to breaking down the rriers of male-dominated fields of emyment. It is all for women being encourged to act of their own initiative but feels hat the ensuing progress will be neither reat enough not fast enough to satisfy curent economic objectives.

Action

Skill shortages in areas such as informaon technology, it claims, require action by ployers and trade unions as well as by ernment bodies to raise the level of ning for women. It is important too, says e wNC, that women should be qualified for nuch wider range of jobs. At present they e poorly represented in scientific and hnological areas of employment, and y also do badly in manufacturing, where y generally have jobs at only clerical or perative levels.

The wnc stressed that it is not asking for tionship between work and domestic respecial privileges for women but it does sponsibilities which many women face, and want "separate, appropriate attention it can open up opportunities for part-time focused on each of the many, distinct training employment in areas where there previousproblems". Part-time working particularly ly have been none. is a field it wants to have looked at, as the vast majority of part-timers are women.

Job-sharing too is a means of creating more and better jobs for women. This was Job-sharing, she claimed, avoids many of emphasised at the Women and Work con- the drawbacks of part-time work, "Partference, held in Craigavon, Northern Ire- time work is currently characterised by low land. Ms Evelyn Collins, senior education pay, job security, poor promotion prospects officer of the Equal Opportunities Commis- and inferior fringe benefits. Job-sharing can sion for Northern Ireland, pointed out that help break down job segregation and allow 'job-sharing represents not only a means of women to take part-time work in jobs which overcoming the serious unemployment .eflect their skill and qualifications and it problem, but also a means to safeguard and can create opportunities for people who improve women's position in employment. might otherwise not be able to work at all It can facilitate the juggling of the rela- because no part-time jobs were available.

Milestone for Enterprise Allowance

A milestone in the operation of the Enterprise Allowance Scheme was reached earlier this month with the 50,000th new business to be given financial backing.

The EAS was introduced in five pilot areas during 1982 and went national in August 1983. Successful applicants receive £40 a week for 12 months but they have to have at least £1,000 available or in the form of an overdraft facility to invest in the business. Before applying they must have been receiving unemployment or supplementary benefit and have been out of work or under notice of redundancy for at least 13 weeks.

Many of the early applicants have now spent a year on the scheme and have gone on to run successful independent businesses, often taking on extra staff in the process.





Mr Tom King

Fewer drawbacks

BRIEF

Green light given to computerised career guidance

guidance system for graduates is on. This month the Department of Education and Science (DES) has issued an invitation to all interested organisations to submit proposals for the design, development and testing of such a system. This follows a report, submitted in February 1983, that the DES commissioned to investigate the feasibility of such a careers guidance system.

Index

The system will be expected to provide a wide range of information, comprehensively classified and cross-indexed, through

The search for a computer-aided careers which students can find their way at what- ates have been tending not to stay in the ever stage they may be in their career development. It will help them assess their personal qualities and qualifications and will provide guidance with career decision-making as well as information on jobs and courses.

In recent years careers advisory services have had to cope with increasingly heavy demands and it is hoped that such a system will succeed in disseminating the skills and knowledge of careers guidance practitioners to a larger number of clients than would otherwise be possible.

Many students, it is felt, are unaware of how rapidly career patterns and the labour market for graduates are changing. Gradu-

Kicking off in style



Celebrating the opening of Skelmersdale Information Technology Centre, singer Frankie Vaughan links arms with the chairman of Lancashire Enterprises Ltd (which is co-sponsoring the centre) and some of the 40 trainees who will be studying computer programming, computer electronics and the electronic office

National on-screen job location system information is to be updated daily and will be available for access

Charges

24 hours a day, seven days a week.

ter access fee of 5p (plus vAT) a minute.

364 High Road, Woodford Green, Essex 1G8 0XH.

A viewdata system for finding jobs is being introduced for organisations involved in helping staff/clients locate suitable vacancies. Only one organisation in any postcode district is being allowed to participate, thus providing a degree of local exclusivity.

By dialling a telephone number and then keying in the details of the type of vacancy sought, an operator will be able to see on screen details of all the relevant vacancies that have been notified over the past five days anywhere in Great Britain. The source of these vacancies, according to Anchor Vacancy Locator, which is supplying the system, will be a combination of various media.

Each vacancy listed will be accompanied by an address and telephone number so that the advertiser can be contacted direct. The

same job; and the pace of change in the job market can mean that many face the prospect of changing career direction during their working lives.

Long-term choice

Experience from the USA has shown that computers can help too in guiding the long. term career choice of mature people comin or returning to study after having had job Proposals for the new system, which will

have to be distributed and maintained on a self-financing basis, should reach the DES by the end of November.

Just what's needed

The adult training needs of engineering and shipbuilding employers in the North East are to be met by a tailor-made response from the training providers as a result of a E50,000 Local Collaborative Project (LCP), LCPs are jointly funded by the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Education and Science and are designed to help industry tackle training problems, particularly those relating to the management of change in employment and technology. This particular LCP aims to help North East industrial concerns exploit to the full the introduction of advanced manufacturing technology.

"Once the research is completed," explained the MSC's regional director, Mr George Calder, "we can then set about organising the right sort of training in the right place in order for our engineering know-how and techniques to stay competitive with the world leaders.'

The LCP contact has been agreed with a consortium of partners, headed by the North of England Engineering Employers' Association and including local colleges and polytechnics, trade unions, training bodies and other shipbuilding and engineering employers.

The whole system is due to come into operation on January 2,

1985. Subscribers will then be charged an initial flat fee with the

option of renting a visual display screen and keyboard. After this

Further details are available from Anchor Vacancy Locator,

the only charges will be the local telephone call cost and a compu

Raising interest in engineering

This year's Young Engineer for Britain award has gone to a 13-year-old from Durham, Richard Johnston, who designed and assembled a machine for converting seawave energy into electricity to power avigation buoys.

The competition is organised by the Enineering Council and funded by the Deartment of Trade and Industry, with prizes ponsored by industrial and professional organisations. It aims to foster and strengthen the links between education and industry and so develop the interest of young people in engineering and in careers in manufacturing industry. There are different class awards for individual and group entries and for different age ranges.

Variety

The 49 projects to reach this year's finals covered most branches of engineering, varying from a lateral stability device deioned to warn vehicle drivers of an imminent dip in the terrain to a dust extractor/ safety guard for woodworking lathes.

Before awarding the prizes Prince "You have a greater responsibility for shap- 84 (Women Into Science and Engineering)

ing the future of Britain than any other campaign was playing an important role and he was encouraged to see several girls group I know." Engineering, he said, offers among the finalists. A special prize for the an exciting and rewarding career, and it is best project by a girl or group of girls was important to convince young people, won by Baljit Dhaliwal, Julie Ellis and Navparents and teachers of this. "It is certainly jot Kalsi from Little Ilford School in Lonnot a soft option," he declared. don for their environmental control system He also stressed the need to persuade for the disabled, which also won first prize Michael of Kent told the young engineers: more girls to enter the profession. The WISE

in the 12 to 14-year-old section.

Retraining prospects worry computer companies

in the class for 17 to 19-year-olds.

BRIEF

Computer firms are anxious to recruit higher quality personnel with all-round skills but are sceptical about industry's ability to cope with this demand through retraining.

A survey of 3,000 employers and 500 course providers, conducted by the Manpower Services Commission, also revealed that almost 40 per cent of companies offer no formal raining to their employees.

es was ranked as the major deficiency in ecruiting. However, in spite of this emhasis, there was no evidence-apart from the eneral interview-of any systematic attempt to assess these qualities.

Concern

It was clear from the survey that retrainng was regarded as a vital element in meetng the challenge of developments in the mputer industry but many expressed concern about existing means of meeting that lemand

Surprisingly perhaps, in view of the fact hat these firms are in the computer business, the major deficiency highlighted by he MSC's report was that hardly any of them had carried out a formal evaluation of the tests they used in their selection procedures; and in line with this-perhaps as a nsequence-hardly any had conducted ormal job analyses.

The MSC's director, Mr Geoffrey Holland, elieves that the problems associated with

The lack of appropriate personal qual- retraining that this report identified have a far wider relevance than merely to the computer industry. Speaking to the New Technologies in Training conference in London this month, he warned that industry's need to retrain the workforce will not be met without rapid changes in our training and education systems: "Some estimates suggest that between half and three-quarters of the workforce, across all sectors of industry and commerce and all levels of skill, may require some form of retraining, updating or enhancement of skill over the next five vears

Challenge

'That challenge is not going to be met unless our education and training systems can rapidly become more responsive and flexible. Nor will it be met unless the education and training systems continue to develop and use new approaches and new methods.

He particularly urged employers thinking



The prototype hand-propelled go-kart for paraplegic children, designed and built by apprentices from Cleveland Potash Ltd during their time at Cleveland Technical College, which came second

> of introducing new technology to ensure they capitalise on their investment by using the computer's teaching potential. "The computer, the VDU, the telephone, the latest work stations are not being used to their full potential.

Employers

It is also largely up to employers to remedy the shortfall in information technology (IT) skills, according to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Industry, Mr John Butcher. It is no good them sitting back and waiting for either Government or other companies to bring about a reversal in the present IT skills shortfall, he told a Confederation of British Industry conference: "Such an attitude, in stark contrast to that prevailing among our main overseas competitors, would condemn Britain to the second division as a producer and user of information technology.

Action is in hand already to forge the partnership for change, he continued: Academic institutions will shortly be advising on their needs for assistance in the form of equipment, accommodation and teaching help. It is vital that companies themselves respond effectively.'

BRIEF

Worker co-ops zoom ahead

There are now almost 1,000 industrial worker co-operatives in the country, with half of them operating in the services sector. A survey by the Co-operative Development Agency shows that the sector with the fastest rate of growth has been building and construction, where there are now 66 cooperatives.

The number of industrial worker cooperatives has trebled in the past four years and has nearly doubled since 1982. This growth is in addition to any by the agricultural, consumer and housing co-operatives, which were not included in the survey.

More than 20,000 people are members of the industrial co-ops and, though most have a membership of fewer than ten, some of the older co-ops have as many as 600 members.

Some 30 per cent of these co-ops are in the London area but the South West and East Anglia have the lowest totals. Much of the recent growth is credited to the support provided by local co-op development agencies, of which there are now more than 80 around the country.

Past winners are still "Fit for work"

Among the 100 companies that have won this year's Manpower Services Commission's "Fit for Work" award 19 of them are receiving the award for the second time.

It is given in recognition of a company's achievement in employing disabled people, and this year the award has been given to firms from all parts of the country, ranging from the Theatre Royal in Plymouth to a double glazing manufacturer in Irvine and a jewellery box manufacturer in Caerphilly.

There were 340 entries for this, the fifth year of the award. The standard of applications was described as most encouraging.

"The employers who have won the award are not philanthropists but realists. They know that it makes sound business sense to employ disabled people," remarked the MSC's director, Mr Geoffrey Holland. And he emphasised that the MSC's Disablement Advisory Service is available throughout the country to advise and help employers on the recruitment, retention and career development of disabled workers.

New job creation body

This month's merger of Business in the chairman of Prudential Assurance, is the Community with the Confederation of British Industry's Special Programme Unit into a new organisation, also named Business in the Community, has created one of the private sector's largest job creation bodies. It currently deals with 176 enterprise

agencies (which it hopes to raise to around 250) and 27 community action programmes, aimed at training and placing young people in jobs.

According to BIC, its enterprise agencies are responsible for creating approximately 30,000 jobs a year, with probably more jobs resulting from the spin-off caused by this increased economic activity.

Former Cabinet minister Lord Carr,

chairman of the new BIC. One of the major tasks he will be seeking to tackle is the achievement of a 30 per cent increase in the 1,000 staff presently seconded from industry and commerce to community-based projects; but he is anxious to avoid letting com. panies use secondment as a means of pushing less able middle managers out of the way for a year or two.

Many large companies are already in. volved in secondment via BIC but Lord Carr believes there is still considerable potential to be tapped among medium-sized firms. His target is to double the number of private companies supporting BIC and thus stimulate job creation in all parts of the country,

Change in work patterns

Within individual firms the internal labour market is breaking up into increasingly flexible groups of workers clustered around a numerically stable core group of employees, claims Mr John Atkinson, a research fellow at the Institute of Manpower Studies.

This core group of workers, he told this year's Manpower Society conference, is responsible for the key, firm-specific activities. But the growing diversity in working patterns around them may either lead to liberation from what he called "the grinding conformity of the world of work" or else it could create permanent insecurity.

The onus, he said, was both on the employing organisations to develop manpower policies fit for the effective management of such a diversified workforce and on the workers themselves to find new ways of spreading the collective strengths of the firm's key workers so as to promote and protect the conditions of the rest of the workforce.

Young forms four working groups

The Prime Minister has identified a number of areas to which, after discussion with the other ministers concerned, she has asked the Minister without Portfolio, Mr David Young, to give immediate attention in pursuing his remit to promote policies for the growth of enterprise and the creation of jobs.

These areas are policy towards small firms; measures to increase competition; the reduction of controls and regulations; and the co-ordination of policies to promote the education, training and employment of 14 to 18-year-olds.

For each of these areas he is establishing a

working group under his chairmanship conployee rights and job satisfaction). sisting of a junior minister and senior offinot exclusive and he will be free to pursue cial nominated by the minister in charge of other matters within his general remit at the the Departments concerned. These workrequest of the Prime Minister or on his own ing groups will report with conclusions and initiative. He will also participate in the recommendations to the appropriate work of the main economic Cabinet Com-Cabinet Committee by whom decisions will mittees as well as of the Cabinet itself.

be taken. At present the junior ministers at the Department of Employment with some responsibility for these policy areas are Mr Peter Morrison (training, Manpower Services Commission, strategic employment issues, careers service), Mr Alan Clark (new firms, enterprise allowance, work permits, local and regional employment issues) and Mr Peter Bottomley (pay, wages councils, holidays, redundancy payments, em-

The list of Mr Young's responsibilities is

As Minister without Portfolio he will

work in close consultation with the Depart-

ments concerned, the No 10 Policy Un

and, in the case of the reduction of controls

and regulations, with the Efficiency Unit.

Mr Young is to be supported by a small

group of officials to be known as the Enter-

prise Unit. This unit is being located within

the Cabinet Office where the Minister's

own office is also located.

New technology and flexible patterns of working time by Auriol Blandy Work Research Unit.

This article explores the ways and extent to which the arrangement of working time is being affected by the introduction of microelectronic technology. Decisions about working time are not taken in isolation and new technology is not at present the main influence upon them. The main factors that form the context of these decisions are briefly examined. The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not reflect those of the Department of Employment.

The introduction of new technology is not only altering, sometimes fundamentally, the work that people do in their jobs. It is also making possible wide-ranging changes to various aspects of work organisation. This is othing new: technology has always had a major influence n the ways in which work is organised—size of enterprise, plant or working group hierarchial structure, allocation of asks, etc. The patterns which are currently familiar have evolved as a result of earlier technological developments hat prompted organisational changes intended to ensure within the constraints of legislation, social pressures and he capabilities of the workforce) the most effective use of e new equipment.

Department of

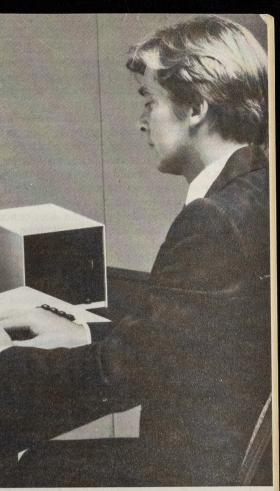
Employment

Of the present new technologies the one likely to have he most far reaching effects on work organisation is that pased on the microprocessor. Although its introduction has ot been as rapid as originally anticipated many different pplications have been developed and are now being dopted in almost every sphere of industry, commerce and ublic service. Many depend on the combination of comuting and telecommunications now known as "informaion technology" (IT) which can acquire, process, transmit

and present information in all its forms-audio, video, text and graphics. In manufacturing this has resulted in sophisticated computer controlled machine tools and robotics, while in the service industries there are applications such as Electronic Funds Transfer and automatic debiting (everyone knows of the cash dispensing facilities outside High Street bank branches) and computerised airline reservations. In offices word processors are becoming familiar, and in commerce as well as at home increasing use is being made of teletext and viewdata facilities such as British Telecom's Prestel.

One of the distinguishing features of this microelectronic technology is the range of options it opens up in the field of work organisation, largely because workers are increasingly manipulating information about operations rather than carrying out the operations manually themselves, and the information itself is more widely accessible. But although

June 18, 1984.



Note: An earlier version of this article formed a paper given by the Director of the Work Research Unit at a conference on 'New Technology and the Social Challenge" at the European Academy of Great Britain on

the "chip" has been with us for about ten years, only now are these options, and the flexibility they can permit, beginning to be appreciated and exploited. An important aspect of this potential for flexibility is that it is becoming easier to organise work in ways which take account of the needs and preferences of individual workers without adding to costs or compromising work system efficiency. On the contrary: the evidence is that the more satisfactory work organisation is from the point of view of each employee, the better he or she will be motivated at work; such an approach to work organisation therefore encourages the individual human contributions to the business to be maximised, and leads to more effective outcomes than does concentration on the equipment's technical efficiency alone.

Work organisation has many interrelated dimensions. This article will explore the ways and extent to which just one of them, the arrangement of working time, is being affected by the introduction of microelectronic technology. But decisions about working time cannot be taken in isolation, and new technology is not the only, nor indeed the chief, influence upon them. So the main factors that form the context of those decisions, and their relationship with new technology, must first be briefly examined.

Productivity

In any organisation the essential consideration when any change in working time is proposed is productivity. In competitive situations productivity largely determines a company's position in the market, so that survival and success depend upon it. Productivity is usually defined in terms of the output from the plant, capital and people employed. Investment in new technology is conventionally seen as upgrading the plant and making it more productive, so that the people can produce the same output in less time, or more output in the same time. This simple way of looking at the relationships encourages the notion that new technology must always lead to the possibility of some reduction in working time.

The reality is more complex. A less restricted view of productivity recognises that it depends not just upon the "production line" and associated costs, but also on the design of the product or service, the way that the resources-the people, machinery, materials and moneyare brought together (which includes working time), and the style in which that management takes place. These characteristics of an organisation, difficult to measure, are closely interrelated. An application of new technology which directly affects and changes any one of them is likely therefore to affect the others, and perhaps require them to be changed too. These "shunt and ripple effects" will in turn modify the interrelationships; patterns of working time may be influenced in unexpected ways, possibly impinging upon managers and other so-called "indirect workers" as much as on the production people.

External influences

Organisational decisions about patterns of working time are also subject to external trends and influences, some of which are very powerful. Legislation is an obvious example, for instance that relating to Sunday observance, or women on night shifts. Many of the outside influences are themselves directly or indirectly related to technological change and productivity.

Reduction in working time

One of the strongest external influences is the general

trend in all advanced industrialised countries towards reduced working time. There are three main components.

(1) Shorter hours per week (all full-time employees)

 In 1900 hours worked averaged 54.
 In 1983 hours worked averaged just over 40 (including) overtime)

(2) Increasing holiday entitlements

- In 1900 holiday entitlements were rare. • In 1970 97 per cent of workers had between two and
- three weeks' holiday. • In 1983 93 per cent of workers had four weeks or more

(3) Shorter working lives

- In 1908 the maximum working life expectancy was 58 vears (12-70)
- Since 1974 it has been 49 years (16–65).

This has all been made possible, with rising standards of living, by the increased productivity generated by the new technologies of the past; expectations of reduced working hours and longer holidays are now widespread among working people and consequently trade unions often incorporate claims in line with their members' aspirations as part of the reward bargaining process, even when there are no technological changes. In such circumstances employers naturally seek to offset the costs, generally by organisation. al changes such as reducing numbers employed, introducing shift working, minimising non-productive time such as tea breaks and encouraging greater mobility and flexibility between jobs.

While it is not sensible simply to extrapolate from past decreases, it is generally predicted that there will be some further reductions in working time, provided costs can be offset and levels of efficiency maintained or increased. New technology will clearly have a contribution to make.

Unemployment

The introduction of new technology is estimated to have had very little effect on current levels of unemployment. But one of the effects of high unemployment has been to create pressures to reduce working lives still further, as some people see the reduction of working time as a way out of the problem. They argue that it would have the effect of spreading the work available at any one time more evenly among the population of working age, thereby reducing the number of those claiming unemployment benefit. A variety of suggested measures have been grouped together under the general heading of "work-sharing". Some have already been implemented to some extent, eg shortening working lives even further by on the one hand delaying young people's entry into the labour-market with full-time training schemes, and on the other encouraging early exit from it through early retirement, or the Government's Job Release Scheme. Other possibilities are for the reduction or elimination of overtime, more "job-sharing" (the Department of Employment's Job Splitting Scheme is a contribution here) and wider use of "sabbatical" periods away from work.

However, there is no simple relationship between reduced working time and the creation of new jobs. The employment effects of reduced working time can only be positive if there is no increase in employers' costs and competitiveness is not impaired; this means that shortening the working week or working day by small amounts 15 unlikely to have any work-sharing effect since, as has been noted above, employers will seek to compensate for any

such reduction by increases in productivity. Unless there is a big rise in demand for the product or service no new jobs will result; indeed there are many instances of reduced working time being coupled with increases in productivity which are more than compensatory, and these are likely to e more numerous as the new technologies become more videspread. So it should not be imagined that all measures o reduce working time are equally effective ways of generating more job opportunities.

A practical example of work-sharing that does generate obs while not resulting in increased costs (depending on the way it is organised and managed) is five crew shift working for continuous processes. The introduction of the 39 hour week in many industries means that "traditional" four crew working is only possible with systematic overime. Employing a fifth crew involves paying wages to 25 per cent more people, but systematic overtime is eliminated, and further savings have accrued from reduced sickness and absenteeism and more efficient working. Employees benefit from longer blocks of leisure time or more whole weekends off, depending on the pattern worked.

Part-time working

Ouite unconnected with the work-sharing debate has been the growth in part-time working, coinciding with the growth in women's employment over the last 20 years. One in five of all working people now works part-time, in a variety of patterns. Although part-time working is largely confined to women, its extent inevitably affects thinking about patterns of working time.

Developments in other countries

Trends in other European countries have also been tovards reductions in working time and other work-sharing easures. Some countries have taken a legislative route, perhaps hoping thereby to maximise the number of jobs that are retained or created. For example, French legislation which took effect in February 1982 reduced the basic working week from 40 to 39 hours, increased annual paid holidays from four to five weeks and made new rules about maximum permissible overtime. A feature of these rules, paralleled by Belgian legislation, is that the proportion to be paid for by "time off in lieu" is stipulated. Thus in Belgium overtime is limited to 65 hours a quarter, paid at 'time-and-a-half", but only the "half" may be paid in cash. The "time" must be compensated by time off in lieu. In the United Kingdom overtime has traditionally been een as a matter to be negotiated between employer and mployees and their representatives. The notion that emoyers might pay for overtime worked by their "blue collar" employees in part at least by time off in lieu hardly exists as yet, although informal arrangements are common among white collar, professional and managerial staff.

Quality of working life

Employers' willingness to improve conditions of employnent has also had some influence on patterns of working ime, notably through the introduction of Flexible Working Hours, or "flexitime". This concept, developed in Germany in the late 1960s, has not spread as fast in Britain as on the Continent and is still relatively rare in manufacturing invironments. Its importance has been to introduce an element of employee discretion and choice over the rrangement of working time, and this has been found to have benefits both for the employees and for their emloying organisations. New technology should enable flexitime to be more easily organised and administered.

New technology

Against this background, what have been the specific influences of new technology, and what kinds of changes to patterns of working time can be expected as its introduction becomes more widespread?

In manufacturing there are as yet few installations in the United Kingdom of the kind which can make really dramatic gains in productivity-the sort which sprout sets of initials baffling to the non-technical person: Flexible Manufacturing Systems (FMS) which combine Numerically Controlled (NC) and Computer Integrated (CNC) machine tools to work on components which are presented to and extracted from the tools by robots, which in turn pick the components from and replace them onto computer controlled conveyors or Automated Guided Vehicles (AGCs). The whole is an example of Computer Integrated Engineering (CIE), and may have been created through the medium of Computer Aided Design (CAD).

Such installations all aim to cut costs relative to output and quality-costs of materials and components, of work in progress and of labour. The FMS Report by Ingersoll Engineers showed that despite problems of planning and installation, Flexible Manufacturing Systems could both improve machine utilisation by 30 per cent and reduce labour time required, also by 30 per cent.

There are Japanese examples that go even further. The most publicised is the plant owned by Fujitsu Fanuc where it takes just 100 men, including the two directors, to machine, assemble, despatch and sell 100 mini CNC machines, 100 EDM wirecutting machines and 50 robots worth £3.6 million each month. This is a worker productivity ratio five times higher than in a conventional plant. It is achieved because during 16 hours out of 24 the machine shop continues to operate under the supervision of one man sitting in the computer control centre, all the pallet changers and carousel units of the machines having been loaded up during the day.

In Britain there is nothing quite so advanced yet. However the Department of Industry's Support for Innovation (SFI) programme includes special arrangements, including grants to employers, to encourage new technology, so it will come. Anderson Strathclyde, manufacturers of mining equipment, have installed a Flexible Manufacturing System which will require only two men per shift to produce output which with conventional machinery would have required 30 men. Rolls-Royce's new automated production line in Derby has both increased productivity by 200 per cent and reduced unit labour costs by 20 per cent. A three-man shift now produces what used to take 30 men. These examples illustrate three important effects which new technology is beginning to have on patterns of working

time:

• new technology is contributing to shorter working hours; this effect will be reinforced if employers seek to compensate for the higher productivity in part at least in time rather than money. But the precise form such reductions may take will depend on other factors. There is a range of options from longer annual holidays to a fixed reduction to each working day, and all kinds of variations in between, including the elimination of systematic overtime (which at the moment still averages over four hours a week in manufacturing industry for both manual and non-manual workers).

the equipment is expensive, and an important objective for employers will be to get their money back by ensuring that it is used to the maximum degree possible within the constraints of the overall production system,

market demands and trade union bargaining positions. In other words, more people, some in different categories than hitherto, will be asked to work shifts.

the person or people controlling the operations will be doing work of a kind which has more in common with so-called "white collar work" than with traditional factory jobs. Indeed, keyboards and Visual Display Units (VDUs), perhaps best known as integral parts of word processors and office computer terminals, are now increasingly common on the factory floor as well. Effectively, although the applications differ, the same Information Technology is being installed in both office and manufacturing environments where its integrative nature enables a number of separate functions to be performed just by keying in simple instructions. IT is therefore starting to blur the distinctions and lower the barriers between office and shop-floor. This must surely reinforce the emerging trend towards "harmonisation" of working hours among those groups who have traditionally been treated differently, whether known as "manual workers and staff", "blue and white collar", or "workforce and management".

Parallel developments are becoming apparent in commercial and office areas as integrated IT applications take over much of the work previously done manually even in those systems where computers have long been used for calculation and data sorting purposes. There are plenty of examples in insurance and banking, which not only do the work but allow for the provision of management information and electronic filing as well. With almost instantaneous data transmission (whether text, graphics or numbers) it has become possible to manage a business with many widely dispersed branches as if it were one office. Managers find it useful to be able to call up information for themselves, and are becoming adept at using the technology. Add optical character recognition (OCR, where a computer or word processor can read printed or typed text) and electronic diary management, both already here, and voice recognition-coming shortly-and it becomes clear that secretarial and clerical roles must change. Already such people are just being called "support staff" in some companies, and the hierarchial divisions between them and executives are becoming less clear cut. Patterns of working time are likely to become progressively more flexible and arranged within groups for mutual convenience.

And finally, the same technology can be used to enable people to work from home, whether executive, professional or support staff, linked in to the computer systems of their employer. For these people the distinction between home and office has disappeared, and if more organisations follow the routes pioneered by F International, ICL and Rank Xerox, more people will experience what must be the ultimate in flexible working time arrangements.

The effects in practice

Although it is possible to discern the broad effects which microelectronic technology will have on patterns of working time-reduction in hours, relatively more shiftwork and more flexible arrangements-changes to date have not been widespread, and most have been due to the more general trends described earlier. Technology-driven examples are not easy to find.

Even the much publicised 321/2 hour week introduced earlier this year for some 125 technicians at Westland plc, generally ascribed to the introduction of CAD equipment,

was in reality due as much to technological developments of a different kind, in the field of international communications. Company executives explained to the Work Research Unit that their customers span the globe and are in their offices wanting to communicate with Westland at times outside normal British working hours. Telephone conversations and instant data transmission by satellite have largely replaced letters, telegrams and even telex as the normal, cost effective, mode of business communication. In Westland this meant shiftwork for these technicians (other day workers have not been affected, and continue to work a 37 hour week). Coincidentally the CAD equipment was about to be introduced, with pressure from the financial managers to have it in use for at least 16 hours a day instead of the normal eight.

The arrangements worked out illustrate two of the general trends. They provide for:

- the CAD equipment to be in use from 6 am to 11.15 pm, a total coverage of 861/4 hours per week instead of 37 with the old technology.
- a choice of three double day shift systems for most of the workers concerned, each averaging 321/2 hours over a period. They are
 - (A) A staggered four day week.
 - (B) Four weeks on, one week off.
 - (C) Four long weekends out of six.

Some people, however, are required by the nature of their work to be on either system A or system C; for example the programmers and liaison planners have agreed to work system A.

• Pay remains the same as for the 37 hour week, plus a ten per cent shift premium (an overall premium on the 321/2 hours of 25 per cent), and lump sums for those who agree to work shifts for four years.

This case illustrates several points:

- increased pressures for shift work can arise not only from an employer's desire to get the best return on an investment, but also from the increasing need arising from trading patterns for people to work in "world time" instead of GMT or British Summer Time. In the City of London the Stock Exchange, Lloyds and other exchanges have been influenced in this way.
- shift working itself involves certain costs, normally in the form of shift premia. But it may be possible to negotiate payment through more time off instead of money to compensate for working "unsocial hours". The new system at Westland was less costly than shifts involving a 37 hour working week, as in order to comply with union agreements these would have carried a 30 per cent shift premium.
- there is nothing sacrosanct about the five day working week, or the eight hour working day, any more than there was about the ten hour day or six day week.

All of these able to choose their pattern have so far opted for arrangement C (long weekends) though company managers expect that many will change to option B as its advantages become more apparent.

Shiftwork patterns

If round the clock shiftwork is required there is in theory almost no limit to the way the 24 hours can be carved up to meet the needs of the organisation and its workers, whether the work has particular peaks, as in transport systems or hospitals, or is continuous such as in chemical process production, power supply generation, or steelworks. Five crew working has been mentioned earlier. Perhaps it will become the norm. If it does, then shorter working hours are likely to lead to six-and even seven and eight-crew working. Examples of six crew continuous working in two Belgian power stations were studied by the European Foundation for Living and Working Conditions as part of its programme of research on shifts. The crews work an average of 38 hours per week on a six week rota involving eight hour shifts, some eight hour day work and me week off on "standby" in addition to rest periods.

Some employees prefer long shifts-a variant on the four day "compressed work week", popular in America but much less so here, except in the engineering industry which uses four ten hour night shifts rather than 5×8 hours. Twelve hour shift systems are sometimes preferred because they give longer blocks of time off. (This preference may also be affected by the rising costs of transport to and rom work.)

Increasingly it should be possible to cater for these preferences. Volvo in Sweden have introduced arrangements in one of their plants whereby workers can choose from six different shift patterns, some of which comprise six hour shifts, and which involve working between 29 and 40 hours per week. (This example underlines the need to distinguish between the "working" week for employees and the "operating" week for factory or office.)

It is not possible in this article to go into all the innovatory shift patterns currently being worked. The point worth stressing is that new technology is likely to allow greater flexibility in arrangements than has been possible hitherto, and this will go some way towards satisfying the social needs of employees on shiftwork without jeopardising the productive efficiency of the enterprise.

Flexibility may also take the form of what have been called rather grandly "Personal Flexibility Schemes", ie the shiftworkers' version of flexitime, which provides flexible hand-over times and, in some cases, the same kinds of accumulated debit and credit hours. Informal flexible handover times have been common in the steel and other industries for years. But when formalised, such schemes are operated under the control of the employer and may be entirely de-personalised and supervisor controlled. Such an arrangement negates some of the well documented advantages of flexitime.

Wider flexibility

Passing control to the employees, in what have been called "Time Flexibility Schemes" can lead to the flexible working year. In Germany this idea was introduced a few years ago, based on net working hours. This allows employees to arrange their work schedules to suit the rest of their lives, for instance longer hours in winter and shorter hours in summer; working mothers can work full-time during term time and be off during the holidays. Normally each employee contracts at the beginning of each year to work a certain number of hours, and then agrees how these hours will be arranged. Such a system provides advantages both to employees and to employers who find they can make more effective use of employees' skills and deal more easily with fluctuating work loads. Labour turnover and absenteeism have been greatly reduced. Some employers Arrangements of this kind are likely to be encouraged by

in Britain are beginning to think about this type of scheme. Information Technology, not only because, as has already been noted, the kind of work done is leading to the bleaching of the traditional "blue collar", but also because the new ways of working are eroding the familiar "foreman" role: operatives supervising sophisticated machines will not themselves require supervising in the traditional, "overseeing" way as far as the actual work is concerned, and hours of attendance can easily be monitored by computerised clocking arrangements. It is likely therefore that along with harmonisation of hours, holidays and other benefits, production workers will be given the same degree of discretion as are office staff and junior managers when it comes to the arrangement and timing of their work.

Overall, then, new technology's influence on patterns of working time seems to be one of breaking down most if not all of the currently accepted patterns-the eight hour day, the 40 (or 39) hour week, the "normal working year". But all these concepts, and those of job sharing and part-time work (which may well increase) and also overtime, depend on the notion of the "full-time worker". If unemployment rates remain high it seems likely that pressures from this source will combine with those of new technology to undermine this concept also.

Here the Rank Xerox networking arrangements are instructive. This arrangement of working time is entirely dependent on new technology, the computer terminals in the networkers' homes. But the networkers are not employees, they are limited companies that contract to do work for Rank Xerox that is estimated to take not more than 50 per cent of their "normal" working time, in return for a fee paid at consultancy rates. For the rest of the time the networkers can develop their businesses as they will, or pursue other interests if they wish. In a sense there is nothing new there since such arrangements have their roots in the paid "outwork" or "homeworking" arrangements that have been with us ever since the dawn of the industrial age. But the crucial difference is that the "piecework" is paid for not at a marginal rate per item closely tied to time, but at a comprehensive rate which takes into account the "oncosts" of being self-employed and using the home as an office, yet only related to time in the loosest possible way. This has given maximum choice and flexibility to the workers concerned. Its true benefit is that it has freed them from clocking up hours in order to earn a living. And Rank Xerox has saved money by reducing its office costs.

Of course, only certain kinds of work can be done in this way. Rank Xerox estimates that in the foreseeable future 85 per cent of its people will remain as employees working on company premises. Nevertheless it feels that it is engaged in changing 200 years of conditioning about paid work, and the stereotypes of "full-time", "part-time" or "women's work". Networking dissolves the boundaries between all of these, and between the work done in the formal economy and that done in the informal economywhat Professor Charles Handy has called "pocket money work" and "gift work" of all kinds, including housework and productive leisure. It even begins to make the distinction between "work" and "leisure" look a bit shaky.

Some people see the solution to the problem of unemployment as lying, at least in part, along this road. If this is the case, then if new technology is leading us there, so much the better. At the same time, as NEDO's recent Crisis report points out, if new technology's potential for generating new jobs is to be fully realised, it must be introduced at a faster rate so as to create maximum demand and support for a strong supply industry.

Conclusions

Professor John Ashworth, chairman of NEDO's Information Technology Economic Development Committee writes in his foreword to the Crisis report that Information Technology is fundamentally changing-for good or illthe whole of our society. Certainly this examination of its likely effects on patterns of working time has indicated potentially far-reaching effects on other aspects of work organisation. In this situation it seems sensible that those who are considering or negotiating new working time arrangements should be asking themselves not only "How can we reduce working time without raising unit costs?" but also "How can we develop patterns of working time which are both economically and socially beneficial?" bearing in mind the interests of their own employees and also, if there is a possibility of creating new jobs without incurring extra costs, the potential advantages to the wider community.

And if a further goal is to be the development of individuals as masters of time, not its prisoners, the answer surely lies in devising schemes which, while maintaining productivity in its fullest sense, allow employees the greatest possible choice of working time arrangements, to suit their individual needs and preferences. Involving them in devising the schemes would help to ensure the most appropriate outcomes for all concerned.

Of course there are problems and limitations, but the chief problems are also opportunities, because they are questions of choice, as are so many of the decisions which flow from the introduction of new technology, including the precise form of the technology itself. The more widely the various choices can be discussed in the organisation, the more talent and experience will be brought to bear, and the better the choices and decisions are likely to be.

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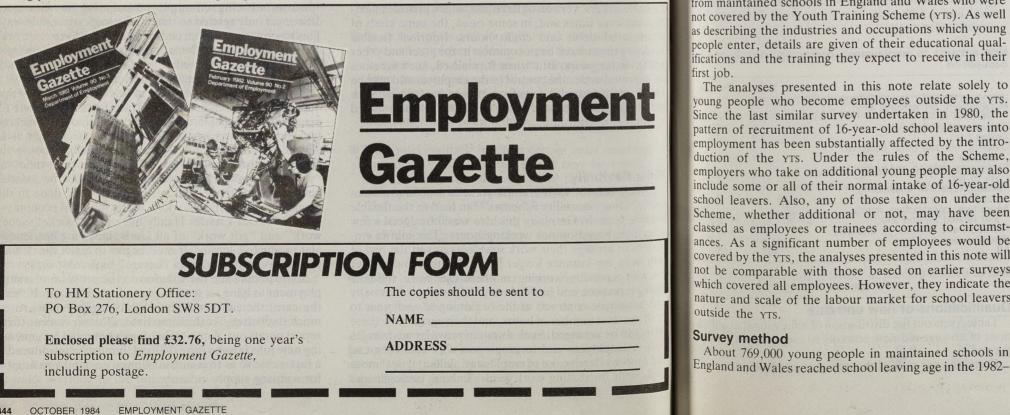
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First employment of young people

Although many young people entered the world of work in 1983 through the Youth Training Scheme, a substantial number entered employment much as in the past and were the subject of a special survey.

This note presents the main results of a sample survey of the first jobs of 16-year-old school leavers in 1983 from maintained schools in England and Wales who were not covered by the Youth Training Scheme (YTS). As well as describing the industries and occupations which young people enter, details are given of their educational qualications and the training they expect to receive in their irst job. The analyses presented in this note relate solely to

young people who become employees outside the YTS. Since the last similar survey undertaken in 1980, the pattern of recruitment of 16-year-old school leavers into

employment has been substantially affected by the introduction of the yTS. Under the rules of the Scheme,

employers who take on additional young people may also include some or all of their normal intake of 16-year-old

school leavers. Also, any of those taken on under the

Scheme, whether additional or not, may have been

classed as employees or trainees according to circumst-

ances. As a significant number of employees would be

covered by the YTS, the analyses presented in this note will not be comparable with those based on earlier surveys which covered all employees. However, they indicate the

nature and scale of the labour market for school leavers

About 769,000 young people in maintained schools in

outside the yrs.

83 academic year. A one in 10 sample of these young people was studied in the New Entrants to Employment Survey (NEES) for 1983. The survey was carried out by local authority Careers Offices.

Table 1

Estimated number of 16-year-olds Estimated number no covered because of dentification**

Sample identified Destination not reported na in ful

education Not remaining in education of which, Entering YTS† Entering employ outside YTS Not yet employe

Information was obtained from 84 per cent of the sample (see Technical Note). This information, summarised in table 1, indicated that about 44 per cent remained

First destinations* of 16-year-olds from maintained schools in England and Wales in 1983

11.12	Number		Percentage of reported destinations of those
	In sample	In population†	not remaining in full-time education
	75,850	769,000	
f non-	7,000		and the Directory
orted‡	68,868 5,446 63,422		
-time full-tim	27,714	336,000	
Tun-um	35,708		100
ŧ	17,156	208,000	48.0
oyment d	13,665 4,887	166,000 59,000	38·3 13·7

* As reported by the end of December 1983 for those reaching minimum school-leaving age during the academic year 1982–83. † The grossed-up estimates for particular destinations based on the reported numbers assume that non-response affected all destinations pro rata. They are subject to a significant degree of uncertainty (see "Technical Note"). ** See "Technical Note" on survey response. ‡ Includes a few destinations other than those identified, e.g. long-term sickness. †* See "Technical Note" on YTS.

Table 2 First job destinations of young people outside YTS by region

	Male		Female		Male and female		
Region			† All Apprentices† Sample Per cent number*		All	Apprentices† Per cent	
					Sample number*		
Greater Londor South East (excluding Greater	892	22.0	629	7.3	1,521	15.9	
London)	1,717	18.7	1,273	9.9	2,990	14.9	
East Anglia	320	14.1	328	9.5	648	11.7	
South West	666	17.3	496	8.3	1,162	13.4	
West Midlands	776	20.0	495	8.9	1,271	15.7	
East Midlands	744	22.9	611 .	8.2	1,355	16-2	
Yorkshire and		The second second			.,		
Humberside	814	25.4	665	7.5	1,479	17.4	
North West	905	35.7	710	8.5	1,615	23.7	
Northern	409	33.5	335	9.0	744	22.5	
Wales	315	25.7	238	10.9	553	19.4	
England and							
Wales	7,558	23.2	5,780	8.7	13,338	16.9	
Estimated grossed-up number for England and Wales							
(thousand)‡	94		72		166		

* The numbers are slightly smaller than in table 1: see "Technical Note" on survey * See "Technical Note" on apprentices. * See note * on table 1.

in full-time education. Of those not remaining in full-time education, 48 per cent entered the yrs, 38 per cent obtained employment outside the yrs and the remainder, just under 14 per cent, remained unemployed at the end of December 1983. As the response to the survey was incomplete, the figures in table 1 probably overstate slightly the proportion of young people entering YTS and understate the proportion which remained unemployed. Independently derived estimates of the labour market status of 16-year-olds in January 1984 were presented by the Manpower Services Commission in their Labour Market Quarterly Report for May 1984 (table 8). Reasons for the differences between these two sets of figures, which include differences in definition, are set out in a Technical Note at the end of this article.

The remainder of this note deals with the 38 per cent of 16-year-old school leavers who entered employment outside the yts. These amounted to around 165,000 young people, just under 95,000 males and just over 70,000 females. Table 2 shows the distribution of these jobs by region.

Industrial pattern

As table 3 indicates, manufacturing industry provided about one-third of the jobs for 16-year-old new entrants in 1983, with a further 15 per cent coming from other production industries, about 25 per cent from transport, communications and distribution, and 27 per cent from the services sector.

	Distribution (per cent) by industry on new entrants to employment and of all employees: England and Wales				
	First employment of 16-year-olds in 1983	All employees in employment at December 1983			
Manufacturing	33.2	26.7			
Other production industries	15.4	9.2			
Transport and distribution	24.5	22.1			
Services All industries and	26.8	42.0			
services	100	100			

There were similar proportions of jobs in manufacturing for 16-year-old males and females. Around a quarter

Table 3 First job destinations as employees outside YTS distribution by industry

Industry			Fema	le	All	Per cer	
	All	Appren- tices	All	Appren- tices	12022	Apprentices	
I Agriculture, forestry and fishing II Mining and quarrying ///-	5·6 0·9	1.9 1.1	1.4	0.6	3.8 0.5	1.6	
XIX Manufacturing III Food, drink and tobacco	32·5 2·9	1.3	34·0 4·3	0.4	33·2 3·5	29.9 1.1	
IV Coal and petroleum V Chemicals and allied industries VI Metal manufacture	1.4 1.2		1.7 0.2	0.4	1.5	1.5	
VII Mechanical engineering VIII Instrument engineering	3.5 0.6	6·5 0·6	1·4 0·7	0.6 0.2	0.7 2.6 0.6	1.2	
IX Electrical engineering X Shipbuilding and marine engineering XI Vehicles	3.0 0.6 2.5	3·8 2·1 7·7	4·0 0·1 0·3	0.2	3.4 0.4	0.5 3.1	
XII Metal goods not elsewhere specified XIII Textiles	4·0 1·4	4·0 0·6	2·1 4·2		1.5 3.2 2.6	6-0 3-2	
XIV Leather, leather goods and fur XV Clothing and footwear	0-4 1-4	0·2 0·1	0·4 7·4	0.2	0.4 4.0	0.5 0.1 0.1	
XVI Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc XVII Timber, furniture, etc XVIII Paper, printing and publishing	1.3 4.3 2.1	1.0 3.1 1.8	1.0 1.3 2.5	0.2	1.2 3.0	0.9	
XIX Other manufacturing industries XX Construction	2·1 17·7	1.0 24.2	2·4 1·5		2·3 2·2 10·7	1.5 0.9 18.9	
XXI Gas, electricity and water XXII Transport and communication	0.6 3.5	2·1 5·1	0·2 2·2	0.6	0.5 2.9	1.8	
XXIII Distributive XXIV Insurance, banking, finance and business services	18·1 2·1	4·5 0·6	26·3	3.6	21.6	4.3	
XXV Professional and scientific services XXVI Miscellaneous services	1.4 10.7	1.8	6·3 19·3	3-4 83-7	4.4 3.5 14.4	0-8 2-2 28-6	
XXVII Public administration and defence	6.9	8.8	1.8	0.6	4.6	7.0	
All industries and services Estimated grossed-up number for	100	100	100	100	100	100	
all industries and services (thousand)	94		72		166		

of male jobs were in production industries outside manufacturing, compared with only three per cent of female jobs. In contrast, over a third of female jobs were in the services sector, compared with just over a fifth of male jobs.

Occupational pattern

Table 4 sets out the broad occupational analysis of new entrants to employment.

For males, nearly one-third of the jobs were in the processing, making and repairing categories. For females the comparable proportion was about a sixth. Over ten per cent of male jobs were in the transport and security categories, where virtually no female jobs were found. In contrast, nearly a quarter of female jobs were in clerical and related occupations, five times the proportion for males, and a fifth were in selling, more than twice the proportion for males.

New entrants to employment: percentage distribution by occupation

Male Female
rofessional and
<i>i</i>) 8.5 4.1
ated (vii) 4.8 24.0
9.2 19.6
nd other personal 5.1 18.3
king and repairing 32.4 17.3
ive assembling, 6·1 10·1
struction, mining ki and xvi) 17·3 2·5
security (ix and xvii) 11.3 0.7
100 100
xviii) 5·4

Qualifications of new entrants

Table 5 sets out the distribution of educational qualifications of 16-year-old new entrants to employment outside the YTS.

Forty-one per cent of the new entrants had at least one

Table 4 First job destinations as employees outside YTS: distribution by occupation Per cent ingland and Wales

Female

All Appren- All Appren- All tices

0.8 0.6 1.4 0.6

5.1 5.1 18.3 87.5

 $\begin{array}{cccc} 0.9 & 1.9 \\ 4.8 & 1.2 \\ 9.2 & 0.8 \\ 4.5 & 4.0 \end{array}$

6·7 0·8 5·3 0·3

0.1 0.1

94

Includes small numbers in machinery, plant and equipment operating occupations and supervisors and foremen not elsewhere classified.

Male

 XI Farming, fishing and related
 6-2
 2-3
 2-4
 1-2
 4-6
 2-1

 XII Material processing (excluding metal)
 4-2
 2-6
 3-6
 1-2
 4-0
 2-3

 XIII Material processing (excluding metal)
 10-3
 12-1
 11-9
 0-6
 11-0
 9-5

 XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)
 10-3
 12-1
 11-9
 0-6
 11-0
 9-5

 XIV Processing, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related
 17-8
 38-8
 1-8
 1-6
 10-9
 30-5

 XV Painting, repetitive assembling, and related
 6-1
 3-0
 10-1
 1-0
 7-8
 2-6

 XVI Construction, mining and related
 11-1
 7-1
 0-1
 —
 6-3
 5-5

 $\begin{array}{cccc} 1 \cdot 2 & 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 7 & 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 5 & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$

0·3 0·4 24·0 3·4 19·6 0·8 0·1 —

All

Appren-tices

1.0 0.6

0.6 0.2 0.7 0.9 3.6 14.1

10.8 23.6

- 0.1

166

0.7 13·1 1·7 13·7 0·8 2·6 3·1

0.1

100 100 100 100 100 100

72

Male

 I Management (general management)
 0.1

 II Professional and related supporting management and administration
 0.8
 0.6

 III Professional and related in education, welfare and health
 0.2
 0.2

 IV Literary, artistic and sports
 0.6
 1.1

 V Professional and related in science management
 0.6
 0.7.9

 VI Managerial (excluding general management)
 0.9
 1.9

 VII Clerical and related
 4.8
 1.2

 VIII Selling
 9.2
 0.8

Selling
 Security and protective services
 Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services

XVI Construction, mining and related XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related XVIII Miscellaneous: General labourers* Other occupations

Estimated grossed-up number for all occupations (thousand)

All occupations

England and Wales

Educational qualifications

GCE O-level or equivalent

which 1 or more A-level 7 or more O-levels 5 or 6 O-levels 3 or 4 O-levels

1 or 2 O-levels 5 or more CSE 3 or 4 CSE 1 or 2 CSE ss than GCE O-level or

stimated grossed-up numb for all entrants (thousand

ons not stated

not elsewhere

Table 5 First job destinations as employed

distribution by educational q

classified

Occupation

Table 6

Le

ngland and Wales Per					Per cent	
Male			le	All		
All	Appren- tices	All	Appren- rices	All	Appren- tices	
40.4	_	44.3		42.1	_	
					-	
					-	
4.8						
6.1	12.6	3.4	17.3		13.7	
22.2	87.4	8.0	82.7	16.1	86-3	
100	100	100	100	100	100	
00051				400		
94		12		166		
	All 40.4 3.5 12.3 10.6 4.8 6.1 22.2	All Apprentices 40.4 - 3.5 - 12.3 - 10.6 - 4.8 - 6.1 12.6 22.2 87.4 100 100	All Appren- tices All 40:4 - 44:3 3:5 - 6:2 12:3 - 20:6 10:6 - 14:0 46:1 12:6 3:4 22:2 87:4 8:0 100 100 100	All Appren- tices All Appren- rices 40.4 - 44.3 - 3.5 - 6.2 - 12.3 20.6 - - 40.6 - 14.0 - 4.8 - 3.4 - 6.1 12.6 3.4 17.3 22.2 87.4 8.0 82.7 100 100 100 100	All Appren- tices All Appren- rices All 40·4 - 44·3 - 42·1 3·5 - 6·2 - 47 12·3 - 20·6 - 15·9 10·6 - 14·0 - 12·3 6:1 12:6 3·4 17·3 50 22·2 87·4 8·0 82·7 16·1 100 100 100 100 100	

Es * See "Technical Note"

1-2 3-8 9-2 27 53 10 Al

However, the provision of further education and training for 16-year-olds needs to be seen in a wider context than that of training available to young employees outside the yts. The proportion of 16-year-olds remaining in full-time education or receiving further training for at least six months (either in YTS or other employment) rose from less than 60 per cent in 1978 to over three-quarters in 1983. As these figures are restricted to the destinations recorded by the end of the calendar year following the close of the academic year, these proportions will tend to understate the underlying position.

oyees ou ualificatio			
Female	All	Per cent	Full-time edu
All Appren-		Appren-	Youth Trainin Employment

	All	tices	All	tices	~"	tices	Emp
and above	40.3	64.2,	42.6	50.4	41.3	61.1	All
	0.1 1.6 2.8 5.4	6.3	0.2 1.7 3.1 5.6	2·0 3·4	0·2 1·6 3·0 5·5	3.6 5.6	* Incl
	12·0 6·7 4·1	6·8 5·2	13·4 6·1 3·9	8·5 4·4	12·6 6·4 4·0	7·2 5·0	
equivalent	7.6 59.1 0.6 100	35.1	8.6 57.0 0.4 100	49.2	8·0 58·2 0·5 100	38.2	Te
per)	94	ine a d	72	aingit	166	adding	De

GCE O-level grades A, B and C, and CSE grade 1

GCE "O" level or equivalent qualification. The corresponding figures for males and females were 40 per cent and 43 per cent respectively.

Training

All entrants

Table 6 shows the distribution of the length of training offered to new entrants. These details relate solely to the length of time for which training is offered, not to its continuity or intensity which may vary significantly from job to job.

Distribution (per cent) of length of training offered to new entrants to employment outside YTS

hur the property and	Male	Female	All
o training	40.4	44.3	42.1
Jp to 6 months	26.4	40.8	32.7
Over 6 months	33.1	14.8	25.2
All	100	100	100

Previous surveys

job.

First job destinations as employees outside YTS: distribution by length of training

	Proportion (per cent) of 16-yea recording destinations offering least 6 months of further educa or training							
	1978	1983						
ion* Scheme	42	44						
	17	} 32						
	59	76						

chnical notes

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ing :

uding governme

escription of the survey

The 1983 New Entrants to Employment Survey (NEES) was carried out by local authority Careers Offices. A sample of pupils reaching the minimum school-leaving age during the 1982-83 academic year was provided by maintained schools in England and Wales, based on those with birth dates on the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

The survey was carried out in two stages. Each person in the sample was allocated to one of five destinations, such as remaining in full-time education, entering the Youth Training Scheme (YTS) as a trainee or as an employee, entering employment other than in the yrs, and other. This allocation was carried out in terms of the first destination during the period to the end of December 1983. For example, if an individual obtained a job on leaving school but before the end of December had changed jobs or became unemployed, the initial job would be recorded. The figures do not therefore correspond precisely to an analysis of labour market status as at the end of December (see separate note below on the relationship between the NEES and other data).

For those entering employment other than in the yrs full details were obtained of the industry and occupation entered, their educational qualifications and the length of training offered by the

Similar surveys of new entrants to employment were carried out

annually between 1978 and 1980 and the results were presented in articles in Employment Gazette for December 1980 (pp 1201-1203), March 1982 (pp 117-120) and May 1984 (pp 230-234). However, the introduction of the Youth Training Scheme has affected the coverage of employment in the 1983 survey and direct comparisons cannot be made with earlier surveys.

Survey response

Details were obtained from about 84 per cent of the planned sample for the 1983 survey. Just over nine per cent of the sample was not identified because five Careers Offices (accounting for about one per cent of the national total) did not take part and because lists of pupils (accounting for about eight per cent) were not supplied by local schools. Although the former factor was small in relation to the national total, it was more significant in the Northern region (accounting for about seven per cent of that region's sample) and in the North West region and in Greater London (accounting for about two per cent).

Of the 91 per cent of the sample identified, details could not be obtained from about eight per cent. The response to the 1983 survey was broadly similar to that in the 1980 survey. However, in 1980 a larger number of Careers Offices did not take part (18 offices accounting for between five and six per cent of the national total), but there was no significant loss from the non-provision of lists from schools which were then provided automatically for administrative purposes. Of the 94 per cent of the sample identified in 1980, details could not be obtained from about ten per cent.

The effect of non-response on some of the results of the survey is described below.

In addition to non-response, a small number of returns (327 or 2.4 per cent) relating to young people entering employment other than in yts could not be used because of unresolved queries raised in data editing.

Youth Training Scheme

Details were not obtained by Careers Offices in respect of young people covered in the yrs either as an employee or as a trainee. The Armed Forces Youth Training Scheme and Community Industry were similarly treated.

Training

The information collected on the period of training offered to young entrants to employment outside yts does not take account of individuals changing jobs before training is complete. Also, it is not recorded whether the training takes place on or off employers' premises, or whether the training takes the form of a continuous course, for example if training is given one day a week over a period of time, the total period of time is recorded. Information is not collected on the intensity of training. Introductory training given over the first few days of employment is not counted.

Apprentices

As in previous surveys, the 1983 survey defined "apprenticeship" as covering apprenticeship or learnership covering a specified substantial period of two years or more, with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement, with training or instruction designed to lead to recognition as a skilled craftsman, tradesman or technician. Young people receiving similar training in commercial occupations (other than those studying for professional qualifications) and retail distribution, and those receiving training as a draughtsman or technician in scientific or other laboratory work were also included. Where appropriate the judgment was made after consultation with the employer.

Industry

Returns were allocated to minimum list headings of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Occupation

Returns were allocated to groups based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (Kos) derived from the Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles (CODOT).

Educational gualifications

The term GCE "O" level or equivalent and above comprises GCF "A" level, GCE "O" level grades A, B and C and CSE grade 1

Unpublished analyses

Further analyses from the NEES for 1983, including regional analyses, are available on request. These cover only new entrants to employment outside the yrs. Details and costs can be obtained from Statistics A6, Department of Employment Caxton House, Tothill Street, London swith 9NF.

Relationship of survey results to other data

The analysis of the first destinations of 16-year-old school leavers in 1983 shown by the NEES differs somewhat from that provided by an analysis of labour market status of 16-year-olds in January 1984 based on aggregate data on the number of school leavers, those on yrs and claimant unemployed (see Labour Market Quarterly Report, May 1984, Table 8, Manpower Services Commission). The respective figures are summarised below

		Per c
el e chemicas d'annag af minite para namilie parang annate tobas da e	New Entrants to Employment Survey (NEES) reported destinations of respondents	Labour Market Quarterly Report (LMQR)
In YTS In employment	48.0	44
(outside YTS)	38.3	34
Other	13.7	22
All	100	100

Differences in definition and coverage are likely to account for most of the differences between the two sets of figures. The figures from the LMOR give the best estimates of labour market status at a single point of time. The NEES figures relate to a wider period.

The main differences are:

(a) Definition

The NEES figures relate to first employment destinations during the period between leaving school and the end of December. Some employment destinations may be short-lived and followed by unemployment, but would be recorded as employment under NEES but unemployed in the LMQR. The NEES would therefore tend to show a lower proportion of "unemployed" than the LMOR in a period of rapid labour turnover. This might also arise where school leavers join yts (and are so recorded in NEES) but have left by January 1984 and appear as unemployed in the LMQR. As the LMQR estimate of employment is obtained as a residual, it will include some non-claimant unemployed.

(b) Response

The coverage of some destinations in NEES may be more complete than others because of the records available to Careers Offices. Although information on the destinations of about eight per cent of the identified sample of 16-year-olds could not be obtained, Careers Offices are likely to have some information on most young people on YTS. Information on those obtaining employment may be less complete, while information on those remaining unemployed up to the end of December may be even less complete. This suggests that the proportion of young people shown under YTS in the NEES may overstate the underlying position, while the proportion shown as unemployed may understate the underlying position. This is consistent with the differences shown in the above table.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Census reveals increase in highly qualified people

A report from the 1981 Census on the highly gualified people in Great Britain was published in September by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

The number of highly qualified people in Great Britain, aged between 18-64, increased by 42 per cent between 1971 and 1981, says a report from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, entitled Census 1981. Qualified Manpower Tables, Great Britain*

In 1981 there were 3¹/₂ million, representing 11 per cent of all people in the age group 18-64, compared with 21/2 million (eight per cent) ten years previously. There were more highly qualified men than women but the proportional increase since 1971 was similar for both sexes (Table A). the report says.

In its 11 tables the report analyses the population aged 18 and over by the level of educational attainment and the qualified population by the subject of the main qualification, age, sex (including a category for married women) and economic activity; that is economic position, employment status, occupation and industry. All the tables give statistics for Great Britain but three tables also give statistics for the constituent countries of Great Britain, regions of England, metropolitan counties, regional remainders, Central Clydeside conurbation and the remainder of Scotland

A higher level qualification is described as one normally obtained at age 18 or over by study at a level above that required for General Certificate of Education "Advanced" evel or Scottish Certificate of Education. The qualifications are categorised into level A for higher university degrees; level B for first degrees and all other qualifications of the standard of a first degree, other than higher university degrees, and level C for qualifications that generally satisfy the three requirements that they are obtained at 18 or over, are above GCE 'A' level or SCE and are below first degree level. This level includes most teaching and nursing qualifications.

Where more than one qualification was held the highest qualification was analysed; if two or more qualifications at the same level were held the most recently obtained qualification was used.

The figures in the report are from a ten per cent sample of census returns and should multiplied by ten to obtain an estimate of actual figures comparable with statistics and on a 100 per cent count; for example 1,754 becomes 17,540. All figures arised in this article have been multiplied by ten to produce an estimate of the tual figure

ensus 1981: Qualified manpower, Great Britain CEN 810M HMSO £14.40 net ISBN 011

Table A Highly qualified people 1971, 1981, Great Britain

	1971	and a state	1981		Percentage
	No (000s)	Per cent	No (000s)	Per cent	- increase 1981–81
All people aged 18–64 Highly qualified	31,543	100	31,845	100	hode
people aged 18-64 men women	2,481 1,407 1,075	8 4 3	3,526 2,007 1,519	11 6 5	42 43 41

	le B	Percer qualifie
Are	a	
Gre 1.	at Brita South Outer	
	Great	er Londor
	Outer	South Ea
2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Scotla South East A North Wales	West Anglia West
7. 8. 9. 10.	Yorks Hu	Midlands hire and mberside Midlands

Britain

Men aged 18-64 All subjects Education Health, medicine a dentistry

Technology and engineering Science (including

and applied scie Social, administra business studie Vocational Other subjects

Women aged 18-All subjects Education Health, medicine dentistry Technology and

engineering

Science (including and applied sci Social, administr business studie Vocational Other subjects

tage of people aged 18-64 who are highly ed, 1971, 1981 Great Britain

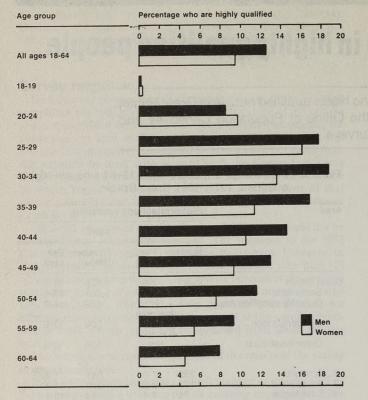
in and a start of the second	Highly qu	ualified	oopulation	opulation				
	1971		1981	A				
	Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent				
Monthern	2,481 947	7·8 9·2	3,526 1,304	11.1 13.0	5. 19 A			
litan Area n	ava	Not ailable Not	454 526	14·0 12·9				
ast		uilable Not uilable	324	· 12·2				
	235 177 71 283 114	7·9 8·2 7·4 7·3 7·2	341 275 113 383 161	11.4 11.1 10.4 10.2 9.9				
	134	6.8	222	9.9				
6	186 202 131	6·7 6·7 6·8	277 284 166	9·8 9·4 9·1				

Source: Census 1971, Qualified Manpower Tables Great Britain, Table 1. Census 1981, Qual-ified Manpower, Great Britain, Table 1.

Table C Proportion in each subject group 1971, 1982 Great

Tantaina	1971	Star in	1981		No. 12
	Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent	
	1,415 135	100 10	2,007 191	100 10	
Ind	142	10	167	8	
	444	31	597	30	
mathemati	cs 154	11	233	12	
tive and s	328 69 142	23 5 10	535 90 195	27 4 10	
-64	1,080 358	100 33	1,519 488	100 33	
and	461	43	564	37	
	3	1 1 7 - 1 1	11	1	
g mathemat ences)	ics 47	4	80	5	
itive and s	54 27 129	5 3 12	151 41 183	10 3 12	
				a sea la sea	

Chart 1 Proportion of population highly qualified by age, 1981, Great Britain



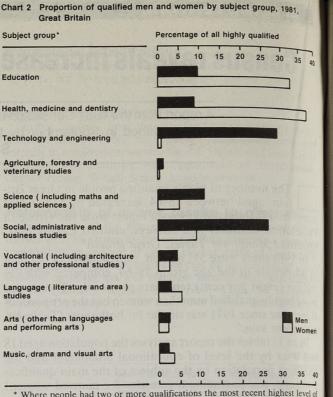
The proportion of people highly qualified was highest for 25-29 age-group, 17 per cent, reducing for successive older age-groups to a figure of only six per cent for people aged 60-64 (chart 1). This trend reflects the increasing opportunities for people to obtain qualifications.

Regional differences

The proportions of highly qualified people by constituent countries and regions of Great Britain reflect the varying demands for qualified labour. Of the population aged 18-64 the highest proportion highly qualified was in the South East region, with the outer metroplitan area the highest at 14 per cent, Greater London at 13 per cent and the outer South-East at 12 per cent. Scotland and the South West region each had 11 per cent of their population highly qualified but the other regions had figures of 9-10 per cent.

Subject of qualification

There were substantial differences between the sexes in the subjects in which qualifications were obtained. For men the most common subject groups in 1981 were technology and engineering (30 per cent of highly qualified men) and social, administration and business studies (27 per cent). For women the most frequent subject groups were health, medicine and dentistry (37 per cent of highly qualified



* Where people had two or more qualifications the most recent highest level of qualification was analysed

women) and education (33 per cent), see chart 2. These differences are also reflected in the jobs done by men and women: management and technical work for men, nursing and teaching for women.

Subject groups 1971–81

The largest increase in the numbers of highly qualified men aged 18-64 over the period 1971-81 occurred in social, administrative and business studies subjects (an increase of 207,000) and in technology and engineering subjects (up by 153,000). The proportion of men in the social administrative and business studies group rose over the decade from 23 per cent to 27 per cent whereas the proportion in the technology and engineering group fell slightly from 31 per cent to 30 per cent (Table C).

The largest increases in the number of highly qualified women were in the education subject group-teacher training-an increase of (130,000), health, medicine and dentistry (up by 103,000) and social, administrative and business studies (up by 97,000). The proportion of women qualified in the social, administrative and business studies group rose from five per cent in 1971 to 10 per cent in 1981, whereas the health, medicine and dentistry group fell from 43 per cent in 1971 to 37 per cent in 1981 (table C).

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

Statutory wage regulation in 1983

This annual article reviews the operation of statutory wage regulation during 1983, which is embodied in successive Wages Councils Acts. (It does not cover agriculture, which is subject to the Agricultural Wages Acts.)

Wages rates and other terms and conditions of employment in Great Britain are normally fixed by voluntary agreement between employers and workers or their respective organisations. In certain trades and industries, however, minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay are fixed by wages councils under legislation currently embodied in the Wages Councils Act 1979. In 1983, about 23/4 million workers employed in some 391,000 establishments were covered by these councils.

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

Statutory wages orders in 1983

During 1983, 29 wages orders embodying wages council proposals were made; of these, 28 were effective during the year. Nine of the orders provided for both increases in minimum remuneration and changes in holiday entitlement; 16 provided for increases only in minimum remuneration; one related to a change in holiday entitlement; and three provided for other changes.

Permits

Wages councils can issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. During 1983, eight new permits were issued, 25 existing permits were renewed and 17 permits were cancelled.

Inspection and enforcement

At the end of 1983 the Wages Inspectorate employed 120 nspectors on outdoor work and 104 other staff on administrative and support work in 15 divisions.

The aim of the Inspection Programme in 1983 was to check the pay of workers in a tenth of the establishments on the Wages Inspectorate Register, including the investigation of all complaints. This was achieved. During the year, the pay of 332,853 workers at 42,558 establishments (10.9)per cent of the register) was checked and 20,832 workers (6.3 per cent) were found to be underpaid. Arrears totalling £2,416,353 were assessed as due to workers at 9,842 establishments. A more detailed analysis of the results of the Inspectorate's programme appears at tables 1 and 2. Of the 42,558 establishments covered by checks carried ut during the year, 62 per cent were visited in the course of outine and complaint inspections. It is not necessary to visit every establishment selected for a check. Satisfactory checks were carried out using one of the three methods described below.

(1) A tenth of the large companies known to have formal pay agreements were selected for checking. Where the provisions of the agreement were at least as favourable as those in the Wages Order, all the company's branches were regarded as complying with the legislation. A check was also made that the company operated a satisfactory procedure for dealing with workers' pay grievances.

tions.

(3) In the case of smaller firms in the retail and hairdressing trades, a tenth were selected for an initial check by

Table 1 Analysis

Establishments on regi Establishments inspec routine inspections the investigation of o

Establishments inspe those having formal found satisfactory

branches of large firm head office and a same regarded as satisfa Establishments not

showed the current p Total establishments

Establishments when assessed following

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

Workers employed in Wages checked by vis Shown on postal ques At branches of large fi sample check

At branches of large f Total number of work Total number of work due following inspe

Amount assessed as Comprising Amount paid to wo Amount voluntarily Amount consider

Table 3 Analysis of Complaints

Outstanding at the be Received during 198 Cleared during 1983 Outstanding at the er

(2) A tenth of other multiple firms which keep their pay records at the head office and which have five or more branches were selected for checking. In these cases, the records at the head office were examined and a sample of the branches was visited. Where the result was satisfactory, the other branches were not visited and it was assumed that they were also complying with the regula-

Work of the Wages Inspectorate in 1983

s of establishments inspected	
ster at January 1983	391,271
<i>ted by visit</i> comprising: omplaints	19,274 7,058 26,332
ted <i>other than by visit</i> comprising: bay agreements which were reviewed and	4,500
ns not visited where, following a visit to the nple of branches, pay and conditions were tory in the organisation as a whole	7,162
risited when the reply to a postal questionnaire ay and conditions were satisfactory	4,564 16,226
inspected by all methods	42,558
arrears of wages (including holiday pay) were nspection	9,842

establishments on register (estimated)	2,734,800 139,305	
tionnaire giving satisfactory replies rms assumed to be satisfactory on the basis of a	16,529	
ins assumed to be satisfactory of the basis of a	57,383	
rms where formal pay agreement was checked ers whose pay was checked	119,636 332,853	
ers for whom arrears of pay were assessed as ction	20,832	
due	£2,416,353	
kers foregone by workers d not practicable to pursue	£1,860,110 £312,736 £243,507	

1,649
9,528
9,786
1,391
San also della

postal questionnaire. Where the reply showed that workers were not being underpaid, no visit was made. However, a sample was selected for inspection visit to check the general validity of the postal enquiry method. Of those replies verified in this way, 96 per cent of em-ployers were found to be complying. Where the reply indicated that there might be an underpayment or where no reply was received, an inspection visit was carried out.

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

Staff in divisional offices also perform an important function by providing information and guidance to employers, workers and interested organisations. In 1983, staff dealt with 278,519 enquiries, mostly by telephone. For the first time, the Inspectorate began to provide its own short guidance notes summarising the main provisions of the Wages Orders of the retail, catering, clothing and hairdressing trades, which together cover 95 per cent of workers in Wages Council trades.

Civil proceedings for recovery of arrears were taken against five employers in 1983 and judgement was given in all cases for the Inspectorate. Criminal proceedings Were taken against two employers for offences under the Wages Councils Act 1979 and both were found guilty. Fines total. ing £370 were imposed.

Compliance with Wages Orders

The indication, based on the results of the Inspectorate's Programme of Checks, is that the general level of compliance is relatively high. Of the 332,853 workers whose pay was checked in 1983, 20,832 (6.3 per cent) were found to have been underpaid. Although this figure should not be seen as necessarily reflecting the position of all workers in all Wages Council trades, it provides a useful guide on the extent to which employers, overall, comply with the regulations.

Truck Acts

The Inspectorate dealt with 1,023 enquiries and investigated 109 complaints in connection with the Truck Acts 1831-60. All were resolved satisfactorily and there were no prosecutions. The majority of the complaints related to alleged illegal deductions from wages.

WORKPLACE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

IN BRITAIN The DE/PSI/SSRC Survey

WW Daniel and Neil Millward

This book is designed to become the authoritative source of information on workplace industrial relations practices in Britain. The survey on which it is based was the first of an intended series which will plot changes in industrial relations practices, procedures and institutions at places of work. The results, based on interviews with managers and worker representatives in over 2,000 workplaces, cover the public services, private services and nationalised industries as well as the private manufacturing sector.

Contents: Introduction; trade union recognition and associated issues; the closed shop; trade union organisation; management organisation for industrial relations; consultative committees and other channels of representation; industrial relations procedures, pay determination; industrial action; some outcomes associated with labour relations arrangements; conclusions: appendix A: the survey questions; appendix B: technical details of the survey; index.

W.W.DANIEL NEIL MILLWARD Published this month, priced £20 (hardback), £8.50 (paperback), the book is available from most booksellers.

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New Earnings Survey, 1984

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Trends in labour statistics

Summary

Recent movements in the CSO's cyclical indicators suggest the possibility of a slowing in the underlying rate of growth of GDP early next year. This year's outturn will be depressed because of the impact of the coalmining dispute, and taking this into account a number of outside forecasters are expecting GDP to increase a little faster in 1985 than will be achieved this year.

The average estimate of GDP is provisionally estimated to have declined slightly in the second quarter but was 21/2 per cent high er than a year earlier. Allowing for the effects of the coal-miners' dispute and other uneven factors, the increase on a year earlier is estimated at around 3 per cent and is therefore similar to the underlying trend in recent quarters.

Output in the production industries was nearly 11/2 per cent lower in the three months to August than in the previous three months, mainly reflecting a fall in the output of the energy and water supp-ly industries of 51/2 per cent: manufacturing output rose by 1/2 per cent over the same period. The coal-miners' dispute is estimated to have reduced industrial output by about 31/2 per cent in the three months to August.

The volume of retail sales showed a provisional increase of 0.5 per cent in the third quarter of 1984, compared with the second guarter and was 3.7 per cent high-

120

20

110

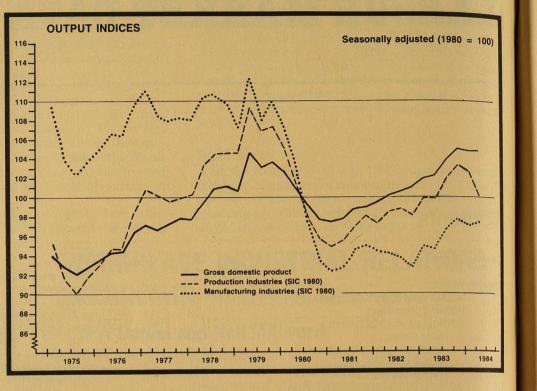
100

80

1975

Cyclical indicators Composite indices of indicator groups

Longer Leading



commentary

er than in the third quarter of last year. Retail sales account for approximately half of consumers' expenditure which after having dipped slightly in the first quarter increased by nearly 1 per cent in the second quarter.

Fixed investment in the whole economy fell by 3 per cent between the first and second quarters of 1984 but was nevertheless 9 per cent higher than a year pre-

шци

1979

1978

1980

1981

viously; notably manufacturing in- the total increase in the year to vestment was nearly 17 per cent above its level of a year ago. The value of stocks again fell in the second quarter of 1984 in both the manufacturing and wholesale sectors.

The employed labour force (seasonally adjusted) in Great Britain increased by 28,000 in the second quarter of 1984, following a rise of 41,000 in the first quarter:

1983

1984

1982

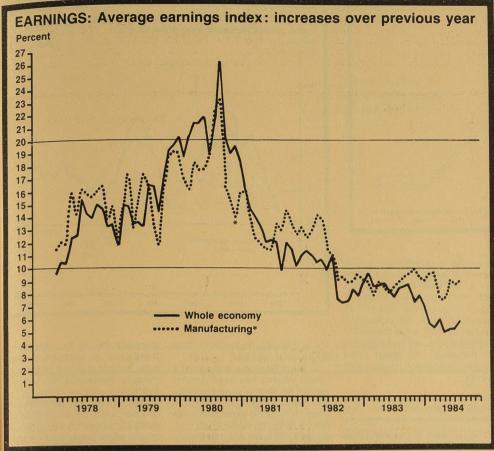
January 1980 = 100

June was 247 000. The number of employees in employment (seasonally adjusted) increased by 10 000 in the second quarter of 1984. There were rises of 36,000 in services industries and 3,000 in manufacturing partly offset by falls elsewhere, in particular 18,000 in construction. More recent figures show manufacturing falling at an average rate of 5,000 a month in the three months to

August. unemployment rose Total September to 168.000 in 3.284,000; within this total female unemployment rose to a level in excess of one million. Unemployment (seasonally adjusted and excluding school leavers) increased by 26,000 bringing the average increase in the third quarter to 20,000 a month compared with 9,000 a month in the second quarter. The number of unemployed school leavers in September was 33,000 lower than a year ago. The seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies increased by 8,000 in September to 170,000.

The underlying increase in weekly earnings in the year to August was about 71/2 per cent but the actual increase was substantially lower because of temporary factors.

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12 month change in the retail prices index was 4.7 per cent in September compared with 5.0 per cent in August.



SIC 1968 for increases up to 1980; SIC 1980 for increases since 1981

Economic background

Recent movements in the cso's cyclical indicators suggest that he economic cycle will reach a peak some time in early 1985, but his may imply a reduction in the rate of economic growth rather than a fall in the level of activity. The longer leading index fell sharply between March and Auoust, mainly reflecting falls in share prices, increases in interest ates and a decline in the balance eporting increased optimism in IE CBI Quarterly Survey. The horter leading index has also falin recent months, but the fall has not been as pronounced as with the longer leading index and hould not at this stage be interpreted as signifying a turning oint in the index.

The average measure of GDP, is rovisionally estimated to have leclined slightly in the second quarter but over the year was estinated to have risen by around 3 per cent if allowance is made for he effects of the coal mining disoute and other uneven movenents in the series. However, iere are signs of some slowing in he recent rate of increase of outut. Following strong growth in 983, GDP (output), on provisional stimates, was broadly unnanged between the first and econd quarters of 1984, at a evel slightly below that in the ourth quarter of 1983. It is estinated that the coal mining dis-

out 1/2 per cent in the first quarter and 11/4 per cent in the second Most of this reduction was the direct result of the loss in coal output. Output of the production industries fell by 21/2 per cent between the first and second quarters, but construction output rose by 2 per cent and distribution output was 3 per cent higher.

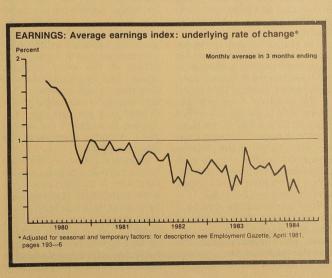
year

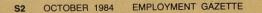
Industrial production was provisionally estimated to have fallen by 11/2 per cent in the three months to August compared with the previous three months and was about 1 per cent below the level in the same period a year earlier. It is estimated that the miners dispute reduced the level of industrial production by about 31/2 per cent in the three months to

August and by around 3 per cent in the previous three months to May. Energy and water supply was down by 51/2 per cent compared with the previous three months.

in Manufacturing output creased by 1/2 per cent in the three months to August, and was some 2 per cent higher than a year ear lier Within manufacturing, output of other mineral products, chemicals, and engineering and allied industries each increased by 1 per cent in three months to August compared with the previous three months; output of the clothing and textile industries fell by 1/2 per cent.

The results of the September CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry showed that manufacturers were





1976

1977

pute reduced total output by ab- still expecting output to increase over the next four months. Expectations were, however, significantly less optimistic than earlier in the year. The survey also showed that manufacturers' order books remained at roughly the same level as in the previous seven months, a somewhat higher level than at the end of last

> Consumers' expenditure, having fallen by 1/2 per cent in the first quarter, increased by nearly 1 per cent in the second, to a level 21/2 per cent above that in the same period a year earlier. In the second guarter, spending on durables increased by 31/2 per cent and on clothing and footwear by 5

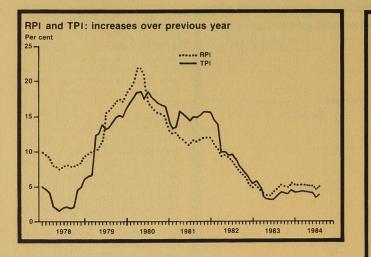
per cent, but expenditure on energy, which had been higher than usual in the first quarter, returned to more typical levels. The level of retail sales, accounting for about half of consumer spending, was little changed in the third quarter from its level in the second quar-

Real personal disposable income was little changed in the second quarter, after rising through much of 1983 and falling back by 1/2 per cent in the first quarter. In the second quarter real personal disposable income was nearly 2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The personal say ings ratio fell slightly from 11 per cent in the first quarter to 10 per cent in the second, but remains close to its average level since the end of 1982.

The total volume of stocks fell by £0.8 billion in the first half of 1984, following stockbuilding of £0.3 billion in the previous six months. About half of the destocking in the first half of this year consisted of a reduction in coal stocks. The volume of manufacturers' stocks fell by £0.2 billion in the first half of 1984, a similar rate of destocking to that in the second half of 1983. There was destocking by wholesalers of £0.4 billion in the first half reversing an increase in stocks of £0.1 billion in the previous six months and retail stocks showed little change compared with stockbuilding of £0.3 billion in the second half of last year

Total fixed investment fell in the second guarter by 3 per cent but was still 9 per cent higher than a year ago. Within the total, manufacturing investment has increased strongly. In the first six months of the year manufacturing investment was 91/2 per cent high er than in the preceding half year Investment by the construction distribution and financial industries, on the same comparison, in creased by 9 per cent.

The May Investment Intentions Survey carried out by the Department of Trade and Industry and the July CBI Quarterly Industrial Trends Survey both suggested a



rise of 12 per cent in manufacturing investment in 1984 as a whole compared with 1983. A further rise of around 6 to 7 per cent in 1985 was also indicated.

Company profits remain buoyant, helping to boost investment levels. Although gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies, net of stock appreciation and in current prices, in the second quarter. were below the high first quarter level, profits were still 17 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier

Growth in both target monetary aggregates over the first seven months to September of the 1984-85 target period was within their target ranges. Sterling M3 grew at an annual rate of 10 per cent, at the top its 6-10 per cent target range, while no rose at an annual rate of 51/2 per cent, below the middle of its 4-8 per cent target range

Sterling's effective exchange rate, after remaining relatively steady during August, weakened again during the first three weeks of September. The main influence was the strength of the dollar; sterling remained broadly unchanged against other continental currencies. The average effective exchange rate in September, 77.3 (1975=100), was 11/2 per cent below the average in July and August and 9 per cent lower than the average in September last year.

The current account of the balance of payments is estimated to have been roughly in balance in the three months to August, compared with a deficit of £0.5 billion in the previous three months. There was a deficit on visible trade of £0.8 billion in the three months to August, following a deficit of £1.3 billion in the previous period: the surplus on trade in oil increased by £0.2 billion and the deficit on trade in non-oil goods was reduced by £0.3 billion.

Total export volume rose by 1 per cent in the three months to August compared with the previous three months, but the underlying trend in the volume of non-oil exports has continued to remain flat in recent months. The volume of imports fell by 11/2 per cent in the three months to August. The trend in the volume of non-oil imports now appears to have been fairly flat during the first half of 1984, while the underlying position in July and August is not yet clear; the latest three months comparison shows little change.

World outlook

The recovery in the world economy continued into the first half of 1984 but the rate of growth slowed between the first and second quarters. For the main OECD countries, both exports and business investment are now contributing more to economic growth, while the contribution from the stock cycle and residential investment are declining. Consumer spending has continued to grow, as earnings have risen faster than prices.

Recent movements in the OECD's leading indicators point to a possible hesitation next year in the pace of the world recovery The OECD leading indicators levelled off in the first half of the year after rising throughout 1983. This largely reflected falls in the leading indicators in countries where recovery has so far been strongest, notably the us, Japan and UK

National growth rates are generally expected to converge over the next year or so, as overall growth in the world economy slows. The September London **Business School Economic Out**look forecast world output growth of near to 5 per cent this year. slowing to around 3 per cent in 1985, broadly consistent with other forecasts

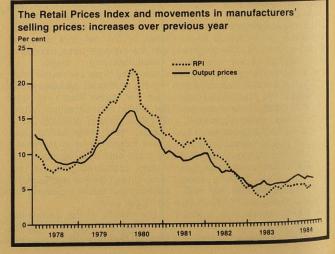
Improved activity in the main OECD countries has been associated with a strong recovery in world trade. Much of the buoyancy in world trade has been due to rapid growth in the volume of US imports. The us current account deficit has grown considerably in the first half of the year, and forecasters now expect the deficit for

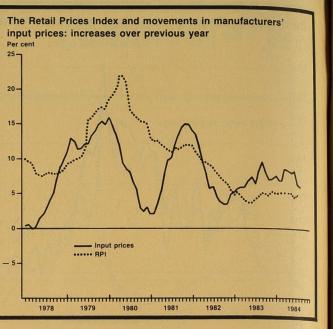
the whole year to be more than In West Germany and Japan a

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to August was about 71/2 per cent, similar to the increase in the vear to July

The actual increase in the year to August, 5.9 per cent, was sub-





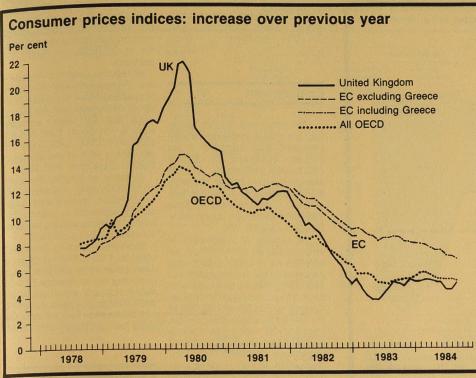
double that for 1983.

rise in imports has been accompanied by strong export growth. The current account surplus in West Germany is expected to rise from now on as world trade continues to recover and the Deutschemark maintains its competitive level against the us dollar. The Japanese surplus has continued to grow this year after nearly tripling last year. In France, where economic recovery has been less marked, the current account position has improved and the deficit is expected to be eliminated in 1985

stantially below the underlying trend because of temporary fac tors. 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 11/4 per cent Delavs in some public sector settlements this year compared with a year ago, for example, for nonindustrial civil servants and teachers, reduced the actual increase by about 1 per cent. On the other hand, back-pay was higher in August 1984 than in August 1983, inflating the actual increase by about 3/4 per cent. The underlying monthly rate of

increase in average earnings was between 1/4 and 1/2 per cent in the three months ending August.

In production industries and manufacturing industries, the underlying increases in average earnings in the year to August were about 81/4 per cent and 83/4 per cent respectively, slightly lower than the corresponding increases in the year to July. The reduction reflected mainly the smaller increase in hours worked



over the period (hours were increasing sharply in the middle of ast year but are fairly constant this year)

The actual increases in the year to August 1984 for production and nanufacturing industries were 5.2 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively. The increase for roduction industries was significantly depressed by the effect of he industrial action in the coal instry. Higher back-pay in August 1984 than in August 1983 inflated ne increase for manufacturing inlustries

In the three months to August, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 5.8 per cent higher than a year ear

Retail prices

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index, was 4.7 per cent in September compared with ·0 per cent in August.

The monthly increase between August and September was 0.2 per cent. This rise was attributable to the remaining effect of the recent increase in nortgage interest rates and widepread small price increases elsewhere, of which higher prices or beer and women's outerwear vere particularly noticeable.

The rises were partly offset by easonal food prices which fell by about 5 per cent on average during the month. Among fresh egetables, tomatoes were about 2p per lb cheaper and average rices of green vegetables fell by between 1/2p and 2p per lb. Fresh

fruit was also cheaper with apple prices down by 6p-7p per lb.

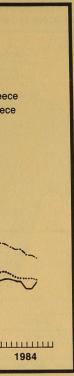
The tax and price index rose by 3.5 per cent in the year to September, and the gap between this and the corresponding change in the retail prices index remained between 1 and 11/4 percentage points.

Although the 12-month changes in the producer prices indices continue to be higher than the change in retail prices, the rate of increase for both input and output prices moderated slightly in September. The increase in the index measuring input prices was 6.2 per cent in September compared with 6.6 per cent in August and the 12-month change in output prices fell to 6.0 per cent in September from 6.2 per cent in

August. The rate of inflation in the UK continues to compare favourably with the figure for all OECD countries which was 5.2 per cent in August and that for EC countries which was 5.9 per cent in the same month. Some of the rates recorded by individual countries in August were; USA; 4-2 per cent, Japan; 1.9 per cent, Federal Germany; 1.7 per cent, and France, 7.4 per cent

Unemployment and vacancies:

The seasonally-adjusted level of us unemployment (excluding school leavers) in September was 3,099,000, an increase of 26,000 on August. In the third quarter there was an average increase of 20,000 a month, compared with 9,000 in the second quarter. Dur3.200-3.000 2.800 2.600 2,400 2,200 2,000 1.800 1.600 1.400-.200 ,000 800 600 400 200



ing the six months to September the rise averaged 15,000 a month, compared with 10,000 in the previous six months to March. and 15,000 in the preceding six months to September 1983.

The recorded total in September increased by 168,000 to 3,284,000 (13.6 per cent of all employees) reflecting, (a) an increase of 50,000 from seasonal influences, (b) a seasonally-adjusted increase of 26,000 and (c) an increase of 92,000 in the num-

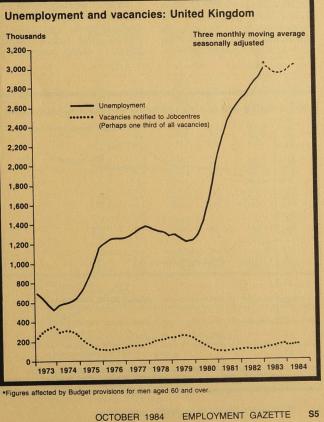
ber of school leavers. The recorded total included 1.038.000 unemployed females.

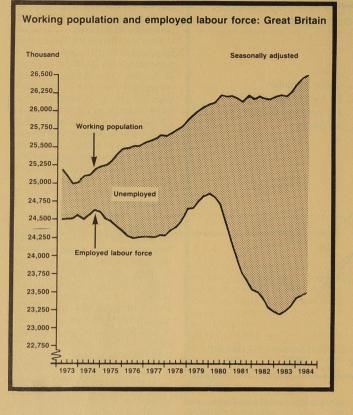
Also included in the September total were 182 000 school leavers aged under 18, 92,000 more than in August. The increase mainly reflects the numbers of this year's summer school leavers, who became eligible to claim benefit in September, In September 1983 the number of unemployed school leavers was 215 000: an increase of 103 000 on the previous month

The number of people assisted by the special employment and training measures at the end of August was 670,000, the same as at the end of July. Increased numbers on the Youth Training Scheme and on the Community Programme were offset by fewer numbers on the Young Workers Scheme, the Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme, the Enterprise Allowance Scheme and the Job Release Scheme. It is estimated that as a direct effect of the measures, about 415,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement instead of claiming unemployment benefit. There were also an estimated 60,000 summer school leavers on training schemes who would otherwise have been unemployed, but were not entitled to claim benefit until the first week in September.

Female unemployment rose faster than male unemployment in the third quarter. The increase on the second quarter in the female seasonally adjusted percentage rate was 0.3 percentage points. compared with 0.2 for males.

The regional pattern in the third guarter compared with the

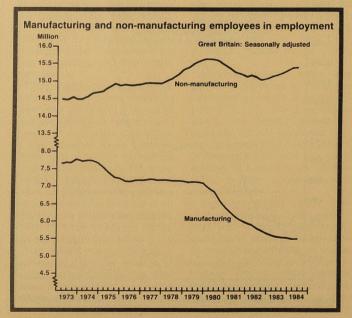




second quarter shows that only in the North West (no change) was the growth significantly different from the national average (+0.2)percentage points).

International comparisions of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three months) increased in Belgium (+0.4 percentage points), France (+0.3), Germany and the UK (both +0.2) and Japan (+0.1). There were falls in the Netherlands (-0.1 to July), the United States and Sweden (both -0.3) and Canada (-0.4).

The stock of vacancies (seasonally adjusted) in September was 170,000, an increase of 8.000 on the August level. Both the inflow and outflow decreased in the month with the outflow falling more rapidly. In the third guarter the stock of vacancies averaged 165,000 a month, compared with 154,000 in the second quarter; about one-eighth of this increase was due to Community Programme vacancies. The rise in the stock was largely due to the inflow of vacancies continuing to rise and being in excess of the outflow. The inflow averaged 206,000 a month compared with



OCTOBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

an outflow of 205,000. The corresponding figures for the second quarter were 198,000 and 194,000 respectively.

Employment

The employed labour force, which includes employees in employment and members of HM Forces, increased by 28,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter of 1984, following the increase of 41,000 in the first quarter. Over the year to June 1984, the employed labour force increased by 247,000.

The number of employees in employment in Great Britain increased by 10,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter of 1984. This follows an increase of 23,000 in the first quarter and increases of 45,000 and 94,000 in the third and fourth quarters respectively of 1983. The second quarter rise in the total number of employees was made up of increases of 36,000 in service industries and 3,000 in manufacturing industries and decreases of 5,000 in energy and water supply industries, 6,000 in agriculture and 18,000 in construction. Later through stoppages of work due to figures show a decrease of 10,000 in the number of employees in manufacturing industry in August. During the three months ending in August, the million days lost on both July and number of employees in manu- August is because account was facturing industries decreased by taken of normal pit holiday closures an average of 5,000 a month com- in these months. Nearly half the repared with no change in the pre- maining days lost in September vious three month period.

In the year ending June 1984 the docks and in the aerospace inthere was a rise of 172,000 (0.8 dustry per cent) in the overall number of employees in employment in Great Britain. This was accounted that 15.8 million working days were for by a substantial increase in service employment, of 282,000 accounting for an estimated 12.5 (2.1 per cent), offset by reductions of 59,000 (1.1 per cent) in for the corresponding period last manufacturing employment and 51,000 (2.6 per cent) in other industries such as construction, the comparable period was 7.8 milagriculture, and energy and water lion days. supply.

In absolute terms, growth in individual industries over the year to June was strongest in retail distribution (+75,000: 3.7 per cent). other services (including public administration, education, medical, recreational and personal services) (+65,000; 3.7 per cent), banking, finance and insurance (64,000; 4.8 per cent), and hotels and catering (+46,000; 4.8 per cent). In the manufacturing sector, increases were recorded in office machinery, electrical enand instruments gineering (+16,000 1.9 per cent) and metal goods n.e.s. (+6,000; 1.6 per cent).

The largest reductions (over the same period) were in the manufacture of other transport equipment (-26,000; 8.0 per cent), coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (-21,000; 6.7 percent) construct tion (216,000; 1.6 per cent) and metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction (-15,000; 3.2 per cent). All regions, apart from Yorkshire

and Humberside and the North showed increases in the total number of employees over the year to June 1984. The largest increases were in the South East (1.6 per cent; +117,000), East Anglia (15 per cent; +10,000) and the South West (1.2 per cent; +18,000). Overtime working by operatives

in manufacturing industries was 11.62 million hours a week (seasonally adjusted) in August. The level of overtime working has been virtually constant since April.

Short-time working increased again to 1.00 million hours lost a week (seasonally adjusted) in August, making an average of 0.89 million hours a week lost in the three months to August, compared with 0.58 million hours a week lost in the previous three month period.

Industrial stoppages

It is provisionally estimated that 2,344,000 working days were lost industrial disputes in September. This includes an estimated 2.0 million days resulting from the coalmining strike: the increase of 0.5 were attributable to stoppages in

During the first three-quarters of 1984 it is provisionally estimated lost, with the coalmining strike million days. The cumulative figure year was 2.9 million, and over the ten years 1974-83, the average for

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

Sease	onally adjusted	a	and the second						Sector and the sector of the		and Alternation		NITED KIN	abom	
15.74	Martin Street Street	GDP average measure1 1980 = 100 102.4 R 2.5 R 100.0 -2.3 R 98.7 R -1.3 R 100.8 R 2.1	Output								Income				
			GDP ¹³⁴		Index of	output U.K	.5		Index of production		Real pers		Gross tra profits o		
						Productio		Manufact industrie	uring s	OECD		disposab income	10	compani	es ⁸
		1980 = 1	00	1980 = 10	00	1980 = 1	00 ¹⁶	1980 = 1	00 ¹⁷	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	00	£ billion	Marine
979 980 981 982 983		100-0 98-7 R	-2·3 R -1·3 R	103·0 R 100·0 98·3 R 100·3 R 103·2 R	3·1 R -2·9 R -1·7 R 2·0 R 2·9 R	107·0 100·0 96·4 98·1 101·3 R	3.8 -6.5 -3.6 1.8 3.2 R	109·3 100·0 93·7 93·7 96·0 R	-0.2 -8.5 -6.3 0.0 2.5 R	100.7 100.0 100.2 96.3 99.4	5.1 -0.7 0.2 -3.9 3.2	99.0 R 100.0 98.0 R 98.3 R 100.1 R	5.7 R 1.0 R -2.0 R -0.3 R 1.8	17·9 R 18·1 R 19·1 R 22·7 R 27·7 R	-3.5 R 0.8 R 5.5 R 18.8 R 22.0 R
983	Q2 Q3 Q4	103∙0 104∙4 R 105∙9 R	2·3 R 3·8 R 4·1 R	102·1 R 103·9 R 105·0 R	1·9 R 3·3 R 4·0 R	99-8 R 101-9 103-5 R	1·4 R 3·2 5·6 R	94∙5 R 96∙7 R 98∙0 R	0-3 R 3-2 R 5-7 R	98-0 100-8 R 102-8 R	1.0 5.6 R 8.9 R	99·3 R 100·6 R 102·0 R	1·1 R 3·2 R 3·8 R	6.6 R 7.4 R 7.2 R	12·1 R 26·7 R 20·9 R
984	Q1 Q2 Q3	106·7 R [105·7]	3·5 R [2·6] 	104-8 R 104-8 R	2·8 R 2·6 R	102·7 R 100·3 R	2.8 R 0.6 R	97·2 R 97·6 R	2·4 R 3·3 R	105·0 [105·3] 	9·3 [7·4] 	101.0 R 101.1 	2·8 R 1·8	8·4 R 7·7	27·9 R 16·7
984	Jan Feb Mar	··· ···	 	 	··· ···	103·2 R 102·9 R 102·0 R	5·2 R 3·7 R 2·8 R	97·2 R 96·8 R 97·7 R	4·5 3·2 R 2·4 R	104·9 105·3 105·1 R	9·2 9·9 9·5 R	··· ··		··· ··	···
	Apr May June	··· ·· ··	 	 		100·8 R 99·8 R 100·4 R	1·8 R 0·8 R 0·6 R	97∙6 R 97∙0 R 98∙1 R	3·0 R 3·1 R 3·3 R	104·8 R 106·1 R [105·0]	8·8 R 8·2 R [7·4]	 		 	
	July Aug				:: ::	99-3 R [99-1]	-0·6 R [-0·2]	91·2 R [98·1]	2·2 R [2·0]	··· ··	····	::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:: ::	

		Botoil col		Eixed inv	octmont ⁹		TAL STREET			General		Stock	lending	growth ¹⁴	1
expenditu	re	volume ¹	53	Whole		industri	90	distribut & finance industry	tion tial	governme	tion	changes 1980 prices		£M3	M0 ¹⁵
£ billion		1980 = 10	00	£ billion	autorio di	£ billion	1	Conception of the second	and the second second second	£ billion	Leads.	£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent
137·3 R 136·8 R 136·7 R 138·1 R 138·1 R 144·0 R	4.5 R -0.4 0.1 R 1.0 R 4.3 R	100.6 100.0 100.4 102.5 107.9 R	4·4 -0·6 0·4 2·1 5·3	43.93 R 41.63 R 38.08 R 40.65 R 42.35 R	2·3 R -5·2 R -8·5 R 6·7 R 4·2 R	8·2 7·3 5·7 5·6 5·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 2 \\ -10 \cdot 9 \\ -22 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 7 \\ -2 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	8.7 8.6 8.6 9.4 9.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 0 \\ -1 \cdot 4 \\ -0 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	48·9 R 48·8 R 48·8 R 49·2 R 50·5 R	2·1 1·5 0·0 R 0·8 2·6 R	2·47 R -2·90 R -2·74 R -1·25 R 0·21 R	17 14 14½ 10-10¼ 9		··· ·· ·· ··
35·7 R 36·4 R 36·5 R	4·4 R 5·1 R 3·8 R	107·3 108·3 110·4	5·9 5·2 6·3	10-33 R 10-45 R 10-97	3·2 R 0·8 R 5·2 R	1·3 1·3 1·4	-5.8 -5.9 3.7	2·4 2·4 2·6	5·5 2·0 7·7	12·6 12·6 R 12·8 R	3·7 R 2·2 R 2·3 R	-0.17 R 0.19 R 0.09 R	9½ 9½ 9	2.6 0.7 2.6	1·8 1·3 1·7
36·3 R 36·6 R	2.7 R 2.5 R	108·5 111·7 [112·3]	2·8 4·1 [3·7]	11.66 R 11.30 	10·1 R 9·4	1.5 1.6	12·7 17·0	2·7 2·7	13·4 12·1 R	12·7 R 12·7	1.1 R 0.1 	-0·31 R -0·44	8½-8¾ 9¼ 10½	2·3 2·4	1·0 1·5 [1·1]
	 	107·7 109·5 108·3	5·3 4·4 2·9 R	 	 	· · · · ·		··· ··		··· ··· ··	 	··· ··· ··	9 9 8½-8¾	0·7 0·1 1·4	0·2 0·2 0·6
	 	112·2 110·7 112·1	3.7 3.3 4.1	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	8½-8¾ 9-9¼ 9¼	0·4 0·9 2·0	0·1 0·4 1·0
	::	111-2 110-9 R [114-3]	3·8 3·8 R [3·6]		 	 	 	··· ···	X			 	12 10½ 10½	-1·0 0·7 [1·5]	0·2 -0·1 [1·0]
Visible tr	ade	14	1 2 -		Balance	of paym	ents	Compe	titiveness	Prices		1. S. M.			
Export vo	olume	Import ve	olume	Visible	Current balance	Effectiv	e exchange	Relative	unit costs ^{1 18}		prices	Produce	r prices inc	dex ⁺⁷ ¹⁹ ²⁰	
				Dalance	Dulunoc	Tuto						Materials	and fuels	Home sa	les
1980 = 10	00	1980 = 10	00	£ billion	£ billion	1975 =	100	1980 =	100	Jan 1978	B = 100	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	00
99.1 100.0 99.2 101.5 102.3	4.9 0.9 -0.8 2.3 0.8	105·7 100·0 96·1 100·7 107·6	10·7 -5·4 -3·9 4·8 6·9	-3·4 1·5 3·7 2·4 -0·7 R	-0.5 R 3.6 7.2 5.2 2.9	87·3 96·1 95·3 90·7 83·3	7·1 10·1 -1·2 -4·8 -8·2	82·5 100·0 105·2 101·5 94·1	16·4 21·9 5·2 -3·5 -7·3	113·2 132·8 152·5 167·4 174·1	12·0 17·3 14·8 9·8 4·0	92·2 100·0 109·2 117·2 125·4	12·9 8·5 9·2 7·3 7·0	87.7 100.0 109.5 118.0 124.5	10·9 14·0 9·5 7·8 5·5
100·3 99·2 R 107·3 R	-3·1 0·3 R 4·1 R	106-6 106-6 112-8 R	2·5 7·9 13·4 R	-0·5 -0·3 R -0·1	-0·1 0·9 0·5	84·3 84·9 83·2	-6·6 -7·2 -6·6	94·7 95·7 95·1	-6·3 -6·5 -5·4	172·5 175·1 177·4	3·2 3·6 4·1	123·6 124·8 128·4	6·6 8·1 7·5	124-2 125-1 126-8	5·6 5·4 5·6
109·5 108·3 R	7∙0 8∙0 R	113·2 118·2 R	8·3 10·9 R	-0·1 -1·2	0·5 -0·3	81.7 79.8 78.0	-1.5 -5.3 -8.1	94·8 	6·0 	178-7 179-5 181-3	4·3 4·1 3·5	133·5 134·1 [133·6]	7·2 8·5 [7·1]	129·0 [132·0] [132·8]	5·9 [6·3] [6·2]
101·8 115·4 111·3	4·8 9·0 7·0	111.7 110.2 117.9	8·9 7·4 8·3	-0·3 0·5 -0·2	-0·0 +0·8 R -0·1 R	81·4 82·2 81·0	-4·4 1·7 1·5	::	:: 	177·9 178·8 179·4	4·2 4·2 4·4	133·5 134·2 132·9	7·3 7·3 7·2	128-0 128-8 130-2	5·6 5·7 5·9
104∙4 108∙5 112∙0 R	7·6 6·9 8·0 R	122·4 R 115·0 R 117·3	12·2 12·4 10·9 R	-0.8 -0.3 -0.1	-0·5 R 0·0 0·2	79·9 80·0 79·4	3·5 2·4 -5·3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	178-8 179-6 180-1	4·1 4·1 4·1	133-8 134-3 134-1	7·6 8·1 8·4	131-7 132-1 132-2	6·3 6·4 6·3
102-8 111-9	7·9 9·0	108-6 123-8	6·5 9·9	-0·1 -0·6	[0·1] [-0·3] 	78·4 78·4 77·3	-5-4 -7-4 -8-1	··· ··	···	179·9 181·8 182·2	3·3 3·7 3·5	133-6 R [132-8] R [134-3]	8 ·4 R R [7·7] R [7·1]	[132·5] [132·7] [133·3]	6-2 6-2 6-0
	Consume expenditu 1980 price E billion 137-3 R 136-8 R 136-7 R 36-4 R 36-7 R 36-4 R 36-6 R 36-3 R 36-6 R 36-3 R 36-6 R 36-1 144-0 R 36-6 R 36-3 R 36-6 R 36-1 144-0 R 36-1 100-0 99-1 100-0 99-2 101-5 102-3 100-3 99-2 R 107-3 R 109-5 108-5 108-3 R 101-8 115-4 111-3 104-4 102-8 111-9	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices 2 billion 137-3 R 4-5 R 136-7 R 0-1 R 36-7 R 0-1 R 36-7 R 0-1 R 36-6 R 2-5 R <	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices Retail spire volume Ξ billion 1980 = 10 137.3 R 4.5 R 136.6 R -0.4 136.7 R 0.1 R 136.7 R 100.6 136.7 R 10.7 R 136.1 R 102.5 144.0 R 4.3 R 107.9 R 35.7 R 36.4 R 5.1 R 36.5 R 2.5 R 111.7 108.3 36.6 R 2.5 R 111.7 112.3 107.7 107.7 107.7 110.7 110.7 110.7 110.7 110.9 R 111.4 110.7 110.9 R 110.7 110.7 105.7 105.7 105.7<	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices Retail sples volumet Σ billion 1980 = 100 137.3 R 4.5 R 100.6 4.4 136.7 R 0.1 R 136.7 R 0.1 R 136.7 R 0.1 R 136.7 R 0.1 R 138.1 R 7.8 R 138.1 R 0.1 R 138.7 R 0.1 R 100.4 0.4 138.1 R 0.7 9 R 36.5 R 3.8 R 111.7 4.1 108.5 36.5 R 3.8 R 111.7 4.1 107.7 36.6 R 2.5 R 111.7 4.1 108.3 2.9 R 112.2 107.7 3.3 3.6 R 110.2 R 3.8 110.9 R 3.8 110.9 R 3.8 110.9 R 3.8 110.9 R 3.8	Consumer expanditure 1980 prices Retail sales volume! Fixed inv Whole economy 1980 price Ξ billion 1980 = 100 Ξ billion 137.3 R 4.5 R 100-6 4.4 136.8 R -0.4 100-0 -0.6 136.7 R 0.1 R 100-4 -0.4 136.7 R 0.1 R 100-4 -0.6 138.1 R 1.0 R 102.5 2.1 44.0 R 4.3 R 107.9 R 5.3 35.7 R 4.4 R 107.3 5.9 10.33 R 36.5 R 3.8 R 111.7 4.1 11.30 1112.3 [3.7] 10.97 36.3 R 2.7 R 108.5 2.8 11.66 R 107.7 5.3 11.23 107.7 3.3 1112.2 3.7 110.7 3.3 1112.2 3.7	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices Retail sples volume! Fixed investment ⁹ $\frac{E}{1980 prices}$ 1980 = 100 $\frac{E}{100}$ $\frac{E}{100}$ $\frac{E}{137.3 \text{ R}}$ 4.5 R 100.6 4.4 43.93 R 2.3 R 137.3 R 0.1 R 100.0 0.44 43.93 R 2.3 R 136.7 R 0.1 R 100.4 0.4 38.08 R -8.5 R 136.7 R 0.1 R 102.5 2.1 40.65 R 6.7 R 136.7 R 0.1 R 102.5 2.1 40.65 R 6.7 R 136.7 R 0.1 R 107.9 \text{ R} 5.3 42.35 R 4.2 R 36.4 R 5.1 R 108.5 $2.8 \text{ 11.66 \text{ R}$ 10.1 R 36.6 R 2.5 R 111.7 4.1 11.30 9.4 $$ $$ $109.5 \text{ 4.4 $ $$ 112.2 3.7 $$ $$ 112.2 3.7 $$ 112.2 3.7 $$	$ \begin{array}{c ccc} \hline Consumer expenditure 1980 prices \\ \hline \end{title} 11117 prices \\ \hline \end{title} 1980 prices \\ \hline \en$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline \\ \hline $		$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline \\ \hline $	Consumer BB0 prices Petal sales onumer Fixed investment ⁹ Manufacturing inso prices Construction distribution in some prices General consumption in some prices E billion 1980 - 100 E billion E billion <td>Consumer BB0 prices Patal sales volume Fixed investment* Manufacturing industries inso prices Construction distribution inso prices General consumption distribution inso prices Stock inso prices E billion 1980 = 100 E billion E billion</td> <td>Consumery 1980 prices Retail sples (solume)! Fixed investment* Construction (stribution 1980 prices): Generation (stribution 1980 prices): Stock (stribution (stribution (stribution)) Stock (stribution) Stock (str</td> <td>Consention: Passed times: Real spice (minute): Fixed Investment² General (minute): (minute): General (minute): (minute): Stock (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): Stock (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minut</td>	Consumer BB0 prices Patal sales volume Fixed investment* Manufacturing industries inso prices Construction distribution inso prices General consumption distribution inso prices Stock inso prices E billion 1980 = 100 E billion E billion	Consumery 1980 prices Retail sples (solume)! Fixed investment* Construction (stribution 1980 prices): Generation (stribution 1980 prices): Stock (stribution (stribution (stribution)) Stock (stribution) Stock (str	Consention: Passed times: Real spice (minute): Fixed Investment ² General (minute): (minute): General (minute): (minute): Stock (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): Stock (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minute): (minut

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.

- r details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981. r details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984 (2) F (3) F
- p. 72.
 (4) GoP 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.

Expenditure

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

	1.1.1	Base lending	Moneta	ry
General government consumption at 1980 prices	Stock changes 1980 prices	rates† ¹³	£M3	M0 ¹⁵

 (10) An industria field of the set of the (14) Series show the percentage changes relative to the immediately preceding

period.
(15) Quarterly figures are products of monthly changes.
(16) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.
(17) Averages of daily rates.
(18) 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.
(19) Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.
(20) Replaces Wholesale Price Index.

EMPLOYMENT Working population 1.1

Quarter		Employees in	n employment*		Self-employed	НМ	Employed	Unemployed**	THOUSA
		Male	Female	All	persons (with or without employees)	Forces‡	labour force†		population
				The second second	The second second	-			
	ted for seasonal va Mar June Sep Dec	ariation 12,656 12,547 12,496 12,330	9,301 9,323 9,303 9,296	21,957 21,870 21,799 21,626	2,092 2,118 2,136 2,154	334 334 335 332	24,383 24,323 24,270 24,112	2,333 2,395 2,749 2,764	26,716 26,718 27,019 26,876
1982	Mar June Sep Dec	12,222 12,215 12,192 12,058	9,197 9,259 9,192 9,190	21,419 21,473 21,384 21,248	2,172 2,190 2,207 2,225	328 324 323 321	23,919 23,987 23,914 23,794	2,821 2,770 3,066 3,097	26,740 26,757 26,980 26,891
1983	Mar	11,947	9,080	21,027	2,242	321	23,590	3,172	26,763
	June Sep Dec	11,982 12,057 12,004	9,228 9,259 9,345	21,210 21,316 21,349	2,260 [2,278] [2,296]	322 325 325	23,792 23,919 23,969	2,984 3,167 3,079	26,776 27,086 27,049
1984	Mar R June	11,944 12,004	9,264 9,374	21,208 21,378	[2,313] [2,331]	326 326	23,847 24,035	3,143 3,030	26,990 27,065
	ed for seasonal va				A States				
1981	Mar June Sep Dec	12,722 12,543 12,429 12,331	9,373 9,301 9,289 9,260	22,094 21,844 21,718 21,591	2,092 2,118 2,136 2,154	334 334 335 332	24,520 24,296 24,189 24,077		26,840 26,780 26,874 26,836
	Mar June Sep Dec	12,286 12,210 12,122 12,062	9,269 9,235 9,176 9,157	21,555 21,446 21,298 21,218	2,172 2,190 2,207 2,225	328 324 323 321	24,055 23,959 23,828 23,765		26,857 26,831 26,828 26,853
1983	Mar	12,010	9,152	21,162	2,242	321	23,725		26,876
	June Sep Dec	11,978 11,986 12,009	9,205 9,242 9,314	21,182 21,229 21,323	2,260 [2,278] [2,296]	322 325 325	23,765 23,831 23,944		26,856 26,928 27,011
	Mar June	12,006 12,000	9,336 9,351	21,342 21,351	[2,313] [2,331]	326 326	23,981 24,008		27,101 27,149

* 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.

THOUSAND

2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All indu and ser		Produc	ction and uction	Produc industr		Manufa industr	cturing ies	Service industri	es							
	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments
Divisions or Classes	0-9	- Alfanti	1-5		1-4		2-4	1.12 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	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
Nov Dec	20,778	20,748	7,380 7,337	7,361 7,334	6,359 6,322	6,342 6,316	5,690 5,655	5,674 5,650	13,079	13,054	362	325 324	344 343	486 483	358 354	820 816	833 831
1983 Jan Feb Mar	20,562	20,697	7,264 7,245 7,223	7,299 7,280 7,254	6,258 6,246 6,232	6,287 6,272 6,251	5,592 5,583 5,571	5,622 5,608 5,589	12,999	13,092	339	323 321 320	343 342 341	478 475 473	349 349 351	806 802 798	826 825 824
April May June	20,744	20,717	7,204 7,187 7,183	7,237 7,208 7,191	6,213 6,196 6,191	6,237 6,213 6,201	5,554 5,541 5,539	5,578 5,557 5,548	13,222	13,177	339	318 316 314	340 339 339	468 466 465	346 347 346	797 788 789	827 825 824
July Aug Sep	20,849	20,762	7,202 7,214 7,202	7,178 7,172 7,157	6,206 6,214 6,196	6,190 6,183 6,164	5,554 5,563 5,547	5,537 5,532 5,517	13,281	13,257	366	312 310 309	340 340 340	463 461 462	348 350 348	786 792 786	829 831 830
Oct Nov Dec	20,882	20,856	7,178 7,176 7,149	7,146 7,156 7,148	6,175 6,177 6,153	6,152 6,161 6,149	5,529 5,533 5,511	5,507 5,518 5,508	13,385	13,362	348	306 304 304	340 339 339	459 459 457	346 346 344	782 782 782	831 833 835
1984 Jan Feb Mar R	20,745	20,879	7,096 7,083 7,080	7,132 7,119 7,110	6,106 6,097 6,101	6,135 6,123 6,120	5,468 5,462 5,468	5,498 5,487 5,486	13,331	13,423	335	301 299 297	336 336 336	454 453 454	342 342 342	777 775 773	832 832 836
April R May R June R	20,917	20,889	7,075 7,076 7,082	7,108 7,096 7,091	6,095 6,101 6,108	6,118 6,117 6,118	5,463 5,471 5,480	5,486 5,486 5,489	13,504	13,459	330	296 294 293	336 335 334	455 454 450	343 345 345	775 780 782	835 837 840
[July] R [Aug]		R ational	7,100 7,104	7,077 7,061	6,125 6,129	6,109 6,097	5,499 5,503	5,482 5,472		and the second	enter Reconstruction	292 291	334 335	451 452	347 348	781 782	842 844

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

S8 OCTOBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

		eta la	urier (h		W	orking po	DYMENT pulation	тно
Quarter	Employees in	n employment*		Self-employed persons	HM Forces:	Employed labour	Unemployed**	Working population†
and the second se	Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)		forcet		population
B. GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for seasonal varia	ation	47 (MAR)		The Assess	E.C.		and the second second	The second
Unadjusted for seasonal value 1981 Mar June Sep Dec	12,384 12,278 12,229 12,064	9,082 9,107 9,085 9,077	21,466 21,386 21,314 21,142	2,031 2,057 2,075 2,093	334 334 335 332	23,831 23,777 23,724 23,566	2,239 2,299 2,643 2,663	26,070 26,076 26,368 26,229
1982 Mar June Sep Dec	11,960 11,957 11,936 11,804	8,980 9,044 8,976 8,973	20,941 21,000 20,911 20,778	2,111 2,129 2,146 2,164	328 324 323 321	23,379 23,453 23,380 23,263	2,718 2,664 2,950 2,985	26,097 26,117 26,331 26,248
1983 Mar	11,697	8,865	20,562	2,181	321	23,064	3,059	26,123
June Sep Dec	11,733 11,808 11,755	9,012 9,041 9,126	20,744 20,849 20,882	2,199 [2,217] [2,235]	322 325 325	23,265 23,391 23,441	2,871 3,044 2,961	26,136 26,434 26,402
1984 Mar R June	11,698 11,759	9,047 9,158	20,745 20,917	[2,252] [2,270]	326 326	23,323 23,513	3,022 2,911	26,345 26,423
Adjusted for seasonal variation 1981 Mar June Sep Dec	12,449 12,274 12,162 12,065	9,154 9,085 9,071 9,041	21,603 21,359 21,233 21,106	2,031 2,057 2,075 2,093	334 334 335 332	23,968 23,751 23,643 23,531		26,194 26,138 26,223 26,189
1982 Mar June Sep Dec	12,024 11,953 11,866 11,808	9,052 9,020 8,959 8,940	21,077 20,973 20,825 20,748	2,111 2,129 2,146 2,164	328 324 323 321	23,515 23,425 23,294 23,233		26,214 26,191 26,178 26,209
1983 Mar	11,759	8,937	20,697	2,181	321	23,199		26,237
June Sep Dec	11,729 11,737 11,761	8,988 9,024 9,095	20,717 20,762 20,856	2,199 [2,217] [2,235]	322 325 325	23,238 23,304 23,416	-	26,216 26,277 26,365
1984 Mar R June	11,761 11,755	9,118 9,135	20,879 20,889	[2,252] [2,270]	326 326	23,457 23,485		26,457 26,508

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 a 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.

		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastics, etc.	Paper products, printing and publishing	Construction	Wholesale distribution and repairs	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking, finance, insurance	Public administration etc	Education	Medical and other health services: veterinary services	Other services*
		35	36	31	41/42	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-9
1980 Ju	ne	412	407	490	707	722	557	541	1,216	1,137	2,134	966	1,034	428	1,688	1,917	1,594	1,209	1,282
1981 Ju	ne	355	365	414	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,103	2,051	937	974	429	1,714	1,849	1,548	1,243	1,28
1982 Ju	ne	318	343	401	649	575	469	499	1,033	1,115	2,018	969	926	428	1,758	1,816	1,539	1,276	1,29
No De		310 309	336 333	388 385	642 636	561 555	462 459	494 493	1,021 1,015	1,118	2,067	884	900	424	1,761	1,814	1,553	1,282	1,27
1983 Ja Fel Ma	b	306 307 307	329 329 326	379 379 378	625 624 624	549 551 545	454 451 453	491 490 491	1,007 999 991	1,116	2,004	863	889	424	1,772	1,828	1,561	1,289	1,25
Ap Ma Ju	oril ay ne	307 306 306	323 322 323	381 379 378	620 621 623	541 542 540	453 457 458	491 489 489	991 991 991	1,133	2,040	962	890	424	1,811	1,834	1,543	1,292	1,29
Jul Au Se	pi	304 300 301	321 321 320	382 380 382	630 636 633	542 544 543	460 461 456	490 488 487	996 1,001 1,006	1,140	2,058	984	889	424	1,838	1,838	1,477	1,297	1,33
Oc No De	v	300 300 297	317 316 311	383 383 381	627 629 625	543 543 540	455 456 452	486 487 487	1,002 999 996	1,154	2,155	928	878	423	1,843	1,833	1,560	1,288	1,32
1984 Ja Fe Ma	an eb ar R	297 296 296	308 306 303	378 380 381	610 607 608	537 536 534	446 447 451	486 487 487	991 986 978	1,160	2,091	916	877	421	1,853	1,838	1,564	1,292	1,3
Ap Ma Ju	pril R ay R ine R	295 293 294	301 301 297	381 383 384	608 611 617	532 531 531	451 452 454	486 485 488	980 975 975	1,166	2,115	1,008	880	423	1,875	1,839	1,544	1,295	1,3
(Ju	uly) R ug)	291 292	295 295	389 388	623 626	532 527	459 457	489 492	975 975										

[±] These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, of Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authority, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in table 1 - 1

EMPLOYMENT Working nonulatio



ers of HM Forces a

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

												A CARLE PROVIDE	HOUSAND
GREAT BRITAIN	Division class or			A11	June 19			[July 19			[Aug 19		
SIC 1980 Production and construction industries	 	Male 5,417.6	Female 1,796-8	-	Male 5,323-8	Female 1,758-7	All 7,082-5	Male 5,332-6	Female 1,767-5	All 7,100-1	Male 5,338-8	Female	
Production and construction industries Production industries	1-5		1,679-2	6,213.8			6,107.7		1,649.1	6,125.2		1,765·2 1,646·8	7,104.0 6 129 5
All manufacturing industries	2-4		1,594.7				5,480.4		1,567.4	5,498.9		1,565.1	6,128.5 5,502.8
Energy and water supply	1	566·3	84.5	650·8	545-5	81.8	627·3	544.6	81.7	626-4	543.9	81.8	5,502·8 625·7
Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity	111 161	241.0 128.8	10·5 29·7	251-5 158-5	223·0 126·3	29.3	233-1 155-7	222·2 126·3	29.4	232-3 155-8	126-5	10·1 29·4	231.6 155.9
Gas Water supply	162 170	75·1 55·1	25·1 9·9	100·2 65·0			97·0 65·1	73·2 55·3		96·9 65·0	73·2 55·3	23.7 9.8	96·9 65·2
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2	647·2	163-9	811·1	642·0	152.7	794.7	644·9	153-0	797·9	646·7	153-4	800.0
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel	22 221	195-9 91-8	22.0 6.1	217·9 97·9	89-5	4.9	211·2 94·4	193-1 89-3		210-9 94-4		17·6 5·1	210-4 94-6
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming Non-ferrous metals	222/223 224	47·2 56·9	7·1 8·8	54·3 65·8	47.4	5.9	53·4 63·5	47·4 56·4	5.7	53·1 63·4	46·8 56·5	5.5 7.1	94.6 52.3 63.5
Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.	21/23	38.5	3.3	41.7	39.0	3.0	42·0	39.0	2.9	42.0	39.1	2.9	42.0
Non-metallic mineral products Building products of concrete, cement etc	24 243	164·7 36·4	37·2 4·2	201·8 40·6		32·9 3·9	197∙0 40∙6	165-8 38-1	32·2 3·8	198·0 41·9		32·4 3·7	199·3 41·7
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals	25 251	234·7 101·7	99-6 20-8	334-3 122-6	100.0	20.1	329·3 120·1	233.7 100.1	98·0 20·2	331.7 120.3		98·5 20·2	333-0 120-5
Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations	257 258	45·7 19·8	36·3 18·3	82·0 38·2	46.1	35.5	81·5 36·6	46·5 19·5	35.9	82·4 36·9	46.7	36·0 17·9	82.7 37.8
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,079.2		2,623.1			2,595.9			2,598.4		539-4	2,601.5
Metal goods n.e.s. Foundries	31 311	291-3 62-8	88-3 9-9	379·5 72·6	62-4	8.5	383·7 70·9		8.0	388-5 70-6	62.1	86·7 8·3	388-3 70-4
Bolts, nuts, springs etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	313 316	34·7 156·7	12·0 57·9	46·7 214·6	34.9	11.9	46-8 218-6	36-3 163-8	12.3	48.6 221.5	35.7	11·8 57·8	47.5 222.7
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machinery for anticulture food chemical industries	32 320	668-1 66-2	123.7 8.5	791·8 74·7			782·4 78·3	659·8 69·3		781 .1 78.3	661.0 68.6	121-4 9-1	782-5 77-7
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc Metal working machine tools etc	321/324 322	70·1 64·4	11·1 13·6	81·2 78·0		10·8 13·3	80·0 78·2	64.7	13-8	78-8 78-5	64.8	9·9 13·4	78-3 78-3
Metal working machine tools etc Mining machinery, construction equipment etc Mechanical power transmission equipment Other machinery and mechanical equipment	325 326 328	77.5 26.0 312.8	10.7	88-2 31-1 373-2	75·2 24·1	10·2 4·7	85.4 28.8 365.3	74·7 24·0	10·2 4·7	84·8 28·7 365·4	74·4 24·2	10·1 4·8 59·1	84.6 29.0 367.5
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	56-2		74.1	55·3	18-4	73.7	55-3	18.6	73.9	55.7	18.1	73-9
Electrical and electronic equipment	34 342	436·1 91·2	210·6	646.7 118.5			656-0 116-5			657-1 115-4			658-7 115-7
Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunications equipment	342 343 344	91.2 63.6 135.5	28.7	92-3 199-9	65.1	29.4	94·5 202·7	65.8	29.1	94·8 202·1	65·4 139·5	29.8 63.9	95-2 203-5
Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances	345 346	73·4 29·4	55-9	129·3 43·8	76.2	58.5	134·7 45·1	77·2 30·9	58-8	136·0 45·5	78.3	58·0 14·7	136·3 45·6
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Parts	35 351 353	266-0 97-8 118-0	34·3 9·1	300-3 106-9 139-1	260-0 96-8	33·5 8·9	293-5 105-7 134-7	96-4	8.9	291·4 105·2 133·3	98.1	8.9	291.7 106.9 132.4
Other transport equipment	36	287.1	33.7	320·8			296-6 98-0			295-2 97-6			294·8 97·2
Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles Aerospace equipment	361 362 364	104·0 34·7 141·2	1.6	113-0 36-3 161-9	30.7	1.4	98-0 32-1 157-2	30.2	2 1.4	97·6 31·6 156·2	29.9	1.3	97-2 31-3 157-0
Instrument engineering	37	74-4	35-3	109.8	75.0	35.0	110.0	75-7	35-6	111.3			111.7
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,241.8	887·0	2,128.8	1,223-2		2,089.8			2,102.6			
Food drink and tobacco Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils	41/42	374.3		636·4			617·3			623-0			625-9
and fats Milk and milk products	411/412 413	61-8 32-2		103·4 43·6	32.1	11.3	101·5 43·4	32.4	11.5	103·2 43·9	32.7	11.5	
Fruit and vegetable processing Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour	414	18-4	19.5	38.0			34.1	18-1	18.6	36.7	18.3	18.8	37.2
confectionery	416/418/ 419 421	79.3		149·3 67·1			146·4 65·1			147·0 65·4			148-2 65-4
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods Spicit distilling wings, brewing and malting	421 422/423 424/426/	32·3 44·4		67·1 77·8			76.6	44.3	32.9	77.2	44.1	33-3	77.4
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	424/426/ 427	61.1	19.7	80.7			79.7			79.7			
Textiles Woollen and worsted	43 431	123·5 26·5	17.7	241.5 44.3	25.4	17.0	233-6 42-4	25.3	17.0	233-0 42-3 39-5	25.1	16-9	42.0
Cotton and silk Hosiery and other knitted goods	432 436	23.5 25.5	16.6	40·0 85·2			39.9 82.3			39·5 82·0		15·9 57·7	39.7 82.7
Textile finishing etc	433/434/ 435/437	23.9	9.2	33-1	23.3	<u>9</u> ∙1	32.3	23.8	9.0	32.8	22.9		
Footwear and clothing Footwear	45 451 453/456	71-8 23-0 38-9	27.2	277-6 50-2 201-1	22.8	3 27.5	272.8 50.3 198.0	23.0	27.2	273-6 50-2 198-8	23.1	27.2	
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/456 46	38·9 164·1	40.4	201-1			204.7			204.6			
Timber and wooden furniture Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	461/462/ 463	60-6	9.8	70-3	3 61·1	10.1	71.2	e 61-2	2 10-1	71.4	61.8	s 10∙0	
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	83.6	21.5	105-1	83.6	5 21.2	104-9	83.5	5 20.9	104-5			
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board	47 471 472 475	327·3 32·1 66·7 228·5	7·1 39·8	488-2 39-2 106-5 342-5	2 31·8 66·2	6·8 40·2	487.7 38.6 106.4 342.7	32·0 66·5	6·9 6 40·4	488-9 38-8 107-0 343-1	33·2 66·7	2 6·9 40·4	40·1 107·1
Printing and publishing	475 48	228·5		342·5			342·7 175·3	126-3	50.5	176-8	127.4	49.2	176-6
Rubber and plastics Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres Processing of plastics	481/482 483	49·2 75·4	15·0 35·2	64·2 110·7	48·6 76·7	6 14·8 7 35·2	63·4 111·9	48·4 77·9	14·6 35·8	63·1 113·7	48·4 79·1	14·7 34·5	63-0 113-6
Construction Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	5 500/501	883·1 494·9		1,000.7 558.5	5 475.6	64.2	974-8 539-9 176-1	475.9	64.0	974-9 539-9 176-1	476.2	2 64.1	540·3 176·2
Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings	502 503	159·2 144·7 84·3	21.4	180-7 166-2 95-3	2 142.8	3 21.7	164.5	142.9	21.6	164·5 94·4	5 143.0	21.6	164.6
Building completion	504	04.0	110	00.0	00-					-		_	-

Note: Details of smaller industries excluded from this table appear in table 1.4 on a quarterly basis. * Estimates of employees in employment from October 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 319 of the July Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class	June 198	3			March 198	34	an a		June 1984	11000		
	or Group	Male	Female		AII	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1980			All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
All industries and services:		11,733	9,012	4,012	20,744	11,698	9,047	4,102	20,745	11,759	9,158	4,177	20,917
All industries and services. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	252.6	86-4	29.3	339.0	255-8	78.7	32.0	334-6	246-9	83.5	30.0	330.3
Index of production and construction		E 400 1	1 770 0	400.0	7 100 0	F 949 9	1 700 0	404.0	7 070 7				
industries	1–5 1–4	5,406·1 4,532·4	1,776·9 1,659·1	432·3 380·2	7,183·0 6,191·5	5,318·8 4,458·9	1,760·9	434·8 381·3	7,079·7 6,101·3	5,323·8 4,467·7	1,758·7 1,640·0	434·3 380·4	7,082·5 6,107·7
Index of production industries Of which, manufacturing industries	2-4	3,964.1	1,574.6	363-5	5,538.7	3,908-3	1,559-3	365-0	5,467.6	3,922.2	1,558-2	364-3	5,480.4
Service industries:	6-9	6,073.8	7,148.2	3,550.4	13,222.1	6,123.9	7,207.1		13,331.0	6,188.1	7,315.8		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	0 010	252.6 235.9	86·4 83·9	29·3 28·3	339-0 319-8	255-8 239-1	78·7 76·2	32·0 31·1	334-6 315-3	246·9 230·1	83·5 81·0	30.0 29.1	330·3 311·1
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Deep coal mines Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Electricity Gas Water supply	1 111 1113 130 140 152 161 162 170	568.3 245.1 237.6 25.8 21.3 13.7 128.9 75.5 53.3	84-5 10-6 9-8 3-9 3-1 2-0 29-6 25-2 9-9	16.7 2.6 2.4 0.2 0.4 0.1 6.6 4.8 1.9	652-8 255-7 247-4 29-6 24-4 15-7 158-5 100-6 63-2	550 5 226.9 219.7 28.3 20.7 13.8 126.6 74.0 55.3	83.2 10.3 9.5 3.7 3.1 2.1 29.3 24.7 9.8	16.3 2-5 2-4 0-2 0-3 0-1 6-6 4-6 1-9	633.7 237.1 229.2 32.1 23.7 15.8 155.9 98.7 65.1	545 .5 223.0 215.6 28.4 20.5 13.7 126.3 73.3 55.3	81.8 10.1 9.4 3.7 2.8 2.1 29.3 23.7 9.8	16.2 2.5 2.4 0.2 0.3 0.2 6.6 4.5 1.8	627.3 233.1 224.9 32.1 23.3 15.8 155.7 97.0 65.1
Other mineral and ore extraction etc	2	650·1	161-0	33-5	811·1	642.6	154-2	32.4	796·8	642·0	152.7	33-3	794·7
Metal manufacturing	22	·202·0	22.5	5.2	224.5	194.1	19·3		213-4	193·2	18.0	4.8	211.2
Iron and steel Steel tubes Steel drawing, cold rolling, cold forming Non-ferrous metals Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	221 222 223 224 2245 2246	94-0 26-5 23-7 57-8 23-3 20-0	6-3 3-2 4-2 8-8 3-3 3-1	1.3 0.7 1.0 2.2 0.8 0.8	100-4 29-6 27-9 66-6 26-6 23-1	89·9 24·5 22·9 56·8 22·8 20·1	5.3 2.6 3.7 7.7 2.7 3.0	0·9 2·1 0·8	95.2 27.1 26.6 64.5 25.5 23.1	56.3	4.9 2.4 3.6 7.2 2.6 2.8		94.4 26.6 26.7 63.5 25.4 23.0
Extraction of metaliferous ores and minerals nes	21/23	38-4	3.3	0.9	41.7	38.8	3.1	0.9	41.9	39.0	3.0	0.9	42·0
Non-metallic mineral products Structural clay Cement, lime and plaster Building products of concrete, cement etc Asbestos goods Abrasive products and working of stone etc Glass and glassware Refractory and ceramic goods	24 241 242 243 244 245/246 247 248	162.1 16.4 13.1 35.4 8.5 14.7 40.4 33.7	36·3 1·6 1·2 4·4 1·5 2·6 9·3 15·8	8-5 0-5 0-4 1-5 0-3 0-7 2-8 2-3	198.4 17.9 14.4 39.8 10.0 17.2 49.7 49.5	39.0	34-4 1-5 0-9 4-1 1-5 2-4 8-4 15-6	0.5 0.4 1.4 0.3 0.7 2.3	199.0 18.5 13.7 41.2 10.1 16.8 47.4 51.3	12·9 36·8 8·6 14·0 39·9	32.9 1.3 0.9 3.9 1.5 2.3 8.1 15.0	0·4 1·3 0·3 0·7 2·3	16·3 48·0
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals Inorganic chemicals except inds gases Paints, varnishes and printing ink Specialised industrial products Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations Specialised household products	25 251 2511 255 256 257 258 259	234.4 102.4 51.7 24.0 34.5 45.6 19.7 8.3	97-0 20-4 8-8 7-8 12-0 35-6 16-8 4-3	4·0 1·4 1·8 2·2 6·4	331.4 122.8 60.5 31.8 46.5 81.2 36.5 12.6	99·9 50·3 23·9 34·6 46·1 19·1	19-9 8-6 7-4 12-0 35-5 16-5	3·9 1·4 1·7 2·0 6·8 3·3	81·6 35·7	100-0 50-2 24-0 34-4 46-1 19-3	96.9 20.1 8.6 7.6 12.2 35.5 17.3 4.2	3.9 1.4 2.0 2.1 6.8 3.7	120-1 58-8 31-6 46-7 81-5 36-6
Man made fibres	26	13-2	1.9	0.3	15-1	13-2	1.9	0.3	15-1	13-3	2.0	0.3	15.3
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,078-2	540.0		2,618.2						538.9		
Metal goods nes Ferrous metal foundries Non-ferrous metal foundries Forging, pressing and stamping Bolts, nuts, springs etc Metal doors, windows etc Hand tools and finished metal goods	31 3111 3112 312 313 314 316	290.7 48.8 13.8 23.4 35.1 14.1 155.6	87.0 5.4 3.3 5.4 11.7 3.6 57.6	1.6 0.5 1.7 3.5 0.8	377-7 54-2 17-1 28-8 46-8 17-7 213-2	14·5 23·7 35·2 14·3	5-3 3-2 5-6 11-7 3-4	1.6 0.6 1.6 3.5 0.6	53·5 17·7 29·2 46·9 17·7	47·9 14·5 23·7 34·9 14·6	86.9 5.1 3.3 5.6 11.9 3.5 57.5	1.6 0.6 1.7 3.4 0.7	53·0 17·8 29·3 46·8 18·1
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Agricultural machinery and tractors Metal-working machine tools Engineers small tools Textile machinery Machinery for food etc industries Mining machinery etc Mechanical lifting and handling equipment Mechanical power transmission equipment Machinery for printing etc industries Other machinery and mechanical equipment Internal combustion engine except road	32 320 321 3221 3222 323 324 325 3255 3255 326 327 328	666.4 66.0 34.1 26.5 38.0 9.2 35.0 78.0 78.0 45.7 26.1 23.3 310.9	8.3 4.4 4.1 8.8 1.7 6.6 10.6 7.1 5.2 5.5 59.9	2:5 1:0 1:1 2:9 0:4 5 1:6 5 1:7 1:4 0:6 5 1:4 1:4 13:9	74.3 38.5 30.6 46.8 10.9 41.6 88.6 52.8 31.3 28.7 370.8	65.1 34.2 25.3 39.0 9.6 34.9 72.2 43.6 23.8 22.2 305.1	8-7 4-4 9-1 1-7 8-0 10-2 7-0 4-6 5-8 5-8-2	7 3.0 4 1.3 2 1.0 7 0.4 0 7.3 2 1.6 7 0.4 0 7.3 1.5 0 1.5 3 1.5 2 12.6	73.8 38.6 29.4 48.1 11.3 42.9 82.4 50.6 28.5 5 28.5 3 363.3	69.4 34.2 25.7 39.2 9.8 35.0 75.2 44.3 24.1 22.4 306.6	121.4 8.9 4.4 4.2 9.1 1.7 6.4 10.2 6.9 4.7 5.8 58.7	2-8 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-4 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5	78.3 38.6 29.9 48.3 11.6 41.4 85.4 51.2 28.8 52.2 365.3
vehicles etc Compressors and fluid power equipment	3281 3283	40·0 43·8							42·1 51·6		4.* 9.0	0.7	40·9 51·5
Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilation Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	3284 329	34-4 19-4							41·6 27·0		7·7 7·3		
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	55-6	19-1	2.5	74.7	54.3	18.1	2.6	72.5	55-3	18-4	2.1	73.7
Electrical and electronic engineering Insulated wires and cables Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunication equipment Telegraph and telephone appliance and equipment	34 341 342 343 344	432.8 28.2 91.1 62.9 135.7 34.9	208 6 9 6 26 8 28 6 64 2	37.6 37.6 1.1 4.4 6.4 2 10.2	641-4 37-8 117-9 91-5 199-9	441.5 3 28.4 9 89.9 5 64.8 138.6	10-1 27-0 29-4 64-3	1.1 4.2 5.8 9.6	38·4 116·9 94·1 202·9	28-2 89-1 65-1 139-2	212:2 9:9 27:4 29:4 63:5 18:3	1.0 4.4 6.0 9.2	38·1 116·5 94·5 202·7
Radio and electronic capital goods Components other than active components Other electronic equipment Domestic-type electric appliances Electric lighting equipment and electrical	3441 3443 3444 345 346	64·9 17·7 71·4 29·0	22- 13- 54- 14-	7 3.6 5 2.2 7 11.7 5 2.0	87-6 2 31-2 126- 0 43-4	68-1 2 18-4 1 74-5 4 30-5	23-4 14-5 57-2 14-5	3.6 2.4 12.7 2.5	91·4 32·9 131·7 45·1	68.7 19.1 76.2 31.0	23-3 14-5 58-5 14-1 9-4	3.5 2.3 13.6 2.3	92·0 33·5 134·7 45·1
equipment installation Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines Bodies, trailers and caravans Parts	347, 348 35 351 352 353	14.7 271.3 101.6 51.0 118.8	34 - 9- 4-	5 3.7 5 0.8	305-0 3 111- 3 55-0	262.4 96.7 50.4	33 -9 9-0 4-0	3.3 0.7 0.9	296-3 105-7 54-3	260-0 96-8 49-2	33 .5 8.9 3.9 20.7	3 ·3 0·7	293-5 105-7 53-1

EMPLOYMENT 1 • 4 Employees in employment*: June 1984 1 • 4

1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: June 1984

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class	June 198	3	e sources		March 19	984	kalan ya ka	al de la caracteria de la	June 19	84		THOUSAND
	Group	Male	Female	<u></u> /	All	Male	Female	1	All	Male	Female	•	All
SIC 1980			All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing	36 361	288-5 104-9	34·0 9·0		322-5 113-9	271-4 95-5	31·7 8·3	4·1 1·9	303-2 103-8	265-2 90-0	31·4 8·0	4·2 2·0	296.6
Railway and tramway vehicles Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles Aerospace equipment	362 363, 365 364	34-5 7-3 141-8	1.6 2.7 20.7	0·2 0·3	36·1 10·0 162·5	32·1 6·7 137·2	1·4 2·3 19·7	0·2 0·3 1·7	33-6 9-0 156-9	30·7 6·9 137·7	1.4 2.4 19.6	0·2 0·3 1·7	98.0 32.1 9.3 157.2
Instrument engineering Measuring, precision instruments etc	37 371	72.9 42.0	34·6 17·0	3.9	107-5 59-0	74.7 43.7	35·7 18·0	8·8 4·1	110·3 61·7	75.0 44.0	35·0 17·7	8·7 4·3	110.0 61.7
Medical and surgical equipment Optical precision instruments etc Clocks watches etc	372 373 374	13·0 14·2 3·6	6·9 7·8 2·9	3.1	20·0 22·0 6·5	13·5 14·1 3·4	7·2 7·7 2·7	2·2 2·4 0·2	20.7 21.8 6.1	13·3 14·3 3·4	6·8 7·8 2·7	1.9 2.4 0.2	20·1 22·0 6·1
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,235-8	873-6			1,215.9	864.6	221.0	2,080.5	1,223.2	866-6	225.3	2,089.8
Food, drink and tobacco Meat and meat products, organic oils and	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
fats Bacon curing and meat processing	411/412 4122	61·8 34·3	40·9 26·1	8.0	102·7 60·4	59-9 33-3	40·3 26·6	10·9 8·2	100·1 59·9	60·8 34·1	40·7 26·8	11·4 8·7	101·5 60·9
Milk and milk products Fruit and vegetable processing Fish processing	413 414 415	31-7 16-8 5-1	11·1 17·5 8·9		42·7 34·3 13·9	31.7 16.8 4.7	11.0 17.1 8.9	2·9 5·4 4·0	42·7 34·0 13·6	32·1 17·1 4·9	11·3 17·0 10·0	3·2 5·2 4·3	43·4 34·1 14·9
Bread, biscuits and confectionery etc Sugar and sugar by-products	419 420	68-6 6-7	65·4 2·0	34·9 0·4	134·0 8·7	66·5 6·4	65·4 1·9	35·3 0·4	131·9 8·3	68·7 6·5	66-8 1-9	36·2 0·3	135-5 8-3
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous food	421 416/418/	31.4	32.6	14.1	64.0	30.8	32.1	15.0	62.9	31.7	33.4	15-9	65.1
Spirit distilling and compounding	422/423 424	54·3 13·3	35·4 8·0	0.6	89·8 21·4	52·4 13·7	34·4 8·3	10·4 0·7	86·8 22·0	53·1 13·7	34·4 8·1	11.0 0.7	87·4 21·7
Brewing and malting, cider and perry Soft drinks Tobacco	426, 427 428 429	47·7 17·4 14·8	11.8 7.1 12.3	1.6	59·5 24·5 27·1	46·3 16·4 13·7	11·3 6·7 11·6	2·0 1·7 1·4	57·6 23·1 25·3	46·5 17·8 12·0	11·4 7·2 10·3	2·1 1·9 1·1	58.0 25.0 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
Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk Hosiery and other knitted goods	431 432 436	26.6 22.5 25.3	17·6 16·1 58·8	2.8	44·2 38·6 84·1	25·3 23·8 24·5	16·9 16·2 57·8	3·9 3·0 10·2	42·2 40·1 82·3	25·4 24·0 24·6	17·0 15·9 57·6	4·3 2·9 9·5	42·4 39·9 82·3
Textile finishing Carpets etc	437 438	20·7 11·8	7·5 5·2	2.1	28·1 17·0	19·3 11·5	7·3 5·0	1.7 0.7	26·6 16·5	20·0 11·3	7·5 4·9	1.7 0.7	27·4 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		24.6	14.8	9.7	2.7	24.5	14.7	9.7	3.1	24.4
Footwear and clothing Footwear	45 451	71·3 22·8	204-2 27-3 160-7	3.3	275·5 50·0 199·4	70.7 22.8 37.7	205·4 27·4 161·4	35·0 2·8 25·6	276-2 50-2 199-1	69.6 22.8 37.5	203·2 27·5 160·5	32·3 2·9 23·3	272-8 50-3 198-0
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods Mens and boys tailored outerwear Womens and girls tailored outerwear	453, 456 4532 4533	38·7 8·0 5·9	25·0 16·9	3.2	33·0 22·7	7·6 4·7	25·9 15·8	3.4	33·6 20·4	7-4 4-8	26·1 15·3	3·2 1·8	33·5 20·1
Work clothing and mens and boys jeans Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie	4534	3.1	14.5	2.5	17.6	3.3	15.1	2.5	18.4	3.3	15·1 61·5	2·8 8·6	18·4 72·7
etc Household textiles etc	4536 455	10·6 9·8	62·0 16·3		72·7 26·1	11·1 10·2	62·5 16·7	10·1 6·5	73·5 26·9	11·2 9·2	15-2	6.1	24.4
Fimber and wooden furniture Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood	46	162-9	40.4	12.9	203-3	162-5	40.3	12.0	202.8	164·8 26·6	39·9	11·5 1·6	204 ·7 30·4
products Builders carpentry and joinery Articles of wood, cork etc	461, 462 463 464/465/	26·1 33·5	3·8 6·1	1.4 2.5	29·8 39·6	26·4 33·3	3.6 6.2	1.6 2.3	30·0 39·5	34.5	6.3	2.3	40.8
Wooden and upholstered furniture Shop and office fitting	466 4671 4672	20·1 63·0 20·2	8·6 18·0 3·8	2.6 4.6 1.7	28-8 81-1 24-0	20·3 61·9 20·7	8·6 18·1 3·7	2·4 4·3 1·3	28-9 80-0 24-4	20·0 62·2 21·4	8·6 17·5 3·7	2·3 4·2 1·1	28-7 79-8 25-1
Paper, printing and publishing	47 471	328-8 32-2	160·2 6·9	39·9 1·5	489-0 39-1	326-2 31-5	161·0 7·2	40.0 1.5	487-2 38-6	326-0 31-8	161-6 6-8	42·1 1·6	487·7 38·6
Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Packaging, production of board	472 4725	67·1 30·0	40·2 15·8	8·7 3·9	107·3 45·8	66·0 29·4	39-9 15-3	8·3 3·6	105·9 44·7	66-2 29-5	40·2 15·3	8.5 3.7	106·4 44·9 342·7
Printing and publishing Printing and publishing of newspapers	475 4751 4752/	229·5 73·4	113·1 25·4	29·7 7·7	342·6 98·8	228·7 73·4	114·0 25·9	30·2 8·0	342·7 99·3	228·0 73·1	114·7 26·0	32·1 8·4	99.1
Printing and publishing of books etc	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 Rubber products, tyre repair etc Processing of plastics	48 481, 482 483	125·0 49·9 75·1	49·9 15·3 34·6	12·2 2·6 9·5	174·9 65·1 109·8	124-5 48-7 75-8	49·3 14·8 34·5	11.6 2.7 8.9	173-8 63-5 110-3	125·3 48·6 76·7	50.0 14.8 35.2	12·2 2·6 9·6	175·3 63·4 111·9
Other manufacturing Jewellery and coins	49 491	40.6 9.2	39·3 5·4	9·5 2·0	79.8 14.6	38·3 8·3	35·8 5·6	8·0 1·7	74·1 13·9	37·8 8·6 5·8	36·1 5·6 6·8	9·4 2·0 1·4	74-0 14-2 12-6
Photo/cinematographic processing Toys and sports goods Other manufacturing nes	493 494 492, 495	7·0 11·9 12·5	8·2 15·1 10·5	2·1 3·4 1·9	15·2 27·0 23·0	6·3 11·6 12·0	7·0 13·7 9·5	1.4 3.3 1.5	13·3 25·3 21·6	11·4 12·1	14·1 9·6	4·6 1·5	25·6 21·7
Construction	5	873.7	117-8	52·2	991.4	859.9	118-4	53-4	978-4	856·1	118.7	53·8	974·8
Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work	500/501 502	492·4 157·6	63·7 21·6	29·3 6·0	556·0 179·2	479·0 154·6	64·1 21·6	30·1 6·1	543·0 176·2	475-6 154-5	64·2 21·6	30·3 6·2	539·9 176·1
Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings Building completion	503 504	141-3 82-4	21.5 11.0	10-8 6-0	162·8 93·4	143·1 83·3	21.6 11.1	11·1 6·2	164·7 94·4	142·8 83·2	21.7 11.2	11·1 6·2	164·5 94·4
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		1,410.4	4,288.7
Nholesale distribution Agricultural and textile raw materials etc	61 611	612-6 22-2	277-2 8-8	98·5 3·2	889·7 31·0	629·6 21·9	283-6 8-8	107·3 3·9	913-2 30-7	632-5 21-8	285-8 8-6	108·2 4·0 7·7	918·3 30·4 108·3
Fuels, ores, metals etc Timber and building materials	612 613	79·8 97·1	25·5 31·2	6·7 11·1 3·2	105·4 128·3 44·1	82·9 102·5 31·9	25·9 31·4 11·0	8·1 12·0 3·5	108·9 133·9 42·9	82·2 102·1 31·9	26·1 32·2 11·1	12·1 3·6	134·2 43·0
Motor vehicles and parts Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles Household goods, hardware, ironmongery	6148 6149 615	33-5 67-4 34-8	10·6 26·3 19·7	7.1 6.8	93·7 54·5	73·4 36·0	28·5 19·9	7·6 7·2	101·9 55·9	74·4 36·4	28·3 20·6	7·2 7·7	102·7 57·0 41·4
Textiles, clothing, footwear etc Food, drink and tobacco	616 617	20-1 169:5	18·5 77·9	7.7 31.9	38·5 247·4	21·4 172·3	19·0 79·4 14·6	7·2 35·0 4·7	40.5 251.6 30.3	21.5 175.3 15.7	19·9 79·4 14·9	7·2 35·7 4·8	254·7 30·7
Pharmaceutical and medical goods Other wholesale distribution	618 619	15·7 72·6	14·7 43·9	4·1 16·7	30·4 116·5	15·7 71·7	45.1	18.1	116.7	71.2	44.6	18.1	115·8 20 ·6
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	15-6	3.3	1.9	19.0	17.1	3.5	2·4 3·0	20·6 18·2	17·2 11·4	3·3 6·9	2·2 2·4	18.3
Commission agents	63 64/65	11·2 772·1	6·9 1,267·4	3·1 734·4	18·1 2,039·6	11·3 789·6	6·9 1,300·9	770·2	2,090.5	793-5	1,321-2	795-4	2,114.7 602.8
Retail distribution Food Confectioners, tobacconists etc	641 642	206-8 51-6	359·3 104·9	230·8 74·2	566·1 156·5	214·2 53·3	372·7 106·1	248·5 76·3	586-8 159-5	218·4 52·4 17·4	383·7 106·9 111·1	262·1 78·2 48·2	159·3 128·5
Dispensing and other chemists Clothing	643 645	16·8 33·6	105·9 119·9 50·3	46·4 69·2 36·3	122.7 153.4 60.7	17·4 34·6 10·5	108-8 121-6 53-6	46·8 72·3 37·9	126·2 156·2 64·1	17·4 35·6 11·2	123·7 56·1	74-1 40-7	159·3 67·2
Footwear and leather goods Furnishing fabrics etc	646 647	10·4 11·9	50-3 12-1	6.9	24.0	11.2	12.6	8.1	23.9	10-8	12.3	7.3	23.1

S12 OCTOBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	June 198	3	Sec. Sec.		March 198	4			June 1984			
	Class or Group	Male	Female	AI	I	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1980	Group			art- ime			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery Motor vehicles and parts Filling stations Books, stationery, office supplies Other specialised distribution Mixed retail businesses	648 651 652 653 654 656	94·1 143·8 55·5 26·2 44·4 76·9	81.8 44.7 25.0 39.9 58.1 265.5	46·1 16·2 12·8 26·1 28·3 141·0	176.0 188.5 80.5 66.1 102.5 342.4	97·7 145·0 53·8 27·2 46·9 77·7	87.0 44.9 26.4 42.2 57.4 267.5	50·4 16·4 14·8 27·2 28·5 143·0	184·7 189·9 80·2 69·4 104·3 345·2	96·3 145·4 54·8 27·5 46·2 77·4	87·1 44·6 26·3 41·7 60·0 267·7	50·3 16·4 14·7 26·1 31·1 146·1	183·4 190·0 81·1 69·2 106·2 345·1
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes etc Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes Hotel trade Other tourist etc accommodation	66 661 662 663 664 665 667	332·5 68·7 68·6 55·6 28·6 84·3 26·7	629.6 115.8 164.9 85.8 84.8 152.5 25.8	448.5 79.6 149.1 74.6 48.7 84.3 12.3	962 ·1 184·5 233·5 141·4 113·4 236·8 52·5	314.5 66.6 69.7 56.9 30.5 80.5 10.3	601-4 113-9 163-0 90-9 85-7 138-4 9-4	448-2 80-4 145-9 81-7 52-6 82-9 4-7	916.0 108-5 232-8 147-8 116-2 218-9 19-7	349.6 69.5 75.6 57.9 30.7 89.7 26.2	658-4 121-3 168-3 91-8 87-1 164-2 25-7	478.5 84.6 152.9 81.0 52.0 94.7 13.3	1,008.1 190.8 243.9 149.7 117.8 254.0 51.9
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Motor vehicles Footwear, leather and other consumer goods	67 671 672, 673	160-8 140-4 20-4	45·1 34·9 10·2	21·3 16·8 4·6	205-9 175-3 30-6	161-7 139-8 21-9	46·4 36·0 10·5	22·4 18·1 4·4	208·1 175·7 32·4	161·3 137·6 23·7	47.5 36.4 11.1	23·8 19·1 4·6	208·8 174·1 34·8
Transport and communication	7	1,052-2	261-2	54 ·0	1,313.4	1,037.8	260·5	54.0	1,298.3	1,039.6	262.6	55·2	1,302-2
Railways	71	150·5	10.7	0.7	161·2	147.2	10·2	0.7	157.4	145-3	10.0	0.7	155-3
Other inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport Road haulage Other inland transport nes	72 721 723 722, 726	343·4 165·4 164·6 13·3	51.0 23.3 22.7 4.9	16·2 4·6 9·8 1·7	394·3 188·8 187·3 18·2	340.6 162.0 165.8 12.8	49·6 23·1 22·2 4·4	15·2 4·7 8·9 1·6	390·3 185·1 188·0 17·1	342.0 164.4 164.1 13.5	50·3 23·4 22·5 4·4	16·2 5·1 9·5 1·6	392·3 187·8 186·6 17·9
Sea transport	74	43·7	5.2	0.5	49 ·0	41 ·0	4.9	0.4	45.9	41 ·1	4.9	0.4	45-9
Air transport	75	29.6	13.0	0.5	42.6	29.4	13.1	0.4	42.5	29-4	13.1	0.4	42.5
Supporting services to transport Inland transport Sea transport Air transport	76 761 763 764	81-8 13-5 40-7 27-6	3·1 4·5	2.7 1.1 1.5 0.2	96·7 16·6 45·2 34·9	79·3 13·3 38·6 27·5	14·7 3·4 4·1 7·3	2.6 1.1 1.3 0.2	94·0 16·7 42·6 34·7	79·2 13·4 38·6 27·2	14·5 3·3 4·1 7·1	2·5 1·0 1·3 0·2	93·7 16·7 42·7 34·3
Miscellaneous transport and storage Postal services Telecommunications	77 7901 7902	85·7 160·7 156·8	35.8	11·1 12·5 9·9	145·9 196·5 227·3	84·8 160·2 155·1	61·9 36·0 70·2		146·8 196·2 225·3	87∙0 161∙6 154∙0	62·7 36·5 70·6	12·2 12·8 9·9	149·8 198·0 224·7
Banking, finance, insurance etc	8	933·4	877·6	243.6	1,810-9	957·6	895-9	253-1	1,853.5	969-3	905·7	262.4	1,875.0
Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	81 814 815	208·4 162·9 45·5	214.0	56·2 35·1 21·1	492·7 377·0 115·7	214··6 167·4 47·2	293.7 217.9 75.8		508·3 385·4 123·0	216·4 168·6 47·8	294·4 218·8 75·6	61.0 38.1 22.9	510.7 387.4 123.4
Insurance, except social security	82	131.0	98.7	16-9	229.7	134-6	99·7	17-4	234.3	135·2	99.8	17.4	235·0
Business services Auxiliary to banking and finance Auxiliary to insurance House and estate agents Professional services nes Advertising Computer services Business services nes Central offices not allocable	83 831 832 834 837 838 8394 8395 8396	464·5 12·1 32·1 35·2 124·9 21·4 37·6 81·0 27·1	8-8 35-8 43-2 52-7 17-7 17-5 84-8	146·4 1·9 10·2 19·4 18·3 5·3 4·4 35·6 2·7	895.0 20.9 67.9 78.4 177.7 39.1 55.1 165.8 42.1	477.6 12.9 32.8 35.9 127.8 22.1 40.0 84.8 26.3	18·2 18·3 84·1	11.7 19.6 20.6 5.5 3.8 34.8	70.0 79.6 182.9 40.3 58.3 168.9	485.3 12.7 33.3 36.1 132.1 22.4 39.7 88.0 25.5	443 ·9 9·0 37·7 45·2 55·5 18·3 17·7 87·1 14·5	157.9 2.1 12.3 20.8 21.3 6.1 3.7 37.2 2.4	929:2 21:7 71:0 81:3 187:5 40:7 57:4 175:2 40:0
Renting of movables Construction machinery etc Consumer goods	84 842 846	66-4 33-2 17-4	5.5	7.7 2.0 3.9	91·1 38·6 28·2		5.6	2.1	39.3	69·0 34·4 17·7	25·7 5·6 11·6	8·3 2·2 4·4	94·7 40·0 29·4
Transport and movables nes	841, 843 848, 849		8.5	1.7	24.3	16.2	8.4	1.9	24.7	16.9	8.4	1.7	25.3
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	62.9	9 3 9·5	16.5	102.4	63·0	38-4	14.6		63-5	42·0	17.8	105-4
Other services Public administration and defence† National government nes Local government services nes Justice Police Fire services National defence Social security	9 9111 9112 912 913 913 914 915 919	2,1834 8322 1936 2817 360 1416 556 902 332	2 715·3 5 212·4 7 323·7 9 14·7 8 49·1 5 5·1 2 41·4	1,944·9 223·8 41·1 155·4 3·6 13·7 2·3 4·6 3·1	5,963 .3 1,547 .4 406.0 605.4 50.7 190.9 60.7 131.6 102.1	836.7 190.1 285.6 36.3 143.3 56.3 92.2	705 9 211 6 322 2 14 6 48 7 5 1 36 9	6 41.7 2 150.9 6 3.5 7 13.7 1 2.2 9 4.4	1,542.6 401.7 607.8 51.0 192.1 2 61.4 129.1	839·2 190·7 286·5 36·4 143·7 56·5 92·5	3,824·3 704·5 211·2 321·5 14·6 48·7 5·0 36·8 66·7	1,984·4 218·8 41·6 150·6 3·5 13·7 2·2 4·4 2·9	6,037.9 1,543.7 401.9 608.0 51.0 192.4 61.5 129.3 99.6
Sanitary services Refuse disposal etc Cleaning services	92 921 923	112-4 72-7 39-7	7 11.2	161-3 4-6 156-8	286 -8 84-0 202-8) 72.0	10.9	9 4.4	82.9	72.2	180-5 10-9 169-6	170-8 4-4 166-4	295·3 83·1 212·3
Education	93	511-4	4 1,031.9	616·9	1,543-3	518.5	1,045	5 640.9	9 1,564.0	512-3	1,032.1	630·3	1,544.5
Research and development	94	83-		5.5	116-8						37.2	5.3	128.7
Medical and other health services Hospitals, nursing homes etc Other medical care institutions Medical practices Dental practices Other health services	95 951 952 953 954 955, 956	267- 221- 35- 4- 3- 5 2-	8 838-1 2 84-3 2 51-4 7 32-4	476-7 372-2 41-3 39-5 12-9 10-8	1,291 1,059-8 119-6 36-2 20-3	220-5 35-3 5 4-2 2 3-8	837 9 84 52 52 3 33 0	9 370- 1 40- 2 40- 0 13-	4 1,058-4 7 119-4 4 56-5 3 36-7	220.6 35.3 4.2 3.8	52·5 33·1	373-1 41-0	1,061·1 119·7 56·8
Other services Social welfare etc Tourist and other services	96 961 969	141 89 18-:	4 402.8		595 -492-3	2 90.0	416-	3 269-	B 506-3	92.8	480-8 426-4 21-5	272.6	519-2
Recreational and cultural services Film production, authors etc Radio, television, theatres etc Libraries, museums, art galleries etc Sport and other recreational services	97 971, 970 974 977 979	5 191- 6 11- 41- 19- 119-	1 14·1 7 28·8 8 42·0	18.8	405 - 25- 70- 61- 248-	2 12.5 5 41.2 7 18.6	5 15-3 2 30- 5 37-1	3 9. 5 9. 2 16.	5 27.8 5 71.7 1 55.8	8 12·0 7 41·4 8 19·8	30·3 43·6	9·6 8·1 20·2	27·2 71·7 63·5
Personal services‡ Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners Laundries Hairdressing and beauty parlours Personal services nes	98 981 9811 982 989	41 - 17- 12- 10- 13-	9 131-5 5 44-1 8 30-8 6 78-6	18·8 11·5 25·7	173- 61- 43- 89- 22-	5 17-1 6 12-9 3 11-9	7 44- 9 30- 5 76-	5 18- 9 11- 2 24-	5 62-3 0 43-8 6 87-1	3 18·1 3 13·4 7 10·3	78.0	12·3 25·4	64·0 45·8 88·2

Personal services nes 982 10.6 78.6 25.7 89.3 11.5 76.2 24.6 67.7 10.3 78.0 Personal services nes 989 13.8 8.8 5.2 22.6 13.7 9.0 4.8 22.7 14.4 9.8 Note: Figures for certain groups are not given separately; these are included in class and division totals. Estimates of employees in employment from December 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 319 of July *Employment Gazette*. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published at table 1.7. Domestic servants are excluded. Locally engaged staff working in diplomatic and other overseas organisations are included.

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment*: June 1984



	H	P	4	-	Z	LL.	-	6	 5	-	Ľ	Ľ		IC		-	3	0	н	
1	1	La L	234	dir.	1112	Calle	2.32		unit		2. 2.2		146	Stail.	Sec. 2	3442		103	265	
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EMPLOYMENT .5

Employees in employment by region*

Standard	Male	Female		Total	Index	Produc-	Index	Produc-	Index	Manu-	Index	Service	HOUSAND
region		All	Part- time	-	1980 = 100	tion and construc- tion in- dustries	1980 = 100	tion in- dustries	1980 = 100	facturing industries	1980 = 100	industries	Index 1980 = 100
SIC 1980						1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9	
South East 1983 Mar June Sep Dec 1984 Mar June	4,011 4,020 4,058 4,057 4,050 4,072	3,086 3,123 3,133 3,175 3,155 3,187	1,301 1,338 1,334 1,377 1,364 1,393	7,098 7,143 7,191 7,232 7,205 7,260	95.2 95.8 96.4 97.0 96.6 97.4	2,027 2,027 2,030 2,018 2,004 2,004	88.0 88.0 88.2 87.6 87.0 87.0 87.0	1,711 1,709 1,706 1,697 1,688 1,687	88-4 88-3 88-2 87-7 87-2 87-2	1,593 1,593 1,590 1,581 1,573 1,574	88-1 88-1 87-9 87-4 87-0 87-0	5,003 5,046 5,083 5,141 5,130 5,185	98.5 99.3 100.1 101.2 101.0 102.1
Greater London (included in South East)† 1983 Mar June Sep Dec 1984 Mar June	1,994 1,989 2,005 2,003 1,990 1,999	1,481 1,497 1,494 1,508 1,498 1,505	521 539 534 546 539 548	3,475 3,486 3,499 3,511 3,489 3,504		829 824 819 806 798 795		681 676 668 656 650 647		630 626 618 607 602 599		2,643 2,659 2,678 2,702 2,688 2,707	
East Anglia 1983 Mar June Sep Dec 1984 Mar June	396 398 401 392 393 402	270 288 290 291 289 294	126 133 129 135 134 135	666 686 691 683 683 683	99.5 102.5 103.2 102.1 102.0 104.0	222 221 224 226 222 225	87·9 87·5 88·7 89·5 88·1 89·1	187 186 189 191 188 191	88.6 88.1 89.5 90.5 89.0 90.3	176 174 177 179 176 179	88-4 87-4 88-9 89-9 88-4 89-8	406 429 426 421 423 435	100·1 105·8 105·0 103·8 104·4 107·4
South West 1983 Mar June Sep Dec 1984 Mar June	843 860 868 860 858 869	632 662 663 656 651 671	318 342 343 343 343 345 357	1,475 1,522 1,531 1,516 1,508 1,540	93-4 96-4 96-9 96-0 95-5 97-5	471 469 471 471 469 474	86-5 86-1 86-5 86-5 86-2 87-0	395 392 393 393 392 396	86·4 85·8 86·0 86·0 85·7 86·6	367 364 364 365 364 368	86·2 85·5 85·5 85·7 85·5 86·5	958 1,007 1,010 997 994 1,022	97-1 102-0 102-4 101-0 100-7 103-5
West Midlands 1983 Mar June Sep Dec 1984 Mar June	1,121 1,124 1,134 1,134 1,127 1,130	799 806 807 817 807 810	338 341 347 357 354 351	1,919 1,931 1,942 1,951 1,933 1,940	88-0 88-6 89-1 89-5 88-7 89-0	857 851 854 848 842 842 842	80·1 79·5 79·8 79·3 78·7 78·7	775 770 772 767 762 763	80·0 79·5 79·7 79·2 78·7 78·8	723 718 720 716 712 713	79·2 78·7 78·9 78·5 78·0 78·2	1,034 1,049 1,056 1,074 1,063 1,070	95-8 97-2 97-8 99-5 98-5 99-2
East Midlands 983 Mar June Sep Dec 984 Mar June	804 8·8 813 807 798 802	596 612 619 623 614 622	262 279 278 286 280 287	1,399 1,420 1,433 1,430 1,413 1,424	91.4 92.8 93.6 93.4 92.3 93.0	640 638 643 639 628 631	86·1 85·8 86·5 85·9 84·4 84·8	579 577 581 578 567 570	86·0 85·7 86·3 85·8 84·2 84·2	493 493 498 496 488 493	85·2 85·2 86·1 85·7 84·3 85·1	729 750 755 758 754 762	96·9 99·7 100·3 100·7 100·2 101·2
Yorkshire and Humberside 1983 Mar June Sep Dec 1984 Mar June	1,029 1,027 1,031 1,029 1,020 1,018	749 750 749 758 747 751	360 361 363 373 368 373	1,778 1,777 1,780 1,787 1,767 1,770	91.0 91.0 91.1 91.5 90.5 90.6	726 717 720 713 704 699	82-6 81-6 81-9 81-1 80-1 79-6	641 632 634 628 620 616	83-0 81-8 82-1 81-3 80-3 79-8	530 522 527 523 516 514	81·1 79·8 80·6 80·0 79·0 78·6	1,024 1,031 1,030 1,046 1,036 104·3	98-0 98-7 98-6 100-1 99-1 99-8
lorth West 983 Mar June Sep Dec 984 Mar June	1,307 1,307 1,314 1,310 1,298 1,308	1,049 1,058 1,062 1,073 1,062 1,068	464 - 472 479 496 494 499	2,356 2,364 2,375 2,383 2,360 2,376	90·5 90·8 91·2 91·5 90·6 91·2	885 878 880 872 861 858	80·4 79·8 80·0 79·2 78·2 78·0	777 771 771 765 757 754	80·4 79·7 79·7 79·1 78·3 78·0	716 711 711 703 695 694	79.6 79.1 79.1 78.2 77.3 77.2	1,454 1,470 1,478 1,494 1,482 1,501	97.8 98.9 99.4 100.5 99.7 101.0
lorth 983 Mar June Sep Dec 984 Mar June	603 598 595 589 585 585 582	455 455 458 465 462 465	205 206 207 217 215 216	1,058 1,053 1,054 1,055 1,046 1,046	88·3 87·9 88·0 88·1 87·4 87·4	422 416 413 406 402 398	79·4 78·3 77·7 76·4 75·6 75·0	366 361 357 351 349 349 347	81.0 79.9 79.0 77.7 77.2 76.7	3-4 300 297 293 292 290	80·3 79·3 78·5 77·4 77·1 76·7	621 612 626 635 631 634	95:3 95:6 96:0 97:4 96:9 97:3
Vales 983 Mar June Sep Dec 984 Mar June	517 517 519 514 511 512	380 392 393 394 390 399	162 173 168 171 169 174	898 909 912 908 900 912	90.5 91.6 91.9 91.5 90.7 91.9	317 315 316 311 308 309	79.0 78.5 78.7 77.5 76.8 77.1	270 268 268 264 262 263	79·1 78·5 78·5 77·3 76·7 77·0	215 213 214 212 211 212	76·4 75·7 76·0 75·3 74·8 75·3	557 572 572 572 572 570 581	98-1 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-8 100-3 102-3
ecotland 983 Mar June Sep Dec 984 Mar June	1,065 1,073 1,074 1,062 1,060 1,064	849 865 868 875 870 889	355 367 369 380 379 388	1,915 1,938 1,941 1,937 1,930 1,953	92.6 93.7 93.9 93.7 93.3 94.4	657 651 652 646 639 641	83·4 82·6 82·7 82·0 81·1 81·3	532 526 526 522 517 519	84-0 83-1 83-1 82-5 81-7 82-0	455 450 449 444 440 442	81.6 80.7 80.5 79.6 78.9 79.3	1,214 1,245 1,245 1,248 1,248 1,248 1,270	98.4 100.9 100.9 101.1 101.2 102.9
Great Britain 983 Mar June Sep Dec 984 Mar June	11,697 11,733 11,808 11,755 11,699 11,759	8,865 9,011 9,041 9,126 9,047 9,157	3,890 4,012 4,017 4,134 4,103 4,175	20,562 20,744 20,849 20,882 20,745 20,916	92·4 93·2 93·7 93·8 93·2 94·0	7,223 7,183 7,202 7,149 7,080 7,081	83·9 83·4 83·6 83·0 82·2 82·2	6,232 6,192 6,196 6,154 6,101 6,107	84·1 83·6 83·6 83·0 82·3 82·4	5,571 5,539 5,547 5,511 5,468 5,479	83-2 82-7 82-9 82-3 81-7 81-8	13,000 13,222 13,281 13,385 13,331 13,504	97.8 99.5 99.9 100.7 100.3 101.6

* Estimates of employees in employment from October 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. † The indices for Greater London are not available.

EMPLOYMENT

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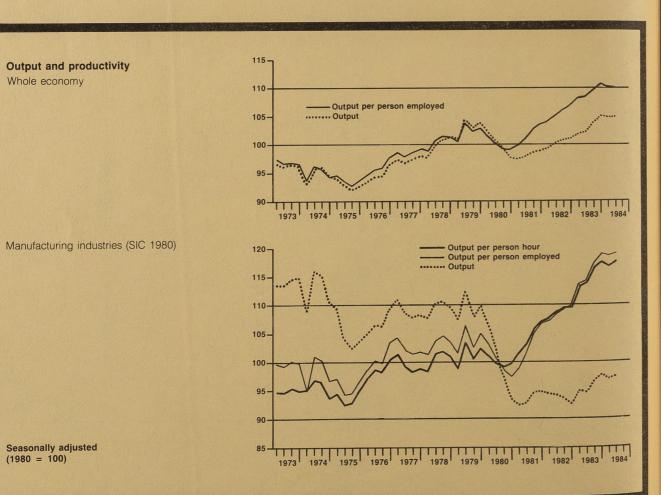
Employees in employment by region*

empic	ymen	Luyre	gion	
Retail distribu- tion	Transport and communi- cation	Banking insurance and finance	Public adminis- tration and defence	Education, health and other services
64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99
708 715 723 759 735 743	565 567 568 562 563 571	876 891 906 908 911 919	670 669 672 671 674 676	1,477 1,476 1,476 1,504 1,506 1,519
310 313 318 332 319 324	341 340 342 338 337 342	586 594 602 605 607 609	376 375 378 378 378 379 380	663 667 668 673 669 675
71 75 75 77 77 76 77	42 40 40 39 39 39 40	46 48 49 48 49 50	50 51 50 50 50 50	133 134 132 134 137 136
153 155 157 162 157 158	82 82 81 81 80	116 120 122 121 123 124	120 122 121 120 120 120	323 335 330 335 335 335 338
168 174 177 185 180 182	86 86 87 85 85	129 131 134 135 136 137	156 157 159 160 161 161	314 319 312 315 312 308
123 127 126 132 130 129	72 74 74 73 73 74	80 81 84 85 85 85 87	111 112 112 110 109 108	226 233 234 235 237 238
168 170 172 181 175 174	98 98 97 97 96 95	110 113 114 114 115 115	128 128 129 128 129 129 129	348 344 338 347 344 344
237 230 232 240 247 238 243	145 143 143 143 142 140 142	172 173 177 180 182 181 187	217 220 222 221 220 221 222 221 222	460 463 461 457 467 468 471
107 107 109 113 110 110	59 59 58 57 56 56	61 63 63 64 64	86 86 85 86 85	217 218 217 221 221 222
82 86 84 89 86 90	48 48 48 47 47 44	49 50 51 51 51 51 53	112 113 112 112 112 112 112	190 190 192 193 194 196
194 198 195 209 203 208	118 119 117 116 118 118	132 140 136 136 137 140	173 174 175 175 176 176	415 418 422 420 422 426
2,004 2,040 2,058 2,155 2,091 2,115	1,312 1,313 1,313 1,300 1,298 1,302	1,772 1,811 1,838 1,843 1,853 1,875	1,828 1,834 1,838 1,833 1,838 1,839	4,105 4,129 4,111 4,171 4,175 4,199

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices † of output, employment and productivity

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econ	omy	AN AN AN	Production Divisions 1			Manufactur Divisions 2	ing industries to 4		
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978	99·9 R	99·4	100-5 R	103·1	104-8	98-4	109-6	106-1	103·3	100.7
1979	103·0 R	100·7	102-3 R	107·0	104-2	102-7	109-3	105-3	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	98·3 R	96·6	101-8 R	96·4	91-3	105-7	93-7	91-0	103·1	104.4
1982	100·3 R	95·1	105-6 R	98·1	86-8	113-1	93-7	86-3	108·8	108.8
1983	103·2 R	94·5	109-2 R	101·2	83-2	121-8	95-9	82-7	116·1	115.3
1978 Q1	97·7 R	98·9	98-9 R	100·2	105·1	95·5	107·8	106·4	101·4	98.6
Q2	99·7 R	99·2	100-6 R	103·3	104·8	98·5	110·2	106·2	103·8	101.3
Q3	100·8 R	99·5	101-4 R	104·4	104·6	99·8	110·6	106·0	104·4	101.9
Q4	101·1 R	100·0	101-2 R	104·4	104·6	99·8	109·7	105·9	103·6	101.0
1979 Q1	100·6 R	100·3	100·3 R	104·5	104-5	100·0	107·2	105·7	101·5	98.9
Q2	104·5 R	100·6	103·9 R	109·2	104-4	104·7	112·2	105·6	106·3	103.4
Q3	103·1 R	100·9	102·2 R	107·0	104-2	102·7	108·1	105·4	102·7	100.6
Q4	103·7 R	101·1	102·6 R	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
Q2	100·7	100-6	100-1 R	101·3	101·4	99·9	102-3	101·6	100·7	99·9
Q3	99·1 R	99-8	99-3 R	97·9	99·2	98·7	97-6	98·9	98·7	99·3
Q4	97·7	98-7	99-0	95·7	96·6	99·1	93-4	95·9	97·4	99·6
1981 Q1	97∙6 R	97·7	99·9 R	94·9	93-8	101·3	92-5	93·5	98·9	101.6
Q2	97∙8 R	96·8	101·0 R	95·6	91-6	104·3	92-8	91·5	101·4	103.1
Q3	98∙8 R	96·2	102·7 R	96·9	90-4	107·2	94-6	90·0	105·2	105.8
Q4	99∙0 R	95·8	103·4 R	98·1	89-3	109·9	94-9	88·9	106·8	107.1
1982 Q1	99·4 R	95-6	104·0 R	97·1	88·4	109·9	94·4	88·0	107·4	107·4
Q2	100·2 R	95-3	105·1 R	98·4	87·4	112·6	94·2	86·9	108·5	108·6
Q3	100·6 R	94-8	106·2 R	98·7	86·2	114·5	93·7	85·6	109·5	109·6
Q4	101·0 R	94-5	106·9 R	98·0	85·1	115·2	92·7	84·5	109·8	109·6
1983 Q1	101-9 R	94-3	108·1 R	99·9	84·1	118·8	94·9	83·5	113-7	113-4
Q2	102-1 R	94-3	108·3 R	99·9	83·3	119·8	94·6	82·9	114-2	113-9
Q3	103-9 R	94-6	109·8 R	101·9	82·8	123·1	96·6	82·4	117-3	116-5
Q4	105-0 R	94-9	110·7 R	103·4	82·4	125·4	97·7	82·2	119-0	117-5
1984 Q1	104-8 R	95·2	110·1 R	102·5 R	82·1	124-9 R	97·0 R	81-9	118-5 R	116-9 R
Q2	104-8 R	95·3	110·0	100·1	81·9	122-4 R	97·4 R	81-8	119-0 R	117-6 R

Gross domestic product for whole economy.
 * Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See footnotes on table 1.1.



Source Develd Unemp Emplo Civilia tively classif differe is rete	AII:	Female	Civiliar Male:	Civilian	LATES Civilian	1984 Q1	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Civilia 1982 0 0 0	1984 Q1	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Civilia 1982 0 0 0	QUAR				1.	9	
Sources and definitions: The international data are taken from publications of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("Ouarterly Labour Force Statistics") and the Statistical Office of the European Communities ("Employment and Unemployment"). They are internded to conform to the internationally agreed definitions, namely: Civilian Employment: 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 respec- tively 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 nublications.	Agriculture Industry Services	Female: Agriculture Industry Services	Civilian employment: proportions by sector Male: Agriculture 3.7 Industry 44-0 Services 52-2	Civilian Employment: Male Female All	° S	1	4004	Civilian employment 1982 Q1 Q3 Q4 Q4	1	4004	Civilian labour force 1982 O1 02 O3 Q4	QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated		Selected countries:	EMPLOYMENT			
international international uur Force Sta tended to co self-employee self-employee g the unemployee dard Industrii dard Industrii footnotes be footnotes be	2-7 33-6 63-7	1.2 19.0 79.8	ons by secto 3.7 44.0 52.2	13,714 9,756 23,470	1983 Unless stated 15,859 4,361 10,595 2,624 26,454 6,984	23,664	23,404 23,443 23,506 23,619	23,727 23,635 23,505 23,443	26,784	26,555 26,534 26,613 26,613	26,529 26,507 26,505 26,532	nally adjust	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	counti	IENT			
data are tak tistics") and onform to th ad, employer oyed. Agric al Classificat al Classificat al classificat	6.6 64.9	4:3 15:2 80:4	ər 8-0 36-4 55-7	3,935 2,351 6,289	s stated 4,361 2,624 6,984	6,379	6,277 6,260 6,359	6,445 6,428 6,398 6,342	7,055	6,965 6,979 6,977 7,016	6,873 6,881 6,936	ed unless st	Australia (4)					
en from publi the Statistic, e internation s and some fr s and some fr ation. Howeve ational comp etails of the d	9-8 38-9 51-3	12-9 18-6 68-5	49-5 42-2	1,943 1,212 3,155	2,016 1,277 3,294	:	3,146 3,160 3,153	3,208 3,179 3,195 3,195 3,177	:"	3,296 3,293 3,297 3,288	3,306 3,282 3,317 3,309	ated	Austria (2)(5)	national				
ally agreed annity workers annity workers annity and Server, antry and Server, and and antry and antry and antry and antry and antry and antry and antry and antry and antry and antry and antry and antry antry antry antry and antry antry ant	3-0 32-3 64-7	:::	:::	··· 3,620	2,494 1,594 4,088	:	::::	::::	:	::::	::::		Belgium (3) (6) (7)	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER				
Crganisatio le European definitions, n and the une ices: Major ices: Major ices approa	69-0 69-0	3-2 14-0 82-7	7-1 33-8 59-1	6,240 4,495 10,734	7,098 5,084 12,183	10,881	10,546 10,693 10,824 10,864	10,846 10,696 10,555 10,499	12,270	12,048 12,186 12,245 12,227	11,903 11,942 12,016 12,033		Canada	definitions				
n for Econon Communities namely: Civil mployed. Civil divisions 1, 2 en countries i ched with ca	8-5 26-3 65-1	:::	:::	 2,437	1,463 1,207 2,670	:	::::	::::	:	::::	::'::		Denmark (6)	su				
<i>tic Co-operal</i> s ("Employm ian Labour Vilian Emplo -5, and 6–0 in general co aution. Some	8-1 33-9 58-0	:::	:::	12,752 8,116 20,868	13,580 9,152 22,732	:	 20,732	 20,997	:				France (7)					
tion and ent and Force: yment: respec- ncepts, of the	5-6 42-0 52-4	7-0 27-0 66-0	4-7 51-5 43-9	15,090 9,559 24,649	16,363 10,544 26,907	24,584	24,722 24,657 24,607 24,611	25,274 25,167 25,048 24,889	26,867	26,965 26,911 26,879 26,847	26,951 26,921 26,909 26,925		Germany (FR)					
	30.7 29.0 40.3	:::	:::	3,529	2,505 1,173 3,678	:	::::	::::	:	::::	::::		Greece (8)					
2 Quarterly 3 Annual fi 5 Civilian I 6 Annual fi 7 Civilian e 8 Annual fi	17-3 31-1 51-5	:::	:::	 1,131	899 369 1,268		: : : :	::::		::::	. : : :		lrish Republic (6) (9)					
y figures rela igures relate y figures rela abour force igures relate igures relate igures relate	12.4 36-0 51-6	13-3 25-8 60-8	11.9 41.0 47.1	13,823 6,734 20,557	14,824 8,011 22,835	:	20,518 20,599 20,535 20,577	20,577 20,668 20,461 20,465	:	22,762 22,967 22,679 22,983	22,691 22,725 22,468 22,560		Italy (10)					
ate to March, to June. ate to Februa and employr to 1982. figures inclu to 1981.	9-3 34-8 56-0	11-3 28-4 60-3	8-0 53-1	34,690 22,630 57,330	35,640 23,240 58,886	57,312	57,247 57,215 57,383 57,489	56,235 56,252 56,275 56,787	58,987	58,852 58,778 58,953 59,000	57,510 57,593 57,620 58,226		Japan (5)					
, June, Septe nry, May, Aug nent figures de apprentic	5-0 28-8 66-3	:::	:::	4,984	3,685 1,902 5,587	:	::::	::::	:	::::	::::		Nether- lands (6)(11)					
Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December. Annual figures relate to June. Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November, and annual fig Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces. Annual figures relate to 1987. Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training. Annual figures relate to 1987.	7-5 28-1 64-3	5-0 12-2 82-5	9-3 39-9 50-7	1,122 835 1,957	1,156 868 2,024	1,979	1,923 1,963 1,966 1,975	1,943 1,959 1,946 1,937	2,042	1,997 2,032 2,035 2,032	1,983 2,008 1,996 2,005		Norway (5)					
scember. ember, and a d forces. onal training	18-0 33-5 48-4	16-5 18-0 65-5	18-7 40-1 41-3	7,606 3,199 10,805	9,197 4,068 13,265	10,592	10,757 10,825 10,848 10,805	10,890 10,892 10,879 10,876	13,260	13,102 13,106 13,210 13,265	12,975 12,953 13,037 13,135		Spain (12)					
annual figures to August g.	5-4 29-9 64-7	3-0 14-3 82-8	7.6 43.5 48.9	2,258 1,966 4,224	2,337 2,038 4,375	4,234	4,224 4,225 4,226 4,226	4,211 4,219 4,225 4,225	4,370	4,367 4,378 4,378 4,371	4,340 4,351 4,355 4,359		Sweden (5)					
s to August.	7-1 37-6 55-3	5-4 22-6 72-0	45-8 2	1,937 1,057 2,994	1,953 1,067 3,020	2,982	3,003 2,990 2,924 2,988	3,046 3,035 3,017 3,017	3,016	3,029 3,015 3,012 3,018	3,055 3,049 3,033 3,039		Switzer- land (2)(5)					
	3-5 68-5	1-6 16-8 81-6	Per cent 5-0 36-7 58-3	56,787 44,047 100,834	Thousand 63,047 48,503 111,550	103,741	99,214 100,037 101,528 102,506	Thousand 99,749 99,810 99,493 99,054	112,607	110,700 111,277 112,057 112,012	109,414 110,192 110,517 110,829	Thousand	United States					
	88.5 68.5	1-6 16-8 81-6	Per cent 5-0 36-7 58-3	56,787 44,047 100,834	Thousand 63,047 48,503 111,550	103,741	99,214 100,037 101,528 102,506	Thousand 99,749 99,810 99,493 99,054	112,607		110,192 110,192 110,517 DCTOBER			PLOYM	ENT G	AZETTE	S17	

Seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

Whole economy

O

EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

			all star	- Agen						1. Co								
	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)		Irish Republic	Italy	Japan (5)	Nether- lands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzer- land (2) (5)	United States
The Local and the	(1)(2)(3)	(4)	(2)(5)	(3)(6)(7)		(6)	(7)	<u></u>	(8)	(6)(9)	(10)	- (5)	- (0)(11)		(12)		(2)(3)	Thomas d
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seaso	nally adjuste	ed unless sta	ted															Thousand
Civilian labour force 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	26,529 26,507 26,505 26,532	6,873 6,881 6,889 6,936	3,306 3,282 3,317 3,309		11,903 11,942 12,016 12,033	::	 22,860	26,951 26,921 26,909 26,925	···		22,691 22,725 22,468 22,560	57,510 57,593 57,620 58,226	 	1,983 2,008 1,996 2,005	12,975 12,953 13,037 13,135	4,340 4,351 4,375 4,359	3,055 3,049 3,033 3,039	109,414 110,192 110,517 110,829
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	26,555 26,534 26,603 26,613	6,965 6,979 6,977 7,016	3,296 3,293 3,297 3,288	 	12,048 12,186 12,245 12,227	 	 22,596	26,965 26,911 26,879 26,847		·: ·: ·:	22,762 22,967 22,679 22,983	58,852 58,778 58,953 59,000	:: :: ::	1,997 2,032 2,035 2,032	13,102 13,106 13,210 13,265	4,367 4,378 4,386 4,371	3,029 3,015 3,012 3,018	110,700 111,277 112,057 112,012
1984 Q1	26,784	7,055	•••		12,270			26,867				58,987		2,042	13,260	4,370	3,016	112,607
Civilian employment 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	23,727 23,635 23,505 23,443	6,445 6,428 6,398 6,342	3,208 3,179 3,195 3,177	· · · · · · ·	10,846 10,696 10,555 10,499	···	 20,997	25,274 25,167 25,048 24,889		 	20,577 20,668 20,461 20,465	56,235 56,252 56,275 56,787	 	1,943 1,959 1,946 1,937	10,890 10,892 10,879 10,876	4,211 4,219 4,225 4,225	3,046 3,035 3,017 3,017	Thousand 99,749 99,810 99,493 99,054
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	23,404 23,443 23,506 23,619	6,277 6,260 6,260 6,359	3,146 3,160 3,162 3,153	···	10,546 10,693 10,824 10,864	::	20,732	24,722 24,657 24,607 24,611	 		20,518 20,599 20,535 20,577	57,247 57,215 57,383 57,489	 	1,923 1,963 1,966 1,975	10,757 10,825 10,848 10,805	4,224 4,225 4,224 4,226	3,003 2,990 2,924 2,988	99,214 100,037 101,528 102,506
1984 Q1	23,664	6,379			10,881	1 10.1		24,584		Tree and		57,312		1,979	10,592	4,234	2,982	103,741
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: Civilian Labour Force: Male Female All	1983 Unless 15,859 10,595 26,454	s stated 4,361 2,624 6,984	2,016 1,277 3,294	2,494 1,594 4,088	7,098 5,084 12,183	1,463 1,207 2,670	13,580 9,152 22,732	16,363 10,544 26,907	2,505 1,173 3,678	899 369 1,268	14,824 8,011 22,835	35,640 23,240 58,886	3,685 1,902 5,587	1,156 868 2,024	9,197 4,068 13,265	2,337 2,038 4,375	1,953 1,067 3,020	Thousand 63,047 48,503 111,550
Civilian Employment: Male Female All	13,714 9,756 23,470	3,935 2,351 6,289	1,943 1,212 3,155	 3,620	6,240 4,495 10,734	2,437	12,752 8,116 20,868	15,090 9,559 24,649	3,529	 1,131	13,823 6,734 20,557	34,690 22,630 57,330	 4,984	1,122 835 1,957	7,606 3,199 10,805	2,258 1,966 4,224	1,937 1,057 2,994	56,787 44,047 100,834
Civilian employment: proportion Male: Agriculture Industry Services	ons by secto 3·7 44·0 52·2	r 8-0 36-4 55-7	8·3 49·5 42·2		7·1 33·8 59·1	 		4-7 51-5 43-9			11-9 41-0 47-1	8-0 38-9 53-1	 	9·3 39·9 50·7	18-7 40-1 41-3	7∙6 43∙5 48∙9	8·0 45·8 46·2	Per cent 5-0 36-7 58-3
Female: Agriculture Industry Services	1.2 19.0 79.8	4·3 15·2 80·4	12·9 18·6 68·5		3-2 14-0 82-7	1::		7·0 27·0 66·0			13·3 25·8 60·8	11-3 28-4 60-3		5-0 12-2 82-5	16-5 18-0 65-5	3·0 14·3 82·8	5·4 22·6 72·0	1-6 16-8 81-6
All: Agriculture Industry Services	2.7 33.6 63.7	6·6 28·5 64·9	9·8 38·9 51·3	3·0 32·3 64·7	5·5 25·5 69·0	8-5 26-3 65-1	8·1 33·9 58·0	5·6 42·0 52·4	30·7 29·0 40·3	17·3 31·1 51·5	12-4 36-0 51-6	9·3 34·8 56·0	5·0 28·8 66·3	7-5 28-1 64-3	18-0 33-5 48-4	5-4 29-9 64-7	7·1 37·6 55·3	3·5 28·0 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 respec-tively 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 fontoets 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.

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Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December. Annual figures relate to June. Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November, and annual figures to August. Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces. Annual figures relate to 1982.

Annual ligures relate to 1982. Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training. Annual figures relate to 1981. Annual figures relate to April. Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October. Annual figures relate to January, April, July and October. Annual figures relate to January. Quarterly figures not seasonally adjusted, annual figures relate to fourth quarter.

11

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

GRE		OVERTI	ME				SHORT-	TIME						1		
BRIT	AIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of c	overtime wo	orked	Stood of whole w		Working	g part of we	eek	Stood of	ff for whole (or part of v	veek	
		(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hourslo	ost	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hourslo	st	
				per operative working over- time	(million)	adjusted	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Der
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983		1,744 1,422 1,137 1,198 1,209	34·2 29·5 26·6 29·8 31·5	8.7 8.3 8.2 8.3 8.5	15.07 11.76 9.37 9.98 10.30		8 21 16 8 6	320 823 621 320 244	42 258 320 134 71	460 3,183 3,720 1,438 741	10.6 12.1 11.4 10.7 10.2	51 279 335 142 77	1.0 5.9 7.8 3.5 2.0	781 4,006 4,352 1,769 985		15.0 14.3 12.6 12.4 12.9
	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
	Aug 18	1,230	32·2	9·0	11.02	11.62	8	322	37	393	10·9	45	1+1	714	997	16·2

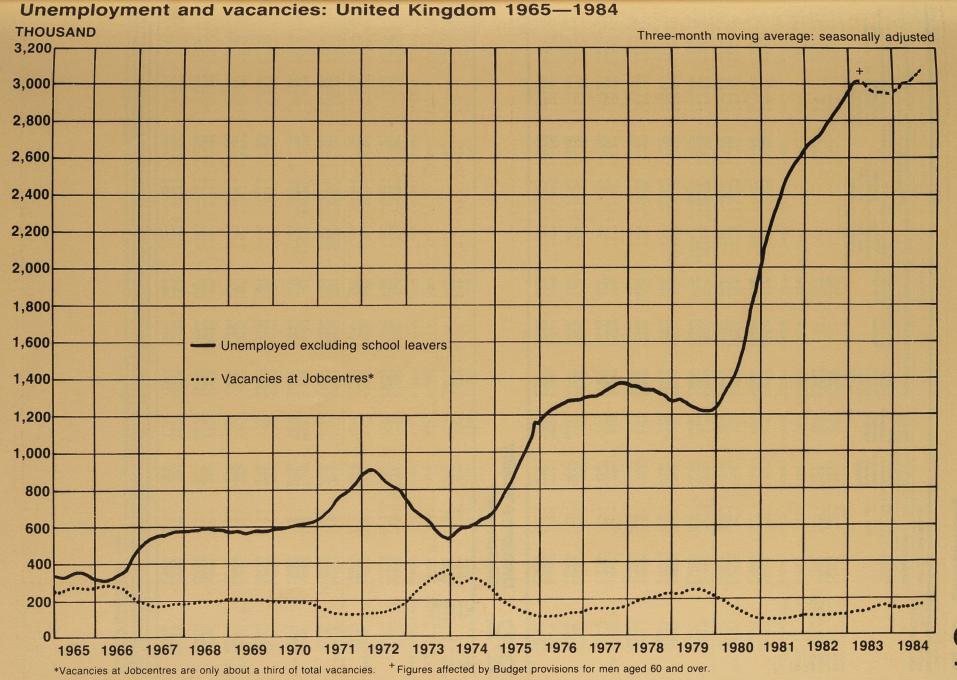
* The figures are based on the definition of manufacturing industries in the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted 1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	OTAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OP	ERATIVES*	INDEX OF A	ERAGE WEEKLY	HOURS WOR	RKED PER OP	ERATIVE
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37,	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	Group 361	except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	110-4 100-0 89-1 84-2 81-8	110-2 100-0 89-2 84-0 81-9	114·0 100·0 86·8 80·9 76·5	119·7 100·0 89·5 85·8 86·5	104·5 100·0 93·8 90·0 88·0	103·4 100·0 98·7 100·5 101·5	103·3 100·0 98·9 100·9 102·0	106-6 100-0 98-9 100-9 103-1	104·2 100·0 101·5 103·9 105·5	101·4 100·0 99·1 99·6 100·2
Week ended 1982 July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	83·5 83·1 82·6	82.6	80·1	84-8	89.6	100-3 100-4 100-4	100.6	100-4	104.1	99.5
Oct 16 Nov 13 Dec 11	82·8 82·2 81·9	81.8	78·8	84.8	88·4	100·7 100·7 100·8	101.2	100.8	104-6	99.7
1983 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	81·7 81·7 81·6	81.6	77.7	85·3	88.9	100·9 100·9 101·2	101.4	102.3	104-9	100.0
April 16 May 14 June 11	81·2 81·4 80·9	80.8	75.9	85·2	- 87·3	101-0 101-1 100-9	101.0	101.3	105·2	99-8
July 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	81·3 81·8 82·1	82.3	76.8	87.5	88.3	101·3 101·6 101·8	102.0	103-8	105.8	100-6
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 15	82·5 82·7 82·2	82.9	76·1	88·2	87.4	102·5 102·7 102·6	103·5	104.9	106-2	100-5
984 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 10	81·9 81·8 R 81·6	82.8	75·1	88·2	86.2	102·6 102·7 R 102·5	103·7	104-4	106-2	100-1
Apr 14 May 19 Jun 16	81·5 81·3 R 81·1 R	82·1	72.9	87.4	86.3	102·5 R 102·3 R 102·3 R	103-2	102.4	105.8	100-6
July 14 Aug 18	80-9 80-6					102·1 R 102·1				

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



S19

UNEMPLOYMENT C

UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

	MALEAND	FEMALE		ente considerationes de la constancia de la	調整する				All and a second second		1. T.W.	
GDOM	UNEMPLO	OYED			UNEMPLO	YED EXCLU	DING SCHO	OLLEAVERS	1 - Andreas - A	UNEMPLO	OYED BY DUR.	ATION
	Number	Percent	School leavers	Non- claimant	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted		and the second second second	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks
			included in unem- ployed	school leavers ‡		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		aged under 60	aged 60 and ove
779 180 181 Annual 182 averages	1,295·7 1,664·9 2,520·4 2,916	5·3 6·8 10·4 12·1	68·3 104·1 100·6 123·5	··· ·· ··	1,227·3 1,560·8 2,419·8 2,793·4		5·1 6·4 9·9 11·5					· · · · · · ·
83††	3,104.7	12.9	134.9		2,969.7		12.3			••		
82 Sep 9	3,066-2	12.7	203.8	•.•	2,862.3	2,866.4	11.9	34.0	31.2	*		
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	3,049·0 3,063·0 3,097·0	12·6 12·7 12·8	174·2 147·5 130·6	:: .:	2,874·6 2,915·6 2,966·4	2,885·4 2,905·5 2,948·8	11.9 12.0 12.2	19·0 20·1 43·3	23-9 24-4 27-5	362 331 299	2,460 2,503 2,563	226 229 234
183 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	3,225·2 3,199·4 3,172·4	13·4 13·3 13·2	137-8 123-8 112-2		3,087·4 3,075·6 3,060·2	2,982·7 3,000·6 3,025·7	12·4 12·5 12·6	33·9 17·9 25·1	32·4 31·7 25·6	311 296 272	2,675 2,664 2,656	240 239 245
April 14†† May 12 June 9	3,169·9 3,049·4 2,983·9	13·2 12·7 12·4	134·5 125·6 118·9	 128·4	3,035·4 2,923·7 2,865·0	3,021·1 2,969·9 2,967·7	12.6 12.3 12.3	-4.6(24.8) -51.2(23.0) - -2.2(26.7) -	10.2(24.3)	323 275 266	2,629 2,626 2,596	218 148 122
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	3,020·6 3,009·9 3,167·4	12·6 12·5 13·2	115·5 112·1 214·6	211.1 211.9	2,905·0 2,897·8 2,952·8	2,957·3 2,940·9 2,951·3	12·3 12·2 12·3	-10·4(9·8)- -16·4(-7·3) 10·4	21·3(19·8) -9·7(9·7) -5·5(4·3)	352 304 461	2,565 2,611 2,613	103 95 94
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	3,094·0 3,084·4 3,079·4	12·9 12·8 12·8	168·1 137·7 118·1		2,925·9 2,946·7 2,961·3	2,941.0 2,938.5 2,946.1	12·2 12·2 12·2	-10·3 - -2·5 7·6	-5·4(-2·4) -0·8 -1·7	361 317 291	2,642 2,680 2,703	91 87 86
84 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	3,199·7 3,186·4 3,142·8	13·3 13·2 13·1	116·8 105·5 94·8	::	3,082·9 3,080·9 3,048·0	2,976·0 3,005·1 3,011·6	12·4 12·5 12·5	29·9 29·1 6·5	11.7 22.2 21.8	308 295 260	2,084 2,809 2,801	87 87 82
April 5 May 10 June 14	3,107·7 3,084·5 3,029·7	12·9 12·8 12·6	85·3 104·2 95·3	 123-6	3,022·4 2,980·3 2,934·5	3,010·9 3,027·9 3,038·0	12·5 12·6 12·6	-0·7 17·0 10·1	11.6 7.6 8.8	272 277 267	2,755 2,730 2,688	80 78 75
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	3,100·5 3,115·9 3,283·6	12·9 12·9 13·6	92·4 89·9 181·9	166-7 160-1	3,008·1 3,025·9 3,101·7	3,054·6 3,073·9 R 3,099·4	12·7 12·8 12·9	16·6 19·3 25·5	14·6 15·3 20·5	365 308 478	2,660 2,735 2,731	75 73 74
2.2		MPLO umma		T								
179 180 181 182 Annual averages	1,233·9 1,590·5 2,422·4 2,808·5	5·2 6·7 10·2 11·9	63·6 97·8 94·0 117·3		1,170·3 1,492·7 2,328·4 2,691·3		5.0 6.3 9.8 11.4		···		 	:: ::
83††	2,987.6	12.7	130.7	1000.0 <u>0</u>	2,856.8		12.2	•••		••		
82 Sep 9	2,950.3	12.5	193-3		2,757.0	2,761.8	11.7	33.1	30.6	429	2,307	214
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	2,935·3 2,950·8 2,984·7	12·4 12·5 12·6	166-5 141-7 125-8		2,768·7 2,809·1 2,858·9	2,779.6 2,798.5 2,840.7	11-8 11-9 12-0	17·8 18·9 42·2	22·9 23·3 26·3	354 322 291	2,358 2,403 2,462	223 226 231
83 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	3,109·0 3,084·7 3,058·7	13·2 13·1 13·0	133·4 119·8 108·8		2,975·6 2,964·8 2,950·0	2,873·4 2,891·1 2,915·7	12·2 12·3 12·4	32-7 17-7 24-6	31.0 30.9 25.0	303 288 264	2,570 2,561 2,553	237 236 242
April 14†† May 12 June 9	3,053·3 2,934·4 2,870·5	13·0 12·5 12·2	129·8 121·6 115·3	125.6	2,923·7 2,812·8 2,755·2	2,909·2 2,857·3 2,855·4	12·4 12·2 12·2	-6.5(22.9) -51.9(22.3) - -1.9(25.9) -	11.3(23.3)	312 267 258	2,526 2,522 2,493	215 145 120
July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	2,903·5 2,892·9 3,043·7	12·4 12·3 13·0	112·2 109·0 208·5	206·6 206·1	2,791·3 2,783·9 2,835·2	2,843·3 2,826·4 2,834·6	12·1 12·0 12·1	-12·1(7·8)- -16·9(-7·9) 8·2	-22·0(18·7) -10·3(8·6) -6·9(2·7)	343 295 447	2,458 2,504 2,505	102 93 92
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	2,974·2 2,964·7 2,960·9	12·7 12·6 12·6	162·8 133·1 114·3		2,811·4 2,831·6 2,846·7	2,826·5 2,822·8 2,830·7	12·0 12·0 12·1	-8.1 -3.7 7.9	-5·6(-2·6) -1·2 -1·3	351 308 283	2,534 2,571 2,594	89 86 84
34 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	3,077·4 3,063·8 3,021·9	13·1 13·0 12·9	113·2 102·2 91·9	 	2,964·3 2,961·7 2,930·0	2,859-8 2,887-1 2,893-6	12·2 12·3 12·3	29·1 27·3 6·5	11·1 21·4 21·0	299 286 252	2,692 2,697 2,689	86 81 80
					0.001.0	0 000 0	10.0	0.0	44.4	264	2 645	79

Note: The national and regional unemployment series are seasonally adjusted using to 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 520 of Employment Gazette December 1982.

2,893·0 2,909·4 2,919·8

2,936·2 2,955·2 R 2,979·8

2,904·9 2,863·3 2,818·6

2,889·2 2,907·8 2,979·9

12·3 12·4 12·4

12·5 12·6 12·7

11·1 7·4 8·7

14·4 15·3 20·0

264 268 258

355 300 462

-0.6 16.4 10.4

16·4 19·0 24·6

2,645 2,619 2,579

2,550 2,624 2,622

79 76 74

74 71 72

UNITED KINGDOM							FEMALE						MALE
	MARRIED	DING	DYED EXCLU			YED	UNEMPLO	DING	VED EXCLU	UNEMPLO	Mar a mar	YED	JNEMPLO
	Number	y adjusted Per cent	Seasonally Number	Actual	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Per cent	Number	adjusted Per cent	Seasonally Number	Actual	School leavers included in unem- ployed	Per cent	Number
1979 1980 1981 1982 Annual averag	··· ·· ··	3·4 4·3 6·3 7·3	··· ·· ··	333·2 435·2 632·0 730·2	32·4 49·1 45·0 53·4	3.7 4.8 6.8 7.8	365·6 484·3 677·0 783·6	6·3 7·9 12·4 14·5		894·2 1,125·6 1,787·8 2,063·2	36.0 55.0 55.6 70.1	6·5 8·3 12·9 15·0	930-1 1,180-6 1,843-3 2,133-2
1983††)		8.2		828·3	57.7	8.8	886.0	15.3		2,141.4	77.2	15.9	2,218.6
1982 Sep 9 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	 307.6 308.9	7·5 7·6 7·6 7·7	753-2 755-6 759-4 770-3	768·6 764·7 769·9 772·5	89·0 76·9 64·7 56·5	8·6 8·4 8·4 8·3	857-6 841-6 834-6 829-0	14·9 15·0 15·1 15·3	2,113·2 2,129·8 2,146·1 2,178·5	2,093·7 2,110·1 2,145·6 2,193·9	114·9 97·3 82·8 74·1	15·6 15·5 15·7 16·0	2,208·6 2,207·4 2,228·4 2,268·0
1983 Jan 13	321·1	7·8	783·2	810·0	60·3	8.6	870·4	15·7	2,199-5	2,277·4	77.5	16-8	2,354·9
Feb 10	321·4	7·9	792·1	809·1	53·7	8.6	862·8	15·8	2,208-5	2,266·6	70.1	16-7	2,336·6
Mar 10	321·7	8·0	802·1	804·5	48·4	8.5	852·9	15·9	2,223-6	2,255·6	63.8	16-6	2,319·5
April 14††	325.7	8·0	811.0	806·4	57·1	8.6	863·5	15·8	2,210·1	2,229·0	77·4	16·5	2,306·4
May 12	324.8	8·1	821.3	796·8	53·1	8.4	849·9	15·4	2,148·6	2,126·9	72·5	15·7	2,199·4
June 9	323.9	8·2	830.6	788·9	50·3	8.3	839·2	15·3	2,137·1	2,076·1	68·6	15·3	2,144·7
July 14	328·2	8·3	839·6	827·9	48·7	8·7	876-6	15·1	2,117·7	2,077·1	66·9	15·3	2,144·0
Aug 11	335·1	8·3	840·3	838·2	46·6	8·8	884-9	15·0	2,100·6	2,059·6	65·4	15·2	2,125·0
Sep 8	339·2	8·4	850·2	869·8	93·0	9·6	962-8	15·0	2,101·1	2,083·1	121·6	15·8	2,204·6
Oct 13	340·9	8·4	851·1	859·2	72-4	9·2	931-6	14·9	2,089·9	2,066·6	95·7	15·5	2,162·4
Nov 10	344·5	8·5	856·6	866·6	58-8	9·2	925-4	14·9	2,081·9	2,080·1	78·9	15·4	2,159·0
Dec 8	347·5	8·6	863·4	862·5	50-0	9·1	912-4	14·9	2,082·7	2,098·8	68·1	15·5	2,166·9
1984 Jan 12	362·8	8·7	877·4	904·5	49·8	9·5	954·3	15·0	2,098·6	2,178·4	66-9	16·1	2,245·4
Feb 9	363·9	8·8	887·7	904·6	44·9	9·4	949·5	15·1	2,117·4	2,176·3	60-6	16·0	2,236·9
Mar 8	364·8	8·9	894·2	897·3	40·4	9·3	937·7	15·1	2,117·4	2,150·6	54-5	15·8	2,205·1
April 5	366-4	9·0	896·7	891.5	36·2	9·2	927·6	15·1	2,114·2	2,130·9	49·2	15·6	2,180·1
May 10	368-3	9·0	903·5	879.3	44·0	9·2	923·3	15·2	2,124·4	2,100·9	60·2	15·5	2,161·1
June 14	376-1	9·0	910·6	870.0	40·2	9·0	910·1	15·2	2,127·4	2,064·5	55·1	15·2	2,119·6
July 12	374·0	9·1	919-2	911·2	39·2	9·4	950·4	15·3	2,135·4	2,096·9	53·3	15-4	2,150·1
Aug 9	382·5	9·2	929-1 R	927·1	37·7	9·6	964·8	15·3	2,144·8 R	2,098·8	52·3	15-4	2,151·1
Sep 13	386·2	9·3	938-5	960·0	78·0	10·3	1,038·0	15·5	2,160·9	2,141·7	103·9	16-1	2,245·6
2.2	MENT		UNEM G										
1979 1980 1981 Annu 1982 avera	···	3·3 4·2 6·2 7·2		316·3 414·8 606·5 701·6	30·4 46·6 42·5 51·1	3.6 4.7 6.7 7.7	346.7 461.3 649.1 752.6	6·2 7·7 12·3 14·4	 	854-1 1,077-9 1,721-9 1,989-7	33·1 51·2 51·4 66·2	6·3 8·1 12·7 14·8	887-2 1,129-1 1,773-3 2,055-9
1983		8.1		797·9	56.1	8.7	854.0	15.1		2,059.0	74.6	15.6	2,133.5
1982 Sep 9	291.6	7·4	723·5	737-9	85·1	8·4	823.0	14·7	2,038·3	2,019·1	108·2	15·3	2,127·3
Oct 14	291.6	7·4	725·6	734-1	73·8	8·3	807.9	14·8	2,054·0	2,034·6	92·7	15·3	2,127·4
Nov 11	294.0	7·5	730·2	740-8	62·4	8·2	803.2	14·9	2,068·3	2,068·3	79·3	15·5	2,147·6
Dec 9	295.5	7·6	741·0	743-6	54·7	8·2	798.3	15·1	2,099·7	2,115·2	71·1	15·8	2,186·4
1983 Jan 13	307·2	7·7	753·4	779·8	58·6	8·5	836·4	15·5	2,120·0	2,195·9	74·8	16·6	2,270·6
Feb 10	308·0	7·8	762·6	779·7	52·2	8·5	832·0	15·6	2,128·5	2,185·1	67·6	16·5	2,252·7
Mar 10	308·5	7·9	772·6	775·6	47·1	8·4	822·7	15·7	2,143·1	2,174·4	61·6	16·4	2,236·0
April 14††	312·2	7·9	781.0	777·0	55·4	8.5	832·5	15-6	2,128-2	2,146·7	74·4	16·3	2,221 · 1
May 12	311·4	8·0	791.2	767·7	51·7	8.3	819·4	15-1	2,066-1	2,045·1	69·9	15·5	2,115 · 0
June 9	310·7	8·1	800.3	759·7	49·0	8.2	808·7	15-1	2,055-1	1,995·5	66·3	15·1	2,061 · 8
July 14	314·3	8·2	808·7	796-6	47·5	8·6	844·1	14·9	2,034·6	1,994·7	64·7	15·1	2,059·4
Aug 11	321·1	8·2	809·3	806-8	45·5	8·7	852·4	14·8	2,017·1	1,977·1	63·4	14·9	2,040·6
Sept 8	325·2	8·3	818·4	836-8	90·6	9·4	927·4	14·8	2,016·2	1,998·5	117·9	15·5	2,116·3
Oct 13	327·4	8·3	820-5	827·9	70·3	9·1	898·3	14·7	2,006-0	1,983·5	92·4	15·2	2,075·9
Nov 10	330·7	8·4	825-0	835·2	57·1	9·1	892·2	14·6	1,997-8	1,996·4	76·0	15·2	2,072·4
Dec 8	334·1	8·5	832-0	831·7	48·6	9·0	880·3	14·6	1,998-7	2,015·0	65·7	15·2	2,080·7
1984 Jan 12	349·1	8.6	845-8	872·3	48·5	9·4	920·9	14·8	2,014-0	2,091·9	64·7	15·8	2,156-6
Feb 9	350·2	8.7	855-6	872·7	43·7	9·3	916·5	14·9	2,031-5	2,088·9	58·5	15·7	2,147-4
Mar 8	351·3	8.8	862-2	866·0	39·3	9·2	905·3	14·9	2,031-4	2,064·0	52·6	15·5	2,116-6
April 5	352.7	8·8	864·5	859·9	35·2	9·1	895·2	14·9	2,028·5	2,045·0	47·5	15·3	2,092·5
May 10	354.6	8·9	871·0	847·8	42·7	9·1	890·5	14·9	2,038·4	2,015·5	57·9	15·2	2,073·4
June 14	353.5	8·9	877·8	838·2	39·1	8·9	877·3	15·0	2,042·0	1,980·4	53·2	14·9	2,033·5
July 12	359·5	9·0	886-2 R	877·5	38-2	9·3	915·7	15·0	2,050·0 R	2,011.7	51·5	15·1	2,063-2
Aug 9	368·2	9·1	896-1 R	893·7	36-8	9·5	930·5	15·1	2,059·1 R	2,014.0	50·6	15·1	2,064-6

Not included in the total are new school leavers not yet entitled to benefit. A special count at Careers Offices is made in June, July and August. # From April 1983 the figures reflect the effects of the provisions in the Budget for some men aged 60 and over who no longer have to sign at an unemployment office. An estimated 161,800 men were affected (160,300 in Great Britain) over the period to August 1983. The changes in brackets allow for these effects.

12·7 12·6 12·4

12·7 12·8 13·4

2,987·6 2,963·9 2,910·8

2,978·9 2,995·2 3,156·6

April 5 May 10 June 14

July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13

82·7 100·6 92·3

89·7 87·4 176·6

120.9

163·0 156·0

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMBE	R UNEMP	OYED	and distances	PER CE	NT		UNEMPL	OYED E	XCLUDIN	G SCHOOL	LEAVERS	La serie de la	HOUSAND
		All	Male	Female	School	AII	Male	Female	Actual	Season	ally adju	sted			
					included in un- employed	1				Numbe	r Per cer	t Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH	EAST					and a second							niceshi		
1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	257.7 328.1 547.6 664.6	192·3 241·0 407·5 490·8	65·4 87·1 140·1 173·8	7.8 14.6 16.5 22.4	3·4 4·2 7·0 8·5	4·3 5·4 9·0 10·9	2·0 2·8 4·3 5·3	249.9 313.5 531.0 642.3		3·3 4·1 6·8 8·3			191-2 233-1 398-1 477-9	63·1 80·5 132·9 164·2
1983†† 1983 Se) ap 8	721·4 735·1	514·5 509·4	206·9 225·8	24·5 37·2	9·3 9·5	11.6 11.4	6·3 6·8	696.9		9.0			500.7	196-4
0	ct 13	726-2 725-4	503·3 502·9	223·0 222·5	32·7 26·7	9·4 9·4	11·3 11·3	6·7 6·7	697·9 693·6 698·6	694·2 693·7 697·0	8·9 8·9 9·0	3·4 -0·5	0·1(2·4) 0·6(1·2)	490·9 488·9	203.3 204.8
D 1984 Ja	ec 8 In 12	723·5 750·9	504·1 522·0	219·3 228·9	22·8 20·9	9·3 9·7	11·3 11·7	6·6 6·9	700·6	700·7	9·0 9·1	3·3 3·7 7·1	2·1 2·2	489·8 490·6	207-2 210-1
Fe	ar 8	748-7 740-1	519·3 513·0	229·4 227·1	18·8 16·9	9.7 9.5	11.7 11.5	6·9 6·9	729·8 723·2	713·4 715·7	9·2 9·2	5·6 2·3	4.7 5.5 5.0	492.9 495.5 495.7	214-9 217-9 220-0
M	or 5 ay 10 in 14	732-6 725-4 716-6	507·2 500·3 493·1	225-4 225-1 223-5	15·0 17·8 16·8	9·4 9·4 9·2	11-4 11-2 11-1	6·8 6·8 6·8	717-6 707-6 699-8	715·8 719·2 724·4	9·2 9·3 9·3	0·1 3·4 5·2	2·7 1·9 2·9	494-4 494-7 497-4	221-4 224-5 227-0
Au	l 12 Jg 9 Ap 13	735-9 745-1 778-2	501·3 503·5 521·8	234.6 241.5 256.3	16·2 15·4 31·5	9·5 9·6 10·0	11.3 11.3 11.7	7·1 7·3 7·7	719·7 729·7 746·6	729·4 735·0 743·5	9·4 9·5 9·6	5.0 5.6 8.5	4·5 5·3 6·4	499.6 502.3 507.4	229-8 232-7 236-1
	R LONDON (includ			20.0	2.4		10		100.0						
1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	126-0 157-5 263-5 323-3	96.1 117.1 195.8 238.5	29·9 40·4 67·6 84·8	3·4 6·0 9·0 10·7	3·4 4·2 6·9 8·5	4·3 5·4 8·7 10·6	1.9 2.6 4.3 5.4	122.6 151.5 254.5 312.6		3·3 4·1 6·7 8·2			95.9 114.0 190.4 232.3	29.0 37.6 64.0 80.3
1983††) 1983 Se	p 8	359·9 370·9	258·8 261·0	101·1 109·9	12·0 16·6	9·5 9·8	11·8 11·9	6·3 6·9	347·9 354·3	349.8	9·2 9·2	1.5	0.9(1.9)	251·8 250·7	96-1 99-1
No	t 13 v 10 c 8	367-8 367-3 366-0	258-9 258-6 258-7	108-9 108-7 107-3	16·2 13·7 11·9	9·7 9·7 9·6	11.8 11.8 11.8	6·8 6·8 6·7	351.6 353.5 354.0	351.5 353.7 356.4	9·3 9·3 9·4	1.7 2.2 2.7	0·9(1·1) 1·8 2·2	251.2 252.0 253.3	100-3 101-7 103-1
	n 12 b 9 ir 8	375-6 375-5 373-5	264·7 264·2 263·0	110·9 111·3 110·6	10·9 9·8 9·0	9·9 9·9 9·8	12·0 12·0 12·0	7·0 7·0 6·9	364·7 365·7 364·6	358·9 361·6 363·4	9.5 9.5 9.6	2·5 2·7 1·8	2·5 2·6 2·3	253-8 255-2 256-0	105-1 106-4 107-4
	r 5 ly 10 l 14	371.9 370.5 369.6	261.8 260.2 259.5	110-0 110-3 110-1	7·9 8·9 8·6	9·8 9·8 9·7	11.9 11.8 11.8	6-9 6-9 6-9	363·9 361·6 361·0	363·9 364·7 370·4	9·6 9·6 9·8	0.5 0.8 5.7	1.7 1.0 2.3	256-0 255-6 259-9	107.9 109.1 110.5
Au	l 12 g 9 p 13	378-1 383-5 397-6	363·3 265·2 273·1	114·8 118·4 124·6	8·3 8·0 14·5	10·0 10·1 10·5	12·0 12·1 12·4	7·2 7·4 7·8	369-8 375-5 383-1	372·5 375·3 378·9	9·8 9·9 10·0	2·1 2·8 3·6	2·9 3·5 2·8	260.6 262.2 264.1	111.9 113.1 114.8
AST AN	IGLIA														
979† 980 981 982	. Annual averages	30·8 39·2 61·4 72·2	22.7 28.5 45.9 53.2	8·1 10·7 15·5 19·0	1·1 2·0 2·0 2·4	4·2 5·3 8·3 9·7	5·2 6·5 10·3 12·0	2·8 3·6 5·2 6·3	32.6 37.2 59.4 69.8		4·1 5·0 8·0 9·4			22.4 27.5 44.9 51.9	7.7 9.7 14.5 17.9
983**) 983 Se	0.8	77·5 76·0	54·8 52·0	22·6 23·9	2·7 4·4	10·2 10·0	12·3 11·7	7·2 - 7·6	74·7 71·5	73.5	9·9 9·7	0.4	-0.3(0.1)	53·4 51·6	21·4 21·9
Oc No	t 13 v 10 c 8	76·2 75·6 76·2	52·0 51·7 52·5	24·1 23·9 23·7	3.5 2.8 2.5	10.0 10.0 10.0	11-7 11-6 11-8	7·7 7·6 7·5	72·6 72·8 73·7	73·5 73·1 73·0	9.7 9.6 R 9.6	-0·4 -0·1	-0.2	51-4 50-7 50-5	22·1 22·4 22·5
984 Jar Fel Ma	o 9	80·0 80·7 79·1	54·9 55·6 54·4	25·0 25·1 24·7	2·3 2·0 1·8	10·5 10·6 10·4	12-3 12-5 12-2	8.0 8.0 7.9	77·7 78·6 77·2	74·0 74·9 74·4	9·7 9·9 9·8	1.0 0.9 -0.5	0·2 0·6 0·5	50·9 51·5 51·0	23·1 23·4 R 23·4
	r 5 y 10 i 14	77-5 76-1 73-1	53·1 51·7 49·4	24·4 24·4 23·7	1.6 2.1 1.9	10-2 10-0 9-6	11.9 11.6 11.1	7·8 7·8 7·5	75·8 74·0 71·2	74·0 74·5 74·6	9·7 9·8 9·8	-0·4 0·5 0·1	-0·1 0·1	50·6 50·8 50·6	23·4 23·7 24·0
Jul Au Se		74-0 74-0 77-2	49·4 49·1 50·6	24.6 24.9 26.6	1.9 1.7 3.6	9·7 9·7 10·2	11.1 11.0 11.4	7·8 7·9 8·5	72·1 72·2 73·6	75·2 75·6 75·9	9·9 10·0 10·0	0.6 0.4 0.3	0-4 0-4 0-4	50·8 50·8 50·7	24·4 24·8 25·2
оитн v 979† 980		90·5 106·9	64·9 75·3	25-6 31-6	3.6 5.5	5-4 6-4	6·6 7·7	3.7 4.5	86-9 101-5		5·2 6·0			63·9 72·4	24·2 29·1
981	Annual averages	155·6 179·0	112·0 128·0	43.6 51.0	113950 -	9·2 10·6	11·3 13·1	6·3 7·2	151·2 173·3		9.0 10.2			109.7 124.8	41.5 48.4
983** J 983 Sep	8	188-6 186-4	129·3 124·1	59·3 62·3		11·2 11·1	13-4 12-8	8·3 8·7	182·3 176·3	180-1	10·8 10·7	2.3	-0.1(-0.7)	125.9	56·5 58·1
Oct Nov Dec	13 10	187-8 190-0 191-2	124·1 125·1 126·8	63·7 64·8 64·4	8·0 6·4	11-1 11-3 11-4	12.8 12.9 13.1	8·9 9·0 9·0	179-8 183-5 185-8	180-0 179-9 180-8	10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7	-0.1 -0.1 0.9	0·3(0·5) 0·7 0·2	120.9 120.3 120.7	59·1 59·6 60·1
184 Jan Feb Mar	12 9	199-3 198-6 195-1	132-1 131-3 129-0	67·2 67·3 66·0	5·1 4·6	11-8 11-8 11-6	13.7 13.6 13.3	9·4 9·4 9·2	194·3 194·0 191·0	182-8 185-1 185-5	10.9 11.0 11.0	2·0 2·3 0·4	0.9 1.7 1.6	121.5 122.8 122.9	61·3 62·3 62·6
Apr May Jun	5 10	191-2 185-7 179-3	126.5 123.0 118.9	64·7 62·7 60·4	3.6 4.5	11-3 11-0 10-6	13·1 12·7 12·3	9·0 8·7 8·4	187.6 181.3 175.2	185-6 185-9 186-9	11.0 11.0 11.1	0·1 0·3 1·0	0.9 0.3 0.5	122-6 122-8 123-3	63·0 63·1 63·6
Jul Aug	12	183-9 186-1 198-9	120·7 121·5 128·8	63·2 64·6 70·1	3.8	10·9 11·0 11·8	12·5 12·6 13·3	8·8 9·0 9·8	180-0 182-3 190-5	188-1 190-1 194-2	11.2 11.3 11.5	1.2 2.0 4.1	0·8 1·4 2·4	123-6 124-8 127-4	64·5 65·3 66·8

See footnotes to table 2.1.

1000	0	NUMBE		OVED		PER CE	NT		INEND		CLUDING SC		VERS	THO	DUSAND
		All	Male	Female	School	All	Male	Female	Actual		lly adjusted	HOUL LEAV	VEN5		
					leavers included in un- employe	1				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MI	DLANDS	120-2	85.4	34.9	7.2	5.2	6.1	3.8	113.0		4.9			82.7	31.6
19791 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	170-1 290-6 337-9	119-4 213-9 249-9	50·7 76·6 87·9	12·2 12·3 14·8	7·3 12·5 14·7	8.5 15.2 18.0	5·4 8·3 9·7	157.9 278.3 323.0		6·8 11·9 14·1			113·3 207·3 241·6	44.6 71.0 81.4
1983††		354.7	257.3	97.4	16.0	15.6	18.9	10.7	338·6 336·8	334.1	14·9 14·7	0.3	-2.6(-0-	248.5	90·3 92·1
1983 Sep Oct		361-8 350-0	255·5 248·0	106·4 102·0	25·0 19·7	15·9 15·4	18-8 18-2	11·7 11·2	330-3	330-5	14.5	-3.6	-2.5(-2	1)238-6	91.9
Nov	v 10	343-6 341-4	243·9 243·3	99.7 98.1	16·1 14·1	15-1 15-0	17·9 17·9	10·9 10·8	327·5 327·4	328·2 327·2	14·4 14·4	-2·3 -1·0	-1.9 -2.3	236·2 234·8	92·0 92·4
1984 Jan Feb Mai	9	349·6 346·8 343·1	248-8 246-5 243-4	100-8 100-4 99-7	12-8 11-6 10-5	15·4 15·3 15·1	18·3 18·1 17·9	11.1 11.0 10.9	336·8 335·2 332·6	327·9 329·9 330·2	14·4 14·5 14·5	0·7 2·0 0·3	-0.9 0.6 1.0	234.7 235.5 235.6	93·2 94·4 95·2
Apr May Jun	y 10	340·5 339·8 335·1	241.5 240.3 236.7	98-9 99-5 98-4	9.5 12.0 10.7	15·0 15·0 14·7	17·7 17·6 17·4	10·0 10·9 10·8	331.0 327.8 324.3	330·0 332·4 332·8	14·5 14·6 14·6	-0.2 2.4 0.4	0.7 0.8 0.9	234·9 236·1 236·1	95·1 96·3 96·7
	g 9 p 13	341·3 342·4 360·7	239·8 239·8 249·1	101.6 102.5 111.6	10·5 10·4 20·5	15-0 15-1 15-9	17·6 17·6 18·3	11.2 11.3 12.3	330-8 332-0 340-2	333-8 334-5 336-8	14·7 14·7 14·8	1.0 0.7 2.3	1·3 0·7 1·3	236·8 236·9 237·6	97·0 97·6 99·2
1979† 1980 1981 1982	DLANDS Annual averages	70-9 98-7 155-3 176-6	52·5 71·6 115·3 130·7	18·5 27·1 39·9 45·9	3·2 6·3 5·6 6·4	4·4 6·1 9·6 10·9	5·4 7·4 11·9 13·7	2·8 4·1 6·1 7·0	67·7 92·4 149·7 170·2		4·2 5·7 9·3 10·5			51·3 68·4 112·3 127·0	17·2 24·1 37·4 43·2
1983**		188.0	134-8	53.2	6-9	11.8	14.5	8.0	181-2	n (prin	11.4			131.0	50.4
1983 Sep	0 8 1 1 3	190-0 184-4	131·9 128·6	58·1 55·8	11-4 8-5	11·9 11·5	14·2 13·8	8·7 8·4	178-6 175-9	178·3 177·9	11·2 11·1	1·0 -0·4		·2)126·0	51·5 51·9
Nov	v 10 c 8	183-6 184-5	128·4 129·7	55·3 54·8	7·1 6·0	11.5 11.6	13-8 14-0	8·3 8·2	176-6 178-6	177-8 178-4	11.1 11.2	-0.1 0.6 3.2	0.2	125-5 125-7 127-2	52·3 52·7 54·4
1984 Jar Fet Ma	b 9	193-8 194-2 192-8	135-7 136-1 135-1	58·1 58·1 57·7	5·6 5·1 4·6	12·1 12·1 12·0	14-6 14-6 14-5	8.7 8.7 8.6	188-3 189-1 188-2	181-6 184-2 185-5	11.4 11.5 11.6	2·6 1·3	2·1 2·4	129·0 129·5	55·2 56·0
Api Maj Jun	r 5 y 10 n 14	191-1 189-4 185-6	133-6 131-9 129-0	57.5 57.5 56.6	4·2 5·7 5·3	11.9 11.8 11.6	14·4 14·2 13·9	8.6 8.6 8.5	186-9 183-6 180-3	185-3 185-5 185-6	11.6 11.6 11.6	-0.2 0.3 0.1	1·2 0·4	129-3 129-2 129-2	56·0 56·3 56·4
Au	12 g 9 p 13	190-6 191-4 201-2	131·1 131·0 136·0	59·5 60·4 65·2	5·0 4·7 9·8	11.9 12.0 12.6	14·1 14·1 14·6	8·9 9·0 9·8	185·7 186·7 191·4	187·9 189·8 191·5	11.8 11.9 12.0	2·3 1·9 1·7	0·9 1·4 2·0	130·5 131·4 131·9	57·4 58·4 59·6
	IRE AND HUMBER								100.0		5.0			00.1	29.4
1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	114-6 154-6 237-2 273-2	82·2 109·9 175·9 201·1	32·3 44·7 61·3 72·0	6·4 11·0 9·8 13·0	5·4 7·3 11·4 13·2	6·5 8·7 14·0 16·2	3·8 5·3 7·4 8·7	108-2 143-7 227-4 260-1		5·2 6·8 10·9 12·6			80·1 104·5 170·7 193·9	39·2 56·7 66·1
1983††	J	288.7	207.4	- 81·3	14.8	14.1	17.0	- 9·8	273.8	ali inii	13.4			199.1	74.8
1983 Se Oc	ep 8 ct 13	296·9 284·4	206·8 199·7	90·1 84·7	25·4 18·7	14·5 13·9	17·0 16·4	10·8 10·2	271·5 265·7	271·1 267·5	13·2 13·0	1.0 -3.6	-0·9(1.2)191.4	76·8
No	ov 10 ec 8	283-4 282-7	199·9 200·3	83·5 82·5	14·9 12·4	13-8 13-8	16·4 16·4	10·0 9·9	268·4 270·4	267·8 268·1	13-1 13-1	0·3 0·3	-0.8 -1.0	191·2 190·7	76·6 77·4
	eb 9 ar 8	293.7 293.2 288.0	208-0 207-7 203-7	85·7 85·5 84·3	11·4 10·2 9·2	14·3 14·3 14·0	17-1 17-1 16-7	10-3 10-3 10-1	282-3 283-0 278-8	271.8 275.6 275.7	13·3 13·4 13·4	3.7 3.8 0.1	1.4 2.6 2.5	193-2 195-8 195-5	78-6 79-8 80-2
Ma	or 5 ay 10 n 14	285·8 286·4 280·1	202.0 201.8 197.1	83·8 84·5 83·0	8·3 12·1 10·8	13·9 14·0 13·7	16·6 16·6 16·2	10·1 10·2 10·0	277.5 274.3 269.3	276·8 278·7 278·8	13·5 13·6 13·6	1·1 1·9 0·1	1.7 1.0 1.0	196·2 197·6 197·3	80.6 81.1 81.5
Au Se	l 12 Jg 9 Pp 13	287·2 286·7 309·4	200·5 199·6 213·4	86·6 87·1 96·0	10·4 10·0 23·2	14·0 14·0 15·1	16·5 16·4 17·5	10·4 10·5 11·5	276-8 276-6 286-2	281.5 281.9 285.6	13·7 13·7 13·9	2·7 0·4 3·7	1.6 1.1 2.3	199·0 199·3 202·0	82-8 82-6 83-6
NORTH 1979÷ 1980	west)	187-0 242-1	134·9 171·5	52·1 70·6	11-2 15-4	6·5 8·5	8·1 10·3	4·4 5·9	175·8 226·7		6·2 7·9			130-2 163-3	47·6 63·5
1981 1982	Annual averages	354·9 407·8	257.9 298.6	97·0 109·2	13·9 16·6	12·7 14·7	15·7 18·5	8·3 9·4	341.0 391.2		12·2 14·1			250·2 289·2	90·8 102·0
1983** _	ep 8	437·1 449·7	315·7 318·1	121-4 131-6	18·8 30·1	15·8 16·3	19·8 19·9	10·4 11·3	418-2 419-6	413·5	15·1 14·9	-0.1	-1.7(-	305∙0 0∙5)299∙1	113·3 114·4
Oc No	ct 13 ov 10 ec 8	437·6 436·7 435·9	311-1 311-0 311-8	126·5 125·7 124·2	23·4 19·3 16·8	15-8 15-8 15-8	19·5 19·5 19·5	10-8 10-8 10-6	414·2 417·4 419·2	414·7 417·4 419·7	15·0 15·1 15·2	1.2 2.7 2.3	-0·3(0 1·3 2·1	1) 299·4 300·2 301·3	115-3 117-3 118-4
1984 Ja Fe		451-0 447-8 442-1	320-6 318-7 314-6	130·4 129·1 127·5	15·6 14·4 12·9	16·2 16·1 15·9	20·1 19·9 19·7	11.2 11.0 10.9	435·4 433·5 429·2	423·5 427·0 427·7	15·3 15·4 15·5	3·8 3·5 0·7	2·9 3·2 2·7	303·1 305·5 305·5	
Ap Ma	or 5 ay 10	436·5 434·0	310-8 308-8	125-7 125-2	11.7 14.9	15·7 15·6	19-4 19-3 18-9	10·8 10·7 10·5	424·8 419·1 411·2	425-1 425-4 423-9	15·4 15·4 15·3	-2·6 0·3 -1·5	0.5 -0.5 -1.3	303·2 303·7 302·1	
Ju Au	n 14 I 12 Jg 9	425-1 434-5 438-2	302-4 306-9 308-1	122.7 127.6 130.1	13-9 13-6 13-5	15-4 15-7 15-8	19·2 19·3	10.9 11.1	420·9 424·7	424·1 427·5	15-3 15-5	0·2 3·4	-0·3 0·7	301-8 303-5	122 124
and the second s	tnotes to table 2.1.	456-1	318.1	138.0	25.3	16.5	19.9	11.8	430.8	426.0	15-4	-1.5	0.7	302.5	123

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3



2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

		NUMB		PLOYED		PER	CENT	0000	UNEMP	LOYED EX		CHOOL LEA	VERS	Т	HOUSAND
		All	Male	Female	School leavers	All	Male	Female	Actual		lly adjusted				-
					included in un- employed	9				Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												-		-	·
1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	113·7 140·8 192·0 214·6	81.0 99.9 141.0 158.8	32.6 40.8 50.9 55.8	7·1 9·8 8·9 10·9	8·3 10·4 14·7 16·5	9·9 12·3 17·9 20·3	6·0 7·6 9·9 10·9	106·5 130·9 183·0 203·9		7·9 9·7 14·0 15·7			77.6 94.8 136.2 152.6	29-6 36-2 46-8 51-3
1983++ J 1983 Ser	5 8	225·7 234·1	164·7 165·9	61·0 68·2	11·8 21·2	17·7 18·4	21.6 21.7	11-9 13-3	213.9	011.4	16.8			157.7	56.0
Oct	13 v 10	225·2 224·7	161-5 161-5	63·6 63·2	14·6 11·9	17·7 17·6	21·2 21·2	12·4 12·4	212·9 210·5	211-4 210-9	16·6 16·5	1·3 -0·5	$-1 \cdot 3(-0) \cdot 4(-0)$	1)154.0	56-9 56-9
Dec 1984 Jan		224·2 230·9	162·1 166·8	62·1 64·1	10·2 9·3	17·6 18·1	21·2 21·9	12.1	212.9 214.0	212·2 212·5	16·6 16·7	1.3 0.3	0.7	154·7 154·5	57.5 58.0
Feb Mar		228·8 226·8	165·5 164·4	63·3 62·3	8·4 7·6	17·9 17·8	21.7 21.5	12.5	221.5 220.5 219.2	213·0 215·4 218·0	16·7 16·9 17·1	0·5 2·4 2·6	0·7 1·1 1·8	154·5 156·3 158·6	58-5 59-1 59-4
Jun	y 10 14	225.6 226.7 223.9	163-9 164-4 162-3	61.7 62.3 61.6	6·9 8·8 8·1	17.7 17.8 17.6	21.5 21.5 21.3	12·1 12·2 12·0	218.7 217.9 215.8	218·6 221·2 222·6	17·1 17·3 17·5	0.6 2.6 1.4	1.9 1.9 1.5	159-1 161-0 161-9	59·5 60·2 60·7
Jul Aug Sep	12 9 0 13	227-8 227-5 244-0	164·1 163·0 172·3	63·7 64·5 71·7	8·2 8·3 17·2	17·9 17·8 19·1	21.5 21.4 22.6	12·4 12·6 14·0	219.7 219.2 226.8	223-3 223-6 225-2	17.5 17.5 17.7	0.7 0.3 1.6	1.6	162·2 161·9	61·1 61·7
WALES								140		EEU'E	17.7	1.0	0.9	162.8	62-4
1979† 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages	80·5 102·7 145·9 164·8	57·1 72·0 106·8 120·9	23.4 30.7 39.1 43.8	5:3 7:4 6:5 7:7	7·3 9·4 13·5 15·4	8.5 10.9 16.3 18.8	5·4 7·1 9·2 10·3	78.4 95.3 139.4 157.1		6·9 8·7 12·9 14·7			55.0 68.3 103.3 116.5	21.1 27.0 36.1 40.5
1983++ J	18	170-4 173-8	122·9 121·8	47·5 52·1	8·3 14·7	15.9	19.4	10.9	162-1	e Suran	15.2	anna Anna anna		118-2	- 43·9
Oct Nov Dec	13 / 10	169-1 168-5 168-7	119·5 119·4 120·1	49·7 49·0 48·6	10·3 8·2 7·0	16·3 15·8 15·8 15·8	19·2 18·9 18·9 19·0	11.9 11.4 11.2 11.1	159-1 158-9 160-2 161-7	159·0 159·0 158·3 159·1	14·9 14·9 14·8 14·9	0·3 -0·7 -0·8	-0.9(-0.1) -0.3(-0.1)	2)114·2 113·6	44.6 44.8 44.7
1984 Jan Feb Mar	9	174-7 173-9 171-6	124·5 124·3 122·7	50·2 49·6 48·9	6·5 5·8	16·3 16·3 16·1	19·7 19·7 19·4	11.5 11.4 11.2	168·2 168·1 166·5	160·8 163·2 163·9	15.0 15.3 15.3	1.7 2.4 0.7	0.6 1.6 1.6	114·1 115·3 117·3 117·8	45.0 45.5 45.9 46.1
Apr May Jun	/ 10	169-6 168-8 162-9	121.5 121.0 116.9	48·1 47·8 46·0		15·9 15·8 15·2	19·2 19·1 18·5	11.0 10.9 10.6	165-0 162-2 157-5	164·1 165·5 164·4	15·4 15·5 15·4	0·2 1·4 -1·1	1·1 0·8 0·2	117.7 119.1 118.0	46·1 46·4 46·4
Jul Aug Sep	9 13	167-2 167-4 181-9	119-0 118-7 127-1	48·2 48·7 54·8	5.1	15·6 15·7 17·0	18·8 18·8 20·1	11.0 11.2 12.6	161.9 162.3 169.9	165·9 167·1 170·3	15-5 15-6 15-9	1.5 1.2 3.2	0.6 0.5 2.0	118-8 119-5 121-6	47·1 47·6 48·7
SCOTLAN 1979† ך	ID	168-3	114.4	53.9	10.1	7.4	8.7	5.7	158-2		7·1			110.0	50.2
1980 1981 1982 (a	Annual averages	207·9 282·8 318·0	140·3 197·6 223·9	67·6 85·2 94·1	13·2 14·6	9·1 12·4 14·0	10·7 15·0 17·1	7·1 8·9 9·8	194.7 268.2 300.2		8.6 11.8 13.2			133-2 189-4 213-7	61.6 78.7 86.4
1983††		335.6	232.1	103.4		14.9	18.0	10.7	315.0		14.0			220.3	94.7
1983 Sep Oct		339-8 333-3	230·8 228·0	109∙0 105∙2		15-1	17.9	11.3	310.9	313-2	13.9	0.2	-0.9(0.2)	216.9	96.3
Nov Dec	10	333-2 332-5	228.6 230.0	104·6 102·6	19.5	14·8 14·8 14·8	17·7 17·8 17·9	10·9 10·8 10·6	310-0 313-7 315-4	312·1 312·3 312·7	13·8 13·9 13·9	-1.1 0.2 0.4	-1.0(-0.8 -0.2 -0.2	8)216·4 216·5 217·0	95·7 95·8 95·7
1984 Jan Feb Mari	9	353-4 351-1 343-3	243·1 242·3 236·3	110·3 108·8 107·0	21.1	15·7 15·6 15·2	18-9 18-8 18-4	11·4 11·3 11·1	329-8 329-9 324-1	318-6 322-3 321-7	14·1 14·3 14·3	5.9 3.7 -0.6	2·2 3·3 3·0	220.6 224.0 223.5	98.0 98.3 98.2
Apr 5 May Jun 1	10	337·2 331·6 329·1	232·4 230·0 227·7	104·9 101·6 101·4	16.0	15·0 14·7 14·6	18·1 17·9 17·7	10·9 10·5 10·5	320·0 315·6 314·0	319·7 322·7 323·3	14·2 14·3 14·3	-2.0 3.0	0.4 0.1	221·8 225·1	97·9 97·6
Jul 1 Aug Sep	9	336-5 336-6 349-0	230·3 230·3 238·3	106·1 106·3 110·7	14·7 1 14·5 1	4·9 4·9 5·5	17·9 17·9 18·5	11.0 11.0 11.4	321.9 322.1 323.8	323·5 324·1 326·3	14·4 14·4 14·5	0.6 0.2 0.6 2.2	0·5 1·3 0·5 1·0	225·3 224·9 224·6 226·2	98-0 98-6 99-5 100-1
1979* 、	N IRELAND	61.8	43.0	18.9	4.8	10.7	12.8	7.7	57.0		9.8			40.1	16·9
1980 1981 1982 { a	Annual averages	74·5 98·0 108·3	51.5 70.0 77.3	22·9 27·9 31·0	6·4 6·6 6·2	12·8 16·8 18·7	15·3 20·7 23·2	9·3 11·5 12·6	68·1 91·4 102·1	i.e.	11.7 15.7 17.7			47.7 66.0 73.5	20.4 25.6 28.7
1983** J 1983 Sep 8	3	117·1 123·7	85·1 88·3	32·0 35·4		20·2 21·4	25·5 26·5	13·0 14·4	112·9 117·6	116.7	19·5 20.2	2.2	1.5(1.6)	82·5 84·9	30·5 31·8
Oct 1 Nov 1 Dec 8	3	119·8 119·7 118·4	85·5 86·6 86·2	33·4 33·2 32·2	5·4 2 4·6 2	0.7 0.7 0.5	26·0 26·0 25·9	13.6 13.5 13.1	114·5 115·1 114·6	114·5 115·7 115·4	19.8 20·0 19·9	-2·2 1·2 -0·3	0·2(0·2) 0·4 -0·4	83·9 84·1 84·0	30.6 31.6 31.4
1984 Jan 1 Feb 9 Mar 8		122-5 122-2 120-9	88·8 89·5 88·4	33·5 33·0 32·4	3·6 2 3·3 2	1.1 1.2 0.9	26·7 26·9 26·6	13·6 13·4 13·2	118·7 119·2 118·0	116·2 118·0 118·0	20·1 20·4 20·4	0·8 1·8	0.6 0.8 0.9	84·6 85·9 86·0	31.6 32.1 32.0
Apr 5 May 1 Jun 1	10	120-1 120-6 118-9	87·6 87·7 86·1	32·5 32·8 32·8	3.6 2	0·7 0·8 0·5	26·3 26·4 25·9	13·2 13·4 13·3	117·5 117·0 115·9	117-9 118-5 118-2		-0·1 0·6 -0·3	0.6 0.2 0.1	85·7 86·0 85·4	32·2 32·5 32·8
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 1	•	121-6 120-7 127-1	87·0 86·5 90·0	34·7 34·2 37·1	2.5 2	1.0 0.9 1.9	26·1 26·0 27·0	14·1 13·9 15·1	118-9 118-2 121-8	118-4 118-7 119-6	20·4 20·5 20·7	0·2 0·3 0·9	0·2 0·1 0·5	85·4 85·7 86·3	33.0 33.0 33.3

See footnotes to table 2.1.

S24 OCTOBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Unemployment in reg	gions by as Male	Female	ea status‡	and in Rate	ocal areas at September 13, 1	984 Male	Female	All	Rate
Entern Reconception			unemployed					unemployed	
SSISTED REGIONS				per cent	Carlisle Contract and Pontefract	3,687 5,613	2,090 2,711	5,777 8,324	per cent 11-4 14-2
sDA	4,458 21,956	1,895 12,305	6,353 34,261	18·7 14·9	Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree	5,613 519 5,011	332 3,241	851 8,252	10·2 8·3
Other DA	10,678 91,730	5,699 50,214	16,377 141,944	14-7 11-0	Cheltenham	4,054	2,255	6,309	8.6
Unassisted ALL	128,822	70,113	198,935	11.8	Chesterfield Chichester	7,231 2,627	3,403 1,523	10,634 4,150	14·5 8·1
ast Midlands SDA	_				Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,665 2,836	1,157 1,666	2,822 4,502	9.7 17.2
Other DA	3,596 3,383	1,480 1,552	5,076 4,935 191,199	16·8 17·1 12·2	Cirencester	645	400	1,045 3,408	8·6 18·1
Unassisted All	129,020 135,999	62,179 65,211	201,210	12.6	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester	2,399 405 5,153	1,009 296 3,017	701 8,170	5.7 11.7
orkshire and Humberside	part _				Corby Coventry and Hinckley	3,689 26,779	1,511 13,020	5,200 39,799	21.5 16.4
SDA Other DA	51,358 50,862	20,910 22,797 52,306	72,268 73,659	17·6 16·7	Crawley	5,657 3,640	3,623	9,280 5,776	5.5 11.9
Unassisted All	111,158 213,378	52,306 96,013	163,464 309,391	13·1 15·1	Crewe Cromer and N. Walsham	1,496 5,341	2,136 744 2,393	2,240 7,734	13·3 16·0
North West	102 902	39,869	143,671	20.0	Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	624	363	987	14.5
SDA Other DA	103,802 25,876 41,340	12,386 19,877	38,262 61,217	18·2 15·9	Derby Devizes	12,975 593	5,302 339	18,277 932	12·4 7·6
IA Unassisted	147,086 318,104	65,854 1 37,986	212,940 456,090	13-8 16-5	Diss Doncaster	665 13,200	359 6,793	1,024 19,993	9·2 18·9
All North					Dorchester and Weymouth	2,088	1,336	3,424 4,270	9·3 11·2
SDA Other DA	131,132 20,032	50,703 9,909	181,835 29,941	19·8 15·5	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell	2,618 33,702 6,623	1,652 14,404 3,135	48,106 9,758	17.6 15.1
IA Unassisted	11,213 9,966	4,719 6,335	15,932 16,301	17·1 10·2	Durham Eastbourne	2,879 1,572	1,386	4,265 2,525	8·2 9·1
All	172,343	71,666	244,009	19.1	Evesham Exeter	5,478	2,884	8,362	9.8
SDA	35,721 69,175	15,193 29,612	50,914 98,787	18·5 16·4	Fakenham Falmouth	897 1,494	549 600 1,374	1,446 2,094 4,276	13·4 21·2 14·5
Other DA IA Unassisted	16,949 5,300	7,200 2,777	24,149 8,077	16-2 12-0	Folkestone Gainsborough	2,902 1,314	616	1,930	15.7
All	127,145	54,782	181,927	17.0	Gloucester Goole and Selby	4,713 2,508	2,288 1,587	7,001 4,095	10·3 15·0
Scotland SDA	153,208	65,792	219,000	18.0	Gosport and Fareham Grantham	3,548 1,591	2,575 889	6,126 2,480	12·2 11·6
Other DA IA	34,901 7,904	17,178 4,298	52,079 12,202	16·5 13·8	Grimsby	8,871	3,427	12,298	15.8
Unassisted All	42,336 238,349	23,383 110,651	65,719 349,000	10.5 15.5	Great Yarmouth Guildford and Aldershot	3,388 6,828	1,675 4,353	5,063 11,181	12·2 6·9
UNASSISTED REGIONS	521,813	256,341	778,154	10.0	Harrogate Hartlepool	2,307 7,880	1,151 2,849	3,188 10,729 999	8·5 24·9 12·0
South East East Anglia West Midlands	50,592 249,063	26,589 111,591	77,181 360,654	10·2 15·9	Harwich Hastings	687 4,144	312 1,755	5,899	12.9
GREAT BRITAIN					Haverhill Heathrow	712 32,947	453 18,222	1,165 51,169	10·6 7·5
SDA Other DA	428,321 226,894	173,452 103,780	601,773 330,674	19·0 16·6	Helston Hereford and Leominster	795 3,268	466 1,980	1,261 5,248	20·4 12·1
IA Unassisted	142,329 1,358,064	66,142 657,569	208,471 2,015,633	16·1 11·8	Hertford and Harlow	11,157	6,855 594	18,012 1,527	8·3 11·3
All	2,155,608 89,984	1,000,943 37,105	3,156,551 127,089	13·4 21·9	Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster	933 3,136 1,097	1,850	4,986	8·8 10·6
Northern Ireland		37,105	127,005	21.3	Horncastle and Market Raser		585	1,402	13.0
TRAVEL-TO-WORK A England	REAS*				Huddersfield Hull	7,472 21,757	8,858	11,835 30,615	14·0 17·1
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield	4,553 5,020	2,303 2,113	6,856 7,133	14·9 12·6	Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich	2,167 5,852	1,565 2,949	3,732 8,801	9.6 8.9
Alnwick and Amble Andover	1,016 1,247	662 1,055	1,678 2,302	15·7 8·5	Isle of Wight	3,791	1,768	5,559	12.9
Ashford Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,342 6,381	1,232 3,728	3,574 10,109	11·7 6·8	Keighley Kendal	2,743 967	537	4,077 1,504 325	13·4 7·6 10·4
Banbury Barnsley	1,749 9,570	1,110 4,645	2,859 14,215 3,098	10·5 17·9	Keswick Kettering and Market Harborough	224 2,466		3,823	10.4
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness	2,077 2,344	1,021 1,981	3,098 4,325	13·2 11·3	Kidderminster	3,697	2,093	5,790	15.8
Basingstoke and Alton Bath	2,834	1,886	4,720 5,853	7·0 9·8	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecombe	3,284 4,574	4 2,372	5,040 6,946	12·4 14·7
Beccles and Halesworth Bedford	3,770 955 4,253	2,083 561 2,504	1,516 6,757	11·4 8·8	Launceston Leeds	571 29,580 731	12,965	862 42,545 1,148	13·8 12·9 9·7
Berwick	600	398	998	10.8	Leek	19,808		29,300	11.7
Bicester Bideford	578 966	574 527	1,152 1,493	8·6 16·7	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool	5,640	2,435	8,075 106,822	13·4 21·1
Birmingham Bishop Auckland	89,305 6,926	36,358 2,506	125,663 9,432	16·7 22·0	London Loughborough and Coalville	253,257	7 113,407	366,664 6,166	10·6 10·4
Blackburn Blackpool	.7,218	3,089 5,090	10,307 16,033	16-0 14-0	Louth and Mablethorpe	1,170	0 557	1,727	14.4
Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard	10,943 445 1,812	5,090 391 957	836 2,769	10·6 14·6	Lowestoft Ludlow	2,562 94	2 1,451 5 494	4,013 1,439	13·1 13·1
Bolton and Bury Boston	20,763	9,630 989	30,393 2,768	17·4 11·7	Macclesfield Malton	3,043 30	3 1,937 1 208	4,980 509	9·6 7·8
Bournemouth	8,053	3,591	11,644	12.5	Malvern and Ledbury	1,64 79,40	0 779 2 32,284	2,419 111,686	
Bradford Bridgwater	23,523 2,523	8,896 1,325	32,419 3,848	15-9 13-5	Manchester Mansfield Matlock	6,14 83	9 2,743	8,892	14.4
Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	1,565 539	896 271	2,461 810	13·8 11·3	Matiock Medway and Maidstone	18,73			13.4
Brighton Bristol	12,396	5,979	18,375	11.7	Melton Mowbray Middlesborough	1,37 23,69	3 8,414	32,107	24.5
Bude Burnley	24,827 551 4 108	11,965 303 2,066	36,792 854 6,174	11.7 15.7 13.9	Milton Keynes Minehead	5,91 64	1 3,206 7 348	9,117 995	13·1 11·5
Burton-on-Trent	4,108 4,722	2,066 2,381	7,103	11.9	Morpeth and Ashington	5,41	3 2,608		
Bury St Edmunds Buxton	1,154 1,343	792 881	1,946	6·6 10·9	Newark Newbury	2,04 1,53	9 969	2,508	8 8.4
Calderdale Cambridge	7,160	3,214	1,946 2,224 10,374 8,096	12·9 6·8	Newcastle upon Tyne Newmarket	48,79 1,27	9 19,403 8 785 6 611	2,063	8 8.9
Canterbury	3,315		4,916	11.5	Newquay	1,04	0 011	1,051	

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in local areas at September 13, 1984

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	And a second sec	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
and the second			- China and a start of the star	per cent					per cent
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,860 668 6,781 4,372 9,001	1,021 405 3,243 2,249 4,477	2,881 1,073 10,024 6,621 13,478	12·7 9·0 12·6 14·5 10·1	Worthing Yeovil York	3,692 1,885 5,586	1,777 1,436 3,431	5,469 3,321 9,017	8·2 8·4 10·1
Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	30,261 355 8,275 1,090 8,397	13,051 201 3,582 613 5,177	43,312 556 11,857 1,703 13,574	13·3 12·9 14·2 13·9 8·0	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Brecon Bridgend	2,899 799 3,568 537 6,448	1,231 472 1,406 276 2,947	4,130 1,271 4,974 813 9,395	22.3 11.1 18.4 10.7 17.4
Pendle Penrith Penzance and St Ives Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	2,997 723 2,228 7,938 321	1,583 448 856 3,624 179	4,580 1,171 3,084 11,562 500	14.6 9.0 19.2 13.2 7.7	Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh	21,624 1,025 1,021 2,701 760	8,270 478 545 1,361 417	29,894 1,503 1,566 4,062 1,177	15.0 25.1 9.3 13.5 13.8
Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading	11,107 3,752 12,873 12,491 7,044	6,877 1,833 5,705 6,512 3,752	17,984 5,585 18,578 19,003 10,796	14·9 10·1 11·9 12·2 8·1	Dolgellau and Barmouth Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny Fishguard Flint and Rhyl	371 5,315 390 8,705	181 2,188 206 4,105	552 7,503 596 12,810	12·6 20·8 19·1 18·7
Redruth and Camborne Retford Richmondshire Ripon Rochdale	2,665 1,568 854 472 7,363	1,179 1,033 752 310 3,425	3,844 2,601 1,606 782 10,788	19·0 12·9 13·6 7·7 17·3	Haverfordwest Holyhead Lampeter and Aberaeron Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells	2,488 2,770 693 328 612 2,001	1,159 1,148 290 155 390	3,647 3,918 983 483 1,002 5,898	17·3 22·7 22·0 15·1 13·7 17·9
Rotherham and Mexborough Rugby and Daventry South Molton South Tyneside Salisbury	15,523 3,442 268 11,186 2,278	6,736 2,147 191 4,456 1,492	22,259 5,589 459 15,642 3,770	20·9 11·8 11·5 25·5 9·5	Llanęlli Machynlleth Merthyr and Rhymney Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot Newport	3,991 356 7,921 410 5,878 9,313	1,907 144 3,046 246 2,707 3,991	5,898 500 10,967 656 8,585 13,304	16.5 20.8 13.6 16.7 16.4
Scarborough and Filey Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield	2,473 7,262 256 673 31,603	1,120 2,924 189 466 13,364	3,593 10,186 445 1,139 44,967	12·1 19·2 8·5 8·2 15·5	Newtown Pontypool and Cwmbran Pontypridd and Rhondda Portmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwilheli	781 4,311 8,186 629 723	347 1,995 3,414 316 303	1,128 6,306 11,600 945 1,026	13·4 16·5 18·0 15·5 19·2
Shrewsbury Sittingbourne and Sheerness Skegness Skipton Sleaford	3,218 3,746 1,210 546 737	1,615 1,881 504 370 520	4,833 5,627 1,714 916 1,257	11.6 14.7 16.0 8.6 11.9	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,845 13,607 545 5,822	701 5,574 271 2,715	2,546 19,181 816 8,537	18-8 17-1 12-5 18-8
Slough Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell	7,472 12,836 24,267 1,358 1,804	4,031 5,773 10,922 826 970	11,503 18,609 35,189 2,184 2,774	6·9 10·6 14·8 10·1 12·9	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath Ayr	5,772 2,384 785 982 4,526	3,744 1,084 461 645 2,260	9,516 3,468 1,246 1,627 6,786	6·0 19·7 15·5 17·8 14·0
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	3,912 1,243 11,483 16,713 2,486	2,507 876 4,552 8,777 1,450	6,419 2,119 16,035 25,490 3,936	9·7 13·1 21·0 13·1 11·3	Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairgowrie and	338 469 6,954 351	265 3,253 276	513 734 10,207 627 1,273	14.5 9.3 21.5 13.0 13.1
Sudbury Sunderland Swindon Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth	1,013 27,931 6,141 2,441 9,193	615 11,156 3,533 1,494 3,827	1,628 39,087 9,674 3,935 13,020	11.0 22.4 10.9 9.9 21.4	Pitlochry Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock and Sanguhar	838 806 306 494 239 2,950	642 224 228 147	1,448 530 722 386 4,023	11.5 13.6 16.5 11.3 23.4
Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay	5,153 1,513 340 735 4,480	2,312 921 230 380 2,251	7,465 2,434 570 1,115 6,731	19·0 12·5 13·1 11·9 15·9	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Bute	3,912 1,634 11,198 4,656 872	2,239 910 5,725 2,820	6,151 2,544 16,923 7,476 1,310	21·1 10·5
Torrington Totnes Trowbridge and Frome Truro Lunbridge Wells	360 572 2,525 1,623 3,683	228 343 1,655 746 2,009	588 915 4,180 2,369 5,692	15·9 15·0 9·9 11·5 6·8	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Fortar Fortes	23,100 918 7,216 574 343	11,261 738 3,743 445	34,361 1,656 10,959 1,019 574	11.5 10.9 17.9 9.3 20.4
Jitoxeter and Ashbourne Nakefield and Dewsbury Walsall Nareham and Swanage Narminster	669 11,553 19,549 502 335	407 5,173 8,064 351 317	1,076 16,726 27,613 853 652	10·4 14·5 18·1 9·2 10·4	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow Greenock	512 659 542 82,077 6,537	430 260 32,728	771 1,089 802 114,805 9,139	12·2 7·1 21·8 17·6 19·1
Warrington Warwick Watford and Luton Wellingborough and Rushden Wells	7,242 4,727 19,241 3,394 1,170	3,483 2,962 9,949 1,820 749	10,725 7,689 29,190 5,124 1,919	14·0 10·0 9·2 12·4 7·9	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall	630 518 196 2,252	281 5 119 2 801	1,063 799 315 3,053 3,905	9.5 10.3 21.7
Weston-Super-Mare Whitby Whitchurch and Market Drayton Whitehaven	3,076 920 1,230 2,744	1,914 365 661 1,450	4,990 1,285 1,891 4,194	14-0 20-1 14-0 13-5	Inverness Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock	2,625 8,539 355 256 4,170	3,475 3 178 3 213 5 164	3,905 12,014 531 571 420 6,004	25.7 11.7 11.0 8.2
Widnes and Runcorn Wigan and St Helens Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester	8,616 24,089 2,267 279 27,790	3,394 11,611 1,360 145 11,935	12,010 35,700 3,627 424 39,725 2,514	20.0 19.4 4.9 7.1 18.6 15.0	Kiirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	6,76 23,408 862 310 403	3,504 3 10,534 2 400 3 181	10,265 33,942 1,262 497 664	15.7 21.6 15.9 12.5
Wisbech Wolverhampton Woodbridge and Leiston Worksogn Worksop	1,856 18,988 891 4,617 3,335 2,412	658 7,626 491 2,298 1,701 1,177	2,514 26,614 1,382 6,915 5,036 3,589	15·0 19·2 7·7 12·1 19·4 14·9	Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth Peterhead	474 500 338 2,030 94	4 272 0 215 8 179 6 986	746 715 517 3,022 1,627	10·5 10·7 11·1 9·4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in local areas at September 13, 1984

Parts -	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
				per cent					per cent
Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross St Andrews Stewarty Stirling	387 616 1,024 598 3,097	252 233 746 358 1,800	639 849 1,770 956 4,897	5-4 19-2 10-7 12-7 11-9	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craisgavon	2,183 44,302 4,978 1,818 7,731	1,056 19,338 1,769 802 3,787	3,239 63,640 6,747 2,620 11,518	14.8 18.8 24.9 35.8 21.3
Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick	876 628 432 1,407 546	390 196 285 469 232	1,266 824 717 1,876 778	14-9 22-1 11-4 19-3 16-9	Dungannon Enniskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry	2,854 3,148 9,876 1,954 5,612	1,233 2,998 862	4,050 4,381 12,874 2,816 7,758	30·8 27·4 30·1 29·0 33·2
					Omagh Strabane	2,365 3,163		3,421 4,025	23·4 41·2

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	
Thursday, November 1 Thursday, November 29	Friday, November 16 Friday, December 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.

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UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

Average Earnings Index Wednesday, November 14 Wednesday, December 19

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in local areas at September 13, 1984

Local authority districts and counties	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	Local authority districts and counties	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
ENGLAND SOUTH EAST	14,924	8,081	23,005 1	10-6	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Maile Vollue	14,607 1,571 943 1,865 1,123	8,011 878 508 1,016 573	22,618 2,449 1,451 2,881 1,696	**
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	6,932 1,651 3,822 2,519	3,219 1,161 2,175 1,526	10,151 2,812 5,997 4,045		Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnwede	1,123 1,738 1,141 1,549	921 582 828	2,659	
South Bedfordshire Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading	15,008 1,769 2,059 4,567	8,282 983 1,319 2,102	23,290 2,752 3,378 6,669	7.5	Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	1,549 1,044 1,092 1,317 1,224	717 651 683 654	2,377 1,761 1,743 2,000 1,878	
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	3,094 2,058 1,461	1,576 1,250 1,052	4,670 3,308 2,513		West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester	10,950 1,059 2,285 1,546	6,278 531 1,256 878	17,228 1,590 3,541 2,424	7∙0
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire	12,434 2,364 1,171 5,370 840	6,827 1,443 695 2,826 427	19,261 3,807 1,866 8,196 1,267	8.6	Crawley Horsham Mid-Sussex Worthing	1,346 1,403 1,481 1,830	890 922 978 823 124,431	2,236 2,325 2,459 2,653 397,252	10.3
wycombe ast Sussex Brighton Eastbourne	2,689 18,793 6,616 1,868	1,436 8,841 3,032 815	9,648 2,683	11-4	Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent	272,821 6,183 7,166 5,344 11,066 6,687	2,569 3,940 2,982 5,254 3,375	8,752 11,106 8,326 16,320 10,062	10.3
Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	2,834 3,001 1,552 1,389 1,533	1,124 1,382 926 665 897	3,958 4,383 2,478 2,054 2,430		Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon	10,443 83 10,075 8,904	4,578 36 4,143 4,715	15,021 119 14,218 13,619	
Essex Basildon Braintree	43,266 6,470 2,402	21,917 2,895 1,620	65,183 9,365 4,022	12.5	Ealing Enfield Greenwich	9,299 7,221 9,778	5,251 3,269 4,475	14,550 10,490 14,253	
Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester	1,499 2,452 2,524 3,911	740 1,188 1,660 2,325	2,239 3,640 4,184 6,236		Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow	14,165 8,211 11,356 4,026	5,552 3,382 5,379 2,304	19,717 11,593 16,735 6,330	
Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford	2,501 2,631 1,200 1,644	1,368 1,629 643 830	3,869 4,260 1,843 2,474		Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea	6,259 4,693 5,856 11,225 6,463	3,182 2,785 3,207 4,840 3,015	9,441 7,478 9,063 16,065 9,478	
Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford	6,097 3,671 5,353 911	2,496 1,612 2,328 583	8,593 5,283 7,681 1,494		Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton	2,730 17,689 12,159 4,239	1,303 7,202 5,274 2,129	4,033 24,891 17,433 6,368 16,966	
Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport	38,845 2,649 1,356 1,711 1,866 1,945	20,328 1,718 835 1,168 1,226 1,536	59,173 4,367 2,191 2,879 3,092 3,481	9.8	Newham Redbridge Richmond Upon Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets	12,025 6,041 3,288 14,880 3,318 12,090	4,941 3,243 1,915 5,536 1,877 3,961	9,284 5,203 20,416 5,195 16,051	
Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor	873 4,339 3,219 7,505 1,356	643 1,679 1,584 3,380 1,065	1,516 6,018 4,803 10,885 2,421		Waltham Forest Wandsworth	8,218 11,641	3,790 5,027	12,008 16,668	
Southampton Test Valley Winchester	8,984 1,572 1,470	3,679 1,010 805	12,663 2,582 2,275		Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire	16,021 2,718 838	8,182 1,302 512	24,203 4,020 1,350	9-9
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire	20,223 1,668 2,853 1,606	11,442 907 1,776 1,109	31,665 2,575 4,629 2,715	7.8	Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	2,465 2,386 6,276 1,338 20,895	1,069 1,737 2,660 902 10,750	3,534 4,123 8,936 2,240 31,645	11.4
Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St. Albans	1,750 2,486 2,132 2,257	785 1,456 1,169 1,530	2,535 3,942 3,301 3,787		Norfolk Brockland Broadland Great Yarmouth Norwich	2,542 1,767 3,104 5,771	1,579 1,018 1,495 2,549	4,121 2,785 4,599 8,320	
Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,395 2,011 2,065	692 888 1,130	2,087 2,899 3,195		North Norfolk South Norfolk West Norfolk	2,056 1,843 3,812	1,107 1,081 1,921	3,163 2,924 5,733	9.2
Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	3,791 2,160 1,631	1,768 1,063 705	5,559 3,223 2,336	12-9	Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid-Suffolk	13,935 1,491 845 3,928 1,191	7,816 904 515 1,725 780	21,751 2,395 1,360 5,653 1,971	9.2
Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham	44,629 2,412 3,315 1,961 2,618 3,704	22,714 1,265 1,601 1,067 1,652 1,854	67,343 3,677 4,916 3,028 4,270 5,558	12.4	St. Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	1,690 1,704 3,086	1,130 966 1,796	2,820 2,670 4,882	
Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway	3,597 3,119 6,490 1,972 2,902	1,766 1,656 3,252 1,087 1,374	5,363 4,775 9,742 3,059 4,276		SOUTH WEST Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Nethevon	31,515 2,642 18,747 1,881 2,625	15,841 1,345 7,993 1,200 1,828	47,356 3,987 26,740 3,081 4,453 2,538	11.6
Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	3,746 5,153 1,893 1,747	1,881 2,312 1,077 870	5,627 7,465 2,970 2,617		Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring Cornwall	1,589 4,031 15,157	949 2,526 7,601	6,557 22,758	16-4
Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire West Oxfordshire	11,241 2,167 3,543 2,241 1,404	7,172 1,567 1,793 1,412 1,097	18,413 3,734 5,336 3,653 2,501	8-3	Caradon Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	1,674 2,930 3,373 1,872 2,562 2,728 18	1,199 1,288 1,599 1,009 1,007 1,493 6	2,873 4,218 4,972 2,881 3,569 4,221 24	

Local authority districts and counties	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	Local authority districts and counties	Male	Female	All unemploye	Rate
Devon East Devon Exeter Mid-Devon North Devon	29,475 2,339 3,284 1,261 2,374 9,317	16,258 1,252 1,611 735 1,233 5,499	45,733 3,591 4,895 1,996 3,607 14,816	13-1	Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	15,021 1,060 2,315 930 609	6,324 718 1,211 592 452	21,345 1,778 3,526 1,522 1,061	teren ander Stationer
Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon	1,586 2,588 4,325 1,447 954	1,020 1,398 2,162 785 563	2,606 3,986 6,487 2,232 1,517		Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland	17,238 1,619 3,301 4,142 1,752 1,415	8,959 903 1,671 1,519 1,123 857	26,197 2,522 4,972 5,661 2,875 2,272	13-0
orset Bournemouth Christchurch North Dorset Poole	15,514 5,799 967 716 3,274	7,888 2,558 407 551 1,548	23,402 8,357 1,374 1,267 4,822	10.9	South Kesteven West Lindsey Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	2,815 2,194 17,359 3,506 1,203 1,307	1,654 1,232 8,783 1,412 851 841	4,469 3,426 26,142 4,918 2,054 2,148	12.3
Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland Wimbourne	671 1,298 1,557 1,232	448 739 977 660	1,119 2,037 2,534 1,892		Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	2,085 5,997 968 2,293	1,096 2,709 746 1,128	3,181 8,706 1,714 3,421	
Sloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	14, 463 2,824 1,192 2,531 3,657 2,503	7,949 1,425 740 1,561 1,644 1,478	22,412 4,249 1,932 4,092 5,301 3,981	10-4	Nottinghamshire Ashlield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling	40,115 3,945 3,717 3,063 2,947	17,941 1,729 2,085 1,551 1,608	58,056 5,674 5,802 4,614 4,555	13.0
Tewkesbury somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,756 10,047 1,878 2,701 2,338 760	1,101 6,290 1,151 1,461 1,433 407	2,857 16,337 3,029 4,162 3,771 1,167	10-2	Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	4,012 3,261 16,558 2,612	1,783 1,764 6,016 1,405	5,795 5,025 22,574 4,017	
Yeovil Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury	2,370 12,508 1,126 2,149 2,140	1,838 8,122 897 1,594 1,432	4,208 20,630 2,023 3,743 3,572	9.9	Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	40,973 2,592 2,215 3,099 1,836	16,987 1,614 1,274 1,347 1,142	57,960 4,206 3,489 4,446 2,978	17-0
Thamesdown West Wiltshire WEST MIDLANDS	5,023 2,070	2,680 1,519	7,703 3,589		Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston upon Hull	2,347 5,298 1,368 17,693	1,215 1,789 835 6,333	3,562 7,087 2,203 24,026	
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills	21,057 2,894 1,769 897 2,174	11,362 1,572 1,046 513 1,087	32,419 4,466 2,815 1,410 3,261	13.7	Scunthorpe North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire	4,525 16,364 892 1,611 2,681 870	1,438 9,808 646 1,038 1,581 761	5,963 26,172 1,538 2,649 4,262 1,631	10.3
Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	3,082 1,235 3,227 2,323 3,456	1,645 718 1,489 1,379 1,913	4,727 1,953 4,716 3,702 5,369		Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	1,462 3,363 1,820 3,665	990 1,463 1,343 1,986	2,452 4,826 3,163 5,651	
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	15,553 1,521 1,392 939 2,886 970	7,166 902 776 508 1,459 486	22,719 2,423 2,168 1,447 4,345 1,456	16·5	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	68,416 10,937 15,143 12,959 29,377	30,586 5,212 7,478 5,912 11,984	99,002 16,149 22,621 18,871 41,361	17.5
The Wrekin Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	7,845 36,304 3,657 3,181 2,869 4,073 3,536	3,035 19,579 2,042 1,638 1,640 2,037 1,983	10,880 55,883 5,699 4,819 4,509 6,110 5,519	14-1	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	87,053 22,896 7,160 13,807 30,345 12,845	38,226 8,536 3,214 6,845 13,366 6,265	125,279 31,432 10,374 20,652 43,711 19,110	14.1
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	2,974 2,381 10,436 3,197	1,867 1,452 5,222 1,698	4,841 3,833 15,658 4,895		Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston	37,170 4,809 1,910 3,220 4,136	18,475 2,297 1,418 1,870 2,051	55,645 7,106 3,328 5,090 6,187	14.1
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	15,205 1,897 4,971 2,727 2,099	9,123 1,228 2,661 1,692 1,429	24,328 3,125 7,632 4,419 3,528 5,624	13.0	Halton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	8,133 3,589 4,131 7,242	3,089 2,137 2,130 3,483	11,222 5,726 6,261 10,725	
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell	3,511 160,856 68,300 18,851 14,349 19,485	2,113 64,166 25,752 8,452 6,547 7,833	5,624 225,022 94,052 27,303 20,896 27,318	17.0	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley	52,935 6,861 6,729 4,066 2,843	25,822 2,841 2,907 2,030 1,715	78,757 9,702 9,636 6,096 4,558	14-2
Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	7,979 15,121 16,771	3,573 5,604 6,405	11,552 20,725 23,176		Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston	1,609 2,820 4,586 2,997 6,421	940 1,440 2,391 1,583 2,689	2,549 4,260 6,977 4,580 9,110	
EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby	33,608 2,957 2,971 4,357 10,827	15,667 1,508 1,227 1,961	49,275 4,465 4,198 6,318 14,920	13.7	Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	793 2,090 2,948 5,268 2,904	595 1,085 1,885 2,270 1,451	1,388 3,175 4,833 7,538 4,355	
Erewsh High Peak North-East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	10,827 3,664 2,359 3,400 1,793 1,280	4,093 1,793 1,430 1,875 959 821	5,457 3,789 5,275 2,752 2,101		Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale	126,861 12,634 6,272 32,960 9,034 9,868	54,403 5,542 3,358 11,650 4,024 4,443	181,264 18,176 9,630 44,610 13,058 14,311	15-5
Leicestershire Blaby Hinckley and Bosworth Charnwood	28,106 1,502 2,195 3,414	14,374 1,024 1,399 1,909	42,480 2,526 3,594 5,323	11-1	Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford	14,018 10,285 9,075 8,880	5,296 4,995 4,223 3,771	19,314 15,280 13,298 12,651	

S28 OCTOBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status \ddagger and in local areas at September 13, 1984

Local authority districts and counties	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	Local authority districts and counties	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool	101,746 15,342 40,882	39,736 5,485 15,153	141,482 20,827 56,035 15,501	21.3	South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	19,606 15,006 4,600	7,730 5,510 2,220	27,336 20,516 6,820	14.5
St. Helens Sefton Wirral	10,721 15,848 18,953	4,780 6,668 7,650	22,516 26,603		West Glamorgan Afan	18,806 2,869	7,932 1,179	26,738 4,048	16.8
NORTH	10,000	1,000			Afan Lliw Valley Neath	2,425 3,009	1,227 1,528	3,652 4,537	
Cleveland	42,165	15,344	57,509	23.5	Swansea	10,503	3,998	14,501	
Hartlepool Langbaurgh	7,390 10,383	2,637 3,936 4,219	10,027 14,319 17,218		SCOTLAND				
Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	12,909 11,483	4,552	16,035		Borders region	2,122	1,330	3,452	9.0
Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle	14,412 3,777 2,022 3,315	8,533 2,054 1,705 1,777 1,491	22,945 5,831 3,727 5,092 4,368	12.1	Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweeddale	351 659 774 338	276 430 445 179	627 1,089 1,219 517	
Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,877 846 1,575	548 958	1,394 2,533		Central region Clackmannan Falkirk	12,310 2,216 6,933	6,359 986 3,524 1,849	18,669 3,202 10,457 5,010	16-2
Durham Chester-le-Street	30,876 2,373	13,013 1,075	43,889 3,448 6,935	19-3	Stirling Dumfries and Galloway region	3,161 4,881	2,690		13.2
Darlington Derwentside Durham	4,815 5,811 3,281	2,120 2,201 1,667 2,140	8,012 4,948 7,154		Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown	1,101 1,903 598 1,279	642 1,039 358 651	7,571 1,743 2,942 956 1,930	
Easington Sedgefield Teesdale	5,014 4,854 934	2,056	6,910 1,358		Fife region	12,684	7,221	19,905	14.8
Wear Valley	3,794	1,330	5,124	15.0	Dunfermline Kirkcaldy	4,616 6,682 1,386	2,770 3,446 1,005	7,386 10,128 2,391	
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed	9,973 851 639	5,394 578 420	15,367 1,429 1,059	15.3	North East Fife Grampian region	9,925	6,605	16,530	7.6
Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth	3,228 1,281	1,602 783	4,830 2,064		Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen	1,922 4,915	1,210 2,764	3,132 7,679	
Tynedale Wansbeck	1,327 2,647	785 1,226	2,112 3,873		Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	705 458 1,925	758 467 1,406	1,463 925 3,331	
Tyne and Wear	74,307	29,044 4,884	103,351 17,464	20.3	Moray Highlands region	8,299	3,602	11,901	14.7
Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside	12,580 18,556 10,751	7,156 4,425	25,712 15,176		Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness	338 950	175 500	513 1,450 2,945	
South Tyneside Sunderland	11,186 21,234	4,456 8,123	15,642 29,357		Inverness Lochaber	1,954 862	991 400	1,262	
WALES					Nairn Ross and Cromarty	337 2,736	153 1,033	490 3,769	
Clwyd	16,401	7,876	24,277 4,704	18·0	Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	466 656	137 213	603 869	
Alyn and Deeside Colwyn	3,131 1,512	1,573 808 1,392	4,704 2,320 4,448		Lothian region City of Edinburgh	30,967 18,396	15,166 8,842	46,133 27,238	12.7
Delyn Glyndwr Dhuddlon	3,056 1,125 2,336	612 1,069	1,737 3,405		East Lothian Midlothian	2,427 2,907	1,415 1,437	3,842 4,344	
Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	5,241	2,422	7,663	107	West Lothian	7,237 138,521	3,472 57,943	10,709 196,464	18-6
Dyfed Carmarthen	12,918 1,581	6,050 786 989	18,968 2,367 2,921	16.7	Strathclyde region Argyll Bearsden and Milngavie	2,053	1,053 557	3,106 1,387	
Ceredigion Dinefwr	1,932 1,319 3,166	989 634 1,464	1,953 4,630		City of Glasgow Clydebank	57,024 3,028	20,193 1,176	77,217 4,204	
Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	3,075	1,476 701	4,551 2,546		Clýsdale	2,025	1,188 1,547	3,213 4,520	
Gwent	20,920	9,111	30,031	17.5	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame	2,973 2,998 8,525	1,047 3,463	4,045 11,988	
Blaenau Gwent Islwyn	4,456 2,654 2,240	1,738 1,223 1,266	6,194 3,877 3,506		Dumbarton East Kilbride	3,912 3,240	2,239 1,913	6,151 5,153	
Monmouth Newport Torfaen	7,427	2,990 1,894	10,417 6,037		Eastwood	1,008	725 2,687 2,421	1,733 8,542 8,740	
Gwynedd	9,869	4,172	14,041	17.6	Hamilton Inverciyde	5,855 6,319 4,170	2,007 2,421 1,834	8,740 6,004	
Aberconwy Arfon	1,587 2,852 962	722 1,092 413	2,309 3,944 1,375		Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick	4,751 6,802	2,417	7,168	
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	1,018 3,450	495 1,450	1,513 4,900		Monklands Motherwell	8,726	2,814 3,845	9,616 12,571	
Ynys Mon—Isle of Anglesey Mid-Glamorgan	25,809	10,412	36,221	19-2	Renfrew Strathkelvin	11,119 3,163	5,013 1,811	16,132 4,974	
Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil	3,275 3,083	1,409 1,131	4,684 4,214 8,237		Tayside region Angus	16,488 2,566	8,846 1,841	25,334 4,407	14.6
Ogwr Rhondda Rhumpou Valley	5,801 3,927 5,622	2,436 1,579 2,052	5,506 7,674		City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	10,688 3,234	5,338 1,667	16,026 4,901	
Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	4,101	1,805	5,906	10.0	Orkney Islands	500	215	715	10.7
Powys Brecknock	3,043 1,046	1,619 612	4,662 1,658	12.9	Shetland Islands	387	252	639	5.4
Montgomery Radnor	1,461 536	666 341	2,127 877		Western Isles	1,407	469	1,876	19-3

see the article "Revised hard-to-work areas" in the supplement to the September issue and "Unemployment statistics for small areas" on pp 398-409 of the same issue. The ward-based figures for the new TTWAS, counties and local authority districts are provisional. * Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work areas.

NITED INGDOM	Under 2	5			25-54				55 and	over			All ages			
INGDOM	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	AII	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
ALE AND F	EMALE															
981 Jan April July Oct	638·5 562·6 769·5 752·0	201·4 241·8 245·8 238·9		931.0 917.2 1,170.2 1,195.0	688.0 672.4 618.6 611.0	216·1 291·4 339·8 344·4	234·1 266·1 320·6 401·3	1,138·2 1,229·9 1,279·1 1,356·7	155.7 153.8 149.5 151.5	64·4 87·2 102·0 106·3	130·1 137·2 151·2 179·2	350·2 378·2 402·8 437·0	1,482·2 1,388·9 1,537·6 1,514·5	481.8 620.4 687.6 689.5	455·4 515·9 626·9 784·6	2,419- 2,525- 2,852- 2,988-
982 Jan April July Oct	662·0 564·4 760·9 758·0	255-8 283-0 257-3 233-1	235·8 256·6 278·8 312·0	1,153·6 1,104·1 1,297·0 1,303·1	655-4 595-7 560-7 603-9	333-2 327-8 315-8 305-5	478-2 530-3 566-7 611-0	1,466-8 1,453-8 1,443-3 1,520-5	149·7 133·0 122·5 130·8	109·4 109·5 102·8 94·3	191·1 207·5 225·1 246·5	450·2 450·0 450·4 471·6	1,467·1 1,293·1 1,444·1 1,492·7	698-5 720-3 676-0 632-9	905·1 994·4 1,070·5 1,169·6	3,070 3,007 3,190 3,295
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 1	3,049
983 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
April † July Oct	583·0 602·8 701·3	307·7 272·6 221·0	301·1 321·0 339·0	1,191-8 1,196-4 1,261-3	589·3 548·7 561·4	313-0 297-3 273-6	591.6 618.0 638.9	1,493·8 1,463·9 1,473·9	135-3 114-8 117-0	98·2 81·8 76·8	250-8 163-6 165-0	484·3 360·2 358·8	1,307·6 1,266·3 1,379·7	718·8 651·7 571·4	1,143·4 1,102·6 1,142·9	3,169 3,020 3,094
984 Jan Apr July	674·9 530·2 586·5	237·7 300·9 264·0	347·1 349·4 352·9	1,259·7 1,180·5 1,203·4	625-6 574-5 549-8	277·3 296·0 290·9	670-2 690-4 705-6	1,573·0 1,560·9 1,546·3	121·3 108·9 98·6	74-9 78-9 76-4	170·7 178·4 175·9	366·9 366·3 350·8	1,421.7 1,213.7 1,234.9	589·9 675·8 631·3	1,188·0 1,218·2 1,234·4	3,199 3,107 3,100
ALE																
981 Jan April July Oct	383.0 342.0 442.8 428.7	117·9 148·6 155·3 150·1	58.5 74.3 102.6 137.5	559·4 564·9 700·7 716·4	510·5 495·5 444·3 431·4	152·8 213·0 254·2 252·4	184·3 211·2 254·4 319·1	847.6 919.7 952.8 1,002.9	138-0 136-8 132-9 133-8	56·7 77·2 90·8 94·8	114.7 121.0 133.6 158.5	309·3 335·1 357·3 387·1	1,031·4 974·4 1,020·0 993·9	327·4 438·9 500·2 497·3	357·6 406·5 490·6 615·1	1,716 1,819 2,010 2,100
982 Jan April July Oct	388-6 334-5 434-6 433-2	156·6 170·3 155·9 142·1	162-8 178-9 193-0 212-5	708-0 683-7 783-5 787-8	471.1 418.7 386.3 415.5	240·2 233·4 223·0 211·2	385·9 428·5 456·6 488·3	1,097·1 1,080·6 1,065·9 1,115·1	132.0 117.3 107.6 114.6	97·9 97·3 91·4 83·7	168·3 183·0 198·7 217·5	398·2 397·6 397·7 415·7	991·8 870·5 928·5 963·4	494·6 501·1 470·2 437·0	716·9 790·4 848·4 918·3	2,20 2,16 2,24 2,31
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	* 2,20
983 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	2,35
April † July Oct	344·2 351·4 400·3	187·1 163·5 131·7	213·4 225·6 233·7	744·5 740·5 765·7	415·1 373·7 379·2	222-5 209-1 186-2	496-5 516-4 531-2	1,134·1 1,099·3 1,096·6	120.0 100·5 101·7	86·5 70·6 66·5	220·9 133·1 131·9	427·5 304·2 300·1	879·4 825·6 881·2	496-1 443-2 384-4	930·8 875·2 896·8	2,30 2,14 2,16
984 Jan Apr July	390·2 310·8 342·7	142·4 176·0 153·4	238-2 238-8 239-4	770·8 725·7 735·5	428.5 387.1 357.7	185-1 195-4 190-8	555·2 569·1 577·9	1,168·8 1,151·6 1,126·4	105·3 94·5 84·9	64·8 67·7 65·4	135·7 140·6 137·9	305·8 302·8 288·2	924·0 792·5 785·3	392·2 439·1 409·6	929·1 948·5 955·2	2,24 2,18 2,15
EMALE																
981 Jan April July Oct	255.5 220.6 326.6 323.3	83.5 93.2 90.5 88.7	32·6 38·4 52·4 66·5	371.6 352.2 469.5 478.6	177·5 176·9 174·4 179·6	63·3 78·3 85·7 92·0	49·8 54·9 66·2 82·2	290.6 310.2 326.2 353.8	17·8 17·0 16·7 17·8	7.7 10.0 11.3 11.4	15-4 16-1 17-6 20-7	40·9 43·1 45·6 49·9	450·8 414·5 517·6 520·6	154-4 181-5 187-4 192-2	97.8 109.5 136.2 169.5	70 70 84 88
982 Jan April July Oct	273-3 229-9 326-3 324-8	99-2 112-7 101-4 91-0	73.0 77.8 85.7 99.5	445.6 420.4 513.5 515.3	184·3 177·0 174·4 188·4	93·1 94·4 92·8 94·3	92·4 101·7 110·1 122·7	369·7 373·1 377·4 405·4	17.7 15.6 14.9 16.2	11.6 12.2 11.5 10.6	22·8 24·5 26·3 29·1	52·1 52·3 52·7 55·9	475·3 422·6 515·7 529·3	203-8 219-2 205-7 195-9	188·2 204·0 222·1 251·2	
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	÷ 84
983 Jan April July Oct	286-4 238-8 251-4 301-1	94.4 120.5 109.1 89.3	82·5 87·7 95·4 105·3	463·3 447·0 455·9 495·7	179·1 174·1 175·0 182·1	84·7 90·5 88·1 87·4	87·3 95·1 101·6 107·7	351·1 359·7 364·7 377·3	16·7 15·3 14·3 15·3	10.7 11.7 11.2 10.4	28.6 29.9 30.6 33.0	55·9 56·9 56·1 58·7	482·2 428·2 440·7 498·5	208.5	198·4 212·6 227·5 246·1	86
984 Jan Apr July	284·6 219·4 243·8	95·4 124·9 110·6	108·9 110·5 113·5	489-0 454-9 467-9	197-0 187-4 192-0	92·2 100·6 100·2	115-0 121-3 127-7	404·3 409·3 419·9	16·1 14·4 13·7	10·1 11·2 10·9	35·0 37·8 38·0	61·1 63·5 62·6	497.7 421.2 449.5	197·7 236·8	258·9 269·7 279·2	95 92

* Unemployment rates are only calculated for counties and for travel-to-work areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets. The boundaries of the travel-to-work areas have been redefined and the denominators used to calculate the unemployment rates up-dated using mid-1983 estimates of employees in employment plus the unemployed—the same basis as the national and regional rates. The country figures are now aggregated by electoral wards whereas they were only available previously on the basis of the best fit of jobcentre areas. For further details

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.5

2.7 UNEMPLOYMENT Age

	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 1983 Jul Oct	188-0 251-2	355·9 383·5	652·6 626·7	666-6 668-9	419·9 421·6	377-4 383-3	247·4 257·5	112·8 101·3	Thousand 3,020·6 3,094·0
1984 Jan Apr Jul	204·3 160·6 164·1	391·1 368·6 350·9	664·4 651·3 688·3	718·3 711·5 709·6	451-0 445-9 439-8	403-8 403-5 397-0	269·9 276·0 267·3	97·0 90·3 33·5	3,199.7 3,107.7 3,100.5
1983 Jul Oct	Proportion o 6·2 8·1	f number unemp 11·8 12·4	21.6 20.3	22·1 21·6	13-9 13-6	12·5 12·4	8·2 8·3	3·7 3·3	Per cent 100-0 100-0
1984 Jan Apr Jul	6·4 5·2 5·3	12·2 11·9 11·3	20·8 21·0 22·2	22·4 22·9 22·9	14·1 14·3 14·2	12-6 13-0 12-8	8·4 8·9 8·6	3·0 2·9 2·7	100-0 100-0 100-0
MALE 1983 Jul Oct	108-4 142-7	210·3 220·0	421-8 403-0	483·7 478·4	331+1 331+2	284·5 287·0	192·2 199·5	112·0 100·6	Thousand 2,144·0 2,162·4
1984 Jan Apr Jul	115-9 91-5 94-7	226·9 215·6 205·4	428.0 418.6 435.4	512·4 503·1 494·1	354-5 348-5 339-5	301·9 300·0 292·8	209·4 213·2 205·6	96·4 89·6 82·6	2,245·4 2,180·1 2,150·1
1983 Jul Oct	Proportion o 5·1 6·6	f number unemp 9·8 10·2	19·7 18·6	22·6 22·1	15·4 15·3	13·3 13·3	9·0 9·2	5·2 4·7	Per cent 100-0 100-0
1984 Jan Apr Jul	5·2 4·2 4·4	10·1 9·9 9·6	19·1 19·2 20·2	22·8 23·1 23·0	15·8 16·0 15·8	13·4 13·8 13·6	9·3 9·8 9·6	4·3 4·1 3·8	100-0 100-0 100-0
FEMALE 1983 Jul Oct	79-6 108-5	145·6 163·5	230·7 223·7	183·0 190·5	88-8 90-5	92·9 96·4	55·2 58·0	0·8 0·7	Thousand 876⋅6 931⋅6
1984 Jan Apr Jul	88·4 69·1 69·4	164·2 153·0 145·5	236-4 232-7 252-9	205·9 208·4 215·5	96·5 97·4 100·2	101-9 103-5 104-2	60·4 62·7 61·7	0·7 0·7 0·9	954·3 927·6 950·4
1983 Jul Oct	Proportion o S·1 11·6	fnumberunemp 16·6 17·5	26·3 24·0	20·9 20·4	10·1 9·7	10-6 10-3	6·3 6·2	0·1 0·1	Per cent 100-0 100-0
1984 Jan Apr Jul	9·3 7·4 7·3	17·2 16·5 15·3	24·8 25·1 26·6	21.6 22.5 22.7	10·1 10·5 10·5	10·7 11·2 11·0	6·3 6·8 6·5	0·1 0·1 0·1	100·0 100·0 100·0

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

2.8 UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM	Up to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All unemployed
MALE AND FEMALE	AND							Thousand
1983 Jul	194.5	157.7	219.3	223.7	471.1	651.7	1,102.6	3,020.6
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	589.9	1,188.0	3,199.7
Apr	156.9	116.4	206.8	248.3	485.3	675.8	1,218.2	3,107.7
Jul	214.8	150.4	214.7	222.5	432.4	631.2	1,234.4	3,100.5
	Proportion of nu	mber unemployed						Percen
983 Jul	6.4	5.2	7.3	7.4	15.6	21.6	36.5	100.0
Oct	6.4	5.3	11.1	7.4	14.4	18.5	36.9	100.0
984 Jan	6.0	3.6	7.8	8.6	18.4	18.4	37.1	100.0
Apr	5.0	3.7	6.7	8.0	15.6	21.7	39.2	100.0
Jul	6.9	4.8	6.9	7.2	13.9	20.4	39.8	100.0
ALE								Thousand
983 Jul	121.6	99.6	144.3	147.6	312.6	443.2	875.2	2,144.0
Oct	127.7	103.8	207.3	150-3	292.0	338.4	896-8	2,162.4
984 Jan	118.5	75.5	168.2	183-0	378.8	392.2	929-1	2,245.4
Apr	103.0	75.8	134.8	157.9	321.0	439.1	948.5	2,180.1
Jul	132.0	94.0	138-2	142.2	279.2	409.6	955-2	2,150.1
	Proportion of nu	mber unemployed						Percen
983 Jul	5.7	4.6	6.7	6.9	14.6	20.7	40.8	100.0
Oct	5.9	4.8	9.6	7.0	13.5	17.8	41.5	100.0
984 Jan	5.3	3.4	7.5	8.2	16.9	17.5	41.4	100.0
Apr	4.7	3.5	6.2	7.2	14.7	20.1	43.5	100.0
Jul	6.1	4.4	6.4	6.6	13.0	19.1	44.4	100.0
EMALE								Thousan
983 Jul	72.8	58.2	75.0	76.1	158.5	208.5	227.5	876.6
Oct	69.1	60.6	136.9	78.6	153.3	187.0	246.1	931.6
984 Jan	74.4	40.0	80.1	92.5	210.8	197.7	258.9	954-3
Apr	53.9	40.6	72.0	90.4	164.3	236-8	269.7	927.6
Jul	82.9	56.4	76.5	80.6	153-2	221.7	279.2	950-4
	Proportion of nu	mber unemployed						Percer
983 Jul	8.3	6.6	8.6	8.7	18.1	23.8	25.9	100.0
Oct	7.4	6.5	14.7	8.4	16.5	20.1	26.4	100.0
984 Jan	7.8	4.2	8.4	9.7	22.1	20.7	27.1	100.0
Apr	5.8	4.4	7.8	9.7	17.7	25.5	29.1	100.0
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.

S32 OCTOBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
ALE AND FEMALE	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 Nov 10 Dec 8	8,512 1,869 1,398	3,920 1,036 573	555 87 457	1,692 319 157	2,083 255 176	1,175 120 101	1,867 181 157	2,928 352 230	926 70 259	1,228 141 127	3,509 312 201	24,475 3,706 3,263	2,168 	26,643 3,706 3,273
1984 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	8,939 814 421	3,415 327 216	719 44 31	3,166 184 106	2,211 121 104	1,936 173 79	3,304 135 109	3,730 193 153	806 67 74	1,129 102 86	958 297 155	26,898 2,130 1,298	618 	27,516 2,130 1,298
Apr 5 May 10 Jun 14	14,571 1,870 2,273	5,643 1,116 1,207	1,631 131 247	2,697 526 563	2,034 534 826	2,561 507 485	3,909 878 918	3,540 958 1,608	1,092 299 681	2,615 256 428	4,358 918 8,558	39,008 6,877 16,579	552 6,325	39,560 6,877 22,904
Jul 12 Aug 12 Sep 13	44,130 51,510 61,789	18,116 22,797 26,183	4,409 4,634 5,449	10,777 12,942 15,534	15,228 17,090 19,383	9,787 11,145 14,043	16,843 17,470 20,670	24,086 25,894 30,168	9,279 9,448 11,825	11,252 11,916 13,945	23,237 23,587 26,147	169,028 185,636 218,953	8,888 9,023 9,945	177,916 194,659 228,898

							Ter	npor	arily	stopp	ed: re	gion	s C	14
	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE	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
984 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	1,195	697	1,009	1,772	11,717	1,051	12,768
Sep 13	939	412	49	249	1,035	1,116	2,967	847	701	758	1,638	10,299	1,028	11,327

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

2.14

UNEMPLOYMENT N

Selected countries: national definitions

OCTOBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

	United Ki	ngdom†	Austra- lia xx	Austria*	Bel-	Canada x		France*	Germany	Greece*	Irish	Italy	Japan¶	Nether-	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer-	United
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	- 118 XX		gium‡		mark§		(FR)*		Republic*			lands*				land*	Statesxx
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Annual averages	YED					a state of	Second State	-					The second	-					1 2 1
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1,296 1,665 2,520 2,917 3,105	1,227 1,561 2,420 2,793 2,970	408 409 394 495 697	57 53 69 105 127	294 322 392 457 505	838 867 898 1,305 1,436	159 180 241 258 281	1,350 1,451 1,773 2,008 2,042	876 900 1,296 1,855 2,264	32 37 42 51 62	90 101 128 157 193	1,653 1,776 1,993 2,379 2,707	1,170 1,140 1,260 1,360 1,560	281 325 480 655 801	24·1 22·3 28·4 41·4 63·6	1,037 1,277 1,566 1,873 2,207	88 86** 108 137 151	10·3 6·2 5·9 13·2 24·1	5,963 7,449 8,211 10,678 10,717
Quarterly averages 1983 Q2 Q3 Q4	3,068 3,066 3,086	2,941 2,919 2,945	708 698 656	111 90 137	496 511 509	1,505 1,344 1,280	275 256 281	1,913 1,972 2,205	2,177 2,177 2,230	53 40 70	188 193 201	2,672 2,630 2,797	1,590 1,530 1,460	768 822 839	58·3 63·6 64·9	2,147 2,188 2,302	138 170 146	25-8 23-9 28-3	11,123 10,316 9,168
1984 Q1 Q2	3,176 3,074	3,071 2,979	719 649	179 112	520 502	1,497 1,430	319 269	2,252 2,183	2,490 2,166	85 58	215 211	2,992 2,924	1,710 1,640	852 813	75.6 63.3	2,443 2,413	145 123	34·2 32·4	9,406 8,420
Monthly 1983 Nov Dec 1984 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jui Aug Sep	3,084 3,079 3,200 3,186 3,143 3,108 3,084 3,030 3,101 3,116 3,284	2,947 2,961 3,083 3,081 3,048 3,022 2,980 2,934 3,008 3,026 3,102	625 690 719 738 701 637 637 634 596 605	136 160 191 189 158 133 110 92 91	508 508 523 523 515 509 503 494 519 524	1,281 1,321 1,473 1,476 1,541 1,460 1,362 1,326 1,326 1,347	280 286 329 320 309 288 266 252	2,223 2,227 2,252 2,258 2,247 2,235 2,168 2,148 2,184 2,184 2,241	2,193 2,349 2,539 2,537 2,393 2,253 2,133 2,113 2,202 2,202 2,202	71 90 95 84 77 68 54 52 49 50	200 208 216 216 214 208 211 212 214	2,805 2,830 2,960 3,003 3,012 2,960 2,930 2,915 2,859 2,864	1,470 1,430 1,650 1,710 1,780 1,680 1,600 1,630 1,570	837 856 863 858 835 815 815 816 818	62.6 71.9 79.7 76.9 70.3 69.0 59.2 61.6 64.9	2,298 2,342 2,453 2,453 2,442 2,444 2,404 2,391	142 147 162 139 134 137 115 118 147 153	29.0 30.4 34.5 34.6 33.5 33.5 32.3 31.4 30.5	9,129 8,992 9,755 9,407 9,057 8,525 8,154 8,589 8,714 8,382
Percentage rate latest month	13-6		8.6	3.2	19.1	10.5	9.6	11.7	8.9	2·9 e	16-9	12.7	2.8	17.5	3·2 e	20.0	3.4	1.0	7.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLO Quarterly averages	YED, SEAS	ONALLY A	DJUSTED																
1983 Q2 Q3 Q4		2,987 2,950 2,941	718 724 680	144 148 123	507 517 508	1,497 1,421 1,348	282 280 278	2,024 2,034 2,084	2,298 2,308 2,250	61 56 67	190 196 201	2,428 2,116 2,343	1,540 1,590 1,520	796 818 828	61·6 66·1 64·1	2,158 2,237 2,280	149 159 150		11,240 10,529 9,507
1984 Q1 Q2		2,998 3,026	663 659	122 144	505 513	1,389 1,406	281 276	2,191 2,306	2,231 2,282	64 66	210 213	2,551 2,517	1,600 1,590	838 841	70·5 66·7	2,383 2,435	142 131		8,866 8,496
Monthly 1983 Nov Dec 1984 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep		2,939 2,946 2,976 3,005 3,012 3,011 3,028 3,038 3,055 3,074 3,099	679 664 667 661 662 679 635 664 629 634	123 118 111 119 135 137 141 155 153	511 496 503 510 511 514 513 521 e 532 e	1,347 1,352 1,374 1,395 1,399 1,397 1,442 1,379 1,361 1,391	278 276 277 282 284 277 275 277	2,097 2,119 2,136 2,244 2,296 2,296 2,325 2,343 2,360	2,243 2,236 2,215 2,224 2,253 2,272 2,280 2,294 2,310 2,316	66 74 68 62 63 66 67 66 64 67 e	201 204 208 211 211 213 211 214 214 214 216	2,551 2,517	1,520 1,510 1,610 1,610 1,580 1,540 1,570 e 1,660 e 1,640 e	830 829 834 838 841 842 848 834 822	62-8 67-5 72-3 71-8 67-5 68-2 63-8 67-5 69-6	2,266 2,316 2,370 2,380 2,398 2,417 2,426 2,463	148 151 154 136 137 151 127 116 146 135		9,429 9,195 9,026 8,801 8,772 8,843 8,514 8,514 8,514 8,543 8,526
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months		12.9	8.9	5.3	19·3 e	11-2	10.6	12.3	9.3	4.0	17.0	11.0	2·9 e	17.6	3∙4 e	20.6	3.1		7.5
change on previous three months		+0.2	-0.5	+0.7	+0.4	-0.4	-0.5	+0.3	+0.2	_	+0.3	-	+0.1	-0.1	-0.1	+0.9	-0.3		-0.3

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

(i) by consts based on registration or insurance systems.
 (ii) by conducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.
 (c) 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.

Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of labour labour loss.
 * 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 civilian labour force.
 X Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.

THOUSAND

S34

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.19

THOUSAND

INITED	INFLOW				and the second second	-		and the second second					
(INGDOMØ Month ending	Male and	d Female		Sec. Sec. Sec.	Male			de la competencia de La competencia de la c	Female		and the second s		
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
983 Aug 11 Sep 8	368·0 521·1	17·5 121·5	350·6 399·7		236·5 314·8	10·3 66·6	226·2 248·2	··· ··	131·6 206·3	50·3 50·5	7·2 54·9	124·4 151·4	·
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	468-8 388-4 351-8	49·9 16·2 12·2	419-0 372-2 339-6		294·7 250·8 233·6	27·6 9·2 6·9	267·0 241·6 226·7	··· ··	174-2 137-6 118-2	54·5 52·6 48·4	22·2 7·1 5·2	151·9 130·5 112·9	
984 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	354-3 362-3 318-5	17·4 14·8 10·6	337·0 347·5 307·9	$\begin{array}{c} +11\cdot 4\\ +9\cdot 9\\ -6\cdot 6\end{array}$	225·2 234·9 206·8	9·5 8·3 6·1	215·7 226·6 200·7	+2·0 +3·4 -10·5	129·1 127·4 111·6	49·3 52·2 48·8	7·9 6·4 4·4	121·2 121·0 107·2	+9.4 + 6.5 + 3.8
Apr 5 May 10 June 14	328·7 336·3 316·6	9·0 31·1 13·3	319-8 305-2 303-3	$\begin{array}{c} +3\cdot9\\ +3\cdot9\\ -0\cdot1\end{array}$	215·2 215·4 204·9	5·2 18·1 7·7	210-0 197-3 197-2	$\begin{array}{c} -7.5\\ -7.5\\ -4.9\end{array}$	113·5 120·8 111·7	50·3 50·9 47·2	3·7 13·0 5·7	109·8 107·9 106·1	+3.6 + 3.6 + 4.8
July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	419·1 363·8 511·0	14·7 13·8 100·3	404·3 350·0 410·7	+22·5 -0·6 +11·0	260·8 227·9 308·7	8·2 8·1 56·5	252-6 219-9 252-3	$+9.4 \\ -6.3 \\ +4.1$	158·3 135·8 202·3	52·1 53·4 54·5	6·6 5·7 43·9	151·7 130·1 158·4	+13·1 +5·8 +7·0
INITED	OUTFLO	W											

UNIT		OUTFLO	W											
KING	DO M ø hending	Maleand	Female			Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†
1983	Aug 11† Sep 8	369·8 350·5	14·0 15·8	355·8 334·6	·:-	247·1 228·6	7.6 8.9	239·5 219·7	··· ··	122·6 121·9	42·9 46·0	6·4 7·0	116·3 114·9	··· ··
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	532·5 398·8 357·3	72·4 39·6 25·2	460·1 359·2 332·0	··· ··	331·3 254·5 225·0	39-7 21-8 13-8	291.6 232.6 211.2	 	201·2 144·3 132·2	53·0 48·8 45·1	32·5 17·7 11·4	168·7 126·6 120·8	··· ··
1984	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	250·1 376·7 365·7	11∙9 19∙2 15∙0	238·2 357·6 350·7	+11.6 -0.5 +12.2	157·3 244·1 241·3	6·6 10·7 8·5	150·6 233·4 232·8	$+5.7 \\ -6.0 \\ +5.6$	92·8 132·6 124·4	36·0 51·1 47·8	5·2 8·4 6·5	87·6 124·2 117·9	+5.9 + 5.5 + 6.7
	Apr 5 May 10 June 14	366-8 356-4 364-0	12·3 10·2 14·7	354·5 346·2 349·4	$\begin{array}{c} +8\cdot9\\ +8\cdot9\\ +7\cdot0\end{array}$	242·3 231·8 240·9	6·8 5·9 8·4	235·5 225·9 232·5	+ 1 · 7 + 1 · 7 + 2 · 6	124·5 124·6 123·2	48·6 49·3 48·2	5·5 4·3 6·3	119·0 120·3 116·9	+7·2 +7·2 +4·4
	July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	342·3 347·1 365·6	12·6 11·0 21·7	329·8 336·2 343·9	$-6.6 \\ -19.6 \\ +9.3$	227·7 226·9 226·9	7·0 5·9 12·3	220·7 220·9 214·5	-8.1 -18.6 -5.2	114·6 120·3 138·8	44·7 44·2 51·3	5·5 5·0 9·4	109·1 115·2 129·4	$+1.5 \\ -1.0 \\ +14.5$

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 4½ 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.
 Now including Northern Ireland. This table has previously been provided showing figures for Great Britain only (of 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

INFLOW	compu	terised	record	as only	an haidh an thannan	e personal des	execution and the	al and the second	ann an	THOUSAND
Great Britain Month ending	Age group		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59*§	60 and ove	er*§ All ages
MALE 1983 September October November December	Under 18 80·3 43·2 24·1 20·2	45.7 37.3 26.9 23.9	51.6 57.7 51.5 46.9	28·3 32·8 31·5 29·7	21.0 23.9 23.5 22.8	32-0 36-4 35-5 35-2	23·4 26·8 26·2 25·3	13·2 15·0 13·4 12·8	10·2 11·9 11·3 10·4	305-6 285-1 243-9 227-2
1984 January February March April May June July August September	21.3 21.6 17.3 16.0 27.6 18.4 19.5 19.6 70.5	23·3 25·3 21·4 21·9 20·4 21·9 29·7 25·7 46·7	45·7 47·8 42·0 44·6 42·1 43·9 78·2 55·6 55·6	28.0 29.9 26.7 27.6 26.4 26.0 31.0 28.6 29.2	21.4 22.7 20.2 21.0 19.8 19.2 21.3 20.4 21.1	32-2 34-3 30-7 31-5 30-2 29-1 31-3 30-6 31-6	23.7 24.3 22.2 23.6 21.9 20.8 22.4 21.5 22.6	12-7 11-8 11-0 12-9 11-2 10-6 11-3 10-6 12-3	10.5 9.5 8.9 10.2 9.2 8.5 9.3 8.9 9.3	218-8 227-2 200-4 209-2 208-9 198-4 254-1 221-6 298-8
FEMALE 1983 September October November December	65-9 35-6 19-3 15-4	43·9 33·7 21·9 18·0	35·4 39·4 35·4 30·0	17·9 19·9 19·2 17·2	9·8 10·7 10·1 9·3	13·0 14·0 13·6 12·3	9·3 10·0 9·9 8·8	3·9 3·9 3·7 3·1		199-1 167-3 133-1 114-1
1984 January February March April May June July August September	18.5 16.7 12.7 11.4 20.0 13.0 14.6 14.0 54.5	21.0 19.6 16.2 16.1 15.1 16.0 24.2 19.8 43.5	32.2 32.0 28.1 29.0 28.2 29.2 57.2 39.9 37.3	17.5 18.6 16.6 17.3 17.8 16.6 19.5 19.4 19.4	9.9 10.3 9.5 9.8 9.9 9.1 10.6 10.8 10.9	13·3 13·4 12·8 13·3 13·3 12·0 14·1 14·8 14·8	9.0 9.1 8.8 9.0 9.3 8.3 9.0 9.5 10.0	3·2 3·1 3·0 3·2 2·9 3·0 3·0 3·2 4·1		124-7 122-9 107-7 109-5 116-3 107-1 152-3 131-5 194-4
Changes on a year MALE 1983 October November December	- 1⋅8 - 3⋅6 - 3⋅2	+3·3 +0·4 +0·9	+0·3 -0·2 +0·1	-1.5 -2.0 -1.2	-2·1 -2·6 -1·8	-1.9 -3.2 -1.9	-1·2 -2·4 -1·5	+0·2 -1·4 -0·6	-1.6 -2.1 -1.1	-6.0 -17.1 -10.4
1984 January February March April* May* June July August September	-6.6 -4.4 -4.9 -7.3 -7.3 -1.7 -1.7 -2.4 -9.8	$ \begin{array}{c} +1\cdot 3 \\ +1\cdot 7 \\ +0\cdot 1 \\ -0\cdot 1 \\ -0\cdot 1 \\ +0\cdot 2 \\ +2\cdot 0 \\ -0\cdot 3 \\ +1\cdot 0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} +2 \cdot 5 \\ +3 \cdot 4 \\ +0 \cdot 3 \\ +1 \cdot 5 \\ +1 \cdot 5 \\ +3 \cdot 1 \\ +8 \cdot 3 \\ +3 \cdot 6 \\ +4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} +0.4 \\ +0.7 \\ -0.9 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ -0.2 \\ +1.4 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.3 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.9 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -1.1 \\ +0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -0.4 \\ -2.6 \\ -1.3 \\ -1.3 \\ -1.4 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -1.0 \\ -2.4 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.6 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.9 \\ -0.8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.0 \\ -1.2 \\ -1.2 \\ -1.8 \\ -1.2 \\ -2.1 \\ -0.9 \\ \end{array} $	-1-4 -1.9 -2.8 -2.7 -2.7 -2.7 -2.2 -1.3 -1.5 -0.9	-5.4 -2.8 -15.4 -13.7 -13.7 -7.7 +6.8 -7.3 -6.8
FEMALE 1983 October November December	-2·2 -3·1 -2·8	+2·6 -0·3 +0·1	+3·0 +2·0 +2·1	+2·6 +2·1 +1·9	+1·3 +0·7 +0·9	+1·5 +0·1 +1·5	+0·5 +0·3 +0·5	+0·1 +0·1 0·0	Ξ	+9·4 +3·0 +4·2
1984 January February March April* June July August September	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.8 \\ -5.1 \\ -4.5 \\ -6.0 \\ -1.9 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.9 \\ -1.4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} +1\cdot 4 \\ -0\cdot 1 \\ -0\cdot 6 \\ -1\cdot 1 \\ -1\cdot 1 \\ -0\cdot 6 \\ +0\cdot 5 \\ -1\cdot 0 \\ -0\cdot 4 \end{array} $	+3.1 +1.8 +1.3 +1.4 +1.4 +2.3 +6.5 +3.6 +1.9	$\begin{array}{c} +2\cdot 0\\ +2\cdot 2\\ +1\cdot 5\\ +1\cdot 7\\ +1\cdot 7\\ +1\cdot 8\\ +2\cdot 1\\ +1\cdot 7\\ +1\cdot 5\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} +1\cdot 1 \\ +1\cdot 3 \\ +0\cdot 9 \\ +1\cdot 0 \\ +1\cdot 0 \\ +0\cdot 8 \\ +0\cdot 6 \\ +0\cdot 8 \\ +1\cdot 1 \end{array} $	+1.5 +1.2 +1.3 +1.3 +0.7 +0.8 +1.5 +1.8	$\begin{array}{c} +0.5 \\ +0.2 \\ 0.0 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.4 \\ +0.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ 0.0 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.2 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{r} +2.7 \\ +1.5 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.5 \\ +3.2 \\ +10.7 \\ +5.3 \\ -4.7 \end{array}$

OUTFLOW	Age group	Notes and				- Marine	Sec. States		a sur la sur a	
Great Britain Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 §	55-59*§	60 and over*§	All ages
WALE 1983 September October November December	16·4 51·0 32·7 23·6	24-5 44-7 28-0 24-5	55-2 66-1 49-6 45-0	28·9 32·9 27·8 25·6	21·4 23·5 20·8 18·8	31.9 33.8 31.1 28.2	21.5 22.4 21.4 19.5	9·0 9·4 9·0 8·2	11-0 11-4 12-2 11-8	220·0 295·2 232·6 205·2
984 January February March April May June July August September	12-3 20-6 18-1 15-7 12-7 15-3 13-9 12-2 20-0	15.5 23.8 25.2 26.2 24.3 26.4 25.7 24.4 25.4	30.6 46.3 48.9 48.9 46.3 50.2 50.3 53.1 55.9	18·1 29·6 30·0 27·5 30·0 28·8 27·6 27·8	13.5 21.8 22.3 22.6 20.5 22.4 20.8 20.1 19.5	20-5 32-4 33-7 34-5 31-6 34-0 31-9 29-6 29-1	14-3 21-5 21-7 22-5 20-9 22-3 20-8 19-8 18-8	6·3 8·7 8·6 8·9 8·7 8·9 8·2 7·5 7·5	8.8 12.2 10.9 10.8 10.3 10.9 10.1 9.2 8.8	139-8 216-4 219-0 220-1 202-8 220-3 210-4 203-6 213-0
FEMALE 1983 August September October November December	11-5 12-9 41-8 26-7 19-8	19·9 20·2 38·3 25·1 22·4	35-3 38-8 44-5 34-5 32-8	15·6 16·6 18·9 17·0 16·5	8·3 9·5 10·9 9·4 8·9	10.6 12.7 13.8 12.2 11.3	7·0 7·6 8·6 7·7 7·0	2·4 2·5 2·8 2·6 2·5	0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1	110.9 121.1 179.7 135.2 121.4
1984 January February March April May June July August September	10.0 16.3 13.8 12.4 10.1 11.7 10.5 9.7 15.3	14.9 20.6 20.2 20.4 20.3 20.5 19.5 19.4 21.6	23·3 32·5 31·1 31·8 32·3 32·3 32·2 36·1 42·5	12.5 18.0 17.0 17.3 17.4 17.7 16.9 16.8 18.5	7.2 10.0 9.5 9.6 9.9 9.5 8.9 8.6 10.7	9.1 12.6 12.1 12.3 12.7 12.2 11.2 10.6 14.2	5.8 7.9 7.7 7.9 8.1 7.8 7.2 6.7 8.1	2·0 2·5 2·4 2·4 2·6 2·4 2·2 2·1 2·3	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	84.8 120.6 114.0 114.1 113.4 114.3 108.6 110.1 133.3
Changes on a year MALE 1983 October November December	earlier +6·0 -0·6 -1·3	+9·5 +5·0 +4·9	+6·3 +4·2 +5·7	+1.6 +0.2 +1.9	+0·3 -0·1 +0·5	+0·9 +0·4 +1·6	+0·1 +0·5 +0·8	+0·2 +0·2 +0·4	+2·8 +3·7 +4·1	+27·7 +13·5 +18·5
1984 January February March April* May* June July July September	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.6 \\ -7.0 \\ -4.5 \\ -2.3 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.4 \\ -1.9 \\ +3.6 \end{array} $	+1.1 +1.5 +2.9 +2.7 +3.4 +1.4 -0.6 +0.9	+0.7 -0.5 +2.3 +1.4 +1.4 +2.3 +0.1 -3.5 +0.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ -0.7 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.1 \\ +0.3 \\ -2.6 \\ -1.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ -0.8 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.4 \\ +0.1 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.8 \\ -1.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +0.4 \\ -1.4 \\ +0.2 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.2 \\ -2.1 \\ -3.8 \\ -2.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.4 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.9 \\ -2.0 \\ -2.8 \\ -2.7 \\ \end{array} $	+0.1 -0.3 -0.4 -0.8 -1.2 -1.2 -1.9 -1.5	+2.4 +3.6 +2.7 -0.5 -0.5 -13.3 -2.7 -3.6 -2.2	+1.0 -7.1 +1.5 -3.3 -9.8 -12.0 -22.4 -7.0
FEMALE 1983 October November December	+5·2 -0·8 -2·0	+6·0 +2·4 +3·0	+3.7 +2.5 +3.8	+1.7 +1.2 +1.7	+1.1 +0.7 +0.9	+1.7 +1.4 +1.7	+0.7 +0.3 +0.7	0.0 0.0 0.0	0·0 0·0 0·0	+20·4 +7·7 +9·9
1984 January February March April* May* June July August September	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.7 \\ -5.5 \\ -4.1 \\ -1.2 \\ -1.3 \\ -1.8 \\ +2.4 \\ \end{array} $	+0.7 +0.7 +1.0 +1.3 +0.9 +0.3 -0.5 +1.4	+1.3 +2.2 +2.0 +1.8 +1.8 +1.3 +1.7 +0.8 +3.7	+0.9 +2.0 +1.3 +1.4 +1.4 +1.4 +1.1 +1.6 +1.2 +1.9	+0.6 +1.0 +1.1 +1.1 +0.8 +0.4 +0.3 +1.2	+1.2 +1.5 +1.3 +1.4 +1.4 +1.0 +0.5 0.0 +1.5	$ \begin{array}{c} +0.5 \\ +0.6 \\ +0.6 \\ +0.6 \\ 0.0 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.0 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{array} $	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	+1.3 -0.1 +1.4 +3.3 +3.3 +4.4 +2.6 -0.8 +12.2

* 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 4½ week month. ** From April to August 1983 the figures for men aged 59 and over reflect the effects of the provisions in the 1983 Budget, because some of them no longer have to sign at an unemployment benefit office, estimates of this effect on computerised records are not available. This has a greater effect on the outflow than the inflow. § Figures for older age groups are further affected by an increase in the numbers of people who attend benefit offices only quarterly and cease to be part of the computerised records. This has a greater effect on the outflow than the inflow since the vast majority of new claims to benefit are computerised.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.21

Likelihood* of becoming unemployed and ceasing to be unemployed by age and sex

Great Britain	Age grou	qu		and the set	in last					- Marchard
	Under** 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
IALE Jnemployment rates§ (per cent) July 1983 July 1984	23·4 21·0	28·2 27·7	22.5 23.2	15·7 16·1	12·3 12·4	11.8 12.1	11·2 11·5	15·0 16·0	11∙0 8∙1	15-1 15-1
ikelihood of becoming unemployed† Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	14·3 16·4 +2·1	10·0 10·7 +0·7	8·7 9·6 +0·9	5·1 5·5 +0·4	3·8 3·9 +0·1	3.5 3.6 +0.1	2·8 2·9 +0·1	3.0 2.8 -0.2	3·3 2·9 -0·4	4·9 5·2 +0·3
.ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Chance	47·2 51·2 +4·0	35·8 41·3 +5·5	37.5 39.1 +1.6	36·2 36·9 +0·7	34·6 34·3 -0·3	33.6 33.3 -0.3	27·3 26·6 +0·7	18.6 20.9 +2.3	33·9 56·2 +22·3	34·1 35·3 +1·2
	Under** 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	4 <u></u>	All ages
EMALE Jnemployment rates§ (per cent) July 1983 July 1984	19·3 17·3	21·4 21·4	15·8 17·3	11.5 13.7	6·0 6·9	4·2 4·7	4∙5 5∙1	4·1 4·6		8·6 9·3
.ikelihood of becoming unemployed† Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	11.9 13.2 +1.3	8.8 8.8 0.0	7.7 8.5 +0.8	4·9 5·8 +0·9	2.6 3.1 +0.5	1.7 2.1 +0.4	1·3 1·4 +0·1	0.7 0.7 0.0		3.7 4.1 +0.4
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	50·9 52·6 +1·7	42·6 45·8 +3·2	44-6 45-0 +0-4	44·1 43·3 -0·8	45·3 44·7 -0·6	42·1 42·8 +0·7	28·3 27·3 -1·0	25·4 22·6 -2·8		41.6 41.7 +0.1
MALE AND FEMALE Jnemployment rates§ (per cent) July 1983 July 1984	21.5 19.2	25-0 24-7	19·5 20·6	14·1 15·2	9·9 10·3	8·5 8·9	8·2 8·6	9.8 9.6		12·4 12·7
Likelihood of becoming unemployed† Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	13·4 14·8 +1·4	9·5 9·9 +0·4	8·3 9·1 +0·8	5·0 5·6 +0·6	3·3 3·6 +0·3	2.7 2.9 +0.2	2·1 2·2 +0·1	2·2 2·1 -0·1		4·4 4·7 +0·3
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	48-8 51-8 +3-0	38·6 43·2 +4·6	40·0 41·2 +1·2	38·6 39·1 +0·5	37·0 36·9 -0·1	35·4 35·4 0·0	27·5 26·8 -0·7	28·8 29·7 +0·9		35·6 37·3 +1·7

These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.
 The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employees in employed.
 The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outlow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters. The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outlow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters. The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outlow expressed as a percentage of the average number unemployed over the quarters. The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed has been calculated using outflow data adjusted for the effects of the 1983 Budget provisions in the numerator but the denominator has not been adjusted.
 While the figures for unemployment rates are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The rates for those under 20 are subject to the widest error.

widest error. ** The comparison between April 1983 and April 1984, is affected by the different timing of Easter, this particularly affects the under 18 year old age group.

2.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain	Under 18	8 18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
WALE Completed spells (computerised records only) Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	6·8 7·6 +0·8	19·8 21·1 +1·3	18·4 18·0 -0·4	17·5 17·1 –0·4	16·9 16·8 –0·1	16·2 16·0 -0·2	16·1 15·5 –0·6	19·2 17·6 -1·6	37·2 28·7 -8·5	17·5 16·9 -0·6
Uncompleted spells (All records) July 1983 July 1984 Change	16·5 12·8 -3·7	31·2 33·3 -2·1	34·4 34·4 0·0	41.6 44.7 +3.1	44·7 50·8 +6·1	47·3 56·1 +8·8	52·8 65·7 +12·9	54·4 69·2 +14·8	33·7§ 30·4§ -3·4§	39·2 43·4 +4·2
EMALE Completed spells (computerised records only) Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	7-2 8-3 +1-1	17·1 19·6 +2·5	17·6 18·3 +0·7	19·2 21·0 +1·8	16·6 17·4 +0·8	13·4 12·8 -0·6	15·6 14·5 -1·1	20·3 18·5 -1·8	(44·8)† (45·5)† (+0·7)†	15-1 16-8 +1-7
Incompleted spells (All records) July 1983 July 1984 Change	16·9 13·1 -3·8	27.5 31.8 +4.3	22-4 24-1 +1-7	23·8 25·2 +1·4	24·4 25·6 +1·2	26·8 28·9 +2·1	41·8 48·4 +6·6	59·6 75·4 +15·8	(123·8)† (133·5)† (+9·7)†	25·8 28·9 +3·1
WALE AND FEMALE Completed spells (Computerised records only) Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	7·0 7·8 +0·8	18·5 20·4 +1·9	18·1 18·1 0·0	18·1 18·5 +0·4	16∙8 17∙0 +0∙2	15·5 15·2 –0·3	16·0 15·3 –0·7	19·4 17·8 -1·6	37·3 29·0 -8·3	16·7 16·9 +0·2
July 1983 July 1983 July 1984 Chanae	16·6 12·9 -3·7	29.6 32.7 +3.1	29·3 29·9 +0·6	34·2 35·5 +1·3	37·9 41·1 +3·2	41·5 47·0 +5·5	49·6 60·0 +10·4	55.6 70.7 +15.1	33-9§ 30-7§ -3-2§	34·9 38·1 +3·2

* The median duration is the length of time spent unemployed, which has been exceeded by 50 per cent of the unemployed. These medians are affected by the small number of observations in these cells. \$ The 1983 Budget measures will have affected the median length of uncompleted spells between April 1983 and April 1984.

	South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
ALE nemployment rates (per cent) July 1983	11.2	11.6	11.5	12.4	18.5	13.9	16.3	19.4	20.8	18.5	17.5	12.6
	11.3	12.0	11.1	12.5	17.6	14.1	16.5	19.2	21.5	18.8	17.9	12.9
July 1907 Keilhood of becoming unemployed† Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	4·3 4·4 +0·1	4·2 4·2 0·0	4·3 4·5 +0·2	4·9 5·2 +0·3	4·6 4·7 +0·1	4.7 4.9 +0.2	5·0 5·4 +0·4	5.6 5.6 0.0	6·2 7·0 +0·8	5·5 6·0 +0·5	5·9 6·4 +0·5	4·9 5·2 +0·3
kelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	38-6 40-0 +1-4	33.7 34.3 +0.6	41·9 46·3 +4·4	41·3 45·7 +4·4	25·5 27·4 +1·9	34·3 36·0 +1·7	31·8 33·7 +1·9	28·5 30·3 +1·8	30·1 32·3 +2·2	32·5 33·7 +1·4	33·7 36·3 +2·6	33·3 35·3 +2·0
EMALE nemployment rates (per cent) July 1983 July 1984	6-2 7-1	6·3 7·2	7·0 7·8	7·8 8·8	10·7 11·2	8·0 8·9	9·7 10·4	10·3 10·9	11.7 12.4	10·5 11·0	10·8 11·0	8.€ 9.3
kelihood of becoming unemployed† Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	3·1 3·4 +0·3	3.0 3.3 +0.3	3·3 3·9 +0·6	3.7 4.1 +0.4	3·7 4·0 +0·3	3.5 3.9 +0.4	3·8 4·4 +0·6	4·2 4·4 +0·2	4·4 5·1 +0·7	4·3 4·8 +0·5	4.7 4.8 +0.1	3.7 4.1 +0.4
kelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	46·6 41·8 -4·8	44·2 44·9 +0·7	49·3 48·8 -0·5	48·1 48·6 +0·5	34·0 33·7 -0·3	42·1 41·0 -0·1	38·5 39·3 +0·8	39·2 39·2 0·0	37·5 38·1 +0·6	43·1 43·3 +0·2	40·5 43·2 +2·7	41.6 41.7 +0.7
ALE AND FEMALE nemployed rates (per cent) July 1983 July 1984	9·1 9·5	9·4 10·0	9·6 9·7	10-4 10-9	15-3 15-0	11.4 11.9	13·6 14·0	15·5 15·7	17·1 17·9	15·2 15·6	14·7 14·9	12-4 12-5
ikelihood of becoming unemployed† Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	3·8 4·0 +0·2	3.7 3.8 +0.1	4.0 4.2 +0.2	4·4 4·8 +0·4	4·3 4·4 +0·1	4·1 4·6 +0·5	4.5 5.0 +0.5	4·9 5·1 +0·2	5·4 6·2 +0·8	5·1 5·5 +0·4	5·4 5·7 +0·3	4.4 4.7 +0.3

Distant Const Contract State	South East	Greater London **	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- Shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
MALE Completed spells (Computerised records only)			1								1998	
Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	15-2 14-6 -0-6	15·9 16·0 +0·1	17·9 15·9 -2·0	16·9 15·9 -1·0	21.6 20.3 -1.3	17·3 17·1 -0·2	17·4 17·1 -0·3	19·5 19·8 +0·3	17·5 16·6 -0·9	19·8 19·9 +0·1	17·2 16·6 -0·6	17·5 16·9 -0·6
Uncompleted spelis (all records) July 1983 July 1984 Change	32·2 35·8 +3·6	33·9 38·2 +4·3	34·6 37·4 +2·8	33·0 34·9 +1·9	48·4 55·0 +6·6	37·2 40·9 +3·7	40·2 44·0 +3·8	44.6 50.7 +6.1	44·4 48·2 +3·8	43·2 46·2 +3·0	40·6 43·6 +3·0	39·2 43·4 +4·2
FEMALE Completed spells (Computerised records only) Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	12·0 13·2 +1·2	12·2 13·5 +1·3	13·8 15·7 +1·9	15·4 17·6 +2·2	18·9 20·5 +1·6	14·1 16·2 +2·1	16·4 17·7 +1·3	16·7 18·6 +1·9	17·8 19·2 +1·4	16·4 18·1 +1·7	16-8 18-1 +1-3	15·1 16·8 +1·7
Jncompleted spells (all records) July 1983 July 1984 Change	22·6 24·9 +2·3	23·4 25·8 +2·4	24·4 25·9 +1·5	24·3 26·4 +2·1	31·5 35·8 +4·3	24·7 27·4 +2·7	26·9 29·6 +2·7	27·8 32·0 +4·2	29·9 33·0 +3·1	28·1 30·4 +2·3	25·5 28·8 +3·3	25-8 28-9 +3-1
ALE AND FEMALE Completed spells (Computerised records only) Apr-July 1983 Apr-July 1984 Change	14·0 14·1 +0·1	14·5 15·1 +0·6	16·6 15·8 -0·8	16·4 16·5 +0·1	20·7 20·4 0·3	16·3 16·8 +0·5	17·1 17·3 +0·2	18·5 19·4 +0·9	17·6 17·4 -0·2	18·7 19·3 +0·6	17·0 17·2 +0·2	16-1 16-9 +0-2
Uncompleted spells (all records) July 1983 July 1984 Change	28·8 31·9 +3·1	30·5 34·2 +3·7	31·2 33·3 +2·1	29.8 31.8 +2.0	43·0 47·4 +4·4	33·0 36·0 +3·0	35·9 38·7 +2·8	38·9 44·1 +5·2	39·3 43·1 +3·8	38·2 41·0 +2·8	34·8 37·8 +3·0	34-9 38- +3-1

See footnotes to table 2-21. See footnotes to table 2-21. See footnotes to table 2-21. Included in the South East

2.25 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by age*: April 6, 1984 to July 12, 1984

reat Britain	Age gro	ups	AND STATES	and the second		June 1	Second A				100 C. 100	the state		
uration of completed spells nemploymend in weeks	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	All
IALE Inflow	31.5	39.5	36.2	40.1	171.5	89-1	64.7	54.7	42.6	36.4	33-6	35-6	29.1	704.5
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 39 and up to 52	1.7 2.4 2.8 2.2 1.7 2.0 1.7 1.1 0.2	2.2 2.3 3.4 2.5 1.9 3.6 5.8 4.0 1.9	2.0 2.0 3.1 2.4 2.0 4.0 7.6 6.7 4.1	2.0 2.1 3.3 2.7 2.0 4.0 7.6 6.6 4.0	8.7 8.9 14.3 10.8 8.7 16.4 29.2 20.6 12.0	5.2 5.3 8.8 6.7 5.2 9.9 17.0 11.8 5.7	4.0 4.2 6.4 4.8 3.9 7.3 12.7 8.1 4.2	3.6 3.6 4.3 3.4 6.5 10.7 7.3 3.4	2.7 2.8 4.3 3.6 2.7 5.0 8.4 5.6 2.6	2·3 2·3 3·6 2·8 2·3 4·2 7·3 4·9 2·4	1.8 1.8 3.0 2.4 1.9 3.5 6.1 4.2 2.2	1.4 1.5 2.5 2.0 1.5 3.1 5.5 4.5 2.4	1.4 1.7 2.8 2.2 1.6 2.4 4.1 3.8 2.8	39.1 40.8 63.9 49.4 38.7 71.9 123.9 89.1 47.8
over 52 and up to 52 over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156		0·9 0·4 0·4 —	2·3 1·4 1·7 0·6	2·1 1·6 2·5 1·6 0·2	6·2 4·2 7·0 7·0 4·0	3·8 2·6 4·0 4·0 2·9	2.8 2.1 2.9 3.0 2.2	2·4 1·6 2·4 2·5 1·8	1.9 1.3 1.7 1.9 1.5	1.8 1.1 1.5 1.6 1.3	1.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.2	2·3 0·5 0·3 0·2 0·1	9·4 1·1 0·3 0·2 0·1	37.5 18.3 25.1 22.8 14.2
Duration not available	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.5	4.9	3.5	2.6	1.4	1.0	5.9	15.0	13-8	51.3
All	16.3	29.7	40.2	42·9	159-2	98.0	72.2	61·7	47.4	40.2	35.6	42.8	47-5	733.8
EMALE	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	over		All
Inflow	22.9	28.6	27.9	30.3	119.0	57.8	31.7	24.5	17.7	15.5	12.8	9.5		398-3
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 39 and up to 52	1.2 1.6 2.0 1.7 1.2 1.5 1.5 0.9 0.2	1.6 1.8 2.6 1.9 1.5 2.7 4.8 3.3 1.5	1.7 1.9 2.8 2.0 1.5 3.0 6.3 5.3 2.9	1.7 1.8 2.8 2.2 1.7 3.1 6.3 5.5 3.1	5.5 6.3 9.9 7.3 5.2 10.1 18.7 13.6 9.0	2.6 3.0 5.0 3.7 2.8 5.2 9.4 6.9 5.2	1.7 2.0 3.1 2.2 1.6 3.0 5.0 3.5 2.5	1.5 1.7 2.8 1.8 1.3 2.4 3.8 2.4 1.5	1.1 1.2 1.8 1.3 1.0 1.8 2.8 1.8 1.0	0.9 1.0 1.6 1.1 0.8 1.4 2.4 1.8 1.0	0.7 0.8 1.2 0.8 0.6 1.1 1.8 1.4 0.7	0.4 0.5 0.8 0.5 0.4 0.7 1.4 1.2 0.8		20.8 23.5 36.4 26.5 19.5 36.2 64.2 47.6 29.2
over 52 and up to 52 over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156		0.7 0.3 0.3	1.5 1.0 1.2 0.4	1.6 1.1 1.8 1.0 0.1	7.9 2.5 3.5 3.1 1.5	7.7 1.6 1.4 1.0 0.5	3.6 0.9 0.8 0.6 0.2	1.8 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.2	1.2 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.2	1·1 0·5 0·5 0·4 0·2	0.6 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1	0·9 0·2 0·2 0·1 0·1		28-7 9-2 10-7 7-5 3-0
Duration not available	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.2	2.3	5.7		14.
Durunon not available	12.1	23.4	31.8	34.0	105-1	57.7	31.6	23.7	17.0	14.9	12.6	13.9		377-

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

2.26 UNEMPLOYMENT Flows and completed durations by region: April 6, 1984 to July 12, 1984

Unemployment in weeks	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Britain
MALE	195-5	91.6	20.1	50.6	64.0	45.2	66.4	89.7	53·2	38.0	81.9	704.5
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4	12·1 11·4 19·2 14·9	5·1 4·8 8·2 6·4	1·3 1·4 2·3 1·7	3·4 2·8 5·0 3·9	2.7 3.4 4.9 3.8	2·1 3·0 4·1 3·1	3·3 4·1 5·8 4·4	4·8 4·5 7·2 5·6	3.0 2.9 4.7 3.7	1.8 2.1 3.1 2.6	4·6 5·2 7·6 5·6	39·1 40·8 63·9 49·4
over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39	11.7 21.7 35.5 23.0 12.5	5.1 9.7 15.6 10.1 6.1	1.3 2.4 4.5 3.4 1.4	3.0 5.7 10.4 7.9 3.4	3·2 6·0 10·7 7·3 4·5	2·5 4·5 8·4 5·8 3·0	3·4 6·4 11·0 8·1 4·3	4.6 8.6 15.4 11.7 6.8	2·9 5·1 7·7 6·2 3·5	2·0 3·6 7·0 5·8 3·0	4·3 7·8 13·5 9·9 5·4	38.7 71.9 123.9 89.1 47.8
over 39 and up to 52 over 52 and up to 65 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156	9-8 4-9 6-2 5-4	4·8 2·5 3·2 2·9 1·4	1.0 0.5 0.7 0.5 0.3	2·4 1·1 1·5 1·3 0·7	3·9 1·9 2·7 3·0 2·0	2.7 1.2 1.5 1.3 0.8	3.5 1.7 2.3 2.1 1.3	5.2 2.6 3.7 3.5 2.5	2·9 1·4 1·9 1·7 1·2	2·0 1·0 1·6 1·4 0·9	4·1 2·1 2·9 2·7 1·9	37.5 18.3 25.1 22.8 14.2
over 156 Duration not available	2·6 10·6	4.3	1.2	4.0	5.8	3.7	5.9	6.9	4.2	2.7	6.3	51.3
	201-4	90 ·1	23.7	56-4	65·8	47.7	67·9	93-5	52·9	40.5	83.9	733-8
EMALE Inflow	112.6	51.8	12.1	29.6	36-4	26.0	36-3	51.5	25.9	20.9	46-9	398-3
Outflow one or less over 1 and up to 2 over 2 and up to 4 over 4 and up to 6 over 6 and up to 8 over 8 and up to 13 over 13 and up to 26 over 26 and up to 39 over 26 and up to 52	6.3 6.6 11.5 8.3 6.1 11.2 18.1 12.1 7.1	2.5 3.0 5.2 3.8 2.8 5.3 5.3 5.3 3.3	0.6 0.8 1.2 0.9 0.7 1.2 2.2 1.8 0.8	1.8 1.6 2.9 2.2 1.5 3.0 5.6 5.0 2.2	1.4 2.0 2.8 2.1 1.6 3.0 5.5 4.0 2.9	1.2 1.7 2.4 1.8 1.2 2.2 4.2 2.9 1.9	1.7 2.3 3.1 2.2 1.7 3.1 5.5 4.1 2.7	2.7 2.8 4.4 3.3 2.4 4.6 8.3 6.3 4.1	1.6 1.5 2.0 1.5 1.1 2.0 3.4 2.9 2.0	1.1 1.2 1.8 1.4 1.0 2.0 3.6 3.1 1.6	2·4 3·0 4·2 2·9 2·1 4·0 7·8 5·5 3·8	20.8 23.5 36.4 26.5 19.5 36.2 64.2 47.6 29.2
over 52 and up to 55 over 65 and up to 78 over 78 and up to 104 over 104 and up to 156 over 156	6-8 2-1 2-3 1-6 0-5	3.0 1.0 1.1 0.8 0.3	0.7 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.1	2·1 0·7 0·8 0·5 0·2	3·1 1·0 1·3 1·0 0·4	2.0 0.6 0.6 0.3 0.2	2·8 0·8 1·0 0·7 0·3	3·9 1·4 1·6 1·2 0·5	2·2 0·7 0·9 0·6 0·3	1.4 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.2	3.8 1.1 1.3 1.0 0.4	28.7 9.2 10.7 7.5 3.0 14.7
Duration not available	2.8	0·9 103 ·4	0·4 11·9	1·2 31·1	1.5 33.8	0·8 24·0	1·6 33·5	2·2 49·7	1.2 23.9	0·8 20·9	2·2 45·6	377-8

Thousand

* Included in the South East

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983	24,510 25,741 26,798 70,015 105,878 80,300 58,345	7,602 9,183 15,179 33,951 54,998 49,396 34,078	2,866 4,405 2,981 7,554 11,463 6,471 4,165	12,651 11,968 11,031 26,598 30,998 24,898 23,777	6,135 10,006 19,320 69,436 59,556 40,229 40,413	5,658 6,346 8,449 40,957 33,720 29,429 23,259	13,258 15,150 17,838 50,879 63,102 45,957 36,807	31,736 37,617 40,705 92,596 91,739 67,117 51,019	18,840 18,648 14,985 33,276 40,103 32,424 30,274	115,654 129,881 142,107 391,311 436,559 326,825 268,059	11,931 18,914 11,663 45,215 36,432 24,647 16,041	30,775 23,768 33,014 57,240 59,039 48,944 41,538	158,360 172,563 186,784 493,766 532,030 400,416 325,638
1983 Q3 Q4	14,175 15,325	7,512 8,596	732 933	4,940 7,167	10,322 7,604	5,191 6,014	7,624 9,578	11,700 11,994	7,824 7,411	62,508 66,026	3,271 4,499	11,975 8,448	77,754 78,973
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3†	8,458 11,619 (11,609)	4,106 5,057 (8,314)	814 282 (964)	3,286 3,904 (3,466)	3,915 5,671 (6,024)	4,244 4,631 (5,259)	7,830 6,499 (4,921)	10,138 9,175 (7,435)	5,721 8,941 (5,243)	44,406 50,722 (44,921)	3,031 2,319 (3,181)	6,707 9,600 (6,764)	54,144 62,641 (54,866)
1984 Jan Feb Mar Apr June July Aug† Sept†	2,839 2,445 3,174 5,047 2,747 3,825 3,872 (3,949) (3,788)	1,758 1,228 1,120 2,162 1,091 1,804 2,709 (3,047) (2,558)	197 419 198 119 68 95 94 (232) (638)	980 854 1,452 1,106 1,172 1,626 1,118 (1,575) (773)	979 1,236 1,700 1,716 1,962 1,993 2,470 (2,279) (1,275)	977 1,172 2,095 1,546 1,334 1,751 1,864 (1,977) (1,418)	2,241 2,731 2,858 2,056 1,925 2,518 1,855 (1,359) (1,707)	3,459 2,451 4,228 2,937 2,817 3,421 3,070 (2,140) (2,225)	1,702 1,946 2,073 3,112 2,671 3,158 2,387 (1,603) (1,253)	13,374 13,254 17,778 17,639 14,696 18,387 16,730 (15,114) (13,077)	1,014 948 1,069 794 759 766 1,126 (1,104) (951)	2,616 1,854 2,237 4,341 3,349 1,910 3,470 (2,648) (646)	17,004 16,056 21,084 22,774 18,804 21,063 21,326 (18,866) (14,674)

SIC 1980	1984	Class									S. A. S. S. S. S.
	Division	or Group	Q1	Q2	Q3†	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug†	Sept
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	70 70	42 42	(14) (14)	24 24	1	17 17	0	(0) (0)	(14) (14)
Coal extraction and coke Mineral oil and natural extraction Mineral oil processing Nuclear fuel production Gas, electricity and water Energy and water supply industries	1	11-12 13 14 15 16-17	2,794 95 122 0 252 3,263	2,152 0 95 0 335 2,582	(1,616) (53) (94) (0) (335) (2,098)	884 0 31 0 224 1,139	690 0 38 0 45 773	578 0 26 0 66 670	511 18 38 0 33 600	(801) (35) (28) (0) (124) (988)	(304) (0) (28) (0) (178) (510)
Extraction of other minerals and ores Metal manufacture Manufacture of non-metallic products Chemical industry Production of man-made fibres Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel: manufacture of metal mineral		21-23 22 24 25 26	49 2,034 1,386 1,493 90	22 3,038 839 1,010 66	(86) (1,557) (527) (1,141) (70)	0 403 358 236 0	11 1,546 282 272 66	11 1,089 199 502 0	0 842 59 473 10	(32) (226) (335) (320) (10)	(54) (489) (133) (348) (50)
products and chemicals	2		5,052	4,975	(3,381)	997	2,177	1,801	1,384	(923)	(1,074)
Shipbuilding and repairing Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering		30 31 32	3,167 1,669 6,189	1,386 1,943 9,570	(1,548) (2,204) (5,162)	521 729 3,874	461 620 3,455	404 594 2,241	1,189 845 2,223	(337) (1,056) (1,697)	(22) (303) (1,242)
Manufacture of office machinery and department equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles		33 34 35	373 3,002 2,337	869 4,195 2,769	(393) (3,510) (4,117)	401 991 1,205	180 1,636 833	288 1,568 731	206 1,833 1,233	(149) (1,164) (1,862)	(38) (513) (1,022)
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment Instrument engineering		36 37	1,720 387	4,314 152	(1,558) (190)	1,188 63	1,294 63	1,832 26	656 3	(574) (101)	(328) (86)
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		18,844	25,198	(18,682)	8,972	8,542	7,684	8,188	(6,940)	(3,554)
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Industries	4	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	3,710 1,364 1,632 636 1,288 1,780 10,410	5,575 1,351 2,321 533 1,441 1,209 12,430	(3,108) (821) (2,302) (713) (1,270) (830) (9,044)	2,635 408 1,033 119 304 349 4,848	1,045 582 318 224 137 408 2,714	1,895 361 970 190 1,000 452 4,868	1,201 304 1,115 382 555 375 3,932	(937) (181) (728) (177) (580) (304) (2,907)	(970) (336) (459) (154) (135) (151) (2,205)
Construction Construction	5	50	5,042 5,042	5,610 5,610	(4,629) (4,629)	2,239 2,239	1,681 1,681	1,690 1,690	1,985 1,985	(1,300) (1,300)	(1,344) (1,344)
Wholesale distribution Retail distribution Hotel and catering Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6	61-63 64-65 66 67	2,012 2,798 680 236 5,726	1,870 2,909 970 121 5,870	1,598 (4,249) (534) (171) (6,552)	630 953 231 48 1,862	316 732 408 19 1,475	924 1,224 331 54 2,533	690 1,342 219 32 2,283	(467) (1,173) (145) (31) (1,816)	(441) (1,734) (170) (108) (2,453)
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71-77 79	1,429 143 1,572	1,065 200 1,265	(1,821) (71) (1,892)	362 158 520	314 39 353	389 3 392	493 10 503	(437) (10) (447)	(891) (51) (942)
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Banking, finance, insurance business services and leasing	8	81-85	1,023 1,023	1,533 1,533	(2,135) (2,135)	506 506	352 352	675 675	663 663	(669) (669)	(803) (803)
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services nec Other services	9	91-94 95 96-99, 00	1,851 520 771 3,142	1,900 396 840 3,136	(5,433) (511) (495) (17,018)	945 309 413 1,667	485 53 198 736	470 34 229 733	1,416 162 210 1,788	(2,681) (39) (156) (2,876)	(1,336) (310) (129) (1,775)
All production industries	1-4		37,569	45,185	33,205	15,956	14,206	15,023	14,104	(11,758)	(7,343)
All manufacturing industries	2-3		34,306	42,603	(31,107)	14,817	13,433	14,353	13,504	(10,770)	(6,833)
All service industries	6-9		11,463	11,804	(17,018)	4,555	2,916	4,333	5,237	(5,808)	(5,973)
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		54,144	62,641	(54,866)	22,774	18,804	21,063	21,326	(18,866)	(14,674)

¹ 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 October 1, 1984; final figures are expected to be higher than this. This final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 21,000 in August and 21,000 in September.

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2.31

VACANCIES 3.1 Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted*

		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
983	Sep 2	56.5	24.2	5.3	14.5	14.1	9-4	12.3	18.2	9-1	8.9	17.3	165.7	1.3	167.0
	Oct 7	57·6	24·9	5·7	14·3	13·5	9.5	12·8	18·3	9·5	8·4	17·5	166·9	1.2	168-1
	Nov 4	57·3	25·4	5·4	14·0	13·3	9.2	12·1	17·2	8·9	7·8	16·8	162·1	1.1	163-2
	Dec 2	55·5	24·4	5·1	13·1	12·4	8.9	10·5	15·5	8·0	7·4	15·6	152·1	1.2	153-3
	Jan 6	55·2	24·3	4·9	12·7	11.6	8·2	10·0	14·6	7·2	7·1	15·1	146·4	1.2	147.6
	Feb 3	54·7	24·4	5·1	12·7	10.8	8·0	9·6	14·7	6·9	7·0	14·6	144·2	1.2	145.4
	Mar 2	54·8	24·5	5·4	12·9	10.3	8·3	9·8	15·3	7·5	7·1	15·0	146·0	1.3	147.3
	Mar 30	54·7	25·3	5·3	12·7	10·7	8·6	9·3	14·8	7.6	6·9	15·8	146-6	1.3	147.9
	May 4	57·8	25·7	5·7	14·5	11·0	8·0	9·8	16·1	8.0	7·6	15·7	154-2	1.5	155.7
	Jun 8	60·3	27·1	5·6	13·4	12·1	7·9	10·0	16·8	8.5	7·9	15·1	157-0	1.7	158.7
	Jul 6	62·8	27·9	5·4	14·9	12·5	8·5	10·2	16·3	8·8	7·8	15·2	162-5	1.7	164-2
	Aug 3	61·1	27·7	5·2	13·9	12·3	8·4	10·3	16·1	8·3	8·1	16·1	159-9	1.7	161-6
	Sep 7	62·8	28·7	5·7	15·3	12·8	9·9	10·7	17·4	8·9	8·1	16·3	168-0	1.6	169-6

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

						11612-3	ane .	in states			Sale Contraction		Sec. Sec.	THOUSA
	South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
79 30 31 Annual 32 averages 33	Notified 108-6 62-5 36-8 41-3 50-5	to Jobcentres 55·4 31·4 17·5 19·9 22·4	8-0 4-9 3-5 4-1 4-8	16-6 10-4 7-7 9-9 12-6	14·6 8·0 6·0 6·9 11·3	15-2 8-0 5-8 7-0 8-4	16·0 8·1 5·7 7·0 10·1	19·5 11·4 8·8 10·2 15·2	10-5 6-1 4-3 5-1 7-4	9·5 6·1 5·2 5·7 7·2	21-5 16-5 12-6 13-2 16-4	240.0 142.0 96.3 110.3 143.9	1.3 1.0 0.7 1.0 1.2	241.3 143.0 97.0 111.3 145.1
3 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
4 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
Jun 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
Jul 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
Sep 7	65·4	29·7	5·9	15·6	13·2	9·9	10·9	17·1	9·0	7·9	16-9	171-7	1.6	173·4
		to careers of					2.1	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	29.9	0.3	30.1
9 1 2 3	16·2 8·4 2·4 2·9 3·6	9·0 5·2 1·4 1·6 1·9	1.2 0.5 0.2 0.2 0.2	1.6 0.7 0.2 0.4 0.5	2·9 1·2 0·6 0·6 0·7	1·9 0·8 0·3 0·4 0·5	0.9 0.3 0.4 0.5	0.7 0.2 0.3 0.5	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·3	0·3 0·1 0·2 0·2	0.6 0.2 0.3 0.3	14·2 4·7 5·9 7·2	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·3	14·4 4·8 6·1 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
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
Jun 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
Jul 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
Sep 7	4·6	2·3	0·4	0·7	0.9	0·5	0·8	0.6	0-4	0·2	0·3	9·4	0-6	10·0

Notes: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young persons and similarly vacancies notidied 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.

UNITED	Managerial and professional	Clerical and related	Other non- manual occupa- tions	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc	General labourers	Other manual occupations	All occupations
1980 Sep Dec	16·6 14·4	18·2 13·7	15·6 12·3	21·2 11·7	3.7 2.0	44·1 29·4	Thousand 119·3 83·5
1981 Mar	14·5	16·2	13·8	12-0	2·4	31-8	90·7
June	15·6	17·5	15·3	13-0	3·4	38-3	103·0
Sep	14·9	17·2	16·9	15-6	3·5	36-8	104·9
Dec	14·0	14·5	15·2	13-6	2·4	32-6	92·2
1982 Mar	14-9	17·5	15·9	15-4	3.6	38-3	105·6
June	16-5	20·1	18·6	17-4	4.3	46-8	123·7
Sep	15-7	18·2	18·4	18-1	3.4	40-8	114·6
Dec	14-6	17·2	16·4	15-4	2.8	36-1	102·5
1983 Mar	16-4	22·0	16·7	18·4	4·5	43·1	121-1
June	10-4	26·0	19·4	21·0	4·4	55·6	136-8
Sep	11-0	23·7	21·2	24·9	4·5	56·6	141-8
Dec	9-0	20·4	18·9	21·2	3·3	47·4	120-1
1984 Mar	9·9	23·6	18-3	21.8	3-9	49·2	126-7
June*	13·3	27·8	22-0	23.9	4-9	62·2	154-1
1980 Sep Dec	Proportion of vac 13·9 17·2	ancies in all occupa 15·3 16·4	tions 13·1 14·7	17-8 14-0	3·1 2·4	37·0 35·2	Per cent 100-0 100-0
1981 Mar	16-0	17·9	15·2	13·2	2.6	35-1	100-0
June	15-1	17·0	14·9	12·6	3.3	37-2	100-0
Sep	14-2	16·4	16·1	14·9	3.3	35-1	100-0
Dec	15-2	15·7	16·5	14·8	2.6	35-4	100-0
1982 Mar	14-1	16-6	15-1	14·6	3·4	36·3	100-0
June	13-3	16-2	15-0	14·1	3·5	37·8	100-0
Sep	13-7	15-9	16-1	15·8	3·0	35·6	100-0
Dec	14-2	16-8	16-0	15·0	2·7	35·2	100-0
1983 Mar June Sep Dec	13·5 7·6 7·7 7·5	18-2 19-0 16-7 17-0	13-8 14-2 14-9 15-7	15·2 15·4 17·6 17·6	3·7 3·2 3·1 2·8	35·6 40·6 39·9 39·5	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0
1984 Mar	7-8	18-6	14·4	17·2	3·1	38-8	100-0
June*	8-6	18-1	14·3	15·5	3·2	40-4	100-0

Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to jobcentres. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to jobcentres and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. * Figures do not include Community Programme vacancies; in June 1984 these totalled 18,684.

VACANCIES 3.5 Flows at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted * 3.5

GREAT BRITAIN	Average	e of 3 month	s ended									
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Inflow		The states						and the second second	Tiese			
1978	202	208	213	217	217	221	225	227	229	232	234	234
1979	226	219	215 202	223 201	231 197	238 188	238 181	236 171	232 167	228 160	225 154	224 149
980 981	214 152	207 150	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	206			
Outflow	and the second											
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	176 146	168	161 155	152 155
1981 1982	152 157	150 160	148 163	144 164	143 165	147 164	145 164	145 163	146	152 161	162	163
1983	165	167	167	170	172	176	180	189	194	198	200	205
984	199	192	185	189	191	194	198	204	205	100	200	200
Excess inflow												
over outflow 1978	_		•	~		E	5	F	5	7	6	4
1979	-1	9 -3	8 -3	6 2	4 7	5 8	5 4	5 -2	-4	-6	-5	-9
1980	-13	-15	-14	-11	-11	-11	-13	-11	-10	-8	-7	-4
1981	-15	- 15	-1	-2	-1	-3	-1	2	5	3	2	2
982	3	2	1	0	Ó	0	Ó	1	Ō	1	0	1
983	1	3	4	2	0	2	5	9	7	5	0	-5
984	-6	-4	-1	2	4	4	3	1	1			

* The vacancy flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, June 1980, pp. 627–635 while the coverage of the flow statistics differs from the published totals of vacancies r Jobcentres, the movements in the respective series are closely related. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 41/3 week month.

THOUSAND

3.6

VACANCIES **Regions: occupations**

Notified to Jobcentres: June 8, 1984†

		South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Table 1	Summary														
Manage	rial and professional	4,736	1,821	463	1,409	867	657	777	1,444	686	868	1,186	13,093	196	13,289
Clerical	and related	12,398	6,350	933	2,382	1,833	1,264	1,491	2,722	1,113	1,306	2,141	27,583	247	27,830
Other no	on-manual occupations	9,293	4,452	815	1,851	1,554	991	1,215	2,229	947	1,073	1,828	21,796	202	21,998
	d similar occupations, including foremen, cessing, production, repairing, etc	8,438	3,565	835	1,849	2,052	1,666	1,479	2,357	1,014	946	3,040	23,676	231	23,907
General	labourers	1,462	445	258	370	205	301	214	448	190	289	874	4,611	264	4,875
Other m	nanual occupations	25,158	10,764	2,318	6,566	3,725	3,000	3,093	6,148	2,649	3,188	5,746	61,591	592	62,183
All occ	upations	61,485	27,397	5,622	14,427	10,236	7,879	8,269	15,348	6,599	7,670	14,815	152,350	1,732	154,082
Table 2	Occupational groups														
T	Managerial (General management)	50	42	2		3	2	5	14	2	-	5	83	—	83
Ш	Professional and related supporting management and administration	483	215	60	134	93	71	75	154	67	124	76	1,337	32	1,369
Ш	Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,647	527	143	616	247	214	264	562	256	351	491	4,791	85	4,876
IV	Literary, artistic and sports	382	160	41	68	70	59	63	94	47	41	102	967	25	992
v	Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	888	268	103	267	202	135	135	265	125	160	243	2,511	30	2,541
VI	Managerial (excluding general management)	1,286	609	114	324	252	176	237	365	189	192	269	3,404	24	3,428
VII	Clerical and related	12,781	6,621	45	2,427	1,882	1,291	89	2,803	1,126	1,321	95	28,282	255	28,537
VIII	Selling	8,669	3,983	791	1,791	1,531	970	1,176	2,116	908	1,058	1,654	20,664	159	20,823
іх	Security and protective services	1,134	663	77	183	111	92	114	215	100	77	254	2,357	68	2,425
×	Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	er 16,539	7,036	1,626	4,783	2,334	1,911	2,218	4,350	2,038	2,466	4,079	42,344	288	42,632
XI	Farming, fishing and related	611	122	105	284	103	105	58	90	43	66	167	1,632	37	1,669
XII	Materials processing (excluding metal), (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	605	268	62	169	121	141	168	240) 82	137	253	1,978	23	2,001
XIII	Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	ı, 3,452	1,855	305	665	755	954	625	1,214	416	367	1,126	9,879	117	9,996
XIV	Processing, making, repairing and re- lated (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metal, engineering (includ- ing installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	4,877	1,711	455	1,060	1,324	654	594	957	7 397	453	1,437	12,208	68	12,276
xv	Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,883	751	155	423	365	231	196	508	3 188	147	367	4,463	32	4,495
XVI	Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	1,244	486	163	339	179	149	259	310) 195	154	642	3,634	113	3,747
xvii	Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	3,405	1,603	199	505	438	389	330	624	4 204	226	544	6,864	73	6,93
xvIII	Miscellaneous	1,549	477	273	389	226	335	233	47	7 216	330	924	4,952	303	5,25
Avul	All occupations	61 485	27,397	5,622	14 427	10,236	7,879	8.269	15.34	6,599	7,670	14,815	152,350	1,732	154,082

Included in South East.
 The above figures do not include Community Programme vacancies, these totalled 18,684.
 Note: About one-third of all vacancies are notified to Jobcentres. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Figures for careers offices are not included in this table. Latest information is not available due to processing difficulties.

nited Kingdom	Jan to S	ep 1984		Jan to S	ep 1983		
	Stop- pages begin-	Stoppages progress	s in	Stop- pages	Stoppage progress	s in	Stoppages: S
21000	ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	United Kingdom
IC 1980							Stoppages:
griculture, forestry							in progress in mo
and fishing	_1	300	1,000	2	100	1,000	of which: Beginning in mon
and extraction	72	267,500	12,855,000	287	79,200	378,000	continuing from
oke, mineral oil	2	500	1.000	3	400	2,000	earlier months
and natural gas	2	500	1,000	3	400	2,000	
lectricity, gas, other	14	5,700	34,000	11	37,400	779.000	† Includes 19,900 d
energy and water		5,700	04,000		07,400	110,000	‡ Includes 300 invo
Aetal processing and manufacture	16	3,300	19,000	26	14,400	139.000	
Aineral processing							
and manufacture	23	4,000	22,000	17	2,900	21,000	The monthly
chemicals and man-ma	de						
fibres	23	12,400	51,000	17	5,400	18,000	normally up
Aotal goods not	~ ~		44.000	~	E 400	00.000	information
elsewhere specified	34	5,000	41,000		5,400 55,800	28,000 424,000	
Engineering	113 105	65,800	335,000		96,400	439,000	
Motor vehicles	105	100,100	308,000	11	50,400	439,000	
Other transport	39	58,500	445,000	37	20,800	134,000	
equipment Food, drink and	00	50,500	110,000		20,000		
tobacco	53	19,900	163.000	37	10,100	50,000	
Textiles	16	3,900	15,000	10	1,300	13,000	
Footwear and clothing	12	5,900	45,000	12	2,900	10,000	
Timber and wooden							
furniture	10	1,700	23,000	6	600	3,000	
Paper, printing and	07	11 000	100.000	47	5,700	60,000	
publishing	37	11,000	108,000	41	5,700	60,000	Stoppages:
Other manufacturing	21	4,900	42.000	23	10,900	93.000	
industries	17	9,900	44,000		6,200	61,000	United Kingdom
Construction Distribution, hotels		0,000	11,000		0,200		
and catering, repairs	24	1,600	11,000	24	3,300	16,000	
Transport services							
and communication	105	121,300	246,000	67	21,700	51,000	
Supporting and							
miscellaneous transp	oort	54 000	070 000		0.000	102 000	and the second second
services	29	51,200	372,000) 33	8,000	103,000	Pay-wage-rates
Banking, finance,							-extra-wage
insurance, business services and leasing	5	11,100	18,000) 7	300	3,000	Duration and pat
Public administration,	-	11,100	10,000			0,000	Redundancy que
education and							Trade union mat
health services	98	400,900	533,000		29,600		Working condition
Other services	21	5,000	99,000		4,500	21,000	Manning and wo
All industries		S. Setting us	Sector States	1000			Dismissal and ot All causes
and services	888§	1,171,600	15,831,000	J1,033§	423,100	2,933,000	All Causes

counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries.

nnages-industry

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending September 30, 1984

Industry and locality	Date when	stoppage	Number of	workers involved	Number of	Cau
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	working days lost in quarter	
Coal extraction Various areas in Great Britain	12.3.84	Cont.	130,000	-	5,000,000	Prote
Metal goods n.e.s. Bilston	30.8.84	28.9.84	700	-	15,400	Fori
Engineering Coventry Merthyr Tydfil Lurgan Co Armagh Cheltenham	1.8.84 5.7.84 20.6.84 12.9.84	Cont. 8.8.84 13.8.84 25.9.84	550 600 460 1,200	=	21,600 9,000 10,500 9,400	For i Meth For i Disp
Vehicles and other trans Scarborough Luton/Dunstable Birkenhead Preston	sport equipmen 20.8.84 12.8.84 28.6.84 25.6.84	t Cont. 31.8.84 Cont. 13.7.84	900 3,150 1,600 2,300	Ξ	26,000 7,500 79,100 23,000	For i Ove In pr Disp (T
Bristol Bristol Devonport	25.7.84 30.7.84 21.8.84	27.9.84 Cont. 31.8.84	650 2,000 11,060	1,700 5,500 —	49,000 148,000 8,000	Disp For Ove
Transport and commun Manchester/Stoke/	ications 1.8.84	5.8.84	9,000	_	22,300	Prot
Sheffield United Kingdom United Kingdom	9.7.84 24.8.84	22.7.84 18.9.84	25,000 10,000	Ξ	200,000 150,000	Ove Ove
Public administration a Newcastle on Tyne Sheffield	nd other servic 14.5.84 6 9 84	es Cont. Cont.	430 650	=	27,300 7,500	Ove Ove

See page of "Definitions and conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 1984 are provisional.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4 · 1 Stoppages of work*

es: September 1984

anne san	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
onth	69	170,200	2,344,000
nth	46	22,000†	87,000
	23	148,200‡	2,257,000

,900 directly involved 0 involved for the first time in the month.

nthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, upwards, to take account of additional or revised ion received after going to press.

es: cause

n	Beginn Sep 19		Begin first n of 198	ning in the ine months 4
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved
and earnings levels	27	13,800	386	374,000
and fringe benefits			29	6,000
attern of hours worked	2	100	35	12,000
estions	4	800	105	266.000
tters	2	1,700	53	251,000
ons and supervision	4	1,300	58	21,000
ork allocation	3	1,300	117	60.000
ther disciplinary measures	4	900	105	33,000
	46	19,900	888	1,021,000

use or object

test at pit closures

improved pay offer

r improved pay offer. thod of selection for redundancy r improved pay offer spute over supervision

or improved pay offer ver reduced bonus earnings protest against redundancies. spute over payment for operating new technology (Total working days lost 33,300). spute over entitlement to productivity payments. or pay parity with other plants in the company. ver proposed redundancies and privatisation

otest over suspension of union representative for refusing to adopt new work methods. ver the use of non-registered labour. ver the use of non-registered labour.

ver new working arrangements and shift patterns. ver the introduction of new technology.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* 4.2 **Stoppages of work: summary**

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in s	stoppages (thou)	Working days lost in a in period (thou)	all stoppages in progres
and the second	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period ⁺	In progress in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
974‡	2,922	2,946	1,622	1,626	14,750	7,498
1974÷ 1975	2,282	2,332	789	809	6,012	5,002
976	2,016	2,034	666§	668§	3,284	2,308
977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	8,057
978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	7,678
979	2,080	1,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	22,552
980	1,330	1,348	830§	834§	11,964	10,896
981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	2,292
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101§	2,103§	5,313	1,919
983	1,352	1,364	573§	574§	3,754	1,776
982 July	93	123	74	150	444	59
Aug	102	127	52	122	219	53
Sep	111	136	856	1,024	753	261
Oct	116	141	283	322	428	107
Nov	133	163	45	69	239	153
Dec	73	93	52	55	111	43
983 Jan	97	109	69	70	327	98 108
Feb	99	129	56	96	746 527	314
Mar	150	182	76	97 65	386	298
April	119	154	41	44	139	70
May	118	153	36 28	30	118	84
June	119	137	34	48	186	136
July	108	146	41	40 47	206	158
Aug	109	139 159	41	59	298	166
Sep	114	153	47	70	303	166
Oct	118	195	71	89	366	147
Nov	147 54	86	32	68	153	31
Dec	54					
1984 Jan	144	159	127	156	298	122
Feb	137	183	292	359	509	180
Mar	126	171	246	264	1,950	232
April	101	135	121	257	2,242	135
May	96	130	172	385	2,353	136 232
June	101	140	49	222	2,417	148
July	75	114	58	199	1,909	140
Aug	62	91 69	53 22	201	1,809 2,344	227 204
Sep	46	69	22	170	2,044	204

United Kingdom	Mining and quarrying	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communica- tion	All other non- manufacturing industries
SIC 1968	Ш	VI-XII	VII, VII and IX	x	хі	XII–XV	III–V, XVI–XIX	xx	XXII	XXIII–XXVII
1974 ‡ 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982	5,628 56 78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,106 564 478 981 585 1,910 8,884 113 199	2,005 1,737 543 1,895 1,193 13,341 586 433 486	693 509 62 163 160 303 195 230 116	2,033 1,121 895 3,095 4,047 4,836 490 956 656	255 350 65 264 179 110 44 39 66	1,406 720 266 1,660 1,514 2,053 698 522 395	252 247 570 297 416 834 281 86 44	705 422 132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	666 286 196 1,390 750 4,541 367 1,293 1,301
1982 July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	18 2 118 11 11 11 10	4 14 55 14 1	25 31 114 12 58 4	1 2 38 8 	6 6 56 9 61 6	2 1 12 6 4	20 9 37 12 15 24	4 4 3 	213 4 100 141 13 3	150 156 271 168 62 55
	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods nes	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All_other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and commun- ication	All other non- manufacturing industries and services
SIC 1980	(11-14)	(21, 22, 31)	(32-34, 37)	(35)	(36)	(43, 45)	(23-26, 41, 42, 44, 46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	(01-03, 15-17, 61-67, 81-85, 91-99 & 00)
1982 1983	- <u>380</u> 591	197 177	538 507	551 545	172 191	61 32	400 324	41 68	1,675 295	1,299 1,024
1983 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	10 46 167 29 3 11 13 90 62 109 40	1 4 22 80 12 18 9 18 1 3 7 —	37 25 22 62 24 35 84 120 44 29 10	17 29 234 122 19 5 3 4 5 46 56 4 4	17 34 5 14 5 23 12 10 15 47 9 —	1 2 3 1 1 7 2 1 1 6 2	24 13 25 17 9 22 70 40 24 25 40 14	2 10 6 4 3 5 17 14 2 2 5 1	6 5 30 54 19 12 17 2 8 45 61 34	212 577 10 20 17 14 5 20 32 27 43 43 47
1984 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep	96 148 1,606 2,002 2,002 2,002 1,500 1,500 2,000	3 3 6 11 1 1 5 30	41 31 62 64 30 29 18 24 37	12 29 33 17 51 97 9 21 38	11 7 47 8 11 38 83 158 81	3 32 9 2 4 3 4 1 2	53 78 75 33 37 63 35 18 16	5 3 14 7 2 7 6 1	12 21 53 24 53 60 218 64 113	63 158 45 74 161 37 17 27

Aug Sep 1,500 2,000 5 30

See page 000 from notes on coverage. The 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 for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10-March 8, 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.
 Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

EARNINGS 5.1

GREAT	BRITAIN	Whole ec					turing indust definition) s 2–4)	ries			on industries definition) s 1–4)	and the second sec	
		Actual		lly adjusted		Actual		ly adjusted	tere no	Actual	Seasonall	y adjusted	
SIC 19	80		and the second	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†		and	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†		and the second	% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months
1980 1981 1982 1983	Annual averages	111.4 125.8 137.6 149.2				109·1 123·6 137·4 149·7				109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0		AL	1980 = 10
F	lan* Feb* Mar*	100·0 102·6 105·9	101·1 103·7 105·9			100·0 101·2 104·4	100·5 101·9 104·3			100-0 101-1 105-5	100·6 101·8 105·1		
١	April May June	107·1 109·2 112·5	107·7 109·2 111·4			105·7 108·3 111·6	106·1 107·3 110·0			106-1 108-6 111-7	106-3 107-5 110-2		
1	luly Aug Sep	113·3 114·0 117·9	112·2 114·1 118·0			112·5 110·8 111·7	111.5 111.9 112.8			112.7 111.1 111.9	111-6 112-1 113-1		
1	Dec	116·0 117·8 120·8	116·2 117·3 119·6			112·2 115·2 116·1	113·0 114·5 115·5			112·5 115·2 115·9	113·4 114·5 115·5		
F	lan	118·2	119·7	18·4	17	115-7	116·5	15·9	14½	116·4	117·3	16·6	15
	Feb	119·3	120·7	16·4	15½	117-3	118·2	16·0	14	117·8	118·7	16·6	14½
	Mar	121·2	121·3	14·5	15½	118-9	118·9	14·0	14	119·9	119·4	13·6	14½
1	April	121·9	122-6	13·8	14	118·4	119·2	12·3	14	119·1	119·7	12·6	14½
	May	123·5	123-6	13·2	13½	121·0	120·0	11·8	13½	121·5	120·5	12·1	14
	June	126·0	124-8	12·0	12½	124·5	122·6	11·5	13½	125·2	123·5	12·1	14
1	luly	126·9	125-8	12·1	11½	125·4	124-2	11·4	13½	126·2	124·8	11·8	14
	Aug	129·0	128-9	13·0	11½	126·0	126-9	13·4	13½	126·3	127·3	13·6	13¾
	Sep	129·4	129-5	9·7	11½	126·2	127-4	12·9	13½	126·6	127·9	13·1	13¾
1	Oct	130-0	130·2	12·0	11½	128-6	129-4	14·5	13½	128·9	129·9	14·6	13¾
	Nov	131-4	130·8	11·5	11	130-8	129-9	13·4	13¼	130·9	130·0	13·5	13½
	Dec	133-1	131·7	10·1	11	130-8	130-2	12·7	13	130·9	130·5	13·0	13
1	Jan	131-2	132-8	10·9	11	131·1	132-0	13·3	12¾	131.6	132-6	13·0	13
	Feb	132-8	134-3	11·3	10¾	131·8	132-8	12·4	12	133.7	134-7	13·5	12¼
	Mar	134-6	134-7	11·0	10¾	134·4	134-4	13·0	11¾	135.2	134-6	12·7	12
S. O. Stall	April	134·5	135-4	10·4	10½	134·8	136-0	14·1	113⁄4	135-2	136·1	13·7	113⁄4
	May	136·5	136-7	10·6	10¼	137·5	136-5	13·8	111⁄2	137-8	136·9	13·6	111⁄4
	June	138·3	137-0	9·8	9½	138·8	136-7	11·5	111⁄4	139-6	137·6	11·4	11
1	July	140·7	139·5	10·9	91⁄4	139-2	137·8	11·0	11	140·1	138·5	11·0	11
	Aug	138·8	138·6	7·5	83⁄4	137-6	138·4	9·1	9½	138·4	139·3	9·4	9½
	Sep	138·7	138·9	7·3	83⁄4	137-9	139·3	9·3	9¼	138·7	140·2	9·6	9½
1.172	Oct	139·6	139-8	7·4	8 ³ ⁄4	140·0	140-9	8·9	9 ¹ /4	139·9	141·1	8·6	9½
	Nov	142·4	141-7	8·3	8 ¹ ⁄2	142·5	141-6	9·0	9	143·7	142·8	9·8	9¼
	Dec	143·6	142-0	7·8	8	143·2	142-7	9·6	9	144·0	143·8	10·2	9
	Jan	142·6	144-5	8·8	8	142·9	144·0	9·1	9	143·5	144·6	9·0	8 ³ ⁄4
	Feb	145·4	147-2	9·6	8	143·7	144·8	9·0	8¾	144·1	145·2	7·8	8 ³ ⁄4
	Mar	146·1	146-3	8·6	7¾	145·1	145·0	7·9	8½	145·9	145·3	7·9	8 ¹ ⁄2
1	April	146·0	147·0	8·6	71/2	146·7	148·1	8·9	81/2	147·4	148·5	9·1	8½
	May	148·3	148·6	8·7	71/2	149·2	148·2	8·6	81/2	149·3	148·4	8·4	8½
	June	149·7	148·2	8·2	71/2	150·2	147·8	8·1	81/2	150·4	148·2	7·7	8
,	July	151.7	150-3	7·7	71/2	151·2	149·7	8·6	83⁄4	151·8	150·0	8·3	8½
	Aug	150.4	150-2	8·4	73/4	149·9	150·8	9·0	83⁄4	150·4	151·3	8·6	8½
	Sep	150.5	150-7	8·5	73/4	150·9	152·4	9·4	91⁄4	151·4	153·0	9·1	9
	Oct	151.7	152·0	8·7	73/4	153·3	154·4	9·6	91⁄2	154·1	155-4	10·1	91⁄4
	Nov	152.8	152·1	7·3	73/4	156·5	155·6	9·9	93⁄4	155·7	154-7	8·3	91⁄4
	Dec	155.1	153·4	8·0	8	157·0	156·6	9·7	93⁄4	155·9	155-8	8·3	91⁄4
	Jan	152·7	154·7	7·1	73/4	155-9	157-0	9·0	91/2	154·9	156-0	7·9	9
	Feb	153·8	155·6	5·7	73/4	157-5	158-7	9·6	91/2	156·5	157-8	8·7	9
	Mar	154·2	154·4	5·5	73/4	159-3	159-2	9·8	91/2	154·3	153-7	5·8	9
1200	April	154·7	155-8	6·0	73/4	158·0	159·5	7·7	9 ¹ ⁄4	153·4	154-5	4·0	8 ³ /4
	May	155·7	156-0	5·0	73/4	160·6	159·5	7·6	9 ¹ ⁄4	155·7	154-7	4·2	8 ³ /4
	June	157·5	156-0	5·3	73/4	163·8	161·1	9·0	9 ¹ ⁄4	158·4	156-1	5·3	8 ³ /4
	July	159·6	158-2	5·3	7½	164-6	162·9	8·8	9	159·5	157-6	5·1	8½
	[Aug]	159·3	159-1	5·9	7½	163-3	164·3	9·0	8¾	158·1	159-1	5·2	8¼

The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series. The figures reflect abnormally low earnings owing to the effects of national disputes. Tor the derivation of the underlying change, see *Employment Gazette*, May 1984, p243.

S46 OCTOBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

5.3

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

Elec-tricity, gas, other energy and water supply Metal process-ing and manu-facturing Mineral oil and natural gas Mineral extrac-tion and manu-facturing Chemi-cals and man-made fibres Motor vehicles and parts GREAT Agri-culture and forestry Coal and coke Mech-anical engin-eering Elec-trical and elect-ronic engin eering Metal goods and instru-ments Food, drink and tobacco Textiles trans-port equip supply SIC 1980 CLASS (01-02) (11-12) (14) (15-17) (21-22) (23-24) (25-26) (32) (33-34) (35) (36) (31,37) (41-42) (43) JAN 1980 = 100 109·0 123·8 136·7 149·6 100.5 111.4 125.3 138.6 103·7 116·8 129·3 140·3 104·4 119·8 135·8 147·8 116-2 133-5 147-8 159-2 1980 1981 1982 1983 106·1 118·6 131·1 134·7 109·2 121·6 136·8 148·5 109-8 124-8 138-9 152-0 106-9 117-3 130-6 142-3 109·0 123·4 139·2 152·9 111.4 124.0 137.3 143.2 107·3 120·2 131·7 143·5 117.7 131.8 144.2 157.5 124·9 137·3 150·7 averages 1980 Jan Feb Mar 100·0 101·6 102·0 100·0 101·1 107·0 100·0 108·3 111·4 100-0 106-4 100-8 100·0 100·2 120·7 100·0 100·6 104·5 100·0 101·9 104·0 100·0 103·2 121·5 100·0 99·4 99·2 100·0 100·1 109·5 ** 100·0 101·2 105·2 00·0 99·2 99·9 100-0 102-7 104-2 104·2 106·7 109·9 100·0 117·1 112·5 106-0 108-9 114-3 102·5 103·3 114·5 104·9 106·1 107·8 105-8 107-4 109-8 98.7 99.5 103.6 108-8 106-8 111-5 101·3 103·0 104·3 April May June 117·9 117·2 118·5 106·9 103·0 106·0 100·5 99·8 105·0 112·1 117·8 119·4 105·0 105·9 109·2 117.9 109.4 109.5 113.7 111.9 113.4 108-5 108-3 108-9 112.6 110.9 111.6 113.5 113.0 111.5 105·3 103·7 104·8 109·6 110·2 110·7 July Aug Sep 117.5 124.0 131.6 107·9 106·1 107·6 105-6 105-9 104-8 121.6 119.6 119.7 111-8 110-3 111-8 98·3 99·3 109·0 107·2 109·3 107·2 114·1 115·0 Oct Nov Dec 127·9 120·1 118·5 108-8 108-8 108-5 106-2 106-9 110-4 121-8 121-6 119-5 111.7 114.0 116.7 111.9 119.2 121.9 109·5 110·5 112·3 113-3 114-8 115-5 98·9 103·0 102·4 114·5 117·2 115·2 105-5 108-9 108-6 112·9 116·3 119·4 111.0 113.2 111.0 Jan Feb Mar 118·1 119·9 125·9 120·5 118·5 120·7 114·0 116·7 116·4 120-4 121-9 130-5 110·1 116·6 118·4 113·3 113·4 116·0 114-8 115-8 119-2 111·3 112·3 114·0 115-8 116-6 119-6 102-8 109-5 109-7 116·3 118·9 109.7 110.8 113.3 117·4 116·8 117·3 114·4 116·8 117·1 1981 118·7 121·7 126·0 116·9 120·2 117·9 128·9 132·4 140·7 116-0 119-7 125-3 117·4 120·9 124·3 113·7 115·7 117·0 118-9 121-7 123-9 108-2 101-9 112-1 111.1 114.4 116.3 112-8 118-0 122-6 April May June 132·9 130·2 131·7 117·0 113·7 116·3 118·3 121·6 123·0 119·5 124·0 123·8 140.6 135.5 136.7 131-8 128-4 131-3 123·7 134·4 126·9 117·0 117·7 119·9 114·6 112·3 112·2 116·7 117·7 119·7 125·2 125·9 126·1 122·4 122·7 122·5 130·0 143·8 147·7 118·8 117·5 118·4 123·3 121·0 121·1 123.7 124.1 123.9 126-5 124-5 125-3 126·7 129·2 123·5 July Aug Sep 113·7 121·4 117·8 121·1 126·4 124·8 126-9 131-6 132-6 124·8 126·1 122·6 Oct Nov Dec 125·0 127·2 131·9 131-0 133-2 135-6 122·0 122·9 123·8 133-9 127-7 126-1 143·0 131·4 126·5 120·3 121·0 120·2 121·1 123·0 126·2 138-1 138-5 138-3 133-8 133-9 132-2 127·8 129·3 131·3 132·5 131·1 133·0 120·4 121·4 123·7 123·2 125·2 128·6 129-9 129-9 131-5 127·2 127·5 130·0 1982 Jan Feb Mar 125·1 134·6 138·9 120·6 146·6 132·7 133-8 131-7 132-7 141·7 142·0 140·7 136-4 134-3 134-6 126·7 130·4 134·6 123·9 125·7 128·0 131·8 132·5 136·7 130·2 131·0 133·4 132.0 132.8 135.6 139·3 141·3 153·2 137·4 136·9 135·7 134·8 137·6 141·6 134·4 135·0 140·8 127.7 130.1 131.6 136·9 137·6 140·5 119·7 124·9 125·7 137·4 137·8 141·4 127·3 131·0 129·5 133-6 139-3 137-9 130·0 133·2 134·1 144-2 140-6 144-0 128·8 130·7 128·0 April May June 140-9 139-0 139-0 132·9 130·8 131·1 128·3 124·8 121·7 137·4 136·3 138·9 129·8 128·7 130·0 136·5 137·8 139·4 133-2 131-6 131-3 129·1 130·2 128·6 142·4 135·3 137·4 154·5 150·0 151·5 145-9 136-3 135-0 138-9 137-2 138-5 140·7 139·6 140·2 152·2 154·0 160·8 July Aug Sep 139·1 142·7 143·0 133·1 135·5 134·7 137·0 138·2 140·7 151-8 157-2 150-4 140-8 149-5 150-9 133-2 135-5 136-5 143·2 144·1 146·3 125·7 129·5 137·8 131.0 133.9 132.9 Oct Nov Dec 117·6 139·6 140·5 140-8 136-1 138-1 139·2 140·5 142·0 141·2 142·3 140·0 152·8 143·4 139·5 142·2 142·6 144·1 137·9 139·0 140·6 143·7 145·0 143·3 135·1 136·0 138·1 133-9 134-6 134-7 133·5 134·1 137·3 1983 Jan Feb Mar 146-3 146-1 146-1 146·2 145·9 156·0 140·9 140·4 141·8 141·2 141·9 142·7 147·0 147·1 150·1 138-5 139-5 143-7 138·0 145·2 145·1 141·3 139·5 139·0 146-6 149-4 150-9 141.7 144.0 144.6 158-9 158-2 160-1 146·2 147·4 147·6 144·9 146·5 152·3 146-2 149-4 150-3 138·8 141·7 143·2 150·6 152·2 154·0 133·7 139·0 139·0 142·7 144·0 144·5 136·4 141·0 139·2 155·1 151·0 156·7 136·5 131·2 133·7 147·3 146·3 148·6 April May June 145·1 143·7 145·5 147·7 149·7 151·3 151·9 157·1 152·9 143·4 141·8 143·2 154-8 152-8 153-3 141·5 137·9 142·4 140·3 140·7 142·1 151·1 149·7 150·8 167·2 162·7 178·0 156·7 149·0 150·9 164·9 161·8 162·6 166-3 151-7 152-1 140·1 137·1 137·8 135·4 135·5 137·0 July Aug Sep 146-6 147-2 146-1 169.7 165.1 161.5 163-8 154-3 155-8 150·2 156·8 156·6 153·1 164·7 166·1 145·3 148·6 152·8 157·5 156·8 158·7 139·8 146·0 147·2 146·1 150·6 147·4 144·1 147·9 146·6 152·0 155·5 159·7 Oct Nov Dec 173-6 160-4 156-7 140·1 123·9 123·6 143·9 140·9 151·9 148·8 151·3 153·7 158-3 160-0 163-4 153-9 155-5 155-5 149·8 151·6 153·4 155·3 158·6 156·6 158·1 159·9 161·6 162·7 163·0 164·9 167·3 159·3 162·6 151·4 153·8 155·5 155-8 158-1 158-2 145·7 147·4 147·0 148·4 154·5 154·2 145·2 149·0 151·2 1984 Jan Feb Mar 121·5 125·2 54·4 155.7 158.2 162.1 150·5 153·6 157·0 148·0 149·6 147·7 147·9 151·4 151·7 145·2 155·1 156·7 165·2 163·1 171·2 164·0 158·4 162·0 167·0 171·1 170·1 171-2 161-4 162-6 154·1 158·5 162·3 157·6 159·9 164·8 166-9 165-1 167-5 151.9 152.3 163.4 April May June 55.7 51.0 51.6 162·4 159·2 157·0 153·0 152·2 148·4 153·7 152·4 153-0 151-2 169·6 166·4 July [Aug] 177.4 51.3 167·2 163·0 175.8 181·6 164·6 160·0 159·4 164·2 172·1 158·8 155·7

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

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation†	finance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61–65, 67)	(66)	(71–72, 75–77,79)	(81–82 83pt.– 84pt.)	(91–92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.– 98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
107-6 121-4 134-1 145-2	105·9 115·2 126·9 139·9	110·4 128·3 142·8 156·6	107·6 121·1 134·0 144·0	111.5 125.8 137.6 148.0	107·2 120·3 132·6 143·6	107·9 120·4 127·6 137·9	108·4 120·6 132·2 144·3	112·7 128·9 144·6 157·5	114·2 129·6 140·0 149·5	123·8 140·8 147·9 163·6	113-4 128-0 143-8 156-0	111·4 125·8 137·6 149·2	JAN 1980 = 100 1980 1981 1982 1983 Annual averages
100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0**	1980 Jan
102·1	105-5	100·9	103·0	104·1	102·0	99·7	99·2	101·7	104·9	109·0	103·9	102·6**	Feb
104·2	101-0	103·8	104·6	106·8	103·3	101·2	99·0	112·1	103·7	114·0	110·7	105·9**	Mar
104·8	101.7	103·4	104·3	107·2	104·7	107·2	104·1	106·3	110·2	112·6	108·6	107·1	April
106·0	102.2	108·7	106·0	106·7	106·2	109·0	106·2	106·1	115·2	114·8	109·5	109·2	May
107·6	104.2	114·2	109·8	110·0	107·5	106·0	114·3	123·5	113·8	118·1	107·4	112·5	June
109·1	111.9	113·4	109·1	114·7	109·2	106·5	108·2	115·6	116·2	120·8	117·6	113-3	July
107·2	109.9	113·0	110·1	112·5	108·0	111·7	106·9	114·5	120·1	132·7	117·1	114-0	Aug
109·8	109.4	115·6	109·6	116·5	108·9	109·9	115·7	113·5	120·1	154·7	116·1	117-9	Sep
110·5	106-8	116·0	110·3	116-5	109·1	112·1	113·1	113·9	118·5	137·1	119·0	116-0	Oct
112·4	108-1	118·1	113·3	118-3	111·2	112·4	118·6	118·2	118·5	134·0	122·8	117-8	Nov
117·7	110-1	117·4	111·6	124-1	116·1	120·3	115·0	127·1	129·4	137·5	126·5	120-8	Dec
115-1	115-9	117·6	114·7	118-0	114·3	113·4	113·3	119·1	124·3	130·8	122·4	118-2	1981 Jan
117-2	112-6	118·3	115·1	120-5	115·4	113·0	113·3	120·6	124·8	131·3	122·9	119-3	Feb
119-9	108-7	120·7	116·0	124-9	116·1	114·7	115·2	130·7	124·0	131·3	123·4	121-2	Mar
117·0	111-4	121·9	115·0	122-5	118-9	119·6	117·2	122·7	126-6	135·7	123·6	121-9	April
120·2	112-5	125·7	120·2	122-3	118-3	121·4	116·3	127·7	123-6	142·5	128·5	123-5	May
122·3	114-3	134·0	122·6	126-8	120-5	120·3	119·9	132·7	124-6	141·2	126·3	126-0	June
121-3	114-8	132-6	123·1	126-2	121.7	121.8	122·4	128-6	125-8	143·5	126-6	126·9	July
121-1	117-8	131-3	122·7	125-1	121.0	122.8	121·4	129-3	140-4	149·2	127-2	129·0	Aug
123-0	117-7	132-8	123·9	128-1	121.6	121.2	128·0	128-1	137-5	146·2	130-7	129·4	Sep
124·7	118-6	133·7	125·4	128-2	122·4	122·9	123·3	128-8	135-8	147·8	129-2	130·0	Oct
126·9	123-6	134·5	126·7	130-6	124·9	121·9	127·7	134-8	135-1	144·1	134-9	131·4	Nov
128·2	114-9	135·8	127·9	136-0	129·0	132·4	128·8	143-6	133-0	146·2	139-8	133·1	Dec
128·7	122·8	135·8	128·4	130-0	128-1	123·0	127·7	133-2	133-4	141·7	138·1	131-2	1982 Jan
130·1	121·5	136·0	130·2	132-9	127-1	123·7	126·1	135-6	136-2	144·4	140·0	132-8	Feb
132·0	122·4	140·3	131·8	136-6	130-1	124·7	127·6	149-4	135-1	142·7	138·4	134-6	Mar
132·1	123.7	140·8	131-5	135-2	130-9	126-0	129·6	140·7	135·8	141.9	140·0	134·5	April
132·9	128.1	145·0	133-2	136-6	131-4	128-5	129·2	141·6	142·7	142.9	142·2	136·5	May
133·6	124.8	145·7	137-2	138-6	131-7	129-0	134·4	151·6	139·2	145.6	140·9	138·3	June
134-0	126-8	145·0	135-0	140·0	133-1	127·0	137-3	143·1	140·3	161.6	144-6	140·7	July
134-3	128-0	143·1	135-3	136·7	132-6	127·4	131-9	143·0	140·1	156.6	146-2	138·8	Aug
135-2	133-4	141·4	135-0	138·6	133-2	127·2	133-3	143·1	142·1	148.6	150-0	138·7	Sep
135-8	131-9	145·1	136-0	139·0	134·6	127.7	133-5	144·3	142-7	150-5	148-6	139·6	Oct
138-8	133-0	147·9	138-7	141·8	136·7	128.0	138-2	149·0	148-9	148-6	148-9	142·4	Nov
141-2	126-0	147·3	136-1	144·7	141·2	139.2	137-2	160·8	143-5	150-0	146-6	143·6	Dec
141-2	141.7	146·4	137-6	140.7	138-6	130-9	135·2	145-8	143·9	159·9	149·7	142·6	1983 Jan
143-0	143.8	147·3	139-3	142.3	138-9	131-6	137·6	148-9	144·9	175·7	148·3	145·4	Feb
144-2	133.9	149·7	139-6	147.9	140-0	132-8	140·3	164-3	146·2	161·3	150·3	146·1	Mar
143·7	138·3	156·4	141·3	145-5	142·3	133·1	142·3	150·9	147·0	156-2	149·9	146·0	April
146·0	138·5	156·3	145·2	145-7	147·3	136·7	141·4	158·2	150·7	158-1	152·1	148·3	May
146·2	134·7	159·3	144·2	150-7	143·3	137·1	144·4	162·0	150·2	163-2	154·5	149·7	June
145·4	138.5	157·7	144·6	149.7	144·7	139·1	150·6	157-4	150-6	169-2	156·1	151.7	July
145·0	143.7	157·3	143·3	148.0	143·3	139·7	145·4	156-3	150-8	168-7	163·3	150.4	Aug
145·1	141.2	159·9	146·1	148.6	144·4	141·0	147·3	153-3	151-7	162-6	157·9	150.5	Sep
146·3	141-2	162-2	147·2	150·3	143-4	141-2	146-3	155-9	153-0	163·8	158·0	151.7	Oct
147·7	151-0	163-4	151·0	152·9	145-6	140-4	149-5	159-3	152-4	161·2	166·9	152.8	Nov
148·8	132-8	163-1	148·2	153·7	151-3	150-6	151-2	177-8	152-1	162·8	165·3	155.1	Dec
150-4	151·3	160-3	150·4	148-0	149·0	142·6	146·8	162·3	153-6	162·3	164·5	152.7	1984 Jan
152-7	146·5	161-4	152·3	152-5	148·3	141·2	148·7	160·6	154-8	162·8	163·2	153.8	Feb
157-5	152·2	163-6	152·4	155-3	150·6	141·5	149·6	177·3	154-1	161·3	169·1	154.2	Mar
149-3	137·0	162·3	150-4	155-5	155-3	147.6	149·5	167·4	156·7	163·5	163·1	154·7	April
155-8	145·1	170·2	156-8	154-7	151-9	146.7	151·0	168·4	160·2	164·2	168·3	155·7	May
158-7	152·9	172·2	158-7	160-0	153-5	146.7	151·8	173·9	158·4	163·6	167·4	157·5	June
155-3 154-8	147.7 157.5	170.0 177.4	159·3 157·5	157-0 154-3	153·5 157·1 153·0	140.7 147.1 150.5	158-8 153-3	167-9 166-8	158·5 158·2	171.7 182.2	166-9 172-8	159-6 159-3	July [Aug]

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

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EARNINGS

5.3

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

E-Berndesta (Co.	and the second second	the strict strict of the		A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER	and the second second		and the second second	and the second second		and the second se	SIC 1968
Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods nes	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
				- Alexandre	-		1				
1 years and	over) 82-36	77:80	79.40	73.38	67.93	69-13	76.37	75.59	70.65	65-32	£ 61-91
83-91 99-79	95.65 116.51	90·78 107·95	91.93 103.58	83·39 96·39	76.41 90.34	80·35 92·34	88·64 95·46	84.88 98.01	81.69 93.92	75-96 87-35	61·91 71·20 80·82
115.61	136.07	123-36	118.20	109-34	101.95	107.41	109-63	109.41	103-05	97.90	92.74
126-36 138-28 148-55	151-26 175-01 196-68	138·48 148·46 163·53	132·96 139·01 154·23	119·51 130·01 140·70	114·17 121·30 133·83	118-31 128-47 138-54	127·04 141·81 148·55	119·08 132·73 146·81	114-64 123-74 136-90	106.60 113.78 126.47	105-39 107-12 115-09
46.4	43.0	44.4	43.8	43.3	43.0	42.6	43.7	42.2	43·1 43·1	43·1 43·6	42.9
46·2 46·3	43·0 44·4	44.6 44.5	43·7 43·0	43·0 42·5	42·5 42·3	42·9 42·3	43·8 43·7	41·4 41·5	43·1 42·7	43·6 43·1	43·4 43·0
	ates* 44.2	42.9	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.6	41.8	40.1	41.1	42.2	42.5
43·5 44·8 44·9	42·4 43·2	43·1 43·1	42·3 41·4	41·5 41·4	41.6 41.4	41.6 41.8	43·2 43·7	39·9 39·7	41·8 41·3	42·4 42·5	43·3 42·3
45.3	45.3	43.0	42.2	41.9	41.4	41.9	42.8	40.7	42.1	43.8	43.1
1 years and	over)	175.0	101.0	160.5	159.0	160.0	174.0	170.4	162.0	151.0	pence
156-2 181-6	191·5 222·4	203.5	210.4	193.9	179.8	187.3	202.4	205.0	189.5	174.2	144·3 164·1
215.5		242.6	240.6	220.8	213.0	21013	21014	200.2	220.0	2021	188.0
254.1	307.9	287.6 321.3	284·1 314·3	263·5 288·0	243·3 274·4	258·2 284·4	262-3 294-1	272·8 298·4	250·7 274·3	232·0 251·4	218·2 243·4
282-1 308-0 327-9	405-1 434-2	321-3 344-5 380-3	335-8 365-5	314-0 335-8	293.0 323.3	307·3 330·6	324·5 347·1	334·3 360·7	299·6 325·2	267·7 288·7	253·2 267·0
	1.1	and the									
n (18 years a	nd over)	18.04	17.01	E1.14	45.40	47.04	49.55	53,68	45.28	40.95	£ 36∙90
47.51 53.85	55·97 59·54	54.85	54.33	56.79	52.06	47.04 53.96 62.55	49-55 56-59 61-00	60·50 69·52	45-28 52-04 60-12	40-95 46-02 52-44	36-90 42-03 49-62
	rates* ·		N.C.								
74.60 83.06	86·29 94·69	77.68 87.62	73·64 79·07	75·29 82·67	72·41 81·21	73-98 81-18	71.57 85.06	80·71 89·97	69·61 77·34	61.06 65.96	61-02 67-16
90·76 99 [:] 56	120·04 108·61	94-36 101-13	88-12 96-16	90·39 99·14	87·73 97·63	89·32 97·77	94.02 100.20	97.67 108.62	84·27 91·40	71·35 77·75	71·39 74·41
n (18 voor	and over)										
38-1	37.7	38-2 38-2	37·3 37·8	37·8 37·9	37·7 38·3	37·8 37·9	38·1 37·9	38·0 37·4	37·0 37·2	36·4 36·7	36·2 36·7
37-9 38-1	38.7	38.5	38.0	37.6	38.7	37.6	39.5	37.6	37.2	36.4	36.7
37.9	38.4	38-9	38.0	37.8	38.3	37.7	35.6	37.7	36.9	37.1	37.4
38·1 38·4	39·3 41·3	39·1 39·0	37·1 37·8	38·5 38·4	38·7 38·4	38·1 37·6	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.6	37·7 37·6 37·6
39.0	39.4	38.4	38-3	39.0	39.3	38-0	37-4	38-3	37.9	38-1	37.6
n (18 years a	nd over)	107.0	126.6	125.2	120.7	124.4	130-1	141-3	122.4	112-5	pence 101-9
124·7 142·1	148-5 153-9	143.6	143.7	149.8	135.9	142.4	130-1 149-3 154-4	161-8 184-9	139·9 161·6	125-4 144-1	114·5 135·2
		107.4	100-5	170-3	,00-0						
les on adult 196-8 218-0	224.7 240.9	199·7 224·1	193-8 213-1	199·2 214·7	189·1 209·8	196-2 213-1	201.0 223.8	214·1 239·3	188·6 204·6	164·6 177·8	163·2 178·1
-10.0	L-10.3	224.1 241.9	233.1	235.4	228.5	237.6	246-1	259.8	225.3	189.8	189.9
	drink and tobacco 72-46 83-91 99-79 5 on adult ra 115-61 126-36 138-28 148-55 (21 years and 46-4 46-3 5 on adult ra 46-5 44-8 44-9 45-5 44-8 44-9 45-5 21 years and 156-2 181-6 215-5 5 on adult ra 254-1 282-1 308-0 327-9 n (18 years an 47-51 53-85 62-86 les on adult 74-60 80-76 99:56 99:56 en (18 years an 38-1 37-9 38-1 38-1 37-9 38-1 38-1 37-9 38-1 38-1 38-1 37-9 38-1 38-1 37-9 38-1 38-1 38-1 38-1 38-1 38-1 38-1 38-1	drink and and tobacco and petro- leum products 21 years and over) 221 years and over) 72-46 82-36 83-91 95-65 99-79 116-51 3s on adult rates* 115-61 115-61 136-07 126-36 151-26 138-28 175-01 148-55 196-68 (21 years and over) 46-4 46-2 43-0 46-3 44-4 5 on adult rates* 45-5 44-2 44-8 42-4 44-9 43-2 45-3 45-3 21 years and over) 156-2 156-2 191-5 181-6 222-4 215-5 262-6 s on adult rates* 254-1 254-1 356-7 308-0 405-1 327-9 434-2 n(18 years and over) 47-51 47-51 55-97 53-85 59-54 62-86	drink and and bbacco and petro- leum products and indus- tries 21 years and over) 72-46 82-36 83-91 77-80 95-65 90.78 90.79 30 and ult rates* 115-61 136-07 123-36 123-36 126-36 123-36 126-36 126-36 151-26 138-48 148-55 148-46 148-55 138-28 175-01 148-46 148-55 138-28 175-01 148-46 148-55 138-28 175-01 148-46 148-45 138-28 175-01 148-46 148-45 5 on adult rates* 42-4 43-1 45-5 44-2 43-1 43-1 45-3 45-3 43-0 21 years and over) 156-2 126-7 215-5 254-1 307-9 287-6 287-6 282-1 280-0 30-3 30-3 115-62 19-5 54-6 327-9 254-1 307-9 287-6 282-1	drink and and bbacco petro- leum products and and and indus- tries manu- facture indus- tries 21 years and over) 72:46 82:36 77:80 79:40 33:91 95:65 90:78 91:93 99:79 116:51 107:95 103:58 3 on adult rates* 115:61 136:07 123:36 118:20 126:36 151:26 138:48 132:96 138:20 126:36 151:26 138:48 132:96 138:28 75:01 148:46 139:01 148:55 196:68 163:53 154:23 (21 years and over) 44:4 43:8 45:5 44:2 43:1 42:3 45:5 44:2 43:1 42:3 44:9 43:2 43:1 41:4 45:3 45:3 43:0 42:2 21 years and over) 156:7 175:2 181:3 181:6 22:4 203:5 210:4 21:5 282:6 242:6 240:6 so on adult rates* 29:7:6 287:6 284:1	drink and tobacco and petro- products and alled indus- tries manu- facture anical engineer- ing 21 years and over) 72:46 82:36 77.80 79.40 73.38 21 years and over) 72:46 82:36 77.80 79.40 73.38 30 on adult rates* 115:61 136:07 123:36 118:20 109:34 126:36 151:26 138:48 132:36 119:51 130:01 138:28 175:01 148:46 139:01 130:01 148:55 196:68 163:53 154:23 140:70 (21 years and over) 46:4 43:0 44:4 44:5 43:0 42:5 s on adult rates* 42:4 43:1 42:3 41:4 44:4 44:5 43:0 42:2 41:9 44:4 43:3 21 years and over) 156:2 191:5 175:2 181:3 169:5 189:4 130:0:2 130:7 221:3 314:3 288:0 33:5 33:6 s on adult rates* 28:7 29:7.6 28:4 13:5:7 22:6:8 59:5:	drink tobacco and tobacco and petro- leum sum tracture and allied indus- facture manu- facture argineer- ing anical engineer- ing ment engineer- ing 21 years and over) 72.46 27.780 79.40 73.38 67.93 30 adult rates' 115.61 107.95 103.58 96.39 90.34 3 on adult rates' 115.61 107.95 103.58 96.39 90.34 115.61 199.7 18.20 109.34 101.95 114.17 136.21 126.90 119.91 101.95 133.83 (21 years and over) 46.4 43.0 43.3 43.0 46.2 43.0 44.6 43.7 42.5 42.3 a on adult rates' 43.1 42.3 41.6 41.4 41.4 45.5 44.2 42.9 41.6 41.4 41.4 45.5 44.2 42.9 41.6 41.4 41.4 45.5 44.2 42.9 41.6 41.4 41.4 21 years and over) 77.76 <td>drink tobacco products and matu- rest matu- rest anical rest ment regimer- rig ment rig <thment rig ment rig <thment rig</thment </thment </td> <td>grink tobacco and tobacco and products and indus- tres manu- fature autor anlcal migner- ing ment migner- ing engineer- marine marine ing engineer- marine marine ing ing marine marine marine ing ing marine marine marine ing ing marine marine marine ing 21 years and over) 39:79 77:60 79:40 73:38 67:93 69:13 76:37 30 in adult rates' 126:36 116:51 107:41 109:63 126:36 118:20 109:34 101:95 107:41 109:63 128:36 115:26 138:48 132:96 119:51 107:41 109:63 128:36 115:26 138:48 132:96 119:51 107:41 109:63 128:36 115:26 138:48 132:96 138:53 136:54 148:95 146:4 43:0 44:4 43:0 42:0 42:5 42:3 42:3 42:3 21 years and over) 45:5 136:65 137:5 118:1 149:5 119:6 118:8 162:2 139:5 179:6 219:6 226:3</td> <td>drak tobacco end tobacco perducts and notise indus- perducts manu- institute manu- eng eng eng eng eng eng eng eng eng eng</td> <td>gink and tobacco and burg and india- burg and burg and burg and burg and burg and burg and burg burg <</td> <td>grink tobe and bolt and true and true and engineer ment- engineer <th< td=""></th<></td>	drink tobacco products and matu- rest matu- rest anical rest ment regimer- rig ment rig ment rig <thment rig ment rig <thment rig</thment </thment 	grink tobacco and tobacco and products and indus- tres manu- fature autor anlcal migner- ing ment migner- ing engineer- marine marine ing engineer- marine marine ing ing marine marine marine ing ing marine marine marine ing ing marine marine marine ing 21 years and over) 39:79 77:60 79:40 73:38 67:93 69:13 76:37 30 in adult rates' 126:36 116:51 107:41 109:63 126:36 118:20 109:34 101:95 107:41 109:63 128:36 115:26 138:48 132:96 119:51 107:41 109:63 128:36 115:26 138:48 132:96 119:51 107:41 109:63 128:36 115:26 138:48 132:96 138:53 136:54 148:95 146:4 43:0 44:4 43:0 42:0 42:5 42:3 42:3 42:3 21 years and over) 45:5 136:65 137:5 118:1 149:5 119:6 118:8 162:2 139:5 179:6 219:6 226:3	drak tobacco end tobacco perducts and notise indus- perducts manu- institute manu- eng eng eng eng eng eng eng eng eng eng	gink and tobacco and burg and india- burg and burg and burg and burg and burg and burg and burg burg <	grink tobe and bolt and true and true and engineer ment- engineer ment- engineer <th< td=""></th<>

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

5.5Index of average earnings: non-manual employees

The Ful	II-time Aduits	Mar and a start of the start of the		and the second second second				Section of the sectio	States and the second states and
Great Britain April of each year	Manufactur	ing Industries		•					
	Weights	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†
Men Women		248·0 310·0	287·3 353·4	328·5 402·4	404·0 494·1	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9
Man and women	1 000	258-1	298.1	340.6	418.7	469-1	525.6	569.3	627.3

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

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EARNINGS

C 1968 othing odwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation §	All industries covered
51-61 57-50 30-37	75·15 87·48 102·32	67-66 77-85 91-05	82·09 96·79 114·88	71-04 83-51 96-89	73·56 84·77 98·28	74∙96 84∙52 99∙82	72·91 81·77 94·06	72-72 87-78 104-30	76-96 88-03 103-30	£ 72·89 83·50 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
06.59	141·91	124·38	162-63	124·08	134.26	138·54	131·53	157·69	150·67	137·06
13.70	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
49·2 63·4 96·0	164·4 192·7 227·4	157·3 181·0 210·8	184-5 217-0 262-3	163·7 192·9 223·2	168-7 194-9 227-5	158·8 179·1 213·3	163·1 182·1 209·5	171.5 205.1 240.3	′160·3 180·4 212·6	pence 164-9 188-9 220-3
26·0	265-0	242-6	324-1	259·2	266·4	243·4	257.6	298-9	262.8	262·9
40·1	293-5	263-8	368-1	270·7	293·4	274·1	277.5	354-8	294.6	292·0
57·5	321-1	289-3	394-7	296·8	319·7	289·2	300.3	394-2	322.6	319·5
74·0	346-7	311-4	435-3	321·1	345·6	316·8	322.0	414-5	347.9	344·4
38-08 41-94 50-43	45-59 52-12 60-06	46·20 53·62 61·84	48-87 55-33 67-15	43·44 49·15 56·08	44·45 50·08 58·44	Ξ	39·14 42·97 48·23	47·94 58·10 70·29	53·25 63·79 72·38	£ 44·31 50·03 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	Ξ	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	35·8	41·7	38·2
05·5 16·2 40·1	123-9 142-0 163-2	124-2 143-0 168-5	126-9 145-2 175-3	115·8 132·8 149·9	119·5 134·6 157·1	Ξ	103·3 111·6 129·7	133-2 157-9 186-9	128-9 146-6 167-2	pence 118·5 133·8 155·7
61.0	190-4	201·1	215-1	174-1	183·4	Ξ	159·6	220.9	217-8	183-3
75.4	211-0	216·9	248-2	188-2	201·9		170·1	272.9	247-1	202-8
85.5	224-0	237·6	271-7	206-1	220·0		182·9	294.1	267-9	220-9
97.9	240-9	260·9	290-9	224-9	237·0		200·4	312.1	295-7	238-7

	Weights	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Men Women	575 425	253·6 304·5	287·2 334·5	322·4 373·5	403·1 468·3	465·2 547·4	510-4 594-1	556·0 651·6	604·4 697·5
Men and women	1,000	267.3	300-0	336-2	420.7	487.4	533.0	581.9	629.6

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





Index of average earnings: non-manual employees Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACT	URING INDU	STRIES*			ALL INDUST	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (p	pence)	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
				those whose				excluding affected b	those whose y absence	
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN† Manual occupations										
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984		84-7 97-9 115-2 124-7 138-1 137-8 147-4 145-5 158-9	45.8 46.0 45.0 43.5 43.8 43.9 43.7 43.6 44.4	184.8 212.8 255.5 286.0 315.1 313.7 336.7 333.0 358.1	181.8 208.7 250.0 279.8 307.9 306.7 329.2 325.5 348.5	78.4 90.1 108.6 118.4 131.4 140.3 138.4 148.8	80.7 93.0 111.7 121.9 133.8 143.6 141.6 152.7	46.0 46.2 45.4 44.2 44.3 43.9 43.8 44.3	175.5 201.2 245.8 275.3 302.0 326.5 322.7 345.0	172-8 197-5 240-5 269-1 294-7 319-0 315-2 336-1
Non-manual occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984	102.4 116.8 143.6 159.6 {180.1 178.5 {193.2 191.4 211.7	103.0 117.7 144.8 161.8 181.4 179.8 194.6 192.9 213.5	39·4 39·6 39·4 38·8 38·8 38·9 39·1 39·1 39·3	258-1 293-8 362-3 411-9 457-9 453-4 491-6 487-3 537-8	258.9 294.7 362.0 411.5 457.0 452.5 491.0 486.6 537.1	99·9 112·1 140·4 161·2 177·9 193·7 190·6 207·3	100-7 113-0 141-3 163-1 178-9 194-9 191-8 209-0	38.7 38.8 38.7 38.4 38.2 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.5	257·1 288·6 360·8 419·1 462·5 503·4 494·8 537·4	257.9 289.5 361.3 419.7 462.3 502.9 494.2 536.4
All occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984	87·3 100-5 120·3 131·3 {148·8 147·9 {158·6 156·4 156·4 171·2	90-0 103-7 124-3 137-1 152-6 151-8 163-3 161-2 176-8	44.0 44.2 43.4 42.0 42.2 42.3 42.2 42.3 42.2 42.2 42.2	202-9 233-1 284-1 323-5 357-0 354-2 383-0 378-1 409-9	202-2 231-8 281-8 320-8 354-0 351-4 380-0 375-0 406-2	86.9 98.8 121.5 136.5 151.5 163.8 161.1 174.3	89·1 101·4 124·5 140·5 154·5 167·5 164·7 178·8	43.1 43.2 42.7 41.7 41.7 41.5 41.4 41.7	204-3 232-2 288-2 332-0 365-6 399-1 392-6 423-0	204.9 232.4 287.6 331.2 364.6 398.0 391.2 421.4
FULL-TIME WOMEN† Manual occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984	49·3 55:4 66:4 72:5 { 79.9 79:6 { 86:7 86:7 91.9	51·2 57·9 69·5 76·3 82·9 82·6 90·3 90·4 96·0	39-9 39-9 39-8 39-6 39-6 39-6 39-7 39-7 39-7 39-9	128.5 145.4 174.5 192.8 209.5 208.9 227.3 227.7 240.9	127-5 144-2 172-8 191-4 207-1 206-6 224-9 225-3 238-1	48-0 53-4 65-9 72-1 78-3 85-6 85-8 90-8	49-4 55-2 68-0 74-5 80-1 87-9 88-1 93-5	39-6 39-6 39-6 39-4 39-3 39-3 39-3 39-3	125·3 139·9 172·1 189·8 205·0 224·3 224·9 238·0	124-4 138-7 170-4 188-2 202-7 222-0 222-6 235-1
Non-manual occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984	54.9 62.3 76.7 86.4 97.2 97.0 105.5 106.2 115.8	55.2 62.8 77.1 87.3 97.6 97.4 106.2 107.0 117.2	37.2 37.2 37.3 37.1 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.4	148-0 168-5 205-8 234-2 260-3 259-8 283-3 285-4 310-8	147.5 168.0 204.9 233.4 259.0 258.5 281.9 281.9 284.0 308.7	58-5 65-3 82-0 95-6 104-3 114-2 115-1 123-0	59·1 66·0 82·7 96·7 104·9 115·1 116·1 124·3	36-7 36-7 36-5 36-5 36-5 36-5 36-5 36-5 36-5	158-1 176-8 221-2 259-7 283-0 310-0 312-9 334-3	157.9 176.6 220.7 259.2 282.2 309.0 311.9 333.1
All occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983† 1984	51·3 57·9 70·3 78·1 { 87·1 86·8 { 94·5 94·5 94·7 101·7	52.8 60.0 72.8 81.5 89.7 89.4 97.6 97.9 105.5	38.8 38.8 38.7 38.4 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.8	136-1 154-6 187-3 211-6 232-1 231-4 251-8 252-7 270-9	135-4 153-7 186-1 210-6 230-4 229-7 250-1 251-0 268-8	55-4 61-8 77-3 89-3 97-5 106-9 107-6 114-9	56.4 63.0 78.8 91.4 99.0 108.8 109.5 117.2	37.5 37.5 37.5 37.2 37.1 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.2	148-2 166-0 207-0 241-8 263-1 288-5 290-6 310-3	148.0 165.7 206.4 241.2 262.1 287.5 289.5 309.1
FULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN,	18 years and (over								
(a) mich, 21 years and over Arte Women, 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	78.8 90.4 108.4 118.6 {134.0 133.3 143.2	81-5 93-7 112-4 124-3 138-0 137-2 148-0	42.8 43.0 42.3 41.2 41.3 41.4 41.4	188-7 216-7 263-3 299-0 329-6 327-2 354-1	187.0 214.2 259.8 295.6 325.4 323.1 349.9	77-3 87-4 107-7 121-6 134-1 145-4	79·1 89·6 110·2 124·9 136·5 148·3	41.4 41.5 41.1 40.3 40.2 40.0	188-6 213-6 264-8 305-1 334-6 365-1	187-9 212-4 262-8 303-2 332-1 362-5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and ov All occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983	77-8 89-1 106-9 116-8 [132-0 [131-2 141-2	80.5 92.5 110.9 122.5 135.9 135.2 146.0	42.8 43.0 42.3 41.2 41.3 41.4 41.4	186-5 213-9 259-8 294-7 324-6 322-3 349-1	184-7 211-3 256-2 291-2 320-3 318-2 344-8	76-3 86-2 106-3 119-8 132-1 143-2	78-1 88-4 108-7 123-1 134-5 146-1	41·4 41·5 41·1 40·3 40·2 40·1	186-1 210-7 261-1 300-4 329-3 359-5	185-3 209-3 259-0 298-4 326-7 356-8
(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates 1983 1984	142·2 155·2	147·0 160·8	41·4 41·9	351-5 380-6	347·3 375·4	144·5 155·8	147·4 159·3	40·1 40·3	362·6 389·9	360·0 386·7

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

All empl	oyees	m	ain i	indust	rial s	ector	's and	selecte	d industri	es v	J ·/
SIC 1968				Manu- facturing		ning and arrying	Construct	tion Gas, electricit and wate		Whol econ	
Labour costs		973 975 978 979 980 981 982 983		106-90 161-68 244-54 295-1 361-0 394-34 432-8 466-1	249 369 43 533	2·7 3·34 1·1	107.32 156.95 222.46 263.9 333.6 357.43 386.8 416.1	129-61 217-22 324-00 377-1 495-1 595-10 682-0 731-6	109.37 166.76 249.14 298.9 368.6 405.57 446.6 480.5	Pe	ence per hour
Percentage shares of labour costs *											Percent
Wages and salaries † of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay		1973 1978 1981 1982 1983 1973 1978		89·9 84·3 82·1 82·7 83·1 8·4 9·2	70 73 71 71 71	2·5 5·2 3·3 2·3 1·4 2·0 9·3	91·1 86·8 85·0 85·5 86·0 6·4 6·8	84.7 78.2 75.8 75.8 75.5 9.8 11.2	89-3 83-9 81-6 82-0 82-3 9-2 9-0		
materinity P-1	and the second	981 982		10·0 10·2	1	3·7 3·5	7·8 7·9	11.5 11.9	9-7 9-9		
Statutory National Insurance contribution	ons .	1983 1973 1978 1981 1982 1983		10.4 4.9 8.5 9.0 8.3 7.6		3-4 4-3 5-7 7-0 5-3 5-7	8·0 4·9 9·1 9·9 9·1 8·4	11-8 4-5 6-9 7-0 6-4 5-8	10·1 4·9 8·4 8·9 8·1 7·5		
Private social welfare payments Payments in kind, subsidised services,	ueres -	1973 1978 1981 1982 1983 1973		3.5 4.8 5.2 5.3 5.5 1.6	1 1 1 1	5-9 9-4 0-1 0-3 0-7 7-3	1.6 2.3 2.8 3.0 3.1 2.4	8.0 12.2 13.1 13.5 13.9 2.9	3.7 5.1 5.6 5.9 6.0 2.2	··· ··· ···	
training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡		1978 1981 1982 1983		2·3 3·7 3·7 3·8	1	7·7 9·6 1·1 2·2	1.9 2.3 2.4 2.5	2·6 4·1 4·3 4·8	2·6 3·9 4·0 4·1	····	
SIC 1980	alter a	Μ	lanufact	uring	Energy a water su		oduction dustries	Construction	Production and Con- struction industries††	Whole economy	
Labour costs per unit of output §	Tellin			% change over a year earlier							% change over a year earlier
	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1 1 1	70.5 82.6 00.0 07.6 12.4 13.3	14-8 17-2 21-1 7-6 4-5 0-8	78-2 79-0 100-0 106-5 106-6 101-4	8 10 10 10	3-6 3-1 90-0 95-9 99-0 98-5	71.0 82-2 100.0 112.0 110.8 110.8	73·2 82·9 100·0 106·8 109·4 108·8	71.9 82.7 100.0 109.3 112.7 116.4	1980 = 100 12·2 15·0 20·9 9·3 3·1 3·3
	1982 Q2 Q3 Q4		 		 		- - -			111.9 112.7 113.9	2·7 2·6 3·1
1 137	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		 		 				 	115·3 115·8 116·8 117·3	2·9 3·5 3·6 3·0
	1984 Q1 Q2		•••					t ··· bas		117·2 119·6	1.6 3.3
Wages and salaries per unit of output											
	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	1 1 1	71.1 81.9 00.0 09.7 15.6 18.0	13·2 15·2 22·1 9·7 5·4 2·1	79.2 79.5 100.0 106.0 106.7 102.2	8 10 10 10	74-5 33-5 00-0 06-0 09-2 09-4	71.9 82.7 100.0 111.5 111.3 111.9	74-1 83-3 100-0 106-8 109-6 109-7	72.4 82.7 100.0 108.6 113.0 117.3	11.4 14.2 20.9 8.6 4.1 3.8
	1982 Q2 Q3 Q4	1	15·0 15·8 18·2	5·7 5·6 6·3	 	La dia tanàn				112·3 113·2 114·5	3·4 3·9 4·6
	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	1 1	16·4 18·6 17·6 19·2	2·6 3·1 1·6 0·8	··· ·· ··			· ··· ···	•• •• ••	116-0 116-6 117-8 118-5	4·2 3·8 4·1 3·5
	1984 Q1 Q2		21.9	4·7 3·5				·····	····	118-2 120-5	1-9 3-3
	1984 Mar		21.9	4.1							
	Apr May June	1	22·3 23·0 23·0	2·6 3·8 4·1							
3 months	July Aug		25·3	7.6 5.9							
³ months ending:	1984 Mar		121.9∥	4.7							
	Apr May June	1	122·3 122·4 122·8	3·9 3·5 3·5							
	July Aug		123-8 124-4	5·2 5·8							

Notes: New Earnings Survey estimates. *Results for manufacturing industries for 1978–81 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1982 relate to orders III to XIX inclusive of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification [SIC]. Results for manufacturing industries for 1983 and 1984 and the second row of figures for 1982 relate to divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the 1980 SIC. *Results for 1978-82 inclusive and the first row of figures for 1983 relate to men aged 21 and over or women aged 18 and over. Results for 1984 and the second row of figures for 1983 relate to males or females on adult rates.

LABOUR COSTS

5.7

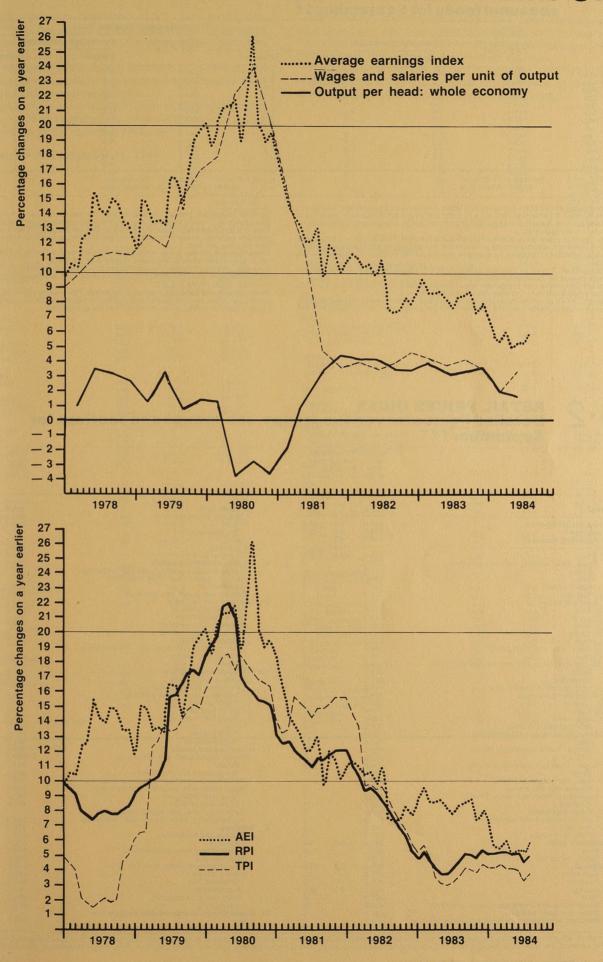
Source Department of Employment. See reports on labour cost surveys in Employment Gazette.
 † Including holiday bonuses up to 1973.‡ Employers' liability insurance, provision for redundancy (net) and selective employment tax (when applicable) less regional employment gazette.
 Source: Central Statistical Office (using national accounts data). Quarterly indices are seasonally adjusted.
 † Boarder Based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employees in employment and output.
 Not available.

OCTOBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$53

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

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Repub- lic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States
	(1) (2)	(2) (5) (6)	(7) (8)	(8)	(6) (8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2)(5)	(4)	(3) (8)	(2)(8)(9)	(6)(8)	(5)	(8) (10)
Annual averages 1974	39.5	61.8	54	53	49.4	45.2	68	27	36	30.1	60.3	66	53	1	54.4	Indic 81·1	es 1980 = 100 61
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	49·9 58·2 64·2 73·4 84·9	70.0 76.3 82.9 87.6 92.1	65 73 79 85 92	62 70 78 83 91	58.9 66.4 73.2 80.7 89.9	53.0 60.4 68.1 76.9 86.9	74 79 84 89 94	34 44 53 65 79	46 54 62 71 83	38·2 46·2 59·1 68·6 81·9	67·2 75·5 81·9 86·8 93·0	78 81 87 92 96	64 75 82 89 91	 	62·4 73·6 78·5 85·3 91·9	87·1 88·5 90·0 93·1 95·1	66 72 78 85 92
1980 1981 1982 1983	100-0 113-3 126-0 137-4	100·0 106·2 112·7 117·8	100 110 117 122	100 112 125 130	100-0 109-5 120-4 128-3	100·0 114·5 131·9 146·7	100 105 110 114	100 127 170 201	100 116 133 149	100·0 123·7 144·9 166·7 R	100·0 105·6 110·7 115·0	100 103 110 113	100 110 121 132	100-0 119-9 138-1 160-5	100·0 110·5 119·2 128·6	100.0 105.1 111.6 119.2	100 110 117 121
Quarterly averages 1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	132-6 135-7 138-5 142-6	115-5 118-6 118-4 118-4 118-4	118 120 122 126	131 R 128 129 132	125·4 128·7 129·5 130·5	139·1 143·4 147·1 150·1	112 114 115 115	182 197 206 219	142 145 150 157	158·5 R 162·7 R 169·2 R 173·5 R	113·5 114·4 114·7 116·8	113 113 113 113 113	127 131 133 136	159·7 163·0 155·6 157·4 R	127·0 129·0 128·5 129·9	119·7 118·5 119·5 119·1	120 121 122 123
1984 Q1 Q2	145·2 146·8	122.3	125 127	135 136	130.5	153-0 155-3	115 116	235	160 	180-0 R 	119·4 	114	136 	182·6 R 	130·9 	 	125 125
Monthly 1984 Feb Mar	145∙5 146∙0	124·9 121·6	125	134 135	129·7 132·3		••	 	160	180 ⋅ 6 R 180 ⋅ 9 R	119·4 120·9	114 114	 	::	130·6 131·3	 	125 125
Apr May Jun	146·3 146·3 147·7	123·3 128·2	 127	136 136 136	135·6 	155-3 	116 	··· ···			120·4 117·7	114 114 	···	··· ···	134·2 137·4	 	125 125 126
Jul	149-4									1		••		•••			126
Increases on a year	earlier																Per cent
Annual averages 1974	17	16	20	13	21	19	10	26	20	22	26	19	18		11	14	8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	26 17 10 14 16	13 9 9 6 6	20 11 9 7 8	16 14 11 7 9	19 13 10 10 11	17 14 13 13 13	9 7 7 5 6	25 29 21 24 20	28 17 15 15 15	27 21 28 16 19	11 12 9 6 7	14 9 7 5 4	20 17 10 8 3	··· ·· ·· ··	15 18 7 9 8	7 2 2 3 2	9 8 9 8 9
1980 1981 1982 1983	18 13 11 9	8 6 5	9 10 11 4	10 12 12 4	11 9 10 7	15 15 15 11	6 5 5 3	27 27 33 18	21 16 15 12	22 24 17 15	7 6 5 4	5 3 7 3	10 10 10 9	20 15 16	9 11 8 8	5 5 6 7	9 9 7 4
Quarterly averages 1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9 9 9 10	4 5 5 4	3 3 5 4	8 R 3 2 2	9 8 7 4	12 11 10 12	4 3 3 3	24 16 16 19	14 10 11 12	16 15 15 13 R	5 4 2 4	4 4 1 1	12 9 6 7	12 13 18 17	5 5 7 8	7 7 7 6	5 4 3 4
1984 Q1 Q2	10 8	6	6 6	4 6	4 	10 8	3 2	29 	13 	13 R 	4 	1	7 	14 	3 	 	4 4
Monthly 1984 Feb Mar	10 10	8 3	 6	2 5	4 4	::	::	 	iż	13 13	5 6	1 1		::	3 4		4 4
Apr May Jun	8 8 9	6 8 	 6	6 6 6	6 	8 	1	 	:::	 	5 5 	1 	 		4 6 	 	4 4 4
Jul	9		· · ·														
Source: OECD—Main Econ Notes: 1 Wages and salari 2 Seasonally adjust		is (all employee	s).	3 Males o 4 Hourly 5 Monthl 6 Includi	only. wage rates. y earnings ng mining.		7 Includ 8 Hourl 9 Allind 10 Produ	ding mining ar ly earnings. dustries. uction workers	nd transport								

EARNINGS: earnings, prices, output per head: whole economy C2



RETAIL PRICES 6.

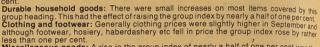
Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for September 11

	All items				All items except seasonal foods				
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage cha	ange over		
	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months	12 months	1974 = 100	1 month	6 months		
983 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		
984 Jan	342.6	-0.1	1.8	5.1	343.5	-0.1	1.4		
	344.0	0.4	1.8	5.1	344.8	0.4	1.4		
Feb		0.3	1.6	5.2	345.8	0.3	1.4		
Mar	345.1			5.2	350.1	1.2	2.3		
Apr	349.7	1.3	2.6		351.3	0.3	2.4		
Apr May	351.0	0.4	2.7	5.1					
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		
Aug Sep	355-5	0.2	3.0	4.7	357.9	0.4	3.5		

The remaining effects of the increases in interest rates announced in July contributed to a further increase in owner-occupiers housing costs and there were increases in the prices of beer and clothing. Seasonal food prices fell by 5 per cent on average with lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Food: The food index fell by a little over half of one per cent. This was almost entirely the result of significant reductions in the prices of fresh fruit and vegetables. These lower prices were also reflected in the index for seasonal foods which fell by about 5 per cent over the month.

Alcoholic drink: The fall in the index for this group over the month was about one per cent

Alcoholic drink: The fall in the index for this group over the month was about one per cent and was caused by increased prices for beer. Tobacco: Small increases in cigarette prices were recorded in September with the result that the group index rose by rather less than a half of one per cent. Housing: The effect of the increased rate of mortgage interest paid by owner-occupiers was still evident in September with the result that the group index rose by about one per



although followar, hostery, have been approximately a half of one per cent was the less than one per cent. **Miscellaneous goods:** A rise in the group index of nearly a half of one per cent was the result of a number of small increases spread over the group. **Services:** Increased postal charges affected the index in September. The effect of these charges together with other small increases on some other services raised the group index by nearly a half of one per cent.

by nearly a half of one per cent. Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise in the group index of about a half of one per cent over the month. Most of this rise can be attributed to the effect of higher prices for school meals at the start of the autumn term.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX 6.2Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for September 11*

	Index Jan 1974	Percenta change (months	over	No.	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percer chang (month	e over
	= 100	1	12		= 100	1	12
ul items	355-5	0.2	4.7	V Fuel and light	480.6		3.1
	364.0	0.4	4.9	Coal and smokeless fuels	483·6 489·7		6
Il items excluding food	295.8	-5.0	-0.8	Smokeless fuels	469.4		6
ood excluding seasonal	330.9	0.2	4.8	Gas	390.1		4
	204.0	-0.6	3.8	Electricity Oil and other fuel and light	502·5 628·8		0
Food	324-9 335-9		4	VI Durable household goods	258.8		2.9
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Bread	315-3		4	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	277.7		6
Flour	264.0		1	Radio, television and other household	1		
Other cereals	407.5		7	appliances	207.6		-1
Biscuits	321.5		4	Pottery, glassware and hardware	372·0 216·7	0.7	0.4
Meat and bacon	266.2		4	VII Clothing and footwear Men's outer clothing	227.8	0.7	-4
Beef	320·8 248·9		1	Men's underclothing	303-1		0
Lamb	248.9		10	Women's outer clothing	159.1		-2
Pork	246.0		7	Women's underclothing	287.3		8
Bacon Ham (cooked)	239.9		4	Children's clothing	261.9		8
Other meat and meat products	244.6		3	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	000.0		0
Fish	271.2		5	hats and materials	239·0 224·1		1
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	354.8		10	Footwear VIII Transport and vehicles	375.6		0.7
Butter	437.1		5 17	Motoring and cycling	362-9		0
Margarine	267.8		14	Purchase of motor vehicles	311.0		-3
Lard and other cooking fats	244·0 329·4		4	Maintenance of motor vehicles	414.9		5
Milk, cheese and eggs Cheese	362.4		i	Petrol and oil	445.1		1
Eggs	184.5		12	Motor licences	358-4		4
Milk, fresh	395.6		5	Motor insurance	334·9 468·3		4
Milk, canned, dried etc	401.8		-2	Fares	400.3		4
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	392.4		12	Rail transport Road transport	464.9		4
Tea	497.8		33 13	IX Miscellaneous goods	367-1		5.3
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	428·3 329·8		0	Books, newspapers and periodicals	509.7		6
Soft drinks	439.6		4	Books	551.7		12
Sugar, preserves and confectionery Sugar	439.0		ò	Newspapers and periodicals	496.3		F
Jam, marmalade and syrup	327.1		4	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	366·7 389·6		7
Sweets and chocolates	437-2		5	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	342-2		8
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	358.2		-5	Soap and detergents Soda and polishes	460.6		4
Potatoes	422.7		-14	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	100 0		
Other vegetables	316-2 310-3		5	photographic and optical goods, plants etc	304.8		4.2
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	310.3		4	X Services	359-3	0.4	4.4
Other food Food for animals	281.6		3	Postage and telephones	372.8	3	5
Alcoholic drink	392.4		5.5	Postage	478-4 346-4		3
Beer	463.5		8	Telephones, telemessages, etc	288.0		3
Spirits, wines etc	300.7		1	Entertainment Entertainment (other than TV)	442.6		1
I Tobacco	501·1		13.0	Other services	443.6		6
Cigarettes	502.8		13 10	Domestic help	467.1		0
Tobacco	481.5 417.8		10.9	Hairdressing	452-3		1
V Housing	382.8		6	Boot and shoe repairing	426.1		1
Rent Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	400.9		25	Laundering	413.0		
Rates and water charges	491.2		6	XI Meals bought and consumed outside the	395.7	0.5	7.3
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	400.2		5	home		and grou	

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available but precision is greater at higher levels of aggregation, that is at sub-group and group levels * A time series of this table from January 1974 to December 1983 can be found in "Retail Prices Indices, 1914-83" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

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Average retail prices on September 11, for a number of imporant items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the nited Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Average prices on September 11, 1984

item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	ltem*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		р	p			p	D
Beef: home-killed Chuck (braising steak) Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) † Best beef mince Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (without bone) Rump steak †	579 544 584 572 446 546 546 587	166-9 297-9 211-5 120-8 148-2 148-1 292-1	148-186 226-360 192-238 96-159 120-180 120-177 246-325	Bread White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf White, per 800g unwrapped loaf White, per 400g loaf, unsliced Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced Flour	530 307 362 416	38·4 46·0 29·9 31·4	31- 45 42- 49 27- 32 30- 33
Stewing steak	582	146.6	128-171	Self-raising, per 11/2 kg	545	42.5	34- 54
Lamb: home-killed Loin (with bone) Breast ⁺ Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leq (with bone)	547 485 433 503 527	176·1 47·0 115·2 97·2 156·9	148-207 32- 70 62-177 80-130 138-183	Butter Home-produced, per 500g New Zealand, per 500g Danish, per 500g Margarine	487 440 487	102·9 100·2 112·8	96–114 96–106 106–120
Lamb: imported				Standard quality, per 250g Lower priced, per 250g	102 80	20·8 19·3	19- 24 18- 20
Loin (with bone) Breast † Best end of neck	293 256 239	137·2 36·3 97·6	116-150 26- 48 58-132	Lard, per 500g	556	33.8	28- 39
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	290 300	84·1 142·7	76- 94 130-156	Cheese Cheddar type	569	116-2	100-134
Pork: home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly † Loin (with bone) Fillet (without bone)	505 562 590 399	111-4 80-4 136-4 175-0	92-144 70- 94 122-162 128-255	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	394 368 92	94·5 79·5 67·9	86-102 70- 88 52- 84
The second second second second	000		120 200	Milk per pint	487	21.8	anter alle
Bacon Collar † Gammon† Middle cut †, smoked Back, smoked Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	273 335 297 277 364 216	109.6 166.0 130.6 156.1 152.9 102.8	88-132 138-198 112-146 138-177 130-174 88-120	Tea Higher priced, per 125g Medium priced, per 125g Lower priced, per 125g Coffee Pure, instant, per 100g	226 1,049 537 555	51·4 48·9 44·2 127·9	48- 54 46- 52 43- 49 122-138
Ham (not shoulder)	446	209.2	159-255	Sugar		127 0	
Sausages Pork Beef	580 429	76·5 68·9	64- 88 56- 84	Granulated, per kg Fresh vegetables	604	47.4	45- 49
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	352	49.4	39- 58	Potatoes, old loose White	322	8.9	7- 11
Corned beef, 12 oz can	• 524	86-4	74- 98	Red Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	197 459	9·9 32·5	8- 12
Chicken: roasting Frozen (3lb), oven ready Fresh or chilled	369	62.7	58- 70	Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower	343 337 336	18.0 18.5 29.8	12- 27 11- 28 19- 39
(4lb), oven ready Fresh and smoked fish	454	78.8	70- 86	Brussels sprouts Carrots Onions	147 549 549	31·3 15·2 19·1	26- 38 10- 22 14- 27
Cod fillets Haddock fillets	297 295 256	140-6 144-4 141-9	120–168 120–171 120–168	Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb Fresh fruit	521	27.3	23- 31
Haddock, smoked whole Plaice fillets	271	158.2	130-186	Apples, cooking	498	27.8	22- 36
Herrings	245	66.6	50-80	Apples, dessert	559	31.5	24- 40 22- 37
Kippers, with bone	316	91.7	78–106	Pears, dessert Oranges	510 359	28·3 36·5	25- 48
Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	507	120.4	104–138	Bananas	564	40.1	36- 45

Per lb unless otherwise stated. Dr Scottish equivalent.

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of items of food



The average prices given below have been calculated in accordance with the stratification scheme described in the article 'Technical improvements in the retail prices index' on page 148 in the February 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

The average prices are subject to sampling error and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page S57 of the February 1983 issue of Employment Gazette.

OCTOBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$57

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED	KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*								All items	All items		Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel	Durable	Clothing	Transport	Miscel-
		ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items mainl the United I	y manufactur Kingdom	ed in	Items mainly	Items mainly	except food	except items of food the	Goods and services	drink			and light	household goods		and vehicles	laneous goods
				which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significant seasonal variations	mainly produced by national- ised industries	ŧ							
Weights	1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232	47·5-48·8 33·7-38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3	39·2-40·0 40·4-41·6	57·1–57·6 66·0–66·6	96·3–97·6 106·4–108·2	48·7 42·3–45·3	59·2 42·9–46·1	747 768	951·2-952·5 961·9-966·3	80	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71
	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1982 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	$\begin{array}{c} 39\cdot2-42\cdot0\\ 44\cdot2-46\cdot7\\ 30\cdot4-33\cdot5\\ 33\cdot4-36\cdot0\\ 30\cdot4-33\cdot2\\ 28\cdot1-30\cdot8\\ 32\cdot4-34\cdot3\\ 25\cdot9-28\cdot5\\ 31\cdot3-33\cdot9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 186 \cdot 0 - 188 \cdot 8\\ 200 \cdot 3 - 202 \cdot 8\\ 199 \cdot 5 - 202 \cdot 6\\ 196 \cdot 0 - 198 \cdot 6\\ 180 \cdot 9 - 183 \cdot 6\\ 176 \cdot 2 - 178 \cdot 9\\ 171 \cdot 7 - 173 \cdot 6\\ 174 \cdot 5 - 177 \cdot 1\\ 167 \cdot 1 - 169 \cdot 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38 \cdot 0 - 39 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 5 - 39 \cdot 7 \\ 37 \cdot 7 - 38 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 5 - 35 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 3 - 35 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 9 - 34 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 8 - 36 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56.9-57.3\\ 62.0-62.2\\ 63.3-63.9\\ 60.9-61.5\\ 59.1-59.7\\ 56.8-57.2\\ 52.8-53.3\\ 56.7-57.0\\ 54.7-55.3 \end{array}$	92.8-94.2 100.0-101.2 101.8-103.6 98.6-100.4 93.6-95.6 91.1-92.5 87.0-88.2 92.7-93.6 88.4-89.4	53·0 51·4	$\begin{array}{c} 42\cdot 1-43\cdot 9\\ 47\cdot 0-48\cdot 7\\ 46\cdot 1-48\cdot 0\\ 44\cdot 7-46\cdot 2\\ 38\cdot 8-40\cdot 6\\ 36\cdot 2-38\cdot 2\\ 36\cdot 7-38\cdot 4\\ 35\cdot 0-36\cdot 9\\ 33\cdot 1-34\cdot 9\end{array}$	753 767 768 786 793 794 797	958.0-960.8 953.3-955.8 966.5-969.6 964.0-966.6 966.8-969.6 969.2-971.9 965.7-967.6 971.5-974.1 966.1-968.7	90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109 93	81 83 85 77 82 79 77 78 75	46 46 48 44 40 36 41 39 36	112 112 113 120 124 135 144 137 149	56 58 60 59 59 62 62 69 65	75 63 64 64 65 65 64 64 69	84 82 80 82 84 81 77 74 70	140 139 140 143 151 152 154 159 158	74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75 76
Jan 15, 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983	1974=100 Annual averages	108-5 134-8 157-1 182-0 197-1 223-5 263-7 295-0 320-4 335-1	106-1 133-3 159-9 190-3 203-8 228-3 255-9 277-5 299-3 308-8	103.0 129.8 177.7 197.0 180.1 211.1 224.5 244.7 276.9 282.8	106-9 134-3 156-8 189-1 208-4 231-7 262-0 283-9 303-5 313-8	111.7 140.7 161.4 192.4 210.8 232.9 271.0 296.7 315.8 330.0	115.9 156.8 171.6 208.2 231.1 255.9 293.6 317.1 331.9 346.3	114-2 150-2 167-4 201-8 222-9 246-7 284-5 308-9 325-4 339-7	94.7 116.9 147.7 175.0 197.8 224.6 249.8 274.8 299.6 306.5	105.0 120.9 142.9 175.6 187.6 205.7 226.3 241.3 258.3 258.3 264.4	109-3 135-3 156-4 179-7 195-2 222-2 265-9 299-8 326-2 342-4	108-8 135-1 156-5 181-5 197-8 224-1 265-3 296-9 322-0 337-1	108-4 147-5 185-4 208-1 227-3 246-7 307-9 368-0 417-6 440-9	109·7 135·2 159·3 183·4 196·0 217·1 261·8 306·1 341·0 366·5	115.9 147.7 171.3 209.7 226.2 247.6 290.1 358.2 413.3 440.9	105-8 125-5 143-2 161-8 173-4 208-9 269-5 318-2 358-3 367-1	110-7 147-4 182-4 211-3 227-5 250-5 313-2 380-0 433-3 465-4	107.9 131.2 144.2 166.8 182.1 201.9 226.3 237.2 243.8 250.4	109-4 125-7 139-4 157-4 171-0 187-2 205-4 208-3 210-5 214-8	111-0 143-9 166-0 190-3 207-2 243-1 288-7 322-6 343-5 343-5 366-3	111-2 138-6 161-3 188-3 206-7 236-4 276-9 300-7 325-8 345-6
1977 J. 1978 J. 1979 J. 1980 J.	an 13 an 18 an 17 an 16	119·9 147·9 172·4 189·5 207·2 245·3 277·3	118-3 148-3 183-1 196-1 217-5 244-8 266-7	106-6 158-6 214-8 173-9 207-6 223-6 225-8	121.1 146.6 177.1 200.4 219.5 248.9 274.7	128.9 151.2 178.7 202.8 220.3 256.4 286.7	143·3 162·4 189·7 222·4 240·8 277·7 308·2	137-5 157-8 185-2 214-5 232-5 269-1 299-6	98.1 137.3 169.6 186.7 212.8 236.5 264.2	113·3 132·4 165·7 183·9 197·1 218·3 232·0	120-4 147-9 169-3 187-6 204-3 245-5 280-3	120-5 147-6 170-9 190-2 207-3 246-2 279-3	119·9 172·8 198·7 220·1 234·5 274·7 348·9	118·2 149·0 173·7 188·9 198·9 241·4 277·7	124-0 162-6 193-2 222-8 231-5 269-7 296-6	110-3 134-8 154-1 164-3 190-3 237-4 285-0	124.9 168.7 198.8 219.9 233.1 277.1 355.7	118-3 140-8 157-0 175-2 187-3 216-1 231-0	118.6 131.5 148.5 163.6 176.1 197.1 207.5	130-3 157-0 178-9 198-7 218-5 268-4 299-5	125·2 152·3 176·2 198·6 216·4 258·8 293·4
A	an 12 uly 13 uug 17 Sep 14	310-6 323-0 323-1 322-9	296·1 299·5 295·5 295·9	287.6 281.0 249.5 244.3	297·5 303·0 304·7 306·1	306-2 315-2 316-7 318-9	323-4 331-9 335-5 337-6	316·4 325·1 327·9 330·0	296·1 298·6 298·9 299·1	255·4 258·0 259·2 260·7	314·6 329·4 330·7 330·3	311.5 324.6 325.9 325.9	387-0 425-9 428-6 428-8	321-8 344-1 345-7 348-8	392·1 419·5 419·9 420·0	350-0 366-8 368-1 359-0	401.9 441.2 445.4 445.5	239·5 242·4 244·1 245·0	207·1 209·2 210·0 212·4	330·5 348·2 349·3 348·2	312·5 327·7 327·6 330·8
CN	Oct 12 lov 16 Dec 14	324·5 326·1 325·5	296·5 298·8 300·1	244·1 243·1 248·2	306·7 309·3 309·9	321·2 324·5 324·6	338·0 338·6 339·4	331·1 332·9 333·4	299·1 305·3 306·5	260-7 261-0 261-2	332·2 333·7 332·5	327-6 329-2 328-4	430-4 435-4 438-5	352·0 351·7 348·8	425-8 424-8 426-5	360·4 360·9 348·8	449.0 458.1 462.9	245-3 246-8 247-7	212·2 212·8 213·2	350·9 352·8 354·6	333·7 335·9 336·8
F	an 11 eb 15 lar 15	325·9 327·3 327·9	301·8 302·1 302·4	256·8 258·2 260·6	310·3 310·4 310·4	325.6 325.6 326.6	341-0 342-9 342-9	334·8 335·9 336·3	305-8 303-8 302-2	260-8 261-2 261-8	332.6 334.2 335.0	328-5 329-8 330-4	441-4 439-8 440-3	353-7 356-0 357-0	426-2 430-9 432-9	348·1 349·0 349·7	467.0 464.8 465.6	245-8 247-9 249-3	210-9 213-6 213-8	353-9 355-9 356-5	337·4 338·5 339·5
M	pr 12 lay 17 une 14	332·5 333·9 334·7	304·6 305·6 308·8	270·8 270·8 281·5	311.0 312.2 314.0	327·7 328·6 329·1	343·8 345·3 346·6	337·3 338·5 339·5	302·3 303·2 306·8	262·3 263·7 264·9	340·3 341·7 341·9	334·8 336 2 336·7	443·4 441·8 437·8	363·9 366·7 368·2	440·3 443·2 444·0	363·5 363·4 364·0	465-5 462-6 461-8	249·7 250·8 251·2	214-5 214-2 213-7	363-6 367-4 366-3	342·0 345·1 345·7
Ji A	uly 12 ug 16	336·5 338·0 339·5	308·7 309·4 313·0	279·9 279·7 298·2	314·0 315·0 315·7	330·0 330·7 331·4	346·1 348·7 348·9	339-6 341-4 341-8	307-2 307-6 308-6	264·7 264·6 265·8	344·3 345·9 346·9	338·7 340·2 341·0	437-8 439-9 440-4	369·4 371·4 371·8	443·5 443·2 443·5	373·0 375·5 376·7	461·9 465·2 466·0	250·1 250·7 251·6	213-3 215-5 215-8	370-5 371-8 373-1	347·1 347·5 348·6
CN	Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 15	340·7 341·9 342·8	314·5 316·1 318·5	304·4 311·0 321·1	316-7 317-5 318-7	333-7 335-5 335-1	348-6 349-1 351-7	342·5 343·6 345·0	309-2 310-1 311-5	267·3 267·6 268·3	347-9 349-0 349-4	342·1 343·1 343·7	440·5 443·9 444·2	373·4 372·7 373·2	444·0 448·6 450·0	379.6 380.5 381.6	466·7 468·8 469·0	252·0 252·3 253·0	216·7 218·0 217·1	373·0 372·3 371·7	349·7 352·3 353·4
1984 J F	Dec 13 an 10 Feb 14	342·6 344·0 345·1	319·8 321·4 323·8	321.3 327.0 331.9	319·8 320·7 322·6	335-5 334-0 338-7	353-1 355-5 356-8	346·0 346·9 349·5	312·1 311·2 312·1	270·3 273·0 274·8	348-9 350-3 351-0	343·5 344·8 345·8	445·8 447·7 448·9	376·1 379·0 380·2	450·8 455·1 457·6	382·6 383·8 383·6	469·3 472·1 474·0	252·3 254·5 255·6	210-4 212-7 213-0	370-8 368-6 368-3	353·3 357·5 359·3
A	Mar 13 Apr 10 May 15	349-7 351-0 351-9	323·8 327·3 329·4 330·6	343-8 347-7 339-9	324·5 326·2 329·2	341.0 342.0 342.8	358-6 361-1 363-2	351.5 353.4 355.0	312·9 313·4 320·1	277.5 280.2 282.1	355-9 357-0 357-8	350-1 351-3 352-5	453·3 454·5 455·5	385·6 387·6 387·9	488·0 498·1 499·7	393·1 390·6 390·5	475·7 477·6 479·3	255·8 255·9 257·2	213.7 214.8 213.5	372·2 374·4 376·3	363-4 363-6 364-5
J	lune 12 July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	351-5 354-8 355-5	328·5 326·9 324·9	325-3 311-5 295-8	329·5 330·3 330·9	342.5 344.2 344.6	364·9 365·6 365·9	355-9 357-0 357-3	319·8 319·8 320·5	281.6 282.9 283.8	358·0 326·5 364·0	352·7 356·5 357·9	455-8 456-3 456-8	387·7 389·0 392·4	500·1 499·6 501·1	392·0 413·9 417·8	479·9 480·3 480·6	256-2 257-7 258-8	214·1 215·3 216·7	375·6 376·3 375·6	364-4 365-8 367-1

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.

‡ Indices prior to 1974 are published in "Retail Prices Indices – 1914-1983" obtainable from Government Bookshops, price £4.50.

Gen	eral i		ETAIL F	
ransport nd ehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
35	63	54	51	1974 Weights
49	71	52	48	1975
40 39 40 43 51 52 54 59 58	74 71 70 69 74 75 72 75 76	57 54 56 69 66 65 63 65	47 45 51 41 42 38 39 36	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983 1984
				Jan 15, 1974 = 100
11-0 43-9 66-0 90-3 07-2 43-1 88-7 22-6 43-5 66-3	111.2 138.6 161.3 188.3 206.7 236.4 276.9 300.7 325.8 345.6	106.8 135.5 159.5 173.3 192.0 213.9 262.7 300.8 331.6 342.9	108-2 132-4 157-3 185-7 207-8 239-9 290-0 318-0 341-7 364-0	Annual averages 1976 1977 1977 1978 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981 1982 1983
30.3	125-2	115.8	118.7	Jan 14 1975
57·0	152·3	154·0	146·2	Jan 13 1976
78·9	176·2	166·8	172·3	Jan 18 1977
98.7	198-6	186-6	199.5	Jan 17 1978
18-5	216.4	202.0	218.7	Jan 16 1979
68·4	258·8	246·9	267·8	Jan 15 1980
99·5	293·4	289·2	307·5	Jan 13 1981
30-5	312.5	325.6	329.7	Jan 12 1982
48·2	327.7	332·1	342-6	July 13
49·3	327.6	333·3	344-5	Aug 17
48·2	330.8	334·7	347-0	Sep 14
50-9	333.7	335.0	349·8	Oct 12
52-8	335.9	335.2	351·6	Nov 16
54-6	336.8	335.9	352·8	Dec 14
53·9	337·4	337.6	353·7	Jan 11 1983
55·9	338·5	337.3	355·3	Feb 15
56·5	339·5	337.8	356·5	Mar 15
63·6	342·0	341·1	358·9	Apr 12
67·4	345·1	342·0	361·4	May 17
66·3	345·7	342·7	363·5	June 14
70·5	347·1	343·6	364·1	July 12
71·8	347·5	344·2	366·1	Aug 16
73·1	348·6	344·7	368·9	Sep 13
73-0	349·7	345·1	370·8	Oct 11
72-3	352·3	349·1	373·4	Nov 15
71-7	353·4	350·0	375·7	Dec 13
70-8	353·3	350-6	378·5	Jan 10 1984
68-6	357·5	350-9	379·7	Feb 14
68-3	359·3	351-8	381·6	Mar 13
72·2	363·4	355-5	383-9	Apr 10
74·4	363·6	355-9	390-1	May 15
76·3	364·5	356-3	393-2	June 12
75-6	364·4	357-6	392·7	July 17
76-3	365·8	358-0	393·6	Aug 14
75-6	367·1	359-3	395·7	Sep 11

....

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

									a service of the serv				Per cent
UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable house- hold goods	Clothing and footwear	Trans- port and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and con- sumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nation- alised 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 44
1976 Jan 13	23	25	26 17	31	22	35	19	11	20	22	33	23	
1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17	17 10	23	9	19 15	14 7	18 11	12 12	13 10	14 11	16 13	8 12	18 16	15
1979 Jan 16	9	11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	11
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	555	4	6	2
Dec 13	5	6	7	6	9	1	2	2	5	5	4	7	ī
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 2 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
Sep 11	5	4	6	13	11	3	3	0	1	5	4	7	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-per:	son pension	er househo	lds	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	JAN 208-0	116, 1962 = 100 218.1
											JAN	1 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	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PE	RSON PENSIO	ONER HOUS	SEHOLDS		S. selle	and the second		a state of the			N 15, 1974 = 100
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1980 1981	135.0 160.8 187.8 203.1 226.8 264.2 294.3 321.7	129.5 156.3 187.5 199.6 222.4 248.1 269.2 291.5	135.8 160.2 185.2 197.9 219.0 263.8 307.5 341.6	147.8 171.5 209.8 226.3 247.8 290.5 358.9 414.1	145.5 179.9 205.2 224.8 251.2 316.9 381.6 430.6	131-0 145-2 169-0 184-8 205-0 230-6 241-4 248-2	124-9 137-7 155-4 168-3 186-6 206-1 208-0 211-6	144-0 178-0 204-6 228-0 262-0 322-5 363-3 398-8	147.7 171.6 201.1 221.3 250.6 298.4 333.6 370.8	134.4 155.1 168.7 185.3 206.0 248.8 276.6 305.5	133.1 159.5 188.6 209.8 243.9 288.3 313.6 336.3
1982 1983 INDEX FOR TWO-PE	336.2	300.7	336.7	414.1 441.6	462.3	255-3	215-3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358.2
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	134.6 159.9 186.7 201.6 225.6 261.9 292.3 318.8 333.3	128.9 155.8 184.8 196.9 220.0 244.6 265.5 287.8 296.7	135.7 160.5 186.3 199.8 221.5 268.3 314.5 350.7 377.3	148-1 177-9 210-2 226-6 247-8 289-9 358-1 413-1 440-6	146.0 180.7 207.7 226.0 252.8 319.0 383.4 430.5 461.2	132-6 146-3 170-3 186-1 206-3 231-2 242-3 249-4 257-4	126.4 139.7 158.5 172.7 191.7 212.8 216.8 219.9 223.8	145.4 171.4 194.9 211.7 246.0 301.5 343.9 369.6 393.1	144-6 168-2 197-4 217-8 246-1 292-8 327-3 362-3 383-9	135-4 157-1 171-2 188-5 210-3 254-8 284-1 314-1 320-6	133.1 159.5 188.6 209.8 243.9 288.3 313.6 336.3 358.2
GENERAL INDEX OF 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1981 1982 1983	F RETAIL PRIC 136-1 159-1 184-9 200-4 225-5 262-5 291-2 314-3 329-8	CES 133·3 159·9 190·3 203·8 228·3 255·9 277·5 299·3 308·8	135.2 159.3 183.4 196.0 217.1 261.8 306.1 341.0 366.5	147.7 171.3 209.7 226.2 247.6 290.1 358.2 413.3 440.9	147-4 182-4 211-3 227-5 250-5 313-2 380-0 433-3 465-4	131-2 144-2 166-8 182-1 201-9 226-3 237-2 243-8 250-4	125.7 139.4 157.4 171.0 187.2 205.4 208.3 210.5 214.8	143.9 166.0 190.3 207.2 243.1 288.7 322.6 343.5 366.3	138-6 161-3 188-3 206-7 236-4 276-9 300-7 325-8 345-6	135.5 159.5 173.3 192.0 213.9 262.7 300.8 331.6 342.9	132.4 157.3 185.7 207.8 239.9 290.0 318.0 341.7 364.0

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.

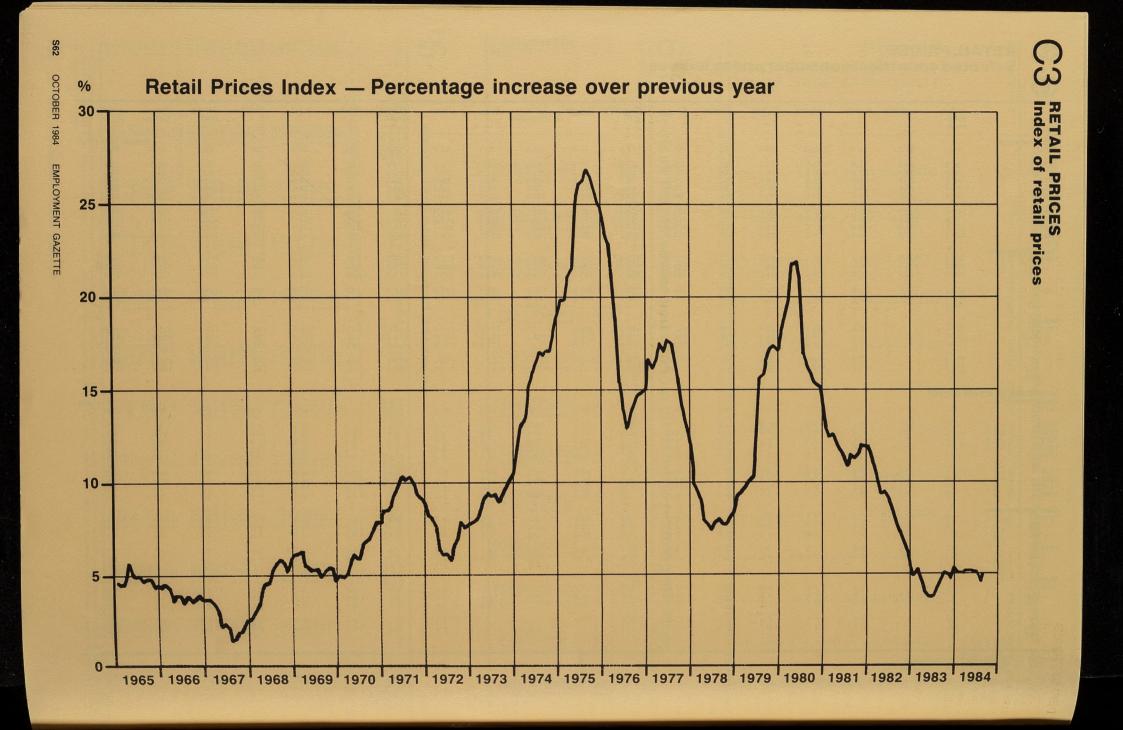
RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: consumer prices indices 0·0

	United King-	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	lrish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD (1)
 Annual averages	dom	·				56	54.4	77.2	41.5	42.8	40.1	65.2	- <u></u> 67·8	60	36.5	55	83.5	Indi 59·9	ces 1980 = 100 56·8
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	41·1 51·1 59·6 69·0 74·7	52·6 60·5 68·7 77·1 83·2	71·3 77·3 83·0 87·6 90·7	65·2 73·5 80·2 85·9 89·8	59·4 65·8 70·7 76·4 83·2	61 66 74 81	60·8 66·7 72·9 79·5	81·8 85·5 88·6 91·0	47·1 53·3 59·8 67·3	51·8 61·1 69·4 74·7	46·9 54·8 64·1 71·9	72·9 79·7 86·1 89·4	74·7 81·3 86·6 90·1	67 73 80 86 90	42.6 50.2 62.5 74.8 86.6	61 67 75 82 88	89·1 90·7 91·8 92·8 96·1	65·3 69·1 73·5 79·2 88·1	63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	84-8 100-0 111-9 121-5 127-1	90.8 100.0 109.6 R 121.8 134.2	94.0 100.0 106.8 112.6 116.3	93·8 100·0 107·6 117·0 126·0	90·8 100·0 112·5 124·6 131·9	89 100 112 123 132	88·1 100·0 113·4 126·8 139·0	94·8 100·0 106·3 111·9 115.6	80·1 100·0 124·5 150·6 181·5	84·6 100·0 120·4 141·1 155·8	82·5 100·0 117·8 137·3 157·3	92.6 100.0 104.9 107.7 109.7	93·9 100·0 106·7 113·1 116·2	90 100 114 127 137	100-0 114-6 131-1 147-0	100 112 122 133	100.0 106.5 112.5 115.9	100·0 110·4 117·1 120·9	100·0 110·5 119·1 125·4
Quarterly averages 1983 Q2 Q3 Q4	126·6 128·2 129·7	133-0 135-1 138-3	115-4 116-8 118-0	124·5 127·5 129·1	131-0 133-1 134-2	131 132 135	137·4 140·3 143·0	115·0 116·2 116·7	181-0 182-4 193-1	153·9 158·3 161·2	155-3 158-8 164-3	109·8 109·5 110·7	115·5 116·6 117·8	136 138 140	145·0 148·0 153·4	131 134 137	115-6 116-0 117-0	120·3 121·7 122·8	124·6 126·2 R 127·9
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3	130·4 133·0 134·2	137·8 138·1	121·8 122·4	131.5 133.4 	135·8 137·0	137 139	145-4 148-1	117·7 R 118·3	201·0 212·9	165∙0 168∙8 170∙8	169·1 173·0 R 	111.2 112.1 	118·8 119·8 	143 145 	158·3 R 161·5	140 142 	118-2 119-0	124-1 125-5	129-6 131-4
Monthly 1984 Apr May Jun	132-6 133-1 133-4	138.1	122·2 121·9 123·0	133-1 133-4 133-7	136·7 136·9 137·4	138 139 140	147·3 148·1 148·8	118·1 118·2 118·6	209·4 212·5 217·0	168.8	171·9 173·0 174·0 R	111.9 112.7 111.8	119·8 119·8 119·8	145 145 146	160·5 161·4 162·5	142 143 142	119-1 118-8 119-2	125-1 125-5 125-9	131∙0 131∙5 131∙9 R
Jul Aug Sep	133-3 134-5 134-8	··· ···	122·7 R 123·9	134·4 134·9	138·2 138·2	140 140 	149·8 R 150·6 	118-4 R 118-2	215·1 	170·8	··· ·· ··	112·0 111·0	119-8 119-9 	146 146 	165·0 166·1	143 144 	119-0 R 119-5 	126·3 126·8	132-3 132-6
Increases on a ye Annual averages			0.5	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	Per cen 13·5
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	16·1 24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·4 15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	9·5 8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12.7 12.8 9.2 7.1 4.5 4.5	10.8 7.4 8.1 8.9 9.1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11.8 9.7 9.4 9.1 10.8	6.0 4.5 3.7 2.7 4.1	13·4 13·3 12·1 12·6 19·0	20-9 18-0 13-6 7-6 13-3	17.0 16.8 17.0 12.1 14.8	11.8 9.3 8.1 3.8 3.6	10·2 8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	11.7 9.1 9.1 8.1 4.8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·8 1·3 1·1 3·6	9·1 5·8 6·5 7·7 11·3	11-3 8-7 8-9 8-0 9-8
1980 1981 1982 1983	18·0 11·9 8·6 4·6	10·2 9·6 R 11·1 R 10·2	6·4 6·8 5·5 3·3	6.6 7.6 8.7 7.7	10-1 12-5 10-8 5-9	12·3 11·7 10·1 6·9	13.6 13.4 11.8 9.6	5.5 6.3 5.3 3.3	24·9 24·5 20·9 20·5	18·2 20·4 17·1 10·5	21·2 17·8 16·6 14·6	8·0 4·9 2·7 1·9	6·5 6·7 6·0 2·7	10·9 13·6 11·2 8·6	15·5 14·6 14·4 12·1	13·7 12·1 8·6 8·9	4.0 6.5 5.6 3.0	13·5 10·4 6·1 3·2	12-9 10-5 7-8 5-3
Quarterly averages 1983 Q2 Q3 Q4	3-8 4-6 5-0	11·2 9·3 8·7	2·7 3·1 3·7	7·6 7·6 6·9	5·9 5·4 4·5	7.5 5.6 5.6	9·0 9·8 9·8	2·9 2·8 2·6	20·9 20·0 20·2	9·3 10·0 10·3	16·0 13·9 11·0	2·2 1·4 1·7	2·4 2·4 2·8	9·0 7·8 7·2	11-9 11-0 12-5	8·7 9·3 8·9	3.5 1.8 1.7	3·3 2·6 3·3	5·2 4·7 5·1
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3	5·2 5·1 4·7	5-9 3-9	5·6 6·1	7·0 7·1	5·2 4·6	6·3 6·7	8·8 7·8	3·1 2·9	18·7 17·6	10·1 9·7 7·9	12·1 11·4 R	2·4 2·1	3.6 3.7	6·5 6·6	11-9 R 11-4 	8·2 8·4	3.0 2.9 	4·5 4·3	5·7 5·5
Monthly 1984 Apr May Jun	5-2 5-1 5-1	3.9	5·9 5·9 6·3	7·5 7·2 6·8	4·9 4·8 4·1	6·6 6·5 6·9	7·9 7·8 7·7	3·2 2·8 2·8	17·1 16·8 19·2	9.7 	11.6 11.3 11.3	2·4 2·0 1·9	3.9 3.7 3.6	6·6 6·6 6·4	11-2 11-3 11-5	8·8 8·9 8·1	3·2 2·9 2·8	4·5 4·2 4·2	5·6 5·4 5·3
Jul Aug Sep	4·5 5·0 4·7		5.6 6.0	6·3 5·7	4·2 3·7	6·5 6·5	7·5 7·4	2·2 1·7	19·2 	7.9 	 	2.6 1.9	3·1 2·8	6·1 6·2	12·8 12·0	7·5 7·7	2·8 2·9	4·1 4·2 	5·3 5·2

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.

S61 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



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 shorters of employe.

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 underrecording 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.

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

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

WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

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

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

Regularly published statistics

		1465. 00000	D. N. DREADER
Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	M (Q)	Oct 84:	1.1
Labour force estimates, and projection		July 84:	322
Employees in employment Industry: GB	Q	Oct 84:	1.4
All industries: by Division class or group : time series, by order group Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M	Oct 84: Oct 84:	1.2
Occupation	IVI	001 04.	1.2
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 83:	1.10
Local authorities manpower Occupations in engineering	Q D	Sep 84: Oct 82:	1.7 421
Region: GB Sector: numbers and indices,	Q	Oct 84:	1.5
Self employed, 1981: by region : by industry		July 84: June 83:	321 257
Census of Employment: Sep 1981 GB and regions by industry			
on SIC 1980 (provisional) GB and regions by industry		Feb 83:	61
on SIC 1980 (final) UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2
International comparisons Apprentices and trainees by industry:	М	Oct 84: Dec 83:	1.9 Supp 2
Manufacturing industries Apprentices and trainees by region:	A	July 84:	1.14
Manufacturing industries Registered disabled in the public sector	A A	June 84: Feb 84:	1·15 72
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young			
persons Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	July 83: Aug 84:	315 1.6
Trade union membership	A .	Jan 84:	18
Unemployment and vacancies		Oct 84	0.1
Summary: UK GB	M M	Oct 84: Oct 84:	2·1 2·2
Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK	M (Q) M	Oct 84: Oct 84:	2·5 2·1
Broad category: GB	М	Oct 84:	2·2 2·6
Detailed category: GB, UK Region: summary	Q	Sep 84: Sep 84:	2.6
Age time series UK : estimated rates	M (Q) Q	Oct 84: Sep 84:	2.7 2.15
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Oct 84:	2.8
Region and area Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, counties, local	M	Oct 84:	2.3
areas	M D	Oct 84: Nov 82:	2·4 2·12
Occupation Age and duration: summary	Q	Sep 84:	2.6
Industry Latest figures: GB, UK	D	Jul 82:	2.10
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	D	Jul 82:	2.9
Occupation: Broad category; time series	D (Q)	Nov 82:	2.11
Flows: GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2.19
UK, time series	M	Oct 84:	2.19
GB, Age time series GB Regions	M Q	Oct 84: Oct 84:	2·20 2·23/2·24/
GB Age	Q	Oct 84:	2·26 2·21/2·22/
Students: by region	м	Oct 84:	2·25 2·13
Minority group workers: by region Disabled jobseekers: GB	D M	Sep 82: Oct 84:	2·17 466
International comparisons Ethnic origin	Μ	Oct 84: June 84:	2·18 260
Temporarily stopped: UK	м	Oct 84:	2.14
Latest figures: by region	IVI	001 04.	2.14
Vacancies (remaining unfilled) Region	м	Oct 84:	3.1
Time series: seasonally adjusted : unadjusted Industry: UK	M Q	Oct 84: Sep 84:	3.2
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	Oct 84:	3.4
Region summary Flows: GB, time series	Q M	Oct 84: Oct 84:	3·6 3·5
Redundancies		the sector	er ge in
Confirmed: GB latest month	м	Oct 84:	2.30
Regions	M	Oct 84: Oct 84:	2·30 2·31
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Headundancies (COTL) Fre-' Latest Tag Dobitied analysis A May 84; Tag Advance notifications Q (M) July 84; Bilates (quarter Q Muly 84; Industry A May 84; Average earnings Mole economy (new series) index May 84; Average earnings Mole economy (new series) index M Note economy (new series) index M Oct 84; Underlying trend M Oct 84; Note economy (new series) A Oct 84; International comparisons of wages M Oct 84; Manufacturing D Arr 84; International comparisons of wages M (A) Oct 84; Aerospace A Aug 94; Average earnings: non-manual employees M (A) Det 84; Auration Apr 84; Dans 84; Adverage earnings: non-manual employees M (A) Det 84; Adverage earnings: non-manual employees M (A) Det 84; Adverage earnings: non-manual employees M (A) Det 84; Adverage earnings: non-	Delevier (see	2.00		_
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SPECIAL FEATURE

Regional labour force estimates for 1983

This article presents regional estimates of the size of the civilian labour force, consistent with the national estimates published in August 1984¹, and reviews trends over the period 1971 to 1983. The national labour force grew by five per cent over this period, but there was considerable variation between regions. Growth in East Anglia, the South West and the East Midlands was particularly strong, while there was a marginal decrease in the North West.

Estimates of the civilian labour force in Great Britain in mid-1983 were published in the August issue of Employment Gazette¹. After a decade of continuous growth, these showed a drop in the size of the labour force between 1981 and 1983, due to a hastening of the rate of reduction of male activity rates, particularly in the older age groups. This more than offset the effects of rises in female activity rates, and continued population growth.

Regional trends

Table 1 Estimates of the regional civilian labour force*

Region	1971	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	Per cent	change	
							1971-81	1981-83	1971-83
Male	6.t 8.s	-	1 1 8-2	2.49-	3.0			et r	na tente de este
North	895	901	909	895	894	864	0	-3	-3
Yorkshire and Humberside East Midlands	1,402	1,392	1,400	1,401	1,396	1,373	0	-2	-2
East Anglia	1,070 479	1,088 500	1,098 514	1,119 525	1,125	1,111	5	-1	4
South East	4,983	4.882	4,909	4,902	536 4,966	536 4,938	12 0	0	12
		4,002	4,303	4,302	4,900	4,930	0	-1	
South West	1,118	1,158	1,148	1,168	1,196	1,193	7	0	7
West Midlands	1,546	1,544	1,534	1,529	1,517	1,494	-2	-1	-3
North West Wales	1,882	1,849	1,845	1,817	1,830	1,780	-3	-3	-5
Scotland	766 1,426	784 1,420	775 1,446	779 1,450	769 1,441	734	0	-5	-4
oconand	1,420	1,420	1,440	1,450	1,441	1,433	- and gar	-1	0
Great Britain	15,664	15,517	15,578	15,584	15,669	15,454	0	- 1	1-1-0-1
emale									
North	500	537	576	572	583	577	17	-1	16
Yorkshire and Humberside	813	878	931	916	944	954	16	1 post	17
East Midlands	615	663	666	708	740	757	20	2 7	23
East Anglia	258	311	324	332	351	375	36		45
South East	3,156	3,218	3,307	3,316	3,401	3,470	8	2	10
South West	634	695	753	782	799	841	26	5	33
West Midlands	906	940	1,009	996	1,004	987	11	-2	9
North West	1,176	1,241	1,275	1,266	1,278	1,252	9	-2	6
Wales	396	440	477	472	482	482	22	0	22
Scotland	877	933	999	1,028	991	1,009	13	2	15
Great Britain	9,331	9,854	10,316	10,390	10,572	10,702	13	and hand	15
ale and female									
North	1,394	1,437	1,485	1,466	1,477	1,442	6	-2	3
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,214	2,269	2.330	2,316	2,340	2.327	6	-1	5
East Midlands	1,685	1,751	1,764	1,827	1,865	1,868	11	Ó	11
East Anglia	737	810	838	857	888	911	20	3	24
South East	8,138	8,099	8,216	8,218	8,367	8,408	3	0	3
South West	1,752	1,854	1,901	1,950	1,995	2.034	14	2	16
West Midlands	2,452	2,485	2,542	2,525	2,520	2,481	3	-2	1
North West	3,058	3,090	3,120	3,083	3,108	3,032	2	-2	-1
Wales	1,162	1,224	1,252	1,251	1,250	1,216	8	-3	5
Scotland	2,303	2,353	2,446	2,479	2,432	2,442	6	0	6
Great Britain	24,995	25,371	25,894	25,974	26,241	26,156	5	0	5

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

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Trends in the size of the labour force vary markedly from one region to another. While the Great Britain labour force rose by five per cent over the period 1971-83, regional changes varied from a drop of one per cent in the North West to an increase of nearly 24 per cent in East Anglia. For men, amongst whom the overall number in the Great Britain labour force remained roughly stable, the labour

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Table 2

Components of change in regional civilian labour force** expressed as percentage of regional civilian labour force

Region		(as percer abour forc			(as percer labour forc			as percent bour force	
	Popula- tion effect*	Activity rate effect†	Total change	Popula- tion effect*	Activity rate effect†	Total change	Popula- tion effect*	Activity rate effect†	Total change
Male									and the second
North	3.7	-3.8	-0.1	0.7	-4·0 -3·2	-3.3 -1.6	4·4 5·1	-7·8 -7·1	-3.4
Yorkshire and Humberside East Midlands	3·4 8·4	-3·8 -3·2	-0·4 5·2	1.5 1.6	-2.9	-1.3	10.2	-6.4	-2·0 3·8
East Anglia	12.9	-0.9	12.0	2.4	-2.5	-0.1	15.7	-3.8	11.9
South East	2.3	-2.6	(-0.3)	1.3	-1.8	-0.6	3.6	-4.5	-0.9
South West	9.0	-2.0	7.0	2.1	-2.3	-0.3	11.3	-4.6	6.7
West Midlands	3.3	-5.2	-1.9	1.4	-2.8	-1.5	4.8	-8.1	-3.3
North West	1.7	-4.4 -5.4	-2·7 0·4	0·9 0·5	-3·7 -5·1	-2.7 -4.5	2.6 6.4	-8·1 -10·6	-5.4
Wales Scotland	5·8 4·5	-3·4 -3·5	1.1	2.0	-2.6	-0.6	6.6	-6.1	-4·2 0·5
Great Britain	4.1	-3.4	0.7	1.4	-2.8	-1.4	5.6	-6·2	-0.7
emale					Same and				
North	1.8	14.9	16.7	0.8	-1.8	-1.0	2.7	12.8	15.5
Yorkshire and Humberside East Midlands	2·4 8·4	13·7 11·8	16·2 20·3	1·4 2·0	$-0.3 \\ 0.3$	1·1 2·3	3·9 10·8	13·5 12·3	17·4 23·1
East Anglia	14.7	21.5	36.2	3.6	3.1	6.7	19.0	26.4	45.3
South East	0.9	6.9	7.8	1.2	0.8	2.0	2.2	7.8	10.0
South West	8.8	17.2	26.1	2.6	2.6	5.2	11.7	20.9	32.7
West Midlands	3.2	7.6	10.8	1.1	-2.8	-1.7	4.4	4.5	8.9
North West	-0.7	9·3 17·1	8.6	0·5 1·3	-2.5 (-1.2)	-2·0 0·2	(-0.1) 6.0	6·5 15·8	6·4 21·8
Wales Scotland	4·5 2·2	10.7	21.6 12.9	1.3	0.5	1.8	3.6	11.4	15.0
Great Britain	2.8	10.5	13.3	1.4	-0.1	1.2	4.3	10.5	14.7
Male and female									
North	3.0	2·9 2·6	5·9 5·7	0·7 1·5	-3.1 -2.0	-2.4 -0.5	3·8 4·7	-0·4 0·4	3·4 5·1
Yorkshire and Humberside East Midlands	3·1 8·4	2.0	10.7	1.5	-1.6	0.1	10.4	0.4	10.8
East Anglia	13.6	6.9	20.5	2.9	-0.3	2.6	16.8	6.8	23.6
South East	1.7	1.1	2.8	1.2	-0.8	0.5	3.1	0.3	3.3
South West	9.0	4.9	13.9	2.3	-0.3	1.9	11.5	4.6	16.1
West Midlands	3.3	-0.5	2.8	1.2	-2·8 -3·2	-1.6 -2.4	4·6 1·6	-3·4 -2·5	1·2 -0·9
North West	0·8 5·3	0·9 2·3	1.6 7.6	0·8 0·8	-3.2	-2.4	6.3	-2.5	4.7
Wales Scotland	3.6	1.9	5.6	1.7	-1.3	0.4	5.5	0.5	6.0
Great Britain	3.6	1.8	5.4	1.4	-1.7	-0.3	5·1	0.0	5.0

See footnote to table 1

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

force decreased in six regions-the largest drop being five per cent in the North West-while increasing in the other four; notably by 12 per cent in East Anglia. The female labour force increased in all regions, but the size of the increase varied widely; from six per cent in the North West to 45 per cent in East Anglia. Fuller details are shown in table 1.

Between 1981 and 1983, the size of the Great Britain labour force fell slightly, the increase in the female labour force not quite offsetting the decrease in the male labour force. Regionally, the change varied from a rise of three per cent in East Anglia to a fall of three per cent in Wales. The male labour force decreased in all regions; marginally in East Anglia and the South West, and by as much as five per cent in Wales. Movements in the female labour force were more varied; growth occurred in six regions, notably in East Anglia where the increase was 7 per cent, while there were small decreases in three regions.

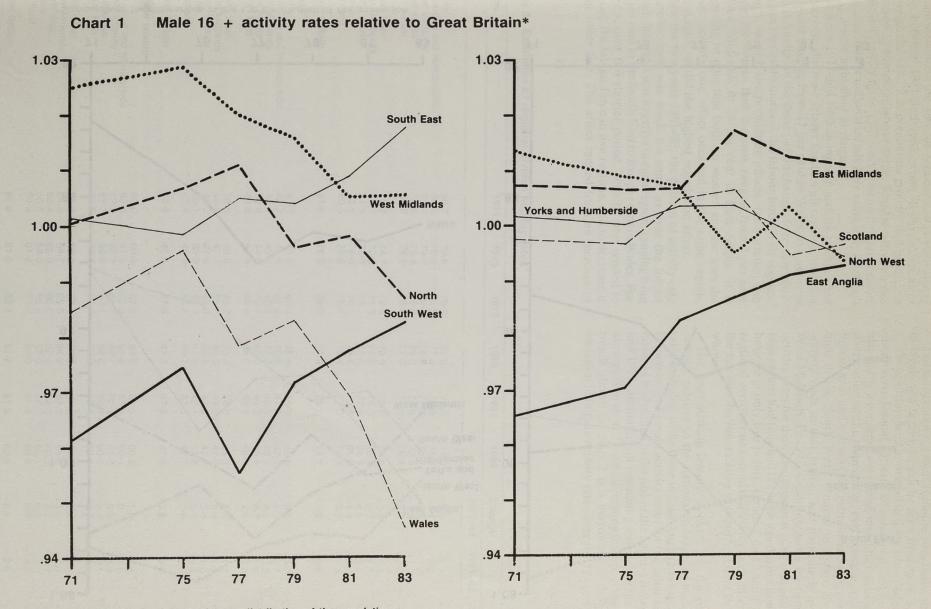
Movements in the size of the labour force can be roughly apportioned between the effect of population changes and of changes in activity rates (the proportion of the population in any age/sex group who are in the labour force). Both have an important effect on overall movements, as can be seen from table 2. This shows, for example, that 4 of the 15 per cent rise in the Great Britain female labour force

between 1971 and 1983 can be attributed to the effects of population changes, and the remainder to activity rate effects.

Population effects

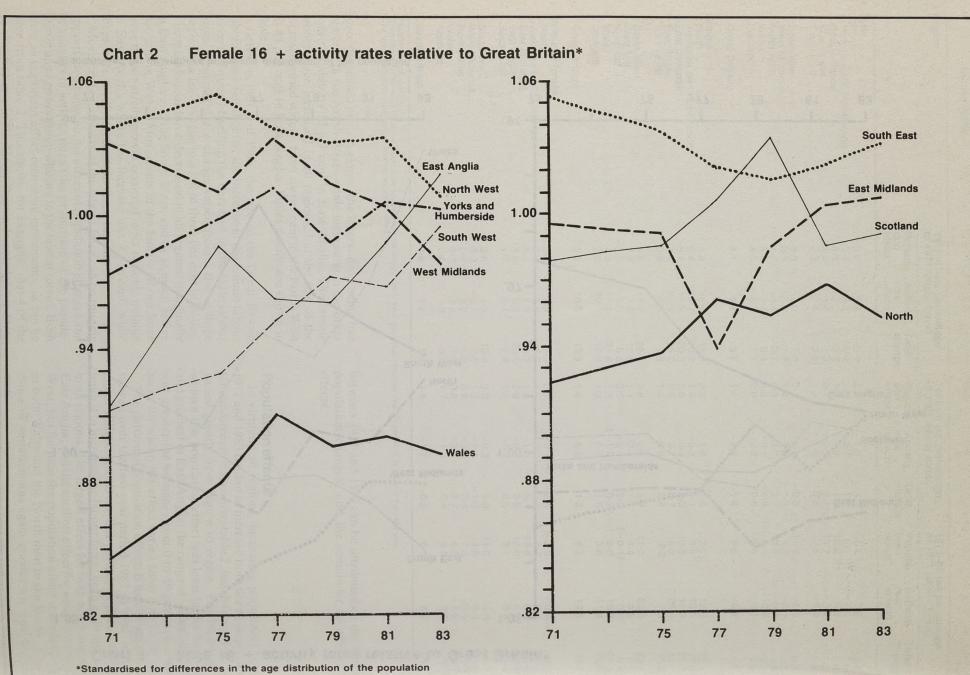
In virtually all regions, increasing population between 1971 and 1983 tended to increase both the male and female labour force, as is shown by table 2, but the size of the effect varied greatly from region to region. For both men and women this population effect was least in the North West and greatest in East Anglia; the range of variation however was greater for women-from 0 to 19 per cent-than for men, for whom the effect varied from 3 to 16 per cent.

The pattern of population effects is much the same when viewed over the two year period 1981 to 1983, with a few minor differences. Over this period, population changes tended to increase the labour force, both male and female, in all regions. The largest effect for both sexes was again in East Anglia, and the smallest effect for women in the North West; but for men the population effect was slightly lower in both Wales and the North than in the North West. The range of variation was again greater for women than for men.



*Standardised for differences in the age distribution of the population

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Activity rate effects

Over the period 1971 to 1983, male activity rates in Great Britain declined; the rate of reduction was particularly steep between 1981 and 1983, when it was sufficient to outweigh the effects of population growth, and produce a net drop in the male labour force. Female activity rates increased rapidly up to 1977, and remained roughly stable thereafter. These national trends were more fully discussed in the article published in August.¹

Between 1971 and 1983 changes in activity rates tended to decrease the male labour force in all regions, with the decreases ranging from 11 per cent in Wales to 4 per cent in East Anglia. In the same period changes in female activity rates tended to increase the labour force in all regions, though, as with the population effects, the variation was greater for women than for men, ranging from 5 per cent in West Midlands to 26 per cent in East Anglia. It is interesting to note that both for women and for men the highest activity rate effect occurred in the same region, East Anglia, as did the highest population effect.

Over the two years 1981–83, the pattern of activity rate effects for men was much the same as over the longer period: the effect was negative in each region, ranging from two per cent in the South East to five per cent in Wales. For women, over this shorter period, activity rates tended to increase the labour force in five regions, and to decrease it in the other five. The effect ranged from an increase of three per cent in East Anglia to a decrease of three per cent in the West Midlands; again, a greater range than for men.

The substantial regional variation in activity rates, both in levels and in trends, can be seen from table 3.

These differences in overall activity rates reflect differences in traditional patterns of economic activity, but are also partly a consequence of regional differences in the age distribution of the population. For example, the proportion of men and women over retirement age is particularly high in the South West, tending to reduce the overall activity rates in that region, and particularly low in the West Midlands. In 1971, the difference in the overall male activity rates for these two regions was around nine percentage points; had they had the same age distribution it would have been only five points. Charts 1 and 2 show trends in regional activity rates standardised for such differences in the age distribution, relative to those for Great Britain as a whole.

The most striking feature of chart 1 is the very steep decline, relative to the national average, of male activity rates in Wales, while those in East Anglia have substantially increased. Female activity rates on the other hand rose faster in Wales than in the rest of the country between 1971 and 1977, although still remaining well below the national average (see chart 2). An interesting feature of the regional trends shown in chart 2 is a narrowing of the range of variation in female activity rates over the 12 years to 1983.

Table 3 Estimates of regional civilian activity rates*

Per cent 1971 Region 1975 1977 1979 1981 1983 Change 1971-81 1981-83 1971-83 Male North 80.7 79.8 79.5 77.5 77.0 74·0 74·3 75·7 -3.6 -4.1 $-3.1 \\ -2.2 \\ -2.2$ -6.7 Yorkshire and Humberside 78.5 79.1 75.8 76·5 77·9 80.6 78.8 77.5 $-6.3 \\ -5.6$ East Midlands 78·9 75·0 81.4 79.7 -3.5 East Anglia 75.4 76.5 74.6 72.9 1.9 -3.6 South East 80.8 78.8 78.9 77.7 77.5 76.1 -3.3 -1.3 -4.6 South West 75.2 74.7 72·6 79·8 77·2 72·5 81·3 72.6 71.0 2.7 -1.6 -4.3 West Midlands North West 84.0 82.6 78·3 77·2 -2.1-2.6-3.876·1 74·7 -5.7 -4.5 -7.8 81.8 79.8 79.1 -7·1 -8·7 Wales 73.6 77.0 76·1 79·2 78.5 78.0 75.5 69.8 4.8 Scotland 80.5 78.9 -1.8 78.4 75.3 -3.5 -5.2 Great Britain 81.0 78.9 78.3 77.3 76.7 74.7 -4.3 -2.0 -6.3 Female North 41.1 43.6 46.3 45.6 46.3 45.6 5.2 -0.7 0.1 4·5 5·0 orkshire and Humberside 45·6 45·9 47·9 45·3 46·6 47·3 47.7 48.7 42.7 47.6 4.9 East Midlands 44.1 4·2 6·7 48.3 0.3 4.6 East Anglia 39.6 44.6 45.1 45.0 46.3 48.1 1.8 8.4 South East 46.2 47.4 48.4 48.0 48.6 49.1 2.4 0.5 2.9 South West 38.5 40.6 43.2 45·3 47·7 47·7 43.9 44.0 5.5 1.4 6.8 West Midlands 46.6 47·7 47·9 50.6 49.3 49.0 2.4 $-1.3 \\ -1.0$ North West 45·3 36·7 48.8 49.0 48.5 3.4 2.4 Wales 39.9 42.7 41.8 42.1 41.8 5.4 -0.3 5.1 Scotland 43.6 45.8 48.6 49.7 47.5 47.7 3.9 0.2 4.1 **Great Britain** 43.9 45.8 47.5 47.3 47.5 47.6 3.6 0.1 3.7 Male and female North 60.0 60.9 62.2 60.9 61.0 $-0.8 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.4$ 59.2 1.0 -1.8 Yorkshire and Humberside 60·8 62·2 61·5 62·3 62·6 61·7 61·4 62·7 61.4 60.4 0.7 -1.0 East Midlands East Anglia South East 62.7 61.8 0.5 -0.9 57.7 60.1 59.6 59.6 60.1 60.1 2.4 0.1 2.4 62.6 62.4 62.9 -0.2 62.2 62.4 62.1 -0.3 -0.5 South West West Midlands 57·5 64·2 55.9 56.8 57.1 57.6 57·5 61·5 -0.1 1.6 1.6 65·5 63·2 64.8 64.7 63.2 $-1.6 \\ -0.2$ -1.7-1.7-3·3 -1·9 North West 62·1 57·9 62.4 63.0 62.3 60.5 Wales 58·6 63·0 56.5 58.0 57.1 $-2.0 \\ -0.7$ 55.1 0.6 1.4 Scotland 60.9 61.3 63.3 61.5 60.8 0.6 -0.1 **Great Britain** 61.6 61.6 62.2 61.7 61.5 60.6 -0.1 -1.0 -0.9

The proportion of the home population aged 16 and over who are in the civilian labour force at June of each year.

The range of male activity rates, standardised for age distribution, was much the same in 1983 as in 1971.

These are many factors underlying such regional variation. An important influence (particularly so during the last few years) may be the regional economic climate. For example, in all five of the regions (West Midlands, Yorks and Humberside, North West, North, Wales) which experienced an above average increase in male claimant unemployment over this period, male activity rates declined faster than in Great Britain as a whole.

Cultural differences between the regions may also affect, for example, the likelihood of a woman being economically active. It may be that the reduction in the variation in female activity rates reflects, in part, a narrowing of such cultural differences.

Comparison with 1981-based projections

Projections of the regional labour force for the years to 1991, based on the 1981 Labour Force Survey, were published in the April issue of *Employment Gazette*². These combined mid-1981 based population projections and projections of regional activity rates. These latter were in turn a combination; of 1981-based national activity rate projections³ and projections of trends in regional activity

Table 4 Comparison of estimates with 1981-based projections

Region	Mid-1983 estimate of civilian labour force	1981-based projection	Difference (as percent- age of 1981-based projection)				
Male North	864	889	-2.8				
Yorkshire and Humberside East Midlands East Anglia South East	1,373 1,111 536 4,938	1,400 1,131 545 4,978	-1.9 -1.8 -1.7 -0.8				
South West West Midlands North West Wales Scotland	1,193 1,494 1,780 734 1,433	1,207 1,518 1,811 767 1,456	-1.2 -1.6 -1.7 -4.4 -1.6				
Great Britain	15,454	15,701	-1.6				
Female North	577	580	-0.4				
Yorkshire and Humberside East Midlands East Anglia South East	954 757 375 3,470	942 738 359 3,391	1·3 2·6 4·5 2·3				
South West West Midlands North West Wales Scotland	841 987 1,252 482 1,009	814 1,002 1,268 483 1,006	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.3\\ 1.5\\ -1.3\\ -0.1\\ 0.2 \end{array} $				
Great Britain	10,702	10,582	1.1				
Male and female North	1,442	1,469	-1.9				
Yorkshire and Humberside East Midlands East Anglia South East	2,327 1,868 911 8,408	2,342 1,869 904 8,369	-0.6 -0.1 0.7 0.5				
South West West Midlands North West Wales Scotland	2,034 2,481 3,032 1,216 2,442	2,021 2,520 3,079 1,250 2,462	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.6 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.5 \\ -2.7 \\ -0.8 \end{array} $				
Great Britain	26,156	26,283	-0.5				

rate *relativities* (the ratios of regional activity rates for each age/sex group to the corresponding national rates).

A comparison of the 1981 based projections for 1983 and the latest estimates is given in table 4. For men, the 1983based estimates are lower than the projections in every region. The difference ranges from just under 1 per cent for the South East to nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for Wales. For women, the estimates are higher than the projections on average, but lower in four regions. The difference ranges from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the projections (in the West Midlands) to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above (in East Anglia).

There are three factors contributing to these differences. Firstly, the national mid-1983 labour force was around $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than the 1981-based projection: this was the net effect of the male labour force being some $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than projected, and the female labour force some 1 per cent higher. As a result, the regional estimates of the labour force will show similar differences, on average, from the projections.

There were also differences between the regional activity rate relativities and those projected. In the main, these occurred where actual changes were in the projected direction, but were much greater than expected. For example, it was projected that the overall male activity rate for Wales would fall by 0.2 percentage points more than the national rate between 1981 and 1983: the Labour Force Survey shows a fall of 1.8 points.

Finally, there were minor differences between the mid-1983 population estimates and the 1981-based projections used to calculate the labour force projections published in April. The effects of these differences are negligible.

Revised (1983-based) regional labour force projections will be published in 1985, following the publication of 1983-based national projections.

Appendix 1 regional labour force— Definitions and measurement

Definitions

The civilian labour force includes employees, employers and self-employed (but excluding those in HM Forces) together with those identified by censuses and surveys as seeking work. Also included in the civilian labour force as unemployed are those waiting to start a job they have already obtained and those who are unemployed but prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday. Persons employed under special employment measures (other than those measures providing full-time training) are included in the civilian labour force.

In estimates of the labour force published before 1984 all students in full-time education were excluded even though some had part-time or temporary jobs or were looking for such jobs. The definition has now been changed to include those students who have or are looking for, jobs. (Students looking for a job for when their course is finished, and not available to start work, are however excluded.)

The term "activity rate" is used to describe the proportion of the population who are in the labour force.

Measurement

Labour force estimates are derived principally from household survey and census data which allows a full breakdown of numbers by age and sex. Estimates for 1971 are based mainly on data from the Census of Population. Estimates for 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981 and 1983 incorporate survey estimates from the biennial Labour Force Survey (a survey of private households) supplemented by data from the Census of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households. The Labour Force Survey is a reasonably large sample survey but for some age groups, particularly in the smaller regions, estimates of age specific activity rates are subject to a large degree of sampling error. For this reason, and for reasons of space, estimates of the regional civilian labour force and activity rates presented in tables 1 and 3 relate only to males and females aged 16 and over. Estimates by more detailed age groups can be obtained on request*.

The regional labour force estimates for the years 1971 to 1981 presented here are slightly different from those published in the April 1984 article² for two reasons. Firstly, they have been made consistent with the revised regional population estimates⁴, which are now fully consistent with the national population estimates. Also, they are consistent with the slightly revised national figures published in August, which incorporated improved information on the economic activity of full-time students.

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(3) "Labour force outlook for Great Britain", Employment Gazette, February 1984, pp 56–64.

(4) "Final mid-1981 and revised mid-1971 to mid-1980 population estimates for the local government and health authority areas of England and Wales", *OPCS Monitor PP1* 84/2.

* From Statistics C5, Department of Employment, Room 345, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

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SPECIAL FEATURE

Patterns of pay: early results of the 1984 NES

The first results of the 1984 New Earnings Survey, the Department's latest annual survey of the structure of earnings each April, were published by HMSO in New Earnings Survey 1984 Part A, 'Streamlined analyses and key analyses by agreement', on October 11. Some of the features of the 1984 survey are commented on in this article.

The New Earnings Survey (NES) is the only regular comprehensive source of information on the structure of earnings in Great Britain*. The survey has been in existence in broadly its present form since 1970, and covers hours of work, the composition of earnings and general characteristics of the employee such as age, occupation, industry, place of work and collective bargaining arrangements. Information is obtained from employers on a one per cent sample of individual employees, although the returns are anonymous and treated as strictly confidential.

Survey information

The survey information normally relates to earnings for a pay period in April each year: in 1984 it was the pay period which included April 11, 1984. Earnings data relate to gross pay, before tax and national insurance contributions have been deducted. Payments in kind are generally excluded. Where employees receive periodical payments covering more than one pay period (for example, quarterly or halfyearly bonuses), the corresponding amount for one pay period is included in total earnings reported for the survey.

For some groups of employees increases in pay operative in or before the survey period were not paid until later because the pay agreement was delayed. In these cases the reported figures will relate to earnings actually received at the time of the survey and exclude back payments made later, because earnings payable for the survey period including the effect of delayed settlements are not generally available in time to be used in the survey.

The structure of earnings

This change facilitates the production of combined results relating to adult employees of both sexes on a consistent basis compatible with the separate figures for men and women. Such figures appear in this article and more

* A similar survey for Northern Ireland is conducted by the Department for Economic Development in Belfast, but the results in this article all relate to Great Britain

Survey report

Results of the survey in much greater detail are available in the report New Earnings Survey 1984, which is published in six parts. The parts are available at intervals of a few weeks from October 11, 1984 from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £8.10 each net. Subscription for the whole set of six, including postage £48. An order form is on page 445. A list of HMSO bookshops can be found on the contents page of this issue.

Part A (available mid-October 1984): streamlined analyses and key analyses by agreement.

Part B (available early November 1984): report, summary analyses and other analyses by agreement.

Part C (available late November 1984): earnings and hours for particular industries.

Part D (available mid-December 1984): earnings and hours for particular occupations.

Part E (available mid-January 1985): earnings and hours in regions, counties and age-groups.

Part F (available late January 1985): hours: earnings and hours of part-time women workers, and earnings of trainees.

Changes in average earnings between successive surveys for particular groups of employees may reflect changes in the timing of pay settlements, and in some cases the change from one year to the next will reflect more than one settlement, or no settlement. These factors should be taken into account when different years' earnings are compared.

Most of the analyses of the 1984 survey relate to full-time male and female employees on adult rates. They are thus on a slightly different basis from previous analyses which related to full-time men aged 21 and over and women aged 18 and over. The extent of this change on global averages can be assessed by comparing the figures for 1983 on both bases which are published in Labour Market Data table 5.6 (page S52). Overall average earnings levels for full-time males on adult rates are generally between one and two per cent lower than the corresponding figures for men aged 21 and over, whereas results for full-time females on adult rates are up to one per cent higher than for full-time women aged 18 and over.

Table 1 Distribution of gross weekly earnings

an adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence

	Male	Male			Female			Male and female			
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All		
10 per cent earned less than 25 per cent earned less than	£ 94·1 115·2	£ 109·4 143·3	£ 99·0 124·0	€ 62·0 72·7	£ 74·5 89·4	£ 70·7 84·6	£ 81·4 103·5	£ 83·9 108·5	£ 82·8 106·2		
50 per cent earned less than 25 per cent earned more than	143·3 178·8	188·8 247·4	160-6 209-6	88-6 108-1	113·5 149·6	106·8 139·1	134·3 170·7	152·6 207·7	142-3 190-3		
10 per cent earned more than	220.7	325.2	275.4	131.0	185-2	177.7	213.0	279.5	251.7		

Table 2 Levels of pay and hours

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay was not affected by absence

The second s	Male			Female			Male and female			
an and an a second second	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual manual	Non-	All	
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	152.7	209.0	178.8	93.5	124.3	117.2	143.0	172.2	159.3	
of which: overtime payments incentive payments shift etc premium payments	20·9 12·8 5·0	7·4 7·1 1·5	14·7 10·1 3·4	4·1 9·1 2·2	1∙8 1∙6 1∙6	2·3 3·3 1·7	18·2 12·1 4·5	4·9 4·7 1·6	10-8 8-0 2-9	
Average gross hourly earnings (p) including overtime pay and overtime hours	345.0	537.4	423·0	238.0	334.3	310-3	329.1	448·9	389-9	
excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	336.1	536.4	421.4	235.1	333-1	309.1	319-9	446.5	386.7	
Average total weekly hours of which overtime hours	44·3 5·1	38·5 1·4	41·7 3·5	39·4 1·3	36·5 0·4	37·2 0·6	43·5 4·5	37·6 1·0	40-3 2-6	

Table 3 Percentage increases in earnings, April 1983 to April 1984

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay was not affected by absence

	Male	Male				Male and female			
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
Gross weekly earnings	Per cent 7·9	Per cent 8·9	Per cent 8·5	Per cent 6·1	Per cent 7·1	Per cent 7·0	Per cent 7·8	Per cent 8·2	Per cent 8·1
Gross hourly earnings Including overtime pay and overtime hours	6.9	8.4	7.7	5.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.8	7.4
excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	6.6	8.3	7.7	5.7	6.7	6.7	6·5	7.7	7.4

detailed results on this basis are published in Part B of the survey report.

Most analyses exclude those whose pay was affected by absence in the survey period. They indicate, therefore, what adults working a full week were paid, but do not reflect the earnings of those not working a full week (because of sickness, short-time working, voluntary absenteeism, and so on) or of young people and part-time workers. But the published report also contains some results relating to young people, part-time employees and full-time employees, including those whose pay was affected by absence. For example, some results relating to young people are given in the analysis of earnings by age in tables 10 and 11 of Part A. In addition information on earnings of apprentices and other trainees will be the subject of a future article in Employment Gazette.

Table 1 presents a summary distribution of the gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in April 1984.

About a quarter of all full-time adults earned less than $\pounds 106$ per week and about ten per cent less than £83 per week. In contrast, about ten per cent earned over £250 per week. The dispersion of weekly earnings was rather wider for non-manual men than for manual men, and somewhat less for full-time women than for full-time men. The dispersion of earnings for each of these groups relative to the average changes little from year to year, but has widened slightly since 1981.

Table 2 presents a summary of the average levels of pay and hours, distinguishing the principal components of pay (such as overtime). The average levels of pay in table 2 are higher than the median levels of pay (that is, the level that half of employees earn less than) in table 1 because a relatively small number of highly paid employees have a larger effect on the former than on the latter. The level of average weekly earnings will reflect the incidence of overtime working. For manual men average overtime payments

comprised about 14 per cent of average weekly earnings, slightly more than in April 1983. Incentive payments (including payments-by-results schemes, bonuses, etc) and shift premiums also accounted for a substantial proportion of manual men's weekly earnings and emphasise the importance of not identifying average weekly earnings with ninimum basic pay rates.

The growth of earnings

April 1984

April 1984

Complete samples

The increase in earnings shown between successive surveys cannot be directly linked with the outcome of successive pay rounds conventionally measured from August. Also, although April is roughly three-quarters of the way through the conventional "pay round", it cannot be assumed that the change in earnings between the 1983 and 1984 surveys reflects the corresponding proportions of the 1982-83 and 1983-84 pay round settlements because of the lag between when settlements become operative and when they are paid.

It also needs to be noted that changes in average earnings will reflect several factors other than the direct effect of new pay settlements. As well as changes arising from overtime working, bonus arrangements, and so on, changes in average earnings will reflect changes in the composition of the workforce. A more up-to-date picture of the growth of average earnings is given by the monthly average earnings index (figures from which up to August 1984 appear in Labour Market Data pp. S46-7). For the economy as a whole it is estimated that the increase in average earnings during the 1983-84 pay round was about 71/2 per cent, similar to that for the 1982–83 pay round. This is slightly lower than the annual change to April 1984 reflected in the New Earnings Survey, mainly because the growth in hours worked was higher in the year to April than in the year to July

Table 4 Women's earnings relative to men's

63 72 1970 1975 75 75 1976 1977

Men's and women's earnings

Table 4 shows that, while the average earnings of women relative to those of men rose appreciably in the early 1970s at the time when the effects of the Equal Pay Act were seen, since 1975 it has fluctuated about a relatively stable position. Comparisons of men's and women's average earnings reflect the different employment patterns and other labour force characteristics, such as levels of skill and experience. Differences in average earnings do not therefore correspond to differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. However, the detailed survey results enable the effects on earnings of the main differences in the structure of men's and women's employment to be assessed. The trend of gross hourly earnings excluding overtime, which removes the effect of different hours but not that of different employment patterns, gives a broad idea of any developments.

The overall trend is more significant than figures for a single year, because each year's results reflect delays in settlements which generally affect the average earnings of one sex more than the other. Part of the change in the percentage between 1983 and 1984 reflects changes in the timing of settlements; in particular there was no pay settlement for most National Health Service employees between the 1983 and 1984 surveys.

New Earnings Survey, 1984

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Average gross hourly earnings excluding overtime of full-time employees aged 18 and over whose pay was not affected by absence: women's as a percentage of men's

1.1	1978	73.9	1982	73.9	
2∙1	1979	73.0	1083	74.2	
5.1	1980	73.5	1984	73.5	
5.5	1981	74.8			



Attitudes to new office technology

The introduction of new technology often raises questions of job security, training and career structure. It can also have an adverse effect on the employer-employee relationship and may not always achieve the improvements in efficiency that were originally expected. The results of an investigation into the employment effects of the introduction of new technology in one particular sphere—the office—are reported here; but its findings may well prove to be relevant to other spheres where new technology is being, or is about to be, introduced.

by **David Mattes**

Managers also need training in the use of new office equipment says Manpower Limited. Managers responsible for organising workloads and implementing systems often do not understand the capabilities of machines. The Xerox 620, pictured, above, includes a display that shows material being typed. It can include communications for office network operations

In order to investigate current attitudes to emerging information technology among those office workers who will be most involved in using it, Manpower Ltd conducted a survey of the 3,000 British members of the Institute of Qualified Private Secretaries. It was interested not only in gauging the secretaries' own attitudes but also their perception of their employers' attitudes to technological innovation in the office.

Just under 500 replies were received to the questionnaire. Of these, only six per cent considered the implementation of new technology to be threatening as far as their own jobs were concerned; and more than threequarters of the replies supported the view that new office technology would relieve the secretary from the more routine and repetitive elements of her* job, allowing greater attention to be given to the more interesting and discretionary tasks.

However, more than four out of five said that secretaries would have to be better educated to cope with the constant changes in new technology. Whether this attitude was shared by their employers is doubtful, as 86.6 per cent of the secretaries thought that employers do not generally give sufficient attention to analysing secretarial jobs and heir specific requirements for secretarial assistance before recruitment.

The findings also indicated that managers tend to adopt an "ostrich" approach to new technology, assuming that their own jobs as managers would be less affected by t-and thus "safer"-than those of others, such as secretaries. On this aspect younger managers appeared to understand the implications of information technology on their own jobs and job security rather better than older, more traditional managers; as a consequence, these younger managers seemed readier to adapt and become more flexible.

Only 36.3 per cent of the secretaries were confident that their managers had the abilities to use new office technology to their company's and staff's best advantages; vet 90 per cent felt that generally most secretarial skills including interpersonal and administrative skills) were under-utilised by their employers.

Insufficient forethought

Where new technology had been introduced, it often appeared to have been done without sufficient forethought, especially as regards its implications for industrial relations-three-quarters of the respondents to Manpower's questionnaire were of the opinion that generally employers do not apply sufficient care and regard for people when introducing new technology to the office, and more than half of them did not consider that nformation technology had improved and upgraded the ecretarial role.

On the other hand, just over half the respondents did consider that information technology would improve secretaries' promotion prospects and about the same number felt that it would generally enable secretaries to become more involved with most or nearly all aspects of he manager's work. An even higher percentage envisaged that the secretary of the future would be working as a highly integrated member of a management team, familiar with new technology and communications equipment.

The gap between that vision and the position today would appear to be considerable, for 39.5 per cent of the secretaries work in an office in which they do not or cannot operate a word processor/microcomputer in the course of their work.

Manufacturers and employers, they feel, pay far too ittle attention to training people on new equipment. Manufacturers are said to be interested only in a quick sale, and employers-mainly through lack of knowledgeare accused of giving little thought to who will be using the equipment or for what exact purpose it will be needed.

Managers need training

Secretaries, as significant users, firmly believe they hould be involved in the selection of equipment and also that time and adequate professional training ought to be given to everyone using it. Frequently, they say, one staff nember is given short inadequate instruction on a new piece of equipment and is then relied upon to train other

It was widely felt that people would be far readier to accept new technology, and adapt to it more quickly, if greater attention were given to training. This training should not be confined merely to the people operating the equipment but should also involve their managers. Often, seems, managers who are responsible for organising the



Younger managers seem readier to adapt and become more flexible where new office technology is concerned, says the survey.

workload and implementing systems do not understand and cannot operate the new equipment. Such a situation can cause tension and problems with the staff operating the equipment as well as under-utilisation of the full capabilities of the new machine.

The divide between secretaries and managers, says Manpower, will be just as great if managers believe new technology means that the secretary can produce even greater amounts of the same repetitive work. Considerable potential and skills will be wasted, and promotion to management will be as difficult as ever to achieve.

• Copies of the survey report are available from Manpower Ltd, Manpower House, 270-272 High Street, Slough, Berkshire SL1 1LJ.

* The word "her" (rather than "his or her") is used here because that was the form used in Manpower's questionnair

OCTOBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 465

Employment topics

Youth Training Scheme

entered training in 1983/84. YTS planned entrants were based

on assumptions about:

- the number of 16 and 17-yearolds 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 yrs.

It has also been necessary to Mode A schemes.

□ This item reports on progress make assumptions about the numtowards planned entrants to yTs in ber of young people who would 1984/85. It also shows the number leave further eduation or employof young people in training at the ment part way through their first end of August 1984, most of whom year and thus require the balance of a year's training on yts.

Between the beginning of April and the end of August there were 159,714 entrants to YTS of whom 112,606 had entered Mode A schemes

The Mode A entrants figure represents 70 per cent of the total number of entrants to training.

There were 292,048 young people in training at the end of August, an increase of 8,897 since the end of July. Of those in training, 214,003 (73 per cent) were on

Region	Planned entrants April 1984 March 1985	Entrants to training April 1984– August 1984	In training at Aug 31, 1984
Scotland Northern North West	42,440 27,133 59,208	13,063 12,560 27,784	31,944 20,639 45,752
Yorks & Humberside Midlands Wales	40,268 82,774 23,453	17,457 37,347 7,760	29,864 63,078 16,478
South West South East London	31,192 68,700 29,392	12,217 23,827 7,699	22,111 44,546 17,636
Great Britain	404,560	159,714	292,048

Special exemption orders

lated legislation restricts the hours emption may be continued by furthwhich women and young people er orders granted in response to re-(aged under 18) may work in factor- newed applications. ies. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and for lating to the employment of 41,842 young people aged 16 and 17, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a were covered by 3,762 orders.

□ The Factories Act 1961 and re- maximum of one year, although ex-During the quarter ended

September 30, 1984 the Health and Safety Executive has granted or renewed special exemption orders rewomen and 3,638 young persons. At the end of the period 163,958 women and 16,312 young persons

32.527

33,452

32,150

37,214 28,575

28.629

Notes: Section 100 of the Employment Pro-tection Act 1975 requires employees to notify the Secretary of State of impending redundancies involving ten or more em-ployees within certain time limits. A more detailed description of statutory notification figures is given in an article on page 245 in the June 1983 issue of Employment Capatio

Redundancies: advance notifications

1984

May

Aug

Sep

□ The number of impending re- Labour Market Data.) dundancies notified to the Department of Employment under the redundancy handling provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975 in the last six months are given in the table.

However some notified redundancies do not take place and there is no statutory requirement to notify withdrawals. A better measure of redundancies involving ten or more employees actually due to occur is provided by Manpower Services Commission reports. (See "Confirmed redundancies"-table 2.20

Disabled jobseekers

□ Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. Those eligible ro 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 their placings into employment. was 420,475

Returns of disabled jobseekers-Jobcentres (September 1984)*

Registered for employment at September 7, 1984	85,914
Employment registrations taken from August 3, 1984 to September 7, 1984	7,559
Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service August 3, 1984 to September 7, 1984	3,639

On October 18, 1982, the com-

pulsory requirement to register for

employment as a condition for the

receipt of unemployment benefit

was removed for people aged 18

years and over. The figures below

relate to those disabled people who

have chosen to register for employ-

ment at MSC Jobcentres including

November and February) Employ

ment Gazette will provide updated

information about disabled reg-

istrants at both MSC Jobcentres and

local authority careers offices, and

more detailed information about

Every quarter (May, August,

those seeking a change of job.

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

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

		a tanin dire	Same Land in	mousand
Great	Disabled pe	ople	and work	EDENERIS
Britain	Suitable for ordinary employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	
	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled	Registered disabled	Unregistered disabled
1983 June	71.1	116.7	7.9	4.9
of whom unemployed Sep	62·6 64·6	100·5 105·7	7·0 7·5	4·1 4·7
of whom unemployed Dec	56·7 56·8	91.0 90.7	6·6 6·7	3.9 3.8
of whom unemployed 1984 Mar	49·7 42·4	76∙5 67∙2	5·9 5·7	3·2 3·0
of whom unemployed June	37·4 38·0	55·8 61·3	5·1 5·4	2·5 3·3
of whom unemployed	33.5	51.2	4.9	2.8

Redundancy fund

During the period April 1 to June 30 (inclusive) 103,409 employees (including Government Staff) received Statutory redundancy payments amounting to £156.4 million. Of this amount £83.6 million (nett of rebate) was paid by employers and the balance of £72.8 million was paid from the Redundancy Fund. The Fund is financed

by contributions from employer and employees. Analysis of the fig ures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest redundancie were recorded (figures to th nearest 100) are Mechanical Engineering (9,100), Construction (10,400) and Distributive Trades (11,400).

topics

STA.

Revised travel-to-work areas

The Supplement to the September issue of Employment Gazette Occasional Supplement No 3) included definitions of revised travel-towork areas (Appendix 4). Among these there were a few errors. affecting five travel-to-work areas; these are printed correctly below:

bury rict	Canterbury	3
e rict district	Carlisle. Allerdale: Wards—Boltons, Marsh, Silloth, Wampool, Warnell, Waver, Wigton.	B
district	Staffordshire Moorland: Wards—Cheddelton, Horton, Leeksmith, Leek North East, Leek North West, Leek South East, Leek South West,	Un olo the
ea rict		Be

inefwr: Ward nos 7, 22, 23, 24 Brecknock: Ward nos 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 Lliw Valley: Ward nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

eath and Port Talbot Districts Afa Afan

Distr Part

Leek

Career guides

The series of Working in ooklets published by the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (part of the Manpower Services ommission) has recently been exanded to include four new titles. These cover journalism, engineering crafts, hospitals and community care. They bring the number of tiles in the series to 44. Each of these ustrated 16-page booklets is availble for 99p plus 25p postage from e MSC, c/o Papworth Industries, apworth Everard, Cambridge CB3 G. Orders for more than £10 are obtainable by invoice from COIC MSC. Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO.

Data protection

□ An explanation of the Data Protection Act 1984 and its implications for employers has been published by Incomes Data Services Ltd in the form of a 30-page booklet in its series of employment law supplements. The emphasis throughout is on the practical problems that may arise in applying what can be a highly technical legislative measure. It

their claims. rant it.

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.

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includes sections on rights of access to data, remedies for data subjects, exemptions and an operating timetable for the various provisions of the Act. It is obtainable from IDS subscriptions department, 140 Great Portland Street, London WIN

enefit claims

Mr Alan Clark, Parliamentary nder Secretary of State for Emovment, has decided to change procedures in Unemployment enefit Offices so as to prevent the ntinued abuse of the system by students from EC countries who come here on holiday and are not genuinely looking for work.

The proposed procedures will mean that where a claimant is suspected of falling into this category he or she will be interviewed by a senior member of the staff with the aim of ensuring both that the claimant is genuinely available for work, rather than just on holiday, and that real attempts have been made to find it. Such claimants will also be warned about the possible consequences of persisting with

Under an EC Council Declaration (No 1451) made in 1968 EC nationals may be asked to leave the country if they become a charge on public funds. Mr Clark proposes that the content of this Declaration should be brought to their attention and action taken in those cases that war-

Headache tablets

□ Following the article headache tablet dispensing on p340 of the August issue of Employment Gazette, a spokesman for the Health and Safety Executive has pointed out that the situation whereby it is stated that no-one other than a qualified occupational nurse or doctor is authorised to issue analgesic tablets should have been qualified to include the issue of such tablets by a first aider working under the supervision and carrying out orders laid down by the nurse or doctor responsible (who must be working for that organisation's occupational health department)

Employer's concern

The supply of medicines to employees where there is no access to medical or nursing advice is the concern of the employer, who may make arrangements that comply with the Medicines Act 1968 and its subsequent Orders. It is not part of a first aider's duties to dispense medicines unless he or she has received the special training described above

Any employer or employee who wishes to have further advice on first aid organisation or the Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981, should contact their local Employment Nursing Adviser, whose telephone number is in every telephone book under Health and Safety Executive.

onery Office:		han an haran
or eet, 2 3AR e, Wine Street, 2	39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS 80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE	
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Labour relations

 \Box During the year to March 31, 1984, the Labour Relations Agency's conciliation service dealt with 154 disputes, 17 fewer than the previous year. In 109 instances the approach was by a trade union, in 14 by an employer and in ten the involvement was the result of an initiative by the agency itself; the remaining 21 cases followed a joint approach by trade unions and employers. In 109 of these cases (71 per cent) industrial action was avoided.

The Agency also had 1,213 individual applications to an industrial tribunal referred to it-this involvement is a statutory requirement under the Industrial Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1976. These references represented a seven per cent decrease over the previous year. Seventy-nine per cent of the cases it dealt with were settled or withdrawn and the remaining 31 per cent were passed to a tribunal for hearing.

During the year the Agency made the necessary arrangements to submit 11 references to arbitration and one reference to mediation. This compares with 16 references to arbitration and none to mediation during the previous 12-month period. The subjects of the disputes during 1983-4 that required resolution by arbitration or mediation included grading, pay, discipline and dismissal and interpretation of agreements.

Engineering investment aid

□ The Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme (SEFISI), designed to stimulate investment by small engineering firms in certain types of advanced capital equipment, has clearly met this objective, according to a report published last month.

Prepared for the Department of Trade and Industry by Research Associates in consortium with Imbucon Management Consultants. the report examines in detail how the scheme was used, the type of machinery purchased and its effects in financial and production terms.

Based on a programme of extended personal interviews with firms with SEFIS I grants the report found that 1,279 new jobs will have been created and 1,520 saved among SEFIS I users, and that their annual output will have risen by £77 million, their exports by £1.4 million and their profits by £5 million (or £4,600 per user). Also £75 million will have been invested in high technology equipment by SEFIS I us-

However, in considering the net impact on the economy as a whole, the report points out that much of the investment and associated activity would have taken place anyway, and would have been gained at the expense of UK competitors. But, among the other factors which will have a positive effect over a longterm perspective, it identifies the "knock-on" effect among engineering firms without grants needing to invest in advanced capital equipment in order to remain competitive. The report also points out that the improved efficiency of SEFIS I users will result in more competitive prices which will be passed on to UK customers.

The report, price £15, is available from Research Associates, the Radfords, Stone, Sattfordshire ST15 8DJ.

Closed shop ballots

□ To coincide with the introduction of the provisions for closed shop ballots under the Trade Union Act 1984, the Institute of Personnel Management has produced a guide to this complex and often controversial sector of industrial relations. Intended as a practical handbook, it strives to avoid the political arguments for and against the closed shop and concentrates instead on matters such as whether an organisation should hold a ballot. the consequences of not balloting and the possible problems which may arise during and after any bal-

There is also a short section dealing with some of the initiatives in this area taken by some employers up to mid-July 1984.

The dilemmas facing both employers and trade unions as well as the preparatory arrangements each may consider taking. Finally the booklet contains examples of union membership agreements from different industrial sectors and a model company policy statement on union membership agreements from November 1984

Practical guide on closed shop ballots, price £3.60 (IPM members), £4.50 (non-men plus 35p postage in each case, is available from the IPM IPM House Wimbledon London SW19 4UW. ISBN 0 85292 3449

Safety first

□ A booklet from the Health and Safety Executive aimed at young people starting work for the first time aims to bring home to them the need to think about occupational health and safety from the moment they walk onto the shopfloor, into the office or any other new work environment

"The first few months of a new job are a vulnerable time for accidents," claims Mr John Rimington. HSE director-general.

Illustrations

topics

The booklet does not replace safety rules and safety training or deal with legal requirements but it covers subjects from simple good housekeeping tidiness and hygiene to the hazards arising from the misuse of toxic chemicals or electricity. It also discusses, with the aid of cartoon-style illustrations, some of the more common causes of accidents and how they can be prevented.

It is available free from all HSE area offices and the Manpower Services Commission will be arranging for it to be given by scheme providers to trainees entering the Youth Training Scheme.

Copies of the booklet Mind how you go can also be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive. Room 414. St Hugh's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 3QY; or from the HSE Library and Information Service at Red Hill Sheffield, S3 7HQ or at Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, Westbourne Grove, London w2 4TF.

Redundant managers

□ A publication aimed at removing the sting from redundancy has been produced by the British Institute of Management

Entitled Guidelines for the redundant manager, it gives the manager facing redundancy a step-by-step guide to his or her rights and how to start looking for another position.

Areas covered in detail include the legal position, redundancy payments, state benefits and professional help and training in starting afresh

Guidelines for the redundant manager, price f4 95 (BIM members) and £6.25 (non-members) post paid, and is available from Professional Publishing Ltd. Alhambra House, 27/31 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0AU

Tourism survey

□ A questionnaire is being sent out by the Northumbria Tourist Board, backed by the Manpower Services Commission, to more than 1,000 owners of small hotels and guest houses throughout the region. It is

aimed at identifying training needs in the hotel and catering industr which could boost tourism and increase profits

The survey is being paid for by the MSC and the Department of Education and Science under the auspices of a Local Collaborative Project. It forms part of the Gov. ernment's strategy for improving adult training arrangements.

From its results the tourist board will be able to look at the problems affecting coastal resorts as opposed to hotels and guest houses inland how they go about marketing catering, book-keeping and a whole host of issues all of which could contribute to the success of a business

NHS recruitment

□ Plans have been announced t halve the cost of recruiting staff to the health service: £4 million a yea will be saved and will become avail able for direct patient care. The say ings will be achieved by cutting ou waste through using smaller adver tisements, at specially negotiate

According to a NHS Rayner Scrutiny, published earlier this year. health authorities have been wasting money by taking out large, cost ly advertisements in national jou nals just to recruit each other's staff.

The report put forward a range of options and concluded that the bi gest savings could be made by s ting up a jobs register for the healt service but this approach, it wa felt, would have damaged a number of professional journals which hav an important part to play in keepir doctors nurses and other prof sional groups well informed.

Discussions

Following discussions held with all concerned, the Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr Norma Fowler, decided that it ought to b possible to save up to half th money now spent without following this course.

Instead, agreement in princip has been reached with the put lishers that they will accept N advertisements at specially nego ated rates. At the same time, a thorities will be required to cut of waste by reducing the size of adver tisements, and by reducing the us of agencies and making better use Jobcentres.

The new arrangements are ex pected to be introduced before th end of the year, following furthe detailed negotiations with put lishers and the issue of guidance t health authorities.

Dangerous jobs

Many workers-police, coastrds, prison officers, rescue ms and firemen among thememployed to take risks in order protect themselves or to rescue

In a special study, just published, e Health and Safety Executive has ked at the relationship between requirements of the Health and etv at Work Act and training for ardous occupations such as

'Experience suggests," says the ument, "that those who underke these tasks on society's behalf ent that they may be exposed to k to their personal safety while y are performing them and that n incident they will accept these s to themselves for the benefit of victims of the incident or the c at large." It points, out, ever, that in training activities risks and benefits are less easy to

Fxample

sing the fire service as an examt explains that "in order to imthe safety of the fireman in hazardous surrounds of the und, it is necessary deliberto expose him to risk on the ng ground where, if one something approaching lute safety could be achieved. The report stresses that, provided ing is given under the proper vision and that trainees are le aware of the risks to which might be exposed on the trainground then, given that such g makes the eventual operaof the actual hazardous task e safe, the Health and Safety at rk Act is not breached

The 1974 (HSW) Act", it cones, "imposes a heavy training on those who employ workers leal with emergencies but at the e time this very duty should be incentive for those concerned to ide the necessary funds and for training and to devote to it analysis necessary to ensure that problems are resolved."

It cannot be emphasised too gly," concludes the Executive. hat what is proposed in this paper not the removal of safeguards vided by the 1974 Act from fireor any other workers but the gnition that differing safeis may be appropriate for n. If these safeguards continue applied, then the safety of emes undertaking training will be tained.

ng for hazardous occupations, price £1.80 able from нм Stationery Office or book-. ISBN 0 11 883770 2

Technological change

□ In January 1984 Employment Gazette published an article by Sheila Rothwell of Henley Management College entitled "Supervisors and new technology". The full report on which that article was based has now been published by the Manpower Services Commission as Technological change, company personnel policies and skill deploy ment by Sheila Rothwell and David Davidson. It is available free from Room E821, Distribution Unit, MSC. Moorfoot Sheffield

Training exhibition

□ The annual training exhibition of the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education is to be held at the London West Hotel, Lillie Road, London sw6 on November 14-15

Last year's event attracted some 1,200 trainers, managers and educationalists over the two days.

Comprising a wide range of training services and products including training programmes, consultancy services, games, packages and course facilities, there will also be a continuous programme of new training films and a special bookstand displaying titles from leading publishers in the training field.

Anyone interested in obtaining a complimentary visitor's pass should contact BACIE, 16 Park Crescent London WIN 4AP; telephone 01-636 5351

Employing redundant apprentices

Grants of up to £2,250 are being made available to employers who take on redundant apprentices for the remainder of their apprenticeships/training periods.

The Construction Industry Training Board has signed a contract with the Manpower Services Commission to pay the following grants on behalf of the MSC.

- (1) On a two-year apprenticeship, £750 will be paid if the apprentice is made redundant in the first or second year of apprenticeship.
- (2) On a three-year apprenticeship, £1,500 will be paid if the apprentice is made redundant in the first or second year of apprenticeship, and £750 if in the third year of apprenticeship.

□ Following the success this year of a special management development course for women, Aston Management Centre intends to run a

edures.

(3) On a four-year apprenticeship, £2,250 will be paid if the apprentice is made redundant in the first or second year of apprenticeship, £1,500 in the third year of apprenticeship and £750 in the fourth year of apprenticeship.

To qualify for grants, certain conditions have to be satisfied:

• Apprentices must have already completed more than nine months of a recognised appren-

ticeship.

dundant

• They must be adopted within six months of having been made re-

• They must have more than six months of the apprenticeship still to serve.

Grants will be available to employers whether or not in scope to the CITB (but not local authorities or the other public sector employers) who adopt a redundant apprentice before March 31, 1985. Full details of conditions should be obtained from local CITB offices

Agreements

□ Recognition of trade unions. sickness procedure and agreement on the use of technology are among the model procedural agreements contained in a booklet published by The Industrial Society in an attempt to draw together some of the best types of company practice. The information it contains has been gleaned from the society's 15,000 member companies and trade unions, and the booklet has been written by the IS's associate director of industrial relations. Mr Ray Edwards, formerly assistant general secretary of APEX.

It covers delicate areas such as legal enforceability and union rep- (0742) 703930. resentatives' credentials as well as more routine industrial topics such as job evaluation and appeals proc-

Model procedural agreements, price £3.50, is available from the publications department of The Industrial Society, 3 Carlton House Terrace. London SW1Y 5DG

Women managers

similar course during January-March 1985. The course is designed to give participants the key skills and knowledge needed for running a small business or working as a manager in a larger organisation. Aston Management Centre also hopes to introduce short courses for women in employment on topics such as decision-making, planning, team-building and negotiating skills

topics

Last year's course was attended by 19 women. After the 12-week main section there was a six-month bridging period during which students could contact any of the four tutors and use their time for up to half a day per week; about half the students made use of this facility.

Open learning video

□ A new video that promotes the use of open learning has been made by the Manpower Services Commission for free loan to interested organisations.

The 15-minute film tackles the subject by showing how the MSC's Open Tech programme is helping people in occupations as different as offshore oil and catering to update their skills without disrupting their work

It shows the delivery systems and support services available to teams developing training materials and uses case studies and interviews to show that open learning is a cost effective and flexible solution to many training problems.

It also points to the need for a collaborative approach between industry and education to help to widen the use of open learning materials.

The new film Open learning-a way forward is the second video from the MSC's Open Tech Unit, following Open for training, which was seen by an estimated 12,000 people.

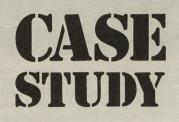
To borrow a copy of the new film, telephone Open Tech on Sheffield

Equal pay

□ A guide for union negotiators covering the latest legislation on pay equality for work of equal value has been produced by the Trades Union Congress. It contains sample comparisons of people of different sexes performing different jobs which may be considered to be of equal value; and it urges female employees to challenge pay structures that appear to be unfair.

Equal pay for work of equal value; a TUC guide for union negotiators, price 15p, is available from the TUC, Congress House, Great Russell Street London WCIB 315

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Involvement helps Hampshire company beat-the-clock

Given just 12 months to launch two new battery powered "pavement vehicles" to meet the growing demand for personal mobility from those with walking problems the small Hampshire company of Vessa Limited has beaten the time barrier using employee involvement techniques for the first time.

The 500 strong workforce of the Alton based firm, established in the 1940s, and with a reputation for quality in the production of artificial limbs, manual and powered wheelchairs, has been constantly involved from early design, through production and testing to the release of a microcar and scooter onto a highly seasonal market.

Workforce involved

Said Mr Dennis Pritchard, the managing director: "Our workforce relationships have been good and we normally pass information through meetings of the works committee. But with the element of speed involved in the programme we had to involve the workforce throughout the year."

It was early in 1983, said marketing director, Mr David Boxen when the board made the strategic decision to enter the powered mobility market. Vessa as a leading company in the indoor/outdoor sector of the wheelchair market had assessed the increasing demand for personal mobility from those with walking problems and had to break into and lead the market.

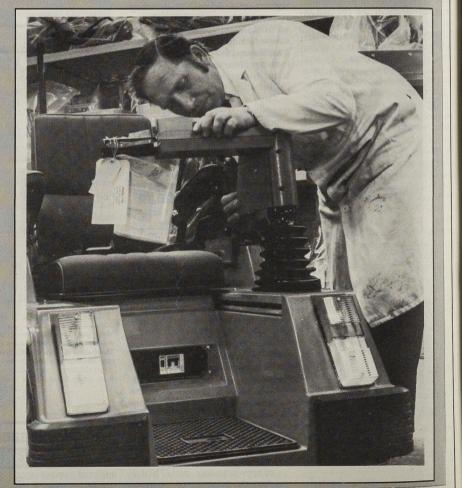
"Vessa's business has always been about providing solutions to mobility problems and until then we had concentrated on assisting the more seriously handicapped. The introduction of the two new products was simply utilising our skills to extend the concepts of personal mobility to a potentially much wider audience." The competition was examined and a brief put to the marketing and

Mike Peters visits a small company that has found employee participation is hard work. But, with a tight schedule to keep in a highly seasonal market, involving the workforce as a whole, brought success to Vessa Limited.

research teams at Alton. In depth interviews with the owners of cars cial services, nursing professions and and scooters, and profiles of the many prospective users on the whole main user types and their likes and area of personal mobility and Vessa dislikes were quickly brought together. They were not statistically valid, said Mr Boxen but they revealed the issues at stake. With this Vessa could come up with a tight marketing specification for the technical departments to produce models including all the critical points and as many of those described as essential as possible.

"Views were sought from the sosubsequently concluded that people were not entirely satisfied with the

(continued) >



CASE STUDY

solutions then available," he added. Vessa's plans for two new vehicles

had to avoid visual clumsiness, their research emphasised. Many people interviewed warned on the avoidance of the "noddy car" impression. So modern styling was essential and in many respects as important as ease of operation and performance. Battery powered products marketed in Europe and the USA provided plenty of answers but they also indicated some important social trends. These included the fact that many people with varying levels of walking difficulty were no longer prepared to accept increasing confine- force that Vessa were not going outment in the home. They retained a side their traditional business to any powerful drive to get out and about detrimental effect. and participate fully in the life of the community. However, as the prob- expressions of concern from the lems of these people were often not shopfloor but they were given deserious enough for them to regard tails of what was wanted, the

forms of transport which played down any suggestion of impairment and disability.

Close liaison

At this stage Mr Doug Temple, Vessa's technical director, liaised closely with industrial designers and began the process of consultation and involvement of the Alton workforce. Employees are often cynical about outside consultants, he said. There was a need to establish with them the requirement for experts to be involved in the project and this was put to the workforce along with the suggestion that they too would be participating at all stages. There was a need to confirm to the work-

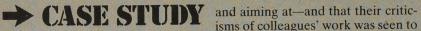
Such new ideas could have led to themselves as disabled they wanted marketing requirement and an



emphasis placed on the urgency to match the very seasonal nature of the business. The methods to be employed were meetings of staff throughout the project. Advertising, marketing, design and production were all to be put under the scrutiny of small groups, cross-sectioned from throughout the factory. With these meetings management was also recording and minuting in detail what had to be done to remain on schedule.

"It was not a question of deciding what any individual had to do but of what jobs had to be done and by what time. Deadlines were important because it was necessary at sometime to take the decision to

(continued) >



said Mr Boxen.

Several hundred new tools and jigs said Mr Temple. were wanted and Vessa did not want short

Tremendous support

The support from the tool room was tremendous, said Mr Temple. The response was excellent for they too realised that sub-contractors could not fully understand the Vessa processes or the production quirks at Alton. Tool room people worked a lot of overtime and long hours were put in to clear any backlogs and keep production going. This was understood by all and the problems of overtime recognised. Such working places demands on families and can lead to tiredness which is not desirable, he said.

Stage two of the involvement exercise brought groups of about 14 people together representing the whole workforce. The groups were very good, said Mr Temple.

It was noticeable that the second force realised what we were doing been a success."

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isms of colleagues' work was seen to be constructive, more became involved and the debates expanded." "We gained a lot from these meet-

ings. But as time went on and deadfreeze the designs of the products, lines became sharper they had to stop. This did not stop suggestions There were two distinct phases in continuing from around the factory. motivating the workforce," said Mr As management walked the factory Temple. "The tool room had to be it was not unusual to be stopped and involved right at the start. There was an idea put forward verbally from a great deal of work needed on top people who often would not want to of the factory's existing programme. express their thoughts in writing,"

Vessa gained a lot from this into sub contract. It was not that sub- volvement, said Mr Temple. "We contractors could not do it but they would have liked to have gone back did not know or understand how for more de-briefings but it was not Vessa worked and time was too always possible. But most of all we gained employee commitment to the tion. new products as people saw that the company was changing to a new market. Reservations were expressed about investment away from the company's traditional markets but these fears were allayed through the discussion groups.

> "Comments from such groups can be very revealing and particularly difficult for design staff. A suggestion that a small change in the angle of lights on the front of the micro car was put forward and the re-model done in clay. The group was right and the change incorporated into the production model," said Mr Temple.

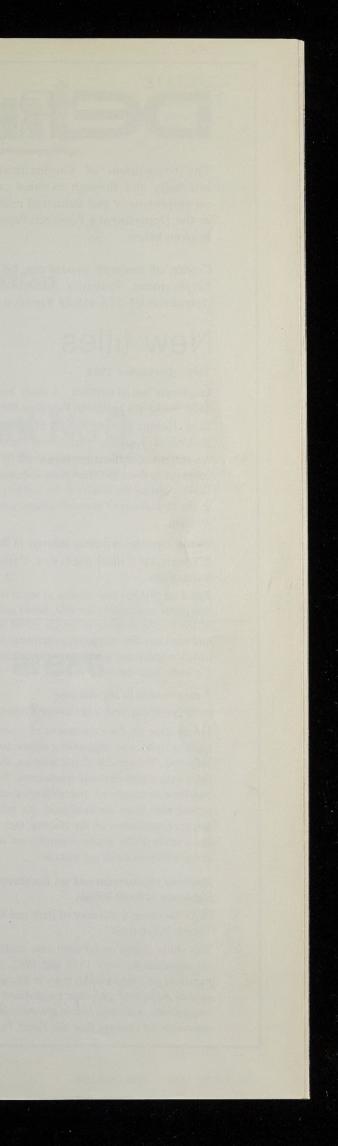
Rapport

The directors of Vessa are almost drawn from shop floor, union, all men who have been through the offices, sales, development and shop floor and they have a rapport marketing and the products were with their work force, said Mr presented "warts and all". First of Temple. This and the good will of all the three wheeled scooter was put the unions who co-operated forward and then the micro-car. throughout also earned the success There were eight presentations in all of the new products. Because of the and these produced 90 different tight schedules it was necessary for comments from the groups. Many the unions to agree to some work were duplicated but the overall re- being sub-contracted which could sult was the acceptance of about 40 have been done at Alton. It was exper cent of suggestions from the plained in detail that the work could workforce. These included the come back to the factory. It has, and rounding of bolts and sharp corners the rapport between management through to structural difficulties that and unions has been maintained. "I could be faced on the production believe that people should be trelines. The quality of feed back was ated responsibly and they will show responsibility," said Mr Temple. "This exercise in co-operation could round of meetings was more volu- not be described as a bed of roses. It ble, said Mr Temple. "As the work- was hard work but most of all it has

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Vessa has a 40 year history of serving this market place says Mr Dennis Pritchard. Both products are in tune with the 80s and the company is optimistic about sales of micro cars and scooters in the next few years. Total UK sales during 1984 of all powered mobility aids will exceed f7 million for the first time. Vessa intends to obtain a substantial share of this expanding market, he says.

Vessa, says Mr Pritchard, sees itself as about people and not merely machines. While its products in the 1980s will help more adults and children break out of the immobility trap the company has opened its own future with a hard earned, but totally successful, enterprise in allowing the workforce to make a contribu-



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.

New titles

July - December 1984

4.4

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 homeworking.

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.