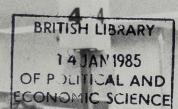
Employment Gazette

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December 1984 Vol 92 No.12 Department of Employment



523

554

558

560

564

S63 S64

Employment Gazette

December 1984 Volume 92 No 12 Department of Employment pages 521-568

CONTENTS



Cover picture

The latest information on the way British families spend their money, as well as on their sources of income and the composition of their households is given on pages 533-539.

loyment Gazette is the official journal of the Department of Employment, published twelve times a year by Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright 1984.

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Sources of assistance for young people thinking of setting up their own businesses are reviewed on pages 527-532.



Many women maintain clear patterns of occupational experiences despite disruptions to their working lives. Pages 545-549.

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF
Skill 'qualifications' enhance Youth Training Scheme
Deleved desiring Cliff

Delayed decision on Skillcentres and larger mobile instructor force	524
Varning: British industry at immediate risk	525
More money for unfair dismissal & redundancy	520
PECIAL FEATURES	
The business of youth	52
Pattern of household spending in 1983	533

Pattern of household spending in 1983	533
Industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeals Tribunal (Discrimination-	
cases)	540
Women's occupational profiles: evidence from the 1980 Women and	
Employment Survey	545
Unemployment flows: Northern Ireland	550
Transport of dangerous substances in tank containers	554
1 Containers	22

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Skillcentre costs-Under payment-School leavers-Standards-based training—PER—Employment—Work permits—Wages councils—Jobs— Young people—Rates of pay—Earnings

EMPLOYMENT TOPICS

Youth Training Scheme—Global information—IMS publications—Open Tech—Disabled jobseekers—Construction metrication—Dust victims— Viral hepatitis—Dust in the work place—Furniture craft competition— Careers guidance—Special work permit quota—Tourism jobs—Employment of disabled people—Teachers numbers—Personality assessment—Triple site Itec—Construction site industrial relations

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE REPORTS Focus on adult training

LABOUR MARKET DATA	
Centre section contents	S1
Commentary: trends in labour statistics	\$2
Definitions and conventions	\$63

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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

1 Written statement of m

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation

	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 arrange training	PL703
7	Union membership rights and the closed shop including the union labour only provisions of	

	union labour only provisions of	
	the Employment Act 1982	PL754
8	Itemized pay statement	PL704
9	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	Unfairly dismissed?	PL712
14	Rights on termination of	
	employment	PL707
15	Union secret ballots	PL701
1000		

15 Union secret ballots	PI
16 Redundancy payments	PI
A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984	PI
The law on unfair dismissal— guidance for small firms	PI
Fair and unfair dismissal— a guide for employers	PI
Individual rights of employees— a guide for employers	PI
Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a quide for employers	PI
Code of practice—picketing	
Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements	

Industrial action and the law

and the Trade Union Act 1984

the employment Acts 1980 and 1982

Industrial tribunals

for the	trial tribunals procedure— ese concerned in industrial al proceedings
	trial tribunals—appeals st levy assessments
conce	trial tribunals—appeals rning improvement or pition notices under the nand Safety at Work t 1974

Overseas workers

Employment of overseas workers

Information on the work permit scheme-not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians OW5 1982(rev)

Employment of overseas workers

Training and work experience

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) Statutory minimum wages and

holidays with pay The Wages Council Act briefly explained

Other wages legislation

Information for government contractors	PL726
The Truck Acts Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages	PL725
Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom	

Special employment

the Truck Acts apply)

L752

1715

L716

L720

PL753

measures	
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
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 in a split job

Just what your company needs employers to split existing jobs and open up more part-time jobs Jobs, training and early retirement

PL732

PL723

PL688

Young people

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 availab	ole from the
Careers Service	PL675

Quality of working life

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

Meeting the challenge of change Guidelines for the successful implementation of changes in PL687 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 PL594(3rd rev)

Equal pay

WCL1(rev)

Equal Pay A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970	PL74
Equal pay for women—what you should know about it	
Information for working women	PL73

Race relations

Advisory Service. A specialis	st
service for employers	PL748
Background information abo	ut some ethnic
groups in Britain	PL738

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

EMPLOYMENT BRIEF

Skill 'qualifications' enhance **Youth Training Scheme**

In a move to boost the quality of the Youth Training Scheme, a "Core Skills" package is being introduced. This is intended to create a work-based alternative to traditional qualifications as a route to further education and

Work on developing national standards linking the core skills to specific occupational tasks is already under way. Managing agents will be encouraged to use them as a framework for a common language to analyse tasks and plan integrated training proprammes. The core skills concept would be a key feature of such programmes of work experience combined with on- and off-theioh training. It is also intended to enhance job descriptions and allow employers to identify the right trainees for the skills they require.

Some 103 core skills have been classified into 14 main groups; there is an explanatory manual available for managing agents and scheme designers-as well as a Practitioners' guide to the YTS for course supervisors which describes the different core skills and why they are important to the overall objectives of the Youth Training Scheme.

These objectives are to develop initial competence in a job, to develop a broad range of transferable core skills and to develop the ability to transfer skills and personal effectiveness.

Commenting on the relationship of the core skills to the working environment, Dr George Tolley, head of the Manpower Services Commission's quality branch, stressed that "core skills are embedded in tasks, and they cannot be learned or assessed independently in the classroom but only through the performance of tasks in the workplace or

He added that they would be equally applicable to adult training: "Trainees need to know that they can go on developing these skills, which are so important to new work situations."

Young on youth

Speaking of his particular concern with the 14-18 age group, Lord Young, Minister without Portfolio, told the annual dinner of the Building Employers Federation this month of his feelings on the relationship between benefit payments and training opportunities: "There has been research to confirm most people's intuitive feeling, that is that the level of out-of-work benefit for young people can act as a disincentive," Lord Young said. "Beveridge was sure of it when he said '. for boys and girls there should ideally be no unconditional benefit at all; their enforced abstention from work should be made an occasion of further train-

"Nobody is suggesting that the supplementary benefit which an out-ofwork 16- or 17-year-old receives is a king's ransom. But if we can offer good training-and it must be good-or a job, why offer supplementary benefit? Living off the state does not after all represent an ideal start in life for a

Restoring employment

The skills they learnt on their YTS course so inspired ten Bolton teenagers that their sponsoring company, Renofors (UK) Ltd. decided to keep them all on in full employment. During their year with the company they had been given the unusual and fascinating ob of restoring in terra cotta the whole of a listed building façade in St Peter's Port, Guernsey.

Training officer and stonemason, Mr Tom Mills, took two of the trainees to Guernsey to number, label and photograph each piece of the building before sending the pieces back to Bolton. There some pieces were restored and others entirely remade.

"The lads were fantastic," said Mr Mills. "They became so enthusiastic about the project I had trouble stopping them from

"I would say that we look to these lads as future foremen of the company. In this year on the YTS course they learned a bit about every aspect of the company.

"There is a lesson to be learned from this. In the past a lad would start off brewing for the foreman and do that and a bit of labouring for a whole year. These lads really got to work in all departments. That's the aim of the scheme, to help them find out what they are capable of, and then to try and find employment."



Stonemason, Mr Tom Mills, with some of the Renofors ex-yrs trainees and a few of the final pieces to be treated before shipment back to St Peter's Port

'I'll fight for the voluntary approach'

"Communication is something you've got to keep working at," Employment Secretary, Tom King, declared as he presented awards to eight organisations for successfully developing employee participation.

Mr King congratulated the Industrial Participation Association on starting the scheme in this, its centenary year; but he warned that in most cases there was not much demand for participation until people had experienced it. After that, he said, they become very enthusiastic about it; and so he urged the need to spread the gospel.

The voluntary approach, he added, was by far the best approach to participation (as Chemical Industries.

opposed to the approach advocated in the Vredeling and Fifth Directive proposals) and he promised that he would fight for it.

The eight winning organisations were: Essex County Newspapers, Stenner of Tiverton, Richard Clay, Oxford Instruments Group, Northern Construction Division of Balfour Beatty Construction, H P Bulmer Holdings, Boots and Imperial

BRIEF

Delayed decision on Skillcentres and larger mobile instructor force

The Manpower Services Commission's decision on whether to approve a plan to reform the Skillcentre network throughout the country and expand its force of mobile training instructors has been delayed until the end of January, following a specific request from the House of Commons Employment Committee. This is believed to be the first time a decision of this sort has been delayed in this way specifically to give a Parliamentary Committee the opportunity to consider it first.

The MSC plan involves closing 29 Skillcentres or annexes, placing greater emphasis on training in new technology and expanding its mobile instructor force from fewer than 20 to about 300.

MSC director, Mr Geoffrey Holland, told the Employment Committee that his aim was to have a Skillcentre network that is nationwide, credible, accessible, stable and viable. At present it is running at a loss and is often not price competitive with other training facilities. The average charge for training made by colleges, he said, is £70 per trainee week; at Skillcentres it is £118; and even with these charges the MSC subsidy works out at £130 per trainee week. Under the proposed system he expects to break even—but he emphasised that financial considerations were by no means the only factor being taken into account; if they were, he added, one would have to close 72 Skillcentres and retain only the 15 most profit-

The Skillcentres and annexes being suggested for closure, said Mr Holland, are all under-utilised and in areas where there is another Skillcentre nearby. Nevertheless, without the proposed changes, losses would rise from £12 m in 1985/6 to £27 m in 1986/7 and £52 m the following year.

Overall the number of training opportunities will increase and the MSC also maintains that there will be no reduction in the

amount of training for unemployed people in Skillcentres-not least because Skillcentres have been consistently under-utilised.

New technology

The majority of Skillcentre classes bought by the MSC's training division will be devoted to occupational training but it expects there will be a significant shift away from traditional skills, particularly in the engineering and automative trades. Instead during 1985/6 the Skillcentre Training Agency proposes to deliver 12 per cent more new technology training in specialist classes — including those carried out in its New Technology Access Centres.

The training division also expects to shift the bias of training towards more modular, shorter, individually tailored courses, so increasing the throughput of trainees.

The advantage of having a larger mobile instructor force will be the cost saving in premises and equipment. It would also enable the STA to deliver training wherever correctly. and whenever employers needed it. The mobile force too will concentrate on new technology skills and so, to keep the force up-to-date, it is proposed that 100 of the 300 instructors should be recruited on shortterm contracts. It is also intended that 200 of the total force should come from the STA's existing instructors.

Job orientation in regional aid revamp

In a move designed to save £300 million a Britain will be working in areas receiving year and eliminate the "waste" said to be inherent in the present regional aid system, the Government has decided to move to a two-tier system of assisted areas.

The areas receiving the largest help are designated "development areas" and will be eligible for 15 per cent regional development grants as well as selective assistance. The other assisted areas are "intermediate areas" which qualify only for the selective

The development areas contain 15 per cent of the working population—as compared with the 22 per cent contained in the previous development and special development areas, which they effectively replace. The intermediate areas account for another 20 per cent of the working population, meaning that one in three workers in Great

some form of assistance.

In order to eliminate some of the discrimination against service industries in awarding the grants, the list of eligible activities is being amended accordingly. And there is also a "cost per job" limit of £10,000 being placed on firms with over 200 employees so as to ensure that excessive grant money is not paid to capital projects that fail to create extra employment.

If by creating a job, a firm does not qualify for a capital grant greater than £3,000, then instead of the capital grant it will be entitled to a new job grant, set at £3,000.

Overall the balance will shift considerably away from automatic grants and towards selective grants, particularly where a selective grant would assist projects that protect existing employment.



Mobile instructor, Mr Bob Munro (centre), demonstrates kinetic handling on the rig

Deck crews on British Petroleum's oil rigs in the storm-lashed North Sea are well used to harsh conditions where peak fitness is a prerequisite. So BP managers were surprised to discover a high level of backache complaints coming from their rig crews.

They found that the pains were due to the fact that the men who were constantly lifting equipment of all kinds were not doing so

The remedy they chose was the Manpower Services Commission's Mobile Instructor Service—run by the Skillcentre Training Agency-which despatched Irvine based instructor, Mr Bob Munro, to hold courses in kinetic handling.

It was one of the most unusual jobs Mr Munro had ever undertaken. He was flown out by helicopter to four platforms in the Forties Field and one in the Buchan Field where he put 333 oilmen through the special course on how to lift objects safely. During his time there he had to put up with some severe weather conditions, including a force nine gale, and had to work day and night shifts and all sorts of odd times.

Availability

"Because of the nature of the work on platforms you must be at the disposal of the crew," he said. "You can only teach when the men are available. But I did not mind that at all." He added: "It may sound a bit unusual trying to teach these tough guys how to lift things but I must say the lads took it in good part."

BP's training instructor, Mr Peter Neale, said he was very pleased with the service and had recommended the mobile instructor service to others in the field; and BP itself intended to use it again next year in its Magnus

BRIEF

Warning: British industry at immediate risk

Britain risks losing its place in world mar-time. "That's the competition we're up conferences, workshops and seminars kets and will fail to meet the challenges of new technologies unless its workforce is trained. The message came from the launch of the Government's adult training campaign in London last month.

Speaking at the launch, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Tom King, warned: 'We are under-trained, under-skilled, falling behind, losing out against our major competitors overseas. If we don't correct that quickly we will simply not be able to

Mr King referred to Competence and competition (See Employment Gazette, September, pp 422-3) and said that the warnings in it are crystal clear. He quoted the example that many of the major German companies have as many as half their employees at any one time on self-improvement courses. Of the time involved, half

campaign is directly launched to chal-

He said that the main responsibility for training had to come from employers, but he recognised that the Government had an active part to play. He wanted to make sure that the funds put into adult training were used effectively, and hoped to encourage people to invest in their own future: "This is why I have issued proposals for consultation for an experimental scheme of training

The need to encourage employers to invest in people was confirmed by Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, who said that employers had to realise that employees were their most valuable asset.

The Manpower Services Commission is was in company time and half in employee to follow the launch of the campaign with

against, and that's the competition that this around the country. MSC chairman, Mr Bryan Nicholson, stressed that everyone with an interest in training-employers, employed and unemployed people, trainers, trade unions, government departments and educationalists-must play a part, and he hoped that through them the campaign would gather momentum.

See Special Feature on pp 564-8.

Vases for the world



Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Alan Clark, examines one of the porcelain vases created by Mr Keith Munro (right) at his studio at Rhiwbina, Cardiff. Mr Mun-

> decorated with iron spangles and gold before being fired twice. This technique allows the coil

No poached fish, please

Employers who "poach others' skills and do skill-stripping for short-term gain are placnot train their own employees are depleting the fishing grounds," declared Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, speaking in London shortly after the start of the adult training campaign.

Unfair and unproductive

"Employers who fail to accept their share of investing in training," he said, "are threatening the nation's economic revival.

"Only a skilled workforce can produce goods and services at competitive prices, which will sell and in turn generate new ductive for some employers to opt out of training, at the expense of those who do

"Those who invest in training will reap the rewards, but those who prefer to deal in in jobs.'

ing an unfair burden on a great many responsible employers who are playing their full part in training for jobs and getting the country back into business.'

Mr Morrison added that, though one of the main aims of the adult training campaign is to help change people's attitudes towards training and prove it is a worthwhile investment, it is employers themselves who are best placed to identify skill shortages and to decide where money on training needs can best be spent:

"Some employers have got to wake up to the fact that skilled workforces don't grow wealth and jobs. But it is unfair and unpro- on trees. They have to be trained and kept constantly up-to-date. Unless employers are prepared to recognise their own responsibilities in that process, then the only export boom they can look forward to will be

ro is supported through the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, receiving £40 a week for his first year in business. He is already exporting regularly to retail outlets in Paris and is planning to move into the American market very soon. His pottery is made by a method believed to be unique in the uk, using coils of raw porcelain to build the vases, which are then

'Far more can be done locally to train technicians'

Shortages of technologists and technicians in the Newbury and Milton Keynes areas could inhibit the prosperity of local new technology firms, according to a Manpower Services Commission report.

"Though the shortage of technologists -usually of graduate level-is due to a national shortfall, far more could be done locally to meet the demand for technicians," commented Mr Mike Porter, the MSC's regional director.

'Having assessed the skills and labour needs of employers using new technology, the report aims to lead to improved provision of local training to meet the changing needs of employers.'

Micro-electronics

The survey covered 50 employers in each of the two areas who are using new technology, usually in the form of micro-electronics. Almost half fear shortages of skilled workers will have significant effects on their as colleges and Skillcentres. What is needed plans over the next two years. Yet only a minority have any major commitment to ties and employers, and more willingness training. Employers in both areas have now

In Mr Porter's view too many place too much reliance on shortsighted recruitment practices, opting to buy in experience rather than develop it. "Some firms even insist their graduate recruits have three years' experience," he said.

"There are enough local people with the potential to become technicians through existing educational and training facilities such is careful co-ordination between these facilifrom firms to sponsor training and to been given a copy of the report's findings. arrange it to complement their own needs."

BRIEF

Employment Protection Act reviewed

More money for unfair dismissal & redundancy

Compensation for unfair dismissal for trade union membership or non-membership of a union in a closed shop is expected to be increased for the first time, from April 1.

The limit on the amount of a week's pay used for calculating redundancy payments, some unfair dismissal awards and insolvency payments will be raised too, from £145 to £152.

This is a result of Orders laid before Parliament and due to be passed by both Houses this month. It follows the annual review of a number of payments made under employment protection legislation.

The increase in the limit on a week's pay

- Redundancy payments
- Arrears of pay and similar payments under the insolvency provisions of the
- Basic awards of compensation for unfair dismissal and the additional award for an employer's failure to comply with an order for reinstatement or re-engagement.

'Stark figures' stress workplace dangers

Workplace accidents killed a total of 439 employees in 1983 and 11,499 more were seriously injured. Mining and construction remained the two most dangerous industries in which to work. These "stark figures", as Health and Safety Commission chairman, Dr John Cullen, described them, were revealed in the Commission's annual report. There is also some evidence that fatal and major injury accidents to the selfemployed and members of the public are on the increase.

Deaths from prescribed industrial diseases totalled 873 in 1982 (the last year for which complete figures are available).

Not pessimistic

However, Dr Cullen said he was not pessimistic: "There are good reasons to believe that the tide is turning in our favour and that, today, we have a better chance than at any time in the past to begin making some real inroads.

"First, there has been a very marked improvement in attitudes among workers and management in the ten years since the Health and Safety at Work Act became law

"Second, the public is vastly more aware and concerned than it has ever been for occupational health risks, and the effects on the environment and on local communities of certain industrial activities.

'Third, even in these difficult times, there is still a great willingness from both sides of industry and local authorities to sit down together and reach sensible agreement on the best and most practical ways of dealing with health and safety problems.

The other increases are:

- The basic and special awards of compensation for unfair dismissal for trade union membership or nonmembership of a union in a closed shop. These will now range from £2.100 to £21.000.
- The limit on the compensatory award for unfair dismissal, sex and racial discrimination will go up from £7,500 to
- The limit on the statutory guarantee payment to workers on short-time or temporary lay-off will be increased from £10 to £10.50 a day.

Computer league

The United Kingdom comes high on the list of countries whose offices have brought in a main-frame computer, according to a survey of almost 1,000 companies in North America, Australia and Europe.

Switzerland came top, says the Alfred Marks Research Unit, but -with 69 per cent—the uk was in second place. The UK also beat most of the other countries in the proportion of companies that have introduced micro-computers into their workforce-60 per cent of British firms in the survey said they had done so.



Brightening lives and homes by singing and decorating for a year

This happy nine-strong, all female team of painters and decorators has been in existence for just over a year and provides a fast, friendly and efficient painting and decorating service for the elderly in and around Whitehaven. Pictured with them is Mrs Norma Messinger, whose home has just been completely redecorated.

The team is run under the auspices of the Community Programme—a temporary employment scheme which aims to bring together the people who need work with the work to be done. All the women were previously unemployed. Under the Community Programme they receive

the appropriate rate for the job; and the scheme does not substitute paid employment for work which would normally be carried out on a voluntary basis.

Ann Wear, the team's supervisor, described them as "much, much more than just an all-singing, all-dancing team of painters and decorators. We really are a 'fire engine' service helping out the Social Services, Age Concern and meeting requests from local councillors to help old people who are living in badly deteriorated conditions.



The business of youth

Young people are now being given more assistance than ever before to set up and run their own businesses. In this review of the principal sources of aid David Mattes shows how the development of such schemes is stimulating a much wider ranging and more professionally co-ordinated approach than has ever been possible in the past.

The past year has seen a tremendous expansion in non-governmental schemes that encourage or assist young people to set up their own businesses.

Although part of the spur for this increased activity must have been the level of unemployment being experienced by the under-25s, another important factor has undoubtedly been the higher level of public awareness of young people's needs that has been engendered through Government initiatives such as the Youth Training Scheme, the Enterprise Allowance Scheme and the White Paper Training for Jobs.

Over the past few years local authorities in many parts of the UK have sponsored a plethora of job creation/small firms/youth employment schemes for their own areas; and there has been a handful of other projects covering the same field on a broader—occasionally national—basis, but these have tended to be rather limited both in terms of their resources and, consequently, in the number of people they have been able to help.

During 1984 the scene has altered dramatically: many more national schemes have emerged, several regional pilot projects have started up with the specific aim of developing into national schemes, and a vast increase in resources has become available to private organisations

running such operations. In most cases these resources have involved a combination of financial aid from the public purse with private sponsorship/donations, materials and labour supply. Often expert technical know-how has been brought in from outside, with specialists working either on secondment or on a part-time basis, frequently for no remuneration.

Co-ordination

The organisation that has been taking the lead in coordinating the activities of most of these independent groups has been the Education for Enterprise Network (EEN). It exists primarily as an information exchange, though on occasion it has been able to initiate projects or act as a pressure group. It is also involved in designing and piloting a self-employment "taster" course for use within the Youth Training Scheme.

A useful book (also called Education for enterprise) has been published by CRAC and is based on an EEN conference held in Cambridge in April 1984. The book and the conference, which were both sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry and the Abbey National Building Society, cover the activities of some of the principal EEN mem-

EEN started life in October 1982 with 15 members; today it has more than 60 members. Its co-ordinator, Mr Paul Moran of the National Extension College, Cambridge, is also co-ordinator for England and Wales of Livewire-a national awards scheme organised by the NEC and sponsored by Shell UK—which aims to encourage people aged 16-25 to create their own jobs.

Livewire was introduced in England and Wales in spring 1984 following the success the previous year of similar schemes in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Its raison d'être is not just to provide a competitive element via its regional and national heats but also to supply a programme of specialist advice for every entrant: anyone applying to take part receives assistance from a local advisor in developing his or her business idea into a project proposal; this is then submitted to a regional support group composed of local authorities, enterprise agencies, businesses and voluntary bodies among others. The best regional entries qualify for regional awards and have a chance to qualify for the national finals where there are prizes totalling at least £4,000.

Four categories

In order to attract the widest possible range of entrants, the scheme has four categories which have been formulated to take account of almost every definition of "entrepreneurial success" from high profits to providing a benefit to the community. One of the categories is specifically for co-operatives and collectives and another is for part-time projects—thus allowing those still at school to become involved in projects that will provide them with a livelihood after they have left.

The competition proved to be a great success, attracting some 700 entries, and is about to be repeated in 1985.

One of Livewire's most enthusiastic regional agents has been Project North East, a non-profit-making company formed in 1980 to promote fresh ideas for the creation of jobs and businesses in an area that has long been an employment blackspot. It has concentrated on pushing the self-employment option and though it does not confine its activities to young people, has been primarily involved with the under-25s.

Project North East has been particularly keen to establish a sound infrastructure on which to base its job creation activities. Its 6,000 sq ft enterprise centre in Newcastle upon Tyne, for instance, is able to run a number of MSCbacked business training courses for 18 to 25-year olds as well as providing a counselling service and workshop facilities. This centre has been set up with backing from companies such as Legal and General; Esso; Deloitte, Haskins and Sells; and Marks and Spencer. There is space in it at the moment for 16 small business enterprises at any one time but there is room for further expansion if needed. The first tenants moved in shortly before Christmas and the intention is that they should move on after about a year, though they would still be entitled to use the centre's common facilities. Currently the centre receives 16-20 inquiries a week and gives continuing business counselling to about 60

Another line of approach that Project North East has taken has been to run a series of "Make Your Own Job" exhibitions and to send a "Business Bus" around the region providing information, advice and on-the-spot counselling to people who may not otherwise be inclined to go out of their way to seek it. It has also held a series of courses for careers officers, youth workers and YTS supervisors so as to ensure that those people to whom youngsters may turn for advice are fully briefed about the self-employment option and know where to seek the appropriate financial and technical aid.

In all its activities Project North East has tried to involve local businesses, colleges and councils as well as any appropriate charitable organisations and the larger commercial concerns. One of its more innovative projects was "Commercial Break", a business competition for young people organised in conjunction with Tyne Tees Television. The TV exposure produced a large number of entrants, which has enabled Project North East to publish a booklet of representative case studies to help careers officers, training supervisors, etc, demonstrate to youngsters just how it is possible to start up and succeed on their own.

Finance

One of the major problems facing many young would-be entrepreneurs is that of finance. Often they find themselves competing with older, longer established businesses or people whose track record in commerce or industry is likely to have a much greater appeal to a bank manager with limited funds to lend.

There is also the particular difficulty experienced by the under-18s that, being minors, they find lending institutions frequently will not deal with them because of the legal difficulties in recovering money, should the youngsters default on their payments.

Some people are able to obtain assistance under government-funded programmes, such as the Enterprise Allowance Scheme; but these will not provide them with start-up capital. Often the amount of capital needed is relatively small but even this can be difficult for a young person to

In order to plug this gap, Practical Action—an agency of the National Association of Youth Clubs-started the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES). This is a scheme that provides low-interest loans of up to around £2,000 for unemployed people under the age of 25 wanting to set up in business. They do not necessarily have to be sole traders but may be partnerships, companies or co-operatives.

The financial backing for YES comes from the venture capital group, Investors in Industry, which is owned by the clearing banks and the Bank of England; and a fund-raising campaign to obtain further backing from industry and commerce is now about to get under way.

YES would like to be regarded as a last resort but is prepared to act as part of a package (for instance, in providing the £1,000 required to qualify for the Enterprise Allowance Scheme). Its first priority on receiving an application for aid is to link the applicant with other organisations in his or her own area that may be able to help—local enterprise agencies, for example. Afterwards it may be prepared to consider making a loan but it is emphatic that no-one should be misled into thinking they are getting "easy" money—the loans, though at preferential rates, still have to be commercially viable.

Last resort

YES's most common method of finance consists of an interest-free loan or grant to cover 20 per cent of the required capital, with the remaining 80 per cent being provided as an investment in the form of equity capital and/or individually negotiated loans.

Speaking at a recent seminar, Miss Liz Rhodes of

Practical Action stressed that when making loans, YES tends to err on the side of caution; the scheme is still in its early days—it has offered 26 loans to date—so the organisers are anxious to establish a successful track record and inspire confidence among their backers in order to encourage further support and facilitate expansion.

Miss Rhodes describes Practical Action itself as being a cross between an honest broker and a professional scrounger: it tries to put young potential entrepreneurs in touch with people who can help them and it also attempts to scrounge all the equipment and professional assistance it can from a wide range of commercial organisations.

During 1983 Practical Action managed to get hold of more than £100,000 worth of equipment to pass on to youth employment schemes around the country; and in 1984 donations have been at least as plentiful, though demand for its assistance has increased considerably. Around 500 different firms have contributed equipment, and many of them now automatically contact Practical Action before throwing equipment away, rather than waiting to be approached.

To start with, Practical Action's YES operation was piloted in just a few areas of the country but since then it has expanded swiftly and the intention is that it should cover the whole of the United Kingdom by the end of 1985—less than two years after it made its first loan.

Another financial aid scheme for young people was started in Scotland this summer by four enterprise trusts using £400,000 of funding from the Scottish Development Agency. Called the Enterprise Fund for Youth, this scheme will provide loans on favourable terms of up to £3,000 for 16 to 25-year olds wishing to go into business for themselves. By mid-1986 it is hoped it will have led to the creation of some 400 new jobs. All applications are assessed for commercial viability by local management panels of the individual enterprise trusts. By the start of December 1984, 17 loans amounting to £28,500 had been made—15 of them in Glasgow and the remaining two in Bathgate.

Grants available

The Youth Business Initiative (YBI), which is operated by The Prince's Trust and the Royal Jubilee Trusts, also provides cash for unemployed people of 25 or under who want to go into business for themselves. Grants of up to £1,000 are available for tools, transport, insurance, fees and training but they may not be used to provide working capital nor to pay for rent, rates, raw materials or stock. However, young people who have been awarded YBI grants are encouraged to apply later on to the YES; and the Trusts have had some success in persuading the banks to work with them on an informal basis by dealing sympathetically with requests for loans from people already receiving YBI help.

The scheme originated in a request from the Prince of Wales that his trusts should become involved in the problems of unemployment among the young. In March 1982 the Prince's Trust began a pilot educational bursary scheme, mainly in Merseyside and the West Midlands, for young people needing grants to prepare themselves for a modest business career. This led on to the establishment of the YBI in April 1983, when the Royal Jubilee Trusts participated for the first time.

The scheme operates via a network of local co-ordinators whom the Trusts have appointed on secondment from industry and commerce. These co-ordinators assess applications and if necessary apply a corrective to any over-ambitious ideas that are put forward. They can draw on available local resources and also recruit two "tutors"



Mr Joseph Gorden, a Bristol self-employed upholsterer, who benefited from one of Project Fullemploy's London courses.

to work with them on a voluntary basis to develop the young person's potential for self-employment through a programme of education, advice and support.

All recommendations for grants, as well as regular reports on those already receiving them, go to a central YBI board but local sub-committees take responsibility for overseeing the work of the co-ordinators and actually appointing the tutors they have recruited.

A recent development has been the experimental oneyear agreement with Marley to refer up to ten applicants in certain parts of the country to the company as potential YBI apprentices. Marley then provides them with instruction, training and, in some instances, financial or other assist-

This trial is being closely monitored so that the experience can be used to persuade other firms to enter into a similar relationship with the Trusts in future years.

At the moment the YBI operates in ten areas of the country-all picked as being major conurbations with a high level of unemployment—but it is hoping to expand to another four or five areas in the coming year, and possibly even farther thereafter.

During its first year of operation (when it was still a pilot scheme run solely by the Prince's Trust) grants were awarded to 65 ventures. The following year (the first full year of operation as the YBI) this number rose to 210. And in the first eight months of the current financial year the increase has continued, with 230 ventures receiving backing. Several of these ventures have involved more than one person (for example, business partnerships) and so over 600 young people have directly benefited from YBI cash--80 per cent of whom are still trading successfully.

Franchise operation

Head Start in Business is another "partnership" scheme —this time involving The Industrial Society and the Abbey National Building Society—which has been taking on young people with ideas for starting their own businesses.

The scheme began with a pilot run in London in 1983, used the lessons learnt there for a second pilot in Nottingham earlier this year and has now acquired enough experience to be able to offer a franchise package to any local council, enterprise agency or large community organisation in the country wishing to partake.

Head Start functions by inviting unemployed 17 to 22year-olds in a particular area to propose ideas for a business they would like to start up. A group of industrial experts then selects the best of these and, as in the Livewire scheme, the successful candidates become eligible for a package of support and practical advice provided by the scheme organisers. The unsuccessful ones are sent leaflets on self-employment and the addresses of local advice

The London pilot attracted over 200 applications; the Nottingham one, which was jointly sponsored by Nottinghamshire County Council, attracted 84 (though some of the proposed businesses involved more than one person). From these numbers 70 were selected to attend a one-day symposium in London and 60 in Nottingham.

Basic elements

The symposia involved talks on the basic elements of setting up a business, group sessions to help the candidates assess the viability of their own projects, the opportunity to meet other young self-starters who had recently gone into business on their own and some individual counselling.

After these sessions a further weeding out process took place, leaving 15 in London and the same number in Nottingham to attend the full training course. The London course was six weeks long with trainees attending for three days each week and was structured to enable those drawing benefit to continue doing so while those who had already started their businesses could maintain them.

Some 26 speakers from 17 organisations contacted by The Industrial Society addressed the trainees and presented them with comprehensive handouts.

After the six weeks were over, each trainee was paired with a "business mate" (found through the London Junior Chamber of Commerce and the London Enterprise Agency) who was able to offer them continuing practical and moral support. This was reinforced by monthly half-day review sessions for the ensuing year.

Twelve of the trainees were offered premises, rent and rate free, for a year at Abbey National branches (including provision of office furniture, telephone and Ansaphone) and the building society also presented each of them with their first set of headed notepaper and business cards. In addition, a firm of chartered accountants offered them all a year's free accountancy service.

In Nottingham the course lasted eight weeks but was otherwise broadly similar in design to the London one, with the same sort of "business mate" arrangement and free accountancy facilities.

Under its franchise system, The Industrial Society intends to retain ultimate quality control over the Head Start scheme but will supply participating organisations with manuals and a resource pack and will also be prepared to allow a certain amount of flexibility in the way it is run-for instance, in certain circumstances it may be possible to relax the upper age limit. During 1985 Nottinghamshire County Council will be repeating its 1984 programme and there are also plans for two franchised schemes in the North of England and one in Wales. In addition, another three organisations are making plans to incorporate the Head Start In Business system into their existing training schemes.

The franchise package produced by The Industrial Society includes details of how to set up and operate the scheme, timetables, teaching materials for each training session, case studies from the two pilot schemes and a comprehensive consultancy and advice service.

Workshop units

Another form of support for young would-be entrepreneurs helps them overcome the problem of obtaining premises at an economic price during their initial setting-up period. This is the approach taken by Project Fullemploy which combines the provision of sheltered workshops for the young people it takes on with specialised training and advice on how to run their businesses.

Project Fullemploy started on quite a small scale in a limited area of Central London and has since built on its experience—and success—to expand to other regions: while still operating mainly in London, it has now started up projects in Glasgow, Sandwell (near Birmingham) and in Bristol too. During the last few weeks feasibility studies have been undertaken for further projects in Liverpool. Manchester and Bradford, which it is hoped will start to bear fruit during the course of 1985. Many other organisations are running a similar kind of operation but generally only in a restricted, local area: Jobstart in Bristol, for example, or the Cannock Chase Young Enterprise Scheme.

Although it runs other forms of training programme for young people, Project Fullemploy has now run ten selfemployment courses for 19 to 25-year-olds. The earlier ones were run under the Youth Opportunities Programme and the more recent ones under the Training Opportunities Programme. Altogether these courses have involved more than 160 trainees. Follow-up work on the first 80 of these has revealed that 56 are still in work: 36 in full-time selfemployment, 14 in part-time self-employment and six as full-time employees.

Unusual condition

One unusual entry condition Project Fullemploy imposes on its recruits is that they should have minimal or, preferably, no educational qualifications. This is because it is keen to take on only those who have the least chance of finding an opening elsewhere. It is also the reason it has preferred to recruit from the more deprived inner city areas, often those with a relatively large black population.

Part of the self-employment course offered by Project Fullemploy involves traditional business training: appraisal of ideas, market research, product development, marketing, sales, law and keeping accounts. In addition Fullemploy places particular emphasis on developing life and social skills-its recruits tend to come from backgrounds of social, economic or educational disadvantage and often have to be taught how to deal with people, handle money, obtain information, cope with authority, evaluate their own performance and present themselves effectively.

Part of the rationale behind this emphasis on character development is that, even if the trainee's business eventually founders, he or she will be equipped with the resilience to bounce back and transfer their newly acquired skills to another sphere of activity. Opportunism is a characteristic Fullemploy wishes to encourage, even if it is something that cannot easily be taught in the classroom.

The theoretical side of skill training, however, occupies only part of the trainees' weekly programme; a minimum amount of time is reserved for purely practical work and

this minimum time is gradually extended as the course progresses until in the final few weeks the training consists entirely of practical work.

Retain units

The trainees produce sample letterheads for their notepaper on Fullemploy's own press; they prepare and insert advertisements in the local newspaper (the first one being paid for by Fullemploy); and they run their businesses from Fullemploy's workshop units. After finishing the course, they are allowed to retain these units for up to one month at a nominal rent and thereafter at a fully commercial one.

To date, most of the new businesses started by Fullemploy trainees have been in the service industries. This has partly been due to the lower start-up capital required by industries in this sector and partly to the lack of manufacturing skills among the young people themselves. But the emphasis is slowing changing, with more craft businesses such as furniture-making and printing coming to the fore.

In common with many other schemes, Project Fullemploy has found that the biggest obstacle to overcome in preparing its youngsters for business life on their own has been on the marketing and selling side, where lack of confidence and inhibitions in approaching potential customers have often proved difficult barriers to break down. More frequently, however, the sales aspect of the business operation has merely dropped from their minds as they concentrated their efforts on the tasks of setting up and running their new enterprises.

Although the trainees are made aware that, right from day one, they are working as self-employed people, Project Fullemploy ensures that before they are let loose on the "real world", they have evolved a "business plan" and that this has been presented to a local bank manager in a mock interview (which is made as close as possible to the real

For a one-month "grace" period after completion of the course, Fullemploy staff are still available to help them for one morning a week if needed. After that, former trainees may make use of a "Resources Bank", which can supply information sheets, counselling and specially arranged tutorials, as well as telephone and photocopying facilities.

Funding for Project Fullemploy comes from a combination of central and local government and private sector sources. Many of the staff are on secondment from industry or commerce, and a variety of professional speakers (bankers, accountants, and so on) are brought in to talk to the trainees; in addition the trainees are taken on a range of business visits (trade fairs, printers, etc). The management of Project Fullemploy describes it as a community-based commercial organisation and, like Practical Action, regards itself as an "honest broker", able to use the catalyst of its extensive experience and goodwill to set up and arrange the funding for a training package.

Entrepreneurial groups

One of the largest and best known organisations for setting young people up in business is Instant Muscle, a nationwide network started in 1981 by four teenagers in Farnham, Surrey. Unlike most other schemes, it is directed less at the individual entrepreneur than at groups of people; but it differs from most co-op development organisations in that it does not cater for those with employment experience looking for a new outlet for their skills nor for those who wish to link onto an established fully functioning co-op. Instead, the Instant Muscle groups, which are all independent small businesses (and generally co-ops as well) come into being as a result of a local initiative or

inquiry from people interested in forming such a group. Once Instant Muscle's central organisation has received an initial approach from a new location, it will proceed to enlist the aid of voluntary and professional bodies in the area that are likely to be able to provide assistance, including the local authority, charities and the media.

After a public meeting, addressed by one of Instant Muscle's seven full-time regional organisers, an advisor is generally appointed to examine the market potential for the available skills in the immediate district and to help obtain premises, a telephone and a vehicle to transport both people and materials.

Because each local Instant Muscle group is an autonomous business, it has to depend on trading profit for survival. By following the Instant Muscle model rules, based largely on the experience of the original Surrey group, most of the groups have been able to achieve this. These rules include standardised book-keeping, cash control and credit procedures.

Odd-iob service

At first the type of work the group carries out is usually an odd-job service but later this can develop into specialised areas as its members acquire relevant skills—for example, lawnmower repairs or dress-making. Payments to group members are normally related to the actual hours worked.

The main pitfalls Instant Muscle units have encountered so far have been a tendency to undercharge and to take on jobs beyond their capabilities—jobs that really require specialised craftsmen or subcontractors.

Central services provided by the Instant Muscle headquarters organisation include public and employers' liability insurance (which is charged back to the individual groups at cost), a printing service and a number of short training courses. All new groups are also put in touch with their local office of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union but any future relationship is then up to the union and the local group itself.

The central organisation does not instruct or even supervise but is purely advisory and supportive, helping the groups in their relationships with bodies such as the Inland Revenue, banks and local authorities, and suggesting ways in which they can increase their size and/or profitability.

By this time last year, 34 Instant Muscle groups had been formed. The total in November 1984 had risen to around 50, of which 30 were successfully and actively trading. Considerable help comes from the Manpower Services Commission (which funds the regional organisers), local authorities and individual companies—in particular Rank Xerox, which has provided the organisation with an office and central operating facilities as well as large injections of

Graduates

At the opposite end of the skill spectrum from Instant Muscle and Project Fullemploy is a self-employment training scheme that has been designed specifically for university and college graduates. The Graduate Enterprise Programme commenced in Scotland last year as a joint venture by Stirling University, the Scottish Development Agency and the Manpower Services Commission with sponsorship/assistance from a number of industrial and commercial enterprises (including the Royal Bank of Scotland; Arthur Young, McClelland, Moores; Rowntree Mackintosh; and Bells).

Following a second course at Stirling this year, a scheme to cover colleges and universities in England and Wales will be run in 1985 through an agreement between the MSC and Cranfield School of Management, Bedford.

All graduates expressing an interest in the scheme are invited to an open day to talk about their ideas for forming a business. At this point, each is attached to an "enterprise counsellor" who will help in the formation of a business plan. The applicant then has to present this plan at a selection interview before being accepted onto the business start-up course. The fees for this course are paid by the MSC, though many of the industrial sponsors do supply specialists on secondment to teach the trainees. The MSC also provides a training allowance and a market research budget for up to 16 weeks for each successful applicant—the exact sums depending on the individual's particular needs.

The two courses run at Stirling have each been for about 20 weeks, with the first month being spent purely on training in how to set up and run a business, and the remainder on the practical task of setting up a project using the project

Courses

The first course, in 1983, involved 15 ventures—some of them partnerships of two or more people—but the second course, in 1984, had more people at the initial stage and limited itself to single-person enterprises. Forty-three people were accepted onto this second course; not all took up the offer and a few dropped out afterwards, to leave 33 graduates receiving training. A further "weeding out" process took place after the twelfth week, when the management panel assessed the progress of both the projects and the trainees. In many cases it found that no more help was needed because the trainees had already grasped all that the course had to offer. In other cases it became clear, as a result of their research and planning work, that the projects were not going to prove viable. This left 12 graduates to complete the full course, though follow-up counselling is being given to all 33.

The Cranfield course is due to begin in August and should terminate before Christmas 1985. It will benefit from the lessons learnt at Stirling in that much more work will go into the run-up period, there will be more attention paid to the selection procedures, and the target number of trainees for the scheme—40—will be slightly larger; it is also intended that all 40 should remain on the scheme until it ends.

Other schemes

Although the initiatives that have been mentioned so far are believed to be the major ones involved in assisting unemployed young people to enter self-employment, it is not claimed that these are the only ones in the field, nor that they are any more—or less—praiseworthy than any others. Furthermore, it must be stressed that this article has concentrated principally on non-governmental schemes not confined to a particular locality. By definition, that means that it has made very little reference to those youth self-employment schemes with a large input from local authorities and it has ignored schemes which are not specifically directed at young people about to set up their own businesses. Thus those schemes with no upper age restriction (such as the Fielden House Productivity Centre in Manchester and the majority of enterprise agencies) have deliberately been omitted, as have those schemes whose

aim is not purely to foster self-employment but rather to equip young people for work as employees, community workers, etc (for example Grow-op in Newport, Wales and the Gear Project in Glasgow).

Also omitted have been the large number of projects aimed at encouraging schoolchildren, students and other voungsters to take a realistic look at the self-employment

Instead, this article has attempted to focus mainly on those schemes where the participants have already expressed an interest—albeit a tentative interest—in becoming entrepreneurs and have not had to be "converted" to the

As has been made clear throughout, the nature of all these initiatives is undergoing virtually continuous revision, either as a result of reappraisal based on newly acquired experience or because of a change in the availability of resources. This is one reason why it would be meaningless to attempt any form of comparative evaluation. Another, more fundamental, reason is the difficulty of knowing what qualities to evaluate.

It would be easy to say that x per cent of the trainees on a particular scheme were still in business after so many months, or had made so many thousand pounds profit, or had taken on so many employees—but the primary objective of the majority of the schemes has not been merely to boost a particular set of statistics; for the most part, the organisations and individuals involved in running them stress that they place at least as much importance on qualitative results as on quantitative ones. Starting a business represents a major commitment for a young person and not all those who consider this option have the skills that are required. The aim of these schemes, therefore, is to produce confident, able entrepreneurs—and so far technology has not been able to produce a reliable yardstick for measuring such qualities.

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The Editor **Employment Gazette Department of Employment Caxton House Tothill Street** London SW1H 9NF

SPECIAL FEATURE



Pattern of household spending in 1983

The Report of the 1983 Family Expenditure Survey (FES)* provides detailed information on the way households in the uk spend their money. It also provides data on the sources of their income and the characteristics of the households, such as their size and composition. This article presents a selection of results from the report.



Summary results on the pattern of average household spending in 1983 from the FES, together with corresponding results for 1981 and 1982, were published in the September 1984 issue of Employment Gazette (pp S61-62 and 425). This article draws attention to a few of the aspects of household finances on which the FES throws light.

Table 1 analyses the extent to which expenditure and income vary according to the size and family composition of households. Patterns of household expenditure and their variation with household size and composition are examined in table 2. Table 3 shows how household expenditure and income vary with the current employment status of the head of household.

Another factor affecting the pattern of expenditure and income is whether married women are working or not, and table 4 illustrates this issue. Although the FES is primarily a record of the current spending and income of households, it also collects information on the availability of certain durable goods and table 5 shows how this availability varied between households of different size and composition and in different regions. The variation in the pattern of household expenditure and income according to region is presented in table 6, based on results for the two years 1982 and 1983.

Finally, table 7 assesses the effect on results from the 1983 FES of changes in the way assistance with housing costs was recorded in the survey following the introduction of the Housing Benefit Scheme: see also technical note. Although an attempt has been made to record housing expenditure in 1983 on the same underlying basis as in 1982, this can only be done approximately from the available information. On balance, the 1983 figures may still be slightly depressed by the new administrative arrangements for giving housing benefits. Caution should therefore be exercised in making comparisons between 1982 and 1983 figures.

Household composition and levels of spending

The average number of persons per household in the 1983 survey was 2.66 compared with 2.70 the previous year. The number of members of the household classified as workers in 1983 was 1.17 also lower than in 1982 (1.22). Average weekly expenditure per household and per

* Copies of the Report (to be published shortly) can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 276, London SW8 SDT or from Government bookshops. An order form appears on p 538 of this issue

ble 1 Average weekly income and expenditure, by household composition and income level

	Number of	Average number of	Average v gross inco		Average v expenditu		Average number of workers	
	households in sample	persons	per person	per household	per person	per household	workers	
All UK households*	6,973	2.66	£70-68	£187·86	£53-65	£142-59	1.17	
Household composition One adult:			Relative to	o all household	le = 100			
Low income pensioner†	482	1	65	24	85	32	0.01	
Other retired	411	1	118	44	133	50	_	
Non-retired	683	1	175	66	174	65	0.75	
One adult, one child‡	152	2 3·56	64	48	77	58	0.55	
One adult, two or more children‡ One man, one woman:	127	3.56	43	58	55	74	0.54	
Low income pensioner†	276	2	50	38	67	50	0.03	
Other retired	411	2 2	104	78	113	85	0.20	
Non-retired	1,266	2	159	119	145	109	1.46	
Two men or two women	150	2	133	100	127	96	1.04	
One man, one woman with:	653	2	101	114	00	112	1.51	
One child Two children	939	3 4	83	125	99 83	125	1.55	
Three children	329	5	64	120	66	124	1.44	
Two adults, four or more children	100	6.35	46	110	48	114	1.35	
Three adults	391	3	122	138	120	135	1.92	
Three adults, one or more children	301	4.62	91	159	94	163	2.52	
Four or more adults	169	4.17	125	196	113	178	2.96	
Four or more adults, one or more				100		10-		
children	105	6.09	80	182	81	185	2.96	
Income level:								
Households with gross household								
income in the: Lowest 20%	1.395	1.41	53	28	77	41	0.15	
Middle 60%	4,183	2,82	83	88	88	93	1.18	
Highest 20%	1,395	3.41	162	209	139	179	2.16	

person was £142.59 and £53.65 respectively in 1983. These averages conceal a considerable variation among households of different sizes and compositions. "Low income pensioner" households (which derive three-quarters or more of their total income from state pensions and benefits) comprising one person spent £45.64 per week on average in 1983 and those with two persons spent £71.89. Expressed as averages per person, these expenditures were

85 and 67 per cent respectively of the average for all households. For other retired couples, spending per person in 1983 was above the average for all households.

The households with the lowest relative spending per person were those with two adults and four or more children: expenditure for this group in 1983 was less than half the spending per person for households as a whole. When households are classified by broad income level it can be

Table 2 Patterns of household expenditure, by household composition and income level

	Percentage	of expenditure a	llocated to:						
	Housing*	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Household and other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services and miscellaneous	Total of all groups**
All UK households	16-8	6-5	20.7	7.8	7.0	14-8	14-7	11.7	100
Household composition One adult:									
Low income pensioner†	24-2	13-2	24.8	4.0	5.3	10.7	5-1	12.7	100
Other retired	30-6	10.9	17-8	3.3	3.9	10.1	8.8	14.6	100
Non-retired	22.0	6.2	16-2	8.5	6-1	12-8	14-1	14-1	100
One adult, one child‡	22.0	8.8	23-3	7.0	7.7	12.3	9.0	9.9	100
One adult two or more children‡	18-7	9.3	24.5	4.8	7.6	13.6	10.1	11-4	100
One man one woman:								STATE OF STREET	100
Low income pensioner†	16-8	11.6	29.6	9.4	4.2	11.9	6.0	10.5	100
Other retired	20.5	7.9	20-1	6.6	5-2	14.8	13.6	11.3	100
Non-retired	16-9	5.6	18-6	8-1	6-1	15.8	16.4	12.5	100
wo men or two women	18-3	6.5	19-5	7.6	7.7	12.8	13.3	14-3	100
One man one woman with:								HARMAN COM	400
One child	17-5	6.3	20.4	7.2	7-1	15.7	15.8	10.0	100
Two children	16.5	6-1	21.9	6.5	7.6	15.8	13.9	11.7	100
Three children	14.6	6.5	24-2	6.2	7.8	16-9	13.0	10.8	100
wo adults four or more children	14.0	7.7	29.4	7.4	8-4	13-2	11.5	8-4	100
hree adults	13.3	5.5	19.9	10.2	7.4	14-2	19-1	10.4	100
hree adults, one or more children	11.6	5.2	21.3	9.4	8.9	14-2	17-2	12-2	100
our or more adults	11.5	4.6	20.4	11.7	9.0	14.9	17.8	10-1	100
Four or more adults, one or more								THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	400
children	10.0	5.1	22.5	11.9	9.4	14.7	14.7	11.7	100
ncome level:									
louseholds with gross household									
income in the:							C.F.	10.5	100
Lowest 20%	22.6	11.6	24.8	7.0	5.3	11-7	6.5	10.5	100
Middle 60%	17-2	6.8	22.1	8.1	6.8	14.3	14-4	10.3	100
Highest 20%	14-9	4.7	17-7	7.5	7.7	16-2	17.1	14-2	100

seen that average expenditure per person in households with the lowest 20 per cent of incomes was just over threequarters of the average for all households, while average gross income per person in these households was just over half of the average for all households.

Patterns of expenditure (table 2)

Table 2 shows the pattern of household spending for households of different composition and broad income level. For one person "low income pensioner" households, 62 per cent of all expenditure was on housing, fuel and food compared to 44 per cent for one person non-retired households. Among non-retired households with one man and one woman, this proportion varied from 41 per cent for those with no dependent children to 44 per cent for those with one child, 45 per cent for those with two or three children and 51 per cent for those with four or more children.

As household income rises, the proportion of expenditure allocated to each of the three commodity groups of housing, fuel and food decreases. For households in the lowest fifth of the income distribution, these three groups in 1983 accounted for 59 per cent of total spending, a little less than in the three preceding years. For households with the highest fifth of incomes, the corresponding proportion was 37 per cent.

Employment (table 3)

One of the topics covered in the 1983 Report is the pattern of household expenditure and income according to

the employment status of the head of household. In this context "employee out of a job" includes all those without a job at the time of the survey interview but who had worked within the last year and who were seeking or were intending to seek work, while "unoccupied but seeking work" includes all those whose last job was more than a year ago as well as school leavers and others who have never worked.

About seven per cent of heads of household were not currently employed but seeking work at the time of the 1983 survey. Average weekly expenditure in 1983 for households whose head was classified as an "employee out of a job" was £126.3, about 72 per cent of the corresponding expenditure of households whose heads were employees currently employed. It should be noted that these samples of "currently employed" and "out of a job" households are not matched in terms of occupations, levels of skill, etc, and that comparisons between the two groups do not necessarily indicate the changed circumstances which would apply if any individual household switched from one to the other. The analysis by commodity group shows that the average expenditure for households whose heads were employees out of a job (relative to those with currently employed heads) was greatest for tobacco and fuel: relative spending was lowest in services, durable household goods, and clothing and footwear. Average weekly expenditure in 1983 for households whose head was "unoccupied but seeking work" was £102.0, about 58 per cent of the corresponding expenditure for households with employee heads currently employed.

Table 3 also includes an analysis of average weekly in-

Table 3 Average expenditure and income, by employment status of head of household

	Employee	Self-	Employee	Unoccupie	d a sale	Retired	All
	currently employed	employed	out of job*	Seeking work**	Other		households
Number of households in sample	3,576	509	251	268	603	1,766	6,973
Average number of persons per	William St.			8-26	RAS		
household:							
All persons	3.02	3.43	2.98	3.13	2.58	1.61	2.66
Adults	2.06	2.14	2.00	1.97	1.84	1.58	1.92
Children	0.96	1.29	0.98	1.17	0.74	0.03	0.74
Under 2	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.08		0.08
2 and under 5	0.15	0.25	0.16	0.19	0.14	Arada	0.12
5 and under 18	0.70	0.90	0.71	0.83	0.52	0.02	0.53
Persons working	1.76	1.80	1.59	0.35	0.38	0.14	1.17
Persons not working	1.26	1.63	1.39	2.78	2.20	1.47	1.49
Average age of head of	AND ENGLISHED						
household	42	43	42	42	47	73	50
Household			NA 200 CO.				
Average weekly household	36 N 30 N	THE RESERVE	Ann and G	SHIM CO. SALE	Al-del alliant	Freed Dead s	ell societiva oppic
expenditure (£)	175-3	179-6	126-3	102-0	115-2	83.5	142-6
Commodity or service:							
Housing†	27.5	28.8	21.5	20.4	20.4	17.8	24.0
Fuel, light and power	9.7	11.3	8.5	9.1	8.5	8.0	9.2
Food	34.7	40.0	27.1	25.0	25.5	18-7	29.6
Alcoholic drink	8.9	9.1	5.9	4.3	5.8	3.1	6.9
Tobacco	4.8	5.1	5.8	6.0	5.0	2.1	4.2
Clathing and factures	13-1	13.3	8-1	5.4	7.8	4.5	10.0
Clothing and footwear							10.3
Durable household goods	13.6	13.9	7.4	5.8	7.6	4.5	
Other household goods	13.5	13.5	9.5	6.9	8.2	6.3	10.8
Transport and vehicles	28.6	23.8	21.6	10.6	13.8	8.7	21.0
Services	20.3	19.9	10.7	8-1	12.1	9.7	16-1
Miscellaneous	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6
Average weekly income (£)	247-6	231-7	146-2	97.6	116-5	98-2	187-9
Gross income of household			The state of the state of	TREES AGOD	E30 - 50 104 F1 6		HE SPETTING
members:							
Head	183-2	171.0	98.5	60.4	75.9	70.0	136-6
Wife	41.1	41.1	28.8	18.4	14.3	12.4	30.2
Others	23.3	19-6	18-9	18-8	26.3	15.9	21.1
Sources of income:		05.0	010	00.0	07.0	40.4	404.0
Wages and salaries	213.0	35.6	84.9	23.8	27.9	13.1	121.6
Social security benefits	11.8	15.1	40.4	61.8	51.1	50.0	28.0
Other	22.8	181.0	20.9	11.9	37.5	35-1	38.3

^{*} Covers employees who have worked within the last year and who are seeking or are intending to seek work, including 18 employee heads out of a job through sickness/injury. For those not currently employed who (when interviewed) had been away from work without pay for no more than 13 weeks, incomes are taken to include normal earnings in preference to unemployment or sickness benefit.

**Includes those whose last job was more than a year ago, and school leavers and others who have never worked.

**See technical note on the Housing Benefit Scheme.

Includes 28 households in compositions not shown separately.

Households in which at least three-quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such

pensions. ‡ Primarily one-parent families but including cases where one parent was away from home.

See technical note on the Housing Benefit Scheme.

* Total expenditure in cash terms and sample sizes are shown in table 1

DECEMBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 4 Average expenditure and income of non-retired households with married women working and not-working

Park the age of the art is a second and a second a second and a second a second and	With dependent children		Without dependent children		All working	All not working	All non- retired house- holds
	Working	Not working	Working	Not working	- Home and such		with married women
	1	_II.	III	IV	18111	II & IV	Women
Number of households in sample Average number of persons per	1,199	1,047	1,064	608	2,263	1,655	3,918
household:			i isoti	alle foliation appar	mod no esw s	membergare i	0.40
All persons	4.08	4.19	2.48	2.45	3.33	3.55	3.42
Adults	2.20	2.15	2.40	2.38	2.30	2·23 1·32	2.27
Children	1.87	2.04	0.08	0.07	1.03		0.13
Under 2	0.11	0.35		0.02	0.06	0·23 0·31	0.13
2 and under 5	0.22	0.49			0.12		0.20
5 and under 18	1.54	1.20	0.07	0.05	0.85	0.78	1.72
Persons working	2.23	0.99	2.28	0.97	2.25	0.98	1.72
Persons not working	1.85	3.21	0.20	1.48	1.07	2.57	1.71
Average age of head of		THE PERSON NAMED IN	10	50	40	40	43
household	39	36	46	56	42	43	40
Average weekly household	EVENDATED VA	in eddin mos	W. Sales	Street, Street		1	470 7
expenditure (£)	195.7	162-8	193.7	146-2	194-8	156-7	178-7
Commodity or service:				CHARLES COMMON	00.0	05.0	07.0
Housing*	29.8	26.1	27.9	25.3	28.9	25.8	27.6
Fuel, light and power	11.3	10.8	9.4	9.7	10.4	10.4	10.4
Food	42.5	36.9	35.8	30.3	39.3	34.5	37-3
Alcoholic drink	9.3	6.3	11.4	7.3	10.3	6.7	8.8
Tobacco	5.4	4.7	5.7	5.5	5-6	5.0	5.3
Clothing and footwear	15.7	11.9	13-8	9.5	14.8	11.0	13-2
Durable household goods	14.4	12-3	17-2	9.4	15.7	11.2	13.8
Other household goods	15.2	13.3	14.4	10-6	14.8	12.3	13.8
Transport and vehicles	28.8	23.8	34.6	23-1	31.5	23.5	28.1
Services	21.7	15.8	23.1	15-1	22.4	15.6	19.5
Miscellaneous	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.9
Average weekly income (£)	266-2	202-5	284-7	195-5	274-9	199-9	243-2
Gross income of household	taratus.						
members:	183-8	176-8	168-8	154-5	176-7	168-6	173-3
Head	183·8 64·8	15.1	81.8	13.0	72.8	14.3	48-1
Wife	17·6	10.6	34.1	28.0	25.4	17.0	21.8
Others	17.0	10.0	34.1	200	20		
Sources of income:	202-4	141.1	232-1	114-2	216-3	131-2	180-4
Wages and salaries	15.9	28.6	8.7	28.4	12.5	28.5	19.3
Social security benefits	47.9	32.8	44.0	52.9	46.1	40.2	43.6
Other	47.9	32.0	77.0	02 0			

^{*} See technical note on the Housing Benefit Scheme.

comes showing components attributable to different household members and income sources. The disparity between households with employee heads who were currently employed or out of a job was greater for average gross income than for average expenditure. Weekly gross income where the head was out of a job (£146.2) was 59 per cent of that where the head was currently employed, compared with 72 per cent for expenditure.

Married women (table 4)

Another topic illustrated in the 1983 FES Report is the pattern of expenditure and income in households with a non-retired head where a married woman was either working or not working, both where there were dependent children and where there were not. Average weekly expenditure of such households where the married woman was working was £194.8, about 24 per cent higher than where the married woman was not working. Expressed as expenditure per person the difference between these two categories was greater, 33 per cent.

For households with dependent children, the corresponding differences between the two categories were smaller, 20 per cent of average household expenditure and 23 per cent for average spending per person. Among the main commodity groups, the corresponding difference in average weekly expenditure for these households was

relatively small for fuel, light and power but proportionately greater for alcoholic drink and services.

The average gross weekly income of households with a non-retired head and a married woman working was £274.9 in 1983, about 38 per cent higher than where the married woman was not working. The additional weekly income attributable to the wife at work averaged £58.5, some 29 per cent of household income where the married woman was not working. For households with children this additional weekly income was on average lower, £49.7 (25 per cent), while for households without children the corresponding figure was £68.8 (35 per cent).

Availability of durable goods (table 5)

The durable goods and facilities illustrated in table 5 comprise a selection of those most frequently found in households. The main categories in which there was a significant increase in availability in 1983 were telephones and central heating, which were present in just over 77 per cent and in 64 per cent of households respectively compared with nearly 76 per cent and nearly 63 per cent respectively in 1982 and with 67 per cent and 55 per cent respectively in 1979. The proportion of households with the use of a car (or van) increased from just over 61 per cent in 1982 to 62 per cent in 1983. Within this overall increase in car availability, however, the proportion of households with

Table 5 Households with certain durable goods, in 1983 by household composition and in the two years 1982 and 1983 by

	Number of	Percentag	ge of househol	lds with						
	house- holds in sample	Car/van				Central heating	Washing machine	Refrig- erator	Tele- vision	Telephone
	Sample	One	Two	Three or more	All	(full or partial)	macinie	erator	VISION	
lousehold composition										
one adult:										
Low income pensioner*	482	4			4	49	44	86	92	50
Other retired	411	28	-		28	54	56	94	95	80
Non-retired	683	40	2 2		43	54	54	93	89	61
ne adult one child‡	152	25	2	1	28	51	. 73	95	96	48
one adult two or more children‡	127	31			31	56	88	100	97	65
one man, one woman:										
Low income pensioner*	276	26			26	42	74	96	99	68
Low income pensioner	411	62	4	. 1	66	67	86	99	99	86
Other retired	1.266	58	18	2	78	69	87	99	98	85
Non-retired	1,266	58	18	2	78	69	0/	99	98	85
wo men or two women	150	37	9	3	49	53	76	97	98	77
one man, one woman with:										
One child	653	60	17	2	79	71	95	99	98	81
Two children	939	59	24	2	85	77	98	99	99	86
Three children	329	55	21	2	78	75	97	99	99	79
wo adults, four or more children	100	42	15	1	58	60	92	100	99	57
hree adults	391	42	32	6	80	64	89	99	99	87
hree adults, one or more children	301	43	31	8	83	70	95	99	99	86
our or more adults	169	26	35	18	79	61	93	100	98	86
our or more adults, one or										
more children	105	45	18	13	76	60	90	97	97	87
more criticien	103	45	10	10						
All UK households†	6,973	45	14	2	62	64	81	97	97	77
Regions§										
Jorth	861	41	6	1	49	67	85	94	98	67
orkshire and Humberside	1,356	40	10	2	52	60	87	95	97	73
North West	1,707	42	14	2	58	61	82	96	97	75
ast Midlands	1,031	47	15	3	64	65	86	97	97	75
Vest Midlands	1,378	46	15	2	63	61	79	96	98	73
Applie	533	52	15	4	71	65	81	98	98	76
ast Anglia	4.228	49	16	3	68	68	76	98	96	84
South East		49			58	59	69	98	95	83
Greater London	1,617	45	11	2		70		98	97	0.4
Rest of South East	2,611	51	19	4	74	73	81			84
South West	1,053	53	17	2	72	66	80	97	97	77
Vales	751	49	13	1	64	59	87	97	98	73
Scotland	1,229	42	9	1	52	55	86	96	97	75
Northern Ireland	274	42	11	1	54	49	69	91	92	60
All regions	14,401	46	14	2	62	63	81	97	97	76

two or more cars increased more noticeably in 1983, to 17 per cent from 15 per cent in the previous year. This increase was even more pronounced in the two largest household compositions shown: among non-retired one man one woman households the proportion with at least two cars rose from 17 per cent in 1982 to 20 per cent in 1983, while for one man one woman and two children households the proportion went up from 19 per cent in 1982 to 26 per cent in 1983. In this latter group, some 85 per cent of the households had the use of a car in 1983, the highest proportion among the compositions included in table 5.

The regional analysis in table 5 is based on averages of the 1982 and 1983 survey results (to reduce the random variation due to sampling) and shows marked variations in availability. For example, in the Northern region 49 per cent of households had the use of a car (or van), whereas in the South East (excluding Greater London) the figure was 74 per cent. Central heating was most widespread in the South East (excluding Greater London), and least in use (by a considerable margin) in Northern Ireland. However, the Northern Ireland figure of 49 per cent of households with central heating in 1982-83 showed a marked increase from the 43 per cent in 1981–82 and 36 per cent in 1980–81.

The availability of washing machines in Greater London increased in 1982-83 with the percentage of households having one rising to 69 per cent from 66 per cent in 1981–82 and 62 per cent in 1980-81. The availability of refrigerators in Northern Ireland remained lower than elsewhere, although the percentage of households with this facility increased to 91 per cent from 89 per cent in 1981–82 and 86 per cent in 1980-81. The regions with the lowest proportions of households having a telephone in 1982-83 were Northern Ireland and the North, as in 1981-82.

Regional expenditure (table 6)

The regional analysis of household characteristics, expenditure and income in table 6 is also based on averages of the 1982 and 1983 survey results: national figures for 1983 are, however, included. Average household size ranged from 2.45 persons in Greater London to 2.80 in Wales and 3.00 in Northern Ireland. The average number of children was greatest in Northern Ireland (1.04 per household), next highest in Wales (0.81) and least in Greater London and the North (0.62 and 0.64 respectively).

The lowest average weekly expenditure per household was reported in the Northern region (£119.0), some 14 per cent less than the national average of £138.1. The highest average weekly expenditures were found in Greater London (£155.4) and the rest of the South East (£156.3), about 13 per cent above the national average. Housing expenditure was comparatively low in Northern Ireland and Scotland, and high in the South East. Spending on fuel, food, and clothing and footwear in Northern Ireland was higher than elsewhere, though to some extent this reflects the higher average household size. Expenditure on transport and vehicles was highest in the South East (particularly outside Greater London), but comparatively low in the North and in Yorkshire and Humberside, while spending on services was highest in the South East and lowest in the North and in Wales.

Table 6 also analyses average weekly household income by region (for the two year period 1982–83), showing both the contribution made by different household members and the average amounts derived from different sources. In the UK as a whole the head of household's contribution to total household income was some 72½ per cent, the

See footnote to table 1. Includes 28 households in compositions not shown separately. See footnote to table 1. Figures by region are based on the averages of 1982 and 1983 survey results.

Table 6 Average household expenditure and income in the two years 1982 and 1983 by region

	North	York- shire	North West	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	South East	Greater London	Rest of South	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United k	(ingdom*
		and Humber- side	West	Wildiands		Aliglia	Last	Lust London C		West			ireiano	(1982–83) (1983)	
Number of households in sample	861	1,356	1,707	1.031	1,378	533	4,228	1,617	2,611	1,053	751	1,229	274	14,401	6,973
Average number of										,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		7			0,010
persons per household															
All persons	2.56	2.72	2.71	2.73	2.75	2.68	2.62		2.73	2.58	2.80		3.00	2.68	2.66
Adults	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.98	1.97	1.91	1.91	1.83	1.95	1.88	1.99	1.93	1.96	1.93	1.92
Children	0.64	0.79	0.77	0.74	0.78	0.77	0.71	0.62	0.78	0.69	0.81		1.04	0.75	0.74
Under 2	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.08		0.09	0.07	0.08		0.09	0.08	0.08
2 and under 5	0-11	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12		0.13	0.12	0.12		0.21	0.12	0.12
5 and under 18	0.47	0.59	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.51		0.56	0.51	0.60	0.56	0.74	0.55	0.53
Persons working	1.03	1.16	1.15	1.30	1.21	1.22	1.27		1.32	1.16	1.15		1.00	1.20	1.17
Persons not working	1.52	1.56	1.56	1.42	1.54	1.46	1.35	1.26	1.41	1.41	1.64	1.54	1.99	1.48	1.49
Average age of head of															
household	52	50	50	50	49	51	49	49	49	51	50	51	52	50	50
Average weekly	26		4	-					100		VE LOS				THE REAL PROPERTY.
household															
expenditure (£)	119-0	125-1	133-1	132-0	134-9	135-4	156-0	155-4	156-3	135-3	130-3	131-2	126-5	138-1	142-6
Commodity or service															
Housing**	18-6	19.4	22.8	21.4	23.8	23.4	28.4	29.5	27.8	23.9	18-3	17.0	16.1	23.1	24.0
Fuel, light and power	8.0	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.7	9.3	8.6	8-1	8.9	9.0	9.5	9.0	13.1	8.8	9.2
Food	26.3	27.7	27.9	28.8	28.4	28.9	30.6	30-5	30.7	26.9	29.2	28.8	30.7	28-9	29.6
Alcoholic drink	6.9	6.4	7.2	6.9	6.5	4.7	6.7	6.9	6.7	5.6	7.1	6.2	3.6	6.5	6.9
Tobacco	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	3-1	4.7	5.1	4-1	4.0	4.2
Clothing and footwear	8.7	8.7	9.7	9.1	10-1	8.7	10.6	11-3	10-1	8-6	10-9	10.7	11.5	9.8	10-0
Durable household goods	9.8	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.3	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.1	10.0	8.6	9.6	8-2	9.9	10-3
Other household goods	8.5	9.4	9.6	10.5	10.0	10.7	12.1	11.1	12.7	10-4	9.8	9.5	7.8	10-4	10-8
Transport and vehicles	15.6	16-1	18-9	19.6	18.5	21.4	23.9	23.0	24.5	21.7	19-3	20.6	17-3	20-4	21.0
Services	11.9	15-0	14.4	13.7	15.2	13.6	19.4	19.2	19.6	15-6	12-4	14-1	13.7	15.7	16-1
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
verage weekly income (£)	158-5	163-3	174-1	176-9	174-1	181-9	210-5	210-1-	210-8	177-9	166-4	167-5	144-7	182-1	187-9
Gross income of															
household members:															
Head	112-4	116-1	122-5	126-2	127-2	132-3	155-2	151-8	157-3	134-3	118-7	117-5	99.9	131-8	136-6
Wife	24.7	26.7	30.5	28-6	28-2	30.9	33.3	33.8	33.1	27-2	27.4	27.1	25.7	29.5	30.2
Others	21.5	20.6	21.1	22.1	18-7	18.7	21.9	24.5	20.4	16-4	20.2	22.9	19-1	20.8	21.1
ources of income:															
Wages and salaries	98.7	107-4	113.7	124-0	112-9	111.4	141.9	144-4	140.4	111.6	107-8	114-3	78-2	120-0	121-6
Social security benefits	31.0	28.5	29-1	24-1	26.7	26-1	22.6	23.2	22.1	23.9	29.4	28.7	35.4	26.3	28.0
Other	28-9	27.4	31.3	28-9	34.5	44.4	46.0	42.5	48.3	42.5	29.2	24.5	31.1	35.9	38.3

Figures by region are based on the averages of 1982 and 1983 survey results. National figures are also shown for 1983.
 See technical note on the Housing Benefit Scheme.

remainder coming from the wife of the head of household (16 per cent) and from other members of the household (11½ per cent). In cash terms the head of household's contribution was highest (£157.3 per week) in the South East (excluding Greater London) and lowest in Northern Ireland (£99.9). The income from the wife of head of household varied between £24.7 per week in the North and £33.8 per week in Greater London. The contribution of other members of the household ranged from £16.4 per week in the South West to £24.5 per week in Greater London. In percentage terms, however, there was comparatively little regional variation in the contributions to total income made by the head of household, the wife of head and other members: for example, the head of household's average

percentage contribution was within three percentage points or so of the national average in each of the regions.

In the UK as a whole, wages and salaries accounted for just under two-thirds of average total household income, but the proportion (in the two year period 1982–83) ranged from 70 per cent in the East Midlands to 61 per cent in East Anglia and 54 per cent in Northern Ireland. Income from social security benefits was greatest in Northern Ireland (24 per cent of the total compared with 14 per cent for the UK as a whole) while in East Anglia and the South West income from other sources (for example, self-employment, investments and annuities) made a particularly large contribution (24 per cent compared with 20 per cent for the UK as a

The Family Expenditure Survey 1983

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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Technical notes

The Family Expenditure Survey is a voluntary survey covering the expenditure and income of a sample of private households in the United Kingdom. In the 1983 survey 6.973 households co-operated, representing 67 per cent of those approached, compared with 71 per cent in 1982 and 72 per cent in 1981. One reason for the lower response achieved in 1983 is likely to have been that, in accordance with established custom, fieldwork for the survey was suspended during the period prior to the June 1983 General Election. The effect of changing response on detailed expenditure and other survey estimates (based on figures for 1980 and 1981) was explored in an Employment Gazette feature in December 1982 (pages 521-526).

Definitions

Expenditure on housing includes, for owner-occupier and rent-free households, a notional (imputed) amount based on rateable value as an estimate of the rent that would have been payable if the dwelling had been rented: mortgage payments are therefore ignored. Receipts from letting or sub-letting are not deducted from housing costs but appear as investment income.

Estimates of expenditure are based on information reported by households (with adjustments only for housing as mentioned above), although it is recognised that what is reported for alcoholic drink, tobacco and some kinds of confectionery tends to be low. A comprehensive list of definitions used in the survey is given in the published

Housing Benefit Scheme: The Housing Benefit Scheme came into operation in Great Britain in stages between November 1982 and the end of 1983. In Northern Ireland

the scheme was introduced in November 1983. As a result of the scheme, some cash transactions previously recorded in the survey by households in receipt of supplementary benefit were eliminated (leading to identically reduced levels of both recorded cash income and recorded cash expenditure), being replaced by rebates and benefits received through the local authority. Further details are given in the 1983 FES Report (Annex B: Housing Expenditure). To enable comparisons to be made between the 1983 and previous surveys which avoid the discontinuity arising from the changed administrative arrangements, the recorded levels of income and expenditure for households affected by the Housing Benefit Scheme used in the 1983 FES Report (and in this article) reflect as far as possible the corresponding transactions in the 1982 survey prior to the advent of the scheme. Table 7 sets out an analysis of housing expenditure in the 1983 FES on the alternative bases. An estimate of the size of the small discontinuity in recorded housing expenditure in 1982 (when some households in the survey were affected by the Housing Benefit Scheme at the end of that year) was given in tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 of Labour Market Data in Employment Gazette, September 1984.

Table 7 shows how expenditure on housing reported in the 1983 survey is made up in terms of gross payments and offsetting rebates and benefits: the analysis is given by tenure type as well as for all households. The introduction of the Housing Benefit Scheme changed the method of recording rent and rates expenditure for 676 households in the survey, about 10 per cent of all households. For those in local authority dwellings, the proportion was about a quarter. However, as 1983 was a transitional year, the table does not necessarily indicate the extent of the effect of the Housing Benefit Scheme on recorded cash expenditure in a full calendar vear.

Table 7 Composition of housing expenditure in 1983 by tenure of household

	Rented unf	urnished	Rented	Owner occup	oied	Rent-	All
	Local , authority	Other	— furnished	In process of purchase	Owned outright	- free	tenures
Gross rent and rates*	19·2	16.5	Average we	ekly household 25-3	expenditure 22.3	(£) 16·4	22.1
less rebates and benefits on pre-Housing Benefit Scheme basis	3.6	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.4
3. equals rent and rates (as in 1983 FES Report)	15-6	14-7	23.5	25.3	21.8	16-1	20.7
less additional transfers under Housing Benefit Scheme	4.5	1.2	1.5	<u>-</u>	0.1	0.2	1.6
5. equals rent and rates ("cash payments" basis)	11-1	13-6	21.9	25-2	21.7	16-0	19-1
Payments for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.7	0.9	0.4	5-9	3.9	0.6	3.3
7. Total housing expenditure (as in 1983 FES Report: 3 plus 6)	16-3	15-6	23-8	31.1	25.7	16-7	24.0†
Total housing expenditure ("cash payments" basis: 5 plus 6)	11-8	14-4	22.3	31-1	25.5	16-6	22.4

Includes imputed rental equivalent for owner-occupier and rent-free households: see technical note. Also includes housing charges such as dwelling insurance. Entry also shown in table 3 and 6.

SPECIAL FEATURE



Industrial tribunals and the Employment Appeals Tribunal (Discrimination cases)

This article presents an analysis of completed applications in 1983 relating to the Sex Discrimination Act, the Race Relations Act and the Equal Pay Act.

Each year the Department of Employment publishes statistical information relating to the number of unfair dismissals claims handled by the industrial tribunals. (See *Employment Gazette*, November, pp. 487–492). To complete the overall analysis the following data is presented.

Equal Pay Act 1970

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

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

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

This last ground for comparison was only introduced by an amendment to the Act which came into effect on January 1, 1984, and the 1983 figures which follow have not therefore been affected by the change.

A fuller explanation of the Act is provided in a

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

Details of applications completed

During 1983 action was completed on 35 applications to industrial tribunals under the Act, continuing the downward trend since 1976; table 2 analyses the outcome of the applications—57 per cent of which either resulted in a conciliated settlement or were withdrawn after a conciliation officer's services were used. Completed applications and the proportions settled after conciliation since 1976 have been:

	No.	Per cent		No.	Per
1976	1·742	55	1980	91	71
1977	751	52	1981	54	50
1978	343	71	1982	39	67
1979	263	70	1983	35	57

Table 1 Completed applications (Equal Pay Act)—analysis by region, 1981-83

Region	1981			1982			1983				
Self (Carry 1977)	Number			Number			Number	Number			
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
South East	1	8	9	2	9	11	2	9	11		
South West	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0		
Midlands	6	11	17	2	8	10	1	5	6		
Yorkshire and Humberside	0	7	7	2	3	5	1	7	8		
North West	1	5	6	1	3	4	0	5	5		
Northern	0	3	3	0	1	1	1	2	3		
Wales	1	3	4	0	0	0 5	0	0	0		
Scotland	1	5	6	1	4	5	0	2	2		
All	10	44	54	8	31	39	5	30	35		

Table 2 Outcome of applications (Equal Pay Act)—1981-83

	1981			1982			1983				
	Number			Number			Number	Number			
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
CASES CLEARED WITHOU	JT										
A TRIBUNAL HEARING											
Conciliated settlement	1	8	9	2	6	8	1	4	5		
Withdrawn by applicant											
private settlement	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	7		
reasons not known*	3	14	17	4	13	17	3	5	8		
RIBUNAL DECISIONS											
Complaint upheld	0	6	6	0	2	2	0	9	9		
Complaint dismissed	6	15	21	2	9	11	1	5	6		
All	10	44	54	8	31	39	5	30	35		

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

In previous years the overwhelming majority of applications were made on grounds of doing the same or broadly similar work as a person of the opposite sex, and in 1983 no completed applications related to work rated as equivalent. Of the six complaints dismissed by tribunal, two were held to be not like or equivalent work, one was justified by a material difference between the two jobs and three were dismissed for other reasons. With so few applications it would be pointless to seek to draw conclusions from the analyses.

Sex Discrimination Act 1975

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

The Act defines various types of discrimination. Direct sex discrimination is to treat a person less favourably (on the grounds of his or her sex) than a person of the opposite sex is (or would be) treated. Indirect sex discrimination involves practices which, although applied equally to both sexes, are nevertheless discriminatory in their effect (whether or not this is intentional), and which cannot be shown to be justified. In the employment field direct and indirect discrimination against married persons as compared with unmarried persons of the same sex, are

defined in similar terms. The Act also defines as discrimination the victimisation of a person who, for example, has asserted his or her rights under the Act or the Equal Pay Act.

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

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

Details of applications completed

Between January and December 1983 action was completed in respect of 265 applications to industrial tribunals under the employment provisions of the Act; table 2 analyses the outcome of the applications—56 per cent of which either resulted in a conciliated settlement or were withdrawn after a conciliation officers' services were used. Completed applications and the proportions settled after conciliation since 1976 have been:

	No.	Per cent		No.	Per cent
1976	243	51	1980	180	62
1977	229	66	1981	256	65
1978	171	61	1982	150	63
1979	178	67	1983	265	56

Table 1 Completed applications (Sex Discrimination Act)—analysis by region, 1981-83

Region	1981				1982				1983			
	Numbe	er		Per cent	Numbe	er		Per cent	Numbe	er		Per cent
	Male	Female	All	Sign State	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	
South East	23	39	62	24	10	39	49	33	18	66	84	32
South West	3	13	16	6	2	8	10	7	2	4	6	2
Midlands	8	24	32	13	9	16	25	17	13	45	57	22
Yorkshire and Humberside	1	12	13	5	5	12	17	11	2	15	17	6
North West	12	71	83	32	6	19	25	17	13	42	55	21
Northern	2	12	14	5	1	6	7	5	2	3	5	2
Wales	4	20	24	9	5	1	6	4	1	4	5	2
Scotland	6	6	12	5	1	10	11	7	5	30	35	13
All	59	197	256	100	39	111	150	100	56	209	265	100

Table 2 Outcome of applications (Sex Discrimination Act)—1981-83

7 S. A. L. L. P. P. S. L. T. P. S. L. T	1981				1982	1982				1983			
	Numbe	er	A Party	Per cent	Number			Per cent	Number			Per cent	
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		
CASES CLEARED WITHOU	IT -												
A TRIBUNAL HEARING Conciliated settlement	20	33	53	20	10	32	42	28	13	51	64	24	
Withdrawn by applicant											-		
private settlement	0	4	4	2 42	1	3 35	4	3 32	22	6 56	7 78	3 29	
reasons not known*	26	84	110	42	13	35	48	32	22	56	10	29	
TRIBUNAL DECISIONS†													
Order declaring rights	3	4 5	7	3	0 5	0 12	0 17	0	1 6	2 20	3 26	10	
Award of compensation	3	5	8	3	5	12	17	11	6	20	26	10	
Recommended course					•	-	-	-	4	32	33	12	
of action	0	4	4	2	2 8	5 24	32	5 21	12	42	54	20	
Complaint dismissed	8	65	73	28	8	24	32	21	12	42	34	20	
All	60	199	259	100	39	111	150	100	56	209	265	100	

These will include cases where the parties reached a private settlement but ACAS were not informed and cases where the applicant found the complaint to be out of scope. Some applications upheld include more than one remedy.

Toble 2 Compensation (Sex Discrimination Act) 1983

	Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal
£1–£49 £50–£99	1 7	1 3
£100-£149 £150-£199 £200-£299 £300-£399 £400-£499 £500-£749	10 8 13 2 6 5	4 0 1 1 1 1
£750–£999 £1,000 and over	2 7	4 10
All	61	26

More than a half of all applications completed (54 per cent) related to complaints by employees in respect of dismissal—complaints about dismissal having steadily increased as a proportion of all complaints since the early days of the Act, when they represented less than a third-while the remainder were evenly split between complaints by applicants for employment against prospective employers and complaints by employees regarding access to promotion, training, transfer and other benefits (22 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively). With the overwhelming majority of complaints being made by women, it is unsurprising that analyses by occupation (either held or applied for) and industry do no more than reflect the pattern of women's employment.

Table 4 Completed applications (Sex Discrimination Act) analysed by type of alleged discrimination, 1981–83

	1981			1982			1983		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
ON GROUNDS OF SEX Direct Indirect	51 6	128	179 68	30 8	83 17	113 25	49 7	158 34	207 41
AGAINST MARRIED PERSONS Direct Indirect	1 0	5 1	6	1 0	8 3	9	0 0	5 6	5
VICTIMISATION	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	6
AII	59	197	256	39	111	150	56	209	265

Race Relations Act 1976

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

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

The employment provisions cover discrimination by employers, by employment agencies, by certain vocation-

al training bodies, by trade unions and employers associations and by bodies granting licences or other qualifications which facilitate the carrrying on of a particular trade or profession.

Details of applications completed

Between January and December 1983 action was completed in respect of 310 applications to industrial tribunals under the employment provisions of the Act; table 1 shows the regional distribution of the applications and the figures reflect the settlement pattern of the main ethnic minority groups. The outcome of the applications are analysed in table 2. More than 50 per cent of applications proceeded to tribunal hearing and 11 per cent resulted in the application being upheld at tribunal hearing. Table 3 details the amount of compensation awarded and table 4 analyses the type of alleged discri-

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

Table 1 Completed applications (Race Relations Act)—analysis by region, 1981-83

Region	1981				1982				1983			
	Numbe	er		Per cent	Numbe	er		Per cent	Numb	er		Per cent
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	
South East	33	9	42	11.9	66	12	78	28.6	18	9	27	8.7
South West	6	7	13	3.7	3	4	7	2.6	1		1	0.3
Midlands	69	26	95	26.9	29	16	45	16.5	58	26	84	27.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	52	7	59	16-7	15	7	22	8-2	19	12	31	10-0
North West	17	6	23	6.6	25	4	29	10.1	18	6	24	7.8
Northern	1	_	1	0.3	1	-	1	0.5	4	-	4	1.3
Wales	4	1	5	1.4		- n			3	2	5	1.7
Scotland	4 2	1	3	0.8	1	Andreas In the sale	1	0.5	1	1	2	0.6
London	88	24	112	31.7	62	28	90	33-0	94	38	132	42.6
All	272	81	353	100-0	202	71	273	100-0	216	94	310	100-0

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Table 2 Outcome of applications (Race Relations Act)—1981-83

The state of the s	1981				1982				1983			
	Numbe	Number			Numb	er	increased in orth	Per cent	Numbe	er	107 863	Per cent
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	egiao Lei	Male	Female	All	old and i
CASES CLEARED WITHOU	IT		THE T	O STEELS	1						6 7	
A TRIBUNAL HEARING Conciliated settlement	63	19	82	23.4	21	11	32	11.7	23	8	31	10.0
Withdrawn by applicant	00			20				THE STATE OF THE S		SUNE COLUM		
private settlement	8	3	11	3.1	_	3	3	1.1	8	2	10	3.3
reasons not known*	94	28	122	34.9	86	28	114	41.8	67	36	103	33.2
TRIBUNAL DECISIONS†												
Order declaring rights		1 1 300	1	0.3	35-	SEE THE STATE		of the tiple		REALIZED FOR	_	-
Award of compensation	4	2	6	1.7	10	4	14	5.1	8	16	24	7.7
Recommended course								and the same	in the second	140 200	unite con	Section 2
of action	7		7	2.0	3	2	5	1.8	9	2	11	3.5
Complaint dismissed	94	27	121	34-6	83	22	105	38.5	102	29	131	42-3
All	270	80	350	100-0	203	70	273	100-0	217	93	310	100-0

^{*}These will include cases where the parties reached a private settlement but ACAS were not informed and cases where the applicant found the complaint to be out of scope. †Some applications upheld include more than one remedy.

Table 3 Compensation and settlements—Race Relations Act

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.	1981		1982		1983	
	Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal	Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal	Agreed at conciliation	Awarded by tribunal
£1-£49 £50-£99	1 3	CS-Ind noiger v	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	no: Elece Rel-Eon	no' policina astol	2 3
£100-£149	4	2	2	5	1121	- Moligos
£150–£199 £200–£299	36 5	1 2	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 2	4	5
£300-£399	3	2	6	Bernale At	21:55	4
£400-£499	2		3	1	1	-
£500-£749	2	9 -8 9 91	100 10 011 3	2	2	1
£750-£999	1.	_	18	1	1	5
£1,000 and over	3 0.2	4 -24 1 61	2 102 5 985	2	, 6	3
All	60	6	21	14	18	24

Table 4 Completed applications (Race Relations Act) analysed by type of alleged discrimination

100 49.6	1981	30.0		1982			1983		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	female	All
Direct Indirect	236 29	69 11	305 40	154 46	59 8	213 54	190 23	77 16	267 39
Segregation Victimisation	7	- 1 - 0	-8	1 2	3	1 5	1 2	1	1 3
All	272	81	353	203	70	273	216	94	310

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LABOUR MARKET DATA

Contents

nentary	S2			
		3.1	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S44
pyment	1000		Summary: regions	S44
			Industry	S45
Working population	S8	3.5	Flows at Jobcentres	S45
Employees in employment				
time series	S8	Indus	strial disputes	
		4-1	Summary; industry; causes	S46
whole economy: AH/GP	S11	4.2	Stoppages of work: summary	S46
Local authorities	S14			
	S16	Earni		
International comparison	S17	5.1	Average earnings index:	
Overtime and short-time		5-1	industrial sectors	S47
Hours of work	S18	5.3	industry	S48
		5.4	Average earnings and hours:	
			of manual workers	S50
Flows of unemployed and vacancies	S19	5.5	Index of average earnings:	
ик summary	S20		non-manual workers	S50
GB summary	S20	5.6	Average earnings and hours:	
Regions	S22		all employees	S52
Assisted and local areas	S25	5.7	Labour costs	S53
Age and duration	S30	5.9	International comparisons	S54
	S31	C2		S55
	S33			
Duration	S33	Reta	il prices	
Students	S34	6-1	Recent movements	S56
	S34	6.2		S56
	S35	6.3		S57
International comparisons	S36	6.4	General index: time series	S58
	S37	6.5		S60
	S38	6.6	Pensioner household indices	S60
	-	Company of the Compan		S60
	S40			S60
			anto national companicono	.00 3
	S40	House	sehold spending	
				S62
	S41			S62
	<u> </u>		Composition oxponditure	302
	S41	Defi	nitions and conventions	S63
		Dem		300
		Indo	That bear specified	S64
		inue		004
Confirmed redundancies: region Confirmed redundancies: industry	S43			
	Employees in employment time series production industries: AH/GP whole economy: AH/GP Local authorities Output, employment and productivity International comparison Overtime and short-time Hours of work Iployment Flows of unemployed and vacancies uk summary GB summary Regions Assisted and local areas Age and duration detailed figures age Duration Students Temporarily stopped Unemployment rates by age International comparisons Flows of unemployed and vacancies Flows by age Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: age and sex Median duration of unemployment: age and sex Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: region and sex Median duration of unemployment: region and sex Flows and completed durations: age region Confirmed redundancies: region	Background economic indicators Background economic indicators Employees in employment time series sproduction industries: AH/GP whole economy: AH/GP Local authorities S14 Output, employment and productivity International comparison Overtime and short-time Hours of work S18 Iployment Flows of unemployed and vacancies S20 GB summary Regions Assisted and local areas Age and duration detailed figures age S33 Duration Students Temporarily stopped Unemployment rates by age International comparisons Flows of unemployed and vacancies S34 Unemployment rates by age International comparisons Flows of unemployed and vacancies S37 Flows by age Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: age and sex Median duration of unemployment: age and sex Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: region and sex Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: region and sex Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: region and sex Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: region and sex S40 Median duration of unemployment: region and sex Flows and completed durations: age region S42 Confirmed redundancies: region S43	Background economic indicators S7 3-3 3-2 3-3 S8 3-5 Employees in employment time series production industries: AH/GP s10 4-1 4-2 Local authorities S14 Output, employment and productivity s16 International comparison Overtime and short-time s18 Flows of unemployed and vacancies uk summary s20 s8 summary s20 s8 S-1 Iployment Flows of unemployed and vacancies s19 uk summary s20 s20 sasisted and local areas s25 Age and duration detailed figures age s33 Duration Students Temporarily stopped Unemployment rates by age International comparisons s24 Unemployed: age and sex Flows of unemployed and vacancies s37 Flows of unemployed and vacancies s34 G-2 Unemployment rates by age Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: age and sex S40 Median duration of unemployment: age and sex Likelihood of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed: region and sex S40 Key Median duration of unemployment: region and sex S41 Flows and completed durations: age region s42 Flows and completed durations: age region s42 Inde Thous of unemployment: region s44 Inde Thous of unemployed: sage s44 Flows and completed durations: age region s44 Inde	Syment Background economic indicators Working population Employees in employment time series production industries: AH/GP whole economy: AH/GP Local authorities Output, employment and productivity International comparison Overtime and short-time Flows of unemployed and vacancies us summary seasummary seasumaly diustry summary: industry; causes summary stopages of work:

Publication dates of main economic indicators 1985

Unemployment and vacancies	Retail Price Index	Employment and hours	Average Earnings Index
Thursday, January 3	Friday, January 18	Wednesday, January 16	Wednesday, January 16
Thursday, January 31	Friday, February 22	Wednesday, February 20	Wednesday, February 20

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

Unemployment and vacancies: 01-213 5845/6572. Retail Prices Index: 0923 28500 ext. 456 (Ansafone Service).

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

Trends in labour statistics

Commentary

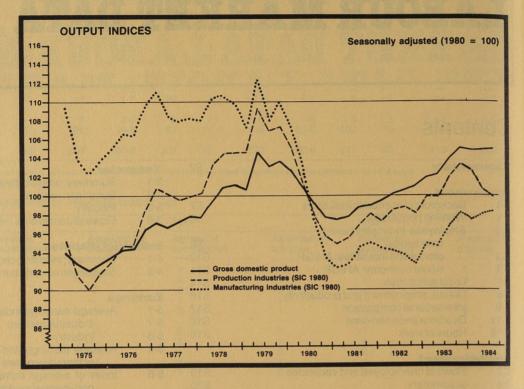
Summary

GDP (output) was broadly unchanged for four successive quarters and in the third quarter of 1984 it was about 1 per cent high er than a year earlier. It is estimated that the miners strike reduced output by about 11/4 per cent in both the second and third

Output of the production industries in the three months to October was 1 per cent, higher than in the previous three months but, 1 per cent lower than a year ago the coal mining dispute is estimated to have reduced output by 31/2 per cent in both the latest and previous three month periods Manufacturing output is estimated to have risen by 11/2 per cent in the three months to October to a level 21/2 per cent above that of a vear earlier

Consumers' expenditure is provisionally estimated to have risen by 1/2 per cent between the second and third quarters of this year to a level less than 1 per cent higher than a year earlier. An increase in the third quarter in retail sales was almost entirely offset by falls in expenditure on motor vehicles and food. Later information shows that the volume of retail sales, which account for about half of consumers' expenditure rose by 21/2 per cent in the three months to November to a level 4 per cent above that of a year ear-

Fixed investment in manufac-



rise of 2 per cent between the second and third quarters represents a significant slowing in the rate of increase. Nonetheless, manufacturing investment in the third quarter was 17 per cent higher than a year earlier. Investment in construction, distribution and financial industries fell by 1 per cent in the third quarter but, in the turing is still growing, although the six months to September was 2

per cent higher than in the previous six months and 12 per cent higher than a year earlier. The Chancellor's Autumn Economic Statement forecast a 71/2 per cent rise in total investment this year.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain increased by 6,000 in October (seasonally adjusted), bringing the

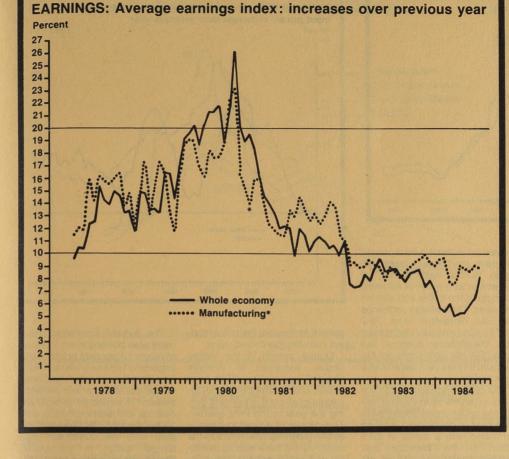
average monthly increase in the three months to October to 3,000 compared with an average de crease of 1,000 a month in the previous three months. The level of manufacturing employment is changing only slightly, following several years when the rate of decline had eased.

Overtime working in manufactur ing increased in October to 12-1 million hours a week, the highest figure since mid-1980. Short time working has shown little change

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment (excluding school leavers) increased by nearly 4,000 in November. This figure, and the rise of 3,000 in October, are much lower than the increases between July and September which averaged 20,000 a month. It now seems likely that the underlying upward trend throughout this year has been in the range 10 to 15,000 per month. The seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies decreased by 3,000 in November.

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to October was about 71/2 per cent, but the actual increase was slightly higher because of temporary factors.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12 month change in the retail prices index, was 4.9 per cent in November compared with 5.0 per cent in October.



Economic background

The Chancellor's Autumn Economic Statement forecast output to grow by 21/2 per cent in 1984, 1 per cent lower than would have been likely in the absence of the miners dispute. In 1985, growth of 31/2 per cent is expected of which 1 per cent represents recovery from the coal strike. The recent CBI and National Institute for Economic and Social Research fore casts show a broadly similar pat-

The fall in the cso's longer leading indicator between March and July was partly reversed between July and October mainly because of the rise in share prices. The possible effects of industrial disputes make interpretation particularly difficult, but if later data were to confirm a turning point in March, this would suggest that, on the basis of past average timing relationships, a peak in the economic cycle would be reached some time in early 1985. This would not necessarily imply a reduction in the level of economic activity but possibly a slowing in the rate of growth.

The shorter leading index has shown a general decline since April because of movements below trend in most components, but principally in new consumer credit. However, the timing of this fall, suggesting an earlier peak in the cycle, does not appear to be consistent with that indicated by

the longer leading indicator.

GDP (output) was broadly unchanged in the third quarter of 1984 from its level in the three preceding quarters and was about 1 per cent higher than a year ago. It is estimated that the miners' dispute reduced the level of GDP (output) by about 1/2 per cent in the first quarter and by about 11/4 per cent in the second and third quarters, with most of the reduction being the direct result of the loss of coal production.

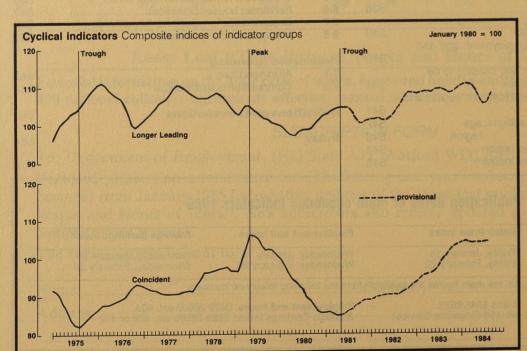
Output of the production industries was 1 per cent higher in the three months to October than in the previous three months but. was about 1 per cent below the level a year earlier; the coalmin-

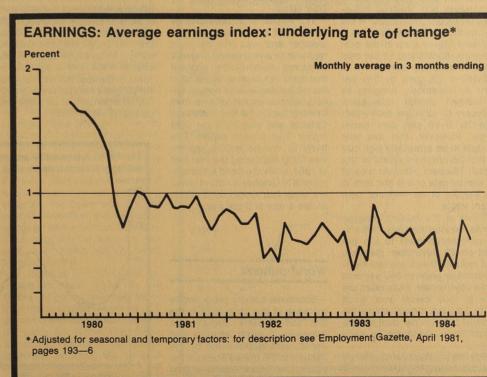
ing dispute is estimated to have reduced output by 31/2 per cent in both the three months to October and the previous three months mainly reflecting the loss of coal output. Manufacturing output, on which the effects of the miners' dispute remain small, rose by about 11/2 per cent in the three months to October after remaining broadly stable over the first half of the year, and was 21/2 per cent above its level of a year previously. The Chancellor's Autumn Statement forecast growth in manufacturing output of 2 per cent in 1984 as a whole.

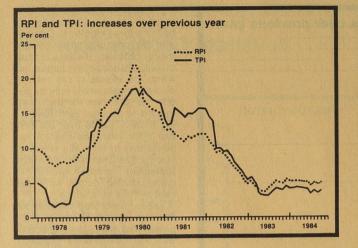
The results of the November CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry suggested that manufacturing output was still rising; firms expected output to rise over the next few months at a rate similar to that in the previous four months, but at a slower rate than earlier in the

Consumers' expenditure was provisionally estimated to be about 1/2 per cent higher in the third quarter than in the second reflecting an increase in retail sales partly offset by reduced expenditure on motor vehicles and food. Since the third quarter of 1983 consumer spending has grown by only 1 per cent, but the Autumn Economic Statement expected growth in consumer spending of about 2 per cent in 1984 as a whole. The volume of retail sales in the three months to November was 21/2 per cent above the previous three months and 4 per cent higher than a year

Real personal disposable income was little changed in the second quarter 1984, at a level nearly 2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The personal saving ratio in the second quarter of 1984







remained 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 The Autumn Statement expected continued destocking in the second half of the year, but at a slower rate than in the first half. Provisional figures show that stocks held by manufacturers and distributors changed by very little during the third quarter, in contrast to the destocking by these industries during the first half of the year. In the first half of 1984 total fixed investment was 7 per cent higher than in the previous half year and some 10 per cent up on the first half of 1983. For 1984 as a whole, the Autumn Statement forecast a rise in investment of 71/2 per cent. Manufacturing investment increased by 2 per cent in the third quarter and in the six months to September was 17 per cent higher than a year earlier. Investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries fell by 0.0 per cent but in the six months to September was 2 per cent higher than in the previous six months and 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Sterling M3 grew by 23/4 per cent in November, bringing its annualised growth rate since February to 121/4 per cent-outside its 6-10 per cent target range. However, this rise was thought to be erratically high due to the distortionary effect of the British Telecom offer. Mo rose at an annual rate of 61/4 per cent in the middle of its 4-8 per cent target range

Three of the leading clearing banks reduced their base rates by 1/2 percentage point to 91/2 per cent on 22 November: Barclays had reduced their base rate by 1/4 percentage point to 93/4 per cent three days earlier. Base rates are now at their lowest level since early July, but remain above the rates of 81/2-83/4 per cent experienced from mid-March to early

Sterling's effective exchange rate, after rising slightly in the first half of November as the dollar

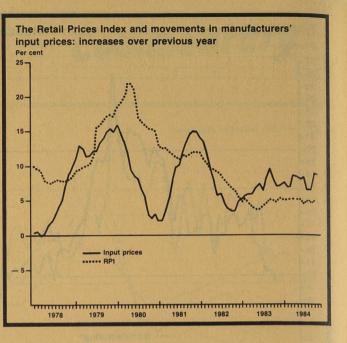
weakened against a background of lower us interest rates, fell again in the second half of November as a result of renewed strength of the dollar and weaker oil prices. The average exchange rate for November was 75.7 (1975=100), virtually unchanged from the October average, but some 31/4 per cent down on August and 91/2 per cent lower than a vear earlier.

The current account of the balance of payments in the first four months to October is estimated to have been in deficit by £1.0 billion compared with a deficit of £0.5 billion in the previous four months. (Note: because of the docks disputes, the normal three month on three month comparison is misleading.) There was a deficit on visible trade of £2.5 billion in the four months to October, following a deficit of £1.6 billion in the previous four months: the surplus on trade in oil fell by £0.2 billion and the deficit on trade in non-oil goods deteriorated by £0.7 billion.

The volume of exports rose by 1/2 per cent in the four months to October and was 91/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Figures in recent months now suggest that there has been an increase in the underlying level of non-oil export volume. Import volume rose by 4 per cent in the four months to October and was 121/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The trend in non-oil import volume was fairly flat during the first half of 1984, while the trend in the four months to October is not yet clear: the latest four month comparison shows a rise of 5 per cent.

World outlook

Economic activity continued to increase in the OECD area in the first half of 1984. Growth was strongest in North America and Japan, with output rising by 71/2 per cent in the United States in the year to the second quarter and by 6 per cent in Japan over the same



period. In Europe, the more modest recovery continued.

Output growth in the United States, expected to average about 7 per cent in 1984 as a whole, is now slowing with an increase of about 61/2 per cent during the year to the third quarter. This picture of a slowing down in output growth is confirmed by the decline in the OECD leading indicator of North American industrial produce for most of this year. On the other hand, the leading indicator for OECD Europe has increased in recent months.

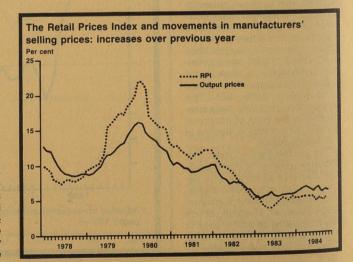
1985 looks like being the best year since 1976 for growth in world output and trade. The Autumn Economic Statement indicated that 1985 will see slower growth in the United States, partly offset by somewhat faster growth in parts of Europe. Output growth of the six major economies other than the United Kingdom was expected to average about 5 per cent in 1984 and 4 per cent in 1985. In Europe, the recovery has not yet gone very far and a growth rate of 3 per cent or so could well be sustained in 1985.

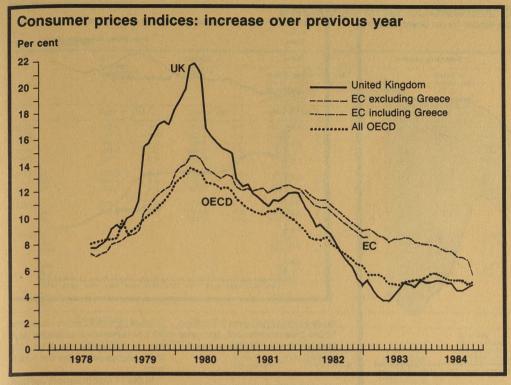
The Autumn Economic Statement also pointed to an increase of nearly 10 per cent in total world imports in 1984 as a whole. This is heavily influenced by the United States economy, where domestic demand is expected to be 9 per cent up, and total imports up over 25 per cent on 1983 levels. Coupled with the continued large budget deficit in the United States, the expansion has contributed to the general rise in the level of world interest rates-a major factor constraining activity in Europe and many developing countries

Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to October was about 71/2 per cent similar to the increase in the vear to September

The actual increase in the year to October, 8.2 per cent, was above the underlying increase





because of the net effect of temporary factors. Back-pay in October 1984 including that for civil servants and teachers, was substantially higher than in October 1983 and inflated the actual increase by about 21/4 per cent. 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. Delays in the settlements for local authority non-manual employees and coal mining manuals reduced the actual increase by about 1/4 per cent.

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average weekly earnings was between 1/2 and 3/4 per cent in the three months ending October.

In production industries and manufacturing industries, the underlying increases in average weekly earnings in the year to October were about 8 per cent and 81/2 per cent respectively. slightly lower than the corresponding increases in the year to September. The reduction reflected mainly the smaller increase in working hours in the year to October than in the year to the third quarter.

The actual increases in the year to October 1984 for production and manufacturing industries were 5.1 per cent and 8.9 per cent respectively, the increase for production industries being significantly depressed by the effect of the industrial action in the coal in-

In the three months to October. wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 5.3 per cent higher than a year earlier

Retail prices

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index (RPI), was 4.9 per cent in November, compared with 5.0 per cent in Octo-

The monthly increase between October and November was 0-3 per cent. About a fifth of this is attributable to an increase in telephone charges and a similar proportion to higher mortgage interest payments (reflecting interest rate increases announced in October. before the more recent falls) There were smaller contributions from price rises for coal, newspapers, cigarettes and certain foodstuffs, though vegetables were generally cheaper.

The tax and price index rose by 3.7 per cent in the year to November. The gap between this and the corresponding change in the RPI remains at 1.2 percentage points.

The 12-month changes in the producer price indices continue to be higher than that in retail prices. For input prices (of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry) the figure was 8.9 pe cent in November and for output prices (of home sales of manufactured products) it was 6.0 per cent, both being slightly lower than In October

In October, the 12-month increase in retail prices in the United Kingdom remained lower than the averages for the EC (5.7 per cent) and OECD countries (5.1 per cent), but higher than those for some individual competitor countries, including the us (3-2 per cent), West Germany (2-1 per cent) and Japan (1.9 per cent).

Unemployment and

vacancies

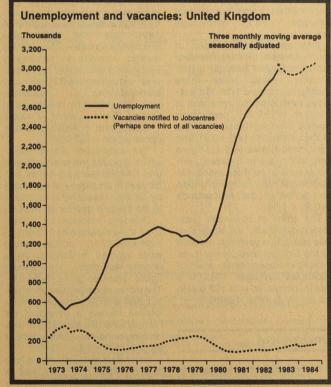
The seasonally-adjusted level of United Kingdom unemployment (excluding school leavers) in November was 3,103,000, an increase of 4,000 on October. In the three months to November there was an average increase of 10,000 a month, compared with 15,000 in the three months to Au-

gust. During the six months to November the rise averaged 13,000 a month, compared with 15,000 in the previous six months to May, and 4,000 in the preceding six months to November 1983.

The recorded total in November decreased by 3,000 to 3,223,000 (13.4 per cent of all employees) reflecting, (a) an increase of 16,000 from seasonal influences. (b) a seasonally-adjusted increase of 4,000 and (c) a decrease of 23,000 in the number of school leavers.

Included in the November total were 128,000 school leavers aged under 18, compared with 138,000 in November 1983. There was a fall of 23,000 since October. As in October, the monthly fall in the number of school leavers this year was smaller than in the corresponding month last year, mainly reflecting the different timing of recruitment to the Youth Training Scheme this year compared with last.

The number of people assisted by the special employment and training measures at the end of October was 698,000, an increase of 9,000 on September There were small increases in numbers on the Youth Training Scheme, the Community Programme, the Young Workers Scheme and the Temporary Short-Time Working Compensation Scheme and some small reductions in the Job Release Scheme and Training in Industry. It is estimated that as a direct effect of the measures, about 490,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement instead of claiming unemployment



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

The increase in the three months to November, compared with the three months to August in the seasonally adjusted percentate rate was 0.2 percentage points for both males and females

The regional pattern in the three months to November compared with the three months to August shows that only in Wales and the South West (both +0.4 percentage points) was the change in unemployment significantly different from the national (+0.2 percentage

International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three months) increased in Belgium (+0.3 percentage points), France, Canada and the United Kingdom (all +0.2) and the United States (+0·1). There was no change in Sweden, Germany and, in the three months to September, no change in Japan and a fall in the Netherlands

The stock of vacancies (seasonally-adjusted) in November was 168,000, a decrease of 3,000 on the October level. In the three months to November the stock of vacancies averaged 169,000 a month, compared with 162,000 in the previous three months.

Employment

dustries in Great Britain in- the three months ending October

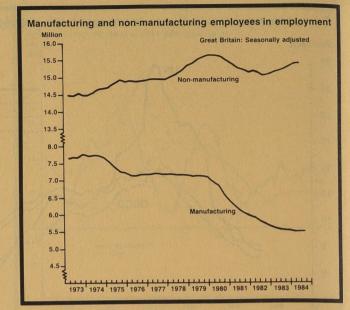
creased by 6,000 (seasonally adjusted) in October 1984. In the three months to October there was an average monthly increase of 3,000 compared with an average monthly decrease of 1,000 in he previous three month period to July. The latest figure conforms to the pattern of relatively little movement in the number of manufacturing employees in 1984 following several years when the rate of decline had eased.

The overall number of employees in employment increased by 8,000 in the second quarter of 1984 the fifth consecutive quarterly increase. The second quarter increase in employees was mainly accounted for by service industries (+33,000) and industries (+3,000), offset by reductions in Energy and water supply (-6,000) and in Agriculture and construction (-22,000).

The employed labour force, which includes the self-employed and HM Forces as well as employees in employment increased by 26,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter of 1984.

Overtime working, by operatives in manufacturing industries, increased to 12.1 million hours a week worked in October (seasonally adjusted), the highest figure recorded since mid-1980. The increase on September of about half a million hours a week worked follows a period of six months when the date of overtime working remained almost static at around 11.5 million hours.

Short-time working led to a loss The number of employees in of 0.5 million hours a week in employment in manufacturing in- October (seasonally adjusted). In



an average of just over 0.7 million hours a week were lost, similar to the average for the three months ending July.

Industrial stoppages

It is provisionally estimated that 2,858,000 working days were lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in November. Of these, 21/4 million are broadly estimated to be attributable to the coalmining strike; the decrease from the 21/2 million days estimate for October reflects fewer working days in November and the return to work by some miners. Just over 60 per cent of the remaining days lost in November resulted from three stoppages in the car indus-

In the 11 month period, January to November 1984, it is provisionally estimated that 21.7 million working days have been lost. with disputes in the coalmining industry accounting for an estimated 17.6 million days. The cumulative figure for all industries and services during the corresponding period in 1983 was 3.6 million days lost, and over the ten years 1974 to 1983, the average for the comparable period was 9.5

Retail Prices Indices 1914-1983

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

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

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

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

	GDP		Output								Income			
	average measur	e ¹	GDP ¹³⁴		Index of	output U.	K. ⁵		Index of		Real per	rsonal	Gross t	rading
					Production		Manufact industrie	turing s	OECD countries		disposa	ble	profits compan	of ies ⁸
	1980 =	100	1980 = 1	00	1980 = 1	0016	1980 = 1	10017	1980 = 1	00	1980 =	100	£ billio	1
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	102·4 100·0 98·7 100·8 104·1	2·5 -2·3 -1·3 2·1 3·3	103·0 100·0 98·3 100·3 103·2	3·1 -2·9 -1·7 2·0 2·9	107-0 100-0 96-4 98-1 101-3	3·8 -6·5 -3·6 1·8 3·3	109·3 100·0 93·7 93·7 96·1	-0·2 -8·5 -6·3 0·0 2·6	100·7 100·0 100·2 96·3 99·5 R	5·1 -0·7 0·2 -3·9 3·3 R	99·0 100·0 98·0 98·3 100·1	5·7 1·0 -2·0 -0·3 1·8	17·9 18·1 19·1 22·7 27·7	-3·5 0·8 5·5 18·8 22·0
1983 Q2 Q3 Q4	103·0 104·4 105·9	2·3 3·8 4·1	102·1 103·9 105·0	1·9 3·3 4·0	99·8 102·0 103·5	1·4 3·3 5·6	94·5 R 96·8 98·1	0·3 R 3·3 5·8	98·3 100·7 102·8	1·4 5·1 8·8	99·3 100·6 102·0	1·1 3·2 3·8	6·6 7·4 7·2	12·1 26·7 20·9
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3	106·7 106·0	3·5 2·9	104·8 104·8 [105·0]	2·8 2·6 [1·1]	102·8 R 100·7 [100·5]	2·9 R 0·9 -1·5	97·4 R 98·1 R [99·1]	2·6 R 3·8 R [2·4]	105·0 R 105·4	9·3 R 7·2	101·0 101·1	2·8 1·8	8·4 7·7	27·9 16·7
1984 Apr May June			*****	::	101·2 100·2 R 100·7	2·1 R 1·2·R 0·9	98-2 R 97-6 R 98-6 R	3·4 R 3·6 R 3·8 R	104·7 R 106·3 105·1	8-6 R 8-1 R 7-2		eanw	Alle Marie Alle	
July Aug Sep		::		::	99-9 R 100-0 R 101-5 R	-0·1 R -0·6 R -1·5 R	98-2 R 99-4 R 99-8 R	2·9 R 2·9 R 2·4 R	107·4 R [107·7]	7·3 [6·9]	:[6]		::	
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at the same	Name and Address of the Owner, where	£ billion	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	1980 =	100	£ billion	1	£ billic	n	£ billid	on	£ billio	1	£ billion	per cent	per cent	per cent
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983		137·3 136·8 136·7 138·1 144·0	4·5 -0·4 0·1 1·0 4·3	100·6 100·0 100·4 102·5 107·9	4·4 -0·6 0·4 2·1 5·3	43.93 41.63 38.08 40.65 42.35	2·3 -5·2 -8·5 6·7 4·2	8·2 7·3 5·7 5·6 5·4	4·2 -10·9 -22·1 -1·7 -2·9	8·7 8·6 8·6 9·4 9·8	17·0 -1·4 -0·0 8·2 4·5	48·9 48·8 48·8 49·2 50·5	2·1 1·5 0·0 0·8 2·6	2·47 -2·90 -2·74 -1·25 0·21	17 14 14½ 10-10¼ 9		
1983	Q2 Q3 Q4	35·7 36·4 36·5	4·4 5·1 3·8	107·3 108·3 110·4	5·9 5·2 6·3	10·33 10·45 10·97	3·2 0·8 5·2	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 12·8	3·7 2·2 2·3	-0·17 0·19 0·09	9½ 9½ 9	2·6 0·7 2·6	1·8 1·3 1·7
1984	Q1 Q2 Q3	36·3 36·6 [36·8]	2·7 2·5 [1·1]	108·5 111·7 [112·4]	2·8 4·1 [3·8]	11.66 11.30	10·1 9·4	1·5 1·5 1·6	12·7 14·9 16·8	2·7 2·7 2·7	13·4 13·1 11·1	12·7 12·7	1·1 0·1	-0·31 -0·44	8½-8¾ 9¼ 10½	2·3 2·4	1·0 1·5 1·1
1984	Apr May June	::	::	112·2 110·7 112·1	3·7 3·3 4·1	::					::				8½-8¾ 9-9¼ 9¼	0·3 0·8 2·0	0·1 0·4 1·0
	July Aug Sep		. 1:	111·2 110·9 114·5	3·8 3·8 3·7		::	::	 ::			::	:: ::	::	12 10½ 10½	-1·0 0·7 1·3	0·2 -0·1 1·0
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						Dalarice	Dalarico	Tato		labour	Costs	IIIdex		Materials	and fuels	Home sa	les
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1979 1980 1981 1982 1983		99·1 100·0 99·2 101·5 102·3	4-9 0-9 -0-8 2-3 0-8	105·7 100·0 96·1 100·7 107·7 R	10-7 -5-4 -3-9 4-8 7-0	-3·4 1·5 3·4 R 2·1 R -1·1 R	-0.5 3.6 6.9 R 4.9 R 2.3 R	87·3 96·1 95·3 90·7 83·3	7·1 10·1 -1·2 -4·8 -8·2	82·5 100·0 105·2 101·3 95·8	16·4 21·9 5·2 -3·7 -5·4	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
1983	Q2 Q3 Q4	100·3 99·2 107·3	-3·1 0·3 4·1	106-6 106-6 112-9 R	2·5 7·9 13·5 R	-0.6 R -0.4 R -0.2 R	-0.3 R 0.8 R 0.4 R	84·3 84·9 83·2	-6·6 -7·2 -6·6	96·8 98·1 97·5	-4·8 -3·7 -2·3	172·5 175·1 177·4	3·2 3·6 4·1	123-6 124-8 R 128-4	6·6 8·1 7·5	124·2 125·1 126·8	5·6 5·4 5·6
	Q1 Q2 Q3	109·5 108·3 107·4 R	7·0 8·0 8·3 R	113-3 R 118-3 R 119-5 R	8-4 R 11-0 R 12-1 R	-0.2 R -1.3 R -1.7 R	0·4 R -0·4 R -0·5 R	81·7 79·8 78·0	-1·5 -5·3 -8·1	97·3 95·3	7·3 -1·5	178·7 179·5 181·3	4·3 4·1 3·5	133·5 134·1 [133·8] R	7·2 8·5 [7·2] R	129·0 132·0 [132·8]	5·9 6·3 [6·2]
	Apr May June	104·4 108·5 112·0	7·6 6·9 8·0	122-4 115-1 R 117-5 R	12·2 12·0 R 11·0	-0·8 -0·3 -0·1	-0·5 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
	July Aug Sep	102-7 R 111-6 R 107-9 R	8-0 R 8-9 R 8-2 R	108-9 R 123-9 R 125-8 R	6·4 R 10·2 R 12·1	-0.2 R -0.6 -0.8	[0·1] [-0·4] [-0·6]	78·4 78·4 77·3	-5·4 -7·4 -8·1	::		179-9 181-8 182-2	3·3 3·7 3·5	133-8 R 132-8 134-9	8·4 [7·7] [7·2]	132-5 132-6 R [133-3]	6·2 6·2 [6·1]
	Oct Nov	116-6	10-6	133-8	15.7	0.9	[-0.1]	75·6 75·7	-8·7 -9·2			183-5 184-1	3·7 3·7	[137·5] [138·7]	[7·4] [8·2]	[134·0] [134·4]	[6·1] [6·1]

(2) For details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981.
(3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984

p. 72.

(4) GDP at factor cost.

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

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

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

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

of stock appreciation.

(9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.

(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) Imp 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.

Quarter	made of the specimen	Employees in	n employment*	photographic design value is	Self-employed persons	HM Forces§	Employed labour	Unemployed	Working population‡
		Male	Female	All	(with or without employees)†	Forces	force‡		population
A UNITED	KINGDOM				ALL OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	exception and			
unadjuste	d for seasonal	variation	1,000,000	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	A COLUMN TO STATE OF THE STATE	004	04.000	2,333	26,716
1981		12,656	9,301	21,957	2,092	334 334	24,383 24,323	2,395	26,718
	June	12,547	9,323	21,870	2,118	335	24,270	2,749	27,019
	Sep	12,496	9,303	21,799	2,136	332	24,112	2,764	26,876
	Dec	12,330	9,296	21,626	2,154	332	24,112	2,704	20,070
1982	Mar	12,222	9,197	21,419	2,172	328	23,919	2,821	26,740
1002	June	12,215	9,259	21,473	2,190	324	23,987	2,770	26,757
	Sep	12,192	9.192	21,384	2,207	323	23,914	3,066	26,980
	Dec	12,058	9,190	21,248	2,225	321	23,794	3,097	26,891
1983	Mar	11,947	9,080	21,027	2,242	321	23,590	3,172	26,763
		1 Lane		01.010	0.000	322	23,792	2,984	26,776
	June	11,982	9,228	21,210	2,260		23,919	3,167	27,086
	Sep	12,057	9,259	21,316	[2,278]	325	23,919		27,049
	Dec	12,004	9,345	21,349	[2,296]	325	23,969	3,079	21,049
1984	Mar R	11,943	9,264	21,206	[2,313] [2,331]	326	23,846	3,143	26,988
1304	June R	12,001	9,374	21,375	[2,331]	326	24,032	3,030	27,062
		lation							
Adjuste 1981	d for seasonal	12,722	9,373	22,094	2,092	334	24,520		26,840
1981		12,543	9,301	21,844	2,118	334	24,296		26,780
	June	12,429	9,289	21,718	2,136	335	24,189		26,874
	Sep Dec	12,331	9,260	21,591	2,154	332	24,077		26,836
					0.170	000	04.055		26,857
1982		12,286	9,269	21,555	2,172	328	24,055		26,831
	June	12,210	9,235	21,446	2,190	324	23,959 23,828		26,828
	Sep	12,122	9,176	21,298	2,207	323	23,020		26,853
	Dec	12,062	9,157	21,218	2,225	321	23,765		20,000
1983	Mar	12,010	9,152	21,162	2,242	321	23,725		26,876
	700	11 079	9,205	21,182	2,260	322	23,765		26,856
	June	11,978	9,242	21,229	[2,278]	325	23,831		26,928
	Sep	11,986		21,323	2,296	325	23,944		27,011
	Dec	12,009	9,314	21,323	[2,200]				
1984	Mar R	12,005	9,335	21,340	[2,313]	326	23,980		27,100
No. of Concession	June R	11,997	9,351	21,348	[2,331]	326	24,005		27,146

* 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.

• 2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All indus		Product		Product industri		Manufac industri		Service industrie	es							
A COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PA	Allemployees	Seasonallyadjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	Allemployees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	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
Divisions or Classes	0-9		1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-
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
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	826 825 826
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	82 82 82
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	82 83 83
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	83 83 83
1984 Jan R Feb R Mar R	20,744	20,878	7,096 7,084 7,080	7,132 7,119 7,111	6,106 6,098 6,102	6,136 6,123 6,120	5,468 5,462 5,468	5,498 5,487 5,486	13,329	13,421	335	301 300 298	336 336 336	454 453 454	342 342 342	777 775 773	83 83 83
April R May R June R	20,913	20,886	7,076 7,077 7,083	7,109 7,097 7,092	6,095 6,101 6,109	6,119 6,118 6,119	5,463 5,471 5,480	5,486 5,486 5,489	13,500	13,454	330	297 295 294	336 335 334	455 454 450	343 345 345	775 780 782	83 83 84
July R Aug R Sep R	1000		7,100 7,104 7,117	7,077 7,061 7,071	6,126 6,128 6,140	6,110 6,097 6,108	5,499 5,502 5,515	5,482 5,471 5,484				293 292 291	334 334 334	451 452 455	347 348 348	780 780 784	84 84 84
Oct			7,114	7,082	6,137	6,116	5,512	5,490				291	334	454	347	783	84

* Estimates of employees in employment from October 1981 include an allowance for underestimation.

See article on page 319 of the July *Gazette*.

Note: For dates prior to those given in tables 1 · 1 and 1 · 2 see Historical Supplement No 1 issued with August 1984 *Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT 1.1 **Working population**

Quarter	ATT AND A STATE OF THE STATE OF	Employees in	n employment*	402	Self-employed	HM	Employed	Unemployed	Working
		Male	Female	All	persons (with or without employees)†	Forces§	labour force‡		population‡
B. GREAT	T BRITAIN sted for seasons	al variation					100		
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 R	11,697 11,756	9,046 9,157	20,744 20,913	[2,252] [2,270]	326 326	23,322 23,509	3,022 2,911	26,344 26,420
djusted	for seasonal va	riation			TOTAL STATE				
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	Approximately 1	26,216 26,277 26,365
1984	Mar R June R	11,759 11,752	9,118 9,134	20,878 20,886	[2,252] [2,270]	326 326	23,456 23,482		26,455 26,504

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

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

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry*

THOUSAND

		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	100	43-45	46 48-49	47	50	61-63 67	64/65	66	71-77	79	81-85	91-92	93	95	94 96-98
980	June	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
981	June	355	365	414	666	618	502	512	1,112	1,103	2,051	937	974	429	1,714	1,849	1,548	1,243	1,284
982	June	318	343	401	649	575	469	499	1,033	1,115	2,018	969	926	428	1,758	1,816	1,539	1,276	1,298
	Nov Dec	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	1,277
83	Jan Feb Mar	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	1,255
1	April May June	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	1,294
	July Aug Sep	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	1,337
	Oct Nov Dec	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	1,323
84	Jan Feb Mar 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	875	421	1,853	1,838	1,564	1,292	1,319
	April May June 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	875	423	1,875	1,839	1,544	[1,295]	1,359
Total Control	July Aug Sep R	292 292 290	295 295 296	388 388 387	622 625 625	533 529 531	460 458 458	489 492 493	[975] [975] [977]				423						
	Oct	290	295	387	627	530	456	495	[977]										

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Division	Oct 198	3		Aug 198	34		Sep 198	4	MARKS.	[Oct 198	[4]	
SIC 1980	class or group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Production and construction industries	1-5	5,393-4	1,784-2	7,177-6	5,339-9	1,763.7	7,103-6	5,347-1	1,769-5	7,116-6	5,344-1	1,769-6	7,113-7
Production industries	1-4	4,509-1	1,666-4	6,175-4	4,482-8	1,645-3	6,128-1	4,489-3	1,650-6	6,139-9	4,486-0	1,651-0	6,137-0
All manufacturing industries	2-4	3,947-2	1,582-1	5,529-3	3,938-5	1,563-6	5,502-1	3,946-0	1,568-9	5,514-9	3,942.7	1,569-4	5,512-1
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels Electricity Gas	1 111 161 162	561·8 236·0 128·5 74·8	84·3 10·4 29·6 25·0	646·2 246·4 158·1 99·8	544·2 221·5 126·3 73·2	81·7 10·1 29·3 23·7 9·9	626·0 231·6 155·7 96·9 64·7	543·3 221·0 126·3 73·0 54·6	81·7 10·0 29·4 23·6 9·9	625·0 231·1 155·6 96·6 64·5	543·3 220·7 126·4 73·1 54·6	81·6 10·0 29·4 23·6 9·9	624·9 230·7 155·8 96·7 64·5
Watersupply	170	55.4	10·0 159·2	65·4 805·2	54·8 646·3	153-5	799.7	648-8	154-1	803-0	647.5	153-6	801-1
Other mineral and ore extraction and processing	2 22	646·0 196·2	20.9	217-2	193-1	17-3	210-4	195-5	17.2	212.7	195-2	17.0	212-2
Metal manufacturing Iron and steel Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming Non-ferrous metals	221 222/223 224	90·8 48·9 56·6	5·6 7·0 8·3	96·4 55·9 64·9	89·7 46·7 56·7	4·9 5·3 7·1	94·7 51·9 63·8	90·7 48·0 56·7	4·8 5·4 6·9	95·6 53·4 63·7	90·7 47·9 56·6	6.8	95·4 53·4 63·4
Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.	21/23	38-6	3.2	41.8	39-1	2.9	42.0	39-1	2.9	42.0	39-2		42.0
Non-metallic mineral products Building products of concrete, cement etc	24 243	1 64 - 5 36-4	35·9 4·1	200·4 40·6	166·7 37·4	33·1 3·7	199·8 41·2	166.8 38.0	33·2 3·8	200.0 41.9	166·4 37·2	33·0 4·2	199·3 41·4
Chemical industry Basic industrial chemicals Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations	25 251 257 258	233·2 100·7 45·9 19·6	97·3 20·0 35·6 17·7	330·5 120·7 81·5 37·3	234·1 100·4 46·5 19·7		332·2 120·6 82·5 37·5	234·0 99·9 46·4 19·7	98·9 20·0 35·9 18·4	333·0 119·9 82·3 38·1	233·3 99·9 46·5 19·5	19·9 36·0	332·2 119·8 82·4 37·7
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,071-4	541-8	2,613-2	2,060-0	538-7	2,598.7	2,065-1	540-1	2,605-2	2,064-6	541-2	2,605-8
Metal goods n.e.s. Foundries Bolts, nuts, springs etc	31 311 313 316	295·3 63·3 35·2 158·4	87·5 8·5 12·0 57·6	382·9 71·9 47·3 216·0	301·3 62·5 36·1 164·7		388·1 70·8 47·8 223·0	300·6 62·6 35·9 164·3	11.9	387·5 71·0 47·8 222·4	300·6 62·3 35·7 164·8	8·1 12·0	387·1 70·4 47·7 222·8
Hand tools and finished metal goods Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork	32 320	659.8 65.9	122·2 8·7	782.0 74.6	659·0 66·2	121-2	780·1 75·1	662·4 67·0	121-9	784·4 75·9	661-8 67-1		783·3 75·7
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc Metal working machine tools etc	321/324 322 325	68·4 64·1 76·5	11·4 12·9	79-8 77-0 87-1	69·3 65·2 74·4	13.3	79·3 78·5 84·6	68-4 66-2 73-9	13.4	79·1 79·7 84·1	67·6 66·4 74·1	13·5 10·2	78·2 79·9 84·4
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc Mechanical power transmission equipment Other machinery and mechanical equipment	326 328	25·5 308·3	5.1	30·5 366·9	24·3 307·8	4.7	29·0 366·9	24·6 310·6	4.7	29·4 369·8	24·7 310·4		29·4 369·5
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	53-6	17-9	71-4	55-6	18-2	73-8	56-2		74.7	56-1		74.5
Electrical and electronic equipment Basic electrical equipment Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunications equipment Other electronic equipment	34 342 343 344 345	438-9 90-0 63-9 137-0 74-6	27·2 28·6 63·7 57·9	651.0 117.2 92.5 200.7 132.5	445.9 88.6 66.0 139.8 77.5 31.0	27·1 29·3 64·1 57·3	657·7 115·7 95·4 203·9 134·8 45·6	447-6 88-1 65-6 141-2 77-9 31-3	27·2 28·9 63·9 57·8	659·8 115·3 94·5 205·1 135·7 45·9	448-6 87-7 65-8 141-8 78-4	7 26·8 3 29·0 64·0 4 57·8	660·7 114·4 94·7 205·8 136·1 45·9
Domestic-type electric appliances Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines	346 35 351 353	30·0 266·0 97·2 117·6	34·2 9·2	45·0 300·2 106·3 138·6	258-8 98-4 112-6	33.1	291·9 107·2 133·1	257·0 96·9 112·8	33-1	290·1 105·8 133·4	257-4 98-0 112-5	33·0 8·9	290-4 106-9 132-9
Parts Other transport equipment Shipbuilding and repairing Railway and tramway vehicles	36 361 362	283-7 101-9 34-1	32·9 8·6 1·6	316-6 110-5 35-6	263-2 89-2 29-8	31·7 8·0 1·3	294·9 97·2 31·2 157·1	264-9 89-0 30-7 138-1	8.0	296·4 97·0 32·0 157·8	263-8 88-4 30-8 137-8	7·8 5 1·3	295-1 96-3 31-9 157-4
Aerospace equipment	364	140-8		161-2	137·2		112-1	76-3		112-4	76-		112-5
Instrument engineering	37	74-0		109·0 2,110·9			2,103.7	1,232		2,106-8	1,230-		2,107-3
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,229·8		627-1	367-9		624-8	367		625-2	367-		626-
Food drink and tobacco Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats Milk and milk products Fruit and vegetable processing	41/42 411/412 413 414	59-1 32-3 17-3	39·8 11·1	98·9 43·4 35·5	61.4	4 42-1	103·5 43·4 37·0	61· 31· 18·	7 41.9	103-6 42-9 37-5	61- 31- 18-	8 11-1	103- 42- 36-
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	416/418 419 421 422/423	78-4 31-7 44-5	34.3	149·1 66·0 77·9	31.6	6 33.8	149·0 65·4 77·9	31.	4 34-2	149-9 65-6 78-3	78· 31· 44·	2 34.1	150- 65- 78-
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	424/426 427	61.6	20.0	81-6	60-0	0 19-3	79-3	59-	9 19-3	79-2	61-		80.
Textiles Woollen and worsted Cotton and silk Hosiery and other knitted goods	43 431 432 436	122-9 26-0 23-7 25-4	17.6	240-4 43-6 40-4 84-8	25-	4 16·8 8 15·7	39.5	25· 24·	6 16·6 0 15·9	39.8	120- 25- 24- 24-	6 17·4 0 15·7	43.
Textile finishing etc	433/434 435/437	23.8	8-9	32-8	23-	0 9.0	31.9	23-	2 8.9	32-1	22-	9 8.9	31.
Footwear and clothing Footwear Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	45 451 453/456	71.7 23.7 38.6	27.7	277-6 50-8 200-7	23.	1 27.3	50-4	22.	7 27.4	50·2 195·6	36-	8 27·3 7 159·0	195
Timber and wooden furniture Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture,	46	162-4	40-1	202-6	165-	5 40.7	206-2	165-			165		
builders carpentry and joinery Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	461/462 463 467	59·1 83·2											105
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Printing and publishing	47 471 472 475	325- 32- 66- 227-	6·9 6 40·1	38·9 106·7	32.	6 6·7 0 40·5	39·3 107·5	32· 67·	2 6.7	38·9 3 108·1	32 67	·3 6·6 ·0 40·8	38- 3 107- 3 347-
Rubber and plastics Rubber products and specialist repairing of tyres Processing of plastics	48 481/482 483	124-	4 50·2 3 15·3	174-6	126· 3 48·	3 14.8	63.1	48	2 14.9	63.1	48 77	·2 14·8 ·5 35·7	63
Construction Construction and repair of buildings, demolition work Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings Building completion	5 500/501 502 503 504	884- 493- 159- 146- 85-	9 63·7 1 21·5 2 21·5	557·6 180·7 167·7	6 476- 7 154- 7 143-	2 64·1 7 21·5 0 21·6	540-3 176-2 164-6	3 476 154 143	·5 64·4 ·8 21·6 ·1 21·7	540-9 5 176-4 7 164-8	476 1 154 1 143	-8 64-4 -9 21-1 -1 21-1	540 176 7 164

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.

Employees in employment*: September 1984

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class	Sep 1983				Jun 1984				Sep 1984			
		Male F	emale	Al	1 1	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1980	99.5%	A		art- me				art- me			All	Part- time	
All industries and services‡	7	11,808	9,041	4,017	20,849	11,756	9,157	4 177	20.012		politicality		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	273-6	92.4	34.2	366-1	246.9	83.5	4,177 30·0	20,913 330·3				
ndex of production and construction													
ndustries	1–5	5,417-5	1,784-7	434-8	7,202-2			434-3			1,769-5	433-7	7,116-6
ndex of production industries	1-4	4,529.5	1,666-7	382-3	6,196-3			380-4			1,650-6	379.5	6,139-9
Of which, manufacturing industries Service industries‡	2–4 6-9	3,965·1 6,116·9	1,582·2 7,163·8	365·5 3,548·0	5,547·3 13,280·7	3,922·2 6,184·3		364-3	5,480·4 13,499·6	1000	1,568-9	363-3	5,514-9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	273-6	92.4	34.2	366-1	246-9		30.0	330-3				
Agriculture and horticulture	0100	256-9	89.9	33-3	346-8	230-1	81.0	29.1	311.1				
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	564·5 239·0	84·5 10·5	16·8 2·6	649·0 249·5	546.4 223.0	10-1	16·2 2·5	628·3 233·1	543.3 221.0	81·7 10·0	16·2 2·5	625-0 231-1
Deep coal mines Extraction of mineral oil, natural gas Mineral oil processing	1113 1300 140	231·6 27·0 21·0	9·7 3·8 3·1	2·4 0·2 0·4	241·3 30·8 24·1	215-6 29-3 20-5	3.7	2·4 0·2 0·3	224·9 33·0 23·3	29-4	9·2 3·6	2·4 0·2	222·9 33·0
Nuclear fuel production Electricity	1520 1610	13·6 128·8	2.0	0·4 0·1 6·7	15·6 158·5	13.7	2-1	0·3 0·2 6·6	15·8 155·7		2·8 2·1 29·4	0·4 0·2 6·6	23·1 15·9
Gas Water supply	1620 1700	74·9 55·1	25·0 10·1	4.7	100·0 65·2	73-3	23.7	4.5	97·0 65·1		23.6	4·5 1·8	155-6 96-6 64-5
Other mineral and ore extraction etc	2	648-4	161-3	33.5	809.7	642.0		33-3	794-7	648-8	154-1	32.6	803-0
Metal manufacturing	22	197-3	21-4	5.0	218-7	193-2	18-0	4.8	211-2	195-5	17-2	4.6	212-7
Iron and steel	2210	91.6	5.9	1.2	97-4	89-5		1.0	94.4		4.8	1.1	95-6
Steel tubes Steel drawing, cold rolling, cold forming	2220 223	26·1 23·0 56·6	3·1 4·2 8·3	0·7 1·0 2·1	29·2 27·2 64·9	23-2	3.6	0·7 1·0	26·6 26·7	23-8	2·1 3·4	0.6	26·3 27·2
Non-ferrous metals Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	224 2245 2246	22·5 20·0	2·9 3·1	0.8	25·4 23·1		2-6	2·2 0·8 0·9	63·5 25·4 23·0	23-0	6·9 2·5 2·7	2·1 0·7 0·8	63·7 25·5 23·2
extraction of metaliferous ores and minerals nes	21/23	38-5	3.2	0.9	41.8	39-0	3.0	0.9	42.0	39-1	2.9	0.9	42-0
on-metallic mineral products	24	164-6	36.9	8-2	201.5		32.9	7.9	197-0		33.2	7.9	200-
Structural clay Cement, lime and plaster	2410 2420	16·6 13·2	1.5	0.5	18·2 14·4	12.9	0.9	0.4	17·8 13·7	12.7	1·3 0·8	0.5	18-0
Building products of concrete, cement etc Asbestos goods	243 244	36·3 8·5	4·3 1·6	0.3	40·6 10·2	8-6	1.5	1·3 0·3	40·6 10·0	8.5	3.8	1·3 0·3	9.9
Abrasive products and working of stone etc Glass and glassware Refractory and ceramic goods	2450/2460 247 248	14·8 40·5 34·7	2·5 9·4 16·3	0·8 2·6 2·3	17·3 49·9 51·0	39-9	8-1	0·7 2·3 2·4	16·3 48·0 50·5	40.5	2·2 8·3 15·3	0·5 2·5 2·4	16·2 48·8 51·3
Chemical industry	25	234-5	97.9	19.0	332-4	232-4	96.9	19-4	329-3	234-0	98-9	18-8	333-
Basic industrial chemicals Inorganic chemicals except inds gases	251 2511	101·6 51·2	20·4 8·8	3.8	122·0 60·0	50.2	8-6	3·9 1·4	120·1 58·8	50.0	20·0 8·5	3.7	119:
Paints, varnishes and printing ink Specialised industrial products	255 256	24·2 34·5	7·7 12·1	1.9	31·9 46·6	34-4	12.2	2·0 2·1	31·6 46·7	34.4	7·8 12·3	1·9 2·1	32· 46·
Pharmaceutical products Soap and toilet preparations Specialised household products	2570 258 259	46·1 19·8 8·3	36·2 17·3 4·1	6·6 3·7 0·8	82·3 37·1 12·4	19-3	17.3	6·8 3·7 0·9	81·5 36·6 12·8	19.7	35·9 18·4 4·5	6·8 3·6 0·7	82-3 38- 13-1
Man made fibres	26	13-5	1.9	0.3	15-4			0.3	15.3		2.0	0.3	15:
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	2,078-6	540-1	106-5	2,618-7	2,057-0	538-9	105-6	2,595-9	2,065-1	540-1	104-7	2,605
Metal goods nes Ferrous metal foundries	31 3111	295·1 48·8	86·7 5·4	21·3 1·6	381·8 54·2			20·6 1·6			86·8 5·1	21·3 1·6	387 -5
Non-ferrous metal foundries Forging, pressing and stamping	3112 3120	14·5 23·7	3·3 5·5	0·6 1·7	17·8 29·2	23-7	5.6	0·6 1·7	17·8 29·3		3·3 5·4	0·6 1·7	18-3
Bolts, nuts, springs etc Metal doors, windows etc	313 3142	35·1 15·0	11·8 3·8	3·7 0·8	47·0 18·8	14-6	3.5	3·4 0·7	18-1	14-3	11·9 3·0	3·6 0·7	47-1 17-1
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	158·0 663·8	56·9 122·0	13-0	214·9 785·7			12.6			58-1	13.3	222-
Mechanical engineering Industrial plant and steelwork	32 320 321	66·0 34·4	8·7 4·5	2·8 1·0	74·7 38·9	69-4	8.9	28·6 2·8 1·2	78-3	67-0	121.9 8.9 4.5	27·5 2·8 1·2	784-4 75-9 38-1
Agricultural machinery and tractors Metal-working machine tools Engineers small tools	3221 3222	25·7 38·4	4·2 9·0	1.1	29·8 47·4	25.7	4.2	1.0	29-9	26.2	4·2 9·2	1.1	30-49-
Textile machinery Machinery for food etc industries	3230 324	9·7 34·5	1·7 6·5	0·4 1·5	11·4 41·0	9.8	1.7	0·4 1·6	11.6 41.4	9.8	1.9	0.4	11.
Mining machinery etc Mechanical lifting and handling equipment	325 3255	77·6 45·4	10-6 7-1	1.9 1.5	88·2 52·5	75·2 44·3	10.2	1·9 1·5	85·4 51·2	73·9 44·1	10·1 7·0	1·9 1·5	84· 51·
Machinery for printing etc industries	326 327	25·7 21·9	5·1 5·7	0·6 1·5	30·7 27·7	22.4	5.8	0·6 1·5	28-2	22-4	4·7 5·8	0·5 1·4	29-
Other machinery and mechanical equipment Internal combustion engine except road	328 3281	310-4	58-7	13.4	369·1 44·0			13.0			59-1	12.6	369-
vehicles etc Compressors and fluid power equipment Refrigerating machinery, space heating,	3283	43-1	8.8	1.2	52.0			1.1	51.5	42-8	9.2	1.2	52.
ventilation Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	3284 3290	34·7 19·5	7·4 7·3	1·9 0·4	42·1 26·8	35·5 19·4		1·9 0·3	43·2 26·6	36·0 19·4	7·6 7·3	1·6 0·3	43-
Office machinery, data processing equipment	33	54-0	18-2	2.6	72.2	55-3	3 18-4	2.1	73-7	56-2	18-5	2.3	74-
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	438-6	211.0	37-2	649-6			38-1			212-1	37-0	659
Insulated wires and cables Basic electrical equipment	3410 3420	28·1 90·6	9·9 27·3	1·0 4·3	38·0 117·9	89-1	27.4	1.0	116-5	88-1	10·0 27·2	1.0	38- 115-
Industrial equipment, batteries etc Telecommunication equipment Telegraph and telephone appliance and	343 344	64·0 136·8	28·8 63·9	5·7 9·8	92·8 200·7			6·0 9·2			28-9 63-9	5·6 9·2	94· 205·
Telegraph and telephone appliance and equipment Radio and electronic capital goods	3441 3443	34·3 66·7	20·2 22·7	2·9 3·7	54·4 89·4		18·3 23·3	2·5 3·5	51-2 92-0		17·8 24·0	2·5 3·0	50· 94·
Components other than active components Other electronic equipment	3444 3444 345	17·7 73·5	13·6 56·6	2·2 12·3	31·3 130·1	19.1	14.5	2·3 13·6	33.5	19.7	14·8 57·8	2.4	34-
Domestic-type electric appliances Electric lighting equipment and electrical	3460	30.3	14.6	2.3	44.9	31.0	14.1	2.3	45.1	31.3	14-6		45.
equipment installation	3470, 348		10.0	1.7	25-4			1.5			9.7	1.4	24-
Motor vehicles and parts Motor vehicles and engines	35 3510	267·1 97·8	34·1 9·1	4·0 0·7	301·3 106·9	96.8	8-9	3·3 0·7	105-7	96.9	33·1 8·8	3·6 0·7	290· 105·
Bodies, trailers and caravans Parts	352 3530	51·2 118·2	4·1 21·0	1·0 2·3	55·2 139·1	49.2	3.9	1·0 1·7	53·1 134·7		3·8 20·6	1.0	51- 133-

GREAT BRITAIN

Other transport equipment

Shipbuilding and repairing
Railway and framway vehicles
Cycles, motor cycles and other vehicles
Aerospace equipment

Instrument engineering
Measuring, precision instruments etc
Medical and surgical equipment
Optical precision instruments etc

Food, drink and tobacco
Meat and meat products, organic oils and

Fruit and vegetable processing Fish processing Bread, biscuits and confectionery etc Sugar and sugar by-products Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous

Spirit distilling and compounding Brewing and malting, cider and perry Soft drinks

Textiles
Woollen and worsted
Cotton and silk
Hosiery and other knitted goods
Textile finishing
Carpets etc
Other textiles

Footwear Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods Mens and boys tailored outerwear Womens and girls tailored outerwear Work clothing and mens and boys jeans Womens and girls light outerwear, lingerie

Timber and wooden furniture
Saw-milling, planing, semi-finished wood
products

Leather and leather goods

Footwear and clothing

Household textiles etc

Builders carpentry and joinery Articles of wood, cork etc

Paper, printing and publishing

Rubber and plastics

Wooden and upholstered furniture Shop and office fitting

aper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper and board Conversion of paper and board Packaging, production of board Printing and publishing Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of books etc

Rubber products, tyre repair etc Processing of plastics

Other manufacturing
Jewellery and coins
Photo/cinematographic processing
Toys and sports goods
Other manufacturing nes

Construction
Construction and repair of buildings,

Civil engineering Installation of fixtures and fittings

Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs

Agricultural and textile raw materials etc Fuels, ores, metals etc Timber and building materials

Timber and building materials
Motor vehicles and parts
Machinery, industrial equipment, vehicles
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery
Textiles, clothing, footwear etc
Food, drink and tobacco
Pharmaceutical and medical goods
Other wholesale distribution

Dealing in scrap and waste materials

Food Confectioners, tobacconists etc Dispensing and other chemists Footwear and leather goods
Furnishing fabrics etc

Wholesale distribution

Commission agents

Retail distribution

fats
Bacon curing and meat processing
Milk and milk products
Fruit and vegetable processing

Other manufacturing industries

SIC 1980

Division Sep 1983 Class

286·3 103·4 34·6 7·0 141·3

1,238-1

373-0

60·4 33·9 31·9 17·6 5·1 70·1 6·8 32·7

53·9 13·9 48·1 17·8 14·7

123·4 26·1 23·7 25·4 20·3 11·8

16-0

14.7

326·9 31·9 66·9 29·7 228·0 73·0

22.3

124·8 49·1 75·7

40·8 8·9 7·2 11·7 13·0

887-9

22·3 79·8 98·3 34·2 71·6 34·9 21·4 171·3 15·9 69·8

16.2

11-3

Group

41/42

4160/4180/ 422/4239 4240 4261, 4270 4283 4290

4610, 4620

463 4640/4650

48 4810, 4820 483

5000,5010 496·2 5020 160·0 5030 146·5 5040 85·3

5

6

4536 455

46

Female

All

33·3 8·8 1·6 2·5 20·5

34·8 17·6 6·9 7·5 2·8

880.7

259-7

36·0 8·4 11·7 7·2 12·3

117·7 17·7 16·7 59·3 7·4 5·1

11-4

9.8

205·7 27·7 161·7 25·9 15·7 14·8

62·1 16·3

40.0

16-1

49·6 15·0 34·6

37·9 5·4 7·6 15·3 9·6

118-0

63·8 21·6 21·5 11·1

9·1 25·7 30·8 11·2 27·7 19·1 18·9 77·6 14·8 43·9

3.5

6.7

1,278·6 361·9 105·3 107·3 119·2 54·4 11·3

1,927-5 2,253-6 1,333-3 4,181-1

Part-

319·6 112·2 36·2 9·5 161·8

108·5 60·5 20·1 21·6 6·3

632-7

225-6 2,118-9

92.9

1.223-2

364-8

120·2 25·4 24·0 24·6 20·0 11·3

14-8

14-7

11.2

164-8

26.6

326·0 31·8 66·2 29·5 228·0 73·1

22.2

856-1

475·6 154·5 142·8 83·2

1,965-6

17-2

11-4

27.4

24-5

277-2 50-7 200-3 33-8 20-6 18-0

73·3 26·2

203-0

30-4

28·7 80·5 24·4

487·3 38·9 107·2 45·2 341·2 98·0

38-4

78.6 14.3 14.7 27.0 22.7

1,005-9

560·0 181·5 168·0 96·3

898·2 31·4 105·5 129·2 45·3 99·2 53·9 40·3 249·0 30·7 113·7

19.7

18-0

2.2

2.8

34-3

3·1 25·7 3·1 2·0 2·3

10.2

12-1

1.5

2.6

52-6

29·6 6·0 10·9 6·1

2.4

2.9

746·6 237·2 76·6 45·9 70·2 37·8

296·4 97·0 32·0 9·6 157·8

112·4 62·9 21·1 22·3 6·0

625-2

Sep 1984

1,232-1

121·1 25·6 24·0 25·0 19·9 11·4

15.3

15-1

10.7

165-8

26.9

329·5 32·2 67·3 29·8 229·9 73·8

22.3

857-7

476·5 154·8 143·1 83·3

22·4 81·9 102·8 31·8 75·2 36·9 22·6 178·2 16·0 73·1

17-3

11-2

Female

31·6 8·0 1·4

2.5

257-8

4·0 1·8 0·2 0·3 1·7

874-6 226-1 2.106-8

95.1

2.3

2.8

11.7

2·2 4·5 1·3

41.0 1.7 8.6 3.7

30.8 2.6

12·8 3·1 9·7

54-3

4·0 8·3 12·6 3·5 7·8 7·6 7·4 35·5 4·9 18·0

2.5

3.5

24-9

206-4

493-0

38·9 108·1 45·4 346·1 100·2

38-3

176-3 63-1 113-2

75·0 14·1 13·5 25·5 21·9

976-6

540·9 176·4 164·8 94·5

4,326.7

930-7 31-8 108-0 135-7 43-0 103-6 57-7 42-7 258-7 31-0 118-6

20.9

18-1

2.133-1

10-8

9.9

202·0 27·4 158·7 26·7 14·9 15·0

40-6

8·9 18·1 3·7

163·6 6·7 40·8 15·6 116·1 26·4

16-1

50.6 14.9 35.8

118-9

64·4 21·6 21·7 11·2

9·4 26·1 32·9 11·2 28·3 20·8 20·1 80·4 15·1 45·5

3.6

6.9

1,986-9 2,339-8 1,419-4

All

Male

296-6 98-0 32-1 9-3 157-2

617-3

233-6 42-4 39-9 82-3 27-4 16-2

25.4

24-4

272·8 50·3 198·0 33·5 20·1 18·4

204-7

30.4

38-1

175-3 63-4 111-9

74·0 14·2 12·6 25·6 21·7

974-8

539·9 176·1 164·5 94·4

20-6

18-3

866-6 225-3 2,089-8

93.5

252-5

113·5 17·0 15·9 57·6 7·5 4·9

10-6

9.7

39.9

3·8 6·3

161-6

6·8 40·2 15·3 114·7 26·0

15.9

50·0 14·8 35·2

118-7

28·3 20·6 19·9 79·4 14·9 44·6

3.3

6.9

1,321·2 383·7 106·9 111·1 123·7 56·1 12·3

2.1

3.1

32·3 2·9 23·3 3·2 1·8 2·8

11.5

1.6

2.6

12·2 2·6 9·6

53-8

30·3 6·2 11·1 6·2

2,323-1 1,410-4 4,288-7

7.7 12.1 3.6 7.2 7.7 7.2 35.7 4.8 18.1

2.2

2.4

795-4 262-1 78-2 48-2 74-1 40-7 7-3

GREAT BRITAIN	Division Class	Sep 1983		Seat 1		Jun 1984	100.00			Sep 1984			
	or	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All	Male	Female		All
SIC 1980	Group		All	Part- time			All	Part- time			All	Part- time	
Household goods, hardware, ironmongery Motor vehicles and parts Filling stations Books, stationery, office supplies Other specialised distribution Mixed retail businesses	6480 6510 6520 6530 6540 6560	96·3 143·6 55·2 26·5 46·0 77·8	82·5 44·5 25·6 41·6 56·8 268·2	46·1 16·4 13·8 26·1 27·6 142·7	178·8 188·1 80·8 68·2 102·8 346·0	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	97·4 147·3 54·6 27·6 46·3 78·5	87·4 45·6 26·3 42·8 59·0 272·2	51·7 17·4 14·7 26·7 29·3 148·4	184·8 192·8 80·9 70·5 105·3 350·6
Hotels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes etc Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes Hotel trade Other tourist etc accommodation	66 661 6620 6630 6640 6650 6670	341·6 69·8 74·1 56·9 29·6 86·6 24·6	642·0 118·3 166·6 87·8 84·9 157·9 26·5	461·4 81·6 149·7 78·1 49·6 88·9 13·5	983-6 188-1 240-7 144-6 114-5 244-5 51-1	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	354-8 72-7 76-3 58-1 31-1 92-8 23-9	659·8 118·9 174·7 91·8 85·6 165·8 23·0	480·5 82·4 157·7 81·2 50·1 96·8 12·3	1,014·6 191·6 251·0 149·9 116·7 258·6 46·8
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles Motor vehicles Footwear, leather and other consumer goods	67 6710 6720, 673	159·9 139·3 30 20·5	44·2 34·6 9·6	20·8 16·9 4·0	204·1 173·9 30·2	161·3 137·6 23·7	47·5 36·4 11·1	23·8 19·1 4·6	208·8 174·1 34·8	161·2 140·3 21·0	47·9 37·0 10·9	23·5 18·4 5·2	209·1 177·3 31·8
Transport and communication	7	1,050-7	262-4	53-5	1,313-1	1,035-8	262-1	55-2	1,297.9				
Railways	7100	149-8	10-7	0.7	160-5	145-3	10-0	0.7	155-3	144-0	9.9	0.7	153-8
Other inland transport Scheduled road passenger transport Road haulage (Other inland transport nes	72 7210 7230 7220, 726	344·5 165·9 165·1 100 13·4	51·2 23·6 23·0 4·7	16·1 4·9 9·5 1·7	395·7 189·5 188·1 18·1	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	346·6 164·3 167·3 15·0	51·1 23·3 23·0 4·7	16·7 5·0 10·0 1·7	397-1 187-6 190-3 19-8
Sea transport	74	42-2	5.0	0.5	47-3	37-2	4.4	0-4	41-6	35-4	4.2	0.4	39-
Air transport	75	29.7	13-3	0.4	43-0	29-4	13-1	0.4	42.5				
Supporting services to transport Inland transport Sea transport Air transport	76 7610 7630 7640	80·9 13·5 40·0 27·4	15·2 3·1 4·4 7·8	2·7 1·1 1·4 0·2	96·1 16·5 44·4 35·2	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	51·7 13·6 37·9	7·2 3·4 4·1	2·2 1·0 1·3	58-9 16-9 42-9
Miscellaneous transport and storage Postal services Telecommunications	77 7901 7902	86·4 160·6 156·6	60·4 35·8 70·7	10·6 12·6 10·0	146·8 196·4 227·3	87·0 161·6 154·0	62·7 36·5 70·6	12·2 12·8 9·9	149·8 198·0 224·7	87-6 162-3 153-3	63·7 36·8 70·9	12·5 12·9 9·8	151- 199- 224-
Banking, finance, insurance etc	8	948-0	889-9	247-9	1,837-9	969-3	905-7	262-4	1,875.0				
Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	81 8140 8150	212·1 166·2 45·9	292·1 218·5 73·6	58·5 36·3 22·2	504·2 384·7 119·5	216·4 168·6 47·8	294·4 218·8 75·6	61·0 38·1 22·9	510·7 387·4 123·4	48-0	77-3	23.6	125-
nsurance, except social security	82	130-5	98-8	16-9	229-2	135-2	99-8	17-4	235-0	137-4	101-0	18-0	238
Business services Auxiliary to banking and finance Auxiliary to insurance House and estate agents Professional services nes Advertising Computer services Business services nes Central offices not allocable	83 8310 8320 8340 8370 8380 8394 8395 8396	471.6 12.5 32.3 35.0 128.3 21.4 39.3 82.7 26.5	433·3 8·9 36·7 43·4 54·2 17·5 17·9 83·7 15·2	147·3 2·0 11·4 19·1 19·6 5·4 3·6 34·2 2·5	904·9 21·4 69·0 78·4 182·4 38·9 57·2 166·4 41·6	485-3 12-7 33-3 36-1 132-1 22-4 39-7 88-0 25-5	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	496-4 13-3 33-9 36-2 136-1 22-3 41-1 91-3 26-1	454·3 9·0 38·2 46·1 57·8 19·9 18·2 90·5 14·6	163·3 2·2 13·3 21·6 21·9 7·1 4·1 37·5 2·7	950- 22- 72- 82- 193- 42- 59- 181- 40-
Renting of movables Construction machinery etc Consumer goods	84 8420 8460	68-5 34-6 17-8	25·2 5·5 11·2	8·1 2·0 4·1	93·7 40·1 29·0	69·0 34·4 17·7	25·7 5·6 11·6	8·3 2·2 4·4	94·7 40·0 29·4	19.7	12-1	4.4	31
Transport and movables nes	8410, 843 8480, 849		8-5	1.9	24-6	16-9	8-4	1.7	25.3	17-1	8-8	1.9	25
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	65-4	40-5	17-1	105-9	63-5	42-0	17-8	105-4	64-5	43-2	18-5	107
Other services	9	2,190-6	3,757-9	1,913-3	5,948-5	2,213-6	3,824-3	1,984-4	6,037-9				
Public administration and defence† National government nes Local government services nes Justice Police Fire services National defence Social security	91 9111 9120 9130 9130 9140 9150 9190	834·4 194·5 284·4 36·1 142·7 55·9 88·5 32·4	713·4 211·5 324·1 14·7 49·1 5·1 42·2 66·8	221·2 41·4 152·7 3·6 13·7 2·2 4·8 2·9	1,547-8 406-0 608-5 50-8 191-7 61-0 130-8 99-1	839·2 190·7 286·5 36·4 143·7 56·5 92·5 32·9	704·5 211·2 321·5 14·6 48·7 5·0 36·8 66·7	218·8 41·6 150·6 3·5 13·7 2·2 4·4 2·9	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 9230	113·1 73·4 39·7	177·1 11·3 165·8	166·2 4·6 161·6	290·2 84·7 205·4	114·8 72·2 42·6	180·5 10·9 169·6	170-8 4-4 166-4	295·3 83·1 212·3	44.0	172-4	170-0	216
Education	93	492-9	984-4	576-4	1,477-3	512-3	1,032-1	630-3	1,544-5				
Research and development	94	85-3	37-5	5-8	122-8	91.5	37-2	5.3	128-7	93-4	38-8	5.8	132
Medical and other health services Hospitals, nursing homes etc Other medical care institutions Medical practices Dental practices Other health services	95 9510 9520 9530 9540 9550, 95	268-8 222-8 35-4 4-2 3-8 60 2-5	1,027-8 840-8 84-6 51-7 32-8 17-9	475.6 370.8 41.1 39.8 13.1 10.8	1,296.6 1,063.7 120.1 55.9 36.6 20.4	266·4 220·6 35·3 4·2 3·8 2·5	1,028·6 840·5 84·4 52·5 33·1 18·1	479·2 373·1 41·0 40·7 13·3 11·1	1,295.0 1,061.1 119.7 56.8 36.8 20.6				
Other services Social welfare etc Tourist and other services	96 9611 9690	143·2 91·5 17·9	462-7 411-2 19-3	290·1 265·3 13·2	605·9 502·7 37·1	144-5 92-8 17-9	480·8 426·4 21·5	298·4 272·6 13·8	625·3 519·2 39·3	138·1 88·4 15·9	477-9 425-2 19-6	276.1	616 513 35
Recreational and cultural services Film production, authors etc Radio, television, theatres etc Libraries, museums, art galleries etc Sport and other recreational services	97 9711,97 9741 9770 9791	208·3 11·2 42·2 19·9 135·0	220·5 14·8 29·5 41·1 135·2	9·7 8·6 19·3	61.0	200·7 12·0 41·4 19·8 127·5	225·5 15·2 30·3 43·6 136·4	130·9 9·6 8·1 20·2 93·0	426·2 27·2 71·7 63·5 263·9	197·7 11·7 42·1 19·6 124·3	225·1 15·4 30·8 42·5 136·4	8·2 19·3	62
Personal services; Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners Laundries Hairdressing and beauty parlours Personal services nes	98 981 9811 9820 9890	43·1 18·0 13·1 11·1 14·0	133·1 44·4 30·9 79·6 9·1	11.5	62·4 44·1 90·7	42·7 18·1 13·4 10·3 14·4	133·7 45·9 32·4 78·0 9·8	50·6 19·9 12·3 25·4 5·3	176·4 64·0 45·8 88·2 24·2	42·3 18·4 13·5 9·4 14·5	137-0 46-0 32-4 80-7 10-3	19·6 12·0 24·1	6

First estimates: the full industrial analysis will be given in the January issue of Employment Gazette.

S12 DECEMBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England	Mar 12, 1983			Jun 11, 1983	and the second second	Name of the Owner, where	[Sep 10, 1983]		FTG
About and	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent
Service Education-Lecturers and teachers Others Construction Transport Social Services	485,252 172,658 108,142 17,861 132,554 23,132	150,836 442,833 478 333 165,708 16,300	516,175 364,839 108,354 18,007 202,412 31,184	485,508 171,300 107,103 18,127 132,957 23,201	137,750 439,536 474 337 166,287 16,445	514,992 362,100 107,315 18,275 203,086 31,319	479,454 170,999 107,048 18,329 134,262 23,459	92,532 426,488 522 338 167,529 16,627	503,698 355,795 107,281 18,478 204,935 31,668
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	61,205 19,107 41,310 46,244 19,413	19,079 1,513 316 12,949 585	69,479 19,758 41,444 51,954 19,712	65,228 19,494 40,241 47,114 19,469	20,597 1,533 319 12,924 563	74,149 20,154 40,377 52,821 19,759	65,596 19,707 40,600 47,635 19,528	20,889 1,530 310 12,970 528	74,651 20,367 40,732 53,365 19,800
Town and country planning Fire Service-Regular -Others (a) Miscellaneous services	33,836 4,027 214,145	1,946 41,462	33,837 4,864 232,318	33,973 4,002 215,521	1,928 41,812	33,974 4,830 233,875	34,094 4,015 217,575	1,916 41,562	34,095 4,838 235,802
All above Police service-Police (all ranks)	1,378,886 114,559 38,307	854,340 6,283	1,714,337 114,559 41,018	1,383,238 114,660 38,394	840,507 6,232	1,717,026 114,660 41,084	1,382,301 115,122 38,376	783,743 6,159	1,705,505 115,122 41,035
-Others (b) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	17,248	5,107	19,746	17,371	5,046	19,833	17,520	5,115	20,014
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	1,549,000	865,730	1,889,660	1,553,663	851,785	1,892,603	1,553,319	795,017	1,881,676
TABLE B Wales	20.005	F 100	33,317	31,827	4,364	32,688	31,925	3,369	32,662
Education-Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction Transport	32,365 10,566 8,923 1,795 8,430	5,190 27,886 10 38 9,953	22,390 8,927 1,811 12,578	10,679 8,753 1,802 8,522	27,310 12 38 10,095	22,232 8,758 1,818 12,728	10,576 8,667 1,803 8,660	26,930 11 35 10,265	21,937 8,672 1,818 12,948
Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Invironmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	1,129 4,220 1,139 2,029 1,796	809 1,676 239 8 513	1,523 4,934 1,238 2,032 2,031	1,149 4,743 1,178 1,990 1,806	809 1,884 241 9 516	1,545 5,544 1,277 1,994 2,043	1,154 4,657 1,180 1,974 1,857	822 1,817 251 11 503	1,557 5,435 1,283 1,979 2,090
Town and country planning Fire Service-Regular -Others (a)	1,405 1,796 253 18,834	24 — 148 3,397	1,416 1,796 315 20,269	1,414 1,786 256 19,009	26 148 3,479	1,426 1,786 318 20,478	1,417 1,791 257 18,941	27 — 154 3,426	1,431 1,791 321 20,388
Miscellaneous services All above Police service-Police (all ranks)	94,680 6,387 1,704	49,891	114,577 6,387 1,852	94,914 6,390 1,705	48,931 — 342	114,635 6,390 1,853	94,859 6,388 1,725	47,621 340	114,312 6,388 1,872
-Others (b) Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,019	234	1,128	1,024	244	1,137	1,038	243	1,15
All (excluding special employment and training measures)	103,790	50,467	123,944	104,033	49,517	124,015	104,010	48,204	123,72
TABLE C Scotland (g)			00.000	60,085	4,785	61,999	59,410	4,022	61,01
Education – Lecturers and teachers (d) – Others (e) Construction Transport	60,395 22,936 19,967 8,222 19,754	4,988 38,061 66 72 22,413	62,390 40,571 19,998 8,256 30,064	22,576 19,626 8,173 20,177	37,812 67 77 22,031	40,126 19,658 8,209 30,314	22,392 19,080 8,190 19,256	37,864 77 78 23,347	39,96 19,11 8,22 30,01
Social Services Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Environmental health Cleansing Housing	3,045 11,155 2,172 9,546 4,852	1,473 2,460 389 209 393	3,811 12,307 2,349 9,641 5,040	3,083 12,356 2,233 9,786 5,057	1,480 2,763 483 208 395	3,854 13,642 2,453 9,880 5,245	3,167 12,471 2,248 9,832 5,202	1,511 2,690 492 198 414	3,95 13,72 2,47 9,92 5,40
Physical planning Fire Service–Regular –Others (a)	1,570 4,501 460 31,652	20 — 157 2,929	1,581 4,501 531 33,056	1,646 4,507 464 31,674	63 157 3,015	1,680 4,507 535 33,125	1,648 4,499 466 32,553	74 152 3,053	1,68 4,49 53 34,02
Miscellaneous services All above Police service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) Administration of District Courts	200,227 13,201 3,323 96	73,630 2,443 10	234,096 13,201 4,426 101	201,443 13,174 3,334 99	73,336 2,446 10	235,227 13,174 4,438 104	200,414 13,176 3,361 100	73,972 2,428 10	234,5 13,1 4,4 1
All (excluding special employment and training	216,847	76,083	251,824	218,050	75,792	252,943	217,051	76,410	252,2

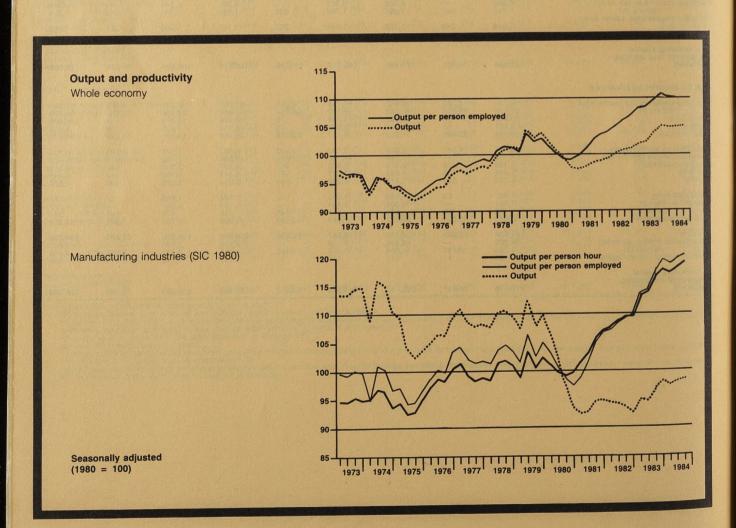
Notes: (a) includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.
(b) includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.
(c) based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent. Teachers and lecturers in further education 0-11. Teachers in primary and (c) has a did not non-manual employees, 0-53. Manual employees 0-41.
(d) includes only those part-time staff employed in vocation FE.
(e) includes school-crossing patrols.
(f) based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalents for lecturers and teachers 0-40; non-manual staff excluding Police, Teachers and Firemen 0-59; (0-58) manual employees 0-45.
(g) The responsibilities of local authorities in Scotland differ somewhat from those in England and Wales: for example, they discharge responsibilities for water management which fall to Regional Water Authorities in England and Wales.

Manpower in the local authorities 1.7

TABLE A England (continued)	[Dec 10, 198	3]		[Mar 10, 198	4]		[Jun 16, 1984	I]	
Service	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT (c) equiva- lent	Full- time	Part- time	FT(c) equiva- lent
Education-Lecturers and teachers -Others Construction Transport Social Services	480,467 171,048 106,676 17,731 134,542	156,377 438,357 506 338 170,418	511,734 361,440 106,902 17,879 206,476	481,677 171,041 105,639 17,637 135,894	156,020 438,916 548 342 170,257	513,523 361,732 105,885 17,788 207,808	481,280 169,977 103,918 18,230 135,521	144,528 433,995 531 362 170,212	511,862 358,718 104,157 18,389 207,402
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Environmental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	23,293 61,378 19,188 39,523 48,290	16,520 19,892 1,494 300 13,052	31,460 70,019 19,835 39,652 54,051	23,324 61,253 19,005 39,524 48,771	16,740 20,125 1,487 322 13,135	31,611 70,008 19,648 39,661 54,568	23,325 65,573 19,371 39,296 49,040	16,901 22,017 1,527 302 13,129	31,675 75,139 20,032 39,427 54,840
Town and country planning Fire Service-Regular Others (a) Miscellaneous services	19,562 34,138 4,042 217,038	541 2 1,908 41,109	19,842 34,139 4,862 235,066	19,644 34,187 4,053 216,977	540 1 1,915 40,892	19,923 34,188 4,876 234,922	19,548 34,253 4,050 216,604	540 2 1,926 41,483	19,827 34,254 4,877 234,823
All above Police service-Police (all ranks) -Others (b) Probation, magistrates' courts and	1,376,916 114,852 38,682	860,814 6,123	1,713,357 114,852 41,325	1,378,626 114,951 38,682	861,240 	1,716,141 114,951 41,299	1,379,986 114,596 38,718	847,455 6,040	1, 715,422 114,596 41,325
agency staff All (excluding special	17,551	5,077	20,031	17,747	5,288	20,328	17,638	5,242	20,210
employment and training measures)	1,548,001	872,014	1,889,565	1,550,006	872,593	1,892,719	1,550,938	858,737	1,891,553
TABLE B Wales (continued)									
Education—Lecturers and teachers —Others Construction Transport Social Services	32,114 10,668 8,436 1,800 8,498	5,227 28,074 15 31 10,659	33,055 22,574 8,443 1,813 12,950	32,266 10,574 8,237 1,775 8,766	5,449 28,275 15 30 10,783	33,250 22,563 8,244 1,787 13,271	32,153 10,594 7,981 1,772 8,539	4,683 27,777 17 33 10,770	33,052 22,347 7,988 1,786 13,042
Public libraries and museums Recreation, parks and baths Informental health Refuse collection and disposal Housing	1,127 4,203 1,148 1,908 1,853	792 1,604 229 11 490	1,516 4,891 1,242 1,913 2,078	1,132 4,108 1,201 1,923 1,829	808 1,611 222 10 485	1,528 4,798 1,292 1,927 2,051	1,137 4,495 1,219 1,912 1,853	801 1,852 233 13 495	1,529 5,290 1,315 1,917 2,080
Town and country planning Fire Service-Regular -Others (a) Miscellaneous services	1,428 1,803 255 18,585	28 — 150 3,421	1,442 1,803 317 20,030	1,421 1,788 256 18,284	23 — 153 3,369	1,432 1,788 320 19,707	1,387 1,791 255 18,375	26 — 152 3,422	1,400 1,791 318 19,821
All above Police service-Police (all ranks) -Others (b) Probation, magistrates' courts and	93,826 6,368 1,742	50,731 342	114,067 6,368 1,890	93,560 6,367 1,746	51,233 340	113,958 6,367 1,893	93,463 6,344 1,746	50,274 343	113,676 6,344 1,894
agency staff	1,048	248	1,165	1,044	250	1,161	1,048	257	1,169
All (excluding special imployment and training neasures)	102,984	51,321	123,490	102,717	51,823	123,379	102,601	50,874	123,083
TABLE C Scotland (g) (continued)									
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d) —Others (e) Construction Transport Social Services	59,734 22,412 18,960 8,151 20,036	4,789 38,605 69 75 23,899	61,650 40,332 18,992 8,187 31,060	59,758 22,393 18,736 8,082 19,287	4,988 38,874 70 78 24,282	61,753 40,445 18,768 8,119 30,483	59,377 22,358 18,474 7,935 19,321	4,885 37,889 73 79 24,086	61,331 39,965 18,508 7,972 30,429
Public libraries and museums Recreation, leisure and tourism Invironmental health Jeansing Jousing	3,091 11,183 2,189 9,454 5,233	1,552 2,367 406 185 383	3,899 12,286 2,374 9,538 5,416	3,105 11,112 2,272 9,371 5,268	1,533 2,376 407 167 389	3,903 12,220 2,457 9,447 5,454	3,145 12,422 2,330 9,568 5,336	1,574 2,811 494 169 400	3,964 13,728 2,555 9,645 5,528
Physical planning ire Service–Regular —Others (a) discellaneous services	1,627 4,501 468 32,549	60 153 3,026	1,660 4,501 538 34,007	1,650 4,494 471 32,388	60 149 3,163	1,683 4,494 538 33,920	1,665 4,507 473 32,769	57 — 151 3,025	1,697 4,507 541 34,218
All above Police Service—Police (all ranks) —Others (b) Administration of District Courts	199,588 13,200 3,293 105	75,569 2,437 11	234,440 13,200 4,394 111	198,387 13,189 3,306 106	75,536 — 2,463 11	233,684 13,189 4,418 111	199,680 13,209 3,304 110	75,693 2,461 10	234,588 13,209 4,415 115
All (excluding special imployment and training neasures)	216,186	78,017	252,145	214,988	79,010	251,402	216,303	78,164	252,327

1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1979 1980 1979 04 1979 01 02 03 04 1980 01 02 03 04 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1981 01 02 03 04	Whole econ	omy		Production Divisions 1	industries to 4		Manufactur Divisions 2	ring industries to 4	The college	PROMPTED O
	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
979 980 981 982	99·9 103·0 100·0 98·3 100·3 103·2	99·4 100·7 100·0 96·6 95·1 94·5	100·5 102·3 100·0 101·8 105·6 109·2	103·1 107·0 100·0 96·4 98·1 101·3	104·8 104·2 100·0 91·3 86·8 83·2	98·4 102·7 100·0 105·7 113·1 121·9	109·6 109·3 100·0 93·7 93·7 96·1	106·1 105·3 100·0 91·0 86·3 82·7	103·3 103·9 100·0 103·1 108·8 116·2	100-7 101-3 100-0 104-4 108-8 115-5
Q2 Q3	97·7 99·7 100·8 101·1	98·9 99·2 99·5 100·0	98·9 100·6 101·4 101·2	100·2 103·3 104·4 104·4	105·1 104·8 104·6 104·6	95·5 98·5 99·8 99·8	107·8 110·2 110·6 109·7	106·4 106·2 106·0 105·9	101·4 103·8 104·4 103·6	98·6 101·3 101·9 101·0
Q2 Q3	100-6 104-5 103-1 103-7	100-3 100-6 100-9 101-1	100·3 103·9 102·2 102·6	104·5 109·2 107·0 107·2	104·5 104·4 104·2 103·7	100·0 104·7 102·7 103·5	107·2 112·2 108·1 109·8	105·7 105·6 105·4 104·7	101·5 106·3 102·7 105·0	98·9 103·4 100·6 102·3
Q2 Q3	102-6 100-7 99-1 97-7	101-0 100-6 99-8 98-7	101·6 100·1 99·3 99·0	105·1 101·3 97·9 95·7	102·8 101·4 99·2 96·6	102·3 99·9 98·7 99·1	106·7 102·3 97·6 93·4	103·5 101·6 98·9 95·9	103·2 100·7 98·7 97·4	101·2 99·9 99·3 99·6
Q2	97·6 97·8 98·8 99·0	97·7 96·8 96·2 95·8	99·9 101·0 102·7 103·4	94·9 95·6 96·9 98·1	93·8 91·6 90·4 89·3	101·3 104·3 107·2 109·9	92·5 92·8 94·6 94·9	93·5 91·5 90·0 88·9	98·9 101·4 105·2 106·8	101.6 103.1 105.8 107.1
1982 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	99·4 100·2 100·6 101·0	95-6 95-3 94-8 94-5	104·0 105·1 106·2 106·9	97·1 98·4 98·7 98·0	88·4 87·4 86·2 85·1	109·9 112·6 114·5 115·2	94·4 94·2 93·7 92·7	88·0 86·9 85·6 84·5	107-4 108-5 109-5 109-8	107·4 108·6 109·6 109·6
1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	101·9 102·1 103·9 105·0	94·3 94·3 94·6 94·9	108·1 108·3 109·8 110·7	99·9 99·8 102·0 103·5	84·1 83·3 82·8 82·4	118·8 120·0 123·3 125·6	94·9 94·6 96·8 98·1	83·5 82·9 82·4 82·2	113·8 114·2 117·5 119·5	113.5 113.9 116.8 117.9
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3	104·8 104·8 105·0	95·2 95·3	110·1 110·0	102·7 100·7 99·9	82·1 81·9 81·8	125·1 123·0 122·2	97·3 98·0 98·3	81·9 81·8 81·7	118·9 119·8 120·4	117·4 118·4 119·2

[‡] Gross domestic product for whole economy. * Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See footnotes on table 1-1.



S16

EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

ENERGY.	United Kingdom (1) (2) (3)	Australia	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3) (6) (7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (7)	Germany (FR)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (6) (9)	Italy (10)	Japan (5)	Nether- lands (6) (11)	Norway (5)	Spain (12)	Sweden (5)	Switzer- land (2)(5)	United States
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seas	onally adjust	ed unless st	ated														-	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			22,668 22,657 22,557 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 26,686 R	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 26,909 26,879 26,847			22,716 22,897 22,791 22,933	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 Q2	26,775 R 26,823	7,055 7,114		18: 3	12,270 12,341	1::	::	26,864 26,813		母::種		58,987 59,090		2,042 2,027	13,260 13,177	4,370 4,356	3,016 3,012	112,607 113,642
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	4::4	20,997	25,274 25,167 25,048 24,889			20,577 20,647 20,481 20,485	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 3,168		10,546 10,693 10,824 10,864		20,732	24,722 24,655 24,607 24,611			20,497 20,578 20,576 20,577	57,247 57,215 57,383 57,489	es li s	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 2,984 2,988	99,214 100,037 101,528 102,506
1984 Q1 Q2	23,665 R 23,682	6,379 6,478			10,881 10,935			24,581 24,567	÷ ::	::		57,312 57,497	Section 1	1,979 1,966	10,592 10,503	4,234 4,218	2,982 2,981	103,741 105,146
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: Civilian Labour Force: Male Female All	1983 unless st 15,859 10,595 26,454	ated 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	1,946 R 1,213 R 3,159 R	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: proport Male: Agriculture Industry Services	3·7 44·0 52·2	8·0 36·4 55·7	8·3 49·3 R 42·2 R	::	7·1 33·8 59·1	4: 4 4::		4·7 51·6 R 43·8 R	::	::	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	12·4 R 21·8 R 65·6 R		3·2 14·0 82·7		::	7·0 26·9 R 66·2 R			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	9·9 R 38·8 R 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 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 intended to conform to the internationally agreed definitions, namely: Civilian Labour Force: Employees in employment; the self-employed, employers and some family workers; and the unemployed. Civilian Employment: Civilian Labour Force excluding the unemployed. Agriculture, Industry and Services: Major divisions 1, 2–5, and 6–0 respectively of the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, differences exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, and international comparisons must be approached with caution. Some of the differences are indicated in the footnotes below, but for details of the definitions, and of the national sources of the data, the reader is referred to the OECD and SOEC publications.

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

- 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.
 Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
 Annual figures relate to 1981.
 Annual figures relate to April.
 Annual figures relate to April.
 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.

1 · 1 1 EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries *

GREAT	OVERTI	ME				SHORT-	TIME								
BRITAIN	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of o	vertime wo	orked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of we	ek	Stoodo	ff for whole	or part of v	veek	
	(Thou)	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hourslo	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hourslo	st	
			per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (Thou)	lost (Thou)	(Thou)	(Thou)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	(Thou)	age of all opera- tives	Actual (Thou)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
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
Week ended 1982 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	1,304	34·1	9·0	11·71	11·56	7	271	33	317	9·7	39	1.0	587	858	15·1
Aug 18	1,234	32·2	9·0	11·05	11·64	8	316	31	333	10·8	39	1.0	649	906	16·6
Sep 15	1,290	33·6	9·0	11·55	11·59	7	284	32	334	10·6	39	1.0	618	705	16·0
Oct 13	1,375	35.5	9.0	12-36	12.05	5	181	29	327	11-2	34	0.8	508	503	15-1

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

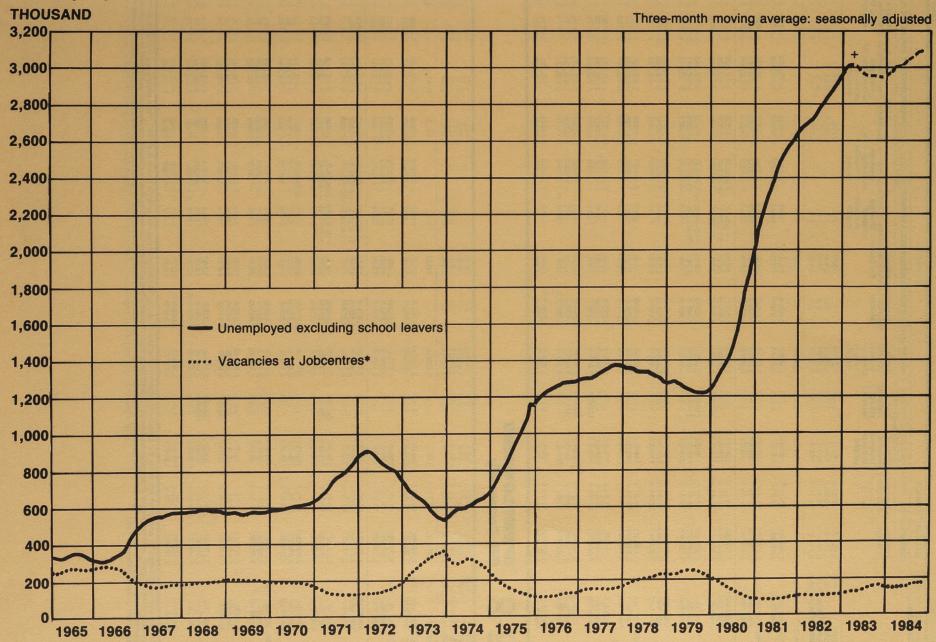
1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted 1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	D BY ALL OP	ERATIVES*	INDEX OF AV	ERAGE WEEKLY	HOURS WOR	KED PER OPI	CONTRACTOR OF STREET
SIC 1980 classes	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco
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 81·6	82-8	75-1	88-2	86-2	102·6 102·7 102·5	103-7	104-4	106-2	100-1
Apr 14 May 19 Jun 16	81·5 81·3 81·1	82-1	72-9	87-4	86-3	102·5 102·3 102·3	103-2	102-4	105-8	100-6
July 14 Aug 18 Sep 15	80·9 80·6 81·6	82.5	76-5	88-9	85.0	102·1 102·1 102·1	102-7	104-0	105-2	101-0
Oct 13	82-3					102-6	and the second			

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

Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom 1965—1984



*Vacancies at Jobcentres are only about a third of total vacancies. + Figures affected by Budget provisions for men aged 60 and over.

UNEMPLOYMENT vacancies: United Kingdom

Unemployed

and

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

DECEMBER 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT **UK Summary**

T	н	0	п	IS	A	A	16

UNITED	MALE AND	FEMALE						the same				
KINGDOM	UNEMPLO	YED			UNEMPLO	YED EXCLUD	ING SCHO	OOL LEAVERS	1	UNEMPLO	YED BY DUR	ATION
	Number	Per cent	School	Non-	Actual	Seasonally	adjusted	L		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks
			leavers included in unem- ployed	claimant school leavers ‡		Number	Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		aged under 60	aged 60 and over
1979 1980 1981 Annual 1982 averages	1,295·7 1,664·9 2,520·4 2,916·0	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				i i	
1983††	3,104.7	12-9	134-9	Contract of the Contract of th	2,969-7	and the same of	12-3					74
1982 Nov 11 Dec 9	3,063·0 3,097·0	12·7 12·8	147·5 130·6		2,915·6 2,966·4	2,905·5 2,948·8	12·0 12·2	20·1 43·3	24·4 27·5	331 299	2,503 2,563	229 234
1983 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) 1 -51·2(23·0) -1 -2·2(26·7) -1	0.2(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		1·3(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 -9 -2·5 7·6	5·4(-2·4) -0·8 -1·7	361 317 291	2,642 2,680 2,703	91 87 86
1984 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 3,096·5 R	12·7 12·8 12·9	16·6 19·3 22·6	14·6 15·3 19·5	365 308 478	2,660 2,735 2,731	75 73 74
Oct 11 Nov 8	3,225·1 3,222·6	13·4 13·4	150·6 127·9		3,074·6 3,094·7	3,099·7 R 3,103·2	12·9 12·9	3·2 3·5	15·0 9·8	371 325	2,781 2,826	74 71

UNEMPLOYMENT **GB Summary**

979 980 981 Annual 982 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		diin		Market Park	
983††) averages	2,987-6	12.7	130-7		2,856-8	W 1	12.2					
982 Nov 11 Dec 9	2,950·8 2,984·7	12·5 12·6	141·7 125·8		2,809·1 2,858·9	2,798·5 2,840·7	11·9 12·0	18·9 42·2	23·3 26·3	322 291	2,403 2,462	226 231
983 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	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) 11 -51.9(22.3) -11 -1.9(25.9) -20	-3(23-3)	312 267 258	2,526 2,522 2,493	215 145 120
June 9 July 14 Aug 11	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		0·3(8·6) 6·9(2·7)	343 295 447	2,458 2,504 2,505	102 93 92
Sep 8 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 -5 -3·7 7·9	·6(-2·6) -1·2 -1·3	351 308 283	2,534 2,571 2,594	89 86 84
984 Jan 12 Feb 9	3,077·4 3,063·8	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
Mar 8 April 5 May 10	3,021·9 2,987·6 2,963·9	12·7 12·6	82·7 100·6 92·3	120.9	2,904·9 2,863·3 2,818·6	2,893·0 2,909·4 2,919·8	12·3 12·4 12·4	-0·6 16·4 10·4	11·1 7·4 8·7	264 268 258	2,645 2,619 2,579	79 76 74
June 14 July 12 Aug 9	2,910·8 2,978·9 2,995·2 3,156·6	12·4 12·7 12·8 13·4	89·7 87·4 176·6	163·0 156·0	2,889·2 2,907·8 2,979·9	2,936·2 2,955·2 2,977·1 R	12·5 12·6 12·7	16·4 19·0 21·9	14·4 15·3 19·1	355 300 462	2,550 2,624 2,622	74 71 72
Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8	3,103·2 3,101·6	13·2 13·2	146·5 124·5		2,956·7 2,977·0	2,981·2 R 2,984·9	12·7 12·7	4·1 3·7	15·0 9·9	360 316	2,670 2,716	73 70

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 S20 of Employment Gazette December 1982.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

MALE FEMALE UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS UNEMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED MARRIED School leavers included in unem-ployed School leavers included in unem-ployed Seasonally adjusted Number Per cent Seasonally adjusted Number 930·1 1,180·6 1,843·3 2,133·2 1979 1980 1981 1982 15.9 77.2 2,141-4 15.3 886-0 57-7 828-3 8.2 2.218-6 1983++ 1982 Nov 11 Dec 9 2,146·1 2,178·5 15·1 15·3 759·4 770·3 1983 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 2,277·4 2,266·6 2,255·6 2,199·5 2,208·5 2,223·6 2,354·9 2,336·6 2,319·5 2,229·0 2,126·9 2,076·1 806·4 796·8 788·9 April 14†† May 12 June 9 2,306·4 2,199·4 2,144·7 2,210·1 2,148·6 2,137·1 July 14 Aug 11 Sep 8 2,077·1 2,059·6 2,083·1 2,117·7 2,100·6 2,101·1 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 931·6 925·4 912·4 2,066·6 2,080·1 2,098·8 2,089·9 2,081·9 2,082·7 1984 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8 2,178·4 2,176·3 2,150·6 954·3 949·5 937·7 49·8 44·9 40·4 927-6 923-3 910-1 36·2 44·0 40·2 April 5 May 10 June 14 2,114·2 2,124·4 2,127·4 2,135·4 2,144·8 2,159·6 R July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 2,162·8 R 2,164·1 1,007-1 942·6 945·6 936·9 939·1 15·9 15·9 2,131.9 2,149.2

										G	B su	mmary		2.2
887·2 1,129·1 1,773·3 2,055·9	6·3 8·1 12·7 14·8	33·1 51·2 51·4 66·2	854·1 1,077·9 1,721·9 1,989·7		6·2 7·7 12·3 14·4	346·7 461·3 649·1 752·6	3·6 4·7 6·7 7·7	30·4 46·6 42·5 51·1	316·3 414·8 606·5 701·6		3·3 4·2 6·2 7·2		1979 1980 1981 1982	Annual averages
2,133-5	15-6	74-6	2,059-0		15-1	854-0	8.7	56-1	797-9		8-1		1983	
2,147·6	15·5	79·3	2,068·3	2,068·3	14·9	803·2	8·2	62·4	740·8	730·2	7·5	294·0	1982	Nov 11
2,186·4	15·8	71·1	2,115·2	2,099·7	15·1	798·3	8·2	54·7	743·6	741·0	7·6	295·5		Dec 9
2,270·6	16·6	74·8	2,195·9	2,120·0	15·5	836·4	8·5	58·6	779-8	753·4	7·7	307·2	1983	Jan 13
2,252·7	16·5	67·6	2,185·1	2,128·5	15·6	832·0	8·5	52·2	779-7	762·6	7·8	308·0		Feb 10
2,236·0	16·4	61·6	2,174·4	2,143·1	15·7	822·7	8·4	47·1	775-6	772·6	7·9	308·5		Mar 10
2,221·1	16·3	74·4	2,146·7	2,128·2	15·6	832·5	8·5	55·4	777·0	781·0	7·9	312·2		April14††
2,115·0	15·5	69·9	2,045·1	2,066·1	15·1	819·4	8·3	51·7	767·7	791·2	8·0	311·4		May 12
2,061·8	15·1	66·3	1,995·5	2,055·1	15·1	808·7	8·2	49·0	759·7	800·3	8·1	310·7		June 9
2,059·4	15·1	64·7	1,994·7	2,034·6	14·9	844·1	8·6	47·5	796·6	808·7	8·2	314·3		July 14
2,040·6	14·9	63·4	1,977·1	2,017·1	14·8	852·4	8·7	45·5	806·8	809·3	8·2	321·1		Aug 11
2,116·3	15·5	117·9	1,998·5	2,016·2	14·8	927·4	9·4	90·6	836·8	818·4	8·3	325·2		Sept 8
2,075·9	15·2	92·4	1,983·5	2,006·0	14·7	898·3	9·1	70·3	827·9	820·5	8·3	327·4		Oct 13
2,072·4	15·2	76·0	1,996·4	1,997·8	14·6	892·2	9·1	57·1	835·2	825·0	8·4	330·7		Nov 10
2,080·7	15·2	65·7	2,015·0	1,998·7	14·6	880·3	9·0	48·6	831·7	832·0	8·5	334·1		Dec 8
2,156·6	15·8	64·7	2,091·9	2,014·0	14·8	920·9	9·4	48·5	872·3	845·8	8·6	349·1	1984	Jan 12
2,147·4	15·7	58·5	2,088·9	2,031·5	14·9	916·5	9·3	43·7	872·7	855·6	8·7	350·2		Feb 9
2,116·6	15·5	52·6	2,064·0	2,031·4	14·9	905·3	9·2	39·3	866·0	862·2	8·8	351·3		Mar 8
2,092·5	15·3	47·5	2,045·0	2,028·5	14·9	895·2	9·1	35·2	859·9	864·5	8·8	352·7		April 5
2,073·4	15·2	57·9	2,015·5	2,038·4	14·9	890·5	9·1	42·7	847·8	871·0	8·9	354·6		May 10
2,033·5	14·9	53·2	1,980·4	2,042·0	15·0	877·3	8·9	39·1	838·2	877·8	8·9	353·5		June 14
2,063·2	15·1	51·5	2,011·7	2,050·0	15·0	915·7	9·3	38·2	877·5	886·2	9·0	359·5		July 12
2,064·6	15·1	50·6	2,014·0	2,059·1	15·1	930·5	9·5	36·8	893·7	896·1	9·1	368·2		Aug 9
2,155·6	15·8	100·6	2,055·0	2,073·4 R	15·2	1,000·9	10·2	76·0	925·0	903·7 R	9·2	372·1		Sep 13
2,130·8	15·6	83·6	2,047·2	2,077·2 R	15·2	972·4	9·9	62·9	909·4	904·0	9·2	374·7		Oct 11
2,135·7	15·6	71·4	2,064·2	2,078·7	15·2	965·9	9·8	53·1	912·8	906·2	9·2	377·9		Nov 8

† 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The state of the s		R UNEMP	LOYED		PER C	ENT		UNEMP	LOYED EXC	CLUDING S	CHOOL LE	VERS		HOUSAND
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employe		Male	Female	Actual		lly adjusted Per cent	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												ended	1	
979† 980 1981 982 1983†† Annual averages	120·2 170·1 290·6 337·9	85·4 119·4 213·9 249·9	34·9 50·7 76·6 87·9	7·2 12·2 12·3 14·8	5·2 7·3 12·5 14·7	6·1 8·5 15·2 18·0	3·8 5·4 8·3 9·7	113·0 157·9 278·3 323·0		4·9 6·8 11·9 14·1			82·7 113·3 207·3 241·6	31·6 44·6 71·0 81·4
1983++ 7 1983 Nov 10 Dec 8	354·7 343·6 341·4	257·3 243·9 243·3	97·4 99·7 98·1	16·0 16·1 14·1	15·6 15·1 15·0	18-9 17-9 17-9	10·7 10·9	338·6 327·5	328-2	16.9	-2.3	-1.9	248.5	90·3 92·0
1984 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	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	17·9 18·3 18·1 17·9	10·8 11·1 11·0 10·9	327·4 336·8 335·2 332·6	327·2 327·9 329·9 330·2	14·4 14·5 14·5	-1·0 0·7 2·0 0·3	-2·3 -0·9 0·6	234·8 234·7 235·5	92·4 93·2 94·4
Apr 5 May 10 Jun 14	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	17·9 17·7 17·6 17·4	10·9 10·9 10·9 10·8	331·0 327·8	330·2 330·0 332·4 332·8	14·5 14·6 14·6	0·3 -0·2 2·4	0·7 0·8	235·6 234·9 236·1	95·2 95·1 96·3
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 13	341·3 342·4 360·7	239·8 239·8 249·1	101·6 102·5 111·6	10·7 10·5 10·4 20·5	15·0 15·1 15·9	17·4 17·6 17·6 18·3	10·8 11·2 11·3 12·3	324·3 330·8 332·0 340·2	332·8 333·8 334·5 336·7	14·6 14·7 14·7 14·8	0·4 1·0 0·7	0·9 1·3 0·7	236·8 236·9	96·7 97·0 97·6
Oct 11 Nov 8	353-3 347-5	245·3 242·3	107·9 105·2	17·3 14·6	15·9 15·5 15·3	18·3 18·0 17·8	12·3 11·9 11·5	340·2 336·0 332·8	336·7 337·5 335·3	14·8 14·9 14·8	2·2 0·8 -2·2	1·3 1·2 0·3	237·8 238·3 237·0	98·9 99·2 98·3
EAST MIDLANDS	70.9	52-5	18-5	3.2	4.4	5.4			30.0		N 80			
1979† 1980 1981 Annual 1982 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†† J	188·0 183·6	134-8	53·2 55·3	6·9 7·1	11-8	14·5 13·8	8·0 8·3	181-2	177.0	11.4	9-5507	0.0	131-0	50.4
Dec 8 1984 Jan 12	184·5 193·8	129·7 135·7	54·8 58·1	6·0 5·6	11·6 12·1	14·0 14·6	8·2 8·7	176·6 178·6	177·8 178·4	11·1 11·2 11·4	-0·1 0·6	1.2	125·5 125·7 127·2	52·3 52·7 54·4
Feb 9 Mar 8 Apr 5	194·2 192·8	136·1 135·1 133·6	58·1 57·7 57·5	5·1 4·6 4·2	12·1 12·0 11·9	14·6 14·5	8·7 8·6	189·1 188·2 186·9	184·2 185·5 185·3	11.5 11.6	2·6 1·3	2·1 2·4	129·0 129·5	55·2 56·0
May 10 Jun 14	189·4 185·6	131·9 129·0	57·5 56·6	4·2 5·7 5·3	11.8 11.6	14·2 13·9	8·6 8·5	183·6 180·3	185·5 185·6	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
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 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	187·9 189·8 191·9	11.8 11.9 12.0	2·3 1·9 2·1	0·9 1·4 2·1	130·5 131·4 132·4	57·4 58·4 59·5
Oct 11 Nov 8	198-0 195-8	134·8 133·9	63·3 61·9	8·2 6·9	12·4 12·3	14·5 14·4	9·5 9·3	189·9 188·9	193·3 191·2	12·1 12·0	1·4 -2·1	1·8 0·5	133·3 132·0	60·0 59·2
ORKSHIRE AND HUMBER	114-6	82-2	32-3	6.4	5.4	6.5	3.8	108·2 143·7		5.2			80-1	29.4
980 981 982 Annual averages	154-6 237-2 273-2	109·9 175·9 201·1	44·7 61·3 72·0	11·0 9·8 13·0	7·3 11·4 13·2	8·7 14·0 16·2	5·3 7·4 8·7	227·4 260·1		6·8 10·9 12·6			104·5 170·7 193·9	39·2 56·7 66·1
983††) 983 Nov 10 Dec 8	288·7 283·4 282·7	207·4 199·9 200·3	81·3 83·5 82·5	14·8 14·9 12·4	14·1 13·8 13·8	17·0 16·4	9.8	273·8 268·4	267-8	13-4	0.3	-0.8	199-1	74·8 76·6
984 Jan 12 Feb 9	293·7 293·2	200·3 208·0 207·7	82·5 85·7 85·5	12·4 11·4 10·2 9·2	13·8 14·3 14·3	16·4 17·1 17·1	9·9 10·3 10·3	270·4 282·3 283·0	268·1 271·8 275·6	13·1 13·3 13·4	0·3 3·7 3·8	-1·0 1·4 2·6	190·7 193·2 195·8	77·4 78·6 79·8
Mar 8 Apr 5 May 10	288·0 285·8 286·4	203·7 202·0 201·8	84·3 83·8 84·5	8·3 12·1	14·0 13·9 14·0	16·6 16·6	10·1 10·1 10·2	278·8 277·5 274·3	275·7 276·8 278·7	13·4 13·5 13·6	0·1 1·1 1·9	2.5 1.7 1.0	195·5 196·2 197·6	80·2 80·6 81·1
Jun 14 Jul 12 Aug 9	280·1 287·2 286·7	197·1 200·5 199·6	83·0 86·6 87·1	10·8 10·4 10·0	13.7 14.0 14.0	16·2 16·5 16·4	10·0 10·4 10·5	269·3 276·8 276·6	278·8 281·5 281·9	13·6 13·7 13·7	0·1 2·7 0·4	1.0 1.6 1.1	197.3 199.0 199.3	81·5 82·5 82·6
Sep 13 Oct 11	309·4 301·8	213-4	96·0 92·0	23·2 18·2	15-1	17·5 17·2	11.5	286·2 283·6	285·7 287·3	13·9 14·0	3·8 1·6	2.3	202-2	83-5
Nov 8	300.9	210-0	90.9	15-2	14.7	17-2	10-9	285.7	286.7	14-0	-0.6	1.6	202.5	84-2
979† 980 981 Annual 982 averages	187·0 242·1 354·9	134·9 171·5 257·9	52·1 70·6 97·0	11·2 15·4 13·9	6·5 8·5 12·7	8·1 10·3 15·7	4·4 5·9 8·3	175·8 226·7 341·0		6·2 7·9 12·2			130·2 163·3 250·2	47·6 63·5 90·8
982 983++	407-8	298·6 315·7	109-2	16·6 18·8	15.8	19-8	9.4	391·2 418·2		15-1	*		289·2 305·0	102.0
983 Nov 10 Dec 8	436·7 435·9	311·0 311·8	125·7 124·2	19·3 16·8	15·8 15·8	19·5 19·5	10·8 10·6	417·4 419·2	417·4 419·7	15·1 15·2	2·7 2·3	1·3 2·1	300·2 301·3	117·2 118·4
984 Jan 14 Feb 9 Mar 8	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	120·4 121·5 122·2
Apr 5 May 10 Jun 14	436·5 434·0 425·1	310·8 308·8 302·4	125·7 125·2 122·7	11·7 14·9 13·9	15·7 15·6 15·4	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	121·9 121·7 121·8
Jul 12 Aug 9 Sep 12	434·5 438·2 456·1	306·9 308·1 318·1	127·6 130·1 138·0	13·6 13·5 25·3	15·4 15·7 15·8 16·5	19·2 19·3 19·9	10·9 11·1 11·8	420·9 424·7	424·1 427·5	15·3 15·5	0·2 3·4	-0·3 0·7	301·8 303·5	122·3 124·0
Oct 11 Nov 8	456·1 445·9 446·6	318·1 313·2 314·7	138·0 132·7 131·9	25·3 21·3 18·5	16·5 16·1 16·1	19·9 19·6 19·7	11·8 11·4 11·3	430·8 424·6 428·1	427·8 429·9	15·5 15·5 15·5	0·2 0·1 2·1	1·3 1·2 0·8	303·8 304·6 306·1	123·9 123·2

See Footnotes to table 2-1.

VANDA N	В выпостиварного сторово по	NUMBE	R UNEMP	LOYED		PER CE	ENT	1000	UNEMPL	OYED EX	CLUDING	SCHOOL	LEAVERS	are consequent to take	
		All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	AII d	Male	Female	Actual	-	Per cent		Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH	EAST			-				a desirable			6 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		DESCRIPTION OF		
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
983†† J 983 No	v 10	721·4 725·4	514·5 502·9	206.9	24.5	9·3 9·4	11.6	6.3	696-9	697.0	9.0	3·3 3·7	2·1 2·2	489·8 490·6	207-2
De	c 8 n 12	723·5 750·9	504·1 522·0	219-3	22.8	9.3	11.7	6.6	700·6 730·0	700·7 707·8 713·4	9·0 9·1 9·2	7·1 5·6	4·7 5·5	492·9 495·5	214·9 217·9
Fe	b 9 ur 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	729·8 723·2 717·6	715.7 715.8	9.2	2.3	5.0	495.7	220.1
Ma	r 5 ay 10 n 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	9·5 9·6 9·2	11·4 11·2 11·1	6·8 6·8 6·8	707·6 699·8	719-2 724-4	9.3	3·4 5·2	1.9	494·7 497·4	224-5
Ju Au	l 12 lg 9	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	729·4 735·0 743·7	9·4 9·5 9·6	5·0 5·6 8·7	4·5 5·3 6·4	499·6 502·3 507·8	229·8 232·7 235·9
Oc	p 13 et 11 ev 8	767·9 768·0	516·8 517·6	251·1 250·4	27·9 23·8	9.9	11·6 11·6	7·6 7·6	740·0 744·2	743·4 745·8	9·6 9·6	-0·3 2·4	4·7 3·6	508·0 508·7	235-4
	ER LONDON (include										05/19			25.0	00.4
979† 980 981 982	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 7·0 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
983††		359·9 367·3	258·8 258·6	101·1 108·7	12·0 13·7	9·5 9·7	11.8	6·3 6·8	347·9 353·5	353.7	9·2 9·3	2.2	1.8	251·8 252·0	96-
983 No De 984 Ja	ec 8	366·0 375·6	258·7 264·7	107.3	11-9	9.6	11·8 12·0	6·7 7·0	354·0 364·7	356·4 358·9	9.4	2.5	2-2	253·8 253·8	103- 105- 106-
Fe	bb 9 ar 8	375.5 373.5	264·2 263·0	111·3 110·6	9·8 9·0	9.9	12·0 12·0	7·0 6·9	365·7 364·6	361·6 363·4	9·5 9·6	2.7	2.6 2.3	255·2 256·0 256·0	107-
Mi	or 5 ay 10 In 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	255·6 259·9	109-
Au	II 12 Ig 9 ep 13	378·1 383·5 397·6	363·3 365·2 273·1	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	372·5 375·3 380·3	9·8 9·9 10·0	2·1 2·8 5·0	2·9 3·5 3·3	260·6 262·2 265·5	111- 113- 114-
0	ct 11	392·6 391·5	270·6 270·5	122·0 121·0	13·6 12·1	10·3 10·3	12·3 12·3	7·7 7·6	378·9 379·4	381·2 381·5	10·0 10·1	0·9 0·3	2·9 2·1	266·5 266·3	114- 115-
EAST A	NGLIA				NAME OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE	40	F.0	2.8	32.6		4.1			22.4	7
1979† 1980 1981	Annual	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	3·6 5·2 6·3	37·2 59·4 69·8		5·0 8·0 9·4			27·5 44·9 51·9	9 14 17
1982	averages	77.5	54-8	22.6	2.7	10.2	12-3	7.2	74-7	F/80	9.9	1		53·4 50·7	21
1983 No	ov 10 ec 8	75·6 76·2	51·7 52·5	23·9 23·7	2·8 2·5	10.0	11·6 11·8	7·6 7·5	72·8 73·7	73·1 73·0	9.6 R 9.6	-0·4 -0·1	-0.2	50.5	22
	in 12 eb 9 ar 8	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	51·5 51·0	23 23
AI	or 5 ay 10	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 23 24
Jı	ın 14 ıl 12 ug 9	74·0 74·0	49·4 49·1	24·6 24·9	1·9 1·7	9·7 9·7	11·1 11·0	7·8 7·9	72·1 72·2	75·2 75·6	9·9 10·0 10·0	0·6 0·4 0·4	0·4 0·4 0·5	50·8 50·8 50·9	24 24 25
S	ep 13 ct 11	77·2 76·8	50·6 50·4	26·6 26·3	3·6 2·9	10-2	11.4	8·5 8·4 8·4	73·9 74·9	76·0 75·0 75·4	9.9	-1·0 0·4	-0·1 -0·1	50·3 50·4	24 25
	ov 8	77-3	51.0	26-3	2.4	10-2	11.5	14	745						
1979† 1980		90·5 106·9	64·9 75·3	25·6 31·6 43·6	3·6 5·5 4·4	5·4 6·4 9·2	6·6 7·7 11·5	3·7 4·5 6·3	86·9 101·5 151·2		5·2 6·0 9·0			63·9 72·4 109·7	24 29 41 48
1981 1982	Annual averages	155·6 179·0	112.0	51.0	5·7 6·2	10.6	13.1	7·2 8·3	173.3	998 a	10-2	Contraction of the Contraction o		124.8	- 56
1983†† 1983 N		188-6 190-0	129·3 125·1 126·8	64·8 64·4	6·4 5·5	11.3	12.9	9.0	183·5 185·8	179-9 180-8	10.7	-0·1 0·9	0·7 0·2	120·3 120·7	59 60
1984 J	ec 8 an 12 eb 9	191·2 199·3 198·6	132·1 131·3	67·2 67·3	5·1 4·6	11·8 11·8	13·7 13·6	9·4 9·4	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	62 62 62
N A	lar 8 pr 5	195·1 191·2	129·0 126·5	66·0 64·7	4·0 3·6	11.6 11.3 11.0	13·3 13·1 12·7	9·2 9·0 8·7	187·6 181·3	185·6 185·9	11·0 11·0	0·1 0·3	0·9 0·3	122·6 122·8	60
J.	fay 10 un 14	185·7 179·3	123·0 118·9	62·7 60·4	4·5 4·1 4·0	10.6	12.3	8·4 8·8	175·2 180·0	186·9 188·1	11.1	1.0	0·5 0·8	123·3 123·6	6
A	ul 12 .ug 9 ep 13	183.9 186.1 198.9	120·7 121·5 128·8	63·2 64·6 70·1	3·8 8·5	11·0 11·8	12·6 13·3	9·0 9·8	182·3 190·5	190·1 193·8	11·3 11·5	2·0 3·7	1·4 2·3 2·0	124·8 127·1 127·8	6
	Oct 11 lov 8	200·5 203·8	130·0 132·3	70·5 71·5	7·1 5·9	11.9 12.1	13·4 13·7	9·8 10·0	193·4 197·8	194·2 194·8	11·5 11·6	0·4 0·6	1.6	128-3	

See footnotes to table 2-1

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	1887	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
SSISTED REGIONS				per cent	200-200				per cen
South West	9,634	4,684	14,318	23.2	Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract	3,727 5,586	2,083 2,523	5,810 8,109	11·5 13·9
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	16,356	9,829	26,185	15-3	Chard Chelmsford and Braintree	507 4,904	295 3,138	802 8,042	9-6 8-1
Unassisted III	106,263 132,253	57,003 71,516	163,266 203,769	11·2 12·1	Cheltenham	3,871	1,983	5,854	8-0
Vest Midlands					Chesterfield Chichester	7,087 2,796	3,240 1,635	10,327 4,431	14·1 8·6
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	195,446	80,386	275,832	16.6	Chippenham	1,665	1,140	2,805	9.6
Unassisted	46,848 242,294	24,782 105,168	71,630 347,462	11·7 15·3	Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	2,739 623	1,654 381	4,393 1,004	16·8 8·2
All and the second	242,234	103,100	347,402	13.3	Clacton	2,552	1,091	3,643	19-3
ast Midlands Development Areas	3,521	1,443	4,964	20.5	Clitheroe Colchester	388 5,046	283 2,904	671 7,950	5·4 11·4
Intermediate Areas Unassised	1,352 129,057	560 59,905	1,912 188,962	15·6 12·1	Corby Coventry and Hinckley	3,521 25,846	1,443 12,222	4,964 38,068	20·5 15·7
All	133,930	61,908	195,838	12-3	Crawley and Hillckley	5,792	3,638	9,430	5.6
orkshire and Humberside	02 001	0.435	20.706	10.7	Crewe	3,371 1,616	2,016 795	5,387 2,411	11·1 14·3
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	23,291 106,617	9,435 43,471	32,726 150,088	19·7 16·0	Cromer and N. Walsham Darlington	5,096	2,356	7,452	15-4
Unassisted All	80,060 209,968	38,031 90,937	118,091 300,905	12·5 14·7	Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	702	447	1,149	16-8
North West					Derby Devizes	12,751 612	5,032 350	17,783 962	12·0 7·9
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	136,256 95,173	53,976 38,388	190,232 133,561	19·7 14·2	Diss Doncaster	701 12,916	335 6,476	1,036 19,392	9·3 18·4
Unassisted	83,274	39,515	122,789	14-3	Dorchester and Weymouth	2,217	1,414	3,631	9.9
All STEEL STEEL	314,703	131,879	446,582	16-1	Dover and Deal	2,757	1,748	4,505	11.8
North Development Areas	139,700	52,227	191,927	21.0	Dudley and Sandwell Durham	32,594 6,447	13,601 2,828	46,195 9,275	16·9 14·3
Intermediate Jnassisted	17,058 13,855	7,526 8,499	24,584 22,354	15-1	Eastbourne Evesham	3,114 1,547	1,517 957	4,631 2,504	8·9 9·1
All	170,613	68,252	238,865	18-7	Exeter	5,573	2,916	8,489	10-0
Wales	50.000	01.000	70.400	10.1	Fakenham Falmouth	889 1,612	533 710	1,422 2,322	13·2 23·5
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	50,865 66,368	21,328 26,617	72,193 92,985	19·1 16·0	Folkestone	2,917 1,352	1,475 560	4,392 1,912	14·9 15·6
Jnassisted All	9,527 126,760	4,938 52,883	14,465 179,643	13·2 16·8	Gainsborough				10-4
Scotland					Gloucester Goole and Selby	4,811 2,545	2,256 1,535	7,067 4,080	14.9
Development Areas	147,247 37,080	60,264	207,511 55,520	18·3 16·8	Gosport and Fareham Grantham	3,516 1,659	2,433 825	5,949 2,484	11.9
Intermediate Areas Unassisted	52,217	18,440 27,937	80,154	10-1	Grimsby	9,050	3,316	12,366	15-9
All	236,544	106,641	343,185	15-2	Great Yarmouth	4,154 6,594	2,190 4,037	6,344 10,631	15·3 6·6
UNASSISTED REGIONS South East	517,563	250,424	767,987	9.9	Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate	2,003	1,123	3,126	8.3
East Anglia	51,029	26,296	77,325	10.2	Hartlepool Harwich	7,933 683	2,799 332	10,732 1,015	24·9 12·1
GREAT BRITAIN	E10 E14	000 057	710 071	10.6	Hastings	4,418	1,870	6,288	13-7
Development Areas Intermediate Areas	510,514 535,450	203,357 225,217	713,871 760,667	19·6 15·9	Haverhill Heathrow	708 32,469	429 17,857	1,137 50,326	10·3 7·4
Unassisted All	1,089,693 2,135,657	537,330 965,904	1,627,023 3,101,561	10·8 13·2	Helston Hereford and Leominster	895 3,288	554 1,893	1,449 5,181	23·4 12·0
Northern Ireland	87,047	33,978	121,025	20.9	Hertford and Harlow	10,658	6,554	17,212	7.9
					Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth	906 3,004	578 1,722	1,484 4,726	11·0 8·4
					Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	1,197 877	631	1,828	11.7
TRAVEL-TO-WORK A	REAS*						595	1,472	
England Accrington and Rossendale	4,413	2,162	6,575	14-2	Huddersfield Hull	7,210 21,527	4,033 8,370	11,243 29,897	13·3 16·7
Alfreton and Ashfield	5,015	1,936	6,951	12-3	Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich	2,187 5,670	1,494 2,836	3,681 8,506	9.4
Andover	1,066 1,182	1,002	2,184	16-3 8-1	Isle of Wight	4,595	2,478	7,073	16-4
Ashford	2,330	1,235	3,565	11.6	Keighley Kendal	2,669 932	1,242 545	3,911 1,477	12·8 7·4
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury	5,958 1,731	3,532 1,038	9,490 2,769	6·4 10·2	Keswick	262	144	406	13.0
Barnsley Barnstaple and lifracombe	9,270 2,404	4,217 1,250	13,487 3,654	17·0 15·6	Kettering and Market Harborough	2,395	1,224	3,619	9.5
Barrow-in-Furness	2,278	1,830	4,108	10-8	Kidderminster	3,637	1,959	5,596	15-2
Basingstoke and Alton Bath	2,831 3,664	1,770 1,980	4,601 5,644	6·9 9·4	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecombe	3,239 4,639	1,700 2,411	4,939 7,050	14.9
Beccles and Halesworth Bedford	943	499	1,442	10-9	Launceston Leeds	568 28,931	298 12,018	866 40,949	13·8 12·4
Berwick	4,069	2,232 405	6,301 1,106	8·2 12·0	Leek	693	414	1,107	9.3
Bicester Bideford	623 1,035	546 567	1,169 1,602	8·7 17·9	Leicester Lincoln	18,724 5,741	8,734 2,389	27,458 8,130	11-0 13-5
Birmingham	86,675	34,189	120,864	16-0	Liverpool	5,741 76,582	28,417 110,022	104,999 360,870	20·8 10·4
Bishop Auckland Blackburn	6,747 6,928	2,395 2,905	9,142 9,833	21·3 15·3	London Loughborough and Coalville	250,848 3,915	1,993	5,908	10.0
Blackpool	12,217	5,936	18,153	15-8	Louth and Mablethorpe	1,412	627	2,039	17.0
Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard	389 2,142	387 1,188	776 3,330	9·8 17·6	Lowestoft Ludlow	2,891 1,004	1,658 512	4,549 1,516	14·8 13·8
Bolton and Bury Boston	20,053	9,033	29,086 2,610	16·7 11·1	Macclesfield Malton	2,874 291	1,843 186	4,717 477	9·1 7·3
Bournemouth					Malvern and Ledbury	1,680	746	2,426	12.7
Bradford	8,558 22,869	3,924 8,320	12,482 31,189	13·4 15·3	Manchester	79,012	30,723	109,735	14-3
Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield	2,504 1,814	1,323	3,827 2,816	13·4 15·7	Mansfield Matlock	5,935 867	458	8,591 1,325	14·0 7·6
Sridport	603	306	909	12-6	Medway and Maidstone	18,339		27,602	13-1
Brighton Bristol	12,383	5,751	18,134	11.5	Melton Mowbray	1,313	850 7,950	2,163 31,480	10·6 24·0
Bude	24,150 619	11,335 373	35,485 992	11·2 18·3	Middlesborough Milton Keynes	23,530 5,973	3,164	9,137 1,408	13-1
Burnley Burton-on-Trent	3,880 4,428	1,777 2,194	5,657 6,622	12·7 11·1	Minehead Morpeth and Ashington	861 5,515	547 2,342	1,408 7,857	16·3 16·0
- ditoli-tilelli									10.0
Bury St Edmunds	1 142	760	1 902	6.5	Newark	1,968	1,026	2,994	13.2
Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale	1,142 1,308 6,874	760 869 3,050 2,770	1,902 2,177 9,924	6·5 10·7 12·4	Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne	1,968 1,460 47,696	905	2,994 2,365 65,870	7.9 18.3

	NUMBE	RUNEMPL	OYED	Pisc	PER CE						S SCHOOL L	LAVENS		
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un- employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasona Number		t Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH 1979†)	113.7	81.0	32.6	7.1	8-3	9.9	6·0 7·6	106·5 130·9	940	7·9 9·7	er Kolto	a consideration of the constant of the constan	77·6 94·8	29·6 36·2
1980 1981 Annual 1982 averages	140·8 192·0 214·6	99·9 141·0 158·8	40·8 50·9 55·8	9·8 8·9 10·9	10·4 14·7 16·5	12·3 17·9 20·3	9.9	183·0 203·9		14·0 15·7			136·2 152·6	46·8 51·3
1983++	225.7	164-7	61.0	11.8	17·7 17·6	21.6	11.9	213·9 212·9	212-2	16·8 16·6	1.3	0.7	157·7 154·7	56·0 57·5
1983 Nov 10 Dec 8	224·7 224·2	161·5 162·1	63·2 62·1	10.2	17·6 18·1	21.2	12-1	214-0	212.5	16.7	0·3 0·5	0.4	154·5 154·5	58·0 58·5
1984 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	230·9 228·8 226·8	166-8 165-5 164-4	64·1 63·3 62·3	8·4 7·6	17·9 17·8	21·7 21·5	12·4 12·2	220·5 219·2	215·4 218·0	16·9 17·1	2·4 2·6	1.1	156·3 158·6	59·1 59·4
Apr 5 May 10	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	12·2 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 12	227·8 227·5	164·1 163·0	63·7 64·5	8·2 8·3	17·9 17·8	21·5 21·4	12·4 12·6	219·7 219·2	223·3 223·6	17·5 17·5	0·7 0·3	1.6	162·2 161·9 162·9	61·1 61·7 62·4
Aug 9 Sep 13 Oct 11	244-0	172·3 169·0	71·7 68·5	17·2 13·4	19·1 18·6	22·6 22·1	13.4	226.8	225.5	17.7	0.2	0·9 0·7 1·3	163·0 164·6	62·5 62·9
Nov 8	238-9	170-6	68-3	11.5	18-7	22-4	13-3	227-4	227.5	17.8	2.0	1.3	104-0	02.5
1979† 1980 1981 Annual 1982 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	10	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††	170-4	122-9	47.5	8-3	15·9 15·8	19·4 18·9	10·9 11·2	162·1 160·2	158-3	15·2 14·8	-0.7	-0.1	118·2 113·6	43·9 44·7
1983 Nov 10 Dec 8	168-5 168-7	119·4 120·1	49·0 48·6	8·2 7·0 6·5	15-8	19.0	11.1	161·7 168·2	159-1	14.9	-0·8 1·7	0.6	114-1	45·0 45·5
1984 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8	174-7 173-9 171-6	124·5 124·3 122·7	50·2 49·6 48·9	5·8 5·2	16·3 16·1	19·7 19·4	11·4 11·2	168·1 166·5	163·2 163·9	15·3 15·3	2·4 0·7	1·6 1·6	117·3 117·8	45·9 46·1
Apr 5 May 10	169·6 168·8 162·9	121·5 121·0 116·9	48·1 47·8 46·0	4·6 6·6 5·5	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
Jun 14 Jul 12 Aug 9	167·2 167·4	119·0 118·7	48·2 48·7	5·3 5·1	15·6 15·7	18·8 18·8	11·0 11·2 12·6	161·9 162·3 169·9	165·9 167·1 170·2	15·5 15·6 15·9	1.5 1.2 3.1	0·6 0·5 1·9	118-8 119-5 121-6	47·1 47·6 48·6
Sep 13 Oct 11	181·9 178·6 179·6	127·1 125·8 126·8	54·8 52·7 52·9	9·6 8·0	17·0 16·7 16·8	20·1 19·9 20·0	12·1 12·1	169·0 171·7	170·1 170·7	15·9 16·0	-0·1 0·6	1.4	121·7 121·7	48.4
Nov 8 SCOTLAND	179.0	120.0	32 3	6 0 00										
1979† 1980 1981 1982 Annual averages	168·3 207·9 282·8 318·0	114·4 140·3 197·6 223·9	53·9 67·6 85·2 94·1	10·1 13·2 14·6 17·8	7·4 9·1 12·4 14·0	8·7 10·7 15·0 17·1	5.7 7.1 8.9 9.8	158·2 194·7 268·2 300·2		7·1 8·6 11·8 13·2			110·0 133·2 189·4 213·7	50-2 61-6 78-7 86-4
1983††)	335-6 333-2	232·1 228·6	103-4	20·6 19·5	14.9	18·0 17·8	10.7	315·0 313·7	312-3	13.9	0.2	-0·2 -0·2	216·5 217·0	95-8
1983 Nov 10 Dec 8 1984 Jan 12	332·5 353·4	230·0 243·1	102·6 110·3	17·1 23·6	14·8 15·7	17·9 18·9	10.6	315.4	312·7 318·6	13.9	0·4 5·9 3·7	2.2	220·6 224·0	98-0
Feb 9 Mar 8	351·1 343·3	242·3 236·3	108·8 107·0	21·1 19·2	15·6 15·2	18·8 18·4	11.3	329·9 324·1	322·3 321·7	14·3 14·3 14·2	-0·6 -2·0	3.0	223.5	98-
Apr 5 May 10 Jun 14	337·2 331·6 329·1	232·4 230·0 227·7	104·9 101·6 101·4	17·3 16·0 15·1	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	14.3	3·0 0·6	0·1 0·5	225·1 225·3	97-
Jul 12 Aug 9	336·5 336·6 349·0	230·3 230·3 238·3	106·1 106·3 110·7	14·7 14·5 25·2	14·9 14·9 15·5	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	0·2 0·6 2·2	1·3 0·5 1·0	224·9 224·6 226·2	99-
Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8	342·9 343·2	235·6 236·5	107·3 106·6	20·6 17·8	15·2 15·2	18·3 18·4	11·1 11·0	322·3 325·4	325·9 325·8	14·5 14·5	-0·4 -0·1	0·8 0·6	225·8 226·4	100- 99-
NORTHERN IRELAND										0.0			40-1	16-
1979† 1980 1981 1982 Annual averages	61·8 74·5 98·0 108·3	43·0 51·5 70·0 77·3	18·9 22·9 27·9 31·0	4·8 6·4 6·6 6·2	10·7 12·8 16·8 18·7	12·8 15·3 20·7 23·2	7·7 9·3 11·5 12·6	57·0 68·1 91·4 102·1		9·8 11·7 15·7 17·7	- 100 S		47·7 66·0 73·5	20· 25· 28·
1983††)	117·1 119·7	85-1 86-6	32·0 33·2	4.2	20.2	25·5 26·0	13·0 13·5	112-9	115-7	19.5	1.2	0.4	84·1 84·0	31-
1983 Nov 10 Dec 8 1984 Jan 12	118-4	86-2	32·2 33·5	3.8	20·5 21·1	25·9 26·7	13.6	114-6	115.4	19.9	-0·3 0·8	-0·4 0·6 0·8	84·6 85·9	31-
Feb 9 Mar 8	122·2 120·9	89·5 88·4	33·0 32·4	3.3	21·2 20·9	26·9 26·6	13·4 13·2	119·2 118·0	118·0 118·0	20.4	1·8 — —	0.8	86·0 85·7	32
Apr 5 May 10 Jun 14	120·1 120·6 118·9	87·6 87·7 86·1	32·5 32·8 32·8	2·6 3·6 3·0	20·7 20·8 20·5	26·3 26·4 25·9	13·2 13·4 13·3	117·5 117·0 115·9	117·9 118·5 118·2	20·4 20·5 20·4	0·6 -0·3	0·2 0·1	86·0 85·4	32
Jul 12 Aug 9	121-6 120-7	87·0 86·5 90·0	34·7 34·2 37·1	2·8 2·5 5·3	21·0 20·9 21·9	26·1 26·0 27·0	14·1 13·9 15·1	118·9 118·2 121·8	118·4 118·7 119·4	20·4 20·5 20·6	0·2 0·3 0·7	0·2 0·1 0·4	85·4 85·7 86·2	7 33
Sep 13	127-1	90.0	34-8	4.1	21.1	26.2	14-1	117-9	118-5	20.5	-0.8	0.1	85-6	3 32

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in local areas at November 8, 1984

the majorite	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
W Comment		Section 1		per cent	Chattar (1991)	100 AN 31 AGU			per cent
Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich Norwich	1,955 677 6,733 4,206 8,899	1,071 380 3,334 2,167 4,268	3,026 1,057 10,067 6,373 13,167	13·3 8·8 12·7 14·0 9·8	Worthing Yeovil York	3,836 1,882 5,413	1,833 1,374 3,165	5,669 3,256 8,578	8·5 8·2 9·6
Okehampton Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	29,817 354 8,115 1,120 8,324	12,119 210 3,290 577 4,944	41,936 564 11,405 1,697 13,268	12-9 13-1 13-6 13-8 7-9	Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Brecon Bridgend	2,907 840 3,688 540 6,232	1,115 449 1,416 265 2,738	4,022 1,289 5,104 805 8,970	21.7 11.2 18.9 10.6 16.6
Pendle Penrith Penzance and St Ives Peterborough Pickering and Helmsley	2,895 734 2,664 7,858 320	1,467 506 1,068 3,354 210	4,362 1,240 3,732 11,212 530	13·9 9·5 23·2 12·8 8·2	Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh	21,234 1,048 1,056 3,011 775	7,705 493 537 1,575 450	28,939 1,541 1,593 4,586 1,225	14·6 25·7 9·5 15·3 14·3
Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading	10,856 3,847 13,018 12,259 6,863	6,614 1,875 5,699 5,932 3,491	17,470 5,722 18,717 18,191 10,354	14-5 10-4 12-0 11-7 7-8	Dolgellau and Barmouth Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny Fishguard Haverfordwest	5,182 417 2,560	233 2,031 201 1,166	7,213 618 3,726	15·6 20·0 19·8 17·6
Redruth and Camborne Retford Richmondshire Ripon Rochdale	2,850 1,567 812 477 7,272	1,235 983 732 314 3,350	4,085 2,550 1,544 791 10,622	20·2 12·6 13·0 7·8 17·1	Holyhead Lampeter and Aberaeron Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli	2,748 760 331 647 4,078	1,098 301 155 380 1,810	3,846 1,061 486 1,027 5,888	22·3 23·8 15·2 14·1 17·9
Rotherham and Mexborough Rugby and Daventry Salisbury Scarborough and Filey	15,084 3,320 2,253 3,011	6,229 2,053 1,383 1,476	21,313 5,373 3,636 4,487	20·0 11·3 9·2 15·1	Machynlleth Merthyr and Rhymney Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot Newport	383 7,877 400 5,763 9,096	172 2,923 232 2,580 3,699	555 10,800 632 8,343 12,795	18·4 20·5 13·1 16·2 15·7
Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield Shrewsbury Sittingbourne and Sheerness	7,127 238 690 30,985 3,172 3,735	2,723 194 457 12,772 1,520 1,989	9,850 432 1,147 43,757 4,692 5,724	8·3 8·2 15·1 11·2 15·0	Newtown Pontypool and Cwmbran Pontypridd and Rhondda Portmadoc and Ffestiniog Pwilheli Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	766 4,249 8,084 729 810 8,881	311 1,788 3,101 395 381 4,290	1,077 6,037 11,185 1,124 1,191 13,171	12·8 15·8 17·3 18·4 22·3 19·2
Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	1,772 541 741 7,430 285	820 338 526 3,950 190	2,592 879 1,267 11,380 475	24·1 8·3 12·0 6·8 11·9	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	2,032 13,275 546 5,583	875 5,318 289 2,521	2,907 18,593 835 8,104	21·4 16·6 12·8 17·8
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell	11,181 12,920 23,590 1,486 1,968	4,426 5,614 10,650 874 1,113	15,607 18,534 34,240 2,360 3,081	25·5 10·6 14·4 10·9 14·4	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath Ayr	6,035 2,318 802 1,031 4,572	3,667 1,036 482 614 2,249	9,702 3,354 1,284 1,645 6,821	6·2 19·0 16·0 18·0 14·1
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	3,895 1,163 11,463 16,068 2,393	2,393 808 4,370 8,264 1,354	6,288 1,971 15,833 24,332 3,747	9·5 12·1 20·7 12·5 10·7	Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairgowrie and	374 533 6,839 385	273 273 3,029 251 535	647 806 9,868 636	18·3 10·2 20·8 13·2
Sudbury Sunderland Swindon Taunton Telford and Bridgnorth	1,023 27,762 5,957 2,465 9,113	558 10,482 3,311 1,398 3,728	1,581 38,244 9,268 3,863 12,841	10·6 21·9 10·5 9·7 21·1	Pitlochry Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock and Sanguhar	816 327 506 260 2,935	665 213 248 158	1,481 540 754 418 4,034	11.7
Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay	5,454 1,516 321 700 5,403	2,448 896 222 395 2,846	7,902 2,412 543 1,095 8,249	20·1 12·4 12·5 11·7 19·5	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Duncon and Bute	3,886 1,651 10,689 4,609 1,002	2,132 868 5,391 2,716	6,018 2,519 16,080 7,325 1,544	16.5
Torrington Totnes Trowbridge and Frome Truro Tunbridge Wells	380 554 2,499 1,707 3,515	214 342 1,625 814 1,962	594 896 4,124 2,521 5,477	16·1 14·7 9·7 12·2 6·6	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Forfar Forres	22,664 955 7,147 636 353	3,569 450	33,120 1,673 10,716 1,086 578	11·0 17·5 9·9
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne Wakefield and Dewsbury Walsall Wareham and Swanage Warminster	662 11,192 19,079 562 357	410 4,811 7,464 445 333	1,072 16,003 26,543 1,007 690	10·4 13·9 17·4 10·9 11·0	Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow Greenock	578 698 587 80,310 6,312	429 265 30,827	825 1,127 852 111,137 8,667	7·3 23·2 17·1
Warrington Warwick Watford and Luton Wellingborough and Rushden Wells	6,935 4,556 18,613 3,249 1,140	3,108 2,710 9,582 1,790 729	10,043 7,266 28,195 5,039 1,869	13-1 9-4 8-9 11-9 7-7	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall	625 513 219 2,632	136 865	1,066 799 355 3,497	9·5 11·6 24·9
Weston-Super-Mare Whitby Whitchurch and Market Drayton Whitehaven	3,300 1,080 1,228 2,646	1,982 483 630 1,379	5,282 1,563 1,858 4,025	14·8 24·4 13·8 13·0	Inverness Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh	2,747 8,425 427 368 256	3,303 243 241 172	4,115 11,728 670 609 428 5,661	25·1 14·8 11·7 8·4
Widnes and Runcorn Wigan and St Helens Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester	8,396 23,600 2,302 385 27,678	3,228 10,998 1,270 230 11,333	34,598 3,572 615 39,011	19·4 18·8 4·9 10·3 18·3	Kilmarnock Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie	3,980 6,707 22,840 930 332 455	3,292 9,833 680 201	9,999 32,673 1,610 533 748	15-3 20-8 20-3 13-4
Wisbech Wolverhampton Woodbridge and Leiston Worcester Workington Worksop	1,847 18,502 884 4,564 3,388 2,384	7,223 450 2,130 1,631 1,116	2,540 25,725 1,334 6,694 5,019 3,500	15·2 18·6 7·4 11·7 19·4 14·5	Newton Stewart Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth Peterhead	599 540 329 2,018 1,067	448 226 170 951	1,047 766 499 2,969 1,741	14·7 11·4 10·7 9·2

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in local areas at November 8, 1984

And the second	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	Market No.	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
etland Islands ye and Wester Ross Andrews ewarty irling	445 654 1,143 626 3,079	264 366 751 400 1,720	709 1,020 1,894 1,026 4,799	per cent 6·0 23·0 11·4 13·6 11·7	Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	19,225 1,658 2,716 1,498 1,664 2,399	10,780 928 1,656 1,052 758 1,334	30,005 2,586 4,372 2,550 2,422 3,733	per cen 7·3
anraer therland urso sstern Isles ck	904 690 427 1,417 597	408 299 318 480 234	1,312 989 745 1,897 831	15·4 26·5 11·8 19·5 18·0	St. Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,982 2,186 1,374 1,870 1,878	1,055 1,478 617 879 1,023	3,037 3,664 1,991 2,749 2,901	
rthern Ireland					Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	4,595 2,442 2,153	2,478 1,278 1,200	7,073 3,720 3,353	16.4
allymena sifast sleraine sokstown aigavon ungannon nniskillen	2,036 42,613 4,952 1,818 7,575 2,688 3,072 9,576	966 17,790 1,648 786 3,471 1,076 1,151	3,002 60,403 6,600 2,604 11,046 3,764 4,223	13·7 17·8 24·4 35·6 20·4 28·7 26·4	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone	44,550 2,406 3,333 1,940 2,757 3,604 3,472 3,046	22,964 1,276 1,702 1,065 1,748 1,748 1,712 1,570 3,235	67,514 3,682 5,035 3,005 4,505 5,398 5,184 4,616	12-4
andonderry agherafelt ewry	9,576 1,916 5,433	2,659 768 2,051	12,235 2,684 7,484	28·6 27·6 32·0	Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway	6,425 1,950 2,917	3,235 1,066 1,475	9,660 3,016 4,392	
magh rabane	2,280 3,088	885 727	3,165 3,815	21·6 39·0	Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	3,735 5,454 1,830 1,681	1,989 2,448 1,028 856	5,724 7,902 2,858 2,537	
OCAL AUTHORITY DOUNTIES	DISTRICTS	AND			Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire West Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	11,138 2,169 3,521 2,213 1,453 1,782	6,829 1,474 1,667 1,357 1,109 1,222	17,967 3,643 5,188 3,570 2,562 3,004	8-1
outh EAST					Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley	14,224 1,542 908 1,846 1,029	7,635 829 466 930 556	21,859 2,371 1,374 2,776 1,585	
edfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	14,538 6,815 1,558 3,658 2,507	7,730 3,180 1,117 1,902 1,531	22,268 9,995 2,675 5,560 4,038	10.2	Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley	1,775 1,154 1,483 966 1,103 1,265	901 607 811 635 639 619 642	2,676 1,761 2,294 1,601 1,742 1,884	
erkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	14,726 1,794 1,935 4,521 3,081 1,989 1,406	7,885 946 1,217 1,975 1,575 1,203 969	22,611 2,740 3,152 6,496 4,656 3,192 2,375	7-2	Woking West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid-Sussex	1,153 11,387 1,077 2,514 1,589 1,455 1,393 1,499	6,454 540 1,360 918 925 871 989	1,795 17,841 1,617 3,874 2,507 2,380 2,264 2,488	7-2
uckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	12,125 2,221 1,072 5,439 852 2,541	6,602 1,322 672 2,782 416 1,410	18,727 3,543 1,744 8,221 1,268 3,951	8-3	Worthing Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley	1,860 270,264 6,009 6,914 5,204 10,916 6,457	851 120,832 2,461 3,714 3,005 5,002 3,185	2,711 391,096 8,470 10,628 8,209 15,918 9,642	10-1
ast Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	19,218 6,614 2,053 3,016 2,967 1,534 1,479 1,555	8,872 2,891 938 1,181 1,358 876 715 913	28,090 9,505 2,991 4,197 4,325 2,410 2,194 2,468	11.6	Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney	10,358 82 10,297 8,884 9,198 6,995 9,583 14,161	4,550 30 4,191 4,621 5,143 3,116 4,264	14,908 112 14,488 13,505 14,341 10,111 13,847	
ssex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point	42,358 6,271 2,342 1,395	21,450 2,856 1,602 681	63,808 9,127 3,944 2,076	12.3	Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon	8,300 11,403 3,870 6,201 4,688	5,401 3,440 5,224 2,232 3,096 2,750	19,562 11,740 16,627 6,102 9,297 7,438	
Colchester Epping Forest Harlow	2,368 2,473 3,804 2,445 2,559	1,178 1,591 2,234 1,351 1,574	3,546 4,064 6,038 3,796 4,133		Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth	5,748 11,217 6,560 2,732 18,079	3,140 4,695 3,003 1,281 7,142	8,888 15,912 9,563 4,013 25,221	
Maldon Rochford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock	1,191 1,620 6,032 3,825 5,144	637 794 2,477 1,712 2,207	1,828 2,414 8,509 5,537 7,351		Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond Upon Thames	12,093 4,297 11,716 5,788 3,290	4,992 2,113 4,793 2,997 1,925	17,085 6,410 16,509 8,785 5,215	
Uttlesford ampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh	38,926 2,604 1,393 1,693	556 19,687 1,622 785 1,122	1,445 58,613 4,226 2,178 2,815	9.7	Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest	14,828 3,250 11,672 7,970	5,460 1,791 3,715 3,540	20,288 5,041 15,387 11,510	
Fareham Gosport Hart	1,871 1,918 827	1,153 1,466 585	3,024 3,384 1,412 6,046		Wandsworth EAST ANGLIA	11,504	4,820	16,324	
Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor	4,360 3,220 7,607 1,329	1,686 1,565 3,379 1,045	4,785 10,986 2,374		Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland	15,636 2,589 777 2,494	7,799 1,217 529 1,058	23,435 3,806 1,306 3,552	9.5
Test Valley Winchester	9,054 1,544 1,506	3,571 990 718	12,625 2,534 2,224		Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	2,404 6,196 1,176	1,649 2,492 854	4,053 8,688 2,030	

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status‡ and in local areas at November 8, 1984

Action and the second s	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	And the second s	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth Norwich North Norfolk South Norfolk West Norfolk	21,583 2,587 1,707 3,850 5,749 2,177 1,823 3,690	10,978 1,511 1,010 1,992 2,405 1,169 1,033 1,858	32,561 4,098 2,717 5,842 8,154 3,346 2,856 5,548	11.7	Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick West Midlands Birmingham	14,560 1,769 4,802 2,566 2,032 3,391 156,063 66,307 18,271	8,497 1,180 2,452 1,623 1,314 1,928 60,409 24,250 7,989	23,057 2,949 7,254 4,189 3,346 5,319 216,472 90,557	12-3
Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid-Suffolk St. Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	14,019 1,490 805 3,723 1,220 1,673 1,709 3,399	7,688 814 523 1,658 729 1,085 934 1,945	21,707 2,304 1,328 5,381 1,949 2,758 2,643 5,344	9-2	Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	18,271 13,858 18,881 7,621 14,772 16,353	7,989 6,124 7,472 3,303 5,193 6,078	26,260 19,982 26,353 10,924 19,965 22,431	
SOUTH WEST Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood	30,964 2,581 18,344 1,844 2,472	15,195 1,285 7,597 1,125 1,720	46,159 3,866 25,941 2,969 4,192	11-3	Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Erewash	32,926 2,936 2,835 4,231 10,598 3,670	14,797 1,392 1,194 1,889 3,900	47,723 4,328 4,029 6,120 14,498	13.2
Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring Cornwall Caradon Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall	1,523 4,200 17,223 1,864 3,150 3,633 2,099 3,008	918 2,550 9,038 1,252 1,472 1,726 1,218 1,205	2,441 6,750 26,261 3,116 4,622 5,359 3,317 4,213	19-0	High Peak North-East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire Leicestershire Blaby Hinckley and Bosworth Charrwood	2,309 3,371 1,674 1,302 26,754 1,369 2,040 3,323	1,383 1,739 843 770 13,202 877 1,275 1,762	3,692 5,110 2,517 2,072 39,956 2,246 3,315 5,085 1,684	10.5
Penwith Restormel Scilly Isles Devon East Devon Exeter Mid-Devon North Devon	3,420 49 30,900 2,464 3,287 1,240 2,757	2,113 52 17,198 1,351 1,612 733 1,501	5,533 101 48,098 3,815 4,899 1,973 4,258	13-7	Harborough Leicester Melton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland Lincolnshire	1,035 14,316 1,021 2,206 861 583 18,385	5,922 645 1,131 515 426 9,009	20,238 1,666 3,337 1,376 1,009 27,394	13-6
Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon	9,094 1,606 2,745 5,227 1,554 926	5,266 1,107 1,481 2,750 824 573	14,360 2,713 4,226 7,977 2,378 1,499	Part Annual Control of the Control o	Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,608 4,175 4,228 1,779 1,531 2,835 2,229	781 2,041 1,509 1,108 908 1,523 1,139	2,389 6,216 5,737 2,887 2,439 4,358 3,368	12.0
Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch North Dorset Poole Purbeck	16,288 6,290 985 646 3,354 747 1,350	8,445 2,849 450 528 1,598 547 770	24,733 9,139 1,435 1,174 4,952 1,294 2,120	11-5 STATE OF THE	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	16,963 3,354 1,185 1,254 2,033 5,963 981 2,193	8,603 1,349 814 796 1,009 2,766 755 1,114	25,566 4,703 1,999 2,050 3,042 8,729 1,736 3,307	120
West Dorset Weymouth and Portland Wimbourne Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester	1,685 1,231 14,194 2,710 1,169 2,474 3,758	1,058 645 7,523 1,259 697 1,546 1,625	2,743 1,876 21,717 3,969 1,866 4,020 5,383	10-1	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield	39,432 3,928 3,700 3,079 2,843	16,743 1,613 1,955 1,443 1,468	56,175 5,541 5,655 4,522 4,311 5,605 4,838	12-6
Stroud Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor Taunton Deane West Somerset	2,417 1,666 10,216 1,819 2,695 2,370 946	1,397 999 6,220 1,112 1,459 1,339 564	3,814 2,665 16,436 2,931 4,154 3,709 1,510	10.3	Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside	41,025	1,699 5,607 1,261	21,977 3,726 57,276 3,872	16-8
Yeovil Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown	2,386 12,325 1,134 2,155 2,130 4,832	1,746 7,775 867 1,550 1,337 2,512	4,132 20,100 2,001 3,705 3,467 7,344	9.7	Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby	2,439 2,297 3,127 2,094 2,300 5,420 1,410	1,217 1,298 1,217 2 1,127 2 1,751	3,514 4,425 3,311 3,429 7,173 2,258	
WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster	2,074 20,944 2,875 1,637 1,045	1,509 10,789 1,452 978 536	31,733 4,327 2,615 1,581	13-4	Holderness Kingston upon Hull Scunthorpe North Yorkshire Craven Hambieton Harrogate Richmondshire	17,55 4,37 16,82 85 1,62 2,63 83	6,012 1,350 9,867 602 982 1,537	23,565 5,729 26,693 1,460 2,602 4,170 1,573	10-5
Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychster Wyre Forest	2,237 3,072 1,216 3,227 2,229 3,406	1,019 1,581 712 1,391 1,320 1,800	3,256 4,653 1,928 4,618 3,549 5,206		Ryedale Scarborough Selby York South Yorkshire Barnsley	1,42 4,05 1,83 3,56 66,83 10,57 14,79	9 1,941 1,257 8 1,865 28,797 6 4,720	2,365 6,000 3,090 5,433 95,632 15,296 21,889	16.9
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	15,465 1,506 1,385 961 2,875 979 7,759	6,903 857 741 475 1,352 495 2,983	22,368 2,363 2,126 1,436 4,227 1,474 10,742	16-3	Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees	12,61 28,85 84,74 22,29 6,87 13,36	1 5,507 3 11,476 7 35,630 7 7,883 4 3,050 4 6,434	18,118 40,329 120,377 30,180 9,924 19,798	13.5
Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	35,158 3,577 3,074 2,726 3,829 3,431	18,446 1,972 1,551 1,483 1,948 1,827	53,604 5,459 4,625 4,209 5,777 5,258	13.6	Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire	29,68 12,52 35,83	5 5,790	42,160 18,315 53,12 6,95	5 13-4
Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	2,928 2,248 10,172 3,173	1,750 1,470 4,831 1,614	4,678 3,718 15,003 4,787		Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston	35,83 4,73 1,73 2,98 4,10	1,764	3,04 4,74	0 8 2

UNEMPLOYMENT 2-4

ent in regions by assisted area status‡ and in local areas at November 8, 1984

The second secon	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	in local areas at Novembe	Male	Female	unemployed	_
Halton Macclesfield	7,908 3,429	2,931 2,025	10,839 5,454	The second	Gwynedd Aberconwy	10,488 1,809	4,545 909	2,718	18-8
Vale Royal	4,005	2,025 2,064 3,108	5,454 6,069 10,043		Aberfon Dwyfor	2,954 1,109	1,104 541	4,058 1,650	
Warrington	6,935			14.1	Meirionnydd	1,181	595	1,776 4,831	
ncashire Blackburn	53,208 6,596	25,274 2,690	9,286	14-1	Ynys Mon—Isle of Anglesey Mid Glamorgan	3,435 25,492	1,396 9,736	35,228	18-7
Blackpool	7,871	3,718	11,589		Cynon Valley	3,275	1,261	4,536	
Burnley Chorley	3,837 2,812	1,743 1,623	5,580 4,435		Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr	3,001 5,602	1,097	4,098 7,898	
	1,645	937	2.582		Rhondda	3,898 5,686	1,467 2,006	5,365 7,692	
Fylde Hyndburn	2,690	1.323	4,013		Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	4,030	1,609	5,639	
Lancaster Pendle	4,658 2,895	2,431 1,467	7,089 4,362		Powys	3,035	1,571	4,606	12-8
Pendle Preston	6,260	2,428	8,688		Brecknock	1,031 1,439	590 659	1,621 2,098	
Ribble Valley	756	534	1,290		Montgomery Radnor	565	322	887	
Rossendale South Ribble	2,064	1,042 1,682	3,106 4,574		South Glamorgan	19,184 14,588	7,148 5.016	26,332 19.604	14-0
South Ribble West Lancashire	2,892 5,230 3,002	2,191	7,421		Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	14,588 4,596	5,016 2,132	19,604 6,728	
Wyre	3,002	1,465	4,467	15.1	Vale of Glamorgan West Glamorgan	18,384	7,570	25,954	16-3
reater Manchester Bolton	125,321 12,136	51,724 5,179	17,315	15-1	Afan	2,800 2,298	1,130 1,189	3,930 3,487	
Bury	6,059	3,109	9,168		Lliw Valley Neath	2,963	1,450	4.413	
Manchester Oldham	32,848 8,865	11,178 3,712	44,026 12,577		Neath Swansea	10,323	3,801	14,124	
Rochdale	9,747	4,356	14,103		HE THE RE HE				
Salford	14,190	5,022	19,212		Scotland	1			
Stockport Tameside	10,089 9,087	4,695 4,101	14,784 13,188		Borders region Berwick	2,181 385	1,308 251	3,489 636	9-1
Trafford	8,759	3,552	12,311		Ettrick and Lauderdale	698	429	1,127	
Wigan	13,541	6,820	20,361	20.0	Roxburgh Tweeddale	769 329	458 170	1,227 499	
lerseyside Knowsley	100,887 15,203	37,980 5,223	20,426	20-9					10
Knowsley Liverpool	15,203 40,796	14,771	55,567		Central region Clackmannan	12,195 2,166	6,070 943	18,265 3,109	15-8
St. Helens	10,463 15,474	4,410 6,281	14,873 21,755		Falkirk	6,878	3,356	10,234	
Sefton Wirral	15,474 18,951	6,281 7,295	21,755 26,246		Stirling	3,151	1,771	4,922	14
HARLY FREE CO.	10 Page 1	75 THE R. P. L.			Dumfries and Galloway region Annandale and Eskdale	5,065	2,809 683	7,874 1,817	13-7
ORTH					Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale	1,946	1,025	2,971	
ORTH		14.5	EQ.	23.1	Stewartry Wigtown	626 1,359	400 701	1,026 2,060	
cleveland Hartlepool	42,022 7,451	14,667 2,591	56,689 10,042	23-1					14 -
Langbaurgh	10,380	3,762	14,142		Fife region Dunfermline	12,650 4,539	6,880 2,657	19,530 7,196	14.5
Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	12,728 11,463	3,944 4,370	16,672 15,833		Kirkcaldv	6,618	3,233	9,851	
cumbria	14,458	8,433	22,891	12-1	North East Fife	1,493	990	2,483 17.067	
Allerdale	3,902	2.045	5,947		Grampian region Banff and Buchan	10,544 2,178	6,523 1,194	17,067 3,372	7-8
Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle	1,952 3,321	1,572 1,757	3,524 5,078		City of Aberdeen	5,131	2,636	7,767	
Copeland	2,780	1,420	4,200		Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	733 499	777 519	1,510 1,018	
Eden South Lakeland	857 1,646	607 1,032	1,464 2,678		Kincardine and Deeside Moray	2,003	1,397	3,400	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Ourham	29,989	12,292	42,281	18-5	Highlands region	9,051	4,403	13,454 647	16-6
Chester-le-Street	2,411	1,026 2,061	3,437 6,657		Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness	374 993	273 537	647 1,530	
Darlington Derwentside	4,596 5,718	2,061 2,138	7,856		Inverness	2,051	1,069	3,120	
Durham	3,159	1,464	4,623		Lochaber	930	680	1,610	
Easington	4,770	1,969	6,739 6,657		Nairn Ross and Cromarty	340 3,136	154 1,139	494 4,275	
Sedgefield Teesdale	4,719 900	1,938 437	6,657 1,337		Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh	506	237	743	
Wear Valley	3,716	1,259	4,975		Sutherland	721	314	1,035	
lorthumberland	10,057	5,024	15,081 1,449	15.0	Lothian region City of Edinburgh	30,397 18,075	14,139 8,238	44,536 26,313	12-3
Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed	868 762	581 456	1,449 1,218		City of Edinburgh East Lothian	18,075 2,380	1,325	3,705	
Blyth Valley	3,228 1,269	1,454	4,682 1,932		Midlothian West Lothian	2,834 7,108	1,334 3,242	4,168 10,350	
Castle Morpeth Tynedale	1,271	663 740	2,011		Strathclyde region	7,108 136,014	55,017	191,031	18-1
Wansbeck	2,659	1,130	3,789	19.0	Strathclyde region Argyle and Bute	136,014 2,347 748	1,365	3,712	1
yne and Wear Gateshead	73,445 12,364	27,487 4,476	100,932 16,840	19-9	Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow	56,083	493 19.180	1,241 75,263	
Newcastle upon Tyne	18,344	6.741	25,085		Clydebank	2,920	1,075	3,995	
North Tyneside South Tyneside	10,349 11,181	4,167 4,426	14,516 15,607		Clydesdale	2,074	1,178	3,252	
Sunderland	11,181 21,207	7,677	28,884		Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumpock and Doon Valley	2,909 2,960	1,506 1,056	4,415 4,016	
	CALL TO SERVICE	THE RESERVE			Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame	8,452	3,353	11,805	
/alac					Dumbarton	3,886 3,101	2,132 1,848	6,018 4,949	
/ales				10-1	East Kilbride				
wyd Alyn and Deeside	16,441 3,009	7,927 1,503	24,368 4,512	18-1	Eastwood Hamilton	928 5,675	668 2,426	1,596 8,101	
Colwyn	1,631	867	2,498		Inverciyde	6,117	2,199	8,316	
Delyn Glyndwr	3,015 1,148	1,414 625	4,429 1,773		Kilmarnock and Loudoun	3,980	1,681	5,661	
Rhuddlan	2,628	1,276	3,904		Kyle and Carrick	4,839 6,676	2,400 2,626	7,239 9.302	
Wrexham Maelor	5,010	2,242	7,252	17.0	Monklands Motherwell	6,676 8,415	2,626 3,603	9,302 12,018	
yfed Carmarthen	13,448 1,646	770	19,569 2,416	17-2	Renfrew	10,807	4,578	15,385	
Ceredigion	2,060	978	3,038		Strathkelvin	3,097	1,650	4,747	100
Dinefwr Llanelli	1,310 3,229	607	1,917 4,633		Tayside region	16,179 2,642	8,607 1,806	24,786 4,448	14-2
Llanelli Preseli	3,171	1,487	4,658		Ángus City of Dundee	10,242	5,052	15,294	
South Pembrokeshire	2,032	875	2,907		Perth and Kinross	3,295	1,749	5,044	
went Blaenau Gwent	20,504 4,339	1,606	28,879 5,945	16-8	Orkney Islands	540	226	766	11-4
Blaenau Gwent Islwyn	4,339 2,575	1.087	5,945 3,662			445	264	709	6.0
M. T	2,3/5	1,087 1,230 2,763	3,662		Shetland Islands	445	264	709	0.0
Monmouth Newport	2,201 7,312		10,075		Western Isles	1,417	480	1,897	19-5

* 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 county 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

see the article "Revised travel-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.

‡ Assisted area status as designated on November 29, 1984. These figures by assisted area status now relate to aggregations of new TTWAS, with rates using a 1983 denominator.

2.5 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration

UNIT	ED DOM	Under 2	.5			25-54				55 and	over			All ages			
KING	DOM	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALI	E AND FI	EMALE															
1981	Jan April July Oct	638·5 562·6 769·5 752·0	201·4 241·8 245·8 238·9	91·1 112·7 155·0 204·1	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	2,419·5 2,525·2 2,852·1 2,988·6
1982	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	3,070·6 3,007·8 3,190·6 3,295·1
	Oct *	721-6	217-5	257-6	1,196-3	587.3	293-3	494-7	1,375-3	138-9	101-2	237.5	477-5	1,447-7	612-1 †	989-3 †	3,049-0
1983		691-6	248-8	285-5	1,226.0	643-5	293-2	557-4	1,494-1	145-5	95.8	263-9	505-2	1,480-6	637-8	1,106-8	3,225-2
	April † 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	3,169·9 3,020·6 3,094·0
1984		674·9 530·2 586·5 719·5	237·7 300·9 264·0 200·7	347·1 349·4 352·9 366·2	1,259·7 1,180·5 1,203·4 1,286·4	625·6 574·5 549·8 578·2	277·3 296·0 290·9 275·0	670·2 690·4 705·6 727·6	1,573·0 1,560·9 1,546·3 1,580·9	121·3 108·9 98·6 104·4	74·9 78·9 76·4 70·4	170·7 178·4 175·9 183·1	366·9 366·3 350·8 357·9	1,421·7 1,213·7 1,234·9 1,402·1	589·9 675·8 631·3 546·2	1,188·0 1,218·2 1,234·4 1,276·9	3,199·7 3,107·7 3,100·5 3,225·1
MAL	E																
1981	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	1,716·4 1,819·8 2,010·8 2,106·4
1982		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	2,203·3 2,162·0 2,247·1 2,318·7
	Oct *	418-1	135-5	182-5	735-8	419-1	212-2	417-0	1,047-9	122-6	90-3	211-2	424.0	959-4	438·0 †	810-2	2,207-4
1983		405-3	154-4	202-9	762-6	464-3	208-5	470-1	1,143.0	128-8	85-1	235-3	449-2	998-4	448-1	908-4	2,354.9
	April † 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	2,306·4 2,144·0 2,162·4
1984		390·2 310·8 342·7 417·5	142·4 176·0 153·4 118·7	238·2 238·8 239·4 245·2	770·8 725·7 735·5 781·4	428·5 387·1 357·7 375·4	185·1 195·4 190·8 177·3	555·2 569·1 577·9 591·6	1,168·8 1,151·6 1,126·4 1,144·3	105·3 94·5 84·9 89·0	64·8 67·7 65·4 60·4	135·7 140·6 137·9 142·9	305·8 302·8 288·2 292·3	924·0 792·5 785·3 881·9	392·2 439·1 409·6 356·4	929·1 948·5 955·2 979·7	2,245·4 2,180·1 2,150·1 2,218·0
FEM	ALE																
1981	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	703·1 705·5 841·3 882·3
1982		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	867·3 845·8 943·6 976·5
	Oct *	303-5	82-1	75.1	460.5	168.5	81.2	77-7	327-4	16-3	11.0	26.3	53.5	488-3	174-1 †	179-1	† 841-6
1983		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	189·7 222·7 208·5 187·0	198·4 212·6 227·5 246·1	870·4 863·5 876·6 931·6
1984		284·6 219·4 243·8 302·0	95·4 124·9 110·6 82·0	108·9 110·5 113·5 120·9	489·0 454·9 467·9 504·9	197·0 187·4 192·0 202·8	92·2 100·6 100·2 97·7	115·0 121·3 127·7 136·0	404·3 409·3 419·9 436·6	16·1 14·4 13·7 15·4	10·1 11·2 10·9 10·0	35·0 37·8 38·0 40·2	61·1 63·5 62·6 65·6	497·7 421·2 449·5 520·2	197·7 236·8 221·7 189·8	258·9 269·7 279·2 297·1	954·3 927·6 950·4 1,007·1

THOUSAND

Note: The figures prior to October 1982 are not comparable with the figures after October 1982 due to the changed system of counting the unemployed from registrations to claimants. See also footnotes to tables 2-1 and 2-2:

* The claimant duration figures for October 1982 have been affected by industrial action in 1981. The consequent emergency computer procedures have caused an increase in the numbers in the 26 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000, with a corresponding reduction in the over 52 weeks group. The total figure for the latter is estimated at 1,029,000. From January 1983 figures for those groups are unaffected.

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

Age and duration: October 11, 1984†† 2.6

UNITED KINGDO	M	Age group	ps											
Duration of unemployment in weeks		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
MALE One or less Over 1 and up 2 4 6	to 2 4 6 8	6,247 6,862 14,084 38,047 10,285	3,821 4,469 7,843 16,370 5,386	3,513 3,967 6,317 7,343 4,200	13,784 16,377 23,732 21,904 15,582	7,542 9,022 12,631 11,624 8,629	5,356 5,998 8,856 8,249 6,260	7,899 9,338 13,005 12,628 9,013	3,012 3,456 4,783 4,646 3,416	2,693 3,543 4,229 4,945 3,046	2,753 4,799 4,554 6,676 3,420	2,150 4,223 3,534 4,442 2,354	5 3 15 9	58,770 72,059 103,57 136,889 71,600
8 13 26 39	13 26 39 52	11,688 22,689 9,081 5,454	8,734 15,618 10,577 8,042	8,980 16,256 9,368 7,555	35,474 67,918 38,935 29,687	19,630 36,752 25,439 20,093	14,189 26,371 19,671 15,462	20,653 38,511 28,906 23,212	7,793 14,973 11,453 9,620	7,374 15,348 12,595 10,829	8,594 20,018 17,737 16,322	6,442 14,911 13,079 13,158	44 37 48 63	149,599 289,400 196,889 159,49
52 65 78 104	65 78 104 156	7,236 937 1,423	9,833 5,709 7,431 5,688	9,933 5,859 9,064 10,971	26,045 19,966 27,894 47,877	17,000 12,967 20,610 33,076	13,041 10,240 17,365 28,221	19,879 15,624 27,186 45,946	8,057 6,366 11,489 19,598	9,140 7,322 12,779 20,220	14,286 11,083 18,868 28,726	5,803 1,912 1,952 2,723	65 33 41 63	140,31; 98,01; 156,10; 243,10;
156 208 260	208 260	Ξ	=	2,553	26,380 15,886 4,563	20,733 15,914 8,733	18,651 13,783 9,294	31,089 22,903 19,703	13,392 10,202 10,849	16,136 10,392 13,687	21,149 11,972 18,384	2,173 1,305 2,208	67 33 68	152,32 102,39 87,48
All	99	134,033	109,521	105,879	432,004	280,395	221,007	345,495	143,105	154,278	209,341	82,369	594	2,218,02
FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up 2 4 6	to 2 4 6 8	4,986 5,513 10,861 30,205 7,260	3,259 3,815 7,117 17,878 4,443	2,601 3,010 4,637 6,175 2,937	9,395 10,683 15,796 14,713 9,965	4,937 5,701 8,248 8,641 5,777	2,697 3,128 4,367 5,081 3,066	3,469 3,862 5,572 6,701 3,830	1,320 1,537 2,091 2,401 1,529	1,050 1,335 1,670 2,480 1,226	816 1,234 1,396 2,549 992		7 13 16 10 7	34,53 39,83 61,77 96,83 41,03
8 13 26 39	13 26 39 52	7,772 15,676 6,178 4,245	6,205 10,585 7,215 5,881	6,118 11,243 6,280 5,384	23,254 45,861 27,012 19,832	14,150 28,647 21,669 15,793	7,334 14,594 11,076 7,973	9,036 17,413 12,875 8,883	3,531 7,207 5,737 4,246	2,882 6,317 5,117 4,358	2,585 5,760 5,265 4,692		14 26 24 31	82,88 163,32 108,44 81,31
52 65 78 104	65 78 104 156	5,656 618 960	7,048 3,649 5,041 3,968	7,414 3,664 5,559 6,711	14,004 8,623 11,028 18,423	9,214 4,555 5,422 6,136	4,931 2,607 3,357 3,958	6,740 4,246 6,064 7,885	3,673 2,621 4,121 5,884	3,937 2,867 4,971 7,588	4,471 3,229 5,962 9,767	1	37 52 15 08	67,12 36,73 52,60 70,52
156 209 260	208 260	生	Ξ	1,613	9,442 5,468 2,043	2,814 2,070 2,187	1,729 1,090 1,129	3,503 2,094 1,988	2,886 1,795 1,580	4,774 2,679 2,934	6,824 3,893 5,212	1	56 85 62	33,74 19,17 17,23
All		99,930	86,104	73,346	245,542	145,961	78,117	104,161	52,159	56,185	64,647	Q	63	1,007,11

REAT BRITAIN		Age grou	ps											
Ouration of unemployment n weeks		Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	All
MALE One or less Over 1 and up t 2 4 6	o 2 4 6 8	6,112 6,711 13,707 36,635 10,123	3,710 4,335 7,597 15,664 5,203	3,398 3,851 6,111 7,041 4,047	13,368 15,896 22,997 21,181 15,039	7,337 8,761 12,253 11,292 8,343	5,227 5,839 8,632 8,028 6,086	7,712 9,126 12,667 12,313 8,762	2,934 3,387 4,697 4,523 3,344	2,635 3,469 4,150 4,854 2,974	2,714 4,715 4,477 6,570 3,358	2,124 4,192 3,479 4,385 2,309	5 3 15 8	57,271 70,287 100,770 132,501 69,596
8 13 26 39	13 26 39 52	11,463 21,945 8,811 5,274	8,439 15,013 10,050 7,716	8,653 15,613 8,938 7,219	34,311 65,455 37,272 28,349	18,972 35,313 24,369 19,259	13,755 25,530 18,930 14,808	20,081 37,307 27,807 22,268	7,590 14,578 11,108 9,282	7,205 15,014 12,273 10,561	8,440 19,682 17,415 16,096	6,368 14,687 12,916 13,033	44 37 47 61	145,321 280,174 189,936 153,926
52 65 78 104	65 78 104 156	6,876 900 1,347	9,372 5,524 7,099 5,376	9,420 5,557 8,602 10,384	24,728 18,942 26,359 45,436	16,189 12,307 19,425 31,337	12,463 9,818 16,495 26,886	18,965 14,919 25,911 43,817	7,745 6,131 11,043 18,801	8,896 7,127 12,410 19,552	14,072 10,908 18,502 28,074	5,719 1,879 1,896 2,643	62 29 34 53	134,507 94,047 149,123 232,359
156 208 260	208 260	1 三	E	2,293	24,828 14,793 4,069	19,479 14,990 7,885	17,490 12,919 8,240	29,291 21,502 17,352	12,750 9,724 9,869	15,560 9,994 12,702	20,622 11,592 17,457	2,102 1,267 2,108	51 31 56	144,466 96,812 79,738
All		129,904	105,098	101,127	413,023	267,511	211,146	329,800	137,506	149,376	204,694	81,107	536	2,130,82
FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up t 2 4 6	0 2 4 6 8	4,893 5,414 10,638 29,273 7,146	3,174 3,713 6,852 17,006 4,274	2,545 2,927 4,470 5,876 2,786	9,086 10,344 15,256 14,159 9,592	4,778 5,507 7,944 8,309 5,577	2,599 3,013 4,216 4,876 2,939	3,354 3,742 5,382 6,475 3,688	1,296 1,502 2,040 2,310 1,485	1,021 1,310 1,623 2,411 1,195	797 1,206 1,357 2,496 968	es S (2004) (2004) (2004) (2004) (2004)	7 9 16 7 5	33,550 38,687 59,794 93,198 39,658
8 13 26 39	13 26 39 52	7,643 15,249 6,037 4,163	6,021 10,216 6,948 5,682	5,855 10,832 6,016 5,162	22,456 44,223 26,042 19,137	13,665 27,694 20,978 15,355	7,056 14,013 10,664 7,723	8,761 16,717 12,463 8,586	3,437 6,994 5,581 4,128	2,804 6,138 4,945 4,259	2,516 5,611 5,136 4,591		13 24 22 31	80,22 157,71 104,83 78,81
52 65 78 104	65 78 104 156	5,466 598 925	6,777 3,551 4,904 3,811	7,056 3,533 5,372 6,442	13,353 8,234 10,494 17,702	8,886 4,388 5,140 5,832	4,750 2,522 3,182 3,770	6,502 4,081 5,826 7,600	3,563 2,551 4,012 5,733	3,845 2,811 4,870 7,392	4,370 3,168 5,815 9,526	1	35 50 11 99	64,60 35,48 50,65 68,00
156 208 260	208 260	Ξ	=	1,502	9,006 5,174 1,905	2,678 1,973 2,062	1,635 1,035 1,057	3,367 1,985 1,869	2,777 1,721 1,501	4,647 2,590 2,814	6,679 3,782 5,009		43 81 46	32,43 18,34 16,36
All		97,445	82,929	70,374	236,163	140,766	75.050	100,398	50,631	54,675	63,027		99	972,35

Note: The duration figures have been affected by industrial action in 1981 and consequential emergency computer procedures. In October 1982 it was estimated that this caused an increase in the numbers in the 39 to 52 weeks category by about 40,000 and an increase of about 10,000 in 52 to 65 weeks category; with offsetting reductions of about 25,000 in each of the 65 to 78 and 78 to 104 weeks categories. By January 1983, the 39 to 52 week group was unaffected but any residual effect will have been carried forward to the longer duration categories. the 104 Computer 1983 figures reflect the effects of the Budget provisions (see footnote †† to table 2·1 and footnote † to table 2·5).

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: October 11, 1984 Regions

	Ke	gions	•											ABUNES S				
Duration o unemployn		<u> </u>	Male			-	Female		FF d		Male	05.54	FF and	All	Female	25-54	EE and	All
in weeks			Inder 5	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
2 or less Over 2 au	nd up to 4		16,651 14,626 27,536	15,424 11,643 19,428	4,406 2,173 4,507	36,481 28,442 51,471	12,452 10,902 21,298	8,123 6,272 11,443	637 469 1,040	21,212 17,643 33,781	Yorks a 5,251 4,833 12,601	5,409 4,208 7,075	1,354 787 1,583	12,014 9,828 21,259	3,715 3,441 9,874	2,464 1,826 3,292	165 112 243	6,344 5,379 13,409
8 13 26	13 26 52		16,706 29,257 27,795	18,767 34,364 46,203	4,279 9,227 15,826	39,752 72,848 89,824	11,686 20,623 18,818	10,746 20,181 26,029	769 1,694 3,024	23,201 42,498 47,871	5,818 11,792 11,475	6,395 11,763 16,243	1,317 3,581 6,637	13,530 27,136 34,355	3,842 8,131 8,446	2,980 6,255 8,753	191 431 822	7,013 14,817 18,021
52 104 156 208 260	104 156 208 260		26,070 11,658 4,172 1,756 304 76,531	50,905 34,070 19,189 11,161 6,450 267,604	7,664 5,133 2,783 3,203	90,419 53,392 28,494 15,700 9,957 516,780	14,295 5,209 1,656 749 169 117,857	17,779 8,107 3,662 1,931 1,510 115,783	3,945 2,492 1,599 852 986 17,507	36,019 15,808 6,917 3,532 2,665 251,147	12,594 6,395 2,804 1,619 364 75,546	19,057 13,118 9,108 7,059 5,272 104,707	5,589 3,063 2,451 1,221 1,964 29,547	37,240 22,576 14,363 9,899 7,600 209,800	7,300 2,967 1,110 538 227 49,591	5,693 2,560 1,336 825 890 36,874	1,105 875 603 405 536 5,488	14,098 6,402 3,049 1,768 1,653 91,953
2 or less Over 2 au	nd up to 4	G	7,696 7,040 13,147	7,167 5,753 9,880	1,690 901 1,839	16,553 13,694 24,866	5,455 5,071 9,711	3,682 3,120 5,488	318 225 495	9,455 8,416 15,694	7,357 6,337 15,533	7,076 5,178 8,936	1,433 882 2,174	15,866 12,397 26,643	5,177 4,574 12,262	3,363 2,565 4,920	236 182 469	8,776 7,321 17,651
8 13 26	13 26 52		8,676 15,333 15,349	9,776 18,677 25,533	1,992 3,977 6,471	20,444 37,987 47,353	5,793 10,000 9,067	5,295 9,408 12,128	374 861 1,511	11,462 20,269 22,706	8,553 17,601 16,980	8,555 16,787 23,303	1,805 4,299 7,171	18,913 38,687 47,454	5,348 11,087 10,815	4,371 9,272 12,486	336 770 1,367	10,055 21,129 24,668
52 104 156 208 260	104 156 208 260		14,707 6,483 2,394 931 137 91,893	28,962 19,223 11,183 6,216 3,686 146,056	6,194 3,645 2,562 1,550 1,789 32,610	49,863 29,351 16,139 8,697 5,612 270,559	7,514 2,839 865 354 74 56,743	9,211 4,508 2,045 1,016 749 56,650	1,926 1,227 764 442 457 8,600	18,651 8,574 3,674 1,812 1,280 121,993	21,295 11,068 5,295 2,937 913 113,869	22,103 15,942 12,849 11,426	6,552 4,175 3,187 1,921 3,172 36,771		10,968 4,503 1,770 932 340 67,776	9,427 4,340 2,239 1,485 1,367 55,835	1,974 1,461 1,052 561 690 9,098	22,369 10,304 5,061 2,978 2,397 132,709
2 or less Over 2 at	nd up to 4	•	1,719 1,470 2,876	glia 1,890 1,328 1,825	564 271 468	4,173 3,069 5,169	1,401 1,271 2,423	916 667 1,150	84 39 93	2,401 1,977 3,666	North 3,622 3,067 8,425	2,947	780 490 1,202	6,504	2,504 2,226 6,819	1,628 1,231 2,478	105 76 259	4,237 3,533 9,556
8 13 26	13 26 52		1,543 2,665 2,370	1,730 2,953 4,027	415 962 1,710	3,688 6,580 8,107	1,113 2,239 2,072	980 1,974 2,515	54 145 282	2,147 4,358 4,869	4,729 9,150 8,759	10,117	990 2,521 4,164	21,788	2,706 5,741 5,824	2,268 4,804 6,255	165 388 553	5,139 10,933 12,632
52 104 156 208 260	104 156 208 260		2,452 1,240 436 250 49 17,070	4,401 3,166 1,815 1,235 975 25,345	1,338 843 606 352 487 8,016	8,191 5,249 2,857 1,837 1,511 50,431	1,547 640 197 97 28 13,028	1,766 762 354 206 222 11,512	145	3,700 1,696 730 399 395 26,338	10,838 5,456 2,675 1,590 564 58,875	10,853 7,917 6,520 6,660	4,355 2,378 1,788 978 2,098 21,744	18,687 12,380 9,088 9,322	6,233 2,566 1,083 519 212 36,433	4,621 1,953 1,084 745 811 27,878	819 576 490 275 477 4,183	11,673 5,095 2,657 1,539 1,500 68,494
All		9	South W			30,431	13,020				Wales							No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, Name of S
2 or less Over 2 a	nd up to 4		4,630 4,001 7,856	3,501	774	10,515 8,276 14,516	3,834 3,163 6,393	2,634 1,788 3,109	196 123 296	6,664 5,074 9,798	3,441 3,017 7,626	2,486 4,264	724 418 994	5,921 12,884	2,374 2,150 5,783	1,561 1,159 2,124	110 63 231	4,045 3,372 8,138
8 13 26	13 26 52		4,332 7,268 6,381	4,781 8,432 10,610		10,314 18,258 21,506	3,267 5,645 5,293	2,725 5,319 7,064	215 428 754	6,207 11,392 13,111	3,615 7,290 6,674	7,269	1,460	16,019	2,200 4,422 4,180	1,756 3,527 4,603	106 251 404	4,062 8,200 9,187
52 104 156 208 260	104 156 208 260		5,895 2,525 899 473 128 44,388	6,891 4,222 2,832 2,522	1,994 1,426 748 1,297	20,683 11,410 6,547 4,053 3,947 130,025	3,912 1,357 438 202 86 33,590	4,789 2,152 992 613 645 31,830	762 514 291 454	9,741 4,271 1,944 1,106 1,185 70,493	7,900 3,817 1,877 1,026 312 46,595	8,063 6,041 4,400 4,163	1,159 754 1,189	13,358 9,077 6,180	4,162 1,694 755 361 156 28,237	3,343 1,481 825 480 674 21,533	562 395 315 212 294 2,943	8,067 3,570 1,895 1,053 1,124 52,713
2 or less Over 2 a	nd up to 4	Y V	Vest Mi 5,035 4,852 12,332	4,663 3,738	1,228 774 1,649	10,926 9,364 20,110	3,660 3,520 10,282	2,295 1,901 3,764	110	6,121 5,531 14,371	Scotlar 6,176 4,909 12,939	6,385 4,592	703	10,204		3,282 2,360 4,376	203 121 320	7,769 5,918 13,641
8 13 26	13 26 52		6,416 12,099 12,082	12,652	3,849	14,624 28,600 36,933	4,448 8,533 8,636	7,129	571	8,124 16,233 19,478	7,205 13,584 14,21	15,633	2,919		8,966	4,018 8,265 10,393	314 642 970	8,917 17,873 21,077
52. 104 156 208 260	104 156 208 260		14,954 8,492 3,988 2,522 516	23,912 19,872 14,416 10,759	4,461 3,580 1,970 2,312	45,245 32,825 21,984 15,251 9,482 245,344	9,187 4,135 1,499 799 294 54,993	4,070 2,016 1,374 1,346	1,268 972 559 625	19,098 9,473 4,487 2,732 2,265 107,913	15,449 7,248 3,544 1,787 724 87,77	3 13,856 4 10,541 7 7,907	2,604 1,991 1,276 2,592	23,708 16,076 10,970	1,453 708 313	6,770 3,002 1,668 1,024 1,277 46,435	680 398 630	16,586 7,402 3,801 2,130 2,220 107,334
2 or less Over 2 a	and up to 4	E	3,499 3,300	3,556 2,778	898 687	7,953 6,765	2,695 2,532	1,436	78		Northe 1,659 1,564	1,432	180	2,801	1,166 1,195	914 743	51 39 82	2,131 1,977 5,013
8 13	8 13 26		7,209 3,949 7,320	4,266 4,145 7,772	1,237 1,066 3,030	9,160 18,122	6,033 2,780 5,133	2,445 4,830	137	5,362 10,278	2,010 4,455	2,036	228	3 4,274 9,228	1,374 2,845	1,467 1,210 2,622	70 151	2,654 5,618
26 52	52 104		6,902 7,279	10,727	5,711	23,340 24,014	5,389	6,714 4,416	632	12,735 9,390	5,070 6,604	9,221	942	16,767	3,001	3,045 2,397	232 317 250	6,117 5,715 2,521
104 156 208 260	156 208 260		3,297 1,431 833 195 45,214	8,401 5,379 4,407 3,007	2,110 1,454 887 1,307	13,808 8,264 6,127 4,509 134,774	1,495 547 269 80 31,155	1,900 928 621 561	418 214 318	1,104 959	3,340 1,813 1,093 494 32,28 5	5,431 3 4,065 4 6,218	614 420 1,039	7,857 5,578 7,751	547 294 138	1,124 602 424 515 15,063	158 115 219	1,307 833 872 34,758
† Included	in South Eas	t.	1650			SHOW.	Sec. 124.	IKar.		an a	10 MIN	2200	- Parking		130			

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.7

UNITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 and over	All ages
									Thousand
MALE AND FEMALE 1983 Oct	251-2	383-5	626-7	668-9	421-6	383-3	257-5	101-3	3,094-0
	204-3	391-1	664-4	718-3	451-0	403-8	269-9	97.0	3,199-7
1984 Jan	160-6	368-6	651-3	711-5	445.9	403.5	276-0	90-3	3,107·7 3,100·5
Apr Jul	164-1	350-9	688-3	709-6	439-8	397-0	267·3 274·0	83·5 83·9	3,225.1
Oct	234.0	374-9	677-5	725.5	449.7	405-7	274.0	03.9	
	Proportion	of number unem	ployed					0.0	Per cer 100-0
1983 Oct	8-1	12-4	20.3	21-6	13-6	12-4	8-3	3.3	100.0
	0.4	12-2	20-8	22-4	14-1	12-6	8-4	3.0	100.0
1984 Jan	6·4 5·2	11.9	21.0	22.9	14-3	13.0	8-9	2.9	100.0
Apr	5.3	11.3	22.2	22.9	14-2	12-8	8-6	2.7	100.0
Jul Oct	7.3	11.6	21.0	22.5	13.9	12-6	8.5	2.6	100-0
OCI									Thousar
MALE 1983 Oct	142-7	220.0	403.0	478-4	331-2	287.0	199-5	100-6	2,162-4
1983 Oct			428-0	512-4	354-5	301-9	209-4	96.4	2,245-4
1984 Jan	115.9	226.9	418-6	503-1	348-5	300.0	213-2	89-6	2,180.1
Apr	91·5 94·7	215-6 205-4	435.4	494-1	339-5	292-8	205-6	82.6	2,150-1
Jul	134.0	215-4	432.0	501-4	345.5	297-4	209-3	83.0	2,218.0
Oct									Perce
	Proportion	of number unem	nployed 18-6	22.1	15-3	13-3	9.2	4.7	100.0
1983 Oct	6.6	10.2	10.0	22					100-0
1004 lan	5-2	10-1	19-1	22-8	15.8	13-4	9.3	4·3 4·1	100.0
1984 Jan Apr	4.2	9.9	19-2	23.1	16.0	13.8	9·8 9·6	3.8	100.0
Jul	4.4	9.6	20-2	23.0	15.8	13.6	9.4	3.7	100-0
Oct	6.0	9.7	19-5	22-6	15-6	13-4	9.4	3.7	
									Thousa
FEMALE 1983 Oct	108-5	163-5	223.7	190-5	90.5	96.4	58.0	0.7	931-6
	88-4	164-2	236-4	205-9	96-5	101-9	60-4	0.7	954-3
1984 Jan	69-1	153.0	232.7	208-4	97-4	103-5	62.7	0.7	927-6
Apr	69-4	145.5	252.9	215-5	100-2	104-2	61.7	0.9	950-4
Jul Oct	99.9	159-5	245-5	224-1	104-2	108-3	64-6	1.0	1,007-1
	Proportion	of number unen	nployed			and the second		0.1	Per c 100-0
1983 Oct	11.6	17.5	24.0	20-4	9.7	10-3	6-2	0.1	100.0
	9.3	17-2	24.8	21-6	10-1	10.7	6.3	0-1	100-0
1984 Jan	7.4	16.5	25.1	22.5	10.5	11-2	6-8	0-1	100-0
Apr	7.3	15.3	26.6	22.7	10-5	11.0	6.5	0.1	100-0
Jul Oct	9.9	15-8	24-4	22-2	10-3	10-8	6.4	0.1	100.0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.8

MALE AN 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1988 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct	n r t t n n r i i t t	6·4 6·0 5·0 6·9 6·4 127·7 118·5 103·0 132·0	164-4 115-4 116-4 150-4 165-3 simber unemployed 5-3 3-6 3-7 4-8 5-1 103-8 75-5 75-8 94-0	344-2 248-3 206-8 214-7 346-4 d 11-1 7-8 6-7 6-9 10-7 207-3 168-2 134-8 138-2	228·9 275·5 248·3 222·5 232·5 7·4 8·6 8·0 7·2 7·2 150·3 183·0 157·9	445·3 589·6 485·3 432·4 452·7 14·4 18·4 15·6 13·9 14·0 292·0 378·8	589·9 675·8 631·2	1,142-9 1,188-0 1,218-2 1,234-4 1,276-9 36-9 37-1 39-2 39-8 39-6 896-8	Thouse 3,094-0 3,199-7 3,107-7 3,100-5 3,225-1 Per c 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 Thouse 2,162-4 2,245-4
1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Helbert 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Apr Jul Apr Apr Jul Apr	n r t t n n r i i t t	192-9 156-9 214-8 205-2 Proportion of nu 6-4 6-0 5-0 6-9 6-4 127-7 118-5 103-0 132-0	115-4 116-4 116-4 150-4 165-3 Imber unemployed 5-3 3-6 3-7 4-8 5-1	248-3 206-8 214-7 346-4 d 11-1 7-8 6-7 6-9 10-7 207-3 168-2 134-8	275-5 248-3 222-5 232-5 7-4 8-6 8-0 7-2 7-2 7-2 150-3 183-0 157-9	589·6 485·3 432·4 452·7 14·4 18·4 15·6 13·9 14·0 292·0 378·8	675-8 631-2 546-2 18-5 18-4 21-7 20-4 16-9	1,218-2 1,234-4 1,276-9 36-9 37-1 39-2 39-8 39-6 896-8	3,107-7 3,100-5 3,225-1 Per c 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 Thous: 2,162-4
Apr Jul Jul Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Apr Apr Apr Apr Jul Apr Apr Apr Apr Jul Apr Apr Jul Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Apr Jul Oct 1984 Jan Oct	r l t t n r r l t t t	156-9 214-8 205-2 Proportion of nu 6-4 6-0 5-0 6-9 6-4 127-7 118-5 103-0 132-0	116-4 150-4 165-3 1mber unemployed 5-3 3-6 3-7 4-8 5-1 103-8 75-5 75-8	206-8 214-7 346-4 d 11-1 7-8 6-7 6-9 10-7 207-3 168-2 134-8	248-3 222-5 232-5 7-4 8-6 8-0 7-2 7-2 150-3 183-0 157-9	485·3 432·4 452·7 14·4 18·4 15·6 13·9 14·0 292·0 378·8	675-8 631-2 546-2 18-5 18-4 21-7 20-4 16-9	1,218-2 1,234-4 1,276-9 36-9 37-1 39-2 39-8 39-6 896-8	3,107-7 3,100-5 3,225-1 Per c 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 Thous: 2,162-4
Júl Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1983 Oct 1988 Oct	t t n orr l t t	214-8 205-2 Proportion of nu 6-4 6-0 5-0 6-9 6-4 127-7 118-5 103-0 132-0	150-4 165-3 Imber unemployed 5-3 3-6 3-7 4-8 5-1 103-8 75-5 75-8	214-7 346-4 d 11-1 7-8 6-7 6-9 10-7 207-3 168-2 134-8	222-5 232-5 7-4 8-6 8-0 7-2 7-2 150-3 183-0 157-9	432-4 452-7 14-4 18-4 15-6 13-9 14-0 292-0 378-8	631·2 546·2 18·5 18·4 21·7 20·4 16·9	1,234.4 1,276.9 36.9 37.1 39.2 39.8 39.6 896.8	3,100·5 3,225·1 Per c 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 Thous: 2,162·4 2,245·4
Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1984 Jan Apr	et on or or ot ot or or or or or or or or or or or or or	205-2 Proportion of nu 6-4 6-0 5-0 6-9 6-4 127-7 118-5 103-0 132-0	165-3 imber unemployed 5-3 3-6 3-7 4-8 5-1 103-8 75-5 75-8	346-4 d 11-1 7-8 6-7 6-9 10-7 207-3 168-2 134-8	232-5 7-4 8-6 8-0 7-2 7-2 150-3 183-0 157-9	452·7 14·4 18·4 15·6 13·9 14·0 292·0 378·8	546·2 18·5 18·4 21·7 20·4 16·9 338·4	36·9 37·1 39·2 39·8 39·6 896·8	3,225-1 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 Thous: 2,162-4
984 Jan Apr Jul Oct IALE 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr Jul 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr Apr Apr Jul Apr Apr Jul Apr Apr Apr Apr Apr Apr Apr Apr	n n or I st t	Proportion of nu 6-4 6-0 5-0 6-9 6-4 127-7 118-5 103-0 132-0	3-6 3-7 4-8 5-1 103-8 75-5 75-8	d 11-1 7-8 6-7 6-9 10-7 207-3 168-2 134-8	7·4 8·6 8·0 7·2 7·2 7·2 150·3 183·0 157·9	14·4 18·4 15·6 13·9 14·0 292·0 378·8	18-5 18-4 21-7 20-4 16-9	36·9 37·1 39·2 39·8 39·6 896·8	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 Thous: 2,162-4
984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1ALE 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr	n or I I st	6·4 6·0 5·0 6·9 6·4 127·7 118·5 103·0 132·0	5-3 3-6 3-7 4-8 5-1 103-8 75-5 75-8	11-1 7-8 6-7 6-9 10-7 207-3 168-2 134-8	8-6 8-0 7-2 7-2 150-3 183-0 157-9	18.4 15.6 13.9 14.0 292.0 378.8	18·4 21·7 20·4 16·9	37·1 39·2 39·8 39·6	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 Thous 2,162·4
984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1ALE 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr	n or I I st	6-0 5-0 6-9 6-4 127-7 118-5 103-0 132-0	3-6 3-7 4-8 5-1 103-8 75-5 75-8	7-8 6-7 6-9 10-7 207-3 168-2 134-8	8-6 8-0 7-2 7-2 150-3 183-0 157-9	18.4 15.6 13.9 14.0 292.0 378.8	18·4 21·7 20·4 16·9	37·1 39·2 39·8 39·6	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 Thous: 2,162-4
Apr Jul Oct IALE 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 983 Oct 983 Oct	or I I I I	5-0 6-9 6-4 127-7 118-5 103-0 132-0	3·7 4·8 5·1 103·8 75·5 75·8	6·7 6·9 10·7 207·3 168·2 134·8	8-0 7-2 7-2 150-3 183-0 157-9	15·6 13·9 14·0 292·0 378·8	21·7 20·4 16·9 338·4	39·2 39·8 39·6	100.0 100.0 100.0 Thous: 2,162.4
Apr Jul Oct IALE 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 983 Oct 983 Oct	or I I I I	5-0 6-9 6-4 127-7 118-5 103-0 132-0	3·7 4·8 5·1 103·8 75·5 75·8	6·7 6·9 10·7 207·3 168·2 134·8	8-0 7-2 7-2 150-3 183-0 157-9	13·9 14·0 292·0 378·8	20·4 16·9 338·4	39·8 39·6 896·8	100·0 100·0 Thous 2,162·4
Jul Oct IALE 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr	I et n or	6-9 6-4 127-7 118-5 103-0 132-0	4-8 5-1 103-8 75-5 75-8	6·9 10·7 207·3 168·2 134·8	7-2 150-3 183-0 157-9	14·0 292·0 378·8	16·9 338·4	39·6 896·8	100-0 Thous: 2,162-4 2,245-4
Oct IALE 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr	et n or	6·4 127·7 118·5 103·0 132·0	5·1 103·8 75·5 75·8	10·7 207·3 168·2 134·8	7-2 150-3 183-0 157-9	14·0 292·0 378·8	338-4	896-8	Thous: 2,162·4
984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 983 Oct 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr	et n or	118-5 103-0 132-0	75·5 75·8	168-2 134-8	183·0 157·9	378-8			2,162·4 2,245·4
983 Oct 984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr	n or I	118-5 103-0 132-0	75·5 75·8	168-2 134-8	183·0 157·9	378-8			2,162·4 2,245·4
984 Jan Apr Jul Oct 1983 Oct 1984 Jan Apr	n or I	103·0 132·0	75-8	134-8	157-9		392-2	929-1	2,245-4
Apr Jul Oct 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr	or I	103·0 132·0	75-8	134-8	157-9				
983 Oct 984 Jan Apr		132-0				321-0	439-1	948.5	2,180-1
Oct 983 Oct 984 Jan Apr			244.11		142-2	279-2	409.6	955-2	2,150-1
983 Oct 984 Jan Apr		130-8	103-6	208-5	149.6	289.4	356-4	979-7	2,218.0
984 Jan Apr									Perd
984 Jan Apr			umber unemploye	9·6	7.0	13-5	17.8	41.5	100-0
Apr	it .	5.9	4.9	9.0	7.0	10.5	17.0		
Apr	1	5-3	3-4	7.5	8-2	16-9	17-5	41-4	100-0
		4.7	3.5	6-2	7-2	14-7	20.1	43.5	100-0
		6-1	4.4	6.4	6.6	13.0	19-1	44-4	100-0
Oct		5.9	4.7	9-4	6.7	13.0	16-1	44-2	100-0
									Thous
1983 Oct		69-1	60-6	136-9	78-6	153-3	187-0	246-1	931-6
								050.0	054.0
984 Jan		74-4	40.0	80-1	92.5	210.8	197.7	258-9	954·3 927·6
Apr		53.9	40.6	72.0	90.4	164-3	236-8	269-7	927·6 950·4
Jul	1	82-9	56-4	76-5	80.6	153-2	221.7	279-2	
1984 Oct	et	74-4	61.8	137-9	82-9	163-3	189-8	297-1	1,007-1
		Proportion of no	umber unemploye	rd					Per
1983 Oct	ot	7.4	6.5	14-7	8-4	16.5	20-1	26.4	100-0
1984 Jan		7-8	4.2	8-4	9.7	22-1	20.7	27.1	100-0
	n	5.8	4.4	7.8	9.7	17-7	25.5	29-1	100-0
Apr Jul			5.9	8.0	8.5	16-1	23.3	29-4	100-0
Oct	or	8.7	6.1	13.7	8-2	16-2	18.8	29.5	100-0

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

2.13 UNEMPLOYMENT Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE	1,869	1.036	87	319	255	100	101	050	70		-			
Dec 8	1,398	573	457	157	176	120 101	181 157	352 230	70 259	141 127	312 201	3,706 3,263	10	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
Oct 11 Nov 8	9,868 2,321	5,266 1,476	799 213	2,046 360	2,634 555	1,651 447	2,090 433	3,402 863	1,141 227	1,297 295	3,818 773	28,746 6,487	2,043	30,789 6,487

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

2.14 Temporarily stopped: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
MALE AND FEMALE	010	101		470	1.005	1017					Sec. 19			- Total
1983 Nov 10	812	161	86	478	1,035	1,047	1,023	1,963	439	355	1,324	8,562	933	9,495
Dec 8	911	119	168	245	1,137	1,324	1,221	1,161	429	408	1,437	8,441	1,018	9,459
1984 Jan 12	913	176	130	721	1,363	1,410	1,463	1,316	460	483	3,228	11,487	1,213	12,700
Feb 9	947	199	161	683	1,481	1,768	2,473	1,680	1,650	666	4,737	16,246	1,728	17,974
Mar 8	892	224	176	400	1,615	1,769	1,676	1,262	650	511	1,722	10,673	1,385	12,058
Apr 5	877	246	210	379	1,759	1,764	4,514	1,253	945	1,346	1,691	14,738	1,129	15,867
May 10	727	208	108	327	1,672	920	5,226	905	905	965	2,524	14,279	1,048	15,327
Jun 14	1,038	243	131	308	8,220	1,157	5,334	1,071	922	1,391	1,538	21,110	1,194	22,304
Jul 12	1,137	549	57	209	3,208	827	4,838	991	941	1,314	2,043	15,565	1,159	16,724
Aug 9	741	176	54	231	1,187	924	3,907	1,195	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
Oct 11	1,307	1,099	62	386	1,702	919	3,118	1,024	772	892	1,764	11,946	756	12,702
Nov 8	1,107	530	114	229	1,037	1,200	3,179	965	925	976	2,015	11,747	907	12,654

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.15

INITED KINGDOM	Under 18	18–19	20-24	25–34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
JALE AND FEMALE 980 Jan Apr Jul Oct	13-1 13-3 33-6 24-5	10·9 11·0 14·1 16·2	9·1 9·3 10·4 12·8	5·9 6·1 6·4 7·8	3·8 4·0 4·2 5·1	3-8 4-0 4-2 5-0	4·9 5·1 5·2 6·1	8·4 8·7 8·9 10·1	6·0 6·2 7·7 8·4
981 Jan	21·7	18·1	14·9	9·6	6·4	6·1	7·6	11·2	9·9
Apr	17·8	18·7	15·6	10·4	6·9	6·6	8·3	11·9	10·3
Jul R	34·0	20·1	16·3	10·8	7·2	7·0	8·9	12·6	11·6
Oct R	29·9	22·6	17·8	11·4	7·6	7·4	9·6	13·7	12·2
82 Jan R	25·2	22·8	18·2	12·5	8·1	8·0	10·6	14·3	12·5
Apr R	22·4	22·8	17·9	12·3	8·0	8·0	10·8	14·1	12·3
Jul R	36·0	23·8	17·9	12·2	8·0	8·0	10·8	14·1	13·0
Oct R	29·7	26·5	19·5	12·8	8·4	8·4	11·4	14·6	13·5
Oct R	28.0	24-9	18-2	11.6	7.8	7.7	11-5	14-8	12-6
983 Jan R	25-8	26-1	18-8	12.7	8-2	8.3	12.7	17.6	13-4
Apr†† R	24-8	25·5	18·5	12·7	8·2	8·4	12·7	16·2	13·2
Jul R	23-0	25·3	19·3	12·4	8·0	8·2	12·4	7·9	12·6
Oct R	28-5	26·7	18·5	12·5	8·1	8·3	12·9	7·1	12·9
984 Jan R	24·5	27·0	19·3	13·2	8·5	8·7	13·3	7·0	13·3
Apr R	20·3	25·8	18·9	13·1	8·4	8·7	13·6	6·5	12·9
Jul R	20·6	24·9	20·0	13·0	8·3	8·5	13·2	6·0	12·9
Oct	27·0	26·1	19·7	13·3	8·5	8·7	13·5	6·1	13·4
ALE				· Wash					7.0
980 Jan	12·5	11·3	9·6	6·6	5·2	5·1	6·0	11·7	7·0
Apr	13·3	11·7	10·0	6·8	5·4	5·3	6·3	12·1	7·3
Jul	33·7	14·7	11·2	7·1	5·6	5·5	6·5	12·4	8·8
Oct	24·5	17·3	14·0	8·8	6·8	6·5	7·7	14·1	9·8
981 Jan	22-3	19·8	16·7	11·1	8·6	8·2	9·6	15·7	11.9
Apr	18-9	21·0	17·8	12·0	9·4	8·9	10·6	16·7	12.6
Jul R	34-9	22·3	18·6	12·4	9·7	9·4	11·4	17·8	13.9
Oct R	31-1	24·7	20·2	13·0	10·2	9·8	12·3	19·3	14.6
982 Jan R	26·7	25·5	20·9	14·6	10·9	10·7	13·8	20·0	15·4
Apr R	24·3	25·7	20·6	14·3	10·8	10·7	13·9	19·8	15·1
Jul R	37·8	26·7	20·5	14·0	10·7	10·6	14·0	19·8	15·7
Oct R	31·6	29·2	22·2	14·6	11·2	11·1	14·7	20·6	16·2
Oct R	30-1	27.7	21.3	13.7	10.8	10-5	14-8	20-8	15.5
983 Jan R	27-7	29-4	22-4	15-2	11.4	11-4	16-6	25.7	16-8
Apr†† R	27·3	28·9	22·0	15·0	11·3	11·4	16·5	23-6	16·5
Jul R	25·5	28·6	22·5	14·5	11·0	11·1	16·0	11-5	15·3
Oct R	31·1	29·5	21·5	14·4	11·0	11·2	16·7	10-3	15·5
1984 Jan R	26·9	30-2	22·6	15·3	11·7	11.7	17·3	10·4	16·1
Apr R	22·5	29-1	22·1	15·0	11·5	11.6	17·6	9·7	15·6
Jul R	23·1	28-1	23·0	14·8	11·2	11.3	16·9	8·9	15·4
Oct	29·8	29-1	22·8	15·0	11·4	11.5	17·2	9·0	15·9
EMALE									
1980 Jan	13·7	10·4	8·5	4·8	2·0	2·2	3·2	0·3	4·5
Apr	13·4	10·3	8·5	5·0	2·2	2·4	3·2	0·3	4·6
Jul	33·1	13·4	9·5	5·3	2·4	2·5	3·3	0·4	6·2
Oct	24·4	14·9	11·2	6·2	2·9	2·9	3·8	0·4	6·4
1981 Jan	21·0	16·1	12·5	7·2	3·4	3·5	4·5	0·4	7·0
Apr	16·6	16·2	12·7	7·6	3·6	3·7	4·8	0·4	7·0
Jul R	32·9	17·7	13·3	8·1	3·8	3·9	5·0	0·5	8·3
Oct R	28·4	20·3	14·8	8·7	4·2	4·2	5·5	0·5	8·7
1982 Jan R	23·5	19·8	14·5	9·1	4·2	4·4	6·0	0·5	8·6
Apr R	20·3	19·5	14·3	9·1	4·3	4·6	6·0	0·5	8·3
Jul R	34·0	20·7	14·3	9·1	4·4	4·6	6·0	0·5	9·3
Oct R	27·6	23·5	15·8	9·8	4·7	5·0	6·4	0·6	9·6
Oct R	+ 25-8	21.8	14-3	8-2	3.7	4-2	6-3	0.2	8-4
1983 Jan R	23·7	22·4	14·2	8·7	3·8	4·4	6·9	0·2	8·6
Apr R	22·2	21·8	14·0	8·8	3·9	4·6	7·0	0·2	8·6
Jul R	20·3	21·6	15·3	9·0	4·0	4·6	6·9	0·2	8·7
Oct R	25·6	23·6	14·9	9·4	4·1	4·8	7·2	0·2	9·2
1984 Jan R Apr R Jul R	21·9 17·9 18·0	23·6 22·2 21·4 23·0	15·3 15·0 16·3 15·9	9·8 10·0 10·3 10·7	4·3 4·3 4·4 4·6	4·9 5·0 5·0 5·2	7·4 7·7 7·5 7·9	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2	9·5 9·2 9·4 10·0

th See footnote to tables 2-1/2-2.

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

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

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

DECEMBER

UNEMPLOYMENT N **Selected countries: national definitions**

	-				200
ΤН	n	ш	SA	N	n
	•	•	-	-	-

	United Ki	ngdom†	Austra-	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada xx	Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish	Italy	Japan¶	Nether-	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer-	United
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers			giuint		marky		(FR)*		Republic*			lands*				land*	Statesxx
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY Annual averages 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	405 406 390 491 697	57 53 69 105 127	294 322 392 457 505	836 865 898 1,314 1,448	164 184 241 258 281	1,350 1,451 1,773 2,008 2,042	876 889 1,272 1,833 2,258	32 37 42 51 62	90 102 128 157 193	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 6·3 5·9 13·2 26·3	6,138 7,637 8,273 10,678 10,717
Quarterly averages 1983 Q3 Q4	3,066 3,086	2,919 2,945	698 656	90 137	511 509	1,353 1,295	256 281	1,972 2,205	2,177 2,230	40 70	193 201	2,630 2,797	1,530 1,460	822 839	63·6 64·9	2,188 2,302	170 146	23·9 28·3	10,316 9,168
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3	3,176 3,074 3,167	3,071 2,979 3,045	719 649 607	179 112 93	520 502 518	1,497 1,430 1,345	319 269	2,252 2,183 2,280	2,490 2,166 2,183	85 58 49	215 211 213	2,992 2,924 2,866	1,710 1,640 1,580	852 813 826	75·6 63·3 66·4	2,443 2,413	145 123 147	34·2 32·4	9,406 8,420 8,382
Monthly 1984 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	3,200 3,186 3,143 3,108 3,084 3,030 3,101 3,116 3,284 3,225 3,223	3,083 3,081 3,048 3,022 2,980 2,934 3,008 3,026 3,102 3,075 3,095	719 738 701 677 637 634 596 605 621 579	191 189 158 133 110 92 91 92 96	523 523 515 509 504 494 519 524 512 511	1,473 1,476 1,541 1,468 1,460 1,362 1,326 1,347 1,363 1,305	329 320 309 288 266 252	2,252 2,258 2,247 2,235 2,168 2,148 2,184 2,241 2,416 2,515	2,539 2,537 2,393 2,253 2,133 2,113 2,202 2,202 2,202 2,144 2,145 2,189	95 84 77 68 54 52 49 50 48 61	216 216 214 214 208 211 212 214 212 212	2,960 3,003 3,012 2,960 2,930 2,915 2,859 2,838 2,901 2,991	1,650 1,710 1,780 1,680 1,630 1,630 1,570 1,570 1,570	863 858 835 815 807 816 818 840 821	79·7 76·9 70·3 69·0 59·2 61·6 64·9 72·1 62·3	2,433 2,453 2,442 2,444 2,404 2,391 2,404 2,449	162 139 134 137 115 128 147 153 140 138	34·5 34·6 33·5 33·5 32·3 31·4 30·5 32·9	9,755 9,407 9,057 8,525 8,154 8,582 8,714 8,382 8,051 7,989
Percentage rate latest month	13-4		8-1	3.3	18-5	10-5	9-6	13-1	8-8	3.7	16-7	13-2	2.7	17-6	3-1 e	20.5	3-1	1-1	7.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY Quarterly averages	ED, SEAS	ONALLY AD	JUSTED																
1983 Q3 Q4		2,950 2,941	724 680	148 123	517 508	1,421 1,348	280 278	2,034 2,084	2,308 2,250	56 67	196 201	2,104 2,328	1,590 1,520	818 828	66·1 64·1	2,237 2,280	159 150		10,529 9,507
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3		2,998 3,026 3,076	663 659 630	122 144 153	505 513 525	1,389 1,406 1,408	281 276	2,191 2,306 2,354	2,231 2,282 2,307	64 66 65	210 213 216	2,543 2,519	1,600 1,590 1,600	838 841 825	70·5 66·7 68·6	2,383 2,435	142 131 135		8,866 8,496 8,510
Monthly 1984 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov		2,976 3,005 3,012 3,011 3,028 3,038 3,055 3,074 3,007 3,100 3,103	667 661 662 679 635 664 629 634 628 617	111 119 135 137 141 155 153 158 147 e	503 503 510 511 514 513 521 533 521 515 e	1,374 1,395 1,399 1,397 1,442 1,379 1,361 1,391 1,472 1,418	277 282 284 277 275 277	2,136 2,193 2,244 2,296 2,296 2,325 2,343 2,360 2,359 2,367	2,215 2,224 2,253 2,272 2,280 2,294 2,309 2,311 2,301 2,275 2,257	68 62 63 66 67 66 64 67 e 64 e 73 e	208 211 211 213 211 214 214 216 216 216	2,543 2,519	1,610 1,610 1,580 1,540 1,570 1,630 1,570 1,570 1,660 e	834 838 841 842 848 834 822 833 819	72·3 71·8 67·5 68·2 63·8 67·5 69·6 70·2 e 66·0 e	2,370 2,380 2,398 2,417 2,426 2,463 2,490 2,546	154 136 137 151 127 127 146 135 124 144		9,026 8,801 8,772 8,843 8,514 8,130 8,543 8,526 8,460 8,431
Percentage rate: latest month latest three months		12-9	8-6	5·1 e	18-7 e	11-3	10:6	12-3	9-1	4-4 e	17-0	11.0	2·8 e	17-5	3-2 e	21.3	3-2		7.4
change on previous three months		+0.2	-0.2	+0.3	+0-3	+0-2	-0.2	+0-2	-0.1	+0-1	+0.2	-	-	-0.3	+0.1	+0.9			+0.1

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

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

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

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

unadjusted data.

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

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

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

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

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted* 2.19

INITED	INFLOW+													
983 Nov 10 Dec 8 984 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 8 Apr 5 May 10 June 14 July 12 Aug 9 Sep 13 Oct 11 Nov 8 INITED INGDOM Jonth ending 983 Nov 10 Dec 8 984 Jan 12	Male and	Female			Male				Female					
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year++	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	
983 Nov 10 Dec 8	388·4 351·8	16·2 12·2	372·2 339·6	:::	250·8 233·6	9·2 6·9	241·6 226·7	::	137·6 118·2	52·6 48·4	7·1 5·2	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	+11·4 +9·9 -6·6	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	
May 10	328·7 336·3 316·6	9·0 31·1 13·3	319·8 305·2 303·3	+3·9 +3·9 -0·1	215·2 215·4 204·9	5·2 18·1 7·7	210·0 197·3 197·2	-7·5 -7·5 -4·9	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	
Aug 9	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	
	446·3 391·0	32·0 15·0	414·3 376·0	-4·7 +3·9	281·2 250·1	17·9 8·4	263·3 241·6	-3·7 0·0	165·1 140·9	57-5 55-4	14·1 6·5	151·0 134·4	-1·0 +3·9	
JNITED	OUTFLOY	V†						(Contract						
Month ending	Male and I	Female			Male				Female					
	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous yeart†	
983 Nov 10 Dec 8	398·8 357·3	39·6 25·2	359·2 332·0	::	254·5 225·0	21·8 13·8	232·6 211·2		144·3 132·2	48·8 45·1	17·7 11·4	126·6 120·8		
984 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	+8·9 +8·9 +7·0	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, p 351–358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

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

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

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

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

Great Britain	Age group														
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59*§	60 and ove	er*§ All ages					
MALE 1983 November December	24·1 20·2	26·9 23·9	51·5 46·9	31·5 29·7	23·5 22·8	35·5 35·2	26·2 25·3	13·4 12·8	11·3 10·4	243·9 227·2					
January February March April May June July August September October November	21·3 21·6 17·3 16·0 27·6 18·4 19·5 19·6 70·5 32·9 23·2	23-3 25-3 21-4 21-9 20-4 21-9 29-7 25-7 46-7 35-5 28-5	45·7 47·8 42·0 44·6 42·1 43·9 78·2 55·6 55·6 62·0 54·1	28·0 29·9 26·7 27·6 26·4 26·0 31·0 28·6 29·2 33·4 31·7	21·4 22·7 20·2 21·0 19·8 19·2 21·3 20·4 21·1 23·4 23·1	32-2 34-3 30-7 31-5 30-2 29-1 31-3 30-6 31-6 35-4 35-4	23-7 24-3 22-2 23-6 21-9 20-8 22-4 21-5 22-6 25-3 25-2	12-7 11-8 11-0 12-9 11-2 10-6 11-3 10-6 12-3 13-7 12-1	10·5 9·5 8·9 10·2 9·2 8·5 9·3 8·9 11·6 9·8	218-8 227-2 200-4 209-2 208-9 198-4 254-1 221-6 298-8 273-2 243-0					
PEMALE 1983 November December	19·3 15·4	21·9 18·0	35·4 30·0	19-2 17-2	10-1 9-3	13·6 12·3	9-9 8-8	3·7 3·1	T 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	133·1 114·1					
January February March April May June July August September October November	18-5 16-7 12-7 11-4 20-0 13-0 14-6 14-0 54-5 26-3 17-9	21·0 19·6 16·2 16·1 15·1 24·2 19·8 43·5 29·9 22·3	32·2 32·0 28·1 29·0 28·2 29·2 57·2 39·9 37·3 41·2 36·5	17-5 18-6 16-6 17-3 17-8 16-6 19-5 19-4 19-4 21-3 20-3	9·9 10·3 9·5 9·8 9·9 11·6 10·8 10·9	13·3 13·4 12·8 13·3 13·3 12·0 14·1 14·8 14·8 15·0 14·7	9·0 9·1 8·8 9·0 9·3 8·3 9·0 9·5 10·0 10·5 10·4	3·2 3·1 3·0 3·2 3·0 2·9 3·0 3·2 4·1 3·9 3·6		124-7 122-9 107-7 109-5 116-3 107-1 152-3 131-5 194-4 159-6 136-5					
Changes on a year of MALE 1983		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$160 \$160			\$7% \$7%	2.44 2.44 3.45	PARK B							
November December	-3·6 -3·2	+0.4 +0.9	-0·2 +0·1	-2·0 -1·2	-2·6 -1·8	-3·2 -1·9	-2·4 -1·5	-1·4 -0·6	-2·1 -1·1	-17·1 -10·4					
January February March April* May* June July August September October November	-6·6 -4·4 -4·9 -7·3 -1·7 -1·8 -2·4 -9·8 -10·3 -0·9	+1·3 +1·7 +0·1 -0·1 -0·1 +0·2 +2·0 -0·3 +1·0 -1·8 +1·6	+2·5 +3·4 +0·3 +1·5 +3·1 +8·3 +3·6 +4·0 +4·3 +2·6	+0·4 +0·7 -0·9 0·0 -0·2 +1·4 -0·1 +0·9 +0·6 +0·2	-0·3 -0·3 -1·3 -0·9 -0·9 -1·1 -0·2 -1·1 +0·1 -0·5 -0·4	-0·6 -0·4 -2·6 -1·3 -1·3 -1·4 -0·1 -0·5 -0·4 -1·0 -0·1	-0·1 -1·0 -2·4 -1·5 -1·6 -0·4 -0·9 -0·8 -1·5 -1·0	-0·1 -0·6 -1·0 -1·2 -1·2 -1·2 -1·2 -2·1 -0·9 -1·3 -1·3	-1.4 -1.9 -2.8 -2.7 -2.7 -2.2 -1.3 -1.5 -0.9 -0.3 -1.5	-5·4 -2·8 -15·4 -13·7 -13·7 -6·8 -7·3 -6·8 -11·9 -0·9					
PEMALE 1983 November December	-3·1 -2·8	-0-3 +0-1	+2·0 +2·1	+2·1 +1·9	+0·7 +0·9	+0·1 +1·5	+0·3 +0·5	+0·1 0·0	portue to minus	+3·0 +4·2					
J984 January February March April* May* June July August September October November	-6.8 -5.1 -4.5 -6.0 -6.0 -1.9 -1.9 -1.4 -9.3	+1·4 -0·1 -0·6 -1·1 -1·1 -0·6 +0·5 -1·0 -0·4 -3·8 +0·4	+3·1 +1·8 +1·3 +1·4 +1·4 +2·3 +6·5 +3·6 +1·9 +1·1	+2·0 +2·2 +1·5 +1·7 +1·7 +1·8 +2·1 +1·7 +1·5 +1·4 +1·1	+1·1 +1·3 +0·9 +1·0 +1·0 +0·8 +0·6 +0·8 +1·1 +0·9	+1·5 +1·2 +1·3 +1·3 +1·3 +0·7 +0·8 +1·5 +1·8 +1·0	+0·5 +0·2 0·0 +0·5 +0·5 +0·1 -0·1 +0·4 +0·7 +0·5	-0·1 -0·3 -0·2 -0·2 -0·2 -0·0 -0·1 +0·1 +0·2 -0·1		+2·7 +1·5 -0·3 -1·5 +3·2 +10·7 +5·3 -4·7 -7·7 +3·4					

Flows by age; standardised; not seasonally adjusted, 2.20

reat Britain	Age group							E CUSTOME STATE	SANCE OF STREET	
lonth ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59*§	60 and ov	er*§ All ages
IALE	State State of		0.0							
983 November	32.7	28-0	49-6	27.8	20.8	31-1	21.4	9-0	12-2	232-6
December	23.6	24.5	45.0	25-6	18-8	28-2	19.5	8-2	11.8	205.2
84 January	12-3	15.5	30-6	18-1	13-5	20-5	14-3	6.3	8-8	139-8
February	20.6	23·8 25·2 26·2	46-3	29-1	21.8	32-4	21.5	8.7	12-2	216-4
March April	18·1 15·7	25.2	48-9 48-9	29·6 30·0	22·3 22·6	33·7 34·5	21·7 22·5	8·6 8·9	10·9 10·8	219·0 220·1
May	12-7	24.3	46-3	27.5	20.5	31-6	20.9	8.7	10.3	202-8
June	15.3	26.4	50-2	30.0	22.4	34.0	22-3	8.9	10.9	220-3
July August	13·9 12·2	25·7 24·4	50·3 53·1	28·8 27·6 27·8	20·8 20·1	31·9 29·6	20·8 19·8	8·2 7·5	10·1 9·2	210·4 203·6
September	20.0	25.4	55-9	27.8	19.5	29.1	18-8	7.5	8.8	213.0
October November	40·3 26·9	47·5 28·6	67·8 51·2	31·6 27·4	21·7 19·6	31·9 29·2	20·1 19·1	8·3 7·7	10·1 10·5	279·2 220·1
MALE										
983 November	26.7	25-1	34-5	17-0	9.4	12-2	7-7	2.6	0.1	135-2
December	19.8	22.4	32.8	16-5	8-9	12·2 11·3	7.0	2·6 2·5	0.1	121.4
984	10-0	14-9	22.2	10.5	7.0	0.1	E 0	0.0	0.1	
January February	16-3	20.6	23·3 32·5	12·5 18·0	7-2 10-0	9·1 12·6	5·8 7·9	2·0 2·5	0·1 0·1	84·8 120·6
March	13-8	20-2	31-1	17.0	9.5	12-1	7.7	2.4	0.1	114-0
April	12·4 10·1	20·4 20·3	31-8	17.3	9·6 9·9	12·3 12·7	7-9	2.4	0.1	114-1
May June	11.7	20.3	32·3 32·3	17·4 17·7	9.9	12-7	8·1 7·8	2·6 2·4	0·1 0·1	113-4 114-3
July	10-5	19-5	32·2 36·1	16.9	8.9	11.2	7-2	2.2	0.1	108-6
August	9.7	19·4 21·6	36·1 42·5	16-8	8.6	10.6	6.7	2·1 2·3	0.1	110-1
September October	15·3 31·7	41.6	48-0	18·5 20·9	10·7 11·6	14-2 14-6	8-1 8-4	2.3	0·1 0·1	133-3 179-6
November	21.8	25.6	36-9	18-9	10-6	12-9	7.8	2.4	0.1	137-0
hanges on a year ALE	earlier									
983	-0.6	+5.0	140	+0.2	-0.1	104	.05			
November December	-1.3	+4.9	+4·2 +5·7	+1.9	+0.5	+0·4 +1·6	+0·5 +0·8	+0·2 +0·4	+3·7 +4·1	+13·5 +18·5
984	2.6		.07	0.0	0.0			a grant shi		Maria de la Journal de la Companya
January February	-3·6 -7·0	+1.1	+0·7 -0·5	0·0 -0·7	0·0 -0·8	+0.4	-0·1 -1·6	+0·1 -0·3	+2.4 +3.6	+1·0 -7·1
March	-4.5	+2.9	+2-3	+0.1	+0.3	+0.2	-1.4	-0.4	+2.7	+1.5
April* May*	-2·3 -2·3	+2·7 +2·7	+1.4	-0·1 -0·1	-0·4 -0·4	-0·3 -0·3	-1·0 -1·0	-0·8 -0·8	-0·5 -0·5	-3·3 -3·3
June	-0.6	+3.4	+2-3	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	-0.9	-1.2	-13-3	-3·3 -9·8
July	-0.4	+1.4	+0.1	-0.8	-1.5	-2.1	-2.0	-1.2	-2.7	-12-0
August September	-1·9 +3·6	-0·6 +0·9	-3·5 +0·7	-2·6 -1·1	-1·8 -0·9	-3·8 -2·8	-2·8 -2·7	-1·9 -1·5	-3·6 -2·2	-22·4 -7·0
October November	-10·7 -5·8	+2.8	+1.7	-1·3 -0·4	-1·8 -1·2	-1·9 -1·9	-2·3 -2·3	-1·1 -1·3	-1·3 -1·7	-16·0 -12·5
EMALE										
983		101	.05	110						
November December	-0·8 -2·0	+2.4 +3.0	+2·5 +3·8	+1·2 +1·7	+0·7 +0·9	+1.4 +1.7	+0·3 +0·7	0.0	0.0	+7·7 +9·9
984		.07						Sec.		
January February	-3·7 -8·1	+0·7 +0·7	+1.3 +2.2	+0·9 +2·0	+0·6 +1·0	+1·2 +1·5	+0.5	0·0 -0·1	0.0	+1·3 -0·1
March	-5.5	+1-0	+2.0	+1.3	+1.0	+1.3	+0.4	-0.1	0.0	+1.4
April*	-4-1	+1-3	+1-8	+1.4	+1.1	+1.4	+0.6	-0.2	0.0	+3.3
May* June	-4·1 -1·2	+1·3 +0·9	+1·8 +1·3	+1.4	+1.1 +0.8	+1.4	+0.6	-0·2 -0·4	0.0	+3.3
July	-1.3	+0.3	+1.7	+1.6	+0.4	+0.5	-0.1	-0·4 -0·3	0.0	+4·4 +2·6
August	-1.8	-0.5	+0.8	+1.2	+0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.8
September October	+2·4 -10·1	+1.4 +3.3	+3·7 +3·5	+1·9 +2·0	+1·2 +0·7	+1.5	+0·5 -0·2	-0·2 -0·2	0.0	+12·2 -0·1
lovember	-4.9	+0.5	+2.4	+1.9	+1.2	+0.7	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	+1.8

* Changes on a year earlier in the flows figures for April and May have been averaged to take account of the different timing of Easter.

** Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/3 week month.

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

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

2.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Likelihood* of becoming up

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

Great Britain	Age gro	up								
	Under**	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE Unemployment rates§ (per cent) October 1983 October 1984	30·8 29·6	29·1 28·6	21·2 22·5	15·3 16·1	12·8 13·2	10·7 11·1	11·0 11·4	16·6 17·2	10.4	15·0 15·3
Likelihood of becoming unemployed† July-October 1983 July-October 1984 Change	33·5 30·9 -2·6	15·2 15·4 +0·2	8·9 9·4 +0·5	5·5 5·5 0·0	4·2 4·0 -0·2	3·4 3·3 -0·1	2·9 2·7 -0·2	3·5 3·1 -0·4	3·4 3·2 -0·2	6·0 5·8 -0·2
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed: July-Otober 1983 July-October 1984 Change	74·2 67·6 -6·6	48·4 48·6 +0·2	46·3 43·0 -3·3	38·2 34·5 -3·7	35·0 30·5 -4·5	33·1 28·8 -4·3	25·7 22·1 -3·6	17·5 15·5 -2·0	53·6 48·0 -5·6	39·0 35·0 -4·0
	Under** 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over		All ages
EMALE Jnemployment rates§ (per cent) October 1983 October 1984	25·5 23·9	23·3 22·7	14·7 15·7	11·6 13·3	6·7 7·7	4·0 4·5	4·7 5·2	4·7 5·1		9·1 9·6
ikelihood of becoming unemployed† July-October 1983 July-October 1984 Change	29·2 25·5 -3·7	14·8 14·4 -0·4	7·6 7·9 +0·3	5·5 5·6 +0·1	3·2 3·4 +0·2	1·9 2·0 +0·1	1·4 1·5 +0·1	0·9 0·9 0·0		5·0 4·9 -0·1
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed: July-October 1983 July-October 1984 Change	79·6 70·2 -9·4	56·1 56·6 +0·5	55·9 53·5 -2·4	46·3 42·3 -4·0	49·1 43·6 -5·5	46·1 41·8 -4·3	27·1 24·2 -2·9	20·8 17·1 -3·7		50·4 46·2 -4·2
MALE AND FEMALE Jnemployment rates§ (per cent) October 1983 October 1984	28·3 26·9	26·3 25·8	18·3 19·5	13·9 15·0	10·5 11·1	7·9 8·3	8·2 8·6	10·5 10·4		12·5 12·9
.lkellhood of becoming unemployed† July-October 1983 July-October 1984 Change	30·3 27·2 -3·1	14·9 14·8 -0·1	8·4 8·7 +0·3	5·5 5·5 0·0	3·8 3·8 0·0	2·8 2·7 -0·1	2·3 2·2 -0·1	2·5 2·3 -0·2		5·5 5·4 -0·1
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed; July-October 1983 July-October 1984 Change	76·5 68·7 -7·8	51·7 51·9 +0·2	49·7 46·9 -2·8	40·7 37·2 -3·5	38·3 33·9 -4·4	35·9 31·8 -4·1	26·1 22·7 -3·4	28·8 23·4 -5·4		42·4 38·5 -3·9

* These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.
† The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment plus the unemployed.
‡ The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow 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.

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

Great Britain	Under	18 18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE Completed spells (computerised records only)	The state of the s	1								
July-October 1983	3-8	11-8	12-4	15-5	16-1	15-5	15-5	18-1	29.4	12-4
July-October 1984	3.9	11.4	11.5	14.2	14-8	14-1	13-2	15-1	26-3	11-6
Change	+0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4	-2.3	-3.0	-3-1	-0.8
Uncompleted spells (All records)										
October 1983	6-7	24.5	33.7	41.8	46.0	49-2	56.4	57-4	30·9§	37-6
October 1984	6-4	23.6	32-4	43.8	50-9	56-7	67-2	70-7	29.2§	40.7
Change	-0.3	-0.9	-1.3	+2.0	+4.9	+7.5	+10-8	+13-3	-1·7§	+3.1
FEMALE										
Completed spells (computerised records only)										-
July-October 1983	3.8	8.9	10.9	16.0	13.9	11.5	12.9	17.4	(49.4)†	9.7
July-October 1984	4.0	8·8 -0·1	10.9	18-5	15-5	11.6	12.3	15-2	(45.0)†	10.4
Change	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	+2.5	+1.6	+0.1	-0.6	-2.2	(-4.4)†	+0.7
Incompleted spells (All records)										
October 1983	5.9	19-1	22-8	22.8	23.9	27-1	42.9	62-0	(126-3)†	23.2
October 1984	5.9	19-9	23-9	24.5	24-9	28-2	49.2	75-1	(135-4)†	24.6
Change	0.0	+0.8	+1.1	+1.7	+1.0	+1.1	+6-3	+13.1	(+9-1)†	+1.4
MALE AND FEMALE										
Completed spells (Computerised records only)		40.5		45.0	45.5			47.0	00.0	
July-October 1983	3.8	10.5	11.7	15.6	15·5 15·1	14.0	14.9	17.9	29.8	11.4
July-October 1984	4·0 +0·2	10·2 -0·3	11·2 -0·5	15·8 +0·2	15·1 -0·4	13·0 -1·0	12.9	15·1 -2·8	26·7 -3·1	-0.2
Change	+0.2	-0.3	-0.5	+0.2	-0.4	-1.0	-2.0	-2.8	-3.1	-0.2
Incompleted spells (all records)										
October 1983	6.0	22.2	28.3	33-0	37.9	42-4	52.2	58.5	31.18	32.4
October 1984	6.0	22.1	28.3	34-1	40.0	46-9	61-2	71.7	29·5§	34.5
Change	0.0	-0.1	0.0	+1.1	+2.1	+4.5	+9-0	+13-2	-1.6§	+2.1

* 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.23

100 TO SAND THE SAND	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)	11.3		11.7	10.0	18-2	40.0	40.4	40.5				
October 1983 October 1984	11.6	11·8 12·3	11.3	12·8 13·4	18.0	13·8 14·5	16·4 17·2	19·5 19·6	20·2 22·1	18·9 19·9	17·7 18·3	15·2 15·6
ikelihood of becoming unemployed† July-October 1983 July-October 1984	5·1 4·9	4·7 4·5	5·7 5·3	6·3 6·3	5·6 5·4	5·7 5·5	6·4 5·4	6·7 6·3	8·0 7·7	7·4 7·5	6·8 6·8	6·0 5·9
Change	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3	+0.1	0.0	-0.1
ikelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ July-October 1983 July-October 1984 Change	43·9 39·6 -4·3	38·7 34·3 -4·4	47·2 45·6 -1·6	45·9 41·2 -4·7	31·4 28·2 -3·2	40·7 35·8 -4·9	38·1 34·0 -4·1	33·4 30·4 -3·0	35·7 32·5 -3·2	37·3 33·3 -4·0	37·5 35·5 -2·0	38·5 35·0 -3·5
EMALE nemployment rates (per cent) October 1983 October 1984	6·7 7·6	6-8	7·7 8·4	8·9 9·8	11·2 11·9	8·4 9·5	10·2 11·1	10·8 11·4	12·4 13·4	11·4 12·1	10·9 11·1	9·1 9·9
kelihood of becoming unemployed† July-October 1983 July-October 1984 Change	4·1 4·1 0·0	3·9 3·8 -0·1	4·8 4·8 0·0	5·4 5·4 0·0	5·2 5·1 -0·1	4·7 4·9 +0·2	5·5 5·6 +0·1	5·5 5·3 -0·2	6·4 6·4 0·0	6·5 6·5 0·0	5·5 5·5 0·0	5·0 5·0 0·0
kelihood of ceasing to be unemployed; July-October 1983 July-October 1984 Change	55·0 49·6 -5·4	51·1 45·7 -5·4	55·3 52·1 -3·2	52·0 47·4 -4·6	42·9 38·7 -4·2	53·3 47·1 -6·1	50·0 45·8 -4·2	47·3 44·1 -3·2	47·1 41·9 -5·2	51·6 47·4 -4·2	49·9 48·3 -1·6	50·4 46·2 -4·2
ALE AND FEMALE nemployment rates (per cent) October 1983 October 1984	9·4 9·9	9·7 10·3	10·0 10·1	11·1 11·9	15·4 15·5	11·5 12·4	13·9 14·7	15·8 16·1	17·7 18·6	15·8 16·7	14·8 15·2	12·7 13·2
kelihood of becoming unemployed† July-October 1983 July-October 1984 Change	4·7 4·6 -0·1	4·4 4·2 -0·2	5·3 5·1 -0·2	5·9 5·9 0·0	5·5 5·3 -0·2	5·3 5·3 0·0	6·1 5·5 -0·6	6·2 5·9 -0·3	7·4 7·2 -0·2	7·1 7·1 0·0	6·3 6·2 -0·1	5·6 5·5 -0·1
kelihood of ceasing to be unemployed‡ July-October1983 July-October1984 Change	47·2 42·9 -4·3	42·3 37·8 -4·5	49·7 47·8 -1·9	47·9 43·3 -4·6	34·6 31·4 -3·2	44·4 39·3 -5·1	41·6 37·6 -4·0	37·3 34·5 -2·8	38·9 35·2 -3·7	41·4 37·4 -4·0	41·4 39·5 -1·9	42·1 38·5 -3·6

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.24

			Media	in aur	ation of	unemp	loymer	it by r	egion a	ina sex		
AND SHARE CARD TO STANK AND SHARE OF SHARE	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 ompleted spells (Computerised records only) July-October 1983 July-October 1984 Change	11·5 10·9 -0·6	12·7 12·4 -0·3	11·6 10·7 -0·9	10·7 10·0 -0·7	17·6 14·3 -3·3	12·6 11·8 -0·8	12·3 11·3 -1·0	14·0 13·9 -0·1	11·9 11·2 -0·7	13·4 11·8 -1·6	12·3 11·7 -0·6	12·4 11·6 -0·8
ncompleted spells (all records) October 1983 October 1984 Change	30·9 33·5 +2·6	33·4 36·4 +3·0	30·8 33·4 +2·6	28·8 29·5 +0·7	49·4 53·8 +4·4	35·7 38·7 +3·0	38·8 41·2 +2·4	44·1 50·0 +5·9	42·8 47·1 +4·3	39·9 41·8 +1·9	38·4 41·2 +2·8	37·6 40·7 +3·1
EMALE completed spells (Computerised records only) duly-October 1983 duly-October1984 Change	8·6 9·5 +0·9	9·6 10·6 +1·0	9·2 9·2 0·0	8·6 9·8 +1·2	12·0 12·1 +0·1	9·8 10·7 +0·9	9·8 10·7 +0·9	10·5 11·4 +0·9	9·9 10·5 +0·6	9·6 9·8 +0·2	10·8 10·7 -0·1	9·7 10·4 +0·7
ncompleted spells (all records) October 1983 October 1984 Change	19·9 22·1 +2·2	21·1 23·2 +2·1	19·0 21·9 +2·9	19·5 21·6 +2·1	28·1 30·1 +2·0	22·6 24·0 +1·4	24·2 25·1 +0·9	25·2 27·3 +2·1	26·2 27·6 +1·4	23·2 23·7 +0·5	24·8 25·7 +0·9	23·2 24·6 +1·4
ALE AND FEMALE Empleted spells (Computerised records only) July-October 1983 July-October 1984 Change	10·4 10·3 -0·1	11·6 11·7 +0·1	10·8 10·2 -0·6	10·0 9·9 -0·1	15·4 13·2 -2·2	11·5 11·4 -0·1	11·4 11·1 -0·3	12·4 12·6 +0·2	11·2 11·0 -0·2	11.8 11.0 -0.8	11·8 11·3 -0·5	11·4 11·2 -0·2
Incompleted spells (all records) October 1983 October 1984 Change	26·5 28·8 +2·3	29·0 31·6 +2·6	25·7 28·1 +2·4	24·9 25·7 +0·8	-41·3 44·8 +3·5	30·9 33·1 +2·2	33·6 35·2 +1·6	37·0 41·4 +4·4	36·8 39·8 +3·0	33·9 35·0 +1·1	33·1 35·2 +2·1	32·4 34·5 +2·1

See footnotes to table 2-22.
See footnote to table 2-23.

2.25 UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows and completed durations by age*: July 13, 1984 to October 11, 1984

Great Britain	Age gro	ups												
Duration of completed spells Unemployment 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
MALE Inflow	64.9	64-8	65.8	44.7	172.7	90.9	64.8	55-2	42.3	36-2	33-1	36-6	29.7	801-6
Outflow														
one or less	5.1	3.6	3.1	2.4	9.6	5.2	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	45.1
over 1 and up to 2	6.6	4.5	4.1	2.7	11.8	5.5	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	52-1
over 2 and up to 4	9.4	7-1	9.3	5.0	20.5	8.9	6.3	5.3	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.6	87-0
over 4 and up to 6	3.8	4.7	5.9	3.8	16-1	7.0	4.6	3.9	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.7	61.0
over 6 and up to 8	0.9	2.7	2.3	2.7	12.9	5.5	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	43.0
over 8 and up to 13	2.0	4.5	4.0	5.5	24.8	10.0	6.8	5.6	4.3	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.2	79-1
over 13 and up to 26	3.8	6.0	6.0	7.0	25.1	13.8	9.6	8.2	6.3	5.3	4.7	4.2	3.3	103-1
over 26 and up to 39	0.5	2.8	4·1 3·6	4.4	14·7 11·0	8·1 6·2	5.9	5·0 3·5	2.6	3·1 2·3	2.7	2.8	2.4	60.0
over 39 and up to 52	0.2	2.0	3.6	4.3	11.0	6.2	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	47.1
over 52 and up to 65	_	0.9	2.7	3.9	8-4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.0	7-8	39-1
over 65 and up to 78		0.4	1.4	1.3	4.2	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	16.4
over 78 and up to 104		0.1	1.6	2.0	5.7	3.4	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	21-0
over 104 and up to 156		_	0.6	1.8	7.3	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	22-6
over 156		-	_	0.2	4.2	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	14-8
Duration not available	2-1	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.2	4.6	2.9	1.9	1.9	0.5	4.0	8-2	11-1	42.5
All	34-4	40-4	49-6	48-2	178-4	91-4	64-0	53-2	41-0	33-9	29-2	31.4	39-1	733-9

FEMALE	Under 17	17	18	19	20-24	25–29	30-34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over	All
Inflow	48.9	51-2	62-1	33.9	117-9	59.9	33.3	25.8	18-8	16-4	13-5	11-2	493.0
Outflow													
one or less	3.5	2.8	3.1	1.9	6.3	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	26.5
over 1 and up to 2	4.6	3.9	4.4	2.4	8-4	3.1	1-8	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	33.1
over 2 and up to 4	6.9	6.2	9.2	4-6	15.5	5.2	2.9	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	58.0
over 4 and up to 6	3.0	3.7	5.7	3.5	12.3	4.3	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6	41.3
over 6 and up to 8	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.6	10-2	3.4	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	28.7
over 8 and up to 13	1.5	3.5	3.2	4.6	18-5	5.9	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	48.9
over 13 and up to 26	2.8	4.8	4.4	5.2	16-1	8.1	4.6	3.6	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.2	57.1
over 26 and up to 39	0.5	2.4	3.1	3.4	10-1	5.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.8	34.8
over 39 and up to 52	0-1	1.9	2.7	3.6	8.8	5.6	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	30.3
over 52 and up to 65	_	0.8	1.9	3.4	9.3	7.4	3.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	32.0
over 65 and up to 78		0.3	0.9	1.0	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	9.3
over 78 and up to 104		0-1	1.2	1.5	3.2	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0·1 0·1	10-0
over 104 and up to 156	<u> </u>		0.4	1.2	3.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	8-2
over 156	_	_	_	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	3.3
Duration not available	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.6	2.3	1-1	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.4	3-4	15-2
All	24.7	33-3	43-0	40.0	128-3	58-4	32.0	24-2	17-0	14-3	10-7	10-7	436-4

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

2.26 UNEMPLOYMENT
Flows and completed durations by region: July 13, 1984 to October 11, 1984

Duration of completed spells 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	Great Britain
MALE Inflow	217-3	98.9	23.8	61.0	74-1	51-2	79-0	100-7	59-0	47.7	87-9	801-6
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 29 over 29 and up to 39 over 39 and up to 52	13-7 14-4 24-5 17-2 12-9 23-5 29-4 16-9 12-5	5.5 5.8 10.1 7.4 5.8 10.5 14.0 8.1 6.1	1.6 1.8 2.8 1.9 1.3 2.4 3.0 2.1	3.6 3.4 6.7 4.7 3.3 6.0 7.2 4.1 3.1	3·0 4·7 7·6 5·2 3·6 6·8 9·4 5·6 4·6	2·5 3·9 5·5 3·8 2·7 5·0 6·6 4·0 3·1	4·0 5·5 8·7 6·0 3·8 7·3 9·7 5·4	5·3 5·8 10·1 7·1 5·2 9·7 13·1 7·7 6·5	3·8 3·9 6·6 4·5 3·0 5·6 7·5 4·1 3·4	2·7 3·0 5·0 3·4 2·2 4·1 5·5 3·3 2·8	4·9 5·8 9·4 7·3 5·0 8·7 11·7 6·8 5·3	45·1 52·1 87·0 61·0 43·0 79·1 103·1 60·0 47·1
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	9·9 4·3 5·3 5·4 2·7	4.9 2.3 2.9 3.0 1.4	1·1 0·4 0·6 0·6 0·3	2·5 0·9 1·2 1·1 0·7	4·1 1·9 2·4 2·9 2·1	2·9 0·9 1·3 1·3 0·9	3·9 1·5 2·0 2·1 1·4	5·7 2·4 3·1 3·6 2·7	2·8 1·2 1·5 1·7 1·3	2·1 1·0 1·3 1·4 1·0	4·1 2·0 2·3 2·5 1·8	39·1 16·4 21·0 22·6 14·8
Duration not available	9-3	3.9	1.4	3.2	4.6	3.2	4.0	6-3	3.2	2.2	5.0	42.5
All	201-8	91.7	22-8	51.7	68-5	47-6	69.7	94-4	54-1	40-8	82.7	733-9
FEMALE Inflow	137-1	61.3	15.0	38-9	46-9	32-6	46-2	62.5	32.5	28.5	52.7	493-0
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 59	7-9 9-3 16-7 11-8 8-7 14-6 16-1 9-7 8-0	3·1 3·8 7·0 5·2 4·0 6·8 7·8 4·6 3·9	0·9 1·1 1·9 1·3 0·9 1·4 1·7 1·0 0·9	2·2 2·2 4·2 3·1 2·1 3·7 4·0 2·4 2·2	1·8 3·2 5·1 3·5 2·3 4·3 5·3 3·2 3·0	1.6 2.5 3.8 2.5 1.8 3.2 3.8 2.4 2.1	2·2 3·3 5·7 3·8 2·2 4·4 5·4 3·1 2·8	3·5 3·9 7·1 5·2 3·6 6·5 7·4 4·8 4·1	2·0 2·2 3·7 2·5 1·6 2·8 3·6 2·0 1·9	1.5 2.0 3.5 2.3 1.4 2.6 3.0 1.8 1.6	2·9 3·6 6·3 5·2 4·0 5·5 6·7 4·4 3·7	26·5 33·1 58·0 41·3 28·7 48·9 57·1 34·8 30·3
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	7·7 2·2 2·3 1·8 0·6	3·4 1·1 1·2 1·0 0·3	0·9 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·1	2·3 0·6 0·6 0·5 0·2	3·5 1·1 1·2 1·1 0·5	2·3 0·6 0·6 0·4 0·2	3·3 0·9 0·9 0·9 0·3	4·5 1·4 1·5 1·2 0·6	2·1· 0·6 0·8 0·6 0·3	1.6 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.3	3·9 1·1 1·2 1·0 0·5	32·0 9·3 10·0 8·2 3·3
Duration not available	3-3	1-0	0.6	1.5	1.5	1-1	1.7	2.1	1.0	0.8	1-6	15.2
All	120-6	54.1	13-2	31.7	40.5	28.9	40-9	57-3	27.7	23.9	51.5	436.4

^{*} Included in the South East

confirmed redundancies* 2.30

	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 1979 1980 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 37,807	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	115,654 129,881 142,107 391,311 436,559 326,825 269,059	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	158,360 172,563 186,784 493,766 532,030 400,416 326,638
983 Q3 Q4	14,175 15,325	7,512 8,596	732 933	4,940 7,167	10,322 7,604	5,191 6,014	8,008 9,875	11,700 11,994	7,824 7,411	62,892 66,323	3,271 4,499	11,975 8,448	78,138 79,270
984 Q1 Q2 Q3	8,458 11,691 11,980	4,106 5,129 8,525	814 282 974	3,286 3,917 3,785	5,910 6,550 7,302	4,451 4,840 5,478	8,388 6,537 6,088	10,138 9,175 8,274	6,074 9,299 5,588	47,519 52,291 49,469	3,031 2,319 3,356	7,763 9,942 7,255	58,313 64,552 60,080
984 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct† Nov†	2,839 2,445 3,174 5,047 2,747 3,897 3,872 4,046 (3,372) (2,217)	1,758 1,228 1,120 2,162 1,091 1,876 2,709 3,116 2,700 (2,558) (1,254)	197 419 198 119 68 95 94 232 648 (316) (11)	980 854 1,452 1,144 1,172 1,601 1,118 1,587 1,080 (889) (958)	1,275 1,422 3,213 2,324 2,160 2,066 2,470 2,544 2,288 (1,054) (681)	1,002 1,190 2,259 1,606 1,483 1,751 1,864 2,087 1,527 (1,516) (725)	2,487 2,894 3,007 2,120 1,925 2,492 1,855 1,732 2,501 (1,622) (750)	3,459 2,451 4,228 2,937 2,817 3,421 3,070 2,406 2,798 (2,818) (1,420)	1,733 2,012 2,329 3,225 2,666 3,408 2,387 1,672 1,529 (691) (1,168)	13,972 13,687 19,860 18,522 15,038 18,731 16,730 16,322 16,417 (12,278) (7,930)	1,014 948 1,069 794 759 766 1,126 1,161 1,069 (943) (614)	3,357 1,957 2,449 4,484 3,443 2,015 3,470 2,733 1,052 (1,202) (1,447)	18,343 16,592 23,378 23,800 19,240 21,512 21,326 20,216 18,538 (14,423) (9,991)

CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES* 2.31

SIC 1980	1984	Class										
	Division	Group	Q1	Q2	Q3	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct†	Nov†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	70 70	42 42	14 14	1	17 17	0	0	14 14	(O)	(0)
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	2,819 95 122 0 255 3,291	2,236 0 95 0 138 2,469	1,580 53 138 0 346 2,117	659 0 38 0 45 742	724 0 26 0 66 816	511 18 38 0 33 600	797 35 72 0 124 1,028	272 0 28 0 189 489	(288) (56) (136) (0) (167) (647)	(201) (5) (137) (0) (52) (395)
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 products and chemicals	2	21, 23 22 24 25 26	49 2,294 1,462 1,579 130 5,514	22 3,176 839 1,049 66 5,152	86 1,618 527 1,203 70 3,504	11 1,580 282 284 66	11 1,126 199 514 0	0 842 59 473 10	32 255 335 333 10	54 521 133 397 50	(12) (264) (126) (488) (0) (890)	(31) (124) (120) (217) (0)
Shipbuilding and repairing	100	30	3,187	1,386	1,548	461	404	1,189	337	22	(201)	(89)
Manufacture of metal goods Mechanical engineering Manufacture of office machinery and		31 32	1,780 7,655	1,999 9,867	2,847 5,645	636 3,575	615 2,259	845 2,223	1,351 1,735	651 1,687	(411) (1,944)	(192) (1,512)
data processing equipment Electrical and electronic engineering Manufacture of motor vehicles Manufacture of aerospace and other		33 34 35	450 3,171 2,361	869 4,557 2,780	447 3,577 4,457	180 1,659 833	288 1,568 731	206 1,833 1,233	193 1,164 1,935	48 580 1,289	(0) (611) (984)	(0) (383) (457)
transport equipment Instrument engineering		36 37	1,719 432	4,323 174	1,672 243	1,294 85	1,841 26	656	574 122	442 118	(323) (57)	(413) (87)
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		20,755	25,955	20,436	8,723	7,732	8,188	7,411	4,837	(4,531)	(3,133)
Food, drink and tobacco Textiles Leather, footwear and clothing Timber and furniture Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing Other manufacturing industries	4	41-42 43 44-45 46 47 48-49	3,629 1,523 1,701 633 1,316 1,737 10,539	5,750 1,509 2,335 584 1,441 1,199 12,818	3,447 1,103 2,458 866 1,321 964 10,159	1,045 582 325 260 137 408 2,757	1,915 361 977 190 1,000 427 4,870	1,201 304 1,115 382 555 375 3,932	996 401 795 207 631 338 3,368	1,250 398 548 277 135 251 2,859	(1,226) (372) (465) (203) (98) (454) (2,818)	(829) (65) (389) (266) (515) (293) (2,357)
Construction Construction	5	50	5,205 5,205	5,892 5,892	5,303 5,303	1,816 1,816	1,680 1,680	1,985 1,985	1,440 1,440	1,878 1,878	(1,693) (1,693)	(1,368) (1,368)
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	2,065 2,954 744 230 5,993	1,829 3,003 999 128 5,959	1,745 4,508 553 206 7,012	326 739 408 19 1,492	924 1,228 360 54 2,566	690 1,342 219 32 2,283	467 1,187 146 31 1,831	588 1,979 188 143 2,898	(620) (864) (404) (51) (1,939)	(232) (727) (171) (34) (1,164)
Transport Telecommunications Transport and communication	7	71-77 79	1,492 143 1,635	1,071 200 1,271	1,973 146 2,119	323 39 362	391 3 394	493 10 503	474 48 522	1,006 88 1,094	(376) (74) (450)	(197) (1) (198)
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Banking, finance, Insurance business services and leasing	8	81-85	1,047 1,047	1,724 1,724	2,205 2,205	373 373	819 819	663 663	711 711	831 831	(467) (467)	(294) (294)
Public administration and defence Medical and other health services Other services n.e.s. Other services	9	91-94 95 96-99,00	2,963 520 781 4,264	1,929 393 948 3,270	6,178 492 541 7,211	500 53 198 751	504 34 230 768	1,416 162 210 1,788	2,730 39 171 2,940	2,032 291 160 2,483	(711) (140) (137) (988)	(464) (16) (110) (590)
All production industries	1-4		40,099	46,394	36,216	14,445	15,268	14,104	12,772	9,340	(8,886)	(6,377)
All manufacturing industries	2-4		36,808	43,925	34,099	13,703	14,452	13,504	11,744	8,851	(8,239)	(5,982)
All service industries	6-9		12,939	12,224	18,547	2,978	4,547	5,237	6,004	7,306	(3,844)	(2,246)
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		58,313	64,552	60,080	19,240	21,512	21,326	20,216	18,538	(14,423)	(9,991)

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

**Included in the South East.

† Provisional figures as at December 1, 1984; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 16,000 in October and 16,000 in November.

3.1 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted*

															THOUSAN
		South East	Greater London‡	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1983	Nov 4 Dec 2	57·3 55·5	25·4 24·4	5·4 5·1	14·0 13·1	13·3 12·4	9·2 8·9	12·1 10·5	17·2 15·5	8.9	7·8 7·4	16·8 15·6	162·1 152·1	1.1	163·2 153·3
1984	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
	Oct 5	62·0	27·2	5·5	15·5	13·5	10·2	10·6	17·3	8·3	8·0	17·7	168-8	1·7	170·5
	Nov 2	63·1	27·8	5·7	14·8	13·0	9·1	10·2	17·5	8·0	7·7	16·7	165-8	1·8	167·6

3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

	Toleran Hypertolena Hypertolena	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	Unitied Kingdom
			o Jobcentres	8-0	16.6	14-6	15-2	16-0	19-5	10-5	9.5	21.5	240-0	1-3	241-3
	Annual averages	108-6 62-5 36-8 41-3 50-5	55-4 31-4 17-5 19-9 22-4	4·9 3·5 4·1 4·8	10·4 7·7 9·9 12·6	8·0 6·0 6·9 11·3	8·0 5·8 7·0 8·4	8·1 5·7 7·0 10·1	11·4 8·8 10·2 15·2	6·1 4·3 5·1 7·4	6·1 5·2 5·7 7·2	16·5 12·6 13·2 16·4	142·0 96·3 110·3 143·9	1·0 0·7 1·0 1·2	143-0 97-0 111-3 145-1
983 Nov 4 Dec 2		56·3 50·0	25·8 21·8	5·3 4·7	13·0 11·3	13·5 11·9	9·2 8·3	11·9 9·7	16·6 14·3	8·8 7·4	7·3 6·5	16·7 14·5	158·5 138·7	1:1	159·5 139·8
984 Jan 6 Feb 3 Mar 2		49·7 49·9 52·1	21·9 22·5 23·0	4·6 4·8 5·3	10·6 11·5 12·6	10·9 10·3 10·2	7·5 7·5 8·3	9·3 9·1 9·6	13-3 13-8 15-2	6·5 6·5 7·5	6·1 6·4 7·0	13-1 13-3 14-4	131·7 133·2 142·4	1·1 1·2 1·3	132-8 134-4 143-7
Mar 30 May 4 Jun 8		56·3 62·2 65·4	25·5 27·4 29·3	5·5 6·1 6·0	13·9 16·4 15·7	10·9 11·5 12·3	8·8 9·0 8·6	9·5 10·5 10·7	16·1 17·7 18·0	8-2 8-4 9-0	8·1 8·9 8·8	16-3 17-0 16-7	153·8 167·8 171·0	1·3 1·5 1·8	155·1 169·4 172·8
Jul 6 Aug 3 Sep 7		64·5 61·1 65·4	28·4 26·9 29·7	5·6 5·2 5·9	15·3 13·9 15·6	12·4 12·3 13·2	8·3 8·4 9·9	10-5 10-1 10-9	16-6 15-9 17-1	8-9 8-4 9-0	8·0 8·0 7·9	15·7 16·4 16·9	165-8 159-6 171-7	1·8 1·7 1·6	167-6 161-3 173-4
Oct 5 Nov 2		66-3 62-0	30·5 28·2	5·6 5·5	15·1 13·7	14·0 13·2	10·3 9·0	11·0 10·0	17·4 16·9	8·5 7·9	7·7 7·1	18-0 16-6	174-0 161-9	1·7 1·8	175·7 163·7
			to careers of	fices			100	10013	10		0.6	1-1	29.9	0.3	30-1
	Annual averages	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	2·1 0·9 0·3 0·4 0·5	1·8 0·7 0·2 0·3 0·5	0.6 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
983 Nov 4 Dec 2		3·6 3·1	1·8 1·5	0·3 0·2	0·5 0·4	1.1	0·5 0·4	0·5 0·4	0·4 0·4	0·3 0·2	0·2 0·1	0·2 0·2	7·4 6·2	0·4 0·3	7·8 6·6
84 Jan 6 Feb 3 Mar 2		3·1 3·5 3·7	1·4 1·8 1·8	0·2 0·2 0·3	0·4 0·5 0·4	0·6 0·7 0·7	0·4 0·4 0·5	0·4 0·5 0·4	0·3 0·4 0·4	0·2 0·2 0·2	0·1 0·2 0·2	0·2 0·2 0·2	5-9 6-7 7-0	0·3 0·3 0·4	6-3 7-1 7-4
Mar 30 May 4 Jun 8		3·8 5·2 5·7	1·8 2·6 2·9	0·3 0·3 0·4	0·6 0·7 1·1	0·9 1·0 1·2	0·5 0·6 0·6	0·6 0·6 0·7	0·5 0·6 0·7	0·2 0·3 0·4	0·3 0·2 0·3	0·3 0·4 0·4	8-1 10-0 11-6	0·4 0·5 0·6	8·5 10·5 12·2
Jul 6 Aug 3 Sep 7		4·9 4·3 4·6	2·5 2·1 2·3	0·4 0·4 0·4	0·8 0·6 0·7	1·0 1·0 0·9	0·5 0·5 0·5	0·6 0·6 0·8	0.6 0.6 0.6	0·3 0·3 0·4	0·3 0·2 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·3	9·7 8·8 9·4	0·5 0·6 0·6	10·2 9·4 10·0
Oct 5 Nov 2		4·5 4·4	2.2	0·4 0·3	0.7	1.0	0·5 0·5	0·7 0·6	0·5 0·4	0.3	0·1 0·1	0·3 0·2	9·0 8·3	0·7 0·7	9·7 9·1

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.

Notified to Jobcentres on November 2, 1984: Industry group 3.3

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1980			At Jobcentres	UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1980	A 237 FIRE		At Jobcentres
SIC 1986	Division	Class	Aug 84	and the same of th	Division	Class	Aug 84
All industries and services	0-9		142,565	Other manufacturing industries	4	1	13,426
ndex of production and construction	1-5		37,844	Food, drink and tobacco Textiles, leather, footwear and		41,42	2,162
ndex of production	1-4		28,635	clothing Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastic,		43-45	6,083
lanufacturing industries	2-4		27,789	etc Paper products, printing and publishing		46, 48–49 47	3,383 1,798
ervice industries	6-9		103,882				
griculture, forestry and fishing	0		839	Construction	5		9,209
nergy and water supply industries	1		846	Distribution, hotels and catering;			
Coal, oil and natural gas, extraction and processing		11-14	183	repairs Wholesale distribution and repairs	6	61-63.67	50,238 6,182
Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply		15–17	663	Retail distribution Hotels and catering		64–65 66	26,601 17,455
xtraction of minerals and ores other than							17,455
fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2		2,059	Transport and communication	7	74 77	4,258
Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction		21-24	1,090	Transport Postal services and telecommunications		71–77 79	3,026 1,232
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25–26	969				
letal goods, engineering and vehicle industries	3		12,304	Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		10.745
Mechanical engineering Office machinery, electrical engineering and	0.34	32	4,322	Services and leasing	·		10,745
instruments		33-34, 37	4,304	Other services	9		38,641
Motor vehicles and parts		35	616	Public administration and defence		91-94	20,463
Other transport equipment		36	656	Medical and other health services		95	7,008
Other metal goods n.e.s.		31	2,333	Other services		96-00	11,170

Note: The above figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies, these totalled 21,146 in November 1984.

Flows at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted * 3.5

REAT BRITAIN	Average	of 3 month	s ended	14 10								Appendict to
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
nflow			DE 1019 1018						and the second		th charge lac	
978	202	208	213	217	217	221	225	227	229	232	234	234
979 980	226 214	219 207	215 202	223 201	231 197	238	238	236	232	228	225	224
181	152	150	147	142	142	188 144	181 144	171 147	167	160	154	149
182	160	162	164	164	165	164	164	164	151 163	155 162	157 162	157 164
983	166	170	171	172	172	178	185	198	201	203	200	200
984	193	188	184	190	195	198	201	205	206	208	211	200
utflow												
78	195	200	205	211	213	216	219	222	224	225	228	230
79	227	222	217	221	225	230	234	238	237	234	230	233
80 81	227	222	215	212	208	199	194	183	176	168	161	152
82	152 157	150 160	148 163	144 164	143 165	147	145	145	146	152	155	155
83	165	167	167	170	172	164 176	164 180	163 189	163 194	161	162	155 163 205
84	199	192	185	189	191	194	198	204	205	198 207	200 210	205
							100	-07	203	207	210	
cess inflow over outflow												
78	7	9	9	6	4	-	5	-	B10 -	7		
79	-1	-3	8 -3	6 2	7	5 8	4	5 -2	5 -4	-6	6 -5	-9
80	-13	-15	-14	-11	-11	-11	-13	-11	-10	-8	-7	-4
31	0	0	-1	-2	-1	-3	-1	2	5	3	2	2
32	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
3	-6	3 -4	-1	2 2	0	2	5 3	9	7	5	0	-5

* 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 notified to Jobcentres, the movements in the respective series are closely related.

Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work*

Stoppages: November 1984

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month	89	227,500	2,858,000
of which: Beginning in month	52	60,200†	434,000
continuing from earlier months	37	167,300‡	2,424,000

† Includes 48,000 directly involved. ‡ Includes 3,000 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Note: The figures exclude several thousand civil servants in Scotland who stopped work for half a day on 24 November in protest against the Law Lords' ruling that the Government had the right to ban trade unions at the Government Communications Head-

Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginn Novem	ning in ober 1984	Beginning in the first eleven months of 1984			
	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved	Stop- pages	Workers directly involved		
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	23	39,100	461	441,300		
extra-wage and fringe benefits	2	900	33	12,100		
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	800	42	15,400		
Redundancy questions	4	700	147	283,200		
Trade union matters	2	100	77	275,300		
Working conditions and supervision	2 2	300	68	23,700		
Manning and work allocation	7	1.000	144	66,000		
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	8	5.100	133	40,700		
All causes	52	48,000	1,105	1,157,700		

Stoppages—industry*

United Kingdom	Jan to h	lov 1984		Jan to I	Nov 1983	
	Stop- pages	Stoppages	s in	Stop- pages	Stoppage	es in
SIC 1980	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	300	1,000	2	100	
Coal extraction	74		17,612,000		126,000	1,000 459,000
Coke, mineral oil		207,000	17,012,000	001	120,000	455,000
and natural gas	3	600	1,000	4	3,700	92,00
Electricity, gas, other						,00
energy and water	16	6,200	35,000	12	37,400	780,00
Metal processing						
and manufacture	16	3,300	18,000	34	15,400	142,00
Mineral processing	-	4 700	00 000	00	4 400	
and manufacture	30	4,700	28,000	23	4,400	32,00
Chemicals and man- made fibres	27	13,700	54,000	20	5,900	10.00
Metal goods not	21	13,700	34,000	20	5,500	19,00
elsewhere specified	43	7,900	65,000	31	6,100	34.00
Engineering	140	78,900	406,000		67,700	497,00
Motor vehicles	140	203,600	867,000		108,000	542,00
Other transport						2,00
equipment	44	65,300	485,000	43	24,700	191,00
Food, drink and				Name of Street		
tobacco	64	24,300	226,000		16,200	81,00
Textiles	18	4,000	16,000		1,600	14,00
Footwear and clothing	16	6,900	48,000	25	5,100	16,00
Timber and wooden		0.500	00.000	9	800	
furniture	14	2,500	26,000	9	800	3,00
Paper, printing and publishing	44	11,900	114,000	61	10,400	78,00
Other manufacturing		11,500	114,000		10,400	70,00
industries	27	6.100	46,000	29	11,900	96,00
Construction	25	11,800	90,000		6,700	67,00
Distribution, hotels						
and catering, repairs	28	1,800	11,000	36	4,300	22,00
Transport services					175200 253	
and communication	137	132,000	264,000	101	31,600	152,00
Supporting and						
miscellaneous	00	F4 000	275 000	40	10,000	100.00
transport services	30	51,800	375,000	40	10,000	109,00
Banking, finance,						
insurance, business services and leasing	6	11,100	20,000	9	500	6,00
Public administration,		1,,,00	20,000		200	0,00
education and						
health services	142	412,100	718,000	113	35,500	106.00
Other services	23	6,000	130,000		7,500	63,00
All industries						
and services	1,105§	1,334,600	21,656,000	1,298	541,500	3,601,00

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

4.2 Stoppages of work*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers investoppages (1		Working days	lost in all sto	ppages in pro	ogress in peri	od (Thou)		
SIC 1968	Beginning in period	In pro- gress in period	Beginning in period†	In pro- gress in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarry- ing (II)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (VI–XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communi- cation (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	2,016 2,703 2,471 2,080 1,330 1,338 1,528	2,034 2,737 2,498 2,125 1,348 1,344 1,538	666‡ 1,155 1,001 4,583 830‡ 1,499 2,101‡	668‡ 1,166 1,041 4,608 834‡ 1,513 2,103‡	3,284 10,142 9,405 29,474 11,964 4,266 5,313	78 97 201 128 166 237 374	1,977 6,133 5,985 20,390 10,155 1,731 1,458	65 264 179 109 44 39 66	570 297 416 834 281 86 44	132 301 360 1,419 253 359 1,675	461 3,050 2,264 6,594 1,065 1,814 1,697
1982 Oct Nov Dec	116 133 73	141 163 93	283 45 52	322 69 55	428 239 111	11 11 10	84 132 15	12 6 4	=	141 13 3	180 77 79
SIC 1980					All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineer- ing and vehicles (21-22, 31-37)	Textiles, footwear and clothing (43, 45)	Construction (50)	Transport and communi- cation (71–79)	All other industries and services (All other classes)
1982 1983	1,528 1,352	1,538 1,364	2,101‡ 571‡	2,103‡ 574‡	5,313 3,754	380 591	1,457 1,420	61 32	41 68	1,675 295	1,699 1,348
1983 Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	97 99 150 119 118 119 108 109 114 118 147 54	109 129 182 154 153 137 146 139 159 153 195 86	69 56 76 41 36 28 34 41 41 47 71 32	70 96 97 65 44 30 48 47 59 70 89 68	327 746 527 386 139 118 186 206 298 303 366 153	10 46 167 10 29 3 11 13 90 62 109 40	73 93 283 278 61 61 59 116 141 141 101 15	1 2 5 3 1 1 7 2 1 1 1 6 2	2 10 6 4 3 5 17 14 2 2 5	6 5 30 54 19 12 14 2 8 45 61 34	236 590 35 37 25 37 75 60 56 53 83 61
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov	144 137 126 103 96 103 82 74 88 100 52	159 183 172 137 130 143 122 105 120 139 89	127 292 246 127 172 50 58 57 53 59 63	156 359 264 263 385 222 200 205 203 208 227	298 509 1,950 2,243 2,354 2,416 1,911 1,814 2,383 2,920 2,858	96 148 1,606 2,002 2,002 1,501 1,502 2,001 2,504 2,250	66 69 149 101 95 166 110 207 204 238 437	3 32 9 2 4 3 4 1 2	5 3 14 7 2 7 6 1 —————————————————————————————————	12 21 53 24 53 60 218 65 125 2	117 236 119 107 198 179 71 39 51 153 138

* See page of "Definitions and Conventions" for notes on coverage. Figures for 1984 are provisional.
† Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted in the month in which they first participated.
‡ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole ec (Division	7 1000			Manufact (Revised (Division	turing indust definition) s 2–4)	tries	same ; 3 - 4		on industries definition) s 1–4)		
	Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted	4.75	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted		Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	
SIC 1980			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†			%change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†			% change over previous 12 months	Underlying % change over previous 12 months†
1980 1981 1982 1983 Annual averages	111·4 125·8 137·6 149·2		1		109·1 123·6 137·4 149·7	集			109·4 124·1 138·2 150·0		JAN	1980 = 100
1980 Jan* Feb* Mar*	100·0 102·6 105·9	101·1 103·7 105·9			100·0 101·2 104·4	100·5 101·9 104·3			100·0 101·1 105·5	100·6 101·8 105·1		
April May June	107·1 109·2 112·5	107·7 109·2 111·4			105·7 108·3 111·6	106·1 107·3 110·0			106·1 108·6 111·7	106·3 107·5 110·2		
July Aug Sep	113·3 114·0 117·9	112-2 114-1 118-0			112·5 110·8 111·7	111.5 111.9 112.8			112·7 111·1 111·9	111.6 112.1 113.1		
Oct Nov Dec	116·0 117·8 120·8	116-2 117-3 119-6			112·2 115·2 116·1	113-0 114-5 115-5			112·5 115·2 115·9	113·4 114·5 115·5		
1981 Jan Feb Mar	118·2 119·3 121·2	119·7 120·7 121·3	18·4 16·4 14·5	17 15½ 15½	115·7 117·3 118·9	116·5 118·2 118·9	15·9 16·0 14·0	14½ 14 14	116·4 117·8 119·9	117·3 118·7 119·4	16-6 16-6 13-6	15 14½ 14½ 14½
April May June	121·9 123·5 126·0	122-6 123-6 124-8	13·8 13·2 12·0	14 13½ 12½	118·4 121·0 124·5	119-2 120-0 122-6	12·3 11·8 11·5	14 13½ 13½	119·1 121·5 125·2	119·7 120·5 123·5	12·6 12·1 12·1	14½ 14 14
July Aug Sep	126-9 129-0 129-4	125·8 128·9 129·5	12·1 13·0 9·7	11½ 11½ 11½ 11½	125·4 126·0 126·2	124·2 126·9 127·4	11-4 13-4 12-9	13½ 13½ 13½	126·2 126·3 126·6	124·8 127·3 127·9	11·8 13·6 13·1	14 13¾ 13¾
Oct Nov Dec	130·0 131·4 133·1	130·2 130·8 131·7	12·0 11·5 10·1	11½ 11 11	128·6 130·8 130·8	129·4 129·9 130·2	14·5 13·4 12·7	13½ 13¼ 13	128·9 130·9 130·9	129·9 130·0 130·5	14·6 13·5 13·0	13 ³ / ₄ 13 ¹ / ₂ 13
1982 Jan Feb Mar	131·2 132·8 134·6	132·8 134·3 134·7	10·9 11·3 11·0	11 10¾ 10¾	131·1 131·8 134·4	132·0 132·8 134·4	13·3 12·4 13·0	12¾ 12 11¾	131·6 133·7 135·2	132-6 134-7 134-6	13·0 13·5 12·7	13 121/4 12
April May June	134·5 136·5 138·3	135-4 136-7 137-0	10·4 10·6 9·8	10½ 10¼ 9½	134·8 137·5 138·8	136-0 136-5 136-7	14·1 13·8 11·5	113/4 111/2 111/4	135·2 137·8 139·6	136·1 136·9 137·6	13·7 13·6 11·4	113/4 111/4 11
July Aug Sep	140·7 138·8 138·7	139-5 138-6 138-9	10·9 7·5 7·3	9½ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	139·2 137·6 137·9	137·8 138·4 139·3	11·0 9·1 9·3	11 9½ 9¼	140·1 138·4 138·7	138·5 139·3 140·2	11·0 9·4 9·6	11 9½ 9½
Oct Nov Dec	139-6 142-4 143-6	139-8 141-7 142-0	7·4 8·3 7·8	8¾ 8½ 8	140·0 142·5 143·2	140·9 141·6 142·7	8·9 9·0 9·6	91/4 9 9	139·9 143·7 144·0	141·1 142·8 143·8	8·6 9·8 10·2	9½ 9¼ 9
1983 Jan Feb Mar	142·6 145·4 146·1	144·5 147·2 146·3	8·8 9·6 8·6	8 8 7¾	142·9 143·7 145·1	144·0 144·8 145·0	9·1 9·0 7·9	9 8¾ 8½	143·5 144·1 145·9	144·6 145·2 145·3	9·0 7·8 7·9	8¾ 8¾ 8½
April May June	146·0 148·3 149·7	147·0 148·6 148·2	8·6 8·7 8·2	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	146·7 149·2 150·2	148·1 148·2 147·8	8·9 8·6 8·1	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	147·4 149·3 150·4	148-5 148-4 148-2	9·1 8·4 7·7	8½ 8½ 8
July Aug Sep	151·7 150·4 150·5	150-3 150-2 150-7	7·7 8·4 8·5	7½ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾	151·2 149·9 150·9	149·7 150·8 152·4	8·6 9·0 9·4	83/4 83/4 91/4	151·8 150·4 151·4	150·0 151·3 153·0	8·3 8·6 9·1	8½ 8½ 9
Oct Nov Dec	151·7 152·8 155·1	152-0 152-1 153-4	8·7 7·3 8·0	73/4 73/4 8	153·3 156·5 157·0	154·4 155·6 156·6	9·6 9·9 9·7	9½ 9¾ 9¾ 9¾	154·1 155·7 155·9	155-4 154-7 155-8	10·1 8·3 8·3	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
1984 Jan Feb Mar	152·7 153·8 154·2	154·7 155·6 154·4	7·1 5·7 5·5	73/4 73/4 73/4	155·9 157·5 159·3	157·0 158·7 159·2	9·0 9·6 9·8	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	154·9 156·5 154·3	156·0 157·8 153·7	7·9 8·7 5·8	9 9 9
April May June	154·7 155·7 157·5	155·8 156·0 156·0	6·0 5·0 5·3	73/4 73/4 73/4	158-0 160-6 163-8	159·5 159·5 161·1	7·7 7·6 9·0	9½ 9½ 9¼ 9¼	153·4 155·7 158·4	154·5 154·7 156·1	4·0 4·2 5·3	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄
July Aug	159·6 159·2	158·2 159·0	5·3 5·9	7½ 7½	164-6 162-8	162·9 163·7	8·8 8·6	9 8¾	159·5 157·7	157·6 158·7	5·1 4·9	8½ 8¼
Sep [Oct]	159-9	160·2 164·5	6·3 8·2	7½	164·5 167·0	166-1	9.0	81/2	159·7 162·1	161.4	5·5 5·1	81/4

Note: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used for the SIC 1980 series are based on data up to December 1982 with data prior to January 1980 from the corresponding SIC 1968 series.

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

† For the derivation of the underlying change, see Employment Gazette, May 1984, p243.

EARNINGSAverage earnings index: all employees: by industry

GREAT BRITAIN	Agri- culture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Elec- tricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal process- ing and manu- facturing	Mineral extrac- tion and manu- facturing	Chemi- cals and man- made fibres	Mech- anical engin- eering	Elec- trical and elect- ronic engin- eering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other trans- port equip- ment	Metal goods and instru- ments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01–02)	(11–12)	(14)	(15–17)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(32)	(33–34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
1980 1981 1982 1983 Annual averages	117·7 131·8 144·2 157·5	106·1 118·6 131·1 134·7	104·4 119·8 135·8 147·8	116·2 133·5 147·8 159·2	** 124·9 137·3 150·7	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	100·5 111·4 125·3 138·6	111-4 124-0 137-3 143-2	103·7 116·8 129·3 140·3	109·0 123·8 136·7 149·6	1980 = 100 107·3 120·2 131·7 143·5
1980 Jan Feb Mar	100·0 108·3 111·4	100·0 100·1 109·5	100·0 106·4 100·8	100·0 100·2 120·7	::	100·0 101·6 102·0	100·0 100·6 104·5	100·0 101·9 104·0	100·0 101·2 105·2	100·0 99·2 99·9	100·0 103·2 121·5	100·0 99·4 99·2	100·0 101·1 107·0	100·0 102·7 104·2
April May June	117·9 117·2 118·5	106·9 103·0 106·0	100·5 99·8 105·0	112·1 117·8 119·4	100·0 117·1 112·5	106·0 108·9 114·3	102·5 103·3 114·5	104·9 106·1 107·8	105·8 107·4 109·8	98·7 99·5 103·6	108·8 106·8 111·5	101·3 103·0 104·3	104·2 106·7 109·9	105·0 105·9 109·2
July Aug Sep	117·5 124·0 131·6	107·9 106·1 107·6	105·6 105·9 104·8	121-6 119-6 119-7	117·9 109·4 109·5	111·8 110·3 111·8	113·7 111·9 113·4	108·5 108·3 108·9	112-6 110-9 111-6	102·6 98·3 99·3	113.5 113.0 111.5	105·3 103·7 104·8	109·6 110·2 110·7	109·0 107·2 109·3
Oct Nov Dec	127·9 120·1 118·5	108·8 108·8 108·5	106·2 106·9 110·4	121·8 121·6 119·5	107-2 114-1 115-0	111·7 114·0 116·7	111·9 119·2 121·9	109·5 110·5 112·3	113·3 114·8 115·5	98·9 103·0 102·4	114·5 117·2 115·2	105·5 108·9 108·6	112·9 116·3 119·4	111·0 113·2 111·0
1981 Jan Feb	118·1 119·9 125·9	120·5 118·5 120·7	114·0 116·7 116·4	120·4 121·9 130·5	110·1 116·6 118·4	113·3 113·4 116·0	114·8 115·8 119·2	111·3 112·3 114·0	115·8 116·6 119·6	102·8 109·5 109·7	116·3 118·9 118·4	109·7 110·8 113·3	117·4 116·8 117·3	114·4 116·8 117·1
Mar April May	132·9 130·2 131·7	117·0 113·7 116·3	116·9 120·2 117·9	128·9 132·4 140·7	118·3 121·6 123·0	116·0 119·7 125·3	117·4 120·9 124·3	113·7 115·7 117·0	118·9 121·7 123·9	108·2 101·9 112·1	119·5 124·0 123·8	111·1 114·4 116·3	118·7 121·7 126·0	112·8 118·0 122·6
July Aug	130·0 143·8	118·8 117·5 118·4	123·3 121·0 121·1	140-6 135-5 136-7	131·8 128·4 131·3	123·7 124·1 123·9	123·7 134·4 126·9	117·0 117·7 119·9	126·5 124·5 125·3	114·6 112·3 112·2	126·7 129·2 123·5	116·7 117·7 119·7	125·2 125·9 126·1	122·4 122·7 122·5
Sep Oct Nov	147·7 143·0 131·4	120·3 121·0	121·1 123·0	138·1 138·5	133·8 133·9	125·0 127·2	131·0 133·2	122·0 122·9 123·8	127·8 129·3 131·3	113·7 121·4 117·8	133·9 127·7 126·1	121·1 126·4 124·8	126·9 131·6 132·6	124·8 126·1 122·6
Dec 1982 Jan Feb	126-5 125-1 134-6	120·2 120·6 146·6	126·2 133·8 131·7	138·3 141·7 142·0	132·2 136·4 134·3	131·9 126·7 130·4	135·6 132·5 131·1	123·9 125·7	131·8 132·5	120·4 121·4	130·2 131·0 133·4	123·2 125·2 128·6	129·9 129·9 131·5	127·2 127·5 130·0
Mar April May	138·9 144·2 140·6	132·7 128·8 130·7	132·7 132·0 132·8	140·7 139·3 141·3	134·6 137·4 136·9	134·6 134·8 137·6	133·0 134·4 135·0	128·0 127·7 130·1	136·7 136·9 137·6	123·7 119·7 124·9	137·4 137·8 141·4	127·3 131·0 129·5	133·6 139·3 137·9	130·0 133·2 134·1
July Aug	144·0 152·2 154·0	128·0 129·1 130·2	135·6 142·4 135·3	153·2 154·5 150·0	135·7 145·9 136·3	141·6 138·9 137·2	140·8 140·9 139·0	131·6 132·9 130·8	140·5 140·7 139·6	125·7 128·3 124·8	137·4 136·3	129·8 128·7	136·5 137·8	133-2 131-6 131-3
Sep Oct Nov	160·8 152·8 143·4	128·6 117·6 139·6	137·4 137·0 138·2	151·5 151·8 157·2	135·0 140·8 136·1	138·5 139·2 140·5	139·0 140·8 149·5	131·1 133·2 135·5	140·2 143·2 144·1	121-7 125-7 129-5	138·9 141·2 142·3	130·0 131·0 133·9 132·9	139·4 139·1 142·7 143·0	133·1 135·5 134·7
Dec 1983 Jan Feb	139·5 138·0 145·2	140·5 141·3 139·5	140·7 146·3 146·1	150·4 146·2 145·9	138·1 140·9 140·4	141·2 141·9	150·9 143·7 145·0	136·5 135·1 136·0	146·3 147·0 147·1	137·8 133·9 134·6	140·0 138·5 139·5	133·5 134·1	142·2 142·6	137·9 139·0 140·6
Mar April May	145·1 155·1 151·0	139·0 136·5 131·2	146·1 147·3 146·3	156·0 158·9 158·2	141·8 146·2 147·4	144·9 146·5	143·3 146·2 149·4	138·8 141·7	150·1 150·6 152·2	134·7 133·7 139·0	143·7 142·7 144·0	137·3 136·4 141·0	144·1 146·6 149·4	141·7 144·0
June July Aug	156·7 167·2 162·7	133·7 135·4 135·5	148·6 156·7 149·0	160·1 164·9 161·8	147·6 166·3 151·7	152·3 147·7 149·7	150·3 151·9 157·1	143·4 141·8	154·8 152·8	139·0 140·1 137·1	144·5 141·5 137·9	139·2 140·3 140·7	150·9 151·1 149·7	144·6 145·1 143·7
Sep Oct Nov	178·0 173·6 160·4	137·0 140·1 123·9	150·9 143·9 140·9	162·6 169·7 165·1	152·1 163·8 154·3	151·3 150·2 156·8	152·9 153·1 164·7	143·2 145·3 148·6	153·3 157·5 156·8	137·8 139·8 146·0	142·4 146·1 150·6	142·1 144·1 147·9	150·8 152·0 155·5	145·5 146·6 147·2
Dec 1984 Jan Feb	156·7 155·3 158·6	123·6 121·5 125·2	151·9 158·1 159·9	161·5 162·7 163·0	155·8 167·3 159·3	156-6 151-4 153-8	166·1 155·8 158·1	152·8 148·8 151·3	158·3 160·0	147·2 145·7 147·4	147·4 148·4 154·5	146·6 145·2 149·0	159·7 153·9 155·5	146·1 149·8 151·6
Mar April	156·6 165·2	54·4 55·7	161·6 164·0	164·9 167·0	162·6 171·2 161·4	155·5 154·1 158·5	158·2 157·6 159·9	153·7 150·5 153·6	163·4 166·9 165·1	147·0 148·0 149·6	154·2 151·9 152·3	151·2 147·9 151·4	155·5 155·7 158·2	153·4 145·2 155·1
May June July	163·1 171·2 177·4	51·0 51·6 51·3	158·4 162·0 167·2	171·1 170·1 175·8	162·6 181·6	162·3 160·0	164·8 164·2	157·0 158·8	167·5 169·6	147·7 152·2	163·4 153·7	151·7 153·0	162·1 162·4	156·7 157·0
Aug Sep	186·1 188·6	51·0 57·5	162·1 163·9	175·8 172·3 174·0	164·6 163·7	158·6 164·2	171·3 164·8	155·3 156·5	166·2 168·3	147·0 151·3	152·6 158·3	150·6 153·0	159·4 162·8	152·6 155·5
[Oct]		57-6	162-7	177-0	176-1	162-4	166-1	160-7	171.0	148-0	173-9	154-9	164-5	157-6

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry 5.3

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distri- bution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public adminis- tration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole	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.)	110000	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
100·0 102·1 104·2	100·0 105·5 101·0	100·0 100·9 103·8	100·0 103·0 104·6	100·0 104·1 106·8	100·0 102·0 103·3	100·0 99·7 101·2	100·0 99·2 99·0	100·0 101·7 112·1	100·0 104·9 103·7	100·0 109·0 114·0	100·0 103·9 110·7	100·0** 102·6** 105·9**	1980 Jan Feb Mar
104·8 106·0 107·6	101·7 102·2 104·2	103·4 108·7 114·2	104·3 106·0 109·8	107·2 106·7 110·0	104·7 106·2 107·5	107·2 109·0 106·0	104·1 106·2 114·3	106·3 106·1 123·5	110·2 115·2 113·8	112·6 114·8 118·1	108-6 109-5 107-4	107·1 109·2 112·5	April May June
109·1 107·2 109·8	111-9 109-9 109-4	113·4 113·0 115·6	109·1 110·1 109·6	114·7 112·5 116·5	109·2 108·0 108·9	106·5 111·7 109·9	108·2 106·9 115·7	115-6 114-5 113-5	116·2 120·1 120·1	120·8 132·7 154·7	117-6 117-1 116-1	113-3 114-0 117-9	July Aug Sep
110·5 112·4 117·7	106·8 108·1 110·1	116·0 118·1 117·4	110·3 113·3 111·6	116·5 118·3 124·1	109·1 111·2 116·1	112·1 112·4 120·3	113·1 118·6 115·0	113·9 118·2 127·1	118·5 118·5 129·4	137·1 134·0 137·5	119·0 122·8 126·5	116·0 117·8 120·8	Oct Nov Dec
115·1 117·2 119·9	115·9 112·6 108·7	117·6 118·3 120·7	114·7 115·1 116·0	118·0 120·5 124·9	114·3 115·4 116·1	113·4 113·0 114·7	113·3 113·3 115·2	119·1 120·6 130·7	124·3 124·8 124·0	130·8 131·3 131·3	122·4 122·9 123·4	118·2 119·3 121·2	1981 Jan Feb Mar
117·0 120·2	111·4 112·5 114·3	121·9 125·7 134·0	115·0 120·2 122·6	122·5 122·3 126·8	118·9 118·3 120·5	119·6 121·4 120·3	117·2 116·3 119·9	122·7 127·7 132·7	126·6 123·6 124·6	135·7 142·5 141·2	123·6 128·5 126·3	121·9 123·5 126·0	April May June
122·3 121·3 121·1	114·8 117·8	132·6 131·3 132·8	123·1 122·7 123·9	126-2 125-1 128-1	121·7 121·0 121·6	121·8 122·8 121·2	122·4 121·4 128·0	128-6 129-3 128-1	125·8 140·4 137·5	143·5 149·2 146·2	126·6 127·2 130·7	126·9 129·0 129·4	July Aug Sep
123·0 124·7 126·9	117·7 118·6 123·6	133·7 134·5	125·4 126·7	128-2 130-6	122·4 124·9	122·9 121·9	123·3 127·7 128·8	128·8 134·8 143·6	135·8 135·1 133·0	147·8 144·1 146·2	129·2 134·9 139·8	130·0 131·4 133·1	Oct Nov
128·2 128·7 130·1	114·9 122·8 121·5	135·8 135·8 136·0	127·9 128·4 130·2	136-0 130-0 132-9	129·0 128·1 127·1	132·4 123·0 123·7	127·7 126·1	133·2 135·6	133·4 136·2	141·7 144·4	138·1 140·0	131·2 132·8	Dec 1982 Jan Feb
132·0 132·1 132·9	122·4 123·7 128·1	140·8 145·0	131·8 131·5 133·2	136-6 135-2 136-6	130·1 130·9 131·4	124·7 126·0 128·5	127-6 129-6 129-2	149·4 140·7 141·6	135·8 142·7	142·7 141·9 142·9	138·4 140·0 142·2	134·6 134·5 136·5	Mar April May
133-6 134-0 134-3	124·8 126·8 128·0	145·7 145·0 143·1	137·2 135·0 135·3	138·6 140·0 136·7	131·7 133·1 132·6	129·0 127·0 127·4	134·4 137·3 131·9	151·6 143·1 143·0	139·2 140·3 140·1	145·6 161·6 156·6	140·9 144·6 146·2	138·3 140·7 138·8	July Aug
135·8 138·8	133·4 131·9 133·0	141·4 145·1 147·9	135·0 136·0 138·7	138·6 139·0 141·8	133·2 134·6 136·7	127·2 127·7 128·0	133·3 133·5 138·2	143·1 144·3 149·0	142·7 148·9	148·6 150·5 148·6	150·0 148·6 148·9	138·7 139·6 142·4	Sep Oct Nov
141·2 141·2 143·0	126·0 141·7 143·8	147·3 146·4 147·3	136·1 137·6 139·3	144·7 140·7 142·3	141·2 138·6 138·9	139·2 130·9 131·6	137·2 135·2 137·6	160·8 145·8 148·9	143·5 143·9 144·9	150·0 159·9 175·7	146·6 149·7 148·3	143-6 142-6 145-4	Dec 1983 Jan Feb
144·2 143·7 146·0	133·9 138·3 138·5	149·7 156·4 156·3	139·6 141·3 145·2	147·9 145·5 145·7	140·0 142·3 147·3	132·8 133·1 136·7	140·3 142·3 141·4	164·3 150·9 158·2	146·2 147·0 150·7	161·3 156·2 158·1	150·3 149·9 152·1	146-0 148-3	Mar April May
146·2 145·4 145·0	134·7 138·5 143·7	159·3 157·7 157·3	144·6 143·3	150·7 149·7 148·0	143·3 144·7 143·3	137·1 139·1 139·7	144·4 150·6 145·4	162·0 157·4 156·3	150·2 150·6 150·8	163·2 169·2 168·7	154·5 156·1 163·3	149·7 151·7 150·4	June July Aug
145·1 146·3	141.2	159·9 162·2	146-1	148·6 150·3	144-4	141·0 141·2 140·4	147·3 146·3	153·3 155·9	151·7 153·0	162·6 163·8 161·2	157·9 158·0	150·5 151·7	Sep Oct Nov
147·7 148·8 150·4	151·0 132·8 151·3	163·4 163·1 160·3	151·0 148·2 150·4	152·9 153·7 148·0	145·6 151·3	150·6 142·6	149·5 151·2 146·8	159·3 177·8	152·4 152·1 153·6	162·8 162·3	166·9 165·3	152·8 155·1 152·7	Dec 1984 Jan
152·7 157·5 149·3	146·5 152·2 137·0	161·4 163·6 162·9	152·3 152·4 150·4	152·5 155·3 155·5	148·3 150·6 155·3	141·2 141·5 147·6	148·7 149·6 149·5	160·6 177·3	154·8 154·1 156·7	162·8 161·3 163·5	163·2 169·1 163·1	153·8 154·2 154·7	Feb Mar April
155-8 158-7 155-3	145·1 152·9	170·2 172·2 170·0	156·8 158·7 159·3	154·7 160·0 157·0	151·9 153·5 157·1	146·7 146·7	151·0 151·8	168·4 173·9	160·2 158·4 158·5	164·2 163·6	168·3 167·4	155-7 157-5 159-6	May June July
155·5 154·8	156·7 156·7 145·6	175·3 177·8	157·1 157·9	154·4 157·8	153·2 154·5	150·4 149·2 150·5	153·3 159·4	166·8 166·6	158·2 156·5	182·2 176·9	171·2 167·3	159·2 159·9	Aug Sep

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

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

SIC 1968

INITED KINGDOM	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
IALE Weekly earnings Full-time men	(21 years and	over)	100 pt 10		100 (10) 1000 1000	ALC: N			tion and	Palls		2
1977 1978 1979	72-46 83-91 99-79	82·36 95·65 116·51	77·80 90·78 107·95	79·40 91·93 103·58	73·38 83·39 96·39	67-93 76-41 90-34	69·13 80·35 92·34	76·37 88·64 95·46	75·59 84·88 98·01	70·65 81·69 93·92	65·32 75·96 87·35	61·91 71·20 80·82
Full-time male 1980 1981 1982 1983	es on adult rat 115-61 126-36 138-28 148-55	es* 136.07 151.26 175.01 196.68	123·36 138·48 148·46 163·53	118·20 132·96 139·01 154·23	109·34 119·51 130·01 140·70	101-95 114-17 121-30 133-83	107-41 118-31 128-47 138-54	109·63 127·04 141·81 148·55	109·41 119·08 132·73 146·81	103·05 114·64 123·74 136·90	97-90 106-60 113-78 126-47	92·74 105·39 107·12 115·09
Hours worked	(01											
Full-time men 1977 1978 1979	(21 years and 46·4 46·2 46·3	43·0 43·0 43·4	44·4 44·6 44·5	43·8 43·7 43·0	43·3 43·0 42·5	43·0 42·5 42·3	42·6 42·9 42·3	43·7 43·8 43·7	42·2 41·4 41·5	43·1 43·1 42·7	43·1 43·6 43·1	42·9 43·4 43·0
Full-time male	s on adult rate	es* 44·2	42.9	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.6	41-8	40-1	41.1	42.2	40.5
1981 1982 1983	44·8 44·9 45·3	42·4 43·2 45·3	43·1 43·1 43·0	42·3 41·4 42·2	41.5 41.4 41.9	41.6 41.4 41.4	41.6 41.8 41.9	43·2 43·7 42·8	39·9 39·7 40·7	41·8 41·3 42·1	42·2 42·4 42·5 43·8	42·5 43·3 42·3 43·1
Hourly earnings	(01											
Full-time men 1977 1978 1979	156-2 181-6 215-5	191·5 222·4 262·6	175-2 203-5 242-6	181·3 210·4 240·6	169·5 193·9 226·8	158·0 179·8 213·6	162·3 187·3 218·3	174·8 202·4 218·4	179·1 205·0 236·2	163·9 189·5 220·0	151-6 174-2 202-7	pence 144-3 164-1 188-0
Full-time male	s on adult rate 254-1	es* 307·9	287-6	284-1	263-5	243.3	258-2	262-3	272.8	250.7	232-0	218-2
1981 1982 1983	282·1 308·0 327·9	356·7 405·1 434·2	321·3 344·5 380·3	314·3 335·8 365·5	288·0 314·0 335·8	243·3 274·4 293·0 323·3	284·4 307·3 330·6	294·1 324·5 347·1	298·4 334·3 360·7	274·3 299·6 325·2	251·4 267·7 288·7	243·4 253·2 267·0
MALE Weekly earnings												
Full-time women	en (18 years ar 47-51	nd over) 55-97	48-64	47·21 54·33	51-14	45-49	47-04	49.55	53-68	45.28	40-95	£ 36-90
1978 1979	53·85 62·86	59·54 68·37	54·85 64·44	54·33 63·27	56·79 64·02	52·06 62·12	53·96 62·55	56·59 61·00	60·50 69·52	52·04 60·12	46·02 52·44	42·03 49·62
Full-time fema			77.60	70.64	75.00	70.41	70.00	71 57	90.71	60.61	61.06	61.00
1980 1981 1982 1983	74·60 83·06 90·76 99·56	86·29 94·69 120·04 108·61	77.68 87.62 94.36 101.13	73·64 79·07 88·12 96·16	75·29 82·67 90·39 99·14	72-41 81-21 87-73 97-63	73.98 81.18 89.32 97.77	71.57 85.06 94.02 100.20	80·71 89·97 97·67 108·62	69·61 77·34 84·27 91·40	61·06 65·96 71·35 77·75	61·02 67·16 71·39 74·41
Hours worked Full-time wom	on (18 years :	and over)										
1977 1978 1979	38·1 37·9 38·1	37·7 38·7 38·7	38·2 38·2 38·5	37·3 37·8 38·0	37·8 37·9 37·6	37·7 38·3 38·7	37·8 37·9 37·6	38·1 37·9 39·5	38·0 37·4 37·6	37·0 37·2 37·2	36·4 36·7 36·4	36·2 36·7 36·7
Full-time fema	les on adult ra	ates* 38-4	38-9	38.0	37.8	38-3	37.7	35-6	37.7	36-9	97.1	37.4
1981 1982 1983	38·4 38·4 39·0	39·3 41·3 39·4	39·1 39·0 38·4	37·1 37·8 38·3	38·5 38·4 39·0	38·7 38·4 39·3	38·1 37·6 38·0	38·0 38·2 37·4	37·6 37·6 38·3	37·8 37·4 37·9	37·1 37·1 37·6 38·1	37·7 37·6 37·6
Hourly earnings Full-time wome	en (18 vears ar	nd over)										pence
1977 1978 1979	124·7 142·1 165·0	148·5 153·9 176·7	127·3 143·6 167·4	126·6 143·7 166·5	135·3 149·8 170·3	120·7 135·9 160·5	124·4 142·4 166·4	130·1 149·3 154·4	141·3 161·8 184·9	122·4 139·9 161·6	112·5 125·4 144·1	101·9 114·5 135·2
Full-time fema	les on adult ra	ates* 224·7	199.7	193-8	199-2	189-1	196-2	201.0	214-1	188-6	164-6	163-2
1980	196-8											

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

5.5 **EARNINGS**

Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturi	Manufacturing Industries												
	Weights	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†					
Men Women	689 311	248·0 310·0	287·3 353·4	328·5 402·4	404·0 494·1	451·4 559·5	506·2 625·3	547·3 681·4	604·5 743·9					
Men and women	1,000	258-1	298-1	340-6	418-7	469-1	525-6	569-3	627-3					

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

\$50 DECEMBER 1984 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EARNINGS AND HOURS 5 · 4 Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry 5 · 4

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation §	All industries covered
61·61 67·50 80·37	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
149·2 163·4 196·0	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
226·0	265·0	242·6	324·1	259·2	266·4	243·4	257·6	298·9	262-8	262·9
240·1	293·5	263·8	368·1	270·7	293·4	274·1	277·5	354·8	294-6	292·0
257·5	321·1	289·3	394·7	296·8	319·7	289·2	300·3	394·2	322-6	319·5
274·0	346·7	311·4	435·3	321·1	345·6	316·8	322·0	414·5	347-9	344·4
38·08 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		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	Ξ.	61·45	81·75	92·14	68·73
64·02	79·13	81·55	92·83	70·58	75·71		66·49	99·07	105·76	76·44
69·58	85·78	90·75	102·44	78·51	83·17		69·33	103·22	114·12	83·96
73·22	92·51	99·65	111·70	86·80	90·29		78·57	111·72	123·32	91·18
36·1	36·8	37·2	38·5	37·5	37·2		37·9	36·0	41·3	37·4
36·1	36·7	37·5	38·1	37·0	37·2		38·5	36·8	43·5	37·4
36·0	36·8	36·7	38·3	37·4	37·2		37·2	37·6	43·3	37·4
36·4	37·3	36·8	38·2	37·3	37·3	畫	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
105-5 116-2 140-1	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		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
161·0	190·4	201·1	215·1	174·1	183·4		159-6	220·9	217·8	183·3
175·4	211·0	216·9	248·2	188·2	201·9		170-1	272·9	247·1	202·8
185·5	224·0	237·6	271·7	206·1	220·0		182-9	294·1	267·9	220·9
197·9	240·9	260·9	290·9	224·9	237·0		200-4	312·1	295·7	238·7

EARNINGS Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100

1982 1983 1984 465·2 547·4

Men and women 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).

336-2

300.0

All Industries and Services

Men Women

Weights

1,000

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

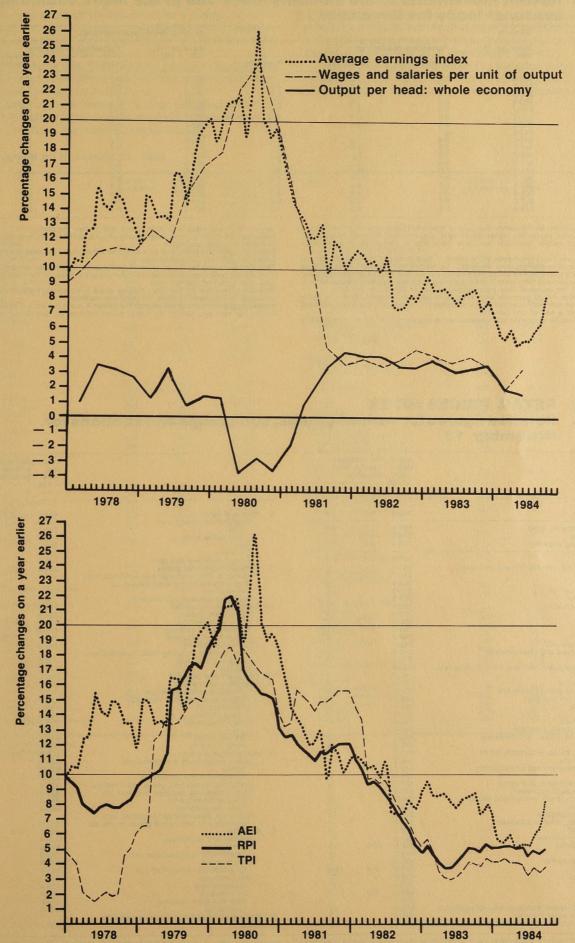
GREAT BRITAIN	IIIANOI AO	URING INDU	SINIES			ALL INDUS	TRIES AND S	ERVICES		
	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	Weekly earnings (£)	Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)
			excluding	g those whose by absence	pay was			excluding affected by	those whose	pay was
April of each year	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN†									100000	
Manual occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982*	81-8 94-5 111-2 119-3 { 134-8 { 142-8 { 141-0 152-6	84·7 97·9 115·2 124·7 138·1 137·8 147·4 145·5	45·8 46·0 45·0 43·5 43·8 43·9 43·7 43·6	184-8 212-8 255-5 286-0 315-1 313-7 336-7 333-0	181·8 208·7 250·0 279·8 307·9 306·7 329·2 325·5	78·4 90·1 108·6 118·4 131·4 140·3 138·4	80·7 93·0 111·7 121·9 133·8 143·6 141·6	46·0 46·2 45·4 44·2 44·3 43·9 43·8	175.5 201.2 245.8 275.3 302.0 326.5 322.7	172·8 197·5 240·5 269·1 294·7 319·0 315·2
Non-manual occupations	153-6	158-9	44-4	358-1	348-5	148-8	152.7	44.3	345-0	336-1
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983†	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 38·5	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*	87·3 100·5 120·3 131·3 (148·8 (147·9 (158·6 (156·4	90·0 103·7 124·3 137·1 152·6 151·8 163·3 161·2	44·0 44·2 43·4 42·0 42·2 42·3 42·2 42·2	202·9 233·1 284·1 323·5 357·0 354·2 383·0 378·1	202·2 231·8 281·8 320·8 354·0 351·4 380·0 375·0	86·9 98·8 121·5 136·5 151·5 163·8 161·1	89·1 101·4 124·5 140·5 154·5 167·5 164·7	43·1 43·2 42·7 41·7 41·7 41·5 41·4	204·3 232·2 288·2 332·0 365·6 399·1 392·6	204·9 232·4 287·6 331·2 364·6 398·0·3 391·2
1984 FULL-TIME WOMEN†	171-2	176-8	42-8	409-9	406-2	174-3	178-8	41.7	423-0	421-4
Manual occupations 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982* 1983†	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 39·7 39·7 39·7	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†	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 37·4	148·0 168·5 205·8 234·2 260·3 259·8 283·3 285·4 310·8	147-5 168-0 204-9 233-4 259-0 258-5 281-9 284-0 308-7	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 36·7 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†	51·3 57·9 70·3 78·1 {87·1 86·8 {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 38·6 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	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, All occupations 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 o 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	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	142-2	147-0	41-4	351-5	347-3	144-5	147-4	40-1	362-6	360-0

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.

All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries 5.7

IC 1968			Manu- facturing	Mining ar quarrying		n Gas, electricity and water	Index of production industries	Wholecon	
bour costs		1973 1975 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	106-90 161-68 244-54 295-1 361-0 394-34 432-8 466-1	143.45 249.36 365.12 431.1 532.7 603.34 691.1 736.4	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	Pε	ence per hou
rcentage shares of labour costs *							14	100	Per cer
ages and salaries t which Holiday, sickness, injury and	A 183	1973 1978 1981 1982 1983 1973	89·9 84·3 82·1 82·7 83·1	82·5 76·2 73·3 72·3 71·4	91·1 86·8 85·0 85·5 86·0	84·7 78·2 75·8 75·8 75·5	89·3 83·9 81·6 82·0 82·3		
naternity pay		1978 1981 1982 1983	9·2 10·0 10·2 10·4	9·3 8·7 8·5 8·4	6·8 7·8 7·9 8·0	11·2 11·5 11·9 11·8	9·0 9·7 9·9 10·1		
atutory National Insurance contributi	4	1973 1978 1981 1982	4·9 · 8·5 9·0 8·3	4·3 6·7 7·0 6·3	4·9 9·1 9·9 9·1	4·5 6·9 7·0 6·4	4-9 8-4 8-9 8-1		
vate social welfare payments	WT 2-16.0F	1983 1973 1978 1981 1982	7.6 3·5 4·8 5·2 5·3 5·5	5·7 5·9 9·4 10·1 10·3	8·4 1·6 2·3 2·8 3.0	5·8 8·0 12·2 13·1 13·5	7·5 3·7 5·1 5·6 5·9		
nyments in kind, subsidised services ining (excluding wages and salaries ement) and other labour costs ‡		1983 1973 1978 1981 1982 1983	1.6 2.3 3.7 3.7 3.8	10·7 7·3 7·7 9·6 11·1 12·2	3·1 2·4 1·9 2·3 2·4 2·5	13·9 2·9 2·6 4·1 4·3 4·8	6-0 2-2 2-6 3-9 4-0 4-1		
	The same		ufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Production and Construction	Whole economy	
C 1980 bour costs per unit of output §			% change over a year earlier				industries††	4	% change over a year earlier
	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	70- 82- 100- 107- 112- 113-	17·2 21·1 6 7·6 4 4·5	78·2 79·0 100·0 106·5 106·6 101·4	73.6 83.1 100.0 105.9 109.0 108.5	71.0 82.2 100.0 112.0 110.8	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 = 10 12.2 15.0 20.9 9.3 3.1 3.3
	1982 Q2 Q3 Q4	***************************************		::			the state of the s	111.9 112.7 113.9	2·7 2·6 3·1
	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	9477			A. BEN EX	. 4453		115·3 115·8 116·8 117·3	2·9 3·5 3·6 3·0
维性数	1984 Q1 Q2		TORING IS			1 112		117·2 119·6	1·6 3·3
	put § 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	71· 81· 100· 109· 115· 117·	9 15·2 22·1 7 9·7 6 5·4	79·2 79·5 100·0 106·0 106·7 102·2	74-5 83-5 100-0 - 106-0 109-2 109-4	71-9 82-7 100-0 111-5 111-3	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	115- 115- 118-	5·6 2 6·3		···		:: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	112·3 113·2 114·5	3·4 3·9 4·6
	1983 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	116- 118- 117- 119-	7" 3·2 6 1·6 1 0·8					116·0 116·6 117·8 118·5	4·2 3·8 4·1 3·5
	1984 Q1 Q2 Q3	121· 122· 123·	0 2.8	illa E s		1 : 3		118·2 120·5	1.9 3.3
	1984 May June	122- 122- 124-	3 3.3						
The section of the se	Aug Sep Oct	122- 124- 127-	9 5 5.2						
months ending:	1984 May June July	121 122 122	0 2.8						
	Aug Sep Oct	123 123 124	1 4·7 5·3						
lotes: * Source Department of Employ		- Constitution of the second		in Employment G					





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

	All items				All items except	seasonal foods	
	Index Jan 15,	Percentage ch	ange over		Index Jan 15, — 1974 = 100	Percentage ch	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 3·1
July	336-5	0.5	3·3 3·3 3·5	4.2	338-7	0.6	3.1
	338-0	0.4	3.3	4.6	340.2	0.4	3.2
Aug	339-5	0.4	3.5	5-1	341.0	0.2	3-2
Sep	340.7	0.4	2.5	5.0	342-1	0.3	2-2
Oct		0.4	2.4	4.8	343-1	0.3	2-1
Nov	341.9	0.3	2.4	5.3	343-7	0.2	2.1
Dec	342.8	-0.1	1.8	5.1	343.5	-0.1	1.4
984 Jan	342.6		1.8	5-1	344-8	0.4	1.4
Feb	344.0	0.4	1.6	5.2	345-8	0.3	1.4
Mar	345.1	0.3	2.6	5.2	350.1	1.2	2.3
Apr	349.7	1.3	2.7	5.1	351.3	0.3	2.4
May	351.0	0.4		5.1	352.5	0.3	2.6
June	351.9	0.3	2.7		352.7	0.1	2.7
July	351.5	-0.1	2.6	4.5			3.4
Aug	354-8	0.9	3.1	5.0	356.5	1.1	3.5
Sep	355-5	0.2	3.0	4.7	357-9	0.4	2.8
Oct	357.7	0.6	2.9	5.0	360.0	0.6	2.0
Nov	358-8	0.3	2.2	4.9	361.3	0.4	2.8

The rise in the index for November was caused mainly by higher telephone charges and mortgage interest payments. Higher prices were also recorded for coal, newspapers, cigarettes and certain foodstuffs but there were falls in the prices of some fresh

regetables.

Food: There was very little change in the prices of most items of food and therefore the food index was little changed over the month. However a few individual items did have significant price changes. Tea prices were higher and so also were those for mutton and lamb. Fresh vegetables were lower in price, particularly sprouts. Apples were also lower in price. Overall the seasonal food index showed a fall of about one per cent.

Alcoholic drink: Prices generally were lower as a result of seasonal offers. The fall in prices occurred mainly with canned beer and bottles of fortified wine. The group index fell by a little over a half of one per cent.

Tobacco: Prices for cigarettes and tobacco rose during the month and this resulted in a

rise in the group index of a little over a half of one per cent.

Housing: The housing group index rose by about a half of one per cent mainly as a result of higher mortgage payments.

Fuel and light: The index rose by a little over a half of one per cent following increased prices for coal and smokeless fuel.

Miscellaneous goods: Prices of some newspapers were higher and some toys lower. With smaller price changes elsewhere in the group the effect on the index was a rise of a little over a half of one per cent.

Services: The index for this group rose by about 11/4 per cent. Most of this rise can be attributed to increased charges for telephone services.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: A rise in the group index of about a half of one per cent was caused by higher prices for canteen and restaurant meals.

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

	Jan 1974	change (month	over		Jan 1974 = 100	change (month	over
The Character Company of the	= 100	1	12	the particular in the deal little and the little and		1	12
All items	358-8	0.3	4.9	V Fuel and light Coal and smokeless fuels	486·0 518·7	0.6	3.7
The state of the s	367-6	0.3	5.3	Coal Coal	527.5		9
All items excluding food Seasonal food	294.0	-1.0	-5.5	Smokeless fuels	497-2		7
Food excluding seasonal	333-2	0.3	4.9	Gas	390·1 502·2		4 2
Cod Choldania Constant		-	3.3	Electricity Oil and other fuel and light	658-4		3
I Food	326-6	0.1	5	VI Durable household goods	258-8	0.2	2.6
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	337·8 314·7		4	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	277-1		5
Bread	262.0		1	Radio, television and other household			
Flour Other cereals	411.3		8	appliances	207.9		-1
Biscuits	326-3		5	Pottery, glassware and hardware	373-1	0.2	- 0 · 6
Meat and bacon	268-9		4	VII Clothing and footwear	216·6 229·9	0.2	-3
Beef	318-9		0	Men's outer clothing	304.7		ő
Lamb	256-4		9	Men's underclothing Women's outer clothing	157.2		-5
Pork	255-3		11	Women's underclothing	286-1		4
Bacon	249·9 243·1		6	Children's clothing	260-0		6
Ham (cooked)	245.8		2	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,			
Other meat and meat products	274.2		5	hats and materials	243-2		2
Fish Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	360-6		11	Footwear	224-5		2.1
Butter	442.3		7	VIII Transport and vehicles	380·0 367·7		2.1
Margarine	272.3		14	Motoring and cycling	313.1		-2
Lard and other cooking fats	251.2		16	Purchase of motor vehicles Maintenance of motor vehicles	420.0		7
Milk, cheese and eggs	329.9		4 2	Petrol and oil	456.5		3
Cheese	367·1 181·4		5	Motor licences	358-4		6
Eggs	395-6		5	Motor insurance	334-9		4
Milk, fresh	407-6		-1	Fares	468-6		4
Milk, canned, dried etc	408-7		16	Rail transport	479.6		4 3
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc Tea	538-5		45	Road transport	465.3		5.8
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	431-8		12	IX Miscellaneous goods	372-6 529-1		8
Soft drinks	340-5		3	Books, newspapers and periodicals	571.7		11
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	441.1		5	Books Newspapers and periodicals	515-5		7
Sugar	. 428-4		0 3	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	366-5		6
Jam, marmalade and syrup	327·7 439·1		7	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	395-1		7
Sweets and chocolates	356.7		-10	Soap and detergents	348-4		9
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	420.3		-20	Soda and polishes	465-3		4
Potatoes Other vegetables	315-3		-1	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	307-9		4
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	302-4		3	photographic and optical goods, plants etc	365.1		4.6
Other food	338-1		4	X Services	389.4		5
Food for animals	280-4		_1	Postage and telephones Postage	478-4		5
II Alcoholic drink	394.8	-0.6	5.9 9	Telephones, telemessages, etc	363-9		5
Beer	469·5 298·8		2	Entertainment	288-6		3
Spirits, wines etc	507.0	0.6	13.0	Entertainment (other than TV)	443.8		7 6 5
III Tobacco	508.6		13	Other services	448-6		6
Cigarettes	487.4		11	Domestic help	469-4		6
Tobacco IV Housing	423-1	0.5	11.2	Hairdressing	456-9 427-6		3
Rent	383.7		6	Boot and shoe repairing	417.5		7
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	412-1		26	Laundering	71/3		
Rates and water charges	491.2		6 5	XI Meals bought and consumed outside the	400-1	0.5	7-2

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

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.

Average prices on November 13, 1984

at least-four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

ions in prices charged for many items.

United Kingdom, are given below.

Average retail prices on November 13, for a number of impor-

tant items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes

of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer, and

An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which

partly because of these differences there are considerable varia-

tem*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p			p	p
Beef: home-killed	500	100.0	150 100	Bread			
Chuck (braising steak)	583 543	169·6 295·8	150-186 226-360	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	533	38-1	31- 45
Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone) †	585	208.0	180-234	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	303	46.0	42- 50
Best beef mince	581	120-4	98-148	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	374	30.0	27- 33
Fore ribs (with bone)	450	148-3	120-183	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	447	31.5	30- 33
Brisket (without bone)	554	146-9	120-177				
Rump steak †	587	286-0	242-315	Flour		44.0	04 50
Stewing steak	576	148-7	130–171	Self-raising, per 1½ kg	545	41.9	34- 52
mb: home-killed				Butter			
Loin (with bone)	529	182-5	153-210	Home-produced, per 500g	506	103-6	96-114
Breast †	474	50-1	35- 78	New Zealand, per 500g	439	101-1	96-106
Best end of neck	426	122.2	70-186	Danish, per 500g	489	114-8	108–124
Shoulder (with bone)	504	104-9	86–136 144–189	Margarine			
Leg (with bone)	529	165.7	144-169	Standard quality, per 250g	102	20.8	18- 24
amb: imported				Lower priced, per 250g	84	19-1	17- 20
Loin (with bone)	307	139-6	120-156			05.5	00 40
Breast †	267	37-7	28- 49	Lard, per 500g	560	35.5	30- 42
Best end of neck	243	98-7	60-140	Cheese			
Shoulder (with bone)	289	84-5	72- 94	Cheddar type	587	118-4	100-136
Leg (with bone)	312	137-2	120–156	Ollowski 1790			100
ork: home-killed				Eggs			
Leg (foot off)	512	114-1	98-148	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	403	93.4	86-102
Belly †	568	82.7	70- 96	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	381 77	77·9 68·7	70- 88 54- 86
Loin (with bone)	602	142.7	128-168	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen		00.7	34- 00
Fillet (without bone)	417	178-4	132–270	Milk			
				per pint	479	21.8	-
acon Collar †	267	113-2	92-136	NEW AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PART			
Gammon†	346	168-5	138-198	Tea	250	EE 7	E0 60
Middle cut †, smoked	304	132.7	116-144	Higher priced, per 125g Medium priced, per 125g	250 1,090	55·7 53·2	52- 60 49- 56
Back, smoked	297	159-1	142-180	Lower priced, per 125g	542	48-1	45- 54
Back, unsmoked	366	157-2	132-180	Contai prioda, por 120g		10	
Streaky, smoked	220	107-2	90–132	Coffee			
	404	010.1	100 000	Pure, instant, per 100g	559	130-3	126-138
am (not shoulder)	461	212-1	162–260	0			
ausages				Sugar Granulated, per kg	619	47-3	45- 49
Pork	587	77.8	64- 92	Grandiated, per kg	013	4, 0	75 75
Beef	437	70-1	58- 86	Fresh vegetables			
				Potatoes, old loose			3,698,04
ork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	374	49.6	38- 60	White	322	8.3	6- 10
arned book 12 or con	520	87-7	76 100	Red Potatoes, new loose	211	9.2	8- 12
orned beef, 12 oz can	539	87.7	76–100	Tomatoes	507	45.5	38- 54
hicken: roasting				Cabbage, greens	398	18-1	12- 27
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	372	62-1	56- 70	Cabbage, hearted	388	17-5	10- 26
Fresh or chilled				Cauliflower	371	33-4	20- 45
(4lb), oven ready	468	78-1	70- 86	Brussels sprouts	420	19-9	15- 27
roch and amaked figh				Carrots	525 540	13·6 16·0	10- 20 12- 24
resh and smoked fish Cod fillets	297	143-3	120-168	Onions Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb	546	27.5	23- 32
Haddock fillets	309	146-1	120-168	Musilioniis, per 74 ib	340	27.5	20- 32
Haddock, smoked whole	255	143-3	118–171	Fresh fruit			
Plaice fillets	255 277	163-7	136-189	Apples, cooking	486	23.9	18- 30
Herrings	236	67-5	54- 84	Apples, dessert	552	28.9	21- 38
Kippers, with bone	324	92.7	80-110	Pears, dessert	525	29.1	22- 36
		100.5	440 440	Oranges	399	35.5	25- 46
anned (red) salmon, half-size can	510	126-8	110–142	Bananas	565	40-7	36- 45

er Ib unless otherwise stated or Scottish equivalent.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	FOOD*			300					All items except	All items except
	ITEMS	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items main	y manufactu Kingdom	ired in	Items mainly	Items mainly	food	items of food the
			which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		prices of which show significant seasonal variations
Weights 1974 1975	1,000	253 232	47·5–48·8 33·7–38·1	204·2-205·5 193·9-198·3		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· 961·9-966·
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	228 247 233 232 214 207 206 203 201	39·2-42·0 44·2-46·7 30·4-33·5 33·4-36·0 30·4-33·2 28·1-30·8 32·4-34·3 25·9-28·5 31·3-33·9	186·0-188·8 200·3-202·8 199·5-202·6 196·0-198·6 180·9-183·6 176·2-178·9 171·7-173·6 174·5-177·1	38·5–39·7 37·7–38·9 34·5–35·9 34·3–35·3 33·9–34·9 35·8–36·5	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	92·8–94·2 100·0–101·2 101·8–103·6 98·6–100·4 98·6–56 91·1–92·5 87·0–88·2 92·7–93·6 88·4–89·4	51.4	42·1-43·9 47·0-48·7 46·1-48·0 44·7-46·2 38·8-40·6 36·2-38·2 36·7-38·4 35·0-36·9 33·1-34·9	772 753 767 768 786 793 794 797 799	958·0-960 953·3-955 966·5-969 964·0-966 966·8-969 969·2-971 965·7-967 971:5-974 966·1-968
Jan 15, 1974=100 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	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	105·0 120·9 142·9 175·6 187·6 205·7 226·3 241·3 258·3 264·4	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
1975 Jan 14	119-9	118-3	106-6	121-1	128-9	143-3	137-5	98-1	113-3	120-4	120-5
1976 Jan 13	147-9	148-3	158-6	146-6	151-2	162-4	157-8	137-3	132-4	147·9 169·3	147·6 170·9
1977 Jan 18	172-4	183-1	214-8	177-1	178-7	189·7 222·4	185·2 214·5	169·6 186·7	165·7 183·9	187-6	190-2
1978 Jan 17	189-5	196-1	173·9 207·6	200·4 219·5	202-8	240-8	232.5	212-8	197-1	204-3	207-3
1979 Jan 16	207-2	217·5 244·8	223.6	248-9	256.4	277.7	269-1	236-5	218-3	245-5	246-2
1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13	245·3 277·3	266-7	225-8	274.7	286.7	308-2	299-6	264-2	232-0	280-3	279-3
			287.6	297.5	306-2	323-4	316-4	296-1	255-4	314-6	311-5
1982 Jan 12	310·6 324·5	296·1 296·5	244-1	306.7	321-2	338-0	331-1	299-1	260-7	332-2	327-6
Oct 12 Nov 16	326·1 325·5	298·8 300·1	243·1 248·2	309·3 309·9	324·5 324·6	338-6 339-4	332·9 333·4	305·3 306·5	261·0 261·2	333·7 332·5	329·2 328·4
Dec 14 1983 Jan 11	325.9	301-8	256.8	310-3	325-6	341-0	334-8	305·8 303·8	260-8	332-6	328-5
Feb 15 Mar 15	327·3 327·9	302·1 302·4	258·2 260·6	310·4 310·4	325·6 326·6	342·9 342·9	335·9 336·3	303·8 302·2	261·2 261·8	334·2 335·0	329·8 330·4
Apr 12 May 17 June 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
July 12 Aug 16 Sep 13	336·5 338·0 339·5	308·7 309·4 313·0	279·9 279·7 298·2	314·0 315·0 315·7	330·0 330·7 331·4	346·1 348·7 348·9	339·6 341·4 341·8	307·2 307·6 308·6	264·7 264·6 265·8	344·3 345·9 346·9	338·7 340·2 341·0
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	340·7 341·9 342·8	314·5 316·1 318·5	304·4 311·0 321·1	316·7 317·5 318·7	333·7 335·5 335·1	348-6 349-1 351-7	342·5 343·6 345·0	309·2 310·1 311·5	267·3 267·6 268·3	347·9 349·0 349·4	342·1 343·1 343·7
1984 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	342·6 344·0 345·1	319·8 321·4 323·8	321·3 327·0 331·9	319·8 320·7 322·6	335·5 334·0 338·7	353·1 355·5 356·8	346·9 349·5	312·1 311·2 312·1	270·3 273·0 274·8	348·9 350·3 351·0	343·5 344·8 345·8
Apr 10 May 15 June 12	349·7 351·0 351·9	327·3 329·4 330·6	343·8 347·7 339·9	324·5 326·2 329·2	341-0 342-0 342-8	358-6 361-1 363-2	351·5 353·4 355·0	312·9 313·4 320·1	277·5 280·2 282·1	355·9 357·0 357·8	350·1 351·3 352·5
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	351·5 354·8 355·5	328·5 326·9 324·9	325·3 311·5 295·8	329·5 330·3 330·9	342·5 344·2 344·6	364·9 365·6 365·9	355·9 357·0 357·3	319·8 319·8 320·5	281·6 282·9 283·8	358·0 362·5 364·0	352·7 356·5 357·9
Oct 16	357·7 358·8	326·2 326·6	296·9 294·0	332·1 333·2	347-3 347-1	367·0 367·7	359·1 359·4	320·8 321·4	284·8 287·8	366·4 367·6	360·0 361·3

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

* Their tems 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.

RETAIL PRICES **General index of retail prices**

Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	UNITED KINGDOM
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974 Weights 1975
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	
90 91 96 93 93 104 99 109 102	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 69 65 64 64	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	57 54 56 59 62 66 65 63 65	47 45 51 51 41 42 38 39 36	1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984
108·4	109·7	115-9	105-8	110·7	107·9	109-4	111·0	111-2	106-8	108-2	Jan 15, 1974 = 100 1974 1975 1976 1976 1977 Annual averages 1980 1981 1982 1983
147·5	135·2	147-7	125-5	147·4	131·2	125-7	143·9	138-6	135-5	132-4	
185·4	159·3	171-3	143-2	182·4	144·2	139-4	166·0	161-3	159-5	157-3	
208·1	183·4	209-7	161-8	211·3	166·8	157-4	190·3	188-3	173-3	185-7	
227·3	196·0	226-2	173-4	227·5	182·1	171-0	207·2	206-7	192-0	207-8	
246·7	217·1	247-6	208-9	250·5	201·9	187-2	243·1	236-4	213-9	239-9	
307·9	261·8	290-1	269-5	313·2	226·3	205-4	288·7	276-9	262-7	290-0	
368·0	306·1	358-2	318-2	380·0	237·2	208-3	322·6	300-7	300-8	318-0	
417·6	341·0	413-3	358-3	433·3	243·8	210-5	343·5	325-8	331-6	341-7	
440·9	366·5	440-9	367-1	465·4	250·4	214-8	366·3	345-6	342-9	364-0	
119-9	118·2	124·0	110·3	124-9	118·3	118-6	130·3	125·2	115·8	118-7	Jan 14 1975
172-8	149·0	162·6	134·8	168-7	140·8	131-5	157·0	152·3	154·0	146-2	Jan 13 1976
198-7	173·7	193·2	154·1	198-8	157·0	148-5	178·9	176·2	166·8	172-3	Jan 18 1977
220-1	188·9	222·8	164·3	219-9	175·2	163-6	198·7	198·6	186·6	199-5	Jan 17 1978
234-5	198·9	231·5	190·3	233-1	187·3	176-1	218·5	216·4	202·0	218-7	Jan 16 1979
274-7	241·4	269·7	237·4	277-1	216·1	197-1	268·4	258·8	246·9	267-8	Jan 15 1980
348-9	277·7	296·6	285·0	355-7	231·0	207-5	299·5	293·4	289·2	307-5	Jan 13 1981
387·0	321·8	392·1	350·0	401·9	239·5	207·1	330·5	312·5	325·6	329·7	Jan 12 1982 Oct 12 Nov 16 Dec 14
430·4	352·0	425·8	360·4	449·0	245·3	212·2	350·9	333·7	335·0	349·8	
435·4	351·7	424·8	360·9	458·1	246·8	212·8	352·8	335·9	335·2	351·6	
438·5	348·8	426·5	348·8	462·9	247·7	213·2	354·6	336·8	335·9	352·8	
441·4	353·7	426·2	348·1	467·0	245·8	210·9	353·9	337·4	337·6	353·7	Jan 11 1983
439·8	356·0	430·9	349·0	464·8	247·9	213·6	355·9	338·5	337·3	355·3	Feb 15
440·3	357·0	432·9	349·7	465·6	249·3	213·8	356·5	339·5	337·8	356·5	Mar 15
443·4	363·9	440-3	363·5	465·5	249·7	214-5	363·6	342·0	341·1	358·9	Apr 12
441·8	366·7	443-2	363·4	462·6	250·8	214-2	367·4	345·1	342·0	361·4	May 17
437·8	368·2	444-0	364·0	461·8	251·2	213-7	366·3	345·7	342·7	363·5	June 14
437·8	369·4	443·5	373·0	461·9	250·1	213·3	370·5	347·1	343-6	364-1	July 12
439·9	371·4	443·2	375·5	465·2	250·7	215·5	371·8	347·5	344-2	366-1	Aug 16
440·4	371·8	443·5	376·7	466·0	251·6	215·8	373·1	348·6	344-7	368-9	Sep 13
440·5	373-4	444-0	379·6	466·7	252·0	216·7	373·0	349·7	345·1	370·8	Oct 11
443·9	372-7	448-6	380·5	468·8	252·3	218·0	372·3	352·3	349·1	373·4	Nov 15
444·2	373-2	450-0	381·6	469·0	253·0	217·1	371·7	353·4	350·0	375·7	Dec 13
445·8	376·1	450·8	382-6	469·3	252·3	210-4	370·8	353·3	350·6	378·5	Jan 10 1984
447·7	379·0	455·1	383-8	472·1	254·5	212-7	368·6	357·5	350·9	379·7	Feb 14
448·9	380·2	457·6	383-6	474·0	255·6	213-0	368·3	359·3	351·8	381·6	Mar 13
453·3	385·6	488·0	393·1	475·7	255·8	213·7	372·2	363-4	355·5	383·9	Apr 10
454·5	387·6	498·1	390·6	477·6	255·9	214·8	374·4	363-6	355·9	390·1	May 15
455·5	387·9	499·7	390·5	479·3	257·2	213·5	376·3	364-5	356·3	393·2	June 12
455·8	387·7	500·1	392·0	479·9	256·2	214·1	375-6	364·4	357·6	392·7	July 17
456·3	389·0	499·6	413·9	480·3	257·7	215·3	376-3	365·8	358·0	393·6	Aug 14
456·8	392·4	501·1	417·8	480·6	258·8	216·7	375-6	367·1	359·3	395·7	Sep 11
457·6	397·1	504·0	420·8	483·0	258·5	216·2	379·9	370·5	360·3	398·3	Oct 16
462·6	394·8	507·0	423·1	486·0	258·8	216·6	380·0	372·6	365·1	400·1	Nov 13

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Allitems	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 1975 Jan 14 1976 Jan 13 1977 Jan 18 1977 Jan 18 1978 Jan 17 1980 Jan 15 1981 Jan 13 1982 Jan 12 1983 Jan 11	12 20 23 17 10 9 18 13 12	20 18 25 23 7 11 13 9 11	2 18 26 17 9 5 21 15 16	0 24 31 19 15 4 17 10 32	10 10 22 14 7 16 25 20 23 -1	6 25 35 18 11 6 19 28 13 16	10 18 19 12 12 7 15 7 4 3	13 19 11 13 10 8 12 5 0	10 30 20 14 11 10 23 12 10 7	7 25 22 16 13 9 20 13 7 8	12 16 33 8 12 8 22 17 13 4	21 19 23 18 16 10 22 15 7	5 20 44 15 11 7 17 27 11 15
Oct 11 Nov 15 Dec 13	5 5 5	6 6	6 6 7	4 6 6	5 5 9	4 2 1	3 2 2	2 2 2	6 6 5	5 5 5	3 4 4	6 6 7	2 2 1
1984 Jan 10 Feb 14 Mar 13	5 5 5	6 6 7	6 6 6	6 6 6	10 10 10	1 2 2	3 3 3	-0 -0 -0	5 4 3	5 6 6	4 4 4	7 7 7	1 2 2
Apr 10 May 15 June 12	5 5 5	8 8 7	6 6 5	11 12 13	8 7 7	2 3 4	2 2 2	-0 0 -0	2 2 3	6 5 5	4 4	7 8 8	3 4
July 17 Aug 14 Sep 11	4 5 5	6 6 4	5 5 6	13 13 13	5 10 11	4 3 3	2 3 3	-0 0	1	5 5 5	4 4 4	8 8 7	4 4
Oct 16 Nov 13	5 5	4 3	6	14 13	11	3 4	3	-0 -1	2 2	6	5	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-per	son pension	er househo	lds	General	index of reta	ail prices	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
974	199-4 207-5	207.5	207.5 214.1		199.5	208-8	214-5	225.2	190-7	201.9	JAN 208-0	16, 1962 = 10 218·1
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1983	101-1 121-3 152-3 179-0 197-5 214-9 250-7 283-2 314-2 331-1 346-7	105·2 134·3 158·3 186·9 202·5 220·6 262·1 292·1 322·4 334·3 353·6	108-6 139-2 161-4 191-1 205-1 231-9 268-9 297-2 323-0 337-0 3553-8	114·2 145·0 171·3 194·2 207·1 239·8 275·0 304·5 327·4 342·3	101·1 121·0 151·5 178·9 195·8 213·4 248·9 280·3 311·8 327·5 3443·8	105·8 134·0 157·3 186·3 200·9 219·3 260·5 290·3 319·4 331·5 351·4	108·7 139·1 160·5 189·4 203·6 233·1 266·4 295·6 319·8 334·4 351·3	114·1 144·4 170·2 192·3 205·9 238·5 271·8 303·0 324·1 339·7	101·5 123·5 151·4 176·8 194·6 211·3 249·6 279·3 305·9 323·2 337·5	107·5 134·5 156·6 184·2 199·3 217·7 261·6 289·8 314·7 328·7 344·3	JAN 110·7 140·7 160·4 187·6 202·4 233·1 267·1 295·0 316·3 332·0 345·3	15, 1974 = 10 116-1 145-7 168-0 190-8 205-3 239-8 271-8 300-5 320-2 335-4

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	Marie Santa Control	No representative property	Marine Company	on the probability	And the State of t	man defendan	The second second	AN 15, 1974 = 10
MOLA CON CITE						101.0	1010	144-0	147-7	134.4	133.1
1975	135-0	129.5	135-8	147-8	145.5	131.0	124-9 137-7	178-0	171.6	155-1	159-5
1976	160-8	156-3	160-2	171-5	179.9	145-2	155-4	204.6	201.1	168-7	188-6
1977	187-8	187.5	185-2	209.8	205-2	169-0	168-3	228.0	221.3	185-3	209-8
1978	203-1	199-6	197-9	226.3	224-8	184-8	186-6	262.0	250.6	206.0	243.9
1979	226-8	222-4	219.0	247.8	251.2	205.0	206-1	322.5	298-4	248-8	288-3
1980	264-2	248-1	263-8	290.5	316-9	230.6	208-0	363.3	333.6	276-6	313-6
1981	294-3	269-2	307.5	358-9	381.6	241.4	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336-3
1982	321-7	291-5	341.6	414-1	430-6	248-2	215.3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358-2
1983	336-2	300-7	336-7	441-6	462-3	255-3	215.3	422.3	333.3	0,1.5	
INDEX FOR TWO-PE	RSON PENSI	ONER HOU	SEHOLDS				100.1	145-4	144-6	135-4	133-1
1975	134-6	128-9	135./	148-1	146.0	132-6	126-4		168-2	157-1	159-5
1976	159-9	155-8	160-5	171-9	180.7	146-3	139.7	171.4	197-4	171.2	188-6
1977	186.7	184-8	186-3	210-2	207.7	170-3	158-5	194-9	217-8	188.5	209.8
1978	201-6	196-9	199-8	226-6	226.0	186-1	172-7	211.7		210-3	243.9
1979	225.6	220.0	221.5	247-8	252-8	206-3	191.7	246-0	246-1	254.8	288.3
1980	261.9	244-6	268-3	289-9	319.0	231.2	212-8	301-5	292·8 327·3	284-1	313-6
1981	292-3	265-5	314-5	358-1	383-4	242-3	216-8	343.9		314-1	336-3
1982	318-8	287.8	350-7	413-1	430-5	249-4	219-9	369-6	362-3	320.6	358-2
1983	333-3	296.7	377-3	440.6	461-2	257-4	223.8	393-1	383-9	320.6	330 2
GENERAL INDEX O	F RETAIL PRI	CES							100.0	135-5	132-4
1975	136-1	133.3	135-2	147-7	147-4	131-2	125.7	143.9	138-6	159-5	157.3
1976	159-1	159.9	159-3	171-3	182-4	144-2	139-4	166-0	161.3		185.7
1977	184.9	190-3	183-4	209.7	211-3	166-8	157-4	190-3	188-3	173-3	207.8
1978	200.4	203-8	196.0	226-2	227-5	182-1	171.0	207-2	206.7	192.0	239.9
1979	225.5	228.3	217-1	247-6	250-5	201.9	187-2	243-1	236-4	213-9	290.0
1980	262.5	255.9	261-8	290.1	313-2	226.3	205.4	288-7	276-9	262.7	318-0
1981	291.2	277.5	306-1	358-2	380-0	237.2	208-3	322-6	300.7	300-8	341.7
1982	314-3	299.3	341-0	413-3	433-3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	364.0
1983	329.8	308-8	366-5	440.9	465-4	250-4	214-8	366-3	345.6	342-9	30410

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

李玉 1	United King- dom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States	All OECD (1)
Annual averages	41.1	52.6	71.3	65-2	59.4	56	54.4	77.2	41.5	42.8	40.1	65-2	67.8	60	36.5	55	83.5	59·9	ices 1980 = 100 56·8
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	51·1 59·6 69·0 74·7 84·8	60·5 68·7 77·1 83·2 90·8	77·3 83·0 87·6 90·7 94·0	73·5 80·2 85·9 89·8 93·8	65·8 70·7 76·4 83·2 90·8	61 66 74 81 89	60·8 66·7 72·9 79·5 88·1	81·8 85·5 88·6 91·0 94·8	47·1 53·3 59·8 67·3 80·1	51·8 61·1 69·4 74·7 84·6	46·9 54·8 64·1 71·9 82·5	72·9 79·7 86·1 89·4 92·6	74-7 81-3 86-6 90-1 93-9	67 73 80 86 90	42·6 50·2 62·5 74·8 86·6	61 67 75 82 88	89·1 90·7 91·8 92·8 96·1	65·3 69·1 73·5 79·2 88·1	63·2 68·7 74·8 80·7 88·6
1980 1981 1982 1983	100·0 111·9 121·5 127·1	100·0 109·6 121·8 134·2	100·0 106·8 112·6 116·3	100·0 107·6 117·0 126·0	100·0 112·5 124·6 131·9	100 112 123 132	100·0 113·4 126·8 139·0	100·0 106·3 111·9 115.6	100·0 124·5 150·6 181·5	100·0 120·4 141·1 155·8	100·0 117·8 137·3 157·3	100·0 104·9 107·7 109·7	100·0 106·7 113·1 116·2	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	124·6 126·2 127·9
1984 Q1 Q2 Q3	130·4 133·0 134·2	137·8 138·1 139·7	121·8 122·4 123·4	131·5 133·4 135·0 R	135·8 137·0 138·2 R	137 139 140	145·4 148·1 150·6	117·7 118·3 118·3	201·0 212·9	165·0 168·8 170·9	169·1 173·0 175·4 R	111·2 112·1 111·9	118·8 119·8 120·0	143 145 146	158·3 161·5 165·9 R	140 142 144	118·2 119·0 119·2	124·1 125·5 126·8	129·6 131·4 132·7
Monthly 1984 Jun	133-4	1.1	123-0	133-7	137-4	140	148-8	118-6	217-0		174-0	111-8	119-8	146	162-5	142	119-2	125.9	131-9
Jul Aug Sep	133·3 134·5 134·8	139.7	122·7 123·9 123·7	134·5 135·0 135·4 R	138·2 138·2 138·3 R	140 140 141	149·8 150·6 151·3	118-4 118-2 118-3	215·0 213·9 R	170.9	174·4 175·3 R 176·4	112·0 111·0 112·8	119·8 119·9 120·4	146 146 147	165·0 166·1 166·5 R	143 144 145	119·0 119·4 119·3	126·3 126·8 127·4	132-3 132-6 R 133-3 R
Oct Nov	135·6 136·1		123.9	136-1	138.7	142	152-4	118-9	225-6	1	178-2	113-7	121.2	147	167-4	146	119-5	127-7	134-1
Increases on a ye	ear earlier																		Per cent
Annual averages 1974	16-1	15-4	9.5	12.7	10-8	15.3	13-7	7.0	26.9	17.0	19.0	24.5	9.6	9-4	15-7	9.9	9-8	11-1	13.5
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	24·2 16·5 15·8 8·3 13·4	15·1 13·6 12·3 7·9 9·1	8·4 7·3 5·5 3·6 3·7	12·8 9·2 7·1 4·5 4·5	10·8 7·4 8·1 8·9 9·1	9·6 9·0 11·1 10·0 9·6	11·8 9·7 9·4 9·1 10·8	6·0 4·5 3·7 2·7 4·1	13-4 13-3 12-1 12-6 19-0	20·9 18·0 13·6 7·6 13·3	17·0 16·8 17·0 12·1 14·8	11·8 9·3 8·1 3·8 3·6	10·2 8·8 6·5 4·1 4·2	11·7 9·1 9·1 8·1 4·8	16·9 17·7 24·5 19·8 15·7	9·8 10·3 11·4 10·0 7·2	6·7 1·8 1·3 1·1 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 11·1 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 3·4	5·6 6·1 5·7	7·0 7·1 5·9 R	5·2 4·6. 3·8 R	6·3 6·7 6·4	8·8 7·8 7·3	3·1 2·9 1·8	18·7 17·6	10·1 9·7 7·9	12·1 11·4 10·5 R	2·4 2·1 2·2	3·6 3·7 2·9	6·5 6·6 6·1	11·9 11·4 12·1 R	8·2 8·4 7·6	3·0 2·9 2·8	4·5 4·3 4·2	5·7 5·5 5·2
Monthly 1984 Jun	5-1		6.3	6-8	4-1	6.9	7.7	2.8	19-2		11.3	1.9	3.6	6-4	11.5	8-1	2.8	4.2	5-3
Jul Aug Sep	4·5 5·0 4·7	3.4	5·6 6·0 5·6	6·3 5·7 5·3	4·2 3·7 3·8	6·5 6·5 6·2	7·5 7·4 7·1	2·2 1·7 1·5	19·2 18·9	7.9	10·7 10·6 9·9	2·6 1·9 2·3	3·1 2·8 2·8	6·1 6·2 6·1	12·8 12·0 11·3	7·5 7·7 7·7	2·8 2·9 2·7	4·1 4·2 4·2	5·3 5·3 R 5·0
Oct Nov	5·0 4·9		5-2	5-8	3.4	6.0	7.0	2.1	18-4	2:1	9.4	2.2	3-1	6-1	10.5	7-3	2.7	4-2	5-1

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

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED	Average weekly	expenditure p	er household			Average week	kly expenditu	re per person	Carlo Specific	
KINGDOM	At current prices	3		At constant	prices	At current pr	ices		At constant	prices
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
Annual averages	**************************************	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Percentage increase on a year earlier	£	Index (1975=100)	Percentage increase on a year earlier
Annual averages 1978 1979 1980 1981	80·26 94·17 110·60 125·41	11·7 17·3 17·4 13·4		100·4 104·3 104·9 105·5	3·2 3·8 0·6 0·6	29·54 34·85 40·81 45·96	13·6 18·0 17·1 12·6		104·0 108·6 108·7 108·7	5·0 4·4 0·1 0·0
1982* 1983*	133·92 [134·01] 141·03 [142·59]	6·9 6·4		103-4 104-5	-2·0 1·0	49.69 [49.73] 53.06 [53.65]	8·2 8·0		107·9 110·6	-0·7 2·5
Quarterly averages 1981 Q4 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3	131·53 125·04 135·08 137·56	11·4 4·7 8·0 9·4	128·4 129·1 134·9 136·7	103·6 102·1 104·6 104·8	-0.8 -6.3 -1.4 1.4	48·61 46·06 48·66 50·95	12·2 6·2 7·4 9·5	46·9 47·7 49·0 50·6	106·6 106·2 106·8 109·2	-0·4 -4·8 -2·0 1·3
Q4* 1983 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	138-11 [138-51] 132-61 [133-56] 138-87 [140-71] 141-90 [143-49] 150-36 [152-23]	5·3 6·8 4·2 4·3 9·9	135.0 135.4 136.8 137.8 138.5 140.2 141.3 142.9 147.0 148.8	102·4 104·2 104·3	-1.4 0.3 -0.5 -0.5 5.0	53·28 [53·44] 49·30 [49·65] 52·60 [53·30] 53·39 [53·98] 56·89 [57·60]	9·9 7·8 9·5 6·0 7·8	51.5 [51.6] 51.1 [51.4] 52.9 [53.6] 53.0 [53.7] 54.9 [55.6]	109.5 107.5 112.0 110.2 112.6	2·8 1·2 4·9 1·0 2·9

Source: Family Expenditure Survey **

* See note to table 7-2

** For a brief note on the Survey, the availability of reports and discussion of response rates see Employment Gazette for Dec 83 (pp. 517–523) and Sep 84 (p. 425).

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING Composition of expenditure

£ per week per household

UNITED	All	Commodityor	service									
KINGDOM	items	Housing*	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Misc- ellaneous**
Annual averages 1978 1979	80·26 94·17	11·87 13·72	4·76 5·25	19·31 21·83	3·92 4·56	2·72 2·85	6·78 7·79	5·66 7·05	5·99 7·28	10·90 13·13	7·66 9·74	0·69 0·97
1980 1981	110-60 125-41	16·56 19·76	6·15 7·46	25·15 27·20	5·34 6·06	3·32 3·74	8·99 9·23	7·70 9·40	8·75 9·45	16·15 18·70	11·96 13·84	0·53 0·58
1982* 1983*	133.92 [134.01] 141.03 [142.59]	22·29 [22·39] 22·43 [23·99]	8·35 9·22	28·19 29·56	6·13 6·91	3·85 4·21	9·69 10·00	9·65 10·26	10·06 10·81	19·79 20·96	15·37 16·09	0·53 0·58
Quarterly averages 1981 Q4 1982 Q1 Q2 Q3	131-53 125-04 135-08 137-56	20·46 20·45 22·30 23·83	7·19 8·92 9·41 7·39	28·60 27·41 29·01 28·12	6-96 5-29 6-08 6-27	4·11 3·78 3·68 3·96	11·01 7·98 9·49 9·21	11·72 9·00 8·10 9·94	11·74 8·78 9·33 10·08	16·54 18·72 19·99 21·19	12·49 14·26 17·29 17·04	0·70 0·45 0·41 0·53
Q4* 1983 Q1* Q2* Q3* Q4*	138-11 [138-51] 132-61 [133-56] 138-87 [140-71] 141-90 [143-49] 150-36 [152-23]	22·13 [23·08] 21·38 [23·21] 22·83 [24·42]	7·66 9·72 10·41 8·35 8·46	28·24 28·26 29·16 29·61 31·17	6·90 6·08 6·81 6·86 7·86	3·99 4·15 4·36 4·12 4·19	12·11 8·05 9·05 9·80 13·01	11.56 9.87 10.01 9.10 12.05	12·05 9·44 10·22 10·28 13·21	19·29 19·42 20·66 22·24 21·50	12·95 14·97 16·36 18·24 14·78	0·74 0·53 0·47 0·47 0·83
Standard error†: per cent 1983 Q4	1.8	3.7	2.0	1:4	3.5	3.6	3.7	6.9	2.9	3.5	5-1	9-4
Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier 1981 1982	13·4 6·9 6·4	19·3 13·3 7·1	21·3 11·8 10·5	8·2 3·6 4·9	13·4 1·3 12·7	12·7 3·0 9·3	2·7 5·0 3·2	22·0 2·7 6·3	8·0 6·5 7·4	15·8 5·8 5·9	15·7 11·1 4·7	9·4 -18·6 8·3
1983 Q3 Q4	4·3 9·9	2·5 9·4	13·0 10·4	5·3 10·4	9·5 13·9	4·1 5·1	6·4 7·5	-8·5 4·2	2·0 9·7	5·0 11·2	7·0 14·2	-10·8 13·1
Percentage of total expenditure 1981 1982 1983	100 100 100	15·8 16·7 16·8	5·9 6·2 6·5	21·7 21·0 20·7	4·8 4·6 4·8	3·0 2·9 3·0	7·4 7·2 7·0	7·5 7·2 7·2	7·5 7·5 7·6	14-9 14-8 14-7	11·0 11·5 11·3	0·5 0·4 0·4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

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

been used to develop the trade of including a contract of the revised since previous publication.

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

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

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.

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 ex-

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.

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

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any 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.

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

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

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.

estimated

MLH Minimum List Heading of the SIC 1968

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

UK Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 or 1980 edition

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.

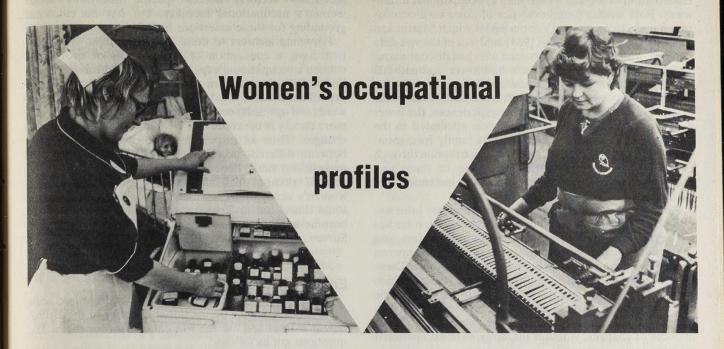
Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc. by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Redundancies (cont.) population	Fre- * quency	Latest issue	Table numbe or pag
Working population: GB and UK Quarterly series	M (Q)	Dec 84:	1.1	Detailed analysis Advance notifications	A Q (M)	May 84: Oct 84:	21 46
Labour force estimates, and projection Employees in employment		July 84:	322	Payments: GB latest quarter Industry	Q A	Oct 84: May 84:	46 21
Industry: GB All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Dec 84:	1.4	Earnings and hours			
: time series, by order group Manufacturing: by Division class or group	M M	Dec 84: Dec 84:	1·2 1·3	Average earnings Whole economy (new series) index Main industrial sectors	M	Dec 84:	-
Occupation Administrative, technical and	(600)	Nov 84:	1.10	Industry Underlying trend	M	Dec 84: Feb 84:	5- 5- 8
clerical in manufacturing Local authorities manpower	AQ	Dec 84:	1.7	New Earnings Survey (April estimates) Latest key results	A	Oct 84:	46
Occupations in engineering Region: GB	D	Oct 82:	421	Time series Average weekly and hourly earnings	M	Nov 84:	5
Sector: numbers and indices, Self employed, 1981; by region	Q	Oct 84: July 84:	1·5 321	and hours worked (manual workers) Manufacturing and certain other			
: by industry Census of Employment: Sep 1981		June 83:	257	industries Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Dec 84: Feb 84:	5
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Detailed results Manufacturing	D	Apr 84:	
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Indices of hours International comparisons of wages	M	Dec 84:	5
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final) nternational comparisons	М	Dec 84:	1.9	per head Aerospace	A	Aug 84:	31
pprentices and trainees by industry:	A	Dec 83: July 84:	Supp 2 1·14	Agriculture Coal mining	A	June 84: Feb 84:	2
Manufacturing industries Apprentices and trainees by region:				Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Dec 84:	5
Manufacturing industries Registered disabled in the public sector	A	June 84: Feb 84:	1·15 72	Basic wage rates, (manual workers) wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5
xemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young				Normal weekly hours Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 84: Apr 84:	1
persons abour turnover in manufacturing	Q	July 83: Nov 84:	315 1.6	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	1000	Doc 94	
rade union membership	A	Jan 84:	18	Latest figures: industry Region: summary	M	Dec 84: Nov 84:	1:
Inemployment and vacancies Unemployment				Hours of work: manufacturing	М	Dec 84:	1.
Summary: UK GB	M M	Dec 84: Dec 84:	2·1 2·2	Output per head Output per head: quarterly and			
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Dec 84:	2.5	annual indices Wages and salaries per unit of output	M (Q)	Dec 84:	
Broad category: UK Broad category: GB	M M	Dec 84: Dec 84:	2·1 2·2	Manufacturing index, time series	M M	Dec 84: Dec 84:	5
Detailed category: GB, UK	aa	Dec 84: Dec 84:	2·6 2·6	Quarterly and annual indices	u. Enguisia	D00 04.	
Region: summary Age time series UK	M (Q)	Dec 84:	2.7	Labour costs Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	1
: estimated rates Duration: time series UK	Q M (Q)	Dec 84: Dec 84:	2·15 2·8	Per unit of output	M	Dec 84:	
Region and area Time series summary: by region	M	Dec 84:	2.3	Retail prices General index (RPI)			
: assisted areas, counties, local		Dec 84:	2.4	Latest figures: detailed indices percentage changes	M	Dec 84: Dec 84:	(
areas Occupation	M D	Nov 82:	2.12	Recent movements and the index		Dec 84:	
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 84:	2.6	excluding seasonal foods Main components: time series	M		
Industry Latest figures: GB, UK	D	Jul 82:	2.10	and weights Changes on a year earlier: time	M	Dec 84:	
Number unemployed and percentage rates: GB	D	Jul 82:	2.9	series Annual summary	M A	Dec 84: Mar 84:	1
Occupation: Broad category; time series	D (Q)	Nov 82:	2.11	Revision of weights Pensioner household Indices	A	Mar 84:	1
Flows:	D	Mar 84:	2.19	All items excluding housing Group indices: annual averages	M (Q) M (A)	Dec 84: Dec 84:	
GB, time series UK, time series	_ M	Dec 84:	2.19	Revision of weights	A	May 84: Dec 84:	2
GB, Age time series GB Regions	M	Dec 84: Dec 84:	2.20	Food prices London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	2
GB Age	Q	Dec 84:	2·26 2·21/2·22/	International comparisons	М	Dec 84:	
Students: by region	M	Dec 84:	2·25 2·13	Household spending All expenditure: per household	Q	Dec 84:	
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82: Dec 84:	2.17	: per person Composition of expenditure	Q	Dec 84:	
Disabled workers: GB International comparisons	M	Dec 84:	561 2·18	: quarterly summary	Q Q(A)	Dec 84: Nov 84:	
Ethnic Origin		June 84:	260	: in detail : Household characteristics	Q (A) Q (A)	Nov 84:	
Temporarily stopped: UK Latest figures: by region	М	Dec 84:	2.14	Industrial disputes: stoppages of	work M	Dec 84:	news.
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)				Summary: latest figures : time series	M	Dec 84: Jul 84:	3
Region	М	Dec 84:	3.1	Latest year and annual series Industry	Α	Jul 04.	
Time series: seasonally adjusted : unadjusted	M	Dec 84: Dec 84:	3·2 3·3	Monthly Broad sector: time series	М	Dec 84:	
Industry: UK Occupation: by broad sector	Q			Annual Detailed	A	July 84:	3
and unit groups: UK Region summary	M (Q) Q	Nov 84: Nov 84:	3·4 3·6	Prominent stoppages	Â	July 84:	
Flows: GB, time series	M	Dec 84:	3.5	Main causes of stoppage Cumulative	М	Dec 84:	
Redundancies				Latest year for main industries Size of stoppages	A	July 84: July 84:	
Confirmed: GB latest month	M	Dec 84:	2.30	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 84:	
Regions Industries	M M	Dec 84: Dec 84:	2·30 2·31	International comparisons	Â	Mar 84:	

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

SPECIAL FEATURE



Evidence from the 1980 Women and Employment Survey

by Shirley Dex,

Economics Department, Keele University

Earlier articles in this series have reported on the findings published in the main report* This article discusses some of the results of an additional analysis of the detailed work histories collected in the Survey** and reveals that many women maintain clear patterns of occupational experiences despite disruptions to their working lives.

A person's location in the occupational structure is thought to be an important indicator of the rewards received from working. In view of this there is a need to understand more of the processes by which women come to be predominantly in certain occupations receiving lower average pay than men. Early studies to investigate women's location in the occupational structure looked only at cross-sectional information (data on current occupation) but more recent studies have recognised the value and necessity of looking at women's work histories in order to understand more fully women's position in the labour market at any point in time. A cross-sectional picture of occupational distribution will give an accurate picture of women's position if that position never changes. If women's occupations change over their lifetime, however, the cross-sectional picture will not accurately reflect their lifetime occupational status. Fortunately, more longitudinal and work history data are now available with which to carry out such analyses. The Women and Employment Survey (WES) has provided a unique and valuable large-scale (5,320) retrospective record of women's occupations from leaving school until mid-1980—for a sample of women aged from 16 to 59¹. The findings described in this article are derived from an analysis of women's occupations and occupational changes over their lifetime². Women were found to have certain regular patterns of experiences which are called, here, occupational profiles. These profiles and some of their implications are described below after a discussion of some of the other studies of women's occupa-

Other studies

The cross-sectional picture of women's occupations has been given a thorough analysis in Chiplin and Sloane (1976) and Hakim (1979). In a study conducted before the 1970 Equal Pay Act became effective in 1975, Chiplin and Sloane were interested in examining whether the location of women in certain occupations was mostly responsible for women's lower pay, or whether women were just paid a lot less than men in the same occupation. By making crosssectional comparisons Hakim (1979) examined whether women's predominant concentration in certain jobs —that is, their occupational segregation—has changed very much over this century. Studies of the National Training Survey data by Greenhalgh and Stewart (1982) and Elias (1983) were able to draw on some of the limited work

^{*} Women and Employment: a lifetime perspective by Jean Martin and Ceridwen Roberts, HMSO 1984, £9.50 net, ISBN 0 11 691090 9.

^{**} Other results can be found in Women's work histories: an analysis of the Women and Employment Survey by Shirley Dex, Department of Employment Research

The views expressed in this article are not necessarily those of the Department of

history information contained in the survey in their examination of women's (and men's) occupational attainment. Both studies found evidence of downward occupational mobility in women's experiences which Martin and Roberts' (1984) and Joshi's (1984) analyses of the wes data confirm. More specifically, women who had discontinuous or part-time working experience had lower occupational attainment than those who had continuous or full-time working experiences. As childbirth is one of the reasons for discontinuities in women's working experiences, the lower occupational attainment of women was attributed to the interruption to working life caused by family formation. These studies also found that women's distribution through occupational categories varies according to their age; higher proportions of older women being in semi-skilled occupations.

All of these earlier studies have used summary information about women's occupations. The cross-section studies have examined women's occupations at a point in time, and the studies using work history data have compared women's occupations between two points in time. These studies did not necessarily capture all of the changes which occurred, therefore, nor were they able to see the specific causes or timing of these changes. This means that they were unable to investigate whether there were consequences of changes, whether the downward occupational mobility was permanent or temporary, and whether women have any attachment to occupations or make careers in certain occupations. An examination of these questions requires detailed longitudinal information about women's occupations and the timing of changes over their life-time. Some of the theorising about women's roles in the occupational structure has suffered through the lack of such data; for example, the dual labour market theory (which suggests that the labour market is divided into two



DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

WOMEN AND MPLOYMENT

Jean Martin and Ceridwen Roberts

In recent years there has been a significant rise in the number of women who do paid work. This report looks at the place of employment in women's lives. This report on data collected in 1980 in a national survey of women of working age commissioned by the Department of Employment and carried out jointly by the Department and the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys.

Censuses and Surveys.

The report includes information on:

the amount of paid work women do over their lifetime.

patterns of full and part-time working.

occupational segregation.

pay, employment conditions and trade union activity.

reasons for doing paid work and attitudes to work.

the share of domestic work between husbands and wives. • women's experience of unemployment. • occupational mobility. • lone mothers and employment. • how women look for jobs and job priorities.

297 × 210mm



ISBN 0 11 691090 9



essentially distinct segments, termed the primary and the secondary sectors) makes specific assertions about women's occupational mobility, but has no empirical grounding for these assertions in Britain³.

Providing answers to these questions requires that we first have a conception of the patterns of profiles of women's occupational experiences; without this we would find it difficult to discern what might disruptions to those experiences. Also, the definition of what counts as downward (and upwards) occupational mobility needs to be seen more clearly in the context of women's actual occupational changes. Thus an inspection of the way women move between different occupations will help to identify how occupations rank, hence adding to the understanding of vertical occupational mobility. Longitudinal data on women's occupations has been available in the USA for some time,4 but in Britain such data have only recently become available through the Women and Employment

Empirical questions

We can address, therefore, a series of fairly basic questions about women's occupational histories in the British labour market and use the wes data to answer them. The questions are as follows:

- (1) Do women have established sequences of occupational changes over their lifetime? We are asking here whether women have occupational careers or profiles in any sense.
- (2) What factors disrupt the occupational profiles and what factors cause downward occupational mobility?
- (3) Do women recover their former status after experiencing downward occupational mobility?

Approaching the WES data

An inspection of individual women's occupational histories was carried out using women's recorded occupational status from the point of leaving school and their reasons for leaving jobs, in the context of women's other life and family events. Occupations had been classified in wes using a 12-fold set of categories which are listed in table 1. Several categories were later found to be too broad. The clerical category (5) includes both secretaries and lower grade clerical work; the nursing category (3) includes both trained nurses and nursing auxiliaries.

In a sense these categories set a limit to the occupational movements that can be observed in these data; if we had a larger number of categories we might be able to see more

Table 1 Occupational classification used in WES

- Professional
- Teacher
- 3. Nursing, medical and social occupations
- 4. Other intermediate non-manual
- 6. Shop assistant and related sales occupations
- 7. Skilled (manual) Child-care
- 9. Semi-skilled factory
- 10. Semi-skilled domestic Other semi-skilled
- 11. Other sen 12. Unskilled

movements between them, movements which take place within one category of the smaller set. Since we are hoping to identify patterns of occupational movements it could be argued that the patterns are dependent on the set of occupational categories used. But one way of testing whether any identified patterns are artefacts of the categories or whether they accurately reflect women's experiences is to see whether examples of each pattern have been documented in other types of research; for example, in case studies. We must remember also, in conducting this exercise, that there have been some long-term changes in Britain's economic structure and we would expect some of these changes to be reflected in women's occupational profiles. A comparison of the profiles of women of different ages will uncover some of these generational

A preliminary set of profiles was found by inspecting a sub-sample of women chosen to be representative of all age groups in the survey. An attempt was then made to classify all women in the sample using a computer programme specially written to identify the profiles. This procedure acts as a test of the accuracy of the preliminary typology and the first run left 305 of the 5,320 women unclassifiable. A further inspection of these cases led to some modification of the profiles and ultimately a small number of women had to be classified in a miscellaneous category.

One further issue which has to be resolved before the classification of these women can take place is how much of the women's occupational history should be included when making the classification and assigning them to one of the profiles. Women's experiences might well receive a different classification from that which would emerge from an examination of their whole life's work if their first jobs only were used to make the classification. It may be only the frequencies of the categories which vary, however, and not their nature. This issue was resolved by first giving the frequencies of each profile based on women's experiences prior to childbirth, and then by following these women's experiences through into later life. The occupational profiles described below represent the whole of the work history experiences of some women; in the case of other women, their profiles were disrupted at different points for various reasons which will be described.

Occupational profiles

A descriptive list of the most common profiles is set out below and shows the usual entry route into the profiles; that is, the first job. The frequencies of each type are provided in table 3. The list excludes professionals since not only were women with professional occupations a very small group, but also hardly any women maintained a professional profile even prior to childbirth.

• Teacher;

the woman has a succession of wholly teaching jobs after starting out with a teaching job. Women sometimes became teachers after starting out in professional occupations.

Nurse:

the woman has a succession of wholly nursing jobs after starting out with a nursing job. Women sometimes had teaching jobs in nursing later in their life

• Clerical: the woman has a succession of wholly

clerical jobs. The entry route was mostly by clerical job but also by a brief semi-skilled job (including shop assistants).

• Skilled;

the woman has a succession of skilled jobs and often will have a semi-skilled factory job during her profile. The entry route is most commonly a skilled job but can be a semi-skilled factory

Semi-skilled

the woman has a succession of wholly semi-skilled factory jobs.

Semi-skilled:

the woman moves between semi-skilled jobs frequently; these include semiskilled factory, child-care, shop assistant, semi-skilled domestic, other semiskilled and sometimes clerical work (which is assumed to be low-grade clerical work). Entry to this profile can be via any of these occupations but 40 per cent of the profile had a first job as a shop assistant and many others started off in unskilled work.

Women are thought to be displaying clear preferences for all but the semi-skilled profile in that disruptions to the pattern were often followed by quick returns to it, and there is other evidence from case study material that these profiles describe genuine experiences⁵. In this sense, many of the profiles constitute "a career" for women in the normal sense of the word, since women appear to prefer to pursue the occupations in questions. Stewart, Prandy and Blackburn (1980) have suggested in the context of a discussion of men's occupations that the occupational classification is uneven since some of the categories are careers and have long-term significance as an indicator of men's prospects, whereas other do not. This point is not really applicable to women's occupations since even semi-skilled women's occupations have longer term significance if they form part of an occupational profile.

The profiles were found to be related to women's (school-leaving) educational qualifications and their husband's socio-economic group in 1980. The relationship of profiles to education was such that women with A-level qualifications or above were more likely to have semiprofessional profiles. Women without any qualifications were more likely to have semi-skilled or semi-skilled factory profiles and women with some qualifications but not A-level were more likely to be in clerical or semi-skilled occupations. The matching was by no means perfect. Women whose husbands had higher socio-economic group classifications were more likely to be in clerical or teaching profiles. The majority of wives of men in each socio-economic group had clerical or semi-skilled profiles however. Older women tended to have higher proportions of semiskilled factory profiles and younger women had higher proportions of clerical, teacher and nursing profiles with fewer semi-skilled factory profiles. These results overlap with what we know about the decline in manufacturing employment over the generations and the growth of public sector jobs for women; see, for example, Dex and Perry (1984), Robinson and Wallace (1984).

Disruptions

Women experienced disruptions over their lifetime which often resulted in downward occupational mobility, although this was sometimes temporary—with women returning to their former status. Getting married and moving, moving because of husband's jobs, redundancies and dismissals were disruptions which women experienced before childbirth. Childbirth was another disruption and, in later life, illness and redundancies were common disruptions—all often resulting in downward occupational mobility. The frequencies of the most common disruptions were linked to the type of profile in ways that we might expect; disruptions because of a husband's job were more likely to occur to women in teaching or nursing profiles, and illness and redundancy were more likely to occur to women in semi-skilled factory or skilled profiles.

Downward occupational mobility

By identifying this set of profiles, the preferences that are assumed to go with them, and the disruptions that occur we are able to determine what counts as downward occupational mobility. In theory any change of occupation which moves down the list in table 1 would constitute downward occupational mobility. But since the semi-skilled profile includes all the semi-skilled jobs—with the exception of semi-skilled factory jobs—but includes shop assistant work it was not regarded as downward mobility if movements occurred between semi-skilled occupations in groups 6, 8, 10 and 11 in table 1. The identification of the profiles also revealed some common routes of downward mobility and these typical downward mobility patterns are listed in table 2.

Some of the movements which occur from nursing to semi-skilled work may not be real downward occupational mobility since the nursing category itself contains some semi-skilled work. Similarly, occupational movements within the clerical category may involve vertical occupational mobility which cannot be recognised. It follows that the frequencies listed in table 3 may be influenced by these features of the occupational classification.

Frequencies of profiles and follow-up

All of the women in the sample who had ever worked were classified into one of the profiles (and a miscellaneous group). For women who had had at least one childbirth the frequencies of each profile are set out in table 3, column (1); the profile classification is based on their experiences up to childbirth. The two most frequently occurring profiles are semi-skilled (40 per cent) and clerical work (28 per cent). The table goes on to indicate the proportions of women aged 40–59 who retained their status in a profile throughout their working lives up to 1980 (column (2)) and the proportions who experienced downward occupational mobility on their first return to work after childbirth, (column (3)). The last column (4) in table 3 illustrates the proportions who later regained their former occupational status after experiencing downward mobility

In this analysis women with teaching profiles are clearly the most likely to retain their status throughout their working life: 70 per cent remained in teaching throughout. After teaching, clerical work is the next most secure occupation in that 50 per cent manage to stay in some form of clerical work. Nurses have a much lower likelihood of staying in nursing across their family-formation break from work and approximately the same level of likelihood is found for skilled and semi-skilled factory workers, although as mentioned earlier, part of

Table 2 Most common downward mobility patterns

Profile	Downwardly mobile destination occupation
Teacher Nurse Clerical Semi-skilled	Clerical, semi-skilled (not shop assistant) Clerical, semi-skilled Shop assistant, semi-skilled domestic
factory Semi-skilled	Semi-skilled domestic, shop assistant, unskilled Unskilled

Table 3 Frequencies of occupational profile experiences

Profile before childbirth	(1) Percentage frequency up to first birth Aged 16–59 N=4952	with same profile throughout*	experiencing	(4) Percentage of downwardly mobile in (3) whoever re- gained status Aged 40-59
Teacher	4	70	19	0
Nurse	5	30	43	19
Clerical	28	50	37	32
Skilled Semi- skilled	5	29	42	32
factory Semi-	14	26	15	95
skilled	40	**	11	28

^{*} Percentages based on women with at least one childbirth who have ever returned to work.

** Difficult to determine exactly; therefore omitted.

the apparent mobility from nursing may be caused by the broad nature of the nursing occupational category.

Downward occupational mobility as measured in column 3 was highest from the nursing, skilled and clerical work profiles. There are clearly fewer opportunities for downward mobility when one is near the bottom of the occupational hierarchy; nonetheless it is not the case that the higher the occupational profile the greater the downward mobility. Teachers have very low proportions of downward mobility experiences. However column 4 shows that teachers who do lose their status were least likely to recover it subsequently. Nurses also had seemingly few opportunities to regain their status. Semi-skilled factory workers by contrast had approximately a 95 per cent chance of regaining their occupational status having lost it and the other profiles all had around one-third who recovered their status.

Much of women's downward occupational mobility occurs across their first break from work for childbirth. Childbirth acts as a major disruption to women's occupational profiles therefore. The occupational transitions between the last job before childbirth and the first job after childbirth are displayed in table 4 for all women who had ever returned to work after having at least one child. The diagonal elements reveal the proportions of those who set out in a certain occupation who retained their occupational status at their first return to work. The sizes of the diagonal elements support the conclusions that we have already reached; that teachers are most likely to retain their status (as are professionals but they are a very small group). Over one-half of nurses and semi-skilled factory workers also retain their status. Intermediate non-manual, sales, childcare, and other semi-skilled workers have the least chance of being in the same occupation after childbirth; they experience large outflows. The occupations which receive large inflows after childbirth are sales, semi-skilled domestic, unskilled, and semi-skilled factory work. The vast majority of jobs in the first three of these occupations are part-time, as the bottom row of the table illustrates. As indicated in Ballard (1984) these results, and other work in the main

Table 4 Occupational transitions between last job before childbirth and first job after*

Last job First job after childbirth	Profes- sional	Teacher	Nurse	Inter- mediate non- manual	Clerical	Sales	Skilled	Child care	Semi- skilled factory	Semi- skilled domestic	Other semi- skilled	Un- skilled	All	N =
Professional	91				9								100	71
Teacher	_	85	2	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	_	100	115
Nurse		3	61	1	6	7	4	3	1	10	3	2	100	160
Intermediate non-manual	_	3	3	39	19	19	_	2	2	5	3	5	100	62
Clerical	_	1	2	2	49	14	3	4	6	11	3	6	100	964
Sales	_	_	4	2	8	37	3	4	11	14	6	10	100	376
Skilled manual	-	_	4	3	6	10	43	3	12	7	2	11	100	240
Childcare	_		_			19	6	13	25	19	6	13	100	16
Semi-skilled factory	<u></u>	<u>BERNING</u>	1	The second	3	10	3	.2	52	12	4	14	100	754
Semi-skilled domestic	_	- 2 3	2		3	8	6		17	43	5	16	100	126
Other semi-skilled					1	6	4	3	12	14	39	19	100	142
Unskilled	_	_	-	2	5	-		-	12	24	7	50	100	42
Proportion of first return occupations which are													N=3,0	800
part-time jobs	82	56	71	54	63	72	60	86	53	83	64	94		

* Sample: All women with children who have ever returned to work after childbirth, excluding any occupations inadequately describe

analysis of wes by Martin and Roberts (1984), illustrate that many of those moving to part-time work after childbirth experience downward occupational mobility. There is a small measure of upward occupational mobility.

Conclusions

Women were found to have clear patterns of occupational experiences over their lifetime, but many disruptions could occur at every stage of their working experience. Women could change occupations if they moved on getting married, if they moved because of their husband's job, if they were made redundant or dismissed, if they stopped work to have a child, because of illness, or if they returned to work part-time after childbirth.

Women were exhibiting certain attachments to occupations and occupational profiles which they pursued even through these disruptions. Large amounts of downward occupational mobility occurred over women's family formation period (although at other times as well) but for some women the decline in status was temporary. It is difficult however to make generalisations about the profiles in which women have the most chance of losing their status or of regaining it subsequently; the analysis shows the diversity of women's experiences and underlines the crudeness of segmented labour market theories which put women into the single category of secondary, mobile, and marginal workers. Clearly, the picture of women's occupational attainment that can be derived from cross-sectional distributions is only a partial illustration of women's lifetime occupational experiences.

Notes

- (1) The number of work history records, 5,320, differs from the number of women in the wes sample 5,588, because work history records were not collected from women in full-time education at the interview.
- (2) The full analysis of this research by the author can be found in Dex (1983, 1984). This research was intended to complement that of Martin and Roberts (1984) and Joshi (1984).
- (3) For a more detailed discussion of the dual labour market theory see Piore (1975) and Barron and Norris (1976).
- (4) See eg Rosenfeld (1979, 1980), Sørensen (1977), Spilerman (1977).
- (5) Case study evidence of a clerical profile can be found in McNally (1979): of skilled and semi-skilled factory profiles in Coyle (1983) and of a semi-skilled profile in Cavendish (1982).

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Unemployment flows: Northern Ireland

Information is presented on unemployment flows for Northern Ireland. The data is derived from new flow analyses available for the first time following the introduction of the claimant based unemployment count.

Information on unemployment flows for Great Britain is published regularly in tables 2.20 to 2.26 in the centre section of Employment Gazette. Data for Great Britain was first introduced in an article in August 1983 Employment Gazette and was updated in subsequent articles (November 1983, February 1984, May 1984 and August 1984). Until now similar data for Northern Ireland has been included only in table 2.19 which summarises unemployment flows in the United Kingdom. This article presents unemployment flow statistics for Northern Ireland on a comparable basis to those already published for Great Britain. The conclusions which can be drawn from the Northern Ireland data are very similar to those for Great Britain.

Summary of results

- Changes in the level of unemployment over a year are small relative to the large volume of flows into and out of unemployment.
- The volume of flows has remained reasonably constant over the years with increases in unemployment being characterised by increased durations of unemployment.
- The likelihood of leaving unemployment decreases as

the duration of unemployment increases.

• The younger age groups have on average comparatively short spells of unemployment reflecting both their higher likelihoods of becoming and ceasing to be unemployed.

Flows

Monthly flow figures for January 1983-July 1984 are given in table 1. The figures are standardised to a 41/3 week month and the effect of the 1983 Budget provisions have been removed*.

Changes in the level of unemployment are relatively small compared with the large number of flows into and out of unemployment. In 1983 unemployment increased by 6,120 but this was the net effect of 143,321 flows into and 137,201 flows out of unemployment. (These figures are not adjusted to take account of the 1983 Budget provisions. The outflow figure includes an estimated 1,600 men who were removed as a result of these measures).

Over time the level of flows has remained reasonably constant in absolute terms despite the change in the level of unemployment.

Table 1 Unemployment flows in Northern Ireland: standardised*—not seasonally adjusted

	Inflow						Outflow							
	Maleand	female	Male	Male Female M		Male and female Male			Female					
	All	School Leavers	All	School Leavers	All	Married	School Leavers	All	School Leavers	All	School Leavers	All	Married	School Leavers
1983 Jan	9,864	366	5,913	204	3,951	1,882	162	6,493	429	3,644	236	2,849	1,446	193
Feb	11,267	465	6,947	287	4,319	2,275	178	12,854	707	7,250	387	5,604	2,836	321
Mar	9,976	319	6,138	210	3,838	2,101	108	11,131	585	6,686	345	4,445	2,293	241
April	11,804	1,689	7,248	1,072	4,556	2,231	617	9,461	402	5,635	249	3,825	2,000	153
May	10,584	615	6,525	408	4,059	2,091	207	12,123	1,056	7,497	676	4,626	2,201	380
June†	10,492	405	6,295	257	4,197	1,911	148	10,981	606	6,708	361	4,273	2,194	245
July†	11,160	292	6,217	175	4,943	2,092	117	7,639	291	4,504	179	3,135	1,490	113
Aug†	12,882	256	7,524	158	5,358	2,599	98	12,859	333	7,461	203	5,398	2,578	130
Sep	16,484	3,762	9,240	2,148	7,244	2,088	1,614	9,201	283	5,074	155	4,126	1,988	128
Oct	16,500	2,347	9,594	1,430	6,906	2,468	917	19,864	2,709	11,188	1,610	8,676	2,929	1,099
Nov	11,473	407	6,936	260	4,537	2,277	147	11,575	1,021	6,837	592	4,739	2,067	429
Dec	10,446	282	6,395	169	4,051	1,981	113	11,873	883	6,745	521	5,129	2,425	362
1984 Jan	10,806	354	6,409	206	4,397	1,990	147	7,500	361	4,209	226	3,291	1,654	135
Feb	12,209	456	7,699	280	4,510	2,188	177	11,892	553	6,907	338	4,984	2,344	215
Mar	10,356	248	6,367	154	3,989	2,121	94	12,169	502	7,534	299	4,636	2,288	203
April	10,045	230	5,983	146	4,061	2,212	83	10,919	333	6,890	204	4,029	2,055	129
May	11,079	1,521	6,529	958	4,550	2,176	563	10,611	457	6,397	280	4,213	2,159	177
June	11,073	391	6,458	254	4,616	2,135	137	12,547	730	7,894	448	4,653	2,218	282
July	12,677	210	6,677	131	6,001	2,727	79	9,710	288	5,736	168	3,974	1,815	120

^{*} Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/3 week month.

Adjustments have been made in the outflows for June to August 1983 to allow for the effects of the provisions in the 1983 Budget for certain older men

Table 2 Likelihood* of becoming unemployed and ceasing to be unemployed

	Male	Female	All
Unemployment rates (per cent) Jan 1983 April 1983 July 1983	25·3 25·6 25·4	13·0 12·6 13·2	20·1 20·1 20·2
Oct 1983 Jan 1984 April 1984	26·0 26·7 26·3	13·6 13·6 13·2	20·7 21·1 20·7
July 1984	26.1	14-1	21.0
Likelihood of becoming unemployed (per cent)† Jan-April 1983 April-July 1983 July-Oct 1983	6·1 5·7 8·0	5·2 5·4 8·0	5·7 5·6 8·0
Oct 1983–Jan 1984 Jan–April 1984 April–July 1984	5·9 5·6 6·4	5·3 4·7 6·6	5·6 5·2 6·4
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed (per cent)‡ Jan-April 1983 April-July 1983 July-Oct 1983	22·8 21·6 28·6	43·4 37·2 57·0	28·4 25·8 36·5
Oct 1983—Jan 1984 Jan-April 1984 April-July 1984	19·9 22·3 25·0	38·6 38·2 41·4	25·0 26·7 29·5
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)** Completed spells Jan-April 1983 April-July 1983 July-Oct 1983	19 22§ 15§	16 14 10	18 19§ 12§
Oct 1983–Jan 1984 Jan 1984–April 1984 April–July 1984	16§ 18§ 22§	11 13 13	13§ 16§ 18§
Uncompleted spells April 1983 July 1983 Oct 1983	51 54§ 55§	28 27 24	42 45§ 43§
Jan 1984 April 1984 July 1984	56§ 60§ 63§	26 31 29	45§ 48§ 49§

Duration of unemployment

The length of time people remain unemployed (duration) has risen as the level of unemployment has increased (table 2). The median duration of uncompleted spells of unemployment at July 1983 was 45 weeks but this had risen to 49 weeks at July 1984.

The male median duration of uncompleted spells of unemployment is over one year (63 weeks at July 1984). The length of unemployment spells for women are affected by their entitlement to benefit. Many women cease to claim after a year if they are not eligible for supplementary allowance. These regulations have the effect of reducing the number of females with durations over one year. The median duration of uncompleted spells of unemployment for females was 29 weeks at July 1984.

The median durations of completed spells of unemployment tend to be shorter than for uncompleted spells (by an

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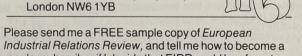
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^{*} From April 6 1983, men aged between 60 and 65 and those reaching 60 in the current tax year were automatically awarded National Insurance credits without the need to sign on at a Social Security Office and from May 1983 the long term scale rate of supplementary allowance was available to unemployed men aged 60 and over without any qualifying period on supplementary allowance again without signing on at a Social Security Office. The cumulative numbers affected in Northern Ireland in each month are estimated to be: June 1,100, July 1,400, August 1,600.

^{*} These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events. † The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment plus the unemployed. † The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of unemployed over the quarter. The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed has been calculated using outflow data adjusted for the effects of the 1983 Budget measures in the numerator but the denominator has not been adjusted. * Median duration is the length of time spent unemployed which has been exceeded by 50 per cent of the unemployed. \$ The 1983 Budget measures will have affected the median length of uncompleted spells after June 1983.

Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed by duration of current (uncompleted) spell of unemployment, between July 1983 and July 1984, Northern Ireland

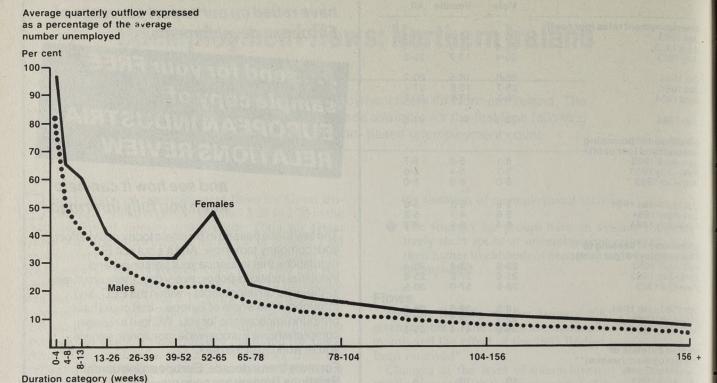


Table 3 Likelihood* of becoming unemployed and of ceasing to be unemployed by age

Male and female	Age group Age group									
a week at the statue.	18	18–19	20-24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–59	60 and ove		
Likelihood of becoming unemploye	d	translated at	1. 19.53	segment of	is a few	O Place				
(per cent)‡ Jan–April 1983	20.6	10.3	7.8	6-1	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.2		
April–July 1983	14.0	12.1	9.2	5.7	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.9		
July-Oct 1983	37.8	22.9	10.2	6.6	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.2		
Oct 1983–Jan 1984	14.3	11.3	8.8	6.0	3.5	2.5	2.1	1·7 1·5		
Jan-April 1984	14.6	10.3	7.7	5·6 6·4	3·3 3·7	2.4	2.2	1.7		
April–July 1984	22.0	13-2	10-4	6.4	3.7	2.0	2.2			
Likelihood of ceasing to be unemplo (per cent)‡	oyed									
Jan-April 1983	44.5	30.0	32.8	29.6	23.2	19.5	17.3	27.8		
April–July 1983	47.0	28.1	30-1	25.4	20.1	17.8	16.3	26.1		
July-Oct 1983	76.9	51.9	42.5	31.4	25.0	21.0	17-9	44.3		
Oct 1983–Jan 1984	50.8	27.8	28.3	24.0	18.4	15.6	14.4	46.0		
Jan-April 1984	51.3	28.6	30.6	27.1	21.2	16.6	14·3 17·8	44·0 51·8		
April–July 1984	57.1	33-2	34.3	28.9	23.1	18-6	17.8	51.0		
Median duration of unemployment (weeks)**										
Completed spells						A PERIOD SAFE	00	40		
Jan-April 1983	12	19	18	17	18	20 19	26 33	48 60§		
April–July 1983	5 3	21	20 14	18 16	19 17	21	24	42§		
July-Oct 1983	3	9	14	10		n makani	24	720		
Oct 1983–Jan 1984	8	12	15	15	16	18	25	34§ 30§		
Jan-April 1984	9	17	17	17	16	18 22	24 30	38§		
April–July 1984	5	20	21	19	20	22	30	003		
Uncompleted spells	12	35	37	44	59	66	73	47		
April 1983	20	36	37	46	62	73	78	38§		
July 1983 Oct 1983	6	26	38	47	66	78	81	34§		
	19	27	38	48	68	80	88	34§		
Jan 1984 April 1984	24	34	41	51	71	86	93	38§		
July 1984	13	37	41	52	75	90	101	41§		

* These likelihoods provide a relative guide to the prospects of an individual becoming or ceasing to be unemployed. They cannot be taken as actual probabilities for these events.

† The likelihood of becoming unemployed is the inflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of employees in employment plus the unemployed.

† The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is the outflow expressed as a percentage of the average number of unemployed over the quarter. The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed has been calculated using outflow data adjusted for the effects of the 1983 Budget measures in the numerator but the denominator has not been adjusted.

† The 1983 Budget measures will have affected the median length of completed and uncompleted spells after June 1983.

average of 30 weeks during 1983-84). In the period April-July 1984 the median duration of completed spells was 18 weeks (22 weeks for males and 13 weeks for females).

Uncompleted spells of unemployment tend to be longer than completed spells because some people begin and end short claims between successive count dates, they contribute to the measure of completed spells but not uncompleted spells. Also people who are unemployed for long durations are more likely than those unemployed for short spells to be included in the measure for uncompleted spells at any point in time.

Likelihood of becoming unemployed/ceasing to be unemployed

During the period January 1983-July 1984, while unemployment has risen, the likelihood of becoming unemployed has remained at around 6 per cent for any one

The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed in any quarter is about 23 per cent for males, 43 per cent for females and 29 per cent overall. Again the female likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is affected by the benefit regula-

The chart of likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed by duration of current spell shows that the chances of leaving unemployment get less as duration of unemployment increases. The peak of females ceasing to claim benefit at 52-65 weeks as their entitlement to unemployment benefit runs out can be clearly seen from the chart. There is also a small peak for males at 52-65 weeks as some may not be entitled to supplementary benefit and older males automatically receive the long term rate of supplementary benefit or National Insurance credits without signing on at a Social Security office.

Unemployment by age (See table 3)

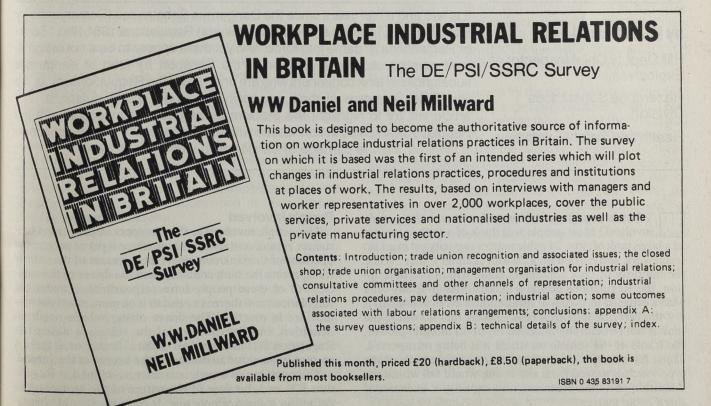
The median duration of completed spells of unemployment by age group tends to be shortest for the under

Notes

- (1) In Northern Ireland all records for unemployed claimants including quarterly attenders are computerised. In the 55+ age group figures would not be comparable with those for Great Britain where the duration of unemployment in this group is under estimated due to the exclusion of quarterly attenders.
- (2) It is not possible to seasonally adjust claimant flow data as a sufficiently long series is not yet available.
- (3) Ages of claimants relate to their ages either at the time of becoming unemployed, or when they cease to be unemployed as appropriate.
- (4) The tables giving age and duration analyses of outflows and age analyses of inflows during three monthly periods are available from Unemployment Section, Statistics Branch, Department of Economic Development, Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast BT4 2JP.

18 year olds, and longest for the 55+ age group. The median duration of uncompleted spells of unemployment gets longer as age increases. The exception being the 60+ age group where many get automatic benefits when their year on unemployment benefit is over. The median durations of uncompleted spells of unemployment have been over one year since April 1983 for each age band between 35 and 39.

The likelihood of becoming unemployed is highest in the under 18 year old group and decreases with age. The likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed is also highest in the under 18 year old age group and decreases with age, except for the 60+ age group when the likelihood increases as the unemployed retire or get automatic benefits. Young people are more likely to become unemployed than older people but they are also more likely to leave unemployment and have shorter spells of unemployment than older people.



SPECIAL FEATURE



Transport of dangerous substances in tank containers

by M. G. Sewell

HM Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosives,

Hazardous Substances Division,

Health and Safety Executive

It is two and a half years since the Dangerous Substances (Conveyance by Road in Road Tankers and Tank Containers) Regulations 1981 (the "Tanker Regulations")1 came into force, and yet there appear to be a not insignificant number of people involved in the transport by road of dangerous substances in tank containers who are unaware of the Regulations, or, at the very least, unaware of their responsibilities under the Regulations. The article will try to highlight the problem areas both in connection with the Regulations and also in connection with the European Agreement concerning the carriage of dangerous goods by road (ADR)

What is a tank container and who are the people involved? Most people will think of a tank container as a large tank of, say, 24 cubic metres capacity set in an ISO framework and carried on a 20 foot skeletal trailer. While the majority of tank containers come within this description, the Regulations define a tank container as any tank with a capacity in excess of three cubic metres and which is not the carrying tank of a road tanker, that is, where the tank is not structurally attached to, or an integral part of, the frame of the vehicle on which it is being transported. Thus, for example, a small static LPG storage tank of the type which is moved from site to site would fall within the definition of a tank container if its capacity is in excess of three cubic metres.

People involved

The people involved in the transport of dangerous substances in tank containers, fall into three types of person, the operator of the tank container, the operator of the vehicle transporting the tank container and the driver of the vehicle. All of these people have responsibilities under the Regulations and there is a need to look more closely at who they are in practice. The driver of the vehicle needs no definition, but the operator of the vehicle is defined in Regulation 5(1) as the holder of the o-licence or, if there is no requirement for an o-licence, the keeper of the vehicle.

The operator of a tank container, is defined in Regulation 5(2) and, because of the nature of the business, this definition is not a simple one. It contains several alternatives which have to be looked at in turn in order to see which one fits. As the first of these alternatives, the operator is the owner of the tank container, if that person has a place of business in Great Britain, and he is identified as the owner either on the tank container itself or on the documents accompanying the tank container. However, many tank containers are hired out by their owners, and, in this case, the hirer becomes the "owner" for the purposes of

Because tank containers are widely used for international journeys, the owner may often be in a foreign country and doesn't have a place of business in Great Britain and cannot, therefore, be the operator of the tank container. In these circumstances, the owner often has an agent in this country, and this agent becomes the operator of the tank container if he has a place of business in Great Britain and he is identified either on the tank container or on the documents accompanying the container.

If neither of the above definitions fits the bill, then the responsibilities of the operator of the tank container fall to the operator of the vehicle on which the tank container is transported. It is, therefore, essential that, before a vehicle operator arranges to collect a tank container, he makes the necessary enquiries and ascertains who the operator of the tank container is, otherwise he may find himself unwittingly responsible for certain matters when he is stopped by the

Information concerning the substances being

police or an HSE inspector.

Regulation 8 requires that, before an operator of a tank container transports a dangerous substance, he must obtain certain information from the consignor regarding that substance. The Approved Code of Practice on the Operational Provisions of the Regulations² provides guidance on the type of information which must be obtained, but the point to be made here is that this information also needs to be communicated to the other people who have responsibilities under the Regulations, such as the operator and driver of the vehicle. Conversely, the vehicle operator should not accept an order to collect a tank container until he is provided with the relevant information.

There may well be a long chain in this passing of information. For example, on an international journey, other than an ADR or RID journey the owner or hirer of the tank container may reside in say, the USA, and he employs an agent in Great Britain who, in accordance with Regulation 5(2), becomes the operator of the tank container. It will then be necessary for the owner to obtain information from the consignor (who may also be in the USA) and pass it to the agent. Alternatively, the agent could obtain the information direct from the consignor, especially where the consignor is in some country other than that of the owner. Whichever way it is done, the responsibility under the Regulations to obtain the information in these circumstances lies with the agent.

Finally, it is necessary for this information to be passed to the operator of the vehicle, so that he can comply with his responsibilities under the Regulations. This responsibility, in relation to information concerning the substance, is laid down in Regulation 10, and requires the operator of the vehicle to ensure that the driver is given information in writing concerning the substance being conveyed. This information is usually provided in the form of a Tremcard³.

The problem area here is where a general haulier is contracted to collect a tank container from, say, a port or a factory, and this is one circumstance where the enforcing authorities are finding that the Regulations are not being complied with. It is essential that the haulier either pro-

vides the relevant Tremcard to the driver before he goes to collect the tank container, or he makes arrangements with the agent or some other person for the driver to be provided with the *Tremcard* when he picks up the container. In this latter case, the driver should be instructed not to commence his journey with the tank container until he has been handed the Tremcard.

Labelling of tank containers

Regulation 15 requires that a tank container be labelled with two hazard warning panels, one on either side and each to be as near to the centre of the container as is reasonably practicable. The details required on the panels are given in Schedule 3 to the Regulations. The responsibility to ensure that the tank-container is labelled lies with the operator of the tank container, and, as already stated, it is essential that everyone concerned with the movement of the tank container is aware who this person is.

Where the operator of the tank container is the owner/ hirer or his agent, the operator of the vehicle should instruct his driver not to accept the tank container unless it is fitted with the hazard warning panels. The owner or agent may well make arrangements with the operator of the vehicle to provide the panels, in which case this latter person should provide panels to the driver before he goes to collect the tank container.

Similarly, where the operator of the vehicle is the operator of the tank container, he should provide the driver with the necessary panels. Alternatively, the operator of the vehicle may make arrangements with the agent or the consignor for them to provide the panels, and in this case the driver should be instructed to collect the panels and fit them to the tank container before he commences the journey. As can be seen, there are various ways of complying with Regulation 15 depending on the circumstances, and it is essential that all concerned are aware of their responsibilities.

There are two circumstances in which Regulation 15 is not applicable. The first concerns international journeys under ADR or RID, and more will be said about these later. The other is where the tank container is on its way to or from a port as part of an international journey (other than an ADR or RID journey) and it is labelled in accordance with the IMDG Code⁴. In this circumstance, Regulation 17(2) provides an exemption from the labelling requirements of Regulation 15.

The labelling required by the IMDG Code is for the shipping name to be shown on the tank container, together with four placards each containing the relevant label(s) (hazard diamond(s)) and the UN number, this number being situated in the lower half of the diamond. Alternatively, the UN number may be on an orange plate immediately adjacent to the placard. The four placards should be placed one on each side of the tank and one on each end. Unlike the Tanker Regulations where only one hazard warning sign (hazard diamond) is required on the hazard warning panel, the IMDG Code requires hazard diamonds for the main and the subsidiary risks.

Training of drivers

Regulation 21 requires that the operator of the vehicle shall ensure that the driver receives adequate instruction and training to enable him to understand the nature of the dangers to which the substance being transported might give rise, and the emergency action he should take and his duties under the Regulations. Guidance on the form and content of this training is given in the Approved Code of Practice on the Operational Provisions of the Regulations.

It has come to the notice of the Health and Safety Executive that a number of drivers employed in transporting dangerous substances in tank containers have not been trained in accordance with the Regulations. The problem area appears to be where a general haulier is in the business of transporting freight containers on skeletal trailers and is occasionally asked to haul a tank container containing a dangerous substance. It is, therefore, essential for a haulage operator, who may be required to transport the occasional tank container, to ensure that a suitable number of his drivers are properly trained in accordance with the Regulations. If no such driver is available at any given time, he should not accept the contract.

International journeys within Europe

Reference has already been made to ADR and RID and it is necessary to consider these in some detail because of their relationship with the Tanker Regulations. ADR is the commonly used nomenclature for the European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road⁶ and, as its title suggests, it is an agreement between a number of European countries (currently 19 signatories), enabling the international carriage of dangerous goods by road throughout the signatory countries without having to comply with the national legislation within each country. The Tanker Regulations, therefore, exempt such journeys from the requirements of the Regulations provided the conditions contained within the annexes to the Agreement are complied with. If there is non-compliance in any way with the ADR conditions, the exemption falls and the transport of the dangerous substance in the tank container would then have to comply with the Tanker Regulations.

RID is the commonly used nomenclature for the Regulations governing the carriage by rail of dangerous substances made under the International Convention for the Conveyance of Goods by Rail (CIM)7. The reader may wonder

why international regulations governing the transport of dangerous substances by rail has anything to do with the Tanker Regulations which deal with transport by road. As part of an international rail journey it is often necessary for the dangerous substance to be transported by road from or to a railhead. Thus, like ADR, this part of an international rail journey is exempted from the Tanker Regulations provided that RID is complied with in full.

Because RID road journeys are small in number compared with ADR journeys, and the conditions in RID are very similar to those in ADR, there is no intention of dealing further with RID, but will concentrate on ADR and the problems which have come to light. These problems are very similar to those already referred to in connection with the Tanker Regulations, and tend to occur when a driver is sent to a port in order to collect a tank container which has come by sea from the Continent.

It is normal for a tank container to be taken off a vehicle at the Continental port and to come across the Channel or North Sea as ordinary cargo. When removed from the ship, the tank container is kept in the UK port until arrangements are made for it to be collected. Thus, no vehicle or driver normally accompanies the tank container, and this is where the problem begins.

Documents

ADR requires that various documents accompany the tank container or are in possession of the driver, for example a transport document and a Tremcard. Because of the above mode of operation, it means that these documents must be handed to the driver in advance or when he collects the tank container at the port, and the vehicle operator should ensure that this is done. If arrangements are made for these to be handed to the driver by a shipping agent, the driver should be instructed not to collect the tank container unless the documents are handed over.



In respect of labelling, the tank container itself is required to be labelled with the hazard warning signs diamonds) relevant to the hazard characteristics of the substance, and, in addition, the vehicle is required to be labelled with an orange plate at the front and rear. Arrangements must, therefore, be made for the driver to fit these orange plates to his vehicle when he collects the tank container, and the driver should also check that the relevant hazard warning signs are on the tank container.

From May 1, 1985, this requirement for labelling will be changed in accordance with amendments soon to be pubished by HMSO. The tank container itself will be required to he labelled with two orange plates, one on either side. containing the relevant substance identification number (UN number) and the hazard identification (Kemler) numper listed in Appendix B5, while the vehicle will be renuired to be labelled back and front with the plain orange

Approved course

Finally, ADR requires that the driver should have attended an approved training course and be in possession of a certificate issued by the competent authority in the relevant country. In Great Britain the competent authority s the Department of Transport, and it has approved a number of training courses which operate in different parts of the country. It is, therefore, essential that a haulage operator does not make arrangements to collect a tank container unless he has a driver available who is in possession of the necessary driver's training certificate. It is also essential for the driver to carry the certificate with him on uch a journey.

It is hoped that this article has, in some way, highlighted the problems which have come to light in respect of noncompliance with the Tanker Regulations, and that it will have brought home to vehicle operators and to drivers their responsibilities under both the Tanker Regulations and the ADR Agreement in respect of the transport of dangerous substances in tank containers.

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Q UESTIONS IN P A RLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of Employment Gazette between November 19 and December 4 is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the dates on which they were answered are given after each answer. An asterisk after the date denotes that the question was answered orally.

Skillcentre costs

Mr Michael Carttiss (Great Yarmouth) asked what was the cost per trainee of: (a) the most expensive and (b) the least expensive skillcentre courses; and how this compared with the cost of similar training by other providers.

Mr Morrison: The most expensive skillcentre course, which is not run by other providers, is boring, setting and machining at £223.15 per training place per week.

The least expensive skillcentre course under the training opportunities scheme is the new work related skills and assessment course at £81 per training place per week. A comparable course in a college of further education would cost £59.25 per training place per week. The average cost among other providers is £68 per training place per week

(November 21)

Mr Gerrard Neale (North Cornwall) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would review the operation of the employment transfer scheme to ensure that it did not prevent the best eligible unemployed candidate from being offered and accepting a job opportunity away from his home area when local candidates had also applied for

Mr Morrison: No. I do not believe it would represent a cost effective use of taxpayers' money to give financial assistance where a person moves to take up a job which could have been filled by a local unemployed person.

(November 19)

School leavers

Mr Christopher Murphy (Welwyn Hatfield) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether he would give consideration to the introduction of a form of national community service for school leavers; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: Minimum age school leavers are already guaranteed the offer of a full year's training and work experience under the youth training scheme, and the scheme offers places for 17-year-old leavers as well. In addition the voluntary projects programme and the opportunities for volunteering scheme run by the Department of Health and Social Services provide opportunities for young people to undertake work of benefit to the community. While all these schemes are kept under the regular review, we have no immediate plans to extend the range of measures available.

(November 19)

this applies both to the initial training of young people and to adults. In June 1984 the Manpower Services Commission published a position statement which identified the need for greater effort to be made to open up access to jobs and to training, to ensure that training is relevant and costeffective and to develop and improve systems of assessment and certification. The Government endorses these objectives

tions and standard-setting bodies. The Skillcentre Training Agency liaises with industry and examining bodies to ensure that its courses include tests of competence to the latest standards. Industrial Training Boards are also discussing with a range of bodies (including the Skillcentre Training Agency) the provision of test centres for a locality.

which the Commission is carrying forward

in concert with industry training organisa-

(December 4)

Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Tom King

Minister of State: Peter Morrison

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Alan Clark **Peter Bottomley**

Under payment

Mr Barry Jones (Alyn and Deeside): asked how many wages council establishments in Wales had been found to be underpaying in 1983-84; how many workers had been involved; and what had been the amount of arrears paid.

Mr Bottomley: In 1983, the latest period for which figures are available, 722 establishments inspected in Wales were found to this have underpaid 1714 workers. Arrears totalling £189,614 were paid.

Standards-based training

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on progress towards recognised standards of competence in adult training in line with the objectives of the New Training Initiative, and on the role of the Skillcentre Training Agency in

Mr Morrison: Significant progress towards standards-based training is being (November 22) made in most sectors of the economy and

Mr Peter Bruinvels (Leicester East) asked how many jobs had been placed with the Professional Executive Register in each of the past five years; if he would give the corresponding figures for those jobs filled; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: The information requested for each of the past five years ended March 31, is as follows:

Year	Total placings into employment (1)	Net cost per placing (2)	Total orders notified (3)
1979–80 1980–81	6,696 4,938	£514-23 £1,134-96	16,878 14,943
1981–82 1982–83	7,088 7,717	£690·52 £548.33	17,950 17,448
1983-84	13,838	nil	22,159

the former community enterprise programme.

(2) The net cost per job for 1979–80 to 1982–83 has been calculated by dividing the social subvention to Professional and Executive Recruitment net of any profit or less on comm ricial activities, by the total number of placings into en-ment. From April 1 1983, Professional and Executive ruitment has been operating on a self-financing basis the preliminary (unaudited) costs of providing the ser-

(3) Some orders are for more than one vacancy but records of the number of vacancies relating to the orders notified to the Service are not kept.

(November 20)

OUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT



Employment

Mr Nicholas Baker (North Dorset) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how his Department calculated the effect upon employment in the United Kingdom of a rise in interest rates or rising inflation.

Mr Clark: A rise in interest rates may be caused by a number of different factors, both domestic and in the world economy. Its effect on employment would depend on its exact cause and consequent effects throughout the economy. Employment effects will vary as other factors vary, and so will the method of analysis. A general estimate of the effect of a rise in interest rate is therefore impossible.

Similar considerations imply that it is not meaningful to consider the effects of inflation on employment without specifying the exact cause and assumptions about the behaviour of the rest of the economy.

(November 20)

Work permits

Mr James Couchman (Gillingham) asked whether a decision had yet been made to continue after 1984 the special annual quota of work permits for workers from the Dependent Territories whose level of skill was below that required by the general work permit scheme.

Mr Clark: Yes. It has been decided that the quota for 1985 will be 200—the same as this year. Within the figure of 200 no more than 150 permits will be allowed for any one territory.

(November 28)

1979

244.941

244,941

£6.17

£1,511,760

Not

available

1980

269,134

26 357

295,491

£7.11

£2,100,512

1981

181,974

23.830

205,804

£9.90

£2,037,930

Wages councils

Workers whose pay was

Workers whose pay was

Average arrears paid per worker checked

checked other than by visit

checked by visit

Workers paid arrears

Arrears paid

Mr Gerald Howarth (Cannock and Burntwood) asked for each of the past five years: (a) how many workers' wages had been examined by the Wages Inspectorate, (b) how many workers had been paid arrears of wages as a result of examination by the Wages Inspectorate, (c) what had been the total arrears in wages paid, and (d) what had been the average arrears paid per worker examined.

Mr Bottomley: The information requested is given in the table below:

Since 1979, in addition to checks by visit, a number of other successful methods for checking the pay of workers have been developed. A detailed explanation of the Inspectorate's methods of checking pay and the results in 1983 is given in pages 451 and 452 of the October 1984 issue of Employment Gazette.

Mr Howarth asked how many prosecutions had been brought by wages councils over the last five years.

Mr Bottomley: The numbers of employers prosecuted for offences under the Wages Councils Act 1979 were 12 in 1979, 8 in 1980, 10 in 1981, 7 in 1982 and 2 in

(November 27)

Jobs

Mr Tim Smith (Beaconsfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would estimate how many more people could be resettled in jobs if the resources available to the Manpower Services Commission for the training opportunities scheme had been concentrated on those courses which had the best results in getting people into jobs.

Mr Morrison: Just over half the 64,000 unemployed people who completed occupational training and work preparation courses under the training opportunities scheme in 1983-4 found jobs within three months. Changes are now underway to make the Government's adult training programmes more effective, and to increase the number of unemployed people helped. Once these changes are fully implemented 125,000 unemployed people a year should benefit from training closely related to known employment needs. And the employment prospects of 125,000 employed people will also be improved through training programmes aimed at updating or extending their skills.

1982

165,118

162.509

327,627

£5.68

£1,861,783

(November 23)

1983

139,305

£1.860.110

£5.59

Young people

Mr Geoff Lawler (Bradford North asked what contribution his Department intended to make to international youth year.

Mr Morrison: The Government are directly supporting international youth year by grant aiding the co-ordinating committees in the United Kingdom. Activities for which the Department of Employment has responsibility and which have particular relevance to the objectives of the year include the youth training scheme, the community industry scheme and the community programme.

(November 28)

Rates of pay

Clare Short (Birmingham Ladywood) asked what action had been taken by his Department and by the Manpower Services Commission following last year's report, a copy of which had been sent to him, by West Midlands Low Pay Unit about rates of pay below the legal minimum set by wages councils being advertised in Jobcentres in the

Mr Morrison: Instructions issued to Jobcentres make it clear that vacancies should not be displayed where it appears that a wages order is likely to be violated and that Jobcentre staff should notify the wages inspectorate of any vacancies which offered wages at below the wages council minima.

To reinforce these instructions revised guidance was issued in the early part of this year. In addition, in order to help Jobcentre staff identify vacancies where the wages offered falls below the legal minimum, they receive regularly updated information on the minimum rates applying to the majority of workers in the main wages council trades.

(December 3)

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the number currently employed at a salary level below the minimum for paying national insurance contributions; and how the number compared with five years ago.

Mr Bottomley: Precise information is not available. Evidence from the New Earnings Survey and other data suggests that in April 1984 about 23/4 million employees had gross weekly earnings below the limit for national insurance purposes. Virtually all of these would be in part-time employment. In 1979 the comparable figure is estimated to have been about 21/4 million.

(November 20)

OUESTIONS IN

Employment topics =

Youth Training Scheme

☐ This article reports on progress towards planned entrants to YTS in 1984/85. It also shows the number of young people in training at the end of October 1984.

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 YTS.

It has also been necessary to make assumptions about the number of young people who would leave further education or employment part way through their first year and thus require the balance of a year's training on YTS.

Between the beginning of April and the end of October, there were 293,457 entrants to YTS of whom 217,866 had entered Mode A schemes

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

There were 316,131 young people in training at the end of October, an increase of 5,652 since the end of September. Of those in training, 237,296 (75 per cent) were on Mode A schemes.

Region	Planned entrants April 1984– March 1985	Entrants to training April 1984– October 1984	In training at Oct 31, 1984
Scotland Northern North West	42,440 27,133 59,208	24,489 22,093 46,886	33,217 21,900 48,092
Yorks & Humberside Midlands Wales	40,268 82,774 23,453	32,387 62,896 18,028	33,410 65,243 19,775
South West South East London	31,192 68,700 29,392	22,169 47,324 17,185	23,431 50,757 20,306
Great Britain	404,560	293,457	316,131

Global labour information

☐ Facts and figures from all round the world on employment, incomes, social security schemes and the impact of information technology are contained in the first book of its kind to be published by the International Labour Office.

It is a large (226-page, A4 size) volume and is intended as the first of a series. The second volume is expected to cover the fields of employment training, working hours, health and safety at work, discrimination, human rights in relation to labour, holidays and industrial

The book is a synthesis of information the ILO has received from its 150 member states and is permanently engaged in analysing. It has attempted to avoid painting too broad a social canvas or, on the other hand, presenting a condensed treatise on each subject or drawing up a dry inventory of unquestion-

able facts, while at the same time it has tried to provide food for thought for those seeking information on its subject areas. After looking at the problems

associated with labour underutilisation in the least advanced countries, the book moves on to employment problems in the industrialised market countries and in Eastern Europe. One chapter is devoted to the subject of migration for employment at the international level, including the problem of accurate definition; and there is also a statistical index showing the structure of the economically active population in each country, the income distribution in 33 selected countries, and an analysis of social security receipts and expenditure throughout the world.

World labour report 1, price 45 Swiss francs, is published by ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzer-land. ISBN 92-2-103604-9.

IMS publications

□ The UK labour market guide is designed to help people simplify the task of identifying and using relevant labour market information. It includes sections on sources of labour market information, population statistics, employment effects of technical change, unemployment, vacancies, educational supply, training, travel to work, labour mobility, absence, earnings, labour turnover, redundancy, industrial disputes and trade union mem-

Help readers

The authors, Messrs Kenneth Walsh and Richard Pearson of the Institute of Manpower Studies. claim that their book will help readers answer such questions as: "How do my employment conditions compare with my competitors?" and Will I be able to recruit the people I need?

Another recent IMS publication is based on the experience of a crosssection of 1,000 manufacturing and retailing companies that have introduced new technology since 1980. Training and recruitment effects of technical change: recent experience of manufacturing and retailing focuses on eight shopfloor occupations in manufacturing and six in retail trades. Its principal findings

- Since 1980, the skills needed to operate new technologies have been acquired through in-house on-the-job training of the existing employees, in marked preference to recruitment from out-
- Retraining has been favoured because it has helped to minimise job losses through redeployment in a difficult economic
- · A new factor favouring retraining has been the practice of taking into account the skills of existing employees when choosing new technologies. However, while ensuring a match between existing skills and new technologies, this practice has inadvertently led to less sophisticated technologies being preferred and a weakening in the role of new technologies in enhancing and upgrading existing skills.
- The training provided to cope with new technologies has been

satisfactory. But its scope and quality have been limited by three factors

- The practice of seeking a match between new technologies and existing skills:
- deliberate underestimation of the skill requirements by suppliers of new technologies, as a selling point; and
- companies' limited familiarity with the external training provision in their localities
- Changes in skill requirements have occurred to a large extent among a fifth of the companies introducing new technologies. These changes have involved both multiple skill requirements and a weakening of job demarca-

UK labour market guide by Messrs Kenneth Walsh and Richard Pearson, price £15 (£12.50 to IMS subscribers), and Training and recruit-ment effects of technical change: recent experi-ence of manufacturing and retailing by Mr Amin Rajan, price £14.50 (£13 to IMS subscribers), are both published by Gower Publishing and are available either from Gower or the IMS.

Open Tech

☐ A conference is to be held in Cambridge on January 7-9 to review the aims and progress of the Open Tech programme. It will look at the kinds of support and guidance needed by individuals before, during and after their learning experiences within the programme and it will also examine the forms of support and guidance being developed by Open Tech projects, together with the organisational needs they

Two further aims of the conference will be to consider possible ways of relating Open Tech projects to other agencies offering guidance and support to adults, and to explore the future development of guidance networks.

The main work of the conference will be carried out in working groups but there will also be a number of specialist speakers. The event is being organised by the Manpower Services Commission, the National Institute for Careers Education and Counselling and the Careers Research and Advisory Centre. The price is £65 plus VAT for residents, £39.78 plus VAT for non-residents. Applications and further details from: The CRAC Conference Office, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ; telephone: 0223 354551.

topics

Disabled iobseekers

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

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

istrants at both MSC jobcentres and local authority careers offices, and more detailed information about their placings into employment

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

Every quarter (May, August,

November and February) Employ-

ment Gazette will provide updated

information about disabled reg-

those seeking a change of job.

Returns of disabled jobseekers-Jobcentres (November 1984)*

Registered for employment at November 2, 1984 Employment registrations taken from	83,025
October 5, 1984 to November 2, 1984	6,443
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service October 5, 1984 to November 2, 1984	0.101
Service October 5, 1964 to November 2, 1964	3,191

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

Disabled jobseekers and unemployed disabled peoplejobcentres and local authority careers offices (quarterly)

Suitable for ordinary Unlikely to obtain

Disabled people

	employment		employment except under sheltered conditions	
	Registered disabled	Un- registered disabled	Registered disabled	Un- registered disabled
1983 Sep of whom	64.6	105.7	7.5	4.7
unemployed Dec of whom	56·7 56·8	91·0 90·7	6·6 6·7	3·9 3·8
unemployed 1984 Mar of whom	49·7 42·4	76·5 67·2	5·9 5·7	3·2 3·0
unemployed June of whom	37·4 38·0	55·8 61·3	5·1 5·4	2·5 3·3
unemployed Sep of whom	33·5 34·6	51·2 59·6	4·9 5·1	2·8 2·9
unemployed	30.6	49.4	4.6	2.4

Construction metrication

Regulations to metricate health and safety legislation in the construction industry came into force last month.

The Construction (Metrication) Regulations 1984 stem from an EC Directive and were drawn up by the Health and Safety Commission in consultation with Government departments, both sides of industry, local authorities and other appropriate bodies. They replace imperial measurements with metric equivalents in convenient and suitable figures, in eight sets of Regulations and Orders.

The Health and Safety Commission has stated that the changes will impose no significant costs on the industry, as existing premises and plant and those already under construction and which comply with

Forthcoming statistical articles

The January issue of Employment Gazette will include an article on

Membership of trade unions in 1983

This article gives details of the aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom in 1983 and compares the figure with previous years. The statistics cover the membership of all organisations known to the Department and include home and overseas membership of these trade unions which have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom.

the original imperial regulations, will also comply with the new metricated regulations.

ery Office or booksellers, price £1.75 plus postage. ISBN 0 11 047593 3.

Dust victims

☐ Increased compensation is to be paid to sufferers of dust related diseases who cannot claim compensation through the courts because their former employers are no longer in business.

Payments made under the Pneumoconiosis etc (Workers' Compensation) Act 1979 will increase by four per cent to those who first become entitled to a payment on or after January 1, 1985.

Payments under these regulations range from £1,109 for those first diagnosed as ten per cent disabled at age 77 or over, to £22,000 or more for a small number first diagnosed with a high percentage disability under the age of 50. The existing payment scales will continue to apply to those who first become entitled to a payment before January 1 1985

The Act provides for lump-sum payments to sufferers from certain dust diseases. The industries primarily concerned are cotton, potteries, slate quarrying and foundries and those working with asbestos. Payments may also be made to certain dependants of sufferers who

Viral hepatitis

☐ More workers may be able to claim benefit for the prescribed industrial disease, viral hepatitis, under new regulations that came into effect this month. The regulations extend the occupational cover in line with recommendations from the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council.

This means that employed earners who have worked in any occupation involving contact with human blood or human blood products, or, who have been in contact with a source of viral hepatitis will be covered by the regulations. Cover was previously restricted to employed earners who worked in any occupation involving close and frequent contact with human blood products, or close and frequent contact with a source of viral hepatitis infection by reason of employment in the medical treatment of nursing of a person or persons suffering from viral hepatitis or in a service ancillary to such treatment or nurs-

Dust in the workplace

Guidance Note FH 44 Dust in the workplace: general principles of protection has been published by the Health and Safety Executive. It sets out some general principles which should be applied to the control of risks presented by dust in industry and gives advice on the identification and assessment of the effect of dust hazards.

Most people now appreciate the hazards of dusts such as asbestos. silica and cotton, but there are many other dusts which may be hazardous and which will need to be controlled effectively in order to avoid adverse effects on the health of the people who work with them.

Among the subjects covered in the guidance note are avoidance of exposure, control at source, local exhaust ventilation, personal protective equipment, suitable methods of cleaning and health surveillance. Guidance is also provided on the legislation relevant to dust in the workplace together with sources of further information

Guidance Note EH 44, Dust in the workplace. general principles of protection, price £2.25, is available from HM Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11

Triple site Itec

Prestatyn.

☐ The first Information Tech-

nology Centre to be split between

three sites-Clwyd Vale Itec-has

opened at Abergele, Denbigh and

Scheme, the Itec is funded by the

Manpower Services Commission

and the Department of Trade and

Industry, supplemented by local

sponsorship from the North East

Wales Institute of Higher Educa-

Dr Cedric Kitchen, chairman of

the Itec board, explained that be-

cause of the transport problems in

the area, it was decided that the

best approach was to divide the

resources and take the training to

the young people as far as possible.

Eventually it is intended to set up a

computer communications network

Dr Kitchen is hopeful that the

skills in computing, data processing

and electronics that the trainees are

acquiring will help them to benefit

from the employment opportuni-

ties being opened up as high tech-

nology companies move into rural

areas. And in a bid to meet the skill

needs of existing local industry,

Clwyd Vale has become one of the

inking the three sites.

tion and Pilkington PE Ltd.

Part of the Youth Training

Furniture craft competition

☐ For the first time the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee (NJATC) for the furniture manufacturing trade has decided to send a cabinet-maker and a wood-cutting machinist to Tokyo to compete in the "Skill Olympics".

Builders have been competing internationally for many years; but recently furniture observers to their regional and national competitions have been so impressed that they have decided to offer the opportunity to obtain the prestigious international awards to young British craftsmen in their own industry.

Regional heats will be held on Wednesday, February 6 at Bucks College, High Wycombe; Jacob Kramer College, Leeds; the London College of Furniture; Manchester College of Building and a Scottish College not yet named. The five regional winners in each craft plus the best regional runner-up will be able to compete in the national final at Leicester College on April 1/3.

Regional Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committees are to be asked to find sponsors for prizes in each regional competition and the NJATC is appealing for prize donors for the national finals. It also needs sponsors to help fund the cost of sending the young people to Tokyo, estimated at £2,500, with another £2,000 for the UK competitions. It has already received some cash sponsorship as well as an offer to supply all the timber needed for both regional and national competi-

If this year's venture is a success, the NJATC hopes in future years to expand the range of furniture craft categories eligible to enter the "Skill Olympics"

Careers quidance

☐ For many years the Manpower Services Commission, through the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC), has published its Annual Careers Guide.

Now it is felt that a new approach to the guide is needed to keep pace with the changing job market and so, taking a lead from the American publication Occupational outlook handbook, it has produced Occupations '85.

This new book contains more information for adult readers, with special sections of each occupation devoted to adult entry. It also has information for a much wider range of readers: whereas the old guide

concentrated on those occupations requiring at least o-levels, Occupations '85 covers jobs at all levels, catering for those people without qualifications through to graduates and professionals.

Features

In addition to looking at jobs, it also has a section devoted to features. A chapter called "Occupational change" gives a broad picture of current trends in employment and the economy, against which the reader can assess individual occupations. The book reports too on population and employment trends in recent years and concentrates on particular occupations that have grown or declined markedly, on the process of change within jobs and on the pattern of occupational mobility

Each new annual edition of Occupations '85 will include special articles on topical issues. For the launch edition, the spotlight falls on open learning. The feature looks at the Open University, Open Tech, the National Extension College and other sources of open learning.

The main body of the book contains twice as many occupations as the Annual Career Guide and, instead of being grouped purely in alphabetical order, they are grouped in occupational areas. There are nearly 200 jobs giving details described, background information, working conditions, prospects, personal characteristics, entry requirements, training opportunities, adult entry, related occupations and sources of further information.

Occupations '85, price £15 plus £1.90 postage and packing, is available from MSC, COIC Sales Department, Room W1101, Moorfoot, Sheffield

Special work permit quota

☐ The special quota of work permits for unskilled and semi-skilled workers from the Dependent Territories is being renewed for 1985.

This special quota enables workers, whose level of skill is below that required by the general work permit scheme, to take up only jobs for which no resident labour is available. The Dependent Territories concerned are Bermuda, British Antarctic Territories, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, Monserrat, Pitcairn Islands and St Helena.

It has been decided that the quota for 1985 will be 200-the same as this year. Within the figure of 200, no more than 150 permits will be allowed for any one territory.

Tourism iobs

☐ There has been an encouraging increase in employment in many tourist-related industries in the second quarter of this year compared with the same period a year ago, according to Mr Norman Lamont, Minister with responsibility for tourism.

'Employment in the hotel trade has increased by over 17,000—an increase of 71/2 per cent-while employment in restaurants and cafes increased by 3½ per cent to give over 6,000 additional jobs," he said. 'I am greatly encouraged by this evidence of growth in an important sector of the economy. Across the country, tourism plays a major part in employment, economic activity

and foreign exchange earnings. In 1983 the industry's turnover nationally was about £9 billionmore than that of the aerospace industry and not far short of that of the motor industry

Tourism, he predicted, is going to remain one of the great growth industries for the rest of this century and beyond. "This is an exciting prospect for Britain because of the variety of our attractions and the infinite possibilities for developing new and unexploited ones. The Government clearly recognise the great potential of tourism and are determined to encourage its development.'

Employment of disabled people

☐ Replying to a Parliamentary Question from Mr Jack Ashley MP, Mr Alan Clark, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment said that the Manpower Services Commission provides assistance to the employment of disabled people both through general services in which disabled people take part alongside able-bodied people and through specialist services, exclusive to disabled people.

The services especially relevant to disabled people include:

- occupational assessment and work preparation through public employment rehabilitation centres.
- occupational assessment and work preparation through agency rehabilitation arrangements, for example Rock Rehabilitation Workshop in Blackpool and the Spastics Society's Sherrards Training Centre in Welwyn.
- skill training under the training opportunities scheme for which there are priority access arrangements for disabled people
- training at residential training colleges where appropriate.
- individual training with an employer, where the employer is prepared afterwards to keep the trainee on the payroll.
- extended training lasting more than a year to meet special needs
- vocational guidance and help in finding suitable employment through the Jobcentre service, through disablement resettlement officers and through Professional and
- Executive Recruitment. training under the Youth Training Scheme under preferential entry conditions.

- temporary employment within the Community Programme, under relaxed entry conditions.
- the provision of special aids to employment on indefinite loan to severely disabled people.
- grants to employers towards the cost of adapting premises or equipment.
- assistance with fares to work for those disabled people who are unable to use public trans-
- grants to employers to induce them to take on disabled people where the individual's suitability is in doubt.
- help towards the cost of employing a personal reader to assist a blind or partially sighted worker.
- financial help for disabled people to set up their own business if they are unable to work either in open or sheltered employment.
- reminders to employers about, and administration of the statutory duty to employ the three per cent quota of registered disabled people, and to reserve entry into designated occupations for registered disabled people.
- the provision of employment for severely disabled people in sheltered workshops.
- promotion and provision for sheltered industrial group also for severely disabled people.
- promotion of the Code of Good Practice on the Employment of Disabled People through the disablement advisory service.
- promotion of disabled people's abilities through the Fit for Work Campaign.

Teachers numbers

A further improvement in the ratio of school teachers to pupils may be justified in the next few years but there is also a need to use existing staff more effectively, says discussion paper released by the Secretary of State for Education, Sir Keith Joseph.

The paper examines the size of the teacher force, staffing ratios and teacher deployment over the next

It has been sent to local education authority employers and the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers.

Over the last ten years, it shows. there has been a substantial improvement in staffing levels in schools. The overall pupil-teacher ratio in England fell from 21.6 pupils to every one teacher in Janury 1972 to 18-1:1 in January 1983 It fell further to its lowest ever level of 17.8.1 in January this year.)

The reduction in the ratio has been biggest in primary schools—a fall of 15 per cent compared to one of six per cent in secondary schools. This is partly explained by the early effects of the fall in the birth rate primary schools are, of course, the irst to be affected) and by the raisng of the school leaving age from 15 16 ten years ago.

Overall pupil numbers are expected to continue to fall until 1991 fter which they will rise slowly. rimary school numbers will reach their lowest point in 1986 but even y 1996 they are expected to be well elow their 1974 peak of 4.9 mil-

Secondary school numbers are projected to fall to a low point of 2.8 million in 1991, nearly 30 per cent below their 1979 peak.

The paper illustrates three alternative possibilities for a reduction in the current teacher force of 410,500 over the next decade:

- If the overall pupil-teacher ratio is held at its January 1984 level, the fall in pupil numbers would require nearly 40,000 fewer teachers by 1991 or 30,000 fewer by 1994.
- If one per cent is trimmed off the size of the teacher force each vear from 1985 until pupil numbers ceased to fall, this would result in 24,000 fewer teachers in 1991 and 15,000 fewer in 1994. This smaller reduction would allow a further improvement to the overall pupilteacher ratio to 1990 when it would even out at 17.1:1.
- C) A third option might be to hold the ratio but to take into account the shifting age distribution of children in schools. This would reflect an increasing proportion of younger pupils having to be taught in "all in" primary classes and a shrinking number in smaller subject-specific classes in secondary schools. To maintain the "agespecific" pupil-teacher ratio would mean 48,000 fewer teachers by 1991 and 40,000 fewer by 1994.

The paper emphasises that none of these figures is intended to mark any upper or lower limit but only to illustrate alternatives. Local education authority employers decide staffing levels in their areas, and the paper does not commit the Government to a particular level of provi-

sion for school staffing. Against this fall in pupil numbers, the paper says more teachers will be needed to implement the Government's policies aimed at improving the curriculum, examinations, teacher quality and provision for special educational needs. If present pupil-teacher ratios are held steady, an extra 27,000 to 37,000 teachers might be required by 1990.

Redeployment of teacher time could contribute to the total needed for the new policies. "By 1990," the paper says, "redeployment would release up to 6,000 primary teachers and 9,000 secondary teachers out of the total teacher number required to maintain existing age-specific pupil-teacher ratios.

These figures assume that all economies of scale are obtained in the primary sector, that half of the difference in class sizes between years one to three and four to five in secondary schools is eliminated. that sixth form staffing ratios are tightened by 15 per cent, and that redistribution from those authorities currently most generously staffed is achieved."

Copies of the discussion paper Schoolteacher numbers and deployment in the longer term are available from Teachers 2 branch, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SEI 7PH.

first Itecs to offer training in fibre

Construction site

□ A handbook explaining the basic procedures involved in industrial relations within the construction industry has been published by Construction Press in its "Site Practice" series.

industrial relations

In addition to explaining the role of certain industry organisations and agreements (such as the National Joint Council for the Building Industry and the Working Rule Agreement), it also places them in their historical context and offers advice on how they can be utilised in practice.

There are sections on recruitment-including taking up references; on dealing with misconduct and disciplinary measures; on management-union negotiations; and industrial tribunals. Other chapters deal with employment legislation, incentive schemes and sub-contracting and there is a useful appendix illustrating examples of employment forms and sample letters to suit a variety of industrial relations situations.

Industrial relations on site by T J Gallagher is published by Construction Press, price £5.95.

Personality assessment

A system that its developers describe as "the world's first comprehensive system to pick the right personalities to do key jobs" has been produced after four years research by the psychological consultancy, Saville and Holdsworth Ltd, sponsored by more than 50 em-

Called Occupational Personality Questionnaires, it attempts to match a candidate's personality characteristics, such as competitiveness and diligence, with the demands of the job.

The more senior the level of work, says Saville and Holdsworth, the more likely it is that failure will be blamed on personality mismatch rather than technical or intellectual hort-comings.

The company claims that systems previously available to employers or assessing personality factors are adaptations of tests primarily deigned for other purposes such as identifying mental disorders. Consequently people taking earlier tests to affect performance in the full when applying for posts as purchasing managers, accountants and so on have sometimes been startled by being asked such questions as whether they feel their soul is drifting away from their body. By contrast, the Occupational Personality Questionnaires stick to more directly relevant matters, such as to what extent the applicant agrees or disagrees that too much emphasis can be put on meeting deadlines? Or whether it is truer to say that he or she relies on instincts, rather than being a logical thinker.

Built into the questionnaires are checks to detect when, instead of responding straightforwardly, people are trying to present themselves in the most favourable light. Fudging of this kind is not always deliberate. Some personalities are so keen to please that they do it unwittingly.

In full the OPO system measures 30 aspects of personality shown by the research and development work

range of professional, managerial and key technical and other specialist occupations, including selling. But shorter versions measuring smaller groups of the most central aspects are available for when the demands for the work are relatively clear-cut and less detailed information will suffice. However, those wishing to use the system must first have staff trained by Saville and Holdsworth so as to be able to conduct and interpret the OPOs.

The sponsoring employers say they have found the questionnaires-which have been used in research trials with 4,000 managersespecially useful as an aid to their management selection and development programmes, and in counselling people facing a radical change in their line of work.

Inquiries should be to Ms Alex Burnip at Saville and Holdsworth Ltd, Windsor House, Esher Green, Esher, Surrey KT10 9SA

Focus on adult training



The Government's adult training scheme got off the ground last month with a launch well attended by several hundred senior industrialists and training specialists. In this report, Evelyn Smith describes how the campaign will work, and focuses on some spectacular business successes achieved by training investment.



Changing attitudes and convincing employers and employees alike that training is not a once-in-alifetime activity is the main aim of a Government campaign launched last month. The campaign, initiated and co-ordinated by the Manpower Services Commission, focuses on adult training and the need for industry to invest as much in human resources as in equipment, machinery and buildings.

Ministers and officials of the MSC and the Confederation of Building Industry taking part in the launch, issued the clear message that investment in training is vital if Britain is not to lose its place in world markets or to fail to meet the challenges of new technologies. Comparisons were drawn between British industry and its competitors in West Germany, the United States and Japan, with evidence from a recent report by the Institute of Manpower Studies, "Competence and Competition", revealing that those countries spend far more time and money retraining their workforces than we do. One example is that in Germany 18 per cent of employees get further vocational education and training each year. British industry is much less positive in its attitudes than other countries, with many employers reluctant to invest in training, and employees believing that training occurred only at the beginning of working life.

The awareness campaign hopes to improve these attitudes by:

- Demonstrating the benefits of training to the different groups involved.
- Stimulating everyone to work together at national and local level to improve adult training arrange-
- Creating opportunities to receive or provide better training
- Providing an umbrella for adult training activities to encourage interest and action

The MSC is following up the launch with conferences. workshops and seminars around the country.

Employers have the key role

Speaking at the launch of the adult training campaign, Mr Tom King, Employment Secretary, said that employers have the key role as they are best placed to make decisions about who should be trained, when, and in what

Mr King added that the Government also has an active part to play and is working hard to stimulate change and make sure that the substantial funds put into adult training are used effectively.

"We also want to encourage individuals to play their full part in investing in their own future. This is why I have issued proposals for consultation for an experimental Scheme of training loans," added Mr King.

New attitudes

He went on to say that new attitudes to training are urgently needed to underpin Britain's economic recovery. "Managers cannot now reckon to make the investment in human skill once only. It needs renewing and updating throughout people's working lives. As we come out of the recession more employers are reporting shortages of people with vital skills. Shortages of skilled manpower are now constraining production and holding back valuable research and development.

"We are addressing a challenge to all concerned with adult training employers, individuals and training providers—to act on the central message of this campaign, that investment in training pays. During the recent recession many employers have cut back on training. Yet while we have been cutting back, some of our main overseas competitors have actually increased investment by industry in training. Now that so many firms have significantly improved their profits, I hope they will give a high priority to investing again in training."

Mr King continued, "Now is the right time to act. Many companies are now returning to profitability. We do not expect this campaign to produce instant results, but an immediate start must be made in changing national attitudes. Change is gathering pace; training and retraining needs are becoming pressing and companies should be convinced that now is the time to step up their training

CBI skills agency to beat shortages

A special agency to try to overcome the increasingly serious shortage of employees with skills in the new technologies is to be set up by the Confederation of British Industry. Announcing this at the launch of the adult training campaign, Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI's director general, said, "We are clearly only going to make good the current shortfall in skills by retraining and updating existing staff. In the slightly longer term we must ensure that the right signals reach youngsters deciding on their careers, and their teachers and careers specialists, so that sufficient numbers are attracted into those subjects which lay the proper foundations for their careers".

To this end, the skills agency, backed by major companies, under the umbrella of the CBI Education Foundation, would work in cooperation with universities and polytechnics and would try to encourage those

concerned with higher education to devote more resources to this area.

Sir Terence said that training must have a key role if businesses were to be innovative, if the country is to have companies whose first concern is quality and service to customers, and if we are to be able to provide jobs for the unemployed. The first responsibility lies with employers, managers and supervisors, he added.

"The message we need to get over to employers as emphatically as we can is that their employees are their most valuable asset and that as a country, Britain must do more to invest in people, in their skills and expertise.

Sir Terence said it was surprising that with 31/4 million people unemployed, some 57 per cent of the 2,000 companies which responded to a recent survey, should report difficulties in recruiting employees with certain skills, qualifications and experience. Some 71 per cent of these companies looked to in-company training to solve their difficulties. The shortage of information technology skills, and particularly of experienced graduates, was of immense importance because it was proving a constraint not only in the information technology business, but in whole tracts of industry and commerce which use information technology.

Changing attitudes

Training excellence is associated positively with business performance, said Manpower Services Commission's chairman, Mr Bryan Nicholson, at the launch of the adult training campaign.

"We are not trying to sell courses, but to change attitudes—a much more difficult thing to do. However, the reward of success is prosperity for the nation, and that is a goal well worth pursuing. Everyone must be actively

involved if this neglected subject is to get the attention it deserves", he added.

Mr Nicholson gave examples of what adult training has done for some companies. He told of the frozen food company that grew from a turnover of £8.5 million and 24 stores to a £46 million turnover and 82 stores in three years. They gave as the secret of their success "selling good products in good store environments using well trained staff".

Positive attitude

A company manufacturing fuel injection equipment and hydraulic starters have developed a positive attitude to training for innovation and they publicly "recognise the value and importance of training in maintaining competitiveness and profitability".

A turbine component manufacturer who spent £1.5 million in three years on training says, "Business has picked up dramatically. If we had not had this training scheme we would have been in trouble"

Car manufacturers have invested massively in new technology and in retraining skilled men to handle new machinery, often building on their familiarity with their own home computers. Many of their workers have also spent time at the sister plant in Germany to see their techniques in operation.

In fact the percentage of the workforce receiving training in the last 12 months was nearly four times greater in "high performance" companies than in low performers, added Mr Nicholson.

"Now I'm not going to overclaim. We cannot infer from this an incontestably causal relationship—not yet anyway. More light may be thrown on that by the next stages of the

"I have asked IFF Research Ltd to carry out detailed case studies of training excellence in British business. They will also be doing international comparative studies of training activity by British businesses and their competitors in the USA, West Germany and Japan.



Getting the adult training scheme off the ground (*left to right*) Sir Terence Beckett (*director-general CBI*), Mr Peter Brook (*Junior Education Minister*), Mr Tom King (*Employment Secretary*), Mr Bryan Nicholson (*chairman, Manpower Services Commission*) in conversation with Minister of State for Employment, Mr Peter Morrison.

time in Germany, at the sister plant, to see the techniques in operation there.

Investment in new technology and in training goes hand in hand

Investment in training must go hand in hand with investment in new technology if a company is going to get the best return on its outlay.

This is the policy adopted by AE Turbine Components Ltd., Yeadon, Leeds—a policy that is paying dividends in increased efficiency. The company, employing more than 1,300 people, is a leading supplier of turbine engine components to the aerospace industry, not only in the United Kingdom, but in Europe and North America as well.

"Competition in the aerospace industry is fierce, and if you are not in at the start on production of the next generation of engines then—you are out," states Mr Ian Dorman, personnel manager of the company.

"We are continually looking for and evaluating new technology and we make sure that training keeps pace with all equipment investment. We have to keep abreast of new developments—even try to keep ahead—but without the training all this would be wasted".

New scheme

Just over a year ago the company introduced a new training scheme which covered everyone from senior managers to machine operators. It was designed, at a time when business was slow, to create a versatile and efficient labour force in preparation for an upturn in the aerospace industry, and this foresight has been rewarded.

As Mr Brian Wright, training officer, puts it: "Business has picked up dramatically and if we had not had this training scheme we would have been in trouble. It would have meant taking on additional people over and above our budgeted requirements who would then have had to be trained. This would have taken time we could not afford if we were to meet the demand".

Eight schemes are involved in the new training programme—ranging from setter/operator training to more advanced high technology training relative to precision cast and machined turbine engine components.

In its first 12 months, 686 employees/operators have undergone 2,637 weeks of training. Training is mainly in house, but another 60 went on external courses. Some of the cost of the training will be reimbursed by the EC Social Fund.

Flexibility

Citing an example of the results of the training programme, Mr Wright points to the setter/operator programme. "Previously setters set the machines and operators operated them. It meant that two men were required for one machine—resulting in a considerable amount of down-time. Now the operators have been trained in setting, one man can do the whole job. This flexibility has led to greater efficiency at both departmental and individual levels."

Over the three year period covered by the training scheme, AE Turbine has identified a training spend of more than £1.5 million. When the scheme is reviewed in 1986, the company will again seek assistance from the EC Social Fund, but adds Mr Wright: "If this is not forthcoming we will go it alone."



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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

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.

