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# Employment Gazette

March 1985 Volume 93 No 3  
Department of Employment



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**Budget: growth for training**

March 1985 Volume 93 No 3  
Department of Employment  
pages 89-128

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● **Cover picture**

Four youngsters pictured under the coat of arms on an exterior wall of the London Stock Exchange. They are four of 26 teenagers at present taking part in a Youth Training Scheme where they are being given work experience in the administrative departments of the Stock Exchange and member firms. See page 91 for news of YTS expansion.

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Communications about the contents of this journal should be addressed to the Editor, *Employment Gazette*, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

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# Free Department of Employment leaflets

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

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

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

## Employment legislation

A series of leaflets giving guidance on current employment legislation.

- 1 **Written statement of main terms and conditions of employment** PL700 (1st rev)
- 2 **Procedure for handling redundancies** PL706 (1st rev)
- 3 **Employee's rights on insolvency of employer** PL718 (2nd rev)
- 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 the Employment Act 1982** PL754  
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- 8 **Itemized pay statement** PL724 (1st rev)
- 10 **Employment rights on the transfer of an undertaking** PL699 (1st rev)
- 11 **Rules governing continuous employment and a week's pay** PL711
- 12 **Time off for public duties** PL702
- 13 **Unfairly dismissed?** PL712 (2nd rev)
- 14 **Rights on termination of employment** PL707 (2nd rev)
- 15 **Union secret ballots** PL701 (1st rev)
- 16 **Redundancy payments** PL744
- A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984** PL752
- Industrial action and the law**  
*A brief guide taking account of the employment Acts 1980 and 1982 and the Trade Union Act 1984* PL753
- The law on unfair dismissal—guidance for small firms** PL715
- Fair and unfair dismissal—a guide for employers** PL714
- Individual rights of employees—a guide for employers** PL716 (1st rev)
- Offsetting pensions against redundancy payments—a guide for employers** RPL1 (1983)
- Recoupment of benefit from industrial tribunal awards—a guide for employers** PL720
- Code of practice—picketing**
- Code of practice—closed shop agreements and arrangements**

## Industrial tribunals

- Industrial tribunals procedure—for those concerned in industrial tribunal proceedings** ITL1 (1985)\*
- Industrial tribunals—appeals against levy assessments** ITL5
- Industrial tribunals—appeals concerning improvement or prohibition notices under the Health and Safety at Work, etc, Act 1974** ITL19

## Overseas workers

- Employment of overseas workers in the UK**  
Information on the work permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EC member states or Gibraltarians OW5 1982(rev)
- Employment of overseas workers in the UK**  
Training and work experience schemes OW21(1982)
- A guide for workers from abroad**  
Employment in the UK OW17\*

## Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils

- Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays?**  
A brief description of the work of wages councils which fix statutory minimum pay, holidays and holiday pay for employees in certain occupations EDL504(rev)
- Statutory minimum wages and holidays with pay**  
The Wages Council Act briefly explained WCL1(rev)

## Other wages legislation

- The Fair Wages Resolution**  
Information for government contractors PL726
- The Truck Acts**  
Describes the provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages PL725
- Payment of Wages Act 1960**  
Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply) PL673

## Special employment measures

- 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 PL759\*
- Young Workers Scheme**  
Information for employers on a scheme to create more employment opportunities for young people PL742

\* DENOTES NEW EDITION

## Just what your company needs

- Details of a scheme which helps employers to open up more part-time jobs PL732
- Jobs, training and early retirement** PL723
- Job Splitting Scheme**  
To create more part-time jobs PL760\*
- Advice for people interested in part-time work**  
What you should know about working in a split job PL758\*

## 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 available from the Careers Service PL675

## Quality of working life

- Work Research Unit**  
Publicity leaflet PL722
- 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 organisations PL687
- Meeting the challenge of change**  
Summaries of case study reports produced as a result of monitoring change programmes in 12 British organisations PL688

## Employment agencies

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

## Equal pay

- Equal Pay**  
A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970 PL743
- Equal pay for women—what you should know about it**  
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## Race relations

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- Background information about 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

## Major expansions of Youth Training Scheme and Community Programme

Employment Secretary Tom King is to launch a major expansion in training for young people and in employment opportunities for long-term unemployed people. This was announced in the Budget statement.

The Youth Training Scheme will be extended from April 1986 to provide two years of work-related training for 16 year old school leavers and one year for 17 year old school leavers. Both employed and unemployed young people will be eligible. There will be transitional arrangements to allow as many of this year's 16 year old leavers as possible to move on to their second year of training in 1986.

The main objective of the new scheme is to increase greatly the flow of qualified new entrants to the labour market each year and to increase the job prospects of young people. The scheme will be a major step towards ensuring that all young people under 18 will be in full time education, a job, or receiving good-quality training, so that unemployment need no longer be an option for them. It will be developed so that it leads to recognised vocational qualifications.

### Consultations

The rate at which the scheme builds up will depend largely on the contribution which employers, trade unions and others concerned are prepared to make. The Secretary of State for Employment is asking the Manpower Services Commission to undertake consultations with them and report back to him with detailed proposals on funding, administration and content.

If the outcome of these consultations is satisfactory, the Government will provide an extra £125 million in 1986-87 and £300 million in 1987-88, on top of the planned expenditure on the existing YTS.

The Community Programme is being

expanded by 100,000 places. It will then provide 230,000 places for long-term unemployed people. Extra resources are being provided of £140 million in 1985-86 and £460 million in 1986-87.

Commenting on the expansions, Mr King said: "The announcements represent major developments of two of our most successful and effective employment and training measures. Together these schemes will be built up to provide over three-quarters of a million places for young people and for the long-term unemployed. The two year YTS will both benefit young people and improve our competitive position by increasing the skills and adaptability of our labour force. Our goal is that unemployment need no longer be an option for anyone under 18. The expansion of the Community Programme provides a major increase in opportunities for long-term unemployed people to undertake temporary work of benefit to the community and at the same time increase their prospects of finding jobs at the end of their time on the scheme. Indeed surveys suggest that former Community Programme participants are two to three times more successful in getting a job than other long-term unemployed people."



No time to spare! These young men are on Age Concern's "homecare" Youth Training Scheme in St. Helens, Lancs. Some 29 trainees are gaining practical experience of repair and maintenance work for the elderly and infirm. As a special training exercise the YTS youngsters have made the case for a grandfather clock from an old mahogany shop counter.

- Around 700,000 young people have been trained under YTS in the last two years. The latest results from an MSC survey indicate that around two-thirds of those leaving YTS are going into work, or full-time education or training. From some schemes over 90 per cent are finding work.

## Changes in unfair dismissal law to remove jobs deterrent

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in his Budget statement that the Secretary of State for Employment will lay an order to increase the qualifying period for complaints of unfair dismissal to two years for all employees.

Under employment protection legislation all employees have to serve for a certain period with an employer, before they qualify for the right to complain to an industrial tribunal they have been unfairly dismissed. At present the period is two years for those working for employers with 20 or fewer employees and one year for employees of all other employers.

"The risk of unjustified involvement with tribunals in unfair dismissal cases and the cost of such involvement are often cited as deterring employers from giving more people jobs," said the Employment Secretary Tom King. "This change which now puts all new employees on the same basis as that already existing for those in small firms, should help reduce the reluctance of employers to take on more people, while still preserving a fair balance between the reasonable interests of employer and employee."

The new qualifying period will apply only to employees starting work with a new

employer, on or after the date the changes take effect. The rights of workers currently working for an employer are not affected."

- There were 30,076 complaints of unfair dismissal to industrial tribunals in 1983 of which 10,381 proceeded to a tribunal hearing (see *Employment Gazette*, November 1984). Unfair dismissal complaints account for about 75 per cent of all complaints to industrial tribunals. About one in four of these complaints are by employees with less than two years' service.

## Health and Safety Commission's plan of work for the future

The nature of industrial risks and their importance to the public are changing. The Health and Safety Commission say in their *Plan of Work 1985/86 and onwards* that increasing importance must be attached to risks from carcinogens and toxic substances, and generally from hazards which would affect the public.

In the plan the Commission canvass new ideas for discussion over the next two years to achieve a wider involvement by industry and local authorities in the regulation of safety.

### Prime mover

The Commission see themselves as the prime mover in the system of industrial safety and health and define their aims as:

- to stimulate and guide the efforts of industry to achieve standards of health and safety at a realistic cost;
- to protect both people at work and the public who may be affected by risks arising from work activities and keep them

properly informed about the risks and the protective measures adopted.

### Safety assurance

The Commission also propose to consider and examine with industry new ways of enabling firms, with proper safeguards, to produce, manage and audit their own safety programmes. This 'safety assurance' would build on methods developed by the Health and Safety Executive. These involve a direct approach to central management of complex enterprises and comprehensive attention to the safety systems, management attitudes and co-operation with work force representatives. It will also include an assessment of specific risks.

Copies of *Health and Safety Commission Plan of Work 1985/86 and onwards* price £4.50 are available from HMSO.

## Action teams to aid inner cities

Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, announced that Mr Peter Carr, the new regional director of the Northern region of the Manpower Services Commission, will be chairman of the City Action Team for Newcastle/Gateshead.

Five City Action Teams are being formed to focus more effectively Government programmes in the partnership areas of London, Liverpool, Manchester/Salford, Newcastle/Gateshead and Birmingham. The task of each team will be to build on and strengthen the working arrangements which already exist between government departments, the local authorities involved and the private and voluntary sectors.

The scheme is a joint effort by the government departments most concerned with tackling the economic problems of the inner cities. The leadership of the teams will be shared between the Department of the Environment, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Manpower Services Commission.



## North East fighting back 2

## North East fighting back 1

"From the way some people talk about the North East, one might be forgiven for thinking that the whole region has become one giant industrial wasteland. If that is the impression they want to give, then I want to contradict them," Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment told industrialists in Stockton-on-Tees.

"Of course the area does have many problems and unemployment is particularly serious. But those who come here looking for confirmation of their own views miss the real signs of hope which are now springing up in the area. That does great disservice to the energy, effort and success that many are achieving, and which can bring real benefits to the North East.

"Of course in the North East, as in the whole country, we cannot pretend that everything is perfect. We may have a strong economy but unemployment is far too high. The strength of the economy is improving and there are tremendous opportunities for further improvement. And that can only help jobs."

Alan Clark, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment tasted a "stottie" (bread) during a visit to Readybake, a Newcastle bakery set up by Mr Charles Ford under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme.

## Kathy talks to a Duke and . . . Samantha meets a Minister

Two young women students recently met two VIPs—a Duke and a Minister. Youth Training Scheme catering student Kathy Draper was a guest of the Duke of Westminster and schoolgirl Samantha Clarke was private secretary for the day to John Butcher, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Industry.

Eighteen-year-old Kathy Draper of Neston, Wirral, prepares and serves canteen meals for staff and trainees at the Royal British Legion's Training Centre in Ellesmere Port. She was invited by the Duke to his Eaton Hall family home for an exclusive interview for the training scheme's own newspaper, *Ahoy*. The Duke told Kathy about his army career, work on the Eaton Hall estate and his fund raising role as chairman of the NSPCC's centenary year in 1984.

The newspaper is one of 13 training projects for 100 YTS participants organised by the Ellesmere Port branch of the

Legion. The chance to help out with the newspaper was part of Kathy's off-the-job training.

Birmingham schoolgirl, Samantha Clarke (17) joined Mr Butcher when he visited a number of Midlands firms. The Minister spent the day highlighting the role of women in management and high technology as a follow up to the Women in Science and Engineering (WISE) campaign. Samantha and the Minister visited two companies with women managing directors. That was followed by a working lunch at a software company staffed entirely by women. In the afternoon, they talked with women engineering undergraduates at Aston University and visited the Aston Science Park.

Said Mr Butcher: "Samantha is on the threshold of her career. I hope her experiences today will have given her an idea of the exciting opportunities for women in the rapidly changing engineering industries."

## Radio series will give work advice



Photo: BBC

A new Radio 4 programme dedicated to discussing and reporting questions which affect the country's workforce has been launched.

The aim of the quarterly programme, called *Workforce* is to provide a continuing forum for ideas and information in the world of manpower and labour relations.

Said a BBC spokesperson: "We'll be keeping an eye on unemployment trends, bringing news of redundancies and new opportunities, casting a critical eye over the latest schemes to help the unemployed and monitoring changes in working practices."

Presenter of *Workforce* is Brian Redhead.

In July, the second BBC School Radio series for Youth Training Scheme trainees is planned. Entitled *Using Unemployment* it will be presented by Chris Serle, TV personality of *In at the Deep End* and *That's Life*. The series will provide advice for those having difficulty in finding work.

## Skillcentre appointment

Mr David Howells is to succeed Mr Ron Stephenson as chief executive of the Skillcentre Training Agency from April 15 when Mr Stephenson retires. Mr Howells who is presently head of the Finance Policy Branch has already joined the Agency for a hand-over period.

## Industrial Tribunal procedures

Changes to speed up industrial tribunal procedures and reduce formality came into effect on March 1. The main change in the Rules of Procedure relates to the form of the written reasons which industrial tribunals are required to give.

Under the new rules, tribunals will have discretion to provide written reasons either in summary or full form. It is expected that short summary decisions will be given except:

- Where either party asks for them at the

hearing or within 21 days after the summary decision was sent to them;

- Where it appears to the tribunal that full reasons should be given; and

- In all cases involving complaints of sex or race discrimination, equal pay, dock work and dismissals connected with trade union membership or non-membership.

The new procedure will save expensive judicial time, accelerate tribunal proceedings and avoid the need for the full facts of a dispute to be fully documented in cases where neither party wants it. The right of either party to receive full reasoning, for example because an appeal is under consideration, is safeguarded.

The new Rules of Procedure are set out in The Industrial Tribunals (Rules of Procedure) Regulations 1985 SI 1985 No 16 and The Industrial Tribunals (Rules of Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 1985 SI 1985 No 17.

The opportunity has been taken to make some minor technical amendments to the Rules which experience has shown to be desirable and the additional procedures to be followed in cases involving equal value claims have been included in the main Regulations.

## Employment Committee

The House of Commons Employment Committee have decided to conduct an inquiry into the economics of special employment programmes—the measures taken by the Government in response to mass long-term unemployment—and have invited written submissions from interested persons and organisations on this subject.

Submissions should be sent to the Clerk to the Committee by Easter.

## Working conditions in small textile and clothing firms

Results of a campaign to check the extent to which small firms in the textile and clothing industries were complying with health and safety and wages council regulations show that the majority of the small firms covered were complying with their legal obligations in these areas.

The Health and Safety Executive's Factory Inspectorate and the Department of Employment's Wages Inspectorate looked at firms in the East End of London, West Midlands and Leicester. Although contraventions of the law were discovered,

most were of a relatively minor nature and were often due to ignorance of the detailed requirements of the law.

### Lack of advice

Commenting on the reports from the Factory Inspectorate and the Wages Inspectorate, Mr Peter Bottomley, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, said "failure to meet the detailed requirements of the law includes

the need to display health and safety information placards and the need to keep adequate records of wages and hours worked. It can also mean a lack of advice from the Factory Inspectorate, because premises are not registered, and a lack of information about wages council rates. Here ignorance isn't bliss, it's a blight that can lead to injury and damage to business as well as underpayment.

"Let there be no doubt about our aim—we want to wipe out ignorance and not the ingenuity that provides jobs."

## Demolition safety: enforcement action

The Health and Safety Executive have published the final two parts of their guidance on demolition safety covering techniques and health. The guidance note on techniques provides advice on a wide range of methods which are used in demolition work, ranging from traditional hand methods, through machine methods, to the use of explosives and deliberate collapse. The guidance note on health covers many hazards of concern to the demolition industry, including asbestos and other toxic substances, noise and vibration.

"For many years demolition has been widely recognised as the most dangerous of construction processes," said Mr Frank Swaine, HM Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories. "Between 1980 and 1983, 74 men were killed when working on demolition sites.

"The Factory Inspectorate will be conducting a national drive on demolition and they will not hesitate to take enforcement action, using these guidance notes to advise

good working practice. The initiative will include locally organised seminars run by factory inspectors, in co-operation with the industry," he said.

*Health and Safety in Demolition Work Part 3: Techniques*, Guidance Note GS29/3 price £2.50 and *Health and Safety in Demolition Work Part 4: Health Hazards*, Guidance Note GS29/4 price £2.25 are available from HMSO.



## Access to health and safety information

The Health and Safety Commission is seeking views on whether the public should have improved information about industrial processes and materials which could possibly affect their health and safety and has published a discussion document on how this can best be achieved.

The document is in response to public concern particularly about the way in which industrial activities can have effects beyond the workplace, and to a request from Ministers for advice on the working of the provision in the Health and Safety at Work Act which prevents the Health and Safety Executive from passing on much of the information it receives from industry.

### Availability

The HSC believes that members of the public need to understand better the nature and extent of possible risks from local industry and suggests that the names and locations of premises from which potential hazards might arise should be available locally.

The document proposes that the main responsibility for providing access to information should rest with firms as it is they who know best the substances and processes they use and they already have the legal duty to safeguard the public against the hazards arising from industrial activities. It also discusses the type of information local people might need to know and how firms might provide access to it.

*Access to Health and Safety Information by Members of the Public*, price £3.00 is available from HMSO. Comments should be sent to the Health and Safety Executive, Safety Policy Division Branch B, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF by September 7.



Photo: BP Oil

## Retail prices in 1984

This article summarises the changes in consumer prices which took place last year and describes how these were reflected in the retail prices index.

The increase in retail prices between January 1984 and January 1985 was 5.0 per cent compared with 5.1 per cent in the preceding year and 4.9 per cent over the year to January 1983. The increase in the average level of prices from 1983 to 1984 was also 5.0 per cent and the 12-month change for individual months was very close to five for most of the year, remaining between 4½ and 5¼ per cent throughout. This relative stability contrasts with the situation in the previous four years, when the rate of inflation fell fairly continuously, with minor short-term fluctuations, from a peak 12-month rate of 21.9 per cent in May 1980.

Besides showing less variation from month to month the retail prices index (RPI) also exhibited less diversity in rates of change between its different components. In 1982 and 1983 there were increases and decreases of up to 25 per cent for particular goods and services but in 1984 the differences were generally much less. Only tea prices experienced a historically large increase (42 per cent in the year to January 1985) but the "weight" for this item in the index is so small (0.3 per cent) that the increase made relatively little contribution to the change in the index. Tobacco products became considerably more expensive following Budget increases in excise duty which more than compensated for the effect of inflation, and mortgage interest payments were sharply increased, reflecting not only a continuing rise in the average outstanding debt but also a change in the average interest rate charged, from 11¼ per cent at the beginning of 1984 to about 12 per cent

at the end (having risen to nearly 13 per cent during the autumn). The prices of coal and newspapers rose by about ten per cent while potatoes were 20 per cent cheaper in January 1985 than a year earlier. With these exceptions the general pattern was of increases in the range from two to about seven per cent. The RPI group showing the smallest increase was durable household goods, where the average increase of only 2.1 per cent in the year to January 1985 was affected by particularly low prices for radio and television equipment and other domestic appliances.

For most of 1984 the 12-month rate of increase in the RPI was similar to the average for the countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), though above the figures for several individual members, notably the United States (4.0 per cent at the end of 1984), Japan (2.6 per cent) and Federal Germany (2.0 per cent).

### General influences on prices in 1984

Labour costs contributed more to the upward pressure on prices in 1984 than in 1983, partly owing to a smaller increase in output per head. Wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing in 1984 were on average 4.0 per cent higher than the previous year, the corresponding figure for 1983 being 1.6 per cent. Sterling's depreciation of about 20 per cent against the US dollar and about 13 per cent against a "basket" of currencies contributed to an increase of 8.4 per cent in UK manufacturers' input prices

**Table 1 Changes between January 1984 and January 1985**

	Change in group index (%)	Weight	Effect on "all items" change (% points)
Food	3.4	201	0.7
Alcoholic drink	5.8	75	0.4
Tobacco	12.7	36	0.5
Housing	8.8	149	1.3
Fuel and light	3.9	65	0.3
Durable household goods	2.1	69	0.1
Clothing and footwear	3.3	70	0.2
Transport and vehicles	2.4	158	0.4
Miscellaneous goods	7.1	76	0.5
Services	5.4	65	0.4
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	6.2	36	0.2
<b>All items</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	4.5	102†	0.4
<b>All items except food, housing and nationalised industries' output</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>557‡</b>	<b>2.6</b>

\* These comprise coal, smokeless fuels, gas, electricity, water charges, rail and bus fares, postal charges and, until November 1984, telephone and teletext charges.  
 † 87 from November 1984.  
 ‡ 572 from November 1984.

for raw materials and fuel in the year to January 1985; the 12-month rate of increase in these prices remained between seven and about nine per cent throughout the year. The corresponding increase in manufacturers' output prices for home sales was also fairly stable at around six per cent, reaching 6.2 per cent in January 1985. The fact that these rates of change have not been fully reflected in the RPI may be attributable to some squeezing of distributors' profit margins following the buoyant trading conditions of 1982 and 1983. The volume of retail sales was about four per cent higher in 1984 than in 1983, much of this growth occurring in the fourth quarter.

Favourable influences on retail prices in 1984 included a weakening in world commodity markets, good harvests of fruit and vegetables and a modest rate of increase in the cost of goods and services produced by nationalised industries. The latter rose by 4.5 per cent over the year to January 1985. As a result of the privatisation of British Telecom PLC, telephone and teletext charges were omitted from the nationalised industries index from



November, reducing its weight in the overall RPI from 10.2 per cent to 8.7 per cent.

**Methodological changes**

Three small methodological changes have been made in the construction of the RPI in response to changed conditions affecting consumers:

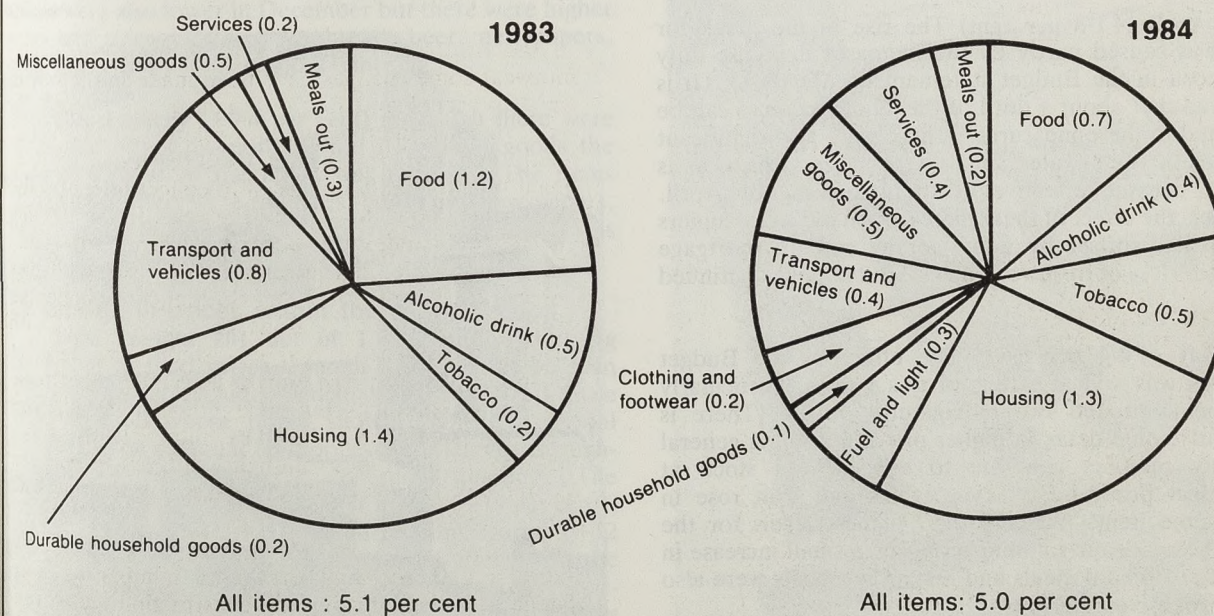
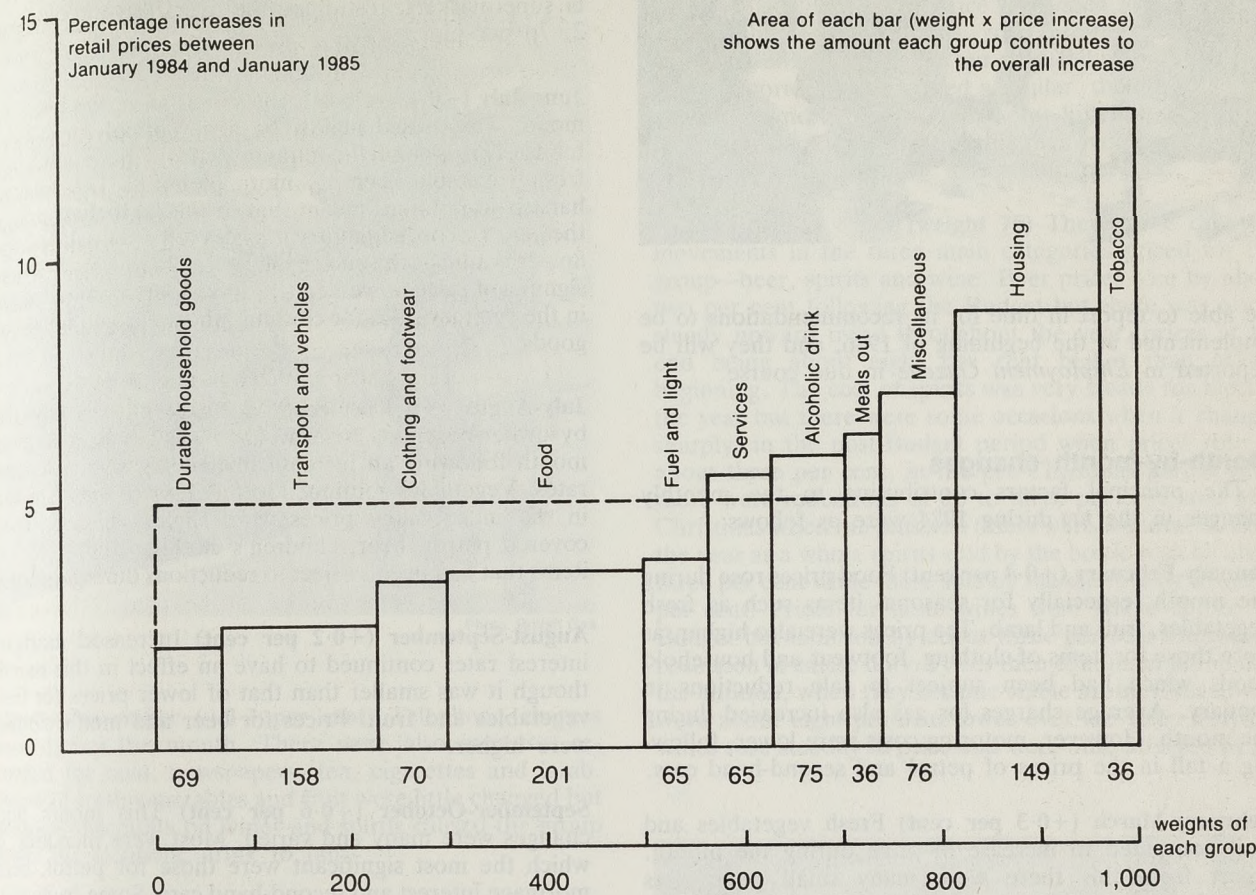
□ Periodic inquiries have been instituted into the price of milk other than that delivered to the doorstep. Until mid-1984 the maximum delivered price of a pint of pasteurised milk was the only indicator used in the index for fresh milk. Though it was recognised that some supermarkets sold milk at lower prices it was considered that, in terms of percentage change, these were likely to move in line with the delivered price. However, following indications that the June 1984 increase in the maximum charge might not be universally followed, inquiries were instituted to obtain the actual prices charged by large dairies and individual retail outlets, for "low fat" and UHT milk as well as pasteurised, and these are now incorporated in the index.

□ The mortgage interest rate used in constructing the RPI is now based on the average rate charged by the largest 20 building societies (together accounting for over 90 per cent of the aggregate mortgage debt). Until the third quarter of 1984 the interest rate taken was that recommended by the Building Societies Association. However, when the Association advised its members in July 1984 to raise their base mortgage rates from 10¼ to 12½ per cent, many societies considered that this did not give them a sufficient margin, and decided on individual increases averaging about ¼ per cent more. In view of this arrangements were made to obtain information on the base rates of the largest societies, and since August the mortgage interest component of the RPI has been based on an appropriately weighted average of these.

□ In the construction of the indices for clothing and footwear some changes have been made in the way in which seasonal and fashion changes are treated. In order to construct a price index relating to a basket of goods and services that is fixed in terms of both quantity and quality it is usual to collect prices for the exact same goods throughout the year. In the clothing and footwear index this becomes difficult and sometimes impossible, particularly in the case of ladies outerwear where the items of clothing available in the shops vary with the seasons of the year and with changes from year to year in fashion. The frequent occurrence of sales preceding these changes adds to the problem of compiling the price index. In broad terms the changes being introduced discount sale prices as a factor in the allowance for quality differences between old and new fashions and between spring, summer and winter wear.

Apart from these small changes a number of more fundamental issues affecting the construction and coverage of the RPI are currently under consideration by the RPI Advisory Committee. The Secretary of State for Employment announced in June 1984 that he was reconvening the Committee to review various issues including the treatment of housing costs. It is hoped that the Committee may

**Contributions of the main groups of goods and services to the increase in the "all items" index**





be able to report in time for its recommendations to be implemented at the beginning of 1986, and they will be reported in *Employment Gazette* in due course.

### Month-by-month changes

The principal factors contributing to the monthly changes in the RPI during 1984 were as follows:

**January-February (+0.4 per cent)** Food prices rose during the month, especially for seasonal items such as fresh vegetables, fruit and lamb. Tea prices were also higher, as were those for items of clothing, footwear and household goods which had been subject to sale reductions in January. Average charges for gas also increased during the month. However, motoring costs were lower, following a fall in the prices of petrol and second-hand cars.

**February-March (+0.3 per cent)** Fresh vegetables and fruit continued to increase in price during the month. Apart from this there were many small price rises throughout the index, of which only the aggregate effect was significant. Some materials for home decoration fell in price.

**March-April (+1.3 per cent)** The rise in the index for April was caused partly by the increases in excise duty announced in the Budget statement on March 13. (It is estimated that about a third of the whole increase can be attributed to these measures.) There were also significant increases in rents, rates and water charges which, as is normal, became effective at the beginning of April. However, the effect of these increases on owner-occupiers was partially offset by a fall in the rate of mortgage interest. Prices of fresh vegetables, fruit and tea continued to rise.

**April-May (+0.4 per cent)** The effect of the Budget measures was still apparent in this month, particularly with the continued rise in cigarette prices. (There is frequently some delay in higher prices becoming general as many retailers continue to sell off old stock at pre-Budget prices.) Fresh vegetables and fruit rose in price, some items reaching their highest levels for the year. The academic summer term saw a small increase in the price of school meals and restaurant meals were also more expensive.

**May-June (+0.3 per cent)** Much of the increase this month was caused by higher food prices but there were significant falls in price for some seasonal foodstuffs which had peaked during the previous month. The latter effect was

most marked for home-killed lamb but eggs, fresh fruit and vegetable prices also began to fall. The maximum delivered price for a pint of pasteurised milk was raised from 21p to 22p but sales of skimmed, semi-skimmed and UHT milk, together with lower prices for pasteurised milk in supermarkets, restrained the overall average price to 21.7p per pint.

**June-July (-0.1 per cent)** The small fall in the index this month was caused mainly by lower prices for seasonal foods. This index fell continuously from June onwards as fresh vegetables became more plentiful. The excellent harvest of potatoes meant that, from the highest price of the year (recorded in June), prices fell by a half to about 8p per pound at the end of the year. There were few other significant price movements in July, apart from reductions in the summer sales for clothing, footwear and household goods.

**July-August (+0.9 per cent)** Mortgage interest payments by owner-occupiers rose by about 23 per cent over the month following an increase in building society interest rates. Vegetables continued to fall in price but elsewhere in the index many prices were slightly higher. These covered petrol, beer, children's clothing and household items that had been subject to reductions during the sales.

**August-September (+0.2 per cent)** Increased mortgage interest rates continued to have an effect in this month, though it was smaller than that of lower prices for fresh vegetables and fruit. Prices for beer and men's clothing were higher.

**September-October (+0.6 per cent)** This month price changes were many and varied. Most were increases, of which the most significant were those for petrol, beer, mortgage interest and second-hand cars. Some fruits were cheaper but fresh vegetables were little changed.



Photo: BP Oil



Photo: British Gas

**October-November (+0.3 per cent)** Telephone charges rose during the month. There were also increases recorded for coal, newspapers, tea, cigarettes and lamb. Prices of fresh vegetables and fruit were little changed but seasonal discounts on wines and spirits caused the group index for alcoholic drink to fall.

**November-December (-0.1 per cent)** The fall in the index this month was caused mainly by reductions in mortgage interest rates. Prices of second-hand cars, wines and spirits were also lower in December but there were higher rents and price increases for bread, beer, newspapers, periodicals and some items of clothing.

**December-January (+0.4 per cent)** Although there were many sale offers on clothing and household goods the main movement of the index was upwards. The items having most effect were rail fares, books and newspapers. Prices of wines and spirits were restored to the levels prevailing before the special Christmas offers.

### Movements in prices within the major groups

**I Food (weight 201 out of 1,000)** The underlying movement of food prices through the year can be seen more readily by excluding fluctuations caused by those items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variation. Non-seasonal food prices rose steadily throughout the year but generally by small amounts. The exceptions were tea (+42 per cent), coffee (+19 per cent), lard and cooking fats (+18 per cent) and margarine (+12 per cent). Prices for seasonal foods were affected by the excellent growing conditions and subsequent good harvest, especially for potatoes. From January until the early summer, when the 1983 stocks of potatoes became exhausted, prices rose by nearly 50 per cent. However the early main crop came on to the market in August at lower prices than those of January, and became progressively cheaper until at the end of the year prices were about 20

per cent lower than a year earlier. Other fresh vegetables and fruit showed a similar, though less marked, trend and finished the year about four per cent lower. Beef prices were little changed through the year but pork prices rose steadily until they were up by about ten per cent. Home-killed lamb, the price of which is very much affected by seasonal factors, rose by about 20 per cent between January and May but then fell slightly in price, while imported lamb showed a similar, though much less marked, trend. Prices of both home-killed and imported lamb were about seven per cent higher over the year. Milk rose in price in June by about 0.7p per pint.

**II Alcoholic drink (weight 75)** There were different movements in the three main categories priced for this group—beer, spirits and wine. Beer prices rose by about two per cent following the Budget but there was also a steady upward trend throughout the year, prices at the end being about eight per cent higher than at the beginning. The cost of spirits was very steady for most of the year but there were some occasions when it changed sharply: in the post-Budget period when prices rose by about three per cent, in the pre-Christmas period when there were reductions of up to three per cent, and after Christmas when the seasonal offers were withdrawn. Over the year as a whole spirits sold by the bottle rose by about three per cent while those sold by the nip rose by about six per cent. Prices for table wines were stable before the Budget but then fell by about three per cent following a reduction in excise duty. Prices then continued to fall until the autumn, when they became stable again. Overall they were about eight per cent lower over the year. Fortified wines rose steadily in price and were little affected by the



Photo: BP Oil

Table 2 Indices and weights for "all items", groups and sub-groups: January 15, 1974 = 100

	Weights	1984						
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<b>All items</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>342.6</b>	<b>344.0</b>	<b>345.1</b>	<b>349.7</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>351.9</b>	<b>351.5</b>
<b>All items other than food</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>348.9</b>	<b>350.3</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>355.9</b>	<b>357.0</b>	<b>357.8</b>	<b>358.0</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>319.8</b>	<b>321.4</b>	<b>323.8</b>	<b>327.3</b>	<b>329.4</b>	<b>330.6</b>	<b>328.5</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	26	330.1	330.8	333.2	333.9	335.3	336.0	335.8
Meat and bacon	51	261.4	261.4	262.6	264.0	267.1	266.2	265.7
Fish	7	267.3	265.1	263.4	264.3	265.4	266.7	268.4
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	6	329.2	332.5	335.7	336.8	343.2	346.3	347.7
Milk, cheese and eggs	29	321.8	320.8	321.4	323.8	323.8	331.1	329.5
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	11	355.1	368.8	375.6	387.2	392.0	395.1	395.0
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	17	421.6	424.6	425.6	426.6	431.0	435.3	436.0
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	24	399.4	407.2	416.1	431.0	428.8	421.9	393.9
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	11	296.1	295.1	299.2	302.1	308.4	315.2	327.0
Other foods	19	325.8	327.9	329.4	332.8	333.2	334.4	335.1
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>376.1</b>	<b>379.0</b>	<b>380.2</b>	<b>385.6</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>387.9</b>	<b>387.7</b>
Beer	47	437.2	441.0	442.7	452.3	455.1	455.4	455.1
Spirits, wines, etc	28	296.1	298.0	298.7	299.1	300.2	300.4	300.3
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>450.8</b>	<b>455.1</b>	<b>457.6</b>	<b>488.0</b>	<b>498.1</b>	<b>499.7</b>	<b>500.1</b>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>149**</b>	<b>382.6</b>	<b>383.8</b>	<b>383.6</b>	<b>393.1</b>	<b>390.6</b>	<b>390.5</b>	<b>392.0</b>
Rent	35	363.1	363.7	363.3	387.4	382.5	382.3	382.5
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	39	331.7	333.7	336.3	313.1	311.5	314.3	317.0
Rates and water charges	46	462.9	462.9	462.9	495.6	490.3	490.2	491.2
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	24	387.9	392.1	386.4	399.8	402.9	397.1	399.0
<b>Fuel and light</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>469.3</b>	<b>472.1</b>	<b>474.0</b>	<b>475.7</b>	<b>477.6</b>	<b>479.3</b>	<b>479.9</b>
Coal and smokeless fuels	8	479.7	479.6	479.0	479.0	478.9	481.3	478.7
Gas	23	375.4	381.8	386.4	390.1	390.1	390.1	390.1
Electricity	30	492.1	492.1	492.1	493.2	497.5	500.6	502.5
Oil and other fuel and light	4	635.2	635.2	634.9	625.4	625.4	626.4	628.8
<b>Durable household goods</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>254.5</b>	<b>255.6</b>	<b>255.8</b>	<b>255.9</b>	<b>257.2</b>	<b>256.2</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	27	264.2	268.0	269.8	268.3	269.5	272.6	272.7
Radio, television and other household appliances	31	208.1	208.3	209.4	209.9	209.1	209.5	207.4
Pottery, glassware and hardware	11	356.7	363.3	361.4	366.2	366.1	366.7	366.9
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>210.4</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>213.0</b>	<b>213.7</b>	<b>214.8</b>	<b>213.5</b>	<b>214.1</b>
Men's outer clothing	11	226.2	228.4	231.0	232.8	233.1	231.4	227.4
Men's underclothing	4	282.9	289.2	293.6	302.1	302.2	298.9	297.4
Women's outer clothing	20	155.0	156.6	154.0	155.7	156.1	153.5	156.2
Women's underclothing	3	279.2	285.1	287.4	287.2	288.2	284.5	287.1
Children's clothing	9	243.3	243.3	245.5	240.8	247.4	246.5	252.5
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	8	233.7	236.0	238.7	238.3	239.2	240.4	239.3
Footwear	15	220.4	223.5	224.5	224.4	224.3	225.7	223.5
<b>Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>370.8</b>	<b>368.6</b>	<b>368.3</b>	<b>372.2</b>	<b>374.4</b>	<b>376.3</b>	<b>375.6</b>
Motoring and cycling	143*	358.4	355.9	355.5	359.5	361.8	363.8	363.1
Purchase of motor vehicles	(58)	310.6	308.1	307.6	309.4	313.0	316.0	314.2
Maintenance of motor vehicles	(16)	397.6	398.9	399.9	402.4	408.1	408.4	409.8
Petrol and oil	(48)	442.3	435.4	434.5	441.1	440.7	442.9	442.4
Fares	15	461.5	463.1	463.3	466.4	466.4	466.7	466.7
<b>Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>353.3</b>	<b>357.5</b>	<b>359.3</b>	<b>363.4</b>	<b>363.6</b>	<b>364.5</b>	<b>364.4</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	17	490.1	490.6	501.9	508.1	506.5	507.4	508.7
Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toiletries	13	350.5	355.3	356.3	361.2	360.7	361.5	362.2
Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	10	371.5	372.1	373.9	375.4	377.8	379.1	381.5
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc	36	295.0	300.6	300.0	303.5	303.9	304.8	303.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>350.6</b>	<b>350.9</b>	<b>351.8</b>	<b>355.5</b>	<b>355.9</b>	<b>356.3</b>	<b>357.6</b>
Postage, telephones etc	17	370.8	370.8	370.8	370.8	370.8	370.8	370.8
Entertainment	25	281.7	281.9	281.7	287.1	287.1	287.1	287.2
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering	23	425.8	426.5	430.1	433.6	435.0	436.7	440.6
<b>Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>378.5</b>	<b>379.7</b>	<b>381.6</b>	<b>383.9</b>	<b>390.1</b>	<b>393.2</b>	<b>392.7</b>

\*\* The weight for the Housing group includes a weight of 5 attributable to owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent.  
\* The weight for motoring and cycling includes a weight of 21 attributable to motor licenses and insurance, cycles and other vehicles.

Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan (1985)	Change during year per cent	Effect of change on "all items" index per cent	
362.5	364.0	366.4	367.6	367.0	367.8	5.4	4.3	<b>All items other than food</b>
326.9	324.9	326.2	326.6	327.6	330.6	3.4	0.7	<b>Food</b>
335.9	335.9	337.2	337.8	341.3	342.9	3.9	0.1	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes
265.6	266.2	266.9	268.9	270.6	269.9	3.3	0.2	Meat and bacon
269.8	271.2	272.9	274.2	276.9	280.4	4.9	0.0	Fish
349.0	354.8	357.2	360.6	362.1	361.4	9.8	0.1	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats
329.5	329.4	329.8	329.9	332.3	333.2	3.5	0.1	Milk, cheese and eggs
392.7	392.4	401.0	408.7	409.1	413.9	16.6	0.2	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc
438.7	439.6	441.2	441.1	440.3	441.5	4.7	0.1	Sugar, preserves and confectionery
371.0	358.2	364.7	356.7	353.6	373.2	-6.6	-0.2	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen
331.0	310.3	300.8	302.4	300.4	307.9	4.0	0.0	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
337.7	338.0	338.9	338.1	337.0	339.3	4.1	0.1	Other foods
389.0	392.4	397.1	394.8	395.2	397.9	5.8	0.4	<b>Alcoholic drink</b>
457.6	463.5	470.4	469.5	472.7	473.3	8.3	0.4	Beer
300.3	300.7	302.7	298.8	296.2	301.2	1.7	0.0	Spirits, wines, etc
499.6	501.1	504.0	507.0	506.6	508.1	12.7	0.5	<b>Tobacco</b>
413.9	417.8	420.8	423.1	416.2	416.4	8.8	1.3	<b>Housing</b>
382.6	382.8	383.1	383.7	388.5	389.2	7.2	0.3	Rent
389.0	400.9	406.5	412.1	385.0	386.0	16.4	0.6	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments
491.2	491.2	491.2	491.2	491.2	491.2	6.1	0.3	Rates and water charges
399.1	400.2	405.5	406.9	406.6	405.8	4.6	0.1	Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance
480.3	480.6	483.0	486.0	487.3	487.5	3.9	0.3	<b>Fuel and light</b>
481.7	483.6	495.2	518.7	529.5	523.0	9.0	0.1	Coal and smokeless fuels
390.1	390.1	390.1	390.1	390.1	390.1	3.9	0.1	Gas
502.5	502.5	502.2	502.2	502.2	502.2	2.1	0.1	Electricity
628.8	628.8	656.3	658.4	658.6	680.3	7.1	0.0	Oil and other fuel and light
257.7	258.8	258.5	258.8	259.1	257.7	2.1	0.1	<b>Durable household goods</b>
276.4	277.7	275.8	277.1	277.2	275.2	4.2	0.1	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
207.0	207.6	208.1	207.9	207.8	206.4	-0.8	0.0	Radio, television and other household appliances
369.6	372.0	373.0	373.1	375.7	377.1	5.7	0.1	Pottery, glassware and hardware
215.3	216.7	216.2	216.6	218.5	217.4	3.3	0.2	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>
227.3	227.8	228.6	229.9	231.9	233.1	3.1	0.0	Men's outer clothing
302.4	303.1	304.2	304.7	305.0	305.2	7.9	0.0	Men's underclothing
154.9	159.1	156.9	157.2	159.6	158.5	2.3	0.0	Women's outer clothing
287.3	287.3	287.3	286.1	290.9	285.1	2.1	0.0	Women's underclothing
261.2	261.9	260.1	260.0	260.5	259.5	6.7	0.1	Children's clothing
239.9	239.0	241.6	243.2	245.4	241.3	3.3	0.0	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials
225.2	224.1	224.5	224.5	225.6	224.9	2.0	0.0	Footwear
376.3	375.6	379.9	380.0	378.8	379.6	2.4	0.4	<b>Transport and vehicles</b>
363.7	362.9	367.5	367.7	366.3	365.8	2.1	0.3	Motoring and cycling
312.5	311.0	313.9	313.1	309.3	308.8	-0.6	0.0	Purchase of motor vehicles
413.5	414.9	417.2	420.0	420.6	421.0	5.9	0.1	Maintenance of motor vehicles
446.4	445.1	456.0	456.5	456.6	456.2	3.1	0.1	Petrol and oil
468.2	468.3	468.4	468.6	469.4	485.9	5.3	0.1	Fares
365.8	367.1	370.5	372.6	374.9	378.4	7.1	0.5	<b>Miscellaneous goods</b>
510.9	509.7	516.6	529.1	536.9	541.4	10.5	0.2	Books, newspapers and periodicals
363.8	366.7	367.2	366.5	368.5	371.8	6.1	0.1	Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toiletries
384.4	389.6	391.7	395.1	396.1	398.5	7.3	0.1	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc
304.1	304.8	308.2	307.9	308.8	312.2	5.8	0.2	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc
358.0	359.3	360.3	365.1	366.3	369.7	5.4	0.4	<b>Services</b>
370.8	372.8	372.8	389.4	392.2	395.1	6.6	0.1	Postage, telephones etc
287.1	288.0	288.3	288.6	288.7	288.7	2.5	0.1	Entertainment
442.3	443.6	446.5	448.6	450.0	459.2	7.8	0.2	Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing and laundering
393.6	395.7	398.3	400.1	401.6	401.8	6.2	0.2	<b>Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>



Budget. By September their prices were about six per cent higher but then fell by almost ten per cent in the pre-Christmas season. In January their prices had only partially recovered, being about two per cent higher than a year previously.

**III Tobacco (weight 36)** Cigarettes and tobacco were about 13 per cent and ten per cent higher, respectively, over the year. There was an immediate rise of over six per cent following the Budget, and of about two per cent in the following month. Thereafter price changes were small but generally upwards.

**IV Housing (weight 149)** Mortgage interest fell in April and December and rose in August; at the end of the year the index for this item was about 16 per cent higher than a year earlier. Rates and water charges rose by about six per cent in April. The rents index also rose sharply in April, by about five per cent.

**V Fuel and light (weight 65)** Gas charges rose in January by about four per cent but, because all consumers are not affected immediately, the full effect did not appear in the index until April. Electricity charges, which rose by about two per cent, showed a similar pattern of increase, commencing in April with the full amount coming through by July. Coal prices, which had been relatively steady until September, then rose sharply until they were ten per cent higher over the year.

**VI Durable household goods (weight 69)** Movements in this group were usually upwards and small. Average annual increases were as follows: furniture +3 per cent, gas and electrical appliances +1 per cent, floor coverings +6 per cent, soft furnishings +5 per cent, china and glassware +5 per cent, hardware +6 per cent. Radio, television and other audio-visual equipment fell in price by about four per cent overall.

**VII Clothing and footwear (weight 70)** The index for this group as a whole rose by about three per cent but there was considerable diversity between the items within it. The main component increases were as follows: men's outerwear +3 per cent, men's underwear +8 per cent, women's clothing +2 per cent, children's outer clothing +7 per cent, children's underclothing +5 per cent, footwear +3 per cent. In some of these cases the movement through the year was much affected by sales and other seasonal influences.

**VIII Transport and vehicles (weight 158)** Purchase prices of motor vehicles were little changed over the year but the cost of maintenance rose by about six per cent. Motor license fees increased following the Budget by nearly six per cent, to £90 per annum. Other price movements over the year were as follows: petrol and oil +3 per cent, motor insurance +3.5 per cent, rail fares +6.4 per cent and bus fares +4.6 per cent.

**IX Miscellaneous goods (weight 76)** There were price increases throughout the year for the items included in this group, the most significant being for books (+12 per cent), newspapers (+10 per cent) and stationery (+13 per cent).

**X Services (weight 65)** The group index rose by 5½ per cent. Costs of television and video rentals were little changed over the year but laundry and dry cleaning charges rose by about nine per cent. Charges for postage



**Table 3 Retail prices excluding housing costs: percentage increases over a year earlier**

	General index	One-person pensioner households of limited means*	Two-person pensioner households of limited means
Fourth quarter			
1979	16.8	15.8	15.8
1980	13.3	14.7	14.0
1981	10.6	10.7	11.5
1982	6.6	7.5	7.0
1983	4.7	4.6	4.8
1984	3.9	4.4	4.5

\* Defined as those who derive at least three-quarters of their income from national insurance retirement and similar pensions and/or supplementary benefit.

increased by about five per cent and for telephones by about seven per cent. The cost of men's hairdressing rose by about eight per cent and of women's by about seven per cent. Shoe repair prices were three per cent higher.

**XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home (weight 36)** There was a rise of 1½ per cent in school meal prices for the summer term and a further rise of over four per cent in the autumn. Canteen and restaurant meals rose steadily in price throughout the year, ending up about five per cent higher than a year previously. Because of VAT being introduced on take-away snacks, prices for these rose between March and June by six per cent, and over the year as a whole take-away prices were about nine per cent up.

#### Pensioner price indices

In the year to the fourth quarter of 1984 the special price indices (excluding housing costs) for pensioner households of limited means rose by about 4½ per cent compared with a rise of just under four per cent in the corresponding index for households in general (table 3). This is a larger difference than in 1983, and reflects the fact that pensioners, who spend relatively little on durables and travel, have not benefited as much as others from the very small price increases in these sectors. However, past experience suggests that the gap is unlikely to persist: taking a run of years together it has generally been the case that the increases in the pensioner indices are very little different from that in the general index excluding housing.

## SPECIAL FEATURE



# Retail Prices Index— annual revision of the weights

Every year, the weighting of the various components of the Retail Prices Index (RPI) is adjusted to take account of the latest Family Expenditure Survey. This article describes this year's changes.



The Retail Prices Index (RPI) measures the change in the cost of a representative basket of goods and services. The composition of this basket—that is the relative importance, or "weight", attached to the various goods and services it contains—is revised each year using the latest available results of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Data for the year ending June 1984 have now been used as a basis for calculating the weights of the RPI applicable for 1985. The weights for the

General Index of Retail Prices are given in table 2 and those for the special "pensioner" indices will be published in the April issue of *Employment Gazette*.

An account of the construction of the RPI was given in "The unstatistical reader's guide to the Retail Prices Index" which appeared in *Employment Gazette* for October 1975. A fuller account of the FES is given in "Family expenditure: a plain man's guide to the Family Expenditure Survey", published in July 1982 and available on request from Mrs L M Ainsworth, Department of Employment (Stats A6), Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF: tel. 01-213 3806.

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**Table 1 Household characteristics and average weekly household expenditure by type of household in the year ending June 1984**

Type of household	Standard error as percentage of the estimated all households mean				
	"One person pensioner"	"Two person pensioner"	"General index"	"High income"	All in survey
Number of households	515	288	6,087	248	7,150
Percentage of persons that are adults	100.0	100.0	71.7	64.8	73.1
Percentage of persons that are retired	98.8	97.9	10.5	2.8	15.4
Average number of persons per household					
All persons	1.00	2.00	2.77	3.35	2.63
Males	0.16	0.94	1.36	1.69	1.27
Females	0.85	1.06	1.41	1.65	1.36
Adults	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.17	1.92
Children	—	—	0.78	1.18	0.71
Average age of head of household	74	73	48	46	51
Percentage distribution of households by type of tenure					
Rented unfurnished	81.8	69.8	31.7	2.4	35.8
Local authority	70.3	56.3	28.0	0.4	31.2
Other	11.5	13.5	3.7	2.0	4.6
Rented furnished	1.0	—	3.1	—	2.7
Rent-free	1.9	1.7	2.0	0.4	2.0
Owner occupied in process of purchase	15.3	28.5	63.2	97.2	59.5
Owned outright	1.3	1.4	39.5	82.3	36.6
	14.0	27.1	23.7	14.9	22.9
Commodity or service	Average weekly household expenditure £				
Housing**	11.0	12.0	25.4	74.2	25.5
Fuel, light and power	6.2	8.5	9.4	15.1	9.3
Food	11.7	21.5	31.8	52.5	30.6
Alcoholic drink	0.8	2.6	7.4	14.3	7.0
Tobacco	1.0	3.1	4.5	3.4	4.2
Clothing and footwear	2.1	4.3	11.1	26.1	10.7
Durable household goods	2.3	3.8	10.9	34.7	10.8
Other goods	3.4	5.7	11.5	26.6	11.2
Transport and vehicles	0	4.6	23.0	53.1	21.7
Services	5.4	7.4	16.8	73.7	17.5
Miscellaneous	[0.1]	..	0.6	1.6	0.6
All above expenditure**	46.0	73.5	152.4	375.4	149.2

\*Includes 12 "pensioner" households consisting of more than two persons.  
 \*\*Includes imputed rent for owner-occupier and rent-free dwellings. Under the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982, certain cash transactions previously recorded in the FES were eliminated, leading to identically reduced reported levels of both income and expenditure. To avoid a discontinuity arising from the changed administrative arrangements, figures given here attempt to reflect the underlying level of housing expenditure, covering the same transactions whether or not expressed as cash expenditure.  
 .. Not available because of unreliability (5 or fewer households reporting).  
 .. Not available, sampling error is 50 per cent or more.  
 [ ] Estimates to be used with caution, being based on 6 to 10 reporting households.

### General index

The main RPI has as its full title the General Index of Retail Prices, and covers all households except: (a) "pensioner" households as described below and (b) households in which the head has an income above a certain limit which was £350 per week in both the second half of 1983 and the first half of 1984.

This income limit is set so as to exclude some four per cent of households. This group and the "pensioner" households are left out because their patterns of expenditure differ markedly from that of the great majority of households.

### "Pensioner" households

The "pensioner" households covered by the special price indices are those of limited means consisting of one or two persons. A "pensioner" household is defined as one in which at least three-quarters of its total income is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions. "Pensioner" households comprise about 11 per cent of all households.

This definition excludes most households in which there is a retired person in receipt of a sizeable occupational pension in addition to NI retirement or similar pensions;



also any household in which there is significant earned income. In fact, the number of retired persons (men 65 and over, women 60 and over, not working) in the survey was 2,887, of whom approaching two-fifths (1,098) were located in "pensioner" households as defined for the Retail Prices Index. Most of the remainder were part of general index households. Of the 815 "pensioner" households in the survey, 515 consisted of one person, and 288 of two persons, leaving 12 larger "pensioner" households. Although the patterns of expenditure of the "pensioner" households differ appreciably from those of the general index households, "pensioner" price indices have moved closely in line with the general index for several years.

### Weights for retail prices indices

The weights for the general index are very largely based on the pattern of expenditure shown in the Family Expenditure Survey over the year to the previous June. Table 1 shows average weekly household expenditure for four types of household for the year ending June 1984. The figures correspond to those that are published in standard analyses of the Family Expenditure Survey such as the Annual Report on the 1983 survey\*. However, in using FES data in the Retail Prices Index a number of adjustments are made.

For some items of expenditure (furniture, floor coverings, and the repair and maintenance of dwellings), weights based on expenditure in a single year would be subject to excessive sampling variation, and in these cases weights are based on the average of three years' expenditure.

Some household payments are not regarded as expenditure and are excluded both from table 1 and from the calculation of weights for the retail prices indices. For example, life assurance premiums and payments into pension funds, are regarded as savings or deferred expenditure. Other expenditure categories, while included in table 1, are excluded from the RPI largely because of the variable and non-measurable nature of the services acquired in return for the payments made, and

\* Available from HMSO bookshops, price £14.25. An order form appears on page 103. Some F.E.S. results also appear in tables 7.1-7.3 in *Labour Market Data*.



**Table 2 General index of Retail Prices: annual revision of weights**

Weights to be used in 1985	Weights to be used in 1985	Weights to be used in 1985	
<b>FOOD</b>	190	<b>FUEL AND LIGHT</b>	65
Bread	10	Coal	6
Flour	1	Smokeless fuels	2
Other cereals	4	Gas	24
Biscuits	5	Electricity	29
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	5	Oil and other fuel and light	4
Beef	13		
Lamb	5	<b>DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	65
Pork	5	Furniture	13
Bacon	6	Radio, television, etc	11
Ham (cooked)	2	Other household appliances	16
		Floor coverings	6
Other meat and meat products	17		
Fish	6	Soft furnishings	7
Butter	3	Chinaware, glassware, etc	2
Margarine	2	Hardware, ironmongery, etc	10
Lard and other cooking fats	1		
Cheese	5	<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	75
Eggs	4	Men's outer clothing	11
Milk, fresh	16	Men's underclothing	4
Milk, canned, dried, etc	3	Women's outer clothing	24
Tea	4	Women's underclothing	3
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	4	Children's outer clothing	9
Soft drinks	4	Children's underclothing	1
Sugar	2	Hose	3
Jam, marmalade and syrup	1	Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	3
Potatoes	7	Clothing materials	1
Other vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	12	Men's footwear	5
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	11	Women's footwear	7
Sweets and chocolates	13	Children's footwear	4
Ice cream	2		
Other foods	11	<b>TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES</b>	156
Food for animals	6	Purchase of motor vehicles	55
		Maintenance of motor vehicles	15
<b>ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	75	Petrol and oil	50
Beer	44	Motor licences	9
Spirits, wines, etc	31	Motor insurance	10
		Cycles and other vehicles	3
<b>TOBACCO</b>	37	Rail transport	6
Cigarettes	34	Road transport	8
Tobacco	3		
		<b>MISCELLANEOUS GOODS</b>	77
<b>HOUSING</b>	153	Books	4
Rent	31	Newspapers and periodicals	13
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments and ground rent	46	Writing paper and other stationers' goods	5
Rates and water charges	5	Medicine surgical, etc goods	5
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc	9	Toiletries	9
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc	17	Soap and detergents	6
		Soda and polishes	3
		Other household goods	2
		<b>SERVICES</b>	62
		Postage	2
		Telephones and telemessages	16
		Television licences, TV set and video rentals	12
		Other entertainment	11
		Domestic help	4
		Hairstressing	7
		Boot and shoe repairing	1
		Laundry	1
		Miscellaneous services	8
		<b>MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME</b>	45
		<b>TOTAL, ALL ITEMS</b>	1,000

Note: Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of at least £350 a week in the second half of 1983 and the first half of 1984 and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

because of the difficulty or impossibility of identifying a "unit" to be priced from month to month. Examples are medical and educational fees and expenditure at hotels.

Expenditure on sweets and chocolates is under-recorded in the FES because, for example, expenditure by children under 16 is not allocated to separate items but included under miscellaneous household expenditure. For alcoholic drink, tobacco and cigarettes, grossed-up FES results fall short of the estimated aggregate consumers' expenditure on these groups. In such cases, information from the FES is replaced by data from alternative sources known to be more reliable, such as those from HM Customs and Excise and sales information from manufacturers, such as are used in estimating consumers' expenditure in the National Accounts. A change is also made to the housing expenditure figures presented in FES analyses whereby, for owner-occupiers, mortgage interest net of tax relief replaces the imputed rental equivalent contained in housing costs in table 1.

A further adjustment to the expenditure figures is necessary before the weights can be calculated. The expenditure recorded in the FES was spread over the complete 12 months ending in June 1984 and is, therefore, at the prices prevailing at the various times of recording. These figures have to be re-valued to a common timepoint so as to be comparable. The time chosen is January 1985 as the Retail Prices Index each year measures the change in prices since January, with the results for successive

years being "chained" together using the values of the RPI in January. The adjusted expenditure data are re-valued quarter by quarter to January prices in considerable detail using the component series of the RPI. The re-valued and adjusted expenditures corresponding to the general index are expressed as proportions of 1,000 as set out in table 2.

Weights for the indices for one-person and two-person "pensioner" households are revised at the beginning of each year but are based on three-year expenditure patterns for the survey. As already mentioned, they will be published in *Employment Gazette* next month.

### Household group characteristics

Table 1 also shows some of the characteristics of the household groups which have been discussed in relation to the price indices, with the "all households" figures shown alongside for comparison. The "pensioner" households differ markedly from the others in consisting wholly of adults, whereas in other households about 29 per cent of the members are children. About 85 per cent of the one-person "pensioner" households are female.

Among households as a whole the proportion who are owner-occupiers is 60 per cent. For two-person "pensioner" households the proportion who are owner-occupiers is just over 28 per cent while for high income households it is just over 97 per cent.



## New safety helmet research goes ahead



Concerned at the apparent poor usage of safety helmets on construction sites, the Health and Safety Executive has commissioned a research project from the Institute for Consumer Ergonomics. **Ned Hickling** of the Institute and **Tom Proctor** of the Health and Safety Executive, describe the background to this research and report on its major conclusions.

The Construction Industry Advisory Committee, which advises the Health and Safety Commission on the protection of persons at work on construction sites, has studied the need for wearing safety helmets. It has concluded that safety helmets should be worn by *all* personnel and visitors at *all* times during work operations. The only exception would be where there is absolutely no risk of head injury.

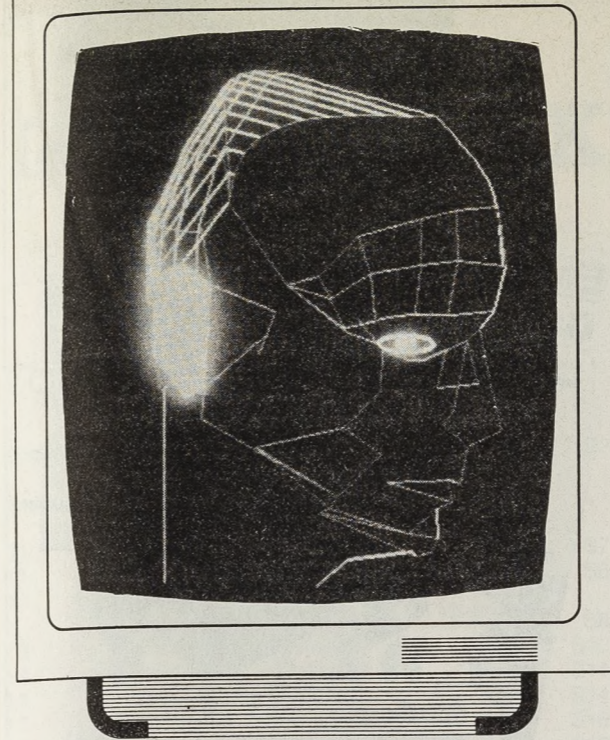
The Construction Industry Advisory Committee also expressed serious reservations about the fitness for purpose of safety helmets particularly with respect to their comfort and acceptability to the workforce. As a result of this view the Institute for Consumer Ergonomics at Loughborough University of Technology were contracted by the HSE to conduct research into factors affecting the wearability of industrial safety helmets in the construction industry.

Initially a study was undertaken in co-operation with the

Construction Industry Training Board at the Bircham Newton site, during which 132 trainees were interviewed to obtain their views on various designs of helmet after each had been worn for a fortnight during normal work. This project was described by P G Stroud and A M Rennie in a report "Comfort and acceptability of safety helmets—a preliminary investigation".

### Trainees

The Bircham Newton study was limited in its scope. It was confined to trainees rather than experienced construction workers and on only a single well-controlled site. While it was possible to identify some design features of helmets that could adversely affect comfort, it was not feasible to investigate wider issues, such as, whether helmets interfere with tasks, whether there is a need for more



A computer graphics drawing of a subject's head.

than a single feature helmet design, and how the organisation and management of sites can influence the number of helmets being worn.

In order to answer these and other questions the Institute for Consumer Ergonomics were commissioned to undertake a survey of construction sites; this has just been completed with the production of the final report "An investigation on construction sites of factors affecting the acceptability and wear of safety helmets" by E M Hickling.

Twenty-nine sites were visited, chosen to cover a wide variety of construction tasks, from house renovation to power station and roadway construction, as well as a comprehensive range of individual jobs. Information was obtained from three sources:

- by interviews with site management,
- by observation of over 600 workers during their normal work and
- by questionnaires issued to workers for them to complete and return.

It was found from the interviews with site management that on 25 of the 29 sites, the decision to wear a safety helmet was left to the individual workers themselves. On two sites the wearing of helmets was required by the company while on two others it was at the discretion of supervisory staff. In most cases where sub-contractors were employed (this was on all except two sites) there was confusion as to who was responsible for providing helmets for their employees. Site agents left it to the sub-contractors while the sub-contractors considered it a function of the site agents.

Clearly this division of responsibility is not conducive to getting more helmets worn. It is not surprising that knowledge among workers of the availability of helmets and accessories was found to be poor and that accessories, such as sweatbands, balaclavas, and winter warmer caps were not available on any of the sites.

### Working rule agreement

The National Joint Council for the the Building Industry and the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board, which represent employers' and employees' interests in the building and civil engineering industries, have concluded a working rule agreement on the supply and wearing of safety helmets. This came into force in August 1981. In the survey, the knowledge workers had of this agreement was tested.

On over half the sites knowledge was classed as "poor". This suggests much more could be done in the industry, by increasing awareness through both unions and management to ensure the agreement operates successfully. There were strong indications from the replies to the questionnaire that more effective enforcement by employers would lead to a significant increase in helmet usage and, in fact, six per cent of respondents suggested regulations without being prompted.

Employees were asked for their views on the long-term design changes that would be desirable in helmets to improve wearability. The strength of feeling on this issue can be gauged from the fact that over 57 per cent replied to this question. The main suggestions were to reduce weight, reduce bulk, improve heat dissipation, improve fit and remove the peak. There was also evidence that helmets often fall off the head, suggesting a firmer means of retention is required.

### Distinct types

Information obtained from observing the workers suggested that more protection for the side of the head is required than is provided by current designs of helmet. It is also suggested that three distinct types of helmet would be beneficial.

Indoor workers would be best suited by a lightweight helmet designed to prevent penetration by sharp objects, such as nails, rather than to withstand high energy impacts. Slingers, banksmen, crane drivers and others associated with the lifting and slinging of equipment require high impact resistant helmets while trench-workers and other outdoor workers require an intermediate form of protection. All three designs should be compact to avoid interference with work in tight places, such as trenches, vehicle cabs, during access to scaffolding and so on. This compactness could be achieved to a large extent by removal of the helmet peak.

The research HSE is sponsoring on helmets aims to:

- establish design criteria that are necessary to minimise discomfort and
- present these in a form suitable for incorporating directly into standards.

It is difficult in standards to provide a framework for a good range of size and fit of protective equipment for the head and face. However, it is essential for designers to have information available on the range of sizes and head shapes



of the working population. Apart from limited measurements on military personnel data of this type has not been collected. In order to improve this situation the Institute for Consumer Ergonomics has recently conducted research into this subject under contract to the HSE.

The first need was to develop a piece of equipment that could be used to measure contours of the face and head. This, in essence, consists of a probe that can be moved about on the face and head, while at the same time recording the spatial position of each point on which it is placed. By measuring a number of points a three dimensional representation of the head can be built up.

This equipment has been used to make measurements of about 370 people from three ethnic groups; European, Asian and West Indian. Both males and females were measured from each group. This study was conducted during July and August 1984 and the information is now being analysed. Results will be made available to relevant standards bodies as soon as the analysis is complete. Safety helmet design will benefit from improved knowledge of the shape of the head under the headband as well as, for the first time, information about the nape area.

The next step will be to determine how the pressures exerted by helmets around the head are related to the subjective sensation of discomfort. From this it is hoped to obtain figures for the maximum acceptable pressures on the head in areas where a helmet is in contact. It is also the intention to investigate at the same time the influence of headband pressure on helmet retention since, in previous studies, helmets moving about on the head, or even falling off the head, were frequent causes for complaint.

In the longer term it will be necessary to look at how to design helmets to be cool in the heat of the summer and warm during the winter months. This is a more difficult problem than those studied to date because it raises questions about mechanical design of the helmet shell. Facilities to undertake this task have been developed at the HSE's Safety Engineering Laboratory in Sheffield.

Copies of the available reports on this work can be obtained from the Institute for Consumer Ergonomics, 75 Swingbridge Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 0UB, at a nominal charge.



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# LABOUR MARKET DATA

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## Publication dates of main economic indicators 1985

Unemployment and vacancies	Retail Price Index	Employment and hours	Average Earnings Index
Thursday, April 4	Friday, April 19	Wednesday, April 17	Wednesday, April 17
Thursday, May 2	Friday, May 17	Wednesday, May 15	Wednesday, May 15

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

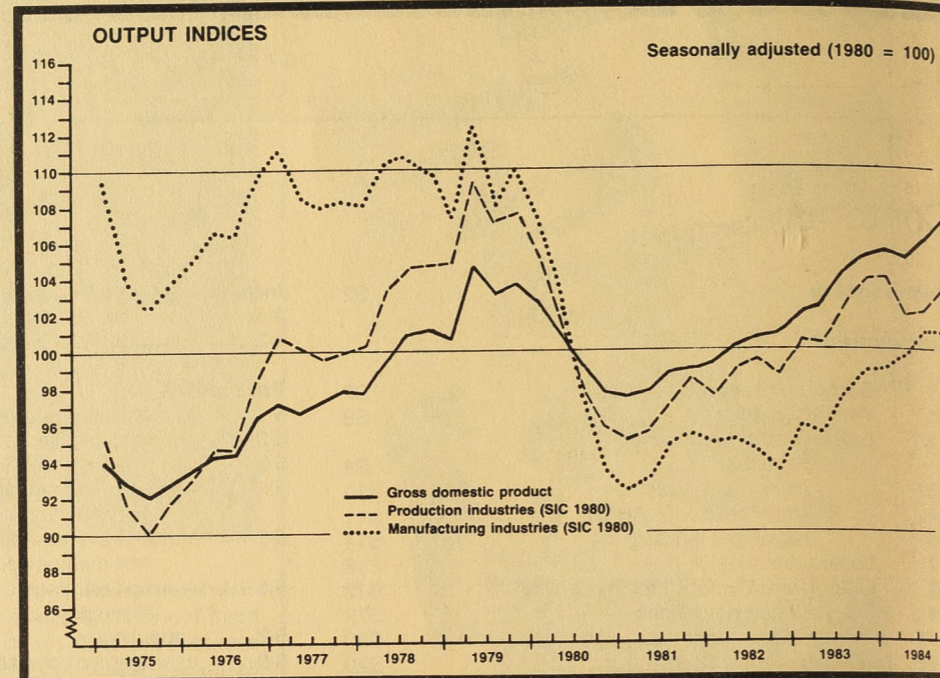
GDP (output) is provisionally estimated to have been 2½ per cent higher in 1984 compared with 1983: the miners' strike is estimated to have reduced output in 1984 as a whole by 1-1¼ per cent. The consensus of economic forecasts expect GDP growth of 3-3½ per cent in 1985, as recovery from the miners' strike gets underway.

Output of the production industries rose by (1½) per cent in the three months to January 1985 compared with the previous three months, but broadly unchanged compared with the same period a year earlier. It is estimated that the miners' strike reduced industrial production by about 3½ per cent in (both) the three months to January (and the previous three months). Manufacturing output rose by ½ per cent in the three months to January and was 2½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure provisionally rose by 2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1984 and was 2 per cent above its level of a year earlier. The volume of retail sales rose by ½ per cent in the three months to February 1985 to a level 5 per cent above the same period a year previously.

Total fixed investment in 1984 as a whole is expected to have been 7 per cent higher than in 1983. Investment in manufacturing is estimated to have risen by 13 per cent between 1983 and 1984, and investment in construction, distribution, and financial industries rose by 12 per cent over the same period. However, in both sectors, the rate of growth of investment was slower in the second half of 1984 than in the first half.

The total volume of stocks fell by about £0.5 billion in 1984 as a whole, mainly reflecting the impact of the miners' strike, however, there was a rise of £0.3



billion in the fourth quarter. Manufacturing stocks were little changed over 1984 as a whole, and wholesalers' stocks fell by £0.3 billion over the same period, though the rate of de-stocking eased in the second half of the year.

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain decreased by 10,000 (seasonally adjusted) in January 1985. In the three months to January, there was an average monthly decrease of 4,000 which compares with no change over the previous three months. The employed labour force increased by 65,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter of 1984, including an increase of 31,000 in employees in employment.

The seasonally adjusted level

of unemployment (excluding school-leavers) increased by 20,000 in the month to February. The average increase over the past six months was 12,000 a month; and it is likely that the underlying upward trend remains in the range of 10-15,000 per month as experienced over the past year and a half. The seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies fell slightly by 1,000 in the month to February, having fallen in each of the previous three months since the peak in October.

The underlying increase in average earnings in the year to January was about 7½ per cent, similar to the increase in the year to December. The actual increase was slightly below the underlying increase because of the net effect of a number of temporary factors.

The rate of inflation as measured by the 12-month change in the retail price index was 5.4 per cent in February compared with 5.0 per cent in January.

### Economic background

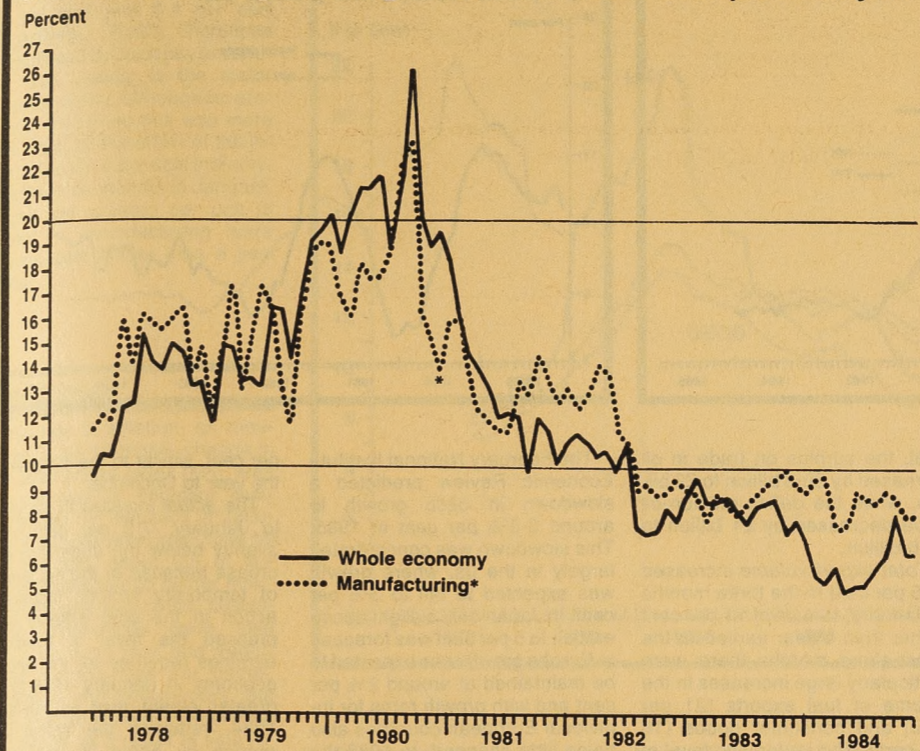
Most economic forecasters are in reasonable agreement on the expectations for growth in 1985. Two forecasts published in February by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research and the London Business School show expected GDP growth in 1985 of 3 per cent and 3½ per cent respectively; about 1

per cent of this growth represents a recovery after the miners' strike. For 1986, the forecast growth paths diverge, with the National Institute predicting a weakening in output growth to only 1 per cent, while the London Business School expects a slowing to 2½ per cent, little different from this year, if the recovery element in the 1985 forecast is taken into account.

Prediction of the next cyclical peak in economic activity from the *cso composite leading indicators* remains uncertain. The longer leading indicator continued into January the recovery evident during the second half of last year. However, the shorter leading indicator now appears to have resumed its downward trend after pausing at the beginning of the fourth quarter. Interpretation is made difficult by the distortions to the series arising from the effects of industrial disputes over the past year or so. There is now no clear evidence of a turning point in activity in early 1985. The occurrence of a peak would not necessarily imply a subsequent fall in the level of activity, but rather a reduction in the underlying rate of growth.

GDP (output), on preliminary estimates, increased by 1 per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1984. Output of the production industries and the service industries both increased by 1 per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1984; in particular, distribution activity was some

### EARNINGS: Average earnings index: increases over previous year



1½ per cent higher. In 1984 as a whole, GDP (output) is estimated to have been 2½ per cent higher than in 1983, despite the effects of the miners' strike which is estimated to have reduced the level of GDP in 1984 by 1-1¼ per cent. Improvement in output in 1984 was evident in both manufacturing and service industries, and agricultural output exceeded its previous record level of 1982.

Output of the production industries was 1½ per cent higher in the three months to January 1985 than in the previous three months to October, but broadly unchanged compared with the corresponding period a year earlier. It is estimated that the miners' strike reduced the level of industrial production by about 3½ per cent in both three month periods, much the greater part of the reduction reflecting the direct loss of coal output. The manufacturing output rose by ½ per cent in the three months to January to 2½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

The results of the *cbi monthly industrial trends* enquiry for February 1985 suggest that UK manufacturing industry is continuing to experience buoyant demand. Total orders increased, and, in particular, the balance on export orders reached its best level since mid-1977. The survey shows a continuing recovery in output expectations; these are now comparable to the rates of spring 1984.

Consumers' expenditure, on

provisional estimates, increased by 2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1984, following four quarters of little overall change. The growth in consumer spending in the fourth quarter reflected a rise in retail sales volume and also increased vehicle sales. The volume of retail sales, which

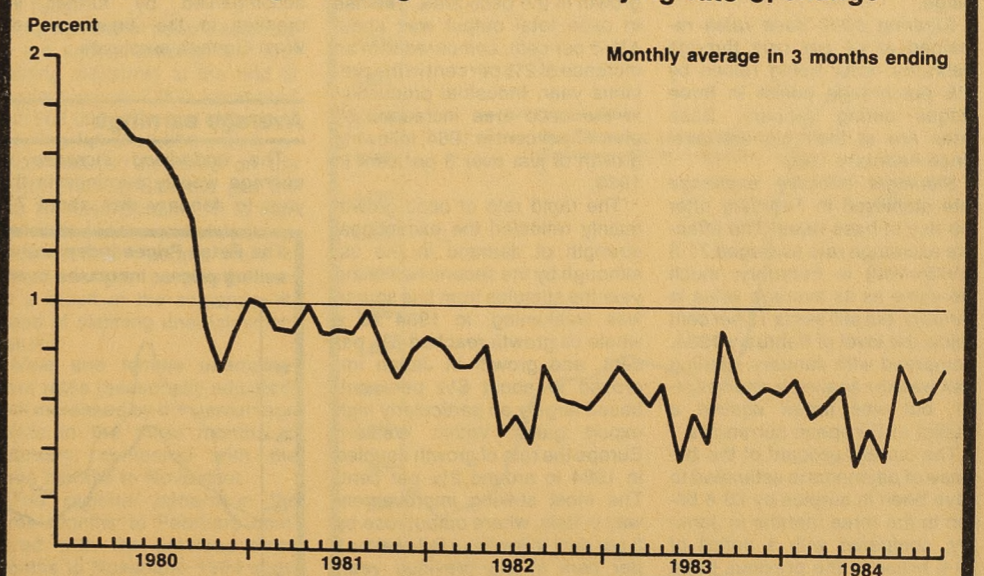
accounts for about half of consumers' expenditure, in February was above the January level but below the figure for the fourth quarter of 1984. The underlying trend still appears to be upward, but at a slower rate than at the end of last year. In the three months to February, retail sales rose by ½

per cent and were 5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Real personal disposable income remained fairly static in 1984 up to the third quarter, after rising through much of 1983. In the third quarter of 1984 real personal disposable income was 1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. The personal savings ratio has been broadly unchanged, between 10-12 per cent, for about two years.

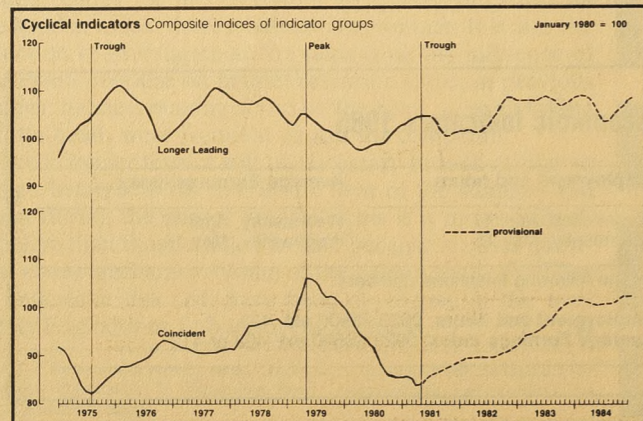
The total volume of stocks fell by £0.5 billion in 1984 as a whole, despite stockbuilding of £0.3 billion in the fourth quarter. This destocking in 1984 mainly reflected the impact of the miners' strike. During 1984 as a whole, manufacturers' stocks were little changed, with a small fall of around £105 million in the first half of the year offset by stockbuilding of £145 million in the second half. The small increase in manufacturers' stocks during 1984 represents the first annual rise since 1979. Wholesalers' stocks fell throughout 1984, with the rate of destocking easing from £275 million in the first half of the year to around £45 million in the second half. Retail stocks, which were broadly unchanged in the first three quarters of 1984, rose sharply by £375 million in the fourth quarter.

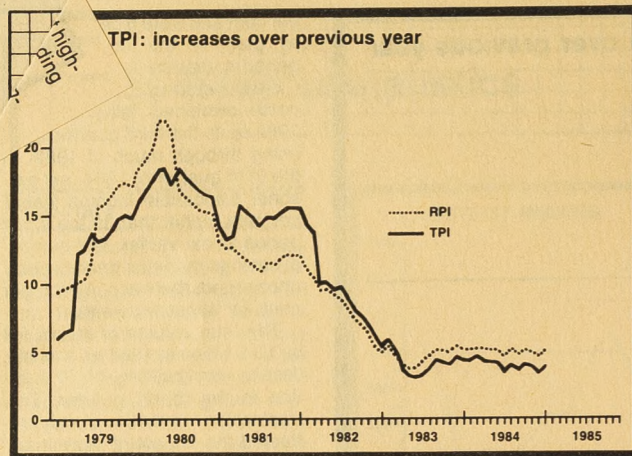
Total fixed investment in 1984 is expected to have been about 7 per cent higher than in 1983, after rising by 4 per cent in the previous year. Investment by manufacturers increased by 13 per cent between 1983 and 1984 and, over the same period, investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries rose by 12 per

### EARNINGS: Average earnings index: underlying rate of change\*



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





cent. However, the rate of growth in investment by these sectors slowed during the course of 1984: in the second half of 1984 manufacturing investment increased by 3 per cent, following a rise of 8½ per cent in the previous half year. On the same comparisons, the rise in investment by the construction, distribution and financial industries slowed from 9 per cent in the first half of 1984 to 2 per cent in the second. The results of the December *DTI Investment Intentions Survey* suggested a 7 per cent rate of growth of manufacturing investment in 1985. Investment by the construction, distribution and selected service industries was expected to rise by 9 per cent this year.

The two target monetary aggregates, sterling *m3* and *m0* are estimated to have increased by 9½ per cent and 5½ per cent respectively during the 12-month target period to February 1985. Sterling *m3* was at the top of its 6-10 per cent target range, while *m0* was near the middle of its 4-8 per cent range.

Clearing bank base rates remained at 14 per cent through February, after being raised by 4½ percentage points in three stages during January. Base rates are at their highest level since February 1982.

Sterling's effective exchange rate stabilised in February after the rise in base rates. The effective exchange rate averaged 71.3 (1975=100) in February, much the same as its average value in January, but still some 13 per cent below the level of February 1984. Compared with January, sterling was weaker against a strong dollar, but was firmer against a basket of European currencies.

The current account of the *balance of payments* is estimated to have been in surplus by £0.6 billion in the three months to January, compared with a deficit of £0.6 billion in the previous three months. There was a deficit on visible trade of £0.6 billion in the three months to January, following a deficit of £2.3 billion in the previous three months. Within the

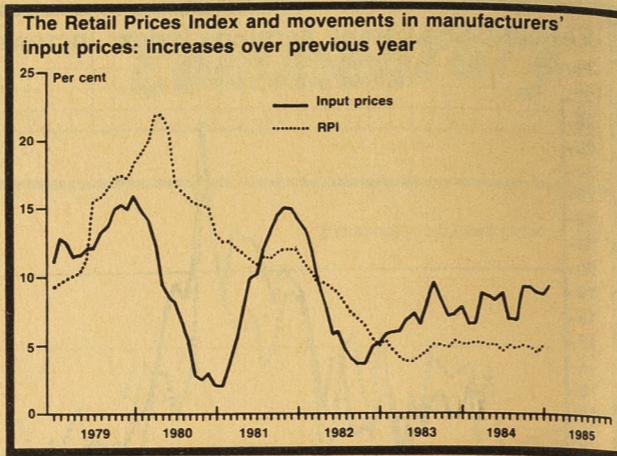
total, the surplus on trade in oil increased by £0.6 billion to £2 billion, while the deficit on non-oil trade decreased by £1 billion to £2.6 billion.

Total export volume increased by 5 per cent in the three months to January, to a level 11 per cent higher than a year earlier. In the latest three months there were particularly large increases in the volume of fuel exports (21 per cent) and consumer goods (10 per cent). The underlying level of non-oil export volume has risen in recent months after showing little change in the early part of last year. The volume of imports fell by 4½ per cent in the three months to January, but remained some 10 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. It now seems that the underlying level of non-oil import volume may have been levelling out during recent months.

### World outlook

1984 was a year of strong growth in the OECD area. The rise in OECD total output was about 4½-5 per cent, compared with an increase of 2½ per cent in the previous year. Industrial production in the OECD area increased by about 7 per cent in 1984, following growth of just over 3 per cent in 1983.

The rapid rate of OECD growth mainly reflected the exceptional strength of demand in the US, although by the second half of the year the stimulus from this source was weakening. In 1984 as a whole US growth reached 6¾ per cent, and growth in Japan improved to about 5½ per cent, based largely on particularly high export gains. Within Western Europe the rate of growth doubled in 1984 to around 2½ per cent. The most striking improvement was in Italy, where output rose by 3 per cent following a fall of over 1 per cent in the previous year. There were also marked accelerations in output growth in West Germany and France, up to 2½ per cent and 2 per cent respectively.



The February National Institute Economic Review predicted a slowdown in OECD growth to around 3.3½ per cent in 1985. This slowdown was concentrated largely in the US, where growth was expected to fall to 3½ per cent. In Japan only a slight deceleration to 5 per cent was forecast. In Europe growth was expected to be maintained at around 2½ per cent and with growth rates for individual European countries also being little changed. In 1986 the main feature expected by the National Institute was a further slowing in the growth rates of the US and Japan, with growth in the OECD area as a whole being reduced to 2½ per cent.

Official estimates put the US current account deficit in 1984 at \$100 billion, a steep rise from a deficit of \$40 billion in 1983. The main counterparts to this rise in the US current account deficit were increased current account surpluses in Japan and West Germany. The National Institute predicted another large deficit on the US current account in 1985, accompanied by further increases in the Japanese and West German surpluses.

### Average earnings

The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to January was about 7½

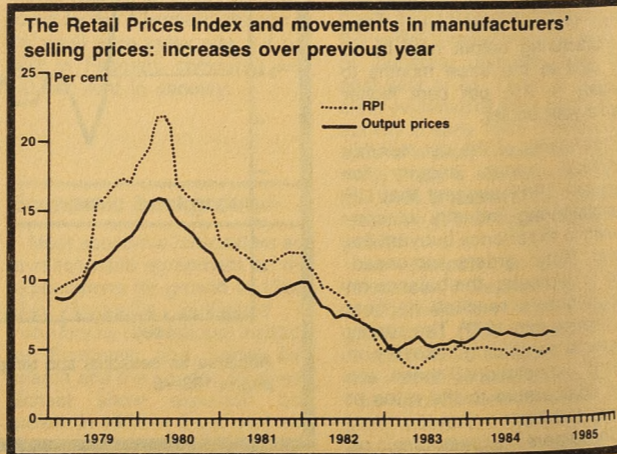
per cent, similar to the increase in the year to December.

The actual increase in the year to January, 7.0 per cent was slightly below the underlying increase because of the net effect of temporary factors. Industrial action in the coal industry depressed the level of average earnings recorded for the whole economy in January 1985 to a greater extent than in January 1984, reducing the actual increase by about ¾ per cent. Delays in the settlements for some local authority non-manual employees and coal-mining manuals reduced the actual increase by about ¼ per cent. On the other hand, back-pay in January 1985 was substantially higher than in January last year which inflated the actual increase by about ½ per cent.

The underlying monthly rate of increase in average weekly earnings was between ½ per cent and ¾ per cent in the three months ending January.

In production industries and manufacturing industries, the underlying increases in average weekly earnings in the year to January were about 8 per cent and 8½ per cent respectively, similar to the corresponding increases in the year to December. These increases reflected higher overtime working in January than a year earlier.

The actual increases in the year



to January for production and manufacturing industries were 7.1 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively. These increases were inflated by back pay in January 1985, mainly in the motor vehicle industry, although for production industries this was more than offset by the effect of the industrial action in the coal industry. In the three months to January, wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing were 5.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

### Retail prices

The rate of inflation, as measured by the 12-month change in the retail prices index (RPI), was 5.4 per cent in February compared with 5.0 per cent in January. The index level itself rose by 0.8 per cent, about 0.5 of this being attributable to higher mortgage interest payments. Significant contributions were also made by fresh fruit and vegetables, second-hand car prices, cigarettes and newspapers, but the prices of women's outerwear fell slightly as a result of sale reductions.

The tax and price index (TPI) increased by 0.9 per cent between January and February to stand 4.3 per cent higher than a year earlier, 1.1 percentage points below the corresponding change in the RPI.

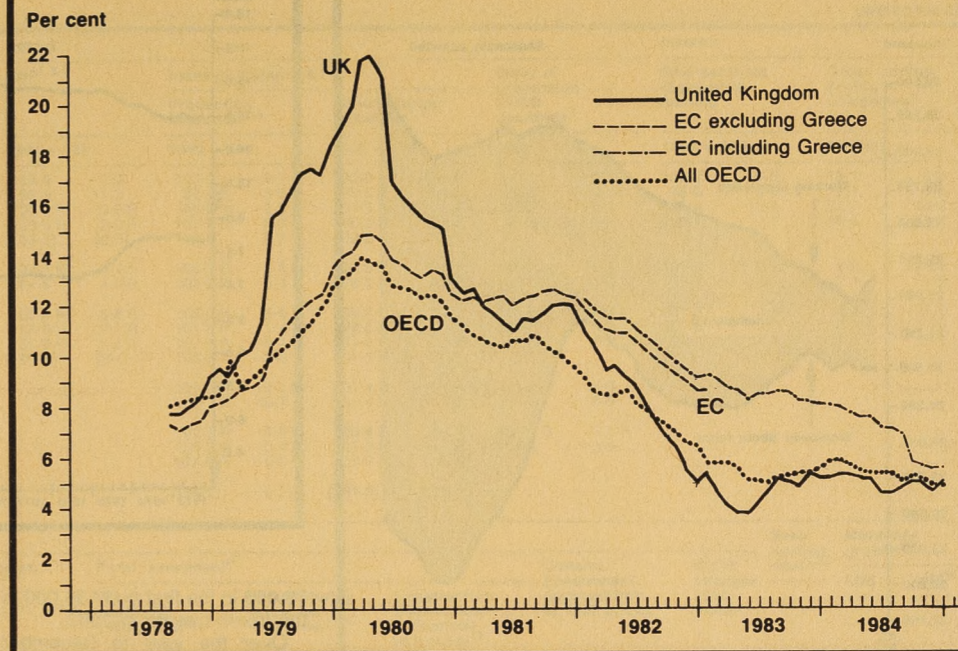
The producer price indices, on the other hand, increased more than the RPI in the year to February: by 9.5 per cent in the case of the 'input' index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry and by 6.1 per cent in that of the 'output' index for home sales of manufacturers.

The 12-month increase in the RPI at the beginning of 1985 (5 per cent) was higher than the average for members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (4.9 per cent), and several major industrial competitors including the United States (3.6 per cent), Federal Germany (2.1 per cent) and Japan (2.9 per cent).

### Unemployment and vacancies

The seasonally-adjusted level of unemployment in the United Kingdom (excluding school leavers) was 3,148,000 in February, an increase of 20,000 on January. In the three months to February there was an average increase of 15,000 a month, compared with 9,000 a month in the three months to November 1984. During the six months to February the rise averaged 12,000 a month, compared with 11,000 per month both in the previous six months to 1984 and

### Consumer prices indices: increase over previous year



in the six months to February 1984.

The recorded total in the month to February decreased by 17,000 to 3,324,000 (13.7 per cent of all employees). This decrease of 17,000 reflects decreases of nearly 12,000 school-leavers and nearly 6,000 adults. It is estimated that normal seasonal influences would have led to a fall of more than 25,000 among adults and so there was a seasonally adjusted increase in adult unemployment of 20,000.

The February total included nearly 98,000 school leavers compared with 105,000 in February 1984.

The number of people assisted by the special employment and training measures at the end of January was 647,000, compared with 662,000 at the end of December. The fall of 15,000 mainly reflects reduced numbers on the Youth Training Scheme and the Job Release Scheme. It is estimated that at the end of January, about 465,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement as a result of the schemes, instead of claiming unemployment benefit.

Male and female unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted) both increased by 0.1 percentage points in the three months to February, compared with the three months to November.

The regional pattern in the three months to February compared with the previous three months to November 1984 show that most regions had increases of 0.1 percentage points the same as the national average. There was an increase of 0.2 points in East Anglia, the South West,

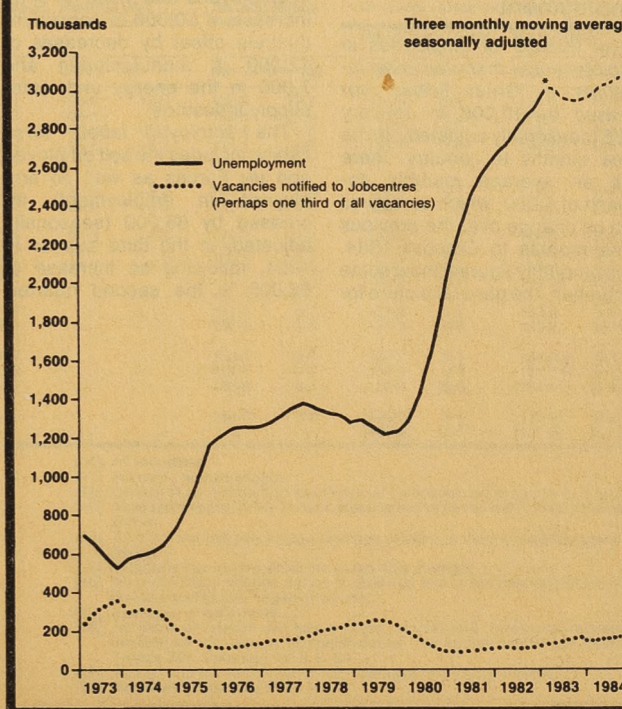
North West, and Wales, while there was virtually no change in the North and in Northern Ireland.

International comparisons of unemployment indicate that seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rates (latest three months compared with the previous three months) increased in France (+0.2 percentage points) and the United Kingdom and Sweden (both +0.1). There was no change in Germany and falls in

Japan (-0.1), the United States (-0.2), Canada (-0.3), Belgium (-0.6) and the Netherlands (-0.7).

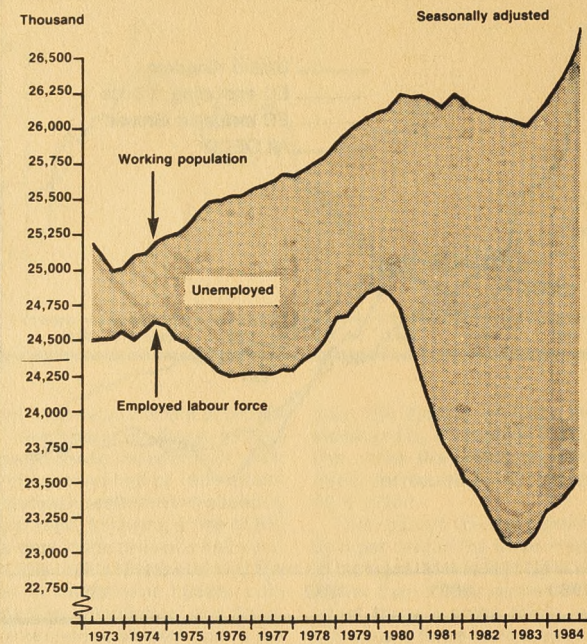
The stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres (seasonally-adjusted) in February was 156,000, a slight fall of 1,000 on the January level and the fourth consecutive monthly fall since the peak in October 1984. In the three months to February the stock of vacancies averaged 158,000 a

### Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom

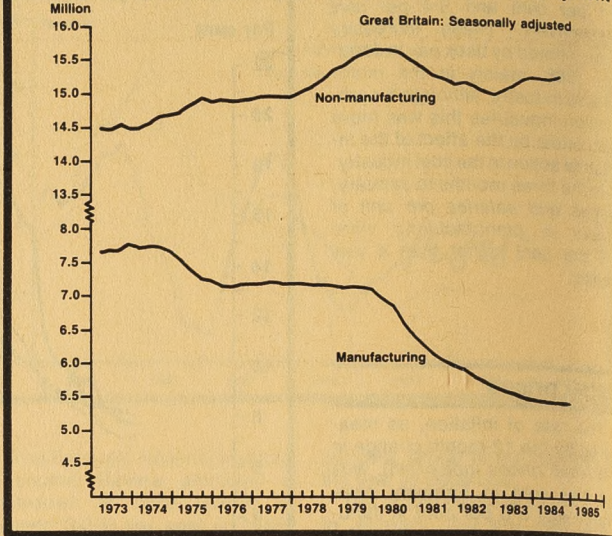


\*Figures affected by Budget provisions for men aged 60 and over.

Working population and employed labour force: Great Britain



Manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees in employment



month, compared with 169,000 in the three months to November. The inflows of vacancies, and also the outflows (mainly placings) indicate a halt in the upward trend seen since March 1984. The average inflow in the three months to February (seasonally adjusted) was 200,000 compared with 206,000 in the three months to January.

**Employment**

The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain decreased by 10,000 in January 1985 (seasonally adjusted). In the three months to January, there was an average monthly decrease of 4,000, which compares with no change over the previous three months to October 1984. While monthly figures show some fluctuation, the general picture for

employees in manufacturing is still of a slow downward drift since March 1984 following the previous faster declines. The overall number of employees in employment increased by 31,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter of 1984, following a decrease of 6,000 in the second quarter, and increases of 9,000 in the first quarter and 69,000 in the fourth quarter of 1983. The third quarter increase in employees was made up of an increase of 50,000 in service industries offset by decreases of 12,000 in manufacturing and 7,000 in the energy and water supply industries. The employed labour force (which includes the self employed and HM Forces as well as employees in employment) increased by 65,000 (seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter of 1984, following an increase of 62,000 in the second quarter,

79,000 in the first and 136,000 in the fourth quarter of 1983. Over the year to December 1984 the total number of employees in manufacturing industries decreased by 41,000 (seasonally adjusted). Industries showing the largest decreases were, other transport equipment (-20,000; 6.5 per cent), textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (-12,000; 2.2 per cent) and food, drink and tobacco (-11,000; 1.7 per cent). The decreases were partially offset by increases in office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments (+14,000; 1.7 per cent), paper products, printing and publishing (+7,000; 1.5 per cent) and metal goods not elsewhere specified (+4,000; 0.9 per cent).

Overtime working, by operatives in manufacturing industries, was 11.6 million hours a week worked in January (seasonally adjusted). The level of overtime working has fluctuated between 11.5 and 11.9 million hours a week since April 1984. Short-time working led to a loss of 0.4 million hours a week in January (seasonally adjusted). In the three months ending January an average of almost 0.5 million hours a week were lost compared to the

average of 0.7 million hours lost in the previous three months to October 1984.

**Industrial stoppages**

The number of working days lost through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in February is provisionally estimated as 1,961,000. This compares with 1,815,000 in January, 531,000 in February last year, and an average of 2,459,000 a month during the 12 month period to February 1985.

Of the days lost in February 1985, an estimated 1.8 million days were attributed to the coal-mining strike. This was higher than the provisional figure of 1.7 million for January despite the return to work by some miners because of fewer normal pit and other holidays in February. Over one-third of the remaining days lost in February were attributable to continuing industrial action by teachers in Scotland and selective strike action by teachers in other parts of the United Kingdom, which started towards the end of the month: the estimated effect of this industrial action is highly provisional.

Seasonally adjusted

	GDP average measure <sup>1,2</sup>		Output GDP <sup>1,3,4</sup>				Index of output U.K. <sup>5</sup>		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>8</sup>	
	1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		1980 = 100		£ billion		1980 = 100	
	Production industries <sup>1,6</sup>	Manufacturing industries <sup>1,7</sup>	Real personal disposable income	Gross trading profits of companies <sup>8</sup>	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100
1980	100.0	-2.3	100.0	-2.9	100.0	-6.7 R	100.0	-8.8 R	100.1	-0.2	100.0	1.0	18.1	0.8
1981	98.7	-1.3	98.3	-1.7	96.5 R	-3.5 R	93.9 R	-6.1 R	100.2	0.2	98.0	-2.0	19.1	5.8
1982	100.9 R	2.2 R	100.3 R	2.0 R	98.6 R	2.2 R	94.5 R	0.6 R	96.3	-3.9	98.4	+0.4	22.7	18.6
1983	104.1 R	3.2	103.3 R	3.0 R	101.9 R	3.3 R	96.9 R	2.5 R	99.5	3.3	100.1	1.7	26.9	18.7
1984	..	..	[105.9]	[2.5]	102.8	0.9	100.2 R	3.4 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
1983 Q3	104.5 R	3.7	104.1 R	3.4 R	102.8 R	3.4 R	97.6 R	3.3 R	100.7	5.1	100.4	2.8	7.2	23.2
Q4	105.8	3.9 R	104.9	4.0 R	103.9 R	5.4 R	98.8 R	5.8 R	102.8	8.8	102.4	3.9	7.1	19.2
1984 Q1	106.6 R	3.5 R	105.3 R	3.3 R	104.0 R	3.5 R	98.9 R	3.2 R	105.0	9.3	101.3	2.8	8.1	28.0
Q2	105.7 R	2.6 R	105.0 R	2.7 R	101.8 R	1.4 R	99.6 R	4.4 R	105.4	7.2	101.6	2.3	7.5	17.3
Q3	106.3 R	1.7 R	106.0 R	1.8 R	102.1 R	-0.7 R	101.0 R	3.6 R	107.5	6.8	101.5	1.1	8.5	19.2
Q4	..	..	[107.1]	[2.1]	103.3	-0.6	101.1 R	2.3 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984 Aug	..	..	..	..	101.9 R	+0.1 R	101.4 R	3.7 R	107.9	7.0	..	..	..	..
Sep	..	..	..	..	102.7 R	-0.7 R	101.4 R	3.5 R	107.2	6.8	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	102.8 R	-0.9 R	100.4 R	3.5 R	108.1 R	6.2 R	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	103.3 R	-0.4 R	101.2 R	3.1 R	108.6	5.6	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	103.8 R	-0.6 R	101.7 R	2.3 R	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985 Jan	..	..	..	..	[105.2]	[-0.2]	[101.3]	[2.5]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Consumer expenditure 1980 prices		Retail sales volume <sup>1</sup>		Fixed investment <sup>9</sup>			General government consumption at 1980 prices			Stock changes 1980 prices		Base lending rates <sup>13</sup>		Monetary growth <sup>14</sup>	
	£ billion		1980 = 100		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		£ billion		per cent		per cent	
	Whole economy 1980 prices <sup>10</sup>	Manufacturing industries 1980 prices <sup>7,11</sup>	Construction distribution & financial industries <sup>12</sup>	1980 prices	1980 prices	1980 prices	1980 prices	1980 prices	1980 prices	1980 prices	1980 prices	1980 prices	1980 prices	1980 prices	1980 prices	1980 prices
1980	136.8	-0.4	100.0	-0.6	41.63	-5.2	7.3	-10.9	8.6	-1.4	48.8	1.5	-2.90	14	..	..
1981	136.7	0.1	100.4	0.4	38.08	-8.5	5.7	-22.1	8.6	-0.0	48.9	0.2	-2.74	14½	..	..
1982	138.1	1.0	102.5	2.1	40.65	6.7	5.6	-1.7	9.4	8.2	49.3	0.9	-1.25	10-10¼	..	..
1983	144.0	4.3	107.9	5.3	42.29	4.0	5.4	-2.9	9.8	4.5	50.8	2.9	-0.53	9	..	..
1984	147.0	2.1	112.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½-9¾	..	..
1983 Q3	36.4	5.1	108.5	5.4	10.43	0.7	1.3	-5.9	2.4	2.0	12.7	2.7	0.19	9½	1.0 R	1.3
Q4	36.5	3.8	109.9	5.8	10.95	5.0	1.4	3.7	2.6	7.7	12.8	2.6	0.10	9	2.4 R	1.7
1984 Q1	36.3	2.7	109.0	3.0	11.60	9.5	1.5	12.7	2.7	13.4	12.7	1.4	-0.35 R	8½-8¾	2.0 R	1.0
Q2	36.7	2.8	111.6	4.1	11.26	9.2	1.5	14.9	2.7	13.1	12.7	0.1	-0.33 R	9¼	2.2 R	1.5
Q3	36.6	0.6	112.5	3.7	11.01	5.5	1.6	[16.8]	[2.7]	[11.1]	12.8	0.8	-0.18 R	10½	2.8	1.1
Q4	[37.3]	[2.2]	115.1	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.33	9½-9¾	..	1.1
1984 Aug	..	..	111.3	3.9 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½	0.7	-0.1
Sep	..	..	114.3	3.8 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½	1.3	1.0
Oct	..	..	113.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½	0.3	0.8
Nov	..	..	114.4	4.0 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½-9¾	2.7	0.6
Dec	..	..	117.0	4.8 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½-9¾	-0.5	1.5
1985 Jan	..	..	112.8 R	4.8 R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0.7	-0.9
Feb	..	..	[113.9]	[4.9]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	[0.5]	[0.3]

	Visible trade		Balance of payments			Competitiveness		Prices		Producer prices index <sup>17, 19, 20</sup>						
	Export volume	Import volume	Visible balance <sup>16</sup>	Current balance <sup>16</sup>	Effective exchange rate <sup>11, 17</sup>	Relative unit labour costs <sup>1, 18</sup>	Tax and prices index <sup>15</sup>	Jan 1978 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100					
	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	£ billion	£ billion	1975 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100	1980 = 100					
1980	100.0	0.9	100.0	-5.4	1.5	3.6	96.1	10.1	100.0	19.2	132.8	17.3	100.0	8.5	100.0	14.0
1981	99.2	-0.8	96.1	-3.9	3.4	6.9	95.3	-1.2	104.1	4.1	152.5	14.8	109.2	9.2	109.5	9.5
1982	101.5	2.3	100.7	4.8	2.1	4.9	90.7	-4.8	100.6	-3.4	167.4	9.8	117.2	7.3	118.0	7.8
1983	102.6 R	1.1 R	107.9 R	7.1 R	-1.2 R	2.5 R	83.3	-8.2	95.3	-5.3	174.1	4.0	125.4	7.0	124.5	5.5
1984	110.4 R	7.6 R	118.8 R	10.1 R	-4.3 R	0.1 R	78.8	-5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1983 Q3	101.4 R	2.5 R	107.5 R	8.9 R	-0.2 R	1.0 R	84.9	-7.2	97.4	-3.9	175.1	3.6	124.8	8.1	125.1	5.4
Q4	106.7 R	3.5 R	113.1 R	13.7 R	-0.4 R	0.3 R	83.2	-6.6	96.8	-2.6	177.4	4.1	128.4	7.5	126.8	5.6
1984 Q1	108.7 R	6.6 R	112.1 R	7.3 R	-0.1	0.6 R	81.7	-1.5	96.3	6.8	178.7	4.3	133.6	7.2	129.0	5.9
Q2	107.3 R	7.0 R	117.1 R	10.0 R	-1.2	-0.6 R	79.8	-5.3	95.1	-1.5	179.5	4.1	134.3	8.7	132.0	6.3
Q3	108.0 R	6.5 R	119.8 R	11.4 R	-1.6	-0.6 R	78.0	-8.1	94.6	-2.9	181.3	3.5	134.1	7.5	132.8	6.2
Q4	117.5 R	10.1 R	126.1 R	11.5 R	-1.3 R	0.6 R	75.1	-9.7	..	..	..	..	[140.2]	[9.2]	[134.5]	[6.1]
1984 Aug	112.4 R	9.2 R	124.1 R	10.1 R	-0.6	-0.2	78.4	-7.4	..	..	181.8	3.7	133.2	6.9	132.6	6.2
Sep	108.5 R	6.5 R	126.9 R	11.4 R	-0.9 R	-0.5 R	77.3	-8.1	..	..	182.2	3.5	135.2	6.9	133.2	6.0
Oct	115.4 R	10.6 R	131.2 R	15.9 R	-0.8 R	0.1	75.6	-8.7	..	..	183.5	3.7	137.9	9.3	134.0 R	6.2
Nov	118.0 R	10.5 R	120.8 R	14.0 R	-0.2	0.2	75.7	-9.2	..	..	184.1	3.7	139.2	9.3	134.5 R	[6.1]
Dec	119.2 R	10.1 R	126.3 R	11.5 R	-0.3 R	0.1 R	74.0	-9.7	..	..	183.9	3.3	143.4	[9.0]	[134.9]	[6.0]
1985 Jan	116.5	10.3	118.2	14.9	-0.1	0.3	71.5	-10.8	..	..	184.7	3.8	[145.3]	8.8	[135.9]	[6.2]
Feb	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.3	-12.1	..	..	..	..	[147.0]	[9.5]	[136.6]	[6.1]

Notes: \* For each indicator two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.  
 † Not seasonally adjusted.  
 (1) The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.  
 (2) For details of GDP measures see Economic Trends November 1981.  
 (3) For details of the accuracy of this series see Economic Trends, July 1984 p. 72.  
 (4) GDP at factor cost.  
 (5) Output index numbers include adjustments as necessary to compensate for the use of sales indicators.  
 (6) Production Industries: sic divisions 1 to 4.  
 (7) Manufacturing Industries: sic divisions 2 to 4.  
 (8) Industrial and commercial companies excluding North Sea oil companies net of stock appreciation.  
 (9) Gross domestic fixed capital formation.

(10) All industries.  
 (11) Including leased assets.  
 (12) Construction distribution and financial industries: sic divisions 5, 6 and 8.  
 (13) Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.  
 (14) Series show the percentage changes relative to the immediately preceding period.  
 (15) Quarterly figures are products of monthly changes.  
 (16) No percentage change series is given as this is not meaningful for series taking positive and negative values.  
 (17) Averages of daily rates.  
 (18) IMF index of relative unit labour costs (normalised). Downward movements

# 1.1 EMPLOYMENT Working population

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed‡	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
<b>A UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 Mar	12,214	9,156	21,370	2,157	328	23,855	2,821	26,676
1982 Jun	12,203	9,197	21,400	2,170	324	23,894	2,770	26,663
1982 Sep	12,176	9,110	21,286	2,183	323	23,792	3,066	26,858
1982 Dec	12,038	9,087	21,126	2,195	321	23,642	3,097	26,739
1983 Mar	11,923	8,959	20,882	2,208	321	23,411	3,172	26,583
1983 Jun	11,938	9,112	21,050	2,221	322	23,593	2,984	26,577
1983 Sep	11,985	9,160	21,145	2,289	325	23,760	3,167	26,927
1983 Dec	11,906	9,258	21,164	2,358	325	23,847	3,079	26,926
1984 Mar	11,816	9,196	21,012	2,426	326	23,764	3,143	26,907
1984 Jun	11,840	9,318	21,158	2,494	326	23,979	3,030	27,009
1984 Sep	11,896	9,349	21,245	[2,526]	328	24,099	3,284	27,383
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 Mar	12,277	9,226	21,503	2,157	328	23,988		26,786
1982 Jun	12,201	9,173	21,373	2,170	324	23,867		26,745
1982 Sep	12,109	9,097	21,206	2,183	323	23,711		26,707
1982 Dec	12,040	9,053	21,093	2,195	321	23,610		26,699
1983 Mar	11,983	9,028	21,011	2,208	321	23,540		26,686
1983 Jun	11,937	9,087	21,023	2,221	322	23,567		26,669
1983 Sep	11,918	9,148	21,065	2,290	325	23,680		26,772
1983 Dec	11,909	9,225	21,134	2,358	325	23,817		26,888
1984 Mar	11,875	9,264	21,139	2,426	326	23,891		27,004
1984 Jun	11,842	9,290	21,132	2,494	326	23,952		27,105
1984 Sep	11,831	9,335	21,166	[2,526]	328	24,020		27,227

\* Estimates of employees in employment from December 1981 include an allowance for underestimation. A detailed description of the derivation of the current allowances is given in the article on page 114.

† Estimates of the self-employed up to mid 1984 are based on the results of the 1981, 1983 and 1984 Labour Force Surveys. The provisional estimates for September 1984 are based on the assumption that the average rate of increase between 1981 and 1984 has continued subsequently. A detailed description of the current allowances is given in the article on page 114.

‡ See notes above on employees and self-employed.

# 1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry\*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries											
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments			
Divisions or Classes	0-9		1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
1981 Jun	21,386	21,360	7,910	7,919	6,799	6,809	6,100	6,109	13,132	13,089	343	344	355	543	379	889	857			
1982 Jun	20,927	20,900	7,494	7,504	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,042	345	329	346	508	365	846	825			
1983 Jan			7,233	7,267	6,229	6,259	5,566	5,596				322	341	477	348	803	822			
1983 Feb			7,211	7,246	6,216	6,242	5,555	5,581				321	340	474	348	799	821			
1983 Mar	20,417	20,546	7,187	7,217	6,200	6,218	5,540	5,559	12,890	12,978	339	320	340	471	349	794	819			
1983 Apr			7,166	7,198	6,179	6,202	5,523	5,545				317	338	467	344	794	822			
1983 May			7,146	7,168	6,159	6,177	5,507	5,523				315	337	464	345	784	819			
1983 Jun	20,585	20,558	7,138	7,148	6,152	6,161	5,502	5,510	13,107	13,061	339	313	337	462	344	784	818			
1983 Jul			7,155	7,133	6,164	6,148	5,515	5,499				311	338	460	346	781	823			
1983 Aug			7,163	7,126	6,168	6,140	5,522	5,494				309	338	458	347	787	824			
1983 Sep	20,678	20,598	7,147	7,103	6,148	6,116	5,504	5,473	13,165	13,147	366	307	338	459	345	780	824			
1983 Oct			7,120	7,086	6,125	6,099	5,483	5,459				304	337	456	343	776	824			
1983 Nov			7,114	7,092	6,123	6,105	5,485	5,468				302	337	455	343	776	825			
1983 Dec	20,697	20,667	7,084	7,080	6,097	6,091	5,460	5,455	13,265	13,242	348	301	336	453	341	775	825			
1984 Jan			7,028	7,064	6,046	6,078	5,415	5,447				299	333	450	339	770	824			
1984 Feb			7,012	7,047	6,036	6,063	5,406	5,433				297	333	449	338	767	824			
1984 Mar	20,550	20,676	7,005	7,034	6,037	6,055	5,410	5,427	13,210	13,297	335	294	333	449	339	765	828			
1984 Apr			6,993	7,025	6,028	6,051	5,403	5,425				293	332	450	340	766	826			
1984 May			6,994	7,016	6,031	6,048	5,408	5,424				291	332	448	341	770	828			
1984 Jun	20,696	20,670	6,997	7,007	6,036	6,046	5,415	5,424	13,369	13,322	330	290	331	444	341	772	830			
1984 Jul			7,015	6,995	6,051	6,035	5,431	5,415				289	330	445	342	770	832			
1984 Aug			7,019	6,982	6,051	6,022	5,432	5,404				288	330	445	343	769	833			
1984 Sep	20,780	20,701	7,033	6,989	6,060	6,028	5,443	5,412	13,388	13,372	360	288	330	448	344	773	836			
1984 Oct			7,028	6,995	6,055	6,030	5,439	5,415				287	329	446	343	772	837			
1984 Nov			7,020	6,997	6,047	6,029	5,431	5,413				287	330	444	343	773	837			
1984 Dec			7,006	7,002	6,033	6,028	5,419	5,414				286	328	444	341	773	841			
1985 Jan			6,956	6,992	5,983	6,016	5,371	5,404				285	327	441	340	770	834			

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

See article on page 319 of the July Employment 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

THOUSAND

Quarter	Employees in employment*			Self-employed persons (with or without employees)†	HM Forces‡	Employed labour force‡	Unemployed‡	Working population‡
	Male	Female	All					
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 Mar	11,952	8,939	20,892	2,096	328	23,315	2,718	26,033
1982 Jun	11,945	8,982	20,927	2,109	324	23,360	2,664	26,023
1982 Sep	11,920	8,893	20,813	2,122	323	23,258	2,950	26,208
1982 Dec	11,784	8,871	20,655	2,134	321	23,111	2,985	26,095
1983 Mar	11,673	8,744	20,417	2,147	321	22,885	3,059	25,944
1983 Jun	11,689	8,896	20,585	2,160	322	23,067	2,871	25,937
1983 Sep	11,736	8,943	20,678	2,228	325	23,232	3,044	26,275
1983 Dec	11,658	9,903	20,697	2,297	325	23,318	2,961	26,279
1984 Mar	11,571	8,979	20,550	2,365	326	23,241	3,022	26,263
1984 Jun	11,595	9,102	20,696	2,433	326	23,456	2,911	26,367
1984 Sep	11,649	9,132	20,780	[2,465]	328	23,573	3,157	26,730
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1982 Mar	12,015	9,009	21,024	2,096	328	23,448		26,143
1982 Jun	11,943	8,957	20,900	2,109	324	23,333		26,105
1982 Sep	11,852	8,881	20,733	2,122	323	23,178		26,058
1982 Dec	11,786	8,837	20,623	2,134	321	23,078		26,056
1983 Mar	11,733	8,813	20,546	2,147	321	23,014		26,046
1983 Jun	11,688	8,870	20,558	2,160	322	23,040		26,029
1983 Sep	11,669	8,930	20,598	2,229	325	23,152		26,121
1983 Dec	11,661	9,006	20,667	2,297	325	23,288		26,241
1984 Mar	11,630	9,046	20,676	2,365	326	23,367		26,360
1984 Jun	11,596	9,073	20,670	2,434	326	23,429		26,463
1984 Sep	11,583	9,118	20,701	[2,465]	328	23,494		26,574

§ 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 1.2 Employees in employment: industry\*

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	All industries and services		Production and construction		Production industries		Manufacturing industries		Service industries											
	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	All employees	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments			
Divisions or Classes	0-9		1-5		1-4		2-4		6-9		01-03	11-14	15-17	21-24	25-26	32	33-34			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
1981 Jun	21,386	21,360	7,910	7,919	6,799	6,809	6,100	6,109	13,132	13,089	343	344	355	543	379	889	857			
1982 Jun	20,927	20,900	7,494	7,504	6,463	6,473	5,788	5,797	13,087	13,042	345	329	346	508	365	846				



# 1.3 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment\*: index of production and construction industries

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Division class or group	Jan 1984 R			Nov 1984 R			Dec 1984 R			[Jan 1985 R]		
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>Production and construction industries</b>	<b>1-5</b>	<b>5,288.5</b>	<b>1,739.5</b>	<b>7,028.0</b>	<b>5,258.2</b>	<b>1,762.3</b>	<b>7,020.5</b>	<b>5,250.7</b>	<b>1,755.3</b>	<b>7,006.0</b>	<b>5,220.3</b>	<b>1,736.1</b>	<b>6,956.3</b>
<b>Production industries</b>	<b>1-4</b>	<b>4,424.1</b>	<b>1,622.3</b>	<b>6,046.4</b>	<b>4,403.8</b>	<b>1,643.7</b>	<b>6,047.5</b>	<b>4,396.4</b>	<b>1,636.6</b>	<b>6,033.1</b>	<b>4,366.2</b>	<b>1,617.2</b>	<b>5,983.3</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>2-4</b>	<b>2,875.5</b>	<b>1,539.8</b>	<b>5,415.3</b>	<b>2,869.5</b>	<b>1,561.3</b>	<b>5,430.8</b>	<b>2,864.1</b>	<b>1,554.9</b>	<b>5,419.0</b>	<b>2,835.7</b>	<b>1,535.7</b>	<b>5,371.4</b>
<b>Energy and water supply</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>548.6</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>631.1</b>	<b>534.4</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>616.7</b>	<b>532.4</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>614.1</b>	<b>530.5</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>612.0</b>
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	228.4	10.2	238.6	215.8	9.9	225.7	215.0	9.9	224.9	214.1	9.8	223.9
Electricity	1610	125.1	29.0	154.1	124.5	29.7	154.3	123.5	29.1	152.6	123.5	29.2	152.6
Gas	1620	73.6	24.6	98.2	71.3	24.1	95.5	71.0	24.1	95.1	70.7	24.1	94.8
Water supply	1700	54.0	9.7	63.7	53.3	9.8	63.1	53.3	9.8	63.1	52.8	9.7	62.5
<b>Other mineral and ore extraction and processing</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>633.5</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>788.1</b>	<b>633.3</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>786.9</b>	<b>634.7</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>784.6</b>	<b>630.4</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>780.7</b>
<b>Metal manufacturing</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>193.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>213.5</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>208.4</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>208.1</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>207.3</b>
Iron and steel	2210	89.1	5.4	94.5	89.2	4.7	93.9	89.1	4.7	93.8	89.3	4.6	93.9
Steel tubes, drawing, cold rolling and forming	2220/223	48.1	6.9	55.0	47.1	5.3	52.4	47.0	5.5	52.4	46.7	5.1	51.8
Non-ferrous metals	224	56.2	7.8	64.1	55.5	6.5	62.1	55.5	6.4	61.9	55.4	6.2	61.6
<b>Extraction of metals, ores and minerals n.e.s.</b>	<b>21/23</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>194.5</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>194.3</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>194.4</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>192.1</b>
Building products of concrete, cement etc	243	35.8	4.0	39.9	35.5	3.7	39.2	35.9	3.6	39.5	35.2	3.7	39.0
<b>Chemical industry</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>229.2</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>323.6</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>327.8</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>325.8</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>325.0</b>
Basic industrial chemicals	251	99.0	19.9	118.9	97.9	20.3	118.2	97.5	19.9	117.5	97.5	19.9	117.5
Pharmaceutical products	2570	45.8	35.2	81.0	45.9	35.5	81.3	45.7	35.5	81.2	45.6	35.3	80.9
Soap and toilet preparations	258	18.8	16.3	35.1	19.3	18.3	37.6	19.2	17.7	36.9	19.1	18.0	37.1
<b>Metal goods, engineering and vehicles</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,036.3</b>	<b>530.8</b>	<b>2,567.2</b>	<b>2,031.4</b>	<b>537.0</b>	<b>2,568.3</b>	<b>2,029.7</b>	<b>539.4</b>	<b>2,569.1</b>	<b>2,015.6</b>	<b>533.8</b>	<b>2,549.4</b>
<b>Metal goods n.e.s.</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>374.3</b>	<b>296.2</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>382.3</b>	<b>293.9</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>380.7</b>	<b>291.1</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>375.6</b>
Foundries	311	62.2	8.3	70.5	61.5	8.0	69.6	61.1	8.4	69.4	60.7	7.9	68.7
Bolts, nuts, springs etc	313	34.2	11.5	45.6	34.9	12.0	46.9	34.5	11.7	46.2	34.4	11.4	45.8
Hand tools and finished metal goods	316	156.1	55.9	212.1	162.3	57.6	219.9	161.6	57.9	219.5	159.8	56.6	216.3
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>649.6</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>769.7</b>	<b>651.1</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>773.0</b>	<b>650.0</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>773.3</b>	<b>648.5</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>770.3</b>
Industrial plant and steelwork	320	65.0	8.6	73.6	66.2	8.5	74.6	66.4	8.7	75.1	65.6	8.6	74.2
Machinery for agriculture, food, chemical industries etc	321/324	66.8	11.7	78.5	66.5	12.2	78.7	65.7	13.0	78.7	65.7	12.6	78.3
Metal working machine tools etc	322	64.0	12.6	76.6	64.5	13.4	77.9	65.0	13.2	78.2	64.8	13.0	77.8
Mining machinery, construction equipment etc	325	74.5	10.3	84.8	72.5	10.1	82.6	72.1	10.0	82.1	72.2	9.8	82.0
Mechanical power transmission equipment	326	23.9	4.6	28.5	24.4	4.7	29.1	24.4	4.8	29.1	24.4	4.8	29.1
Other machinery and mechanical equipment	328	304.4	57.6	362.0	306.3	58.3	364.6	306.0	59.0	365.1	305.4	58.4	363.8
<b>Office machinery and data processing equipment</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>73.5</b>
<b>Electrical and electronic equipment</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>437.6</b>	<b>209.8</b>	<b>646.6</b>	<b>442.0</b>	<b>211.6</b>	<b>653.6</b>	<b>445.4</b>	<b>211.2</b>	<b>656.6</b>	<b>440.2</b>	<b>210.2</b>	<b>650.4</b>
Basic electrical equipment	3420	89.6	26.9	116.5	86.8	26.9	113.6	86.2	26.8	113.0	86.6	27.4	114.0
Industrial equipment, batteries etc	343	63.8	28.5	92.3	64.9	29.0	93.8	64.8	28.9	93.7	64.5	28.5	93.1
Telecommunications equipment	344	136.8	63.2	199.9	139.5	63.6	203.0	139.4	64.1	203.4	138.6	63.9	202.5
Other electronic equipment	345	74.3	56.7	131.0	77.0	57.5	134.5	76.9	57.4	134.2	76.9	56.5	133.4
Domestic-type electric appliances	3460	30.4	14.1	44.5	30.8	14.7	45.4	30.6	14.1	49.1	30.6	14.0	44.6
<b>Motor vehicles and parts</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>294.0</b>	<b>252.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>284.7</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>285.3</b>	<b>249.6</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>282.3</b>
Motor vehicles and engines	3510	95.8	8.9	104.7	95.9	8.8	104.7	96.9	9.1	106.0	96.3	9.0	105.4
Parts	3530	114.3	20.7	135.0	110.2	20.2	130.5	109.9	20.0	129.9	108.1	20.0	128.1
<b>Other transport equipment</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>272.9</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>259.8</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>291.0</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>288.5</b>	<b>256.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>287.2</b>
Shipbuilding and repairing	3610	97.8	8.3	106.1	87.7	7.8	95.5	86.3	7.7	94.1	85.8	7.8	93.6
Railway and tramway vehicles	3620	32.2	1.5	33.7	29.9	1.3	31.3	29.9	1.3	31.2	29.9	1.3	31.2
Aerospace equipment	3640	136.1	19.7	155.8	135.3	19.5	154.7	135.0	19.3	154.3	134.3	19.3	153.6
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>110.1</b>
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,205.7</b>	<b>854.4</b>	<b>2,060.0</b>	<b>1,204.8</b>	<b>870.8</b>	<b>2,075.5</b>	<b>1,199.6</b>	<b>865.7</b>	<b>2,065.3</b>	<b>1,189.7</b>	<b>851.6</b>	<b>2,041.3</b>
<b>Food drink and tobacco</b>	<b>41/42</b>	<b>358.9</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>604.5</b>	<b>358.4</b>	<b>255.8</b>	<b>614.2</b>	<b>356.4</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>608.7</b>	<b>352.4</b>	<b>245.2</b>	<b>597.7</b>
Slaughtering, meat, meat products and organic oils and fats	411/412	59.3	40.1	99.4	60.5	42.6	103.1	60.1	42.5	102.6	59.6	41.3	101.8
Milk and milk products	4130	31.1	11.0	42.1	31.0	10.9	41.8	30.9	10.9	41.8	30.7	10.9	41.6
Fruit and vegetable processing	4147	17.0	17.3	34.3	17.7	18.8	36.5	17.6	18.8	36.4	16.7	18.8	33.6
Grain milling, starch, bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	4160/4180/419	74.7	65.4	140.1	76.1	70.7	146.8	75.1	69.0	144.1	74.9	67.0	141.9
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery etc	421	29.8	31.1	60.9	30.3	33.5	63.8	29.7	32.1	61.8	29.1	31.1	60.2
Animal feeding stuffs and miscellaneous foods	422/423/43	43.3	32.0	75.2	43.6	33.4	77.1	43.6	34.1	77.7	43.3	33.8	77.1
Spirit distilling, wines, brewing and malting	4240/4261/4270	60.6	19.6	80.2	59.0	19.5	78.5	58.8	19.2	78.0	58.1	18.7	76.8
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>234.1</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>230.0</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>228.4</b>
Woolen and worsted	4310	25.0	17.1	42.1	25.2	16.3	41.5	24.9	16.5	41.4	25.0	16.1	41.2
Cotton and silk	432	23.0	16.1	39.2	23.3	15.3	38.6	23.6	15.4	39.0	23.4	15.2	38.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	436	24.8	58.1	82.9	24.2	57.3	81.5	24.1	57.7	81.8	23.9	56.7	80.6
Textile finishing etc	4336/4340/4350/4370	23.2	8.8	32.0	22.4	8.8	31.2	22.3	8.8	31.1	22.3	8.6	30.9
<b>Footwear and clothing</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>273.3</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>201.7</b>	<b>268.6</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>201.3</b>	<b>268.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>200.8</b>	<b>267.9</b>
Footwear	4510	22.9	27.6	50.4	22.1	27.0	49.0	21.9	27.0	48.9	21.6	26.9	48.5
Clothing, hats and gloves and fur goods	453/4560	37.7	159.3	197.0	35.8	158.7	194.5	35.7	158.1	193.8	35.6	157.4	194.0
<b>Timber and wooden furniture</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>199.2</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>203.9</b>	<b>161.7</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>202.7</b>	<b>160.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>200.6</b>
Wood, sawmilling, planing etc, semi-manufacture, builders carpentry and joinery	4610/4620/4630	59.3	9.8	69.0	60.3	10.1	70.5	59.6	10.4	69.9	58.9	10.2	69.1
Wooden and upholstered furniture etc	467	81.0	20.7	101.7	83.3	21.4	104.7	82.6	21.7	104.3	82.2	21.7	103.9
<b>Paper, paper products, printing and publishing</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>323.0</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>481.8</b>	<b>324.0</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>488.3</b>	<b>324.1</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>489.2</b>	<b>322.0</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>484.4</b>
Pulp, paper and board	4710	31.7	6.9	38.7	31.7	6.6	38.3	31.6	6.7	38.3	31.4	6.6	38.0
Conversion of paper and board	472	65.6	39.7	105.3	66.2	40.1	106.4	65.8	40.4	106.2	65.4	39.4	104.8
Printing and publishing	475	225.6	112.2	337.8	226.0	11							



# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT

## Employees in employment by region\*

Standard region	THOUSAND													
	Male			Female			Total	Index 1980 = 100	Production and construction industries		Index 1980 = 100	Service industries		Index 1980 = 100
	All	Part-time				1-5			1-4	2-4		6-9		
SIC 1980	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
<b>South East</b>														
1983 June	4,004	3,086	1,326	7,089	95.1	2,014	87.5	1,698	87.8	1,582	87.5	5,006	98.5	
1983 Sep	4,031	3,103	1,327	7,134	95.7	2,014	87.5	1,693	87.5	1,577	87.2	5,042	99.3	
1983 Dec	4,023	3,144	1,364	7,167	96.1	1,999	86.8	1,681	86.9	1,566	86.6	5,095	100.3	
1984 Mar	4,004	3,132	1,355	7,137	95.7	1,983	86.1	1,670	86.3	1,556	86.1	5,083	100.1	
1984 June	4,013	3,166	1,384	7,178	96.3	1,979	86.0	1,667	86.2	1,555	86.0	5,129	101.0	
1984 Sep	4,035	3,175	1,377	7,210	96.7	1,991	86.5	1,674	86.5	1,562	86.4	5,143	101.2	
<b>Greater London (included in South East)†</b>														
1983 June	1,981	1,478	535	3,459		819		671		622		2,637		
1983 Sep	1,991	1,479	533	3,470		812		662		613		2,655		
1983 Dec	1,987	1,484	542	3,481		799		650		601		2,680		
1984 Mar	1,968	1,487	536	3,455		789		643		595		2,663		
1984 June	1,970	1,493	545	3,463		785		639		592		2,676		
1984 Sep	1,969	1,495	542	3,465		783		636		589		2,679		
<b>East Anglia</b>														
1983 June	396	285	132	681	101.8	219	86.9	185	87.5	173	86.9	425	104.8	
1983 Sep	399	286	127	685	102.4	222	88.0	187	88.7	175	88.1	422	104.1	
1983 Dec	389	288	134	101.1	224	88.6	189	89.5	177	89.0	416	102.7		
1984 Mar	389	287	133	676	101.0	220	87.2	186	88.1	174	87.5	419	103.3	
1984 June	396	292	135	689	102.9	222	88.1	188	89.3	177	88.8	431	106.2	
1984 Sep	402	297	134	699	104.4	226	89.7	192	91.0	181	90.7	432	106.6	
<b>South West</b>														
1983 June	857	655	339	1,513	95.8	466	85.7	390	85.2	362	84.9	1,000	101.3	
1983 Sep	863	658	342	1,521	96.3	468	85.9	390	85.2	362	84.9	1,003	101.7	
1983 Dec	853	651	342	1,505	95.3	467	85.8	389	85.1	362	84.9	990	100.4	
1984 Mar	849	647	344	1,496	94.7	464	85.3	388	84.8	360	84.6	987	100.0	
1984 June	858	669	357	1,528	96.7	468	86.0	391	85.6	364	85.5	1,015	102.8	
1984 Sep	862	673	359	1,535	97.2	471	86.5	393	85.9	366	86.0	1,015	102.9	
<b>West Midlands</b>														
1983 June	1,120	795	337	1,916	87.9	846	79.1	765	79.0	714	78.2	1,039	96.3	
1983 Sep	1,128	798	343	1,925	88.3	847	79.2	766	79.1	715	78.3	1,046	96.9	
1983 Dec	1,125	809	353	1,934	88.7	840	78.5	760	78.4	709	77.7	1,064	98.6	
1984 Mar	1,114	800	351	1,915	87.8	833	77.8	754	77.9	704	77.2	1,053	97.6	
1984 June	1,114	805	349	1,919	88.0	832	77.7	754	77.8	705	77.2	1,060	98.2	
1984 Sep	1,121	808	349	1,929	88.5	834	77.9	755	78.0	707	77.5	1,064	98.6	
<b>East Midlands</b>														
1983 June	805	604	254	1,409	92.1	634	85.2	574	85.2	489	84.6	744	98.8	
1983 Sep	809	612	275	1,421	92.9	638	85.7	576	85.6	494	85.4	748	99.4	
1983 Dec	800	618	284	1,418	92.7	633	85.2	572	85.0	492	85.0	751	99.8	
1984 Mar	790	611	279	1,401	91.6	621	83.3	561	83.3	483	83.4	749	99.5	
1984 June	792	619	287	1,411	92.2	624	83.9	564	83.7	487	84.2	756	100.4	
1984 Sep	797	623	286	1,419	92.7	629	84.6	568	84.4	493	85.2	755	100.4	
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>														
1983 June	1,024	740	356	1,763	90.3	712	81.1	628	81.2	519	79.3	1,021	97.8	
1983 Sep	1,025	740	359	1,765	90.4	715	81.3	629	81.4	523	80.0	1,020	97.7	
1983 Dec	1,021	751	370	1,772	90.7	707	80.4	622	80.5	518	79.2	1,037	99.2	
1984 Mar	1,009	742	365	1,751	89.6	696	79.2	614	79.4	511	78.2	1,027	98.3	
1984 June	1,005	748	372	1,753	89.7	691	78.7	609	78.9	508	77.7	1,034	98.9	
1984 Sep	1,008	749	372	1,756	89.9	698	79.4	615	79.6	514	78.6	1,029	98.5	
<b>North West</b>														
1983 June	1,302	1,044	466	2,346	90.1	873	79.3	766	79.2	706	78.5	1,457	98.0	
1983 Sep	1,306	1,050	475	2,356	90.5	873	79.3	765	79.1	705	78.5	1,465	98.6	
1983 Dec	1,299	1,064	491	2,362	90.7	864	78.5	758	78.3	697	77.5	1,481	99.7	
1984 Mar	1,283	1,055	491	2,338	89.8	852	77.4	748	77.4	688	76.5	1,470	98.9	
1984 June	1,289	1,063	498	2,352	90.3	848	77.0	745	77.1	685	76.2	1,488	100.1	
1984 Sep	1,290	1,072	499	2,362	90.7	851	77.3	747	77.3	687	76.5	1,494	100.5	
<b>North</b>														
1983 June	596	449	204	1,045	87.3	414	77.9	358	79.3	298	78.8	618	94.8	
1983 Sep	592	454	205	1,046	87.3	410	77.2	355	78.5	295	78.0	621	95.3	
1983 Dec	585	462	215	1,046	87.3	402	75.6	348	77.0	290	76.6	630	96.6	
1984 Mar	578	459	214	1,038	86.6	397	74.8	345	76.4	289	76.3	627	96.2	
1984 June	574	463	216	1,037	86.6	393	74.0	342	75.8	287	75.8	630	96.7	
1984 Sep	574	461	215	1,035	86.4	392	73.8	341	75.5	287	75.8	628	96.3	
<b>Wales</b>														
1983 June	515	387	171	901	90.8	313	78.0	266	77.9	212	75.2	566	99.7	
1983 Sep	516	388	166	904	91.1	313	78.1	266	77.9	213	75.6	566	99.7	
1983 Dec	510	390	169	901	90.7	309	76.9	262	76.9	210	74.5	567	99.9	
1984 Mar	505	386	168	891	89.8	305	76.0	259	75.9	208	74.0	564	99.3	
1984 June	505	397	173	902	90.9	306	76.1	260	76.1	210	74.4	575	101.3	
1984 Sep	505	398	173	903	91.0	305	76.0	259	75.8	209	74.2	574	101.2	
<b>Scotland</b>														
1983 June	1,070	851	361	1,921	92.9	647	82.1	523	82.6	447	80.1	1,231	99.7	
1983 Sep	1,068	853	363	1,921	92.9	647	82.1	522	82.4	445	79.8	1,230	99.7	
1983 Dec	1,054	862	374	1,916	92.6	640	81.3	517	81.6	440	78.9	1,233	99.9	
1984 Mar	1,049	858	374	1,907	92.2	633	80.4	512	80.9	436	78.1	1,232	99.8	
1984 June	1,050	879	384	1,929	93.3	634	80.4	514	81.2	437	78.4	1,254	101.6	
1984 Sep	1,057	874	385	1,931	93.4	634	80.5	514	81.2	436	78.3	1,253	101.6	
<b>Great Britain</b>														
1983 June	11,689	8,896	3,945	20,585	92.5	7,138	82.9	6,152	83.0	5,502	82.2	13,107	98.6	
1983 Sep	11,736	8,943	3,982	20,678	92.9	7,147	83.0	6,148	83.0	5,504	82.2	13,165	99.1	
1983 Dec	11,658	9,039	4,096	20,697	93.0	7,084	82.2	6,097	82.3	5,480	81.6	13,265	99.8	
1984 Mar	11,571	9,079	4,075	20,550	92.3	7,005	81.3	6,037	81.5	5,410	80.8	13,210	99.4	
1984 June	11,597	9,100	4,156	20,697	93.0	6,996	81.2	6,036	81.4	5,415	80.9	13,370	100.6	
1984 Sep	11,650	9,130	4,149	20,780	93.3	7,032	81.6	6,059	81.8	5,443	81.3	13,388	100.8	

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5

## Employees in employment by region\*

Standard region	THOUSAND												
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufacturing and chemicals	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	Other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering	Retail distribution	Transport and communication	Banking and finance	Public administration and defence	Education, health and other services	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	61-63, 66-67	64/65	7	8	91-92	93-99	
SIC 1980	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
<b>South East</b>													
1983 June	70	116	176	823	583	316	723	708	563	883	664	1,464	

# 1.7 EMPLOYMENT Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England	Jun 11, 1983			Sep 10, 1983			[Dec 10, 1983]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
<b>Service</b>									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	485,508	137,750	514,992	479,521	92,497	503,761	480,467	156,377	511,734
—Others	171,300	439,536	362,100	170,885	426,691	355,768	171,048	438,357	361,440
Construction	107,103	474	107,315	107,164	521	107,996	106,676	506	106,902
Transport	18,127	337	18,275	18,329	340	18,479	17,731	338	17,879
Social Services	132,957	166,287	203,086	134,288	167,457	204,929	134,542	170,418	206,476
Public libraries and museums	23,201	16,445	31,319	23,448	16,630	31,660	23,293	16,520	31,460
Recreation, parks and baths	65,228	20,597	74,149	65,648	20,837	74,669	61,378	19,892	70,019
Environmental health	19,494	1,533	20,154	19,698	1,530	20,358	19,188	1,494	19,835
Refuse collection and disposal	40,241	319	40,377	40,362	311	40,494	39,523	300	39,652
Housing	47,114	12,924	52,821	47,740	12,999	53,486	48,290	13,052	54,051
Town and country planning	19,469	563	19,759	19,527	528	19,800	19,562	541	19,842
Fire Service—Regular	33,973	2	33,974	34,094	2	34,095	34,138	2	34,139
—Others (a)	4,002	1,928	4,014	4,014	1,916	4,839	4,042	1,908	4,862
Miscellaneous services	215,521	41,812	233,875	217,596	41,557	235,819	217,038	41,109	235,066
<b>All above</b>	<b>1,383,238</b>	<b>840,507</b>	<b>1,717,026</b>	<b>1,382,314</b>	<b>783,816</b>	<b>1,705,553</b>	<b>1,376,916</b>	<b>860,814</b>	<b>1,713,357</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	114,660	—	114,660	115,122	—	115,122	114,852	—	114,852
—Others (b)	38,394	6,232	41,084	38,376	6,159	41,035	38,682	6,123	41,325
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	17,371	5,046	19,833	17,555	5,147	20,064	17,551	5,077	20,031
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>1,553,663</b>	<b>851,785</b>	<b>1,892,603</b>	<b>1,553,367</b>	<b>795,122</b>	<b>1,881,774</b>	<b>1,548,001</b>	<b>872,014</b>	<b>1,889,565</b>
<b>TABLE B Wales</b>									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	31,827	4,364	32,688	31,925	3,369	32,662	32,114	5,227	33,055
—Others	10,679	27,310	22,232	10,576	26,930	21,937	10,668	28,074	22,574
Construction	8,753	12	8,758	8,661	11	8,666	8,436	15	8,443
Transport	1,802	38	1,818	1,793	35	1,808	1,800	31	1,813
Social Services	8,522	10,095	12,728	8,660	10,265	12,948	8,498	10,659	12,950
Public libraries and museums	1,149	809	1,545	1,154	822	1,557	1,127	792	1,516
Recreation, parks and baths	4,743	1,884	5,544	4,669	1,818	5,447	4,203	1,604	4,891
Environmental health	1,178	241	1,277	1,171	251	1,274	1,148	229	1,242
Refuse collection and disposal	1,990	9	1,994	1,971	11	1,976	1,908	11	1,913
Housing	1,806	516	2,043	1,859	504	2,092	1,853	490	2,078
Town and country planning	1,414	26	1,426	1,418	27	1,432	1,428	28	1,442
Fire Service—Regular	1,786	—	1,786	1,791	—	1,791	1,803	—	1,803
—Others (a)	256	148	318	257	154	321	255	150	317
Miscellaneous services	19,009	3,479	20,478	18,949	3,423	20,395	18,585	3,421	20,030
<b>All above</b>	<b>94,914</b>	<b>48,931</b>	<b>114,635</b>	<b>94,854</b>	<b>47,620</b>	<b>114,306</b>	<b>93,826</b>	<b>50,731</b>	<b>114,067</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	6,390	—	6,390	6,388	—	6,388	6,368	—	6,368
—Others (b)	1,705	342	1,853	1,725	340	1,872	1,742	342	1,890
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	1,024	244	1,137	1,038	243	1,152	1,048	248	1,165
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>104,033</b>	<b>49,517</b>	<b>124,015</b>	<b>104,005</b>	<b>48,203</b>	<b>123,718</b>	<b>102,984</b>	<b>51,322</b>	<b>123,490</b>
<b>TABLE C Scotland (g)</b>									
Education—Lecturers and teachers (d)	60,085	4,785	61,999	59,410	4,022	61,019	59,734	4,789	61,650
—Others (c)	22,576	37,812	40,126	22,392	37,864	39,968	22,412	38,605	40,332
Construction	19,626	67	19,658	19,080	77	19,116	18,960	69	18,992
Transport	8,173	77	8,209	8,190	78	8,227	8,151	75	8,187
Social Services	20,177	22,031	30,314	19,256	23,347	30,010	20,036	23,899	31,060
Public Libraries and Museums	3,083	1,480	3,854	3,167	1,511	3,953	3,091	1,552	3,899
Recreation, leisure and tourism	12,356	2,763	13,642	12,471	2,690	13,721	11,183	2,367	12,286
Environmental health	2,233	483	2,453	2,248	492	2,471	2,189	406	2,374
Cleansing	9,786	208	9,880	9,832	198	9,922	9,454	185	9,538
Housing	5,057	395	5,245	5,202	414	5,401	5,233	383	5,416
Physical planning	1,646	63	1,680	1,648	74	1,687	1,627	60	1,660
Fire Service—Regular	4,507	—	4,507	4,499	—	4,499	4,501	—	4,501
—Others (a)	464	157	535	466	152	535	468	153	538
Miscellaneous services	31,674	3,015	33,125	32,553	3,053	34,025	32,549	3,026	34,007
<b>All above</b>	<b>201,443</b>	<b>73,336</b>	<b>235,227</b>	<b>200,414</b>	<b>73,972</b>	<b>234,554</b>	<b>199,588</b>	<b>75,569</b>	<b>234,440</b>
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	13,174	—	13,174	13,176	—	13,176	13,200	—	13,200
—Others (b)	3,334	2,446	4,438	3,361	2,428	4,457	3,293	2,437	4,394
Administration of District Courts	99	10	104	100	10	105	105	11	111
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>218,050</b>	<b>75,792</b>	<b>252,943</b>	<b>217,051</b>	<b>76,410</b>	<b>252,292</b>	<b>216,186</b>	<b>78,017</b>	<b>252,145</b>

Notes: (a) Includes administrative, clerical and cleaning staff.  
 (b) Includes civilian employees of police forces, traffic wardens and police cadets.  
 (c) Based on the following factors to convert part-time employees to approximate full-time equivalent. Teachers and lecturers in further education, 0-11. Teachers in primary and secondary education and all other non-manual employees, 0-53. Manual employees 0-41.  
 (d) Includes only those part-time staff 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.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.7 Manpower in the local authorities

TABLE A England (continued)	[Mar 10, 1984]			[June 16, 1984]			[Sep 15, 1984]		
	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent	Full-time	Part-time	FT (c) equivalent
<b>Service</b>									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	481,677	156,020	513,523	481,278	144,176	511,821	474,128	100,233	499,428
—Others	171,041	438,916	361,732	169,977	433,995	358,718	169,108	421,743	352,220
Construction	105,639	548	105,885	103,917	532	104,157	103,771	579	104,031
Transport	17,837	342	17,788	18,230	362	18,389	18,273	344	18,425
Social Services	135,894	170,257	207,808	135,521	170,212	207,402	136,756	170,323	208,701
Public libraries and museums	23,324	16,740	31,611	23,325	16,901	31,677	23,437	17,038	31,854
Recreation, parks and baths	61,253	20,125	70,008	65,550	21,990	75,106	65,825	22,169	75,460
Environmental health	19,005	1,487	19,648	19,360	1,527	20,021	19,343	1,528	20,006
Refuse collection and disposal	39,524	322	39,661	39,057	302	39,188	39,148	315	39,283
Housing	48,771	13,135	54,568	49,005	13,222	54,843	49,286	13,188	55,113
Town and country planning	19,644	540	19,923	19,546	540	19,825	19,628	543	19,909
Fire Service—Regular	34,187	1	34,188	34,253	2	34,254	34,293	2	34,294
—Others (a)	4,053	1,915	4,862	4,050	1,926	4,877	4,067	1,939	4,901
Miscellaneous services	216,977	40,892	234,922	216,824	41,496	235,048	218,064	41,593	236,339
<b>All above</b>	<b>1,378,626</b>	<b>861,240</b>	<b>1,716,141</b>	<b>1,379,893</b>	<b>847,183</b>	<b>1,715,326</b>	<b>1,375,127</b>	<b>791,537</b>	<b>1,699,964</b>
Police service—Police (all ranks)	114,951	—	114,951	114,596	—	114,596	114,561	—	114,561
—Others (b)	38,682	6,065	41,299	38,718	6,040	41,325	38,813	5,926	41,371
Probation, magistrates' courts and agency staff	17,747	5,288	20,328	17,638	5,242	20,210	17,810	5,378	20,442
<b>All (excluding special employment and training measures)</b>	<b>1,550,006</b>	<b>872,593</b>	<b>1,892,719</b>	<b>1,550,845</b>	<b>858,465</b>	<b>1,891,457</b>	<b>1,546,311</b>	<b>802,841</b>	<b>1,876,338</b>
<b>TABLE B Wales (continued)</b>									
Education—Lecturers and teachers	32,266	5,449	33,250	32,153	4,683	33,052	31,551	3,799	32,349
—Others	10,574	28,275	22,563	10,594	27,777	22,347	10,462	27,458	22,072
Construction	8,237	15	8,244	7,983	17	7,990	7,858	23	7,868
Transport	1,775	30	1,787	1,768	33	1,782	1,765	29	1,777
Social Services	8,766	10,783	13,271	8,539	10,770	13,042	8,691	10,801	13,206
Public libraries and museums	1,132	808	1,528	1,137	801	1,529	1,138	794	1,527
Recreation, parks and baths	4,105	1,611	4,798	4,524	1,853	5,320	4,508	1,801	5,281
Environmental health	1,201	222	1,292	1,219	233	1,315	1,224	235	1,320
Refuse collection and disposal	1,923	10	1,927	1,912	13	1,917	1,927	14	1,933
Housing	1,829	485	2,051	1,850	495	2,077	1,859	508	2,091
Town and country planning	1,421	23	1,432	1,387	26	1,400	1,390	24	1,402
Fire Service—Regular	1,788	—	1,788	1,791	—	1,791	1,789	—	1,789
—Others (a)	256	153	320	255	152	318	258	153	322
Miscellaneous services	18,284	3,369	19,707	18,351	3,421	19,797	18,188	3,388	19,620
<b>All above</b>	<b>93,560</b>	<b>51,233</b>	<b>113,958</b>	<b>93,463</b>	<b>50,274</b>	<b>113,677</b>	<b>92,608</b>	<b>49,027</b>	<b>112,557</b>
Police Service—Police (all ranks)	6,367	—	6,367	6,344	—	6,344	6,362		

# 1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

seasonally adjusted (1980 = 100)

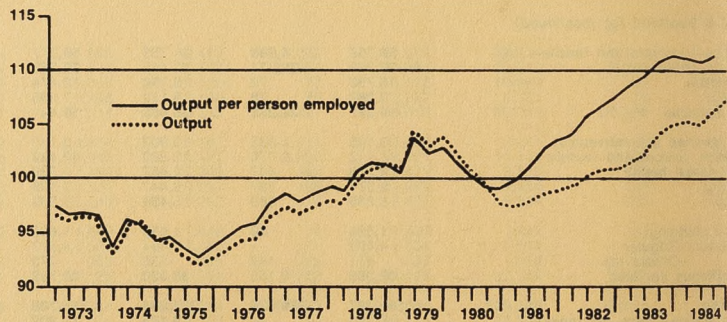
UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries Divisions 1 to 4			Manufacturing industries Divisions 2 to 4			
	Output‡	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output	Employed labour force*	Output per person employed*	Output per person hour
1978	99.9	99.4	100.5	103.3	105.4	98.0	109.8	106.1	103.5	100.9
1979	103.0	100.7	102.3	107.2	104.7	102.3	109.6	105.3	104.1	101.5
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	98.3	96.6	101.8	96.5	91.6	105.5	93.9	91.0	103.3	104.7
1982	100.3	94.6	106.0	98.6	86.8	113.7	94.5	86.0	109.9	110.0
1983	103.3	93.9	110.1	101.9	83.0	122.9	96.9	82.2	118.0	117.2
1984	105.9			102.8	81.8	125.8	100.2 R	81.2	123.3	121.9 R
1978 Q1	97.7	98.9	98.9	100.4	105.6	95.0	108.0	106.4	101.6	98.8
Q2	99.7	99.2	100.6	103.4	105.4	98.0	110.5	106.2	104.2	101.7
Q3	100.8	99.5	101.4	104.6	105.3	99.4	110.8	106.0	104.6	102.1
Q4	101.1	100.0	101.2	104.6	105.2	99.5	109.9	105.9	103.8	101.2
1979 Q1	100.6	100.3	100.3	104.7	105.1	99.6	107.5	105.7	101.7	99.2
Q2	104.5	100.6	103.9	109.2	104.9	104.1	112.4	105.6	106.6	103.7
Q3	103.1	100.9	102.2	107.2	104.7	102.4	108.3	105.4	102.8	100.7
Q4	103.7	101.1	102.6	107.5	104.2	103.2	110.1	104.7	105.2	102.5
1980 Q1	102.6	101.0	101.6	105.2	103.1	102.1	106.8	103.5	103.2	101.2
Q2	100.7	100.6	100.1	101.2	101.5	99.7	102.4	101.6	100.8	100.0
Q3	99.1	99.8	99.3	97.8	99.1	98.8	97.5	98.9	98.6	99.2
Q4	97.7	98.7	99.0	95.8	96.4	99.4	93.4	95.9	97.4	99.6
1981 Q1	97.6	97.7	99.9	95.1	94.0	101.1	92.5	93.5	99.0	101.6
Q2	97.8	96.8	101.0	95.6	92.0	103.9	93.0	91.5	101.7	103.4
Q3	98.8	96.2	102.7	97.1	90.7	107.2	94.8	90.0	105.5	106.1
Q4	99.0	95.7	103.5	98.4	89.5	109.9	95.3	88.8	107.3	107.6
1982 Q1	99.3	95.3	104.3	97.4	88.5	110.2	94.9	87.8	108.1	108.1
Q2	100.2	94.9	105.6	98.9	87.4	113.2	95.1	86.7	109.8	109.9
Q3	100.7	94.4	106.7	99.4	86.2	115.3	94.5	85.4	110.7	110.9
Q4	100.9	93.9	107.5	98.6	84.9	116.2	93.4	84.1	111.1	111.0
1983 Q1	101.9	93.6	108.9	100.5	83.9	119.8	95.8	83.1	115.4	115.1
Q2	102.2	93.6	109.2	100.4	83.1	120.8	95.4	82.3	115.9	115.6
Q3	104.1	93.9	110.9	102.8	82.6	124.6	97.6 R	81.9	119.3	118.5
Q4	104.9	94.4	111.2	103.9	82.3	126.3	98.8	81.6	121.2	119.6
1984 Q1	105.3	94.8	111.1	104.0	81.9	126.9	98.9	81.3	121.8 R	120.1
Q2	105.0	95.0	110.6	101.8	81.8	124.5	99.6 R	81.3	122.7	121.3
Q3	106.0	95.3	111.3	102.1	81.7	125.0	101.0	81.2	124.6 R	123.4 R
Q4	107.1			103.3 R	81.6	126.6 R	101.1 R	81.2	124.5 R	122.8 R

‡ Gross domestic product for whole economy.

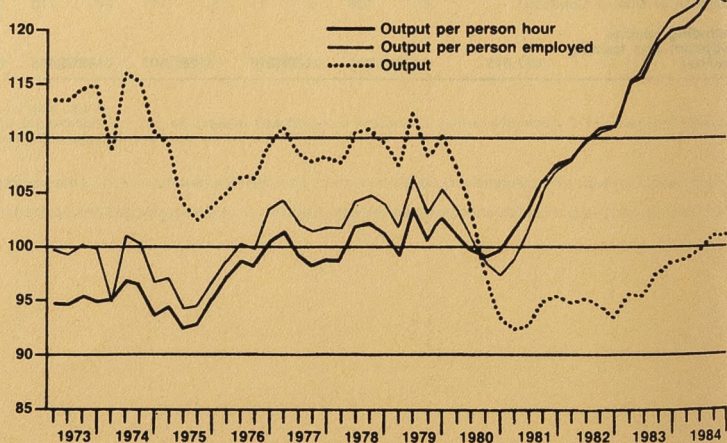
\* Estimates of the employed labour force include an allowance for underestimation. See article on page 114.

## Output and productivity

Whole economy



Manufacturing industries (SIC 1980)



Seasonally adjusted  
(1980 = 100)

## EMPLOYMENT

### Selected countries: national definitions

	United Kingdom (1)(2)(3)	Australia (4)	Austria (2)(5)	Belgium (3)(6)(7)	Canada	Denmark (6)	France (7)	Germany (FR) (6)	Greece (6)	Irish Republic (6)(8)	Italy (9)	Japan (5)	Netherlands (6)(10)	Norway (5)	Spain (11)	Sweden (5)	Switzerland (2)(5)	United States	
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>																			Thousand
<b>Civilian labour force</b>																			
1982 Q3	26,384	6,889	3,317	..	12,016	..	..	26,909	..	..	22,557	57,620	..	1,996	13,037	4,375	3,033	110,517	
Q4	26,378	6,936	3,309	..	12,033	..	23,128 R	26,925	..	..	22,560	58,226	..	2,005	13,135	4,359	3,039	110,829	
1983 Q1	26,365	6,965	3,296	..	12,048	..	..	26,965	..	..	22,716	58,852	..	1,997	13,102	4,367	3,029	110,700	
Q2	26,347	6,979	3,293	..	12,186	..	..	26,909	..	..	22,897	58,778	..	2,032	13,106	4,378	3,015	111,277	
Q3	26,447	6,977	3,297	..	12,245	..	..	26,879	..	..	22,791	58,953	..	2,035	13,210	4,386	3,012	112,057	
Q4	26,563	7,016	3,288	..	12,227	..	22,903 R	26,847	..	..	22,933	59,000	..	2,032	13,265	4,371	3,018	112,012	
1984 Q1	26,678	7,055	3,362	..	12,270	..	..	26,867 R	..	..	..	58,987	..	2,042	13,260	4,370	3,016	112,607	
Q2	26,779	7,114	..	..	12,341	..	..	26,814 R	..	..	..	59,090	..	2,027	13,177	4,356	3,012	113,642	
Q3	26,899	7,117	..	..	12,457	..	..	26,838	..	..	..	59,455	..	2,021	13,247	4,424	3,011	113,710	
<b>Civilian employment</b>																			Thousand
1982 Q3	23,388	6,398	3,195	..	10,555	..	..	25,048	..	..	20,481	56,275	..	1,946	10,879	4,225	3,017	99,493	
Q4	23,289	6,342	3,177	..	10,499	..	20,997	24,889	..	..	20,485	56,787	..	1,937	10,876	4,225	3,017	99,054	
1983 Q1	23,219	6,277	3,146	..	10,546	..	..	24,722	..	..	20,508 R	57,247	..	1,923	10,757	4,224	3,003	99,214	
Q2	23,245	6,260	3,160	..	10,693	..	..	24,655	..	..	20,569 R	57,215	..	1,963	10,825	4,225	2,990	100,037	
Q3	23,355	6,260	3,162	..	10,824	..	..	24,607	..	..	20,576	57,383	..	1,966	10,848	4,224	2,984	101,528	
Q4	23,492	6,359	3,168	..	10,864	..	20,676 R	24,611	..	..	20,575 R	57,489	..	1,975	10,805	4,226	2,988	102,506	
1984 Q1	23,565	6,379	3,214	..	10,881	..	..	24,584 R	..	..	..	57,312	..	1,979	10,592	4,234	2,982	103,741	
Q2	23,626	6,478	..	..	10,935	..	..	24,568 R	..	..	..	57,497	..	1,966	10,503	4,218	2,981	105,146	
Q3	23,692	6,481	..	..	11,049	..	..	24,565	..	..	..	57,854	..	1,955	10,507	4,285	2,979	105,201	
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1983 unless stated</b>																			Thousand
Civilian Labour Force: Male	15,794	4,361	2,016	2,494	7,098	1,464 R	13,580	16,363	2,541 R	899	14,824	35,640	3,908 R	1,156	9,197	2,337	1,953	63,047	
Female	10,461	2,624	1,277	1,594	5,084	1,195 R	9,152	10,544	1,166 R	369	8,011	23,240	1,840 R	868	4,068	2,038	1,067	48,503	
All	26,255	6,984	3,294	4,088	12,183	2,659 R	22,732	26,907	3,707 R	1,268	22,835	58,886	5,639 R	2,024	13,265	4,375	3,020	111,550	
Civilian Employment: Male	13,649	3,935	1,946	2,283 R	6,240	1,304 R	12,752	15,090	2,419 R	792 R	13,823	34,690	3,353 R	1,122	7,606	2,258	1,937	56,787	
Female	9,622	2,351	1,213	1,337 R	4,495	1,059 R	8,116	9,559	1,072 R	339 R	6,734	22,630	1,631 R	835	3,199	1,966	1,057	44,047	
All	23,271	6,289	3,159	3,620	10,734	2,363 R	20,868	24,649	3,491 R	1,131	20,557	57,330	4,984	1,957	10,805	4,224	2,994	100,834	
<b>Civilian employment: proportions by sector</b>																			Per cent
Male: Agriculture	3.7	8.0	8.3	3.7 R	7.1	..	..	4.7	24.8 R	..	11.9	8.0	..	9.3	18.7	7.6	8.0	5.0	
Industry	44.0	36.4	49.3	41.8 R	33.8	..	..	51.6	33.9 R	..	41.0	38.9	..	39.9	40.1	43.5	45.8	36.7	
Services	52.2	55.7	42.2	54.5 R	59.1	..	..	43.8	41.3 R	..	47.1	53.1	..	50.7	41.3	48.9	46.2	58.3	
Female: Agriculture	1.2	4.3	12.4	1.6 R	3.2	..	..	7.0	38.2 R	..	13.3	11.3	..	5.0	16.5	3.0	5.4	1.6	
Industry	19.0	15.2	21.8	16.1 R	14.0	..	..	26.9	18.4 R	..	25.8	28.4	..	12.2	18.0	14.3	22.6	16.8	
Services	79.8	80.4	65.6	82.2 R	82.7	..	..	66.2	43.6 R	..	60.8	60.3	..	82.5	65.5	82.8	72.0	81.6	
All: Agriculture	2.7	6.6	9.9	3.0	5.5	7.5 R	8.1	5.6	28.9 R	17.3	12.4	9.3	5.0	7.5	18.0	5.4	7.1	3.5	
Industry	33.7	28.5	38.8	32.3	25.5	28.5 R	33.9	42.0	29.2 R	31.1	36.0	34.8	28.8	28.1	33.5	29.9	37.6	28.0	
Services	63.6	64.9	51.3	64.7	69.0	64.0 R	58.0	52.4	42.0 R	51.5	51.6	56.0	66.3	64.3	48.4	64.7	55.3	68.5	

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

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

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

[3] Annual figures relate to June.

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

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

[6] Annual figures relate to 1982.

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

[8] Annual figures relate to April.

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

[10] Annual figures relate to January.

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

# 1.11

## EMPLOYMENT

### Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries \*

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME											
	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole or part of week						
			Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Operatives (Thou)	Hours lost (Thou)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (Thou)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost				
1980	1,422	29.5	8.3	11.76		21	823	258	3,183	12.1	279	5.9	4,006		14.3		
1981	1,137	26.6	8.2	9.37		16	621	320	3,720	11.4	335	7.8	4,352		12.6		
1982	1,198	29.8	8.3	9.98		8	320	134	1,438	10.7	142	3.5	1,769		12.4		
1983	1,209	31.5	8.5	10.30		6	244	71	741	10.2	77	2.0	985		12.9		
1984	1,311	34.3	8.9	11.59		6	231	38	387	10.4	43	1.5	619		14.4		
<b>Week ended</b>					<b>R</b>										<b>R</b>		
1983 Jan 15	1,068	28.2	7.8	8.35	9.53	6	242	139	1,488	10.8	145	3.8	1,731	1,394	11.9		
Feb 12	1,147	30.2	8.2	9.49	9.53	11	434	127	1,378	10.9	138	3.7	1,812	1,400	13.2		
Mar 12	1,189	31.3	8.2	9.80	9.77	6	238	119	1,260	10.6	125	3.3	1,498	1,247	12.0		
April 16	1,139	30.0	8.1	9.34	9.53	9	365	96	1,048	11.0	105	2.8	1,414	1,357	13.5		
May 14	1,234	32.7	8.3	10.28	10.01	6	256	77	774	10.1	83	2.2	1,030	1,134	12.3		
June 11	1,168	30.9	8.4	9.85	9.70	7	297	69	714	10.4	76	2.0	1,011	1,091	13.3		
July 16	1,201	31.4	8.7	10.47	10.37	7	267	44	477	10.9	51	1.3	743	1,002	15.1		
Aug 13	1,122	29.0	8.8	9.88	10.37	4	142	38	368	9.8	41	1.1	510	681	12.6		
Sep 10	1,238	31.9	8.9	10.98	11.04	5	199	39	372	9.6	44	1.1	571	661	13.0		
Oct 15	1,326	33.7	8.9	11.74	11.30	4	152	36	325	9.0	40	0.9	477	517	12.0		
Nov 12	1,345	34.5	8.7	11.68	11.29	5	180	37	341	9.2	42	1.1	521	482	12.5		
Dec 10	1,327	34.5	8.9	11.78	11.14	4	161	35	341	9.9	39	1.0	502	507	13.0		
1984 Jan 14	1,185	31.1	8.4	9.89	11.10	6	245	42	493	11.9	48	1.3	738	586	15.5		
Feb 11	1,305	34.3	8.7	11.24	11.30	8	306	44	437	9.9	51	1.4	742	567	14.5		
Mar 10	1,294	34.0	8.7	11.21	11.19	4	174	47	528	11.2	52	1.4	702	592	13.6		
April 14	1,311	34.5	8.7	11.36	11.57	4	144	44	395	9.2	48	1.3	554	526	11.5		
May 19	1,335	35.1	8.9	11.79	11.51	4	179	41	361	8.8	45	1.2	540	591	11.7		
June 16	1,328	34.9	8.9	11.79	11.68	7	281	39	394	10.2	46	1.2	675	717	14.8		
July 14	1,304	34.1	9.0	11.71	11.62	7	271	33	317	9.7	39	1.0	587	786	15.1		
Aug 18	1,234	32.2	9.0	11.05	11.52	8	316	31	333	10.8	39	1.0	649	865	16.6		
Sep 15	1,290	33.6	9.0	11.55	11.61	7	284	32	334	10.6	39	1.0	618	720	16.0		
Oct 13 R	1,376	35.6	9.0	12.73	11.89	5	189	31	343	11.2	36	4.8	532	588	15.1		
Nov 10 R	1,380	35.9	8.9	12.27	11.87	7	266	35	348	10.0	41	1.1	615	570	14.8		
Dec 8 R	1,391	36.4	9.0	12.49	11.83	3	122	32	357	11.0	35	0.9	479	488	13.5		
1985 Jan 12	1,215	32.0	8.5	10.34	11.56	5	186	30	309	10.2	35	0.9	494	389	14.2		

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

# 1.12

## EMPLOYMENT

### Hours of work—Operatives: manufacturing industries

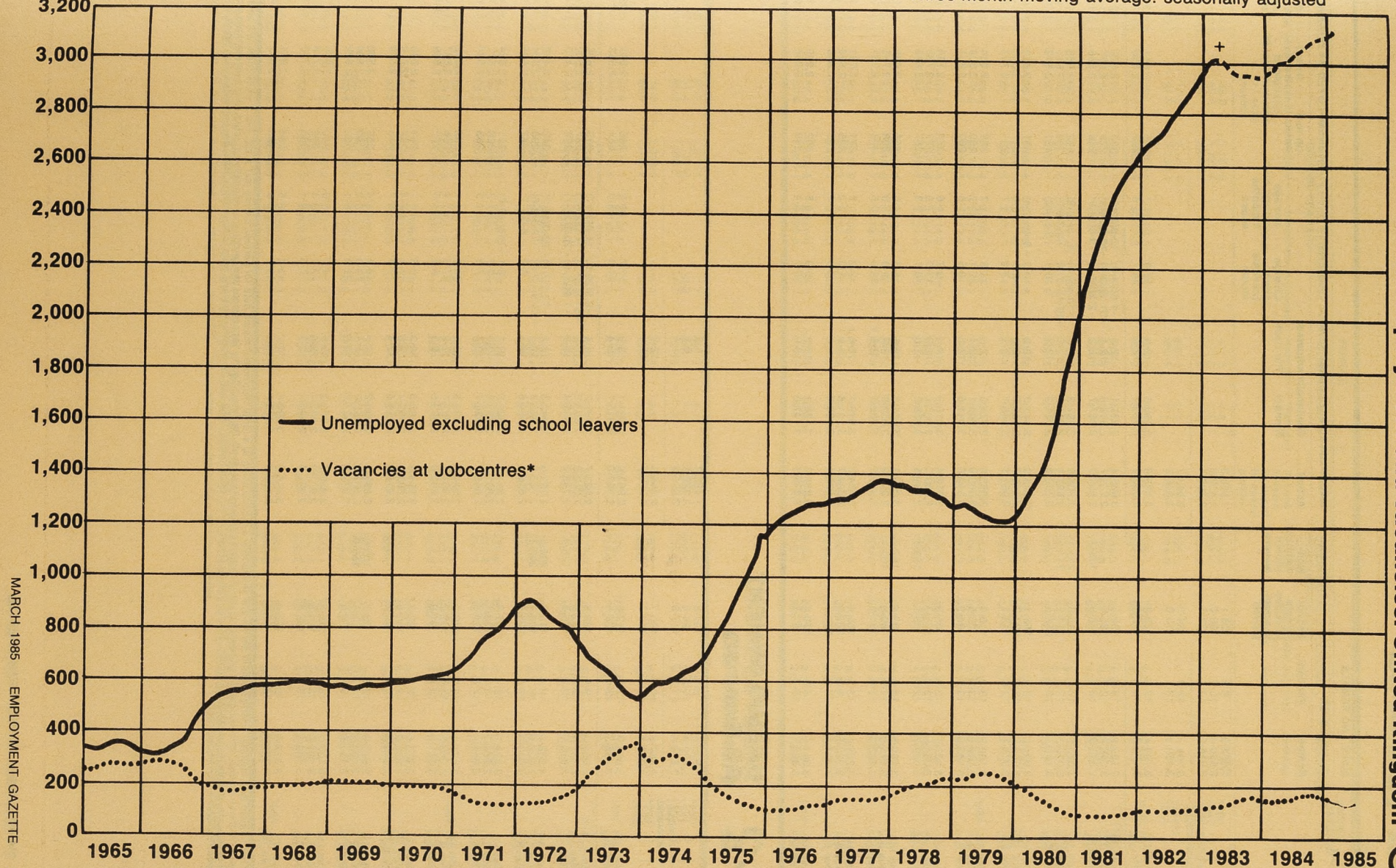
Seasonally adjusted  
1980 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manufacturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37, Group 361	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36 except Group 361	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37, Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42
	R	R	R	R	R					
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	89.1	89.3	86.6	89.3	93.9	98.7	98.9	98.9	101.5	99.1
1982	84.4	85.3	80.3	83.4	91.2	100.5	100.9	100.9	103.9	99.6
1983	82.1	84.0	76.3	81.6	88.5	101.5	102.0	103.1	105.5	100.2
1984	82.3	85.8	72.6	81.5	85.6	102.4	103.5	104.3	105.6	100.4
<b>Week ended</b>										
1982 Dec 11	82.2	83.3	78.7	81.4	90.0	100.8	101.2	100.8	104.6	99.7
1983 Jan 15	81.3					100.9				
Feb 12	81.5					100.9				
Mar 12	81.6	83.5	77.9	81.2	88.3	101.2	101.4	102.3	104.9	100.0
April 16	81.4					101.0				
May 14	81.7					101.1				
June 11	81.6	83.1	76.4	80.5	88.2	100.9	101.0	101.3	105.2	99.8
July 16	82.2					101.3				
Aug 13	82.4					101.6				
Sep 10	82.7	84.3	75.9	82.2	89.3	101.8	102.0	103.8	105.8	100.6
Oct 15	82.6					102.2				
Nov 12	83.0					102.7				
Dec 15	82.8	85.2	74.9	82.6	88.2	102.6	103.4	104.9	106.2	100.6
1984 Jan 14	81.8					102.6				
Feb 11	82.0					102.7				
Mar 10	82.0	85.6	73.7	82.2	85.1	102.5	103.7	104.4	106.2	100.2
Apr 14	82.1					102.5				
May 19	82.2					102.3				
Jun 16	82.4	85.3	71.2	81.3	86.3	102.2	103.1	102.4	105.8	100.4
July 14	82.5					102.0				
Aug 18	82.2					102.0				
Sep 15	82.3	85.3	71.8	81.2	86.2	102.1	102.7	104.0	105.2	100.6
Oct 13	82.3					102.6				
Nov 10	82.5					102.6				
Dec 8	82.7	86.8	73.6	81.3	84.9	103.1	104.6	106.5	105.2	100.2
1985 Jan 12	81.3					102.7				

# Unemployment and vacancies: United Kingdom 1965—1984

THOUSAND

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted



MARCH 1985 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S21

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

UNEMPLOYMENT  
and vacancies: United Kingdom  
C1



# 2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-ployed	Non-claimant school leavers †	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1980	1,664.9	6.8	104.1	..	1,560.8	6.3						
1981	2,520.4	10.4	100.6	..	2,419.8	9.8						
1982	2,916.0	12.1	123.5	..	2,793.4	11.4						
1983††	3,104.7	12.9	134.9	..	2,969.7	12.2						
1984	3,159.8	13.1	113.0	..	3,046.8	12.4						
1983 Feb 10	3,199.4	13.3	123.8	..	3,075.6	3,000.6	12.5	17.9	31.7	296	2,664	239
Mar 10	3,172.4	13.2	112.2	..	3,060.2	3,025.7	12.6	25.1	25.6	272	2,656	245
April 14††	3,169.9	13.2	134.5	..	3,035.4	3,021.1	12.6	-4.6(24.8)	12.8(22.6)	323	2,629	218
May 12	3,049.4	12.7	125.6	..	2,923.7	2,969.9	12.4	-51.2(23.0)	-10.2(24.3)	275	2,626	148
June 9	2,983.9	12.4	118.9	128.4	2,865.0	2,967.7	12.3	-2.2(26.7)	-19.3(24.8)	266	2,596	122
July 14	3,020.6	12.6	115.5	211.1	2,905.0	2,957.3	12.3	-10.4(9.8)	-21.3(19.8)	352	2,565	103
Aug 11	3,009.9	12.5	112.1	211.9	2,897.8	2,940.9	12.2	-16.4(-7.3)	-9.7(9.7)	304	2,611	95
Sep 8	3,167.4	13.2	214.6	..	2,952.8	2,951.3	12.3	10.4	-5.5(4.3)	461	2,613	94
Oct 13	3,094.0	12.9	168.1	..	2,925.9	2,941.0	12.2	-10.3	-5.4(-2.4)	361	2,642	91
Nov 10	3,084.4	12.8	137.7	..	2,946.7	2,938.5	12.2	-2.5	-0.8	317	2,680	87
Dec 8	3,079.4	12.8	118.1	..	2,961.3	2,946.1	12.3	7.6	-1.7	291	2,703	86
1984 Jan 12	3,199.7	13.2	116.8	..	3,082.9	2,976.0	12.3	29.9	11.7	308	2,084	87
Feb 9	3,186.4	13.2	105.5	..	3,080.9	3,005.1	12.4	29.1	22.2	295	2,809	87
Mar 8	3,142.8	13.0	94.8	..	3,048.0	3,011.6	12.5	6.5	21.8	260	2,801	82
April 5	3,107.7	12.8	85.3	..	3,022.4	3,010.9	12.4	-0.7	11.6	272	2,755	80
May 10	3,084.5	12.8	104.2	..	2,980.3	3,027.9	12.5	17.0	7.6	277	2,730	78
June 14	3,029.7	12.5	95.3	123.6	2,934.5	3,038.0	12.6	10.1	8.8	267	2,688	75
July 12	3,100.5	12.8	92.4	166.7	3,008.1	3,054.6	12.6	16.6	14.6	365	2,660	75
Aug 9	3,115.9	12.9	89.9	160.1	3,025.9	3,073.9	12.7	19.3	15.3	308	2,735	73
Sep 13	3,283.6	13.6	181.9	..	3,101.7	3,096.5	12.8	22.6	19.5	478	2,731	74
Oct 11	3,225.1	13.3	150.6	..	3,074.6	3,099.7	12.8	3.2	15.0	371	2,781	74
Nov 8	3,222.6	13.3	127.9	..	3,094.7	3,101.6	12.8	1.9	9.2	325	2,826	71
Dec 6	3,219.4	13.3	111.3	..	3,108.1	3,108.2	12.8	6.6	3.9	293	2,856	70
1985 Jan 10	3,341.0	13.8	109.4	..	3,231.5	3,128.1	12.9	19.9	9.5	302	2,965	74
Feb 14	3,323.7	13.7	97.8	..	3,225.9	3,147.8	13.0	19.7	15.4	299	2,956	68

# 2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE											
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-ployed	Non-claimant school leavers †	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1980	1,590.5	6.7	97.8	..	1,492.7	6.3						
1981	2,422.4	10.2	94.0	..	2,328.4	9.8						
1982	2,808.5	11.9	117.3	..	2,691.3	11.4						
1983††	2,987.6	12.7	130.7	..	2,856.8	12.2						
1984	3,038.4	12.9	109.7	..	2,928.7	12.4						
1983 Feb 10	3,084.7	13.2	119.8	..	2,964.8	2,891.1	12.3	17.7	30.9	288	2,561	236
Mar 10	3,058.7	13.0	108.8	..	2,950.0	2,915.7	12.4	24.6	25.0	264	2,553	242
April 14††	3,053.3	13.0	129.8	..	2,923.7	2,909.2	12.4	-6.5(22.9)	11.9(21.7)	312	2,526	215
May 12	2,934.4	12.5	121.6	..	2,812.8	2,857.3	12.2	-51.9(22.3)	-11.3(23.3)	267	2,522	145
June 9	2,870.5	12.2	115.3	125.6	2,755.2	2,855.4	12.2	-1.9(25.9)	-20.1(23.7)	258	2,493	120
July 14	2,903.5	12.4	112.2	206.6	2,791.3	2,843.3	12.1	-12.1(7.8)	-22.0(18.7)	343	2,458	102
Aug 11	2,892.9	12.3	109.0	206.1	2,783.9	2,826.4	12.1	-16.9(-7.9)	-10.3(8.6)	295	2,504	93
Sep 8	3,043.7	13.0	208.5	..	2,835.2	2,834.6	12.1	8.2	-6.9(2.7)	447	2,505	92
Oct 13	2,974.2	12.7	162.8	..	2,811.4	2,826.5	12.1	-8.1	-5.6(-2.6)	351	2,534	89
Nov 10	2,964.7	12.6	133.1	..	2,831.6	2,822.8	12.0	-3.7	-1.2	308	2,571	86
Dec 8	2,960.9	12.6	114.3	..	2,846.7	2,830.7	12.1	7.9	-1.3	283	2,594	84
1984 Jan 12	3,077.4	13.0	113.2	..	2,964.3	2,859.8	12.1	29.1	11.1	299	2,692	86
Feb 9	3,063.8	13.0	102.2	..	2,961.7	2,887.1	12.2	27.3	21.4	286	2,697	81
Mar 8	3,021.9	12.8	91.9	..	2,930.0	2,893.6	12.3	6.5	21.0	252	2,689	80
April 5	2,987.6	12.7	82.7	..	2,904.9	2,893.0	12.3	-0.6	11.1	264	2,645	79
May 10	2,963.9	12.6	100.6	..	2,863.3	2,909.4	12.3	16.4	7.4	268	2,619	76
June 14	2,910.8	12.3	92.3	120.9	2,818.6	2,919.8	12.4	10.4	8.7	258	2,579	74
July 12	2,978.9	12.6	89.7	163.0	2,889.2	2,936.2	12.4	16.4	14.4	355	2,550	74
Aug 9	2,995.2	12.7	87.4	156.0	2,907.8	2,955.2	12.5	19.0	15.3	300	2,624	71
Sep 13	3,156.6	13.4	176.6	..	2,979.9	2,977.1	12.6	21.9	19.1	462	2,622	72
Oct 11	3,103.2	13.1	146.5	..	2,956.7	2,981.2	12.6	4.1	15.0	360	2,670	73
Nov 8	3,101.6	13.1	124.5	..	2,977.0	2,983.4	12.6	2.2	9.4	316	2,716	70
Dec 6	3,100.0	13.1	108.6	..	2,991.4	2,990.4	12.7	7.0	4.4	285	2,746	69
1985 Jan 10	3,217.9	13.6	107.0	..	3,110.9	3,009.8	12.7	19.4	9.5	294	2,851	73
Feb 14	3,200.7	13.6	95.6	..	3,105.1	3,028.5	12.8	18.7	15.0	290	2,843	67

Note: The national and regional unemployment series are seasonally adjusted using to a large degree estimated data for periods 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 UK summary

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	MALE AND FEMALE															
	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION							
	Number	Per cent	School leavers included in unem-ployed	Non-claimant school leavers †	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over				
1980	1,180.6	8.3	55.0	..	1,125.6	7.7										
1981	1,843.3	12.9	55.6	..	1,787.8	12.3										
1982	2,133.2	15.0	70.1	..	2,063.2	14.3										
1983††	2,218.6	15.8	77.2	..	2,141.4	15.0										
1984	2,197.4	15.7	65.0	..	2,132.4	15.0										
1983 Feb 10	2,336.6	16.6	70.1	..	2,266.6	2,208.5	15.7	15.7	15.7	862.8	8.7	53.7	809.1	792.1	8.0	321.4
Mar 10	2,319.5	16.5	63.8	..	2,255.6	2,223.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	852.9	8.6	48.4	804.5	802.1	8.1	321.7
April 14††	2,306.4	16.4	77.4	..	2,229.0	2,210.1	15.7	15.7	15.7	863.5	8.7	57.1	806.4	811.0	8.2	325.7
May 12	2,199.4	15.6	72.5	..	2,126.9	2,148.6	15.3	15.3	15.3	849.9	8.5	53.1	796.8	821.3	8.3	324.8
June 9	2,983.9	12.4	68.6	..	2,076.1	2,137.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	839.2	8.4	50.3	788.9	830.6	8.3	323.9
July 14	2,144.7	15.2	66.9	..	2,077.1	2,117.7	15.0	15.0	15.0	876.6	8.8	48.7	827.9	839.6	8.4	328.2
Aug 11	2,144.0	15.2	65.4	..	2,059.6	2,100.6	14.9	14.9	14.9	884.9	8.9	46.6	838.2	840.3	8.4	335.1
Sep 8	2,204.6	15.7	121.6	..	2,083.1	2,101.1	14.9	14.9	14.9	962.8	9.7	93.0	869.8	850.2	8.5	339.2
Oct 13	2,162.4	15.4	95.7	..	2,066.6	2,089.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	931.6	9.4	72.4	859.2	851.1	8.6	340.9
Nov 10	2,159.0	15.3	78.9	..	2,080.1	2,081.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	925.4	9.3	58.8	866.6	856.6	8.6	344.5
Dec 8	2,166.9	15.4	68.1	..	2,098.8	2,082.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	912.4	9.2	50.0	862.5	863.4	8.7	347.5
1984 Jan 12	2,245.4	16.1	66.9	..	2,178.4	2,098.6	15.0	15.0	15.0	954.3	9.3	49.8	904.5	877.4	8.6	362.8
Feb 9	2,236.9	16.0	60.6													

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
									Number	Per cent					
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>															
1981	547.6	407.5	140.1	16.5	7.0	9.0	4.3	531.0							
1982	664.6	490.8	173.8	22.4	8.5	10.8	5.3	642.3							
Annual averages															
1983++	721.4	514.5	206.9	24.5	9.3	11.4	6.3	696.9							
1984	748.0	511.3	236.7	20.1	9.5	11.3	7.0	727.9							
1984 Feb 9	748.1	518.9	229.2	18.8	9.5	11.5	6.8	729.3	713.4	9.0	5.6	5.5	495.5	217.9	
Mar 8	739.5	512.6	226.9	16.4	9.4	11.4	6.7	722.6	715.7	9.1	2.3	5.0	495.7	220.1	
Apr 5	732.0	506.8	225.2	15.0	9.3	11.2	6.6	717.0	715.8	9.1	0.1	2.7	494.4	221.4	
May 10	724.8	499.9	224.9	17.8	9.2	11.1	6.6	707.0	719.2	9.1	3.4	1.9	494.7	224.5	
Jun 14	716.1	492.8	223.3	16.8	9.1	10.9	6.6	699.3	724.4	9.2	5.2	2.9	497.4	227.0	
Jul 12	377.8	263.1	114.7	8.3	9.9	11.8	7.2	369.4	372.5	9.7	2.1	2.9	260.6	111.9	
Aug 9	383.2	264.9	118.3	8.0	10.0	11.9	7.4	375.2	375.3	9.8	2.8	3.5	262.2	113.1	
Sep 13	397.3	272.8	124.4	14.5	10.4	12.2	7.8	382.7	380.3	9.9	5.0	3.3	265.5	114.8	
Oct 11	392.2	270.3	121.9	13.6	10.2	12.1	7.6	378.6	381.2	9.9	0.9	2.9	266.5	114.7	
Nov 8	391.1	270.3	120.8	12.1	10.2	12.1	7.5	379.0	382.6	10.0	1.4	2.4	267.3	115.3	
Dec 6	390.8	271.2	119.6	10.6	10.2	12.2	7.5	380.2	384.9	10.0	2.3	1.5	268.7	116.2	
1985 Jan 10	400.1	278.0	122.1	9.6	10.4	12.5	7.6	390.5	386.8	10.1	1.9	1.9	269.9	116.9	
Feb 14	400.8	279.3	121.5	8.6	10.5	12.5	7.6	392.2	388.2	10.1	1.4	1.9	271.2	117.0	
<b>GREATER LONDON (included in South East)</b>															
1981	263.5	195.8	67.6	9.0	6.9	8.7	4.3	254.5							
1982	323.3	238.5	84.8	10.7	8.5	10.5	5.4	312.6							
Annual averages															
1983++	359.9	258.8	101.1	12.0	9.5	11.6	6.4	347.9							
1984	380.9	265.6	115.3	10.2	9.9	11.9	7.2	370.7							
1984 Feb 9	375.3	264.1	111.2	9.9	9.8	11.8	6.9	365.4	361.6	9.4	2.7	2.6	255.2	106.4	
Mar 8	373.3	262.9	110.5	9.0	9.7	11.8	6.9	364.4	363.4	9.5	1.8	2.3	256.0	107.4	
Apr 5	371.5	261.6	109.9	7.9	9.7	11.7	6.9	363.6	363.9	9.5	0.5	1.7	256.0	107.9	
May 10	370.2	260.0	110.2	8.9	9.7	11.7	6.9	361.3	364.7	9.5	0.8	1.0	255.6	109.1	
Jun 14	369.3	259.3	110.0	8.6	9.6	11.6	6.9	360.6	370.4	9.7	5.7	2.3	259.9	110.5	
Jul 12	377.8	263.1	114.7	8.3	9.9	11.8	7.2	369.4	372.5	9.7	2.1	2.9	260.6	111.9	
Aug 9	383.2	264.9	118.3	8.0	10.0	11.9	7.4	375.2	375.3	9.8	2.8	3.5	262.2	113.1	
Sep 13	397.3	272.8	124.4	14.5	10.4	12.2	7.8	382.7	380.3	9.9	5.0	3.3	265.5	114.8	
Oct 11	392.2	270.3	121.9	13.6	10.2	12.1	7.6	378.6	381.2	9.9	0.9	2.9	266.5	114.7	
Nov 8	391.1	270.3	120.8	12.1	10.2	12.1	7.5	379.0	382.6	10.0	1.4	2.4	267.3	115.3	
Dec 6	390.8	271.2	119.6	10.6	10.2	12.2	7.5	380.2	384.9	10.0	2.3	1.5	268.7	116.2	
1985 Jan 10	400.1	278.0	122.1	9.6	10.4	12.5	7.6	390.5	386.8	10.1	1.9	1.9	269.9	116.9	
Feb 14	400.8	279.3	121.5	8.6	10.5	12.5	7.6	392.2	388.2	10.1	1.4	1.9	271.2	117.0	
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>															
1981	61.4	45.9	15.5	2.0	8.3	10.3	5.3	59.4							
1982	72.2	53.2	19.0	2.4	9.7	12.0	6.3	69.8							
Annual averages															
1983++	77.5	54.8	22.6	2.7	10.3	12.2	7.4	74.7							
1984	77.0	51.8	25.2	2.2	10.1	11.6	8.0	74.8							
1984 Feb 9	81.1	55.9	25.2	2.0	10.6	12.5	8.0	79.0	74.9	9.8	0.9	0.6	51.5	23.4	
Mar 8	79.4	54.6	24.8	1.8	10.4	12.2	7.8	77.6	74.4	9.8	-0.5	0.5	51.0	23.4	
Apr 5	77.8	53.3	24.5	1.6	10.2	12.0	7.8	76.2	74.0	9.7	-0.4	—	50.6	23.4	
May 10	76.4	52.0	24.5	2.1	10.0	11.7	7.7	74.3	74.5	9.8	0.5	-0.1	50.8	23.7	
Jun 14	73.5	49.6	23.9	1.9	9.6	11.1	7.6	71.5	74.6	9.8	0.1	0.1	50.6	24.0	
Jul 12	74.4	49.7	24.7	1.9	9.8	11.1	7.8	72.6	75.2	9.9	0.6	0.4	50.8	24.4	
Aug 9	74.3	49.3	25.0	1.7	9.8	11.1	7.9	72.6	75.6	9.9	0.4	0.4	50.8	24.8	
Sep 13	77.6	50.8	26.7	3.6	10.2	11.4	8.5	74.0	76.0	10.0	0.4	0.5	50.9	25.1	
Oct 11	77.2	50.7	26.5	2.9	10.1	11.4	8.4	74.2	75.0	9.8	-1.0	-0.1	50.3	24.7	
Nov 8	77.7	51.2	26.5	2.4	10.2	11.5	8.4	75.3	75.5	9.9	0.5	—	50.5	25.0	
Dec 6	78.5	52.1	26.4	2.1	10.3	11.7	8.4	76.4	75.6	9.9	0.1	-0.1	50.3	25.3	
1985 Jan 10	83.2	55.2	28.0	1.9	10.9	12.4	8.9	81.3	77.1	10.1	1.5	0.7	51.3	25.8	
Feb 14	84.5	56.4	28.1	1.7	11.1	12.6	8.9	82.8	78.4	10.3	1.3	1.0	52.2	26.2	
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>															
1981	155.6	112.0	43.6	4.4	9.2	11.3	6.3	151.2							
1982	179.0	128.0	51.0	5.7	10.6	13.0	7.2	173.3							
Annual averages															
1983++	188.6	129.3	59.3	6.2	11.2	13.2	8.4	182.3							
1984	193.9	127.3	66.6	5.0	11.4	13.0	9.1	188.9							
1984 Feb 9	198.4	131.2	67.2	4.6	11.6	13.4	9.2	193.7	185.1	10.8	2.3	1.7	122.8	62.3	
Mar 8	194.8	128.9	65.9	4.0	11.4	13.2	9.0	190.8	185.5	10.9	0.4	1.6	122.9	62.6	
Apr 5	191.0	126.4	64.6	3.6	11.2	12.9	8.9	187.4	185.6	10.9	0.1	0.9	122.6	63.0	
May 10	185.5	122.9	62.6	4.5	10.9	12.6	8.6	181.1	185.9	10.9	0.3	0.3	122.8	63.1	
Jun 14	179.1	118.8	60.3	4.1	10.5	12.2	8.3	174.9	186.9	11.0	1.0	0.5	123.3	63.6	
Jul 12	183.8	120.7	63.1	4.0	10.8	12.4	8.6	179.8	188.1	11.0	1.2	0.8	123.6	64.5	
Aug 9	185.8	121.3	64.4	3.8	10.9	12.4	8.8	182.0	190.1	11.1	2.0	1.4	124.8	65.3	
Sep 13	198.6	128.7	70.0	8.4	11.6	13.2	9.6	190.2	193.8	11.4	3.7	2.3	127.1	66.7	
Oct 11	200.3	129.9	70.4	7.1	11.7	13.3	9.6	193.2	194.2	11.4	0.4	2.0	127.8	66.4	
Nov 8	203.5	132.1	71.4	5.9	11.9	13.5	9.8	197.6	195.1	11.4	0.9	1.7	128.5	66.6	
Dec 6	204.4	133.6	70.8	5.1	12.0	13.7	9.7	199.4	195.5	11.5	0.4	0.6	128.5	67.0	
1985 Jan 10	213.2	139.5	73.7	4.7	12.5	14.3	10.1	208.6	197.3	11.6	1.8	1.0	129.4	67.9	
Feb 14	213.7	140.4	73.3	4.2	12.5	14.4	10.0	209.6	200.7	11.8	3.4	1.9	132.2	68.5	

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS							
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in unemployed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
									Number	Per cent					
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>															
1981	290.6	213.9	76.6	12.3	12.5	15.2	8.3	278.3							
1982	337.9	249.9	87.9	14.8	14.7	17.9	9.8	323.0							
Annual averages															
1983++	354.7	257.3	97.4	16.0	15.7	18.7	11.0	338.6							
1984	345.6	243.1	102.5	12.8	15.3	18.0	11.4	332.8							
1984 Feb 9	346.6	246.3	100.3	11.6	15.4	18.2	11.1	335.0	329.9	14.6	2.0	0.6			

# 2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED				PER CENT			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS						
	All	Male	Female	School leavers included in un-employed	All	Male	Female	Actual	Seasonally adjusted		Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
									Number	Per cent				
<b>NORTH</b>														
1981	192.0	141.0	50.9	8.9	14.7	17.9	9.9	183.0						
1982	214.6	158.8	55.8	10.9	16.6	20.3	10.9	203.9						
1983††	225.7	164.7	61.0	11.8	17.9	21.8	12.0	213.9						
1984	231.3	166.4	64.9	9.8	18.4	22.6	12.4	221.5						
1984 Feb 9	228.0	164.9	63.0	8.3	18.1	22.4	12.0	219.6	215.4	17.1	2.4	1.1	156.3	59.1
Mar 8	225.9	163.9	62.1	7.6	17.9	22.3	11.8	218.3	218.0	17.3	2.6	1.8	158.6	59.4
Apr 5	224.7	163.3	61.4	6.9	17.8	22.2	11.7	217.9	218.6	17.3	0.6	1.9	159.1	59.5
May 10	225.9	163.9	62.0	8.8	17.9	22.3	11.8	217.1	221.2	17.6	2.6	1.9	161.0	60.2
Jun 14	223.1	161.7	61.4	8.0	17.7	22.0	11.7	215.1	222.6	17.7	1.4	1.5	161.9	60.7
Jul 12	227.0	163.6	63.4	8.1	18.0	22.2	12.1	218.8	223.3	17.7	0.7	1.6	162.2	61.1
Aug 9	226.6	162.4	64.2	8.2	18.0	22.1	12.3	218.4	223.6	17.7	0.3	0.8	161.9	61.7
Sep 13	243.1	171.7	71.3	17.1	19.3	23.3	13.6	225.9	225.3	17.9	1.7	0.9	162.9	62.4
Oct 11	236.6	168.4	68.2	13.4	18.8	22.9	13.0	223.2	225.5	17.9	0.2	0.7	163.0	62.5
Nov 8	237.9	170.0	67.9	11.4	18.9	23.1	13.0	226.5	227.5	18.1	2.0	1.3	164.6	62.9
Dec 6	236.5	169.8	66.7	10.0	18.8	23.1	12.7	228.5	227.2	18.0	-0.3	0.6	164.0	63.2
1985 Jan 10	242.5	174.0	68.5	9.1	19.2	23.6	13.1	233.4	227.1	18.0	-0.1	0.5	163.7	63.4
Feb 14	237.1	169.9	67.2	8.0	18.8	23.1	12.8	229.1	225.6	17.9	-1.5	-0.6	162.2	63.4
<b>WALES</b>														
1981	145.9	106.8	39.1	6.5	13.5	16.3	9.2	139.4						
1982	164.8	120.9	43.8	7.7	15.4	18.8	10.4	157.1						
1983††	170.4	122.9	47.5	8.3	16.0	19.4	11.0	162.1						
1984	173.0	123.0	50.0	6.8	16.2	19.8	11.3	166.3						
1984 Feb 9	174.2	124.5	49.7	5.9	16.4	20.0	11.2	168.3	163.2	15.3	2.4	1.6	117.3	45.9
Mar 8	171.9	122.9	49.0	5.2	16.1	19.7	11.1	166.7	163.9	15.4	0.7	1.6	117.8	46.1
Apr 5	169.9	121.7	48.2	4.7	15.9	19.6	10.9	165.2	164.1	15.4	0.2	1.1	117.7	46.1
May 10	169.1	121.2	47.9	6.7	15.9	19.5	10.8	162.4	165.5	15.5	1.4	0.8	119.1	46.4
Jun 14	163.2	117.1	46.1	5.5	15.3	18.8	10.4	157.8	164.4	15.4	-1.1	0.2	118.0	46.4
Jul 12	167.5	119.2	48.3	5.3	15.7	19.1	10.9	162.2	165.9	15.6	1.5	0.6	118.8	47.1
Aug 9	167.7	118.9	48.8	5.1	15.7	19.1	11.0	162.7	167.1	15.7	1.2	0.5	119.5	47.6
Sep 13	182.3	127.4	54.9	12.0	17.1	20.5	12.4	170.3	170.2	16.0	3.1	1.9	121.6	48.6
Oct 11	178.9	126.1	52.8	9.6	16.8	20.3	11.9	169.3	170.1	16.0	-0.1	1.4	121.7	48.4
Nov 8	180.0	127.0	53.0	8.0	16.9	20.4	12.0	172.0	171.0	16.0	0.9	1.3	122.0	49.0
Dec 6	180.4	128.1	52.3	6.9	16.9	20.6	11.8	173.5	171.5	16.1	0.5	0.4	122.5	49.0
1985 Jan 10	185.9	131.9	53.9	6.6	17.4	21.2	12.2	179.3	172.1	16.2	0.6	0.7	122.8	49.3
Feb 14	183.8	130.9	52.9	5.8	17.3	21.0	12.0	178.0	172.7	16.2	0.6	0.6	123.5	49.2
<b>SCOTLAND</b>														
1981	282.8	197.6	85.2	14.6	12.4	15.0	8.9	268.2						
1982	318.0	223.9	94.1	17.8	14.0	17.1	9.9	300.2						
1983††	335.6	232.1	103.4	20.6	15.0	17.9	10.9	315.0						
1984	341.4	235.1	106.3	18.4	15.1	18.4	10.8	323.0						
1984 Feb 9	351.3	242.4	108.9	21.2	15.6	19.0	11.1	330.1	322.3	14.3	3.7	3.3	224.0	98.3
Mar 8	343.5	236.4	107.1	19.3	15.2	18.5	10.9	324.2	321.7	14.2	-0.6	3.0	223.5	98.2
Apr 5	337.4	232.5	104.9	17.3	14.9	18.2	10.7	320.1	319.7	14.2	-2.0	0.4	221.8	97.9
May 10	331.8	230.1	101.6	16.1	14.7	18.0	10.4	315.7	322.7	14.3	3.0	0.1	225.1	97.6
Jun 14	329.3	227.8	101.4	15.1	14.6	17.8	10.3	314.1	323.3	14.3	0.6	0.5	225.3	98.0
Jul 12	336.7	230.5	106.2	14.7	14.9	18.0	10.8	321.9	323.5	14.3	0.2	1.3	224.9	98.6
Aug 9	336.8	230.4	106.4	14.5	14.9	18.0	10.8	322.2	324.1	14.4	0.6	0.5	224.6	99.5
Sep 13	349.2	238.5	110.7	25.2	15.5	18.7	11.3	324.0	326.3	14.4	2.2	1.0	226.2	100.1
Oct 11	343.1	235.7	107.4	20.6	15.2	18.4	11.0	322.5	325.9	14.4	-0.4	0.8	225.8	100.1
Nov 8	343.4	236.7	106.7	17.8	15.2	18.5	10.9	325.6	325.9	14.4	—	0.6	226.3	99.6
Dec 6	343.1	237.9	105.2	15.8	15.2	18.6	10.7	327.3	325.9	14.4	—	-0.1	226.3	99.6
1985 Jan 10	362.2	249.6	112.6	21.6	16.0	19.5	11.5	340.6	328.4	14.5	2.5	0.8	227.2	101.2
Feb 14	357.2	246.3	110.9	19.5	15.8	19.3	11.3	337.7	329.8	14.6	1.4	1.3	228.4	101.4
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>														
1981	98.0	70.0	27.9	6.6	16.8	20.7	11.4	91.4						
1982	108.3	77.3	31.0	6.2	18.7	23.2	12.6	102.1						
1983††	117.1	85.1	32.0	4.2	20.2	25.6	13.0	112.9						
1984	121.4	87.7	33.7	3.3	20.9	26.4	13.5	118.1						
1984 Feb 9	122.5	89.5	33.0	3.3	21.1	27.0	13.3	119.2	118.0	20.3	1.8	0.8	85.9	32.1
Mar 8	120.9	88.4	32.4	2.9	20.8	26.6	13.0	118.0	118.0	20.3	—	0.9	86.0	32.0
Apr 5	120.1	87.6	32.5	2.6	20.7	26.4	13.0	117.5	117.9	20.3	-0.1	0.6	85.7	32.2
May 10	120.6	87.7	32.8	3.6	20.8	26.4	13.2	117.0	118.5	20.4	0.6	0.2	86.0	32.5
Jun 14	118.9	86.1	32.8	3.0	20.5	25.9	13.2	115.9	118.2	20.3	-0.3	0.1	85.4	32.8
Jul 12	121.6	87.0	34.7	2.8	20.9	26.2	13.9	118.9	118.4	20.4	0.2	0.2	85.4	33.0
Aug 9	120.7	86.5	34.2	2.5	20.8	26.1	13.7	118.2	118.7	20.4	0.3	0.1	85.7	33.0
Sep 13	127.1	90.0	37.1	5.3	21.9	27.1	14.9	121.8	119.4	20.5	0.7	0.4	86.2	33.2
Oct 11	122.0	87.2	34.8	4.1	21.0	26.3	13.9	117.9	118.5	20.4	-0.9	—	85.6	32.9
Nov 8	121.0	87.0	34.0	3.3	20.8	26.2	13.6	117.7	118.2	20.3	-0.3	-0.2	85.4	32.8
Dec 6	119.4	86.7	32.7	2.7	20.5	26.1	13.1	116.7	117.8	20.2	-0.4	-0.5	85.4	32.4
1985 Jan 10	123.1	89.2	33.9	2.5	21.2	26.9	13.6	120.6	118.3	20.4	0.5	-0.1	85.8	32.5
Feb 14	123.0	89.8	33.2	2.1	21.2	27.1	13.3	120.8	119.3	20.5	1.0	0.4	86.7	32.6

See footnotes to table 2.1.

# UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas\* at February 14, 1985

	Male		Female		All unemployed		Rate	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	per cent	per cent
<b>ASSISTED REGIONS</b>								
<b>South West</b>	9,565	4,607	14,172	22.3	14,172	22.3		
Development Areas	17,327	10,111	27,438	16.0	27,438	16.0		
Intermediate Areas	113,514	58,813	172,327	11.7	172,327	11.7		
Unassisted	140,406	73,331	213,737	12.5	213,737	12.5		
<b>West Midlands</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Development Areas	199,810	80,556	280,366	17.1	280,366	17.1		
Intermediate Areas	49,578	25,318	74,896	12.2	74,896	12.2		
Unassisted	249,388	105,874	355,262	15.8	355,262	15.8		
<b>East Midlands</b>	3,832	1,590	5,422	23.4	5,422	23.4		
Development Areas	1,426	564	1,990	16.3	1,990	16.3		
Intermediate Areas	137,893	62,246	200,139	12.8	200,139	12.8		
Unassisted	143,151	64,400	207,551	13.0	207,551	13.0		
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>	23,868	9,576	33,444	20.6	33,444	20.6		
Development Areas	109,165	43,066	152,23					

# 2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas\* at February 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate
	per cent					per cent			
Newark	2,174	1,151	3,325	14.6	Wolverhampton	18,730	7,158	25,888	18.8
Newbury	1,683	930	2,613	8.6	Woodbridge and Leiston	1,038	462	1,500	8.5
Newcastle upon Tyne	47,503	18,042	65,545	18.3	Worcester	4,903	2,255	7,158	12.6
Newmarket	1,456	921	2,377	10.4	Workington	3,369	1,599	4,968	19.7
Newquay	1,667	1,092	2,759	28.2	Worksop	2,413	1,184	3,597	15.0
Newton Abbot	2,126	1,138	3,264	14.3	Worthing	4,231	1,949	6,180	9.2
Northallerton	721	392	1,113	9.4	Yeovil	2,129	1,378	3,507	8.9
Northampton	7,336	3,310	10,646	10.8	York	5,693	3,271	8,964	10.0
Northwich	4,384	2,224	6,608	14.5					
Norwich	9,669	4,421	14,090	10.5					
Nottingham	32,238	12,654	44,892	13.8	<b>Wales</b>				
Oldham	379	196	575	13.2	Aberdare	2,971	1,099	4,070	21.9
Oldham	8,478	3,714	12,192	14.8	Aberystwyth	910	484	1,394	12.1
Oswestry	1,208	578	1,786	14.4	Bangor and Caernarfon	3,725	1,454	5,179	19.3
Oxford	9,002	5,002	14,004	8.3	Brecon	610	264	874	11.4
					Bridgend	6,362	2,707	9,069	16.8
Pendle	3,036	1,543	4,579	14.9	Cardiff	21,634	7,710	29,344	14.8
Penrith	833	604	1,437	11.1	Cardigan	1,113	481	1,594	25.4
Penzance and St. Ives	2,713	1,148	3,861	22.9	Cardarthen	1,100	520	1,620	9.7
Peterborough	8,561	3,657	12,218	13.9	Conwy and Colwyn	3,319	1,648	4,967	16.3
Pickering and Helmsley	369	224	593	9.1	Denbigh	857	438	1,295	15.0
Plymouth	11,398	6,779	18,177	15.0	Dolgellau and Barmouth	509	248	757	17.4
Poole	4,259	2,003	6,262	11.3	Ebbw Vale and Abergavenny	5,222	1,968	7,190	20.3
Portsmouth	13,913	5,970	19,783	12.6	Fishguard	471	218	689	21.9
Preston	12,750	6,193	18,943	12.3	Haverfordwest	2,639	1,187	3,826	18.4
Reading	7,535	3,494	11,029	8.2	Holyhead	2,725	1,135	3,860	22.7
Redruth and Camborne	2,889	1,255	4,144	20.2	Lampeter and Aberaeron	806	308	1,114	24.3
Retford	1,684	1,024	2,708	13.6	Llandeilo	341	163	504	15.4
Richmondshire	897	742	1,639	13.7	Llandrindod Wells	709	384	1,093	14.9
Ripon	495	330	825	8.1	Llanelli†	4,305	1,785	6,090	18.8
Rochdale	7,523	3,369	10,892	17.9	Machynlleth	433	177	610	20.4
Rotherham and Mexborough	15,368	6,348	21,716	20.8	Merthyr and Rhymney	7,963	2,818	10,781	20.5
Rugby and Daventry	3,583	2,053	5,636	11.9	Monmouth	438	204	642	13.2
Salisbury	2,492	1,397	3,889	9.7	Neath and Port Talbot	5,812	2,567	8,379	16.6
Scarborough and Filey	3,184	1,579	4,763	15.9	Newport	9,444	3,679	13,123	16.3
Scunthorpe	7,350	2,707	10,057	19.6	Newton	797	331	1,128	13.6
Settle	274	209	483	9.3	Pontypool and Cwmbran	4,410	1,870	6,280	16.7
Shaftesbury	838	460	1,298	9.2	Pontypridd and Rhondda	8,388	3,166	11,554	18.0
Sheffield	31,134	12,656	43,790	15.3	Porthmadoc and Ffestiniog	714	391	1,105	18.2
Shrewsbury	3,521	1,549	5,070	12.1	Pwllheli	834	351	1,185	22.2
Sittingbourne and Sheerness	3,974	2,036	6,010	15.7	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl (formerly Flint and Rhyl)	9,113	4,200	13,313	19.6
Skegness	1,921	847	2,768	25.2	South Pembrokeshire	2,202	926	3,128	23.3
Skipton	572	347	919	8.6	Swansea†	13,504	5,238	18,742	16.8
Sleaford	1,827	530	2,357	12.9	Welshpool	674	314	988	15.0
Slough	7,784	3,998	11,782	7.0	Wrexham	5,804	2,518	8,322	18.3
South Molton	298	181	479	11.8					
South Tyneside	10,856	4,301	15,157	25.0	<b>Scotland</b>				
Southampton	14,021	5,686	19,707	11.3	Aberdeen	6,657	3,803	10,460	6.5
Southeast	25,270	10,751	36,021	15.1	Alloa	2,270	1,028	3,298	18.8
Spalding and Holbeach	1,740	946	2,686	12.4	Annan	898	539	1,437	17.7
St. Austell	2,040	1,136	3,176	14.4	Arbroath	1,071	602	1,673	18.1
					Ayr	4,752	2,371	7,123	14.7
Stafford	4,083	2,482	6,565	10.2	Badenoch	431	287	718	19.7
Stamford	1,285	829	2,114	12.9	Banff	594	300	894	11.4
Stockton-on-Tees	11,327	4,254	15,581	20.2	Bathgate	7,098	3,214	10,312	22.0
Stoke	16,268	8,197	24,465	12.8	Berwickshire	469	295	764	15.9
Stroud	2,505	1,343	3,848	11.0	Blairstown and Pitlochry	1,041	574	1,615	16.4
Sudbury	1,174	594	1,768	11.9	Brechin and Montrose	1,006	714	1,720	13.4
Sunderland	27,406	10,322	37,728	21.9	Buckie	368	226	594	15.3
Swindon	6,564	3,564	10,128	11.6	Campbeltown	522	283	805	18.2
Taunton	2,630	1,459	4,089	10.3	Crief	327	192	519	15.1
Telford and Bridgnorth	9,466	3,674	13,140	21.9	Cumnock and Sanquhar	3,062	1,059	4,121	24.3
Thanet	5,778	2,508	8,286	21.0	Dumbarton	3,963	2,229	6,192	21.2
Thetford	1,698	976	2,674	13.6	Dumfries	1,643	858	2,501	10.4
Thirsk	351	222	573	13.1	Dundee	11,525	5,491	17,016	17.5
Tiverton	752	403	1,155	12.4	Dunfermline	4,746	2,773	7,519	14.9
Torbay	5,977	3,132	9,109	20.9	Dunoon and Bute	1,040	550	1,590	20.5
Torrington	418	251	669	18.3	Edinburgh	23,363	10,829	34,192	11.4
Totnes	582	337	919	15.0	Elgin	1,092	748	1,840	12.2
Trowbridge and Frome	2,680	1,688	4,368	10.3	Falkirk	7,209	3,784	10,993	18.0
Truro	1,769	851	2,620	12.4	Forfar	732	534	1,266	11.7
Tunbridge Wells	3,817	1,919	5,736	6.8	Forres	395	269	664	23.1
Uttoxeter and Ashbourne	764	491	1,255	12.3	Fraserburgh	602	250	852	14.0
Wakefield and Dewsbury	11,610	5,113	16,723	14.6	Galashiels	750	447	1,197	7.8
Walsall	19,589	7,450	27,039	18.1	Girvan	597	253	850	23.0
Wareham and Swanage	602	445	1,047	11.2	Glasgow	82,323	31,702	114,025	17.6
Warminster	366	322	688	11.0	Greenock	6,489	2,494	8,983	18.9
Warrington	7,179	3,182	10,361	13.6	Haddington	663	446	1,109	9.5
Warwick	4,791	2,737	7,528	9.8	Hawick	531	270	801	9.6
Watford and Luton	19,434	9,524	28,958	9.2	Huntly	234	158	392	12.7
Wellingborough and Rushden	3,533	1,787	5,320	12.5	Invergordon and Dingwall	2,572	868	3,440	24.1
Wells	1,343	762	2,105	8.6	Inverness	3,060	1,460	4,520	12.3
Weston-super-Mare	3,620	2,059	5,679	15.8	Irvine	8,587	3,468	12,055	26.0
Whitby	1,090	498	1,588	25.0	Islay/Mid Argyll	464	247	711	15.6
Whitchurch and Market Drayton	1,309	665	1,974	14.8	Keith	408	262	670	12.8
Whitehaven	2,742	1,394	4,136	13.7	Kelso and Jedburgh	302	200	502	10.1
Whidnes and Runcorn	8,493	3,276	11,769	19.6	Kilmarnock	4,184	1,725	5,909	19.1
Wigan and St. Helens	24,118	10,914	35,032	19.2	Kirkcaldy	7,120	3,552	10,672	16.3
Winchester and Eastleigh	2,533	1,358	3,891	5.3	Lanarkshire	23,619	10,068	33,687	21.6
Windermere	447	300	747	12.5	Lochaber	986	729	1,715	21.6
Wirral and Chester	28,255	11,580	39,835	18.7	Lockerbie	343	232	575	14.5
Wisbech	2,024	767	2,791	16.8	Newton Stewart	503	303	806	24.5

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

Unemployment in regions by assisted area status† and in travel-to-work areas\* at February 14, 1985

	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	
	per cent				per cent				
North East Fife (formerly St Andrews)	1,273	830	2,103	12.7	<b>Northern Ireland</b>				
Oban	725	506	1,231	17.3	Ballymena	2,088	943	3,031	13.9
Orkney Islands	565	265	830	12.5	Belfast	43,326	17,505	60,831	17.9
Peebles	383	187	570	12.1	Coleraine	5,137	1,605	6,742	24.9
Perth	2,327	1,077	3,404	10.6	Cookstown	1,935	752	2,687	36.7
					Craigavon	7,845	3,384	11,229	20.8
Peterhead	1,156	663	1,819	13.8	Dungannon	2,851	1,064	3,915	29.8
Shelland Islands	514	259	773	6.5	Enniskillen	3,390	1,087	4,477	28.0
Skye and Wester Ross	717	406	1,123	23.8	Londonderry	9,949	2,528	12,477	29.2
Stewartry	700	410	1,110	14.8	Magherafelt	2,032	755	2,787	28.7
Stirling	3,177	1,744	4,921	11.8	Newry	5,484	2,021	7,505	32.1
Stranraer	963	444	1,407	17.0					

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Age and duration: January 10, 1985  
Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All	Under 25	25-54	55 and over	All
<b>South East</b>																
2 or less	15,484	17,371	3,879	36,734	10,605	7,854	551	19,010	4,225	4,917	1,120	10,263	3,403	2,403	147	5,953
Over 2 and up to 4	6,875	8,645	1,861	17,381	4,605	4,261	306	9,172	2,977	3,602	671	7,250	2,034	1,493	80	3,607
4	19,400	22,882	4,355	46,637	11,839	10,652	786	23,277	6,058	7,626	1,303	14,987	4,133	3,022	182	7,337
8	20,353	23,459	4,912	48,724	13,393	12,167	912	26,472	7,006	8,214	1,566	16,786	4,744	3,385	249	8,378
13	40,742	41,979	11,250	93,971	29,277	24,490	2,255	56,022	17,681	15,354	3,835	36,870	12,385	7,300	586	20,271
26	31,071	46,795	14,602	92,462	21,100	28,074	2,934	52,108	13,598	16,627	5,831	36,058	9,129	9,191	767	19,087
52	25,993	51,900	14,233	92,126	14,066	18,567	3,997	36,630	12,694	19,585	6,008	38,287	7,203	6,044	1,089	14,336
104	11,455	33,268	8,069	52,792	5,144	8,324	2,757	16,225	6,181	12,873	3,193	22,247	2,928	2,533	894	6,455
156	4,543	20,371	5,379	30,293	1,847	4,126	1,800	7,773	3,103	9,485	2,388	14,976	1,241	1,390	651	3,282
208	2,097	13,723	3,249	19,069	818	2,306	1,079	4,203	1,731	8,095	1,545	11,371	590	947	438	1,975
Over 260	415	7,700	3,715	11,830	217	1,760	1,203	3,180	504	6,183	2,113	8,800	263	1,038	606	1,907
All	178,428	288,093	75,504	542,025	112,911	122,581	18,580	254,072	75,761	112,561	29,573	217,895	48,053	38,846	5,689	92,588
<b>Yorks and Humber</b>																
2 or less	6,696	7,300	1,486	15,482	4,588	3,518	261	8,367	5,990	6,338	1,332	13,660	5,116	3,522	234	8,872
Over 2 and up to 4	2,887	3,863	703	7,453	1,897	2,018	154	4,069	3,924	4,291	752	8,967	2,966	2,436	131	5,533
4	9,218	11,060	1,772	22,050	5,462	5,176	398	11,036	8,757	10,172	1,679	20,608	5,944	4,982	291	11,217
8	10,045	11,333	2,053	23,431	6,126	5,520	437	12,083	10,327	11,631	2,152	24,110	6,801	5,317	402	12,520
13	20,440	21,582	4,698	46,720	13,909	11,546	1,062	26,517	24,573	20,715	4,801	50,089	16,462	10,389	1,022	27,873
26	16,942	26,290	6,197	49,429	10,284	12,969	1,485	24,738	20,159	23,617	6,720	50,496	12,161	13,033	1,318	26,516
52	14,554	29,393	6,488	50,435	7,316	9,525	1,968	18,809	20,461	30,424	6,520	57,405	10,384	9,668	2,004	22,056
104	6,402	18,870	3,741	29,013	2,792	4,634	1,279	8,705	10,721	21,303	4,185	36,209	4,424	4,389	1,485	10,298
156	2,566	11,818	2,644	17,028	996	2,273	845	4,114	5,492	16,542	3,323	25,357	1,932	2,369	1,103	5,404
208	1,169	7,740	1,713	10,622	388	1,219	564	2,171	3,221	14,115	2,221	19,557	972	1,659	721	3,352
Over 260	184	4,313	2,090	6,587	99	890	580	1,569	1,098	13,244	3,425	17,767	403	1,549	757	2,709
All	91,103	153,562	33,585	278,250	53,857	59,288	9,033	122,178	114,723	172,392	37,110	324,225	67,569	59,313	9,468	136,350
<b>Greater London</b>																
2 or less	1,507	1,932	439	3,878	1,192	895	57	2,144	2,380	2,980	536	5,896	2,277	1,728	92	4,097
Over 2 and up to 4	909	1,056	202	2,167	698	598	45	1,341	1,990	3,021	415	5,426	1,294	924	51	2,269
4	2,010	2,422	548	4,980	1,435	1,087	70	2,592	4,144	5,845	884	10,873	2,710	2,149	126	4,985
8	2,189	2,497	646	5,332	1,527	1,361	87	2,975	5,290	6,414	1,080	12,784	3,414	2,542	176	6,132
13	4,249	4,367	1,286	9,902	3,456	2,554	221	6,231	13,246	11,995	2,615	27,856	8,778	5,326	524	14,628
26	2,771	4,022	1,541	8,334	2,307	2,717	266	5,290	10,791	13,998	4,084	28,873	6,469	6,831	578	13,878
52	2,416	4,543	1,394	8,353	1,537	1,833	378	3,748	10,650	15,842	4,558	31,050	5,832	4,873	854	11,559
104	1,205	2,981	840	5,026	617	791	293	1,701	5,278	10,406	2,488	18,172	2,586	1,949	547	5,082
156	486	2,058	584	3,128	247	415	212	874	2,888	8,174	1,819	12,881	1,190	1,227	451	2,869
208	274	1,427	445	2,146	105	213	119	437	1,697	7,332	1,285	10,314	568	825	329	1,722
Over 260	63	1,160	571	1,794	42	254	165	461	664	7,566	2,274	10,504	247	900	496	1,643
All	18,079	28,465	8,496	55,040	13,163	12,718	1,913	27,794	59,018	93,573	22,038	174,629	35,365	29,274	4,224	68,863
<b>East Anglia</b>																
2 or less	1,507	1,932	439	3,878	1,192	895	57	2,144	2,380	2,980	536	5,896	2,277	1,728	92	4,097
Over 2 and up to 4	909	1,056	202	2,167	698	598	45	1,341	1,990	3,021	415	5,426	1,294	924	51	2,269
4	2,010	2,422	548	4,980	1,435	1,087	70	2,592	4,144	5,845	884	10,873	2,710	2,149	126	4,985
8	2,189	2,497	646	5,332	1,527	1,361	87	2,975	5,290	6,414	1,080	12,784	3,414	2,542	176	6,132
13	4,249	4,367	1,286	9,902	3,456	2,554	221	6,231	13,246	11,995	2,615	27,856	8,778	5,326	524	14,628
26	2,771	4,022	1,541	8,334	2,307	2,717	266	5,290	10,791	13,998	4,084	28,873	6,469	6,831	578	13,878
52	2,416	4,543	1,394	8,353	1,537	1,833	378	3,748	10,650	15,842	4,558	31,050	5,832	4,873	854	11,559
104	1,205	2,981	840	5,026	617	791	293	1,701	5,278	10,406	2,488	18,172	2,586	1,949	547	5,082
156	486	2,058	584	3,128	247	415	212	874	2,888	8,174	1,819	12,881	1,190	1,227	451	2,869
208	274	1,427	445	2,146	105	213	119	437	1,697	7,332	1,285	10,314	568	825	329	1,722
Over 260	63	1,160	571	1,794	42	254	165	461	664	7,566	2,274	10,504	247	900	496	1,643
All	18,079	28,465	8,496	55,040	13,163	12,718	1,913	27,794	59,018	93,573	22,038	174,629	35,365	29,274	4,224	68,863
<b>North</b>																
2 or less	1,507	1,932	439	3,878	1,192	895	57	2,144	2,380	2,980	536	5,896	2,277	1,728	92	4,097
Over 2 and up to 4	909	1,056	202	2,167	698	598	45	1,341	1,990	3,021	415	5,426	1,294	924	51	2,269
4	2,010	2,422	548	4,980	1,435	1,087	70	2,592	4,144	5,845	884	10,873	2,710	2,149	126	4,985
8	2,189	2,497	646	5,332	1,527	1,361	87	2,975	5,290	6,414	1,080	12,784	3,414	2,542	176	6,132
13	4,249	4,367	1,286	9,902	3,456	2,554	221	6,231	13,246	11,995	2,615	27,856	8,778	5,326	524	14,628
26	2,771	4,022	1,541	8,334	2,307	2,717	266	5,290	10,791	13,998	4,084	28,873	6,469	6,831	578	13,878
52	2,416	4,543	1,394	8,353	1,537	1,833	378	3,748	10,650	15,842	4,558	31,050	5,832	4,873	854	11,559
104	1,205	2,981	840	5,026	617	791	293	1,701	5,278	10,406	2,488	18,172	2,586	1,949	547	5,082
156	486	2,058	584	3,128	247	415	212	874	2,888	8,174	1,819	12,881	1,190	1,227	451	2,869
208	274	1,427	445	2,146	105	213	119	437	1,697	7,332	1,285	10,314	568	825	329	1,722
Over 260	63	1,160	571	1,794	42	254	165	461	664	7,566	2,274	10,504	247	900	496	1,643
All	18,079	28,465	8,496	55,040	13,163	12,718	1,913	27,794	59,018	93,573	22,038	174,629	35,365	29,274	4,224	68,863
<b>Wales</b>																
2 or less	3,584	4,062	1,292	8,938	3,077	2,276	134	5,487	2,413	2,576	502	5,491	2,011	1,442	75	3,528
Over 2 and up to 4	2,028	2,520	571	5,119	1,526	1,272	92	2,890	1,463	1,854	297	3,614	1,054	705	31	1,790
4	5,078	6,141	1,247	12,466	3,407	2,838	178	6,423	3,524	4,357	684	8,565	2,263	1,758	106	4,127

# 2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts\* at February 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	
					per cent					
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>										
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	15,307	7,774	23,081	10.7	<b>West Sussex</b>	12,519	6,678	19,197	7.7	
Luton	7,202	3,111	10,313		Adur	1,217	563	1,780		
Mid Bedfordshire	1,656	1,151	2,807		Arun	2,795	1,393	4,188		
North Bedfordshire	3,796	1,939	5,735		Chichester	1,803	933	2,736		
South Bedfordshire	2,653	1,573	4,226		Crawley	1,615	963	2,578		
					Horsham	1,501	909	2,410		
<b>Berkshire</b>	15,990	7,970	23,960	7.6	Mid Sussex	1,569	1,011	2,580		
Bracknell	2,004	1,051	3,055		Worthing	2,019	906	2,925		
Newbury	2,241	1,252	3,493		<b>Greater London</b>	279,264	121,517	400,781	10.2	
Reading	5,011	2,003	7,014		Barking and Dagenham	6,173	2,414	8,587		
Slough	3,197	1,553	4,750		Barnet	7,237	3,746	10,983		
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,059	1,165	3,224		Bexley	5,387	3,046	8,433		
Wokingham	1,478	946	2,424		Brent	11,216	5,054	16,270		
					Bromley	6,589	3,185	9,774		
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	13,023	6,654	19,677	8.7	Camden	10,559	4,566	15,125		
Aylesbury Vale	2,444	1,377	3,821		City of London	88	37	125		
Chiltern	1,132	621	1,753		City of Westminster	10,888	4,319	15,207		
Milton Keynes	5,893	2,859	8,752		Croydon	9,193	4,627	13,820		
South Buckinghamshire	860	420	1,280		Ealing	9,333	4,996	14,329		
Wycombe	2,694	1,377	4,071		Enfield	7,264	3,181	10,445		
					Greenwich	9,961	4,296	14,257		
<b>East Sussex</b>	21,060	9,166	30,226	12.4	Hackney	14,704	5,626	20,330		
Brighton	7,220	2,944	10,164		Hammersmith and Fulham	8,570	3,493	12,063		
Eastbourne	2,268	1,038	3,306		Haringey	11,785	5,269	17,054		
Hastings	3,380	1,253	4,633		Harrow	4,020	2,179	6,199		
Hove	3,135	1,395	4,530		Havering	6,535	3,046	9,581		
Lewes	1,680	868	2,548		Hillingdon	4,775	2,696	7,471		
Rother	1,601	737	2,338		Hounslow	5,894	3,212	9,106		
Wealden	1,776	931	2,707		Islington	11,620	4,624	16,244		
					Kensington and Chelsea	6,985	3,154	10,139		
<b>Essex</b>	45,425	21,521	66,946	12.8	Kingston-upon-Thames	2,900	1,247	4,147		
Basildon	6,649	2,858	9,507		Lambeth	18,341	7,117	25,458		
Braintree	2,596	1,624	4,220		Lewisham	12,367	4,951	17,318		
Brentwood	1,385	659	2,044		Merton	4,417	2,150	6,567		
Castle Point	2,622	1,179	3,801		Newham	12,170	4,791	16,961		
Chelmsford	2,687	1,612	4,299		Redbridge	6,065	3,045	9,110		
Colchester	4,100	2,230	6,330		Richmond-upon-Thames	3,398	1,835	5,233		
Epping Forest	2,532	1,338	3,870		Southwark	15,194	5,394	20,588		
Harlow	2,685	1,525	4,210		Sutton	3,471	1,900	5,371		
Maldon	1,308	655	1,963		Tower Hamlets	12,042	3,799	15,841		
Rochford	1,729	801	2,530		Waltham Forest	8,403	3,562	11,965		
Southend-on-Sea	6,532	2,544	9,076		Wandsworth	11,720	4,980	16,700		
Tendring	4,163	1,718	5,881							
Thurrock	5,507	2,241	7,748		<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>					
Uttlesford	930	537	1,467		<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	16,957	8,311	25,268	10.2	
					Cambridge	2,664	1,248	3,912		
<b>Hampshire</b>	42,470	19,983	62,453	10.3	East Cambridgeshire	926	574	1,500		
Basingstoke and Deane	2,847	1,591	4,438		Fenland	2,782	1,172	3,954		
East Hampshire	1,537	814	2,351		Huntingdon	2,640	1,717	4,357		
Eastleigh	1,867	1,187	3,054		Peterborough	6,631	2,701	9,332		
Fareham	2,058	1,170	3,228		South Cambridgeshire	1,314	899	2,213		
Gosport	2,260	1,505	3,765							
Hart	873	576	1,449		<b>Norfolk</b>	23,935	11,737	35,672	12.8	
Havant	4,668	1,802	6,470		Breckland	2,979	1,724	4,703		
New Forest	3,494	1,596	5,090		Broadland	1,887	1,078	2,965		
Portsmouth	8,114	3,409	11,523		Great Yarmouth	4,056	2,007	6,063		
Rushmore	1,500	987	2,487		Norwich	6,158	2,418	8,576		
Southampton	9,877	3,644	13,521		North Norfolk	2,427	1,254	3,681		
Test Valley	1,726	994	2,720		South Norfolk	2,062	1,066	3,128		
Winchester	1,649	708	2,357		West Norfolk	4,366	2,190	6,556		
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	20,030	10,636	30,666	7.5	<b>Suffolk</b>	15,512	8,052	23,564	10.0	
Broxbourne	1,710	970	2,680		Babergh	1,639	860	2,499		
Dacorum	2,858	1,619	4,477		Forest Heath	959	577	1,536		
East Hertfordshire	1,567	1,010	2,577		Ipswich	4,041	1,690	5,731		
Hertsmere	1,694	779	2,473		Mid Suffolk	1,422	766	2,188		
North Hertfordshire	2,457	1,272	3,729		St Edmundsbury	1,982	1,213	3,195		
St Albans	2,062	1,041	3,103		Suffolk Coastal	1,873	945	2,818		
Stevenage	2,458	1,484	3,942		Waveney	3,596	2,001	5,597		
Three Rivers	1,392	633	2,025							
Watford	1,904	862	2,766		<b>SOUTH WEST</b>					
Welwyn Hatfield	1,928	966	2,894		<b>Avon</b>	32,459	15,313	47,772	11.7	
					Bath	2,685	1,267	3,952		
<b>Isle of Wight</b>	4,912	2,523	7,435	17.0	Bristol	18,879	7,603	26,482		
Medina	2,595	1,316	3,911		Kingswood	1,934	1,185	3,119		
South Wight	2,317	1,207	3,524		Northavon	2,708	1,702	4,410		
					Wansdyke	1,698	935	2,633		
<b>Kent</b>	47,676	23,056	70,732	12.9	Woodspring	4,555	2,621	7,176		
Ashford	2,663	1,292	3,955							
Canterbury	3,715	1,772	5,487		<b>Cornwall</b>	17,796	9,247	27,043	19.1	
Dartford	2,059	1,018	3,077		Caradon	2,017	1,285	3,302		
Dover	3,002	1,811	4,813		Carrick	3,164	1,527	4,691		
Gillingham	3,726	1,795	5,521		Kerrier	3,709	1,715	5,424		
Gravesham	3,575	1,654	5,229		North Cornwall	2,250	1,285	3,535		
Maidstone	3,304	1,634	4,938		Penwith	3,049	1,277	4,326		
Rochester-upon-Medway	6,718	3,111	9,829		Restormel	3,547	2,107	5,654		
Sevenoaks	2,095	1,036	3,131		Scilly Isles	60	51	111		
Shepway	3,314	1,532	4,846							
Swale	3,974	2,036	6,010		<b>Devon</b>	32,851	17,932	50,783	14.4	
Thanet	5,778	2,508	8,286		East Devon	2,634	1,407	4,041		
Tonbridge and Malling	1,958	1,025	2,983		Exeter	3,373	1,659	5,032		
Tunbridge Wells	1,795	832	2,627		Mid Devon	1,358	769	2,127		
					North Devon	2,875	1,455	4,330		
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	12,025	6,945	18,970	8.5	Plymouth	9,535	5,425	14,960		
Cherwell	2,370	1,548	3,918		South Hams	1,641	1,115	2,756		
Oxford	3,611	1,691	5,302		Teignbridge	2,982	1,547	4,529		
South Oxfordshire	2,368	1,270	3,638		Torbay	5,799	3,022	8,821		
West Oxfordshire	1,655	1,194	2,849		Torrige	1,650	938	2,588		
Vale of White Horse	2,021	1,242	3,263		West Devon	1,004	595	1,599		
<b>Surrey</b>	15,000	7,833	22,833	***	<b>Dorset</b>	17,816	8,896	26,712	12.3	
Elmbridge	1,610	837	2,447		Bournemouth	6,808	3,030	9,838		
Epsom and Ewell	928	468	1,396		Christchurch	1,040	483	1,523		
Guildford	1,957	949	2,906		North Dorset	783	539	1,322		
Mole Valley	1,125	551	1,676		Poole	3,721	1,696	5,417		
Reigate and Banstead	1,829	915	2,744		Purbeck	819	565	1,384		
Runnymede	1,220	644	1,864		West Dorset	1,474	796	2,270		
Spelthorne	1,568	876	2,444		Weymouth and Portland	1,866	1,151	3,017		
Surrey Heath	1,029	624	1,653		Wimborne	1,305	636	1,941		
Tandridge	1,114	605	1,719							
Waverley	1,351	670	2,021							
Woking	1,269	694	1,963							

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9 Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts\* at February 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate		Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate	
					per cent					
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	14,981	7,476	22,457	10.4	<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	42,142	17,524	59,666	13.4	
Cheltenham	2,857	1,280	4,137		Ashfield	4,273	1,646	5,919		
Cotswold	1,281	700	1,981		Bassettlaw	3,855	2,057	5,912		
Forest of Dean	2,677	1,516	4,193		Broxtope	3,325	1,527	4,852		
Gloucester	3,924	1,583	5,507		Gedling	3,096	1,554	4,650		
Stroud	2,513	1,377	3,890		Mansfield	4,145	1,711	5,856		
Tewkesbury	1,729	1,020	2,749		Newark	3,304	1,830	5,134		
					Nottingham	17,563	5,937	23,500		
<b>Somerset</b>	11,032	6,381	17,413	10.8	Rushcliffe	2,				

# 2.9 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts\* at February 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed	Rate per cent		Male	Female	All unemployed	
<b>Durham</b>	<b>30,062</b>	<b>11,972</b>	<b>42,034</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>	<b>5,347</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>8,286</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Chester-le-Street	2,379	979	3,358		Annandale and Eskdale	1,241	771	2,012	
Darlington	4,614	1,978	6,592		Nithsdale	1,940	1,011	2,951	
Derwentside	5,649	2,094	7,743		Stewartry	700	410	1,110	
Durham	3,205	1,401	4,606		Wigton	1,466	747	2,213	
Easington	4,658	1,963	6,621		<b>Fife region</b>	<b>13,342</b>	<b>7,286</b>	<b>20,628</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Sedgefield	4,776	1,915	6,691		Dunfermline	4,656	2,705	7,361	
Teesdale	952	415	1,367		Kirkcaldy	7,034	3,485	10,519	
Wear Valley	3,829	1,227	5,056		North East Fife	1,652	1,096	2,748	
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>10,385</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>15,397</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>Grampian region</b>	<b>11,649</b>	<b>6,844</b>	<b>18,493</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Alnwick	979	585	1,564		Banff and Buchan	2,352	1,213	3,565	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	839	495	1,334		City of Aberdeen	5,654	2,747	8,401	
Blyth Valley	3,283	1,445	4,728		Gordon	849	827	1,676	
Castle Morpeth	1,345	639	1,984		Kincardine and Deeside	533	542	1,075	
Tynedale	1,316	770	2,086		Moray	2,261	1,515	3,776	
Wansbeck	2,623	1,078	3,701		<b>Highland region</b>	<b>9,627</b>	<b>4,636</b>	<b>14,263</b>	<b>17.3</b>
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>	<b>72,707</b>	<b>27,123</b>	<b>99,830</b>	<b>19.8</b>	Badenoch and Strathspey	431	287	718	
Gateshead	12,439	4,504	16,943		Caithness	1,148	568	1,716	
Newcastle upon Tyne	18,485	6,617	25,102		Inverness	2,341	1,108	3,449	
North Tyneside	9,973	4,183	14,156		Lochaber	986	729	1,715	
South Tyneside	10,856	4,301	15,157		Nairn	345	194	539	
Sunderland	20,954	7,518	28,472		Ross and Cromarty	3,099	1,176	4,275	
					Skye and Lochalsh	564	256	820	
					Sutherland	713	318	1,031	
<b>WALES</b>					<b>Lothian region</b>	<b>31,420</b>	<b>14,711</b>	<b>46,131</b>	<b>12.7</b>
<b>Clwyd</b>	<b>17,150</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>24,975</b>	<b>18.6</b>	City of Edinburgh	18,606	8,490	27,096	
Alyn and Deeside	3,088	1,474	4,562		East Lothian	2,430	1,387	3,817	
Colwyn	1,871	894	2,765		Midlothian	2,990	1,398	4,388	
Delyn	3,042	1,323	4,365		West Lothian	7,394	3,436	10,830	
Glyndwr	1,223	645	1,868		<b>Strathclyde region</b>	<b>139,960</b>	<b>56,736</b>	<b>196,696</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Rhuddlan	2,740	1,277	4,017		Argyle and Bute	2,571	1,443	4,014	
Wrexham Maelor	5,186	2,212	7,398		Bearsden and Milngavie	750	476	1,226	
<b>Dyfed</b>	<b>14,049</b>	<b>6,150</b>	<b>20,199</b>	<b>17.9</b>	City of Glasgow	57,240	19,859	77,099	
Carmarthen	1,717	758	2,475		Clydebank	2,992	1,104	4,096	
Ceredigion	2,234	1,022	3,256		Clydesdale	2,194	1,190	3,384	
Dinefwr	1,330	621	1,951		Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	8,602	3,518	12,120	
Llanelli	3,263	1,327	4,590		Cumnock and Doon Valley	3,097	1,019	4,116	
Preseli	3,303	1,496	4,799		Cunninghame	3,054	1,485	4,539	
South Pembrokeshire	2,202	926	3,128		Dumbarton	3,963	2,229	6,192	
<b>Gwent</b>	<b>21,075</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>29,350</b>	<b>17.3</b>	East Kilbride	3,220	1,920	5,140	
Blaenau Gwent	4,325	1,540	5,865		East Wood	969	668	1,637	
Islwyn	2,648	1,031	3,679		Hamilton	5,816	2,547	8,363	
Monmouth	2,352	1,216	3,568		Inverclyde	6,311	2,326	8,637	
Newport	7,519	2,722	10,241		Kilmarnock and Loudoun	4,184	1,725	5,909	
Torfaen	4,231	1,766	5,997		Kyle and Carrick	5,017	2,511	7,528	
<b>Gwynedd</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>15,421</b>	<b>19.4</b>	Monklands	6,953	2,687	9,640	
Aberconwy	1,943	979	2,922		Motherwell	8,656	3,644	12,300	
Aberfon	2,988	1,149	4,137		Renfrew	11,139	4,698	15,837	
Dwyfor	1,131	515	1,646		Strathkelvin	3,232	1,687	4,919	
Meirionnydd	1,267	603	1,870		<b>Tayside region</b>	<b>17,827</b>	<b>8,989</b>	<b>26,816</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Ynys Môn— Isle of Anglesey	3,420	1,426	4,846		Angus	2,975	1,900	4,875	
<b>Mid-Glamorgan</b>	<b>26,035</b>	<b>9,721</b>	<b>35,756</b>	<b>19.1</b>	City of Dundee	11,026	5,143	16,169	
Cynon Valley	3,347	1,242	4,589		Perth and Kinross	3,826	1,946	5,772	
Merthyr Tydfil	3,048	1,080	4,128		<b>Orkney Islands</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Ogwr	5,682	2,313	7,995		<b>Shetland Islands</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Rhondda	4,105	1,512	5,617		<b>Western Isles</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Rhymney Valley	5,704	1,956	7,660		<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>				
Taff-Ely	4,149	1,618	5,767		Antrim	2,494	884	3,378	
<b>Powys</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>14.0</b>	Ards	2,118	1,099	3,217	
Brecknock	1,159	618	1,777		Armagh	2,514	1,117	3,631	
Montgomery	1,605	708	2,313		Ballymena	2,088	943	3,031	
Radnor	628	328	956		Ballymoney	1,308	337	1,645	
<b>South Glamorgan</b>	<b>19,603</b>	<b>7,142</b>	<b>26,745</b>	<b>14.2</b>	Banbridge	1,149	600	1,749	
Cardiff	14,908	5,101	20,009		Belfast	22,446	7,565	30,011	
Vale of Glamorgan	4,695	2,041	6,736		Carmickfergus	1,536	768	2,304	
<b>West Glamorgan</b>	<b>18,805</b>	<b>7,512</b>	<b>26,317</b>	<b>16.6</b>	Castlereagh	1,868	953	2,821	
Atan	2,748	1,093	3,841		Coleraine	2,783	970	3,753	
Lliw Valley	2,350	1,214	3,564		Cookstown	1,935	752	2,687	
Neath	3,064	1,474	4,538		Craigavon	4,182	1,667	5,849	
Swansea	10,643	3,731	14,374		Derry	7,957	1,991	9,948	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>					Down	2,113	957	3,070	
<b>Borders region</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>10.1</b>	Dungannon	2,851	1,064	3,915	
Berwickshire	469	285	754		Fermanagh	3,390	1,087	4,477	
Etrick and Lauderdale	750	447	1,197		Larne	1,621	709	2,330	
Roxburgh	833	470	1,303		Limavady	1,992	937	2,929	
Tweeddale	383	187	570		Lisburn	3,843	1,851	5,704	
<b>Central region</b>	<b>12,284</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>18,573</b>	<b>16.0</b>	Magherafelt	2,032	755	2,787	
Clackmannan	2,124	937	3,061		Moyle	1,046	298	1,344	
Falkirk	6,913	3,562	10,475		Newry and Mourne	5,484	2,021	7,505	
Stirling	3,247	1,790	5,037		Newtownabbey	3,510	1,554	5,064	
					North Down	1,777	1,155	2,932	
					Omagh	2,470	830	3,300	
					Strabane	3,274	702	3,976	

\* Provisional figures aggregated by electoral wards. Unemployment rates are calculated for areas which are broadly self-contained labour markets, using denominators which are the sum of mid-1984 estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed, and reflect recent revisions to employment estimates. Corresponding information has been published in table 2.4 in past issues.

\*\* Unemployment rate is not given for Surrey since it does not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of travel-to-work-areas.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at February 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>					<b>Epsom and Ewell</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1,937</b>
<b>Bedfordshire</b>					Esher	1,049	543	1,592
Luton South	4,697	2,038	6,735		Guilford	1,512	679	2,191
Mid Bedfordshire	1,789	1,160	2,949		Mole Valley	1,178	589	1,767
North Bedfordshire	3,216	1,538	4,754		North West Surrey	1,583	874	2,457
North West Bedfordshire	3,061	1,487	4,548		Reigate	1,455	748	2,203
South West Bedfordshire	2,544	1,551	4,095		South West Surrey	1,135	573	1,708
<b>Berkshire</b>					Spelthorne	1,568	876	2,444
East Berkshire	2,380	1,216	3,596		Woking	1,666	925	2,591
Newbury	1,838	1,021	2,859		<b>West Sussex</b>			
Reading East	3,018	1,196	4,214		Arundel	2,391	1,176	3,567
Reading West	2,659	1,186	3,845		Chichester	1,803	933	2,736
Slough	3,197	1,553	4,750		Crawley	1,856	1,163	3,019
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,683	1,000	2,683		Horsham	1,501	909	2,410
Wokingham	1,215	798	2,013		Mid Sussex	1,328	811	2,139
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>					Shoreham	1,621	780	2,401
Aylesbury	1,874	1,025	2,899		Worthing	2,019	906	2,925
Beaconsfield	1,173	574	1,747		<b>Greater London</b>			
Buckingham	1,784	992	2,776		Barking	2,998	1,105	4,103
Chesham and Amersham	1,133	635	1,768		Battersea	4,858	1,967	6,825
Milton Keynes	5,042	2,463	7,505		Beckenham	2,181	1,007	3,188
Weycombe	2,017	965	2,982		Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,801	1,672	7,473
<b>East Sussex</b>					Bexley Heath	1,452	916	2,368
Bexhill and Battle	1,406	631	2,037		Bow and Popular	6,241	2,127	8,368
Brighton Kempdown	3,736	1,370	5,106		Brent East	4,437	1,961	6,398
Brighton Pavilion	3,484	1,574	5,058		Brent North	2,128	1,087	3,215
Eastbourne	2,438	1,121	3,559		Brent South	4,651	2,006	6,657
Hastings and Rye	3,766	1,428	5,194		Brentford and Isleworth	2,771	1,472	4,243
Hove	3,135	1,395	4,530		Carshalton and Wallington	2,115	1,017	3,132
Lewes	1,758	895	2,653		Chelsea	3,105	1,384	4,489
Wealden	1,337	752	2,089		Chingford	1,789	907	2,696
<b>Essex</b>					Chipping Barnet	1,405	758	2,163
Basilston	5,131	2,101	7,232		Chislehurst	1,614	696	2,310
Billerica	2,698	1						

# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at February 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
South East Cambridgeshire	1,246	885	2,131	Stafford	2,613	1,489	4,102
South West Cambridgeshire	1,579	1,058	2,637	Staffordshire Moorlands	2,382	1,460	3,842
<b>Norfolk</b>				Stoke-on-Trent Central	4,059	1,781	5,840
Great Yarmouth	4,056	2,007	6,063	Stoke-on-Trent North	3,856	1,835	5,691
Mid Norfolk	2,253	1,240	3,493	Stoke-on-Trent South	3,173	1,743	4,916
North Norfolk	2,427	1,254	3,681	<b>Warwickshire</b>			
North West Norfolk	3,486	1,670	5,156	North Warwickshire	3,388	1,942	5,330
Norwich North	2,590	1,213	3,803	Nuneaton	3,700	1,817	5,517
Norwich South	4,294	1,658	5,952	Rugby and Kenilworth	2,973	1,728	4,701
South Norfolk	2,062	1,066	3,128	Stratford-on-Avon	2,175	1,402	3,577
South West Norfolk	2,767	1,629	4,396	Warwick and Leamington	3,033	1,611	4,644
<b>Suffolk</b>				<b>West Midlands</b>			
Bury St Edmunds	2,155	1,331	3,486	Aldridge-Brownhills	3,207	1,243	4,450
Central Suffolk	2,335	1,130	3,465	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,731	1,649	5,380
Ipswich	3,128	1,326	4,454	Birmingham Erdington	6,341	2,331	8,672
South Suffolk	2,425	1,319	3,744	Birmingham Hall Green	4,372	1,799	6,171
Suffolk Coastal	1,873	945	2,818	Birmingham Hodge Hill	5,938	2,054	7,992
Waveney	3,596	2,001	5,597	Birmingham Ladywood	7,498	2,637	10,135
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				Birmingham Northfield	6,395	2,277	8,672
<b>Avon</b>				Birmingham Perry Barr	6,289	2,309	8,598
Bath	2,685	1,267	3,952	Birmingham Small Heath	8,339	2,423	10,762
Bristol East	3,421	1,530	4,951	Birmingham Sparkbrook	7,499	2,089	9,588
Bristol North West	3,714	1,433	5,147	Birmingham Yardley	3,885	1,627	5,512
Bristol South	5,691	2,021	7,712	Birmingham Selly Oak	4,643	1,870	6,513
Bristol West	5,086	2,149	7,235	Coventry North East	6,503	2,554	9,057
Kingswood	2,570	1,387	3,957	Coventry North West	3,535	1,738	5,273
Northavon	2,311	1,456	3,767	Coventry South East	5,126	1,943	7,069
Wandsdyke	1,976	1,200	3,176	Coventry South West	3,346	1,708	5,054
Weston-Super-Mare	3,089	1,643	4,732	Dudley East	5,983	2,345	8,328
Woodspring	1,916	1,227	3,143	Dudley West	4,735	2,190	6,925
<b>Cornwall</b>				Halesowen and Stourbridge	3,667	1,642	5,309
Falmouth and Camborne	4,202	1,876	6,078	Meriden	5,428	2,089	7,517
North Cornwall	3,760	2,281	6,041	Solihull	2,482	1,309	3,791
South East Cornwall	2,514	1,583	4,097	Sutton Coldfield	2,449	1,304	3,753
St Ives	4,103	1,873	5,976	Walsall North	6,240	1,951	8,191
Truro	3,217	1,634	4,851	Walsall South	5,658	1,982	7,640
<b>Devon</b>				Warley East	5,102	2,045	7,147
Exeter	3,373	1,659	5,032	Warley West	4,308	1,801	6,109
Honiton	2,300	1,242	3,542	West Bromwich East	6,235	1,748	7,983
North Devon	2,959	1,500	4,459	West Bromwich West	5,199	1,890	7,089
Plymouth Devonport	3,319	1,893	5,212	Wolverhampton North East	6,461	2,289	8,750
Plymouth Drake	3,881	2,014	5,895	Wolverhampton South East	5,462	1,734	7,196
Plymouth Sutton	2,335	1,518	3,853	Wolverhampton South West	4,567	1,992	6,559
South Hams	2,759	1,746	4,505	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>			
Teignbridge	2,703	1,411	4,114	<b>Derbyshire</b>			
Tiverton	1,918	1,041	2,959	Amber Valley	2,926	1,261	4,187
Torbay	4,650	2,375	7,025	Bolsover	3,355	1,465	4,820
Torridge and West Devon	2,654	1,533	4,187	Chesterfield	3,931	1,686	5,617
<b>Dorset</b>				Derby North	3,909	1,443	5,352
Bournemouth East	4,215	1,867	6,082	Derby South	5,999	2,050	8,049
Bournemouth West	3,361	1,480	4,841	Erewash	3,852	1,635	5,487
Christchurch	1,823	831	2,654	High Peak	2,549	1,511	4,060
North Dorset	1,498	928	2,426	North East Derbyshire	3,371	1,723	5,094
Poole	2,953	1,379	4,332	South Derbyshire	2,736	1,437	4,173
South Dorset	2,528	1,639	4,167	West Derbyshire	1,855	987	2,842
West Dorset	1,438	772	2,210	<b>Leicestershire</b>			
<b>Gloucestershire</b>				Blaby	1,884	1,130	3,014
Cheltenham	3,054	1,432	4,486	Bosworth	2,285	1,335	3,620
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	2,051	1,169	3,220	Harborough	1,563	965	2,528
Gloucester	4,010	1,644	5,654	Leicester East	3,977	1,872	5,849
Stroud	2,578	1,403	3,981	Leicester South	5,390	2,072	7,462
West Gloucestershire	3,288	1,828	5,116	Leicester West	5,332	2,008	7,340
<b>Somerset</b>				Loughborough	2,518	1,177	3,695
Bridgwater	2,756	1,460	4,216	North West Leicestershire	2,592	1,354	3,946
Somerton and Frome	1,799	1,142	2,941	Rutland and Melton	2,108	1,402	3,510
Taunton	2,605	1,446	4,051	<b>Lincolnshire</b>			
Wells	2,031	1,156	3,187	East Lindsey	4,242	1,985	6,227
Yeovil	1,841	1,177	3,018	Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,751	1,382	4,133
<b>Wiltshire</b>				Grantham	3,089	1,579	4,668
Devizes	2,239	1,476	3,715	Holland with Boston	3,133	1,427	4,560
North Wiltshire	2,283	1,565	3,848	Lincoln	4,905	1,792	6,697
Salisbury	2,272	1,303	3,575	Stamford and Spalding	2,348	1,453	3,801
Swindon	4,367	2,162	6,529	<b>Northamptonshire</b>			
Westbury	2,310	1,574	3,884	Corby	4,416	1,942	6,358
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				Daventry	1,826	1,189	3,015
<b>Hereford and Worcester</b>				Kettering	2,316	1,108	3,424
Bromsgrove	2,967	1,438	4,405	Northampton North	3,691	1,583	5,274
Hereford	2,884	1,577	4,461	Northampton South	3,158	1,444	4,602
Leominster	2,411	1,203	3,614	Wellingborough	2,983	1,465	4,448
Mid Worcestershire	4,198	2,226	6,424	<b>Nottinghamshire</b>			
South Worcestershire	2,648	1,242	3,890	Ashfield	3,852	1,424	5,276
Worcester	3,727	1,582	5,309	Bassetlaw	3,406	1,700	5,106
Wyre Forest	3,554	1,799	5,353	Broxtowe	2,691	1,290	3,981
<b>Shropshire</b>				Gedling	2,620	1,290	3,910
Ludlow	2,630	1,362	3,992	Mansfield	3,675	1,482	5,157
North Shropshire	3,122	1,573	4,695	Newark	2,979	1,664	4,643
Shrewsbury and Atcham	3,186	1,373	4,559	Nottingham East	7,257	2,554	9,811
The Wrekin	7,490	2,605	10,095	Nottingham North	5,423	1,672	7,095
<b>Staffordshire</b>				Nottingham South	4,903	1,711	6,614
Burton	3,366	1,772	5,138	Rushcliffe	2,581	1,262	3,843
Cannock and Burntwood	3,839	1,925	5,764	Sherwood	2,775	1,475	4,250
Mid Staffordshire	2,878	1,642	4,520	<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,828	1,317	4,145	<b>Humberside</b>			
South East Staffordshire	3,858	2,018	5,876	Beverley	2,320	1,332	3,652
South Staffordshire	3,528	1,845	5,373	Booth Ferry	3,008	1,585	4,593

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at February 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
North Yorkshire	2,160	1,177	3,337	Stockport	3,505	1,495	5,000
Harrogate	2,410	1,598	4,008	Stretford	6,813	2,285	9,098
Richmond	1,972	1,211	3,183	Wigan	4,624	2,264	6,888
Ryedale	3,884	1,872	5,756	Worsley	4,194	1,818	6,012
Scarborough	1,977	1,327	3,304	<b>Merseyside</b>			
Selby	1,615	1,068	2,683	Birkenhead	7,680	2,408	10,088
Skipton and Ripon	3,760	1,987	5,747	Bootle	8,730	2,764	11,494
York				Crosby	3,593	1,835	5,428
<b>South Yorkshire</b>				Knowsley North	7,752	2,388	10,140
Barnsley Central	3,946	1,551	5,497	Knowsley South	7,612	2,887	10,499
Barnsley East	3,510	1,441	4,951	Liverpool Broadgreen	5,690	2,506	8,196
Barnsley West and Penistone	3,272	1,665	4,937	Liverpool Garston	6,039	2,085	8,124
Don Valley	4,586	2,195	6,781	Liverpool Mossley Hill	4,983	2,008	6,991
Doncaster Central	5,278	2,308	7,586	Liverpool Riverside	9,340	2,995	12,335
Doncaster North	5,388	2,557	7,945	Liverpool Walton	7,647	2,877	10,524
Rother Valley	6,631	1,842	8,473	Liverpool West Derby	7,452	2,553	10,005
Rotherham	5,019	1,928	6,947	Southport	3,367	1,750	5,117
Sheffield Central	7,450	2,311	9,761	St Helens North	4,888	1,200	6,088
Sheffield Attercliffe	4,075	1,737	5,812	St Helens South	5,685	2,116	7,801
Sheffield Brightside	5,747	2,024	7,771	Wallasey	5,558	2,295	7,853
Sheffield Hallam	3,083	1,611	4,694	Wirral South	2,950	1,410	4,360
Sheffield Heeley	4,773	1,870	6,643	Wirral West	3,213	1,421	4,634
Sheffield Hillsborough	3,851	1,794	5,645	<b>NORTH</b>			
Wentworth	4,158	1,871	6,029	<b>Cleveland</b>			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>				Hartlepool	7,384	2,550	9,934
Batley and Spen	3,764	1,619	5,383	Langbaurgh	6,135	2,274	8,409
Bradford North	5,958	1,791	7,749	Middlesbrough	8,669	2,523	11,192
Bradford South	4,751	1,675	6,426	Redcar	6,979	2,353	9,332
Bradford West	6,633	1,954	8,587	Stockton North	7,072	2,380	9,452
Calder Valley	2,667	1,616	4,283	Stockton South	5,427	2,297	7,724
Colne Valley	2,470	1,459	3,929	<b>Cumbria</b>			
Dewsbury	3,603	1,653	5,256	Barrow and Furness	2,417	1,722	4,139
Elmet	2,425	1,219	3,644	Carlisle	2,823	1,373	4,196
Halifax	4,278	1,741	6,019	Copeland	2,874	1,435	4,309
Hemsworth	3,273	1,632	4,905	Penrith and the Borders	2,036	1,445	3,481
Huddersfield	3,911	1,808	5,719	Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,622	1,042	2,664
Keighley	2,890	1,301	4,191	Workington	3,366	1,656	5,022
Leeds Central	5,940	1,972	7,912	<b>Durham</b>			
Leeds East	6,002	2,013	8,015	Bishop Auckland	5,505	1,963	7,468
Leeds North East	3,419	1,483	4,902	City of Durham	3,205	1,401	4,606
Leeds North West	2,988	1,287	4,275	Darlington	4,293	1,804	



# 2.10 UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies\* at February 14, 1985

	Male	Female	All unemployed		Male	Female	All unemployed
<b>Powys</b>				<b>Strathclyde region</b>			
Brecon and Radnor	1,787	946	2,733	Argyll and Bute	2,571	1,443	4,014
Montgomery	1,605	708	2,313	Ayr	3,524	1,741	5,265
<b>South Glamorgan</b>				Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	4,590	1,789	6,379
Cardiff Central	4,500	1,811	6,311	Clydebank and Milingavie	3,357	1,315	4,672
Cardiff North	1,956	749	2,705	Clydesdale	3,293	1,676	4,969
Cardiff South and Penarth	4,561	1,430	5,991	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	3,054	1,485	4,539
Cardiff West	4,826	1,523	6,349	Cunninghame North	3,835	1,765	5,600
Vale of Glamorgan	3,760	1,629	5,389	Cunninghame South	4,767	1,753	6,520
<b>West Glamorgan</b>				Dumbarton	3,963	2,229	6,192
Aberavon	3,567	1,399	4,966	East Kilbride	3,220	1,920	5,140
Gower	2,649	1,264	3,913	Eastwood	2,204	1,112	3,316
Neath	3,046	1,595	4,641	Glasgow Cathcart	3,107	1,253	4,360
Swansea East	4,774	1,579	6,353	Glasgow Central	5,457	1,826	7,283
Swansea West	4,769	1,675	6,444	Glasgow Garscadden	4,944	1,544	6,488
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				Glasgow Govan	4,550	1,662	6,212
<b>Borders region</b>				Glasgow Hillhead	3,635	1,798	5,433
Florburch and Berwickshire	1,302	765	2,067	Glasgow Maryhill	5,720	2,054	7,774
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,133	634	1,767	Glasgow Pollock	5,887	1,821	7,708
<b>Central region</b>				Glasgow Provan	7,252	2,148	9,400
Clackmannan	3,041	1,459	4,500	Glasgow Rutherglen	5,192	1,916	7,108
Falkirk East	3,479	1,711	5,190	Glasgow Shettleston	4,997	1,678	6,675
Falkirk West	3,064	1,596	4,660	Glasgow Springburn	6,499	2,159	8,658
Stirling	2,700	1,523	4,223	Greenock and Port Glasgow	5,810	2,036	7,846
<b>Dumfries and Galloway region</b>				Hamilton	4,717	2,061	6,778
Dumfries	2,664	1,477	4,141	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	4,184	1,725	5,909
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,683	1,462	4,145	Monklands East	4,508	1,785	6,293
<b>Fife region</b>				Monklands West	3,634	1,541	5,175
Central Fife	3,507	1,823	5,330	Motherwell North	4,574	2,011	6,585
Dunfermline East	2,904	1,617	4,521	Motherwell South	4,082	1,633	5,715
Dunfermline West	2,145	1,289	3,434	Paisley North	3,942	1,657	5,599
Kirkcaldy	3,134	1,461	4,595	Paisley South	4,097	1,675	5,772
North East Fife	1,652	1,096	2,748	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,366	1,212	3,578
<b>Grampian region</b>				Strathkelvin and Bearsden	2,428	1,313	3,741
Aberdeen North	2,626	1,154	3,780	<b>Tayside region</b>			
Aberdeen South	2,174	981	3,155	Angus East	2,545	1,603	4,148
Banff and Buchan	2,352	1,213	3,565	Dundee East	5,913	2,565	8,478
Gordon	1,119	1,115	2,234	Dundee West	4,722	2,277	6,999
Kincardine and Deeside	1,117	866	1,983	North Tayside	1,957	1,200	3,157
Moray	2,261	1,515	3,776	Perth and Kinross	2,690	1,344	4,034
<b>Highland region</b>				<b>Orkney and Shetland islands</b>	1,079	524	1,603
Caithness and Sutherland	1,861	886	2,747	<b>Western Isles</b>	1,363	506	1,869
Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,883	2,171	6,054	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>			
Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,883	1,579	5,462	Belfast East	3,091	1,330	4,421
<b>Lothian region</b>				Belfast North	6,388	2,155	8,543
East Lothian	2,430	1,387	3,817	Belfast South	3,773	1,721	5,494
Edinburgh Central	3,364	1,542	4,906	Belfast West	9,580	2,518	12,098
Edinburgh East	3,349	1,435	4,784	East Antrim	4,876	2,140	7,016
Edinburgh Leith	4,535	1,773	6,308	East Londonderry	6,403	2,098	8,501
Edinburgh Pentlands	2,511	1,211	3,722	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	6,241	2,151	8,392
Edinburgh South	2,904	1,366	4,270	Foyle	9,677	2,366	12,043
Edinburgh West	1,610	882	2,492	Lagan Valley	3,956	1,917	5,873
Linlithgow	4,170	1,841	6,011	Mid-Ulster	6,363	2,073	8,436
Livingston	3,557	1,876	5,433	Newry & Armagh	6,286	2,355	8,641
Mid Lothian	2,990	1,398	4,388	North Antrim	4,442	1,578	6,020
				North Down	2,588	1,468	4,056
				South Antrim	4,285	1,775	6,060
				South Down	4,317	1,970	6,287
				Strangford	2,676	1,524	4,200
				Upper Bann	4,839	2,037	6,876

\*Provisional figures aggregated by electoral wards. Corresponding information for earlier months was published in table 2.4 of the January and February issues.

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.13 Students: regions

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
1984 Jan 12	8,939	3,415	719	3,166	2,211	1,936	3,304	3,730	806	1,129	958	26,898	618	27,516
Feb 9	814	325	44	184	121	173	134	195	66	102	297	2,130	—	2,130
Mar 8	420	215	32	106	104	77	109	155	73	86	136	1,298	—	1,298
Apr 5	14,563	5,631	1,638	2,694	2,032	2,566	3,906	3,545	1,088	2,616	4,360	39,008	552	39,560
May 10	1,867	1,116	132	525	530	501	884	965	298	256	919	6,877	—	6,877
Jun 14	2,270	1,206	248	561	813	483	921	1,626	678	430	8,549	16,579	6,325	22,904
Jul 12	44,098	18,076	4,431	10,759	15,141	9,791	16,856	24,242	9,214	11,259	23,236	169,027	8,888	177,916
Aug 12	51,462	22,759	4,673	12,924	16,989	11,162	17,487	26,051	9,368	11,932	23,587	185,635	9,023	194,658
Sep 13	61,735	26,111	5,494	15,507	19,266	14,066	20,724	30,349	11,699	13,965	26,146	218,951	9,945	228,896
Oct 11	9,853	5,247	814	2,042	2,617	1,656	2,096	3,429	1,126	1,296	3,817	28,746	2,043	30,789
Nov 8	2,320	1,472	213	360	553	450	432	865	225	296	773	6,487	—	6,487
Dec 6	1,600	1,221	47	171	168	140	138	215	96	121	217	2,913	—	2,913
1985 Jan 10	7,064	2,981	677	1,972	1,142	894	2,887	2,137	816	1,099	1,065	19,753	567	20,320
Feb 14	639	292	52	159	186	127	158	220	89	111	324	2,065	—	2,065

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

# Temporarily stopped: regions 2.14

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>MALE AND FEMALE</b>														
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	950	197	160	678	1,474	1,788	2,470	1,673	1,646	669	4,738	16,246	1,728	17,974
Mar 8	894	222	176	397	1,606	1,783	1,673	1,260	648	513	1,723	10,673	1,385	12,058
Apr 5	877	248	210	378	1,753	1,797	4,503	1,239	942	1,348	1,691	14,738	1,129	15,867
May 10	727	214	108	326	1,667	967	5,204	887	903	966	2,524	14,279	1,048	15,327
Jun 14	1,018	246	131	305	8,221	1,216	5,312	1,057	920	1,392	1,538	21,110	1,194	22,304
Jul 12	1,136	551	57	209	3,199	873	4,818	977	939	1,314	2,043	15,565	1,159	16,724
Aug 9	737	180	59	228	1,183	967	3,888	993	694	1,196	1,772	11,717	1,051	12,768
Sep 13	943	413	50	244	1,033	1,134	2,957	841	699	760	1,638	10,299	1,028	11,327
Oct 11	1,309	1,098	62	384	1,698	941	3,104	1,020	770	894	1,764	11,946	756	12,702
Nov 8	1,110	531	114	227	1,034	1,219	3,162	965	924	877	2,015	11,747	907	12,654
Dec 6	1,260	180	172	367	1,198	1,229	3,293	4,673	847	888	2,309	16,236	943	17,179
1985 Jan 10	725	200	389	260	1,446	1,167	3,218	1,313	937	1,068	2,500	13,023	1,123	14,146
Feb 14	954	292	407	496	2,636	1,678	3,642	1,911	1,534	1,629	3,016	17,903	1,558	19,461

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Selected countries: national definitions

2.18

THOUSAND

	United Kingdom†		Austra- lia xx	Austria*	Bel- gium‡	Canada xx	Den- mark§	France*	Germany (FR)*	Greece*	Irish Republic*	Italy	Japan¶	Nether- lands*	Norway*	Spain*	Sweden*	Switzer- land*	United Statesxx
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers																	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>																			
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
1980	1,665	1,561	409	53	322	865	184	1,451	889	37	102	1,776	1,140	325	22.3	1,277	86**	6.3	7,637
1981	2,520	2,420	394	69	392	898	241	1,773	1,272	42	128	1,993	1,259	480	28.4	1,566	108	5.9	8,273
1982	2,917	2,793	495	105	457	1,314	258	2,008	1,833	51	157	2,379	1,359	655	41.4	1,873	137	13.2	10,678
1983	3,105	2,970	697	127	505	1,448	281	2,041	2,258	62	193	2,707	1,561	801	63.6	2,207	151	26.3	10,717
1984	3,160	3,047	642	130	513	1,399		2,310	2,265	70	214	2,955	1,608	822	66.6		137	32.1	8,539
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1983 Q4	3,086	2,945	656	137	509	1,295	281	2,205	2,230	70	201	2,797	1,463	839	64.9	2,302	146	28.2	9,168
1984 Q1	3,176	3,071	720	179	520	1,497	319	2,252	2,490	86	215	2,996	1,713	852	75.6	2,442	145	34.2	9,406
Q2	3,074	2,979	649	112	502	1,430	269	2,183	2,166	58	211	2,935	1,637	813	63.3	2,413	127	32.4	8,420
Q3	3,167	3,045	607	93	519	1,345	251	2,281	2,183	49	213	2,866	1,577	826	66.4	2,455	147	29.7	8,382
Q4	3,222	3,092	592	138	509	1,325		2,522	2,220	86	218	3,025	1,507	799	61.1		129	32.0	7,945
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1984 Apr	3,108	3,022	677	133	509	1,468	288	2,235	2,254	68	214	2,960	1,680	815	69.0	2,444	137	33.5	8,525
May	3,084	2,980	637	110	504	1,460	266	2,168	2,133	54	208	2,930	1,600	807	59.2	2,404	115	32.3	8,154
Jun	3,030	2,934	634	92	494	1,362	252	2,148	2,113	52	211	2,915	1,630	816	61.6	2,391	128	31.4	8,582
Jul	3,101	3,008	596	91	520	1,326	240	2,184	2,202	49	212	2,859	1,570	818	64.9	2,404	147	30.5	8,714
Aug	3,116	3,026	605	92	524	1,347	258	2,241	2,202	50	214	2,838	1,570	840	72.1	2,449	153	29.5	8,382
Sep	3,284	3,102	621	96	512	1,363	256	2,416	2,144	48	212	2,901	1,590	821	62.3	2,512	140	28.9	8,051
Oct	3,225	3,075	579	117	511	1,305	262	2,516	2,145	61	212	2,968	1,590	803	60.2	2,577	138	29.6	7,989
Nov	3,223	3,095	571	139	510	1,355	258	2,525	2,189	89	217	3,033	1,510	798	58.3	2,591	125	32.3	7,869
Dec	3,219	3,108	627	157	506	1,316		2,525	2,325	108	225	3,073	1,420	797	64.8		123	34.1	7,978
1985 Jan	3,341	3,232	655	198	530	1,483		2,553	2,619	113	234	3,133							9,131
Feb	3,324	3,226							2,611		234								
<b>Percentage rate latest month</b>																			
	13.7		9.3	6.9	19.3	12.2	9.8	13.3	10.5	6.6 e	18.0	13.7	2.7	17.0	3.2	21.6 e	2.8	1.2 e	8.0
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>																			
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1983 Q4		2,941	680	123	508	1,363	279	2,084	2,257	67	202	2,328	1,550	828	64.1	2,278	150		9,509
1984 Q1		2,998	663	122	505	1,389	281	2,191	2,230	64	209	2,543	1,600	838	70.5	2,383	142		8,882
Q2		3,026	659	144	512	1,406	276	2,306	2,279	68	212	2,519	1,590	841	66.5	2,437	135		8,529
Q3		3,075	630	153	525	1,408	274	2,354	2,303	68	216	2,192	1,650	825	69.0	2,537	135		8,447
Q4		3,103	615	125	508	1,398		2,383	2,256	83 e	219	2,347		793	60.3		135		8,233
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1984 Apr		3,011	679	137	511	1,397	276	2,296	2,269	66	213	2,519	1,540	842	68.2	2,417	151		8,800
May		3,028	635	141	514	1,442	274	2,296	2,276	70	211	2,519	1,570	848	63.8	2,427	127		8,560
Jun		3,038	664	155	513	1,379	277	2,325	2,290	68	214	2,519	1,660	834	67.5	2,466	127		8,228
Jul		3,055	629	153	521	1,361	275	2,343	2,304	70	215	2,192	1,650	823	69.6	2,490	146		8,491
Aug		3,074	634	158	533	1,391	278	2,360	2,307	67	216	2,519	1,650	833	71.8	2,546	135		8,481
Sep		3,097	628	148	521	1,472	269	2,359	2,294	64	217	2,519	1,650	819	65.6	2,573	124		8,370
Oct		3,100	617	133	516	1,418	263	2,367	2,270	73	216	2,347	1,660	807	62.0	2,578	144		8,367
Nov		3,102	622	125	513	1,422	256	2,381	2,256	83	219	2,519	1,600	795	58.5	2,542	134		8,142
Dec		3,108	606	116	494 e	1,354		2,401	2,241	92 e	222		1,530 e	777	60.4		128		8,191
1985 Jan		3,128	610	118 e	510 e	1,400		2,444	2,285	86 e	226								8,484
Feb		3,148							2,290		229								
<b>Percentage rate:</b>																			
latest month		13.0	8.5	4.1 e	18.5 e	11.2	9.7	12.7	9.2	5.0 e	17.6	10.1	2.6 e	16.6	3.0	21.2 e	2.9		7.4
latest three months																			
change on previous three months		+0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	+0.2	—	+1.0	+0.6	+0.5	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	+0.5 e	+0.1		-0.2

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

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

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

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

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

‡ See footnotes to table 2.1.

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

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

\*\* Average of 11 months.

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

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

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT 2.19

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted\*

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		INFLOW†												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1984 Feb 9	362.3	14.8	347.5	+9.9	234.9	8.3	226.6	+3.4	127.4	52.2	6.4	121.0	+6.5	
Mar 8	318.5	10.6	307.9	-6.6	206.8	6.1	200.7	-10.5	111.6	48.8	4.4	107.2	+3.8	
Apr 5	328.7	9.0	319.8	+3.9	215.2	5.2	210.0	-7.5	113.5	50.3	3.7	109.8	+3.6	
May 10	336.3	31.1	305.2	+3.9	215.4	18.1	197.3	-7.5	120.8	50.9	13.0	107.9	+3.6	
June 14	316.6	13.3	303.3	-0.1	204.9	7.7	197.2	-4.9	111.7	47.2	5.7	106.1	+4.8	
July 12	419.1	14.7	404.3	+22.5	260.8	8.2	252.6	+9.4	158.3	52.1	6.6	151.7	+13.1	
Aug 9	363.8	13.8	350.0	-0.6	227.9	8.1	219.9	-6.3	135.8	53.4	5.7	130.1	+5.8	
Sep 13	511.0	100.3	410.7	+11.0	308.7	56.5	252.3	+4.1	202.3	54.5	43.9	158.4	+7.0	
Oct 11	446.3	32.0	414.3	-4.7	281.2	17.9	263.3	-3.7	165.1	57.5	14.1	151.0	-1.0	
Nov 8	391.0	15.0	376.0	+3.9	250.1	8.4	241.6	0.0	140.9	55.4	6.5	134.4	+3.9	
Dec 6	353.8	10.7	343.1	+3.5	231.6	6.1	225.6	-1.1	122.2	50.7	4.6	117.6	+4.7	
1985 Jan 10	343.4	13.8	329.6	-7.3	217.8	7.9	209.9	-5.9	125.6	50.7	5.9	119.8	-1.5	
Feb 14	378.5	14.5	364.0	+16.4	247.4	8.2	239.3	+12.7	131.0	54.9	6.3	124.7	+3.8	

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending		OUTFLOW‡												
		Male and Female				Male				Female				
		All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††	All	Married	School leavers‡	Excluding school leavers	Change since previous year††
1984 Feb 9	376.7	19.2	357.6	-0.5	244.1	10.7	233.4	-6.0	132.6	51.1	8.4	124.2	+5.5	
Mar 8	365.7	15.0	350.7	+12.2	241.3	8.5	232.8	+5.6	124.4	47.8	6.5	117.9	+6.7	
Apr 5	366.8	12.3	354.5	+8.9	242.3	6.8	235.5	+1.7	124.5	48.6	5.5	119.0	+7.2	
May 10	356.4	10.2	346.2	+8.9	231.8	5.9	225.9	+1.7	124.6	49.3	4.3	120.3	+7.2	
June 14	364.0	14.7	349.4	+7.0	240.9	8.4	232.5	+2.6	123.2	48.2	6.3	116.9	+4.4	
July 12	342.3	12.6	329.8	-6.6	227.7	7.0	220.7	-8.1	114.6	44.7	5.5	109.1	+1.5	
Aug 9	347.1	11.0	336.2	-19.6	226.9	5.9	220.9	-18.6	120.3	44.2	5.0	115.2	-1.0	
Sep 13	365.6	21.7	343.9	+9.3	226.9	12.3	214.5	-5.2	138.8	51.3	9.4	129.4	+14.5	
Oct 11	509.7	54.5	455.1	-4.9	311.0	30.6	280.4	-11.2	198.6	55.1	23.9	174.8	+6.0	
Nov 8	393.8	30.7	363.1	+3.9	245.0	17.0	228.0	-4.6	148.8	51.8	13.7	135.1	+8.6	
Dec 6	357.3	20.7	336.6	+4.5	221.0	11.4	209.6	-1.6	136.2	49.9	9.3	126.9	+6.1	
1985 Jan 10	238.0	9.3	228.8	-9.4	145.3	5.1	140.2	-10.4	92.7	37.5	4.2	88.5	+1.0	
Feb 14	393.5	16.4	377.1	+19.5	252.8	9.0	243.8	+10.4	140.7	56.0	7.4	133.3	+9.1	

\* The unemployment flow statistics on the new basis (claimants) are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. A seasonally adjusted series cannot yet be estimated. Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

† The 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 some overstatement of the inflow in the following month. Therefore the imputed outflows in this table are also affected.

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

†† Change 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 2.20

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

THOUSAND

## INFLOW

## OUTFLOW

Great Britain Month ending	Age group										All ages	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59†§	60 and over†§	Under 18		18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54§	55-59†§	60 and over†§			
<b>MALE</b>																						
1984 February	21.6	25.3	47.8	29.9	22.7	34.3	24.3	11.8	9.5	227.2	20.6	23.8	46.3	29.1	21.8	32.4	21.5	8.7	12.2	216.4		
March	17.3	21.4	42.0	26.7	20.2	30.7	22.2	11.0	8.9	200.4	18.1	25.2	48.9	29.6	22.3	33.7	21.7	8.6	10.9	219.0		
April	16.0	21.9	44.6	27.6	21.0	31.5	23.6	12.9	10.2	209.2	15.7	26.2	48.9	30.0	22.6	34.5	22.5	8.9	10.8	220.1		
May	27.6	20.4	42.1	26.4	19.8	30.2	21.9	11.2	9.2	208.9	12.7	24.3	46.3	27.5	20.5	31.6	20.9	8.7	10.3	202.8		
June	18.4	21.9	43.9	26.0	19.2	29.1	20.8	10.6	8.5	198.4	15.3	26.4	50.2	30.0	22.4	34.0	22.3	8.9	10.9	220.3		
July	19.5	29.7	78.2	31.0	21.3	31.3	22.4	11.3	9.3	254.1	13.9	25.7	50.3	28.8	20.8	31.9	20.8	8.2	10.1	210.4		
August	19.6	25.7	55.6	28.6	20.4	30.6	21.5	10.6	8.9	221.6	12.2	24.4	53.1	27.6	20.1	29.6	19.8	7.5	9.2	203.6		
September	70.5	46.7	55.6	29.2	21.1	31.6	22.6	12.3	9.3	298.8	20.0	25.4	55.9	27.8	19.5	29.1	18.8	7.5	8.8	213.0		
October	32.9	35.5	62.0	33.4	23.4	35.4	25.3	13.7	11.6	273.2	40.3	47.5	67.8	31.6	21.7	31.9	20.1	8.3	10.1	279.2		
November	23.2	28.5	54.1	31.7	23.1	35.4	25.2	12.1	9.8	243.0	26.9	28.6	51.2	27.4	19.6	29.2	19.1	7.7	10.5	220.1		
December	19.7	25.3	49.8	30.5	22.6	34.2	23.8	11.0	8.6	225.5	20.9	25.5	46.8	25.5	18.2	27.5	18.0	7.3	10.4	200.2		
1985 January	19.2	23.2	46.8	27.7	20.7	31.8	22.0	11.1	9.2	211.7	10.3	15.4	31.0	17.2	12.4	18.9	12.7	5.3	7.5	130.6		
February	22.0	27.1	52.9	32.8	24.0	37.3	24.8	10.7	8.6	240.1	18.6	25.2	51.3	30.3	22.0	33.3	21.5	8.2	11.2	221.7		
<b>FEMALE</b>																						
1984 February	16.7	19.6	32.0	18.6	10.3	13.4	9.1	3.1	—	122.9	16.3	20.6	32.5	18.0	10.0	12.6	7.9	2.5	0.1	120.6		
March	12.7	16.2	28.1	16.6	9.5	12.8	8.8	3.0	—	107.7	13.8	20.2	31.1	17.0	9.5	12.1	7.7	2.4	0.1	114.0		
April	11.4	16.1	29.0	17.3	9.8	13.3	9.0	3.2	—	109.5	12.4	20.4	31.8	17.3	9.6	12.3	7.9	2.4	0.1	114.1		
May	20.0	15.1	28.2	17.8	9.9	13.3	9.3	3.0	—	116.3	10.1	20.3	32.3	17.4	9.9	12.7	8.1	2.6	0.1	113.4		
June	13.0	16.0	29.2	16.6	9.1	12.0	8.3	2.9	—	107.1	11.7	20.5	32	17.7	9.5	12.2	7.8	2.4	0.1	114.3		
July	14.6	24.2	57.2	19.5	10.6	14.1	9.0	3.0	—	152.3	10.5	19.5	32	16.9	8.9	11.2	7.2	2.2	0.1	108.6		
August	14.0	19.8	39.9	19.4	10.8	14.8	9.5	3.2	—	131.5	9.7	19.4	36	16.8	8.6	10.6	6.7	2.1	0.1	110.1		
September	54.5	43.5	37.3	19.4	10.9	14.8	10.0	4.1	—	194.4	15.3	21.6	42	18.5	10.7	14.2	8.1	2.3	0.1	133.3		
October	26.3	29.9	41.2	21.3	11.6	15.0	10.5	3.9	—	159.6	31.7	41.6	48.0	20.9	11.6	14.6	8.4	2.6	0.1	179.6		
November	17.9	22.3	36.5	20.3	10.9	14.7	10.4	3.6	—	136.5	21.8	25.6	36.9	18.9	10.6	12.9	7.8	2.4	0.1	137.0		
December	14.5	18.4	31.8	18.5	9.8	13.2	9.1	2.9	—	118.3	16.9	22.7	35.1	18.1	10.0	12.4	7.4	2.2	0.1	125.0		
1985 January	15.3	19.0	32.3	17.9	10.4	14.3	9.2	3.0	—	121.4	8.5	14.0	23.6	13.6	7.5	9.5	5.7	1.7	0.1	84.3		
February	16.5	19.5	32.8	19.6	11.0	14.4	9.7	3.1	—	126.6	14.7	20.8	35.1	20.3	11.1	13.6	8.1	2.4	0.1	126.2		
<b>Changes on a year earlier</b>																						
<b>MALE</b>																						
1984 February	-4.4	+1.7	+3.4	+0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-1.0	-0.6	-1.9	-2.8	-7.0	+1.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-1.4	-1.6	-0.3	+3.6	-7.1		
March	-4.9	+0.1	+0.3	-0.9	-1.3	-2.6	-2.4	-1.0	-2.8	-15.4	-4.5	+2.9	+2.3	+0.1	+0.3	+0.2	-1.4	-0.4	+2.7	+1.5		
April*	-7.3	-0.1	+1.5	0.0	-0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.2	-2.7	-13.7	-2.3	+2.7	+1.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-3.3		
May*	-7.3	-0.1	+1.5	0.0	-0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.2	-2.7	-13.7	-2.3	+2.7	+1.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-3.3		
June	-1.7	+0.2	+3.1	-0.2	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6	-1.8	-2.2	-7.7	-0.6	+3.4	+2.3	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	-0.9	-1.2	-13.3	-9.8		
July	-1.8	+2.0	+8.3	+1.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-1.2	-1.3	+6.8	-0.4	+1.4	+0.1	-0.8	-1.5	-2.1	-2.0	-1.2	-2.7	-12.0		
August	-2.4	-0.3	+3.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.5	-0.9	-2.1	-1.5	-7.3	-1.9	-0.6	-3.5	-2.6	-1.8	-3.8	-2.8	-1.9	-3.6	-22.4		
September	-9.8	+1.0	+4.0	+0.9	+0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-6.8	+3.6	+0.9	+0.7	-1.1	-0.9	-2.8	-2.7	-1.5	-2.2	-7.0		
October	-10.3	-1.8	+4.3	+0.6	-0.5	-1.0	-1.5	-1.3	-0.3	-11.9	-10.7	+2.8	+1.7	-1.3	-1.8	-1.9	-2.3	-1.1	-1.3	-16.0		
November	-0.9	+1.6	+2.6	+0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-1.0	-1.3	-1.5	-0.9	-5.8	+0.6	+1.6	-0.4	-1.2	-1.9	-2.3	-1.3	-1.7	-12.5		
December	-0.5	+1.4	+2.9	+0.8	-0.2	-1.0	-1.5	-1.8	-1.8	-1.7	-2.7	+1.0	+1.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-1.5	-0.9	-1.4	-5.0		
1985 January	-2.1	-0.1	+1.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4	-1.7	-1.6	-1.3	-7.1	-2.0	-1.0	+0.4	-0.9	-1.1	-1.6	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3	-9.2		
February	+0.4	+1.8	+5.1	+2.9	+1.3	+3.0	+0.5	-1.1	-0.9	+12.9	-2.0	+1.4	+5.0	+1.2	+0.2	+0.9	0.0	-0.5	-1.0	+5.3		
<b>FEMALE</b>																						
1984 February	-5.1	-0.1	+1.8	+2.2	+1.3	+1.2	+0.2	-0.3	—	+1.5	-8.1	+0.7	+2.2	+2.0	+1.0	+1.5	+0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.1		
March	-4.5	-0.6	+1.3	+1.5	+0.9	+1.3	0.0	-0.2	—	-0.3	-5.5	+1.0	+2.0	+1.3	+1.0	+1.3	+0.4	-0.1	0.0	+1.4		
April*	-6.0	-1.1	+1.4	+1.7	+1.0	+1.3	+0.5	-0.2	—	-1.5	-4.1	+1.3	+1.8	+1.4	+1.1	+1.4	+0.6	-0.2	0.0	+3.3		
May*	-6.0	-1.1	+1.4	+1.7	+1.0	+1.3	+0.5	-0.2	—	-1.5	-4.1	+1.3	+1.8	+1.4	+1.1	+1.4	+0.6	-0.2	0.0	+3.3		
June	-1.9	-0.6	+2.3	+1.8	+0.8	+0.7	+0.1	0.0	—	+3.2	-1.2	+0.9	+1.3	+1.1	+0.8	+1.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	+4.4		
July	-1.6	+0.5	+6.5	+2.1	+0.6	+0.8	-0.1	-0.1	—	+10.7	-1.3	+0.3	+1.7	+1.6	+0.4	+0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	+2.6		
August	-1.9	-1.0	+3.6	+1.7	+0.8	+1.5	+0.4	+0.1	—	+5.3	-1.8	-0.5	+0.8	+1.2	+0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	+2.6		
September	-11.4	-0.4	+1.9	+1.5	+1.1	+1.8	+0.7	+0.2	—	-4.7	+2.4	+1.4	+3.7	+1.9	+1.2	+1.5	+0.5	-0.2	0.0	+12.2		
October	-9.3	-3.8	+1.8	+1.4	+0.9	+1.0	+0.5	0.0	—	-7.7	-10.1	+3.3	+3.5	+2.0	+0.7	+0.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1		
November	-1.4	+0.4	+1.1	+1.1	+0.8	+1.1	+0.5	-0.1	—	+3.4	-4.9	+0.5	+2.4	+1.9	+1.2	+0.7	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	+1.8		
December	-0.9	+0.4	+1.8	+1.3	+0.5	+0.9	+0.3	-0.2	—	+4.2	-2.9	+0.3	+2.3	+1.6	+1.1	+1.1	+0.4	-0.3	0.0	+3.6		
1985 January	-3.2	-2.0	+0.1	+0.4	+0.5	+1.0	+0.2	-0.2	—	+3.3	-1.5	-0.9	+0.3	+1.1	+0.3	+0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.5		
February	-0.2	-0.1	+0.8	+1.0	+0.7	+1.0	+0.6	0.0	—	+3.7	-1.6	+0.2	+2.6	+2.3	+1.1	+1.0	+0.2	-0.1	0.0	+5.6		

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

\*\* Flow figures are collected for four or five week periods between counts dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4½ week month.

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

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

## CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* 2.30

Region

	South East	Greater London**	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1977	24,510	7,602	2,866	12,651	6,135	5,658	13,258	31,736	18,840	115,654	11,931	30,775	158,360
1978	25,741	9,183	4,405	11,968	10,006	6,346	15,150	37,617	18,648	129,881	18,914	23,768	172,563
1979	26,798	15,179	2,981	11,031	19,320	8,449	17,838	40,705	14,985	142,107	11,663	33,014	186,784
1980	70,015	33,951	7,554	26,598	69,436	40,957	50,879	92,596	33,276	391,311	45,215	57,240	493,766
1981	105,878	54,998	11,463	30,998	59,556	33,720	63,102	91,739	40,103	436,559	36,432	59,039	532,030
1982	80,300	49,396	6,471	24,898	40,229	29,429	45,957	67,117	32,424	326,825	24,647	48,944	400,416
1983	58,345	34,078	4,165	23,777	40,413	23,259	37,807	51,019	30,274	269,059	16,041	41,538	326,638
1984	42,501	24,239	2,356	14,542	23,228	19,017	26,124	37,935	25,208	190,911	11,441	29,277	231,629
1983 Q4	15,325	8,596	933	7,167	7,604	6,014	9,875	11,994	7,411	66,323	4,499	8,448	79,270
1984 Q1	8,458	4,106	814	3,286	5,910	4,451	8,388	10,138	6,074	47,519	3,031	7,763	58,313
Q2	11,691	5,129	282	3,917	6,550	4,840	6,537	9,175	9,299	52,291	2,319	9,942	64,552
Q3	11,980	8,525	974	3,785	7,302	5,478	6,088	8,274	5,588	49,469	3,356	7,255	60,080
Q4	10,372	6,479	286	3,554	3,466	4,248	5,111	10,348	4,247	41,632	2,735	4,317	48,684
1984 Apr	5,047	2,162	119	1,144	2,324	1,606	2,120	2,937	3,225	18,522	794	4,484	23,800
May	2,747	1,091	68	1,172	2,160	1,483	1,925	2,817	2,666	15,038	759	3,443	19,240
June	3,897	1,876	95	1,601	2,066	1,751	2,492	3,421	3,408	18,731	766	2,015	21,512
July	3,872	2,709	94	1,118	2,470	1,864	1,855	3,070	2,387	16,730	1,126	3,470	21,326
Aug	4,062	3,116	232	1,587	2,544	2,087	1,732	2,406	1,672	16,322	1,161	2,733	20,216
Sep	4,046	2,700	648	1,080	2,288	1,527	2,501	2,798	1,529	16,417	1,069	1,052	18,538
Oct	3,475	2,661	14	931	1,054	1,739	1,739	3,168	833	12,730	943	1,252	14,925
Nov	2,648	1,591	21	1,197	681	725	1,323	3,293	1,352	11,240	649	1,813	13,702
Dec	4,249	2,227	251	1,426	1,731	2,007	2,049	3,887	2,062	17,662	1,143	1,252	20,057
1985 Jan†	(2,496)	(2,008)	(16)	(570)	(1,102)	(1,496)	(1,015)	(2,086)	(1,550)	(10,331)	(673)	(1,215)	(12,219)
Feb†	(1,340)	(1,053)	(28)	(223)	(831)	(777)	(1,000)	(1,023)	(1,525)	(6,747)	(782)	(1,005)	(8,534)

## CONFIRMED REDUNDANCIES\* 2.31

Industry

SIC 1980	Division	Class or Group	1983††		1984†		1983		1984		1985	
			1983††	1984†	Q4††	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Dec	Jan†	Feb†
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	01-03	874	214	87	70	42	14	88	68	(20)	(19)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing			874	214	87	70	42	14	88	68	(20)	(19)
Coal extraction and coke		11-12	11,407	7,400	3,677	2,819	2,236	1,580	765	276	(159)	(152)
Mineral oil and natural extraction			144	209	62	95	0	53	61	0	(0)	(0)
Mineral oil processing		14	373	679	146	122	95	138	324	51	(0)	(0)
Nuclear fuel production		15	540	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)
Gas, electricity and water		16-17	2,376	988	552	255	138	346	249	30	(12)	(33)
Energy and water supply industries	1		14,841	9,276	4,590	3,291	2,469	2,117	1,399	357	(171)	(185)
Extraction of other minerals and ores		21, 23	217	359	93	49	22	86	202	159	(10)	(10)
Metal manufacture		22	20,248	8,139	3,550	2,294	3,176	1,618	1,051	515	(300)	(54)
Manufacture of non-metallic products		24	6,193	3,531	2,239	1,462	839	527	703	432	(198)	(131)
Chemical industry		25	8,267	5,110	2,296	1,579	1,049	1,203	1,279	396	(132)	(151)
Production of man-made fibres		26	1,409	275	212	130	66	70	9	9	(0)	(236)
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuel; manufacture of metal mineral products and chemicals	2		36,334	17,414	8,390	5,514	5,152	3,504	3,244	1,511	(640)	(582)
Shipbuilding and repairing		30	7,398	7,065	2,894	3,187	1,386	1,548	944	639	(586)	(575)
Manufacture of metal goods		31	18,098	8,474	3,446	1,780	1,999	2,847	1,848	983	(516)	(238)
Mechanical engineering		32	44,975	29,047	10,333	7,655	9,867	5,645	5,880	2,089	(1,283)	(1,148)
Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment		33	1,678	1,942	685	450	869	447	176	126	(116)	(20)
Electrical and electronic engineering		34	18,186	13,682	3,747	3,171	4,557	3,577	2,377	1,145	(895)	(873)
Manufacture of motor vehicles		35	15,054	12,994	2,818	2,361	2,780	4,457	3,396	1,945	(791)	(685)
Manufacture of aerospace and other transport equipment		36	12,044	9,325	4,841	1,719	4,323	1,672	1,611	745	(171)	(44)
Instrument engineering		37	5,621	1,101	1,375	432	174	243	252	70	(3)	(286)
Metal goods and engineering and vehicles industries	3		123,054	83,630	30,139	20,755	25,955	20,436	16,484	7,742	(4,361)	(3,869)
Food, drink and tobacco		41-42	22,040	16,963	5,835	3,629	5,750	3,447	4,137	1,531	(1,115)	(376)
Textiles		43	9,957	5,257	2,378	1,523	1,509	1,103	1,122	504	(461)	(320)
Leather, footwear and clothing		44-45	9,054	8,044	2,180	1,701	2,335	2,458	1,550	437	(325)	(273)
Timber and furniture		46	3,206	3,590	594	633	584	866	1,507	681	(192)	(157)
Paper, printing and publishing		47	9,409	5,896	1,352	1,316	1,441	1,321	1,818	1,049	(507)	(199)
Other manufacturing		48-49	8,689	5,532	1,199	1,285	1,737	1,199	1,632	813	(185)	(162)
Other manufacturing industries	4		62,355	45,282	13,625	10,539	12,818	10,159	11,766	5,015	(2,785)	(1,487)
Construction		50	23,621	21,745	6,950	5,205	5,892	5,303	5,345	1,670	(951)	(712)
Construction	5		23,621	21,745	6,950	5,205	5,892	5,303	5,345	1,670	(951)	(712)
Wholesale distribution		61-63	7,080	7,053	1,549	2,065	1,829	1,745	1,414	520	(159)	(345)
Retail distribution		64-65	16,235	13,033	3,630	2,954	3,003	4,508	2,568	928	(1,418)	(672)
Hotel and catering		66	4,000	3,048	1,344	744	999	553	752	134	(94)	(84)
Repair of consumer goods and vehicles		67	706	815	237	230	128	206	251	166	(79)	(19)
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	6		28,021	23,949	6,761	5,993	5,959	7,012	4,985	1,748	(1,750)	(1,120)
Transport		71-77	9,171	5,991	2,379	1,492	1,071	1,973	1,455	728	(412)	(206)
Telecommunications		79	6,469	565	1,402	143	200	146	76	1	(1)	(27)
Transport and communication	7		15,640	6,556	3,781	1,635	1,271	2,119	1,531	729	(413)	(233)
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		81-85	4,986	6,326	1,103	1,047	1,724	2,205	1,350	496	(180)	(117)
Banking, finance, insurance business services and leasing	8		4,986	6,326	1,103	1,047	1,724	2,205	1,350	496	(180)	(117)
Public administration and defence		91-94	8,956	12,965	1,561	2,963	1,929	6,178	1,895	580	(391)	(125)
Medical and other health services		95	2,096	1,599	432	520	393	492	194	31	(413)	(14)
Other services n.e.s.		96-99, 00	5,861	2,673	1,852	781	948	541	403	110	(144)	(71)
Other services	9		16,913	17,237	3,844	4,264	3,270	7,211	2,492	721	(948)	(210)
All production industries	1-4		236,583	155,602	56,743	40,099	46,394	36,216	32,893	14,625	(7,957)	(6,123)
All manufacturing industries	2-4		221,743	146,326	52,153	36,808	43,925	34,099	31,494	14,268	(7,786)	(5,938)
All service industries	6-9		65,560	54,068	15,490	12,939	12,224	18,547	10,358	3,694	(3,291)	(1,680)
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	0-9		326,638	231,629	79,270	58,313	64,552	60,080	48,684	20,057	(12,219)	(8,534)

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

\*\* Included in the South East.

† Provisional figures as at March 1, 1985; final figures are expected to be higher than this. The final total for Great Britain is projected to be about 15,000 in January and 13,000 in February.

†† These figures for 1983 are estimated because of the change in the industrial classification system made in January 1984.

### 3.1 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted\*

		THOUSAND													
		South East	Greater London†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1984	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
	Nov 30	62.8	28.3	5.5	14.3	11.8	8.8	9.7	16.2	7.8	7.3	15.6	159.8	1.5	161.3
1985	Jan 4	60.1	27.4	5.2	14.0	11.9	8.5	9.1	15.9	7.5	8.0	15.8	155.8	1.3	157.2
	Feb 8	59.8	27.0	5.5	14.0	11.9	8.3	8.9	15.6	7.5	8.0	15.2	154.7	1.4	156.1

### 3.2 VACANCIES Regions: notified to Jobcentres and careers offices

		THOUSAND													
		South East	Greater London†	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		<b>Notified to Jobcentres</b>													
1980	Annual averages	62.5	31.4	4.9	10.4	8.0	8.0	8.1	11.4	6.1	6.1	16.5	142.0	1.0	143.0
1981		36.8	17.5	3.5	7.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	8.8	4.3	5.2	12.6	96.3	0.7	97.0
1982		41.3	19.9	4.1	9.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	10.2	5.1	5.7	13.2	110.3	1.0	111.3
1983		50.5	22.4	4.8	12.6	11.3	8.4	10.1	15.2	7.4	7.2	16.4	143.9	1.2	145.1
1984		59.3	26.6	5.4	13.9	11.9	8.7	10.0	16.1	8.0	7.5	15.7	156.6	1.5	158.1
1984	Feb 3	49.9	22.5	4.8	11.5	10.3	7.5	9.1	13.8	6.5	6.4	13.3	133.2	1.2	134.4
	Mar 2	52.1	23.0	5.3	12.6	10.2	8.3	9.6	15.2	7.5	7.0	14.4	142.4	1.3	143.7
	Mar 30	56.3	25.5	5.5	13.9	10.9	8.8	9.5	16.1	8.2	8.1	16.3	153.8	1.3	155.1
	May 4	62.2	27.4	6.1	16.4	11.5	9.0	10.5	17.7	8.4	8.9	17.0	167.8	1.5	169.4
	Jun 8	65.4	29.3	6.0	15.7	12.3	8.6	10.7	18.0	9.0	8.8	16.7	171.0	1.8	172.8
	Jul 6	64.5	28.4	5.6	15.3	12.4	8.3	10.5	16.6	8.9	8.0	15.7	165.8	1.8	167.6
	Aug 3	61.1	26.9	5.2	13.9	12.3	8.4	10.1	15.9	8.4	8.0	16.4	159.6	1.7	161.3
	Sep 7	65.4	29.7	5.9	15.6	13.2	9.9	10.9	17.1	9.0	7.9	16.9	171.7	1.6	173.4
	Oct 5	66.3	30.5	5.6	15.1	14.0	10.3	11.0	17.4	8.5	7.7	18.0	174.0	1.7	175.7
	Nov 2	62.0	28.2	5.5	13.7	13.2	9.0	10.0	16.9	7.9	7.1	16.6	161.9	1.8	163.7
	Nov 30	57.2	25.7	5.2	12.5	11.3	8.2	8.9	15.1	7.1	6.4	14.6	146.4	1.4	147.8
1985	Jan 4	54.5	25.1	4.9	12.0	11.2	7.8	8.4	14.7	6.8	7.1	13.8	141.2	1.2	142.4
	Feb 8	55.0	25.1	5.2	12.8	11.4	7.8	8.4	14.7	7.1	7.4	13.8	143.7	1.3	145.1
		<b>Notified to careers offices</b>													
1980	Annual averages	8.4	5.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	14.2	0.1	14.4
1981		2.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.1	4.8	
1982		2.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.2	6.1	
1983		3.6	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	7.2	0.3	7.4	
1984		4.3	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	8.5	0.5	9.0	
1984	Feb 3	3.5	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	6.7	0.3	7.1	
	Mar 2	3.7	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	7.0	0.4	7.4	
	Mar 30	3.8	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	8.1	0.4	8.5	
	May 4	5.2	2.6	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	10.0	0.5	10.5	
	Jun 8	5.7	2.9	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	11.6	0.6	12.2	
	Jul 6	4.9	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	9.7	0.5	10.2	
	Aug 3	4.3	2.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	8.8	0.6	9.4	
	Sep 7	4.6	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	9.4	0.6	10.0	
	Oct 5	4.5	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	9.0	0.7	9.7	
	Nov 2	4.4	2.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	8.3	0.7	9.1	
	Nov 30	3.9	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	7.3	0.7	8.1	
1985	Jan 4	3.8	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	7.0	0.7	7.7	
	Feb 8	4.1	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	7.6	0.8	8.3	

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

### VACANCIES 3.3 Notified to Jobcentres on February 8, 1985: Industry group

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1980	Division	Class	At Jobcentres		UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1980	Division	Class	At Jobcentres	
			Feb 85	Feb 85				Feb 85	Feb 85
All industries and services	0-9		127,797		Other manufacturing industries	4		11,634	
Index of production and construction	1-5		34,844		Food, drink and tobacco		41, 42	1,788	
Index of production	1-4		27,104		Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing		43-45	5,237	
Manufacturing industries	2-4		26,238		Timber, wooden furniture, rubber, plastic, etc		46, 48-49	2,829	
Service industries	6-9		91,855		Paper products, printing and publishing		47	1,780	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0		1,098		Construction	5		7,740	
Energy and water supply industries	1		866		Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	6		39,190	
Coal, oil and natural gas, extraction and processing		11-14	191		Wholesale distribution and repairs		61-63, 67	5,888	
Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply		15-17	675		Retail distribution		64-65	15,892	
Hotels and catering					Hotels and catering		66	14,410	
Extraction of minerals and ores other than fuels; manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	2		2,076		Transport and communication	7		3,949	
Metal manufacturing, ore and other mineral extraction		21-24	1,052		Transport		71-77	3,307	
Chemicals and man-made fibres		25-26	1,024		Postal services and telecommunications		79	642	
Metal goods, engineering and vehicle industries	3		12,528		Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	8		10,859	
Mechanical engineering		32	4,600		Other services	9		37,857	
Office machinery, electrical engineering and instruments		33-34, 37	4,340		Public administration and defence		91-94	19,578	
Motor vehicles and parts		35	628		Medical and other health services		95	7,605	
Other transport equipment		36	805		Other services		96-00	10,674	
Other metal goods n.e.s.		31	2,155						

Note: The above figures do not include vacancies notified to PER offices or Community Programme vacancies, these totalled 17,273 in February 1985.

### VACANCIES 3.5 Flows at Jobcentres: seasonally adjusted\*

GREAT BRITAIN	Average of 3 months ended											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Inflow</b>												
1978	202	208	213	217	217	221	225	227	229	232	234	234
1979	226	219	215	223	231	238	238	236	232	228	225	224
1980	214	207	202	201	197	188	181	171	167	160	154	149
1981	152	150	147	142	142	144	144	147	151	155	157	157
1982	160	162	164	164	165	164	164	164	163	162	162	164
1983	166	170	171	172	172	178	185	198	201	203	200	200
1984	193	188	184	190	195	198	201	205	206	208	211	214
1985	206	200										
<b>Outflow</b>												
1978	195	200	205	211	213	216	219	222	224	225	228	230
1979	227	222	217	221	225	230	234	238	237	234	230	233
1980	227	222	215	212	208	199	194	183	176	168	161	152
1981	152	150	148	144	143	147	145	145	146	152	155	155
1982	157	160	163	164	165	164	164	163	163	161	162	163
1983	165	167	167	170	172	176	180	189	194	198	200	205
1984	199	192	185	189	191	194	198					

# 4.1 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## Stoppages of work\*

### Stoppages: February 1985

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages: in progress in month of which:	81	200,700	1,961,000
Beginning in month continuing from earlier months	57	80,700†	97,000
	24	120,000‡	1,864,000

† Includes 79,600 directly involved.  
‡ Includes 800 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.

### Stoppages: cause

United Kingdom	Beginning in February 1985		Beginning in the first two months of 1985	
	Stop-pages	Workers directly involved	Stop-pages	Workers directly involved
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	31	75,200	56	80,100
Duration and pattern of hours worked	—	—	3	400
Redundancy questions	3	1,500	8	7,200
Trade union matters	4	300	10	2,500
Working conditions and supervision	7	1,200	9	2,200
Manning and work allocation	6	800	13	1,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	6	700	11	3,900
<b>All causes</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>79,600</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>98,100</b>

# 4.2 Stoppages of work\*: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages (Thou)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (Thou)						
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period†	In progress in period	All industries and services (All orders)	Mining and quarrying (II)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (VI-XII)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (XIII, XV)	Construction (XX)	Transport and communication (XXII)	All other industries and services (All other orders)
<b>SIC 1968</b>											
1976	2,016	2,034	666‡	668‡	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461
1977	2,703	2,737	1,155	1,166	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050
1978	2,471	2,498	1,001	1,041	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264
1979	2,080	2,125	4,583	4,608	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980	1,330	1,348	830‡	834‡	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981	1,338	1,344	1,499	1,513	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101‡	2,103‡	5,313	374	1,458	66	44	1,675	1,697
<b>SIC 1980</b>											
1982	1,528	1,538	2,101‡	2,103‡	5,313	380	1,457	61	41	1,675	1,699
1983	1,352	1,364	573‡	574‡	3,754	591	1,420	32	68	295	1,348
1984	1,154	1,169	1,375	1,405	26,564	22,265	2,024	64	93	660	1,458
1983 Feb	99	129	56	96	746	46	93	2	10	5	590
Mar	150	182	76	97	527	167	283	5	6	30	35
Apr	119	154	41	65	386	10	278	3	4	54	37
May	118	153	36	44	139	29	61	1	3	19	25
June	119	137	38	30	118	3	61	1	5	12	37
July	108	146	34	48	186	11	59	7	17	14	75
Aug	109	139	41	47	206	13	116	2	14	2	60
Sep	114	159	41	59	298	90	141	1	2	8	56
Oct	118	153	47	70	303	62	141	1	2	45	53
Nov	147	195	71	89	366	109	101	6	5	61	83
Dec	54	86	32	68	153	40	15	2	1	34	61
1984 Jan	144	159	127	156	298	96	66	3	5	12	117
Feb	137	183	331	399	531	149	88	32	6	26	230
Mar	126	172	263	282	2,151	1,808	149	9	14	53	119
Apr	103	137	122	275	2,642	2,401	210	2	7	24	107
May	96	130	175	398	2,959	2,602	95	4	2	58	198
June	104	145	50	234	2,717	2,302	166	3	7	61	179
July	84	124	58	211	2,511	2,101	110	4	6	219	71
Aug	78	110	61	220	2,316	2,002	208	1	1	66	39
Sep	90	122	56	216	2,583	2,201	204	2	—	125	51
Oct	104	143	61	221	3,042	2,604	258	1	22	3	153
Nov	64	102	65	231	2,910	2,300	438	2	23	8	138
Dec	24	47	6	146	1,903	1,700	141	—	—	5	56
1985 Jan	53	66	18	147	1,815	1,707	15	—	8	17	69
Feb	57	81	21	201	1,961	1,800	49	—	2	5	104

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

### Stoppages—industry\*

United Kingdom	Feb 1985			Feb 1984		
	Stop-pages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	Workers involved	Stop-pages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	Workers involved
<b>SIC 1980</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	1	300	1,000
Coal extraction	1	118,800	3,505,000	63	102,900	244,000
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	2	400	1,000	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	—	—	—	5	4,300	25,000
Metal processing and manufacture	7	1,000	6,000	5	900	1,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	3	3,400	19,000	11	2,300	9,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	3	200	1,000	11	9,300	18,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10	1,800	19,000	12	1,000	4,000
Engineering	13	4,600	35,000	32	30,800	73,000
Motor vehicles	5	1,400	2,000	25	52,400	53,000
Other transport equipment	4	2,100	2,000	9	20,600	21,000
Food, drink and tobacco	2	1,100	13,000	12	5,800	53,000
Textiles	1	—	—	4	800	2,000
Footwear and clothing	—	—	—	5	4,800	34,000
Timber and wooden furniture	2	300	2,000	3	800	7,000
Paper, printing and publishing	2	900	4,000	8	3,300	28,000
Other manufacturing industries	2	300	2,000	10	1,600	16,000
Construction	7	1,900	10,000	6	5,000	11,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and communication	3	100	1,000	10	2,300	6,000
Transport services and communication	16	8,000	11,000	34	31,900	31,000
Supporting and miscellaneous services	5	900	11,000	10	8,400	7,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	2,500	5,000	2	8,500	13,000
Public administration, education and health services	17	78,200	116,000	18	190,000	159,000
Other services	3	400	10,000	7	1,300	13,000
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>228,500</b>	<b>3,776,000</b>	<b>281‡</b>	<b>489,400</b>	<b>829,000</b>

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

# Average earnings index: all employees; main industrial sectors 5.1

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole economy (Divisions 0-9)				Manufacturing industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 2-4)				Production industries (Revised definition) (Divisions 1-4)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
		% change over previous 12 months		Underlying % change over previous 12 months†		% change over previous 12 months		Underlying % change over previous 12 months†		% change over previous 12 months		Underlying % change over previous 12 months†
<b>SIC 1980</b>												
1980	111.4		109.1		109.4			124.1				
1981	125.8		123.6		123.6			138.2				
1982	137.6		137.4		138.2			150.0				
1983	149.2		149.7		150.0			158.5				
1984	158.3		162.8		158.5							
Annual averages												
1980 Jan*	100.0		101.1		100.0		100.5	100.0		100.6		
Feb*	102.6		103.7		101.2		101.9	101.1		101.8		
Mar*	105.9		105.9		104.4		104.3	105.5		105.1		
April	107.1		107.7		105.7		106.1	106.1		106.3		
May	109.2		109.2		108.3		107.3	108.6		107.5		
June	112.5		111.4		111.6		110.0	111.7		110.2		
July	113.3		112.2		112.5		111.5	112.7		111.6		
Aug	114.0		114.1		110.8		111.9	111.1		112.1		
Sep	117.9		118.0		111.7		112.8	111.9		113.1		
Oct	116.0		116.2		112.2		113.0	112.5		113.4		
Nov	117.8		117.3		115.2		114.5	115.2		114.5		
Dec	120.8		119.6		116.1		115.5	115.9		115.5		
1981 Jan	118.2	119.7	18.4	17	115.7	116.5	15.9	14½	116.4	117.3	16.6	15
Feb	119.3	120.7	16.4	15½	117.3	118.2	16.0	14	117.8	118.6	16.6	14½
Mar	121.2	121.3	14.5	15½	118.9	118.9	14.0	14	119.9	119.4	13.6	14½
April	121.9	122.6	13.8	14	118.4	119.2	12.3	14	119.1	119.7	12.6	14½
May	123.5	123.6	13.2	13½	121.0	120.0	11.8	13½	121.5	120.5	12.1	14
June	126.0	124.8	12.0	12½	124.5	122.6	11.5	13½	125.2	123.5	12.1	14
July	126.9	125.8	12.1	11½	125.4	124.2	11.4	13½	126.2	124.8	11.8	14
Aug	129.0	128.9	13.0	11½	126.0	126.9	13.4	13½	126.3	127.3	13.6	13¾
Sep	129.4	129.5	9.7	11½	126.2	127.4	12.9	13½	126.6	127.9	13.1	13¾
Oct	130.0	130.2	12.0	11½	128.6	129.4	14.5	13½	128.9	129.9	14.6	13¾
Nov	131.4	130.8	11.5	11	130.8	129.9	13.4	13¼	130.9	130.0	13.5	13½
Dec	133.1	131.7	10.1	11	130.8	130.2	12.7	13	130.9	130.5	13.0	13
1982 Jan	131.2	132.8	10.9	11	131.1	132.0	13.3	12¾	131.6	132.6	13.0	13
Feb	132.8	134.3	11.3	10¾	131.8	132.8	12.4	12	133.7	134.7	13.5	12¼
Mar	134.6	134.7	11.0	10¾	134.4	134.0	13.0	11¾	135.2	134.6	12.7	12
April												

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture and forestry	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Metal processing and manufacturing**	Mineral extraction and manufacturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Electrical and electronic engineering	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods and instruments	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles
SIC 1980 CLASS	(01-02)	(11-12)	(14)	(15-17)	(21-22)	(23-24)	(25-26)	(32)	(33-34)	(35)	(36)	(31,37)	(41-42)	(43)
JAN 1980 = 100														
1980	117.7	106.1	104.4	116.2	**	109.1	109.8	106.9	109.0	100.5	111.4	103.7	109.0	107.3
1981	131.8	118.6	119.8	133.5	125.0	121.6	124.8	117.3	123.4	111.4	124.0	116.8	123.9	120.2
1982	144.2	131.1	135.8	147.8	137.3	136.8	138.9	130.6	139.2	125.3	137.3	129.3	136.7	131.8
1983	157.5	134.7	147.8	159.2	150.7	148.5	152.0	142.3	152.9	138.6	143.2	140.3	149.6	143.5
1984	169.6	67.7	162.5	170.4	167.1	159.5	164.9	156.1	167.1	149.0	157.4	151.9	160.9	154.4
1980 Jan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980 Feb	108.3	100.1	106.4	100.2	**	101.6	100.6	101.9	101.2	99.2	103.2	99.4	101.1	102.7
1980 Mar	111.4	109.5	100.8	120.7	**	102.0	104.5	104.0	105.2	99.9	121.5	99.2	107.0	104.2
April	117.9	106.9	100.5	112.1	100.0	106.0	102.5	104.9	105.8	98.7	108.8	101.3	104.2	105.0
May	117.2	103.0	99.8	117.8	117.1	108.9	103.3	106.1	107.4	99.5	106.8	103.0	106.7	105.9
June	118.5	106.0	105.0	119.4	112.5	114.3	114.5	107.8	109.8	103.6	111.5	104.3	109.9	109.2
July	117.5	107.9	105.6	121.6	117.9	111.8	113.7	108.5	112.6	102.6	113.5	105.3	109.6	109.0
Aug	124.0	106.1	105.9	119.6	109.4	110.3	111.9	108.3	110.9	98.3	113.0	103.7	110.2	107.2
Sep	131.6	107.6	104.8	119.7	109.5	111.8	113.4	108.9	111.6	99.3	111.5	104.8	110.7	109.3
Oct	127.9	108.8	106.2	121.8	107.2	111.7	111.9	109.5	113.3	98.9	114.5	105.5	112.9	111.0
Nov	120.1	108.8	106.9	121.6	114.1	114.0	119.2	110.5	114.8	103.0	117.2	108.9	116.3	113.2
Dec	118.5	108.5	110.4	119.5	115.0	116.7	121.9	112.3	115.5	102.4	115.2	108.6	119.4	111.0
1981 Jan	118.1	120.5	114.0	120.4	110.1	113.3	114.8	111.3	115.8	102.8	116.3	109.7	117.4	114.4
Feb	119.9	118.5	116.7	121.9	116.6	113.4	115.8	112.3	116.6	109.5	118.9	110.8	116.8	116.8
Mar	125.9	120.7	116.4	130.5	118.4	116.0	119.2	114.0	119.6	109.7	118.4	113.3	117.3	117.1
April	132.9	117.0	116.9	128.9	118.3	116.0	117.4	113.7	118.9	108.2	119.5	111.1	118.7	112.8
May	130.2	113.7	120.2	132.4	121.6	119.7	120.9	115.7	121.7	101.9	124.0	114.4	121.7	118.0
June	131.7	116.3	117.9	140.7	123.0	125.3	124.3	117.0	123.9	112.1	123.8	116.3	126.0	122.6
July	130.0	118.8	123.3	140.6	131.8	123.7	123.7	117.0	126.5	114.6	126.7	116.7	125.2	122.4
Aug	143.8	117.5	121.0	135.5	128.4	124.1	134.4	117.7	124.5	112.3	129.2	117.7	125.9	122.7
Sep	147.7	118.4	121.1	136.7	131.3	123.9	126.9	119.9	125.3	112.2	123.5	119.7	126.1	122.5
Oct	143.0	120.3	121.1	138.1	133.8	125.0	131.0	122.0	127.8	113.7	133.9	121.1	126.9	124.8
Nov	131.4	121.0	123.0	138.5	133.9	127.2	133.2	122.9	129.3	121.4	127.7	126.4	131.6	126.1
Dec	126.5	120.2	126.2	138.3	132.2	131.9	135.6	123.8	131.3	117.8	126.1	124.8	132.6	122.6
1982 Jan	125.1	120.6	133.8	141.7	136.4	126.7	132.5	123.9	131.8	120.4	130.2	123.2	129.9	127.2
Feb	134.6	146.6	131.7	142.0	134.3	130.4	131.1	125.7	132.5	121.4	131.0	125.2	129.9	127.5
Mar	138.9	132.7	132.7	140.7	134.6	134.6	133.0	128.0	136.7	123.7	133.4	128.6	131.5	130.0
April	144.2	128.8	132.0	139.3	137.4	134.8	134.4	127.7	136.9	119.7	137.4	127.3	133.6	130.0
May	140.6	130.7	132.8	141.3	136.9	137.6	135.0	130.1	137.6	124.9	137.8	131.0	139.3	133.2
June	144.0	128.0	135.6	153.2	135.7	141.6	140.8	131.6	140.5	125.7	141.4	129.5	137.9	134.1
July	152.2	129.1	142.4	154.5	145.9	138.9	140.9	132.9	140.7	128.3	137.4	129.8	137.6	133.2
Aug	154.0	130.2	135.3	150.0	136.3	137.2	139.0	130.8	139.6	124.8	136.3	128.7	137.8	131.6
Sep	160.8	128.6	137.4	151.5	135.0	138.5	139.0	131.1	140.2	121.7	138.9	130.0	139.4	131.3
Oct	152.8	117.6	137.0	151.8	140.8	139.2	140.8	133.2	143.2	125.7	141.2	131.0	139.1	133.1
Nov	143.4	139.6	138.2	157.2	136.1	140.5	149.5	135.5	144.1	129.5	142.3	133.9	142.7	135.5
Dec	139.5	140.5	140.7	150.4	142.0	150.9	136.5	146.3	137.8	140.0	132.9	143.0	134.7	136.7
1983 Jan	138.0	141.3	146.3	146.2	140.9	141.2	143.7	135.1	147.0	133.9	138.5	133.5	142.2	137.9
Feb	145.2	139.5	146.1	145.9	140.4	141.9	145.0	136.0	147.1	134.6	139.5	134.1	142.6	139.0
Mar	145.1	139.0	146.1	156.0	141.8	142.7	143.3	138.1	150.1	134.7	143.7	137.3	144.1	140.6
April	155.1	136.5	147.3	158.9	146.2	144.9	146.2	138.8	150.6	133.7	142.7	136.4	146.6	141.7
May	151.0	131.2	146.3	158.2	147.4	146.5	149.4	141.7	152.2	139.0	144.0	141.0	149.4	144.0
June	156.7	133.7	148.6	160.1	147.6	152.3	150.3	143.2	154.0	139.0	144.5	139.2	150.9	144.6
July	167.2	135.4	156.7	164.9	166.3	147.7	151.9	143.4	154.8	140.1	141.5	140.3	151.1	145.1
Aug	162.7	135.5	149.0	161.8	151.7	149.7	157.1	141.8	152.8	137.1	137.9	140.7	149.7	143.7
Sep	178.0	137.0	150.9	162.6	152.1	151.3	152.9	143.2	153.3	137.8	142.4	142.1	150.8	145.5
Oct	173.6	140.1	143.9	169.7	163.8	150.2	153.1	145.3	157.5	139.8	146.1	144.1	152.0	146.6
Nov	160.4	123.9	140.9	165.1	154.3	156.8	164.7	148.6	156.8	146.0	150.6	147.9	155.5	147.2
Dec	156.7	123.6	151.9	161.5	155.8	156.6	166.1	152.8	158.7	147.2	147.4	146.6	159.7	146.1
1984 Jan	155.3	121.5	158.1	162.7	167.3	151.4	155.8	148.8	158.3	145.7	148.4	145.2	153.9	149.8
Feb	158.6	125.2	159.9	163.0	159.3	153.8	158.1	151.3	160.0	147.4	154.5	149.0	155.5	151.6
Mar	156.6	54.4	161.6	164.9	162.6	155.5	158.2	153.7	163.4	147.0	154.2	151.2	155.5	153.4
April	165.2	55.7	164.0	167.0	171.2	154.1	157.6	150.5	166.9	148.0	151.9	147.9	155.7	145.2
May	163.1	51.0	158.4	171.1	161.4	158.5	159.9	153.6	165.1	149.6	152.3	151.4	158.2	155.1
June	171.2	51.6	162.0	170.1	162.6	162.3	164.8	157.0	167.5	147.7	163.4	151.7	162.1	156.7
July	177.4	51.3	167.2	175.8	181.6	160.0	164.2	158.8	169.6	152.2	153.7	153.0	162.4	157.0
Aug	186.1	51.0	162.1	172.3	164.6	158.6	171.3	155.3	166.2	147.0	152.6	150.6	159.4	152.6
Sep	188.6	57.5	163.9	174.0	163.7	164.2	164.8	156.5	168.3	151.3	158.3	153.0	162.8	155.5
Oct	181.3	57.6	162.7	177.0	176.1	162.6	166.0	161.2	170.7	147.7	174.1	154.7	164.2	158.2
Nov	168.2	67.1	164.3	176.6	164.4	165.2	179.0	162.7	172.9	153.1	161.7	157.3	169.5	159.5
Dec	163.5	68.5	165.7	170.7	170.9	167.4	179.5	163.9	176.8	151.4	163.8	157.6	171.6	158.3
1985 [Jan]		73.9	170.5	175.0	177.6	163.1	171.0	163.6	173.4	172.9	161.8	157.2	167.4	162.6

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

Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and communication†	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration	Education and health services	Other services ‡	Whole economy	GREAT BRITAIN
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(50)	(61-65, 67)	(66)	(71-72, 75-77,79)	(81-82 83pt.-84pt.)	(91-92pt.)	(93,95)	(97pt.-98pt.)		SIC 1980 CLASS
JAN 1980 = 100													
107.6	105.9	110.4	107.6	111.5	107.2	108.0	108.4	112.7	114.2	123.8	113.3	111.4	1980 Jan
121.4	115.2	128.2	121.1	125.8	120.3								



# 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

## Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

UNITED KINGDOM (a) SIC 1968 October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur
<b>MALE (full-time on adult rates)</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1980	115.61	136.07	123.36	118.20	109.34	101.95	107.41	109.63	109.41	103.05	97.90	92.74
1981	126.36	151.26	138.48	132.96	119.51	114.17	118.31	127.04	119.08	114.64	106.60	105.39
1982	138.28	175.01	148.46	139.01	130.01	121.30	128.47	141.81	132.73	123.74	113.78	107.12
1983	148.55	196.68	163.53	154.23	140.70	133.83	138.54	148.55	146.81	136.90	126.47	115.09
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1980	45.5	44.2	42.9	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.6	41.8	40.1	41.1	42.2	42.5
1981	44.8	42.4	43.1	42.3	41.5	41.6	41.6	43.2	39.9	41.8	42.4	43.3
1982	44.9	43.2	43.1	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.8	43.7	39.7	41.3	42.5	42.3
1983	45.3	45.3	43.0	42.2	41.9	41.4	41.9	42.8	40.7	42.1	43.8	43.1
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1980	254.1	307.9	287.6	284.1	263.5	243.3	258.2	262.3	272.8	250.7	232.0	218.2
1981	282.1	356.7	321.3	314.3	288.0	274.4	284.4	294.1	298.4	274.3	251.4	243.4
1982	308.0	405.1	344.5	335.8	314.0	293.0	307.3	324.5	334.3	299.6	267.7	253.2
1983	327.9	434.2	380.3	365.5	335.8	323.3	330.6	347.1	360.7	325.2	288.7	267.0
<b>FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)</b>												
<b>Weekly earnings</b>												
1980	74.60	86.29	77.68	73.64	75.29	72.41	73.98	71.57	80.71	69.61	61.06	61.02
1981	83.06	94.69	87.62	79.07	82.67	81.21	81.18	85.06	89.97	77.34	65.96	67.16
1982	90.76	120.04	94.36	88.12	90.39	87.73	89.32	94.02	97.67	84.27	71.35	71.39
1983	99.56	108.61	101.13	96.16	99.14	97.63	97.77	100.20	108.62	91.40	77.75	74.41
<b>Hours worked</b>												
1980	37.9	38.4	38.9	38.0	37.8	38.3	37.7	35.6	37.7	36.9	37.1	37.4
1981	38.1	39.3	39.1	37.1	38.5	38.7	38.0	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.1	37.7
1982	38.4	41.3	39.0	37.8	38.4	38.4	37.6	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.6
1983	39.0	39.4	38.4	38.3	39.0	39.3	38.0	37.4	38.3	37.9	38.1	37.6
<b>Hourly earnings</b>												
1980	196.8	224.7	199.7	193.8	199.2	189.1	196.2	201.0	214.1	188.6	164.6	163.2
1981	218.0	240.9	224.1	213.1	214.7	209.8	213.1	223.8	239.3	204.6	177.8	178.1
1982	236.4	290.7	241.9	233.1	235.4	228.5	237.6	246.1	259.8	225.3	189.8	189.9
1983	255.3	275.7	263.4	251.1	254.2	248.4	257.3	267.9	283.6	241.2	204.1	197.9

(b) SIC 1980 Class	Metal processing and manufacturing (21-22)	Mineral extraction and manufacturing (23-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering (32)	Electrical and electronic engineering, etc (33-34)	Motor vehicles and parts (35)	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods and instrument engineering (31,37)	Food, drink and tobacco (41-42)	Textiles (43)
<b>MALE (full-time on adult rates)</b>										
<b>Weekly earnings</b>										
1983	156.30	152.57	162.13	139.45	137.78	146.96	146.82	137.93	148.17	120.66
1984	168.84	162.96	173.63	152.37	145.73	159.01	159.05	148.45	161.86	128.59
<b>Hours worked</b>										
1983	41.7	45.1	42.8	41.7	41.9	41.0	41.1	42.4	45.2	43.9
1984	42.2	45.1	43.0	42.4	41.9	41.3	41.6	42.8	45.3	44.0
<b>Hourly earnings</b>										
1983	374.7	338.6	379.1	334.3	328.5	358.0	357.6	325.3	327.5	274.7
1984	400.3	361.4	403.5	359.3	347.9	385.1	382.4	347.0	356.9	292.2
<b>FEMALE (full-time on adult rates)</b>										
<b>Weekly earnings</b>										
1983	92.82	92.40	101.21	97.96	97.18	109.56	101.72	94.00	99.58	77.56
1984	103.02	99.79	110.09	106.16	102.51	117.14	110.70	99.41	106.35	82.97
<b>Hours worked</b>										
1983	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.1	38.5	37.7	38.3	39.1	38.1
1984	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.3	37.9	38.8	38.4
<b>Hourly earnings</b>										
1983	240.8	240.7	264.7	253.1	254.8	284.7	269.8	245.7	254.9	203.7
1984	265.4	259.0	286.1	275.6	267.9	304.6	288.9	262.4	274.2	215.8

\* Except sea transport.

# 5.4 EARNINGS AND HOURS

## Average earnings and hours: manual workers: by industry

Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	Timber, furniture etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	All industries covered
90.62	114.47	101.16	137.73	108.09	111.64	116.58	113.36	126.12	123.77	113.06
98.67	127.96	111.31	154.22	113.15	123.23	126.08	121.55	142.28	138.19	125.58
106.59	141.91	124.38	162.63	124.08	134.26	138.54	131.53	157.69	150.67	137.06
113.70	154.28	135.47	183.28	138.06	147.23	150.14	140.40	169.12	162.46	149.13
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
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
58.62	71.01	74.01	82.15	64.95	68.40	—	61.45	81.75	92.14	68.73
64.02	79.13	81.55	92.83	70.58	75.71	—	66.49	99.07	105.76	76.44
69.58	85.78	90.75	102.44	78.51	83.17	—	69.33	103.22	114.12	83.96
73.22	92.51	99.65	111.70	86.80	90.29	—	78.57	111.72	123.32	91.18
36.4	37.3	36.8	38.2	37.3	37.3	—	38.5	37.0	42.3	37.5
36.5	37.5	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.5	—	39.1	36.3	42.8	37.7
37.5	38.3	38.2	37.7	38.1	37.8	—	37.9	35.1	42.6	38.0
37.0	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.1	—	39.2	35.8	41.7	38.2
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	202.3
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
Leather, footwear and clothing	Timber and wooden furniture	Paper products printing and publishing	Rubber, plastics and other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply	Construction	Transport and communication*	All industries covered		
(44-45)	(46)	(47)	(48-49)	(21-49)	(15-17)	(50)	(71-72, 75-77,79)	(b) SIC 1980		
113.94	133.35	184.22	140.51	146.19	169.13	139.99	162.43	148.63		
119.69	139.92	198.43	151.41	157.50	179.77	147.80	173.32	159.30		
42.0	43.0	42.1	43.1	42.5	40.8	43.6	46.5	43.3		
41.8	42.9	42.5	43.3	42.8	40.7	43.3	46.7	43.4		
271.6	309.8	437.7	325.9	343.6	415.0	321.2	349.5	343.5		
286.5	326.3	467.1	349.7	367.7	441.5	341.4	371.2	366.7		
73.60	97.36	112.07	87.52	90.32	112.46	77.98	118.08	91.26		
78.58	102.63	119.71	92.48	96.30	126.00	87.81	126.69	97.34		
37.1	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.1	36.1	39.2	40.8	38.2		
37.0	38.4	38.8	38.6	38.1	37.5	38.8	41.5	38.2		
198.6	253.7	290.6	226.6	237.2	311.4	199.0	289.4	239.1		
212.6	267.2	308.3	239.8	252.9	336.1	226.6	305.4	254.9		

# 5.5 EARNINGS

## Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

Great Britain April of each year	Manufacturing Industries								
	Weights	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983†	1984†
Men	689	248.0	287.3	328.5	404.0	451.4	506.2	547.3	604.5
Women	311	310.0	353.4	402.4	494.1	559.5	625.3	681.4	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.

# 5.5 EARNINGS

## Index of average earnings: non-manual workers

All Industries and Services	Fixed weighted: April 1970 = 100								
	Weights	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Men	575	253.6	287.2	322.4	403.1	465.2	510.4	556.0	604.4
Women	425	304.5	334.5	373.5	468.3	547.4	594.1	651.6	697.5
Men and women	1,000	267.3	300.0	336.2	420.7	487.4	533.0	581.9	629.6

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

# 5.6 EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

GREAT BRITAIN	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*					ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES				
	Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)		Weekly earnings (£)		Hours	Hourly earnings (pence)	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding 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	
<b>April of each year</b>										
<b>FULL-TIME MEN†</b>										
Manual occupations										
1978	81.8	84.7	45.8	184.8	181.8	78.4	80.7	46.0	175.5	172.8
1979	94.5	97.9	46.0	212.8	208.7	90.1	93.0	46.2	201.2	197.5
1980	111.2	115.2	45.0	255.5	250.0	108.6	111.7	45.4	245.8	240.5
1981	119.3	124.7	43.5	286.0	279.8	118.4	121.9	44.2	275.3	269.1
1982*	134.8	138.1	43.8	315.1	307.9	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1983†	134.4	137.8	43.9	313.7	306.7	131.4	133.8	44.3	302.0	294.7
1984	142.8	147.4	43.7	336.7	329.2	140.3	143.6	43.9	326.5	319.0
1984	141.0	145.5	43.6	333.0	325.5	138.4	141.6	43.8	322.7	315.2
1984	153.6	158.9	44.4	358.1	348.5	148.8	152.7	44.3	345.0	336.1
Non-manual occupations										
1978	102.4	103.0	39.4	258.1	258.9	99.9	100.7	38.7	257.1	257.9
1979	116.8	117.7	39.6	293.8	294.7	112.1	113.0	38.8	288.6	289.5
1980	143.6	144.8	39.4	362.3	362.0	140.4	141.3	38.7	360.8	361.3
1981	159.6	161.8	38.8	411.9	411.5	161.2	163.1	38.4	419.1	419.7
1982*	180.1	181.4	38.8	457.9	457.0	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
1983†	178.5	179.8	38.9	453.4	452.5	177.9	178.9	38.2	462.5	462.3
1984	193.2	194.6	39.1	491.6	491.0	193.7	194.9	38.4	503.4	502.9
1984	191.4	192.9	39.1	487.3	486.6	190.6	191.8	38.4	494.8	494.2
1984	211.7	213.5	39.3	537.8	537.1	207.3	209.0	38.5	537.4	536.4
All occupations										
1978	87.3	90.0	44.0	202.9	202.2	86.9	89.1	43.1	204.3	204.9
1979	100.5	103.7	44.2	233.1	231.8	98.8	101.4	43.2	232.2	232.4
1980	120.3	124.3	43.4	284.1	281.8	121.5	124.5	42.7	288.2	287.6
1981	131.3	137.1	42.0	323.5	320.8	136.5	140.5	41.7	332.0	331.2
1982*	148.8	152.6	42.2	357.0	354.0	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1983†	147.9	151.8	42.3	354.2	351.4	151.5	154.5	41.7	365.6	364.6
1984	158.6	163.3	42.2	383.0	380.0	163.8	167.5	41.5	399.1	398.0
1984	156.4	161.2	42.2	378.1	375.0	161.1	164.7	41.4	392.6	391.2
1984	171.2	176.8	42.8	409.9	406.2	174.3	178.8	41.7	423.0	421.4
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN†</b>										
Manual occupations										
1978	49.3	51.2	39.9	128.5	127.5	48.0	49.4	39.6	125.3	124.4
1979	55.4	57.9	39.9	145.4	144.2	53.4	55.2	39.6	139.9	138.7
1980	66.4	69.5	39.8	174.5	172.8	65.9	68.0	39.6	172.1	170.4
1981	72.5	76.3	39.6	192.8	191.4	72.1	74.5	39.4	189.8	188.2
1982*	79.9	82.9	39.6	209.5	207.1	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1983†	79.6	82.6	39.6	208.9	206.6	78.3	80.1	39.3	205.0	202.7
1984	86.7	90.3	39.7	227.3	224.9	85.6	87.9	39.3	224.3	222.0
1984	86.7	90.4	39.7	227.3	225.3	85.8	88.1	39.3	224.9	222.6
1984	91.9	96.0	39.9	240.9	238.1	90.8	93.5	39.4	238.0	235.1
Non-manual occupations										
1978	54.9	55.2	37.2	148.0	147.5	58.5	59.1	36.7	158.1	157.9
1979	62.3	62.8	37.2	168.5	168.0	65.3	66.0	36.7	176.8	176.6
1980	76.7	77.1	37.3	205.8	204.9	82.0	82.7	36.7	221.2	220.7
1981	86.4	87.3	37.1	234.2	233.4	95.6	96.7	36.5	259.2	259.2
1982*	97.2	97.6	37.2	260.3	259.0	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1983†	97.0	97.4	37.2	259.8	258.5	104.3	104.9	36.5	283.0	282.2
1984	105.5	106.2	37.2	283.3	281.9	114.2	115.1	36.5	310.0	309.0
1984	106.2	107.0	37.2	285.4	284.0	115.1	116.1	36.5	312.9	311.9
1984	115.8	117.2	37.4	310.8	308.7	123.0	124.3	36.5	334.3	333.1
All occupations										
1978	51.3	52.8	38.8	136.1	135.4	55.4	56.4	37.5	148.2	148.0
1979	57.9	60.0	38.8	154.6	153.7	61.8	63.0	37.5	165.7	165.7
1980	70.3	72.8	38.7	187.3	186.1	77.3	78.8	37.5	207.0	206.4
1981	81.5	81.5	38.4	210.6	210.6	89.3	91.4	37.2	241.2	241.2
1982*	87.1	89.7	38.5	232.1	230.4	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1983†	86.8	89.4	38.5	231.4	229.7	97.5	99.0	37.1	263.1	262.1
1984	94.5	97.6	38.6	251.8	250.1	106.9	108.8	37.2	288.5	287.5
1984	94.7	97.9	38.6	252.7	251.0	107.6	109.5	37.2	290.6	289.5
1984	101.7	105.5	38.8	270.9	268.8	114.9	117.2	37.2	310.3	309.1
<b>FULL-TIME ADULTS</b>										
<b>(a) MEN, 21 years and over AND WOMEN, 18 years and over</b>										
All occupations										
1978	78.8	81.5	42.8	188.7	187.0	77.3	79.1	41.4	188.6	187.9
1979	90.4	93.7	43.0	216.7	214.2	87.4	89.6	41.5	213.6	212.4
1980	108.4	112.4	42.3	263.3	259.8	107.7	110.2	41.1	264.8	262.8
1981	118.6	124.3	41.2	299.0	295.6	121.6	124.9	40.3	305.1	303.2
1982*	134.0	138.0	41.3	329.6	325.4	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1983†	133.3	137.2	41.4	327.2	323.1	134.1	136.5	40.2	334.6	332.1
1984	143.2	148.0	41.4	354.1	349.9	145.4	148.3	40.0	365.1	362.5
<b>(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over</b>										
All occupations										
1978	77.8	80.5	42.8	186.5	184.7	76.3	78.1	41.4	186.1	185.3
1979	89.1	92.5	43.0	213.9	211.3	86.2	88.4	41.5	210.7	209.3
1980	106.9	110.9	42.3	259.8	256.2	106.3	108.7	41.1	261.1	259.0
1981	116.8	122.5	41.2	294.7	291.2	119.8	123.1	40.3	300.4	298.4
1982*	132.0	135.9	41.3	324.6	320.3	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1983†	131.2	135.2	41.4	322.3	318.2	132.1	134.5	40.2	329.3	326.7
1984	141.2	146.0	41.4	349.1	344.8	143.2	146.1	40.1	359.5	356.8
<b>(c) MALES AND FEMALES on adult rates</b>										
1983	142.2	147.0	41.4	351.5	347.3	144.5	147.4	40.1	362.6	360.0
1984	155.2	160.8	41.9	380.6	375.4	155.8	159.3	40.3	389.9	386.7

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

# LABOUR COSTS 5.7

## All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

SIC 1968		Manu-	Mining and	Construction	Gas, electricity	Index of production	Whole
		facturing	quarrying		and water	industries	economy
Labour costs							Pence per hour
	1973	106.90	143.45	107.32	129.61	109.37	
	1975	161.68	249.36	156.95	217.22	166.76	
	1978	244.54	365.12	222.46	324.00	249.14	
	1979	295.1	431.1	263.9	377.1	298.9	
	1980	361.0	532.7	333.6	495.1	368.6	
	1981	394.34	603.34	357.43	595.10	405.57	
	1982	432.8	691.1	386.8	682.0	446.6	
	1983	466.1	736.4	416.1	731.6	480.5	
Percentage shares of labour costs *							Percent
Wages and salaries †	1973	89.9	82.5	91.1	84.7	89.3	
	1978	84.3	76.2	86.8	78.2	83.9	
	1981	82.1	73.3	85.0	75.8	81.6	
	1982	82.7	72.3	85.5	75.8	82.0	
	1983	83.1	71.4	86.0	75.5	82.3	
of which Holiday, sickness, injury and maternity pay	1973	8.4	12.0	6.4	9.8	9.2	
	1978	9.2	9.3	6.8	11.2	9.0	
	1981	10.0	8.7	7.8	11.5	9.7	
	1982	10.2	8.5	7.9	11.9	9.9	
	1983	10.4	8.4	8.0	11.8	10.1	
Statutory National Insurance contributions	1973	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	
	1978	8.5	6.7	9.1	6.9	8.4	
	1981	7.0	5.9	7.0	7.0	8.9	
	1982	8.3	6.3	9.1	6.4	8.1	
	1983	7.6	5.7	8.4	5.8	7.5	
Private social welfare payments	1973	3.5	5.9	1.6	8.0	3.7	
	1978	4.8	9.4	2.3	12.2	5.1	
	1981	5.2	10.1	2.8	13.1	5.6	
	1982	5.3	10.3	3.0	13.5	5.9	
	1983	5.5	10.7	3.1	13.9	6.0	
Payments in kind, subsidised services, training (excluding wages and salaries element) and other labour costs ‡	1973	1.6	7.3	2.4	2.9	2.2	
	1978	2.3	7.7	1.9	2.6	2.6	
	1981	3.7	9.6	2.3	4.1	3.9	
	1982	3.7	11.1	2.4	4.3	4.0	
	1983	3.8					

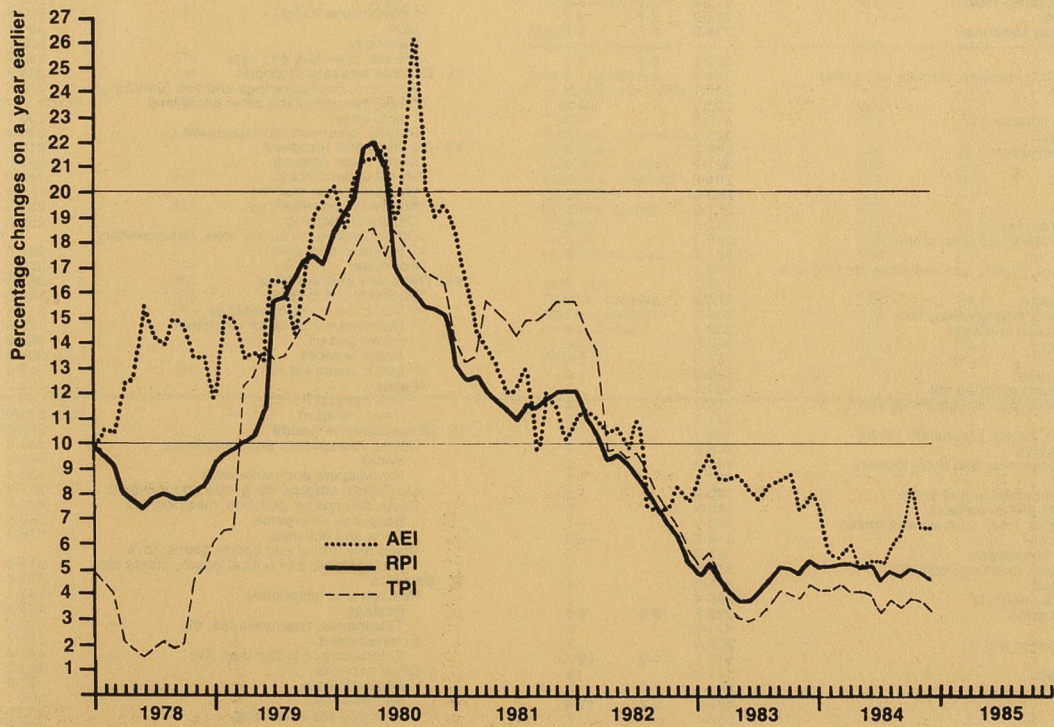
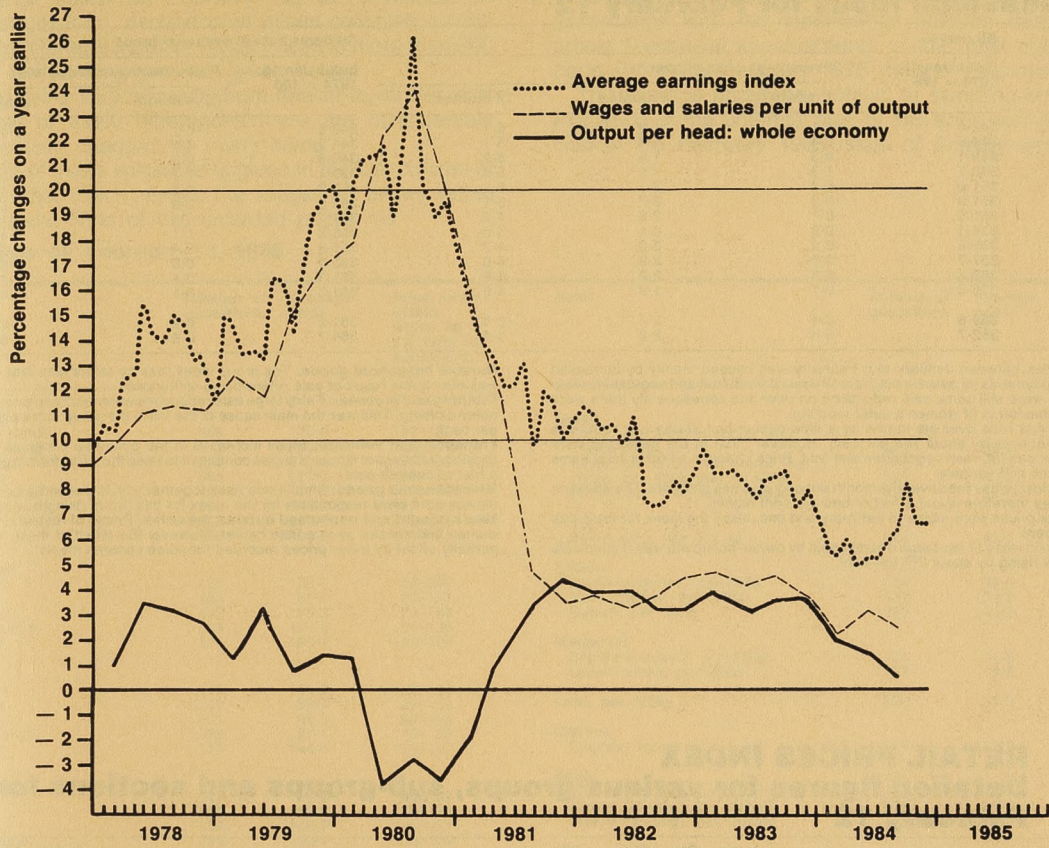
## Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

EARNINGS  
5.9

	Great Britain	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
	(1)(2)	(2)(5)(6)	(7)(8)	(8)	(6)(8)	(4)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(2)(5)	(4)	(3)(8)	(2)(8)(9)	(6)(8)	(5)	(8)(10)
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1975	49.9	70.0	65	62	58.9	53.0	74	34	46	38.2	67.2	78	64	..	62.4	87.1	66
1976	58.2	76.3	73	70	66.4	60.4	79	44	54	46.2	75.5	81	75	..	73.6	88.5	72
1977	64.2	82.9	79	78	73.2	68.1	84	53	62	59.1	81.9	87	82	..	78.5	90.0	78
1978	73.4	87.6	85	83	80.7	76.9	89	65	71	68.6	86.8	92	89	..	85.3	93.1	85
1979	84.9	92.1	92	91	89.9	86.9	94	79	83	81.9	93.0	96	91	..	91.9	95.1	92
1980	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
1981	113.3	106.2	110	112	109.5	114.5	105	127	116	123.7	105.6	103	110	119.9	110.5	105.1	110
1982	126.0	112.7	117	125	120.4	131.9	110	170	133	144.9	110.7	110	121	138.1	119.2	111.6	117
1983	137.4	117.8	122	130	128.3	146.7	114	203	149	172.3	115.0	113	132	158.8	128.6	119.2	121
1984	149.3	..	..	..	..	156.7	..	..	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	126
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1983 Q3	138.5	118.4	122	129	129.5	147.1	115	206	150	169.2	114.7	113	133	155.6	128.5	119.5	122
Q4	142.6	118.4	126	132	130.5	150.1	115	219	157	173.5	116.8	113	136	157.4	129.9	119.1	123
1984 Q1	145.2	122.3	125	135	130.5	153.0	115	235	159	180.0	119.4	114	136	183.0	130.9	..	125
Q2	146.8	124.4	127	136	135.6	155.3	116	254	162	182.6	120.4	114	141	187.6	137.3	..	125
Q3	150.6	122.3	126	137	135.3	158.3	118	263	..	..	119.4	114	146	173.1	141.0	..	126
Q4	154.6	..	..	..	..	160.2	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..	..	128
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1984 Jul	149.4	120.5	..	136	138.2	158.3	118	..	..	..	120.2	114	..	..	142.6	..	126
Aug	150.1	125.4	..	136	132.6	..	..	..	..	..	116.4	114	..	..	139.1	..	126
Sep	152.3	121.0	126	138	135.1	..	..	..	..	..	121.6	114	..	..	141.5	..	127
Oct	154.3	131.7	..	137	136.1	160.2	..	..	..	..	121.8	115	..	..	142.6	..	127
Nov	154.1	..	..	139	135.7	..	..	..	..	..	122.7	115	..	..	143.9	..	128
Dec	155.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..	..	129
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																	
<b>Annual averages</b>																	
1975	26	13	20	16	19	17	9	25	28	27	11	14	20	..	15	7	9
1976	17	9	11	14	13	14	7	29	17	21	12	9	..	..	18	2	8
1977	10	9	9	11	10	13	7	21	15	28	9	7	10	..	7	2	9
1978	14	6	7	7	10	13	5	24	15	16	6	5	8	..	9	3	8
1979	16	6	8	9	11	13	6	20	15	19	7	4	3	..	8	2	9
1980	18	8	9	10	11	15	6	27	21	22	7	5	10	..	9	5	9
1981	13	6	10	12	9	15	5	27	16	24	6	3	10	20	11	5	9
1982	11	6	11	12	10	15	5	33	15	17	5	7	10	15	8	6	7
1983	9	5	4	4	7	11	3	19 R	12	20 R	4	3	9	15	8	7	4
1984	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																	
1983 Q2	9	5	3	3	8	11	3	16	10	15	4	4	9	13	5	7	4
Q3	9	5	5	2	7	10	3	16	11	15	2	1	6	18	7	7	3
Q4	10	4	4	2	4	12	3	19	12	13	4	1	7	17	8	6	4
1984 Q1	10	6	6	4	4	10	3	29	12	13	4	1	7	15	3	..	4
Q2	8	5	6	6	5	8	2	29	12	12	5	1	8	15	6	..	4
Q3	9	3	4	6	4	8	..	28	..	..	4	1	10	11	10	..	3
Q4	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
<b>Monthly</b>																	
1984 Jul	9	6	..	6	4	8	3	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	9	..	4
Aug	9	3	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	10	..	4
Sep	9	0	4	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	10	..	4
Oct	9	7	..	5	5	7	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	10	..	4
Nov	8	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	11	..	4
Dec	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4

Source: OECD—Main Economic Indicators.

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).  
2 Seasonally adjusted.3 Males only.  
4 Hourly wage rates.  
5 Monthly earnings.  
6 Including mining.7 Including mining and transport  
8 Hourly earnings.  
9 All industries.  
10 Production workers.



## RETAIL PRICES

### 6.1 Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal foods for February 12

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 15, 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1984 Jan	342.6	-0.1	1.8	5.1	343.5	-0.1	1.4	1.4
Feb	344.0	0.4	1.8	5.1	344.8	0.4	1.4	1.4
Mar	345.1	0.3	1.6	5.2	345.8	0.3	1.4	1.4
Apr	349.7	1.3	2.6	5.2	350.1	1.2	2.3	2.3
May	351.0	0.4	2.7	5.1	351.3	0.3	2.4	2.4
June	351.9	0.3	2.7	5.1	352.5	0.3	2.6	2.6
July	351.5	-0.1	2.6	4.5	352.7	0.1	2.7	2.7
Aug	354.8	0.9	3.1	5.0	356.5	1.1	3.4	3.4
Sep	355.5	0.2	3.0	4.7	357.9	0.4	3.5	3.5
Oct	357.7	0.6	2.9	5.0	360.0	0.6	2.8	2.8
Nov	358.8	0.3	2.2	4.9	361.3	0.4	2.8	2.8
Dec	358.5	-0.1	1.9	4.6	361.0	-0.1	2.4	2.4
1985 Jan	359.8	0.4	2.4	5.0	361.8	0.2	2.6	2.6
Feb	362.7	0.8	2.2	5.4	364.7	0.8	2.3	2.3

The rise in the index between January and February was caused mainly by increased mortgage interest payments by owner-occupiers. Prices of fresh fruit and vegetables were also higher. There were still some sale reductions on offer and consequently there were lower prices on some items of women's outer-clothing.

**Food:** The food index rose over the month by a little over a half of one per cent. The seasonal food index rose by about two per cent. However most of the increases were caused by higher prices for fresh vegetables and fruit. Price changes on other food items were generally small and variable.

**Alcoholic drink:** Most prices rose over the month but only by small amounts. The effect on the group index was therefore about a half of one per cent higher.

**Tobacco:** Cigarette prices were higher in February and this raised the index for the group by about one per cent.

**Housing:** The rises in rates of mortgage interest paid by owner-occupiers was responsible for the group index rising by about 2 3/4 per cent.

**Durable household goods:** The group index rose by rather less than one per cent. This was mainly the result of sale offers being withdrawn.

**Clothing and footwear:** Fairly large sale reductions were recorded on some items of ladies outer-clothing. This was the main cause of the fall in the group index of about a half of one per cent.

**Transport and vehicles:** Small increases in the purchase prices of second-hand cars together with higher labour charges combined to raise the index for this group by a little over a half of one per cent.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Small price rises together with increased prices of some national newspapers were responsible for the index for this group rising by about 1 1/4 per cent.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Prices of restaurant meals and sandwiches and snacks were a little higher. However the effect of these higher prices were partially offset by lower prices recorded for some canteen meals.

### 6.2 RETAIL PRICES INDEX Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for February 12\*

	Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)			Index Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over (months)	
		1	12			1	12
		<b>All items</b>	<b>362.7</b>			<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>All items excluding food</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	Coal and smokeless fuels	528.6		10
<b>Seasonal food</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	Coal	539.6		11
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	<b>336.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	Smokeless fuels	500.8		8
<b>I Food</b>	<b>332.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	Gas	391.4		3
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	344.9		4	Electricity	502.2		2
Bread	325.7		3	Oil and other fuel and light	680.4		7
Flour	263.1		-1	<b>VI Durable household goods</b>	<b>259.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Other cereals	419.5		7	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	279.1		4
Biscuits	325.3		6	Radio, television and other household appliances	206.7		-1
Meat and bacon	269.7		3	Pottery, glassware and hardware	380.1		5
Beef	321.2		1	<b>VII Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>216.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Lamb	261.2		3	Men's outer clothing	233.0		2
Pork	250.8		8	Men's underclothing	306.2		6
Bacon	251.9		7	Women's outer clothing	155.1		-1
Ham (cooked)	243.5		5	Women's underclothing	288.8		1
Other meat and meat products	245.8		2	Children's clothing	259.6		7
Fish	281.7		6	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	241.8		2
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fats	362.1		9	Footwear	225.8		1
Butter	439.1		7	<b>VIII Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>381.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Margarine	274.9		10	Motoring and cycling	368.0		3
Lard and other cooking fats	257.5		12	Purchase of motor vehicles	311.9		1
Milk, cheese and eggs	332.6		4	Maintenance of motor vehicles	425.3		7
Cheese	380.0		5	Petrol and oil	456.2		5
Eggs	187.9		1	Motor licences	358.4		6
Milk, fresh	395.3		4	Motor insurance	342.0		3
Milk, canned, dried etc	400.1		1	Fares	486.2		5
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc	414.7		12	Rail transport	510.1		6
Tea	541.1		25	Road transport	474.9		4
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	442.1		13	<b>IX Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>382.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Soft drinks	346.6		4	Books, newspapers and periodicals	549.8		12
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	444.2		5	Books	580.8		11
Sugar	427.5		-1	Newspapers and periodicals	539.4		12
Jam, marmalade and syrup	330.9		2	Medicines, surgical etc goods and toiletries	377.4		6
Sweets and chocolates	442.8		6	Soap, detergents, polishes, matches, etc	400.5		8
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	380.6		-7	Soap and detergents	349.8		8
Potatoes	419.5		-20	Soda and polishes	476.4		6
Other vegetables	351.0		5	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants etc	315.6		5
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	317.2		7	<b>X Services</b>	<b>370.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Other food	341.8		4	Postage and telephones	395.1		7
Food for animals	285.4		3	Postage	478.4		5
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>399.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	Telephones, telemessages, etc	370.0		7
Beer	474.9		8	Entertainment	288.7		2
Spirits, wines etc	302.9		2	Entertainment (other than TV)	444.8		8
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>513.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	Other services	460.3		4
Cigarettes	514.9		13	Domestic help	471.9		4
Tobacco	491.6		10	Hairdressing	466.1		7
<b>IV Housing</b>	<b>427.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	Boot and shoe repairing	432.4		3
Rent	389.1		7	Laundry	425.8		7
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest payments	420.7		26	<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>403.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Rates and water charges	491.2		6				
Materials and charges for repairs and maintenance	406.7		4				

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 6.3

### Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on February 12, for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

#### Average prices on February 12, 1985

Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item*	Number of quotations	Average price	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: home-killed</b>		p	p	<b>Bread</b>		p	p
Chuck (braising steak)	582	170.9	153-189	White, per 800g wrapped and sliced loaf	547	39.5	32-46
Sirloin (without bone)	543	295.3	226-360	White, per 800g unwrapped loaf	313	47.3	44-52
Silverside (without bone) †	588	210.4	189-238	White, per 400g loaf, unsliced	361	30.8	28-33
Best beef mince	583	121.7	98-153	Brown, per 400g loaf, unsliced	422	32.6	32-34
Fore ribs (with bone)	461	151.2	122-186	<b>Flour</b>			
Brisket (without bone)	562	148.2	120-180	Self-raising, per 1 1/2 kg	562	42.1	34-52
Rump steak †	583	282.4	242-310	<b>Butter</b>			
Stewing steak	585	152.0	132-171	Home-produced, per 500g	447	99.9	78-116
<b>Lamb: home-killed</b>				New Zealand, per 500g	361	102.8	98-108
Loin (with bone)	529	182.7	153-207	Danish, per 500g	458	115.2	110-124
Breast †	485	51.5	36-78	<b>Margarine</b>			
Best end of neck	432	125.2	70-186	Standard quality, per 250g	97	21.8	19-25
Shoulder (with bone)	514	104.6	84-136	Lower priced, per 250g	77	19.6	17-21
Leg (with bone)	521	165.4	142-186	<b>Lard, per 500g</b>	574	39.5	34-47
<b>Lamb: imported</b>				<b>Cheese</b>			
Loin (with bone)	315	141.2	120-159	Cheddar type	574	122.2	104-138
Breast †	280	39.7	29-52	<b>Eggs</b>			
Best end of neck	261	99.9	60-144	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	385	96.7	88-108
Shoulder (with bone)	298	87.1	78-96	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	379	80.3	74-92
Leg (with bone)	316	144.5	130-162	Size 6 (45-50g), per dozen	73	71.7	54-90
<b>Pork: home-killed</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Leg (foot off)	523	111.5	88-148	per pint	444	21.8	—
Belly †	561	82.8	72-96	<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	594	140.7	126-171	Higher priced, per 125g	230	56.1	50-60
Filet (without bone)	433	182.1	130-270	Medium priced, per 125g	1,034	52.6	49-58
<b>Bacon</b>				Lower priced, per 125g	538	47.4	45-56
Collar †	275	114.4	88-138	<b>Coffee</b>			
Gammon †	354	169.3	134-198	Pure, instant, per 100g	576	139.6	130-148
Middle cut †, smoked	310	135.5	118-148	<b>Sugar</b>			
Back, smoked	311	162.0	142-183	Granulated, per kg	598	47.3	45-49
Back, unsmoked	388	155.5	136-174	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Streaky, smoked	234	106.9	92-130	Potatoes, old loose			
<b>Ham (not shoulder)</b>	491	212.8	159-250	White	406	8.3	6-10
<b>Sausages</b>				Red	231	9.2	7-11
Pork	578	77.8	64-90	Potatoes, new loose			
Beef	435	69.8	58-86	Tomatoes	430	22.1	12-34
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can</b>	399	51.7	40-60	Cabbage, greens	462	20.2	12-29
<b>Corned beef, 12 oz can</b>	546	89.9	78-102	Cabbage, hearted	328	42.7	25-60
<b>Chicken: roasting</b>				Caiflower	455	26.8	20-34
Frozen (3lb), oven ready	365	60.1	52-70	Brussels sprouts	570	18.3	12-25
Fresh or chilled				Onions	590	16.8	12-23
(4lb), oven ready	455	78.6	70-86	Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb	550	28.1	24-33
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Cod fillets	312	147.2	122-174	Apples, cooking	546	25.4	20-31
Haddock fillets	294	154.9	128-177	Apples, dessert	576	31.6	25-39
Haddock, smoked whole	266	150.2	124-177	Pears, dessert	552	31.8	25-38
Plaice fillets	268	165.8	140-198	Oranges	422	34.2	25-45
Herrings	244	71.1	58-86	Bananas	555	41.5	38-45
Kippers, with bone	308	93.7	80-112				
<b>Canned (red) salmon, half-size can</b>	480	131.9	120-148				

\* Per lb unless otherwise stated.  
† Or Scottish equivalent.

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices†

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL ITEMS	FOOD*						All items except food	All items except food of the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Weights	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom					
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
1976	1,000	228	39.2-42.0	186.0-188.8	35.9-36.9	56.9-57.3	92.8-94.2	50.7	42.1-43.9	772	958.0-960.8
1977	1,000	247	44.2-46.7	200.3-202.8	38.0-39.0	62.0-62.2	100.0-101.2	53.0	47.0-48.7	753	953.3-955.8
1978	1,000	233	30.4-33.5	199.5-202.6	38.5-39.7	63.3-63.9	101.8-103.6	51.4	46.1-48.0	767	966.5-969.6
1979	1,000	232	33.4-36.0	196.0-198.6	37.7-38.9	60.9-61.5	98.6-100.4	52.5	44.7-46.2	768	964.0-966.6
1980	1,000	214	30.4-33.2	180.9-183.6	34.5-35.9	59.1-59.7	93.6-95.6	48.0	38.8-40.6	786	966.8-969.6
1981	1,000	207	28.1-30.8	176.2-178.9	34.3-35.3	56.8-57.2	91.1-92.5	48.4	36.2-38.2	793	969.2-971.9
1982	1,000	206	32.4-34.3	171.7-173.6	33.9-34.9	52.8-53.3	87.0-88.2	47.7	36.7-38.4	794	965.7-967.6
1983	1,000	203	25.9-28.5	174.5-177.1	35.8-36.5	56.7-57.0	92.7-93.6	46.8	35.0-36.9	797	971.5-974.1
1984	1,000	201	31.3-33.9	167.1-169.8	33.7-34.3	54.9-55.3	88.6-89.4	45.4	33.1-34.9	799	966.1-968.7
1985	1,000	190	[28.9]	[161.2]	[32]	[53.1]	[85.1]	42.0	[34.0]	810	[971.1]

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

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

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

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

# 6.4 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM	Weights	Goods and services mainly produced by national-led industries†	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	1974 Weights
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	48	1974	
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975		
91	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47	1976		
90	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45	1977		
91	85	48	113	60	64	80	140	70	56	51	1978		
96	77	44	120	59	64	82	143	69	59	51	1979		
93	82	40	124	59	69	84	151	74	62	41	1980		
104	79	36	135	62	65	81	152	75	66	42	1981		
99	77	41	144	62	64	77	154	72	65	38	1982		
109	78	39	137	69	64	74	159	75	63	39	1983		
102	Feb-Nov	75	36	149	65	70	158	76	65	36	1984		
86	Dec-Jan	75	37	153	65	65	156	77	62	45	1985		

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

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

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

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

# 6.5

## RETAIL PRICES

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

Per cent

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries*
1974 Jan 15	12	20	2	0	10	6	10	13	10	7	12	21	5
1975 Jan 14	20	18	18	24	10	25	18	19	30	25	16	19	20
1976 Jan 13	23	25	26	31	22	35	19	11	20	22	33	23	44
1977 Jan 18	17	23	17	19	14	18	12	13	14	16	8	18	15
1978 Jan 17	10	7	5	15	7	11	12	10	11	13	12	16	11
1979 Jan 16	9	11	5	4	16	6	7	8	10	9	8	10	7
1980 Jan 15	18	13	21	17	25	19	15	12	23	20	22	22	17
1981 Jan 13	13	9	15	10	20	28	7	5	12	13	17	15	27
1982 Jan 12	12	11	16	32	23	13	4	0	10	7	13	7	11
1983 Jan 11	5	2	10	9	-1	16	3	2	7	8	4	7	15
1984 Jan 10	5	6	6	6	10	1	3	-0	5	5	4	7	1
Feb 14	5	6	6	6	10	2	3	-0	4	6	4	7	2
Mar 13	5	7	6	6	10	2	3	-0	3	6	4	7	2
Apr 10	5	8	6	11	8	2	2	-0	2	6	4	7	2
May 15	5	8	6	12	7	3	2	0	2	5	4	8	3
June 12	5	7	5	13	7	4	2	-0	3	5	4	8	4
July 17	4	6	5	13	5	4	2	0	1	5	4	8	4
Aug 14	5	6	5	13	10	3	3	-0	1	5	4	8	4
Sep 11	5	4	6	13	11	3	3	0	1	5	4	7	4
Oct 16	5	4	6	14	11	3	3	-0	2	6	4	7	4
Nov 13	5	3	6	13	11	4	3	-1	2	6	5	7	4
Dec 11	5	3	6	13	9	4	2	1	2	6	5	7	4
1985 Jan 15	5	3	6	13	9	4	2	3	2	7	5	6	5
Feb 12	5	3	5	13	11	4	2	2	4	7	5	6	4

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

# 6.6

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

UNITED KINGDOM	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices (excl. housing)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3	158.3	161.4	171.3	151.5	157.3	160.5	170.2	151.4	156.6	160.4	168.0
1977	179.0	186.9	191.1	194.2	178.9	186.3	189.4	192.3	176.8	184.2	187.6	190.8
1978	197.5	202.5	205.1	207.1	195.8	200.9	203.6	205.9	194.6	199.3	202.4	205.3
1979	214.9	220.6	231.9	239.8	213.4	219.3	231.1	238.5	211.3	217.7	233.1	239.8
1980	250.7	262.1	268.9	275.0	248.9	260.5	266.4	271.8	249.6	261.6	267.1	271.8
1981	283.2	292.1	297.2	304.5	280.3	290.3	295.6	303.0	279.3	289.8	295.0	300.5
1982	314.2	322.4	323.0	327.4	311.8	319.4	319.8	324.1	305.9	314.7	316.3	320.2
1983	331.1	334.3	337.0	342.3	327.5	331.5	334.4	339.7	323.2	328.7	332.0	335.4
1984	346.7	353.6	353.8	357.5	343.8	351.4	351.3	355.1	337.5	344.3	345.3	348.5

JAN 15, 1974 = 100

# 6.7

## Group indices: annual averages

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
1980	264.2	248.1	263.8	290.5	316.9	230.6	206.1	322.5	298.4	248.8	288.3
1981	294.3	269.2	307.5	358.9	381.6	241.4	208.0	363.3	333.6	276.6	313.6
1982	321.7	291.5	341.6	414.1	430.6	248.2	211.6	398.8	370.8	305.5	336.3
1983	336.2	300.7	336.7	441.6	462.3	255.3	215.3	422.3	393.9	311.5	358.2
1984	352.9	320.2	386.6	489.8	479.2	263.0	215.5	438.3	417.3	321.3	384.3
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
1980	261.9	244.6	268.3	289.9	319.0	231.2	212.8	301.5	292.8	254.8	288.3
1981	292.3	265.5	314.5	358.1	383.4	242.3	216.8	343.9	327.3	284.1	313.6
1982	318.8	287.8	350.7	413.1	430.5	249.4	219.9	369.6	362.3	314.1	336.3
1983	333.3	296.7	377.3	440.6	461.2	257.4	223.8	383.1	383.9	320.6	358.2
1984	350.4	315.6	399.9	488.5	479.2	264.3	223.9	407.0	405.8	331.1	384.3
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
1980	262.5	255.9	261.8	290.1	313.2	226.3	205.4	288.7	276.9	262.7	290.0
1981	291.2	277.5	306.1	358.2	380.0	237.2	208.3	322.6	300.7	300.8	318.0
1982	314.3	299.3	341.0	413.3	433.3	243.8	210.5	343.5	325.8	331.6	341.7
1983	329.8	308.8	366.5	440.9	465.4	250.4	214.8	366.3	345.6	342.9	364.0
1984	343.9	326.1	387.7	489.0	478.8	256.7	214.6	374.7	364.7	357.3	390.8

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

# RETAIL PRICES

## Selected countries: consumer prices indices

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (FR)	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	All OECD (1)
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
1975	51.1	60.5	77.3	73.5	65.8	61	60.8	81.8	47.1	51.8	46.9	72.9	74.7	67	42.6	61	89.1	65.3	Indices 1980 = 100
1976	59.6	68.7	83.0	80.2	70.7	66	66.7	85.5	53.3	61.1	54.8	79.7	81.3	73	50.2	67	90.7	69.1	63.2
1977	69.0	77.1	87.6	85.9	76.4	74	72.9	88.6	59.8	69.4	64.1	86.1	86.6	80	62.5	75	91.8	73.5	68.7
1978	74.7	83.2	90.7	89.8	83.2	81	79.5	91.0	67.3	74.7	71.9	89.4	90.1	86	74.8	82	92.8	79.2	74.8
1979	84.8	90.8	94.0	93.8	90.8	89	88.1	94.8	80.1	84.6	82.5	92.6	93.9	90	86.6	88	96.1	88.1	80.7
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	111.9	109.6	106.8	107.6	112.5	112	113.4	106.3	124.5	120.4	117.8	104.9	106.7	114	114.6	112	106.5	110.4	110.5
1982	121.5	121.8	112.6	117.0	124.6	123	126.8	111.9	150.6	141.1	137.3	107.7	113.1	127	131.1	122	112.5	117.1	119.1
1983	127.1	134.2	116.3	126.0	131.9	132	139.0	115.6	181.5	155.8	157.3	109.7	116.2	137	147.0	133	115.9	120.9	125.4
1984	133.4	..	122.9	134.0	157.6	140	149.2	118.4	..	169.3	174.3	112.1	120.0	146	163.6	143	119.2	126.1	132.0
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1983 Q3	128.2	135.1	116.8	127.5	133.1	132	140.3	116.2	182.4	158.3	158.8	109.5	116.6	138	148.0	134	116.0	121.7	126.2
Q4	129.6	138.3	118.0	129.1	134.2	135	143.0	116.7	193.1	161.2	164.3	110.7	117.8	140	153.4	137	117.0	122.8	127.9
1984 Q1	130.4	137.8	121.8	131.5	135.8	137	145.4	117.7	201.0	165.0	169.1	111.2	118.8	143	158.3	140	118.2	124.1	129.6
Q2	133.0	138.0	122.4	133.4	137.0	139	148.1	118.3	212.9	168.8	173.0	112.1	119.8	145	161.5	142	119.0	125.5	131.5
Q3	134.2	139.9	123.4	134.9	138.3	141	150.6	118.3	216.4	170.9	175.5	111.9	120.0	147	165.9	144	119.2	126.9	132.8
Q4	135.9	..	124.1	136.1	139.2	143	152.7	119.2	..	172.1	179.7	113.3	121.3	148	168.4	147	120.5	127.8	134.4
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1984 Sep	134.8	..	123.7	135.4	138.3	141	151.3	118.3	220.1	..	176.7	112.8	120.4	147	166.5	145	119.3	127.4	133.4 R
Oct	135.6	..	123.9	136.0	138.6	142	152.3	119.0	225.6	..	178.4	113.7	121.2	148	167.5	146	120.1	127.8	134.2
Nov	136.1	143.3	124.2	136.1	139.5	143	152.8	119.2	228.0 R	172.1	179.8	113.0	121.4	148	168.3	146	120.7	127.8	134.3 R
Dec	135.9	..	124.3 R	136.4 R	139.6	143	153.1	119.3	..	..	180.9	113.2	121.2	149	169.5 R	149	119.2	127.8 R	134.6
1985 Jan	136.4	..	125.3	137.2	140.2	144	153.9	120.0	236.1	..	182.6	113.8	121.2	150	172.6	149	121.8	128.2	135.3
Feb	137.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>																			
<b>Annual averages</b>																			
1975	24.2	15.1	8.4	12.8	10.8	9.6	11.8	6.0	13.4	20.9	17.0	11.8	10.2	11.7	16.9	9.8	6.7	9.1	Per cent
1976	16.5	13.6	7.3	9.2	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.5	13.3	18.0	16.8	9.3	8.8	9.1	17.7	10.3	1.8	5.8	11.3
1977	15.8	12.3	5.5	7.1	8.1	11.1	9.4	3.7	12.1	13.6	17.0	8.1	6.5	9.1	24.5	11.4	1.3	6.5	8.7
1978	8.3	7.9	3.6	4.5	8.9	10.0	9.1	2.7	12.6	7.6	12.1	3.8	4.1	8.1	19.8	10.0	1.1	7.7	8.9
1979	13.4	9.1	3.7	4.5	9.1	9.6	10.8	4.1	19.0	13.3	14.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	11.3	9.8
1980	18.0	10.2	6.4	6.6	10.1	12.3	13.6	5.5	24.9	18.2	21.2	8.0	6.5	10.9	15.5	13.7	4.0	13.5	12.9
1981	11.9	9.6	6.8	7.6	12.5	11.7	13.4	6.3	24.5	20.4	17.8	4.9	6.7	13.6	14.6	12.1	6.5	10.4	10.5
1982	8.6	11.1	5.5	8.7	10.8	10.1	11.8	5.3	20.9	17.1	16.6	2.7	6.0	11.2	14.4	8.6	5.6	6.1	7.8
1983	4.6	10.2	3.3	7.7	5.9	6.9	9.6	3.3	20.5	10.5	14.6	1.9	2.7	8.6	12.1	8.9	3.0	3.2	5.3
1984	5.0	..	5.7	6.3	4.3	6.1	7.3	2.4	..	8.7	10.8	2.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.3
<b>Quarterly averages</b>																			
1983 Q3	4.6	9.3	3.1	7.6	5.4	5.6	9.8	2.8	20.0	10.0	13.9	1.4	2.4	7.8	11.0	9.3	1.8	2.6	4.7
Q4	5.0	8.7	3.7	6.9	4.5	5.6	9.8	2.6	20.2	10.3	11.0	1.7	2.8	7.2	12.5	8.9	1.7	3.3	5.1
1984 Q1	5.2	5.9	5.6	7.0	5.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	18.7	10.1	12.1	2.4	3.6	6.5	11.9	8.2	3.0	4.5	5.7
Q2	5.1	3.9	6.1	7.1	4.6	6.7	7.8	2.9	17.6	9.7	11.4	2.1	3.7	6.6	11.4	8.4	2.9	4.3	5.5
Q3	4.7	3.6	5.7	5.9	3.8	6.4	7.3	1.8	18.6	7.9	10.5	2.2	2.9	6.5	12.1	7.6	2.8	4.2	5.2
Q4	4.8	..	5.2	5.4	3.7	5.9	6.8	2.1	..	6.7	9.4	2.3	3.0	5.7	9.8	7.3	3.0	4.1	5.1
<b>Monthly</b>																			
1984 Sep	4.7	..	5.6	5.3	3.8	6.2	7.1	1.5	17.8	..	9.9	2.3	2.8	6.1	11.3	7.7	2.7	4.2	5.0
Oct	5.0	..	5.2	5.8	3.4	6.0	7.0	2.1	18.4	..	9.4	2.2	3.1	6.1	10.5	7.3	3.2 R	4.2	5.1
Nov	4.9	3.6	5.3	5.3	4.0	5.8	6.9	2.1	18.2 R	6.7	9.2	2.2	3.0	6.0	10.0	7.3	2.9	4.0	5.1
Dec	4.6	..	5.0	5.3	3.8	5.6	6.7	2.0	..	..	9.4	2.6	2.8	5.9	9.0	8.2	2.9	4.0	4.9
1985 Jan	5.0	2.6	3.4	5.0	3.7	5.8	6.5	2.1	19.0	..	9.1	2.9	2.5	5.7	9.5	7.3	3.5	3.6	4.9
Feb	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.



## 7.1 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING All expenditure: per household and per person

UNITED KINGDOM	Average weekly expenditure per household				Average weekly expenditure per person					
	At current prices		At constant prices		At current prices		At constant prices			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage increase on a year earlier		
	£	£	Index (1975=100)	£	£	£	Index (1975=100)	£		
<b>Annual averages</b>										
1979	94.17	17.3	104.3	3.8	34.85	18.0	108.6	4.4		
1980	110.60	17.4	104.9	0.6	40.81	17.1	108.7	0.1		
1981	125.41	13.4	105.5	0.6	45.96	12.6	108.7	0.0		
1982*	133.92 [134.01]	6.9	103.4	-2.0	49.69 [49.73]	8.2	107.9	-0.7		
1983*	141.03 [142.58]	6.4	104.5	1.0	53.06 [53.65]	8.0	110.6	2.5		
<b>Quarterly averages</b>										
1982 Q1	125.04	4.7	129.7	102.6	-6.1	46.06	6.2	48.0	106.7	-4.6
Q2	135.08	8.0	134.5	104.3	-1.7	48.66	7.4	48.7	106.3	-2.3
Q3	137.56	9.4	136.7	104.8	1.4	50.95	9.5	50.6	109.2	1.3
Q4*	138.11 [138.51]	5.3	134.7 [135.2]	101.8	-1.5	53.28 [53.44]	9.9	51.4 [51.6]	109.3	2.7
1983 Q1*	132.61 [133.56]	6.8	137.9 [138.9]	103.3	0.7	49.30 [49.65]	7.8	51.5 [51.9]	108.5	1.7
Q2*	138.87 [140.71]	4.2	137.6 [139.3]	103.4	-0.8	52.60 [53.30]	9.5	52.5 [53.1]	111.0	4.4
Q3*	141.90 [143.49]	4.3	141.3 [142.9]	104.3	-0.5	53.39 [53.98]	6.0	53.1 [53.7]	110.3	1.0
Q4*	150.36 [152.16]	9.9	146.7 [148.5]	106.8	4.9	56.89 [57.57]	7.7	54.9 [55.6]	112.4	2.8
1984 Q1*	140.35 [142.12]	6.4	146.2 [148.1]	105.1	1.8	53.27 [53.94]	8.6	55.8 [56.5]	112.9	4.0
Q2*	157.01 [158.86]	12.9	155.2 [156.9]	110.7	7.0	60.90 [61.62]	15.6	60.6 [61.3]	121.6	9.6

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).

## 7.2 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING Composition of expenditure

UNITED KINGDOM	All items	Commodity or service										
		Housing*	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Other goods	Transport and vehicles	Services	Miscellaneous**
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Annual averages</b>												
1979	94.17	13.72	5.25	21.83	4.56	2.85	7.79	7.05	7.28	13.13	9.74	0.97
1980	110.60	16.56	6.15	25.15	5.34	3.32	8.99	7.70	8.75	16.15	11.96	0.53
1981	125.41	19.76	7.46	27.20	6.06	3.74	9.23	9.40	9.45	18.70	13.84	0.58
1982*	133.92 [134.01]	22.29 [22.39]	8.35	28.19	6.13	3.85	9.69	9.65	10.06	19.79	15.37	0.53
1983*	141.03 [142.58]	22.43 [23.98]	9.22	29.56	6.91	4.21	10.00	10.26	10.81	20.96	16.09	0.58
<b>Quarterly averages</b>												
1982 Q1	125.04	20.45	8.92	27.41	5.29	3.78	7.98	9.00	8.78	18.72	14.26	0.45
Q2	135.08	22.30	9.41	29.01	6.08	3.68	9.49	8.10	9.33	19.99	17.29	0.41
Q3	137.56	23.83	7.39	28.12	6.27	3.96	9.21	9.94	10.08	21.19	17.04	0.53
Q4*	138.11 [138.51]	22.63 [23.03]	7.66	28.24	6.90	3.99	12.11	11.56	12.05	19.29	12.95	0.74
1983 Q1*	132.61 [133.56]	22.13 [23.08]	9.72	28.26	6.08	4.15	8.05	9.87	9.44	19.42	14.97	0.53
Q2*	138.87 [140.71]	21.38 [23.21]	10.41	29.16	6.81	4.36	9.05	10.01	10.22	20.66	16.36	0.47
Q3*	141.90 [143.49]	22.83 [24.42]	8.35	29.61	6.86	4.12	9.80	9.10	10.28	22.24	18.24	0.47
Q4*	150.36 [152.16]	23.33 [25.14]	8.46	31.17	7.86	4.19	13.01	12.05	13.21	21.46	14.78	0.83
1984 Q1*	140.35 [142.12]	22.72 [24.48]	10.20	30.25	6.21	4.08	8.55	11.33	10.47	21.05	14.86	0.63
Q2*	157.01 [158.86]	26.17 [28.02]	10.28	31.53	6.94	4.26	11.35	10.78	10.86	22.16	22.21	0.47
<b>Standard error†: per cent</b>												
1984 Q2	2.7	7.2	1.5	1.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	6.8	2.8	3.5	9.6	10.7
<b>Percentage increase in expenditure on a year earlier</b>												
1981	13.4	19.3	21.3	8.2	13.4	12.7	2.7	22.0	8.0	15.8	15.7	9.4
1982	6.9	13.3	11.8	3.6	1.3	3.0	5.0	2.7	6.5	5.8	11.1	-18.6
1983	6.4	7.1	10.5	4.9	12.7	9.3	3.2	6.3	7.4	5.9	4.7	8.3
1984 Q1	6.4	6.1	4.9	7.1	2.1	-1.7	6.3	14.8	11.0	8.4	-0.7	20.3
Q2	12.9	20.8	-1.2	8.1	1.8	-2.4	25.4	7.8	6.3	7.3	35.7	-0.4
<b>Percentage of total expenditure</b>												
1981	100	15.8	5.9	21.7	4.8	3.0	7.4	7.5	7.5	14.9	11.0	0.5
1982	100	16.7	6.2	21.0	4.6	2.9	7.2	7.2	7.5	14.8	11.5	0.4
1983	100	16.8	6.5	20.7	4.8	3.0	7.0	7.2	7.6	14.7	11.3	0.4

Source: Family Expenditure Survey.

\* Under the Housing 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 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 table 7.1. These adjustments have in some cases been revised since previous publication.

\*\* A discontinuity in miscellaneous expenditure occurred in 1980 when the classification of credit card expenditure was revised (see *Employment Gazette*, Nov 81, p. 469 or annex A of the 1983 FES Report).

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

### EARNINGS

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

### EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Employees in employment plus HM forces and self-employed.

### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

### FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

### GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

### HM FORCES

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

### HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

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

### INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1968)

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

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

### MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

### Conventions

The following standard symbols are used:

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

### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

### OVERTIME

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

### PART-TIME WORKERS

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

### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 1980)

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

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES

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

### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

### TAX AND PRICE INDEX.

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

### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

### UNEMPLOYED

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

### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL LEAVERS

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

### VACANCY

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

### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

### WORKING POPULATION

Employed labour force plus the unemployed.

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

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

# Regularly published statistics

Employment and working population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Redundancies (cont.) population	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
Working population: GB and UK				<i>Detailed analysis</i>	A	May 84:	216
Quarterly series	M (Q)	Mar 85:	1-1	<i>Advance notifications</i>	Q (M)	Jan 85:	33
Labour force estimates, and projection		July 84:	322	<i>Payments:</i>			
Employees in employment				GB latest quarter	Q	Jan 85:	466
Industry: GB				Industry	A	May 84:	218
All industries: by Division class or group	Q	Mar 85:	1-4	<b>Earnings and hours</b>			
: time series, by order group	M	Mar 85:	1-2	Average earnings			
Manufacturing: by Division class or group		Mar 85:	1-3	<i>Whole economy (new series) index</i>			
Occupation				Main industrial sectors	M	Mar 85:	5-1
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Nov 84:	1-10	Industry	M	Mar 85:	5-3
Local authorities manpower	Q	Mar 85:	1-7	Underlying trend		Feb 84:	82
Occupations in engineering	D	Oct 82:	421	New Earnings Survey (April estimates)			
Region: GB				Latest key results	A	Oct 84:	461
Sector: numbers and indices, self employed, 1981: by region	Q	Mar 85:	1-5	Time series	M (A)	Mar 85:	5-6
: by industry		July 84:	321	Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked (manual workers)			
Census of Employment: Sep 1981		June 83:	257	Manufacturing and certain other industries			
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (provisional)		Feb 83:	61	Summary (Oct)	M (A)	Mar 85:	5-4
GB and regions by industry on SIC 1980 (final)		Dec 83:	Supp 2	Detailed results	A	Feb 85:	47
UK by industry on SIC 1980 (final)				Manufacturing	D	Apr 84:	5-8
International comparisons	M	Mar 85:	1-9	Indices of hours			
Apprentices and trainees by industry: Manufacturing industries	A	July 84:	1-14	International comparisons of wages per head	M	Mar 85:	5-9
Apprentices and trainees by region: Manufacturing industries	A	June 84:	1-15	Aerospace	A	Aug 84:	383
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 85:	73	Agriculture	A	June 84:	265
Exemption orders from restrictions to hours worked: women and young persons		July 83:	315	Coal mining	A	Feb 84:	82
Labour turnover in manufacturing	Q	Feb 85:	1-6	Average earnings: non-manual employees	M (A)	Mar 85:	5-5
Trade union membership	A	Jan 85:	28	Basic wage rates, (manual workers)			
<b>Unemployment and vacancies</b>				wage rates and hours (index)	D	Apr 84:	5-8
Unemployment				Normal weekly hours	A	Apr 84:	173
Summary: UK	M	Mar 85:	2-1	Holiday entitlements	A	Apr 84:	173
GB	M	Mar 85:	2-2	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing			
Age and duration: UK	M (Q)	Mar 85:	2-5	Latest figures: industry	M	Mar 85:	1-11
Broad category: UK	M	Mar 85:	2-1	Region: summary	Q	Feb 85:	1-13
Broad category: GB	M	Mar 85:	2-2	Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Mar 85:	1-12
Detailed category: GB, UK	Q	Mar 85:	2-6	<b>Output per head</b>			
Region: summary	Q	Mar 85:	2-6	Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M (Q)	Mar 85:	1-8
Age time series UK	M (Q)	Feb 85:	2-7	Wages and salaries per unit of output			
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 84:	2-15	Manufacturing index, time series	M	Mar 85:	5-7
Duration: time series UK	M (Q)	Feb 85:	2-8	Quarterly and annual indices	M	Mar 85:	5-7
Region and area				<b>Labour costs</b>			
Time series summary: by region	M	Mar 85:	2-3	Survey results 1981	Triennial	May 83:	188
: assisted areas, travel-to-work areas	M	Mar 85:	2-4	Per unit of output	M	Mar 85:	5-7
: counties, local authority districts (formerly table 2.4)	M	Mar 85:	2-9	<b>Retail prices</b>			
: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Mar 85:	2-10	<i>General index (RPI)</i>			
Age and duration: summary	Q	Mar 85:	2-6	Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Mar 85:	6-2
Flows:				percentage changes	M	Mar 85:	6-2
GB, time series	D	Mar 84:	2-19	Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Mar 85:	6-1
UK, time series	M	Mar 85:	2-19	Main components: time series and weights	M	Mar 85:	6-4
GB, Age time series	M	Mar 85:	2-20	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Mar 85:	6-5
GB Regions	Q	Dec 84:	2-23/2-24/2-26	Annual summary	A	Mar 85:	95
GB Age	Q	Dec 84:	2-21/2-22/2-25	Revision of weights	A	Mar 85:	103
Students: by region	M	Mar 85:	2-13	<i>Pensioner household Indices</i>			
Minority group workers: by region	D	Sep 82:	2-17	All items excluding housing	M (Q)	Mar 85:	6-6
Disabled workers: GB	M	Mar 85:	124	Group indices: annual averages	M (A)	Mar 85:	6-7
International comparisons	M	Mar 85:	2-18	Revision of weights	A	May 84:	235
Ethnic Origin	M	June 84:	260	<i>Food prices</i>	M	Mar 85:	6-3
Temporarily stopped: UK				London weighting: cost indices	D	June 82:	267
Latest figures: by region	M	Mar 85:	2-14	International comparisons	M	Mar 85:	6-8
Vacancies (remaining unfilled)				<b>Household spending</b>			
Region				All expenditure: per household	Q	Mar 85:	7-1
Time series: seasonally adjusted	M	Mar 85:	3-1	: per person	Q	Mar 85:	7-1
: unadjusted	M	Mar 85:	3-2	Composition of expenditure	Q	Mar 85:	7-2
Industry: UK	Q	Dec 84:	3-3	: quarterly summary	Q (A)	Feb 85:	7-3
Occupation: by broad sector and unit groups: UK	M (Q)	Feb 85:	3-4	: in detail	Q (A)	Feb 85:	7-3
Region summary	Q	Feb 85:	3-6	Household characteristics	Q (A)	Feb 85:	7-3
Flows: GB, time series	M	Mar 85:	3-5	<b>Industrial disputes: stoppages of work</b>			
<b>Redundancies</b>				Summary: latest figures	M	Mar 85:	4-1
Confirmed:				: time series	M	Mar 85:	4-2
GB latest month	M	Mar 85:	2-30	Latest year and annual series	A	Jul 84:	310
Regions	M	Mar 85:	2-30	Industry			
Industries	M	Mar 85:	2-31	Monthly			
				Broad sector: time series	M	Mar 85:	4-1
				Annual			
				Detailed	A	July 84:	308
				Prominent stoppages	A	July 84:	311
				Main causes of stoppage			
				Cumulative	M	Mar 85:	4-1
				Latest year for main industries	A	July 84:	309
				Size of stoppages	A	July 84:	309
				Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	July 84:	308
				International comparisons	A	Mar 84:	101

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

A Annual. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. D Discontinued.

## SPECIAL FEATURE



### Revised estimates from the 1983 Labour Force Survey

This article presents revised results from the 1983 Labour Force Survey. These results take into account later figures for the population resident in private households and correct an error in the preliminary results published last July.

The revised employment estimates presented in this issue\* use a restricted range of early results from the 1984 Labour Force Survey (LFS) and comparable figures from the 1981 and 1983 surveys. In the course of this work, an error was discovered in the grossing procedure adopted in the 1983 survey, which had the result of overestimating the labour force by 110,000. The error has been corrected and this article presents revised estimates in the same form as the preliminary results published in July 1984. The opportunity has also been taken to revise the 1981 and 1983 LFS estimates to take account of later estimates of the population resident in private households which were not available when first tabulations from the surveys were run†.

The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey of residents in private households which has been carried out every two years since 1973. The frequency of the survey has been increased from 1984, as described in an article in the July 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*‡. In 1983 interviewing took place during April, May and June among a sample of about 90,000 eligible addresses in Great Britain (representing just under 1/2 per cent of all private households in the

country) and interviews were obtained from about 77,000 private households living at these addresses.

A description of the survey design and grossing procedures is given in an Annex to this article.

#### Revisions to the 1983 results

When the preliminary results of the 1983 LFS became available in spring 1984, the official estimates of the mid-1983 population had not yet been made. The survey results were therefore grossed using the population projections for 1983 which were based on the provisional 1981 estimates and assumed numbers of births and deaths and migration patterns between 1981 and 1983. The official population estimates subsequently became available and have been used in the preparation of the revised LFS results. At the

\* Special feature "Revised employment estimates for 1981 to 1984", pp 114.

† Preliminary results from the 1981 and 1983 surveys were published in the May 1982 and July 1984 issues respectively, of *Employment Gazette*‡. Preliminary results from the 1983 survey were also published in an Office of Population Censuses and Surveys Monitor, reference LFS 84/1 (July 24, 1984). A full report on the 1981 survey was published by HMSO in 1983‡.

same time, an improved grossing procedure has been adopted. As a net result the new LFS estimates show 10,000 fewer persons in private households than the preliminary figures published in July 1984.

In the course of comparing a limited range of early results from part of the 1984 survey with the 1983 preliminary results, an error was discovered in the 1983 figures. The LFS processing system incorporates a number of checks designed to improve the quality of the data, but an error in one of these checks meant that a number of individuals who only gave a partial response (in particular, those who provided no information at all about economic activity) were classified as "in employment", whereas in fact some would have been unemployed or out of the labour force. This error has been corrected in the results presented in this article. Compared with the preliminary results, the new tables show 170,000 fewer persons in employment in spring 1983, 60,000 more unemployed and 100,000 more economically inactive\*. However, the distributions of characteristics such as industry and occupation within these main aggregates are only marginally affected by the revisions.

### Revised 1983 results

Tables 1 to 6 present revised estimates for Great Britain in the same format as the preliminary results published in the July 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*. The descriptive commentary in that article is not affected by the revisions, apart from some very minor numerical references. The main effects of the revisions are summarised below.

The revised LFS estimates show 20,000 more males and 30,000 fewer females resident in private households than the preliminary results, and hence the total population shown in table 1 is 10,000 less than the previous version.

Table 1 Population by economic status: Great Britain, 1983 Q2†

Economic status	Thousand					
	All persons		Male		Female	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Economically active	25,729	47.7	15,332	58.3	10,398	37.5
In employment†	22,731	42.1	13,442	51.2	9,290	33.5
Unemployed*	2,998	5.6	1,890	7.2	1,108	4.0
Economically inactive	28,250	52.3	10,946	41.7	17,305	62.5
Aged 16 years and over	16,579	30.7	4,947	18.8	11,632	42.0
Aged under 16 years	11,671	21.6	5,999	22.8	5,673	20.5
Economically active and inactive	53,979	100	26,277	100	27,702	100

† Interviewing took place mainly during late April, May and early June. The reference weeks for most interviews extended from the week ending April 3 to the week ending May 29.

\* Those in employment are defined as persons who said they had a paid job during the reference week.

† The unemployed are defined as those who were not in employment and said either that they were seeking work in the reference week or that they were not seeking work because of temporary sickness or holiday or they were waiting to start a new job or that they were awaiting the results of job applications.

Table 2 Economic activity by age: Great Britain, 1983 Q2

Age	Thousand									
	All persons		Male		Female		Married female		Other female†	
	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate
16-19	2,344	66.2	1,232	68.5	1,112	63.8	46	45.7	1,066	64.9
20-24	3,401	79.8	1,928	89.8	1,473	69.6	539	56.3	934	80.7
25-34	5,698	76.6	3,584	95.9	2,114	57.1	1,555	52.5	559	75.1
35-49	8,280	82.5	4,836	96.1	3,443	68.8	2,911	67.9	533	73.7
50-59	4,400	72.8	2,634	88.7	1,766	57.5	1,383	56.9	383	59.7
60-64	1,190	38.7	857	59.2	332	20.5	230	20.8	102	19.7
65+	417	5.3	260	8.3	157	3.3	68	3.8	89	3.0
All aged 16 and over	25,729	60.8	15,332	75.6	10,398	47.2	6,731	49.4	3,666	43.6

† Widowed, divorced, legally separated and single.

\* Economic activity rates are calculated as the numbers economically active (that is employed or unemployed) as a percentage of the total population.

The effect of this and the corrected editing and grossing procedures has been to reduce the estimates of numbers economically active by 24,000 males and 86,000 females. The general pattern of economic activity rates by age group, within these lower totals, shown in table 2, is little changed.

The main features of the revisions to tables 3 and 4 are the lower total for persons in employment and a substantial reduction in the number for whom industry or occupation was not stated. (The large number of "not stated" cases for industry and occupation in the preliminary estimates was a result of the editing error.) The distribution of industry and occupation for the remainder is only marginally affected.

Table 5 shows nearly 60,000 more unemployed persons than the preliminary estimates (40,000 males and 20,000 females), but the proportions reporting each method as their main way of looking for a job are hardly changed. The most common method of seeking work was to have one's name on the books of a Jobcentre, etc, followed by studying situations vacant columns and answering advertisements. As noted in the July 1984 article, the figures for Jobcentres etc are not a full indication of the use of the public employment service as some of the people who visited Jobcentres without registering, and for example, used the self-service facilities, will be excluded.

Table 6 shows the numbers of economically active people in different ethnic groups. Compared with the previously published results there are some modest changes in the estimated economic activity rates, but the broad pattern is the same. Those of non-white origin had higher

\* These estimates refer to survey definitions of economic activity, employment and unemployment and not to the regular monthly and quarterly series. They cover only persons resident in private households.

Table 3 Industrial analysis of persons in employment: Great Britain, 1983 Q2

Industry division	Thousand					
	All persons in employment		Male in employment		Female in employment	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	550	2.4	434	3.2	116	1.2
1 Energy and water supply industry	743	3.3	642	4.8	101	1.1
2 Extraction of minerals and ores, other than fuels, manufacture of metals, mineral products and chemicals	841	3.7	648	4.8	194	2.1
3 Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	2,562	11.3	2,042	15.2	520	5.6
4 Other manufacturing industries	2,287	10.1	1,410	10.5	877	9.4
5 Construction	1,695	7.5	1,567	11.7	128	1.4
6 Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	4,583	20.2	2,095	15.6	2,488	26.8
7 Transport and communications	1,455	6.4	1,174	8.7	281	3.0
8 Banking, finance and insurance, business services and leasing	1,825	8.0	956	7.1	869	9.4
9 Other services	6,038	26.6	2,374	17.7	3,664	39.4
No reply, inadequately described/working outside UK	153	0.7	102	0.8	51	0.5
All industries	22,731	100	13,442	100	9,290	100

Table 4 Occupational analysis of persons in employment by sex: Great Britain, 1983 Q2

Occupation group	Thousand					
	All persons in employment		Male in employment		Female in employment	
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent
<b>CODOT major group</b>						
I Professional and related supporting management and administration	998	4.4	792	5.9	207	2.2
II Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,011	8.8	698	5.2	1,313	14.1
III Literary, artistic, sports	228	1.0	143	1.1	85	0.9
IV Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1,003	4.4	917	6.8	86	0.9
V Managerial	2,289	10.1	1,739	12.9	550	5.9
VI Clerical and related	3,740	16.5	936	7.0	2,804	30.2
VII Selling	1,558	6.9	623	4.6	935	10.1
VIII Security and protective service	405	1.8	361	2.7	44	0.5
IX Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	2,604	11.6	481	3.6	2,123	22.9
X Farming, fishing and related	368	1.6	306	2.3	62	0.7
XI Processing, making, repairing and related (excl metal and electrical)	1,551	6.8	1,083	8.1	468	5.0
XII Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)	2,500	11.0	2,382	17.7	117	1.3
XIII Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	825	3.6	483	3.6	341	3.7
XIV Construction and mining NIE	806	3.5	803	6.0	4	*
XV Transport operating, materials moving and storing	1,369	6.0	1,292	9.6	76	0.8
XVI Miscellaneous	362	1.6	327	2.4	34	0.4
Inadequately described/not stated	115	0.5	76	0.6	40	0.4
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>22,731</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,442</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,290</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Broad grouping†</b>						
Managerial and professional	6,529	28.7	4,288	31.9	2,241	24.1
Clerical and related	3,562	15.7	782	5.8	2,781	29.9
Other non-manual occupations	1,760	7.7	819	6.1	941	10.1
Craft and similar occupations including foremen in processing, production, repairing, etc	3,943	17.3	3,567	26.5	376	4.0
General labourers	331	1.5	298	2.2	33	0.4
Other manual occupations	6,491	28.6	3,613	26.9	2,878	31.0
Inadequately described/not stated	115	0.5	76	0.6	40	0.4
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>22,731</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,442</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,290</b>	<b>100</b>

† "Managerial and professional" relate to CODOT major groups I-V; "Clerical and related" to the majority of occupations in group VI; "Other non-manual occupations" includes selected occupations from groups VII and VIII; "Craft and similar" include selected occupations from groups XI-XVI; "General labourers" are those as listed in group XVI; "Other manual occupations" include selected occupations from groups VI to XVI.

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

economic activity rates, for both men and women, than those of white ethnic origin. West Indian men and women both had the highest economic activity rates of all ethnic groups.

### Revisions to the 1981 LFS

The 1981 LFS results were tabulated before an official 1981 population estimate was available and were therefore grossed up using projections based on the population estimates for 1979. These projections were on a different basis from that now used by OPCS for population estimates and projections, in that persons temporarily living abroad were excluded in the old series but are now included; also a greater allowance is now made for underenumeration in the 1971 Census. In order to bring the 1981 LFS results into line with those for 1983 and 1984, the 1981 survey has been re-grossed using the final 1981 population estimate, including persons temporarily living abroad.

The final population estimate for 1981 is 290,000 higher than the 1979-based projections, and the revised 1981 LFS estimates show about 110,000 more economically active persons than the previous figures. It is not proposed to publish revised figures from the 1981 survey in detail but these are available on request from the Department of Employment\*.

\* Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C, Room 344, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

### Annex: grossing the labour force survey

The LFS sample is designed in such a way as to be representative of the total population in private households across the country. However, participation in the survey is voluntary and some sections of the community are more likely to participate than others. For example, response rates are lower than average in London and the other conurbations, and higher than average in the North, Wales and Scotland; and it is known that single women tend to have lower response rates in household surveys than married women. In order to adjust for these variations, and to provide estimates relating directly to numbers in the whole population, each responding person in the survey is given a weight, or grossing factor, related to that person's age, sex, marital status (for women), and region of residence. In this way the grossed-up survey results give the correct population total for GB and reflect the age, sex, marital status and region distribution shown by the published population estimates. More detail of the grossing procedures adopted in 1983 will be included in the final report of the survey; a description of the procedure used in 1981, which was similar though not identical in every detail, can be found in the 1981 survey report<sup>3</sup>.

### Further results

An article presenting a general range of preliminary results from the 1984 LFS will appear when a wider range of data than was necessary for the derivation of employment estimates become available.

The revisions to the 1981 and 1983 surveys, and early results from the 1984 survey, will also be used to recalculate the Department's projections and estimates of the civilian labour force in Great Britain, which were published in special features in the February 1984 and the August 1984 issues respectively of *Employment Gazette*<sup>5, 6</sup>. The revised national projections and estimates will appear in a forthcoming issue, and will take into account new information from the Department of Education and Science about the number of full-time students, and also population estimates for mid-1984 (expected to be available in April/May). Thereafter, the Department's regional labour force projections and estimates will also be revised, to supercede those published in the April and October 1984 issues respectively of *Employment Gazette*<sup>7, 8</sup>. Preliminary indications suggest a substantial growth in the labour force between June 1983 and June 1984, possibly more than twice the 161,000 indicated by previous projections.

The revisions to the 1983 LFS also affect the survey estimates of unemployment, described in an article in the August 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*<sup>9</sup> which compared the survey figures with the average monthly unemployment count in the second quarter of 1983. The effect of

the revisions on this comparison will be published in a forthcoming issue, as will a similar comparison of the results of the 1984 survey with the claimant count in the second quarter of 1984.

### Bibliography

- (1) "Labour Force Survey 1981: preliminary results", *Employment Gazette*, May 1982, pp 221-224.
- (2) "Labour Force Survey 1983: preliminary results", *Employment Gazette*, July 1984, pp 323-326.
- (3) "Labour Force Survey 1981", Office of Population Censuses and Surveys Series LFS No 3, HMSO, 1983.
- (4) "Labour Force Survey changes", *Employment Gazette*, July 1983, pp 295-296.
- (5) "Labour force outlook for Great Britain", *Employment Gazette*, February 1984, pp 56-64.
- (6) "Great Britain labour force estimates for 1983", *Employment Gazette*, August 1984, pp 361-366.
- (7) "Regional labour force outlook to 1991", *Employment Gazette*, April 1984, pp 165-172.
- (8) "Regional labour force estimates for 1983", *Employment Gazette*, October 1984, pp 453-459.
- (9) "The unemployed: survey estimates for 1983 compared with the monthly count", *Employment Gazette*, August 1984, pp 367-370.

Table 5 Main method of seeking work of unemployed persons: Great Britain, 1983 Q2

Main method of seeking work	All persons		Male		Female		Married female		Other female*	
	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent	Numbers	Per cent
Name on books of Jobcentre, Government Employment Office, etc	1,185	39.5	833	44.1	352	31.8	124	24.2	228	38.3
Name on private agency books	29	1.0	10	0.5	19	1.7	8	1.6	11	1.8
Advertising in newspapers	14	0.5	7	0.4	7	0.6	3	0.6	4	0.6
Answering advertisements	420	14.0	246	13.0	174	15.7	83	16.2	91	15.2
Study situations vacant columns in newspapers	482	16.1	241	12.8	241	21.7	141	27.5	100	16.7
Direct approach to firms/employers	252	8.4	183	9.7	69	6.2	24	4.6	45	7.6
Personal contacts	209	7.0	144	7.6	64	5.8	34	6.5	31	5.2
Other methods	126	4.2	75	4.0	50	4.5	26	5.1	24	4.0
<b>All methods**</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>100</b>

\* See note\* to table 2

\*\*Includes some unemployed people who were not seeking work in the reference week because of temporary sickness or holiday, or they were waiting to start a new job, or they were awaiting the results of job applications; and those who did not state a main method of seeking work.

Table 6 Ethnic origin of persons economically active: Great Britain, 1983 Q2

Ethnic origin <sup>†</sup>	All persons		Male		Female	
	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate	Numbers economically active	Economic activity rate
White	24,380	60.7	14,505	75.5	9,875	47.1
Non-white	1,014	65.0	629	78.2	385	50.9
—of which:						
West Indian or Guyanese	276	74.6	145	82.6	131	67.4
Indian	354	67.3	227	82.0	127	50.9
Pakistani or Bangladeshi	120	52.2	103	81.6	17	‡
Other*	264	60.7	154	68.1	110	52.6
<b>All ethnic origins**</b>	<b>25,729</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>15,332</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>10,398</b>	<b>47.2</b>

<sup>†</sup>This table is based on replies from respondents who were asked to identify which ethnic group in a given list they considered they and their household members belonged to.

\*Including African and mixed origin.

\*\*Including those persons whose ethnic origin was not stated.

‡Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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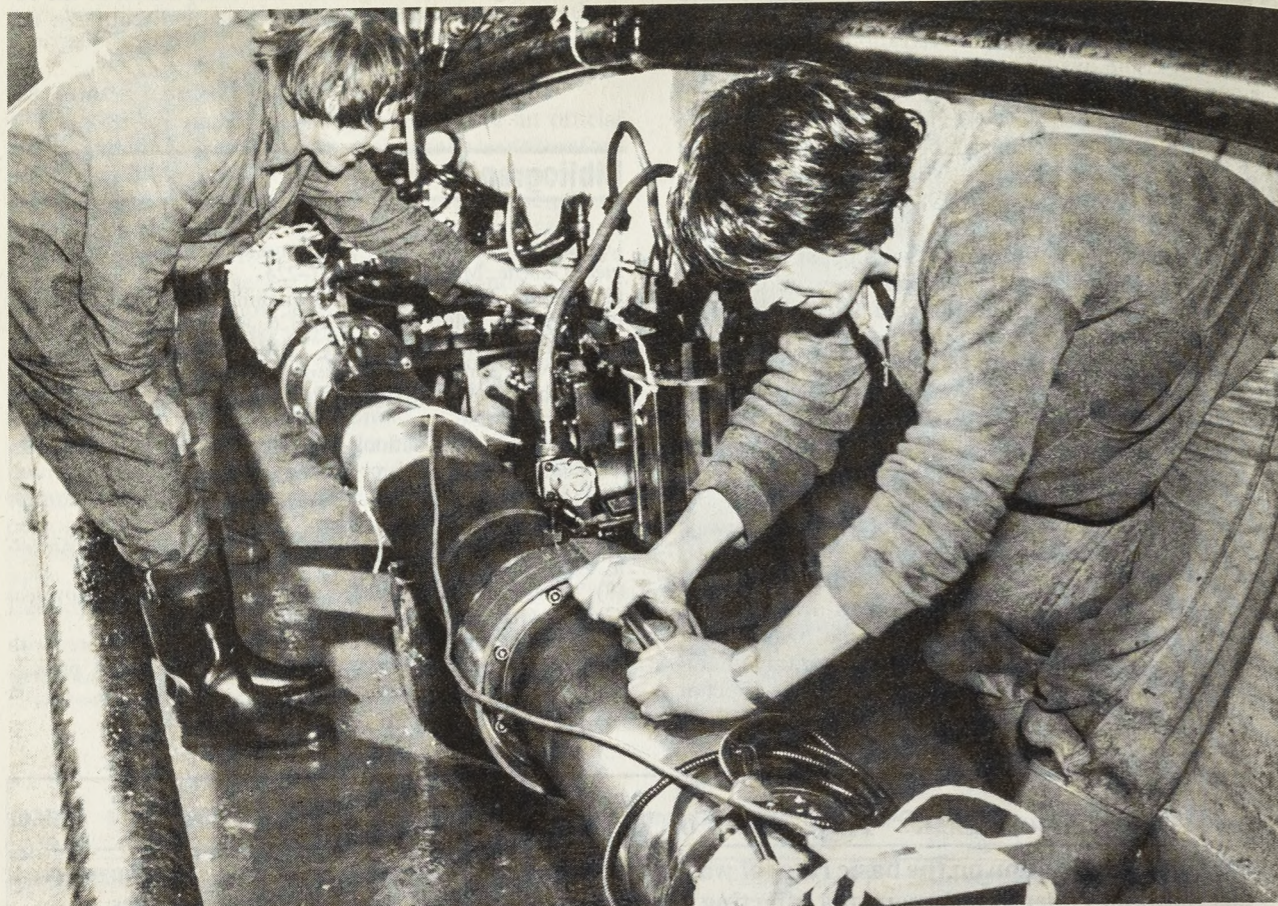
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## Revised employment estimates for 1981 to 1984

This article describes the revisions to the estimates of the numbers in employment—both employees and self-employed—for the period from September 1981 which were introduced in February. The use of results from successive Labour Force Surveys to arrive at these estimates is described. The revised estimates show the employed labour force as reducing by 712,000 between mid 1981 and mid 1983 and increasing by 389,000 between mid 1983 and mid 1984; these figures compare with a fall of 513,000 and an increase of 243,000 shown by the previous estimates. The estimates are shown in detail in tables 1.1 to 1.5 in the *Labour Market Data Section* of this *Employment Gazette*.

An article in the July 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*<sup>1</sup> described the nature of data from the 1981 and 1983 Labour Force Surveys (LFS) and how they had been used to produce estimates of employment which allowed for the persistent tendency of estimates derived from the regular sample enquiries of employers to underestimate employment levels. Relevant data are now available from the 1984 LFS, and—as described in another article in this edition of *Employment Gazette*—the results from the 1981 and 1983 surveys have been reviewed. These new and revised data have been used to derive revised employment estimates. The latest LFS data are fully consistent with a continuation of the persistent tendency for estimates derived from the sample enquiry of employers to be too low. Estimates for June 1983 and June 1984, derived using the

latest LFS results as described below, are compared in table 1 with the previously published series. The new estimates show fewer employees in employment (217,000 less in June 1984) but more self employed (163,000 more) than the previous figures. The employed labour force is now estimated to have fallen by 710,000 between 1981 and 1983 (at June), because of a decline in the number of employees, and to have increased by 389,000 between 1983 and 1984 when the numbers of both employees and self employed rose.

Time series of the revised estimates, which also incorporate the usual annual revision of seasonal adjustment factors were published in summary form in the February issue of *Employment Gazette* and are now given by region and detailed industry for recent dates in tables 1.2 to 1.5 of the

*Labour Market Data* section in this issue. Longer series will be published in a special supplement with the April edition of *Employment Gazette*. Revised productivity and unit labour cost figures (for manufacturing) reflecting the new employment estimates were published in the February issue and unemployment percentage rates using the new estimates are given in this issue.

This article continues with a brief description of the basis of the previous estimates, a description of the LFS data and how they have been used in deriving the new estimates, and a commentary on the new series.

### Previous estimates

The detailed derivation of the previous estimates is described in the July 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*. This section gives a summary of that description. The basis for estimates of the number of employees in employment is the Census of Employment, with monthly and quarterly estimates for periods between censuses obtained by using data, mainly from sample surveys of employers, to estimate the size of change in the number of employees since the previous census. However the results of successive censuses had shown that the quarterly estimates based on updating the previous census using results of the sample surveys of employers had underestimated the number of employees. Because of this the June 1983 issue of *Employment Gazette*<sup>2</sup> had introduced an allowance for undercounting into the estimates from September 1981, the date of the latest census. The results from the 1983 Labour Force Survey which became available last summer confirmed the need for such an allowance and the July article explained how they were used to revise the size of the allowance. The national LFS data were used at whole economy level to measure proportionate changes between 1981 and 1983 and these were applied to the published estimates for June 1981 to provide revised estimates for June 1983. Detailed industry and regional estimates were derived by rescaling the previous estimates. The differences between these estimates and the basic series derived from the sample survey of employers were assumed to have developed uniformly between September 1981 and June 1983. Finally in producing estimates for later periods it was assumed that the rate of under-recording had continued at the same rate.

National estimates of self employment in June 1983 were

produced in total and for industry divisions by applying the proportionate changes between 1981 and 1983 as measured from the Labour Force Surveys, and for agriculture the Census of Agriculture, to the estimates for June 1981 based on the Census of Population. Provisional estimates for later dates were arrived at by assuming that the average rate of increase observed between 1981 and 1983 had continued.

### Derivation of revised estimates

The revised estimates have been derived in basically the same manner but using the new LFS results. The national LFS data for employees have been used at whole economy level to measure the proportionate changes between 1981 and 1983, and between 1983 and 1984, for all employees and separately for male employees. In doing this the LFS data have been used to estimate changes in employment as nearly as possible on the definitions which underly the employees in employment series, which differ in detail from those used in the routine results of the LFS.

The proportionate rates of change between the 1981 and 1983 LFS were applied to the published estimates of employees in employment, interpolated between March and June 1981 to the 1981 survey mid-point in April, to provide a revised estimate at the survey mid-point in April 1983. This refinement of the methodology more accurately reflects the actual timing of the LFS. As previously, the time series of estimates have been calculated on the assumption that up to April 1983 the difference between the revised estimate calculated in this way and the basic estimate for the same date developed at a uniform rate from the census of employment date in September 1981.

Working estimates by industry and region for June 1983 were calculated by scaling the previous estimates, separately for males and females, to the whole economy figures for that date calculated in the way described above. These estimates therefore reflected the pattern of shortfall across industries which had developed in the short-term estimates between the censuses of June 1978 and September 1981. The detailed time series were then derived on the assumption that the differences between these estimates and the basic series had built up at a uniform rate since September 1981. As previously, employment in agriculture was excluded from this process and the estimates derived from the census of agriculture were not revised.

Table 1 Previous and revised employment estimates for June 1983 and June 1984

Great Britain Not seasonally adjusted	Thousand								
	Employees in employment			Self employed			Employed labour force		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<b>June 1983</b>									
Previous estimate	11,733	9,012	20,744	1,675	525	2,199	13,713	9,552	23,265
Revised estimate	11,689	8,896	20,585	1,652	508	2,160	13,647	9,420	23,067
Difference (revised less previous)	-44	-116	-159	-23	-17	-39	-66	-132	-198
<b>June 1984</b>									
Previous estimate	11,752	9,160	20,913	1,692	578	2,270	13,754	9,755	23,508
Revised estimate	11,595	9,102	20,696	1,847	586	2,433	13,752	9,704	23,456
Difference (revised less previous)	-157	-58	-217	155	8	163	-2	-51	-52
<b>Change between June 1981 and June 1983</b>									
Previous estimate	-545	-95	-642	35	108	142	-523	11	-512
Revised estimate	-589	-211	-801	12	91	103	-589	-121	-710
Difference (revised less previous)	-44	-116	-159	-23	-17	-39	-66	-132	-198
<b>Change between June 1983 and June 1984</b>									
Previous estimate	19	148	169	17	53	71	41	203	243
Revised estimate	-94	206	111	195	78	273	105	284	389
Difference (revised less previous)	-113	58	-58	178	25	202	64	71	146

**Table 2 Self-employed\* people—industrial analysis**

Division		Thousand			
Great Britain		1981	1983	1984	
0-9	All industries and services	M	1,640	1,652	1,847
		F	417	508	586
		T	2,057	2,160	2,433
2-4	Manufacturing industries	M	123	122	148
		F	23	28	35
		T	146	150	183
6-9	Service industries	M	914	912	1,025
		F	359	443	513
		T	1,273	1,355	1,538
0	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	M	221	218	221
		F	28	28	28
		T	250	246	249
3	Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	M	42	41	47
		F	3	5	2
		T	46	46	49
1, 2, 4	Other production industries	M	81	82	101
		F	20	23	33
		T	101	104	135
5	Construction	M	382	399	453
		F	6	10	10
		T	388	409	462
6	Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	M	485	464	528
		F	214	236	266
		T	698	701	795
7	Transport and communication	M	94	87	112
		F	6	5	7
		T	99	92	119
8	Banking, finance, insurance etc	M	153	168	171
		F	35	46	55
		T	188	214	225
9	Other services	M	183	193	215
		F	105	155	185
		T	288	348	400

\* Self-employed, with and without employees.  
Notes: The letters M, F and T stand for Male, Female and Total. The figures have been independently rounded and therefore totals may differ from the sum of the components.

In the next step proportionate rates of change between 1983 and 1984 LFS were applied to the revised estimate for April 1983 to give a revised estimate for April 1984 and hence to calculate the appropriate rate of adjustment for the year to April 1984. The detailed revised time series was calculated in a manner directly analogous to that used for 1981-83. The estimates for later periods have been derived on the assumption that the rate of adjustment calculated for the year to April 1984 is also appropriate for later periods.

For the period September 1981 to March 1983 the additions made to the estimates based on the sample enquiry of employers is 33,900 a quarter, of which 28,300 is in service industries. An addition of 40,900 including 38,200 in services was made in the second quarter of 1983. From June 1983 the addition is 45,500 a quarter of which 44,100 is in services. These figures compare with the previous addition of 58,400 a quarter, of which 46,800 was in services.

National estimates of self employment in 1983 and 1984 were produced for all persons and males for each of the industries identified in table 2. With the exception of agriculture, the estimates were produced by applying the proportionate changes between 1981 and 1983, as measured by the Labour Force Surveys, to the Census of Population based estimates for June 1981, and proportionate changes between 1983 and 1984 to the revised estimate for 1983.

The refinement of using LFS data to measure change between April dates has not been introduced for self employment as there is no quarterly information to provide a reliable basis for interpolation. Estimates for agriculture were produced in the same way except that data from the Census of Agriculture were used in place of LFS data. The estimates produced in this way for industry groups other than agriculture were scaled to agree with the total estimates excluding agriculture. Regional estimates are presented in table 3.

Estimates of self employment for dates between June 1981 and June 1983, and between June 1983 and June 1984 have been arrived at for the whole economy by linear interpolation. In the absence of relevant data it would not be appropriate to assume that the unprecedented rate of increase between 1983 and 1984 has continued. Provisional estimates for dates after June 1984 have therefore been made on the assumption that the average rate of increase (31,300 a quarter) observed between 1981 (the date of the benchmark from the Census of Population) and 1984 (the date of the most recent LFS) has continued.

**Commentary on the new estimates**

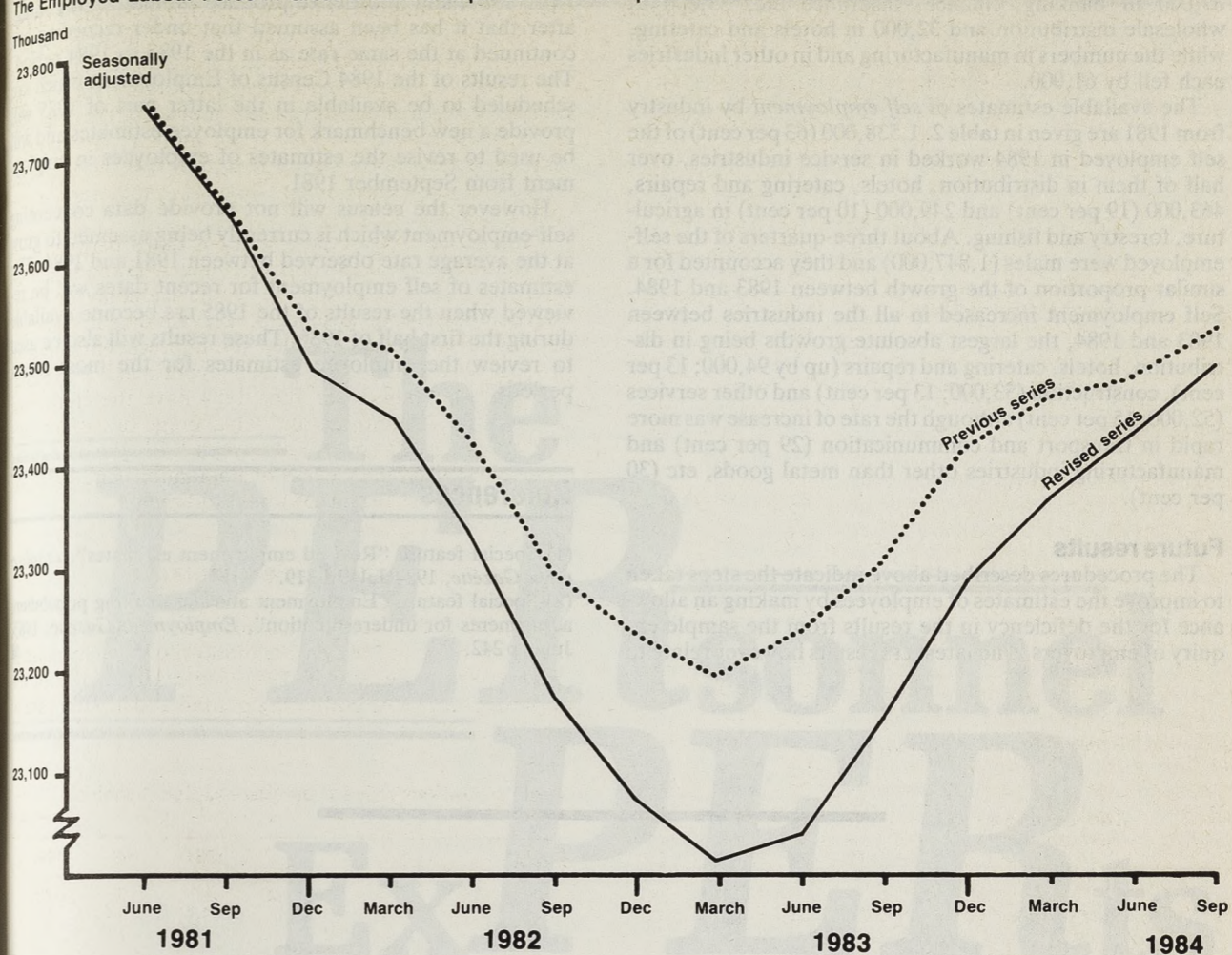
The new series show the employed labour force following the same broad pattern of change as the previous estimates with a decline until March 1983 followed by an increase in employment to September 1984 (see chart). However the new estimates show both a steeper fall and a faster rate of increase. This is the net result of a downward revision,

**Table 3 Self-employed\* people—regional analysis**

Region		Thousand		
		1981	1983	1984
South East	M	568	566	637
	F	132	162	208
	T	700	728	845
East Anglia	M	71	70	82
	F	16	22	26
	T	87	92	108
South West	M	180	158	174
	F	47	51	63
	T	227	209	237
West Midlands	M	136	146	166
	F	34	42	40
	T	170	188	206
East Midlands	M	114	128	125
	F	30	31	36
	T	144	159	161
Yorkshire and Humberside	M	128	132	156
	F	36	40	43
	T	164	172	199
North West	M	166	168	185
	F	51	62	75
	T	217	230	260
North	M	65	59	72
	F	19	25	19
	T	84	84	91
Wales	M	90	87	106
	F	25	31	36
	T	115	118	142
Scotland	M	122	138	144
	F	27	42	40
	T	149	180	184
Great Britain	M	1,640	1,652	1,847
	F	417	508	586
	T	2,057	2,160	2,433

\* Self-employed with and without employees.  
Notes: The letters M, F and T stand for Male, Female and Total. The figures have been rounded independently and therefore totals may differ from the sum of the components.

**The Employed Labour Force in Great Britain. Comparison between previous and revised series**



which increases in size throughout the period, to the estimates of employees in employment, and a slight downward revision to the self employment estimates to June 1983 followed by a rapidly increasing upward revision.

The revised estimates show that there were 20,696,000 employees in employment in June 1984, 217,000 less than given in the previous estimate and 20,585,000 in June 1983, a downward revision of 159,000 (see table 1). Of the reduction in the June 1984 estimate 131,000 was in service industries, 65,000 in manufacturing and 21,000 in other industries: the downward revision for males was 157,000 and for

females was 58,000. The number of employees is shown in the revised series as rising by 104,000 in total between September 1983 and September 1984 (see table 4), compared with the previously estimated increase of 153,000.

There were 2,433,000 self employed in June 1984, 163,000 more than assumed in the previous estimates, and 2,160,000 in 1983, a downward revision of 39,000. It is now estimated that self employment grew by 103,000 between 1981 and 1983 and by 273,000 between 1983 and 1984; the majority of the later increase was in male self employment (195,000 higher) and full timers (175,000 higher).

In the year to September 1984 the new series show the employed labour force increasing by 342,000 (seasonally adjusted) including rises of 103,000 employees in employment and 236,000 self employed. The rise of 65,000 in the third quarter continued the steady increase in 1984 although at a slower rate than in the second half of 1983. Most of the increase in jobs for the year to September 1984 was for part-time females (up 207,000) but there were also increases for full-time females (54,000) and males (81,000).

The numbers of employees in employment increased by 31,000 in the third quarter following a small decrease of 6,000 in the second quarter. The overall rise in the year to September 1984 of 103,000 was due to an increase of 188,000 in female employees, nearly all of which (171,000) were part-time, while the number of male employees fell by 86,000.

Over the year ending in September 1984 the number of employees in services is estimated to have increased by 224,000, including rises of 77,000 in retail distribution,

**Table 4 Employment estimates: September 1981 to March 1984**

Great Britain	Thousand					Previous estimate
	Revised estimate			Self-employed	Employed labour force	
Seasonally adjusted	Male	Female (of which part time)	All			Employed labour force
1981 Sep	12,164	9,073 (3,813)	21,237	2,070	23,642	23,643
	12,059	9,019 (3,827)	21,079	2,083	23,494	23,531
1982 Mar	12,015	9,009 (3,849)	21,024	2,096	23,448	23,515
	11,943	8,957 (3,839)	20,900	2,109	23,333	23,425
	11,852	8,881 (3,856)	20,733	2,122	23,178	23,294
1983 Sep	11,786	8,837 (3,842)	20,623	2,134	23,078	23,233
	11,733	8,813 (3,863)	20,546	2,147	23,014	23,199
1984 Mar	11,688	8,870 (3,923)	20,558	2,160	23,040	23,238
	11,669	8,930 (4,007)	20,598	2,229	23,152	23,304
1984 Sep	11,661	9,006 (4,063)	20,667	2,297	23,288	23,416
	11,630	9,046 (4,100)	20,676	2,365	23,367	23,464
1984 Sep	11,594	9,073 (4,137)	20,670	2,433	23,429	23,481
	11,582	9,120 (4,181)	20,701	2,465	23,494	23,530

67,000 in banking, finance, insurance etc, 33,000 in wholesale distribution and 32,000 in hotels and catering, while the numbers in manufacturing and in other industries each fell by 61,000.

The available estimates of *self employment* by industry from 1981 are given in table 2. 1,538,000 (63 per cent) of the self employed in 1984 worked in service industries, over half of them in distribution, hotels, catering and repairs, 463,000 (19 per cent) and 249,000 (10 per cent) in agriculture, forestry and fishing. About three-quarters of the self-employed were males (1,847,000) and they accounted for a similar proportion of the growth between 1983 and 1984. Self employment increased in all the industries between 1983 and 1984, the largest absolute growths being in distribution, hotels, catering and repairs (up by 94,000; 13 per cent), construction (53,000; 13 per cent) and other services (52,000; 15 per cent) although the rate of increase was more rapid in transport and communication (29 per cent) and manufacturing industries other than metal goods, etc (30 per cent).

#### Future results

The procedures described above indicate the steps taken to improve the estimates of employees by making an allowance for the deficiency in the results from the sample enquiry of employers. The latest LFS results however relate to

April 1984, and in order to produce estimates for periods after that it has been assumed that under-recording has continued at the same rate as in the 1983 to 1984 period. The results of the 1984 Census of Employment which are scheduled to be available in the latter part of 1985 will provide a new benchmark for employee estimates and will be used to revise the estimates of employees in employment from September 1981.

However the census will not provide data concerning self-employment which is currently being assumed to grow at the average rate observed between 1981 and 1984. The estimates of self employment for recent dates will be reviewed when the results of the 1985 LFS become available during the first half of 1986. These results will also be used to review the employee estimates for the most recent periods.

#### References

- (1) Special feature "Revised employment estimates", *Employment Gazette*, 1984 July, p 319.
- (2) Special feature "Employment and the working population, adjustments for underestimation", *Employment Gazette*, 1983, June, p 242.

## WORKPLACE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN BRITAIN

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# QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of *Employment Gazette* between February 5 and March 5 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.

## Ballots

Mr Andrew Stewart (Sherwood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would initiate discussions with trade union leaders on the balloting of members before strike action.

Mr Bottomley: Statutory provisions governing the holding of secret ballots before the calling of strikes or other industrial action were introduced by the Trade Union Act 1984 following the failure of most trade unions to adopt this practice voluntarily. These provisions have been in force since September 26, 1984 and are described fully in the Department's booklet *A guide to the Trade Union Act 1984*. Moreover, the well publicised legal proceedings arising from the recent industrial action at Austin Rover will have left trade union leaders in no doubt about the potential consequences of failing to ballot their members before instructing them to strike.

(February 5)

## Job creation

Ms Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what research his Department had carried out or studied into the relationship between the abolition of the wages councils and the creation of jobs.

Ms Short also asked what research his Department had carried out or studied into the relationship between a reduction in youth wages and the creation of new jobs.

Mr Bottomley: There is extensive relevant literature. Of the studies which deal specifically with the possible effects of wages councils on jobs and with the link between youth pay and employment the Department is currently considering the following in particular.

H Neuburger, *From the dole queue to the sweatshop*, Low Pay Pamphlet No. 30: Low Pay Unit 1984.

D Forrest and S R Dennison, *Low pay or no pay*, Hobart Paper No. 101: Institute of Economic Affairs 1984.

C Craig and F Wilkinson, *Pay and employment in four retail trades*, DE Research Paper (forthcoming).

P Makeham, *Youth unemployment*, DE Research Paper No. 10: 1980.

Ashton, Maguire and Garland, *Youth in the labour market*, DE Research Paper No. 34: March 1982.

W Wells, *Relative pay and employment of young people*, DE Research Paper No. 42: Dec 1983.

OECD, *Employment outlook: Chapter 5*, A survey of international evidence: Sept 1984.

Continuing Department evaluation of the Young Workers' Scheme.

(February 21)

## Department of Employment Ministers

Secretary of State: Tom King

Minister of State: Peter Morrison

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Alan Clark  
Peter Bottomley

## Skilled staff

Mr Andrew Rowe (Mid Kent) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the numbers of skilled staff available to employers in information technology and allied fields; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: The Government's strategy is directed towards encouraging industry to assume its proper responsibilities for identifying and meeting its manpower requirements. Our support for employers' training efforts will be focused on those skills in real demand, particularly in information and other new technologies. Recommendations for action were set out in two reports so far issued by the information technology skills shortages committee.

(March 5)

## Child employment

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked how many employers had been convicted of illegal child employment offences in 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984.

Mr Bottomley: Responsibility for the enforcement of legislation restricting the employment of children in "industrial undertakings" (such as factories, construction sites, mines and quarries etc) and in agriculture falls to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). The numbers of employers prosecuted by HSE inspectors and convicted for illegal child employment offences are:

1980	8
1981	4
1982	3
1983	3*
1984	1*

\*Provisional.

(February 27)



## Careers officers

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what qualifications were accepted by his Department as professional qualifications allowing employment as a careers officer; and in what circumstances individuals who did not hold such qualifications were allowed to take up such employment.

Mr Morrison: Guidance issued to local education authorities under the Employment and Training Act 1973 states that authorities should make arrangements to enable newly-recruited careers officers performing vocational guidance functions in schools and colleges to obtain the diploma in careers guidance within a reasonable period of time, unless they either already hold the diploma or an equivalent qualification approved by the Local Government Training Board or have previous service as a careers officer with a local education authority or the Department of Employment before January 1 1982.

(February 25)

# QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

## Training

Mr Archy Kirkwood (Roxburgh and Berwickshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps he was taking to seek to encourage industry to spend more money on training.

Mr Morrison: We have launched a national campaign to raise awareness of the importance of adult training. One of the key messages to employers is that expenditure on training is an investment as essential as investment in plant and equipment. We are encouraging employers to reform their own training arrangements to make this investment more cost-effective. As part of the restructuring of its own adult training programmes, the Manpower Services Commission will give particular emphasis to initiatives which encourage greater attention by employers to adult training needs. For example the Commission has introduced a scheme of local grants to encourage employers' own training efforts. The Manpower Services Commission and Education Departments are also offering financial help to assist employers to collaborate with training providers to define their training needs and explore possible ways of meeting them.

(March 5)

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement on the adult training strategy.

Mr Morrison: The Government's adult training strategy encompasses a number of initiatives to stimulate adult training.

The national adult training campaign, launched in November with the aim of raising awareness about the importance of adult training, is now underway. Action in support of the campaign is being developed at both national and local level.

The Commission is working jointly with the Education Departments to promote effective collaboration and action on training at local level. Encouraging progress is being made and 116 individual projects have been approved to date. We are developing new methods of delivering training by extending best practice in the use of open learning, supporting the development of new training technologies and encouraging work on the training needs of trainers.

(February 28)

## Unemployment

Mr George Foulkes (Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley) asked what steps had been

taken by the European Economic Community to reduce unemployment within the member states.

Mr Bottomley: Community measures which help employment include those which promote vocational training, employment opportunities and new technology, and the European Social and Regional Development Funds. The further development of the common internal market of 270 million people would make a major contribution to helping employment.

(March 5)

## Wages Councils

Mr Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked how the movement of pay in the Wages Council sector had changed over the last 10 years as a proportion of the national average.

Mr Bottomley: The information required is set out in the table below:

	All Wages Boards and Councils (£)	All industries and services (£)	All Wages Boards and Councils as a percentage of all industries and services
1974	30.6	41.7	73
1984	104.6	160.1	65

\* Includes Agricultural Wages Boards.

Source: New Earnings Survey.  
Notes: Figures in columns 1 and 2 above are average gross weekly earnings of full-time men aged 21 years and over and full-time women aged 18 years and over, whose pay is unaffected by absence.

(March 5)

## Youth Training Scheme

Mr David Evennett (Erith and Crayford) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether the Manpower Services Commission intended to require that youth training scheme trainees were compulsorily transferred to a second placement after six months in their original placement; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: We have no plans to introduce compulsory transfers for young people on youth training scheme programmes after six months. The scheme is a voluntary one, offering 12 months of quality training and planned work experience, and trainees may leave at any time. Some programmes do involve more than one work placement but this is normally made clear to the trainees at the outset of the programme.

(February 18)

Mr Andrew Stewart (Sherwood) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would make a statement about the number of entrants to the youth training scheme in 1983-84.

Mr Morrison: During 1983-84, the Manpower Services Commission compiled figures of the number of entrants to the youth training scheme by a manual information system. The monthly figures of the number of entrants produced by this system consisted only of the entrants about whom information was received in the month concerned. These figures, which produced a total of 353,979 entrants for the year, have been published by the Commission previously.

The Commission has now put the information about entrants into a computer system and has reallocated each entrant to the month in which he or she actually started training. The computer system also includes 16,241 entrants who commenced training in 1983-84 but about whom information was not received until after March 31, 1984 and who had not been included in the figures produced by the manual system. The actual total number of entrants to the scheme in 1983-84 is thus 370,220.

The table shows the monthly cumulative figures of entrants produced by the computer system and the comparable figures produced by the manual system:

Month	Cumulative recorded entrants <sup>1</sup> to YTS	
	Computer system <sup>2</sup>	Manual system <sup>3</sup>
1983		
April	11,712	2,572
May	17,100	6,845
June	38,439	21,228
July	65,950	45,874
Aug	123,074	88,334
Sep	231,809	169,478
Oct	280,173	246,817
Nov	303,598	286,900
Dec	313,141	304,309
1984		
Jan	333,150	325,014
Feb	344,452	342,317
March	352,246	353,979
Total for year (with addition of Construction Industry Training Board entrants to the computer system total)	370,220	353,979

Notes: (1) These figures represent the actual number of scheme "starts" including some second and subsequent starts where trainees have transferred between schemes.

(2) The monthly figures do not include 17,974 Construction Industry Training Board entrants who were included in the manual system but who could not be included in the computer system.

(3) These figures do not include information about 16,241 entrants which was not received until after March 31, 1984.

(February 14)

# QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT





### Jobcentres

Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what representations he had received about the future size of the Jobcentre network; and how many had been in support of the Manpower Services Commission proposals.

Mr Morrison: The Manpower Services Commission consulted some four thousand organisations and individuals about its proposals for the Jobcentre network. Replies were received from almost three thousand of them.

There was substantial support for the expansion of the network through the addition of 82 new Jobcentres and for plans to make better and more extensive use of new technology. Many of the responses expressed concern at the extent of the proposed centralisation and of the scale of the proposed staff reductions. The revised proposals approved by the Commission in December and subsequently endorsed by the Government contain changes to meet the views expressed during consultation, including a less extensive centralisation of services and a smaller manpower saving.

(February 5)



### Disabled people

Mr Greg Knight (Derby North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what recent reaction he had received to the Code of Practice for the Employment of disabled people.

Mr Clark: Since the new Code of Practice was formally launched by the Prime Minister on November 14, the Manpower Services Commission's Disabled Advisory Service has been promoting it among employers throughout the country. Initial indications are that it is being favourably received both by employers and by organisations representing disabled people. In addition both my right hon Friend and the Chairman of the Commission have received a very positive response from the chairmen of major companies to whom they wrote immediately following the launch, seeking support for the Code.

The hon Gentleman will welcome the fact that the Code has been endorsed by the Select Committee on Employment, the

National Advisory Council on the Employment of Disabled People, the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, the CBI and the TUC.

The Manpower Services Commission will continue closely to monitor the response to the Code.

(February 5)

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what representations he had received on the code of good practice on the employment of disabled people since its publication from: (a) disability organisations and (b) employers.

Mr Clark: The code of good practice has been endorsed by the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation and by the National Advisory Council on the employment of disabled people. It has been well received by the chairmen of many major companies and by the Confederation of British Industry. It is now being widely promoted at local level to employers throughout the country by the Manpower Services Commission's disablement advisory service and the reaction so far has been very favourable. Responses will continue to be carefully monitored during the coming months.

(February 26)

Mr Ashley went on to ask whether, since publication of the code of good practice on the employment of disabled people, there had been an increase in the number of enquiries from employees to the Disablement Advisory Service; and if he anticipated an increase in the workload of disablement resettlement officers.

Mr Clark: The code of good practice is generating a great deal of interest among employers. The Disablement Advisory Service is promoting the code as part of its everyday work of encouraging employers to adopt good policies and practices towards disabled workers, and will monitor the level of interest and response over the coming months. It is not anticipated that the introduction of the code will directly affect the numbers of clients with whom disablement resettlement officers (DRO's) deal. However, if employers respond positively to the advice in the code, the DRO's will be assisted in their task of placing disabled jobseekers.

(February 26)

### Skilled growth

Mr John Golding (Newcastle Under Lyme) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he anticipated there would be a growth in demand for skilled staff in: (a) information technology and (b) telecommunications in the next decade; and what steps were being taken to meet any additional requirements.

Mr Morrison: The Government's strategy is directed towards encouraging industry to assume its proper responsibilities for identifying and meeting its manpower requirements. Our support for employers' training efforts will be focused on those skills in real demand, particularly in information and new technologies. The first two reports of the information technology skills shortage committee (including representatives of Government, industry and education) indicate a growing demand for staff with information technology skills, and made recommendations for action. Its final report is due to be published shortly.

(February 27)

### Unemployed people

Mr Ron Leighton (Newham North East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would estimate what percentage the average unemployed person got in benefits of the income he or she would expect if he or she had had a job.

Mr Bottomley: Precise up-to-date information on the previous or likely earnings of the unemployed is not available. However, in April 1984 the standard unemployment benefit (including child benefit but excluding any supplementary allowances) for a man with a wife and two dependent children was £57.05. This was about 37 per cent of the average gross weekly earnings of full-time male employees working a full week for manual occupations or about 32 per cent for all occupations.

A study by the Department of Health and Social Security in autumn 1978 indicated that the average usual gross weekly earnings of full-time men currently unemployed were just under 80 per cent of those of all currently employed men. If this relationship has not changed significantly between 1978 and 1984, the above standard unemployment benefit figure in April 1984 would probably be just over 40 per cent of the average usual gross weekly earnings of those currently employed. This comparison does not take account of supplementary allowances which will vary from individual to individual.

(February 26)

### Engineers

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what steps his Department was taking to encourage an increase in the number of qualified engineers; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Morrison: Securing an adequate supply of people, including qualified engineers, with up-to-date skills to meet the demands of new technology is one of the main objectives of the Government's adult training strategy. However, employers have the major responsibility for investing in the training of the people they require. The Government's financial support for adult training will concentrate increasingly on the Manpower Services Commission's pump-priming role and gives priority to those subjects related to new technology, including engineering.

(March 5)

### Community Programme

Mr Gareth Wardell (Gower) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would include private street works in the eligibility criteria for the Manpower Services Commission's community programme.

Mr Morrison: All proposals to fund community programme projects are considered in the light of guidance about priorities for selection, the number of places available in each area and the local needs of long-term unemployed people. Projects must provide practical benefits for the community and involve work which would not otherwise be done, but there is no specific restriction preventing private street works.

(February 5)

Ms Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked how many women currently occupying places on the community programme would become ineligible under the new criteria.

Mr Morrison: The new criteria do not affect people, irrespective of sex or marital status, who have already entered the community programme whilst they are employed on the programme. Once they have left the programme everybody has first to satisfy the unemployment eligibility criteria before they can re-qualify for a place. In addition they will now normally need to satisfy the benefit eligibility criteria for priority entry to the programme if they wish to take up a further job opportunity under the programme.

Our latest information shows that over 85 per cent of entrants to the community programme over the last 12 months were benefit recipients just prior to entry. To this should be added those where the head of the household receives benefit payments which enable the partner if unemployed to claim priority and the posts where waivers may have been given for manager, supervisor and key worker jobs where it does not prove possible to recruit benefit recipients. It is therefore not possible to give precise estimates by sex of the numbers who will be unable to claim priority status.

(February 21)

### Age limits

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what plans he had to introduce legislation to make it illegal to impose age limits on job applicants.

Mr Clark: None Sir. We do not believe that legislating against age discrimination would be beneficial or practical.

(February 5)



### Closed-shops

Mr George Walden (Buckingham) asked how many employees were now estimated to be covered by lawful closed-shop agreements.

Mr Bottomley: Only a few thousand out of the four million or so employees covered by closed shops have so far been given the chance of voting in a secret ballot. This means that the vast majority of apparent closed shops, including all the large ones, have now lost any protection the law previously gave them and that it is automatically unfair to dismiss any of the employees covered by them on the grounds that they are not union members.

(February 5)\*

### Health and safety

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he was satisfied with the effectiveness of the enforcement by the Health and Safety Executive of legislation relating to children working part-time; and if he would make a statement.

Mr Bottomley: Yes. Nevertheless, the

Health and Safety Commission are reviewing the position.

(February 25)

Mr D N Campbell-Savours (Workington) asked what action was being taken by the Health and Safety Executive to counteract the serious level of under-reporting of toxic side effects attributed to pesticides in the farming community.

Mr Bottomley: The Poisonous Substances in Agriculture Regulations 1984 and the Notification of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1980, require the reporting of incidents involving pesticides at the workplace.

The Health and Safety Executive places great emphasis on and publicises the need for the safe use and handling of pesticides and the reporting of accidents to do with them. There is no evidence of a serious level of under-reporting. All complaints about, and reports of incidents involving suspected poisoning by agricultural pesticides are investigated.

HM Agricultural Inspectorate's next national safety campaign, *Your Health*, includes in its scope the use of pesticides and their effects on people, crops, wildlife, and the environment.

(February 26)

### Hazardous installations

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton (Edinburgh West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he was satisfied that a disaster similar to that which occurred in Bhopal could not happen in Scotland; and if he would make a statement as to safety measures undertaken and in force.

Mr Bottomley: There is a comprehensive legal framework in this country for the control of hazardous installations. Under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 there is a legal obligation on employers to conduct their undertakings in such a way as to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that employees or members of the public are not exposed to risks to their health and safety.

The general provisions of this Act are further strengthened by provisions in the Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances Regulations 1982 and the Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1984.

The regulations are enforced by the Health and Safety Executive.

(February 27)

## Disabled jobseekers

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

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

### Returns of disabled jobseekers Jobcentres (February 1985)\*

Registered for employment at February 8, 1985	78,870
Employment registrations taken from January 7, 1985 to February 8, 1985	8,653
Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service January 7, 1985 to February 8, 1985	3,343

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

## 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 December 1985.

YTS planned entrants were based on assumptions about:

- the number of 16 and 17-year-olds likely to enter the labour market in 1984-85;
- 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

On October 18, 1982, the compulsory 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 employment at MSC jobcentres including those seeking a change of job.

Every quarter (May, August, November and February) *Employment Gazette* will provide updated information about disabled registrants at both MSC jobcentres and local authority careers offices, and more detailed information about their placings into employment.

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

Great Britain	Disabled people			
	Suitable for ordinary employment		Unlikely to obtain employment except under sheltered conditions	
	Registered disabled	Un-registered disabled	Registered disabled	Un-registered disabled
1983 Dec	56.8	90.7	6.7	3.8
of whom unemployed	49.7	76.5	5.9	3.2
1984 Mar	42.4	67.2	5.7	3.0
of whom unemployed	37.4	55.8	5.1	2.5
June	38.0	61.3	5.4	3.3
of whom unemployed	33.5	51.2	4.9	2.8
Sep	34.6	59.6	5.1	2.9
of whom unemployed	30.6	49.4	4.6	2.4
Dec	32.8	55.1	4.9	2.8
of whom unemployed	28.8	44.9	4.4	2.3

## Forthcoming statistical articles

The April issue of *Employment Gazette* will include statistical articles on the following subjects.

- **Pensioner households RPI weights revision**  
This article will include the weights to be used in 1985 for the two special indices of retail prices which are compiled for one- and two-person pensioner households.
- **International comparisons of industrial stoppages statistics**  
This article, which updates the March 1984 article, will compare working days lost because of industrial disputes in the major OECD economies in 1983 and also compare methods of collection and compilation of data in different countries.
- **Recent changes in hours and holiday entitlements**  
This article summarises the changes affecting manual workers covered by national collective agreements or by wages orders made by wages councils implemented during 1984 and gives some indications of changes still to be implemented.
- **Historical Supplement: Employment statistics**  
This is the second of a number of supplements to be published which give longer runs of data than are normally included in the *Labour Market Data* section employment tables.

### Articles in preparation

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

- **Young people leaving school**  
This article, updating that of June 1983, will present estimates and projections to 1990-91 of the numbers of young people leaving school in Great Britain, distinguishing those assessed by their schools as leaving to become available for employment.

Region	Planned entrants April 1984–March 1985	Entrants to training April 1984–Jan 1985	In training at Jan 31, 1985
Scotland	42,440	36,715	34,187
Northern	27,133	25,890	19,940
North West	59,208	57,431	43,624
Yorks & Humberside	40,268	39,335	30,561
Midlands	82,774	77,091	58,888
Wales	23,453	21,982	17,739
South West	31,192	27,079	22,545
South East	68,700	56,909	47,222
London	29,392	21,953	18,434
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>404,560</b>	<b>364,385</b>	<b>293,140</b>

## Chief inspector

Mr David Eves has been appointed chief inspector of factories by the Health and Safety Executive in succession to Mr Jim Hammer, who is now deputy director general of the HSE.

Mr Eves was previously a deputy chief inspector of factories with responsibilities for the area offices of the Factory Inspectorate in the southern half of Great Britain. He also had responsibility for liaison with policy branches of the Executive on hazardous substances and overall control of staff, resources and planning for the Inspectorate.

The three-man executive of the HSE now consists of Mr Hammer; the director general, Mr John Rimington; and Dr Archie Johnston, director of the HSE's research and laboratory services division, who was appointed to the Executive to fill the place left vacant by the retirement of Dr Ken Duncan.

## Certification officer

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, has appointed Mr Matthew Wake to be the Certification Officer from May 1. Mr Wake will succeed Mr Alan Burridge who is retiring.

Mr Wake entered the Ministry of Labour in 1953 and is currently an Under Secretary in the Department of Employment. He was Secretary to the Robens' Committee of Inquiry on Safety and Health and Work from 1970 to 1972 and served with the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service during its establishment in 1974-75.

The Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations is an independent statutory authority under the Employment Protection Act 1975. The Certification Officer is appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment after consultation with the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

## Practical mathematics at work

*Practical Mathematics at Work* is the latest publication in the Manpower Services Commission's research and development series. It is concerned with how young people transfer the mathematics they learned at school to the practical number problems found in employment. There has been increasing concern expressed in recent years at the apparent lack of numeracy of young people entering employment.

The report highlights a project which aims to help managers and supervisors recognise those aspects

of the job where an understanding of numbers and its application is required, to assist the trainees acquire numeracy skills and subsequently to assess trainee competence.

Although developed in the context of the Youth Training Scheme, learning systematically through practical mathematics exercises has wider application both at work and in schools.

Copies of *Practical Mathematics at Work—Learning through YTS*, price £3.50 are available from Sales Manager, MSC, Room E809, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO.

## Self-employment

Project Fullemploy's "Self-employment resource bank" has now been running for about one year, during which time it has built up a reference system of books, magazines, leaflets and forms on topics to do with self-employment—from courses to tax, from grants to the media. It also has a computer which will soon have much of the increasing amount of information in the field programmed onto it.

There are two advisors in the resource bank, which is situated in a unit adjacent to Fullemploy's training course centre in Clerkenwell, London. The advisors are funded by the Manpower Services Commission under its Voluntary Projects

Programme. They help students from the Fullemploy training courses, offering continuing support once the course has finished, and give advice to people from the wider community who want to set up their own businesses.

### Advice

Clients range from those who come in with a basic skill and idea but no business knowledge to those who want specific advice on, for example, marketing a building company. Queries on sources of finance are the most common.

People who have previously been helped to set up their own businesses often run special sessions

to pass knowledge on to other users—for example, preparing a cash flow chart. And visiting groups, such as YTS students, are given an introduction to self-employment by resource bank staff. Conferences are run for professionals in the training field, such as careers officers and YTS trainers, to publicise self-employment as a realistic option.

Short courses are organised for special needs, often in conjunction with other organisations in the field. A current example is the course for refugee women on small businesses, run by Fullemploy and the British Refugee Council.

### Videos

Plans for the future include a newsletter on training for self-employment, a computer-based phone-in service and the production of videos promoting self-employment.

Self-employed people often need quite specific detailed advice and support if they are to be successful. The resource bank aims to provide this advice as well as supplying access to information for the wider self-employed community.

Further information is available from Ms Jane Straw, The Resource Bank, Project Fullemploy, Unit 122, 31 Clerkenwell Close, London EC1.

## Asbestos

The Health and Safety Executive have published a revised guidance note and approved code of practice on Work with Asbestos Insulation and Asbestos Coating. It takes into account changes in the control limits for asbestos which came into force in August 1984.

The approved code of practice sets out practical guidance on the precautions to be observed in work involving asbestos-based thermal and acoustic insulation and sprayed coatings.

The accompanying guidance note covers such matters as the identification and treatment of asbestos insulation, control of asbestos dust, site preparation, respiratory equipment and protective clothing, work procedures, asbestos waste disposal, hygiene facilities, record keeping and training and supervision of the workforce.

Copies of *Work with asbestos insulation and asbestos coating: Approved Code of Practice and Guidance Note* (revised February 1985) are available from HMSO or booksellers, price £3.60 (ISBN 011 883797 4).

## Adult training

The private sector of British industry spent £2,030 million last year on training—an average of 0.15 per cent of turnover. Mr Bryan Nicholson, Chairman of the Manpower Services Commission told a conference in Edinburgh. Private sector expenditure averaged out at £20,000 per establishment, £575 a year per trainee and £200 a year per employee.

"Under £4 a week a head to train and retrain Britain's workforce. That is our investment in adult training; that is the contrast between what employers say and what they do. It suggests that too many employers and line managers look on training as a cost to be minimised rather than an investment to be optimised. The adult training awareness campaign aims to change all that."

### Investment

Mr Nicholson said that he had commissioned research on the proposition that training excellence was associated positively with business performance, and by about the middle of the year there would be a solid body of evidence to convince industry to invest in adult training. "I am talking about investment in excellence; investment in competence; investment in people. I am talking about investment for growth; investment of profit; investment in a better future for all."

## New Earnings Survey

The New Earnings Survey, carried out in April of each year, is a principal source of information on earnings in the UK. The results are widely used inside and outside government.

This year, employers will be asked to provide information on earnings for the pay-period including April 24, 1985, for a one per cent sample of employees selected by National Insurance number. The standard questions will remain unchanged; in addition employers will be asked to report the type of negotiated collective agreement if any, which affects the pay conditions of employment of the employee. This question was last asked in the 1978 survey.

The results of the 1985 survey will be published in a series of booklets from October 1985. Some key results of the 1985 survey will also appear in the October 1985 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

## Travel-to-work areas

□ Following revision to the Census of Population data on travel to work patterns in the Dinefwr Area, a minor revision has been made to the definitions of the Swansea and Llanelli travel-to-work-areas, to include ward 7 of Dinefwr district in Llanelli instead of Swansea.

The names of two travel-to-work-areas have also been changed since the publication of the revised definitions (in a supplement to the September 1984 issue of *Employment Gazette*). The St Andrew's travel-to-work area has been renamed North East Fife while the Flint and Rhyl travel-to-work area is now called Shotton, Flint and Rhyl.

## Changing days

□ A new book published this month predicted that change will remain a permanent feature of the labour market for the foreseeable future.

*Goodbye 9-5* by Michael Syrett provides a comprehensive breakdown of changing employment patterns, a detailed questionnaire which highlights the issues confronting individuals and a number of systematic guides to the part-time, temporary and home-based work currently available. It also contains advice on how to deal with—and make the best of—sudden redundancy or occupational change.

The author says: "In the future world of work, Darwin's law that it is the most adaptive which survive, will come to have an acidly ironic relevance."

*Goodbye 9-5* by Michael Syrett. New Opportunity Press; hardback £7.50; paperback £3.95.

## DTI film

□ A new film, *Getting Certified*, has been launched by the Department of Trade and Industry's National Quality Campaign to promote the benefit of independent certification and thereby improve the quality and international competitiveness of UK industry.

In the film, business broadcaster and journalist Brian Widlake talks to four key men who are concerned with quality systems. They describe the benefits of independent, third-party certification as proof of a company's ability to manufacture consistently to an agreed standard.

The film is available on free loan to industry and training and educa-

tional establishments in 16mm film and video cassettes from the Department of Trade and Industry's Standards and Quality Policy Unit, Room 323, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB.

## Quality circles

□ *Quality Circles Handbook* by David Hutchins is a new in-depth study of all aspects of the form of participative management known as quality circles. Quality circles are well established in Japan and the United States of America and many leading companies in the UK and Europe are developing the techniques.

The Handbook contains case studies which have been selected from a range of industries to present different perspectives and to demonstrate the potential results and possible pitfalls.

*Quality Circles Handbook* by David Hutchins price £12.50 is published by Pitman Publishing Ltd.

## They have IT

□ Over two-thirds of students completing IT postgraduate courses in 1984 had found jobs or places in higher education by the end of their courses. Virtually all these students were using the IT skills acquired on their courses in the world of work or in research. Seventy per cent of 1984 research students also had jobs.

These are the main conclusions of an interim report prepared by the Institute of Manpower Studies for the Science and Engineering Research Council. The IMS research provides the first assessment of employer demand for those completing IT Advanced Courses since the number of places on such courses was increased from 200 to about 1,000 as part of the Government's IT initiative. Under the initiative, the number of such courses has been expanded to 80.

## Destinations

Part A of the report, *The Initial Destinations of 1984 Information Technology Advanced Course Students* cover a survey of the initial employment destinations of students as they completed their courses. Part B, *The Initial Destinations of 1984 Information Engineering Research Students* surveys the employment destinations of research students working in the information engineering area whose

SERC studentships were due to end during 1984.

*Initial Destinations of 1984 Information Technology Postgraduate*—IMS Report Number 98 by Alan Gordon. February 1985. 50pp. £6.50 (IMS subscribers and educational institutions, £4.35).

## Consultative documents

□ Consultative documents seeking views of the Ninth and Tenth Company Law Directives have been published by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The Ninth Directive seeks to provide a legal framework covering the behaviour of groups of companies containing Public Limited Companies. It is still in draft form and the European Commission is seeking the views of member states.

The Tenth Company Law Directive has been adopted by the Commission. It is designed to facilitate and regulate the merger of Public Limited Companies governed by the laws of different member states.

Comments on the Ninth Directive should be sent by September 30 and on the Tenth Directive by December 2 to the Department of Trade and Industry's Financial Services and Companies Division, Room 513, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Copies of the consultative documents are available from the same address.

## Danger—transport at work

□ Greater attention is to be focused on the problems of serious accidents involving transport at work. Announcing this, Dr John Cullen, Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, said that transporting people and materials about a workplace could be a dangerous business. Since 1980 more than one in five fatal accidents reported to the Factory Inspectorate alone had involved worksite transport.

"A transport accident at work often results in serious or fatal injuries, and expensive damage to plant and materials. In most cases accidents happen because people fail to recognise potential hazards, or assume, wrongly, that the movement of vehicles on worksites needs no special attention.

## Proper systems

"If accidents are to be prevented proper systems of work have to be

provided and followed; proper training, information and instruction has to be given to all those involved; and management has to look critically at its organisation and supervision arrangements."

The Health and Safety Executive is producing a new leaflet containing a checklist for all concerned with transport safety. Its issue will coincide with the start of a series of initiatives which will include detailed investigation of transport accidents, and a careful examination of the precautions taken by companies to ensure safe transport at their worksites.

## London industry

□ *The 1985 London Directory of Industry and Commerce*, sponsored by the Greater London Enterprise Board, provides information on a wide range of businesses and employment facilities in the capital.

It gives special attention to the employment needs of women, ethnic minority communities and people with disabilities. Also included are London's trade union facilities, local co-operative development agencies and a detailed account of how the Greater London Enterprise Board works.

Copies of the directory, price £20 are available from The Kemp's Group (LDIC), 1-5 Bath Street, London EC1V 9QA.

## Computer contract

□ A £33 million contract to provide computer terminal equipment for the National Unemployment Benefit System has been awarded to Honeywell Information Systems Ltd. The contract is to supply 10,500 VDU terminals linked through mini-computers in each of over 800 unemployment benefit offices to central computer facilities at Reading and Livingston.

The majority of the equipment will be manufactured in the United Kingdom. The supply of the VDU terminals—representing about 30 per cent of the contract value—has been subcontracted entirely to Lynwood Ltd, a wholly UK terminal supplier. The terminal computer controllers to be installed in unemployment benefit offices are manufactured at Newhouse in Scotland and account for around 60 per cent of the contract.

The remaining ten per cent of the contract is for specialised equipment and components from Italy and the United States.

In addition, the maintenance of the equipment will be carried out through UK field engineers.

## CRAC courses

□ The Careers Research and Advisory Centre (CRAC) is organising a conference on "Higher education and business enterprise" in Cambridge on March 27-8. It will deal with the question of how higher education is responding to demands for a more entrepreneurial attitude to developing scientific and technological ideas into business ventures.

Arranged in conjunction with the Association for Sandwich Education and Training, the conference will also discuss how research, consultancy and advances in knowledge can be commercially developed in partnership with financial and business interests.

The residential fee is £112.86, non-residential £93.38.

## Teachers

Later in the year CRAC is running three one-day seminars in London on "Developing entrepreneurs" (May 8), "Working with industry" (May 9) and "Business simulations on micros" (May 10). They are aimed at teachers of any subject discipline who are concerned with industry-related curriculum development, as well as for business studies, economics and careers specialists.

The £15 fee includes morning coffee, afternoon tea and a sandwich lunch.

## Managers

On June 21-3 there will be a CRAC course in Birmingham for teachers of all disciplines concerned with the interface of their subjects with vocational preparation, industry-related curriculum development and the method of teaching. Called "Bringing industry in", it will involve managers from a variety of organisations working with teachers in tackling problem solving exercises and on work simulations for a range of pupil ages and abilities.

The residential fee is £75. All prices include VAT.

## Employees

Looking further ahead, CRAC is holding a conference on "Career development: participation and involvement" in Cambridge on September 25-7. This is intended to discuss ways and means by which employees can help an organisation or company improve performance and productivity and, at the same time, add to the satisfaction they get from their work and their own per-

sonal development. It is being organised in association with the Industrial Participation Association, the Institute of Manpower Studies and Sundridge Park Management Centre.

The residential fee is £150, non-residential £117.13.

## Health and safety at work

□ Dr John Cullen, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, is to give the opening address at an international conference on health and safety at work which accompanies the International Fire, Security and Safety Exhibition (IFSSSEC) exhibition at London's Olympia.

The two-day conference, on April 18-19, is co-sponsored by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and the Institution of Occupational Safety and Health.

## Necessity

Dr Cullen is expected to underline the necessity of safety professionals and enforcement agencies throughout the world uniting in their endeavours to achieve not only greater safety for workpeople but also to improve protection of their health.

Among the speakers at the conference will be several from the HSE. On the first day, during sessions dealing with safety and health standards in Europe, Bryan Martin, director of the Executive's Resources and Planning Division will talk on the influence and implementation in the UK of European health and safety legislation.

On the afternoon of April 18, Tony Barrell, head of HSE's Major Hazards Assessment Unit, will discuss the new Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards (CIMAH) Regulations.

Dr Pam Buley, from the Resources and Planning Division, will talk in the morning sessions of the second day on international trends in the training of safety professionals as they relate to the UK. In the conference's final session, Dr Ken Duncan, recently retired deputy director-general of HSE, will chair a discussion on the future of occupational health and safety.

## Skillcentres

□ Proposals to reorganise the skill-centre network have been given the

go-ahead by Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment. The proposals for improving the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the Skillcentre Training Agency will result in a streamlined national network of 58 intensively used skillcentres. There will also be a new 300 strong mobile instructor force available in all parts of England, Scotland and Wales which will give greater flexibility and will reach remote areas not previously covered by the skillcentre network.

## Competitive

The changes form part of the Manpower Services Commission's adult training strategy and will enable the Skillcentre Training Agency to provide more up-to-date, relevant and flexible training in every part of the country at more competitive prices.

Mr King has asked the MSC chairman to make sure that no individual closure takes place until satisfactory alternative provisions have been identified. He has also asked that consultation takes place with the staff and trade unions with particular regard to negotiating new working practices designed to help the overall efficiency of the network and to avoiding compulsory redundancies where possible.

## Grantham Itc

□ Staff at Grantham's Information Technology Centre have designed a new computer package which enables blind people to cope with modern business computers. Special equipment hooked into the system gives the operator an audible version of what is happening on the computer screen.

Work on the special equipment started when it was learnt that a blind trainee would be attending the Centre under the Youth Training Scheme. The main problem was his need to read business software instructions.

## Synthesiser

The MSC funded a standard UK-made voice synthesiser and staff at the Centre designed a special keypad to control it. This was built by trainees using the case from an old calculator and a microprocessor programmed with the commands.

Barry Payne, manager of the Centre urged any blind or partially-sighted person who was interested in learning computer skills to get in touch with Grantham Itc.

## Open University

□ An agreement giving companies in the engineering industry access to Open University distance learning materials and supporting services has been signed by the Open University and the Engineering Industry Training Board.

## Joint help

Under the agreement, Open University and ETB staff will jointly be able to help companies to identify their education and training needs, especially in the field of technology and managerial activities. They will also design training programmes and help to run the programmes on site. They will work closely together in using Open University materials and services, including tutorial support, where these are seen to be the most effective way of meeting identified training needs in the engineering industry. The ETB will keep its field staff throughout the country fully informed of the materials and services available to the industry.

The agreement will run for a two year period when it will be formally reviewed by both parties. There will also be six monthly progress reviews.

## Revised edition

□ Terry Lyons, a past President of the Institute of Personnel Management and member of the Manpower Services Commission from 1981 to 1983, has written a revised edition of his earlier book, *The Personnel Function in a Changing Environment*.

It was originally published in 1971 but in the preface to the new edition, Mr Lyons says so much has happened in the field of human relations in industry and commerce, it was impossible to revise it in "the normal sense". It had to be re-written.

So the second edition has been completely updated to provide an authoritative and practical guide for non-specialists and management students. The book reviews changes in the scope and use of personnel management and its place in the organisation.

The writer says the work is not a text book. He therefore feels it is legitimate to present the book as a personalised introduction to the subject.

*Personnel Function in a Changing Environment (Second Edition)* by T P Lyons: Pitman. Price £6.95.

## EC priority

□ Tackling unemployment must be a top priority for the new European Commission, Mr Peter Bottomley, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, told the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

"In their different ways most Member States of the European Community are looking at their rules and regulations on employment. Some have already taken action to reduce the burden of these laws to help create jobs. Many member states have also developed a wide range of special employment and training programmes to help tackle the problems of unemployment. We should be doing more to learn from each other's experiences in these areas and the Commission should be doing more to assist us," he said.

"Every proposal from the Commission should include an assessment of its effect on jobs. The draft directives, left over from an earlier era, on part-time work, temporary work and parental leave would all impose additional costs and destroy jobs. The Commission should think very hard before bringing forward any new proposals for labour market regulation.

"The European Council of Employment Ministers has spent too much time in recent years in abortive discussion of draft laws to give greater rights to employees. This is a fine idea in the abstract, but helping employers keep down costs and become more competitive must be the main task in present circumstances. In these ways the Community could help us all in the struggle to create jobs."

## Gas safety

□ The final stages of new gas safety regulations have come into force. These are designed to strengthen

the protection given to domestic and commercial users of piped gas.

Most of the provisions of these new Regulations took effect on November 24 last year. The final stages—largely concerned with the marking and identifying of gas appliances and supply equipment and the making available of appropriate manufacturers' safety instructions—complete the process.

These Regulations are the first made since the transfer of gas safety responsibility from the Department of Energy to Department of Employment and the taking on of gas safety inspection by the Health & Safety Executive.

An explanatory leaflet for householders on the new Regulations will be published shortly.

Copies of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1984; SI 1358, price £2.70 are available from HMSO or booksellers (ISBN 0 11 047358 2).

## HCITB catalogue

□ The Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board has produced a new catalogue of the training services it offers on a commercial basis. It provides a useful reference for those looking for specialist training services and products related specifically to the hotel, catering and allied industries.

The catalogue is divided into three sections: training and consultancy services, open and in-company courses, and publications and training aids.

The courses section lists over 50 courses which the Board offers on either an in-company or open basis covering subjects such as computer appreciation, management and supervisory skills, finance for the non-financial manager, marketing, health and safety and trainer skills.

Copies of the catalogue can be obtained from the Marketing Manager, HCITB, PO BOX 18, Wembley, HA9 7AP or from HCITB Regional Offices.

## Handling

□ A review of current knowledge on many aspects of manual handling and lifting has been published by the Health and Safety Executive.

The book will provide a valuable source of information for a wide audience including those with managerial, supervisory, technical and medical interest in manual handling and especially in the problems of back pain associated with lifting.

Information is presented in four main parts: statistical and epidemiological aspects of back injuries; biological aspects of hand-

ling and lifting; individual assessment and screening; and approaches to prevention, including ergonomics.

In addition to the review of these factors the book provides a detailed reading list for those wishing to pursue the subject further.

The review, written by Dr Felicity Edwards of the HSE and Dr Duncan Troup of the University of Liverpool, is intended to provide background information to any guidance on manual handling which the Health and Safety Commission may issue in due course.

Copies of *Manual Handling and Lifting—An Information and Literature Review* are available from HMSO or booksellers, price 50p.



## NEW FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT WOMEN AND EMPLOYMENT

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.

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 x 210mm  
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ISBN 0 11 691090 9  
£9.50



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Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1H 9NA

# DE Research papers

The Department of Employment carries out a considerable programme of research, both internally and through external commissions with academic researchers and research institutes, on employment and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in the Department's Research Papers Series. A list of some publications expected in the next few months is given below.

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

## **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.

## **Codetermination, Communication and Control in the Workplace: A study of participation in four midlands companies**

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

The research paper reports on a study of the attitudes of shop-floor employees and management and on the role of stewards in four companies where participative initiatives had

been introduced alongside a traditional collective bargaining structure. The study examined the awareness of and commitment to the existing industrial relations arrangements and the impact on management and employees' frames of reference of the participative innovations.

## **Graduate Shortages in Science and Engineering**

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

## **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.

## **Women and payment structures**

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

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